



THE PRINCIPAL RULES
OF
MODERN ENGLISH GRAMMAR

COMPILED
BY
E. HOLST.

DIE HAUPT-REGELN
DER
ENGLISCHEN GRAMMATIK

ZUSAMMENGESTELLT
VON
E. HOLST.



DORPAT 1921.

Druck und Verlag von H. Laakmann.

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Vorwort.

Die „Haupt-Regeln der Englischen Grammatik“ habe ich gesammelt und herausgegeben, weil es hier eben — meiner Meinung nach — an einer passenden Grammatik für den Schulgebrauch mangelt.

Das Büchlein enthält eine Sammlung der wichtigsten Regeln in kürzester Fassung. Es soll dem Lehrer helfen in der Mittelschule planmässig zu unterrichten, wobei nicht gemeint ist, dass er den Rahmen des knapp gehaltenen Stoffes genau einhalten soll. Im Gegenteil, — um nötig scheinende Ergänzungen beizufügen, sind einige weisse Blätter miteingebunden worden. Im allgemeinen ist das Büchlein so kurz wie möglich gehalten, um es dem Unterricht in der Mittelschule zugänglicher zu machen. Eine Übersetzung ist den „Haupt-Regeln“ nicht beigegeben worden, weil man immer mehr der Ansicht zuneigt, dass der Schüler die Grammatik der ihm fremden Sprache schneller erlernt, wenn er nicht ständig eine wörtliche Übersetzung vor Augen hat.

Den „Haupt-Regeln“ ist ein Anhang beigelegt, der die Zahlen und unregelmässigen Verba enthält. Von den letzteren sind über 200 in das Verzeichnis aufgenommen worden. Die wichtigeren Verba

kann der Lehrer mit den Schülern durchnehmen, während die weniger gebräuchlichen zur Orientierung des Schülers bei seiner Lektüre usw. dienen sollen.

Erich Holst,

Lehrer der englischen Sprache an der
Realschule und am Lehrer-Seminar.

Dorpat, den 19. März 1921.

English Grammar And Analysis.

Chapter I.

The Alphabet.

There are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet. They are divided into **vowels** (a, e, i, o, u) **consonants** (b, c, d...) and **semivowels** (w, y).

In the words: *what, where, why* — w is a consonant.
" " " *cow, few, row* — " " " vowel.
" " " *youth, young, yard* — y " " consonant.
" " " *why, to dye* — " " " vowel.

Some common sounds of the vowels are:

A has the sound \bar{a} *) *car, bar, far...*

" " " " \check{a} *cat, rat, hang...*

" " " " o**) *chalk, hall, ball...*

" " " " \bar{e} (ei) *table, name, late...*

E " " " \check{e} *red, bed, best...*

" " " " \bar{i} *evil, be, he...*

" " " " \bar{o} *certain, certificate...*

E is mute *love, give...*

*) — means a long sound.

— " " " short " "

**) This is the so called Russian o.

I	has	the	sound	ai	<i>Friday, ride...</i>
"	"	"	"	ĩ or ě	<i>mutiny, stupidity, swim...</i>
"	"	"	"	ō	<i>fir, first...</i>
O	"	"	"	ou	<i>go, so...</i>
"	"	"	"	õ	<i>not, pot, solid...</i>
OO	"	"	"	ū	<i>poor, school, boot...</i>
U	"	"	"	ũ	<i>butcher, bush...</i>
"	"	"	"	ju	<i>tube, United States...</i>
"	"	"	"	õ	<i>fur, burn the prefix un in</i>

the words: *uncertain, uncommon...*

Chapter II.

Parts of Speech.

The words of the English language are divided into eight classes, called **Parts of Speech**:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Noun | 5. Adverb |
| 2. Adjective | 6. Preposition |
| 3. Pronoun | 7. Conjunction |
| 4. Verb | 8. Interjection. |

Chapter III.

The Noun.

A **noun** is a name-word, that means, it is used as a word that names something. There are three kinds of nouns:

1. **The Common Noun** is a name given in common to everything of the same class, as, *boy, dog, river*. The name „*boy*“ is a common noun because it is a name that is common to all boys.

2. **The Proper Noun** is a name which belongs to a particular person or thing, as, *Charles, Thames*.

3. **The Abstract Noun** is a name which expresses quality or action and is abstracted from a person or thing, as, *beauty, blackness, musik, strength*.

There is neither beauty nor music without something that is beautiful or produces music.

A **Collective noun** is a common noun which applies to a whole group or class, as, *family, regiment, navy and army*.

Changes of Nouns.

Nouns are inflected for **Number, Gender and Case**.

Number.

There are two numbers: the **Singular** and the **Plural**. When a noun names one single individual or thing it is said to be in the **Singular**, when it names more individuals or things it stands in the **Plural**.

The **Plural** is formed by adding an — **S** to the **Singular**, as, *book — books, table — tables*.

The Irregular Plural.

1. Nouns ending in — *y*, preceded by a consonant, form their plural by changing *y* into — *ie*, as, *lady* — *ladies*, *story* — *stories*, **but** *boy* — *boys*, *ray* — *rays* etc.

2. Nouns ending in — s, sh, ch, x take — es in the plural, as, *glass* — *glasses*; *brush* — *brushes*; *church* — *churches*; *box* — *boxes*.

3. Some nouns ending in — o take also — es in the plural, as, *potato* — *potatoes*; *cargo* — *cargoes*, but *canto* — *cantos*; *grotto* — *grottos*.

4. Final f or fe is changed into — ve before — s, as, *calf* — *calves*; *knife* — *knives*.

5. Some nouns form their plural by **vowel-change**, as, *man* — *men*; *woman* — *women*; *mouse* — *mice*; *goose* — *geese*; *foot* — *feet* etc.

6. Some nouns add — en for the plural, as, *ox* — *oxen*, *child* — *children* etc.

7. Some nouns have the same form in the plural as in the singular, as, *sheep*, *deer*, *salmon*, *herring* etc.

8. Some nouns have no plural:

- a) Proper nouns, as, *England*, *Harry*,
- b) Names of materials, as, *gold*, *silver*, *sugar*, *wine*¹⁾,
- c) Abstract nouns, as, *strength*, *beauty*, *whiteness*.

9. Some nouns have no singular, as, *bellows*, *trousers*, *breeches*, *scissors*, *tongs*, *measles*.

1) wines — are different kinds of wine.

