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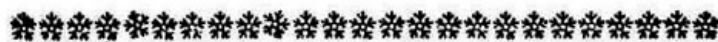
\*\*\* START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK A SHORT SYSTEM OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR \*\*\*

**A**  
**Short System**  
**OF**  
**English GRAMMAR.**

**For the use of the**  
**BOARDING SCHOOL**  
**In WORCESTER.**



**By HENRY BATE A. B.**



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# PREFACE.



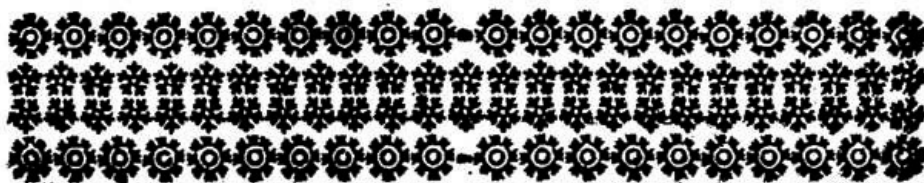
*U* *S*A *G*E and *C*u *s*t *o*m are the *R*u *l*e *s* and *M*e *a*s *u*r *e*s of every *L*a *n*g *u*a *g*e, and the *R*u *l*e *s* of *G*R *A*M *M*A *R* have nothing more to do, than to teach it. The *G*R *A*M *M*A *R* is to be fashioned from the particular *L*a *n*g *u*a *g*e, it treats of, and not the *L*a *n*g *u*a *g*e from the *G*R *A*M *M*A *R*. For want of following this regular *P*l *a*n, our *M*o *d*e *r*n *G*R *A*M *M*A *R*I *A*N *S* have introduced the *G*R *A*M *M*A *R* *R*u *l*e *s* of other *L*a *n*g *u*a *g*e *i*n *t*o *u* *o* *u* *r* own; as if all *L*a *n*g *u*a *g*e was founded on *G*R *A*M *M*A *R*, and the *R*u *l*e *s* in one *L*a *n*g *u*a *g*e would serve the same *E*n *d* and *P*u *r* *p*o *s*e in another.

The *L*a *t*i *n*, for *I*n *s*t *a*n *c*e, has only eight *P*a *r*t *s* of *S*p *e*e *c*h, and the *W*r *i*t *e*r *s* of *E*n *g*l *i*s *h* *G*R *A*M *M*A *R* have unthinkingly adopted the same *N*u *m* *b*e *r*; whereas with the *A*r *t*i *c*l *e*, which the *L*a *t*i *n* has not, and which is of great *S*e *r*v *i*c *e* in a *L*a *n*g *u*a *g*e, we have no less than nine. The *L*a *t*i *n* admits of *C*a *s*e *s*; but as different *C*a *s*e *s*, properly speaking, are nothing more than the different *I*n *f*l *e*c *t*i *o*n *s* and *T*e *r*m *i*n *a*t *i*o *n*s of *N*o *u*n *s*, *E*n *g*l *i*s *h* *N*o *u*n *s* have no *C*a *s*e *s*. It is not agreeable to the *P*r *i*n *c*i *p*l *e*s of *G*R *A*M *M*A *R* to say that—of a *R*o *s*e—is the *G*e *n*i *t*i *v*e *C*a *s*e of—*R*o *s*e, or—to a *R*o *s*e, the *D*a *t*i *v*e; for of and to are no *P*a *r*t of the *W*o *r*d *R*o *s*e, but only prefix *P*a *r*t *i*c *l*e *s* or *P*r *e*p *o*s *i*t *i*o *n*s, which shew the different *R*e *l*a *t*i *o*n of the *W*o *r*d *R*o *s*e. So likewise when we say *A*l *e*x *a*n *d*e *r*'s *H*o *r*s *e*, the *W*o *r*d *A*l *e*x *a*n *d*e *r*'s is not the *G*e *n*i *t*i *v*e *C*a *s*e of *A*l *e*x *a*n *d*e *r*; for strictly speaking the 's is no *P*a *r*t of the *W*o *r*d *A*l *e*x *a*n *d*e *r* but the final *L*e *t*t *e*r of the *P*r *o*n *o*u *n* *s* *P*o *s*s *e*s *s*i *v*e *h*i *s*, and without the *A*p *o*s *t*r *o*p *h*e we shou *'*d read it thus; *A*l *e*x *a*n *d*e *r* *h*i *s* *H*o *r*s *e*. If any of the *P*a *r*t *s* of *S*p *e*e *c*h have *C*a *s*e *s*, the *P*r *o*n *o*u *n* *s* have, and some of the *P*r *o*n *o*u *n* *s* may perhaps have two; but for the *S*a *k*e of making every *T*h *i*n *g* as easy as I can to the *L*e *a*r *n*e *r*, I have taken the *L*i *b*e *r*t *y* of distinguishing such *P*r *o*n *o*u *n* *s* into *P*r *e*f *i*x and *S*u *b*s *e*q *u*e *n*t, and entirely laid aside *C*a *s*e *s* as useless and unnecessary. The *L*a *t*i *n* has *G*e *n*d *e*r *s*, the *A*d *j*e *c*t *i*v *e* in that *L*a *n*g *u*a *g*e always varying to correspond with the *S*u *b*s *t*a *n*t *i*v *e*; but our *A*d *j*e *c*t *i*v *e*s never vary, and therefore the *D*i *s*t *i*n *c*t *i*o *n* of *G*e *n*d *e*r *s* has nothing to do with *E*n *g*l *i*s *h* *G*R *A*M *M*A *R*, but is idle, trifling, impertinent.

