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A  
SHORT SYSTEM  
OF  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

WITH  
EXAMPLES  
OF  
IMPROPER AND INELEGANT

CONSTRUCTION, AND SCOTTICISMS:

Selected chiefly from LOWTH'S INTRODUCTION to  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, of which it may, in some  
measure, be considered as an Abridgment.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION  
AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

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BY WILLIAM SCOTT,  
TEACHER OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, EDINBURGH.

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A  
SHORT SYSTEM  
OF  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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PART I.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

**G**RAMMAR is the art of rightly expressing our thoughts by words.

There are in English nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, Parts of Speech—Article, Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.

I. *Article.*

The Article is a word prefixed to names of things, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends.

In English there are but two Articles, *a* and *the*.

*A* becomes *an* before a vowel, and before a silent *b* preceding a vowel. Thus we say, *a boy, an arm, an hour.*

*A* or *an* is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate: *the* determines what particular thing is meant. Thus, *a man* means some one or other of that kind, indefinitely; *the man* means, definitely, that particular man who is spoken of: the former, therefore, is called the indefinite, the latter the definite Article. *A* is

used only in speaking of one thing; *the* is applied either to one or more; as, *a field, the field, the fields.*

A name, without any Article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense. Thus, *man* means all mankind.

## 2. Noun.

A Noun, or Substantive, is the *name* of a thing; of whatever we conceive in any way to subsist, or of which we have any notion: as, *man, house, tree, virtue.*

Substantives are of two sorts; Proper and Common. Proper names are the names appropriated to individuals; as the names of persons and places: such are, *George, London.* Common names stand for kinds, containing many sorts; or for sorts, containing many individuals under them: as, *animal, man.*

Whatever is spoken of is represented as one, or more, in number. These two manners of representation in respect of number are called the singular, and the plural, number.

In English, the substantive singular is made plural, for the most part, by adding *s* to it; or *es*, where it is necessary for the pronunciation: As, *book, books; fox, foxes.*—Some monosyllables, ending in *f*, change *f* into *v*, with the addition of *es*; as, *leaf, leaves*: And nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, form the plural by the termination *ies*; as, *lady, ladies.*—The following are irregular: *Man, men; woman, women; child, children; brother, brethren (or brothers); ox, oxen; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; mouse, mice; die, dice; goose, geese; penny, pence*\*.

The distinction of Sex or Gender is also to be considered in nouns, according as they denote Male or Female, or neither the one nor the other. Hence substantives are of the Masculine, or Feminine, or Neuter (that is neither) Gender; as, *man, woman, table.*—

The

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\* To these may be added, cherub, cherubim; seraph, seraphin; beau, beaux; erratum, errata; phenomenon, phenomena; automaton, automata; radius, radii; genius, genii.

The variation of nouns with regard to gender is governed by no certain rule\*.

Nouns denoting possession are called Possessive nouns; as, Thomas's book, a man's property †.

3. *Pronoun.*

A Pronoun is a word standing instead of a noun, as its substitute or representative.

In the pronoun are to be considered the Person, Number, Gender, and State.

The subject of any discourse may be, the person or persons *speaking*, the person or persons *spoken to*, or the person or persons *spoken of*. These are called, respectively,

\* A considerable number of nouns end with *ess* in the feminine: Thus; actor, actress; chanter, chantr<sup>ess</sup>; earl, countess; emperor, empress; governor, governess; heir, heiress; hunter, huntress; lion, lioness; marquis, marchioness; master, mistress; mayor, mayress; patron, patroness; priest, priestess; prince, princess; poet, poetess; prophet, prophetess; shepherd, shepherdess; suitor, suitress; tiger, tigress; traitor, traitress; votary, votress.

† This form of the noun corresponds with what is called the Genitive Case in the Latin and some other languages. Cases are the changes made in those languages, upon the terminations of nouns, to express different connections and relations of one thing to another. The English language, expresses these, for the most part, as in the following table.

<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nominative	a man,	men,
Genitive	of a man,	of men,
Dative	to or for a man,	to or for men,
Accusative	a man,	men,
Vocative	O man,	O men,
Ablative with,	from, in, by a man.	With, from, &c.
men.	A 3	

spectively, the First, Second, and Third persons singular or plural; as in the pronouns, *I, thou, he; we, you, they.*

The third person singular points out the distinction of Sex or Gender; as in the pronouns, *he, she, it.*

That form of the pronoun which generally precedes the Verb, may be called the Foregoing State; and that which generally comes after it, the Following State: As, *he loves, she loves; love him, love her.*

Pronouns denoting possession are called Possessive pronouns: As, *my, mine; thy, thine\*.*

*TABLE of Pronouns according to their Person, Number, State, and Gender.*

	<i>Foreg. State.</i>	<i>Follow. State.</i>	<i>Possess. Pron.</i>
<i>Pers.</i>			
<i>1. Singular:</i>	<i>I,</i>	<i>Me;</i>	<i>My or mine;</i>
<i>2.        </i>	<i>Thou or you,</i>	<i>Thee or you;</i>	<i>Thy or thine, your or yours;</i>
<i>3.        </i>	<i>He, she, it,</i>	<i>Him, her, it.</i>	<i>His, her or hers, its.</i>
<i>1. Plural:</i>	<i>We,</i>	<i>Us;</i>	<i>Our or ours;</i>
<i>2.        </i>	<i>Ye or you,</i>	<i>You;</i>	<i>Your or yours;</i>
<i>3.        </i>	<i>They,</i>	<i>Them.</i>	<i>Their or theirs †.</i>
	<i>Who,</i>	<i>Whom.</i>	<i>Whose ‡.</i>

*Other Pronouns.*

*Myself, thyself, yourself, himself, herself, itself; ourselves,*

\* Applying the term *Cases* to Pronouns, the Foregoing state may be called the Nominative case, the Following state the Accusative, and the Possessive form the Genitive.

† *My, thy, her, our, your, and their,* are used before the noun; *mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, and theirs,* after it; thus: "This is my house; or this house is mine."

‡ *Who, whom, and whose,* are used with respect to Persons only; as, The man who is truly wise; She whom I love; the man whose breast is pure.

ourselves, yourselves, themselves.—This, these; that, those; each, every; other, others; another, another's; which, what.

#### 4. *Adjective.*

An Adjective is a word added to a Substantive to express its quality.

The only variation which the adjective admits of (some pronominal adjectives excepted) is that of degrees of comparison.

When a quality is simply expressed, without any relation to the same in a different degree, it is called the Positive; as, *wise, great*. When it is expressed with augmentation, or with reference to a less degree of the same, it is called the Comparative; as, *wiser, greater*. When it is expressed as being in the highest degree of all, it is called the Superlative; as *wisest, greatest*—So that the simple word, or Positive, becomes Comparative by adding *r* or *er*; and Superlative by adding *st* or *est*, to the end of it: And the words *more* and *most*, placed before the Positive, have the same effect; as, *wise, more wise, most wise*.—Monosyllables, for the most part, are compared by *er* and *est*; and dissyllables by *more* and *most*. Words of more than two syllables hardly ever admit of those terminations: Thus we say, *more beautiful, most beautiful*.—The following are irregular: *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; much or many, more, most; little, less, least*.

#### 5 *Verb.*

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

There are three kinds of Verbs; Active, Passive, and Neuter.

A Verb Active expresses an Action, and necessarily implies an Agent, and an Object acted upon; as, *to love*: “*I love Thomas*”.