10. Some foreign nouns retain their foreign plurals, as, *radius* — *radii*; *datum* — *data*; *cherub* — *cherubim*.

11. Some nouns have two plurals with different meanings:

Penny — *pennies* (penny — pieces) — *pence* (a sum).

Cloth — *cloths* (pieces or kinds of material) — *clothes* (dresses).

Die — *dies* (for stamping) — *dice* (for playing).

Gender

shows the difference between the names of males and females. The word **Gender** means — sex.

Names of males are of **masculine gender**.

Names of females are of **feminine gender**.

Names of animals and things are **neuter**¹⁾.

Some exceptions from the last rule:

1. The **sun** is always of masculine gender.

2. The **moon** is always of feminine gender.

3. All kinds of **ships** and vessels are of feminine gender, f. i. *steam-boat* or *steamer*, *dreadnought*, even *man of war* etc.

Some nouns are applied either to males or to females; they are said to be common as to gender, as, *child*, *friend* etc.

1) neuter — means — neither masculine, nor feminine.

The difference of gender is expressed in three ways :

1. **By using different words, as,**

King — queen,
boy — girl
father — mother
uncle — aunt
brother — sister
monk — nun etc.

2. **By inflection, as,**

lion — lioness
actor — actress
emperor — empress, etc.

As we see the ordinary feminine suffix is — *ess*, but there are some exceptions, as,

hero — heroine
fox — vixen
widower — widow
lad — lass etc.

3. **By using compound words, as,**

man-servant — maid-servant
milk-man — milk-maid
he-dog — she-dog.
cock-sparrow — hen-sparrow
peacock — peahen, etc.

In the latter case a significant word (*man, maid; he, she; cock, hen*) is prefixed or affixed for each sex.

Case.

is the form a noun assumes to show its relation to other words.

Three cases may be distinguished:

1. A noun which is the subject of a sentence is in the **Nominative case**, as,

the table stands in the room.

2. A noun which is governed by a verb or preposition is in the **Objective case**, as,

I love the father of the boy.

3. A noun which shows to whom something belongs is in the **Possessive case**; the latter is formed by adding an apostrophe and — S to the nominative, as,

my father's house

Nouns are declined thus:

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>table, woman</i>	<i>tables, women</i>
Object.	" "	" "
Possess.	<i>table's, woman's</i>	<i>tables', women's.</i>

Chapter IV.

The Adjective

is a word which qualifies or limits a noun, as,

a ripe orange

twenty men.

Three kinds of adjectives may be distinguished:

1. **Adjectives of quality;** they express the quality of a thing, as,

a dark night.

2. **Adjectives of quantity;** they express how much of a thing or how many things of a class are referred to.

The first are: much, little and some, and answer the question — how much? — as,

much silver, little wind, some bread.

The latter are called **adjectives of number (numerals)** and answer the question — how many? They are divided into three classes:

- a) **Definite numerals:** *one, two, three...*
- b) **Indefinite** „ *many, few, some, several...*
- c) **Distributive** „ *each, every, either, neither...*

Definite numerals

may be divided into several classes. There are **cardinal numerals** (*one, two, three...*) and **ordinal numerals** (*first, second, third...*).

The first show how many things are meant, while the latter denote in what order things stand.

o = nought (nothing) = zero (on the thermometer, as, *two degrees below zero*).

Fractional numbers (fractions).

<i>a half</i>	or <i>one half</i>	= $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>a third</i>	" " <i>third</i>	= $\frac{1}{3}$
<i>two thirds</i>		= $\frac{2}{3}$
<i>three fourths</i>		= $\frac{3}{4}$ but
	<i>three quarters of a pound.</i>	
<i>four fifths</i>		= $\frac{4}{5}$
<i>a sixth</i>		= $\frac{1}{6}$
<i>nineteen twentieths</i>		= $\frac{19}{20}$
<i>ninety-nine hundredths</i>		= $\frac{99}{100}$

Mark the following expressions:

half an hour or *a half hour*

halfpenny (the pronunciation!)

$15.55 = 15$ decimal 55

$\sqrt{2} =$ Square root of *two*

$5^2 =$ *five to the square* (*five to the second power*).

There are still to mention the **Adverbs of Number**. One group of them answer the question — how many times? They are:

<i>Once,</i>	<i>thrice</i> or <i>three times</i>
<i>twice,</i>	<i>four times etc.</i>

The other group of the adverbial numerals answer the question — in what a place? and are

used for classification and in numbering things.
They are:

<i>Firstly</i>	<i>in the fourth place</i>
<i>secondly</i>	<i>“ “ fifth “</i>
<i>thirdly</i>	<i>etc.</i>

3. **Distinguishing adjectives (demonstrative)**. They point out or distinguish a thing from its class, as,

this house.

The demonstrative adjectives are:

A or *an**) (the indefinite article)

the (the definite article)

this and *that*...

Adjectives are not inflected for number, gender and case, not even if they are used as substantives, as

The poor are often happier than the rich.

Comparison of Adjectives.

Adjectives are inflected only for degree. There are three degrees:

1. The **Positive** denotes the possession of a quality; it is not really a degree, but it is named so for the sake of convenience.

*) A proper example to show the difference between **a** and **the** may be the following sentence:

*First came a man bearing a bundle;
the man laid down the bundle.*

2. The **Comparative**. One person or thing possesses some quality in a higher degree than another one, when they are compared.

3. The **Superlative** denotes that one person or thing possesses a quality in a higher degree than all the other things together with which it is compared.

Comparison is made in two ways:

The **German way**. The comparative is formed by adding **-er** to the positive.

The superlative is formed by adding **-est** to the positive:

long, longer, longest.

Final consonants are sometimes doubled, if the preceding syllable is short and single:

big, bigger, biggest.
hot, hotter, hottest.

Final **-l** is doubled even after a long sound, as,

painful, painfuller, painfullest.

Final **-y**, when not preceded by a vowel, is changed into **-ie**, as,

dry, drier, driest.

The **French way**. The comparative is formed by adding **more**, and the superlative by adding **most** to the positive. Trisyllables and polysyllables form their degrees in this way, as,

expensive, more expensive, most expensive.

Irregular Comparison.

