

3. A subject in the *third person singular*, generally requires the verb, or its auxiliary, to end in *s*, *es*, or *eth*; as, "Julia reads;" "The horse goes;" "God loveth us."

4. The personal terminations in the plural are the same as the *first person singular*, except in the verb *to be*.

5. A verb must agree with its subject in person and number.

Rem. 1.—When two or more nominatives, differing in person, are taken collectively, the verb prefers the first to the second, and the second to the third. When they are connected by *or* or *nor*, or are taken separately, it prefers the person of the nominative next to it. Courtesy requires the first place to be given to the *second* person, and last place to the *first*.

Ex.—"You, he, and I have to remain;" "You and he have to learn that long lesson;" "You or I am mistaken;" "Thou and thy friends are to make reparation."

Rem. 2.—A verb must be in the singular number when its subject conveys the idea of unity.

Ex.—"Rain falls;" "The army is marching;" "Dombey & Son [the title of a book] was written by Dickens;" "The ten dollars [a single sum] was duly paid;" "Descent and fall [words alike in meaning] to us is adverse."

Rem. 3.—A verb must be in the plural number when its subject conveys the idea of plurality.

Ex.—"The rains descend;" "The multitude pursue pleasure;" "Either the magistrate or the laws are at fault;" "You, he, and I are here."

112. UNIPERSONAL VERBS.

A **Unipersonal Verb** is one by which an act or state is asserted independently of any particular subject; as, "It snows;" "It cleared off;" "It behooves us to be careful."

Rem.—*Meseems, meseemed, methinks, methought*, may be regarded as unipersonal verbs, equivalent to *it seems, it seemed to me, I think, I thought*.

113. CONJUGATION.

1. The **Conjugation** of a verb is the correct expression, in regular order, of its *modes, tenses, voices, persons, and numbers*.

2. There are four forms of conjugation: the *Regular*, the *Emphatic*, the *Progressive*, and the *Interrogative*.

3. The **Principal Parts** of a verb are: the *present indicative*, the *past indicative*, and the *perfect participle*.

4. The **Synopsis** of a verb is its variation in form, through the different modes and tenses, in a single number and person.

114. CONJUGATION OF THE VERB "TO BE."

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Be, or am.	Was.	Been.

SYNOPSIS.

INDICATIVE MODE.

<i>Present</i> , I am.	<i>Past Perfect</i> , . I had been.
<i>Present Perfect</i> , I have been.	<i>Future</i> , I shall be.
<i>Past</i> , I was.	<i>Future Perfect</i> , I shall have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

<i>Present</i> , If I be.	<i>Past</i> , If I were.
<i>Past Perfect</i> , . . . If I had been.	

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present, I may, can, or must be.

Present Perfect, I may, can, or must have been.

Past, I might, could, would, or should be.

Past Perfect, . I might, could, would, or should have been.

REGULAR CONJUGATION.

Note.—*Shall*, in the first person, and *will*, in the second and third, future tenses, are used to denote futurity. When *will* is used in the first person, or *shall*, in the second or third, *determination* or *necessity*, as well as *futurity*, is represented.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I am,
2. Thou art,
3. He is;

Plural.

1. We are,
2. You are,
3. They are.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

1. I have been,
2. Thou hast been,
3. He has been;

1. We have been,
2. You have been,
3. They have been.

PAST TENSE.

1. I was,
2. Thou wast,
3. He was;

1. We were,
2. You were,
3. They were.

PAST PERFECT TENSE.

1. I had been,
2. Thou hadst been,
3. He had been;

1. We had been,
2. You had been,
3. They had been.

FUTURE TENSE.

1. I shall be,
2. Thou wilt be,
3. He will be;

1. We shall be,
2. You will be,
3. They will be.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I shall have been,
2. Thou wilt have been,
3. He will have been;

Plural.

1. We shall have been,
2. You will have been,
3. They will have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. If I be,
2. If thou be,
3. If he be;

1. If we be,
2. If you be,
3. If they be.

PAST TENSE.

1. If I were,
2. If thou wert,
3. If he were;

1. If we were,
2. If you were,
3. If they were.

PAST PERFECT TENSE.

1. If I had been,
2. If thou hadst been,
3. If he had been;

1. If we had been,
2. If you had been,
3. If they had been.

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. I may be,
2. Thou mayst be,
3. He may be;

1. We may be,
2. You may be,
3. They may be.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

1. I may have been,
2. Thou mayst have been,
3. He may have been;

1. We may have been,
2. You may have been,
3. They may have been.

PAST TENSE.

