

## EXERCISES.

*To be corrected:*

1. No father or mother lives that does not love his or her children. 2. George or Charles are diligent in their business. 3. If an Aristotle, a Pythagoras, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs. 4. If you see my son or my daughter, send them home. 5. Poverty or wealth have their own temptations.

*To be analyzed and parsed:*

1. Henry or Samuel will lend you his book. 2. If thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee. 3. Neither James nor John has gained much credit for himself.

4. Either Mary or Sarah will recite her lesson. 5. Even a rugged rock, or a barren heath, though in itself disagreeable, contributes by contrast to the beauty of the whole.

6. Either James or his father was mistaken in his opinion. 7. Neither the teacher nor the scholars used their books in the class.

## 223. ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

**Rule XII.**—An adjective or a participle belongs to some noun or pronoun.

**Rem. 1.**—An adjective used as the predicate of a sentence, may modify an infinitive or a substantive clause, used as the subject; as, "To lie is *sinful*;" "That all men are created equal, is *self-evident*."

**Rem. 2.**—After infinitives and participles, adjectives are frequently used which do not belong to any particular noun or pronoun; as, "To be *good* is to be *happy*;" "The main secret of being *sublime*, is to say great things in few and plain words." In parsing, say that they modify some noun or pronoun not expressed.

**Rem. 3.**—An adjective should agree in number with the noun to which it belongs; as, *that kind, those kinds; one man,*

*two men.* To denote a collective number, a singular adjective may precede a plural noun; as, "*One thousand dollars*;" "The census is taken *every ten years*." To denote plurality, *many a* is used instead of *many*; as, "*Many a time*;" "*Many a morning*."

**Rem. 4.**—In poetry, an adjective relating to a noun or pronoun is sometimes used instead of an adverb modifying a verb or a participle; as, "*Incessant* still you flow;" "*Swift* on his downy pinions flies from woe."

**Rem. 5.**—Adjectives are sometimes used as nouns; as, "The *rich* and the *poor* here meet together;" "*One* said, 'Let us go;' *another*, 'No, let us remain.'"

**Rem. 6.**—Two adjectives are frequently connected by a hyphen, forming a compound adjective; as, "A *sweet-faced* girl."

**Rem. 7.**—Numeral and pronominal adjectives precede another adjective which modifies the same noun; as, "The *seven* wise men;" "That *old* house."

## EXERCISES.

*To be analyzed and parsed:*

1. His spirit was so bird-like and so pure. 2. Dim, cheerless, is the scene my path around. 3. This life of ours is a wild Æolian harp of many a joyous strain. 4. Every tree-top has its shadow.

5. With fleecy clouds the sky is blanched. 6. Still stands the forest primeval. 7. 'Tis impious in a good man to be sad. 8. To hope the best is pious, brave, and wise. 9. Time wasted is existence; used, is life.

10. Thoughts shut up, want air,  
And spoil, like bales unopened to the sun.—*Young*.

11. Tell me not in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream.—*Longfellow*.

12. Pray for the living, in whose breast  
The struggle between right and wrong  
Is raging terrible and strong.



13. Petulant she spoke, and at herself she laughed;  
A rose-bud set with little willful thorns,  
And sweet as English air could make her.
14. The hills are dearest which our childish feet  
Have climbed the earliest, and the streams most sweet  
Are ever those at which our young lips drank—  
Stoop'd to their waters o'er the grassy bank.
15. Sometimes her narrow kitchen walls  
Stretched away into stately halls.—*Whittier.*

## 224. VERBS.

**Rule XIII.**—A verb must agree with its subject in person and number.

**Rem. 1.**—When the subject is a collective noun, conveying plurality of idea, the verb should be plural; as, "In France the peasantry *go* barefooted, while the middle class *wear* wooden shoes."

**Rem. 2.**—When a subject, plural in form, represents a single thing, the verb must be singular; as, "The '*Pleasures of Memory*' was published in 1792;" "*Politics* is his trade;" "The *news* is confirmed."

**Rem. 3.**—When the subject is a mere word or sign, an infinitive, or a substantive clause, the verb should be in the third person singular; as, "*They* is a personal pronoun;" "+ is the sign of addition;" "*To deceive* is wrong;" "*Who comes there?*" was heard from within."

