

REM.—A Participle is used with or without an Auxiliary prefixed Hence,

PRIN.—Participles are *Simple* or *Compound*.

DEF. 109.—A *Simple Participle* is a single Word derived from its Verb.

EXAMPLES.—Loving, loved—having, had—being, been.

DEF. 110.—A *Compound Participle* consists of a simple Participle, with the Auxiliary Participles “having” or “being,” or “having been.”

EXAMPLES.

Simple,.....	{	1. Loving,.....Fearing.
		2. Loved,.....Feared.
Compound,...	{	3. Being loved,.....Being feared.
		4. Having loved,.....Having feared.
		5. Having been loved,....Having been feared.
		6. Having been loving,....Having been fearing.

REM.—In giving names to the different Participles, grammarians are not agreed. By different authors the Simple Participles are distinguished as *Present* and *Past*,
 “Active and Passive,
 “Imperfect and Perfect,
 “First and Second, and by other terms.

REM.—While none of the above names can be regarded as wholly free from imperfections, those first mentioned are perhaps less objectionable than others. Hence,

PRIN.—The *Simple Participles* are distinguished as

1. *Present*, or *First*; and,
2. *Past*, or *Second*.

DEF. 111.—The *Present Participle* is the Participle formed by adding *ing* to the root of the Verb, and commonly indicates a present act, being, or state.

EXAMPLES.—Being—having—loving—walking—doing—fearing

Obs. 1.—When the Participle is used with a Verb, the *time* is indicated by the Verb, and may be Present, Past, or Future.

EXAMPLES.—*Present*.—I am writing letters.

Past.—I was writing letters.

Future.—I shall be writing letters.

DEF. 112.—A *Past Participle* is the Participle that is regularly formed by adding *ed* to the root of its Verb.

EXAMPLES.—Loved—feared—hated—respected.

Obs. 1.—The Past Participles of Irregular Verbs are variously formed (See list.)

Obs. 2.—The Past Participle may be used with a Verb indicating time, *Present*, *Past*, or *Future*.

EXAMPLES.—*Present*.—I am loved,.....William is seen.

Past.—I was loved,.....William was seen.

Future.—I shall be loved, ...William will be seen.

Obs. 3.—The Present Participle is commonly *Active* in signification.

EXAMPLES.—1. A *falling* leaf.

2. A *fading* flower.

3. “*Scaling* yonder peak,
I saw an eagle, *wheeling* near its brow.”

Obs. 4.—The Past Participle is commonly *Passive* in signification.

EXAMPLES.—1. *Injured* reputation.

2. *Lost* opportunity.

3. “*Truth crushed* to earth, will rise again.”

Obs. 5.—The Past Participle, preceded by the Auxiliary *having*, is used actively.

EXAMPLES.—1. Having loved.

2. Having lost a day.

3. “The hour *having arrived*, we commenced the exercises.”

4. *Having seen* the elephant, the rustic was satisfied.

Obs. 6.—Preceded by the Auxiliary *being*, or *having been*, the Past Participle is used Passively.

EXAMPLES.—1. Being loved.

2. Having been censured for illness, John resolved to be diligent.

Obs. 7.—A Compound Participle may be *Present* or *Prior Present*—*Active* or *Passive*.

EXAMPLES.—*Present*.—Being loved, Being seen.

Prior Present.—Having loved, Having seen.

Active. { Having loved, Having seen.
 { Having been walking, Having been seeing.

Passive. { Being loved, Being seen,
 { Having been loved, Having been seen.

Obs. 8.—The term *Participle* is given to these words because they *participate* in the offices of two “parts of speech” at the same time:—that of the *verbs* from which they are derived, and also of *Nouns* and *Pronouns*, of *Adjectives*, of *Adverbs*, of *Prepositions*, of *Conjunctions*,—in *Predicate* with Auxiliary Verbs, or to introduce *Participial Phrases*.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Noun*. (a). *Singing* is a pleasing exercise.
 (b). William maintains a fair *standing* in society.
 (c). “In the *beginning*, God created the heaven.”
2. *Adjective*. (d). A *running* brook—a *standing* tree.
 (e). Behold the goose *standing* on one foot.
3. *Adverb*. (f). “’Tis strange; ’tis *passing* strange.”
 (g). The task was *exceedingly* difficult.
4. *Preposition*. (h). “I speak *concerning* Christ and the Church.”
 (i). “Nothing was said *touching* that question.”
5. *Conjunction*. (k). “*Seeing* we can not agree, the discussion may be dropped.”
6. *Exclamation*. (l). *Shocking!* *Astonishing!*
7. *In Predicats*. (m). “Birds are *singing*—bees are *humming*.”
8. *Leader of Phrase*. (n). *Wounding* the feelings of others.
 (o). “Avoid *wounding* the feelings of others.”
 (p). A habit of *moving* quickly, is another way of *gaining* time.

