

## THE PRONOUN.

## 57. ORAL LESSON.

Notice what I write: "John took John's hat, and put John's hat on John's desk." Do you think this is a correct sentence? *Ans.*—No, sir, we do not. What words are unnecessarily repeated? *Ans.*—"John" and "hat." Write the sentence on your slates as you think it should be written. Sarah, you may read what you have written. (Sarah reads "John took his hat, and put it on his desk." The teacher writes it on the blackboard.) Now, the words used in the place of "John" and "hat" are called *Pronouns*, which means "instead of nouns." What shall we call all words used instead of nouns? *Ans.*—Pronouns.

I will write again: "*I* write, *you* read, but *he* whispers." What are the words "*I*," "*you*," and "*he*"? *Ans.*—Pronouns. Why? *Ans.*—Because they are used instead of nouns. What *person* is "*I*"? *Ans.*—*First person*, because it stands for the person speaking. What *person* is "*you*"? *Ans.*—*Second person*, because it stands for the person spoken to. What *person* is "*he*"? *Ans.*—*Third person*, because it stands for the person spoken of. Those words which show by their form the *person* of the nouns they represent are called *Personal Pronouns*. What kind of pronouns are these words? *Ans.*—*Personal Pronouns*.

Write this sentence: "The man who was with me is a lawyer." What is "*me*"? *Ans.*—A pronoun. What other pronoun is there in the sentence? *Ans.*—"Who." That is right—and what word does "*who*" stand for? *Ans.*—Man. But "*who*" can be used to represent the *first*, *second*, or *third person*; as, "*I who* speak to you;" "*You who* listen;" "*He who* whispers." It does not change its form to denote person, but *relates* to some noun, and must be of the same person and number as the noun to which it relates. It is therefore called a *Relative Pronoun*. What shall we call all similar words? *Ans.*—*Relative Pronouns*.

Write this sentence: "Who has lost a pencil?" The word "*who*" is here used in asking a question. We will call it an

*Interrogative Pronoun*. What shall we call those pronouns which are used in a similar manner? *Ans.*—*Interrogative Pronouns*.

Write this sentence: "That book is mine." What two words can I use instead of "mine?" *Ans.*—"My book." "Mine," then, stands for both the possessor and the thing possessed. We will call it a *Possessive Pronoun*. What shall we call all words used in a similar manner? *Ans.*—*Possessive Pronouns*.

## 58. DEFINITION.

1. A **Pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun; as, *his* book, *my* house; "*Whom* did you see?"

2. The **Antecedent** of a pronoun is the noun, or equivalent expression, instead of which the pronoun is used. It usually precedes, but sometimes follows, the pronoun.

*Ex.*—"The poor widow lost *her* only son." Here "widow" is the antecedent of "her." "True to *his* flag, the soldier braved even death." "Soldier" is the antecedent of "his."

3. The Antecedent may be a noun, a different pronoun, a phrase, or a clause.

*Ex.*—"A *pupil* that is studious will learn." "Pupil" is the antecedent of "that." "*He who* runs may read." "He" is the antecedent of "who." "He desired to pray, but *it* was denied him." "To pray" is the antecedent of "it." "*He has squandered his money*, and he now regrets *it*." "He has squandered his money" is the antecedent of "it."

4. The Antecedent may be omitted; in which case it is said to be understood.

*Ex.*—"Who steals my purse steals trash." "The person," or "he," understood, is the antecedent of "who."

## 59. PROPERTIES.

1. The **Properties** of a pronoun are *Gender*, *Person*, *Number*, and *Case*.

2. The *gender*, *person*, and *number* of a pronoun are always the same as those of its antecedent, but its *case* depends upon the construction of the clause in which it is found.

### 60. CLASSES.

Pronouns are divided into four classes: *Personal*, *Possessive*, *Relative*, and *Interrogative*.

### 61. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. **Personal Pronouns** both represent nouns and show by their form whether they are of the first, second, or third person. They are either *Simple* or *Compound*.

