

Obs. 3.—When the second term is a Sentence, *Than* is commonly a Relative Pronoun.

- EXAMPLES.—1. "He has *MORE than heart could wish.*"
 2. "And there are *LOVELIER* flowers, I ween,
Than e'er in Eastern lands were seen."
 (For other Observations on *Than*, see "Conjunctions.")

Obs. 4.—The second term of a Comparison may be suppressed, when the sense is not thereby obscured.

- EXAMPLES.—1. "We both have fed as well."
 2. "I have known *deeper* wrongs."—*Mitford.*

NOTE III.—Adjectives of the Superlative Degree are used when more than two things are compared.

- EXAMPLES.—1. "The *richest* treasure mortal times afford is spotless reputation."
 2. "Thou art the ruins of the *noblest* man
 That ever lived in the tide of time."

Obs. 1.—Comparative and Superlative Adjectives require different constructions.

(1.) The Comparative Degree requires the former term to be excluded from the latter.

EXAMPLE.—*Iron* is more valuable than *all other metals.*

REM.—In this example, "*Iron*" is put as one term of comparison, and "*all other metals*" as the other term—two things are compared. Hence, the Comparative form.

(2.) The Superlative Degree requires the former term to be included in the latter.

EXAMPLE.—*Iron* is the most valuable of *all the metals.*

REM.—Here "*all the metals*" are taken severally. "*Iron*" is taken from the list, and put in comparison with the many others—more than two things are compared. Hence, the use of the Superlative form.

Obs. 2.—Adjectives whose significations do not admit of comparison, should not have the Comparative or the Superlative form.

- EXAMPLES.—John's hoop is much more circular than mine.
Corrected.—John's hoop is much more nearly circular than mine.

Obs. 3.—Double Comparatives and Superlatives are improper.

EXAMPLE.—In the calmest and *most stillest* night.

Obs. 4.—But *Lesser* is often used by good writers.

EXAMPLE.—"The *lesser* co-efficient."—*Davies' Algebra.*

REM.—The Comparison of Adjectives is not commonly absolute, but relative. Thus, in saying this is the *sweetest* apple, I merely say that this apple possesses a higher degree of the quality than all other apples *with which it is compared.*

SPECIFYING ADJECTIVES.

NOTE IV.—Specifying Adjectives should be so used as clearly to signify the real intention of the speaker or writer.

REM. 1.—The peculiar province of Specifying Adjectives is to indicate the *individuality* of beings or things. Hence,

Obs. 1.—Specifying Adjectives should be used—

(1.) Before Nouns taken in a restricted sense.

- EXAMPLES.—1. "*The* MAN of wealth and pride
 Takes up a SPACE that many POOR supplied."
 2. "He has betrayed *the* CONFIDENCE of his FRIENDS."
 3. "*The* TRUTH of *that* proposition is self-evident."

REM. 2.—But Nouns may be restricted by the use of *Phrases.*

- EXAMPLES.—1. "LOVE of *virtue* is exhibited in DEEDS of *charity.*"
 2. "APPLICATION to *studies* secures EXCELLENCE in *scholarship.*"

Obs. 2.—Specifying Adjectives should not be used—

(1.) Before Nouns taken in a general sense.

- EXAMPLES.—1. "*Man* needs but little here below."
 2. "*Confidence* is a plant of slow growth."
 3. "*Truth* crushed to earth shall rise again."

(2.) Before Proper Nouns.

EXAMPLES.—*Jackson* was the more skillful general
Webster, the greater statesman.

NOTE V.—A Specifying Adjective should be repeated when its omission would occasion ambiguity or obscurity.

Obs. 1.—We properly repeat the Specifying Adjective—

(1) Before two or more Nouns specifically distinct.

EXAMPLES.—1. Man knows neither *the day* nor *the hour* of his departure.

2. *The North* and *the South* LINES are parallel.

3. "Bowen, *the* editor of 'The Teacher,' and *the* State Superintendent, will attend the Institute."

REM.—The omission of "*the*" before "State Superintendent" would imply that "Bowen" is the State Superintendent.

4. The teacher and the pupil.

5. "*My* poverty and not *my* will consents."

(2.) When two or more Nouns are joined in the same construction and taken severally,—especially if a part of the Nouns are suppressed.

EXAMPLES.—1. We have sold *the black*, *the bay*, and *the white* horse.

2. "*The vain*, *the wealthy*, and *the proud*,
In folly's maze advance."

3. *The first*, *the third*, and *the fifth* child, were sons.

4. "The honorable *the* Legislature of the State of New York."

NOTE VI.—Specifying Adjectives should not be repeated—

(1.) Before an additional Noun used as an epithet of the same principal Substantive.

1. "*The* HEAD and FRONT of my offending hath this extent."

2. "*The* North and South LINE is accurately drawn."

