English

GRAMMAR

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CHILD'S ...
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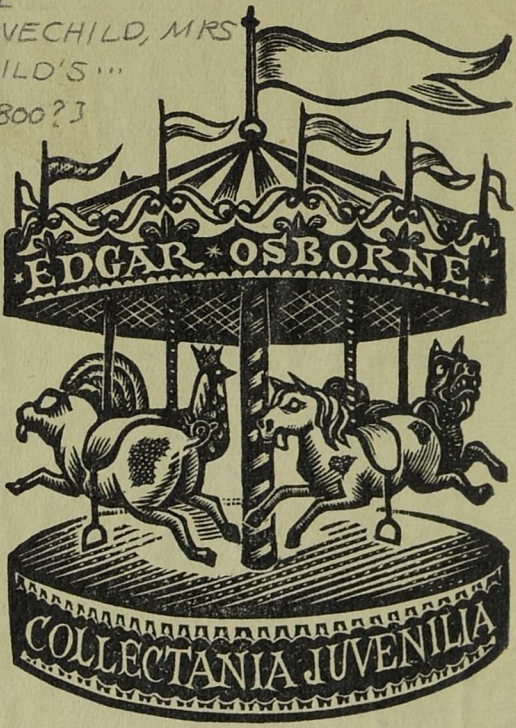

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Jane Anna Fey
from
Margaret S Loxley

THE

CHILD's GRAMMAR.

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CHILD's GRAMMAR.

DESIGNED

To enable Ladies who may not have attended to the Subject themselves to instruct their Children.

CONTAINING

A very plain and easy Explanation of the several PARTS of SPEECH; exemplified in the most familiar Manner in Sentences suited to the Capacities of Children:

FOLLOWED BY

PARSING LESSONS,

Resolved into their Elements to try the Progress of the Pupil.

AND ALSO

The plainest EXPLANATION of the

MODES and TENSES,

AND

A second SET of PARSING LESSONS suited to a Scholar more advanced in Grammar;

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR

FULL EXAMINATION.

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"A COMPETENT Grammatical Knowledge of our own Language is the true Foundation upon which all Literature, properly ſo called, ought to be raiſed.

"If Children were firſt taught the common Principles of Grammar by ſome ſhort and clear Syſtem of Engliſh Grammar; which happily, by its Simplicity and Facility, is perhaps fitter than any other for ſuch a Purpoſe, they would have ſome Notion of what they were about, when they ſhould enter into the Latin Grammar; and would hardly be engaged ſo many Years as they now are, in that moſt irkſome and difficult Part of Literature, with ſo much Labour of the Memory, and with ſo little Aſſiſtance of the Underſtanding.

"To enter at once upon the Science of Grammar, and the Study of a foreign Language, is to encounter two Difficulties to-

gether; each of which would be much leſſened by being taken ſeparately, and in its proper order." DR. LOWTH.

Dr. *Lowth* ſpeaks of his Introduction to Engliſh Grammar as being calculated for the Uſe of the Learner, even of the loweſt Claſs: but a Peruſal of it will convince any Perſon converſant with *ſuch Learners*, that the Doctor was much miſtaken in his Calculation. It is a delightful Work! highly entertaining to a young Perſon of Taſte and Abilities, who is already initiated: and perhaps in the *private* and *domeſtic* Uſe for which it was deſigned; his Lordſhip's Commentary might render it intelligible to thoſe of his own family; but for general and public Uſe there is certainly Need of an Introduction to it:—There muſt be a DAME to prepare a Scholar for the Leſſons of ſuch a Maſter: And ſhould I be gratified in my Wiſh to ſupply that Office, I ſhall think myſelf highly honoured.

THE

CHILD's GRAMMAR.

THERE are ten parts of ſpeech—namely,

Article, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb, conjunction, prepoſition, and interjection.

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word ſet before nouns to fix their vague ſignification: they are three, a, an, and the. a and an are *indefinite*, the is *definite*. *See* IId *Part*, *page* 12.

NOUN.

A Noun is the *name* of a perſon, place, or thing.

PERSONS.

Papa, ſiſter, man, child, friend, ſervant,

PLACES.

Garden, field, nurſery, ſtreet, ſchool, parlour, cloſet, &c.

THINGS.

Table, chair, book, box, pen, glove, apple, &c.

Some define a noun; whatever can be ſeen, heard, felt, or underſtood.*

NOUN.

Nouns are divided into *proper* and *common*.

Nouns *common*, or common names, are ſuch as belong to all of the kind.

EXAMPLES.

Girl, woman, boy, &c.

Girl is a name common to all female children: woman is a name common to all

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* Children do not readily conceive an idea of a noun which is not an object of ſenſe: to *ſuch* therefore they ſhould be confined for ſome time.

women; but each has her proper name—every girl is a girl, but——is your proper name.

Examples of nouns proper, or proper names.

John, Mary, George, &c.

London, England, Middlesex, &c. *these require no article.*

NOUNS COMMON.

Town, kingdom, county, &c.

A noun is sense without any word added. What is that?—a *book.*

ADJECTIVE.

An Adjective is a word that denotes the *quality* of any person, place, or thing.

A child may be *good* or *naughty;* a town may be *clean* or *dirty;* a thing may be *pretty* or *ugly.*

ADJECTIVES.

Red, white, purple; good, bad, new, old, small, large, grave, gay, tall, short, &c.

An adjective has no sense alone; a *red,*

a *new* is nonſenſe.—You would ſay what red thing or, &c. add *ribbon* or *coat* and it may be underſtood.