2. The **Simple Personal Pronouns** are *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, and *it*, with their declined forms, *we*, *our*, *us*, *my*, *mine*, *ye*, *you*, *your*, *thy*, *thine*, *thee*, *his*, *him*, *her*, *its*, *they*, *their*, *them*.

3. The **Compound Personal Pronouns** are formed by adding *self* or *selves* to some form of the Simple Personals; as, *myself*, *yourselves*, *himself*, *themselves*.

### 62. DECLENSION.

1. The Simple Personal Pronouns are declined as follows:

#### FIRST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	I,	<i>Nom.</i>	We,
<i>Poss.</i>	My or mine,	<i>Poss.</i>	Our,
<i>Obj.</i>	Me.	<i>Obj.</i>	Us.

#### SECOND PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Thou,	<i>Nom.</i>	You, You,
<i>Poss.</i>	Thy or thine,	<i>Poss.</i>	Your, Your,
<i>Obj.</i>	Thee,	<i>Obj.</i>	You, You.

#### THIRD PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
	MAS.	FEM. NEUT.	NEUT. OR COM	
<i>Nom.</i>	He,	She, It,	<i>Nom.</i>	They,
<i>Poss.</i>	His,	Her, Its,	<i>Poss.</i>	Their,
<i>Obj.</i>	Him,	Her, It.	<i>Obj.</i>	Them.

2. The Compound Personal Pronouns are declined as follows:

#### FIRST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom. and Obj.</i> Myself.	<i>Nom. and Obj.</i> Ourselves.

#### SECOND PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom. and Obj.</i> Thyself or Yourself.	<i>Nom. and Obj.</i> Yourselves.

#### THIRD PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
MAS., FEM., AND NEUT.	
<i>Nom. and Obj.</i> { Himself, Herself, Itself.	<i>Nom. and Obj.</i> Themselves.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

1. *Mine* and *thine* were formerly used before words commencing with a vowel sound, in preference to *my* and *thy*. They are still used thus in poetry; as, "*Thine* eyes I see thee raise."

2. *Thou, thy, thine, thee, thyself, and ye*, though used in the Bible, and other sacred writings, are now seldom used except in poetry and in solemn style. They may be regarded as antiquated forms. *You, your, yours, and yourself* are now preferred.

3. *You*, originally plural, and still requiring a verb in the plural number, is used to represent singular as well as plural nouns.

4. *We* is often used in place of *I*, in royal proclamations, editorials, and when the speaker or writer wishes to avoid the appearance of egotism; as, "*We*, George III., King of Great Britain and Ireland, do proclaim," etc. "*We* formerly thought differently, but have changed *our* mind."

5. *It* is sometimes used in the nominative without referring to any particular antecedent; and in the objective for euphony alone; as, "*It* thunders;" "*It* seems to me;" "*It* is a true saying;" "Come and trip *it* on the green."

6. The compound personal pronouns are used in the nominative and objective cases only. To express emphatic distinction in the possessive case, the word *own* is used instead of *self* or *selves*; as, "Let every pupil use his *own* book;" "Successful merchants mind their *own* business, not that of their neighbors."

7. The English language being destitute of a pronoun of the third person singular and common gender, usage has sanctioned the employment of the masculine forms *he, his, him*, for that purpose; as, in speaking of scholars generally, we say, "A thorough scholar studies *his* lesson carefully."

8. When reference is made to an assemblage containing males only, or females only, the masculine or feminine forms should be used, as the case may require.

9. When pronouns of different *persons* are used, the *second* should precede the *third*, and the *third* the *first*; as, "*You, and he, and I* were boys together."

## 63. ORDER OF PARSING.

1. A pronoun, and why?
2. Personal, and why?
3. Simple or Compound.
4. What is its antecedent?
5. Gender, person, and number? Rule.
6. Decline it.
7. Case, and why?
8. Rule.