EXAMPLE.—RICE, *the* State Superintendent and President of the State Teachers' Association, will attend the Institute.

REM.—The Adjective "*the*" placed before the Noun *President*," would imply that Rice is not State Superintendent.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

NOTE VII.—In the use of Adjectives that imply Number, such should be employed as agree in Number with their Nouns.

EXAMPLES.—A book—one book—three books.

This book—that book—some books.

Obs. 1.—But a Noun having two or more Adjectives differing in Number, may agree in Number with the one placed next it.

EXAMPLE.—"Full *many* a GEM of purest ray serene."

Obs. 2.—One Numeral Adjective may qualify another Numeral.

EXAMPLES.—ONE *hundred* dollars—a *hundred* horses—FOUR *score* years—two *dozen* oranges.

NOTE VIII.—A Substantive should correspond in form to the Number indicated by its Adjective, when the Adjective is necessarily Singular or Plural.

EXAMPLES.—1. "The field is *two miles* long and *one mile* broad."

2. "*These hands* let useful skill forsake,—

3. *This voice* in silence die."

Obs. 1.—Exception.—A few Nouns are used technically or figuratively, in the Singular Number, with Plural Adjectives.

EXAMPLES.—A *hundred head* of cattle—*fifty sail* of the line.

POSSESSIVE SPECIFYING ADJECTIVES.

RULE 8.—A Noun or a Pronoun in the Possessive Case is used Adjectively.

EXAMPLES.—*Webster's* Dictionary—*Our* neighbor.

Obs. 1.—The Possessive Case is a term applied by grammarians, with reference to the form of Nouns and Pronouns. Nouns and Pronouns in this Case, do not always indicate possession; and they may be in the Nominative, the Objective, or the Independent Case

EXAMPLES.

1. The peddler deals in *boys'* caps and *children's* shoes.

2. "And they both beat alike—only, *MINE* was the quickest."

3. "He is a friend of *MINE*, and lives next door to *SMITH's*."

4. "*THINE* is the kingdom."

Obs. 2.—The sign of the Possessive Case is not always annexed to the name of the Possessor.

(1.) It may be transferred to an attribute following the name of the possessor.

EXAMPLES.—1. The *Pope* of Rome's legate.

2. "Whether it be owing to the *Author* of nature's acting upon us every moment."—*Bp. Butler*.

(2.) When two or more Possessives, immediately following each other, are alike applicable to the same word, it is attached only to the last.

EXAMPLES.—1. George, James, and William's father.

2. A. S. Barnes and Co.'s publications.

Obs. 3.—But the sign of the Possessive should be repeated,

(1.) When one Possessive is used to specify another.

EXAMPLE.—Gould's Adam's Latin Grammar.

(2.) When the Possessives describe different things.

EXAMPLE.—"Heroes' and Heroines' shouts confusedly rise."

NOTE I.—Possessive Adjectives describe Nouns and Pronouns, by indicating possession, fitness, origin, condition, etc., etc.

EXAMPLES.

1. Boys' caps. "Boys'" denotes the size of the caps.
2. Webster's Dictionary. "Webster's" denotes the *author*.
3. "Heaven's immortal Spring shall yet arrive,
4. And *man's* majestic beauty bloom again,
Bright through the eternal year of *Love's* majestic reign."—*Beattie*.
5. "I heard of Peter's buying John's horse."

REM.—I heard of a certain *act*—an act of which Peter was the agent—hence, it was Peter's act. The act is expressed by the word "buying"—hence, the word "Peter's" limits the word "buying;" and is, therefore, an *Adjective*.

The object of Peter's act is "horse." The word "John's" is used to limit that object, not to a particular race, or color, or size, but to a particular *condition*. "John's," therefore, describes "horse"—hence, it is an *Adjective*.

Obs. 1.—A Noun or a Pronoun in the Possessive Case, is often equivalent to an Adjective Phrase.

EXAMPLES.

1. The *people's* will. The will of the *people*.
2. *Webster's* Dictionary. A Dictionary written by *Webster*.
3. *Boys'* caps. Caps suitable for *boys*.
4. "He heard the *king's* command, . . . The command of the *king*.
5. And saw that *writing's* truth." . . . The truth of that *writing*.

Obs. 2.—But they are not always equivalent.

- EXAMPLES.—1. The love of *virtue*. . . . is not *virtue's* love.
2. The desire of *leisure*. . . . is not *leisure's* desire.

Hence,

NOTE II.—Possessive Specifying Adjectives and Adjective Phrases should not be substituted the one for the other when they are not fully equivalent.

(See Examples above.)

Obs. 3.—The laws of interchange of Possessive Adjectives and their kindred Adjective Phrases are as follow:

(1.) When the Object of the Prepositional Phrase constitutes the *Agent* of an action, state, feeling, etc., implied in the Substantive limited, the Phrase and the corresponding Possessive Adjective are equivalent, and, therefore, interchangeable.

