

Part III.] Made Plain and Easy.

each, every, either, this, that, these,
some, other, any, one, such, all, sev-
eral, much, many.

(31). The Personal Pronouns are thus declined.

First Person.

<u>Singular.</u>		<u>Plural.</u>	
Nom.	<u>I</u>	Nom.	<u>We</u> .
Poss.	<u>Mine</u> .	Poss.	<u>Ours</u> .
Obj.	<u>Me</u> .	Obj.	<u>Us</u> .

Second Person.

<u>Singular.</u>		<u>Plural.</u>	
Nom.	<u>Thou</u> .	Nom.	<u>Ye or you</u>
Poss.	<u>Thine</u> .	Poss.	<u>yours</u> .
Obj.	<u>Thee</u> .	Obj.	<u>You</u> .

Third Person.

<u>Singular.</u>		<u>Plural.</u>	
Nom.	<u>He</u> .	Nom.	<u>They</u> .
Poss.	<u>His</u> .	Poss.	<u>Theirs</u> .
Obj.	<u>Him</u> .	Obj.	<u>Them</u> .
Nom.	<u>She</u> .	Nom.	<u>They</u> .
Poss.	<u>Her</u> s.	Poss.	<u>Theirs</u> .
Obj.	<u>Her</u> .	Obj.	<u>Them</u> .
Nom.	<u>It</u> .	Nom.	<u>They</u> .
Poss.	<u>Its</u> .	Poss.	<u>Theirs</u> .
Obj.	<u>It</u> .	Obj.	<u>Them</u> .

(31). The Pronoun It is most commonly ap-
plied to things, though sometimes to person
as, It is the man, &c.

+ Himself and themselves are now rarely used.

English Grammar [Part III.

(32) The Relative Pronouns are thus Declined.

Singular and Plural.

Nom. Who. Poss. Whose. Obj. Whom.

Nom. Which. Poss. Whose. Obj. Which.

(33) Adjective and Compound Pronouns are declined thus.

Singular.

I Nom. One. Poss. One's. Obj. One.

Nom. One's. Poss. One's. Obj. One's.

I Nom. Other. Poss. Other's. Obj. Others.

Nom. Others. Poss. Others'. Obj. Others.

Nom. Another. Poss. Another's. Obj. Another.

Singular and Plural.

Nom. Whoever. Poss. Whoever's. Obj. Whoever.

Nom. Whosoever. Poss. Whosoever's. Obj. Whosoever.

Nom. Whatever. * Obj. Whatever.

Nom. Whatsoever. * Obj. Whatsoever.

** The Possessive Case of many Pronouns is made by the help of the word of, set before them; as, the property of whatever person, &c. This is the work of himself; that is, his work, &c.

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Sing.

Plur.

Nom. Myself.

Ourselves.

Poss.* (wanting.)

(wanting.)

Obj. Myself.

Ourselves.

Nom. & Obj. Yourself.

Yourselves.

Nom. & Obj. Thyself.

Thyelves.

Nom. Hissself.⁺

Theirselfes.⁺

Obj. Himself.

Themselfes.

Adjective. ^(a)

(33). An Adjective is a word expressing quality, order, or number.

Explanations.

(33). A, a good scholar, the first class, twenty books. — Here good, first, and twenty are adjectives, agreeing with the nouns scholar, class, and books.

* The possessive case of myself, yourself, herself, &c. is expressed by the help of the preposition of; as, the study of myself, &c. Yet the pronoun, in such examples, is in the objective case, though possession is understood.

(a) The word adjective is derived from the Latin ad to and jacio to put.
⁺ Hissself and theirselfes are now rarely heard.

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(34). Adjectives whose signification can be increased or diminished, admit of degrees of comparison.

(35). Adjectives have three degrees of comparison, viz. The Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

(36). The Positive Degree simply expresses the quality of a thing without comparing it with any thing else.

(37). The Comparative Degree increases or lessens the quality of the positive, and is formed from the positive by adding r or er to the positive state.

(38). The Superlative degree increases or lessens the quality of the positive to the greatest possible degree, and is formed from the positive by adding st or est. *

Explanations.