## 64. MODELS FOR PARSING.

I. "I have seen *him*."

**I** . . . . . is a *pronoun; personal*; it shows by its form whether it is of the first, second, or third person: *simple*; its antecedent is the name, understood, of the person speaking: —*gender, first person, singular number*, to agree with its antecedent: Rule IX. "Pronouns must agree with their antecedents in gender, person, and number;" declined, *singular, nom. I, poss. my, obj. me; plural, nom. we, poss. our, obj. us: nominative case.* Rule I.

**Him** . . . . is a *pronoun; personal; simple*; its antecedent is the name, understood, of the person spoken of: *masculine gender, third person, singular number*, to agree with its antecedent: Rule IX: declined, *sing., nom. he, poss. his, obj. him; plural, nom. they, poss. their, obj. them: objective case.* Rule VI

II. "James, lend *me your* book."

**Me** . . . . is a *pronoun; personal; simple*; its antecedent is the name, understood, of the speaker: —*gender, first person, singular number*, to agree with its antecedent: Rule IX: *decline it; objective case*, it is the *indirect object* of the transitive verb "lend." Rule VI.

III. "The soldiers helped *themselves*."

**Themselves** is a *pronoun; compound personal*; it is formed by adding *selves* to one of the declined forms of a simple personal: its antecedent is "soldiers:" *masculine gender, third person, plural number*, to agree with its antecedent: Rule IX: *decline it: objective case*, it is the object of the transitive verb "helped." Rule VI.

IV. "I, *myself*, heard him say so."

**Myself** . . . is a *pronoun; compound personal*; its antecedent is the name, understood, of the speaker: — *gender, first person, singular number*, to agree with its antecedent: Rule IX: *decline it: nominative case*, in apposition with "I." Rule IV.

## 65. EXERCISES.

*Parse the nouns, personal pronouns, and adjectives in the following sentences:*

1. He and I attend the same school. 2. She gave her sister a new book. 3. Have you seen him to-day? 4. I saw it with my own eyes. 5. You, yourself, told me so. 6. The wicked is snared in the work of his own hands. 7. I bought the book, and read it. 8. They live in our house. 9. I see them on their winding way. 10. For we dare not make ourselves of the number, or compare ourselves with some that commend themselves; but they, measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise.

11. My country, 't is of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee, I sing.

12. Thou great Instructor, lest I stray,  
Teach thou my erring feet thy way.

## 66. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. **Possessive Pronouns** are words used to represent both the possessor and the thing possessed. They are: *mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs*.

2. To denote emphatic distinction, *my own* is used for *mine*, *his own* for *his*, *thy own* for *thine*, *our own* for *ours*, *your own* for *yours*, *their own* for *theirs*.

Ex.—"This book is *my own*;" "Stand, the ground's *your own*, my braves!" "Do not borrow or lend pencils: each scholar should have one of *his own*."

Rem.—Two sets of models are given for parsing Possessive Pronouns. The first method is to be preferred when the pronoun can not be separated into two words, one being a personal pronoun, the other the name of the thing possessed. Both methods are sanctioned by good authorities.

## 67. ORDER OF PARSING.

1. A pronoun, and why?
2. Possessive, and why?
3. What is its antecedent?
4. Gender, person, and number, and why? Rule.
5. Case, and why? Rule.

## 68. MODELS FOR PARSING.

I. "That book is *hers*, not *yours*."

## FIRST METHOD.

**Hers** . . . is a *pronoun; possessive*; it represents both the possessor and the thing possessed; its antecedent is "book;" *neuter gender, third person, singular number*, to agree with its antecedent: Rule IX: *nominative case*, it is used as the predicate of the proposition, "That book is hers:" Rule II.

**Yours** . . . is parsed in a similar manner; equivalent to "your book."

## SECOND METHOD.

**Hers** . . . is a *pronoun*; *possessive*; it is equivalent to "her book." Parse "her" as a personal pronoun in the possessive case, according to Rule III, and "book" as predicate-nominative, according to Rule II.

