

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.

A verb which requires an objective element to complete its meaning, is called a *transitive* verb; a verb which does not require an objective element to complete its meaning, is called an *intransitive* verb. What is "studies" in the sentence "John studies grammar?" *Ans.*—A transitive verb. Why? *Ans.*—Because its meaning is completed by an objective element. What is "run," in the sentence "John runs?" *Ans.*—An intransitive verb. Why? *Ans.*—Because its meaning is not completed by an objective element.

Write this sentence on your slates: "The fields look green." What is the subject of this sentence? *Ans.*—"Fields." What is the predicate? *Ans.*—"Green." What is the office of the word "look"? *Ans.*—It asserts the predicate "green" of the subject "fields." Correctly answered. Its use is *copulative*; and such copulative words are called *copulative verbs*. What is "look" in this sentence? *Ans.*—A copulative verb. What is "seems" in the sentence "He seems afraid?" *Ans.*—A copulative verb. Why? *Ans.*—Because it asserts the predicate of the subject.

81. DEFINITION.

A **Verb** is a word which expresses being, action, or state; as, I *am*; George *writes*; The house *stands*.

Rem.—The *being, action, or state*, may be stated abstractly or represented as belonging to a subject; as, "*To write*;" "Boys *write*;" "*To seem*;" "He *seems* discouraged."

82. CLASSES WITH RESPECT TO USE.

1. With respect to their *use*, Verbs may be divided into *Copulative, Transitive, and Intransitive*.

2. A **Copulative Verb** is used to join a predicate to a subject, and to make an assertion; as, "Sugar *is* sweet;" "He *seems* honest."

Rem.—The copula *to be* is the only *pure* copulative. The verbs *become, seem, appear, stand, walk*, and other verbs of *motion, position, and condition*, together with the passive verbs *is*

named, is called, is styled, is elected, is appointed, is constituted, is made, is chosen, is esteemed, and some others, are frequently used as copulatives.

Ex.—"The road *became* rough;" "The men *appeared* cheerful;" "He *is styled* the Czar of all the Russias;" "Sir Walter Scott *is called* the Wizard of the North;" "Gen. Washington *was elected* first President of the United States."

3. A **Transitive Verb** requires an object to complete its meaning; as, "The hunter *killed* a bear;" "The scholar *learned* his lesson;" "That house *has* seven gables."

4. An **Intransitive Verb** does not require an object to complete its meaning; as, "Flowers *bloom*;" "Grass *grows*;" "The wind *blows* furiously."

Rem. 1.—The action expressed by a *transitive* verb has reference to some object external to the subject, upon which it terminates: the action expressed by an *intransitive* verb has no such reference, but affects the subject only. If an object is required to complete its meaning, a verb is transitive, otherwise intransitive. A verb in the passive form is transitive if its subject in the passive voice can be made its object in the active.

Ex.—"That boy *studies* algebra." The verb "studies" is transitive, because its meaning is completed by the object "algebra." "That boy *studies*." The verb "studies" is transitive, because some word, as *lesson, grammar, etc.*, is required to complete its meaning. "The winds *blow*." The verb "blow" is intransitive, because the action expressed by it affects the subject only, and does not require the addition of an object to complete its meaning. "The letter *was written* by me," *i. e.*, I *wrote* the letter. The verb "was written" is transitive, because its subject in the passive voice becomes its object in the active.

Rem. 2.—A verb which represents its subject as *causing* to do what the verb expresses, is said to be used in a *causative* sense.

Ex.—"The farmer *burns* wood," *i. e.*, "The farmer *causes* wood to burn." "The pirate *sank* the ship," *i. e.*, "The pirate *caused* the sinking of the ship." The verbs "burns" and "sank" are used in a *causative* sense.

Rem. 3.—Some verbs are transitive in one signification, and intransitive in another.

Ex.—"It *breaks* my chain;" "Glass *breaks* easily;" "He *returned* the book;" "I *returned* home;" "The vessel *ran* the blockade;" "The horses *ran*."