**Rem. 4.**—A verb in the imperative mode usually agrees with *thou*, *you*, or *ye*, expressed or understood; as, "*Look* [*ye*] to your hearths, my lord!" "*Smooth* [*thou*] thy brow;" "[*Do thou*] let brighter thoughts be with the virtuous dead."—*Hemans.*

## EXERCISES.

*To be corrected:*

1. You and I was walking together.
2. The horses has been fed.
3. I called, but you was not at home.
4. Thou can assist me if thou will.
5. There was mountains where I came from.
6. A committee were appointed to report resolutions.
7. The fleet were seen off Hatteras.

8. The legislature have adjourned.
9. The corporation is individually responsible.
10. The Pleasures of Hope are a fine poem.
11. The scissors is dull.
12. *We* are a personal pronoun.
13. The derivation of these words are uncertain.
14. The board of trustees have a meeting to-night.

*To be analyzed and parsed:*

1. Thus many a sad to-morrow came and went.
2. Return, O beautiful days of youth!
3. I alone was solitary and idle.
4. This well deserves meditating.
5. At an early hour, arrive the diligences.
6. He waved his arm.

7. Every rational creature has all nature for his dowry and estate.
8. The present needs us.
9. The jury were not unanimous.
10. Generation after generation passes away.
11. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

12. Every age

Bequeaths the next for heritage,  
No lazy luxury or delight.

13. There's not a beggar in the street

Makes such a sorry sight.

14. He that attends to his interior self,

That has a heart, and keeps it—has a mind  
That hungers and supplies it, and who seeks  
A social, not a dissipated life,  
Has business.

15. Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose.

The spectacles set them unhappily wrong;  
The point in dispute was, as all the world knows,  
To which the said spectacles ought to belong.—*Cowper.*

## 225. SUBJECTS CONNECTED BY "AND."

**Rule XIV.**—A verb, with two or more subjects in the singular, connected by *and*, must be plural.

**Rem. 1.**—When two or more subjects in the singular, connected by *and*, are but different names for the same person or thing, or, when taken together, they represent a single idea, the verb should be singular; as, "*Descent and fall* to us is adverse;" "*A hue and cry* was raised."

B G.—14.



**Rem. 2.**—When two or more singular subjects are emphatically distinguished, or are preceded by *each*, *every*, or *no*, the verb should be singular; as, "The father, *as well as* the son, *was* in fault;" "All work and no play *makes* Jack a dull boy;" "Every bird and beast *cowers* before the wild blast."

**Rem. 3.**—When two or more subjects, of different numbers, are emphatically distinguished, the verb agrees with the first; as, "Diligent industry, *and not* mean savings, *constitutes* honorable competence."

## EXERCISES.

*To be corrected:*

1. Mr. Johnson and his brother was at the meeting  
2. Time and tide waits for no man. 3. Bread and milk are good food. 4. Each man, each child, and each woman know the hour. 5. The boy's mother, but not his father, deserve great praise.

6. Patience and diligence removes mountains. 7. Neither of them are remarkable for precision. 8. The salmon, as well as the trout, have become scarce in these waters. 9. A number of horses, together with a large amount of other property, were stolen last night.

*To be analyzed and parsed:*

1. Her beauty, and not her talents, attracts attention.  
2. No wife and no mother was there to comfort him. 3. Out of the same mouth proceed blessing and cursing. 4. You and I look alike.

5. My uncle, with his wife, is in town. 6. Charles and Emma are good scholars. 7. Charles, together with his sister Emma, is studying botany. 8. The crime, not the scaffold, makes the shame. 9. The ambition and avarice of man are the sources of his unhappiness.

10. Fire of imagination, strength of mind, and firmness of soul are gifts of nature. 11. Each battle sees the other's umbered face. 12. A coach and six is, in our time, never seen, except as a part of some pageant.—*Macaulay*.

13. A day, an hour of virtuous liberty,  
Is worth a whole eternity of bondage.—*Addison*.

## 226. SUBJECTS CONNECTED BY "OR" OR "NOR."

**Rule XV.**—A verb, with two or more subjects in the singular, connected by *or* or *nor*, must be singular.

**Rem. 1.**—When the subjects are of different persons or numbers, the verb must agree with the nearest, unless another be the principal term; as, "Neither you nor I *am* to blame;" "Neither you nor he *is* in his place."