Obs. 9.—Participles, like the Verbs from which they are derived, are *Transitive* or *Intransitive*.

Obs. 10.—A Participle used as a Preposition, *must* be *Transitive*.

EXAMPLES.—I speak *concerning* Christ and the Church.

Obs. 11.—A Participle used as a Noun, as an Adjective, or in Predicate, or as the Leader of a Participial Phrase, *may* be *Intransitive*.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Noun*. “*Scolding* has long been considered ungentle.”
2. *Adjective*. “The curfew tolls the knell of *parting* day.”
3. *Predicate*. Spring-time of year is coming.

Obs. 12.—A Participle used as a Conjunction or as an Adverb *must* be *Intransitive*.

EXAMPLES.—“Wherefore is there a price in the hands of a fool to get wisdom, *seeing* he hath no heart to it.”
“A virtuous household, but *exceeding* poor.”

TENSE.

REM.—Generally the form of the Verb denotes not only the *manner*, but also the *time*, of the action or event expressed by it. Hence the distinction of Tense.

DEF. 113.—Tense is a modification of Verbs, denoting a distinction of *time*.

REM.—Time is *Present*, *Past*, or *Future*: of each of these periods we have two varieties, represented by different forms. Hence,

PRIN.—Most Verbs have six Tenses—

Prior Past and *Past*,
Prior Present and *Present*,
Prior Future and *Future*.

DEF. 114.—The *Prior Past Tense* denotes time past at some other past time mentioned, or implied.

EXAMPLE.—I *had* already expressed my opinion.

Obs.—*Had* is usually the sign of this Tense.

DEF. 115.—The *Past Tense* denotes time fully past.

EXAMPLES.—I *wrote* you a letter—We *walked* to Troy.
I *saw* an eagle—David loved Jonathan.

Obs.—In Regular Verbs, the *sign* of this Tense is *d* or *ed* added to the root of the Verb.

In Irregular Verbs, a distinct form is used. [See List.]

DEF. 116.—The *Prior Present Tense* denotes time past, but in a period reaching to the present.

EXAMPLES.—*I have completed my task.*—*John has returned.*
Mary has been prospered.—*Thou hast destroyed thyself*

Obs. 3.—*Have, hast, and has*, are the *signs* of this Tense.

DEF. 117.—The *Present Tense* denotes time present.

EXAMPLES.—*Eliza studies.*—*Ellen is reading.*
Do you hear the bell?—*Emily may write that Diagram.*

Obs. 1.—This is the simplest form of the Verb;—the sign *do* is used to denote intensity, and in asking questions.

Obs. 2.—Present Tense may be—

1. *Definite*—as, *I am writing*—*William studies.*
2. *Indefinite*—as, *Virtue is commendable.*

DEF. 118.—The *Prior Future Tense* denotes time past, as compared with some future time specified.

EXAMPLE.—*We shall have finished this recitation before the next class will come.*

Obs.—*Shall have* and *will have* are the signs of this Tense.

DEF. 119.—The *Future Tense* denotes future time, as compared with the present.

EXAMPLE.—*James will return to-morrow*—*I shall see him.*

Obs.—*Shall*, in the First Person, and *will*, in the Second and Third, are the signs of this Tense.

REM.—Distinctions of time are not indicated with precision by the form of the Verb. This must be done by the use of Adjuncts.

In the Potential Mode, the Tenses are quite Indefinite—one form being often used for another.

The same remarks will apply to Participles—to the Infinitive, the Subjunctive, and sometimes the Indicative.

RECAPITULATION.

VERB.	{ TRANSITIVE,	{ ACTIVE,	{ Indicative,	{ Prior Past, Past, Prior Present, Present, Prior Future, Future.		
		{ PASSIVE,				
	{ INTRANSITIVE,	{ ACTIVE,			{ Potential,	{ Prior Past, Past, Prior Present, Present.
		{ NEUTER,				
					{ Subjunctive,	{ Past, Present.
					{ Imperative,	{ Present.
		{ Infinitive,	{ Prior Present, Present.			
		{ Participle,	{ Past, Prior Present, Present.			

EXERCISES.