II. "The ground's *your own*."

## FIRST METHOD.

**Your own** is a *pronoun*; *possessive*; its antecedent is "ground:" *neuter gender, third person, singular number*; *nominative case*; it is used as the predicate of the proposition, "The ground's *your own*." Rule II.

## SECOND METHOD.

**Your own** is a *pronoun*; *possessive*; it is equivalent to "your ground." Parse "your" as a personal pronoun in the possessive case, according to Rule III, and "ground" as the predicate-nominative, according to Rule II.

## 69. EXERCISES.

Parse the possessive pronouns in the following sentences:

1. The farm is neither his nor theirs. 2. Is that horse of yours lame yet? 3. I did not hear that lecture of yours last evening. 4. He is an old friend of ours. 5. This book is not mine; it must be his or hers. 6. That carriage of theirs is a very fine one. 7. Friend of mine, why so sad?

## 70. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. A **Relative Pronoun** is used to represent a preceding word or phrase, called its antecedent, to which it joins a limiting clause; as, "The man *whom* you saw is my father."

**Rem. 1.**—The antecedent is a word or phrase on which the relative clause depends. It may be either a *definite* or an *indefinite* object. When the object is indefinite, the relative clause stands alone; as, "*Who* steals my purse steals trash."

**Rem. 2.**—The difference between personal and relative pronouns is shown by the following distinctions: 1. Personal pronouns have a distinct form for each grammatical person; as, first person, *I*; second person, *thou* or *you*; third person, *he*, *she*, or *it*: the relatives do not change their form for person. 2. A personal pronoun may be the subject of an independent sentence; as, "*He* is well:" a relative can never be thus used; it is always found in a dependent clause; as, "Laws *which* are unjust should be repealed."

**Rem. 3.**—Relatives serve two purposes in a sentence; one, to represent nouns in any relation; the other, to join a limiting clause to the antecedent. The first is a *pronominal*, the second, a *conjunctive* use.

2. Relative pronouns are either *Simple* or *Compound*.

3. The **Simple Relatives** are *who*, used to represent persons; *which* and *what*, to represent things; *that*, to represent both persons and things; and *as*, to take the place of *who*, *which*, or *that*, after *such*, *many*, and *same*.

**Rem. 1.**—*What* is sometimes used as a definitive adjective as well as a relative, in the same sentence: in which case it is placed before the noun it limits; as, "I send you *what* money I have," *i. e.*, "I send you *the* money *which* I have." When the noun it limits is understood, *what* takes its place, and should be parsed, first as a pronominal adjective, and secondly as a relative.

**Rem. 2.**—*That* is a relative when *who*, *whom*, or *which* can be substituted for it; as, "He *that* [*who*] is slow to wrath, is of great understanding." It is a *pronominal adjective* when it immediately precedes a noun, expressed or understood; as, "*That* book is yours;" "I did not say *that*." It is a *conjunction* when it joins a dependent clause to its principal; as, "I know *that* my Redeemer liveth."

**Rem. 3.**—*What*, when a relative, can be changed into *that which*, or *the thing which*, and is called a *double relative*; as, "Tell me *what* [*that which*] you know;" "I got *what* [*the thing which*] I desired." *That*, or *the thing*, should be parsed as the antecedent part of *what*, and *which* as the relative. The

antecedent part, *that*, is usually a pronominal adjective, either limiting a noun expressed, or representing it understood.

**Rem. 4.**—Besides being a *relative*, *what* may be an *interrogative pronoun*; as, "What did you say?"—a *pronominal adjective*; as, "What book have you?"—an *interjection*; as, "What! is thy servant a dog, that he should do this?"—an *adverb*; as, "What [partly] by force, and what by fraud, he secures his ends."

## 71. DECLENSION.

<i>Singular and Plural.</i>			<i>Singular and Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Who,		<i>Nom.</i>	Which,
<i>Poss.</i>	Whose,		<i>Poss.</i>	Whose,
<i>Obj.</i>	Whom.		<i>Obj.</i>	Which.

