

GRAMMAR OF THE

With *could*, *would* and *should* in the same manner.

Definite.

I might *n* be loving We might *n* be loving
{ Thou mightest *n* be lov- { Ye might *n* be loving
 ing ing
You might *n* be loving { Ye might *n* be lov-
He might *n* be loving ing
With *could*, *would* and *should* in the same manner.

Perfect Tense, indefinite.

I may or can *n* We may or
{ Thou mayest or have can
 canst *n* loved have
You may can *n* { They loved
He may or can *n*

Definite.

I may or can *n* have We may or can *n* have
been loving been loving
{ Thou mayest or canst *n* { Ye may or can *n* have
 have been loving been loving
You may or can *n* { You may or can *n* have
 have been loving been loving
He may or can *n* have They may or can *n*
 have been loving have been loving

Prior-past Tense.

I might *n* have loved We might *n* have loved
{ Thou mightest *n* have { Ye might *n* have
 loved loved
You might *n* have { You might *n* have
 loved loved
He might *n* have loved They might *n* have

Definite.

I might *n* have been We might *n* have been
loving loving
{ Thou mightest *n* have { Ye might *n* have been
 been loving been loving
You might *n* have { You might *n* have
 been loving been loving
He might *n* have been They might *n* have
 been loving been loving

With *could*, *would* and *should* in the same manner, in the two last forms.

The potential mode becomes conditional by means of the conditioners, *if*, *though*, *unless*, &c. prefixed to its tenses, without any variation from the foregoing inflections. This may, for distinction, be called the *Conditional Potential*.

Subjunctive Mode.—Present Tense.

If, *though*, *unless*, *whether*, *suppose*, *admit*, &c.
I love *n* We love *n*
{ Thou lovest *n* { Ye love *n*
 { You love *n* { You love *n*
 He loveth or loves *n* They love *n*

Some authors omit the personal terminations in the second and third persons—*if thou love, if he love*. With this single variation, which I deem contrary to the principles of our language, the subjunctive mode differs not in the least from the indicative, and to form it the learner has only to prefix a sign of condition, as *if*, *though*, *unless*, &c., to the indicative, in its several tenses. With this exception, however, that in the future tense, the auxiliary may be and often is suppressed. Thus

If, I shall or will love We shall or will love
{ Thou shalt or wilt love { Ye shall or will love
 { You shall or will love { You shall or will love
 He shall or will love They shall or will love

Authors write,
If, &c. I love We love
 { Thou love { Ye love
 { You love { You love
 He love They love

This form is properly used, when shall or will may precede the verb, and when the verb is preceded by a command or admonition; as, "See that none render evil for evil to any man."

1 Thess. v. 15.

In the subjunctive mode, there is a peculiarity in the tenses which should be noticed. When I say, *if it rains*, it is understood that I am uncertain of the fact, at the time of speaking. But

when I say, "*If it rained*," we should be obliged to seek shelter," it is not understood that I am uncertain of the fact; on the contrary, it is understood that I am certain, it *does not rain* at the time of speaking. Or if I say, "*if it did not rain*," I would take a walk," I convey the idea that it *does* rain at the moment of speaking. This form of our tenses in the subjunctive mode has never been the subject of much notice, nor ever received its due explanation and arrangement. For this hypothetical verb is actually a present tense, or at least indefinite—it certainly does not belong to past time. It is further to be remarked, that a negative sentence always implies an affirmative—"if it did not rain," implies that it *does* rain. On the contrary, an affirmative sentence implies a negative—"if it did rain," implies that it *does not*.

In the past time, a similar distinction exists; for "if it rained yesterday," denotes uncertainty in the speaker's mind—but "if it had not rained yesterday," implies a certainty, that it *did* rain.

Passive form of the Verb.

Indicative Mode.—Present Tense.

I am *n* loved We are *n* loved
{ Thou art *n* loved { Ye are *n* loved
 { You are *n* loved { You are *n* loved
 He is *n* loved They are *n* loved

Past Tense.

I was *n* loved We were *n* loved
{ Thou wast *n* loved { Ye were *n* loved
 { You was or were *n* loved { You were *n* loved
 He was *n* loved They were *n* loved

Perfect Tense.

I have *n* been loved We have *n* been loved
 { Thou hast *n* been loved { Ye have *n* been loved
 { You have *n* been loved { You have *n* been loved
 He has or hath *n* been loved They have *n* been loved

Prior-past Tense.