1. I might be,
2. Thou mightst be,
3. He might be;

1. We might be,
2. You might be,
3. They might be.

PAST PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I might have been,
2. Thou mightst have been,
3. He might have been;

Plural.

1. We might have been
2. You might have been,
3. They might have been.

Note.—In reviews, use the auxiliary *can* or *must*.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

2. Be, or do thou be;
2. Be, or do ye or you be.

INFINITIVE MODE.

- Present*, To be. *Present Perfect*, To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

- Present*, Being. *Perfect*, Been. *Compound*, Having been.

115. CONJUGATION OF THE VERB "TO LOVE."

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Present Tense.</i> | <i>Past Tense.</i> | <i>Perfect Participle.</i> |
| Love. | Loved. | Loved. |

SYNOPSIS.

INDICATIVE MODE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Present</i> , I love. | <i>Past Perfect</i> , . I had loved. |
| <i>Present Perfect</i> , I have loved. | <i>Future</i> , I shall love. |
| <i>Past</i> , I loved. | <i>Future Perfect</i> , I shall have loved. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Present</i> , If I love. | <i>Past</i> , If I loved. |
| <i>Past Perfect</i> , | If I had loved. |

POTENTIAL MODE.

- Present*, I may, can, or must love.
Present Perfect, I may, can, or must have loved.
Past, I might, could, would, or should love.
Past Perfect, . I might, could, would, or should have loved.

REGULAR CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. I love, | 1. We love, |
| 2. Thou lovest, | 2. You love, |
| 3. He loves; | 3. They love. |

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I have loved, | 1. We have loved, |
| 2. Thou hast loved, | 2. You have loved, |
| 3. He has loved; | 3. They have loved. |

PAST TENSE.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. I loved, | 1. We loved, |
| 2. Thou lovedst, | 2. You loved, |
| 3. He loved; | 3. They loved. |

PAST PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I had loved, | 1. We had loved, |
| 2. Thou hadst loved, | 2. You had loved, |
| 3. He had loved; | 3. They had loved. |

FUTURE TENSE.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I shall love, | 1. We shall love, |
| 2. Thou wilt love, | 2. You will love, |
| 3. He will love; | 3. They will love. |

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I shall have loved, | 1. We shall have loved, |
| 2. Thou wilt have loved, | 2. You will have loved, |
| 3. He will have loved; | 3. They will have loved. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I love,	1. If we love,
2. If thou love,	2. If you love,
3. If he love;	3. If they love.

PAST TENSE.

1. If I loved,	1. If we loved,
2. If thou loved,	2. If you loved,
3. If he loved;	3. If they loved.

PAST PERFECT TENSE.

1. If I had loved,	1. If we had loved,
2. If thou hadst loved,	2. If you had loved,
3. If he had loved;	3. If they had loved.

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. I may love,	1. We may love,
2. Thou mayst love,	2. You may love,
3. He may love;	3. They may love.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

1. I may have loved,	1. We may have loved,
2. Thou mayst have loved,	2. You may have loved,
3. He may have loved;	3. They may have loved.

PAST TENSE.

1. I might love,	1. We might love,
2. Thou mightst love,	2. You might love,
3. He might love;	3. They might love.

PAST PERFECT TENSE.

1. I might have loved,	1. We might have loved,
2. Thou mightst have loved,	2. You might have loved,
3. He might have loved;	3. They might have loved.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

2. Love, or do thou love;	2. Love, or do ye or you love.
---------------------------	--------------------------------

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>Present, To love.</i>	<i>Present Perfect, To have loved.</i>
--------------------------	--

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present, Loving.</i>	<i>Perfect, Loved.</i>	<i>Compound, Having loved.</i>
-------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------------

116. CONJUGATION OF THE VERB "TO LOVE."

PASSIVE VOICE.

The **Passive Voice** is formed by prefixing, as an auxiliary, the various forms of the verb *to be*, to the *perfect participle* of a transitive verb. The tense of the verb *to be* determines the tense in the **Passive Voice**.

SYNOPSIS.

INDICATIVE MODE.