The **Compound Relatives** are formed by adding *ever*, *so*, and *soever* to the simple relatives. They are: *whoever*, *whoso*, *whosoever*, *whichever*, *whichsoever*, *whatever*, and *whatsoever*.

**Rem.**—*Whoever*, *whoso*, and *whosoever*, are equivalent to *he who*, or *any one who*; as, "Whoever studies will learn," *i. e.*, "Any one who studies will learn." *Whichever* and *whichsoever* are equivalent to *any which*; as, "Whichever way you may take will lead to the city," *i. e.*, "Any way which you may take," etc. *Whatever* and *whatsoever* are equivalent to *any thing which*; as, "I am pleased with whatever you may do," *i. e.*, "I am pleased with any thing which you may do." Compound relatives are indeclinable, and should be parsed like the simple relative *what*.

## 72. ORDER OF PARSING.

1. A Pronoun, and why?
2. Relative, and why?
3. Name its antecedent.
4. Simple or Compound?
5. Gender, person, and number, and why? Rule.
6. Decline it.
7. Case, and Rule.

## 73. MODELS FOR PARSING.

I. "A man *who* is industrious will prosper."

**Who . . .** is a *pronoun; relative*; it represents a preceding word or phrase, to which it joins a limiting clause: its antecedent is "man:" *simple: masculine gender, third person, singular number*, to agree with its antecedent: Rule IX: *nominative case*; it is used as the subject of the subordinate proposition "who is industrious:" Rule I.

II. "I am he *whom* ye seek."

**Whom . .** is a *pronoun; relative*; its antecedent is "he:" *simple: masculine gender, third person, singular number*: Rule IX: *objective case*; it is the object of the transitive verb "seek:" Rule VI.

III. "Happy is the man *that* findeth wisdom."

**That . . .** is a *pronoun; relative*; its antecedent is "man:" *simple: masculine gender, third person, singular number*: Rule IX: *nominative case*; it is the subject of the subordinate proposition "That findeth wisdom:" Rule I.

IV. "The horse *which* you sold me is lame."

**Which . .** is a *pronoun; relative*; its antecedent is "horse:" *simple: masculine gender, third person, singular number*; Rule IX: *objective case*; it is the object of the transitive verb "sold:" Rule VI.

V. "I remember *what* you said."

**What . . .** is a *pronoun; relative*; it is a *double relative*, equivalent to *that which*—"that" being the antecedent part, and "which," the *relative*. Parse "that" as a "pronominal adjective used as a noun," in the objective case after "remember."

**Which . .** is a *pronoun; relative*; its antecedent is "that:" *neuter gender, third person, singular number; objective case*; object of the transitive verb "said:" Rule VI.

VI. "That is the man *whose* house we occupy."

**Whose** . . is a *pronoun; relative*; its antecedent is "man:" *masculine gender, third person, singular number*; Rule IX: *possessive case*; modifies "house:" Rule III.

VII. "*Whoever* studies will learn."

**Whoever** is a *pronoun; relative; compound*; it is equivalent to *he who*, or *any one who*—"he" being the *antecedent* part, and "*who*" the *relative*. Parse "*he*" as a personal pronoun, subject of "will learn," or "*one*" as a "pronominal adjective used as a noun," subject of "will learn," and "*who*" as a relative, by preceding models.

VIII. "*Whatever* purifies, sanctifies."

**Whatever** is a *pronoun: relative; compound*; it is equivalent to *that which*. Parse "*that*" and "*which*" according to Model V—"that" being the subject of "sanctifies;" "*which*," of "purifies."

IX. "*Whoso* keepeth the law is a wise son."

**Whoso** . . is a *pronoun; relative; compound*; it is equivalent to *he who*, or *any one who*. Parse according to Model VII.

X. "As many as came were baptized."

**As** . . . . is a *pronoun; relative*; its antecedent is "many:" *simple: common gender, third person, plural number*; Rule IX: *nominative case*; it is used as the subject of the subordinate proposition "as came," *i. e.*, "who came:" Rule I.

