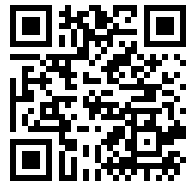


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THE YOUNG LADY'S ACCIDENT

BINGHAM







Marianne B. Derby.  
1805

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Book Salem  
December 16

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THE  
YOUNG LADY'S  
ACCIDENCE:

OR,  
A SHORT AND EASY  
INTRODUCTION

284

TO

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Designed principally for the use of young  
Learners, more especially those of the  
FAIR SEX, though proper for either.

BY CALEB BINGHAM, A. M.

AUTHOR OF THE CHILD'S COMPANION, AMERICAN PRECEPTOR,  
AND COLUMBIAN ORATOR.

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,  
"To teach the young idea how to shoot,—"

THE FIFTEENTH EDITION.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY E. LINCOLN,  
FOR THE AUTHOR, No. 44, CORNHILL.

1804.

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District of Massachusetts, *to wit:*

BE it remembered, that on the ninth day of August, in the twenty ninth year of the Independence of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, CALEB BINGHAM, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, *to wit:* The Young Lady's Accidence: or, a short and easy Introduction to English Grammar. Designed principally for the use of young Learners, more especially those of the fair sex, though proper for either. By CALEB BINGHAM, A. M. Author of the Child's Companion, American Preceptor, and Columbian Orator.

*"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,  
"To teach the young idea how to shoot,--"*

THE FOURTEENTH EDITION.

In conformity to an act of the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned;" and also to an act intituled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, intituled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the Times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical, and other Prints."

N. GOODALE, { Clerk of the District  
of Massachusetts.

*A true Copy of Record,*

Attest, N. GOODALE, Clerk.

IND Edus

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THE  
YOUNG LADY'S  
ACCIDENCE, &c.

---

THE English language consists of ten sorts of words, called parts of speech, viz. the Article, Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

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ARTICLE.

An *Article* is a word set before a noun, the better to determine its signification and extent.

There are but two articles in English, viz. *a* and *the*. *A* is placed before words beginning with a consonant, as, *a man, a horse*. But, when a word begins with a vowel, or a silent *h*, the letter *n* is commonly added, to render the pronunciation

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nunciation more easy; as, *an ode*,  
*an hour*.

*A* or *an* is used in an indeterminate sense, never denoting any particular person or thing; as, *a man*, that is, *any man*.

*The* points at some particular person or thing before mentioned; as, there is *the man*; that is, *the man of whom I spoke*; or, at some person or thing, which is generally understood; as, *the king*, *the gospel*.

NOTE. *The* is sometimes used by way of eminence; as, "Worth makes *the* man." Washington is *the* general.

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#### NOUN.

A *Noun* is the name of any thing, either visible or invisible; as, *horse*, *air*, *justice*, &c.

Nouns are of two kinds, *common* and *proper*.

A *common* noun is the name of a whole species; as, *man* is the name of  
of

of one species, *horse* of another, &c. But a *proper* noun distinguishes one individual of a species from another ; as, one man is called *John*, another *Thomas* ; one horse is called *Ranger*, another the *Red-Fox*.

Nouns have two numbers, the *singular* and the *plural*. The singular number denotes one thing ; as, *book* ; the plural, any number more than one ; as, *books*.

The plural number is commonly formed by adding *s* or *es* to the singular ; as, *pen*, *pens* ; *church*, *churches*, &c.

But there are many exceptions to this rule ; as, *man*, *men* ; *penny*, *pence* ; *wife*, *wives* ; *foot*, *feet* ; *moufe*, *mice* ; *phenomenon*, *phenomena* ; *cherub*, *cherubim*, &c. each forming its plural differently. These, therefore, with many more, are called irregular.

There are some nouns which have no singular ; as, *ashes*, *bel-*

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lows, sciffors, tongs, &c. Others, again, have no plural; as, pride; pomp, sloth, pity, &c. And a few are alike in both numbers; as, sheep, swine, deer, &c.

Nouns are distinguished by three genders, the *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*. All males are masculine, all females are feminine, and things without life are neuter; thus, *man* masculine, *woman* feminine, *table* neuter.

But by a figurative way of expression, we call some inanimate things masculine and feminine; as, the *sun* is called *he*; the *moon*, *ships*, and *countries*, are called *she*.

Nouns may be declined with three cases; each of which expresses a different meaning, or has a different relation to other words, viz. the *nominative*, *possessive*, and *objective*.

The nominative and objective cases are distinguished only by their different relation; but the possessive

ive

ive is known by a different ending, which is formed by adding *s*, with an apostrophe, to the nominative; thus, *John's hat*.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. Man,		Nom. Men,
Poss. man's,		Poss. men's,
Obj. man.		Obj. men.

When the word ends with *s*, the possessive is commonly formed by the apostrophe only, without *s*; as, *Xerxes' army*, the *prophetess' prediction*.

---

PRONOUN.

A *Pronoun* is a word standing for a noun.

There are three *personal pronouns*; so called, because they denote the three persons, who are the subjects of a discourse, viz. 1st. *I*, who is the person speaking; 2d. *thou*, who is spoken to; 3d. *he, she, or it*, who is spoken of, and their plurals, *we, ye*  
or

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or *you, they*. These are declined with three cases, like nouns. Thus,

*1st. Person sing.*

*Plur.*

Nom. I,  
Poff. mine,  
Obj. me.

Nom. We,  
Poff. ours,  
Obj. us.

*2d. Sing.*

*Plu.*

Nom. Thou,  
Poff. thine,  
Obj. thee.

Nom. Ye or You,\*  
Poff. yours,  
Obj. you.