Some adjectives are compared irregularly:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>Good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>evil</i>	} <i>worse</i>	} <i>worst</i>
<i>bad</i>		
<i>ill</i>		
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>least</i>
<i>much</i>	} <i>more</i>	} <i>most</i>
<i>many</i>		
<i>old</i>	} <i>older</i> (before than) } <i>elder</i>	} <i>oldest</i> } <i>eldest</i>
<i>near</i>	<i>nearer</i> (about distance)	} <i>nearest</i> } <i>next</i>
<i>late</i>	} <i>later</i> (opposite to earlier) } <i>latter</i> (opposite to former)	} <i>latest</i> } <i>last</i>

Mark the following expressions:

My elder brother is two years older than I am.

The nearest station. Next lesson.

It is later than I thought it was.

*This cup is larger than that one; the former is square,
the latter is round. The latest hour. Last year.*

Chapter V.

The Pronoun.

A **Pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns are inflected for number, gender, case and person.

There may be distinguished four kinds of Pronouns :

1. **Personal Pronouns**
2. **Relative** "
3. **Interrogative** "
4. **Indefinite** "

A **Personal Pronoun** denotes a person or thing spoken to or of. They are :

I, you, he, she, it, we, they.

A **Relative Pronoun** stands for a noun and joins together two sentences; they are :

who, which, that, what etc.

Who is used about persons.

That is used about persons and things.

What is used about things.

Which is used about animals and things.

He who loved me is dead.

What you said is wrong.

An **Interrogative Pronoun** is used in asking questions; they are :

who, which, what etc.

Who refers to a person, as,

Who is that man?

Which asks for one or more out of a certain number, as,

Which book do you take?

Which of you, boys?

What is always neuter, as,

What is sweeter than honey?

What are your reasons?)*

An **Indefinite Pronoun** does not refer to a particular person or thing, but stands for a whole group, they are:

one, none, each, some, such, either, neither, etc.

One saw it. One says so.

None is used when the noun is omitted, as,

None are so blind as those.

Each must be taught. Who dare be such!

Either and **neither** signify two or none of two, as,

On either bank of the river or on neither.

I am afraid neither of them is right.

Pronouns are declined in the following way:

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. *I*

we

Obj. *me*

us

Poss. *my*

our

1) What is used in exclamations, as,

What a place!

What a nice weather!

Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	<i>he</i>	<i>they</i>
Obj.	<i>him</i>	<i>them</i>
Poss.	<i>his</i>	<i>their</i>
Nom.	<i>she</i>	<i>they</i>
Obj.	<i>her</i>	<i>them</i>
Poss.	<i>her</i>	<i>their</i>
Nom.	<i>it</i>	<i>they</i>
Obj.	<i>it</i>	<i>them</i>
Poss.	<i>its</i>	<i>their</i>
Nom.	<i>who</i>	<i>who</i>
Obj.	<i>whom</i>	<i>whom</i>
Poss.	<i>whose</i>	<i>whose</i>

Which and that are not declined.

Chapter VI.

The Verb.

A **Verb** is a word which says or asserts something, as,
The fire burns. The horse runs.

Verbs are of two kinds:

Transitive and Intransitive.

Transitive verbs express action that passes from an agent¹⁾ to an object, as,

The man carries a flag.

The action of carrying passes from the man to the flag. The subject need not be a living being, as,

The ship carries a flag.

Intransitive Verbs express being or action confined to the agent and not passing over to an object, as,

The stars twinkle.

Verbs that do not express any action, but only a state or condition, are sometimes called **neuter**, as,

to be, to sleep, so sit.

Intransitive verbs can acquire **transitive** force:

The horse runs a race. The bird sings a song.

Besides, some intransitive verbs acquire transitive force by the addition of a preposition, as,

To go for a walk. To wonder at a story.

¹⁾ The doer of an action.

Inflection.

Verbs are inflected for **Person, Number and Tense.**

A verb has **three persons**, the first, second and third and **two numbers** Singular and Plural.

It is thus inflected:

	Singular.	Plural.
1. person.	<i>I love</i>	<i>we love</i>
2. "	<i>thou lovest¹⁾ (obsolete)</i>	<i>you "</i>
3. "	<i>he, she, it loves</i>	<i>they "</i>

Tense shows the time of the action spoken of (tense means: time).

There are three chief tenses:

Present, Past and Future.

The **Present tense** shows that an action is going on at the present time:

John writes.

The **Past tense** shows that an action is past:

John wrote.

The **Future tense** shows that an action is to take place at some future time:

John will write.

1) The usual form of the second person singular is — you love. Thou is used only in poetry, in addressing the Lord or in highly exalted speech.

There are verbs of two kinds:

Regular and Irregular ones.

Regular verbs form the past tense by adding -ed or -d to the present:

I mark — I marked; I love — I loved.

Irregular verbs form the past tense in different ways. Some of them form it by a vowel-change within the word, as,

give — gave, run — ran, wear — wore.

The latter are also called **strong verbs**, because they form their past by internal change. Regular verbs are also called **weak**, because they require an addition /— d or -ed.

The **Future tense** is formed by the help of the verbs **shall** and **will**, which are called

Auxiliaries.

I shall go, you will go.

Besides the three chief tenses exist **three Secondary** ones, namely

1. **Present Complete** or **Perfect tense**; it may at first be regarded to belong to the past tense. But it shows that an action has been completed in time still present, as,

I have lived for two years here, that means that I am living still here.

Thus the perfect tense shows us a finished action, reaching up to the present time.

2. The **Pluperfect tense** shows that an action was completed, before an other action took place:

He had heard the news, before you came.

3. The **Future Perfect tense (second Future)** shows that an action will be completed at a certain future time, as,

I shall have written the letter, before the mail closes.

Voice.

Transitive verbs have two voices:

1. The **Active voice** is that form of a verb, in which the subject denotes the doer of the action:

Cain killed Abel.

2. The **Passive voice** is that form of a verb, in which the subject denotes the person or thing acted upon:

Abel was killed by Cain.

Mood.

The **Mood** of a verb refers to the manner, in which a statement is made or an action expressed.

There are three finite moods:

Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative —

and two infinite moods:

the **Participle** and the **Infinitive**.

The **Indicative** mood states a fact or makes a direct assertion, as,

The boy writes.

The **Subjunctive** mood expresses a condition or supposition, as

If you had studied, you would have been successful.

The Subjunctive usually follows such words, as,
*if, unless, that, lest, though.*¹⁾

The **Imperative** expresses nothing else than a command, as,

Love your neighbour.