#### 74. EXERCISES.

Parse the relative pronouns in the following sentences:

1. Those who sow will reap. 2. He that hateth, dissembleth with his lips. 3. They that forsake the law, praise the wicked; but such as keep the law, contend with them. 4. There is no class of persons that I dislike so much as those who slander their neighbors. 5. The house which you admire so much, belongs to the man whom we see yonder.

6. Whatever is, is right. 7. Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do. 8. He will do what is right. 9. This is the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built. 10. A kind boy avoids doing whatever injures others.

#### 75 INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. The **Interrogative Pronouns** are *who*, *which*, and *what*, when used in asking questions; as, "*Who* goes there?" "*Which* is yours?" "*What* did you say?"

2. The **Subsequent** of an Interrogative Pronoun is that part of the answer which is represented by it. An Interrogative must agree with its subsequent in gender, person, and number.

**Rem. 1.**—When a definite object is referred to, *which* and *what* are pronominal adjectives, limiting the name of the object inquired for; as, "*Which* lesson shall we learn?" "*What* book shall we study?" When an indefinite object is referred to, the interrogative takes its place; as, "*Which* is mine?" "*What* say you?"

**Rem. 2.**—The interrogatives *who* and *which* are declined like relative pronouns.

**Rem. 3.**—Apply Rule IX in parsing interrogatives, changing "antecedents" to "subsequents."

#### 76. ORDER OF PARSING.

1. A pronoun, and why?
2. Interrogative, and why?
3. Name its subsequent, if expressed.
4. Gender, person, and number. Rule.
5. Decline it.
6. Case, and why? Rule.

## 77. MODELS FOR PARSING.

## I. "Who goes there?"

**Who** is a *pronoun; interrogative*; it is used in asking a question: its subsequent is indefinite: *gender and person indeterminate; singular number*, to agree with its subsequent: Rule IX: *nominative case*; it is used as the subject of the sentence "Who goes there?" Rule I.

## II. "Which is yours?"—The large one.

**Which** is a *pronoun; interrogative*; its subsequent is "one:" *neuter gender, third person, singular number*; Rule IX: *nominative case*; it is used as the subject of the sentence "Which is yours?" Rule I.

## III. "What is that man?"—A blacksmith.

**What** is a *pronoun; interrogative*; its subsequent is "blacksmith:" *masculine gender, third person, singular number*; Rule IX: *nominative case*; it is used as the predicate of the sentence "What is that man?" Rule II.

## 78. EXERCISES.

*Parse the interrogative pronouns in the following sentences.*

1. Who saw the horse run? 2. Whose house is that on the hill yonder? 3. Whom did he call?—James. 4. For whom did he inquire? 5. Which will you have, the large or the small book?

6. Whom did you take me to be? 7. What shall I do?—Wait. 8. What can be more beautiful than that landscape? 9. Which is the lesson? 10. Who told you how to parse "what"?

*Parse the relative and interrogative pronouns in the following sentences:*

1. Who is in the garden?—My father. 2. I do not know who is in the garden. 3. Tell me what I should do. 4. What vessel is that? 5. Always seek for what you need the most.

6. Whose house was burned last night?—Mr. Hubbard's. 7. The boy closed the shutters, which darkened the room. 8. What is his name? 9. Whoever enters here should have a pure heart. 10. I gave all that I had.

*Parse the nouns, pronouns, and adjectives in the following sentences:*

1. Virtue is the condition of happiness. 2. Ye are the light of the world. 3. That garment is not well made. 4. One ounce of gold is worth sixteen ounces of silver. 5. The prayers of David, the son of Jesse, are ended. 6. Every man went to his own house. 7. The army is loaded with the spoils of many nations. 8. Be of the same mind one toward another.

9. He sacrificed every thing he had in the world: what could we ask more? 10. Who's here so base that would be a bondman? 11. I speak as to wise men: judge ye what I say. 12. Liberty was theirs as men: without it they did not esteem themselves men. 13. The death of Socrates, peacefully philosophizing with his friends, is the most pleasant that could be desired.