(34). As, good, better, best. Bad, worse, worst.

(35). The positive degree, is more properly called the positive state.

(36). As, great, wise, high.

(37). As, greater, wiser, higher.

(38). As, greatest, wisest, highest.

* Though adjectives expressing quality are used in only three states or degrees, yet the number of degrees is greatly extended, by the help of other forms and words. The adjective white may be varied as follows.

1. Whitish.

2. Almost white.

3. White.

4. Whiter.

5. Very white.

6. Extremely white.

7. Whitest.

Part III.] Made Plain and Easy.

(39). Adjectives of one syllable, are commonly compared by er and est. Those of more than one syllable are generally compared by the help of the Adverbs more and most.

(40). Many Adjectives form their degrees of comparison irregularly, and will not admit of the adverbs more and most placed before them.

(41). Adjectives whose signification cannot be increased, and all adjectives signifying number, will not admit of the degrees of comparison.

Verb.^I

(42). A Verb is a word which expresses action or being.*

(43). There are two kinds of Verbs, transitive and intransitive. A transitive Verb is known by its admitting a noun in the Objective Case after it. An intransitive Verb will not admit the Objective Case after it.

Explanations. —

(39). As, wise, wiser, wisest. Virtuous, more virtuous, most virtuous.

(40). As, pos. much. Compar. more. Superl. most.

(41). As, infinite, eternal, everlasting, extreme, universal, &c.

(42). As, I exist. I write. — There exist and write are verbs.

(43). The division of verbs into active, passive, and neuter is erroneous. There is no passive verb in the English Language. Many verbs called neuter imply action; as to run, to fly. Some called active imply no action; as, to desire, to love, &c. The division into transitive and intransitive admits of no exception.

See Webster, Ashe, Usher, & others.

^I The word Verb is derived from the Latin verbum, a word, by way of eminence, because a verb is the principal word in a sentence. For the same reason the word Bible is derived from the Greek Biblos, the book, because the Bible is the principal book in the Christian world.

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(44). A Principal Verb is one which, like a vowel in the Alphabet, makes sense of itself.

(45). An Auxiliary, or helping Verb is a word, which, like a consonant, generally requires to be joined to a principal verb to make complete sense. The Auxiliaries or Helping Verbs are may, can, must, might, would, could, should, will, shall, do, be, and have.

(46). Do, be, and have, are likewise often used as principal verbs.

(47). A Regular Verb is one which has its past time and participle ending in d or ed. Those verbs which follow not this rule are called Irregular.

(48). Verbs have voices, numbers, persons, tenses, and modes. The variation of verbs through all their changes and terminations is called their conjugation.

Explanations.

(44). As, I write. Here write is a verb, and the pronoun I, is the nominative case to it.

(45). As, I do write. Here do is the auxiliary or helping verb.

(46). As, "I do my duty." "I be here." "I have a book."

(47). As; love, loved, or lov'd; regular. Write, wrote, written; irregular.

(48). Voice is derived from vox; number, from numerus; person, from persona; tense from tempus; and mode, from modus. — Latin.

* The word conjugation, is derived from the Latin words con with, and jungo, to yoke, or join together.

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(49). Verbs have two voices, the active and passive. The active voice signifies to do or to be. The passive voice signifies to be done to or be acted upon.

(50). Verbs have two numbers, the singular and plural. — Three persons; the first, second, and third. — ^{Three primary Tenses,*} the present, past, and future. — And five modes or moods, the Indicative, the Imperative, Subjunctive, the Potential, and the Infinitive.

(51). The Present Tense signifies an action to be now doing.

Explanations.

(49). Although there is no passive verb in the English language, yet that form of expression which answers to the Latin passive verb amor, I am loved, and the Greek typtomai I am beaten, may be properly termed the passive voice, because the whole sentence together, signifies suffering, or being acted upon. But it is improper to say I am loved is a passive verb, because I is a pronoun; am is a neuter verb; and loved is a participle. And the reason why passive verbs are used in Latin and Greek, is because one word in those languages, expresses the same meaning that three words do in English, as respects the passive voice.