EXAMPLES.

1. The *people's* WILL. The WILL of the *people*.
2. The *sun's* RAYS. The RAYS of the *sun*.
3. *Webster's* last SPEECH. The last SPEECH of *Webster*.

(2.) When the Object of the Prepositional Phrase constitutes also the Logical *Object* of an action, state, feeling, etc., implied in the Substantive limited, the Phrase and the corresponding Possessive Adjective are not equivalent, and, consequently, cannot be interchanged.

EXAMPLES.

Correct.—"The DOCTRINE of *Divine sovereignty*."
Incorrect.—*Divine sovereignty's* DOCTRINE.

(3.) When the Object of the Prepositional Phrase may be the Logical Subject or Logical Object of the action, state, etc., implied in the Substantive limited, the use of the Phrase generally occasions ambiguity, and is inadmissible without the addition of some other Element.

EXAMPLE.—“The love of God shall make their bliss secure.”

REM.—This may mean God's love to them or their love to God.

Obs. 4.—If we intend the former, the ambiguity may be removed by the Phrase *to them*, placed after the word “God,” or, if the latter, by the word *their* in place of the word “the.” Thus,

1. The love of God *to them* shall make their bliss secure.
2. *Their* love of God shall make their bliss secure.

Obs. 5.—Adjectives derived from Nouns and Pronouns in the Possessive Case, often retain their Substantive character, and may be qualified by other Adjectives.

EXAMPLE.—“He saw *that* writing's truth.” “That” specifies “writing.” He saw the truth *of that writing*.

REM.—This observation is also applicable to other Adjectives derived from Nouns.

“A cast iron hinge.” “Cast” qualifies “iron;” and “iron” is an Adjective.

Obs. 6.—A word in the Possessive form is often used to specify a Phrase.

- EXAMPLES.—1. “Upon Mr. TALBOT's *being made Lord Chancellor.*”
Life of Butler
2. “From our *being born into the present world....*”
Butler's Analogy

Obs. 7.—In constructions like the above, the Possessive sign should not be omitted.

Correct construction.—All presumption of DEATH's *being the destruction of living beings*, must go upon the supposition that they are compounded.—*Bp. Butler.*

Incorrect construction.—1. “Nor is there so much as any appearance of our LIMBS *being endued with a power of moving,*” etc.

Bp. Butler.

2. “A fair wind is the cause of a VESSEL's *sailing.*”
Graham's Synonyms.

REM.—In the last example, the author intended to say that *wind* is the cause of an act—an act expressed by the word “sailing.”

But he makes himself say that *wind* is the cause of a *thing*—a thing named by the word “vessel.”

Corrected.—Wind is the cause of a VESSEL's *sailing.*

Obs. 8.—Possessive Adjectives are sometimes qualified by Sentences introduced by Relative Pronouns and by Phrases.

- EXAMPLES.—1. “How various HIS employments *whom the world calls idle.*”—*Willson's Burns.*
2. “I have spoken of his eminence *as a judge.*”
3. “Heaven be THEIR resource *who have no other but the charity of the world.*”

REM.—It is the Substantive Element in the Possessive Adjective that is thus limited by the Auxiliary Sentence. Thus, “his” is equivalent to “of him;” and “him” is limited by the Sentence “*whom the world calls idle.*”

POSITION OF THE POSSESSIVE.

Obs. 9.—When the Possessive is used Adjectively, it is placed before the Noun or the Pronoun which it specifies.

- EXAMPLES.—1. The WIDOW's *mite.*
2. The CULPRIT's *confession.*
3. OUR *father* and our *mother.*

Obs. 10.—Like other Specifying Adjectives, it precedes Qualifying Adjectives belonging to the same Noun or Pronoun.

- EXAMPLES.—1. “The BROOK's *bright wave.*”
2. “The WIND's *low sigh.*”
3. OUR *devoted father* and our *affectionate mother.*

Obs. 11.—Possessive Adjectives, in addition to their primary office, sometimes introduce Auxiliary Sentences.

- EXAMPLES.—1. “All are but parts of one stupendous WHOLE, *Whose body Nature is, and God the soul.*”—*Pope.*
2. “There are a sort of MEN *whose visages*
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond.”
Shakspeare.

REM.—In Sentence (1), “*whose*” is an Adjunct of “body,” and it is used also to introduce the Adjunct Sentence “*Whose body Nature is, and God the soul.*”

Obs. 12.—The Possessive Adjective is often the *Logical Subject* of a Participle.

EXAMPLES.—1. "I have an engagement which prevents *my staying* longer with you."

2. "I allude to *your inviting me to your forests.*"—Pope

Who invited me?—*you.*

This observation also applies to Substantives.