The **Participle** expresses an action in the form of an adjective, as,

singing, writing, loving.

There are two Participles:

1. The **Active** or **Participle Present** (*singing*).
2. " **Passive** " " **Past** (*sung*).

The Subjunctive has fallen more and more in disuse since the age of Elisabeth. Instead of it are used the indicative or a compound phrase with:

may, might, should, could, would.

The compound forms of the subjunctive mood are sometimes called the **Potential** mood, but incorrectly; they are always either indicative or subjunctive, f. i.

She would sit and sing by the hour, that means

She was used to sit and sing by the hour.

The **Infinitive** expresses an action in the form of a noun, as,

to write, to go.

1) The Subjunctive is also used to denote will or desire, as,
Thy kingdom come, instead of, *I pray that thy kingdom may come.*

There is still left one form of the verb which belongs to the active voice: the **Gerund** or infinitive ending in -ing. It has the same ending as the participle present, but is a verbal substantive; as a verb it retains the power to govern the objective case:

The students of this class are fond of learning their lessons.

Conjugation.

A **verb** is conjugated by mentioning its principal parts. Thus the word **Conjugation** means nothing else than the proper arrangement of a verb in all its forms and changes. The conjugation of the regular verb *to praise* runs as follows:

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>I praise</i> | <i>we praise</i> |
| 2. <i>you "</i> | <i>you "</i> |
| 3. <i>he praises</i> | <i>they "</i> |

Past Tense.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>I praised</i> | <i>we praised</i> |
| 2. <i>you "</i> | <i>you "</i> |
| 3. <i>he "</i> | <i>they "</i> |

Future I.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>I shall praise</i> | <i>we shall praise</i> |
| 2. <i>you will "</i> | <i>you will "</i> |
| 3. <i>he " "</i> | <i>they " "</i> |

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>I have praised</i> | <i>we have praised</i> |
| 2. <i>you " "</i> | <i>you " "</i> |
| 3. <i>he has "</i> | <i>they " "</i> |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>I had praised</i> | <i>we had praised</i> |
| 2. <i>you " "</i> | <i>you " "</i> |
| 3. <i>he " "</i> | <i>they " "</i> |

Future II.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>I shall have praised</i> | <i>we shall have praised</i> |
| 2. <i>you will " "</i> | <i>you will " "</i> |
| 3. <i>he " " "</i> | <i>they " " "</i> |

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>If I praise</i> | <i>if we praise</i> |
| 2. <i>" you "</i> | <i>" you "</i> |
| 3. <i>" he "</i> | <i>" they "</i> |

Past Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | <i>If I praised</i> | <i>if we praised</i> |
| 2. | <i>" you "</i> | <i>" you "</i> |
| 3. | <i>" he "</i> | <i>" they "</i> |

Future I.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | <i>If I should praise</i> | <i>if we should praise</i> |
| 2. | <i>" you " "</i> | <i>" you " "</i> |
| 3. | <i>" he " "</i> | <i>" they " "</i> |

Perfect Tense.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | <i>If I have praised</i> | <i>if we have praised</i> |
| 2. | <i>" you " "</i> | <i>" you " "</i> |
| 3. | <i>" he " "</i> | <i>" they " "</i> |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | <i>If I had praised</i> | <i>if we had praised</i> |
| 2. | <i>" you " "</i> | <i>" you " "</i> |
| 3. | <i>" he " "</i> | <i>" they " "</i> |

Future II.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>If I should have praised</i> | <i>if we should have praised</i> |
| 2. | <i>" you " " "</i> | <i>" you " " "</i> |
| 3. | <i>" he " " "</i> | <i>" they " " "</i> |

Imperative Mood.

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2. | <i>Praise (praise you)</i> | <i>praise (praise you)</i> |
|----|----------------------------|----------------------------|

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

To praise.

Perfect.

To have praised.

Participles.

Present.

Praising

Perfect.

Having praised.

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>I am praised</i> | <i>we are praised</i> |
| 2. <i>you are</i> " | <i>you</i> " " |
| 3. <i>he is</i> " | <i>they</i> " " |

Past Tense.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>I was praised</i> | <i>we were praised</i> |
| 2. <i>you were</i> " | <i>you</i> " " |
| 3. <i>he was</i> " | <i>they</i> " " |

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>I have been praised</i> | <i>we have been praised</i> |
| 2. <i>you</i> " " " | <i>you</i> " " " |
| 3. <i>he has</i> " " | <i>they</i> " " " |

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | <i>I had been praised</i> | <i>we had been praised</i> |
| 2. | <i>you " " "</i> | <i>you " " "</i> |
| 3. | <i>he " " "</i> | <i>they " " "</i> |

Future II.

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>I shall have been praised</i> | <i>we shall have been praised</i> |
| 2. | <i>you will " " "</i> | <i>you will " " "</i> |
| 3. | <i>he " " " "</i> | <i>they " " " "</i> |

Subjunctive Mood.

Singular.

Plural.

Present Tense.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | <i>If I be praised</i> | <i>if we be praised</i> |
| 2. | <i>" you " " "</i> | <i>" you " " "</i> |
| 3. | <i>" he " " "</i> | <i>" they " " "</i> |

Past Tense.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | <i>If I were praised</i> | <i>if we were praised</i> |
| 2. | <i>" you " " "</i> | <i>" you " " "</i> |
| 3. | <i>" he " " "</i> | <i>" they " " "</i> |

Future I.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>If I should be praised</i> | <i>if we should be praised</i> |
| 2. | <i>" you " " "</i> | <i>" you " " "</i> |
| 3. | <i>" he " " "</i> | <i>" they " " "</i> |

Subjunctive Mood.**Perfect Tense.****Singular.****Plural.**

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>If I have been praised</i> | <i>if we have been praised</i> |
| 2. | " you " " " | " you " " " |
| 3. | " he have " " | " they " " " |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>If I had been praised</i> | <i>if we had been praised</i> |
| 2. | " you " " " | " you " " " |
| 3. | " he " " " | " they " " " |

Future II.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>If I should have been praised.</i> | <i>if we should have been prai-</i> |
| 2. | " you " " " " | " you " " " sed |
| 3. | " he " " " " | " they " " " " |

Imperative Mood.