<i>Present,</i>	. . . . .	I am loved.
<i>Present Perfect,</i>	. . . . .	I have been loved.
<i>Past,</i>	. . . . .	I was loved.
<i>Past Perfect,</i>	. . . . .	I had been loved.
<i>Future,</i>	. . . . .	I shall be loved.
<i>Future Perfect,</i>	. . . . .	I shall have been loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

<i>Present,</i>	. . . . .	If I be loved.	<i>Past,</i>	. . . . .	If I were loved.
		<i>Past Perfect,</i>	. . . . .		If I had been loved.

POTENTIAL MODE.

<i>Present,</i>	. . . . .	I may be loved.
<i>Present Perfect,</i>	. . . . .	I may have been loved.
<i>Past,</i>	. . . . .	I might be loved.
<i>Past Perfect,</i>	. . . . .	I might have been loved.

REGULAR CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

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

Plural.

1. We are loved,
2. You are loved,
3. They are loved.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

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

1. We have been loved,
2. You have been loved,
3. They have been loved.

PAST TENSE.

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

1. We were loved.
2. You were loved,
3. They were loved.

PAST PERFECT TENSE.

1. I had been loved,
2. Thou hadst been loved,
3. He had been loved;

1. We had been loved,
2. You had been loved,
3. They had been loved.

FUTURE TENSE.

1. I shall be loved,
2. Thou wilt be loved,
3. He will be loved;

1. We shall be loved,
2. You will be loved,
3. They will be loved.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

1. I shall have been loved,
2. Thou wilt have been loved.
3. He will have been loved;

1. We shall have been loved,
2. You will have been loved,
3. They will have been loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. If I be loved,
2. If thou be loved,
3. If he be loved;

1. If we be loved,
2. If you be loved,
3. If they be loved.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.

1. If I were loved,
2. If thou wert loved,
3. If he were loved;

1. Were I loved,
2. Wert thou loved,
3. Were he loved;

Plural.

1. If we were loved,
2. If you were loved,
3. If they were loved.

Rem.—For the *Past Perfect Tense*, prefix *if* to the forms of the *Past Perfect Indicative*.

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. I may be loved,
2. Thou mayst be loved,
3. He may be loved;

1. We may be loved,
2. You may be loved,
3. They may be loved.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

1. I may have been loved,
2. Thou mayst have been loved,
3. He may have been loved;

1. We may have been loved,
2. You may have been loved,
3. They may have been loved.

PAST TENSE.

1. I might be loved,
2. Thou mightst be loved,
3. He might be loved;

1. We might be loved,
2. You might be loved,
3. They might be loved.

PAST PERFECT TENSE.

1. I might have been loved,
2. Thou mightst have been loved.
3. He might have been loved;

1. We might have been loved,
2. You might have been loved,
3. They might have been loved.

Note.—In reviews, use the auxiliary *can* or *must*.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

2. Be loved, or be thou loved;
2. Be loved, or be you loved.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present, To be loved.

Present Perfect, To have been loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Being loved. *Perfect*, Loved. *Compound*, Having been loved.

117. COÖRDINATE FORMS OF CONJUGATION.

The Progressive, the Emphatic, and the Interrogative are called the *Coördinate Forms of Conjugation*.

SYNOPSIS.

PROGRESSIVE FORM.

INDICATIVE MODE.

<i>Present</i> ,	I am loving.
<i>Present Perfect</i> ,	I have been loving.
<i>Past</i> ,	I was loving.
<i>Past Perfect</i> ,	I had been loving.
<i>Future</i> ,	I shall be loving.
<i>Future Perfect</i> ,	I shall have been loving.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

<i>Present</i> ,	If I be loving	<i>Past</i> ,	If I were loving.
	<i>Past Perfect</i> ,		If I had been loving.

POTENTIAL MODE.

<i>Present</i> ,	I may be loving.
<i>Present Perfect</i> ,	I may have been loving.
<i>Past</i> ,	I might be loving.
<i>Past Perfect</i> ,	I might have been loving.

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>Present</i> , To be loving.	<i>Present Perfect</i> , To have been loving
--------------------------------	--

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Present</i> ,	Be thou loving.
----------------------------	-----------------

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present</i> , Loving.	<i>Compound</i> , Having been loving.
--------------------------	---------------------------------------

THE EMPHATIC FORM.

INDICATIVE MODE.