A Verb Passive expresses a Passion, or a suffering, or the receiving of an Action; and necessarily implies an Object acted upon, and an Agent by which it is acted upon: as, *to be loved*: “*Thomas is loved by me*”.

So when the Agent takes the lead in the sentence, the verb is Active, and is followed by the Object: when the Object takes the lead, the verb is Passive, and is followed by the Agent.

A Verb Neuter expresses Being; or a state or condition of being; when the agent and the object acted upon coincide: as, *I am, I sleep, I walk*.

To the signification of the Verb is superadded the designation of Person, by which it corresponds with the several personal pronouns; of Number, by which it corresponds with the number of the noun, singular or plural; of Time, by which it represents the being, action, or passion, as Present, Past, or Future, whether imperfectly or perfectly, that is, whether passing in such time, or then finished; and, lastly, of Mode, or of the manner in which the being, action, or passion is expressed.

Verbs have, therefore, three persons, the First, Second, Third; two numbers, the Singular and Plural; six tenses or times, the Present-imperfect, Past imperfect, and Future-imperfect, Present-perfect, Past-perfect, and Future-perfect; and five modes, the Indicative, Potential, Conjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive.

A verb added to another verb, to point out the mode or time, is called a helping or auxiliary verb; and the verb to which it is added is called the principal verb: as, *I shall write*.

A verb is said to be regular which ends in the past times with *ed*, as, *love, loved*. All other verbs are said to be irregular.

That form of the verb which may be joined to a noun as its quality, partaking thereby of the nature of an adjective, is called the Participle; as, *loving, loved*.—The participle which denotes action is called the active participle, and always ends in *ing*; as, *beat-  
ing*.



*ing.* The participle which denotes to bear or suffer, is called the passive participle; as, *beaten.*

*Variation of Helping Verbs.*

*May.*—I may, thou mayst *or* you may, he may: we may, ye *or* you may, they may.

*Might.*—I might, thou mightst *or* you might, he might: we might, ye *or* you might, they might.

*Can.*—I can, thou canst *or* you can, he can: we can, ye *or* you can, they can.

*Could.*—I could, thou couldst *or* you could, he could: we could, ye *or* you could, they could.

*Shall.*—I shall, thou shalt *or* you shall, he shall: we shall, ye *or* you shall, they shall.

*Should.*—I should, thou shouldst *or* you should, he should: we should, ye *or* you should, they should.

*Will.*—I will, thou wilt *or* you will, he will: we will, ye *or* you will, they will.

*Would.*—I would, thou wouldst *or* you would, he would: we would, ye *or* you would, they would.

*Do.*—I do, thou dost *or* you do, he doth *or* does: we do, ye *or* you do, they do.

*Did.*—I did, thou didst *or* you did, he did: we did, ye *or* you did, they did.

*Have.*—I have, thou hast *or* you have, he hath *or* has: we have, ye *or* you have, they have.

*Had.*—I had, thou hadst *or* you had, he had: we had, ye *or* you had, they had.

*Ought.*—I ought, thou oughtst *or* you ought, he ought: we ought, ye *or* you ought, they ought.

*Must.*—I must, thou must *or* you must, he must: we must, ye *or* you must, they must.

*Dare.*—I dare, thou darest *or* you dare, he dareth *or* dares: we dare, ye *or* you dare, they dare.

*Durst.*—I durst, thou durst *or* you durst, he durst: we durst, ye *or* you durst, they durst.

*To BE.*

*Indicative Mode.*

*Present imperfect time.*—I am, thou art *or* you are, he is: we are, ye *or* you are, they are.

*Past imperfect.*

*Past-imperfect.*—I was, thou wast *or* you were, he was : we were, ye *or* you were, they were.

*Future imperfect.*—I shall *or* will be, thou shalt *or* wilt be *or* you shall *or* will be, he shall *or* will be : we shall *or* will be, ye *or* you shall *or* will be, they shall *or* will be.

*Present-perfect.*—I have been, thou hast been *or* you have been, he hath *or* has been : we have been, ye *or* you have been, they have been.

*Past-perfect.*—I had been, thou hadst been *or* you had been, he had been : we had been, ye *or* you had been, they had been.

*Future-perfect.*—I shall *or* will have been, thou shalt *or* wilt have been *or* you shall *or* will have been, he shall *or* will have been : we shall *or* will have been, ye *or* you shall *or* will have been, they shall *or* will have been.

#### *Potential Mode* \*—

*Present-imperfect time.*—I may be, thou mayst be *or* you may be, he may be : we may be, ye *or* you may be, they may be.

*Past-imperfect.*—I might be, thou mightst *or* you might be, he might be : we might be, ye *or* you might be, they might be.

*Future-imperfect.*—I may *or* might be, thou mayst *or* mightst

\* In varying the verb through this mode, instead of the auxiliary *may* in the present-imperfect and present-perfect times, *can*, *must*, or *dare*, may be substituted; and instead of *might* in the past imperfect, and past-perfect, *could*, *would*, *should*, *must*, or *durst*, may be substituted. In all the times, *ought* followed by *to*, may be put for the helping verb : Thus, I ought to be, thou oughtst to be *or* you ought to be, &c. It may also be observed, that the future-imperfect is the same as the present-imperfect, or past-imperfect, and the future-perfect the same as the present-perfect or past-perfect.

mightst be or you may or might be, he may or might be: we may or might be, ye or you may or might be, they may or might be.

*Present perfect.*—I may have been, thou mayst have been or you may have been, he may have been: we may have been, ye or you may have been, they may have been.

*Past perfect.*—I might have been, thou mightst have been or you might have been, he might have been: we might have been, ye or you might have been, they might have been.

*Future perfect.*—I may or might have been, thou mayst or mightst have been or you may or might have been, he may or might have been: we may or might have been, ye or you may or might have been, they may or might have been.

#### *Conjunctive Mode* \*.

*Present imperfect time.*—If I be, if thou be or if you be, if he be: if we be, if ye or you be, if they be. Or,—If I may be, if thou may be or if you may be, if he may be: if we may be, if ye or you may be, if they may be.

*Past imperfect.*—If I were, if thou were or if you were, if he were: if we were, if ye or you were, if they were. Or,—If I might be, if thou might be or if you might be, if he might be: if we might be, if ye or you might be, if they might be.

*Future imperfect.*—If I shall or will be, if thou shall or will be or if you shall or will be, if he shall or will be: if we shall or will be, if ye or you shall or will be, if they shall or will be. Or,—If I may or might be, if thou may or might be or if you may or might be, if

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\* In each time of this mode, the verb (whether helping or principal) should not be varied from its form in the first person.—The conjunctions, *though, unless, that, &c.* may be substituted throughout this mode, instead of *if*; and the same auxiliaries may be put for *may* and *might* as in the potential.

he may or might be: if we may or might be, if ye or you may or might be, if they may or might be.

*Present-perfect.*—If I have been, if thou have been or if you have been, if he have been: if we have been, if ye or you have been, if they have been. Or,—If I may have been, if thou may have been or if you may have been, if he may have been: if we may have been, if ye or you may have been, if they may have been.

*Past-perfect.*—If I had been, if thou had been or if you had been, if he had been: if we had been, if ye or you had been, if they had been. Or,—If I might have been, if thou might have been or if you might have been, if he might have been: if we might have been, if ye or you might have been, if they might have been.

*Future perfect.*—If I shall or will have been, if thou shall or will have been or if you shall or will have been, if he shall or will have been: if we shall or will have been, if ye or you shall or will have been, if they shall or will have been. Or,—If I may or might have been, if thou may or might have been or if you may or might have been, if he may or might have been: if we may or might have been, if ye or you may or might have been, if they may or might have been.