EXAMPLES.

Article.	Adjective.	Noun.
A	neat	girl.
a	new	book.
the	white	cat,
the	green	curtains.
a	pretty	doll.
an	old	coat.

Adjectives have degrees of compariſon.

My doll is pretty; yours is prettier; Miſs Smyth's is prettieſt.

My paper is white; your frock is whiter, ſnow is whiteſt.

They are called *poſitive*, *comparative*, and *ſuperlative*. *See further in continuation.*

PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a word uſed *inſtead* of a *noun;* to avoid the too frequent repetition of the ſame word.

Speak-

Speaking of myſelf inſtead of Mary (or whatever is my proper name) I ſay *I* or *me*.

I do not ſay Mary roſe: but *I* roſe: not kiſs mamma; but kiſs *me*.

Not John is merry; John jumps; John laughs, and John ſings—this would be very awkward—we ſay—John is merry; *he* jumps, *he* laughs, and *he* ſings. We do not ſay—I love Mary; and I teach Mary; —but I love Mary; and I teach *her*.

There are three kinds of pronouns; *perſonal*, *relative*, and *demonſtrative*.

PERSONALS.

Singular. *I*, *thou*, *he*, *ſhe*.

Plural. *We*, *ye*, *they*.

RELATIVES.

They are ſo called becauſe they *relate* to a ſubſtantive gone before, or coming after; they are *who*, *which*, *what*, and *whether*.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

This, *that*, *other*, and the *ſame*.

This in the ſingular makes theſe in the

plural. *That* in the ſingular makes *thoſe* in the plural.

Which is a pronoun, it is uſed when *things* are ſpoken of: as *who* and *whom* are when *perſons* are deſigned.

John is a boy *who* learns Latin; Mary is the girl *whom* I teach grammar. This is the book *which* I wrote for that purpoſe.

POSSESSIVES.

There are likewiſe poſſeſſive pronouns; or what are called pronouns in the poſſeſſive caſe; or genitive caſe: they are as follow:

My, mine, our, ours.

Thy, thine, your, yours.

His, her, hers, its, their, theirs.

Whoſe, ones, others, anothers.

NUMBERS.

A pronoun has two numbers; namely, the *ſingular* and *plural*.

The *ſingular* ſpeaks of *one*—the *plural* ſpeaks of *more* than one.

VERB.

A Verb is a word that ſignifies to do, to ſuffer, or to be. What

Whatever you *do* is a verb: you *learn*, I *teach*.

Any word is a verb to which you can prefix a pronoun.

I *write*, you *run*, he *jumps*; we *walk*, ye *read*, they *dance*.

I think	We think
Thou thinkeſt	Ye think
He thinks	They think,

or a noun may be prefixed.

EXAMPLES.*

Noun.	Verb.	Noun.	Verb.
Lambs	bleat	Birds	fly
Birds	ſing	Fiſhes	ſwim
Girls	talk	Men	walk

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* To practiſe with after ſtudying the verb *to be*: the firſt time to tell the part of ſpeech only: afterward all the circumſtances—indicative mode, preſent tenſe, &c. The modes and tenſes are added at the latter part, as being the moſt difficult.

EXAMPLES.

Article.	Noun.	Verb.	Adjective.
A	fox	is	ſly
the	girls	are	neat
the	boys	are	good
the	child	is	ſick
the	garden	is	pleaſant
the	room	is	large

EXAMPLES*.

Pronoun. Nominative.	Verb.	Pronoun. Accuſative.
I	love	you
I	teach	you
you	ſee	me
you	honour	me
he	knows	her
ſhe	ſaw	him
we	met	them
they	heard	us.

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* Theſe examples will ſerve to practiſe with again, after having learned the diſtinc-

GENDERS *of* PRONOUNS.

A pronoun has three genders—*masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*.

The *masculine* is used when the *he* kind is designed: the *feminine* is used when the *she* kind is meant; and the *neuter* when we speak of a thing without gender.

He and *him* are of the *masculine* gender: *She* and *her* are used for the *feminine* gender: when things are spoken of, (they having *no* gender,) we use the pronoun *it*, which is called neuter.

CASES *of* PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun has two cases; the *nominative* and the *accusative*.

The *nominative* case goes *before* the verb, is called the *agent*, and answers to the question *who*.

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tion of cases: the parts of speech should first be perfectly familiar to the young pupil. Mrs. *Teachwell*'s Spelling Book affords easy parsing lessons.

Who teaches Miſs ——— ?

I teach her.

The *accuſative follows* the verb; is called the *object*; and anſwers to the queſtion *whom*—I aſk whom do I teach grammar? you anſwer—you teach *me*.

The accuſative is called the *objective* caſe; becauſe it is the *object* of the verb.

CASES.

Nominative.	Accuſative.
I	me
Thou	Thee
He	Him
She	Her
We	Us
Ye	You
They	Them
Who	Whom
Whoſoever	Whomſoever.

I teach *her*. She learns of *me*.

We love them. They love *us*.

PERSONS.

PERSONS.

A Pronoun has three perſons in each number.

SINGULAR.

The firſt perſon ſpeaks of *himſelf;* as, *I*, *me*.

The ſecond perſon is ſpoken *to*, as *thou*, *thee*.

The third perſon is ſpoken *of;* as, *he*, *him*, *ſhe*, *her*. *it*.

PLURAL.

Firſt perſon, ſpeaking of ourſelves I ſay, *we*, *us*.

Second perſon, ſpeaking to more than one I ſay, *ye*, *you*.