<i>Present</i> , I do love.	<i>Past</i> , I did love.
-----------------------------	---------------------------

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

<i>Present</i> , If I do love.	<i>Past</i> , If I did love.
--------------------------------	------------------------------

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Present</i> ,	Do thou love.
----------------------------	---------------

INTERROGATIVE FORM.

INDICATIVE MODE.

<i>Present</i> ,	Love I? Do I love? Am I loving?
<i>Present Perfect</i> ,	Have I loved? Have I been loving?
<i>Past</i> ,	Loved I? Did I love? Was I loving?
<i>Past Perfect</i> ,	Had I loved? Had I been loving?
<i>Future</i> ,	Shall I love? Shall I be loving?
<i>Future Perfect</i> ,	Shall I have loved? Shall I have been loving?

POTENTIAL MODE.

<i>Present</i> ,	Must I love?	<i>Past</i> ,	Might I love?
<i>Present Perfect</i> ,	Must I have loved?	<i>Past Perfect</i> ,	Might I have loved?

118. NEGATIVE FORMS.

1. To conjugate a verb *negatively*, place *not* after it or after the first auxiliary, but before the infinitive and the participles.

Ex.—*Indicative*, I learn not, or, I do not learn. I have not learned. I learned not, or, did not learn, etc.

Infinitive.—Not to learn. Not to have learned.

Participle.—Not learning. Not learned. Not having learned.

2. To conjugate a verb *interrogatively* and *negatively*, in the indicative and potential modes, place the *subject* and *not* after the verb, or after the first auxiliary.

Ex.—Learn I not? or, Do I not learn? Have I not learned? Did I not learn? etc.

119. EXERCISES.

Write a synopsis of the transitive verbs *write, think, row, arouse, build, conquer, command, entreat, teach, and instruct*, in the Indicative, Subjunctive, and Potential Modes, Active and Passive Voices.

Tell the mode, tense, person, and number of each verb in the following sentences :

1. He has gone. 2. I might write. 3. We had gone. 4. He had been assured. 5. If I were loved. 6. They may have been left. 7. You were seen. 8. Thou wilt have loved. 9. She will have been invited. 10. He might have built. 11. You might have been seen. 12. The vessel will have sailed.

13. We might have written. 14. They were loved. 15. If I had been loved. 16. If he is loved. 17. Though he love. 18. Though he is loved. 19. If I may be seen. 20. We can go. 21. Go. 22. Remain. 23. If he return. 24. If he returns.

120. IRREGULAR VERBS.

An **Irregular Verb** is one which does not form its past tense and perfect participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present tense ; as, *do, did, done ; go, went, gone*.