3d. This person, in the singular number, is distinguished by gender. Thus,

*Sing.*

*Plur.*

*Mas. Fem. Neut.*

Nom. He, she, it,  
Poff. his, hers, its,  
Obj. him, her, it.

Nom. they,  
Poff. theirs,  
Obj. them.

NOTE. Though *it* is commonly called neuter; yet it is frequently applied to either of the genders. Thus we say of a child, *it* cries, *it* laughs,

\* It is an established custom, both among the English and French, to use this number, in speaking to the second person singular; but it cannot be considered as strictly grammatical.

laughs, &c. Likewise, in interrogative sentences, especially where the sex is unknown; as, Was *it* you? Is *it* he? Was *it* the man, or was *it* his wife? &c.

The following are pronominal adjectives, viz. *this*, *that*, *any*, *some*, *one*, *none*, *his*, *her*, *thy*, *my*, *our*, *your*, *their*, &c. None of these are varied by case, except *one*, as *one's* life; yet some of them have both numbers; as, sing. *this*, *that*; plur. *these*, *those*.

N. B. *This* and *these* relate to things nearest, or last mentioned; *that* and *those*, to things farther distant, or first mentioned.

*Who*, *which*, and *that*, are, for the most part, called *relative pronouns*, because they relate to a word going before, called the *antecedent*; as, The *king*, *who* sat upon the throne; where *king* is the *antecedent*, and *who* is the *relative*.

But *who* and *which*, when they



are employed in asking questions, are called *interrogatives*; as, *Who* saw it? *Which* is it?

*Who* is thus declined; nom. *who*,  
 poss. *whose*, obj. *whom*.

Sometimes the terminations *ever*, and *self*, are added to several of the above pronouns; as, *whoever*, *himself*,\* &c. The former of which implies both the antecedent and relative; as, *whoever sees it*, is the same as, *he who sees it*. In like manner *what* is frequently used; as, "*What* god shall enter yon forbidden field,"—That is, *the god who*, or *whatever god*, &c. In all other cases *what* is an interrogative.

NOTE. *Who* refers to persons only; *which* and *that* most commonly to things; though sometimes we make the two last refer to persons also; as, *Which* man was it?

\* Such words may stand as nominative and objective cases at the same time; and one of them may precede two verbs.

it? *What* woman is *that*? &c. *That* was formerly used for *who* and *whom*; as, the man *that* did it, for the man *who* did it; he *that* I saw, for he *whom* I saw, &c. But we have now almost done with that impropriety.

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### ADJECTIVE.

An *Adjective* is a word added to a noun to denote its quality, form, or manner; as, *good, great, handsome.*

Adjectives are not varied by number,\* case, or gender, having none of their own; but for *these*, they are dependent on the nouns with which they are joined.

They are capable of being in three states. The first is their *positive*, or *natural* state; the other two may be called *comparative* states; or more properly, *degrees of comparison*, viz. the *comparative* and *superlative*. The two degrees of comparison

\* *This* and *that* are exceptions.

parison are formed by adding *r* or *er*, *st* or *est*, to the positive state ; as,

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
White,	whiter,	whitest,
Great,	greater,	greatest ;

or by the adverbs *more* and *most*, *less* and *least*, placed before the positive state ; thus,

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
White,	more white,	most white, &c.

There are a few adjectives compared in a very different manner, and called irregular ; as,

Good,	better,	best.
Bad,	worse,	worst.
Many, or much,	more,	most.
Little,	less,	least.

### V E R B.

A *Verb* is a part of speech which signifies doing, or being ; without which there can be no perfect sentence.

Verbs may properly be divided into two kinds, *transitive* and *intransitive*. A tran-

A transitive verb is known by admitting an objective word after it ; as, *I write a letter.*

An intransitive verb is known by not admitting an objective word after it ; as, *I run, he sleeps, we stand.*

N. B. Some intransitive verbs will admit objective words after them, of the same nature or signification ; as, *to run a race, to dream a dream, &c.*

There are four things belonging to verbs, viz. *number, person, mode, and tense.*

The numbers are two, the same as in nouns.

There are three persons ; or rather verbs have reference to three persons in both numbers ; which are, *I, thou, he, she, or it,* in the singular ; *we, ye or you, and they,* in the plural.

The modes are five, the *infinitive,*

B

the

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the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *potential*, and *subjunctive*.

The infinitive mode represents an action or being indefinitely, having neither number, nor person, nor nominative word ; as, *to read*, *to live* ; and is commonly known by the sign *to* before it.

The indicative declares an action in an absolute manner, without any doubt or hesitation ; as, *I write*, *he learns*, *they did read* ; or else asks a question ; as, *do I write ? does he learn ?*

The imperative commands one to do a thing ; as, *write*, *write you*.

The potential declares the *power*, *liberty*, *inclination*, and *obligation* to do an action ; and is known by one of these signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, *must*, &c. as, *I may learn*, *he must hear*.

The subjunctive expresses an action or being in a doubtful sense ; and is commonly preceded by a conjunction ;

conjunction ; as, *if, though, whether, unless, &c.* as, *if he read, though I write.*

There are five *tenses*, or *times*, viz. the *present* tense, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *future*.

The present tense represents an action to be now doing ; as, *I read, or I am reading.*

The imperfect tense commonly denotes an action to have been done, while something else was doing ; as, *I read, while you played, or, I was reading, while you were playing.*

The perfect tense represents an action completed in past time ; and is known by the sign *have* ; as, *I have read, or I have been reading.*

The pluperfect represents an action as past, prior to some other action ; and is known by the sign *had* ; as, *I had read when he told me of it, or I had been reading, &c.*

The future tense denotes the time to come ; and is known by the signs

signs *shall* or *will*; as, *I shall read, he will read, or I shall be reading, &c.*

In the formation of the several modes and tenses, the English make use of a number of small words called *auxiliaries*, or *helping verbs*, which are, *do, be, have, shall, may, can, must, would, could, should*, and their inflections.