Third perſon, ſpeaking of more than one I ſay, *they*, *them*.

All nouns are of the third perſon; and ſpoken of by the appellations, *he*, *ſhe*, *it*, or *they*; *him*, *her*, or *them*.

PERSONS.

NOMINATIVE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I	we
2. Thou	ye*
3. He, ſhe, or it	they

ACCUSATIVE.

Singular	Plural.
1. Me	us
2. Thee	you*
3. Him or Her	them

Nominative.	Verb.	Accuſative.
1. I	love	thee
2. Thou	loveſt	me
3. He	loves	her
3. She	loves	him
1. We	love	them
2. Ye	love	us
3. They	love	you.

* Politeneſs requires the change from grammatical propriety in thoſe particulars.

GENDERS.

GENDERS.

There are two genders, the *masculine* and *feminine*.

The *masculine* denotes the *he*-kind. The *feminine* denotes the *she*-kind.

Nouns which signify things without life are of *no* gender; so they are called of the *neuter* gender: in speaking of *things* we use the pronoun *it*.

NUMBERS.

There are two numbers, *singular* and *plural*.

The *singular* speaks of one *single* person or thing.

The *plural* speaks of more than one person or thing.

Sometimes the plural is formed by adding s to the singular, as a doll—two dolls—a book—two books.

CASES *of* NOUNS.

Nouns have two cases; the *Nominative* and *Genitive*.

The *nominative names*; it *goes before* the verb: and anſwers to the queſtion *who* or *what*. Who teaches you? *Mamma* teaches me.

The *genitive* anſwers to the queſtion *whoſe*; the ſign is *of*; it denotes *poſſeſſion*, and is ſometimes called the *poſſeſſive* caſe: it is ſometimes formed by adding an *apoſtrophe* and *s*.

This is my ſiſter'*s* doll, or the doll *of* my ſiſter.

EXAMPLES *of* CASES.

My *brothers* are come.

My *dolls* are above.

Theſe are *plural*.

That is my brother's whip; (or the whip of my brother.)

This is my doll'*s* hat (or the hat of my doll.)

Theſe are *genitive*.

Mamma has three maids. (*Maids* is the plural of maid.)

That

That is your maid's apron (or the apron of your maid.—) is genitive.

EXAMPLES *of* CASES.

Nominative Plural.	*Genitive Singular.*
My brothers will come	My brother's horſe
Our wives are here	My wife's fan
Calves are young cattle	We ate calf's head
The ladies are gone	This is a lady's whip
I have three maſters	This is my maſter's book
I met your ſiſters	My ſiſter's gown is come

An apoſtrophe diſtinguiſhes the genitive ſingular from the nominative plural.

This is my ſiſter's fan.

My ſiſters love me.

When the noun ends in *y* the plural ſometimes end in *ies*—as, the ladies are gone.

When the nominative plural ends in *s* the genitive plural is formed by adding the apoſtrophe after the *s*—as—the ladies' hoops—the hoops of the ladies.

ADVERBS.

An Adverb is a part of ſpeech joined to

a verb, an adjective, a participle, and ſometimes to another adverb; to expreſs the quality or circumſtance of it.

As the adjective ſhews the *quality* of the noun; ſo the adverb ſhews the *manner* of the verb.

The adverb is frequently formed by adding *ly* to the adjective: ſuch adverbs are convenient to practiſe with.

You have made a neat ſeam.

You ſew neatly.

She is a heedleſs girl.

She behaves heedleſsly.

He is a peeviſh boy.

He ſpeaks peeviſhly.

Thus we uſe an adverb to ſhew the manner in which a thing is done.

You read well; *well* ſhews the manner in which you *read*.

I write ill or badly—*ill* or *badly* are adverbs added to the verb *write*.

My pen is bad: *bad* is an adjective ſhewing the quality of my pen.

You

You do your leſſons well.

You are a good child.

Mrs. Smyth plays excellently upon the harpſichord.

Mrs. Smyth is an excellent player.

ADVERBS joined to an ADJECTIVE.

A truly good girl.

A very naughty boy.

A perfectly kind mother.

The adverb here ſhews the extent or degree of the quality.

ADVERB joined to a PARTICIPLE.

A much beloved friend. }*
The moſt loving child. }

ADVERB joined to another ADVERB.

You read very well.

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* Here the participle is an adjective derived of a verb—*beloved* and *loving* from to *love*. The participle partakes of the nature of noun, adjective, and verb. See farther, Child's Grammar, Part II.

You work tolerably neatly.

Here the adverb prefixed qualifies or restrains the signification of *well* and *neatly*.

Some have relation to *Time*, as *now*; meaning at this time—*lately*; meaning a little while since:—*when?* at what time?*

Some relate to number; as, *once*, *twice*, *thrice*. Some relate to place; as, *where?* in what place? *here*; in this place.—*There*; in that place.

CONJUNCTION.

Conjunction is a part of speech that *joins* words or sentences together.

You are apt, *and* you love to learn; *but*, you must take pains; *else* you will not get forward: *and*, *but*, and *else* are conjunctions which connect the sentences.

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* In all these examples one word serves the purpose of many; which is one characteristic of an adverb.

A con-

A conjunction has no meaning of itſelf; but is of great uſe in connecting ſentences, and ſhewing their dependence upon each other; *and*, *but*, and *elſe* have no meaning; but are neceſſary to explain my ſentiments.

PREPOSITION.

A Prepoſition is a word *ſet before* nouns and pronouns to expreſs the relation of perſons, places, and things to each other. See liſt.

Mary came *to* me.