☞ Let each Verb and Participle in the following Exercises be pointed out, and its Class and Modification given.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. I wrote. | 7. Willing to be taught. |
| 2. Thou art reading. | 8. Having seen the teacher. |
| 3. James may recite. | 9. Retire. |
| 4. Mary can study. | 10. Let us alone. |
| 5. Joining the multitude. | 11. Permit me to pass. |
| 6. Accustomed to study. | 12. Let me go. |
| 13. It is pleasant to ride in a sail-boat. | |
| 14. We are all fond of singing. | |
| 15. Some are accustomed to sing by rote. | |
| 16. The young ladies ought to have attended the lecture. | |
| 17. By teaching others we improve ourselves. | |
| 18. Being accustomed to study, we can learn that lesson easily. | |
| 19. Having been censured for idleness, John has resolved to be diligent. | |
| 20. By endeavoring to please all, we fail to please any. | |

21. "To be or not to be—that is the question."
 22. "Spirit! I feel that thou
 Wilt soon depart!
 23. This body is too weak longer to hold
 The immortal part.
 24. The ties of earth are loosening,
 25. They soon will break;
 26. And thou, even as a joyous bird,
 Thy flight wilt take
 To the eternal world."
 27. Go forth when midnight winds are high,
 And ask them whence they come;
 28. Who sent them raging through the sky,
 29. And where is their far home!
 30. "Mark the sable woods,
 That shade sublime yon mountain's nodding brow
 31. With what religious awe the solemn scene
 Commands your steps.
 32. As if the reverend form
 Of Minos or of Numa should forsake
 The Elysian seats, and down the embowering glade
 Move to your pausing eye."
 33. "In the pleased infant see its power expand,
 When first the coral fills his little hand;
 34. Throned in his mother's lap, it dries each tear,
 As her sweet legend falls upon his ear;
 35. Next it assails him in his top's strange hum,
 Breathes in his whistle, echoes in his drum,
 36. Each gilded toy that doting love bestows,
 He longs to break, and every spring expose."
 37. "Could I forget
 What I have been, I might the better bear
 What I am destined to.
 38. I am not the first
 That has been wretched but to think how much
 I have been happier."
 39. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
 40. The eternal years of God are hers:
 41. But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
 And dies amid her worshippers."

MODEL.

- Crushed . . . is [a *Participle*, from the Verb *crush* ;] used here to describe a condition of "Truth;" hence, a Verbal Adjective.
 Will rise . . . asserts an act of "Truth;" hence, a Verb.
 " has no object; hence, Intransitive.
 " simply declares; hence, Indicative Mode.
 denotes time future; hence, Future Tense.
 Are asserts being of "years;" hence, a Verb.
 Are has no object; hence, Intransitive.
 " simply declares; hence, Indicative Mode.
 " denotes time present; hence, Present Tense.
 Wounded . . . is [a *Participle*, from the Verb *wound* ;] used here to describe a condition of "Error;" hence, a Verbal Adjective.
 Writhes asserts an act of "Error;" hence, a Verb.
 " has no object; hence, Intransitive.
 " simply declares; hence, Indicative Mode.
 " denotes time present; hence, Present Tense.
 "The surging billows and the gamboling storms
 Come crouching to his feet."
 Surging is [a *Participle*, from the Verb *surge* .] used here to describe "billows;" hence, a Verbal Adjective
 " used here to describe "billows;" hence, a Verbal Adjective
 Gamboling . . . is [a *Participle*, from the Verb *gambol* .] used here to describe "storms;" hence, a Verbal Adjective.
 " used here to describe "storms;" hence, a Verbal Adjective.
 Come asserts an act of "billows" and "storms;" hence, a Verb.
 has no object; hence, Intransitive.
 " simply declares; hence, Indicative Mode.
 " denotes time present; hence, Present Time.
 Crouching . . . is [a *Participle*, from the Verb *crouch* .] used here to modify the act expressed by "come;"
 " used here to modify the act expressed by "come;"
 " (it declares the *manner of coming*;) hence, an Adverb.
 "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."
 Beginning . . . is [a *Participle*, from the Verb *begin* .] used here as the *name* of an event; hence, a Verbal Noun
 " used here as the *name* of an event; hence, a Verbal Noun
 Created asserts an act of "God;" hence, a Verb.
 " act passes to objects (heaven and earth).
 " simply declares; hence, Indicative Mode.
 " denotes a particular time past; hence, Past Tense.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

REMARK 1.—We have seen that most verbs are varied in form to denote different *modes* and *times* of action or being.