#### *Imperative Mode.*

*Future-imperfect time.*—Let me be, be thou or you, let him be: let us be, be ye or you, let them be.

#### *Infinitive Mode.*

*Present, past, and future imperfect times.*—To be.

*Present, past, and future perfect.*—To have been.

## TO LOVE.

*Indicative Mode* \*.

*Present-imperfect time.*—I love, thou lovest *or* you love, he loveth *or* loves: we love, ye *or* you love, they love.

*Past-imperfect.*—I loved, thou lovedst *or* you loved, he loved: we loved, ye *or* you loved, they loved.

*Future imperfect.*—I shall *or* will love, thou shalt *or* wilt love *or* you shall *or* will love, he shall *or* will love: we shall *or* will love, ye *or* you shall *or* will love, they shall *or* will love.

*Present-perfect.*—I have loved, thou hast loved *or* you have loved, he hath *or* has loved: we have loved, ye *or* you have loved, they have loved.

*Past-perfect.*—I had loved, thou hadst loved *or* you had loved, he had loved: we had loved, ye *or* you had loved, they had loved.

*Future-perfect.*—I shall *or* will have loved, thou shalt *or* wilt have loved *or* you shall *or* will have loved, he shall *or* will have loved: we shall *or* will have loved, ye *or* you shall *or* will have loved, they shall *or* will have loved.

*Potential Mode* †.

*Present imperfect time.*—I may love, thou mayst love *or* you may love, he may love: we may love, ye *or* you may love, they may love.

B

*Past-*


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† The present and past imperfect times of this mode may be varied with the auxiliaries *do* and *did*, as follows:

*Present imperfect.*—I do love, thou dost love *or* you do love, he doth *or* does love: we do love, ye *or* you do love, they do love.

*Past-imperfect.*—I did love, thou didst love *or* you did love, he did love: we did love, ye *or* you did love, they did love.

† See Note, p. 10.

*Past imperfect.*—I might love, thou mightst love or you might love, he might love: we might love, ye or you might love, they might love.

*Future imperfect.*—I may or might love, thou mayst or mightst love or you may or might love, he may or might love: we may or might love, ye or you may or might love, they may or might love.

*Present perfect.*—I may have loved, thou mayst have loved or you may have loved, he may have loved: we may have loved, ye or you may have loved, they may have loved.

*Past perfect.*—I might have loved, thou mightst have loved or you might have loved, he might have loved: we might have loved, ye or you might have loved, they might have loved.

*Future perfect.*—I may or might have loved, thou mayst or mightst have loved or you may or might have loved, he may or might have loved: we may or might have loved, ye or you may or might have loved, they may or might have loved.

*Conjunctive Mode\*.*

*Present imperfect time.*—If I love, if thou love or if you love, if he love: if we love, if ye or you love, if they love. Or,—If I may love, if thou may love or if you may love, if he may love: if we may love, if ye or you may love, if they may love.

*Past imperfect.*—If I loved, if thou loved or if you loved, if he loved: if we loved, if ye or you loved, if they loved. Or,—If I might love, if thou might love or if you might love, if he might love: if we might love, if ye or you might love, if they might love.

*Future imperfect.*—If I shall or will love, if thou shall or will love or if you shall or will love, if he shall or will love: if we shall or will love, if ye or you shall or will love, if they shall or will love. Or,—If I may or might love, if thou may or might love or if

\* See Note, p. 11.

if you may *or* might love, if he may *or* might love;  
if we may *or* might love, if ye *or* you may *or* might  
love, if they may *or* might love.

*Present perfect.*—If I have loved, if thou have loved *or*  
if you have loved, if he have loved: if we have  
loved, if ye *or* you have loved, if they have loved.  
Or,—If I may have loved, if thou may have loved  
*or* if you may have loved, if he may have loved:  
if we may have loved, if ye *or* you may have loved,  
if they may have loved.

*Past-perfect.*—If I had loved, if thou had loved *or* if  
you had loved, if he had loved: if we had loved, if  
ye *or* you had loved, if they had loved. Or,—If I  
might have loved, if thou might have loved *or* if  
you might have loved, if he might have loved: if  
we might have loved, if ye *or* you might have  
loved, if they might have loved.

*Future perfect.*—If I shall *or* will have loved, if thou  
shall *or* will have loved *or* if you shall *or* will have  
loved, if he shall *or* will have loved: if we shall *or*  
will have loved, if ye *or* you shall *or* will have  
loved, if they shall *or* will have loved. Or,—If I  
may *or* might have loved, if thou may *or* might  
have loved *or* if you may *or* might have loved, if  
he may *or* might have loved: if we may *or* might  
have loved, if ye *or* you may *or* might have loved,  
if they may *or* might have loved.

#### *Imperative Mode.*

*Future-imperfect time* — Let me love, love thou *or* you,  
let him love: let us love, love ye *or* you, let them  
love.

#### *Infinitive Mode.*

*Present, past, and future imperfect times.*—To love.

*Present, past, and future perfect.*—To have loved.

The *Passive* verb is always formed by adding to the  
variation of the verb *am*, the *passive* participle: Thus,

I am loved, thou art loved *or* you are loved, &c.—  
The *active* verb may also be formed in a similar manner, by adding the *active* participle: Thus, I am loving, thou art loving *or* you are loving, &c.

All *regular* verbs are varied as *love*. The variations of most of the *irregular* verbs may be deduced from the following catalogue.

*Irregular Verbs.*

Arise, arose, arisen †; beat, beat, beaten; begin, began, begun; bend, bent, bent; unbend, unbent, unbent; bereave, bereft\*, bereft\*; beseech, besought, besought; bid, bade, bidden; bind, bound, bound; bite, bit, bitten; bleed, bled, bled; blow, blew, blown; break, brake *or* broke, broke *or* broken; breed, bred, bred; bring, brought, brought; build, built, built; burst, burst, burst *or* bursten; buy, bought, bought; cast, cast, cast; catch, caught, caught; chide, chid, chidden; choose, chose, chosen; cleave, clave *or* clove\*, cloven; cling, clang *or* clung, clung; clothe, clad\*, clad\*; come, came, come; cost, cost, cost; crow, crew, crowed; cut, cut, cut; dare, durst\*, dared; dig, dug\*, dug\*; draw, drew, drawn; drink, drank, drunk; drive, drove, driven; do, did, done; eat, ate, eaten; fall, fell, fallen; feed, fed, fed; fight, fought, fought; find, found, found; flee, fled, fled; fling, flung, flung; fly, flew, flown; forsake, forsook, forsaken; freeze, froze, frozen; get, got, got *or* gotten; give, gave, given; go, went, gone; grind, ground, ground; grow, grew, grown; hang, hung\*, hung\*; have, had, had; hear, heard, heard; hew, hewed, hewn\*; hide, hid, hidden; hit, hit, hit; hold, held, held;

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† *Arise, arose, arisen, are*, respectively, the form of the verb *arise*, in the first person singular of the present-imperfect, past-imperfect, and present-perfect times, indicative mode. Hence the verb *arise* may be easily varied. A similar observation might be made with respect to the other verbs in this catalogue.