John is come *from* ſchool.

To and *from* are prepoſitions.

A prepoſition is not ſignificant of itſelf; but of great uſe to unite two ſignificant words.

My papa is gone [*to*] London.

My brother is [*in*] Scotland.

My uncle is [*at*] Dover.

Leave out the prepoſition and the ſentences will be unintelligible.

I ſtand you

Putney is London

This, is nonſenſe—add *by* and *near*, and you underſtand my meaning.

INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is a word *thrown in* to expreſs any ſudden emotion of the mind; but not neceſſary to the ſenſe.

Mary is a good girl; *oh!* how I love her.

Ah! what a nice doll!

Ah and *oh* might be left out, and the ſenſe would remain the ſame; but they expreſs my emotion.

PARSING LESSONS.

I.

The little birds ſing praiſes to God, when they warble ſweetly in the green ſhade.

The	article	they	pronoun
little	adjective	warble	verb
birds	noun	ſweetly	adverb
ſing	verb	in	prepoſition
praiſes	noun	the	article
to	prepoſition	green	adjective
God	noun	ſhade	noun
when	adverb		

II.

The plants and the trees are made to give fruit to man; but man is made to praiſe God who made him.

The	article	the	article
plants	noun	trees	noun
and	conjunction	are	verb

made	participle	is	verb
to	prepoſition	made	participle
give	verb	to	prepoſition
fruit	noun	praiſe	verb
to	prepoſition	God	noun
man	noun	who	pronoun
but	conjunction	made	verb
man	noun	him	pronoun

III.

Every field is like an open book; every painted flower hath a leſſon written on its leaves.

Every	adjective	every	adjective
field	noun	painted	participle
is	verb	flower	noun
like	adjective	hath	verb
an	article	a	article
open	adjective	leſſon	noun
book	noun	written	participle

on

on	prepoſition	leaves	noun
its	pronoun		

IV.

They all ſpeak of Him who made them; they all tell us, He is very good.

They	pronoun	they	pronoun
all	adjective	all	adjective
ſpeak	verb	tell	verb
of	prepoſition	us	pronoun
Him	pronoun	He	pronoun
who	pronoun	is	verb
made	verb	very	adverb
them	pronoun	good	adjective

V.

God is in every place. He ſpeaks in every ſound we hear: He is ſeen in all that our eyes behold: Let God therefore be in all thy thoughts.

God	noun	in	prepoſition
is	verb	every	adjective

Place	noun	that	pronoun
He	pronoun	our	pronoun
ſpeaks	verb	eyes	noun
in	prepoſition	behold	verb
every	adjective	Let	verb
found	noun	God	noun
we	pronoun	therefore	conjunction
hear	verb	be	verb
He	pronoun	in	prepoſition
is	verb	all	adjective
ſeen	participle	thy	pronoun
in	prepoſition	thoughts	noun
all	adjective		

VI.

Fear the Lord, call upon the name of God.

Fear	verb	Lord	noun
the	article	call	verb

upon

upon	preposition	of	preposition
the	article	God	noun
name	noun		

MODES.

There are four modes, or ways of declining verbs.

Indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and infinitive.

INDICATIVE.

The *indicative* mode *declares* or *asks* a question.

I *write*, do you *read*?

I *am* cold. *Are* you warm?

IMPERATIVE.

The *imperative* mode *commands* or *forbids*. *Learn* your lesson. *Meddle* not with ink.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

The *subjunctive* is so called, because it has often a conjunction subjoined——as *if* I love.*

INFINITIVE.

The infinitive mode has neither number nor person, nor nominative case before it: and is commonly known by the sign *to* before it, expressed or understood: as,

I wish *to walk*. I am going *to write*.

TENSES or TIMES of the VERBS.

Time is either past, present, or future (to come.)

Past is what *was* or *has been*.

Present what now *is*.

Future what will *will be*.

The *past* is divided into three branches;

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* It is much better to refrain from farther explanation, till the pupil is perfectly mistress of the whole of the first part of the Child's Grammar.

preterimperfect

preterimperfect, *preterperfect*, and *preterpluperfect*.

Some divide the *future* into two—namely the *future imperfect;* and *future perfect;* and so make six tenses.

There are six tenses, or times; namely, present, preterimperfect, preterperfect, preterpluperfect, future imperfect, and future perfect.

PRESENT.

The present tense denotes the time that *now is*: the signs are *do*, *am*.

I *write* now, or *do* write; I *am* writing.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Denotes the time *not* fully past: the signs are, *did*, *was*.

I *wrote*, *did* write; or *was* writing when you came in.

PRETERPERFECT.

Denotes the time *fully* past—the sign *have*.

I *have*

I *have* written.

I *have* been.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Denotes the time *more* than paſt: ſign *had.*

When you came I *had* written.

Before you went I *had* been.

FUTURE.

Future imperfect time to *come:* ſigns *ſhall* or *will*: *ſhall* or *will be.*

Future perfect—ſigns ſhall or will *have been.*

TENSES *of the* VERB TO BE.

I am, &c.	preſent.	
I was, &c.	imperfect.	*The three branches of the* paſt *or* preter.
I have been, &c.	perfect.	
I had been, &c.	pluperfect.	
I ſhall or will be,	future imperfect.	
I ſhall have been,	future perfect.	

TENSES of an ACTIVE VERB.

I write, or am writing,	preſent.
I wrote, or was writing.	imperfect.
I have written,	perfect.
I had written,	pluperfect.
I ſhall or will write,	future imperfect.
I ſhall have written,	future perfect.