N. B. *Do, be, and have*, are, likewise, frequently used as principal verbs; as, *I do my duty, I have a book, &c.*

The following is an example of the variations of a regular verb through the several modes and tenses.

#### INFINITIVE MODE.

*Present Tense.* To love, or to be loving.

*Perfect.* To have loved, or to have been loving.\*

*Participles.* Loving, loved.

#### INDICATIVE

\* This latter form, which may be used in all the modes and tenses, I shall omit for the sake of brevity. It is formed with the auxiliary *BE* with its variations, and the participle in *ING*; and may easily be supplied by the instructor.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

### Present Tense.

*Singular.* I love, or do love ;  
thou lovest, or dost love ; he loves,  
or does love. *Plural.* We love,  
or do love ; you love, or do love ;  
they love, or do love.

N. B. In the solemn style, the  
third person singular is *loveth*, or  
*dost love* ; and in the second per-  
son plural, *ye* is used instead of *you*,  
in all the modes and tenses.

### Imperfect Tense.

*Sing.* I loved, or did love ; thou  
lovedst, or didst love ; he loved, or  
did love. *Plur.* We loved, or did  
love ; you loved, or did love ; they  
loved, or did love.

### Perfect Tense.

*Sing.* I have loved ; thou hast  
loved ; he has\* loved. *Plur.* We  
have loved ; you have loved ; they  
have loved. **Pluperfect**

\* The solemn style is **HATH** instead of **HAS** ; but  
rather than perplex the young learner, I shall  
omit the solemn style in all the tenses, and leave  
it to be supplied by the instructor.



Pluperfect Tense.

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

Future Tense.

*Sing.* I shall love ; thou wilt love ; he will love. *Plur.* We shall love ; you will love ; they will love.

NOTE 1. *Shall* and *will* are both signs of the future tense. The former, in the first person without emphasis, only foretels ; but in the second and third persons, it promises or threatens. The latter, in the first person, promises or threatens ; but in the second and third, only foretels.

2. There is a compound form to this tense, taking both the signs of the perfect and future tenses ; as, *I shall have loved, thou wilt have loved, &c.*

IMPERATIVE

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

### Present Tense.

*Sing.* Love, or love thou, or do thou love. *Plur.* Love, or love you, or do you love.

## POTENTIAL MODE.

### Present Tense.

*Sing.* I may, can, must, might, would, could, should love ; thou mayest, canst, must, mightest, wouldst, couldst, shouldst love ; he may, &c. love. *Plur.* We may, &c. love ; you may, &c. love ; they may, &c. love.

Here note, that, though *any* of the above signs may be used, as the subject requires ; yet the learner need not be troubled with more than *one* at a time ; as, *I may love, thou mayest love, &c.*

Perfect

Perfect Tense.

*Sing.* I may,\* might, &c. have loved; thou mightest have loved; he might have loved. *Plur.* We might have loved; you might have loved; they might have loved.

Future Tense.

This tense is the same as the present, and known only by some subsequent word; as, *Sing.* I may love tomorrow; thou mayest love tomorrow; he may love tomorrow. *Plur.* We may love tomorrow; you may love tomorrow; they may love tomorrow.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

*Sing.* If I love; if thou love; if he love. *Plur.* If we love; if you love; if they love.

Imperfect Tense.

*Sing.* If I loved, or did love; if thou

\* *May* denotes the liberty of doing an action; *can*, the power; *must*, the obligation; and *would*, an inclination to do it.

thou loved, or did love ; if he loved, or did love. *Plur.* If we loved, or did love ; if you loved, or did love ; if they loved, or did love.

NOTE. This form frequently has the signification of the present tense ; as, *if he loved his book as well as you, he would be a good scholar.*

Perfect Tense.

*Sing.* If I have, or had loved ; if thou have, or had loved ; if he have, or had loved. *Plur.* If we have, or had loved ; if you have, or had loved ; if they have, or had loved.

Future Tense.

*Sing.* If I should, or would love ; if thou should, or would love ; if he should, or would love. *Plur.* If we should, or would love ; if you should, or would love ; if they should, or would love.

N.B. When there is no doubt or uncertainty with respect to the action or being, we use the indicative

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tive mode ; as, though he *writes* well, yet he is a bad *speller*.

When *be, do, and have,* are used as principal verbs, they are inflected in the following manner.

### INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>Présent Tense.</i>	To be.
<i>Perfect.</i>	To have been.
<i>Participles.</i>	Being, been.

### INDICATIVE MODE.

#### *Présent Tense.*

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

#### Imperfect Tense.

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

#### Perfect Tense.

*Sing.* I have been ; thou hast been ; he has been. *Plur.* We have been ; you have been ; they have been.

#### Pluperfect Tense.

*Sing.* I had been ; thou hadst been ;

been ; he had been. *Plur.* We had been ; you had been ; they had been.

Future Tense.

*Sing.* I shall be ; thou wilt be ; he will be. *Plur.* We shall be ; you will be ; they will be.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

*Sing.* Be, or be thou, or do thou be. *Plur.* Be, or be you, or do you be.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present Tense.

*Sing.* I may, can, must, &c. be ; thou mayest be ; he may be. *Plur.* We may be ; you may be ; they may be.

Perfect Tense.