Rem. 4.—An intransitive verb becomes transitive when it is followed by an object like itself in meaning.

Ex.—"He *lives* a noble life;" "And he *dreamed* yet another dream;" "Those men *are playing* a game of chess;" "Grimed horribly a ghastly *smile*."

83. CLASSES WITH RESPECT TO FORM.

1. With respect to their *form*, Verbs are either *Regular* or *Irregular*.

2. A **Regular Verb** forms its past indicative and perfect participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present indicative, or simplest form of the verb; as, love, *love-d*, *love-d*; count, *count-ed*, *count-ed*.

3. An **Irregular Verb** does not form its past indicative and perfect participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present indicative; as, see, *saw*, *seen*; go, *went*, *gone*.

84. PROPERTIES.

The **Properties** of Verbs are *Voice*, *Mode*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*.

85. VOICE.

1. **Voice** is that form of the *transitive* verb which shows whether the subject acts or is acted upon.

2. **Transitive Verbs** have two voices: an *Active* and a *Passive Voice*.

3. The **Active Voice** represents the subject as acting upon an object; as, "John *struck* James;" "The boy *was studying*;" "The cat *caught* the mouse."

4. The **Passive Voice** represents the subject as being acted upon; as, "James *was struck* by John;" "The mouse *was caught*;" "The lesson *was studied*."

5. The **Passive Voice** is formed by prefixing some form of the neuter verb *to be* to the perfect participle of a transitive verb.

Rem. 1.—The direct object of a verb in the active voice becomes its subject in the passive.

Ex.—"The boy *shut* the door" (*active*); "The door *was shut* by the boy" (*passive*); "He *saw* the comet;" "The comet *was seen* by the astronomer."

Rem. 2.—Certain verbs are sometimes used, with a passive signification, in the active voice.

Ex.—"This stick *splits* easily;" "Butter *sells* for forty cents;" "This ground *plows* well;" "The stone *breaks* readily;" "I have nothing *to wear*;" "He has some ax *to grind*;" "He has no money *to spend* foolishly;" "The house *is building*;" "Wheat *sells* for one dollar a bushel."

Rem. 3.—A few verbs sometimes assume the passive form, though used in an active sense.

Ex.—"The melancholy days *are come*," *i. e.*, have come; "Babylon *is fallen*," *i. e.*, has fallen; "She *is gone*," *i. e.*, has gone; "The hour *is arrived*," *i. e.*, has arrived; "He *was come* now," he said, "to the end of his journey."

Rem. 4.—The passive voice is used when the agent is unknown, or when we wish to conceal it and call attention to the act and its *object* alone; as, "The robbery *was committed* (by some person unknown, or known but not mentioned) in broad daylight;" "This wall *was built* to protect the banks of the river." When we wish to make the agent prominent, the active voice should be used; as, "The escaped convict *committed* the robbery in broad daylight."

86. EXERCISES.

Tell which of the verbs, in the following sentences, are in the active voice, and which in the passive:

1. Sarah loves flowers. 2. John was astonished at the news. 3. William saw a meteor. 4. A meteor was seen. 5. I have written a letter. 6. That poem was written by Saxe. 7. He should have waited longer. 8. The heavens declare the glory of God. 9. He found the money.

87. THE PARTICIPLE.

1. A **Participle** is a word derived from a verb, partaking of the properties of a verb and of an adjective or a noun.

Rem.—The participle is so called from its partaking of the properties of a verb and of an adjective or a noun. It is the attributive part of the verb, used without assertion. It is not a verb, consequently neither *mode* nor *tense* belongs to it. It simply denotes *continuance* or *completion* of action, being, or state, relatively to the time denoted by the principal verb of the sentence in which it is found.

2. There are three Participles: the *Present*, the *Perfect*, and the *Compound*. The present and the compound have both an active and a passive form and use. The perfect has an active and a passive use.