\* The asterisk denotes, that the verb to which it is affixed is *regular* as well as *irregular*.



held; hurt, hurt, hurt; knit, knit, knit; know, knew, known; lay, laid, laid; lead, led, led; leave, left, left; lend, lent, lent; let, let, let; lie, lay, lain; lose, lost, lost; make, made, made; meet, met, met; mow, mowed, mown\*; pay, paid, paid; put, put, put; read, read, read; rend, rent, rent; rid, rid, rid; ride, rode, ridden; ring, rang, rung; rise, rose, risen; run, ran, run; say, said, said; saw, sawed, fawn\*; see, saw, seen; seek, sought, sought; seeth, seethed, sodden; sell, sold, sold; send, sent, sent; set, set, set; shake, shook, shaken; load, loaded, loaden *or* laden\*; shave, shaved, shaven\*; shear, shorn\*, shorn; shed, shed, shed; shine, shone\*, shone\*; shoe, shod, shod; shoot, shot, shot; show, showed, shown\*; shrink, shrank *or* shrunk, shrunk; shut, shut, shut; sing, sang *or* sung, sung; sink, sank *or* sunk, sunk; sit, sat, sitten; slay, slew, slain; slide, slid, slidden; sling, slang *or* flung, flung; slit, slit, slit; smite, smote, smitten; snow, snowed, snowed\*; sow, sowed, sown\*; speak, spake *or* spoke, spoken; speed, sped, sped; spend, spent, spent; spin, span, spun; spit, spat, spitten; split, split, split; spread, spread, spread; spring, sprang, sprung; stand, stood, stood; steal, stole, stolen; stick, stuck, stuck; sting, stung, stung; stride, strode, stridden; strike, struck, struck *or* stricken; string, strung, strung; strive, strove\*, striven; strew, strewed, strewn; swear, swore *or* sware, sworn; sweat, sweat, sweat *or* sweaten; swell, swelled, swollen; swim, swam, swum; swing, swung, swung; take, took, taken; teach, taught, taught; tear, tore *or* tare, torn; tell, told, told; think, thought, thought; thrive, throve, thriven; throw, threw, thrown; thrust, thrust, thrust; tread, trode, trodden; wear, wore, worn; weave, wove\*, woven\*; wet, wet, wet; win, won, won; work, wrought\*, wrought\*; wring, wrung, wrung; write, wrote, writ *or* written.

### 6. *Adverb.*

Adverbs are words added to Verbs, and to Adjectives, and sometimes to other adverbs, to denote some modification or circumstance of an action, or quality; as the manner, order, time, place, distance, motion,

motion, relation, quantity, quality, comparison, doubt, affirmation, negation, demonstration, interrogation. Examples:—John sings *well*; he walks *slowly*; you are *truly* wise; he was *very much* mistaken.

In English they admit of no variation, except some few of them, which have the degrees of comparison: as, oft, oftener, oftenest; soon, sooner, soonest.

### 7. *Preposition.*

Prepositions, so called because they are commonly put before the words to which they are applied, serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them: as, The rising *of* the sun; Thomas went *to* town; John came *from* France; He is supported *by* his friends\*.

### 8. *Conjunction.*

The Conjunction connects, or joins together, sentences; so as, out of two, or more, to make one sentence: as, You, *and* I, *and* Peter, rode to London; You *and* I rode to London, *but* Peter staid at home.

### 9. *Interjection.*

Interjections, so called because they are thrown in between the parts of a sentence without making any other alteration in it, are a kind of natural sounds to express the emotion of the speaker: as, *O*, *alas*, *fee*.

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\* The following definition is fully as just and more easily understood:—A preposition is a word which requires one or more words after it, with which it expresses a circumstance of some word or words preceding it.

## P A R T II.

## OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

I. The Verb should agree with its Subject (or with whatever *is, does, or suffers*) in number and person: as, *The men are* arrived.

*Errours to be corrected.*

The ships is arrived. Is your relations in town? Is the horses watered? The stockings is mended. The streets is dirty. My father and mother is gone abroad. The bellows is broken. The tongs is lost. Where is the snuffers? We was in the country. You was in bed. They was at the play. Was you awake? Was your sisters at home? There was twenty. Who was all there? His friends has forsaken him. My brother and sister has seen it. Has the servants been there? Has the goods been sold? The children has supped. The men has fought. The boys has been at school. Good and bad comes to all. Time and tide waits for no man.

II. The Subject of a Verb, when a pronoun, should be in the Foregoing state, the Object of a verb active, in the Following: as, *He loves her.*

*Errours.*

There was him and her and me. Him and her was married. Who opened the door? Me. Who put up the window? Him. Who blew out the candle? Her. Who gained the prize? Us. Who tore the book? Them. No man is so brave as him, nor any woman so handsome as her. You are wiser than them. He is more foolish than her. She sings better than him. Who do you love?

III.

III. A Preposition requires the Following state of a pronoun after it: as, He gave it to *me*.

*Errours.*

Between you and I. Who did you give to? Who did you get it from? Who do you deal with?

IV. The verb *to be* ought to have the Foregoing state of a pronoun after it; as, It was *he* that did it: unless it be in the infinitive mode; as, I took it to be *him*.

*Errours.*

It was him who spoke so well. That is her who sung so charmingly. It is me. It was them.

V. Double comparatives and superlatives are improper.

*Errours.*

This is more better than that. John is more wiser than Thomas. George is the most strongest.

VI. In the perfect and imperfect times, the proper forms of the verb must be carefully attended to.

*Errours.*

He would have spoke. The men have strove. He hath bore witness. I have chose this man. The bending hermit here a prayer begun.

VII. Two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative, and should not be used together\*.

*Errours.*

I cannot by no means allow. I would not do it up-  
on

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\* By attending to these few rules, almost all the grammatical errors which abound in writing and conversation would be avoided.

on no account. I could not get nobody. I don't choose no more. I can't eat none.

*Additional Exercises in Grammar; or Impro-  
prieties and Inelegancies in English Composition.*

1. *Improprieties in the Choice of Words.*

*Adjective.*—After the most straitest sect. Whosoever of you will be chiefest. The sea's extremest border. The tongue is like a race horse, that runs the faster the lesser weight it carries. The strongest of the two. I can't give no more. The laws of this country allow of no place, nor no employment, to be a sanctuary for crimes.

*Pronoun.*—Who love I so much. Whoe'er I woo. I can tell who loves who. Whom do men say that I am? Who should I meet the other night. Who should I see. Suspecting I know not who. It is not me. There's not a wretch that lives on common charity, but's happier than me. Who serveest thou under. Who do you speak to. Our Father which art in heaven. You are a greater loser than me by his death. She suffers more than me. To prepare the Jews for a prophet mightier than him. If the King give us leave, you or I may as lawfully preach as them that do. The lover got a woman of a greater fortune than her he missed. Not her: not him. He told my lord and I. My father and him are very intimate. Can any person, on their entrance into the world, be fully secure that they shall not be deceived. A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read them in a description. Let each esteem another better than themselves. Milton is, of all others, the sublimest writer.

*Verb.*



*Verb.*—Knowing that you was my old master's friend. I had rather not. The country was overflown. He would have spoke. Words interwove with figs. Hath stole them from me. You have swam. You had began. The years have ran. Have sprang. He has wrote. His voice was broke. No civil broils have arose. Some philofophers have mislook. I have drank. I had drank. He might have took. There's two or three of us. Great pains has been taken. There was more than one. If a man's temper was at his own disposal. And so was also James and John. I thought to have written last week. History painters would have found it difficult to have invented such a species of beings. Why do ye that which is not lawful to do. He had dedicate. They will be profecute. In proportion as either of these qualities are wanting. Every one of the letters bear date. Neither of them are remarkable for precision. Neither of them were there. At length they agreed upon an interview, at which neither of their counsellors were to be present. Whatever related to ecclesiastical meetings, matters, and persons, were to be ordered. Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or ill humour, are also criminal. The mechanism of clocks and watches were totally unknown. The number of inhabitants were not more than four millions.