I had *n* been loved We had *n* been loved
{ Thou hadst *n* been loved { Ye had *n* been loved
 { You had *n* been loved { You had *n* been loved
 He had *n* been loved They had *n* been loved

Future Tense.

I shall or will *n* be loved We shall or will *n* be loved
{ Thou shalt or wilt *n* be { Ye shall or will *n* be
 loved loved
 { You shall or will *n* be { You shall or will *n* be
 loved loved
 He shall or will *n* be They shall or will *n*
 loved be loved

Prior-future Tense.

I shall *n* have been loved We shall *n* have been loved
{ Thou shalt or wilt *n* { Ye shall or will *n*
 have been loved have been loved
 { You shall or will *n* { You shall or will *n*
 have been loved have been loved
 He shall or will *n* have They shall or will *n*
 been loved have been loved

Imperative Mode.

Let me *n* be loved Let us *n* be loved
Be thou *n* be loved Be ye *n* be loved
Do you *n* be loved Do you *n* be loved
Let him *n* be loved Let them *n* be loved

Potential Mode.—Present Tense.

I may, can or must *n* be loved We may, can or must *n* be loved
{ Thou mayest, canst or { Ye may, can or must
 must *n* be loved be loved
 { You may, can or must { You may, can or must
 be loved be loved
 He may, can or must *n* They may, can or
 be loved must *n* be loved

Past Tense.

I might *n* be loved We might *n* be loved
{ Thou mightest *n* be loved { Ye might *n* be loved
 { You might *n* be loved { You might *n* be loved
 He might *n* be loved They might *n* be loved

With *could*, *should* and *would* in the same manner.

Perfect Tense.

I may, can or must *n* have been loved We may, can or must *n* have been loved
{ Thou mayest, canst or { Ye may, can or must
 must *n* have been have been loved
 loved loved
 { You may, can or must { You may, can or must
 have been loved have been loved
 He may, can or must *n* They may, can or
 have been loved must *n* have been
 loved

Prior-past Tense.

I might *n* We might *n*
{ Thou mightest *n* { have { Ye have
 { You might *n* { loved { You been
 He might *n* { They loved
 In the same manner with *could*, *would* and *should*.

Subjunctive Mode.—Present Tense.

If, &c. I am *n* loved We are *n* loved
{ Thou art *n* loved { Ye are *n* loved
 { You are *n* loved { You are *n* loved
 He is *n* loved They are *n* loved

Or thus:

If, &c. I be *n* loved We be *n* loved
{ Thou be *n* loved { Ye be *n* loved
 { You be *n* loved { You be *n* loved
 He be *n* loved They be *n* loved

Past Tense.

If, &c. I was *n* loved We were *n* loved
{ Thou wast *n* loved { Ye were *n* loved
 { You was or were *n* { You were *n* loved
 loved loved
 He was *n* loved They were *n* loved

Or thus:

If, &c. I were *n* loved We were *n* loved
{ Thou wert *n* loved { Ye were *n* loved
 { You were *n* loved { You were *n* loved
 He were *n* loved They were *n* loved

Perfect Tense.

If, &c. I have *n* been loved We have *n* been loved
{ Thou hast *n* been { Ye have *n* been
 loved loved
 { You have *n* been { You have *n* been
 loved loved
 He has or hath *n* They have *n* been
 loved loved

Prior-past Tense.

If, &c. I had *n* been loved We had *n* been loved
{ Thou hadst *n* been { Ye had *n* been
 loved loved
 { You had *n* been { You had *n* been
 loved loved
 He had *n* been They had *n* been
 loved loved

Future Tense.

If, &c. I shall, will or We shall, will or
 should *n* be loved should *n* be loved
{ Thou shalt, wilt or { Ye shall, will or
 shouldst *n* be loved should *n* be loved
 { You shall, will or { You shall, will or
 should *n* be loved should *n* be loved
 He shall, will or They shall, will or
 should *n* be loved should *n* be loved

Prior-future Tense.

If, &c. I shall or should *n* have been loved We shall or should *n* have been loved
{ Thou shalt or shouldst { Ye shall or should *n*
 have been loved have been loved
 { You shall or should { You shall or should
 have been loved have been loved
 He shall or should *n* They shall or should
 have been loved have been loved

The future is often elliptical, the auxiliary being omitted. Thus instead of *if I shall be loved*, &c. are used the following forms:

* The *not* is usually placed after *do*, and contracted into *don't*.