

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, or should be. | 1. We might, could, would, or should be. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should be. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should be. | 3. They might, could, would, or should be. |

PLURAL.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I may or can have been. | 1. We may or can have been. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst have been. | 2. Ye or you may or can have been. |
| 3. He may or can have been. | 3. They may or can have been. |

PLURAL.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I might, could, would, or should have been. | 1. We might, could, would, or should have been. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should have been. | 3. They might, could, would, or should have been. |

PLURAL.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. If I be. | 1. If we be. |
| 2. If thou be. | 2. If ye or you be. |
| 3. If he be. | 3. If they be. |

PLURAL.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. If I were. | 1. If we were. |
| 2. If thou wert. | 2. If ye or you were. |
| 3. If he were. See p. 83. | 3. If they were. |

PLURAL.

The remaining tenses or forms of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the Indicative mood. See pages 90, 102, 103, and the notes under the nineteenth rule of syntax.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE. To be.

PERFECT. To have been

Participles.

PRESENT. Being.

PERFECT. Been.

COMPOUND PERFECT.

Having been.

SECTION 7. *The Auxiliary Verbs conjugated in their simple form; with observations on their peculiar nature and force.*

THE learner will perceive that the preceding auxiliary verbs, *to have* and *to be*, could not be conjugated through all the moods and tenses, without the help of other auxiliary verbs; namely, *may, can, will, shall*, and their variations.

That auxiliary verbs, in their simple state, and unassisted by others, are of a very limited extent; and that they are chiefly useful, in the aid which they afford in conjugating the principal verbs; will clearly appear to the scholar, by a distinct conjugation of each of them, uncombined with any other. They are exhibited for his inspection; not to be committed to memory.

TO HAVE.

PRESENT TENSE.

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|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. I have. | 2. Thou hast. | 3. He hath or has. |
| <i>Plur.</i> 1. We have. | 2. Ye or you have. | 3. They have. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. I had. | 2. Thou hadst. | 3. He had. |
| <i>Plur.</i> 1. We had. | 2. Ye or you had. | 3. They had. |
| PERFECT. I have had, &c. | PLUPERFECT. I had had, &c. | |

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. Having.

PERFECT. Had.

TO BE.**PRESENT TENSE.**

- Sing.* 1. I am. 2. Thou art. 3. He is.
Plur. 1. We are. 2. Ye or you are. 3. They are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- Sing.* 1. I was. 2. Thou wast. 3. He was.
Plur. 1. We were. 2. Ye or you were. 3. They were.

PARTICIPLES.

- PRESENT.** Being. **PERFECT.** Been.

SHALL.**PRESENT TENSE.**

- Sing.* 1. I shall*. 2. Thou shalt. 3. He shall.
Plur. 1. We shall. 2. Ye or you shall. 3. They shall.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- Sing.* 1. I should. 2. Thou shouldst. 3. He should.
Plur. 1. We should. 2. Ye or you should. 3. They should.

WILL.**PRESENT TENSE.**

- Sing.* 1. I will. 2. Thou wilt. 3. He will.
Plur. 1. We will. 2. Ye or you will. 3. They will.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- Sing.* 1. I would. 2. Thou wouldst. 3. He would.
Plur. 1. We would. 2. Ye or you would. 3. They would.

MAY.**PRESENT TENSE.**

- Sing.* 1. I may. 2. Thou mayst. 3. He may.
Plur. 1. We may. 2. Ye or you may. 3. They may.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- Sing.* 1. I might. 2. Thou mightst. 3. He might.
Plur. 1. We might. 2. Ye or you might. 3. They might.

* *Shall* is here properly used in the present tense, having the same analogy to *should* that *can* has to *could*, *may* to *might*, and *will* to *would*.

CAN.**PRESENT TENSE.**

- Sing.* 1. I can. 2. Thou canst. 3. He can.
Plur. 1. We can. 2. Ye or you can. 3. They can.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- Sing.* 1. I could. 2. Thou couldst. 3. He could.
Plur. 1. We could. 2. Ye or you could. 3. They could.

TO DO.**PRESENT TENSE.**

- Sing.* 1. I do. 2. Thou dost. 3. He doth or does.
Plur. 1. We do. 2. Ye or you do. 3. They do.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- Sing.* 1. I did. 2. Thou didst. 3. He did.
Plur. 1. We did. 2. Ye or you did. 3. They did.

PARTICIPLES.

- PRESENT.** Doing. **PERFECT.** Done.

The verbs *have*, *be*, *will*, and *do*, when they are unconnected with a principal verb, expressed or understood, are not auxiliaries, but principal verbs: as, "We *have* enough;" "I *am* grateful;" "He *wills* it to be so;" "They *do* as they please." In this view, they also have their auxiliaries: as, "I *shall have* enough;" "I *will be* grateful," &c.