*Adverb.*—Excellent well. Marvellous graceful. Extreme unwilling. He behaved himself conformable to that blessed example. I shall endeavour hereafter to live suitable to a man in my station. The assertions of this author are easier detected. I can never think so mean of him. Homer describes this river agreeable to the vulgar reading. After these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous issue. Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities. Let a man be never so great. Be he ne'er so vile, this day shall gentle his condition. If I make my hands never so clean. These are scandalous, and never were, nor never will be given but for scandalous services. Whether or no. Whether he will or no.

*Preposition.*—You have bestowed your favours to the  
most

most deserving. That variety of factions into which we are still engaged. To restore myself into the good graces of my fair critics. Accused the ministers for betraying the Dutch. He was made much on at Argos. He is resolved of going to the Persian court. To swerve out of the path. I dissent with you. In compliance to some persons. In justification to the best of Queens. The great difficulty of fixing just sentiments. Curious of antiquities. The English were a different people then to what they are at present. To die for laughing. If you choose to insist for it. The history of St. Peter is agreeable with the sacred text. If I could prevail with you. He might have profited from experience. It is no diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency. Something like this has been reproached to Tacitus.

*Conjunction* — It is neither capable of pleasing the understanding or the imagination. There were no more but a hundred pounds in the bag. I was no sooner invested with the regal authority, but I enjoined all the ladies. Breaking a free constitution by the very same errors that so many have been broke before. I gained a son, and such a son, as all men hailed me happy. No errors are so trivial, but they deserve to be mended.

## 2. *Improprieties and Inelegancies in the Arrangement of Words.*

*The two classes ought to be distinguished*

I only spoke three words. I lost my senses almost. I lay awake the whole night almost. It is folly to pretend to arm ourselves against the accidents of life, by heaping up treasures, which nothing can protect us against but the good providence of our heavenly Father. Many act so directly contrary to this method, that, from a habit of saving time and paper, which they had acquired at the university, they write in so  
diminutive

diminutive a manner, that they can hardly read what they have written. With these writings young divines are more conversant than with those of Demosthenes, who by many degrees excelled the other; at least as an orator. The ignorance of that age in mechanical arts rendered the progress very slow of this new invention. Being in no sense capable of either intention or remission. The greater number will be always discontented. They attacked Northumberland's house, whom they put to death. I shall not confine myself to any man's rules that ever lived. Arran proposed to invite back the King upon certain conditions. His government gave courage to the English barons to carry farther their opposition. That he would abjure for ever the realm. Dissertations on the prophecies which have remarkably been fulfilled in the world. This is what we mean by the original contract of society; which, though, perhaps, in no instance, it has ever been formally expressed. The opinions of that sect still kept possession of his mind, however little they appeared in his conduct. Sextus the Fourth was, if I mistake not, a great collector of books, at least. I have confined myself to those methods for the advancement of piety, which are in the power of a Prince limited like ours, by a strict execution of the laws. This morning, while one of Lady Lizard's daughters was looking over some hoods and ribbands brought by her tirewoman, with great care and diligence, I employed no less in examining the box which contained them. A great stone, that I happened to find, after a long search, by the sea shore, served me for an anchor. Nor does this false modesty expose us only to such actions as are indiscreet, but very often to such as are highly criminal. The minister who grows less by his elevation, like a little statue placed on a mighty pedestal, will always have his jealousy strong about him. A woman seldom asks advice before she has bought her wedding clothes: when she has made her choice, for form's sake, she sends a *conge d'elire* to her friends. There being a round million of creatures, in human figure, throughout the kingdom, whose whole subsistence. I have considered

Those examples have marked + seem to me faultless



considered formerly, with a good deal of attention. Let us endeavour to establish to ourselves an interest in him who holds the reins of the whole creation in his hand. Some of our most eminent divines have made use of this Platonic notion, as far as it regards the subsistence of our passions after death, with great beauty and strength of language. She soon informed him of the place he was in, which, notwithstanding all its horrors, appeared to him more sweet than the bower of Mahomet, in the company of his Balfora. What resemblance can we find in the present generation of those great men. They curtsied to one another regularly at church. I had the curiosity the other day to follow a crowd of people near Billingsgate, who were conducting a passionate woman who sold fish to a magistrate. The following letter is written by an honest countryman to his mistress, and came to the hands of a lady of good sense, wrapped about a thread paper. Having delivered my thoughts upon pastoral poetry, after a didactic manner, in some foregoing papers, I shall close the whole with the following fable or allegory. When they approached nigh to Lincoln, the castle was on the point of surrendering, having, with very great difficulty, held out six weeks, by the valour of the garrison. The softest of our British ladies expose their arms and necks to the open air; which the men could not do without catching cold, for want of being accustomed to it. By greatness I do not only mean the bulk of any single object, but the largeness of a whole view considered as one entire piece. Theism can only be opposed to polytheism or atheism. Avarice is a crime which wise men are often guilty of. What I had the honour of mentioning to your Lordship, some time ago, in conversation, was not a new thought. It is a mystery which we firmly believe the truth of, and humbly adore the depth of. We flatter ourselves with the belief that we have forsaken our passions, when they have forsaken us.

3. *Examples of Redundancy and Omission.*

I do not reckon that we want a genius more than the rest of our neighbours. The barons had little more to rely on besides the power of their families. Being content with deserving a triumph, he refused the honour of it. There is nothing which disgusts us sooner than the empty pomp of language. The laughers will be for those who have most wit; the serious part of mankind for those who have most reason on their side. The t'other day.—The man I love. The dominions we possessed, and the conquests we made. If the calm in which he was born, and lasted so long, had continued. A man whose inclinations led him to be corrupt, and had great abilities. Osiris, whom the Grecians call Dionysius, and is the same with Bacchus. I shall do all I can to persuade others to take the same measures for their cure which I have. He was more beloved, but not so much admired as Cynthio. He was guided by interests always different, sometimes contrary to, those of the community.

4. *Scotticisms.*

*Noun.*—What airth is the wind in. Big coat. He walked at the burial. My buckles are not marrows. A chapman. Give me a drink. He fell into the gutter. I drank only three glafs. Cautioner; caution. Sheriff-depute. A faint. Lord A.'s factor. A flower. A fervant's fee. Afs-milk, cow-milk. I have given my linens to be washed. He is still in life. I will come the morn. A pocket napkin. The water of Tay. For my share, I can only say. The child took the pox. A gentleman's policy. The praeses of a society. The pannel. The pursuer. Mutchkin, chopin. Sunday's morning. To morrow's morning. He gave me a hat. Up streets. Shearers. The ship is at the shore. He appointed Messrs. A and B tutors and curators of his children. Victual. The vacance is in August. The boy has lost his vocables. He made me a compliment  
of

of a book. He is a widow. Mr. A. is come, I hear (or know) his word. I move at Whitfunday. A writer. A land. The roof of a room. To go up or down the stair. The tolbooth. A wynd. A clofe. A dyke. A midge. Best man and best maid. A cloth merchant. A silk-merchant. A candle-maker. Roasted hens. Prawns. A bake. A shave of bread. ~~Pouch. Poke.~~ A codware. Pincod. Brander. A filler. The sloop-bowl. Sugar-bowl. Bands of the door. Three rooms on a flat. A house of three flats. The boys have got the play. You shall have my change. Diamonds is triumphs. I have no objections. He is partners with Mr. B. To draw cuts. To be a good guide of any thing. He is out of his judgment. Have you any word to him. Spunks. A square (for drawing lines with). A partan. A lozen. Carvies. Barm. The dams (a game). Blind Harry (a game). A swatch. The neck of a coat. Riding-clothes. A cloth-brush. A servit. Napery. The heritors. A grieve. Draff. Whins. Geens. A speat. A mavis. White-iron. A heckler. ~~An advocate. Provoft. Bailie.~~ A tack. Hard fish. A precentor. Sowens.