*Sing.* I might, &c. have been ; thou mightest have been ; he might have been. *Plur.* We might have been ; you might have been ; they might have been.

Future

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Future Tense.

*Sing.* I may be hereafter, &c.  
the same as the present.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

*Sing.* If I be ; if thou be ; if he be. *Plur.* If we be ; if you be ; if they be.

Imperfect Tense.

*Sing.* If I were ; if thou wert ; if he were. *Plur.* If we were ; if you were ; if they were.

N. B. This is used conditionally for the present tense.

Perfect Tense.

*Sing.* If I have, or had been ; if thou have, or had been ; if he have, or had been. *Plur.* If we have, or had been ; if you have, or had been ; if they have, or had been.

Future

Future Tense.

*Sing.* If I should, or would be ;  
if thou should, or would be ; if  
he should, or would be. *Plur.* If  
we should, or would be ; if you  
should, or would be ; if they  
should, or would be.

NOTE. This verb, by the help  
of a participle in *d*, *t*, or *n*, joined  
to it, forms what is commonly  
called the *passive* verb ; and what  
exactly answers to passive verbs in  
other languages ; as, *I am loved ;*  
*thou art loved, &c. I was taught ;*  
*it has been written.* This the  
learner may easily join to all the  
persons, in all the modes and  
tenses, as the sense requires.

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	To do.
<i>Perfect.</i>	To have done.
<i>Participles.</i>	Doing, done.

INDICATIVE MODE.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	do ; thou dost ; he does.
C	<i>Plur.</i>



*Plur.* We do ; you do ; they do.  
Imperfect Tense.

*Sing.* I did ; thou didst ; he did.

*Plur.* We did ; you did ; they did.  
Perfect Tense.

*Sing.* I have done ; thou hast done ; he has done. *Plur.* We have done ; you have done ; they have done.

Pluperfect Tense.

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

Future Tense.

*Sing.* I shall do ; thou wilt do ; he will do. *Plur.* We shall do ; you will do ; they will do.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

*Sing.* Do, or do thou, or do thou do. *Plur.* Do, or do you, or do you do.

POTENTIAL

**POTENTIAL MODE.**

Present Tense.

*Sing.* I may, &c. do ; thou mayest do ; he may do. *Plur.* We may do ; you may do ; they may do.

Perfect Tense.

*Sing.* I might, &c. have done ; thou mightest have done ; he might have done. *Plur.* We might have done ; you might have done ; they might have done.

Future Tense.

The same as the present.

**SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.**

Present Tense.

*Sing.* Though I do ; though thou do ; though he do. *Plur.* Though we do ; though you do ; though they do.

Imperfect Tense.

*Sing.* Though I did ; though thou did ; though he did. *Plur.* Though we did ; though you did ; though they did.

Perfect

Perfect Tense.

*Sing.* Though I have, or had done ; though thou have, or had done ; though he have, or had done. *Plur.* Though we have, or had done ; though you have, or had done ; though they have, or had done.

Future Tense.

*Sing.* Though I should, or would do ; though thou should, or would do ; though he should, or would do. *Plur.* Though we should, or would do ; though you should, or would do ; though they should, or would do.

INFINITIVE MODE.

*Present Tense.* To have.  
*Perfect.* To have had.  
*Participles.* Having, had.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

*Sing.* I have ; thou hast ; he has. *Plur.* We have ; you have ; they have.

Imperfect

**Imperfect Tense.**

*Sing.* I had ; thou hadst ; he had.

*Plur.* We had ; you had ; they had.

**Perfect Tense.**

*Sing.* I have had ; thou hast had ; he has had. *Plur.* We have had ; you have had ; they have had.

**Pluperfect Tense.**

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

**Future Tense.**

*Sing.* I shall have ; thou wilt have ; he will have. *Plur.* We shall have ; you will have ; they will have.

**IMPERATIVE MODE.**

**Present Tense.**

*Sing.* Have, or have thou, or do thou have. *Plur.* Have, or have you, or do you have.

**POTENTIAL MODE.**

**Present Tense.**

*Sing.* I can, &c. have ; thou canst have ; he can have. *Plur.*

C 2

We

We can have ; you can have ; they can have.

Perfect Tense.

*Sing.* I might, &c. have had ; thou mightest have had ; he might have had. *Plur.* We might have had ; you might have had ; they might have had.

Future Tense.

The same as the present.

### SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

*Sing.* If I have ; if thou have ; if he have. *Plur.* If we have ; if you have ; if they have.

Imperfect Tense.

*Sing.* If I had ; if thou had ; if he had. *Plur.* If we had ; if you had ; if they had.

Perfect Tense.

*Sing.* If I have had ; if thou have had ; if he have had. *Plur.* If we have had ; if you have had ; if they have had.

Pluperfect

**Pluperfect Tense.**

*Sing.* If I had had ; if thou had had ; if he had had. *Plur.* If we had had ; if you had had ; if they had had.

**Future Tense.**

*Sing.* If I should, or would have ; if thou should, or would have ; if he should, or would have. *Plur.* If we should, or would have ; if you should, or would have ; if they should, or would have.

**NOTE.** An auxiliary is never joined to the past tense of the verb ; but to the participle ; as, *I have spoken, I have written, not I have spoke, I have wrote.*

**IRREGULAR VERBS.**

All verbs, which make the past tense and participle by adding *d*, or *ed*, are called regular ; and those which vary from this form, are said to be irregular. Of this latter sort, I shall give a short-catalogue ; from which the learner may obtain an idea of forming them in general.