14. O Popular Applause! what heart of man  
Is proof against thy sweet, seducing charms?
15. What black, what ceaseless cares besiege our state;  
What strokes we feel from fancy and from fate.
16. Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb;  
Take this new treasure to thy trust;  
And give these sacred relics room  
To slumber in the silent dust.
17. Thy spirit, Independence, let me share.  
Lord of the lion-heart and eagle-eye:  
Thy steps I'll follow with my bosom bare;  
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky.—*Smollett.*
18. The gay will laugh  
When thou art gone; the solemn brood of care  
Plod on, and each one as before will chase  
His favorite phantom: yet all these shall leave  
Their mirth and their employment, and shall come  
And make their bed with thee.—*Bryant.*



## 79. CAUTIONS.

**Caution I.**—Do not omit the subjects of declarative and interrogative sentences.

**Ex.**—1. Am sorry you can not go with me. 2. Hope you are well. 3. Came home late last night. 4. What say? 5. Why stay here? 6. Going home late, found the door locked. 7. Read "Snow Bound;" like it very much.

**Caution II.**—Do not omit the sign of possession in forming the possessive case of nouns, nor use it in forming the possessive case of pronouns.

**Ex.**—1. Mr. Arter sells boys hats. 2. The girls bonnets were blown into the lake. 3. That house is her's. 4. Frances' mother is an actress. 5. Have you seen Mr. Pierce' new house. 6. Who's horse ran away?

**Caution III.**—Do not use the objective-case forms of pronouns as subjects or predicates.

**Ex.**—1. Him and me study arithmetic. 2. It is me, and not her, who wishes to see you. 3. You, and him, and me were boys together. 4. Me and the doctor were there. 5. Did you say it was me who broke the window?

**Caution IV.**—Do not use "who" as the object of a transitive verb or preposition.

**Ex.**—1. Who are you talking to? 2. Tell me who you work for. 3. He is a man who I do not like. 4. Who did your sister marry?

**Caution V.**—Do not use "which" as a relative to represent persons, or "who" to represent animals, children, or objects without life.

**Ex.**—1. Those which are rich should not be proud. 2. The dog whom you bought, was stolen. 3. They have found the child who was lost. 4. It was old dog Hero who was killed. 5. They which study will learn.

**Caution VI.**—Do not use improper forms of possessive pronouns.

**Ex.**—1. Is that book your'n or her'n? 2. I think it is her'n. 3. That book is his'n. 4. He had no team; so he borrowed our'n. 5. You did not see his horses or our'n, did you?

**Caution VII.**—Avoid the use of different kinds of pronouns in the same construction.

**Ex.**—1. The boys lost my ax, so I borrowed thine. 2. If you will go, I will pay thy expenses. 3. I hope you will put money into thy purse. 4. I will show thee what we have, and you may take which will please you. 5. Learn thy lesson, then amuse yourself.

**Caution VIII.**—Do not use a pronoun and its antecedents as subjects of the same sentence.

**Ex.**—1. The girls they all screamed. 2. Mr. Snell he has gone to Paris. 3. The dogs they barked, and the horses they ran. 4. Many words they darken speech. 5. Ella Jones she is my classmate.

## THE VERB.

## 80. ORAL LESSON.

The teacher writes on the blackboard, "A horse runs," and asks, "What does the horse do?" *Ans.*—A horse runs. What else may a horse do? *Ans.*—A horse trots, walks, gallops, eats, drinks, etc. Write these words on your slates. Are they the names of things? *Ans.*—They are not: they are the names of actions. What shall we call them? *Ans.*—Action-words. A very good name, but grammarians call them *Verbs*.

Write on your slates, "John studies." What is the subject of the sentence? *Ans.*—"John." What is the predicate? *Ans.*—"Studies." Does the sentence tell what John studies? *Ans.*—It does not. Write "grammar" after the verb "studies." The sentence now reads, "John studies grammar." In this sentence, the meaning of "studies" is completed by the word "grammar." What element is that word? *Ans.*—An objective element.