3. The **Present Participle** denotes the continuance of action, being, or state; as, *loving, being loved*.

Rem.—The *present participle* always ends in *ing*. It may be used as an assumed attribute, or be affirmed of a subject. In the sentence, "*Leaning* my head upon my hand, I began to picture to myself the miseries of confinement," "*leaning*" depends upon or modifies "I." It is an assumed attribute. "In the sentence, "I was *leaning* my head upon my hand," "*leaning*" is affirmed of the subject "I." The present participle may also be used:

1st. As an adjective; as, "*Twinkling* stars." When thus used, it is called a *participial adjective*; and when it denotes a *quality* rather than an *act*, it usually admits of comparison; as, "A *most loving* companion."

2d. As a noun; as, "I am fond of *reading*." "*Reading*," in this sentence, is a *participial noun*, and is the object of the preposition "of." By some grammarians, a participial noun is called an "*infinitive in ing*," or a "*gerund*."

3d. As a noun, with the modifications of a verb; as, "*Describing* a past event as present, has a fine effect in language." In this sentence, the participial noun "*describing*" is modified by "events," an objective element. Participial nouns may also be modified by adverbs; as, "I am fond of *traveling rapidly*." Here, "*traveling*" is modified by "*rapidly*," an adverbial element.

4. The **Perfect Participle** denotes the *completion* of action, being, or state; as, *seen, appointed*.

Rem.—This participle generally ends in *d, ed, t, n, or en*. It is frequently used as an adjective, but never as a noun, and is usually, but not always, found in compound forms of the verb.

Ex.—"He died, *loved* by all;" "Her promise, *made* cheerfully, was kept faithfully;" "I have *written* a letter;" "You should have *known* better;" "That house was *built* in 1780."

5. The **Compound Participle** denotes the *completion* of action, being, or state, at or before the time represented by the principal verb; as, "*Having written* the letter, he mailed it."

Rem.—This participle is formed by placing *having* or *having been* before the perfect participle; as, "*Having bought* the horse, he went home;" "The lessons *having been recited*, the school was dismissed." It may be used as a noun; as, "I am accused of *having plotted* treason;" "He is charged with *having been engaged* in the slave-trade." It is also formed by placing *having been* before the present participle; as, "*Having been loving*."

88. EXERCISES.

Give the present, perfect, and compound participles of the following verbs:

Rely, find, help, study, recite, inquire, answer, plow, cultivate, join, emulate, spell, grow, paint, resemble, hope, suffer, sit, see, go, come, lay, arrive, exhaust, enjoy, write, read, learn, ventilate.

Write five sentences, each containing a present participle.

Model.—“Mary is *studying* her lesson.”

Write five sentences, each containing a perfect participle.

Models.—“I have *learned* my lesson.” “The army, *flushed* with victory, marched onward.”

Write five sentences, each containing a present and a perfect participle.

Model.—“A boy *playing* on the sea-shore, found an oar, *lost* from a boat.”

Write five sentences, each containing a compound participle.

Model.—“The notes *having been paid*, the mortgage was canceled.”

Write five sentences, each containing a participial adjective.

Model.—“*Rolling* stones gather no moss.”

Write five sentences, each containing a participial noun.

Models.—“*Skating* is good exercise.” “Much depends upon his *observing* the rule.”

89. ORDER OF PARSING.

1. A Participle, and why?
2. From what verb is it derived?
3. Present, perfect, or compound, and why?
4. To what does it belong?
5. Rule.

90. MODELS FOR PARSING.

I. “I heard the wolves *howling* in the forest.”

Howling is a *participle*: it partakes of the properties of a verb and of an adjective: it is derived from the verb “howl:” *present participle*; it denotes *continuance*: it belongs to “wolves.” Rule XII.

II. “Take this letter, *written* by myself.”

Written is a *participle*: it is derived from the verb “write:” *perfect participle*; it denotes *completion*: it belongs to “letter.” Rule XII.