[iv]

[v]

*E*x *p*e *r*i *e*n *c*e shews, that this *S*o *r*t of *p*e *d*a *n*t *i*c *k* *I*n *f*o *r*m *a*n *d* *F*o *l*l *y*, has made that *d*a *r*k and *o*b *s*c *u*r *e*, which it was intended to elucidate, and unhappily puzzled and perplexed a great many more, than it has ever instructed. Every attempt to make *E*n *g*l *i*s *h* easy must be fruitless, that is not formed upon a different *P*l *a*n, and such is the following short *S*y *s*t *e*m of *E*n *g*l *i*s *h* *G*R *A*M *M*A *R*.



A

[1]

**Short System**

**OF**

# English GRAMMAR.

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## *Of GRAMMAR and it's DIVISIONS.*

GRAMMAR is the Science of Letters or Language, and is the Art of Speaking and Writing properly.

It's Divisions are four;

ORTHOGRAPHY		ANALOGY
PROSODY		SYNTAX

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## *Of ORTHOGRAPHY.*

[2]

ORTHOGRAPHY comprehends *Writing*, and *Articulation*. *Articulation* treats of Simple Sounds, which are made by the Organs of Speech, and by which we communicate our Ideas and Sentiments to one another. *Writing* represents the Living Speech, and makes as it were these Sounds and Sentiments visible.

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## *Of PROSODY.*

PROSODY treats of Pronunciation with respect of *Accent*, *Time*, and *Quantity*. But as the Science of Letters, Sounds, and Pronunciation is instilled into the Minds of the English Youth very early in Life, and as this GRAMMAR is not intended for the Use of *Foreigners*, but for them; I shall not trifle away their Time, in teaching them, what they cannot be supposed to be unacquainted with; but proceed to the third Part of GRAMMAR called *Analogy*.

---

## *Of ANALOGY.*

[3]

ANALOGY is the mutual Relation, or Agreement of Words with one another, and treats of all the *Parts of Speech*, which in English are *nine*.

<i>Article</i>		<i>Verb</i>		<i>Conjunction</i>
<i>Noun</i>		<i>Participle</i>		<i>Preposition</i>
<i>Pronoun</i>		<i>Adverb</i>		<i>Interjection</i>

---

## *Of An ARTICLE.*

AN Article is a *Part of Speech* put before *Nouns* to ascertain and fix their Vague Signification. There are three Articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*. *A* and *an* are Indefinite Articles and applied to Persons or Things indifferently; as *an Oyster*, *a Prince*. The Article *the* distinguishes individually or particularly; as *the Oyster*, *the Prince*.

---

## *Of a NOUN.*

[4]

A NOUN is a *Part of Speech* which expresses the Subject spoke of; as *Ink*, *Paper*, *Witness*.

A Noun is either *Substantive*, or *Adjective*.

A Noun *Substantive* is the Name of a Thing considered simply in itself, and without

any Regard to it's Qualities; as *a Man, a Woman, a Child*.

A Noun *Adjective* is a Word added to the *Noun Substantive*, expressing the Circumstance or Quality thereof; as *a good Man, an old Woman, a young Child*.

---

## Of a PRONOUN.

A PRONOUN is a *Part of Speech* substituted in the Place of a *Noun*, to avoid the frequent and disagreeable Repetition of the same Word; as *the Bird* is joyous, *he* chirps, *he* sings; which without the *Pronoun* wou'd be thus; *the Bird* is joyous, *the Bird* chirps, *the Bird* sings.

