GRAMMAR OF THE

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Infin.	Pust tense.		Past tense of	bs. Part. obs.
Hurt	hurt	hurt		
Keep	kept knit	kept knit		
Knit	knew	known		
Lade	laded	laden		
Lav	laid	laid		1
Lead	led	led		
Leave	left	left		1
Lend	lent	lent let		1
Let Lie (down)	let	lain		ĺ
Lose (down)	lost	lost		
Make	made	made		
Meet	met	met		
Mow	mowed	mowed, mown		
Pay	paid	paid		
Put Read	put	put read		
Rend	read	rent		
Rid	rid	rid		
Ride	rode, rid	rid		ridden
Ring	rung	rung	rang	
Rise		risen		
Rive Run	rived ran, run	rived, riven		
Saw	sawed	sawed, sawn		
Say	said	said		
See	saw	seen		
Seek	sought	sought		
Sell	sold	sold		
Send Set	sent	sent		
Shake	set shook	shaken, shook		
Shape	shaped	shaped		shapen
Shave	shaved	shaved		shaven
Shear	sheared	sheared		shorn
Shed	shed	shed		
Shine	shone, shined	shone, shined		
Shew Show	shewed showed	shewn shown, showed		
Shoe	shod	shod		
Shoot	shot	shot		
Shrink	shrunk	shrunk	shrank	
Shred	shred	shred		
Shut	shut	shut	sang	
Sing Sink	sung sunk	sung sunk	sank	
Sit	sunk	sat	SHIM	sitten
Slay	slew	slain		
Sleep	slept slid	slept		
Slide	slid	slid		slidden
Sling	slung	slung		
Slink Slit	slunk	slung slunk slit, slitted		
Smite	slit, slitted smote	smitten, smit		
Sow	sowed	sowed, sown		
Speak	spoke	spoke, spoken	spake	
Speed	sped	sped		
Spend	spent	spent		
Spill	spilled, spilt	spilled, spilt		
Spin Spit	spun spit	spun spit	spat	spitten
Spread	spread	spread	- par	- Income
Spring	sprung	sprung	sprang	
Stand	stood	stood		
Steal	stole	stole, stolen		
Sting	stung	stung	stank	
Stink Stride	stunk stride, strode	stunk strid	otaun	stridden
Strike	struck	struck		stricken
String	strung	strung		
Strive	strove	strung striven		
Strow	strowed	strowed, strown	n	
Strew	strewed swore	strewed sworn	sware	
Sweat	swore	sworn	SWare	
Swell	swelled	swelled		swollen
Swim	swum, swam	swum		
Swing	swung	swung		
Take	took	taken, took		i
Teach Tear	taught	taught		
Tell	tore	torn, tore		

Past tense. Infin Participle Past tense ohs. Part. ohs. thought thought thrived theired flirava theiron Throw threw thrown Thrust thrust thrust tred, tredden Tread Wax trod waxed waxed waxen Wear Wore worn, wore Weave woven, wove Weep went went won won Wind wound wound worked, wrought worked, wrought Wring wrung, wringed wrung, wringed Write writ, written

Nore I.—The old forms of the past tense, song, spake, sprang, forgot, &c. are here placed among the obsolete words. They are entirely obsolete, in ordinary practice, whether popular or polite: and it seems advisable not to attempt to revive them. In addition to his reason for multing them, there is one which is not generally understood. The sound of a in these and all other like cases, was originally the broad are are, which sound, in and all other like cases, was originally the broad are are, which sound, in or in spake, source. Spake is therefore nearer to the original than spake, as we now promounce the vowel a with its first or long sound, as in sake.

Nore 2—In the use of the past tense and participle of some of these verbs, there is a diversity of practice; some authors retaining those which others have rejected as obsolete. Many words which were in use in the days of Shakspeare and Lord Bacon are now wholly laid asside; others are used only in hooks; while others are obsolescent, being occasionally used: and a few of the old participles, having lot the vertal character, are used only as adjectives. Of the last mentioned species, are fraught, drunken, molten, beholden, shorn, clad, bounder, closen. Holpen is entirely obsolete. Hodden, swollen, gatten and forgotten, are nearly obsolete in roam non parlance. Wrongit is evidently obsolescent. Stricken is used only in one phrase, stricken in use or years, which we lean from the bible; but

in every other case, is inclegant and pedantic.

Bishop Lowth has attempted to revive the use of many of the obsolescent past tenses and participles, for which he has, and I think deservedly, incurred the severe animadversions of eminent critics. "Is it not surprising," says Campbell on Rhetoric, b. 2, ch. 2, "that one of Lowth's penetration should think single person entitled to revive a form of inflection in a particular word, which had been rejected by all good writers of every denomination, for more than a hundred and fifty years." This writer declares what Lowth has advanced on the use of the past tense and participle, to be inconsistent with the very first principles of grammar. He observes itsuly that authority is every thing in language, and that this authority consists in reputable, antional, present usage.

Independent of authority however, there are substantial reasons in the language itself for laying aside the participles ending with en, and for removing the differences between the past time and participle. In opposition to the opinion of Lowth, who regrets that our language has so few inflections, and maintains that we should preserve all we have, I think it capable of demonstration that the differences between the past time and participle of the past tense of our irregular verbs, is one of the greatest inconveniences in the language. If we used personal terminations to form our modes and tenses like the Greeks, it would be desirable that they should be carefully retained. But as we have no more than about half a dozen different terminations, and are therefore obliged to form our modes and tenses by means of auxiliaries, the combination of these forms a part of the business of learning the language, which is extremely difficult and perplexing to foreigners. Even the natives of Scotland and Ireland do not always surmount the difficulty. This difficulty is very much augmented by the difference between the past tense and the participle. To remove this difference, in words in which popular usage has given a lead, is to obviate, in a degree, this incon-This is recommended by another circumstance-it will so far reduce our irregular verbs to an analogy with the regular, whose past tense and participle of the perfect are alike. In a number of words, the dropping of n in the participle, will make a

convenient distinction between the participle and the adjective; for in the latter, we always retain en—we always say, a written treatise, a spoken language, a hidden mystery—though the best authors write, a "mystery hid from ages;" "the language spoke in Bengal."

Besides, whenever we observe a tendency in a nation to contract words, we may be assured that the contraction is found to be convenient, and is therefore to be countenanced. Indeed if I mistake not, we are indebted to such contractions for many real improvement; as write from generic; stain from ofstegen; fastened from gegastuale; men from moman; holy from holigan, Sec. And as a general remark, we may be assured that no syllable is ever laid aside in national practice, it must be because it is not wanted, or because it is hard and inconvenient in use, and a word or sylla-

ble more consonant to the general taste of a nation or state of society, is substituted.