They are also varied to correspond with their subjects in *Person* and *Number*

The regular arrangement of the various forms of a Verb is called its *Conjugation*.

REM. 2.—Verbs are varied by inflection of their Radicals, or by the use of different Radicals. Hence,

PRIN.—Verbs are distinguished as
Regular and *Irregular*.

REGULAR VERBS.

DEF. 120.—A *Regular Verb* is a Verb whose Past Tense is formed by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the Radical.

EXAMPLES.—*Present Tense*.—I love, act, save, fear.
Past Tense.—I loved, acted, saved, feared.

Obs. 1.—Some Verbs, for euphony, drop the final letter of the Radical.

EXAMPLES.—Love, loved—Save, saved—Recite, recited.

Obs. 2.—Some Verbs, for euphony, double a final letter of the Radical.

EXAMPLES.—Tan, tanned—Transmit, transmitted.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

DEF. 121.—An *Irregular Verb* is a Verb whose Past Tense is not made by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the Radical.

EXAMPLES.—*Present Tense*.—I am, see, do, hide, lay,
Past Tense.—I was, saw, did, hid, laid.

REM.—Some Irregular Verbs are not used in all the Modes and Tenses, Hence,

DEF. 122.—A *Defective Verb* is a Verb that is not used in all the Modes and Tenses.

LIST.

Present.—Can, may, must, ought, shall, will.
Past.—Could, might, — ought, quoth, should, would.

REM.—We have seen (see Part I, p. 25)—

1. That the *Predicate* of a Sentence must have at least one *Verb*.
2. That it may have other Words.
3. That in Predicates formed of more than one Word, the last Word constitutes the *Principal Part* of the Predicate, *i. e.*, makes the *Principal Assertion*.
4. That the Principal Part of a Predicate may be—
A *Verb*.—I love—I do see.
A *Participle*.—I am loved—I have seen.
A *Adjective*.—John is weary—Velvet feels smooth.
A *Noun*.—We are friends—He is a scholar.
A *Pronoun*.—It is I—Thine is the kingdom.
5. That the Words prefixed to the Principal Part are *Auxiliaries*, and may be *Verbs* only, or Verbs and Participles. Hence,

DEF. 123.—An *Auxiliary Verb* is a Verb that is prefixed to another Verb or to a Participle, to distinguish the *Voice*, *Mode*, or *Tense* of the Principal Verb.

LIST.

Always Auxiliaries.

Present.—Can, may, must, shall.
Past.—Could, might, — should.

Sometimes Principal Verbs

Present.—Am, be, do, have, will.
Past.— — was, did, had, would.

Obs.—These Words, when used as *Auxiliaries*, perform peculiar voices thus,

Be, with its various modifications 's used before a Past Participle to indicate the *Passive Voice*.

Can, may, must, shall (used to command), and *will* (signifying volition), indicate the Present Tense of the *Potential Mode*.
Could, might, should, and would, are the signs of the *Past Tense Potential*.

<i>Do</i>	is used in the	<i>Present Tense,</i>	Indicative-intensive form
<i>Did</i>	" "	<i>Past Tense,</i>	" " "
<i>Had</i>	" "	<i>Prior Past Tense,</i>	" " "
<i>Have</i>	" "	<i>Prior Present Tense, Indicative</i>	
<i>May have</i>	" "	<i>Prior Present Tense, Potential</i>	
<i>Might have</i>	" "	<i>Prior Past Tense,</i>	"
<i>Shall</i>	" "	<i>Future, Indicative (First Person).</i>	
<i>Will</i>	" "	<i>Future, Indicative (Second or Third Person)</i>	

NOTE.—The Future and Prior Future Tenses are placed in the Indicative Mode in conformity to the general custom of grammarians. A strict regard to uniformity and consistency would place them with their kindred forms in the Potential Mode. For,

The "*Indicative Mode* is that form of the Verb used to *indicate or assert* an act, being, or state." Now a thing *future* may be predicted, but cannot be declared or asserted. We may declare a *purpose* or make a *prediction*. So may we declare the *possibility* of an act, or the *obligation* to perform an act. But these are done by a modification of the Predicate, called *Potential Mode*.

In the Sentence "I shall go," we have asserted a prediction of an act.
 " " "I may go," we have asserted a probability of an act.
 " " "I can go," we have asserted a possibility of an act.

"I should go," asserts obligation to perform an act.
 "I might go," asserts liberty to perform an act.
 "I could go," asserts power to perform an act.