III. “The train *having left*, we returned home.”

Having left is a *participle*: it is derived from the verb “leave:” *compound participle*; it denotes the completion of an act before the time represented by the principal verb: it belongs to “train.” Rule XII.

IV. “Their leader *having been killed*, the robbers fled.”

Having been killed is a *participle*: it is derived from the verb “kill:” *compound participle*: it belongs to “leader.” Rule XII.

V. “*Whispering* is forbidden.”

Whispering is a *noun; participial*: it is derived from the verb “whisper:” *neuter gender; third person; singular number; nominative case*. Rule I.

91. EXERCISES.

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

1. I have heard the bells tolling.
2. He saw the letter opened.
3. Gambling is a crime.
4. Boys like running, jump-

ing, and skating. 5. The vessel anchored in the bay, has lost her sails. 6. Having sold my farm, I shall remove to Iowa. 7. The burning of the capitol was a wanton outrage. 8. Have you not seen strong men weeping? 9. The general having been captured, the army was defeated. 10. Your remaining here would ruin us all.

11. Said but once, said but softly, not marked at all, words revive before me in darkness and solitude.—*De Quincey*. 12. A man hardened in depravity would have been perfectly contented with an acquittal so complete, announced in language so gracious.—*Macaulay*.

13. I heard the ripple washing in the reeds,
And the wild water lapping on the crags.—*Tennyson*.

14. Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes,
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.—*Longfellow*.

92. AUXILIARIES.

1. **Auxiliary Verbs** are those which are used in the conjugation of other verbs.

2. They are: *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can, must*.

Rem. 1.—*Do, be, have,* and *will* are often used as principal verbs; as, "He *does* well;" "I *am*;" "We *have* cares and anxieties;" "He *willed* me a thousand dollars."

Rem. 2.—The auxiliaries were originally used as principal verbs, followed by the infinitives of what are now called the principal verbs; as, "I *can* [to] read;" "You *may* [to] go;" "He *has* [to] come." The sign *to* is now dropped, and the infinitive is regarded as the principal verb; the auxiliaries being used merely to show the relations of *mode* and *tense*.

Rem. 3.—The auxiliaries, when used as such, except *must*, which is used in the present tense only, have two tenses: the *present* and the *past*.

93. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARIES.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.			Plural.		
1ST PERSON.	2D PERSON.	3D PERSON.	1ST PERSON.	2D PERSON.	3D PERSON.
<i>I</i>	<i>Thou</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>We</i>	<i>You</i>	<i>They</i>
Am,	art,	is,	Are,	are,	are,
Do,	dost,	does,	Do,	do,	do,
Have,	hast,	has,	Have,	have,	have,
Will,	wilt,	will,	Will,	will,	will,
Shall,	shalt,	shall,	Shall,	shall,	shall,
May,	mayst,	may,	May,	may,	may,
Can,	canst,	can,	Can,	can,	can,
Must,	must,	must.	Must,	must,	must.

PAST TENSE.

Was,	wast,	was,	Were,	were,	were,
Did,	didst,	did,	Did,	did,	did,
Had,	hadst,	had,	Had,	had,	had,
Would,	wouldst,	would,	Would,	would,	would,
Should,	shouldst,	should,	Should,	should,	should,
Might,	mightst,	might,	Might,	might,	might,
Could,	couldst,	could.	Could,	could,	could.

MODE.

94. DEFINITION.

1. **Mode** is the manner in which the action, being, or state is expressed.

2. There are five modes: the *Indicative, Subjunctive, Potential, Imperative,* and *Infinitive*.

95. INDICATIVE MODE.

The **Indicative Mode** asserts a thing as a fact, or as actually existing; as, "The man *walks*;" "The house *was burned*."