*Present.*

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<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Abide	abode	abode
awake	awoke	awoke
be, am	was	been
bind	bound	bound
bleed	bled	bled
bear	bore or bare	born or } borne }
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
come	came	come
chuse	chose	chosen
cleave	clove or } clave }	cloven or } cleft }
chide	chid	chidden
dream	dreamed	dreampt
dare	durst	dared
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunken
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
fly	flew	flown
freeze	froze	frozen

get

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hide	hid	hidden
have	had	had
hold	held	holden
keep	kept	kept
knit	knit	knit
lay ( <i>to place</i> )	laid	laid
lie ( <i>to lie down</i> )	lay	lain
lie* ( <i>to tell a lie</i> )	lied	lied
let	let	let
mow	mowed	mown
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
rise	rose	risen
see	saw	seen
seeth	sod	sodden
set	set	set
sit	sat	sitten
shake	shook	shaken
slay	slew	slain
		show

\* A regular verb.



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<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
show	showed	shown
sow	sowed	sown
speak	spake <i>or</i> spoke	spoken
steal	stole	stolen
strike	struck	struck <i>or</i> stricken
swear	swore	sworn
swell	swelled	swollen
take	took	taken
tear	tore	torn
thrive	throve	thriven
throw	threw	thrown
win	won	won
work	wrought	wrought
wear	wore	worn

#### *PARTICIPLE.*

*Participles* are words derived of verbs, having partly the nature of verbs, adjectives, and nouns. They usually end in *ing*, *d*, *t*, or *n*. Thus, from the verbs *write*, *love*, *teach*, are derived the participles *writing*, *written*,

*written, loved, taught.* They seldom stand alone; but are joined to a noun like an adjective.

**ADVERB.**

An *Adverb* is a word added to verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, to denote some circumstance or modification of the action, quality, or manner; as, he writes *well*, she is *very* polite, you speak *very properly*.

Some adverbs admit of comparison like adjectives; as, well, better, best; soon, sooner, soonest; wisely, more wisely, most wisely, &c.

The adverbs which most commonly occur, are the following; yes, no, here, there, already, always, by and by, hence, far, hither, thither, whither, where, whence, enough, indeed, not, now, often, perhaps, rather, seldom, then, thence, whilst, yesterday.

N. B. Almost any adjective may  
be

bechanged into an adverb by adding *ly*; as, *wise, wisely; true, truly, &c.*

#### CONJUNCTION.

*Conjunctions* are a part of speech which joins words and sentences together. They are of two kinds, *copulative*, and *disjunctive*. The *copulative* conjunction joins both words and sentences together, and continues the sense; as, you *and* I will read, *and* he shall read with us. The *disjunctive* joins sentences, but expresses opposition in the sense; as, you and I read; *but* he plays.

The conjunctions are, and, also, as,\* either, both, but, if, lest, or, nor, neither, that, because, yet, unless, except, whether, although, since, though, nevertheless, notwithstanding.

#### PREPOSITION.

*Prepositions* are a part of speech commonly

\* *As* is frequently used as a relative pronoun; as, "The words of such men, *as* have understanding, are weighed in the balance."

commonly set before words, to show what relation they have to other words. They are of two kinds, *separable* and *inseparable*. The *separable* prepositions stand by themselves; but the *inseparable* are joined to other words. The *separable* prepositions are the following.

Above	beneath	out <i>or</i> }
about	below	out of }
accord- }	befide	over }
ing to }	beyond	since
after	by	through
against	concerning	till <i>or</i> }
among <i>or</i> }	during	until }
amongst }	for	to
around	from	toward
at	in	under
amidst	into	unto
before	of	with
behind	on <i>or</i> }	within
between	upon }	without
betwixt		

The *inseparable* prepositions are  
a, un, re, sub, be, dis, mis, per, pre,  
D con.

con. These commonly give a new signification to the word with which they are joined; as, *close, disclose; do, undo, &c.*

### INTERJECTION.

An *Interjection* is a part of speech which expresses a sudden passion or affection of the mind; as, *ah! alas! oh! fie! &c.* having but little connection with the sentence, either by government or agreement.

### SYNTAX.

In order to form correct sentences, it is necessary to attend to government and agreement, for which there are certain rules to be observed.

#### RULE I.

The nominative case comes before the verb; as, *John reads.*

#### RULE II.

A verb must agree with its nominative word\* in number and person.

#### RULE

\* The nominative word is often not expressed, but understood.

R U L E III.

Two or more nouns singular, connected by a conjunction, may have a verb, pronoun, and adjective plural to agree with them; as, David and Jonathan ~~were~~ true friends.

N. B. When different persons are connected, the verb must agree with the first in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third; as, *you* and *I* and *he* require the first person of the verb; *you* and *he*, the second.

R U L E IV.

Nouns of multitude singular may have verbs either in the singular or plural; as, the assembly *is*, or *are* noisy.

R U L E V.

Sometimes the infinitive mode, or part of a sentence, stands as the nominative to a verb; as, *to see* is pleasant;

pleasant ; *to do justice and to love mercy* is the duty of man.

NOTE. When the infinitive mode stands as a nominative to a verb, it is said to be absolute ; but it is more especially so, when it stands independently of the sentence ; thus, *to tell you the truth*, I was not there.

#### R U L E VI.

The adjective agrees with its noun in number, case, and gender.

#### R U L E VII.

The relative must agree with its antecedent, in gender, number, and person ; as, the man, *whom* I saw ; the letter, *which* he wrote.

#### R U L E VIII.

If a nominative case come between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word ; as, the book, *which* the boy reads.

#### R U L E IX.

If no nominative come between the  
the

the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative; as, the scholar, *who learns.*

RULE X.

Two nouns coming together, signifying the same thing, are said to be in apposition, and are put in the same case; as, *George the King.*

RULE XI.