*Adjective.*—A cripple man. I have got the cold. You will some day repent it. The road is sliddery or slippery. He is of a tender constitution. The church was throng. He is very throng. The twentieth and first verse of the hundredth, fortieth, and fifth psalm. He is very frail. ~~The boy is very smart.~~ Stripped stockings. ~~You are first in hand (at cards).~~ It is split new. The man is very discreet. A great many company. Old bread. Monday first.

*Verb.*—Will we take a walk? Will I make tea? Will I help you to a bit of mutton? I will fall. I will be drowned. ~~We will briefly unfold.~~ We would have been wanting to ourselves. The libel was proven. He is much improven. I have nothing ado. To condescend upon the particulars. ~~Close the door.~~ I called for Mr. D. These are prohibiting and discharging all persons from. I was much difficulted. To see a servant. Hurted; cuted. I am hopeful that. To incarcerate. To liberate. To labour the ground.

ground. You may lay your account with opposition. The project misgave. I don't mind that I ever saw him. My sister (said a devout lady) can repeat a discourse from beginning to end; but, for me, I never mind sermons. He pled his cause. A house to set or sell. To summons. He thinks shame. He thinks long for summer. I turned sick. She is turned a fine girl. To take on for a soldier. He was in use to walk every day. I dinna ken. We wanted the plague in Scotland when they had it in England. I never witnessed any thing so ridiculous. To cry upon any one. To kindle the fire. To set (in dancing). Where do you stay? I stay in Leith. To work stockings. To challenge a person with a fault. Is the kirk skelt? Skell the school. Say away. What ails you? Come and take your dinner. I'll cause him do it. Cover the table. I am acquaint with him. To cast out with a person. He is colded. Let me be. Settle ye. Have you breakfast. To mant. To be appetised. To set any thing well or ill. Clean my shoes. To kirn. To get quit of any thing that is troublesome. As I shall answer. I'm easy whether you do it or not.—If ye want to ken the names of the play-actors, there's what a chiel flappit into my hand. What is't? They caud a bill: ye may read it, but I winna gee ye'd. Eeenz ye like.

*Adverb*—I would die before I would break my word. To cut out the hair. I cannot go the day. Well, there's no matter. This is no a good day. He lives presently in London. The house is presently possessed by Mr A. He will not readily do it. You will readily find him at home. One would readily imagine. It is simply impossible. He is some better. I rose whenever I heard the clock strike eight. I have told you elze. Do not ask me now; I will tell you again. Take out your glass. Drink it out. To look over the window. Will you go the length of Musselburgh? To set out on a journey. He does not do it for ordinary.

*Preposition.*

*Preposition.*—I asked at him. I stuck among the snow *or* among the clay. Below the table; below the bridge; below the ground. It is ten minutes from nine. She was married upon Mr B. Buy an orange to me. Get a book to me. Make a pen to me. He walks or speaks through his sleep. The general marched upon the head of his army. I'll tell upon you. I met him on the street. I insist for it. To inquire for a person's health. To walk through the room. Have you a watch upon you. Is Mr D in. The Scots hope through time to speak and write English correctly.

*Improper Arrangement.*—Butter and bread; cheese and bread; milk and bread. Indeed no. Show me it. Give me it. I don't agree with it. Paper, pen, and ink. Speak to me.

*Redundancy and Omission.*—I am going to my breakfast, dinner, &c. Notwithstanding of that. The rum is cheaper, but the sugar is as dear as ever. Say the grace. I am going to the church, the school, &c. Come and drink your tea. Bring me a clean plate, knife, &c. The birth of a young prince. Once in the two days. I went to the market. Saturday was eight days. Saturday come eight days. It cost a sixpence. A bit bread. A bit paper. It is half nine o'clock. He snuffs. Take a snuff. 'Tis not worth a snuff. Justices of peace. Dean of Faculty. What of snow! What of people! There the book.—“You shall have my whole progress. I went first to Mr A, and said, Sir, you must know that”—Just so! —“Then, I waited on Lady B. and told my design in these terms”—Just so!—“Madam, for certain reasons not unknown to your ladyship, I propose to”—Just so!—“To make a long tale short, I addressed one person and another so successfully, that”—Just so!

## EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. ABBREVIATE abdicate abjure abominable abridge abstemious abstinence abyss academy accept accidental accommodate achieve acme acquiesce adamant addition adequate adieu admonish adventure adverb.

2. Adulation advocate aerial affluent aggravation aghast agreeable alacrity alas algebra allege allegory alleviate almond altercation amanuensis ambassador amiable amphibious amphitheatre analogy anarchy anchor anemone anatomy anniversary.

3. Antecedent anticipate antidote antique antiquity apartment apostrophe apothecary apothegm apprentice approximate aqueduct arbitrator archangel architect aristocracy aromatic articulate artifice asparagus assembly assiduity astronomy atheist.

4. Atmosphere atrocious attitude auditor aurora-borealis automaton authentic autumn auxiliary awkward axiom azure — Bachelor backgammon baggage bagnio balloon ballustrade banish barometer barbarity barricade battalion bayonet beatific bedlam behaviour.

5. Believe belligerent benefactor benevolence beneficence benign besiege bewitch bigamy biscuit biffextile bitumen blasphemy blemish blockade bludgeon blunderbuss boatswain boisterous bombasin botany bowling-green bowsprit bracelet bramble breakfast.

6. Bridegroom bridewell brigade brilliant buffoon buckle bumper burden bureau burlesque bury burial busy business buxom.—Cadence calamanco calamitous calico callous calf calve calvinism camera-obscura campaign candid canine canopy cap-a-pie carriage.

7. Capricious carnivorous castle catalogue catechism caterpillar catastrophe cathedral cavalry caveat cauliflower causeway celibacy ceremonious cerulean chancellor character chaos chasm chimera cholera chorus chord christian chronicle chymist chymical.

8. Chariot charity chastisement cherub chivalry chevalier chaldron chimney chocolate cipher circumlocution

cation citadel clandestine classical clergyman client climax cluster cockney cocoa codicil coercion coeval coffeehouse cogent collation college colloquy colon.

9. Colonel colossus colour column comedy comic comma commemorate commerce commiserate commodious commonwealth company compassion compendium complacency complaint composition compulsion concave condemn convex conceit conciliate.

10. Conclusion condign condole confederacy confined conflagration congenial congratulate congregation connoisseur conscience consequence consolation conspicuous constitution consumption contemporary contentment contingent contraband contrite.

11. Controversy convivial convulsion copious copper coquette cordial cornucopia corollary correspond cosmography covenant covetous counterbalance counting-house courtier cousin coxcomb creator creature credulity cribbage cripple crocodile.

12. Crotchet crucifix crystal cupboard cucumber culprit culture curfew curmudgeon current cynic.—Daisy damask dastard deafen debilitate debt decalogue deceit decoction decorum dedication defendant deficient deist deliberate delicious delinquent.