EXAMPLE.—The boy's mistake. *Who mistook!*—the boy.

ADJECTIVES IN PREDICATE.

NOTE III.—An Adjective, like a Participle, may be used in Predicate, with a Verb, when the Verb requires its aid to make the assertion.

EXAMPLES.—1. "His palsied hand *waxed strong.*"

2. "Canst thou *grow sad* as Earth *grows bright?*"

3. Vanity often *renders man contemptible.*

4. Virtue always *makes man happy.*

Obs. 1.—Many English Verbs contain the signification of such Adjectives in themselves. Thus,

"Waxed strong" has its equivalent, *strengthened.*

"Grows bright" " " *brightens.*

"Makes happy" " " *happifies.*

Obs. 2.—But not all Predicate Adjectives have their equivalent Verbs. Thus, for the Predicate, "Renders contemptible," we have not the Verb, *contemptibleize.*

Obs. 3.—Participles, like Verbs, sometimes require the use of Adjectives to complete the sense. Adjectives thus used are said to be "*in Predicate.*"

EXAMPLES.—1. "The desire of *being happy* reigns in all hearts."

2. Her highest happiness consists in *making others happy.*

Obs. 4.—Adjectives may be in Predicate—

(1.) With Transitive Verbs—Active Voice.

EXAMPLES.—1. "They'll *make me mad,* they'll *make me mad.*"

2. "The study of science tends to *make us devout.*"

(2.) With Passive Verbs.

EXAMPLES.—1. "He *was made wretched* by his own folly."

2. "The children *were rendered miserable* by the sins of the father."

(3.) With Neuter and other Intransitive Verbs.

EXAMPLES.—1. "How *dear* to my heart *are* the scenes of my childhood

2. "*Be* not therefore *grieved* nor *angry* with yourselves."

(4.) With Verbs—Infinitive Mode.

EXAMPLES.—1. "The study of science tends to *make us devout.*"

2. "Dost thou well to *be angry?*"

3. "I own it made my blood *run cold.*"

(5.) With Participles as Adjectives.

EXAMPLES.—1. "*Falling short* of this, we cannot succeed."

2. "Our horse *becoming frightened,* we leaped from the carriage."

6.) With Participles as Verbal Nouns.

EXAMPLES.—1. "Her life was spent in *making others happy.*"

2. "*Becoming angry* at trifles is indicative of a weak mind."

Obs. 5.—This construction of the Adjective should be carefully distinguished from that in which it is used as a *representative* of an Adverbial Phrase.

EXAMPLES.—1. "Caed entered every day *early* and returned *late.*"

2. "The surging billows and the gamboling storms come *crouching* to his feet."

3. "The mind was well informed, the passions [were] held *subordinate,* and diligence was choice."

"Early" is substituted for *at an early hour.*

"Late" " " *at a late hour.*

"Crouching" " " *in a crouching attitude.*

"Subordinate" " " *in a subordinate condition.*

Hence, "early," "late," "crouching," and "subordinate," are to be parsed—

(1.) As Adverbs—being used as *representatives* of Adverbial Phrases.

(2.) But in the analysis of these Phrases, these words are to be parsed, in their *individual* capacity, as Adjectives, qualifying their Substantives understood.

REM.—For Substantives in Predicate, see "*Independent Case.*"

FORM.

NOTE IV.—Adjectives used in Predicate should not take the Adverbial form.

EXAMPLES.

Incorrect.—1. William feels *badly* to-night. 2. I feel *sadly*.
3. How *beautifully* it looks! 4. It appears *strangely* to me.
Corrected.—William feels *bad* to-night. I feel *sad*.
How *beautiful* it looks! It appears *strange* to me.

REM.—It will be noticed that the Adjective in Predicate does not *modify* the Verb. It describes the Subject by the aid of the Verb. Hence,

Obs. 1.—Adverbs are not used as a part of the Grammatical Predicate.

Obs. 2.—The Verb used in Predicate with an Adjective is sometimes suppressed.

EXAMPLES.—1. "No position, however *exalted*, could satisfy his ambition."
2. "A man may grow rich by seeming *poor*."

REM.—"Exalted" is in Predicate with "*may be*," suppressed.
"Poor" " " " "*be*."

POSITION OF ADJECTIVES.

Obs. 3.—An Adjective *Word* is commonly placed before its Noun and after its Pronoun: an Adjective *Phrase* or *Sentence* after its Noun or Pronoun

EXAMPLES.—1. An *influential* man.
2. A man *of influence*.
3. A man *who possesses influence*.

Obs. 4.—But when an Adjective *Word* is limited or modified by a *Phrase*, it is commonly placed after its Noun.

EXAMPLES.—1. "Seest thou a man *diligent in his business*."
2. "Truth, *crushed to earth*, will rise again."
3. "From the shore,
Eat into caverns by the restless wave,
And forest-rustling mountains, comes a voice,
That solemn-sounding, bids the world prepare."