The peculiar force of the several auxiliaries will appear from the following account of them.

Do and *did* mark the action itself, or the time of it, with greater energy and positiveness: as, "I *do* speak truth;" "I *did* respect him;" "Here am I, for thou *didst* call me." They are of great use in negative sentences: as, "I *do not* fear;" "I *did not* write." They are almost universally employed in asking questions: as, "Does he learn?" "Did he not write?" They sometimes also supply the place of another verb, and make the repetition of it, in the same or a subsequent sentence, unnecessary: as, "You attend not to your studies as he *does*;" (i. e. as he attends, &c.) "I shall come if I can; but if I *do not*, please to excuse me" (i. e. if I come not). 9

Let not only expresses permission, but entreating, exhorting, commanding: as, "Let us know the truth;" "Let me die the death of the righteous;" "Let not thy heart be too much elated with success;" "Let thy inclination submit to thy duty."

May and *might* express the possibility or liberty of doing a thing; *can* and *could*, the power: as, "It may rain;" "I may write or read;" "He might have improved more than he has;" "He can write much better than he could last year."

Must is sometimes called in for a helper, and denotes necessity: as, "We must speak the truth, whenever we do speak, and we must not prevaricate."

Will, in the first person singular and plural, intimates resolution and promising; in the second and third person, only foretells: as, "I will reward the good, and will punish the wicked;" "We will remember benefits, and be grateful;" "Thou wilt, or he will, repent of that folly;" "You or they will have a pleasant walk."

Shall, on the contrary, in the first person, simply foretells; in the second and third persons, promises, commands, or threatens: as, "I shall go abroad;" "We shall dine at home;" "Thou shalt, or you shall, inherit the land;" "Ye shall do justice, and love mercy;" "They shall account for their misconduct." The following passage is not translated according to the distinct and proper meanings of the words *shall* and *will*: "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever;" it ought to be, "Will follow me," and "I shall dwell."—The foreigner who, as it is said, fell into the Thames, and cried out; "I will be drowned, no body shall help me:" made a sad misapplication of these auxiliaries.

These observations respecting the import of the verbs *will* and *shall*, must be understood of explicative sentences; for when the sentence is interrogative, just the reverse, for the most part, takes place: thus, "I shall go; you will go; express event only: but, "will you go?" imports

intention; and "*shall* I go?" refers to the will of another. But, "*he shall* go," and "*shall* he go?" both imply will; expressing or referring to a command.

When the verb is put in the subjunctive mood, the meaning of these auxiliaries likewise undergoes some alteration; as the learners will readily perceive by a few examples: "He *shall* proceed," "If he *shall* proceed;" "You *shall* consent," "If you *shall* consent." These auxiliaries are sometimes interchanged, in the indicative and subjunctive moods, to convey the same meaning of the auxiliary: as, "He *will* not return," "If he *shall* not return;" "He *shall* not return," "If he *will* not return."

Would, primarily denotes inclination of will; and *should*, obligation: but they both vary their import, and are often used to express simple event.

SECTION 8. The Conjugation of regular Verbs.

ACTIVE.

VERBS Active are called Regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their imperfect participle, by adding to the verb, *ed*, or *d* only when the verb ends in *e*: as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. Particp.
I favour.	I favoured.	Favoured.
I love.	I loved.	Loved.

A Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner.

TO LOVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I love*.	1. We love
2. Thou lovest.	2. Ye or you love.
3. He, she, or it, loveth or loves.	3. They love.

* In the present and imperfect tenses, we use a different form of the verb, when we mean to express energy and positiveness; as, "I do love thou dost love; he does love; I did love; thou didst love; he did love."

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I loved.	1. We loved.
2. Thou lovedst.	2. Ye or you loved.
3. He loved.	3. They loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I have loved.	1. We have loved.
2. Thou hast loved.	2. Ye or you have loved.
3. He hath or has loved.	3. They have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I had loved.	1. We had loved.
2. Thou hadst loved.	2. Ye or you had loved.
3. He had loved.	3. They had loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I shall or will love.	1. We shall or will love.
2. Thou shalt or wilt love.	2. Ye or you shall or will love.
3. He shall or will love.	3. They shall or will love.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I shall have loved.	1. We shall have loved.
2. Thou wilt have loved.	2. Ye or you will have loved.
3. He will have loved.	3. They will have loved.