**Rem. 2.**—When two or more infinitives, or substantive clauses, are connected by *or* or *nor*, the verb must be singular, and a predicate nominative, following the verb, must be singular also; as, "Why we are thus detained, or why we receive no intelligence from home, *is* mysterious;" "To be, or not to be, *that is* the question."

**Rem. 3.**—When the subjects are singular, but of different genders, the verb is singular, relating to them taken separately; but a pronoun may be plural, relating to them taken conjointly; as, "Mary or her sister *has* lost *their* umbrella"—the umbrella being theirs by joint ownership.

## EXERCISES.

*To be corrected:*

1. Has the horses or the cattle been found? 2. Were the boy or the girl badly bruised? 3. The ax or the hammer were lost. 4. Poverty or misfortune have been his lot. 5. Neither the horse nor the wagon are worth much. 6. Either you or I are to blame. 7. Neither the mule nor the horses is found. 8. He comes—nor want nor cold his course delay. 9. Neither avarice nor pleasure move me. 10. A lucky anecdote, or an enlivening tale, relieve the folio page.

11. Not the Mogul, or Czar of Muscovy,  
Not Prester John, or Cham of Tartary,  
Are in their houses monarchs more than I.



*To be analyzed and parsed.*

1. To give an affront, or to take one tamely, is no mark of a great mind. 2. Neither he nor she has spoken to him. 3. To reveal secrets, or to betray one's friends, is contemptible perfidy. 4. Either ability or inclination was wanting.

5. Hatred or revenge deserves censure. 6. Neither poverty nor riches is desirable. 7. The vanity, the ambition, or the pride of some men keeps them always in trouble. 8. Emma or Jane has lost her dictionary.

9. The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,  
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,  
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,  
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.—*Gray.*

10. From the high host  
Of stars to the lulled lake, and mountain coast,  
All is centered in a life intense,  
Where not a beam, nor air, nor leaf is lost.—*Byron.*

11. Time, nor Eternity, hath seen  
A repetition of delight  
In all its phases; ne'er hath been  
For men or angels that which is.

## 227. INFINITIVES.

**Rule XVI.**—An infinitive may be used as a noun in any case except the possessive.

**Rem. 1.**—An infinitive represents being, action, or state abstractly. It is the mere verb, without limitation. As such, it may be used:

1. As the *subject* of a proposition; as, "*To err* is human."
2. As the *predicate* of a proposition; as, "*To obey* is to enjoy."
3. As the *object* of a transitive verb or of its participles; as, "*He loves to play*;" "*He is trying to learn*."
4. In *apposition with a noun*; as, "*Delightful task, to rear the tender thought*."

5. *Abstractly*, or *independently*; as, "*To tell the truth*, I was inattentive."

**Rem. 2.**—The infinitive always retains its verbal signification. Hence, *as a noun*, it may be limited by a predicate adjective or predicate nominative, and, *as a verb*, be followed by an object, or modified by an adverb; as, "*To spend money recklessly* is criminal."

**Rem. 3.**—The sign *to* should never be separated from the rest of the infinitive. "*To correctly report* a speech is difficult," should be "*To report a speech correctly* is difficult."

**Rem. 4.**—The preposition *for* should not be used immediately before the infinitive. "*I study for to learn*," should be "*I study to learn*."

**Rem. 5.**—The sign *to* should never be used alone. "*I never told a lie, and never intend to*," should be "*I never told a lie, and never intend to do so*."

**Rem. 6.**—After the verbs *bid*, *dare* (venture), *hear*, *feel*, *let*, *make*, *need*, *see*, in the active voice, and *let* in the passive, the sign *to* is generally omitted; as, "*He bade him depart*;" "*I saw him fall*." The sign *to* is sometimes omitted after several other verbs.

**Rem. 7.**—Verbs expressing *hope*, *expectation*, *command*, *intention*, etc., require the present infinitive after them; as, "*I hoped to see you*;" "*I intended to call for you*;" "*He expected to see you yesterday*."

## EXERCISES.

*To be corrected:*

1. What came ye out for to see? 2. I never voted that ticket, and never intend to. 3. To greedily eat one's dinner is ill-mannered. 4. I dared him come to me. 5. He durst not to leave his room. 6. I saw him to write on his slate.