When two nouns come together, signifying different things, the first is put in the possessive case, by adding *s* with an apostrophe; as, the *boy's* book.

RULE XII.

Transitive verbs govern the objective case; as, *I see him.*

RULE XIII.

Participles govern the same case as their verbs do; as, *seeing him.*

RULE XIV.

The verb *to be* has the same case after it as before it, in all the modes and tenses; as, *I am he.*

D 2

RULE



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##### RULE XV.

Prepositions govern the objective case; as, I gave it *to him*.

##### RULE XVI.

Conjunctions couple *like* cases, and *like* modes and tenses; as, *I and he*; *she reads and writes well*.

##### RULE XVII.

The infinitive mode may be governed by a verb, a noun, or an adjective; as, I love *to learn*, he has a desire *to excel*, he is fit *to die*.

##### RULE XVIII.

Sometimes the participle in *ing* is governed by a preposition, and may govern an objective case; as, he is wrong in *accusing him*.\*

##### RULE XIX.

The nominative case is put absolute, when a participle is joined, and there is no word to govern it;  
as,

\* A noun is frequently mistaken for this participle; as, in *THE ACCUSING him*, &c. Whenever an article precedes it, a preposition ought to follow it; as, in *THE ACCUSING OF HIM*.

as, *liberty being* restored, the people enjoy peace.

R U L E XX.

Conjunctions implying doubt or supposition, govern the subjunctive mode; as, *if it be* true.

R U L E XXI.

The question and answer must be in the same *case* of a noun, and in the same *tense* of a verb; as, *who writes?* Answer, *I*; that is, *I write*.

R U L E XXII.

Interjections govern the nominative case, and, sometimes, the objective; as, *O thou!* *alas me!*

N. B. The nominative case to a verb, the noun to an adjective, and the antecedent to a relative, may be found by asking the question *who* or *what*; as, the *boys*, *who* play, will be punished. Who will be punished? the answer is, the *boys*; which is the nominative.

According to the foregoing rules, the following sentence may be parsed.

“Wisdom

“Wisdom is a defence, and money is a defence; but the excellency of knowledge is, that wisdom giveth life to them who have it.”

*Wisdom* is a noun, in the singular number, nominative case, and comes before the verb *is*; by rule first.

*is* is an intransitive verb, in the indicative mode, present tense, third person, singular number, and agrees with its nominative case *wisdom*; by rule 2.

*a* is the indefinite article.

*defence* is a noun, in the singular number, nominative case, and follows the verb *is*; by rule 14.

*and* is a copulative conjunction.

*money* is a noun, in the singular number, and the nominative case to *is*; by rule 1.

*is a defence*, the same as above.

*but*

*but* is a disjunctive conjunction.  
*the* is the definite article.

*excellency* is a noun, in the singular number, and the nominative case to *is* ; by rule 1.

*of* is a preposition.

*knowledge* is a noun, in the singular number, objective case, and governed by *of* ; by rule 15.

*is*, as above, and agrees with its nominative *excellency*.

*that* is a conjunction.

*wisdom*, as above, and comes before the verb *giveth*.

*giveth* is a transitive verb, in the indicative mode, present tense, third person singular, and agrees with *wisdom* ; by rule 2.

*life* is a noun, in the singular number, objective case, and governed by the verb *giveth* ; by rule 12.

*to* is a preposition.

*them*

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*them* is a personal pronoun, the third person plural, the objective case, and governed by *to* ; by rule 15.

*who* is a relative pronoun, agreeing with its antecedent *them*, by rule 7, and coming before the verb *have* ; by rule 9.

*have* is a transitive verb, in the indicative mode, present tense, third person plural, and agrees with *who* ; by rule 2.

*it* is a personal pronoun, in the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and governed by *have* ; by rule 12.

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*Some of the most common Errors in Grammar corrected.*

Example. You *was* there.

Corrected. You *were* there.

Ex. They *was* wrong.

Cor. They *were* wrong.

Ex. If I *was* there.

Cor. If I *were* there.

Ex.

Ex. *Be* you sick?

Cor. *Are* you sick?

Ex. Neither of us *were*.

Cor. Neither of us *was*.

Ex. *Who* did you speak to?

Cor. *Whom* did you speak to? or,  
to *whom* did you speak?

Ex. *Who* did he give it to?

Cor. *Whom* did he give it to? or,  
to *whom* did he give it?

Ex. It was given to *he* and *I*.

Cor. It was given to *him* and *me*.

Ex. I *see* him yesterday.

Cor. I *saw* him yesterday.

Ex. I have *wrote*.

Cor. I have *written*.

Ex. He has *spoke*.

Cor. He has *spoken*; and the like.

Ex. It *lays* there.

Cor. It *lies* there.

Ex. He *sets* here.

Cor. He *sits* here.

Ex. He *gin* it to me.

Cor. He *gave* it to me.

Ex. He did not say *nothing*.

Cor.

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Cor. He said nothing ; or, he did not say any thing.

Ex. I do *not know* nothing about it.

Cor. I know nothing about it ; or, I do not know any thing about it.

Ex. *Who* do you see ?

Cor. *Whom* do you see ?

Ex. I *am mistaken*.

Cor. I *mistake*.

Ex. The man *which* I saw.

Cor. The man *whom* I saw.

Ex. He knows better than *me*.

Cor. He knows better than *I*.

Ex. It was *me*, it was *him*.

Cor. It was *I*, it was *he*.

Ex. He is the *most wisest* man.

Cor. He is the *wisest*, or *most wise* man.

Ex. *Them* books, *them* pens.