2. *Be praised (be you praised) be praised (be you praised)*

Infinitive Mood.**Present.***To be praised***Perfect.***To have been praised.***Participles.****Present****Being praised.***Past***Praised.***Perfekt***Having been praised.*

The Auxiliary Verb.

As we have seen **Auxiliaries** must be employed to conjugate a verb fully.

An **Auxiliary** is a verb which assists other verbs in forming their voice, mood or tense.

The **Auxiliary of Voice** is: *to be*, when it is *united* to the past participle of any transitive verb, it forms the passive voice, as,

I am loved.

The **Auxiliaries of Mood** are: *may, can, must, should, would and let*, as,

I will strive that I may succeed,

Let us go. Let him go¹⁾

Should and would are the past tenses of shall and will.

The **Auxiliaries of Tense** are: *have, shall, will* and sometimes *be*.

Be is used to form the perfect tense of certain verbs, as,

he is gone, he is arrived, he is come, etc.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary „To Be“

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. <i>I am</i> | <i>we are</i> |
| 2. <i>you are</i> | <i>you „</i> |
| 3. <i>he is</i> | <i>they „</i> |

¹⁾ Compound forms with *let* are used instead of the Imperative.

Past Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. <i>I was</i> | <i>we were</i> |
| 2. <i>you were</i> | <i>you "</i> |
| 3. <i>he was.</i> | <i>they "</i> |

Future I.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>I shall be</i> | <i>we shall be</i> |
| 2. <i>you will "</i> | <i>you will "</i> |
| 3. <i>he " "</i> | <i>they " "</i> |

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>I have been</i> | <i>we have been</i> |
| 2. <i>you " "</i> | <i>you " "</i> |
| 3. <i>he has "</i> | <i>they " "</i> |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>I had been</i> | <i>we had been</i> |
| 2. <i>you " "</i> | <i>you " "</i> |
| 3. <i>he " "</i> | <i>they</i> |

Future II.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>I shall have been</i> | <i>we shall have been</i> |
| 2. <i>you will " "</i> | <i>you will " "</i> |
| 3. <i>he " " "</i> | <i>they " " "</i> |

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>If I be</i> | <i>if we be</i> |
| 2. <i>" you "</i> | <i>" you "</i> |
| 3. <i>" he "</i> | <i>" they "</i> |

Past Tense.

Singular

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>If I were</i> | <i>if we were</i> |
| 2. " <i>you</i> " | " <i>you</i> " |
| 3. " <i>he</i> " | " <i>they</i> " |

Future I.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>If I should be</i> | <i>if we should be</i> |
| 2. " <i>you</i> " " | " <i>you</i> " " |
| 3. " <i>he</i> " " | " <i>they</i> " " |

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>If I have been</i> | <i>if we have been</i> |
| 2. " <i>you</i> " " | " <i>you</i> " " |
| 3. " <i>he</i> " " | " <i>they</i> " " |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>If I had been</i> | <i>if we had been</i> |
| 2. " <i>you</i> " " | " <i>you</i> " " |
| 3. " <i>he</i> " " | " <i>they</i> " " |

Future II.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>If I should have been</i> | <i>if we should have been</i> |
| 2. " <i>you</i> " " " | " <i>you</i> " " " |
| 3. " <i>he</i> " " " | " <i>they</i> " " " |

Imperative Mood.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2. <i>Be (be you)</i> | <i>be (be you)</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------------|

Infinitive Mood.**Present***To be***Perfect***To have been.***Participles****Present.***Being.***Past.***Been.***Perfect.***Having been.***Conjugation of the verb: „To Have“****Indicative Mood.****Present Tense.****Singular****Plural.**

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. <i>I have</i> | <i>we have</i> |
| 2. <i>you „</i> | <i>you- „</i> |
| 3. <i>he has</i> | <i>they „</i> |

Past Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. <i>I had</i> | <i>we had</i> |
| 2. <i>you „</i> | <i>you „</i> |
| 3. <i>he „</i> | <i>they „</i> |

Future I.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>I shall have</i> | <i>we shall have</i> |
| 2. <i>you will „</i> | <i>you will „</i> |
| 3. <i>he „ „</i> | <i>they „ „</i> |

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>I have had</i> | <i>we have had</i> |
| 2. <i>you " "</i> | <i>you " "</i> |
| 3. <i>he has "</i> | <i>they " "</i> |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>I had had</i> | <i>we had had</i> |
| 2. <i>you " "</i> | <i>you " "</i> |
| 3. <i>he " "</i> | <i>they " "</i> |

Future II.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>I shall have had</i> | <i>we shall have had</i> |
| 2. <i>you will " "</i> | <i>you will " "</i> |
| 3. <i>he " " "</i> | <i>they " " "</i> |

Imperative Mood.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 2. <i>Have (have you)</i> | <i>have (have you)</i> |
|---------------------------|------------------------|

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

To have.

Perfect.

To have had.

Participles.

Present.

Having.

Past.

Had.

Perfect.

Having had¹⁾.

1) As to the Subjunctive Mood of the verb "to have" it is formed just in the same way as the Subjunctive Mood of any other verb.

Conjugation of the verb: „To Do“.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. <i>I do</i> | <i>we do</i> |
| 2. <i>you „</i> | <i>you „</i> |
| 3. <i>he does</i> | <i>they „</i> |

Past Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. <i>I did</i> | <i>we did</i> |
| 2. <i>you „</i> | <i>you „</i> |
| 3. <i>he „</i> | <i>they „</i> |

Future I.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>I shall do</i> | <i>we shall do</i> |
| 2. <i>you will „</i> | <i>you will „</i> |
| 3. <i>he „ „</i> | <i>they „ „</i> |

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>I have done</i> | <i>we have done</i> |
| 2. <i>you „ „</i> | <i>you „ „</i> |
| 3. <i>he has „</i> | <i>they</i> |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>I had done</i> | <i>we had done</i> |
| 2. <i>you „ „</i> | <i>you „ „</i> |
| 3. <i>he „ „</i> | <i>they „ „</i> |

Future II.

Singular.**Plural.**

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | <i>I shall have done</i> | <i>we shall have done</i> |
| 2. | <i>you will " "</i> | <i>you will " "</i> |
| 3. | <i>he " " "</i> | <i>they " " "</i> |

Imperative Mood.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2. | <i>Do (do you)</i> | <i>do (do you)</i> |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|

Infinitive Mood.**Present.***To do.***Perfect.***To have done.***Participles.****Present.***Doing.***Past.***Done.***Perfect.***Having done.*

The Continuous Form of the verb.