7. I have known him to frequently be tardy. 8. He made his horses to go very fast. 9. He needs study more carefully. 10. He need not to remain long. 11. He intended to have written to you. 12. They had hoped to have seen you before they left.



*To be analyzed and parsed:*

1. To do right, is to do that which is ordered to be done.
2. To die is to be banished from myself. 3. To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifice.
4. It is our duty to try, and our determination to succeed.
5. He had dared to think for himself.

6. It is the curse of kings to be attended  
By slaves that take their humors for a warrant  
To break within the bloody house of life,  
And on the winking of authority,  
To understand a law.—*Shakespeare.*

7. Have ye brave sons? Look in the next fierce brawl  
To see them die. Have ye fair daughters? Look  
To see them live, torn from your arms, distained,  
Dishonored, and if ye dare call for justice,  
Be answered by the lash.—*Mitford.*

## 228. INFINITIVES NOT USED AS NOUNS.

**Rule XVII.**—An infinitive not used as a noun, depends upon the word it limits.

**Rem. 1.**—An infinitive may depend upon:

1. A *noun*; as, "Flee from the *wrath to come*."
2. A *pronoun*; as, "I heard *him declaim*."
3. A *verb*; as, "He *went to see* the show."
4. An *adjective*; as, "The gods are *hard to reconcile*."
5. A *participle*; as, "The rain *threatening to fall*, we left."
6. An *adverb*; as, "He told me *when to come*."

**Rem. 2.**—The sign *to* is sometimes improperly omitted; as, "Please *excuse* James for absence." Supply *to* before "excuse."

**Rem. 3.**—The infinitive is often understood; as, "I considered him [*to be*] honest."

**Rem. 4.**—The sign *to* may be omitted before all but the first of two or more infinitives in the same construction; as, "They tried *to cheat, rob, and murder* me."

## EXERCISES.

*To be parsed:*

1. I come not here to talk. 2. I can not see to spin my flax. 3. In sooth, deceit maketh no mortal gay. 4. I saw along the winter snow a spectral column pour. 5. Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change.

6. He lived to die, and died to live. 7. It is a brave thing to understand something of what we see. 8. It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill.

9. Let us be content in work,  
To do the thing we can, and not presume  
To fret because it's little.

10. One day with life and heart,  
Is more than time enough to find a world.

11. Needful auxiliars are our friends, to give  
To social man true relish of himself.

12. Learn well to know how much need not be known,  
And what that knowledge which impairs your sense.

13. Let him not violate kind nature's laws,  
But own man born to live as well as die.

14. The blood more stirs  
To rouse a lion than to start a hare.

15. He that lacks time to mourn, lacks time to mend.  
Eternity mourns that.—*Henry Taylor.*

## 229. ADVERBS.

**Rule XVIII.**—Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, participles, and adverbs.

**Rem. 1.**—Adverbs sometimes modify phrases and entire propositions; as, "He lives *just* over the hill;" "*Verily*, ye are the people."

**Rem. 2.**—Adverbs are frequently used as expletives; as, "*Well*, that is a strange story;" "*There, now*, you have said enough."



**Rem. 3.**—The adverbs *yes*, *no*, *aye*, *yea*, and *nay*. are generally answers to questions, and are equivalent to a whole sentence. They are then used independently, or modify the sentences preceding or following them.

**Ex.**—"Are you angry?—*No*." "*Yea*, they shall sing in the ways of the Lord;" "*Nay*; but it is really true."

**Rem. 4.**—Two contradictory negatives in the same clause are equivalent to an affirmative; as, "I can *not* write *no* more" = I can write more. Hence, two negatives should never be employed to express a negation. Say, "I want *no* assistance," not, "I *do n't* want *no* assistance." Two or more negatives, not contradictory, do not destroy the negative character of a sentence; as, "He will *never* consent, *no*, *never*, *not* he, *nor* I *neither*."

**Rem. 5.**—When the quality of an object, and not the manner of an action, is to be expressed, an adjective should be used as predicate; as, "He arrived *safe*," not "*safely*;" "She looks *beautiful*," not "*beautifully*."