Cor. *Those* books, *those* pens.

Ex. By *this* means.

Cor. By *this mean*, or *these means*.

Ex. This is *lesser* than that.

Cor. This is *less* than that.

Ex. The *greatest* of the two.

Cor.

Cor. The *greater* of the two.

Ex. I *tell'd* him.

Cor. I *told* him.

Ex. In doing *of* which.

Cor. In doing *which*.

Ex. In the doing *which*.

Cor. In the doing *of* which.

Ex. He *ask'd* me.

Cor. He *asked* me.

Ex. Is it true or *no*?

Cor. Is it true or *not*?

Ex. He is *to* home.

Cor. He is *at* home.

Ex. I *am* done.

Cor. I *have* done.

Ex. He is *a* going.

Cor. He is going.

Ex. Between you and *I*.

Cor. Between you and *me*.

Ex. I *see'd* him, I *know'd* him, &c.

Cor. I *saw* him, I *knew* him, &c.

Ex. The *vessel* lays at the *voff*.

Cor. The *vessel* lies at the *wharf*.

Ex. I *catch* a *werry* bad cold.

Cor. I *caught* a *very* bad cold

E

CAPITAL



**CAPITAL LETTERS.**

*Capital Letters* are used at the beginning of all proper names of gods, persons, titles, kingdoms, cities, towns, mountains, rivers, months, winds, and seas; at the beginning of books, letters, paragraphs, and sentences; at the beginning of every line in poetry, and of some very important words in a discourse; and frequently, at the beginning of quotations, though not after a period. In most other places the small letters ought to be used.

**ACCENT, EMPHASIS, and CADENCE.**

*Accent* is a force or stress of voice, which falls upon some particular syllable, or letter in a word.

*Emphasis*, is a force or stress of voice, which falls more immediately upon some particular word or words in a sentence.

*Cadence*

*Cadence* is a depression or falling of the voice upon some word or words in a sentence, most commonly, the last.

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### *PUNCTUATION.*

*Punctuation* is the art of placing the several rests or pauses, which are used in writing.

This is better learned by practice and observation, than by any precise rules; indeed, there are none; for almost every author, in some measure, follows his own taste in this respect. A hint or two upon the subject must, therefore, suffice.

The pauses are four, viz. the *comma*, *semicolon*, *colon*, and *period*.

The period, being the longest, measures a complete sentence, in which all the others are contained; as in the following example.

“The princes of the earth may give titles, and institute ceremonies,  
and

and exact the observation of them ; their imbecility and their wickedness may prompt them to clothe fools and knaves with robes of honor, and emblems of wisdom and virtue : but no man will be in truth superior to another, without superior merit."

In the foregoing period are contained the several other pauses.

The colon is in length next to a period, and the largest division of a sentence. This commonly precedes *but, for, yet, nor, nevertheless, also, &c.* though, in these instances, the semicolon is much more frequent.

The comma is the smallest division of a sentence, separating every verb in a sentence ; and, sometimes, every word in the clause, where several nouns are mentioned separately ; as, father, mother, son, daughter, &c.

Adverbs

Adverbs frequently admit of commas before and after them; relatives, when they are not governed by a word near them, and all persons spoken to, &c.

Notes of interrogation, admiration, and the parenthesis, require pauses, longer or shorter, according to the sense.

The interrogation and admiration commonly answer to a period; the parenthesis, to a comma.

N. B. The above named pauses and marks are not represented; for this reason, that it is expected the reader will have learned the figures of them previously to his using this Accidence.

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## APPENDIX.

FALSE GRAMMAR, TO BE CORRECTED  
BY THE STUDENT, EITHER BY  
READING OR WRITING IT.

*Verbs to be rendered in the Indicative Mode,  
Present Tense.*

**I** saw. Thou called. He has learned.  
We walked. You played. They went.  
Bad boys were corrected. Good boys  
have been commended. Wise men will be  
esteemed. He am a very studious boy.  
He love his book better than his play.

### IMPERFECT TENSE.

Thou art loved. He is taught. I do  
*sup.* He calls. We breath. You eats.  
He sleepest. We shall be punished. The  
music am sweet; and I am delighted in  
hearing it. The wisdom of Solomon ex-  
ceeds that of all who go before him. Al-  
exander conquers almost the whole world  
before he be thirty years old; soon after  
which he dies.

### PERFECT TENSE.

I was ashamed. Thou wast heard.  
He was admired. We shall go. They laugh-  
ed. He went to England. I am inform-  
ed that he sold his house. They study  
faithfully. The young ladies will perfect  
themselves in grammar. She was in Eu-  
rope.

rope. He *works* ten hours a day. My sister *studies* the Roman history. My cousin Harriot *reads* too many novels for her benefit.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

He *went* out before you came in. He *was* told of this before. We *owned* those books before he sold them. We *have* studied an hour before the master came into school. The matter *was* explained to me before the public knew it. He *visits* England before he went to France.

## FUTURE TENSE.

I *am*. He *has been*. We *were*. I *visit* my parents next month; and my cousin *goes* with me. If you study diligently, you *are* a learned man. If thou neglect thy study now, thou *repents* of it when it is too late. If the boys study diligently, the master *rewards* them for it.

## RULE 2.

*A verb must agree with its nominative word in number and person.*

I *loves*. He *do call*. We *sleepeth*. They *laughs*. The boys *plays*. Wisdom *are* to be chosen rather than fine gold. Riches *does* no good but in the distribution. Thou, who art suspected of dishonesty, *ought* to be circumspect. You *tells* me you are about to take a voyage; but I *thinks* it *am* not a point of prudence.