(50). The numbers and persons are the same as in nouns or pronouns.

(51). As, I write, do write, or am writing.

* Most grammarians divide the past time into three sections, viz. The Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect. And the Future time into the first and second future. But such a multitude of hard names is of no use in speaking or writing, and as for passing we may as well do without them, as long as all the forms of the verb are retained.

We might as well add the 1st and 2^d Aorist, and Doubtful-future of the Greeks, as retain the terms imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect, in the past tense.

These compound tenses are necessary in ^{make it} Latin and Greek, because they ~~have~~ ^{the use of} auxiliary verbs to express the different tenses of the principal verb, ~~and the~~ English and French have. — However, for the accommodation of such Instructors as chuse to conjugate and parse verbs in six tenses instead of three, I have preserved the old method, and exhibited it in a new and more consistent form, so that three or six tenses may be used with equal facility.

"Time and Space have this in common, they both imply extension, but they differ in this, all the parts of space exist together, or at the same time, while those of time exist only in succession. There is, strictly speaking, no such thing as present time. A Now, or Instant, being no more a part of Time than a point is of a line. What is commonly considered present time is only the end of the past and beginning of the future. If, then, the present never exist, the past be no more, and the future be not as yet, how strange a shadowy Being is Time!"

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(52). The Past tense signifies the time that is past.

(53). The Future Tense signifies time to come.

(54). Do is the sign of the present tense; did, have, and had, are signs of past tense; and shall and will are signs of the future tense.

(55). The Indicative Mode expresses an action in an absolute manner, or else asks a question.

(56). The Imperative Mode commands one to do an action.

(57). The Potential Mode expresses the power, obligation, ability, or necessity of doing an action, and is known by one of the signs may, can, must, might, would, could, or should.

Explanations.

(52). As, I wrote, I have written, I had written.

(53). As, I shall write, I shall have written.

(54). Those who chuse to have five tenses instead of three, may call did a sign of the imperfect tense; have, a sign of the perfect; and had a sign of the pluperfect.

(55). The word indicative is derived from the Latin indico, to show.

(56). The word imperative, comes from the Latin impero, to command.

(57). The word potential is derived from the Latin potentia, power.

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(58). The Subjunctive Mode expresses conditionality, and is commonly preceded by a conjunction, or pronoun implying uncertainty.

(59). The Infinitive Mode simply expresses an action or being, having neither number nor person, nor nominative word belonging to it, but is generally known by the sign to. Therefore it, expressed or understood.

(60). Every verb, except the infinitive mode, has a nominative case, either expressed or understood.

Participle.

(61). A Participle is a word derived from a Verb, and partakes of the nature of a verb, noun, and adjective.

Explanations.

(58). The word subjunctive, is derived from the Latin sub, under; and jungo, to join, &c.

(59). The word infinitive comes from the Latin infinitivus, without bounds, &c.

(60). A verb often has a nominative case before it, and objective case after it.

(61). The word participle is derived from the Latin participio, to partake.

English Grammar [Part III.]

(62). There are two primitive participles, the present and perfect; and one compound, called the passed, or passive participle.

(63). The present participle always ends in ing, and expresses present time when it has the nature of a verb.

(64). The perfect participle always ends in d, t, e, or n, and expresses past time.

(65). The passed participle is compounded of the present and perfect, by placing the perfect participle immediately after the present.

(66). When participles have no respect to time they become adjectives, and admit of the degrees of comparison.

Explanations.

(62). There are but two participles, viz. the present and perfect, in the Latin, Greek, or French language; and, critically speaking, there are only those two in English.

(63). As, I am writing. - Here writing is a present participle derived from the verb write.

(64). As, loved, taught, done, written. - Here loved, &c. are participles derived from the verbs love, teach, do, and write.

(65). As, Having written. Here having written, taken together, make what is termed a passed participle, derived from the verbs have and write.

(66). As, a writing master; a learned scholar. Here writing and learned are participial adjectives, agreeing with the nouns master and scholar.