

GRAMMAR OF THE

Past Tense.		Plural.	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	
I could <i>n</i>		We could <i>n</i>	
{ Thou couldst <i>n</i>		{ Ye could <i>n</i>	
{ You could <i>n</i>		{ You could <i>n</i>	
He could <i>n</i>		They could <i>n</i>	
SHALL.—Present Tense.			
I shall <i>n</i>		We shall <i>n</i>	
{ Thou shalt <i>n</i>		{ Ye shall <i>n</i>	
{ You shall <i>n</i>		{ You shall <i>n</i>	
He shall <i>n</i>		They shall <i>n</i>	
Past Tense.		Plural.	
I should <i>n</i>		We should <i>n</i>	
{ Thou shouldst <i>n</i>		{ Ye should <i>n</i>	
{ You should <i>n</i>		{ You should <i>n</i>	
He should <i>n</i>		They should <i>n</i>	
WILL.—Present Tense.			
I will <i>n</i>		We will <i>n</i>	
{ Thou wilt <i>n</i>		{ Ye will <i>n</i>	
{ You will <i>n</i>		{ You will <i>n</i>	
He will <i>n</i>		They will <i>n</i>	
Past Tense.		Plural.	
I would <i>n</i>		We would <i>n</i>	
{ Thou wouldst <i>n</i>		{ Ye would <i>n</i>	
{ You would <i>n</i>		{ You would <i>n</i>	
He would <i>n</i>		They would <i>n</i>	

NOTE.—*Will*, when a principal verb, is regularly conjugated; *I will*, thou wiltest, he wills. Past tense, *I willed*.

MUST.—*Must* has no change of termination, and is joined with verbs only in the following tenses.

Present Tense.		Plural.	
I must <i>n</i> love		We must <i>n</i> love	
{ Thou must <i>n</i> love		{ Ye must <i>n</i> love	
{ You must <i>n</i> love		{ You must <i>n</i> love	
He must <i>n</i> love		They must <i>n</i> love	
Perfect Tense.		Plural.	
I must <i>n</i> have loved		We must <i>n</i> have loved	
{ Thou must <i>n</i> have loved		{ Ye must <i>n</i> have loved	
{ You must <i>n</i> have loved		{ You must <i>n</i> have loved	
He must <i>n</i> have loved		They must <i>n</i> have loved	
Do.—Indicative Mode.—Present Tense.		Plural.	
I do <i>n</i> love		We do <i>n</i> love	
{ Thou dost <i>n</i> love		{ Ye do <i>n</i> love	
{ You do <i>n</i> love		{ You do <i>n</i> love	
He does or doth <i>n</i> love		They do <i>n</i> love	
Past Tense.		Plural.	
I did <i>n</i> love		We did <i>n</i> love	
{ Thou didst <i>n</i> love		{ Ye did <i>n</i> love	
{ You did <i>n</i> love		{ You did <i>n</i> love	
He did <i>n</i> love		They did <i>n</i> love	
Infinitive Mode.		Participles.	
To do.		Doing, done, having done.	

NOTE.—In the third person singular of the present tense, *doth* is used in sacred and solemn language; *does* in common and familiar language. This verb, when principal and transitive, has all the tenses and modes, I have done, I had done, I will do, &c.

HAVE.—Infinitive Mode, Present Tense.—*To have*.
Participle of the Present Tense.—*Having*.
Of the Perfect Tense.—*Had*.
Compound.—*Having had*.

Indicative Mode.—Present Tense.		Plural.	
I have <i>n</i>		We have <i>n</i>	
{ Thou hast <i>n</i>		{ Ye have <i>n</i>	
{ You have <i>n</i>		{ You have <i>n</i>	
He has or hath <i>n</i>		They have <i>n</i>	
Past Tense.		Plural.	
I had <i>n</i>		We had <i>n</i>	
{ Thou hadst <i>n</i>		{ Ye had <i>n</i>	
{ You had <i>n</i>		{ You had <i>n</i>	
He had <i>n</i>		They had <i>n</i>	

NOTE.—In the foregoing tenses, this verb is used either as a principal verb or an auxiliary.

* *Hath* is used in the solemn style; *has* in the familiar.

Perfect Tense.		Plural.	
I have <i>n</i> had		We have <i>n</i> had	
{ Thou hast <i>n</i> had		{ Ye have <i>n</i> had	
{ You have <i>n</i> had		{ You have <i>n</i> had	
He has or hath <i>n</i> had		They have <i>n</i> had	
Prior-Past Tense.		Plural.	
I had <i>n</i> had		We had <i>n</i> had	
{ Thou hadst <i>n</i> had		{ Ye had <i>n</i> had	
{ You had <i>n</i> had		{ You had <i>n</i> had	
He had <i>n</i> had		They had <i>n</i> had	

NOTE.—In these tenses, the perfect and prior-past, this verb is always principal and transitive.

Future Tense.
In this tense the verb is principal or auxiliary, with the same form of conjugation.

The following form foretells.
I shall *n* have
{ Thou wilt *n* have
{ You will *n* have
He will *n* have
The following form promises, commands or determines.
I will *n* have
{ Thou shalt *n* have
{ You shall *n* have
He shall *n* have

Prior-Future.
This tense foretells, and is used only when the verb is principal.
I shall *n* have had
{ Thou shalt or wilt *n* have had
{ You shall or wilt *n* have had
He shall or will *n* have had

NOTE.—*Will* is not used in the first person of this tense; it being incompatible with the nature of a promise. We cannot say, "I will have had possession a year, on the first of October next;" but *I shall have had*, is a common expression.