The following list contains the *Principal Parts* of most of the Irregular Verbs. Those marked *r* have also the regular forms.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
Abide,	abode,	abode.	Become,	became,	become.
Am,	was,	been.	Befall,	befell,	befallen.
Awake,	awoke, <i>r</i> ,	{ awaked, awoke.	Beget,	{ begat, begot,	{ begotten, begot.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.	Begin,	began,	begun.
Bear,	{ bore, (bring forth), bare,	born.	Behold,	beheld,	beheld.
Bear (carry),	bore,	borne.	Belay,	belaid, <i>r</i> ,	belaid, <i>r</i> .
Beat,	beat,	{ beaten, beat.	Bend,	bent, <i>r</i> ,	bent, <i>r</i> .
			Bereave,	bereft, <i>r</i> ,	bereft, <i>r</i> .
			Beseech,	besought,	besought.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
Bet,	bet, <i>r</i> ,	bet, <i>r</i> ,	Dream,	dreamt, <i>r</i> ,	dreamt, <i>r</i> .
Betide,	{ betided, betid,	{ betided, betid.	Dress,	dress, <i>r</i> ,	dress, <i>r</i> .
Bid,	{ bid, bade,	{ bid, bidden.	Dwell,	dwelt, <i>r</i> ,	dwelt, <i>r</i> .
Bite,	bit,	{ bitten, bit.	Drive,	drove,	driven.
Bind,	bound,	bound.	Eat,	ate,	eaten.
Bleed,	bled,	bled.	Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Bless,	{ blessed, blest,	{ blessed, blest.	Feed,	fed,	fed.
Breed,	bred,	bred.	Feel,	felt,	felt.
Break,	{ broke, broke,	{ broken, broke.	Fight,	fought,	fought.
Bring,	brought,	brought.	Find,	found,	found.
Build,	built, <i>r</i> ,	built, <i>r</i> ,	Forbear,	forbore,	forborne.
Burn,	burnt, <i>r</i> ,	burnt, <i>r</i> ,	Forget,	forgot,	{ forgotten, forgot,
Burst,	burst,	burst.	Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
Buy,	bought,	bought.	Flee,	fled,	fled.
Cast,	cast,	cast.	Fling,	flung,	flung.
Catch,	caught, <i>r</i> ,	caught, <i>r</i> ,	Fly,	flew,	flown.
Chide,	chid,	{ chidden, chid.	Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
Choose,	chose,	chosen.	Freight,	freighted,	fraught, <i>r</i> .
Cleave,	{ cleaved, (adhere),	cleaved.	Get,	got,	{ got, gotten.
Cleave,	{ cleft, (split),	{ cleft, cloven, cleaved.	Give,	gave,	given.
Cling,	clung,	clung.	Gild,	gilt, <i>r</i> ,	gilt, <i>r</i> .
Clothe,	{ clothed, clad,	{ clothed, clad.	Gird,	girt, <i>r</i> ,	girt, <i>r</i> .
Come,	came,	come.	Go,	went,	gone.
Cost,	cost,	cost.	Grave,	graved,	graven, <i>r</i> .
Creep,	crept,	crept.	Grind,	ground,	ground.
Crow,	crew, <i>r</i> ,	crowed.	Grow,	grew,	grown.
Cut,	cut,	cut.	Hang,	hung, <i>r</i> ,	hung, <i>r</i> .
Dare,	durst, <i>r</i> ,	dared.	Have,	had,	had.
Deal,	dealt,	dealt.	Heave,	hove, <i>r</i> ,	hove, <i>r</i> .
Dig,	dug, <i>r</i> ,	dug, <i>r</i> ,	Hew,	hewed,	hewn, <i>r</i> .
Do,	did,	done.	Hear,	heard,	heard.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.	Hide,	hid,	{ hidden, hid.
			Hit,	hit,	hit.
			Hold,	held,	{ held, holden.
			Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
			Keep,	kept,	kept.
			Kneel,	knelt, <i>r</i> ,	knelt.
			Knit,	knit, <i>r</i> ,	knit, <i>r</i> .

PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
Know,	knew,	known.	Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Lay,	laid,	laid.	Shape,	shaped,	shapen, R.
Lead,	led,	led.	Shave,	shaved,	shaven, R.
Lean,	leant, R.	leant, R.	Shear,	shore, R.	shorn, R.
Leap,	leapt, R.	leapt, R.	Shed,	shed,	shed.
Learn,	learnt, R.	learnt, R.	Shine,	shone, R.	shone, R.
Leave,	left,	left.	Shoe,	shod,	shod.
Lend,	lent,	lent.	Shoot,	shot,	shot.
Let,	let,	let.	Show,	showed,	shown.
Lie, (<i>recline</i>),	lay,	lain.	Shred,	shred,	shred.
Light,	lit, R.	lit, R.	Shrink,	{ shrunk,	shrunk,
Lose,	lost,	lost.		{ shrank,	shrunken.
Load,	loaded,	laden, R.	Shut,	shut,	shut.
Make,	made,	made.	Sit,	sat,	sat.
Mean,	meant,	meant.	Sing,	{ sang,	sung.
Meet,	met,	met.		{ sung,	
Mow,	mowed,	mown, R.	Sink,	{ sank,	sunk.
Pay,	paid,	paid.		{ sunk,	
Pass,	past, R.	past.	Sow, (<i>scatter</i>),	sowed,	sown, R.
Pen, (<i>inclose</i>),	pent, R.	pent, R.	Slay,	slew,	slain.
Plead,	{ plead, R.	plead, R.	Sleep,	slept,	slept.
	{ pled,	pled.	Sling,	slung,	slung.
Put,	put,	put.	Slink,	slunk,	slunk.
Quit,	quit, R.	quit, R.	Slit,	slit,	slit.
Rap,	rapt, R.	rapt, R.	Smell,	smelt,	smelt, R.
Read,	read,	read.	Smite,	smote,	{ smitten,
Reave,	reft,	reft.			{ smit.
Rend,	rent,	rent.	Speak,	spoke.	spoken.
Rid,	rid,	rid.	Speed,	sped,	sped.
Ride,	rode,	{ ridden,	Spell,	spelt, R.	spelt, R.
		{ rode.	Spend,	spent,	spent.
Ring,	{ rang,	rung.	Spill,	spilt, R.	spilt, R.
	{ rung,		Spin,	{ spun,	spun.
Rise,	rose,	risen.		{ span,	
Rive,	rived,	riven, R.	Spit,	{ spit,	spit,
Run,	ran,	run.		{ spat,	spitten.
Saw,	sawed,	sawn, R.	Split,	split,	split.
Say,	said,	said.	Spread,	spread,	spread.
See,	saw,	seen.	Spring,	{ sprang,	sprung.
Seethe,	sod, R.	sodden, R.		{ sprung,	
Seek,	sought,	sought.	Spoil,	spoilt, R.	spoilt, R.
Set,	set,	set.	Stay,	staid, R.	staid, R.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.	PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
Stand,	stood,	stood.	Teach,	taught,	taught.
Stave,	stove, R.	stove, R.	Tear,	tore,	torn.
Steal,	stole,	stolen.	Tell,	told,	told.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.	Think,	thought,	thought.
Sting,	stung,	stung.	Thrive,	throve, R.	thriven, R.
Stride,	{ strode,	stridden,	Throw,	threw,	thrown.
	{ strid,	strid.	Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
Strike,	struck,	{ struck,	Tread,	trod,	{ trodden,
		{ stricken.			{ trod.
String,	strung,	strung.	Wax,	waxed,	waxen, R.
Strive,	strove,	striven.	Wear,	wore,	worn.
Strow,	strowed,	{ strowed,	Weave,	wove, R.	woven, R.
		{ strown.	Weep,	wept,	wept.
Swear,	{ swore,	sworn.	Wake,	woke, R.	woke, R.
	{ sware,		Wed,	wed, R.	wed, R.
Sweat,	sweat, R.	sweat, R.	Wet,	wet, R.	wet, R.
Sweep,	swept,	swept.	Whet,	whet, R.	whet, R.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen, R.	Win,	won,	won.
Swim,	{ swam,	swum.	Wind,	wound,	wound.
	{ swum,		Work,	wrought, R.	wrought, R.
Swing,	swung,	swung.	Wring,	wrung,	wrung.
Take,	took,	taken.	Write,	wrote,	written.

Rem.—The *auxiliaries* are all irregular verbs. Their forms may be found in the paradigm for their conjugation.

121. DEFECTIVE AND REDUNDANT VERBS.

1. **Defective Verbs** are those which want some of the Principal Parts.

Ex.—**Beware**, from *be* and *aware*, used mostly in the imperative mode, but may be used wherever *be* would occur in the conjugation of the verb *to be*; as, "*Beware* the awful avalanche!" "If angels fell, why should not men *beware*?"

Ought, used in both present and past tenses; as, "I know I *ought* to go," (now); "I knew he *ought* to have gone," (then).

Quoth, used for *said*; as, "'Not I,' *quoth* Sancho." It always stands before its subject. **Quod** is also used in the same sense, by old authors.

Wit, in the sense of *know*; as, "To *wit*," *i. e.*, namely. *Wot, wis, wert, wist, wote*, derived from *wit*, are found in old authors.

2. The **Auxiliaries** are also defective, wanting the perfect participle.

3. **Redundant Verbs** are those which have more than one form for their past tense or perfect participle.

Ex.—*Cleave*; *cleft*, *clove*, or *clave*; *cleft*, *cloven*, or *cleaved*.

122. ORDER OF PARSING.

1. A Verb, and why?
2. Regular or Irregular, and why?
3. Give its principal parts.
4. Copulative, transitive or intransitive, and why?
5. Voice, and why?
6. Mode, and why?
7. Tense, and why? Inflect the tense.
8. Person and number, and why? Rule.

123. MODELS FOR PARSING.

I. "Mary *has recited* her lesson."

Has recited is a *verb*; it is a word which expresses being, action, or state: *regular*; it forms its past tense and perfect participle by adding *ed*: *principal parts* are *pres.*, *recite*, *past*, *recited*, *perfect participle*, *recited*: *transitive*; it requires the addition of an object to complete its meaning: *active voice*; it represents the subject as acting: *common form*; it represents a customary act: *indicative mode*; it asserts a thing as actual: *present perfect tense*; it represents a past act as completed in present time: *third person, singular number*; to agree with its subject "Mary," according to Rule XIII: "A verb must agree with its subject in person and number."