Those tenses are called simple tenses, which are formed of the principal, without an auxiliary verb: as, "I love, I loved." The compound tenses are such as cannot be formed without an auxiliary verb: as, "I have loved; I had loved; I shall or will love; I may love; I may be loved; I may have been loved;" &c. These compounds are, however, to be considered as only different forms of the same verb.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. Let me love.	1. Let us love.
2. Love, or love thou, or do thou love.	2. Love, or love ye or you, or do ye love.
3. Let him love.	3. Let them love.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I may or can love.	1. We may or can love.
2. Thou mayst or canst love.	2. Ye or you may or can love.
3. He may or can love.	3. They may or can love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I might, could, would, or should love.	1. We might, could, would, or should love.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love.	2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should love.
3. He might, could, would, or should love.	3. They might, could, would, or should love.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I may or can have loved.	1. We may or can have loved.
2. Thou mayst or canst have loved.	2. Ye or you may or can have loved.
3. He may or can have loved.	3. They may or can have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I might, could, would, or should have loved.	1. We might, could, would, or should have loved.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have loved.	2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have loved.
3. He might, could, would, or should have loved.	3. They might, could, would, or should have loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I love.
2. If thou love.
3. If he love.

PLURAL.

1. If we love.
2. If ye or you love.
3. If they love.

The remaining tenses or forms of this mood, are, in general, similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood. See pages 90, 103, and the notes under the nineteenth rule of syntax.

It may be of use to the scholar, to remark, in this place, that though only the conjunction *if* is affixed to the verb, any other conjunction proper for the subjunctive mood, may, with equal propriety, be occasionally annexed. The instance given is sufficient to explain the subject: more would be tedious, and tend to embarrass the learner.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT. To love.

PERFECT. To have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. Loving.

PERFECT. Loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT. Having loved.

The active verb may be conjugated differently, by adding its present or active participle to the auxiliary verb *to be*, through all its modes and tenses; as, instead of "I teach, thou teachest, he teaches," &c.; we may say, "I am teaching, thou art teaching, he is teaching," &c.; and instead of "I taught," &c. "I was teaching," &c. and so on, through all the variations of the auxiliary. This mode of conjugation has, on particular occasions, a peculiar propriety; and contributes to the harmony and precision of the language. These forms of expression are adapted to particular acts, not to general habits, or affections of the mind. They are very frequently applied to neuter verbs; as, "I am musing; he is sleeping."

* As the participle, in this mode of conjugation, performs the office of a verb, through all the moods and tenses; and as it implies the idea of time, and governs the objective case of nouns and pronouns, in the same manner as verbs do; is it not manifest, that it is a species or form of the verb, and that it cannot be properly considered as a distinct part of speech?

Some grammarians apply, what is called the *conjunctive termination*, to the persons of the principal verb, and to its auxiliaries, through all the tenses of the subjunctive mood. But this is certainly contrary to the practice of good writers. Johnson applies this termination to the present and perfect tenses only. Lowth restricts it entirely to the present tense; and Priesley confines it to the present and imperfect tenses. This difference of opinion amongst grammarians of such eminence, may have contributed to that diversity of practice, so observable in the use of the subjunctive mood. Uniformity in this point is highly desirable. It would materially assist both teachers and learners; and would constitute a considerable improvement in our language. On this subject, we adopt the opinion of Dr. Lowth; and conceive we are fully warranted by his authority, and that of the most correct and elegant writers, in limiting the conjunctive termination of the principal verb, to the second and third persons singular of the *present tense*.

Grammarians have not only differed in opinion, respecting the extent and variations of the subjunctive mood; but a few of them have even doubted the existence of such a mood, in the English language. These writers assert, that the verb has no variation from the indicative; and that a conjunction added to the verb, gives it no title to become a distinct mood, or, at most, no better than it would have if any other particle were joined to it. To these observations it may be replied: 1st. It is evident, on inspection, that in the subjunctive mood, the present tense of the principal verbs, the present and imperfect tenses of the verb *to be*, and the second and third persons, in both numbers, of the second future tense of verbs in general; often require a variation from the forms which those tenses have in the indicative mood*. So much difference in the form of the verb, would warrant a correspondent distinction of mood, though the remaining parts of the subjunctive were, in all respects, similar to those of the indicative. In

* We think it has been proved, that the auxiliary is a constituent part of the verb to which it relates: that the principal and its auxiliary form but one verb.

other languages, a principle of this nature has been admitted, both in the conjugation of verbs, and the declension of nouns. 2d. There appears to be as much propriety, in giving a conjunction the power of assisting to form the subjunctive mood, as there is in allowing the particle *to* to have an effect in the formation of the infinitive mood*. 3d. A conjunction added to the verb, shows the manner of being, doing, or suffering, which other particles cannot show: they do not coalesce with the verb, and modify it, as conjunctions do. 4th. It may be said, "If contingency constitutes the subjunctive mood, then it is the sense of a phrase, and not a conjunction, that determines this mood." But a little reflexion will show, that the contingent sense lies in the meaning and force of the conjunction, expressed or understood.