Rem.—The indicative mode may be used in interrogative and exclamatory sentences; also, in subordinate propositions, to denote what is actual, or what is assumed as actual; as, “*Is he a merchant?*” “*The rascal has stolen my horse!*” “*I learn that you have removed from town.*”

96. SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

The **Subjunctive Mode** asserts a thing as *doubtful*, as a *wish*, a *supposition*, or a *future contingency*; as, “*If this be true, all will end well;*” “*Had I the wings of a dove;*” “*I shall leave, if you remain.*”

Rem. 1.—The subjunctive mode is so called because it is used in *subjoined* or subordinate propositions only. It represents an ideal act, or a real act placed under a condition of more or less doubt, and is joined to the verb of the principal proposition by the subordinate connectives *if, though, except, lest, that, unless*, and some others. These connectives are called the *signs* of the subjunctive.

Rem. 2.—The sign is frequently omitted, in which case the auxiliary or copula precedes the subject; as, “*Had I time,*” *i. e.*, If I had time; “*Were I a king,*” *i. e.*, If I were a king.

Rem. 3.—In a subordinate proposition expressing a condition or a supposition, the verb may be in either the indicative or the subjunctive mode. Use the subjunctive mode, *when it is intended to express doubt or denial*; the indicative or potential mode, *when the thing supposed is a fact or is assumed to be a fact.*

Ex.—If I go, I shall return:” I may go, or I may not; doubt is implied. “If he were honest, he would pay me:” the supposition is that he is not honest. “If he had been there, I should have seen him:” I deny that he was there. In these sentences, the verbs are in the subjunctive mode, doubt or denial being implied. In the sentences, “If he goes, you must stay,” and “If he was there, he fought bravely,” “goes” and “was” are in the indicative mode, neither doubt nor denial being implied.

Rem. 4.—Comparatively few modern writers observe the distinction between the indicative and the subjunctive modes in stating suppositions. The directions given in Rem. 3 state the usage of the best writers.

97. POTENTIAL MODE.

The **Potential Mode** asserts the *power, necessity, liberty, duty*, or *liability* of acting or being in a certain state; as, “*You can read;*” “*He must go;*” “*You may retire;*” “*They should be more careful.*”

Rem. 1.—The potential mode, like the indicative, is used in interrogative and exclamatory sentences; also, in subordinate propositions, to represent what is assumed as actual, or what has not been realized; as, “*I know that I may be disappointed;*” “*He says that I may study algebra.*”

Rem. 2.—The *signs* of the potential mode are the auxiliaries *may, can, must, might, could, would, and should.*

1. **Can** or **could** implies power or ability *within* one's self; as, “*He can do it,*” *i. e.*, he has ability to do it without assistance from others.

2. **May** or **might** implies an agency *without* or *beyond* one's self; hence, *possibility, probability, permission, wishing*—the act being contingent on something beyond one's own will or power; as, “*He may go,*” *i. e.*, all hinderances are removed: “*You may all go to the picnic,*” denotes permission: “*O, that he might return,*” denotes a wish that all hinderance to his return be removed.

3. **Must** denotes *necessity*; as, “*We must submit to the laws,*” *i. e.*, there is a necessity for our doing so.

4. **Should** denotes that the act or state is not dependent upon the doer's will, but on that of another; hence, *duty or obligation*; as, “*He should pay his debts,*” *i. e.*, it is his duty, or he is under a moral obligation to pay his debts.

5. **Would** implies *inclination, wish, or desire*; as, “*He would pay his debts, if he could,*” *i. e.*, he has the inclination or the desire.

98. IMPERATIVE MODE.

The **Imperative Mode** expresses a *command*, an *exhortation*, an *entreaty*, or a *permission*; as, “*Charge,*

Chester, *charge!*" "Do come to see us;" "Lead us not into temptation;" "God said, *Let* there be light."