Obs. 5.—When the same word is qualified by two or more Adjectives, the one denoting the most definite quality should be placed next it; and, when one Adjective *specifies* and the other *qualifies*, the Qualifying Adjective is placed next the Noun.

EXAMPLES.—1. An *industrious* young man.
2. A *large* sweet apple.
3. "Sound *the loud* timbrel o'er *Egypt's dark* sea."

NOTE V.—An Adjective in Predicate is placed immediately after its Verb or Participle.

EXAMPLES.—1. "Which *maketh glad* the heart of man."
2. "Canst thou grow *sad* as earth grows *bright*?"
3. "His palsied hand *waxed strong*."
4. "And the eyes of the sleepers *waxed deadly* and *chill*."
5. "How various his employments whom the world *calls idle*."

Obs. 1.—EXCEPTION.—When the Verb is Transitive, its Object is sometimes—not always—placed between it and the Adjective in Predicate.

EXAMPLES.—1. "Vanity often *renders* man *contemptible*."
2. "Winter *maketh* the light heart *sad*."

Obs. 2.—EXCEPTION 2.—For the sake of euphony, for emphasis, or for rhythm, the Adjective is sometimes placed before the Verb.

EXAMPLES.—1. "*Hard* is my fate, cried the heart-broken stranger."
2. "*Bloodless* are these limbs, and cold."
3. "*Hard, hard*, indeed, was the contest for freedom."

Obs. 3.—This construction should be carefully distinguished from that in which the Adjective qualifies the Object of the Verb.

EXAMPLES.—1. "But we left *him alone* with his glory."

EXERCISES IN REVIEW.

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- 234.—What is an *Adjunct* ?
 What may be the *forms* of Adjuncts ?
 1. "A man *who has talents*, will succeed in business."
 Condense this by replacing the *Sentence Adjunct* by a *Phrase*.
 Replace the *Phrase* by an equivalent *Word*.
 Are all *Adjunct Words, Phrases, and Sentences* interchangeable ?
- 235.—What Elements of Sentences may be affected by Adjuncts ?
 How are Adjuncts of Substantives to be parsed ?
- 236.—How are *Logical Adjuncts* commonly construed ?
 Repeat *RULE 7*.—Make Sentences to illustrate.
 In what distinct methods do Adjectives describe Substantives ?
 Is a Word used Adjectively in one Sentence, always an Adjective ?
 Wherein do Adjectives commonly differ in *form* from Substantives of similar signification ?
- 238.—Repeat *NOTE I*.—Make Sentences to illustrate.
 What Adjectives are commonly used in *Comparisons of Equality* ?
- 239.—What Word introduces the second term of the Comparison ?
 Supply the proper Words omitted in the following Sentences.
 2. "Anna is—tall as Clarissa."
 3. "Rachel is not—tall as Mary."
 Repeat *NOTE II*.—Make Sentences to illustrate.
 What Word introduces the second term of a *Comparison of Inequality* ?
 4. "Delia is taller—Isabella, but not fairer—Helen."
 Supply the proper Words in the above Sentence.
- 240.—Repeat *NOTE III*.—Make Sentences to illustrate.
 Correct the following Sentences, and give proper authority for each criticism :
- "Shakspeare is more faithful to the true language of Nature, than any writer."—*Blair*.
 - "Cibber grants it to be a better poem of its kind than ever was written."—*Pope*.
 - "The Christian religion gives a more lovely character of God, than any religion ever did."—*Murray*.
 - "Of all other nations, ours has the best form of government; It is, of all others, that which most moves us."—*Sheridan*.

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- 241.—Repeat *NOTE IV*.—Make Sentences to illustrate.
 Correct the following errors by the Note, or by the Observations :
- "Northern Spy is fine specimen of an apple."
 - "Lawrence is abler mathematician than a linguist."
 - "The highest title in the State is that of the Governor."
 - "Organic chemistry treats of the animal and vegetable kingdom."
 - "The north and south poles are indicated on the map."
 - "Mary, widow of the late Col. Clark, and the mother of the Governor, resides with us."
- 242.—Repeat *NOTE V*.—Make Sentences to illustrate.
- "Substitutes have three Persons; the First, Second, and the Third."—*Pierce's Grammar*.
 - "In some cases we can use either the Nominative or Accusative, promiscuously."—*Adam's Latin Grammar*.
 - "I doubt his capacity to teach either the French or English languages."
 - "The passive and neuter verbs I shall reserve for some future consideration."—*Ingersoll's Grammar*.
 - "E has a long and short sound."—*Bicknell's Grammar*.
 - "The perfect participle and imperfect tense ought not to be confounded."—*Murray*.
 - "There is, however, another, and a more limited sense."
Adam's Rhetoric.
 - "Novelty produces in the mind a vivid and agreeable emotion."—*Blair*.
 - "Jewell the poet and the professor of English literature, has criticised it."
- 243.—Repeat *NOTE VII*.—Make Sentences to illustrate.
 Correct the following errors :
- "I have not been in London *this* five years."
Webster's Grammar
 - "If I had not left off troubling you about those kind of things."—*Swift*.
 - "They are these kind of gods which Horace mentions."
Addison.
 - "Many things are not that which they appear to be."
Sanborn's Grammar

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243.—Repeat NOTE VIII.—Make Sentences to illustrate.