This subject may be further illustrated, by the following observations.—Moods have a foundation in nature. They show what is certain; what is possible; what is conditional; what is commanded. They express also other conceptions and volitions; all signifying the manner of being, doing, or suffering. But as it would tend to obscure, rather than elucidate the subject, if the moods were extensively enumerated, grammarians have very properly given them such combinations and arrangements, as serve to explain the nature of this part of language, and to render the knowledge of it easily attainable.

The grammars of some languages contain a greater number of the moods than others, and exhibit them in different forms. The Greek and Roman tongues denote them, by particular variations in the verb itself. This form, however, was the effect of ingenuity and improvement: it is not essential to the nature of the subject. The moods may be as effectually designated by a plurality of words, as by a change in the appearance of a single word; because the same ideas are denoted, and the same ends accomplished, by either manner of expression.

* Conjunctions have an influence on the mood of the following verb.

Conjunctions have sometimes a government of moods.

Dr. Beattie
Dr. Lowth

On this ground, the moods of the English verb, as well as the tenses, are, with great propriety, formed partly by the principal verb itself, and partly by the assistance which that verb derives from other words. For further observations, relative to the views and sentiments here advanced, see pages 78—80. 84—86. 108—111. 201—203.

PASSIVE.

VERBS Passive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb: as, from the verb "To love," is formed the passive, "I am loved, I was loved, I shall be loved," etc.

A passive verb is conjugated, by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary *to be*, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner.

TO BE LOVED.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I am loved.
2. Thou art loved.
3. He is loved.

PLURAL.

1. We are loved.
2. Ye or you are loved.
3. They are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I was loved.
2. Thou wast loved.
3. He was loved.

PLURAL.

1. We were loved.
2. Ye or you were loved.
3. They were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I have been loved.
2. Thou hast been loved.
3. He hath, or has been loved.

PLURAL.

1. We have been loved.
2. Ye or you have been loved.
3. They have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| 1. I had been loved. | 1. We had been loved. |
| 2. Thou hadst been loved. | 2. Ye or you had been loved. |
| 3. He had been loved. | 3. They had been loved. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| 1. I shall or will be loved. | 1. We shall or will be loved. |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt be loved. | 2. Ye or you shall or will be loved. |
| 3. He shall or will be loved. | 3. They shall or will be loved. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| 1. I shall have been loved. | 1. We shall have been loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt have been loved. | 2. Ye or you will have been loved. |
| 3. He will have been loved. | 3. They will have been loved. |

Imperative Mood.

- | | |
|--|---|
| SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| 1. Let me be loved. | 1. Let us be loved. |
| 2. Be thou loved, or do thou be loved. | 2. Be ye or you loved, or do ye be loved. |
| 3. Let him be loved. | 3. Let them be loved. |

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| 1. I may or can be loved. | 1. We may or can be loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst be loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can be loved. |
| 3. He may or can be loved. | 3. They may or can be loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| 1. I might, could, would, or should be loved. | 1. We might, could, would, or should be loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be loved. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should be loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should be loved. | 3. They might, could, would, or should be loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| 1. I may or can have been loved. | 1. We may or can have been loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst have been loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can have been loved. |
| 3. He may or can have been loved. | 3. They may or can have been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| 1. I might, could, would, or should have been loved. | 1. We might, could, would, or should have been loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been loved. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should have been loved. | 3. They might, could, would, or should have been loved. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| 1. If I be loved. | 1. If we be loved. |
| 2. If thou be loved. | 2. If ye or you be loved. |
| 3. If he be loved. | 3. If they be loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| 1. If I were loved. | 1. If we were loved. |
| 2. If thou wert loved, | 2. If ye or you were loved. |
| 3. If he were loved. | 3. If they were loved. |

The remaining tenses or forms of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood. See pages 90, 103, and the notes under the nineteenth rule of syntax.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

To be loved.

PERFECT.

To have been loved.

Participles.

PRESENT.

Being loved.

PERFECT OR PASSIVE.

Loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT.

Having been loved.

When an auxiliary is joined to the participle of the principal verb, the auxiliary goes through all the variations of person and number, and the participle itself continues invariably the same. When there are two or more auxiliaries joined to the participle, the first of them only is varied according to person and number. The auxiliary *must* admits of no variation.

The neuter verb is conjugated like the active; but as it partakes somewhat of the nature of the passive, it admits, in many instances, of the passive form, retaining still the neuter signification; as, "I am arrived;" "I was gone;" "I am grown." The auxiliary verb *am, was*, in this case, precisely defines the time of the action or event, but does not change the nature of it; the passive form still expressing not properly a passion, but only a state or condition of being.