1. I walk, *do* walk; or am walking *now*.
2. I walked, *did* walk; or was walking.
3. I *have* walked.
4. I *had* walked.
5. I *ſhall* walk.
6. I *ſhall have* walked.

EXEMPLIFIED.

1. I *take* a walk for pleaſure *now*.
2. I *took* a walk before breakfaſt.
3. I *have taken* a walk already.
4. I *had* taken a walk before you came.
5. I *ſhall* take another walk in the evening.
6. I *ſhall have* taken ſeveral walks by night.

1. I *am now* in my closet.
2. I *was* in the chamber when you called.
3. I *have been* in the garden.
4. I *had been* in the field before breakfast.
5. I *shall be* below stairs in the afternoon.
6. I *shall have been* twice below by the evening.

SIGNS *of* TENSES.

1. Present, *do*, *am*.
2. Imperfect, *did*, *was*.
3. Perfect, *have*.
4. Pluperfect, *had*.
5. Future imperfect, *shall or will*.
6. Future perfect, *shall or will have*.

TENSES.

1. Present	now doing or being	1	I love.
2. Imperfect.	doing, or being at some time past	2	I loved, or was loving.
3. Perfect	now done, or having been	3	I have loved.

4. Plu-

4. Pluperfect.	done, or having been at ſome time paſt.	4	I had loved.
5. Future imperf.	to be done, or to be hereafter.	5	I ſhall or will love.
6. Future perfect	done or having been at ſome time hereafter.	6	I ſhall or will have loved.

VERBS for *STUDYING.*

The *VERB* TO BE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.	1.	I am,
	2.	Thou art,
	3.	He, ſhe, or it is.
Plural.	1.	We are,
	2.	Ye are,
	3.	They are.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I was,
	2.	Thou waſt,
	3.	He, ſhe, or it was.
Plural.	1.	We were,
	2.	Ye were,
	3.	They were.

PRETER-

PRETERPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I have been,
	2.	Thou haſt been,
	3.	He, ſhe, or it has been, or hath been.
Plural.	1.	We have been,
	2.	Ye have been,
	3.	They have been.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I had been,
	2.	Thou hadſt been,
	3.	He, ſhe, or it had been.
Plural.	1.	We had been,
	2.	Ye had been,
	3.	They had been.

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I ſhall be,*
	2.	Thou wilt be,
	3.	He will be.
Plural.	1.	We ſhall be,
	2.	Ye will be,
	3.	They will be.
Sing.	1.	I ſhall have been,
	2.	Thou wilt have been,
	3.	He will have been.
Plural.	1.	We ſhall have been,
	2.	Ye will have been,
	3.	They will have been.

---

* See diſtinction of *ſhall* and *will*, ſecond Part of Grammar.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.	1.	Let me be,*
	2.	Be thou,
	3.	Let him be.
Plural.	1.	Let us be,
	2.	Be ye,
	3.	Let them be.

PARTICIPLES.

Being—been—having been.

---

* With young ſcholars it is beſt to avoid all nice diſquiſitions; and every diſtinction which might tend to bewilder and diſguſt them. In going through the ſecond part of the Child's Grammar they will find, that in ſtrictneſs it is *let* which is in the imperative, &c.

The *VERB* TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.	1.	I have,
	2.	Thou haſt,
	3.	He, ſhe, or it has or hath.
Plural.	1.	We have,
	2.	Ye have,
	3.	They have.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I had,
	2.	Thou hadſt,
	3.	He, ſhe, or it had.
Plural.	1.	We had,
	2.	Ye had,
	3.	They had.

PRETERPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I have had,
	2.	Thou haſt had,
	3.	He, ſhe, or it has had, or hath had.
Plural.	1.	We have had,
	2.	Ye have had,
	3.	They have had.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I had had,
	2.	Thou hadſt had,
	3.	He, ſhe, or it had had.
Plural.	1.	We had had,
	2.	Ye had had,
	3.	They had had.

FUTURE.

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I ſhall have,
	2.	Thou ſhalt have,
	3.	He, ſhe, or it ſhall have.
Plural.	1.	We ſhall have,
	2.	Ye ſhall have,
	3.	They ſhall have.

FUTURE

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I ſhall have had,
	2.	Thou wilt have had,
	3.	He will have had.
Plural.	1.	We ſhall have had,
	2.	Ye ſhall have had,
	3.	They will have had.

PARTICIPLES.

Having—had—having—had.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.	1.	I write,
	2.	Thou writeſt,
	3.	He writes.
Plural.	1.	We write,
	2.	Ye write,
	3.	They write.

PRETER-

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I wrote or, was writing,
	2.	Thou wroteſt,
	3.	He wrote.
Plural.	1.	We wrote,
	2.	Ye wrote,
	3.	They wrote.

PRETERPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I have written,
	2.	Thou haſt written,
	3.	He has written.
Plural.	1.	We have written,
	2.	Ye have written,
	3.	They have written.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I had written,
	2.	Thou hadſt written,
	3.	He had written.
Plural.	1.	We had written,
	2.	Ye had written,
	3.	They had written.

FUTURE

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I ſhall or will write,
	2.	Thou wilt write,
	3.	He will write.
Plural.	1.	We ſhall or will write,
	2.	Ye will write,
	3.	They will write.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Sing.	1.	I ſhall have written,
	2.	Thou wilt have written,
	3.	He will have written.
Plural.	1.	We ſhall have written,
	2.	Ye will have written,
	3.	They will have written.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.	1.	Let me have,
	2.	Have thou,
	3.	Let him have.
Plural.	1.	Let us have,
	2.	Have ye,
	3.	Let them have.