Rem. 1.—The imperative mode may usually be known by the omission of the subject; as, "Write" [*thou, you, or ye*]. It denotes a command, when a superior speaks to an inferior; an exhortation, when an equal speaks to an equal; a prayer or supplication, when an inferior addresses a superior. It is used mostly in principal propositions, and is made subordinate in direct quotations only; as, "He said, 'Be silent,'"

Rem. 2.—The expressions "*Let* Ellen come," "*Let* him go," etc., are made up of the imperative of the verb *let*, and the objective case of a noun or pronoun, limited by an infinitive. They are equivalent to "*Permit* [*thou*] Ellen to go," etc.

Rem. 3.—These expressions are sometimes abridged by dropping the verb *let*, changing the infinitive to the imperative, and the objective case to the nominative; as, "*Come* one, *come* all," *i. e.*, *Let* one come, *let* all come: "*Sing* we to our God above," *i. e.*, *Let* us sing to our God above. In such cases, the noun or pronoun should be parsed as the subject of the proposition, the imperative agreeing with it in number and person. This use of the imperative is not uncommon.

Ex.—"Ruin *seize* thee, ruthless king."—*Gray*. "*Laugh* those who may, *weep* those who must."—*Scott*. "Then *turn* we to her latest tribune's name."—*Byron*. "*Proceed* we therefore to our subject."—*Pope*. "*Come* the eleventh plague, rather than this should be."—*Cowley*. "*Be* it enacted."—*Statutes of Ohio*. "Somebody *call* my wife."—*Shakespeare*. "*Hallowed be* thy name."

Rem. 4.—The imperative mode is sometimes used to denote a wish, a demand, a grant, a concession, or a precaution.

Ex.—"Let all the earth fear the Lord." "*Give* me that knife." "*Let* it be lawful, that law do no wrong."—*Shakespeare*. "*Let* it be admitted." "*Look*, that he hide no weapon."—*Bulwer*.

99. INFINITIVE MODE.

The **Infinitive Mode** expresses the action, being, or state, without affirming it; as, *to write*; *to have written*; "He rose *to speak*."

Rem. 1.—The infinitive may usually be known by the sign *to* placed before it. This sign is omitted after the verbs *bid*, *dare*, *feel*, *hear*, *help*, *let*, *make*, *need*, *see*, and a few others; as, "*Bid* them be quiet;" "*Let* them come on;" "*See* him run."

Rem. 2.—The infinitive, as an abstract noun, may be the subject or predicate of a sentence; may be in apposition with a noun; and may be the object of a transitive verb or preposition; as, "*To lie* is disgraceful;" "*To work* is *to pray*;" "*Delightful* task, *to rear* the tender thought;" "*I love to read*;" "*Can save* the son of Thetis from *to die*."

Although the infinitive has the construction of a noun, it may govern an object, or be modified by an adverb. It is never limited by an adjective attribute, but may have a predicate adjective belonging to it; as, "*To converse* is *pleasant*;" "*To suffer* all this wrong is *hard*."

100. EXERCISES.

Tell the mode of the verbs in the following sentences:

1. A great storm is raging. 2. You may go or stay. 3. Bring me some flowers. 4. Hope thou in God. 5. If he study, he will excel. 6. If he studies, it is when he is alone. 7. Were I rich, I would purchase that property. 8. Who will go with me? 9. Do let me see your book.

10. I must not be tardy. 11. Lift up your heads, O ye gates! 12. Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. 13. He should have told you. 14. They dare not puzzle us for their own sakes. 15. Let us not, I beseech you, deceive ourselves longer.

16. God help us! what a poor world this would be, if this were the true doctrine. 17. If a line is parallel to a line of a plane, it is parallel to that plane. 18. If a plane intersect two parallel planes, the lines of intersection will be parallel. 19. "Could he have kept his spirit to that flight, he had been happy."—*Byron*.

20. Reign thou in hell, thy kingdom; let me serve
In heaven, God ever blest.—*Milton*.

21. Place me on Sunium's marble steep,
Where nothing, save the waves and I,
May hear our mutual murmurs sweep;
There, swan-like, let me sing and die.—*Byron.*

T E N S E .