Neither of the above assertions declares the performance of an act. They assert "*probability, power, will, or obligation,*" but no actual event.

The *Potential Present* and *Past* alike assert a *present* probability, prediction, possibility, &c., of a *future* act or event.

"I shall go if I choose,"	} all refer to a future act.
"I may go if I will,"	
"I can go if I will,"	
"I should go if I were invited,"	
"I might go if I were invited,"	
"I could go if I were invited,"	

EXERCISES.

SUBJECT.	(1.)				
	AUXILIARIES.				PRINCIPAL.
	2	3	4	5	
I	have	been	am		} singing.
I	shall	had	been		
	shall	have	been		
	may		be		
	may	have	been		
	might		be		
	might	have	been		

SUBJECT.	(2.)				
	AUXILIARIES.				PRINCIPAL.
	2	3	4	5	
John	is	has	been		} loved.
John	had	been	was		
	will	had	been		
	will	have	been		
	may		be		
	may	have	been		
	might	have	been		

Let the Pupil substitute for the Word "John" the following Subjects, and notice what changes in the various Auxiliary Verbs must consequently be made. Thus,

I	requires	(am—have—shall—shall have).
Thou	"	(art—hast—hadst—wilt—mayest—mightst.)
They	"	(are—have.)
People	"	(are—have.)
He	"	[no change.]

Hence,

Obs.—The practical object of the following Paradigms is to teach the Pupil what are the various changes in the form of the Predicate to correspond to the Subject, and to indicate the various Modes, Tenses, Persons, and Numbers.

Paradigm of the Irregular Verb "BE."

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Am, was, being, been.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>
<i>First Person</i>	I am,	We are,
<i>Second</i> "	{ Thou art,	{ Ye are,
	{ You are,	{ You are,
<i>Third</i> "	He is.	They are.

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE.

1. I have been,	We have been,
2. { Thou hast been,	{ Ye have been,
{ You have been,	{ You have been,
3. He has been.	They have been.

PAST TENSE.

1. I was,	We were,
2. { Thou wast,	{ Ye were,
{ You was,	{ You were,
3. He was.	They were.

PRIOR PAST TENSE.

1. I had been,	We had been,
2. { Thou hadst been,	{ Ye had been,
{ You had been,	{ You had been,
3. He had been.	They had been.

FUTURE TENSE.

1. I shall be,	We shall be,
2. { Thou wilt be,	{ Ye will be,
{ You will be,	{ You will be,
3. He will be.	They will be.

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE.

1. I shall have been,	We shall have been,
2. { Thou wilt have been,	{ Ye will have been,
{ You will have been,	{ You will have been,
3. He will have been.	They will have been.

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I may be,	We may be,	
2. { Thou mayst be	{ Ye may be,	
{ You may be,	{ You may be,	
3. He may be.	They may be.	

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I may have been,	We may have been,
2. { Thou mayst have been,	{ Ye may have been,
{ You may have been,	{ You may have been,
3. He may have been.	They may have been.

PAST TENSE.

1. I might be,	We might be,
2. { Thou mightst be,	{ Ye might be,
{ You might be,	{ You might be,
3. He might be.	They might be.

PRIOR PAST TENSE.

1. I might have been,	We might have been,
2. { Thou mightst have been,	{ Ye might have been,
{ You might have been,	{ You might have been,
3. He might have been.	They might have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. If I be,	If we be,
2. { If thou be,	{ If ye be,
{ If you be,	{ If you be,
3. If he be.	If they be.

PAST TENSE.

1. If I were,	If we were,
2. { If thou wert,	{ If ye were,
{ If you were,	{ If you were,
3. If he were.	If they were.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

2. { Be thou, or	{ Be ye, or Do ye be.
{ Do thou be.	{ Be you, or Do you be.

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE, To be.

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE, To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT, Being.

PAST, Been.

COMPOUND, Having been.

FORMULÆ OF REGULAR VERBS.

Transitive Verb—"RECITE."

ACTIVE VOICE.

The Principal Parts of this Verb are—

PRESENT TENSE,	Recite.
PAST TENSE,	Recited.
PRESENT PARTICIPLE,	Reciting.
PAST PARTICIPLE,	Recited.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE, Recite.

<i>Simple Form.</i>	<i>Progressive Form.</i>
<i>Singular.</i>	
1. I recite,	I am reciting,
2. { Thou recitest,	{ Thou art reciting,
{ You recite,	{ You are reciting,
3. He recites.	He is reciting.
<i>Plural.</i>	
1. We recite,	We are reciting,
2. { Ye recite,	{ Ye are reciting,
{ You recite,	{ You are reciting,
3. They recite.	They are reciting.

