

by the copulative conjunction *and*, was not intended as continuation of the principal and independent part of the sentence, but of the dependent part, the relative *whose* should have been used instead of the possessive *their*; viz. "and *whose* right-hand is full of gifts."

"Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither *have* entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." There seems to be an impropriety in this sentence, in which the same noun serves in a double capacity, performing at the same time the offices both of the nominative and objective cases. "Neither *hath* it entered into the heart of man, to conceive the things," &c. would have been regular.

"We have the power of retaining, altering, and compounding, those images which we have once received, into all the varieties of picture and vision." It is very proper to say, "altering and compounding those images which we have once received, into all the varieties of picture and vision;" but we can with no propriety say, "retaining them into all the varieties;" and yet, according to the manner in which the words are ranged, this construction is unavoidable: for "retaining, altering, and compounding," are participles, each of which equally refers to, and governs the subsequent noun, *those images*; and that noun again is necessarily connected with the following preposition, *into*. The construction might easily have been rectified, by disjoining the participle *retaining* from the other two participles, in this way: "We have the power of retaining those images which we have once received, and of altering and compounding them into all the varieties of picture and vision;" or, perhaps, better thus: "We have the power of retaining, altering, and compounding those images which we have once received, and of forming them into all the varieties of picture and vision."

#### INTERJECTION.

For the syntax of the Interjection, see Rule v. Note 11, page 152. and Note 9 of Rule xxi.

As we have finished the explanation of the different parts of speech, and the rules for forming them into sentences, it is now proper to give some examples of the manner in which the learners should be exercised, in order to prove their knowledge, and to render it familiar to them. This is called parsing. The nature of the subject, as well as the adaptation of it to learners, requires that it should be divided into two parts; viz. parsing, as it respects etymology alone; and parsing, as it respects both etymology and syntax\*.

#### SECTION I. Specimens of etymological parsing.

See the Exercises, p. 15.

"Virtue ennobles us."

*Virtue* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. (*Decline the noun.*) *Ennobles* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect participle†.*) *Us* is a personal pronoun, of the first person plural, and in the objective case. (*Decline it.*)

"Goodness will be rewarded."

*Goodness* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. (*Decline it.*) *Will be rewarded* is a regular verb, in the passive voice, the indicative mood, the first future tense, and the third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect participle.*)

"Strive to improve."

*Strive* is an irregular verb neuter, in the imperative mood and of the second person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, &c.*) *To improve* is a regular verb neuter, and in the infinitive mood. (*Repeat the present tense, &c.*)

\* See the "General Directions for using the English Exercises," prefixed to the Eighth and every subsequent edition of that book.

† The learner should occasionally repeat all the moods and tenses of the verb.



"Time flies, O! how swiftly."

*Time* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. (*Decline the noun.*) *Flies* is an irregular verb neuter, the indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, &c.*) *O!* is an interjection. *How* and *swiftly* are adverbs.

"Gratitude is a delightful emotion."

*Gratitude* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. (*Decline it.*) *Is* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, &c.*) *A* is the indefinite article. *Delightful* is an adjective in the positive state. (*Repeat the degrees of comparison.*) *Emotion* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. (*Decline it.*)

"They who forgive, act nobly."

*They* is a personal pronoun, of the third person, the plural number, and in the nominative case. (*Decline it.*) *Who* is a relative pronoun, and in the nominative case. (*Decline it.*) *Forgive* is an irregular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person plural. (*Repeat the present tense, &c.*) *Act* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person plural. (*Repeat, &c.*) *Nobly* is an adverb of quality. (*Repeat the degrees of comparison.*)

"By living temperately, our health is promoted."

*By* is a preposition. *Living* is the present participle of the regular neuter verb "to live." (*Repeat the participles.*) *Temperately* is an adverb of quality. *Our* is an adjective pronoun of the possessive kind. *Health* is a common substantive, of the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. (*Decline it.*) *Is promoted* is a regular verb passive, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. (*Repeat, &c.*)

"We should be kind to them who are unkind to us."

*We* is a personal pronoun, of the first person, the plural number, and in the nominative case. (*Decline it.*) *Should* *be* is an irregular verb neuter in the potential mood, the imperfect tense, and the first person plural. (*Repeat the present tense, &c.*) *Kind* is an adjective, in the positive state. (*Repeat the degrees of comparison.*) *To* is a preposition. *Them* is a personal pronoun, of the third person, the plural number, and in the objective case. (*Decline it.*) *Who* is a relative pronoun, and in the nominative case. (*Decline it.*) *Are* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person plural. (*Repeat, &c.*) *Unkind* is an adjective in the positive state. (*Repeat the degrees of comparison.*) *To* is a preposition. *Us* is a personal pronoun, of the first person, the plural number, and in the objective case. (*Decline it.*)

## SECTION 2. Specimens of syntactical parsing.

See the Exercises, p. 32.

"Vice produces misery."