SECTION 9. Observations on Passive Verbs.

Some writers on grammar assert, that there are no Passive Verbs in the English language, because we have no verbs of this kind with a peculiar termination, all of them being formed by the different tenses of the auxiliary *to be*, joined to the passive participle of the verb. This is, however, to mistake the true nature of the English verb; and to regulate it, not on the principles of our own tongue, but on those of foreign languages. The conjugation, or the variation, of the English verb, to answer all the purposes of

verbs, is accomplished by the means of auxiliaries; and if it be alleged that we have no passive verbs, because we cannot exhibit them without having recourse to helping verbs, it may with equal truth be said, that we have no *perfect, pluperfect, or future tense*, in the indicative or subjunctive mood; since these, as well as some other parts of the verb active, are formed by auxiliaries.

Even the Greek and Latin passive verbs require an auxiliary to conjugate some of their tenses; namely, the former, in the preterit of the optative and subjunctive moods; and the latter, in the perfect and pluperfect of the indicative, the perfect, pluperfect, and future of the subjunctive mood, and the perfect of the infinitive. The deponent verbs, in Latin, require also an auxiliary to conjugate several of their tenses. This statement abundantly proves, that the conjugation of a verb in the learned languages, does not consist solely in varying the form of the original verb. It proves that these languages, like our own language, sometimes conjugate with an auxiliary, and sometimes without it. There is, indeed, a difference. What the learned languages require to be done, in some instances, the peculiar genius of our own tongue obliges us to do, in active verbs, principally, and in passive ones, universally. In short, the variation of the verb, in Greek and Latin, is generally accomplished by prefixes, or terminations, added to the verb itself; in English, by the addition of auxiliaries.—See the *Octavo Grammar*, vol. I. p. 172—176.

The English tongue is, in many respects, materially different from the learned languages. It is, therefore, very possible to be mistaken ourselves, and to mislead and perplex others, by an undistinguishing attachment to the principles and arrangement of the Greek and Latin Grammarians. Much of the confusion and perplexity, which we meet with in the writings of some English Grammarians, on the subject of verbs, moods, and conjugations, has arisen from the misapplication of names. We are apt to think, that the old names must always be attached to the identical forms and

things to which they were anciently attached. But if we rectify this mistake, and properly adjust the names to the peculiar forms and nature of the things in our own language, we shall be clear and consistent in our ideas; and, consequently, better able to represent them intelligibly to those whom we wish to inform.

The observations which we have made under this head, and on the subject of the moods in another place, will not apply to the declension and cases of nouns, so as to require us to adopt names and divisions similar to those of the Greek and Latin languages: for we should then have more cases than there are prepositions in connexion with the article and noun: and after all, it would be a useless, as well as an unwieldy apparatus; since every English preposition points to, and governs, but one case, namely, the objective; which is also true with respect to our governing verbs and participles. But the conjugation of an English verb in form, through all its moods and tenses, by means of auxiliaries, so far from being useless or intricate, is a beautiful and regular display of it, and indispensably necessary to the language.

Some grammarians have alleged, that on the same ground that the voices, moods, and tenses, are admitted into the English tongue, in the forms for which we have contended, we should also admit the dual number, the paulo post future tense, the middle voice, and all the moods and tenses, which are to be found in Greek and Latin. But this objection, though urged with much reliance on its weight, is not well founded. If the arrangement of the moods, tenses, &c. which we have adopted, is suited to the idiom of our tongue: and the principle, on which they are adopted, is extended as far as use and convenience require; where is the impropriety, in arresting our progress, and fixing our forms at the point of utility? A principle may be warrantably adopted, and carried to a precise convenient extent, without subjecting its supporters to the charge of inconsistency, for not pursuing it beyond the line of use and propriety.

The importance of giving the ingenious student clear and just ideas of the nature of *our* verbs, moods, and tenses, will apologize for the extent of the Author's remarks on these subjects, both here and elsewhere, and for his solicitude to simplify and explain them.—He thinks it has been proved that the idiom of our tongue demands the arrangement he has given to the English verb; and that, though the learned languages, with respect to voices, moods, and tenses, are, in general, differently constructed from the English tongue, yet, in some respects, they are so similar to it, as to warrant the principle which he has adopted. See pages 78—80. 84—86. 102—104. 201—203.

SECTION 10. *Of Irregular Verbs.*

IRREGULAR Verbs are those which do not form their imperfect tense, and their perfect participle, by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb: as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
I begin,	I began,	begun.
I know,	I knew,	known.

IRREGULAR VERBS ARE OF VARIOUS SORTS.