Correct the following errors:

28. "The wall is ten foot high."—*Harrison's Grammar*.
29. "A close prisoner, in a room twenty foot square."—*Locke*.
30. "These verses consist of two sort of rhymes."—*Forney*.
31. "'Tis for a thousand pound."—*Cowper*.

Repeat RULE 7.—Make Sentences to illustrate.

Correct the following errors:

32. "I have neither John nor Eliza's books."—*Nixon*.
33. "James relieves neither the boy nor the girl's distress."
34. "Which, for distinction sake, I shall put down severally."
35. "King James translators merely revised former translations."—*Frazer's Grammar*.

244.—Repeat NOTE I.—Make Sentences to illustrate.

245.—Repeat NOTE II.—Make Sentences to illustrate.

Correct the following errors:

36. "The General in the army's name, published a declaration."—*Hume*.
37. "The bill passed the Lord's house, but failed in the Commons."
38. "It is curious enough that this Sentence of the bishop is, itself, ungrammatical."—*Cobbett's Grammar*.
39. "We should presently be sensible of the melody suffering."
40. "This depends on their being more or less emphatic, and on the vowel-sound being long or short."
41. "Whose principles forbid them taking part in the administration of the government."—*Liberator*.

248.—Repeat NOTE III.—Make Sentences to illustrate.

250.—Repeat NOTE IV.—Make Sentences to illustrate.

Correct the following errors:

42. "The group of little misses appeared most lovely and beautifully."
43. "Heaven opened *widely* her everlasting gates."
Milton, perverted.
44. "The poor girl feels very badly about it."—*Hawley*.
45. "The sight appeared terribly to me."
46. "Did not Lois look most beautifully at the lecture?"

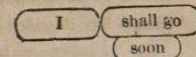
ADVERBS.

RULE 9.—Adverbs belong to Verbs, Adjectives, and other Adverbs which they modify

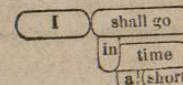
Obs. 1.—An Adverb may consist of a *Word*, a *Phrase*, or a *Sentence*.

EXAMPLES.

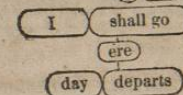
1. I shall go *soon*.



2. I shall go *in a short time*.



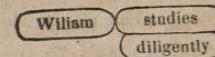
3. I shall go *ere day departs*.



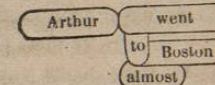
Obs. 2.—An Adverb may modify a *Word*, a *Phrase*, or a *Sentence*.

EXAMPLES.

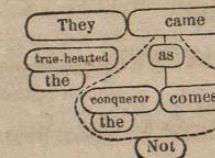
1. William *studies diligently*.



2. Arthur went *almost* to Boston.



3. "Not *as the conqueror comes*,
They, the true-hearted, came."



ADVERBIAL WORDS.

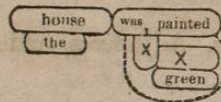
NOTE I.—In the use of Adverbs, that form should be adopted which is in accordance with the best authority.

Obs. 1.—Most Adverbs are *derivative words*, and are generally formed by adding *ly* (formerly written *lie*—a contraction of *like*) to its *Primitive*.

EXAMPLES.—A *just* man will deal *justly*.

A *foolish* man will act *foolishly*.

Obs. 2.—When an Adjective supplies the place of an Adverb, by representation, the Adjective form should be retained.



EXAMPLES.

1. The house was painted green.
2. Open thy mouth wide.

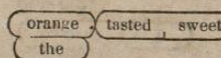
Expanded.—1. The house was painted *with green paint*.

2. Open thy mouth to a *wide extent*.

"Green" and "wide" are Adverbs by representation.

Obs. 3.—This construction should be carefully distinguished from that of Adjectives in Predicate.

EXAMPLES.



Correct.—1. The orange *tasted sweet*.

2. Velvet *feels smooth*.

3. Some *deemed him wondrous wise*.

Incorrect.—1. The orange *tasted sweetly*.

2. Velvet *feels smoothly*.

3. Some *deemed him wondrous wisely*.

Obs. 4.—The words which Adverbs properly modify are sometimes suppressed.

EXAMPLES.—"Thou canst but add one bitter word
To those [] *already there*."