They

*They thinks they knows every thing, when in fact, they knows nothing. They was certainly wrong in giving him such advice.*

RULE 3 & 4.

*Two or more nouns singular, connected by a conjunction, &c.*

*Nouns of multitude singular may have verbs either in the singular or plural.*

David and Jonathan *was* true friends. Wisdom and knowledge *is* preferable to riches. *That* men, and *those* woman *is* very wise. The father, the son, the mother, and the daughter, *has* all been very sick. Cicero and Cato *was* wise and learned. They *was* men whom Rome and all the world admired. The people *is* very angry. The whole crew *was* saved. One generation *pass* away, and another *come*.

RULE 6, 7, 8, & 9.

*The adjective agrees with its noun in number, &c.*

*The relative must agree with its antecedent, &c.*

*If a nominative case come between the relative, &c.*

*If no nominative come between the relative, &c.*

*This pens, whom I bought of you, are not good. Those man, which killed the lion, was very strong. Life, who is but short, am also full of trouble. The woman, that built Babylon, was called Semiramis.*

Semiramis. The beautiful Cleopatra, *whom* lived in Egypt, poisoned herself by the bite of an asp. The books *whom* you sold, my brother bought; and he *say* he *have* read it all through. Man, *which* is capable of reason and speech, *art* far superior to the beasts, *who* are void of *those* faculty. *Whoever* I see there, I shall engage in my service. He, *whom* was sent, *have* returned. The man, *which* is wise, *seek* for those things *who* pertain to his happiness. The sun spreads her beams through the world. The boys, *which* is idle, must be punished.

## RULE 10 &amp; 11.

*Two nouns coming together signifying the same thing, &c.*

*When two nouns come together signifying different things, &c.*

The daughters of Philip, *Alexanders* sisters, made all their *brother* clothes. This ought to encourage the *ladie's* of modern times to be more industrious. *Xerxes's* army, it *am* said, consisted of five million people. Many *has* suffered for *righteousness's* sake. This is *Johns* book. George the third, *king's* of England, is George the *second* his grandson. Her *sisters* husband is my *wives* brother. The *fools* eye's are in the ends of the earth.

## RULE 14 &amp; 15.

*The verb to be has the same case after it as before it, &c.*

*Prepositions*



*Prepositions govern the objective case.*

It was *me* that did it. It was *him* who gave the book to *us*. *Him* and I are in the same class. The lady, lent it to *be* and *I*. The present was designed for you and *her*. I told the story to *they* two. *Him*, *who* I studied with, is dead. It was *them* *who* I saw in town. It is *her* who reads so well. *Him*, and *her*, and I *has* all been to church. They can do nothing without you and *I*.

*Promiscuous Exercises of False Construction.*

Socrates, though poor, *were* always careful to wear neat and whole clothes; and always *keep* his house in decent order. He once *tells* Antisthenes, who prided himself in ragged, dirty apparel, that through the holes of his coat and the rest of his tatters there *appear* abundance of vanity.

Socrates always *has* maintained a strict guard over *her* passions. Being exasperated, one day, with his servant, I would *beat* you, *say* he, if I *was* not angry.

This great and good man, after *have* *serve* his country; and trained up *the* youth in the ways of piety and obedience, *were* falsely accused of *have* taught them irreverence of the gods and the rulers; *for* *whom* he was condemned to drink hemlock, *whom* he did with the greatest calmness and serenity of mind, still uttering *her* salutary counsel from *her* pious lips.

It *are* said, that after Alexander had *took* Tyre, he determined to destroy Jerusalem; which the high priest of *those* city hearing, he *dress*g herself in his pontifical robes, and being *follow* by a large retinue of his order, *march* out to meet *her*. The moment *alexander* beheld him, he *were* astonished, and advanced to meet him with reverence and respect. At which his officers *was* *surprise*, and *ask* him why he *done* so. I do not reverence his person, said he, but the name of GOD which is *wrote* on his mitre, and which he *carry* on his front. For, *say* he, while I was at Dia, meditating the conquest of Asia, this same *men*, *dress*s in the same manner, *appears* to me, and encouraged me to the pursuit of my design, and *assure* me that I should be successful. After this, *alexander* was *con-*  
*du*ct into the city, *sacrifice* to the God the Jews, and *depart* in peace.

Go to the ant, thou *suggards*, *confi-*  
*eth* her ways, and be wise. Wisdom better than rubies; and all the things which mayest be desired, is not to be compared to it. *Treasure* of wisdom nothing; but righteousness *deliver* death. The merciful man *do* good to his own soul; but he *that* be cruel to his own flesh. *Childrens* crown of old men, and the *dren* *are* their fathers.

And *rebeccah* took goodly raiment of her *eldest* son *Efau*, which *were* with her in the house, and put *them* upon Jacob her younger son.

Who doubts but many innocent persons *has* been *brung* to trial for life, and have been condemned to death? and that a great many wicked villains have been *try* for life, and absolved from the crimes of *whom* they are guilty? But they *shall* not escape in the world to come!

He *deserve* punishment, *which* is not ashamed of his fault; but he *that* is sorry and ashamed of *her* fault *are* almost innocent; and will beware lest he *commits* any such thing again.

When once a person offer to teach *Themistocles* the art of *remember* all things, *Themistocles* *reply*, that he *should* do him a much greater favour, if he *should* teach him how to forget those things *whom* he wished not to remember.

*Leonidas*, with three hundred Spartans, withstood *Xerxes'* whole army at *Thermopylæ*, and *defends* a narrow strait, till but one of the three hundred remained alive; and he, returning to Sparta, was *broach* and neglected by all his friends, and his back upon the enemy.

FINIS.





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