13. Demesnes democracy denominate deportment deprecate depreciate derogate description desolation despicable despotic determined detrimental devotion diadem diamond diaper dictionary dilapidation dilatory dimple dining-room disburse disconsolate.

14. Discourse discriminate disentangle dishabille disingenuous dislocate dispense disseminate dissenter dissyllable dissipate dissolute dissuade distich distemper divisor dividend diurnal divulge dogmatical dolphin domestic domineer dominion dowager dragoon.

15. Dramatic dropsy dubious dudgeon duel dumb duplicate dutchefs.—Eager ebony eccentric ecclesiastic echo eclipse ecstasy edifice edition education effeminate effigy eglantine effluvia egotism electricity element elephant ellipsis elocution eloquence, elysian.

16. Elysium embellish embroider emergency émoulement emperour empres encomium encounter encyclopaedia energy engineer enterprise entertainment envelop

envelop epicure epidemical epigram epilogue episcopacy episode epithalamium epoch epocha epitome.

17. Equanimity equilibrium equinox erroneous eschew ether etymology evangelical evil eucharist evening exaggerate excavate except exchange exclamation excrecence executive exemplify exhalation exorbitant exordium expedient experiment explicit.

18. Expostulate expulsion exquisite extempore extraordinary extravagant extremity.—Facetious facilitate fallacious fanaticism fantastical farewell farinaceous fascinate feminine ferocious fertile festival festoon fiery fillip financier finesse firmament.

19. Fishmonger flagrant flambeau flannel flexible flippant florist flounder flourish flower fluctuate foliage folio footman foppery forehead forfeit formidable fortification fortitude fortuitous fragrant frankincense fraternal fraudulent fribble frigid frivolous.

20. Frontispiece funeral furlough furniture.—Galaxy galley garrison gaudy gauge gayety gelid genealogy geography geometry gewgaw gladiator glutinous glutton gnash gnat goldfinch gooseberry gorgeous gormandize government grammarian.

21. Gratuitous gravitation grenadier grievance grotesque gudgeon guitar gunpowder gymnastic.—Habeas-corpus haberdasher half halfpenny habituate halcyon hallelujah hammock handsome handkerchief harangue harbinger harbour harlequin harmonious.

22. Harpsichord hautboy hawthorn hazard hazel headach heathen hecatomb hemisphere heptarchy herbaceous hereditary heterodox hexagon hiccough hieroglyphic highwayman history historian homicide homogeneous honest honour hospital hostler heir.

23. Humour honeycomb hornpipe horreur horsemanship hosanna hospitable hostler housewife human humane hurricane hyacinth hydraulics hydrography hydrostatics hymen hymn hyperbole hyperborean hypocrisy hypothesis hysterics.—Jessamine identical.

24. Idiom jewel ignis-fatuus ignoble ignominious illegal illiterate illustrious imagination immaculate immediately immense immortal immutable impartial impassioned



impassioned impede impenitent impertinent implacable  
impotent impracticable imprudent impugn.

25. Incendiary incident inclemency incognito in-  
coherent incomprehensibility indecent indefatigable  
indefinite indelible indemnify independence index-  
indicative indict indictment indigent indigo indispen-  
sable indulgent ineffectual inestimable inexplicable.

26. Infidel infirmary inflammatory infringement  
inflexible influenza ingredient inheritance inimitable  
injurious innate innumerable insatiable inseparable  
insignificant instigation instruction insuperable intellec-  
tual insurrection intelligence intemperance intercourse.

27. Internal interposed interview intoxication in-  
trigue introduction invariable inveigle investigate in-  
vincible invocation jonquille irony irrefragable irre-  
sistible isle island isthmus jubilee judicature judicious  
junior juvenile.—Kennel kindred kitchen kernel.

28. Kettledrum kidnap kiln kimbo kingdom kinf-  
folk kinsman knavery knife knight knocker knuckle.—  
Laborious laboratory lacquey laconic lammas land-  
scape lantern lapidary lassitude latitude longitude  
laudanum lavender lecture legend legerdemain.

29. Legible legitimate leisure lettuce levity lexico-  
grapher libertine lieutenant ligature lineament lin-  
guist liquidate literary litigious loadstone logarithms  
loyal lozenge ludicrous luminous luncheon Lutheran  
luxurious.—Magazine magistrate magnanimity.

30. Machinate monarch magnet magnificent main-  
tenance malcontent malevolence malice malign ma-  
niac manufacture manuscript marchioness marigold  
marine maritime marmalade martyr masculine mas-  
querade material mathematics matrimony.

31. Mausoleum meander medicine mechanic me-  
chanism mediator melancholy melodious memoran-  
dum mensuration merchant meridian meritorious  
metaphor metaphysics metempsychosis meteor metro-  
polis mezzotinto microscope midshipman military.

32. Militia milliner mimic minstrel miracle mi-  
santhropy miscellany misdemeanour misrepresent missile  
mitigation mittimus mizzen-mast modesty molestation  
monitor

monitor monkey monologue monotony monosyllable  
monument mortgage mortification moveable.

33. Mountebank multiplication munificent muscle  
museum mushroom mutability mysterious mythology.  
—Nadir narcotic nasal navigation nautical necessity  
nectar necromancy needle nefarious nestle newspaper  
niggardly nobility nocturnal notable notoriety.

34. Notorious noxious nuisance number numera-  
tion nutmeg nutriment nutrition.—Obdurate obelisk  
obligation obnoxious oblivion obloquy oblique ob-  
sequious observatory obstreperous ochre octagon oc-  
tavo oculist odious odoriferous ogle omnific.

35. Omnipotence omnipresence omniscience onto-  
logy opera opiate opium opprobrious optics opulent  
oration orator oratorio ordinance ordnance oriental  
orthodox orthography oscillation ostentatious osteo-  
logy ovarious overthrow outrageous oyster.

36. Pacific palate palfrey palm psalm palpable  
pandaemonium panegyric pantomime paradox para-  
graph parallel parallelogram parallelopipedon paren-  
thesis parentage parochial parsimonious pasquinade  
pastoral pathetic pathology pathos patriarch.

37. Patriot pawn-broker peacock pecuniary pe-  
digree pendulum peninsula penmanship pentagon  
penurious perambulate peremptory perennial perfid-  
ious perforate perimeter pernicious perpendicular  
perplexity perquisite perseverance personify.

38. Perpicuity pertinent perturbation peruse pe-  
tition petulance phaëton phantom pharmacoplist  
phenomenon philanthropy philology philosophy phle-  
botomy phraseology ptisan phthisic physic physician  
physiognomy physiology piazza picture.

39. Pilgrim pimenta pinion pinnacle pique poi-  
gnant pistol placable plagiarist planet platonic plebeian  
plenipotentiary plenty ploughboy polemical poltron  
ponton polyanthus political polygamy polysyllable  
pomatum pomegranate pompous poniard.

40. Populace popularity populous porcelain por-  
cupine porphyry portmanteau portrait possession  
post-boy posterity posthumous postilion potatoe po-  
tential

tential powder practitioner pragmatical precarious preceptor precipice precipitation predestination.

41. Predicament pre-eminence prejudice preliminary premature premeditate premier premium preparative preparatory preposterous prerogative presbyterian prescience president presumption preterimperfect pretty prevalence prevaricate primary primitive primrose.