Obs. 5.—Adverbs sometimes supply the place of Verbs which they modify.

EXAMPLES.—1. "*Back* to thy punishment, false fugitive."

2. "*I'll away* to the pleasant land."

Obs. 6.—Many words, commonly used as Adverbs, often take the place of Nouns, and become Pronouns.

EXAMPLES.—1. Till *then*—for till that time.

2. From thence—for from that place.

3. And I have made a pilgrimage from *far*.—*Hosmer*.

4. "O, let the ungentle spirit learn from *hence*,
A small unkindness is a great offense."

Obs. 7.—Participles become Adverbs whenever they indicate the manner of an action or modify a quality.

EXAMPLES.—"Tis strange, 'tis *passing* strange."

"A virtuous household, but *exceeding* poor."

Obs. 8.—But most Participial Adverbs have the suffix *ly* added, or they become Adverbs by representation.

EXAMPLES.—1. "He spoke *feelingly* on that subject."

2. "She conducted herself most *lovingly* throughout the play."

3. "Now it mounts the wave,
And rises, *threatening*, to the frowning sky."

4. "The surging billows and the gamboling storms
Come, *crouching*, to his feet."

"Come" in a "*crouching*" attitude. (See Obs. 2, above.)

Obs. 9.—A few words, commonly employed as Prepositions, are sometimes used Adverbially.

EXAMPLES.—1. "Thou didst look *down* upon the naked earth."

2. "And may, at last, my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage."

3. "Master Sir Philip, you may come *in*."

NEGATIVE ADVERBS.

NOTE II.—But one Negative Word or Particle should be used in asserting a negative proposition. For,

Obs. 1.—Two Negatives applied to the same act or quality, make it affirmative.

EXAMPLES.—1. "*Not* without cause."

2. "Such occurrences are *not* *unfrequent*."

3. "*Nor* did he *not* perceive them."

4. "He did not forget *not* to pay for the books."

Obs. 2.—Negative Prefixes in derivative words have the same force as Negative Adverbs.

EXAMPLES.—1. "He was *not* *unmindful* of his obligations."

2. "Such expressions are *not* *inelegant*."

3. "That costume would *not* be *inappropriate* to the occasion."

REM. 1.—Such expressions have not always the full force of the corresponding affirmative assertions, but serve to negative the negative assertion.

Obs. 3.—Negative Adverbs are used primarily to modify Verbs.

EXAMPLE.—1. "They *wept not*."

(2.) To modify Adjectives.

EXAMPLES.—2. Not *one* of the family was there

3. "Not *every* one that saith unto me, 'Lord! Lord!' shall enter into the kingdom of heaven."

(4.) To modify other Adverbs.

EXAMPLES.—4. He is not *generally* in error.

5. "They died not *by hunger or lingering decay*,

The steel of the white man hath swept them away."

6. "Nor *as the conqueror comes*,
They, the true-hearted, came."

REM. 1.—The influence of the Negatives, *not*, *neither*, etc., is often exerted on Nouns, Phrases, and whole Sentences. And, generally, when a Negative occurs in connection with other Adjuncts, the influence of the Negative reaches the whole proposition, including the other Adjuncts. Thus, in Example (5), "*not*" modifies the phrase, "*by hunger or lingering decay*." And in Example (6), "*not*" negatives the sentence "*as the conqueror comes*."

Obs. 4.—The Adverbs, *yes*, *yea*, *no*, *nay*, are independent in construction.

REM. 1.—The relation of these words to others in the sentence or period is *logical* rather than grammatical. Their grammatical relation is generally to Elements in Sentences suppressed.

POSITION OF ADVERBS.

NOTE III.—The Position of Adverbs should be such as most clearly to convey the sense intended.

Obs. 1.—Adverbs which modify Verbs generally precede a Single Verb in Predicate.

EXAMPLES.—1. "Man *naturally* seeks his own happiness."

2. "Then, when I am thy captive, *talk* of chains."

3. "Now *fares* the glimmering landscape on the sight."

Obs. 2.—When the Predicate consists of more than one word, the Adverb is commonly placed after the first word in Predicate.

EXAMPLES.—1. "We can *not* honor our country with *too deep* a reverence."

2. "I have *always* been an admirer of happy human faces."

3. "I will *never* leave thee nor forsake thee."

Obs. 3.—Adverbs modifying Adjectives are placed before their Adjectives.

EXAMPLES.—1. "We can not honor our country with *too deep* a reverence."

2. "We can not love her with an affection *too pure* and fervent."

3. "The *very* rich man can never be *truly* happy."

4. "The selfish man can never be *truly* polite."

Exception.—The word *enough*, used Adverbially, is commonly placed after its Adjective.

Obs. 4.—Adverbs are placed before other Adverbs which they modify.