### PRONOUNS PERSONAL.

[5]

<i>I</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>Myself</i>	<i>I myself</i>
<i>Me</i>	<i>Him</i>	<i>Yourself</i>	<i>You yourself</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>She</i>	<i>Thyself</i>	<i>Thou thyself</i>
<i>Thou</i>	<i>Her</i>	<i>Himself</i>	<i>He himself</i>
<i>Thee</i>	<i>One's self</i>	<i>Herself</i>	<i>She herself</i>

### PRONOUNS RELATIVE.

*Who, whose, whom, what, which.*

### PRONOUNS DEMONSTRATIVE.

*This, that.*

### PRONOUNS POSSESSIVE.

<i>My</i>	<i>Ours</i>	<i>Your</i>	<i>Theirs</i>
<i>Mine</i>	<i>Thy</i>	<i>Yours</i>	<i>Her</i>
<i>Our</i>	<i>Thine</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>Hers</i>

---

## Of NUMBER.

NUMBER expresses the Difference betwixt one Thing and many, and is either *Singular* or *Plural*.

When a Thing is considered as single, or a Multitude of Things considered as united together, it is of the *Singular Number*; as *a Man, a Troop*.

[6]

When several Things are considered as distinct from each other it is of the *Plural Number*, as *Men, Soldiers*.

The *Plural* is usually formed in *Noun Substantives* by adding *s* to the *Singular*; as *Article Articles, Noun Nouns*.

But when the Pronunciation requires it, or when the *Singular* ends in *s, x, sh, or ch*, the *Plural* is usually formed by adding the Syllable *es*; as *Ass Asses, Fox Foxes, Sash Sashes, Church Churches*.

When the *Singular* ends in *f* or *fe*, the *Plural* is usually form'd by changing the *f* or *fe* into *ves*; as *Wife Wives, Self Selves*.

Sometimes the *Plural* is formed by adding the Syllable *en*; as *Ox Oxen*; sometimes by changing the *Vowel*; as *Man Men*; and sometimes the *Vowels and Consonants*; as *Penny Pence, Mouse Mice, Louse Lice*.

Some of the *Pronouns* form their *Plural* very irregular; as *I We, Me Us, Thou Ye, Thee You, He They, Him Them, She They, Her Them*.

[7]

Some *Nouns* have no *Singular Number*; as *Scissors, the East-Indies, the West-Indies*.

Some have no *Plural*; the Names of Kingdoms for Instance; as *England, Ireland, Portugal*.

Cities, Towns and Villages; as *Worcester, Kinver, Hagley*.

Seas, and Rivers; as the *Mediterranean, Severn*.

*Wheat, Barley, Gold, Silver, Pewter*, and a great many Words, that cannot be reduced to any Rule want the *Plural Number*; as *Ale, Beer, Bread, Butter, Honey, Milk, Hunger, Thirst, Drunkenness*.

The Termination of some *Nouns* is the same both in the *Singular* and *Plural*; as a *Sheep, a Swine, a Flock of Sheep, a Herd of Swine, &c.*

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## Of COMPARISON.

[8]

COMPARISON is the comparing the different Circumstances of Persons or Things with each other, and serves to alter the Signification of a Word, either by a gradual Increase, or a gradual Diminution; as *long longer longest, short shorter shortest*.

ADJECTIVES, *Adverbs*, and *Substantives*, have three Degrees of Comparison, the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

The *Positive* lays down the Natural Signification simply and without excess or Diminution; as *long, short, often*.

The *Comparative* raises or lowers the *Positive* in Signification, and is formed of the *Positive* by adding the Syllable *er*; as *long longer, short shorter, often oftener*.

The *Superlative* raises or lowers the Signification as much as possible, and is formed of the *Positive* by adding the Syllable *est*; as *long longest, short shortest, often oftenest*.

[9]

Sometimes they are compared by the *Adverbs* *very, infinitely*; and the *Adjectives* *more, most; less, least*; as *long, very long, infinitely long; short, more short, most short; commonly, less commonly, least commonly*.

These *Adjectives* deviate from the general Rule, *good better best, bad worse worst, little less least, much more most*.

SUBSTANTIVES are compared by the *Adjectives* *more, most*, the Words *than, or that*, always following; as a Dunce, *more* a Dunce *than* I or me, the *most* a Dunce *that* ever I did see.

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## Of a VERB.

A VERB is a *Part of Speech*, which serves to express, what we affirm of, or attribute to any Subject, and is either *Active* or *Passive*.

A Verb *Active* is that which expresses an *Action*; as *I kick, I see*.