I. Such as have the present and imperfect tenses, and perfect participle, the same: as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Put,	put,	put.

2. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle, the same: as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Sell,	sold,	sold.

3. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle different: as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Blow,	blew,	blown.

Many verbs become irregular, by contraction; as, "feed, fed; leave, left:" others, by the termination *en*; as, "fall, fell, fallen:" others, by the termination *ght*; as, "buy, bought; teach, taught," &c.

The following list of the irregular verbs will, it is presumed, be found both comprehensive and accurate.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Am,	was,	been.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Awake,	awoke, R.	awaked.
Bear, <i>to bring forth</i> ,	bare,	born.
Bear, <i>to carry</i> ,	bore,	borne.
Beat,	beat,	beaten, beat.
Begin,	began,	begun.
Bend,	bent,	bent.
Bereave,	bereft, R.	bereft, R.
Beseech,	besought,	besought.
Bid,	bid, bade,	bidden, bid.
Bind,	bound,	bound.
Bite,	bit,	bitten, bit.
Bleed,	bled,	bled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.
Break,	broke,	broken.
Breed,	bred,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	brought.
Build,	built,	built.
Burst,	burst,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	bought.
Cast,	cast,	cast.
Catch,	caught,	caught, R.
Chide,	chid,	chidden, chid.
Choose,	chose,	chosen.
Cleave, <i>to stick or</i> <i>adhere.</i>	} REGULAR.	
Cleave, <i>to split</i> ,		cleft, cloven.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Cling,	clung,	clung.
Clothe,	clothed,	clad, R.
Come,	came,	come.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Creep,	crept,	crept.
Crow,	crew, R.	crowed.
Cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare, <i>to venture</i> .	durst,	dared.
Dare, R. <i>to challenge</i> ,		
Deal,	dealt, R.	dealt, R.
Dig,	dug, R.	dug, P.
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Drink,	drank,	drunk.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Dwell,	dwelt, R.	dwelt, R.
Eat,	eat or ate,	eaten.
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Feed,	fed,	fed.
Feel,	felt,	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fought.
Find,	found,	found.
Flee,	fled,	fled.
Fling,	flung,	flung.
Fly,	flew,	flown.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten, forgot.
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
Get,	got,	got *.
Gild,	gilt, R.	gilt, R.
Gird,	girt, R.	girt, R.
Give,	gave,	given.
Go,	went,	gone.
Grave,	graved,	graven, R.
Grind,	ground,	ground.

* *Gotten* is nearly obsolete. Its compound *forgotten* is still in good use.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Grow,	grew,	grown.
Hang,	hung, R.	hung, R.
Have,	had,	had.
Hear,	heard,	heard.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn, R.
Hide,	hid,	hidden, hid.
Hit,	hit,	hit.
Hold,	held,	held.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
Keep,	kept,	kept.
Knit,	knit, R.	knit, R.
Know,	knew,	known.
Lade,	laded,	laden.
Lay,	laid,	laid.
Lead,	led,	led.
Leave,	left,	left.
Lend,	lent,	lent.
Let,	let,	let.
Lie, <i>to lie down</i> ,	lay,	lain.
Load,	loaded,	laden, R.
Lose,	lost,	lost.
Make,	made,	made.
Meet,	met,	met.
Mow,	mowed,	mown, R.
Pay,	paid,	paid.
Put,	put,	put.
Read,	read,	read.
Rend,	rent,	rent.
Rid,	rid,	rid.
Ride,	rode,	rode, ridden*.
Ring,	rung, rang,	rung.
Rise,	rose,	risen.
Rive,	rived,	riven.
Run,	ran,	run.
Saw,	sawed,	sawn, R.

* Ridden is nearly obsolete.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Say,	said,	said.
See,	saw,	seen.
Seek,	sought,	sought.
Sell,	sold,	sold.
Send,	sent,	sent.
Set,	set,	set.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Shape,	shaped,	shaped, shapen.
Shave,	shaved,	shaven, R.
Shear,	sheared,	shorn.
Shed,	shed,	shed.
Shine,	shone, R.	shone, R.
Shoe,	shod,	shod.
Shoot,	shot,	shot.
Show,	showed,	shown.
Shred,	shred,	shred.
Shrink,	shrank,	shrunk.
Shut,	shut,	shut.
Sing,	sung, sang,	sung.
Sink,	sunk, sank,	sunk.
Sit,	sat,	sat.
Slay,	slew,	slain.
Sleep,	slept,	slept.
Slide,	slid,	slidden.
Sling,	slung,	slung.
Slink,	slunk,	slunk.
Slit,	slit, R.	slit or slitted.
Smite,	smote,	smitten.
Sow,	sowed,	sown, R.
'peak,	spoke,	spoken.
Speed,	sped,	sped.
Spend,	spent,	spent.
Spill,	spilt, R.	spilt, R.
Spin,	spun,	spun.
Spit,	spit, spat,	spit, spitten*.