Let

Sing.	1.	Let me write,
	2.	Write thou,
	3.	Let him write.
Plural.	1.	Let us write,
	2.	Write ye,
	3.	Let them write.

PARTICIPLES.*

Writing—written—having written.

---

* On the formation of participles, their use, &c. &c. see Part II.

FULL EXAMINATION.

I.

What Part of Speech?

II.

To what Accidents is it ſubject.

1. ARTICLE.

Definite or indefinite?

2. NOUN.

Kind? Proper, or common?
Number? Singular, or plural?
Caſe? Nominative, or genitive?
Gender? Maſculine, or feminine?

3. ADJECTIVE.

Degree? Poſitive, comparative, or ſuperlative?

4. PRO-

4. PRONOUN.

Perſon? Firſt, ſecond, or third?

Number? Singular, or plural?

Gender? Maſculine, feminine, or neuter?

Caſe? Nominative, accuſative, or a poſſeſſive pronoun, called genitive?

5. VERB.

Mode? Indicative, imperative, ſubjunctive, or infinitive?

The nominative caſe to the verb? namely, its noun or pronoun?

Kind? Active, paſſive, or neuter?

Perſon? Firſt, ſecond, or third?

Number? Singular, or plural?

Tenſe? Preſent, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, or future?

6. PARTICIPLE.

Kind? Active, or paſſive?

From what verb derived?

7. ADVERB.

What kind of adverb?—if ſuch as will admit of compariſon, whether it be poſitive, comparative or ſuperlative?

The reſt are undeclined.

N. B. It is a good method to aſſign the reaſon why a word is ſuch or ſuch a part of ſpeech—or, &c. &c.

As for example—*Come*—a verb—it is ſomething which we do, and to which we can prefix a pronoun—imperative, becauſe it commands, &c. &c. A ſmall ſpecimen of the method is added.

EXAMPLE *of* FULL EXAMINATION.

Butterfly, pretty butterfly, come and reſt on this flower that I hold in my hand.

Q. What part of ſpeech is *Butterfly?*

A. A noun—it is the *name* of a thing.

Q. What is *pretty?*

A. An adjective; it expreſſes the *quality* of the noun.

Q. What is *come?*

A. A verb; it is ſomething which is to be *done*.

Q. What mode is the verb in?

A. The imperative; it commands.

Q. What perſon?

A. The ſecond perſon ſingular; come thou, or do thou,

Q. *And?*

A. A conjunction; it joins.

Q. *Reſt?*

A. A verb imperative; ſecond perſon ſingular, reſt thou.

Q. *On?*

A. A prepoſition, ſhewing the relation of the two nouns *butterfly* and *flower* to each other.

Q. *The?*

A. Article definite,

Q. *Flower?*

A. A noun.

Q. *That?*

A. A pronoun demonſtrative.

Q. *I?*

Q. *I?*

A. Pronoun nominative going before the verb *hold*, first person, speaking of himself, singular number.

Q. *Hold?*

A. A verb active, present tense, first person singular, indicative mode, which declares.

Q. What is its nominative case?

A. A pronoun *I*,

Q. *In?*

A. Preposition,

Q. *My?*

A. A possessive pronoun.

Q. *Hand?*

A. Noun.

PARSING LESSONS.

The first time that the pupil is required to parse the following lessons, she should be expected only to tell the part of speech.

Come

I.

Come, let us praiſe God for He is exceedingly great; let us bleſs God, for He is exceedingly good.

Come	verb imperative
let us praiſe	verb imperative
God	noun
for	conjunction
He	pronoun nom. ſing. 3d. maſc.
is	verb indic.preſ.3d perſon ſing.
exceedingly	adverb
great	adjective
let us bleſs	verb imperative
God	noun
for	conjunction
He	pronoun nom. ſing, 3d maſc.
is	verb indic.preſ. 3d perſon ſing.
exceedingly	adverb
good	adjective

The

II.

The birds can ſing, and the lambs can bleat, but we can open our lips in His praiſe. We can ſpeak of all his goodneſs.

The	article definite
birds	noun
can	verb indicative
ſing	verb infinitive
and	conjunction
the	article definite
lambs	noun
can	verb indicative
bleat	verb infinitive
but	conjunction
we	pron. plur. 1ſt perſ. nom. caſe
can	verb indicative
open	verb infinitive
our	pronoun poſſeſſive
lips	noun
in	prepoſition

His

His	pronoun poſſeſſive
praiſe	noun
we	pron. plur. 1ſt perſ. nom. caſe
can	verb indicative
ſpeak	verb
of	prepoſition
all	adjective
His	pronoun poſſeſſive
goodneſs	noun

III.

The ſun is glorious when he ſhineth in the clear ſky, and looketh abroad over the whole earth.

The	article definite
ſun	noun
is	verb indic. mode, preſent tenſe 3d perſon ſing.
glorious	adjective
when	adverb
be	pronoun nomin. maſc. gend. 3d perſon ſing.

ſhineth

ſhineth	verb preſ. tenſe, 3d perſon indic. mode, ſing. number
in	prepoſition
the	article definite
clear	adjective
ſky	noun
and	conjunction
looketh	verb
abroad	adverb
over	prepoſition
the	article definite
whole	adjective
earth	noun

IV.

But He who made the ſun is more glorious. The eye beholdeth Him not; but He ſees all things, and the light of His countenance is over all His works.