There is still to mention the **Continuous Form** which shows that an action is still continuing or not yet finished in present, past or future time.

The verb „to love“ is thus conjugated:

The present continuous form:		<i>I am loving.</i>	
		<i>you are</i>	<i>etc.</i>
The past	”	” : <i>I was</i>	”
		<i>you were</i>	<i>etc.</i>
The future I	”	” : <i>I shall be</i>	”
		<i>you will</i>	<i>etc.</i>
The perfect	”	” : <i>I have been</i>	”
		<i>you</i>	<i>etc.</i>
The pluperfect	”	” : <i>I had</i>	”
		<i>you</i>	<i>etc.</i>
The future II	”	” : <i>I shall have been loving</i>	”
		<i>you will</i>	<i>etc.</i>

Defective and Impersonal verbs.

A **defective verb** is one which wants one or more of the principal forms. They are:

can, may, shall, will, must, ought etc.

Can has only two tenses, present (can) and past (could); neither does it take **S** in the third person singular, nor „to“ with the infinitive, as,

he can do it.

The defective forms are supplied by „to be able“ or similiar synonyms.

May has the present (may) and past (might).

The defective forms are supplied by „to be allowed“ and „to be permitted“.

Shall has two forms — shall and should.

Will „ „ „ — will „ would.³

Must represents the present and past. The defective forms are supplied by „to be obliged“, „to have to“ and „to be to“, as,

I shall have to go.

Ought is either present or past and is always followed by the infinitive with to. The defective forms can be supplied by transposing the auxiliary, as,

I ought to have gone.

Dare and **need** take the bare infinitive and when followed by it, neither take the ending S in the third person singular, nor form their negative forms with the auxiliary „to do“, as,

he dare not say so

need I tell you it is true?

I dare say.

An **Impersonal verb** is used only in the third person singular with it as nominative, f. i.

it thunders, it hails,

it rains, it snows.

Chapter VII.

The Adverb.

An **Adverb** is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb, as,

The bird sings sweetly.

The horse is a very strong animal.

She reads exceedingly well.

There are several kinds of adverbs:

1. **Adverbs of Time** — *before, after, early, to-day . . .*
2. " " **Place** — *here, there, far, away . . .*
3. " " **Quality**¹⁾ — *firmly, badly, slowly, nearly, only, too, very . . .*
4. " " **Quantity** — *much, little, enough, once . . .*
5. " " **Mood** — *yes, certainly, truly, likely . . .*

An Adverb the meaning of which admits comparison, is compared like an adjective. Those formed by the addition of the ending -ly, can be compared by adding more and most, as,

*easily, more easily, most easily,
slowly, more slowly, most slowly*

but

*fast, faster, fastest,
loud, louder, loudest,
much, more, most,
well, better, best,
badly, worse, worst*

1) This is the largest class of adverbs and in it are included nearly all those derived from adjectives and ending in -ly.

To show the difference between adverbs and adjectives the following sentences may be of use:

You cannot remain honest among thieves.

You cannot honestly remain in the society of thieves.

He continued (remained) patient.

He continued (went on) patiently.

Chapter VIII.

The Preposition.

A **Preposition** is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show the relation between it and some other word in the sentence.

There are **Prepositions of place and time**, as, *in, out, by, at, to, from, down, over, under . . .* and *at before, after, since, till, during . . .*

At my father's house

At ten o'clock.

From these so called **Primary prepositions** are derived those by which a relation is expressed in order to denote :

1. a purpose or cause, as,
He did it from gratitude.
2. the agent or instrument of an action, as,
The mill is turned by the river.

Besides there are prepositions which express the following ideas :

1. **Aversion** — *against*
2. **Substitution** — *instead of*
3. **Possession** — *of*
4. **Quality** — *of*
5. **Reference** — *concerning* ¹⁾, *about . . .*

The allied troupes fought against the French.

What do you know concerning (about) him?

1) concerning is rather a participle, but may be regarded as a preposition.

There are still to mention **Phrase** or **Compound prepositions**, as,

in place of, owing to, on account of...

*In place of goodness there is only baseness.
Owing to your cold you must stay at home.
On account of your kindness I will do it.*

Chapter IX.

The Conjunction.

A **Conjunction** is a word which joins two statements (sentences), as,

John and Charles are tall boys.

The king went away and the queen followed him.

Conjunctions are of two kinds:

1. **Co-ordinative conjunctions** join coordinate sentences; they are: *and, but, or, nor, for, so . . .*

He is anything but industrious.

Mary or Maud will call on.

2. **Subordinative conjunctions** join a subordinate to a superior sentence; they are: *when, where, than, that, because, if, though, etc.*

Things will mend, when they are at the worst.

He is taller than I.

It is a long street where we meet.

Chapter X.

The Interjection.

An **Interjection** is a phrase, word or sound which express sudden feeling. They are:

*Well done! Dear me! For shame!
Courage! Bravo! Alas! O! Ah! etc.*

*Dear me! what is the matter with you?
Ah! Fate has crushed me.*

Chapter XI.

Parsing of Sentences.

First parsing¹⁾ model.

Charles went to the hearth and threw the paper into it.

1. **Charles** — a proper noun, masculine gender, nominative case;
2. **went** — an irregular, intransitive verb, indicative mood, past tense, singular number, third person.
3. **to** — a preposition;
4. **the** — the definite article (demonstrative adjective);
5. **hearth** — a common noun, singular number, objective case;
6. **and** — a co-ordinative conjunction;
7. **threw** — an irregular transitive verb, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, singular number, third person;
8. **paper** — a common noun, singular number, objective case;
9. **into** — a preposition;
10. **it** — a personal pronoun, neuter, singular number, objective case.

1) Parsing means to tell the parts of speech of a sentence and the relations of the various words to each other.

Second Parsing Model.

O! *Teach me the rules of generosity!*

1. **O** — an interjection,
2. **teach** — an irregular transitive verb, active voice, imperative mood,
3. **me** — a personal pronoun, singular number, objective case,
4. **the** — the definite article (demonstrative adjective),
5. **rules** — a common noun, plural number, objective case,
6. **of** — a preposition,
7. **generosity** — an abstract noun, singular number, objective case.

Chapter XII.