**Rem. 6.**—Though sanctioned by good authority, the use of *from* before *whence*, *hence*, and *thence* should be avoided. Say, "*Whence* came you?" not "*From whence* came you."

**Rem. 7.**—The word modified by an adverb is sometimes omitted; as, "*Down*, royal state!" Supply "*fall*." "*Up* in the morning early." Supply "*get*" or "*rise*." "*I'll hence* to London." Supply "*go*." In some cases, adverbs thus used seem to have the force of verbs in the imperative mode, but not always. *Up* and *out*, followed by the preposition *with*, take the place of verbs in declarative sentences; as, "She *up with* her fist, and took him on the face."

**Rem. 8.**—*There* is frequently used as an expletive to introduce a sentence; as, "*There* was no grass there;" "*There* were three of us."

**Rem. 9.**—An adverbial phrase should not be parsed as a single word when its parts can be parsed separately; as, "They walked *hand in hand*." Place "*with*" before the phrase.

**Rem. 10.**—The comparative and superlative forms of adjectives, preceded by the definite article, are often used as adverbs; as, "*The longer* I study, *the better* I like it;" "He lives

*best* who acts *the noblest*." The articles in these expressions are used adverbially.

**Rem. 11.**—Adverbs should be so placed as to render the sentence clear, correct, and elegant. The sense intended to be conveyed depends upon their position. Compare "He is thought to be *generally* honest," with "He is *generally* thought to be honest."

## EXERCISES.

*To be corrected:*

1. He won't give me no satisfaction. 2. We did n't find nobody at home. 3. Nobody never saw such a crowd of people. 4. The nation never was more prosperous, nor never was more ungrateful. 5. The velvet feels smoothly. 6. He speaks slow and distinct. 7. The children all looked beautifully. 8. You did splendid last examination. 9. I am tolerable well, I thank you. 10. I scarce know what I am saying.

11. He did handsomer than he promised. 12. He out with his knife, and slashed right and left (*See Rem. 7*). 13. I only want to borrow your umbrella. 14. The dog wanted in, but he now wants out. 15. It rains most every day. 16. I would not have believed no tongue but Hubert's. 17. They said that he was generally cheerful. 18. Our dog is very good-natured usually. 19. Sometimes are you despondent?

*To be analyzed and parsed:*

1. All the world was ours once more. 2. Therein the patient must minister to himself.—*Shakespeare*. 3. I saw the blue Rhine sweep along. 4. Death erects his batteries right over against our homes. 5. Slowly the throng moves o'er the tomb-paved ground. 6. The complication of a town is often happily unraveled by starting from a main trunk.

7. Man desires not only to be loved, but to be lovely. 8. Westward the course of empire takes its way. 9. Your menaces move me not. 10. We see but dimly through the mists and vapors. 11. Man by man, and foot by foot, did the soldiers proceed over the Alps. 12. Finally, the war is already begun, and we must either conquer or perish. 13. He heaped up great riches, but passed his time miserably.



14. Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund Day  
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain's top.—*Shakespeare.*
15. I'll look no more,—  
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight  
Topple down headlong.
16. Not a word to each other; we kept the great pace—  
Neck by neck, stride by stride, never changing our place.  
*Browning.*
17. Their breath is agitation, and their life  
A storm whereon they ride to sink at last.—*Byron.*
18. Who does the best his circumstance allows,  
Does well, acts nobly, angels could no more.  
Our outward act indeed admits restraint;  
'Tis not in things o'er thought to domineer.  
Guard well thy thought, our thoughts are heard in  
heaven.—*Young.*

## 230. PREPOSITIONS.

**Rule XIX.**—A preposition shows the relation of its object to the word upon which the latter depends.

**Rem. 1.**—The object of a preposition, as well as the preceding term of relation, often determines what preposition should be used; as, "He read *to me about* the war, *with* much feeling;" "He wrote *to me in* great haste *concerning* his losses."

## EXERCISES.

*To be corrected and parsed:*

- The man is dependent on his relatives.
- I differ with you on that point.
- The man was killed by a sword, and died with violence.
- The two thieves divided the money among them.
- During his life-time, he was twice shipwrecked.
- Above the clouds and tempests' rage,  
Across yon blue and radiant arch,  
Upon their long, high pilgrimage,  
I watched their glittering armies march.