*Vice* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. *Produces* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, the third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "vice," according to RULE I. which says; (*here repeat the rule.*) *Misery* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the objective case, governed by the active verb "produces," according to RULE XI. which says, &c.

"Peace and joy are virtue's crown."

*Peace* is a common substantive. (*Repeat the gender, person, number, and case.*) *And* is a copulative conjunction. *Joy* is a common substantive. (*Repeat the person, number, and case.*) *Are* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person plural, agreeing with the nominative case "peace and joy," according to RULE II, which says; (*here repeat the rule.*) *Virtue's* is a common substantive, of the third person, the singular number, and in the pos-



sessive case, governed by the substantive "crown," agreeably to RULE X, which says, &c. *Crown* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case, agreeably to the fourth note of RULE XI.

"Wisdom or folly governs us."

*Wisdom* is a common substantive. (Repeat the gender, person, number, and case.) Or is a disjunctive conjunction. *Folly* is a common substantive. (Repeat the person, number, and case.) *Governs* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular, agreeing with its nominative case "wisdom" or "folly," according to RULE III, which says, &c. *Us* is a personal pronoun, of the first person, plural number, and in the objective case, governed by the active verb "governs," agreeably to RULE XI, which says, &c.

"Every heart knows its sorrows."

*Every* is an adjective pronoun of the distributive kind, agreeing with its substantive "heart," according to Note 3 under RULE VIII, which says, &c. *Heart* is a common substantive. (Repeat the gender, person, number, and case.) *Knows* is an irregular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative case "heart," according to RULE I, which says, &c. *Its* is a personal pronoun, of the third person singular, and of the neuter gender, to agree with its substantive "heart," according to RULE V, which says, &c. It is in the possessive case, governed by the noun "sorrows," according to RULE X, which says, &c. *Sorrows* is a common substantive, of the third person, the plural number, and the objective case, governed by the active verb "knows," according to RULE XI, which says, &c.

"The man is happy, who lives wisely."

*The* is the definite article. *Man* is a common substantive. (Repeat the person, number, and case.) *Is* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular, agreeing with the nominative case "man,"

according to RULE I, which says, &c. *Happy* is an adjective in the positive state. *Who* is a relative pronoun, which has for its antecedent, "man," with which it agrees in gender and number, according to RULE V, which says, &c. *Lives* is a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "who," according to RULE VI, which says, &c. *Wisely* is an adverb of quality, placed after the verb, according to RULE XV.

"Who preserves us?"

*Who* is a relative pronoun of the interrogative kind, and in the nominative case singular. The word to which it relates, (its subsequent,) is the noun or pronoun containing the answer to the question; agreeably to a note under RULE VI. *Preserves* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "who," according to RULE VI, which says, &c. *Us* is a personal pronoun. (Repeat the person, number, case, and rule.)

"Whose house is that? My brother's and mine. Who inhabit it? We."

*Whose* is a relative pronoun of the interrogative kind, and relates to the following words, "brother's" and "mine," agreeably to a note under RULE VI. It is in the possessive case, governed by "house," according to RULE X, which says, &c. *House* is a common substantive. (Repeat the gender, person, number, and case.) *Is* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular, agreeing with its nominative case "house," according to RULE I, which says, &c. *That* is an adjective pronoun of the demonstrative kind. *My* is an adjective pronoun of the possessive kind. *Brother's* is a common substantive, of the third person, the singular number, and in the possessive case, governed by "house" understood, according to RULE X, and a note under RULE VI. *And* is a copulative conjunction. *Mine* is a personal pronoun, of the first person, the singular number, and in the possessive case, according to a note under



RULE X. and another under RULE VI. *Who* is a relative pronoun of the interrogative kind, of the plural number, in the nominative case, and relates to "we" following, according to a note under RULE VI. *Inhabit* is a regular verb active. (*Repeat the mood, tense, person, &c.*) *It* is a personal pronoun, of the third person, the singular number, and in the objective case, governed by the active verb "inhabit," according to RULE XI. which says, &c. *We* is a personal pronoun, of the first person, the plural number, and the nominative case to the verb "inhabit" understood. The words "inhabit it" are implied after "we," agreeably to a note under RULE VI.

"Remember to assist the distressed."

*Remember* is a regular verb active, imperative mood, the second person singular, and agrees with its nominative case "thou" understood. *To assist* is a regular verb active, in the infinitive mood, governed by the preceding verb "remember," according to RULE XII. which says, &c. *The* is the definite article. *Distressed* is an adjective put substantively.

"We are not unemployed."

*We* is a personal pronoun. (*Repeat the person, number, and case.*) *Are* is an irregular verb neuter. (*Repeat the mood, tense, person, &c.*) *Not* is an adverb of negation. *Unemployed* is an adjective in the positive state. The two negatives *not* and *un*, form an affirmative, agreeably to RULE XVI. which says, &c.

"This bounty has relieved you and us; and has gratified the donor."