But	conjunction
He	pronoun nom. 3d ſing. maſc.

who

who	pronoun
made	verb preter.
the	article definite
ſun	noun
is	verb indic. 3d ſing. preſent
more	adverb comparative
glorious	adjective
the	article definite
eye	noun
beholdeth	verb indic. 3d. ſing. preſ.
Him	pronoun 3d ſing. accuſ. maſc.
not	adverb
but	conjunction
He	pronoun 3d ſing. nom. maſc.
ſees	verb indic. 3d. ſing.
all	adjective
things	noun
and	conjunction
the	article definite
light	noun
of	prepoſition
His	pronoun poſſeſſive

countenance	noun
is	verb indic. pref. 3d ſing.
over	prepoſition
all	adjective
His	pronoun poſſeſſive
works	noun

V.

We may ſleep for He never ſleeps; we may cloſe our eyes in ſafety; for His eye is always open to protect us.

We	pronoun nom. plur. 1ſt perſon
may	verb indicative
ſleep	verb infinitive
for	conjunction
He	pronoun nom. ſing 3d maſc.
never	adverb
ſleeps	verb indic. 3d ſing.
we	pronoun 1ſt plur. nominative
may	verb indicative
cloſe	verb infinitive
our	pronoun poſſeſſive

eyes

eyes	noun
in	prepoſition
ſafety	noun
for	conjunction
His	pronoun poſſeſſive
eye	noun
is	verb indic. preſ. 3d ſing.
always	adverb
open	adjective
to protect	verb infinitive
us	pronoun 3d plural accuſ.

VI.

Butterfly, pretty butterfly, come and reſt on this flower that I hold in my hand. Whither goeſt thou, little ſimpleton? Seeſt thou not that hungry bird that watches thee? his beak is ſharpened, and already open to devour thee: come, come, then hither, he will be afraid of me; and he will not then dare approach thee. I will not pull off thy wings, nor torment thee; no, no, no, thou

art little and helpleſs, like myſelf: I only wiſh to look at thee nearer; I want to ſee thy little head; and to examine thy long body, and thy ſpread wings; mottled and ſpeckled with a thouſand different colours. Butterfly, pretty butterfly, I will not keep thee long. I know thou haſt not long to live; when the ſummer is over thou wilt be no more; and for me I ſhall only then be ſix years old. Thou haſt not a moment to loſe from enjoying this ſhort life; but thou mayeſt feed and regale thyſelf all the time that I look at thee.

Butterfly	noun
pretty	adjective
butterfly	noun
come	verb imperative
and	conjunction
reſt	verb imperative
on	prepoſition
this	pronoun
flower	noun

that	pronoun
I	pronoun 1 ſt perſ. ſing. nom.
hold	verb indic. preſent tenſe
in	prepoſition
my	pronoun
hand	noun
whither	adverb, to what place
goeſt	verb indic. 2d ſing. preſ.
thou	pronoun 2d perſ. ſing. nom.
little	adjective
ſimpleton	noun
ſeeſt	verb indic. preſ. 2d perſ. ſing.
thou	pronoun 2d ſing. nom.
not	adverb
that	pronoun
hungry	adjective
bird	noun
who	pronoun
watches	verb indic. preſ. 3d ſing.
thee	pronoun 2d ſing. accuſative
His	pronoun poſſeſſive
beak	noun

is	verb indic. 3d preſ. ſing.
ſharpened	participle
and	conjunction
already	adverb
open	adjective
to devour	verb infinitive
thee	pronoun 2d ſing. accuſative
come	verb imperative
come	verb imperative
then	adverb
hither	adverb
he	pronoun 3d ſing. nom. maſc.
will be	verb indic. future
afraid	adjective
of	prepoſition
me	pronoun 1ſt ſing. accuſative
and	conjunction
He	pronoun 3d ſing. nom. maſc.
will	verb indic. future
not	adverb
then	adverb
dare	verb indicative

approach

approach	verb infinitive
thee	pronoun 2d ſing. accuſative
I	pronoun 1ſt ſing. nom.
will	verb indicative
not	adverb
pull	verb
off	prepoſition
thy	pronoun
wings	noun
nor	conjunction
torment	verb
thee	pronoun 2d ſing. accuſative
no, no, no	adverbs
thou	pronoun 2d ſing. nom.
art	verb indicative preſ.
little	adjective
and	conjunction
helpleſs	adjective
like	adverb
myſelf	pronoun
I	pronoun 1ſt ſing. nom.
only	adverb

wiſh	verb indicative preſent
to look	verb infinitive
at	prepoſition
thee	pronoun 2d accuſative
nearer	adverb comparative
I	pronoun
want	verb indic. 1ſt ſing. preſ.
to ſee	verb infinitive
thy	pronoun poſſeſſive
little	adjective
head	noun
and	conjunction
to examine	verb infinitive
thy	pronoun poſſeſſive
long	adjective
body	noun
and	conjunction
thy	pronoun poſſeſſive
ſpread	participle
wings	noun plural
mottled	participle
and	conjunction