## 231. COÖRDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

**Rule XX.**—Coördinate conjunctions join similar elements.

**Rem. 1.**—Elements placed in the same relation or rank are similar; as, nouns or pronouns in the same case, verbs in the same construction, words, phrases, and clauses limiting the same term, etc.

**Rem. 2.**—Conjunctions are sometimes omitted; as, "Had I the means, I would buy that farm" = *If* I had the means, etc. "He is rich, noble, wise, [*and*] generous."

**Rem. 3.**—In a series of similar terms, the conjunction is usually omitted, except between the last two; as, "Henry, Horace, *and* Samuel are my pupils." When great emphasis is required, the conjunction should be supplied; as, "You have been an honest, *and* a bold, *and* a faithful hound."

**Rem. 4.**—Dissimilar or disproportionate terms should never be joined by conjunctions; as, "I always *have* [*been*] and always *shall be* of this opinion."

**Rem. 5.**—Conjunctions are sometimes used as introductory words, either to awaken expectation, or to make the introduction of a sentence less abrupt; as, "*And* it came to pass in those days," etc.; "*So* you are going to New Orleans, it seems."

## EXERCISES.

*To be corrected and parsed:*

- We moved along silently and with caution.
- To play is more pleasant than working.
- They either could not, nor desired to learn.
- He can brag, but is not able to do much.
- That lot is preferable and cheaper than yours.
- He looks as though he was hungry.
- He has no love nor veneration for him.
- I can not tell whether he has returned or not.
- All were drowned save me.
- Neither James or John came home yesterday.
- I always desire and always wished for your society.
- The boy would and did have his own way.
- The parliament addressed the king, and has been pro-rogued the same day.



## 232. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

**Rule XXI.**—Subordinate conjunctions join dissimilar elements.

**Rem. 1.**—A clause introduced by a subordinate conjunction, conjunctive adverb, or relative pronoun, performs the office of a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. The connective unites the clause which it introduces to the word or phrase which is modified; as, "He said *that* he would come;" "The man *whom* you saw is the sheriff;" "Do you know *where* I live?"

**Rem. 2.**—A subordinate connective is almost invariably placed at the beginning of the clause which it introduces. When this clause is used as the subject of a sentence, or is put in apposition with a noun in any case, the connective is a mere introductory word; as, "*That* you have deceived me doth appear from this;" "The rumor *that* he is insane is unfounded."

## EXERCISES.

*To be parsed:*

1. Come as the winds come, when navies are stranded.  
2. I never thought that it could be so. 3. He locks the door after the horse is stolen. 4. I now know why you deceived me. 5. He will have friends wherever he may be.

6. I could distinguish the merchant to whom the ship was consigned. 7. However stern he may seem, he is a good man. 8. While there is life, there is hope. 9. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy. 10. He rushes to the fray as if he were summoned to a banquet.

11. Whether the planets are inhabited, was discussed last evening. 12. I consent to the constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure it is not the best. 13. I do not know where he is. 14. There was so much noise that I could not sleep.

15. We meet in joy, though we part in sorrow;  
We part to-night, but we meet to-morrow.

## 233. INTERJECTIONS.

**Rule XXII.**—An interjection has no dependence upon other words.

## EXERCISES.

*To be parsed:*

1. What! might Rome have been taken? 2. Ha! laughest thou, Lochiel, my vision to scorn? 3. Ho! warden! 4. Oh, fearful woe! 5. Ah! my saying was true.

6. Hark! hark! to God the chorus breaks. 7. Halloo! my boys, halloo! 8. Pshaw! there's no distress in that. 9. Hem! what is it? 10. Aha! is that you?

11. Alas! poor Yorick! 12. Adieu! adieu! my native land!

13. Hark! they whisper: angels say,  
Sister spirit, come away.

## WORDS VARIOUSLY CLASSIFIED.

## 234. OF THE USE OF WORDS.

1. The same word may belong to different parts of speech.

2. The manner in which a word is used determines its classification.

3. The **normal** use of a word is its use according to its ordinary meaning and classification.

4. The **abnormal** or *exceptional* use of a word is a variation from its usual meaning or classification.

5. The **idiomatic** use of a word or expression is a departure from the principles of universal grammar.