A Verb *Passive* is that which receives the *Action* or expresses the *Passion*; as *I am kick'd, I am seen*.

A Verb has two *Numbers* the *Singular* and the *Plural*; and three *Persons* in each *Number*; as *I am, thou art, he is. We are, ye are, they are*.

[10]

The same is to be observed in every *Mood* and in every *Tense* but in the *Infinitive*, which has neither *Number* nor *Person*.

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## Of MOODS.

A MOOD is the Manner of *conjugating Verbs* agreeably to the different Actions or Affections to be expressed.

There are *four Moods*, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Conjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

The *Indicative Mood* expresseth the *Action* or *Passion* simply directly and absolutely; as *I love, I have loved, I will love.*

The *Imperative* commands or forbids; as *come, go, begone.*

The *Conjunctive* expresses the *Action* or *Passion* conditionally and is always joined with the *Indicative*, or the same *Mood*; as *I will love you, if you wou'd love me; I wou'd dance, if you wou'd dance.*

[11]

The *Infinitive* expresses the *Action* or *Passion* indeterminately without any Regard to *Time, Place, Number, or Person*; as *to love, to be loved.*

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### Of the TENSES.

**T**ENSE is an Inflection of Verbs, whereby they are made to signify, and distinguish the Circumstance of *Time*.

There are *five Tenses, the Present Tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future.*

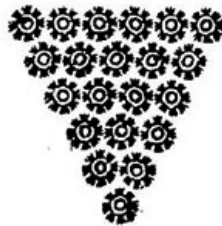
1. The *Present Tense* expresses the Time, that now is; as *I sup.*
2. The *Preterimperfect Tense* denotes the historical Relation of a past Action, but yet not perfectly compleated, when joined to another Action that is perfectly compleated; as *when or while I supped he came in.*
3. The *Preterperfect Tense* expresses the Time Past perfectly; as *I have supped.*
4. The *Preterpluperfect Tense* expresses the Time Past doubly; as *I had supped.*
5. The *Future Tense* expresses the Time to come; as *I shall sup, I will sup.*

[12]

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### Of the CONJUGATION.

**C**ONJUGATION is the Variation of Verbs through all their *Moods and Tenses*; and the English Verbs are chiefly conjugated by *auxiliary Signs*; as *to love*; or by *auxiliary Verbs*; as *I am loved, I have loved.*



### Of the AUXILIARY SIGNS.

[13]

**T**HE *auxiliary Signs* are Words that serve to express the Variations of the *Verb*.

The *Imperative Mood* has the *Signs do, let*; as—*do thou love, let him love.*

The *Infinitive Mood* has the *Signs to, about*; as *to love, about to love.*

The other *Moods* have the *auxiliary Signs* following.

#### *Singular*

{ I do, did, must, may,  
1st Person { can, might, wou'd, cou'd,  
              { shou'd, shall, or will.

{ Thou do'st, did'st, must,  
2d Person { may'st, can'st, might'st,  
              { wou'd'st, cou'd'st, shou'd'st,

{ shalt *or* wilt.

{ He does, or do'th, did, must,  
3d *Person* { may, can, might, wou'd,  
{ cou'd, shou'd, shall, *or*  
{ will.

[14]

### ***Plural***

{ We do, did, must, may,  
1st *Person* { can, might, wou'd, cou'd,  
{ shou'd, shall, *or* will.

{ Ye do, did, must, may,  
2d *Person* { can, might, wou'd, cou'd,  
{ shou'd, shall *or* will.

{ They do, did, must, may,  
3d *Person* { can, might, wou'd, cou'd,  
{ shou'd, shall *or* will.

---

## *Of the* AUXILIARY VERBS.

**T**HE *auxiliary Verbs* are only two, *to Have* and *to Be*; which cannot be conjugated without the *auxiliary Signs*, and without the reciprocal Assistance of each other.

[15]

### *To HAVE.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### *Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I have; thou hast; he hath, *or* has. *Plur.* We have; ye have; they have.

#### *Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I had; thou hadst; he had. *Plur.* We had; ye had; they had.

#### *Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I have had; thou hast had; he hath, *or* has had. *Plur.* We have had; ye have had; they have had.

#### *Preterpluperfect Tense.*

[16]

*Sing.* I had had; thou hadst had; he had had. *Plur.* We had had; ye had had; they had had.