ſpeckl

peckled	participle
vith	prepoſition
	article
houſand	(numeral) adjective
ifferent	adjective
olours	noun plural
utterfly	noun
retty	adjective
utterfly	noun
	pronoun
vill	(auxiliary) verb
ot	adverb
eep	verb 1ſt ſing. accuſative
hee	pronoun 2d ſing. accuſative
ong	adverb
	pronoun
know	verb indic. 1ſt ſing. preſ.
hou	pronoun 2d perſ. ſing. nom.
haſt	verb indic. 2d ſing. preſ.
ot	adverb
ong	adverb

to live	verb infinitive
when	conjunction
the	article
ſummer	noun
is	verb indic. 3d ſing. preſ.
over	adverb
thou	pronoun nom. 2d perſon
wilt be	verb indic. 3d ſing. future
no more	adverb
and	conjunction
for	prepoſition
me	pronoun 1ſt ſing. accuſative
I	pronoun 1ſt perſ. ſing. nom.
ſhall	verb (auxiliary)
only	adverb
then	adverb
be	verb indic. 1ſt ſing. future
ſix	adjective (numeral)
years	noun
old	adjective
thou	pronoun 2d ſing. nom.
haſt	verb indic. 2d perſ.

not

not	adverb
a	article
moment	noun
to loſe	verb infinitive
from	prepoſition
enjoying	participle preſent
this	pronoun
ſhort	adjective
life	noun
but	conjunction
thou	pronoun
mayeſt	verb indic. 2d ſing. preſ.
feed	verb infinitive
and	conjunction
regale	verb infinitive
thyſelf	pronoun
all	adjective
the	article
time	noun
that	pronoun

I	pronoun 1ſt ſing. nom.
look	verb indic. 1ſt ſing. preſ.
at	prepoſition
thee	pronoun 2d ſing. accuſative.

QUERIES

QUERIES

TO THE

CHILD's GRAMMAR.

HOW many parts of ſpeech are there?
What are they called?
What is an article?
How many are there?
What are they called?
What is a noun?
Tell me ſome perſons, ſome places.
Give me examples of things.
How are nouns divided?
What are nouns common?
What are proper names?

It

Is town proper or common? Which i London?

What is an adjective?

Tell me ſome examples of adjectives.

Has a noun ſenſe alone?—I ſaw a doll.

Has an adjective ſenſe alone?—I ſaw *pretty*.

Article.	Adjective.	Noun.
a	pretty	doll.

What changes belong to an adjective

What is a pronoun?

Speaking of myſelf what word do I uſe —Do I ſay, mamma loves you? —Kiſ mamma?—or *I* love you: kiſs *me?*

How many kinds of pronouns are there

Repeat the perſonals.

Tell me which are relatives.

Why are they called relatives.

Which are demonſtratives?

Tell me ſome poſſeſſive pronouns.

How many numbers has a pronoun?

What is a verb?

What is the mark of a verb?—is it no

at you can place a pronoun before it—
I *walk?*

How many genders are there?

What does the maſculine denote?

What does the feminine?

When is the neuter uſed?

How many caſes has a pronoun?

What are they called?

Where does the nominative go?

What is it called?—it is called the *agent*,
cauſe it acts.

To what queſtion does the nominative
ſwer?

Where does the accuſative go?

What is it called?—*Objective* means the
ject of the verb.

To what queſtion does the accuſative
ſwer?

Repeat the nominatives.

Now tell me the accuſatives.

What is *I?*

What is the accuſative of I?

How

How many perſons has a pronoun?

Of whom does the 1ſt perſon ſpeak?

What are pronouns of the firſt perſon?

And the 2d perſon is ſpoken *to*—what are the pronouns?

The 3d is ſpoken *of*— what are the pronouns uſed?

Tell me the 1ſt perſon ſingular.

Tell me the 3d perſon ſingular: Papa is abſent; you ſpeak *of* him—what do you ſay—do you not ſay *he*—and *him?*

Of what perſon are nouns?

How many numbers are there?

Of how many does the ſingular ſpeak?

How many caſes have nouns?

What are they called?

Where does the nominative go?

To what queſtion does it anſwer?

To what queſtion does the genitive anſwer?

What is the ſign of the genitive?

What does it denote?

What

What is it ſometimes called?

How is it ſometimes formed?

My brothers are here—what is brothers—it merely names more than one brother: is it not the nominative plural?

This is my brother's book—or the book of my brother—what is that? does it not denote the poſſeſſion?

What is an adverb?

What does the adverb ſhew?

How is it often formed?

Article.	Adjective.	Noun.
a	neat	doll.

What is neat?—doll is a noun— and neat ſhews the quality of that noun—but how is the doll dreſſed? *neatly* is ſhe not? that is, in a neat manner.

What does adverbs ſometimes relate to?

What does the conjunction do?

You are apt; *and* you love to learn—which is the conjunction?

Has a conjunction meaning of itſelf—has *and* any ſenſe alone?

What is a prepoſition?

Mary came *to* me—which is the prepoſition—is not *to*, which ſhews the relation between the perſons Mary and me?

What is an interjection?

MODES.

How many modes are there?

What are they called?

What does the indicative do?

What does the imperative?

Why has the ſubjunctive it's name?

How do you often know the infinitive?

Has it number, &c.

TENSES.

What is meant by tenſes?

What is paſt time?

What is preſent time?

What is future?

How many tenſes are there?

What are they called?

What does the preſent tenſe denote?
What are the ſigns of the preſent tenſe?
What does the preterimperfect denote?
What are the ſigns?
What does the preterperfect denote?
What is it's ſign?
What does the preterpluperfect denote?
What is it's ſign?
What does the future denote?
What are the ſigns?
What tenſe is *I am?*
What is *I was?* &c.

THE END.

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What does the perfect tenſe denote?
What are the ſigns of the perfect tenſe?
What does the perfect imperfect denote?
What are the ſigns?
What does the preterperfect denote?
What is it's ſign?
What does the preterplaperfect denote?
What is it's ſign?
What does the future denote?
What are the ſigns?
What tenſe is Amo?
What is Amor? &c.

THE END.

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