EXAMPLES.—1. "*How* lightly mounts the muse's wing."

2. "*Too* low they build, who build beneath the stars."

3. "*How* ardent I seized it with hands that were glowing."

Obs. 5.—Adverbial Phrases are commonly placed after the words which they modify.

EXAMPLES.—1. "There came *to the beach* a poor exile of Erin."

2. "Time slept *on flowers* and lent his glass *to Hope*."

3. "The firmament grows brighter *with every golden grain*."

Obs. 6.—Adverbial Sentences are commonly placed after the words which they modify.

EXAMPLES.—1. "The firmament grows brighter with every golden grain,

As handful after handful falls on the azure plain."

2. "And I am glad *that he has lived thus long*."

REM.—To the above rules for the Position of Adverbial Elements, there are numerous exceptions. No specific rules can be given, which will always be applicable. The judgment and taste of the writer are required to decide as to the Position of all the Elements of Sentences.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

PAGE

255.—Repeat RULE 8.

An Adverbial Element may consist of what?

Make Sentences to illustrate Obs. 1.

Adverbs may modify what Elements of a Sentence?

Make Sentences to illustrate Obs. 2.

Repeat NOTE I.

How are Adverbs, derived from Adjectives and Nouns, formed?

256.—When may the Adjective *form* be retained?

Make Sentences to illustrate Obs. 2.

"Cora feels happily to-night."

Correct that Sentence by Obs. 3. (See also p. 250.)

When are Participles used Adverbially?

Make Examples adapted to Obs. 7.

257.—Make Examples adapted to Obs. 8.

Make Examples adapted to Obs. 9.

NEGATIVE ADVERBS.

Repeat NOTE II.

"I have not seen none of your books."

Correct that Sentence by Obs. 1.

"Warner was not unwilling to go to school."

Make an equivalent Sentence. (See Obs. 2.)

258.—What is there peculiar in the use of Negative Adverbs?

Make Sentences to illustrate Obs. 3.

POSITION OF ADVERBS.

Repeat NOTE III.

What is the usual position of Adverbial Words?

William studies commonly diligently very.

Correct that Sentence by Obs. 1 and 4.

"I never will disturb my quiet with the affairs of state"

Correct that by Obs. 2.

259.—"The day was pleasant very, and the wind fair exceedingly."

Correct that by Obs. 3.

What is the usual position of Adverbial Phrases?

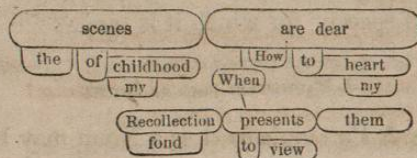
Make Sentences to illustrate Obs. 5.

What is the usual position of Adverbial Sentences?

Make Complex Sentences to illustrate Obs. 6.

EXERCISES IN ANALYSIS.

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond Recollection presents them to view."



ANALYSIS.

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS	{	<i>The Subject</i> , "Scenes"	} INTRANSITIVE
		<i>The Predicate</i> , "Are dear"	} SENTENCE.
ADJUNCTS.	{	<i>Of the Subject</i> , "The"	a Word.
		"Of my childhood"	a Phrase.
		<i>Of the Predicate</i> , "How"	a Word.
		"To my heart"	a Phrase.
		"When fond Recollection	a Sentence.
		presents them to view"	

PARSED BY THE CHART.

- "How" An Element in the Sentence—Adjunct—Primary—Word—Adverb—of Degree.—(Repeat RULE 8.)
- "Dear" An Element in the Sentence—Principal Part—"in Predicate"—Adjective.—(Repeat NOTE III. to RULE 7.)
- "To my heart" An Element in the Sentence—Adjunct—Phrase—Adverbial—Prepositional—Intransitive.—(Repeat RULE 8.)
- "Are" An Element in the Sentence—Principal Part—in Predicate—Verb—Indicative Mode—Present Tense—agreeing in Person and Number with "scenes."—(Repeat RULE 2.)
- "The" An Element in the Sentence—Adjunct—Word—Specifying—Pure.—(See RULE 7.)
- "Scenes" An Element in the Sentence—Principal Part—Subject—Word—Noun—Common—Third Person—Plural Number—Nominative Case.—(Repeat RULE 1.)
- "Of my child- } An Element in the Sentence—Adjunct—Phrase—Adjective—Prepositional—Intransitive.—(Repeat RULE 8.)
- hood" }
- "When fond } An Element in the Principal Sentence—Adjunct—
- Recollection } Sentence—Adverbial—Simple—Transitive.—(Repeat
- presents them } RULE 8.)
- to view" }

REM. 1.—For the Analysis the Phrases, "To my heart," and "Of my childhood," see p. 185.

REM. 2.—The Auxiliary Sentence, "When fond Recollection presents them to view," may now be analyzed by the above formula, as a distinct Sentence.