Analysis¹⁾ of Sentences.

A **sentence** is a thought, expressed in words. Every sentence consists of two parts:

1. the **Subject** which expresses the thing about which we are speaking.
2. the **Predicate** which expresses that which is said about the Subject.

Subject	—	Predicate
<i>Ravens</i>		<i>croak</i>

A **Clause** is a part of a sentence containing a subject and a predicate, as,

Whenever the wind blew, the reed made the most graceful curtseys.

A **Phrase** consists of two or more words joined together to express an idea, without a predicate, as,

All day long. In want of.

There are **Simple, Complex, and Compound** sentences.

A **Simple sentence** contains one predicate, as,
The wind moans.

The subject of a simple sentence may be enlarged by an adjective or any word or phrase equivalent to an adjective, as,

1) *To analyze a sentence is to take it to pieces in order to show the parts of which it is made up.*

The cold wind moans.

The cold north-wind moans.

Our fiend the cold north-wind moans,

Our fiend of old the cold north-wind moans.

The predicate may be enlarged by an adverb or a complement, that means, a word or phrase added to a verb, to complete its sense.

The wind moans loudly.

The wind blows the clouds away.

The wind has grown heavy.

The wind blows to disperse the clouds.

A **Complex sentence** contains only one principal predicate, but one or more terms in the form of clauses or subordinate sentences; the latter are introduced by relative pronouns, conjunctions or similar link-words.

I shall see him, before I call on you.

What is the use of a statue, if it cannot keep the rain off?

A **Compound sentence** contains more than one principal predicate and any number of clauses. In such sentences coordination of the clauses takes place by the help of the conjunctions: *and, but, for, or, nor etc.* . . .

1. *He is a brave man and he is a good man.*

2. *His friends had gone away to Egypt six weeks before, but he had stayed behind, for he was in love with the most beautiful reed.*

3. *I know, that I have seen him, but I doubt, if he has seen me.*

The parts of a compound sentence are either simple sentences or complex ones. Examples № 1 and № 2 consist of simple sentences or clauses, while № 3 contains two complex sentences.

Analysis of a Compound Sentence.

I have ordered passion-flowers to be embroidered on it, but seamstresses are so lazy.

This sentence contains two coordinate clauses:

1. *I have ordered passion-flowers to be embroidered on it.*

The phrase „to be embroidered on it“ is an adjunct or complement to „passion-flowers“ and may be transformed into a subordinate clause by the help of a relative pronoun, as,

I have ordered passion-flowers, which shall be embroidered on it.

In this case the first coordinate clause becomes a complex sentence.

2. *Seamstresses are so lazy.*

But is a coordinative conjunction which links the two clauses.

Appendix.

The Irregular Verbs.

Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
1. abide	abode	abode
2. am	was	been
3. arise	arose	arisen
4. awake	awoke awaked	awoke awaked
5. bake	baked	baked
2. <i>be</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>been</i>
6. bear	bore bare	borne born
7. beat	beat	beaten beat
8. become	became	become
9. beget	begot begat	begotten begot
10. begin	began begun	begun
11. bend	bent bended	bent bended
12. bereave	bereaved bereft	bereaved bereft

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
13.	besech	besought beseched	besought beseched
14.	bestrew	bestrewed	bestrewed bestrewn
15.	bestride	bestrode bestrid	bestridden bestrid
16.	bet	bet betted	bet betted
17.	bid	bade bid	bidden bid
18.	bind	bound	bound bounden
19.	bite	bit	bitten bit
20.	bleed	bled	bled
21.	blow	blew blowed	blown blowed
22.	break	broke brake	broken broke
23.	breed	bred	bred
24.	bring	brought	brought
25.	build	built builded	built builded
26.	burn	burnt burned	burnt burned
27.	burst	burst bursted	burst bursted

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
28.	buy	bought	bought
29.	can	could	
30.	cast	cast	cast
31.	catch	caught catched	caught catched
32.	chide	chid chode	chid chidden
33.	choose	chose	chosen chose
34.	cleave	cleft clove clave	cleft cleaved cloven
35.	climb	climbed clomb	climbed clomb
36.	cling	clung	clung
37.	clothe	clothed clad	clothed clad
38.	come	came	come
39.	cost	cost	cost
40.	creep	crept	crept
41.	crow	crowed crew	crowed
42.	cut	cut	cut
43.	dare	dared durst	dared
44.	deal	dealt dealed	dealt dealed

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
45.	dig	dug dugged	dug digged
46.	ding	dinged dung	dinged dung
47.	dip	dipped dipt	dipped dipt
48.	do	did	done
49.	draw	drew	drawn
50.	dream	dreamt dreamed	dreamt dreamed
51.	drink	drank drunk	drunk drank drunken
52.	drive	drove	driven
53.	dwell	dwelt dwelled	dwelt dwelled
54.	eat	ate eat	eaten eat
55.	fall	fell	fallen
56.	feed	fed	fed
57.	feel	felt	felt
58.	fight	fought	fought foughten
59.	find	found	found
60.	flee	fled	fled
61.	fling	flung	flung
62.	fly	flew	flown

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
63.	forbear	forbore forbare	forborne
64.	forbid	forbade forbid	forbidden forbid
65.	forget	forgot forгат	forgotten forgot
66.	forgive	forgave	forgiven
67.	forsake	forsook	forsaken forsook
68.	freeze	froze	frozen froze
69.	geld	gelded gelt	gelded gelt
70.	get	got gat	got gotten
71.	gild	gilded gilt	gilded gilt
72.	gird	girded girt	girded girt
73.	give	gave	given
74.	go	went	gone
75.	grave	graved	graved graven
76.	grind	ground	ground
77.	grow	grew	grown
78.	hang	hung	hung
79.	have	had	had

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
80.	hear	heard	heard
81.	heave	heaved hove	heaved hove hoven
82.	help	helped holp	helped holp(en)
83.	hew	hewed	hewn hewed
84.	hide	hid	hidden hid
85.	hit	hit	hit
86.	hold	held	held holden
87.	hurt	hurt	hurt
88.	keep	kept	kept
89.	kneel	knelt kneeled	knelt kneeled
90.	knit	knitted knit	knitted knit
91.	know	knew	known
92.	lade	laded	laded laden
93.	lay	laid	laid
94.	lead	led	led
95.	lean	leaned leant	leaned leant