101. DEFINITION.

1. **Tense** denotes the *time* of an action or event.
2. There are three divisions of time: *Past*, *Present*, and *Future*. Each division has two tenses: an **absolute** and a **relative**.
3. The **Absolute Tenses** are the *Present*, the *Past*, and the *Future*. They denote indefinite or incomplete action.
4. The **Relative Tenses** are the *Present Perfect*, the *Past Perfect*, and the *Future Perfect*. They denote completed action.

102. PRESENT TENSE.

The **Present Tense** denotes present time; as, "I *walk*;" "The army *is marching*."

Rem. 1.—The present tense is used in expressing a general truth, or what is habitual; as, "Perseverance *conquers* all things;" "The mail *arrives* at six P. M."

Rem. 2.—The *historical present* is the present used for the past, to describe more vividly what took place in past time; as, "Tacitus *describes* the manners and customs of the ancient Germans;" "Ulysses *wakes*, not knowing where he was."—*Pope*. "Matthew *traces* the descent of Joseph; Luke *traces* that of Mary."

Rem. 3.—The present of the speaker or hearer is what is meant by present time. The present of the reader may not be the same as that of the writer.

Rem. 4.—When preceded by a relative pronoun, or by conjunctive adverbs of time, the present tense is sometimes future in its reference; as, "He will please all who *employ* him;" "The flowers will bloom when spring *comes*."

103. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

The **Present Perfect Tense** represents an action or event as past, but connected with present time; as, "I *have learned* my lesson."

Rem. 1.—**Have**, the sign of the present perfect tense, originally denoted *possession*. It retains this meaning when used as a principal verb. As an auxiliary, it denotes *completion*; as, "The hunters *have killed* a wolf;" "A man *has fallen* from the bridge."

Rem. 2.—When preceded by a conjunctive adverb of time, the present perfect tense sometimes denotes future time; as, "He will forward the goods as soon as he *has received* them."

104. PAST TENSE.

The **Past Tense** expresses what took place in time wholly past; as, "I *wrote*;" "I *was sailing*."

Rem.—The *past indicative*, like the *present*, denotes what was habitual; as, "We *walked* five miles every morning." In the progressive form, it denotes an act in past time, but not completed; as, "He *was driving* furiously when I saw him."

The *past potential* denotes (1) a duty or obligation, without reference to time; as, "Judges *should* be merciful:" (2) a habit or custom; as, "He *would be* absent a week at a time:" (3) ability possessed in past time; as, "He *could* walk yesterday:" (4) present possibility or power; as, "I *could* write [now] if I would:" (5) a future possibility; as, "If I *should* write to you [hereafter], you must answer immediately."

105. PAST PERFECT TENSE.

The **Past Perfect Tense** represents an act as ended or completed in time fully past; as, "The cars *had started* before we reached the depot."

Rem. 1.—The past is frequently used instead of the past perfect, to denote the completion of an act at or before a certain past time mentioned; as, "The boat *left* before midnight."

Rem. 2.—The *past perfect subjunctive* and *past perfect potential* deny the action or event; as, "If I *had started* sooner, I *should have overtaken* you."

106. FUTURE TENSE.

The **Future Tense** expresses what will take place in future time; as, "I *shall return* soon;" "The lion *shall eat* straw like the ox."

Rem. 1.—*Shall* and *will* are the *signs* of the future tense. *Shall* expresses the action or event (1) as a duty commanded; as, "He *shall* pay you;" "Thou *shalt* not steal;" (2) as a prediction; as, "I *shall* make a thousand dollars;" (3) as future; as, "I *shall* leave at noon."

Will expresses the action or event (1) as something determined upon; as, "I *will* go: no power on earth can prevent me;" "The cause *will* raise up armies;" (2) as future; as, "You *will* feel better to-morrow."

Rem. 2.—*Shall*, in the first person, and *will*, in the second and third, are usually employed to denote futurity; as, "We *shall arrive* there by noon;" "You *will be* glad to see us;" "He *will be* with us."