Imperative Mode.		Plural.	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Have <i>n</i> or have thou <i>n</i>		Have ye <i>n</i> , have you <i>n</i>	
Have you <i>n</i> or don you have		Don you have	
Let me <i>n</i> have		Let us <i>n</i> have	
Let him <i>n</i> have		Let them <i>n</i> have	

NOTE.—A command, request or exhortation, must, in the nature of things, be addressed to the second person; nor can these phrases, *let me have*, *let us have*, be considered, in strictness, as the first person of this mode, nor *let him have*, as the third; but they answer to the first and third persons of this mode in other languages, and the mere naming of them is wholly immaterial.

The true force and effect of the verb, in this mode, depend on its application to characters, and the manner of utterance. *Come go, let him go*, if uttered with a respectful address, or in a civil manner, may express entreaty, request or exhortation. On the other hand, such words uttered with a tone of authority, and addressed to inferiors, express command.

Potential Mode.—Present Tense.		Plural.	
I may or can <i>n</i> have		We may or can <i>n</i> have	
{ Thou mayest or canst <i>n</i> have		{ Ye may or can <i>n</i> have	
{ You may or can <i>n</i> have		{ You may or can <i>n</i> have	
He may or can <i>n</i> have		They may or can <i>n</i> have	

Must is used in the foregoing tense, and in the perfect also.

Past Tense.		Plural.	
I might <i>n</i> have		We might <i>n</i> have	
{ Thou mightst <i>n</i> have		{ Ye might <i>n</i> have	
{ You might <i>n</i> have		{ You might <i>n</i> have	
I could <i>n</i> have		We could <i>n</i> have	
{ Thou couldst <i>n</i> have		{ Ye could <i>n</i> have	
{ You could <i>n</i> have		{ You could <i>n</i> have	
He could <i>n</i> have		They could <i>n</i> have	

Thou mightst <i>n</i> have	Ye might <i>n</i> have
Thou shouldst <i>n</i> have	Ye should <i>n</i> have
Thou couldst <i>n</i> have	Ye could <i>n</i> have
Thou wouldst <i>n</i> have	Ye would <i>n</i> have
You might <i>n</i> have	You might <i>n</i> have
You should <i>n</i> have	You should <i>n</i> have
You could <i>n</i> have	You could <i>n</i> have
You would <i>n</i> have	You would <i>n</i> have
He might <i>n</i> have	They might <i>n</i> have
He should <i>n</i> have	They should <i>n</i> have
He could <i>n</i> have	They could <i>n</i> have
He would <i>n</i> have	They would <i>n</i> have

Perfect Tense.
In this tense, *have* is a principal verb only.
I may *n* have had
{ Thou mayest *n* have had
{ You may *n* have had
He may *n* have had

Prior-Past Tense.—the principal verb only.
I might *n* have had
{ Thou mightest *n* have had
{ You might *n* have had
He might *n* have had
In the same manner with *should*, *could* and *would*.

There is no future tense, distinct from that of the indicative mode.

Conditional or Subjunctive Mode.
The Conditional or Subjunctive Mode is the same as the Indicative, with some preceding word expressing condition, supposition or contingency. These words are, *if*, *though* or *although*, *unless*, *except*, *whether*, *lest*, *albeit*.

If is a corruption of *gif*, the imperative of *gifan*, the Saxon orthography of *give*. *Though*, the Saxon *tho*, signifies permit, allow, although is a compound of *all* and *though*, give or allow all. The old word *thof*, still used in some parts of England, is the imperative of the Saxon *thafian*, to allow. *Unless* is the imperative of the Saxon *on-lysan*, to loose or dissolve. *Except* is the imperative of that verb. *Lest* is from *lesan*, to lease or dissolve. *Albeit* is a compound of *all*, be and *it*, let it be so.

These words, *if*, *though*, answer in signification and use, to the following: *admit*, *grant*, *allow*, *suppose*, as signs of a condition or hypothesis. "If you shall go," is simply, "give, you shall go;" that is, give that condition or fact; allow or suppose it to be so.

It has been, and is still customary for authors to omit the personal terminations of the second and third persons of the verb in the present tense, to form the subjunctive mode; *if thou go*, *if he write*.

The correct construction of the subjunctive mode is precisely the same as that of the indicative; as it is used in popular practice, which has preserved the true idiom of the language; *if thou hast*, *if he has* or *hath*; to denote present uncertainty. But a future contingency may be expressed by the omission of the personal terminations; *if he go*, that is, *if he shall go*.

Be.
Be is a verb denoting existence, and therefore called the substantive verb. It is very irregular, being derived from different radicals, and having undergone many dialectical changes.

Infinitive Mode, Present Tense.—*To be*.
Perfect Tense.—*To have been*.
Participle of the Present Tense.—*Being*.
Of the Perfect.—*Been*.
Compound.—*Having been*.

Indicative Mode.—Present Tense.		Plural.	
I am <i>n</i>		We are <i>n</i>	
{ Thou art <i>n</i>		{ Ye are <i>n</i>	
{ You are <i>n</i>		{ You are <i>n</i>	
He is <i>n</i>		They are <i>n</i>	

The foregoing form of the present tense is now generally used by good writers. But the follow-