#### *Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall, *or* will have; thou shalt, *or* wilt have; he shall, *or* will have. *Plur.* We shall, *or* will have; ye shall, *or* will have; they shall, *or* will have.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

#### *Present and Future.*

*Sing.* Let me have; do thou have, *or* have thou; let him have. *Plur.* Let us have; do ye have, *or* have ye; let them have.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

#### *Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I may, *or* can have; thou may'st, *or* can'st have; he may, *or* can have. *Plur.* We may, *or* can have; ye may, *or* can have; they may, *or* can have.

[17]

#### *Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have; thou must, might'st, wou'd'st, cou'd'st, *or* shou'd'st have; he must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have. *Plur.* We must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have; ye must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have; they must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have had; thou must, might'st, wou'd'st, cou'd'st, *or* shou'd'st have had; he must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have had. *Plur.* We must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have had; ye must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have had; they must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have had.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

[18]

*Sing.* I must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd had had; thou must, might'st, wou'd'st, cou'd'st, *or* shou'd'st had had; he must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd had had; *Plur.* We must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd had had; ye must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd had had; they must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd had had.

*Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall, *or* will have had; thou shalt, *or* wilt have had; he shall, *or* will have had; *Plur.* We shall, *or* will have had; ye shall, *or* will have had; they shall, *or* will have had.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present* — to have  
*Perfect* — to have had  
*Future* — about to have.

PARTICIPLES.

[19]

*Present* — having  
*Preterperfect* — having had.

---

*To BE.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I am; thou art; he is. *Plur.* We are; ye are; they are.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I was; thou wast; he was; *Plur.* We were; ye were; they were.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I have been; thou hast been; he hath been. *Plur.* We have been; ye have been; they have been.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I had been; thou hadst been; he had been. *Plur.* We had been; ye had been; they had been.

[20]

*Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall, *or* will be; thou shalt, *or* wilt be; he shall, *or* will be. *Plur.* We shall, *or* will be; ye shall, *or* will be; they shall, *or* will be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present and Future.*

*Sing.* Let me be; do thou be, *or* be thou; let him be. *Plur.* Let us be; do ye be, *or* be ye; let them be.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I may, *or* can be; thou may'st, *or* canst be; he may, *or* can be. *Plur.* We may, *or* can be; ye may, *or* can be; they may, *or* can be.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

[21]

*Sing.* I must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd be; thou must, might'st, wou'd'st, cou'd'st, *or* shou'd'st be; he must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd be. *Plur.* We must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd be; ye must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd be; they



must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd be.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd have been; thou must, might'st, wou'd'st, cou'd'st, or shou'd'st have been; he must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd, have been. *Plur.* We must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd have been; ye must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd have been; they must, might, wou'd cou'd, or shou'd have been.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd have had been; thou must, might'st, wou'd'st, cou'd'st, or shou'd'st, have had been; he must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd have had been. *Plur.* We must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd have had been; ye must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd have had been; they must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd have had been.

[22]

*Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall, or will have been; thou shalt, or wilt have been; he shall or will have been. *Plur.* We shall, or will have been; ye shall, or will have been; they shall, or will have been.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present* — to be  
*Preterperfect* — to have been  
*Future* — about to be.

PARTICIPLES.

*Present* — being  
*Preterperfect* — having been.

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*Of* REGULAR VERBS.

[23]

**R**EGULAR *Verbs* are those that are *conjugated* by some established Rules.

The *Termination* of the *Infinitive Mood Present Tense, of the Verb Active, in regular Verbs*, is always the same as the *first Person* of the *Indicative Mood Present Tense singular*; as *to love, I love*.

The *Termination* of the *second Person Singular* is formed out of the *first* by adding *st* or *est*; as *I love, thou lovest; I read, thou readest*.

The *Termination* of the *third Person singular* is formed out of the *first* by adding *th* or *eth*; as *I love, he loveth, I read, he readeth*; or only by adding *s*; as *he loves, he reads*.

The *Termination* of the *first Person Preterimperfect Tense singular*, is formed out of the *first Person Present Tense singular* by adding the Syllable *ed*; as *I love, I loved*.

[24]

The *Termination* of the *Participle Present of the Verb Active*, is always formed out of the *first Person Present* by adding the Syllable *ing*; as *I love, loving*.

The *Termination* of the *Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, and the Preterpluperfect of the Indicative Mood; and the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect and the Future of the Conjunctive, and the Participle Passive* is in regular Verbs the same; as *I loved, I have loved, I had loved, I may have loved, I might have loved, I shall have loved, I am loved*. And

The *Termination* of every other *Tense, Number or Person*, is the same with the *Infinitive*.

---

*Of* a VERB ACTIVE.

[25]

**A** VERB *Active regular* is conjugated by the *auxiliary Signs, the auxiliary Verbs*, and the general Rules foregoing.