II. "I *shall go* if you *stay*."

Shall go . . . is a *verb*; *irregular*; it does not form its past tense and perfect participle by adding *ed*: *principal parts* are *go*, *went*, *gone*: *intransitive*; *common form*; *indicative mode*; *future tense*; *first person, singular number*: Rule XIII.

Stay is a *verb*; *regular*; *principal parts*; (give them): *intransitive*; *common form*; *subjunctive mode*; it represents an act as conditional: *present tense* in form, but denotes future time: *second person, plural number*; Rule XIII.

III. "He *should have answered* my letter."

Should have answered is a *verb*; *regular*; *principal parts*; (give them): *transitive*; *active voice*; *common form*; *potential mode*; it represents an act as obligatory: *past perfect tense*; it is the form used to represent an act as completed at or before some other act: *third person, singular number*; Rule XIII.

IV. "Bring me a glass of water."

Bring is a *verb*; *irregular*; *principal parts*; (give them): *transitive*; *active voice*; *common form*; *imperative mode*; *present tense*; *second person, singular number*, to agree with its subject "thou" understood: Rule XIII.

V. "He *attempted to ascend* the mountain."

To ascend is a *verb*; *regular*; *principal parts*; (give them): *transitive*; *active voice*; *common form*; *infinitive mode*; *present tense*; object of "attempted": Rule VI.

VI. "The letter *was written* yesterday."

Was written is a *verb*; *irregular*; *principal parts*; (give them): *transitive*; *passive voice*; it represents the subject as being acted upon: *indicative mode*; *past tense*; *third person, singular number*: Rule XIII.

VII. "Liberty *is sweet*."

Is is a *verb*; *irregular*; *principal parts*; (give them): *copulative*; it is used to connect the predicate "sweet" to the subject "liberty": *indicative mode*; *present tense*; *third person, singular number*, to agree with its subject "liberty": Rule XIII.

VIII. "He *was considered* rich."

Was considered is a *verb*; *regular*; *principal parts*; (give them): *passive form*; *copulative*; *indicative mode*; *past tense*; *third person, singular number*: Rule XIII.

IX. "The fields *look* green."

Look . . . is a *verb*; *regular*; *principal parts*; (give them): *copulative*; it connects the predicate "green" to the subject "fields": *indicative mode*; *present tense*; *third person*, *plural number*; Rule XIII.

X. "John hastened to assist us."

To assist . . is a *verb*; *regular*; *principal parts*; (give them): *transitive*; *active voice*; *infinitive mode*; it expresses action without affirming it: it depends upon "hastened": Rule XVII.

XI. "*To lie* is disgraceful."

To lie . . . is a *verb*; *regular*; *principal parts*; (give them): *infinitive mode*; it is the subject of the sentence "*To lie* is disgraceful," and is in the *nominative case*: Rule I.

XII. "He *has been reading* Shakespeare."

Has been reading is a *verb*; *irregular*; *principal parts*; (give them): *active voice*; *progressive form*; it denotes continuance of action: *indicative mode*; *present perfect tense*; *third person*, *singular number*: Rule XIII.

XIII. "That man *did buy* our house."

Did buy . . is a *verb*; *irregular*; *principal parts*; (give them): *active voice*; *emphatic form*; it denotes assertion with emphasis: *indicative mode*; *past tense*; *third person*, *singular number*: Rule XIII.

124. EXERCISES.

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

1. They commenced plowing yesterday. 2. I seldom write letters. 3. My father brought me some pine-apples when he came from the city. 4. She had gone to walk. 5. When do you intend to return my umbrella? 6. The workmen should have been more careful. 7. Hallowed be thy name. 8. Respect the aged. 9. I could not learn to do it.

10. The weather was unpleasant. 11. He should have been more industrious. 12. Shall I assist you? 13. How many regiments were mustered out? 14. Have all the gifts of healing? 15. Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. 16. The poor must work in their grief. 17. We were speedily convinced that his professions were insincere.

18. Hear, father, hear our prayer!
Long hath thy goodness our footsteps attended.

19. That very law that molds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its source,
That law preserves the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in their course.—*Rogers*.

20. Why restless, why cast down, my soul?
Hope still, and thou shalt sing
The praise of Him who is thy God,
Thy Savior, and thy king.