* Spitten is nearly obsolete.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Split,	split,	split.
Spread,	spread,	spread.
Spring,	sprung, sprang,	sprung.
Stand,	stood,	stood.
Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Sting,	stung,	stung.
Stink,	stunk,	stunk.
Stride,	strode or strid,	stridden.
Strike,	struck,	struck or stricken.
String,	strung,	strung.
Strive.	strove,	striven.
Strow or strew,	strowed or strewed,	{ strown, strowed, strewed.
Swear,	swore,	sworn.
Sweat,	swet, R.	swet, R.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen, R.
Swim,	swum, swam,	swum.
Swing,	swung,	swung.
Take,	took,	taken.
Teach,	taught,	taught.
Tear,	tore,	torn.
Tell,	told,	told.
Think,	thought,	thought.
Thrive,	throve, R.	thriven.
Throw	threw,	thrown.
Thrust	thrust,	thrust.
Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Wax,	waxed,	waxen, R.
Wear,	wore,	worn.
Weave.	wove,	woven.
Weep,	wept,	wept.
Win,	won,	won.
Wind,	wound,	wound.
Work,	wrought,	wrought or worked.
Wring,	wrung,	wrung.
Write,	wrote,	written.

In the preceding list, some of the verbs will be found to be conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly; and those which admit of the regular form are marked with an *R*. There is a preference to be given to some of these, which custom and judgment must determine. Those preterits and participles which are first mentioned in the list, seem to be the most eligible. The compiler has not inserted such verbs as are irregular only in familiar writing or discourse, and which are improperly terminated by *t*, instead of *ed*: as, learnt, spelt, spilt, &c. These should be avoided in every sort of composition. It is, however, proper to observe, that some contractions of *ed* into *t*, are unexceptionable: and others, the only established forms of expression: as, crept, dwelt, gilt, &c.: and lost, felt, slept, &c. These allowable and necessary contractions must therefore be carefully distinguished by the learner, from those that are exceptionable. The words which are obsolete have also been omitted, that the learner might not be induced to mistake them for words in present use. Such are, wreathen, drunken, holpen, molten, gotten, holden, bounden, &c.: and swang, wrang, slank, strawed, gat, brake, tare, ware, &c.

SECTION 11. *Of defective verbs; and of the different ways in which verbs are conjugated.*

DEFECTIVE VERBS are those, which are used only in some of the moods and tenses.

The principal of them are these.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Can,	could,	— —
May,	might,	— —
Shall,	should,	— —
Will,	would,	— —
Must,	must,	— —
Ought,	ought,	— —
—	quoth,	— —

That the verbs *must* and *ought* have both a present and past signification, appears from the following sentences: "I must own that I am to blame;" "He must have been mistaken;" "Speaking things which they ought not;" "These ought ye to have done."—See the *Octavo Grammar*, pages 169, 170.

In most languages, there are some verbs which are defective with respect to persons. These are denominated *impersonal* verbs. They are used only in the third person, because they refer to a subject peculiarly appropriated to that person; as, "It rains, it snows, it hails, it lightens, it thunders." But as the word *impersonal* implies a total absence of persons, it is improperly applied to those verbs which have a person: and hence it is manifest, that there is no such thing in English, nor indeed in any language, as a sort of verbs really impersonal.—See the *Octavo Grammar*, p. 170.

The whole number of verbs in the English language, regular and irregular, simple and compounded, taken together, is about 4300. The number of irregular verbs, the defective included, is about 177*.

Some grammarians have thought that the English verbs, as well as those of the Greek, Latin, French, and other languages, might be classed into several conjugations; and that the three different terminations of the participle might be the distinguishing characteristics. They have accordingly proposed three conjugations; namely, the first to consist of verbs, the participles of which end in *ed*, or its contraction *t*; the second, of those ending in *ght*; and the third of those in *en*. But as the verbs of the first conjugation would so greatly exceed in number those of both the others, as may be seen by the preceding account of them; and as those of the third conjugation are so various in their form, and incapable of being reduced to one plain rule; it seems better in practice, as Dr. Lowth justly observes, to consider the first in *ed* as the only regular form, and the other as deviations from it; after the example of the Saxon and German grammarians.

* The whole number of words, in the English language, is about thirty-five thousand.