*To LOVE.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I love, *or* do love; thou lovest, *or* dost love; he loveth, *or* loves, *or* doth love.  
*Plur.* We love, *or* do love; ye love, *or* do love; they love, *or* do love.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I loved, *or* did love; thou loved'st, *or* did'st love; he loved, *or* did love. *Plur.* we loved, *or* did love; ye loved, *or* did love; they loved, *or* did love.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I have loved; thou hast loved; he hath loved, *or* has loved. *Plur.* We have loved; ye have loved; they have loved. [26]

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I had loved; thou hadst loved; he had loved. *Plur.* We had loved; ye had loved; they had loved.

*Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall, *or* will love; thou shalt, *or* wilt love; he shall, *or* will love. *Plur.* We shall, *or* will love; ye shall, *or* will love; they shall, *or* will love.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present and Future.*

*Sing.* Let me love; do thou love, *or* love thou; let him love. *Plur.* Let us love; do ye love, *or* love ye; let them love.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD. [27]

*Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I may, *or* can love; thou may'st, *or* can'st love; he may, *or* can love. *Plur.* We may, *or* can love; ye may, *or* can love; they may, *or* can love.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd love; thou must, might'st, wou'd'st, cou'd'st, *or* shou'd'st love; he must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd love. *Plur.* We must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd love; ye must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd love; they must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd love.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have loved; thou must, might'st, wou'd'st, cou'd'st, *or* shou'd'st have loved; he must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have loved. *Plur.* We must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have loved; ye must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have loved; they must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have loved. [28]

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have had loved; thou must, might'st, wou'd'st, cou'd'st, *or* shou'd'st have had loved; he must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have had loved. *Plur.* We must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have had loved; ye must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have had loved; they must, might, wou'd, cou'd, *or* shou'd have had loved.

*Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall, *or* will have loved; thou shalt, *or* wilt have loved; he shall, *or* will have loved. *Plur.* We shall, *or* will have loved; ye shall, *or* will have loved; they shall, *or* will have loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD. [29]

*Present* — to love  
*Preterperfect* — to have loved  
*Future* — about to love.

PARTICIPLES.

*Present* — loving  
*Preterperfect* — having loved.

---

## Of a VERB PASSIVE.

THE *Verb Passive* is nothing more than the *Participle Passive* joined to the *Auxiliary Verb to be*; as

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense</i>	I am loved; &c.
<i>Preterimperfect</i>	I was loved; &c.
<i>Preterperfect</i>	I have been loved; &c.
<i>Preterpluperfect</i>	I had been loved; &c.
<i>Future</i>	I shall or will be loved; &c.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present and Future.*

Let me be loved &c.

### CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I may, or can be loved; thou &c.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd be loved; thou &c.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd have been loved; thou &c.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I must, might, wou'd, cou'd, or shou'd have had been loved; thou &c.

*Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall, or will have been loved; thou &c.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present* — to be loved  
*Preterperfect* — to have been loved  
*Future* — about to be loved.

### PARTICIPLES.

*Present* — being loved  
*Preterperfect* — having been loved.

---

## Of a PARTICIPLE.

A PARTICIPLE is a *Part of Speech*, which partaketh of a *Verb* and a *Noun*. When it has a Relation to Time it may be considered as a *Verb*; but when it is joined to a *Substantive* or admits of *Comparison*, it may be considered as an *Adjective*.

When the *termination* of the *Participle Passive* is not formed by adding the Syllable *ed* to the *first Person* of the *Indicative Mood Present Tense Singular*; or when the *Termination* of the *Participle Passive* differs from the *Termination of the Preter Tenses*, the *Verb* becomes *irregular*; but in all other Respects is conjugated as the regular *Verb*; as I abide, thou abidest, &c.

### **Pres. Tense. Preter. Participle Passive.**

Abide	Abode	Abode
Bite	Bit	Bitten
Catch	Caught	Catched
Do	Did	Done
Eat	Eat	Eaten
Fall	Fell	Fallen
Get	Got	Gotten

[30]

[31]

[32]

Hold	Held	Holden
Know	Knew	Known
Lie	Lay	Laid
Make	Made	Made
Rise	Rose	Risen
Shine	Shone	Shined
Tread	Trod	Trodden
Weave	Wove	Woven
&c.	&c.	&c.