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	
1. I have recited,	I have been reciting,
2. { Thou hast recited,	{ Thou hast been reciting,
{ You have recited,	{ You have been reciting,
3. He has recited.	He has been reciting.
<i>Plural.</i>	
1. We have recited,	We have been reciting,
2. { Ye have recited,	{ Ye have been reciting,
{ You have recited,	{ You have been reciting,
3. They have recited.	They have been reciting.

PAST TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	
1. I recited,	I was reciting,
2. { Thou recitedst,	{ Thou wast reciting,
{ You recited,	{ You was reciting,
3. He recited.	He was reciting.
<i>Plural.</i>	
1. We recited,	We were reciting,
2. { Ye recited,	{ Ye were reciting,
{ You recited,	{ You were reciting,
3. They recited.	They were reciting.

PRIOR PAST TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	
1. I had recited,	I had been reciting,
2. { Thou hadst recited,	{ Thou hadst been reciting,
{ You had recited,	{ You had been reciting,
3. He had recited.	He had been reciting.
<i>Plural.</i>	
1. We had recited,	We had been reciting,
2. { Ye had recited,	{ Ye had been reciting,
{ You had recited,	{ You had been reciting,
3. They had recited.	They had been reciting.

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	
1. I shall recite,	I shall be reciting,
2. { Thou wilt recite,	{ Thou wilt be reciting,
{ You will recite,	{ You will be reciting,
3. He will recite.	He will be reciting.
<i>Plural.</i>	
1. We shall recite,	We shall be reciting,
2. { Ye will recite,	{ Ye will be reciting,
{ You will recite,	{ You will be reciting,
3. They will recite.	They will be reciting.

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	
1. I shall have recited,	I shall have been reciting,
2. { Thou wilt have recited,	{ Thou wilt have been reciting,
{ You will have recited,	{ You will have been reciting,
3. He will have recited.	He will have been reciting.
<i>Plural.</i>	
1. We shall have recited,	We shall have been reciting,
2. { Ye will have recited,	{ Ye will have been reciting,
{ You will have recited,	{ You will have been reciting,
3. They will have recited.	They will have been reciting.

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I may recite, | I may be reciting, |
| 2. { Thou mayst recite, | { Thou mayst be reciting, |
| { You may recite, | { You may be reciting, |
| 3. He may recite. | He may be reciting. |

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. We may recite, | We may be reciting, |
| 2. { Ye may recite, | { Ye may be reciting, |
| { You may recite, | { You may be reciting, |
| 3. They may recite. | They may be reciting. |

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. I may have recited, | I may have been reciting, |
| 2. { Thou mayst have recited, | { Thou mayst have been reciting, |
| { You may have recited, | { You may have been reciting, |
| 3. He may have recited. | He may have been reciting. |

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. We may have recited, | We may have been reciting, |
| 2. { Ye may have recited, | { Ye may have been reciting, |
| { You may have recited, | { You may have been reciting, |
| 3. They may have recited. | They may have been reciting. |

PAST TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I might recite, | I might be reciting, |
| 2. { Thou mightst recite, | { Thou mightst be reciting, |
| { You might recite, | { You might be reciting, |
| 3. He might recite. | He might be reciting. |

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. We might recite, | We might be reciting, |
| 2. { Ye might recite, | { Ye might be reciting, |
| { You might recite, | { You might be reciting, |
| 3. They might recite. | They might be reciting. |

PRIOR PAST TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I might have recited, | I might have been reciting, |
| 2. { Thou mightst have recited, | { Thou mightst have been reciting, |
| { You might have recited, | { You might have been reciting, |
| 3. He might have recited. | He might have been reciting. |

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. We might have recited, | We might have been reciting, |
| 2. { Ye might have recited, | { Ye might have been reciting, |
| { You might have recited, | { You might have been reciting, |
| 3. They might have recited. | They might have been reciting. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. If I recite, | If I be reciting, |
| 2. { If thou recite, | { If thou be reciting, |
| { If you recite, | { If you be reciting, |
| 3. If he recite. | If he be reciting. |

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. If we recite, | If we be reciting, |
| 2. { If ye recite, | { If ye be reciting, |
| { If you recite, | { If you be reciting, |
| 3. If they recite. | If they be reciting. |

PAST TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Though I recited, | Though I were reciting, |
| 2. { Though thou recited, | { Though thou wert reciting, |
| { Though you recited, | { Though you were reciting, |
| 3. Though he recited. | Though he were reciting. |

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Though we recited, | Though we were reciting, |
| 2. { Though ye recited, | { Though ye were reciting, |
| { Though you recited, | { Though you were reciting, |
| 3. Though they recited. | Though they were reciting. |

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2. { Recite thou, or | { Be thou reciting, or |
| { Do thou recite. | { Do thou be reciting |

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 2. { Recite ye or you, or | { Be ye reciting, or |
| { Do ye or you recite. | { Do ye be reciting. |

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRESENT.