Will is used, in the first person, to denote determination; and *shall*, in the second and third, to denote necessity; as, "I *will write* to you;" "I *will not do* it, come what may;" "Neither he nor you *shall go* without me."

107. FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

The **Future Perfect Tense** represents an action as finished or ended at or before a certain future time; as, "I *shall have finished* my task at three o'clock;" "We *shall have dined* before you arrive."

108. TENSES IN ALL THE MODES.

1. The Indicative Mode has the *six* tenses.
2. The Subjunctive Mode has *three* tenses: the *present*, *past*, and *past perfect*.
3. The Potential Mode has *four* tenses: the *present*, *present perfect*, *past*, and *past perfect*.
4. The Imperative Mode has *one* tense: the *present*.
5. The Infinitive Mode has *two* tenses: the *present* and *present perfect*.

Rem.—Tense does not properly belong to the infinitive mode. Its tenses are mere *forms*, without regard to time. The *present* tense denotes progressive or completed action or state, with reference to past, present, or future time; the *present perfect*, a completed action or state in an unlimited manner.

109. SIGNS OF THE TENSES: ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

- Present*, Simple form of the verb.
Past, When regular, add *ed* to the simple form.
Future, Prefix *shall* or *will* to the simple form.
Present Perfect, Prefix *have*, *has*, or *has* to the perfect participle.
Past Perfect, . Prefix *had* or *hadst* to the perfect participle.
Future Perfect. Prefix *shall have* or *will have* to the perfect participle.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

If, though, except, unless, etc., placed before tense forms given in the Conjugation, are called signs of the subjunctive mode.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present, Prefix *may, can* or *must* to the simple form.
 Past, Prefix *might, could, would, or should* to the simple form.
 Present Perfect, Prefix *may, can, or must have* to the perfect participle.
 Past Perfect, . Prefix *might, could, would, or should have* to the perfect participle.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present, *Let, or a command.*

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present, Prefix *to* to the simple form.
 Present Perfect, Prefix *to have* to the perfect participle.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Add *ing* to the simple form.
 Perfect, When regular, add *ed* or *d* to the simple form.
 Compound, . . Prefix *having* to the perfect participle.

110. FORMS OF THE VERB.

1. Verbs have five forms, which may be considered subdivisions of the tenses: the *Common*, the *Emphatic*, the *Progressive*, the *Passive*, and the *Ancient*, or *Solemn Style*.

2. The **Common Form** represents an act as a custom, or as completed without reference to its progress; as, "I write;" "I shall write."

3. The **Emphatic Form** represents an act with emphasis; as, "I do write;" "He did go;" "He declared that he *did* not do it."

Rem.—This form is used in the *present* and *past* indicative and subjunctive and in the *present* imperative. It is formed by prefixing the present and past tenses of *to do* to the simple form of the verb.

4. The **Progressive Form** is used to denote action or state in progress; as, "I am writing;" "He had been singing."

Rem.—The progressive form may be used in all the modes and tenses, and is formed by prefixing the various modes and tenses of the verb *to be* to the present participle of the principal verb.

5. The **Passive Form** denotes the reception of an act by its subject; as, "I am struck;" "John was punished;" "I shall be loved."

Rem.—The passive form is used in all the modes and tenses, and is formed by prefixing the various modes and tenses of the verb *to be* to the perfect participle of the principal verb.

6. The **Ancient Form**, or *Solemn Style*, is used in the Bible, in religious worship, and sometimes in poetry and burlesque; as, "Thou art the man;" "So shalt thou rest;" "Thou art a pretty fellow."

111. PERSON AND NUMBER.

1. The **Person** and **Number** of verbs are their modifications to mark their agreement with their subjects.

2. A subject in the *second person singular*, generally requires the verb, or its auxiliary, to end in *t, st, or est*; as, "Thou shalt not steal;" "Thou canst read;" "Thou runnest."