To these may be added the *Auxiliary Verbs* — *To Have, and to Be.*

### Of an ADVERB.

[33]

**A**N Adverb is a *Part of Speech* joined to a *Verb*, a *Noun Substantive*, an *Adjective* or *Participle*, and sometimes to another *Adverb*, to express the Manner or Circumstance of the Thing signified; as *he speaks properly, an orderly Man, truly good, extremely loving, very devoutly.*

Adverbs are very numerous, and have Relation to

Time; as *now, lately, always.*

Place; as *here, there, no-where.*

Order; as *by Turns, abreast, orderly.*

Quantity; as *enough, more, entirely.*

Number; as *once, twice, thrice.*

Doubting; as *perhaps, may be, peradventure.*

Asking; as *why? whence? wherefore?.*

Affirmation; as *yes, indeed, certainly.*

Negation; as *no, never, not at all.*

Comparison; as *more, less, likewise.*

Quality; as *justly, prudently, indifferently.*

### Of a CONJUNCTION.

[34]

**A** CONJUNCTION is a *Part of Speech*, which serves to connect and join the several Parts of a Discourse together, and is of various Kinds.

Copulative; as *and, also, moreover.*

Disjunctive; as *or, neither, whether.*

Adversative; as *but, yet, notwithstanding.*

Conditional; as *if, unless, provided.*

Casual; as *for, because, forasmuch.*

Conclusive; as *then, so that, therefore.*

### Of a PREPOSITION.

**A** PREPOSITION is a *Part of Speech*, that serves to express the particular Relation and Circumstance of some other *Part of Speech*, and is either used in *Apposition*, as *in Heaven*; or in *Composition*, as *Invisible*.

PREPOSITIONS *used in* APPPOSITION.

[35]

Above	between	of
about	betwixt	on
after	beyond	over
against	by	through
among	for	throughout
amongst	from	towards
at	in	under
before	into	unto
behind	near	upon
beneath	near to	with
below	nigh	within
beside	nigh to	without.

PREPOSITIONS *used in* COMPOSITION.

A-base	ap-point
ab-use	as-certain
abs-tract	at-taint
ac-commodate	be-friend
ad-apt	circum-ambient
af-fix	co-adjutor
after-noon	com-pound
amphi-theatre	com-plot
ante-date	con-strain
anti-christ	contra-diction
an-archy	counter-balance.
de-camp	op-pression
Dis-appoint	over-reach
dif-fusive	out-landish
di-minish	per-form
e-mission	post-master
em-brace	pre-eminence
en-close	preter-natural
es-say	pro-long
ex-terminate	re-gain
extra-ordinary	retro-grade
for-bear	sub-join
fore-see	super-fine
im-perfect	trans-migration
in-glorious	un-worthy
inter-view	under-written
intro-duction	up-right
ob-noxious	with-draw
off-spring	&c., &c., &c.

[36]

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*Of an* INTERJECTION.

**A**N Interjection *is a Part of Speech*, that serves to express some sudden Motion or Passion of the Mind, transported with the Sensation of Pleasure or Pain.

Of Pleasure; as, *O brave! O Heavens! O Joy!*

[37]

Of Pain; as *Alas! O my God! O Lord!*

INTERJECTIONS *of a lower Order.*

Of Caution; as, *hold! take Care!*

Of Admiration; as, *see! look! behold!*

Of Aversion; as, *fie! away you Fool!*

Of Silence; as, *be still! Silence!*

---

## Of SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is the Manner of constructing one Word with another prescribed by the *Rules of GRAMMAR*.

### RULE 1st.

The Article *a* is usually placed before a Word that begins with a *Consonant*, the Article *an* before a Word that begins with a *Vowel*, and either *a* or *an* before a Word that begins with an *h*; and the Article *the*, before a Word that begins either with a *Vowel* or a *Consonant*; as, *a Christian, an Infidel, a Heathen, or an Heathen; the Christian, the Infidel, the Heathen*.

[38]

### RULE 2d.

A Noun *Substantive* is usually placed after its *Noun Adjective*; as the *Second Chapter, a great Man*. But sometimes for the Sake of greater Distinction the *Adjective* is placed after, with the Article *the* before it, as *George the Second, Peter the Great*. In *Poetry* the *Adjective* is placed either before or after its *Substantive* indifferently, as the *Versification* requires it.

### RULE 3d.

All *Nouns and Pronouns* are of the *third Person* except *I and we*, which are of the *first Person*, and *Thou, you and ye*, which are of the *Second Person*; and except the *Relative Pronouns* which are always of the *same Person* with the *Personal Pronoun* to which they relate; as *I love, thou lovest, he loveth; I who love, Thou who lovest, he who loveth*.