Before we close the account of the verbs, it may afford instruction to the learners, to be informed, more particularly than they have been, that different nations have made use of different contrivances, for marking the tenses and moods of their verbs. The Greeks and Latins distinguish them, as well as the cases of their nouns, adjectives, and participles, by varying the termination, or otherwise changing the form, of the word; retaining, however, those radical letters, which prove the inflection to be of the same kindred with its root. The modern tongues, particularly the English, abound in auxiliary words, which vary the meaning of the noun, or the verb, without requiring any considerable varieties of inflection. Thus, *I do love, I did love, I have loved, I had loved, I shall love*, have the same import with *amo, amabam, amavi, amaveram, amabo*. It is obvious, that a language, like the Greek and Latin, which can thus comprehend, in one word, the meaning of two or three words, must have some advantages over those which are not so comprehensive. Perhaps, indeed, it may not be more perspicuous; but, in the arrangement of words, and consequently in harmony and energy, as well as in conciseness, it may be much more elegant.—See the *Octavo Grammar*, pages 172—176, on the theory respecting the inflections of language.

CHAPTER VII.

Of ADVERBS.

AN Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it: as, "He reads *well*;" "A *truly* good man;" "He writes *very correctly*."

Some adverbs are compared, thus: "Soon, sooner, soonest;" "often, oftener, oftenest." Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more*, and *most*: as, "Wisely, more wisely, most wisely."

Adverbs seem originally to have been contrived to express compendiously in one word, what must otherwise have required two or more: as, "He acted wisely," for he acted with wisdom; "prudently," for, with prudence; "He did it here," for, he did it in this place; "exceedingly," for, to a great degree; "often and seldom," for many, and for few times; "very," for, in an eminent degree, &c.

There are many words, in the English language, that are sometimes used as adjectives, and sometimes as adverbs: as, "More men than women were there;" or, "I am more diligent than he." In the former sentence, *more* is evidently an adjective, and in the latter, an adverb. There are others, that are sometimes used as substantives, and sometimes as adverbs: as, "To-day's lesson is longer than yesterday's;" here, *to-day* and *yesterday* are substantives, because they are words that make sense of themselves, and admit besides of a genitive case: but in the phrase, "He came home yesterday, and sets out again to-day," they are adverbs of time; because they answer to the question *when*. The word *much* is used as all three: as, "Where much is given, much is required;" "Much money has been expended;" "It is much better to go than to stay." In the first of these sentences, *much* is a substantive; in the second, it is an adjective; and in the third, an adverb. In short, nothing but the sense can determine what they are.

Adverbs, though very numerous, may be reduced to certain classes, the chief of which are those of Number, Order, Place, Time, Quantity, Manner or Quality, Doubt, Affirmation, Negation, Interrogation, and Comparison.

1. Of *number*: as, "Once, twice, thrice," &c.
2. Of *order*: as, "First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, lastly, finally," &c.
3. Of *place*: as, "Here, there, where, elsewhere, anywhere, somewhere, nowhere, herein, whither, hither, thither, upward, downward, forward, backward, whence, hence, thence, whithersoever," &c.

4. Of *time*.

Of *time present*: as, "Now, to-day," &c.

Of *time past*: as, "Already, before, lately, yesterday, heretofore, hitherto, long since, long ago," &c.

Of *time to come*: as, "To-morrow, not yet, hereafter, henceforth, henceforward, by and by, instantly, presently, immediately, straightways," &c.

Of *time indefinite*: as, "Oft, often, oft-times, often times, sometimes, soon, seldom, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, always, when, then, ever, never, again," &c.

5. Of *quantity*: as, "Much, little, sufficiently, how much, how great, enough, abundantly," &c.

6. Of *manner, or quality*: as, "Wisely, foolishly, justly unjustly, quickly, slowly," &c. Adverbs of quality are the most numerous kind; and they are generally formed by adding the termination *ly* to an adjective or participle, or changing *le* into *ly*: as, "Bad, badly; cheerful, cheerfully; able, ably; admirable, admirably."

7. Of *doubt*: as, "Perhaps, peradventure, possibly, perchance."

8. Of *affirmation*: as, "Verily, truly, undoubtedly, doubtless, certainly, yea, yes, surely, indeed, really, &c.

9. Of *negation*: as, "Nay, no, not, by no means, not at all, in no wise," &c.

10. Of *interrogation*: as, "How, why, wherefore, whether," &c.

11. Of *comparison*: as, "More, most, better, best, worse, worst, less, least, very, almost, little, alike," &c.

Besides the adverbs already mentioned, there are many which are formed by a combination of several of the prepositions with the adverbs of place, *here, there, and where*; as, "Hereof, thereof, whereof; hitherto, thereto, whereto; hereby, thereby, whereby; herewith, therewith, wherewith; herein, therein, wherein; therefore, (i. e. there-for.) wherefore, (i. e. where-for.) hereupon or hereon, thereupon or thereon, whereupon or whereon," &c. Except *therefore*, these are seldom used.