To recite.	To be reciting.
------------	-----------------

PRIOR PRESENT.

To have recited.	To have been reciting.
------------------	------------------------

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Reciting.

PRIOR PRESENT.

Having recited	Having been reciting.
----------------	-----------------------

Paradigm of the Verb "LOVE."

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I love, | I am loved, |
| 2. { Thou lovest, | { Thou art loved, |
| { You love, | { You are loved, |
| 3. He loves. | He is loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. We love, | We are loved, |
| 2. { Ye love, | { Ye are loved, |
| { You love, | { You are loved, |
| 3. They love. | They are loved. |

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I have loved, | I have been loved. |
| 2. { Thou hast loved, | { Thou hast been loved, |
| { You have loved, | { You have been loved, |
| 3. He has loved. | He has been loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. We have loved, | We have been loved, |
| 2. { Ye have loved, | { Ye have been loved, |
| { You have loved, | { You have been loved, |
| 3. They have loved. | They have been loved. |

PAST TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I loved, | I was loved, |
| 2. { Thou lovedst, | { Thou wast loved, |
| { You loved, | { You was loved, |
| 3. He loved. | He was loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. We loved, | We were loved, |
| 2. { Ye loved, | { Ye were loved, |
| { You loved, | { You were loved, |
| 3. They loved. | They were loved. |

PRIOR PAST TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I had loved, | I had been loved, |
| 2. { Thou hadst loved, | { Thou hadst been loved, |
| { You had loved, | { You had been loved, |
| 3. He had loved. | He had been loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. We had loved, | We had been loved, |
| 2. { Ye had loved, | { Ye had been loved, |
| { You had loved, | { You had been loved, |
| 3. They had loved. | They had been loved. |

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I shall love, | I shall be loved, |
| 2. { Thou wilt love, | { Thou wilt be loved, |
| { You will love, | { You will be loved, |
| 3. He will love. | He will be loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. We shall love, | We shall be loved, |
| 2. { Ye will love, | { Ye will be loved, |
| { You will love, | { You will be loved, |
| 3. They will love. | They will be loved. |

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have loved, | I shall have been loved, |
| 2. { Thou wilt have loved, | { Thou wilt have been loved, |
| { You will have loved, | { You will have been loved, |
| 3. He will have loved. | He will have been loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. We shall have loved, | We shall have been loved, |
| 2. { Ye will have loved, | { Ye will have been loved, |
| { You will have loved, | { You will have been loved, |
| 3. They will have loved. | They will have been loved. |

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I may love, | I may be loved, |
| 2. { Thou mayst love, | { Thou mayst be loved, |
| { You may love, | { You may be loved, |
| 3. He may love. | He may be loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. We may love, | We may be loved, |
| 2. { Ye may love, | { Ye may be loved, |
| { You may love, | { You may be loved, |
| 3. They may love. | They may be loved. |

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I may have loved, | I may have been loved, |
| 2. { Thou mayst have loved, | { Thou mayst have been loved, |
| { You may have loved, | { You may have been loved. |
| 3. He may have loved. | He may have been loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. We may have loved, | We may have been loved, |
| 2. { Ye may have loved, | { Ye may have been loved, |
| { You may have loved, | { You may have been loved, |
| 3. They may have loved. | They may have been loved. |

PAST TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I might love. | I might be loved, |
| 2. { Thou mightst love, | { Thou mightst be loved, |
| { You might love, | { You might be loved, |
| 3. He might love. | He might be loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. We might love, | We might be loved, |
| 2. { Ye might love, | { Ye might be loved, |
| { You might love, | { You might be loved, |
| 3. They might love. | They might be loved. |