[39]

### RULE 4th.

The *prefix Pronouns, I, we, thou, you, ye, he, she, they, who*, are usually placed before the *Verb*; and the *Subsequent Pronouns, me, us, thee, him, her, them, whom*, are usually placed after; as *I love the Dog, the Dog loves me*. But when a *Question* is asked, or when the *Verb* is of the *Imperative Mood*, or in short Sentences, the *prefix Pronouns* are usually placed after; as *lovest thou me? love thou thyself, said he, said they*.

### RULE 5th.

When a *Question* is asked, and the *Verb* has an *Auxiliary Sign*, or an *Auxiliary Verb*, the *governing Noun or Pronoun* is placed immediately after such *Auxiliary*; as *does the Sun shine? has he washed his Hands?* And when the *Verb* has two or more *Auxiliaries*, the *Noun or Pronoun* is placed after the first; as *have I been taught? Cou'd the Truth have been known?*

[40]

### RULE 6th.

The *Verb* agrees with its *governing Noun, Pronoun Personal, or Pronoun Relative*, in *Number and Person*; as *the Birds sing, thou lovest, he who loveth*.

### RULE 7th.

A *NOUN of Multitude* may have a *Verb* either *Singular or Plural*; as *the People is mad, or the People are mad*.

But if a *Substantive* of the same Signification follows, that is not a *Noun of Multitude*, then the *Verb* is always *Plural*; as we do not say *the People is a mad Man*, but *the People are mad Men*.

### RULE 8th.

Two or more *Nouns or Pronouns Singular*, will have a *Verb Plural*; as *the Dog and Cat are very loving*. But when two or more *Substantives Singular* signify the same *Thing or Person*, or when the *Preposition OF* intervenes, the *Verb* is always *Singular*; as *the River Severn is Navigable. William the Conqueror was a great Man. This System of Grammar is compendious*.

[41]

### RULE 9th.

The *subsequent Pronouns* are usually placed after *Prepositions and Interjections*; as *of me, to us, for thee, with her, from them, against whom, O me!*

## Of the POINTS or PAUSES.

THE *Points* or *Pauses* have a Sort of musical Proportion.

The *Period* is marked thus (.)—Its *Time* is equal to two *Colons* and is never placed but at the End of a Sentence, the Sense of which is perfect and compleat; as *By me Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice.*

The *Colon* is marked thus (:) — Its *Time* is equal to two *Semicolons*, and is placed where the Sense seems to be perfect and compleat; but to which notwithstanding something may still be added; as *give Instruction to a wise Man, and he will be yet wiser: Teach a just Man and he will increase in Learning.* [42]

The *Semicolon* is marked thus (;) — its *Time* is equal to two *Commas*, and is placed where the Sense is less compleat than the *Colon*, and more compleat than the *Comma*; as *a wise Man's Heart is at his right Hand; but a Fool's Heart is at his left.*

The *Comma* is marked thus (,) — It is the last and least *Pause* or *Time* that is made use of, and serves to distinguish the simple Numbers of a *Period*; as *arise, my Friend, and come away.*

---

## Of the other NOTES or CHARACTERS.

A Note of *Interrogation* (?) is used when a Question is asked; as *who comes there?*

A Note of *Admiration* (!) is used after *Interjections* or *short Sentences* to express our Wonder and Surprise; as *O! O LORD!* [43]

A Parenthesis (*rarely made use of by a good Writer*) is used to inclose one Sentence within another.

The *Paragraph* is marked thus (¶) and denotes the beginning of a new Discourse.


An (') *Apostrophe* is used when some Part of a Word is left out; as *Alexander's Horse,* for *Alexander his Horse.*

A *Hyphen* (-) is used to join together two Words, as *Foot-stool, &c.* and is used also when part of a Word is written in one Line, and part in another.

The *Caret* is marked thus, (^) to shew where the Words in any Sentence that are left out, shou'd come in; as

is  
the Lady ^ beautiful.

The *Subdivision*, or part of a Chapter is marked usually thus, §. [44]

The *Index* points to some remarkable Passage thus, 

A *Quotation* is a double *Comma* reverse and set against some Lines on the left side of a *Page*, to shew that they are quoted from another *Author*, thus, ".

The *Notes* that refer to the *Margin* are an *Asterisk* made thus, \*, an *Obelisk* thus, †, also thus, ||.

Besides these there are *literal Characters*, *numeral Characters*, and *Abbreviations*, the Knowledge of which is not so easily to be acquired by *GRAMMAR Rules*, as by diligent Observation and Experience.

The E N D.

\*\*\* END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK A SHORT SYSTEM OF ENGLISH  
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