42. Princess principle principal pristine privateer privilege probation problem proboscis procrastinate prodigal prodigious profession professor profligacy prognostication projectile prolation prologue promiscuous promissory promontory promulgate pronounce.

43. Pronunciation propinquity propitious proportion proprietor prorogue prosaic prosecute prosody prosopoeia prosperity protestant protuberance provincial provision provocative prowess proximity prudence puerile puissant pulsation pulverize puncheon punctilio.

44. Punctuation pungent punishment puppet-show purlieu pursuivant purvey pusillanimity putrid puzzle pyramid.—Quadrangle quadrant quadrature quadruped quaere quagmire quality quantity quarantine quarrel quarter quaternion quay querulous quiescent.

45. Quiet quietus quintessence quintuple quirister quiver quote quoth quotidian quotient.—Radiant radius raiment ragout ramification rancid ranunculus rarefy ratiocination raven ravenous realize rebellion recapitulate receptacle receipt recipe reciprocal.

46. Reconnoitre redoubt redolent redundant reinforce refraction regalia regicide rehearse relaxation reluctance remember remonstrance rencounter renunciation repartee repercussive replenish reprehend representative repugnant rescind reservoir residence.

47. Resignation resolute respectful resplendant restitution resurrection retinue revenue retrospect reverberate reverend rhetoric rheumatism rhyme ridicule risibility rivulet rogue romance rondeau roseate rotundity royal rudiments ruffian rumour.—Sacrilege.

48. Sacrifice saffron salamander salique saliva salmon saltceller saltpetre salubrious sanctity sanguinary sapience sapphire sarcenet satellite satiety satire faunter  
scallop

scallop scandalous schedule scenography sceptic sceptre schism school scissors se'ennight scorpion scribbler.

49. Scripture scrupulosity scrutiny scrutoire sculpture sculptor secrefy secretary secrete sedition sedulous semicircle semicolon sensible sentence sentiment sepulchre sequestration seraph seraphim serenity sermon serpentine servile sewer shalloon shepherd sheriff shrewd.

50. Sieve signify signior similar simile simplicity sinew singular skeleton slander flattern slaughter slender slippery sloven slumber social sociable socinianism sojourn solace solar solder soldier solemnize solicit soliloquy solitude solo solstice somniferous sonnet.

51. Sophistry soporiferous sovereign spacious spangle spaniel sparkle spasm specify specific spectacle spherical spinage spinster spiritual splendid splenetic spontaneous spurious squander stammer standard statics stationer statutory steadfast stenography stentorophonic.

52. Sterility sterling steward stigma stingy stipulate stirrup stoic stomach strengthen strenuous structure stubborn student styptic subjugate submissive subordinate subscribe subservient substantial substitute subterfuge subtle subtraction succedaneum successor.

53. Succinct sudorific suffice sufficient suffocate suggest sulphur sumptuous summer superannuated supercilious superficial superfluous superscribe supersede supposition supplement supremacy surgeon surreptitious susceptible suspension sword sycophant syllabus sylvan.

54. Symbol symmetry sympathy symphony symptom synonymous syntax system.—Tabernacle taciturnity tambarine tantalize tantamount technical telescope temerity temperance tempest temporal tenacious torpid termagant terraqueous terrestrial theorem.

55. Thermometer tooth-ach thorough thunder thyme timorous tincture tobacco tolerable topography tongue tournament towards tradesman tradition tragedy traitor tranquil tranquillity transcend transfigure transitory translucent transmigrate transparent.

56. Treachery tremendous trepidation triangle tribunal trigonometry triple trisyllable triumph trophy truant truncheon tumultuous turbulent turgid turkey turpitude

turpitude tutor twelvemonth twopence threepence typical typographical.—Vacancy vacuity vague vagrant.

57. Valetudinarian vanquish vapour variegate ubiquity vegetable vehemence vehicle venerable vengeance veracity verdict vermilion versatile veteran vexation vicinity vicissitude vigilance villanous vineyard vindicative virtue visionary vivify umbrageous.

58. Umbrella unison university vocabulary vociferation volatile volcano volubility voluminous voluntarily voluptuous voracious vouchsafe voyage upholsterer usquebaugh usurer utility utopian uxorious.—Waggon waincoat waistcoat warehouse warrior.

59. Wayward wedding weather welcome wherever western whetstone whimsical whirlpool whirlwind whistle whitlow whole wholly widow willow winnow winter witticism wizard woman women woodbine worship worthy wretched wrinkle write wrist wreck.

60. Wristband.—Yea yest yellow yesterday yesternight yokefellow yolk youthful yacht.—Zealot zephyr zodiac zoography zootamy.—Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday January February March April May June July August.

61. September October November December Christmas Easter Whitsuntide Michaelmas Martinmas Candlemas. \*—Air ere e'er heir, all awl, altar alter, ascent assent, bacon baken, bail bale, ball bawl, bare bear, baize bays, base basf, be bee, beau bow.

62. Beer bier, berry bury, blew blue, boar bore, board bored, bough bow, buy by, bread bred, brews bruise, borough or burgh burrow, call caul, cannon canon, ceiling fealing, cellar feller, chafed chaste, chews choose, choir quire, choler collar, chord cord.

63. Cion Sion, cite fight site, clause claws, climb clime, coarse course corse, council counfel, cousin cozen, cygnet fignet, Dane deign, dear deer, dew due,

D.

doe

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\* In what follows, the words between the points are the same in sound, though different in spelling and signification.

The different meanings should be mentioned by the teacher.

doe dough, done dun, eaten Eton, yew you, eye I,  
fane fain feign, faint feint, fair fare, feat feet.

64. Phillip Philip, fir fur, flea flee, flour flower, foul  
fowl, frays phrase, frieze freeze, furs furze, gall Gaul,  
gilt guilt, grate great, grater greater, groan grown,  
hail hale, hair hare, hall haul, hart heart, heal heel  
he'll, hear here, heard herd, hew hue Hugh.

65. Hie high, higher hire, him hymn, hour our,  
I'll aisle isle, in inn, indite indict, kill kiln, nap knap,  
knave nave, knell Nell, knew new, knight night, knot  
not, know no, lade laid, leak leek, lead led, least left,  
lessen lesson, liar lier lyre, limb limn, lo low.

66. Made maid, main mane, mail male, mare  
mayor, marshal martial, mean mien, meat meet, med-  
lar meddler, mews muse, might mite, mighty mity,  
moan mown, moat mote, more mower, nay neigh,  
none nun, oar o'er ore, oh owe, pail pale.

67. Pain pane, pair pare pear, palate pallet, pall  
Paul, pause paws, peace piece, peal peel, peer pier,  
place plaice, plait plate, pleas please, practice practise,  
praise prays, pray prey, principal principle, profit prop-  
phet, quean queen, rain reign rein, raise rays.

68. Read reed, red read, rest wrest, rheum Rome  
room, rhyme rime, rice rise, rye wry, ring wring,  
right rite write wright, road rowed, roe row, rote  
wrote, ruff rough, rung wrung, sail sale, scent sent,  
scene seen, sea see, seam seem, seas sees seize.

69. Signior senior, shear sheer, shoar shore, sloe  
slow, sole soul, soar sore sower, some sum, son sun,  
stake steak, stair stare, steal steel, straight strait, suc-  
cour sucker, tacks tax, tail tale, their there, threw  
through, throne thrown, thyme time, toe tow.

70. Too to two, vale vail or veil, vane vain vein,  
vial or phial viol, wade weighed, wain wane, wait  
weight, ware wear, way weigh wey, week weak, wood  
would, won one.