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
96.	leap	leaped leapt	leaped leapt
97.	learn	learned learnt	learned learnt
98.	leave	left	left
99.	lend	lent	lent
100.	let	let	let
101.	lie	lay	lain
102.	lift	lifted lift	lifted lift
103.	light	lighted lit	lighted lit
104.	load	loaded	loaded loaden
105.	lose	lost	lost
106.	make	made	made
107.	may	might	
108.	mean	meant	meant
109.	meet	met	met
110.	methinks	methought	
111.	mow	mowed	mowed mown
112.	must	must	
113.	nip	nipped nipt	nipped nipt
114.	pay	paid	paid

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
115.	pen	penned pent	penned pent
116.	put	put	put
117.	rap	rapped rapt	rapped rapt
118.	read	read	read
119.	rend	rent	rent
120.	rid	rid	rid
121.	ride	rode rid	ridden rid rode
122.	ring	rang rung	rung
123.	rise	rose	risen
124.	rot	rotted	rotted rotten
125.	run	ran	run
126.	saw	sawed	sawn sawed
127.	say	said	said
128.	see	saw	seen
129.	seek	sought	sought
130.	sell	sold	sold
131.	send	sent	sent
132.	set	set	set
133.	sew	sewed	sewed sewn

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
134.	shake	shook	shaken shook shaked
135.	shall	should	
136.	shape	shaped	shaped shapen
137.	shave	shaved	shaved shaven
138.	shear	sheared shore	sheared shorn
139.	shed	shed	shed
140.	shew	shewed	shewn
141.	shine	shone	shone
142.	shoe	shod	shod
143.	shoot	shot	shot shotten
144.	show	showed	shown showed
145.	shred	shred	shred
146.	shrink	shrank shrunken	shrunk' shrunken
147.	shut	shut	shut
148.	sing	sang sung	sung
149.	sink	sank sunk	sunk sunken

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
150.	sit	sat sate	sat sate
151.	slay	slew	slain
152.	sleep	slept	slept
153.	slide	slid	slid slidden
154.	sling	slung slang	slung
155.	slink	slunk slank	slunk
156.	slip	slipped slipt	slipped slipt
157.	slit	slit slitted	slit slitted
158.	smell	smelt smelled	smelt smelled
159.	smite	smote	smitten smote
160.	sow	sowed	sown sowed
161.	speak	spoke spake	spoken spoke
162.	speed	sped speeded	sped speeded
163.	spell	spelt spelled	spelt spelled
164.	spend	spent	spent

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
165.	spill	spilt spilled	spilt spilled
166.	spin	spun span	spun
167.	spit	spit spat	spit
168.	split	split splitted	split splitted
169.	spoil	spoiled spoilt	spoiled spoilt
170.	spread	spread	spread
171.	spring	sprang sprung	sprung
172.	stand	stood	stood
173.	stave	staved stove	staved stove
174.	stay	stayed staid	stayed staid
175.	steal	stole stale	stolen stale
176.	stick	stuck	stuck
177.	sting	stung stang	stung
178.	stink	stunk stank	stunk
179.	strew	strewed	strewed strewn

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
180.	stride	strode strid	stridden
181.	strike	struck strake	struck stricken
182.	string	strung	strung stringed
183.	strive	strove strived	striven strove
184.	strow (-strew)	strowed	strown strowed
185.	swear	swore sware	sworn swore
186.	sweat	sweated sweat	sweated sweat
187.	sweep	swept	swept
188.	swell	swelled	swelled swollen swoln
189.	swim	swam swum	swum
190.	swing	swung swang	swung
191.	take	took	taken
192.	teach	taught	taught
193.	tear	tore tare	torn tore
194.	tell	told	told

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
195.	think	thought	thought
196.	thrive	throve thrived	thriven thrived
197.	throw	threw	thrown
198.	thrust	thrust	thrust
199.	tread	trod trode	trodden trod trode
200.	wake	waked woke	waked woke
201.	wear	wore ware	wore worn
202.	weave	wove weaved	woven wove
203.	weep	wept	wept
204.	wet	wetted wet	wetted wet
205.	will	would	
206.	win	won wan	won
207.	wind	wound winded	wound winded
208.	work	worked wrought	worked wrought
209.	wreathe	wreathed	wreathed wreathen

	Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
210.	wring	wrung wrang wringed	wrung wringed
211.	write	wrote writ	written wrote writ

The numbers.

Cardinals.

1 one
2 two
3 three
4 four
5 five
6 six
7 seven
8 eight
9 nine
10 ten
11 eleven
12 twelve
13 thirteen
14 fourteen
15 fifteen
16 sixteen
17 seventeen
18 eighteen
19 nineteen
20 twenty
21 twenty-one
22 twenty-two
30 thirty
40 forty
50 fifty
60 sixty
70. seventy
80. eighty

Ordinals.

the first,
" second,
" third,
" fourth,
" fifth,
" sixth,
" seventh,
" eighth,
" ninth,
" tenth,
" eleventh,
" twelfth,
" thirteenth,
" fourteenth,
" fifteenth,
" sixteenth,
" seventeenth,
" eighteenth,
" nineteenth,
" twentieth,
" twenty-first,
" twenty-second,
" thirtieth,
" fortieth,
" fiftieth,
" sixtieth,
" seventieth,
" eightieth,

Cardinals.**Ordinals.**

90	ninety	the	ninetieth,
100	a (or one) hundred	,,	(one) hundredth,
200	two hundred	,,	two hundredth,
101	hundred and one	,,	hundred and first,
210	two hundred and ten	,,	two hundred and tenth
1000	a (or one) thousand	,,	thousandth,
6790	six thousand seven hundred and ninety	,,	six thousand seven hundred and ninetieth,
200000	two hundred thou- sand	,,	two hundred thou- sandth,
1000000	a million	,,	millionth,

Contents.

	Page:
Chapter I. The Alphabet	5
Chapter II. Parts of Speech	6
Chapter III. The Noun	6
Chapter IV. The Adjective	14
Chapter V. The Pronoun	20
Chapter VI. The Verb	24
Chapter VII. The Adverb	46
Chapter VIII. The Preposition	48
Chapter IX. The Conjunction	50
Chapter X. The Interjection	51
Chapter XI. Parsing of Sentences	52
Chapter XII. Analysis of Sentences	54
Appendix: The Irregular Verbs	61
The Numerals	75