PRIOR PAST TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I might have loved, | I might have been loved, |
| 2. { Thou mightst have loved, | { Thou mightst have been loved, |
| { You might have loved, | { You might have been loved. |
| 3. He might have loved. | He might have been loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. We might have loved, | We might have been loved, |
| 2. { Ye might have loved, | { Ye might have been loved, |
| { You might have loved, | { You might have been loved. |
| 3. They might have loved. | They might have been loved. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. If I love, | If I be loved, |
| 2. { If thou love, | { If thou be loved, |
| { If you love, | { If you be loved, |
| 3. If he love. | If he be loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. If we love, | If we be loved, |
| 2. { If ye love, | { If ye be loved, |
| { If you love, | { If you be loved, |
| 3. If they love. | If they be loved. |

PAST TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. If I loved, | If I were loved, |
| 2. { If thou loved, | { If thou wert loved, |
| { If you loved, | { If you were loved, |
| 3. If he loved. | If he were loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. If we loved, | If we were loved, |
| 2. { If ye loved, | { If ye were loved, |
| { If you loved, | { If you were loved, |
| 3. If they loved. | If they were loved. |

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 2. { Love thou, or | { Be loved, or |
| { Do thou love. | { Do thou be loved. |

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 2. { Love ye, or | 2. { Be ye loved, or |
| { Do ye love. | { Do ye be loved. |

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

To love.	To be loved.
----------	--------------

PRIOR PRESENT TENSE.

To have loved.	To have been loved.
----------------	---------------------

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Loving.	{ Loved, or
	{ Being loved.

PRIOR PRESENT.

Having loved.	Having been loved.
---------------	--------------------

*Synopsis of the Verb "STUDY."**Active Voice.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

First Person.

	DECLARATIVE FORM.	DECLARATIVE FORM.— <i>Negative</i>
PRESENT,.....	I study,.....	I study <i>not</i> , or I do not study.
PRIOR PRESENT, ..	I have studied,	I have <i>not</i> studied.
PAST,.....	I studied,	I studied <i>not</i> , or I did not study.
PRIOR PAST,	I had studied,	I had <i>not</i> studied.
FUTURE,	I shall study,.....	I shall <i>not</i> study.
PRIOR FUTURE, ...	I shall have studied, ..	I shall <i>not</i> have studied.

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT,.....	I may study,	I may <i>not</i> study.
PRIOR PRESENT, ..	I may have studied,	I may <i>not</i> have studied.
PAST,.....	I might study,.....	I might <i>not</i> study.
PRIOR PAST,	I might have studied, ...	I might <i>not</i> have studied.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT,.....	If I study,.....	If I study <i>not</i> .
PAST,.....	If I studied,	If I studied <i>not</i> .

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Second Person.

PRESENT,....	Study, or	} Study <i>not</i> , or
"	Do thou study, }	

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRESENT	To study,.....	<i>Not</i> to study.
PRIOR PRESENT,	To have studied,.....	<i>Not</i> to have studied.

PARTICIPLES.

SIMPLE,.....	Studying,	<i>Not</i> studying, or studying <i>not</i> .
COMPOUND, ..	Having studied,.....	<i>Not</i> having studied.

*Synopsis of the Verb "TURN."**Active Voice.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

DECLARATIVE FORM.	INTERROGATIVE FORM.*
I turn,	Do I turn?
I have turned,	Have I turned?
I turned,.....	Did I turn?
I had turned,	Had I turned?
I shall turn,	Shall I turn?
I shall have turned,.....	Shall I have turned?

POTENTIAL MODE.

I may turn,	May I turn?
I may have turned,.....	May I have turned?
I might turn,	Might I turn?
I might have turned,.....	Might I have turned?

*Synopsis of the Verb "SELL."**Passive Voice.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Third Person.

INTERROGATIVE FORM.	INTERROGATIVE FORM.— <i>Negative.</i>	
PRESENT,.....	Is it sold?.....	Is it <i>not</i> sold?
PRIOR PRESENT, ..	Has it been sold?	Has it <i>not</i> been sold?
PAST,.....	Was it sold?	Was it <i>not</i> sold?
PRIOR PAST,	Had it been sold?	Had it <i>not</i> been sold?
FUTURE,	Will it be sold?.....	Will it <i>not</i> be sold?
PRIOR FUTURE, ...	Will it have been sold? ..	Will it <i>not</i> have been sold?

POTENTIAL MODE.

Third Person.

May it be sold?.....	May it <i>not</i> be sold?
May it have been sold?.....	May it <i>not</i> have been sold?
Might it be sold?	Might it <i>not</i> be sold?
Might it have been sold? ..	Might it <i>not</i> have been sold?

* The SUBJUNCTIVE, IMPERATIVE, and INFINITIVE MODES are not used in Interrogative Sentences.