21. If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined,
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.—*Pope*.

22. If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him to my heart.—*Geo. Herbert*.

Passive Forms. 1. He was beaten with many stripes. 2. The sheep were destroyed by wolves. 3. Every crime should be punished. 4. You, he, and I were invited. 5. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus. 6. He has been elected mayor of our city. 7. The work might have been finished.

Progressive, Emphatic, and Interrogative Forms. 1. He is writing a letter. 2. They should have been studying their lessons. 3. They were digging for gold. 4. I do wish you were here. 5. He did not commit forgery. 6. How do you learn so fast? 7. Why does he persist in denying it? 8. Where were you going when I met you?

125. CAUTIONS.

Caution I.—General truths should be expressed in the present tense.

Ex.—1. I have always thought that dew fell. 2. He proved that the earth was round. 3. I should think it was time for the bell to ring. 4. He told me that every star was a sun. 5. I did not know that brass was made of zinc and copper. 6. Heat will radiate best from rough substances.

Caution II.—Do not use the perfect participle to express past time, nor the past tense form instead of the perfect participle.

Ex.—1. I come here last Saturday. 2. John done it: I seen him. 3. I have saw an old friend to-day. 4. The bridge had fell: it was broken in two. 5. The cars have ran off the track. 6. The bells ringed when we come into town. 7. The letter was wrote in haste. 8. He has went and brung some snow into the house. 9. The wind has blowed the fence down.

10. His face has wore a sad expression for some time. 11. He laid down a while. 12. Charles wonned the prize. 13. The vessel springed a leak. 14. He clumb the tree and shaked the chestnuts down. 15. Have the cattle been drove to pasture? 16. The cloth was weaved beautiful. 17. The boy had swam the river.

Caution III.—In the use of words in sentences, a due regard should be paid to expressed or implied relations of time.

Ex.—1. He was tardy every day this week. 2. After I learned my lesson, I took a walk. 3. They have visited us last week. 4. He was under obligations to have assisted me. 5. John was absent all this afternoon. 6. I know the family more than twenty years. 7. I shall live here ten years next October.

Caution IV.—Do not use *is n't* or *aint* for *is not*, *have n't* or *haint* for *have not*, *'taint* for *it is not*, *might of* for *might have*, etc.

Ex.—1. I haint learned my lesson. 2. 'Taint right to disturb the meeting. 3. Aint you going east this summer? 4. You might of known that I aint well. 5. He could of helped you, and you should of made him do so.

Caution V.—Never use *will* for *shall*, nor *would* for *should*, etc.

Ex.—1. I shall go; no one will prevent me. 2. I should be sorry if you would be sick. 3. If I would earn money, I would save it. 4. I will not be at home to-morrow evening. 5. We will receive our pay next week. 6. Would we have a pleasant time if we should go?

Caution VI.—Do not use improper passive forms.

Ex.—1. He was retired from active service. 2. He is possessed of a large amount of bank stock. 3. He was just returned from Boston when I saw him. 4. Evening was come before we reached the shore. 5. The men were all agreed on that.

Caution VII.—In expressing a supposition, use the subjunctive mode to denote doubt or denial, and the indicative mode to express a fact or any thing assumed as a fact.

Ex.—1. If he was rich, he would be generous. 2. Though he falls, he shall not be utterly cast down. 3. If it rains, I shall not go. 4. Be careful lest thou fallest into bad company. 5. If he play, he wins. 6. If he is not engaged, he will go with you.

THE ADVERB.

126. ORAL LESSON.

Write this sentence on your slates: "Jane sang a *song*." What element is "song"? *Ans.*—An objective element. Why? *Ans.*—Because it completes the meaning of the predicate. Write "Jane sang a *song sweetly*." Does "sweetly" complete the meaning of the predicate? *Ans.*—It does not. What word is modified by it, however? *Ans.*—"Sang." How does it modify "sang"? *Ans.*—It tells *how* Jane sang.

Write this sentence: "You are *very* kind." What word is modified by "very"? *Ans.*—"Kind." What part of speech is "kind"? *Ans.*—An adjective. Write, "A letter, *hastily* written, was sent me yesterday." What does "hastily" modify? *Ans.*—"Written." What part of speech is "written"? *Ans.*—A participle. Write, "The letter was written *very* hastily."