*This* is an adjective pronoun of the demonstrative kind. *Bounty* is a common substantive. (*Repeat the person, number, and case.*) *Has relieved* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, perfect tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "bounty," according to RULE I. which says, &c. *You* is a personal pronoun, of the second person plural, and in the objective case. (*Repeat the government*

*and rule.*) *And* is a copulative conjunction. *Us* is a personal pronoun, in the objective case. *You* and *us* are put in the same case, according to RULE XVIII. which says, &c. *And* is a copulative conjunction. *Has gratified* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, perfect tense, and third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "bounty," understood. "*Has relieved*" and "*has gratified*," are in the same mood and tense, according to RULE XVIII. which says, &c. *The* is the definite article. *Donor* is a common substantive, of the third person, the singular number, and the objective case governed by the active verb "has gratified," according to RULE XI. which says, &c. See the *Octavo Grammar*, on gender.

"He will not be pardoned, unless he repent."

*He* is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, masculine gender, and in the nominative case. *Will be pardoned* is a regular passive verb, indicative mood, first future tense, and the third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "he," according to RULE I. and composed of the auxiliaries "will be," and the perfect participle "pardoned." *Not* is a negative adverb. *Unless* is a disjunctive conjunction. *He* is a personal pronoun. (*Repeat the person, number, gender, and case.*) *Repent* is a regular verb neuter, in the subjunctive mood, the present tense, the third person singular, and agrees with its nominative case "he," according to RULE I. which says, &c. It is in the subjunctive mood, because it denotes uncertainty signified by the conjunction "unless," agreeably to RULE XIX. and the notes. See the Definition of this mood, at p. 75.

"Good works being neglected, devotion is false."

*Good works being neglected*, being independent on the rest of the sentence, is the case absolute, according to the fifth note of RULE I. *Devotion* is a common substantive. (*Repeat the number, person, and case.*) *Is* is an irregular verb neuter. (*Repeat the mood, tense, person, &c.*) *False* is an adjective in the positive state, and belongs to its sub-



stantive "devotion" understood, agreeably to RULE VII. which says, &c.

"The emperor, Marcus Aurelius, was a wise and virtuous prince."

*The* is the definite article. *Emperor* is a common substantive, of the masculine gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. *Marcus Aurelius* is a proper name or substantive, and in the nominative case, because it is put in apposition with the substantive "emperor," agreeably to the first note of RULE X. *Was* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, imperfect tense, and the third person singular, agreeing with its nominative case "emperor." *A* is the indefinite article. *Wise* is an adjective, and belongs to its substantive "prince." *And* is a copulative conjunction. *Virtuous* is an adjective, and belongs, &c. *Prince* is a common substantive, and in the nominative case, agreeably to the fourth note of RULE XI.

"To err is human."

*To err*, is the infinitive mood, and the nominative case to the verb "is." *Is* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular, agreeing with its nominative case "to err," agreeably to Note 1, under RULE the first. *Human* is an adjective, and belongs to its substantive "nature" understood, according to RULE VIII. which says, &c.

"To countenance persons who are guilty of bad actions, is scarcely one remove from actually committing them."

*To countenance persons who are guilty of bad actions*, is part of a sentence, which is the nominative case to the verb "is." *Is* is an irregular verb neuter, &c. agreeing with the aforementioned part of a sentence, as its nominative case, agreeably to Note 1, under RULE the first. *Scarcely* is an adverb. *One* is a numeral adjective, agreeing with its substantive "remove." *Remove* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number,

and in the nominative case, agreeably to the fourth note of RULE XI. *From* is a preposition. *Committing* is the present participle of the regular active verb "to commit." *Them* is a personal pronoun, of the third person, the plural number, and in the objective case, governed by the participle "committing," agreeably to RULE XIV. which says, &c.

"Let me proceed."

This sentence, according to the statement of grammarians in general, is in the imperative mood, of the first person, and the singular number. The sentence may, however, be analyzed in the following manner. *Let* is an irregular verb active, in the imperative mood, of the second person, the plural number, and agrees with its nominative case "you" understood: as, "do you let." *Me* is a personal pronoun, of the first person, the singular number, and in the objective case, governed by the active verb "let," agreeably to RULE XII. which says, &c. *Proceed* is a regular verb neuter, in the infinitive mood, governed by the preceding verb "let," according to RULE XII. which says, &c.

"Living expensively and luxuriously destroys health." "By living frugally and temperately, health is preserved."

*Living expensively and luxuriously*, is the nominative case to the verb "destroys," agreeably to Note 1, under RULE I. *Living frugally and temperately*, is a substantive phrase in the objective case, governed by the preposition "by," according to Note 2, under RULE XIV.

The preceding specimens of parsing, if carefully studied by the learner, seem to be sufficiently explicit, to enable him to comprehend the nature of this employment; and sufficiently diversified, to qualify him, in other exercises, to point out and apply many, if not all, of the remaining rules, both principal and subordinate.

For additional specimens, in a more explanatory form, see the OCTAVO GRAMMAR, vol. 2. pages 42 to 52.