

THE UNIVERSAL
ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR;

WITH

VOCABULARIES IN ENGLISH, PERSIAN, AND GUZERATI.

BY

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P R E F A C E.



In giving this Book, which is a Grammar on quite a new system, to the students of the Persian and English languages, I beg to make a few remarks, in order to elucidate on what principles this novel Book has been written. It is divided into three parts: Part I. consists of a Vocabulary of the Grammatical Terms; the first column contains the number of such terms used in the body of the Book; the second column contains English Grammatical Terms, and opposite every such term its equivalents in Persian and Gujarati are given in the third and fourth columns, with references to the Sections in the Book where the word has been described and defined; and also two other Vocabularies are given whereby one can find a word from Persian or Gujarati into English, &c. The Second Part contains the English Grammar, and the third comprises the Persian Grammar.

It is evident that since Persian has been accepted as a second language in the Indian Universities, and is being taught as such in the various Institutions which send annually so many students up for the University Examinations, it is destined to play a great part in the future of this country, and I trust it will not be taken as a presumption on my part if I say that this work of mine, which kept me engaged in its compilation for close upon two years, will be found of some use to the students of the Persian language, and also to those who wish to compare the two languages, English and Persian.

This being my first attempt, I crave the forbearance of the critics, as I do not claim entire perfection in the compilation of this work; but should my labours be crowned with success, by meeting with the approval of those engaged in the study of Persian, I hope in my next edition to remedy any defects which may have crept in. In conclusion, I have only to express a hope that this Book may prove useful to the students.

SYED (or MIRZA) ABDUL-LATIF.

Cambay, April 1887.

THE
ENGLISH VOCABULARY
OF
UNIVERSAL ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR

Abl

Adj

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.	
A				
1	Ablative Case, s. p. 37, Sec. 37.	S. P. 76, Sec. 38.	حالت مفعول معه	પાંચમી વિભક્તિ.
2	Accidence, s. p. 71, Sec. 335....	.....	قوانين الصرف	વ્યાકરણનાં મૂળતત્ત્વનું અન્ય.
3	Accidental.....	.....	عارضی	અસ્વાભાવિક; અકસ્મિત.
4	Accusative Case, s.p. 37, Sec. 38.	S. P. 76, Sec. 39.	حالت مفعول به	ત્રીજી વિભક્તિ.
5	Acted, see No. 232.....	See No. 232.	مفعول	કર્મ.
6	Active Voice, s. p. 42, Sec. 68...	S. P. 82, Sec. 81.	معروف	મૂળ ભેદ; કર્તૃ વાચ્ય.
7	Actor, see No. 62.....	See No. 62.	فاعل	કર્તા.
8	Adjective, (when alone), s. p. 56, [Sec. 209...	S. P. 96, Sec. 182.	اسم	નામ.
9	— (with a Substantive), s. p. [37, Sec. 40.	S. P. 76, Sec. 41.	صفت	વિશેષણ.
10	— Cardinal Numeral, s. p. [37, Sec. 43.	S. P. 77, Sec. 44.	اسم عدد	સંખ્યા વિશેષણ.
11	— Distinguishing, s. p. 37, [Sec. 47.	S. P. 77, Sec. 48.	اسم اشاره	દર્શક સર્વનામ.
12	— Distributive Numeral, s. p. [37, Sec. 46.	S. P. 77, Sec. 47.	اسم مشترك	સાધારણ સંખ્યા વિશેષણ.
13	— Indefinite Numeral, s. p. [37, Sec. 45.	S. P. 77, Sec. 46.	اسم عدد مبهم	સામાન્ય સંખ્યા વિશેષણ.
14	— Ordinal Numeral, s. p. 37, [Sec. 44.	S. P. 77, Sec. 45.	فاعل عددي	ક્રમસંખ્યાવાચક વિશેષણ.
15	— of Quality, s. p. 37, Sec. 44.	S. P. 77, Sec. 42.	اسم کیفیت	ગુણવાચક વિશેષણ.
16	— of Quantity, s. p. 37, Sec. 42.	S. P. 77, Sec. 43.	اسم مقدار	જથ્થાવાચક વિશેષણ.
17	— of Similitude.....	.....	اسم تشبيه	તુલનાવાચક વિશેષણ.

List of Abbreviations.

S. Sect.	stands	for	see section.
S. P.	”	”	see page.
S. No.	”	”	see number.
Nom.	”	”	nominative.
Obj.	”	”	objective.
Dat.	”	”	dative.
Poss.	”	”	possessive.
Voc.	”	”	vocative.
Masc.	”	”	masculine.
Fem.	”	”	feminine.
Neut.	”	”	neuter.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.
43	Analysis, s. p. 66, Sec. 286.....	S. P. 100, Sec. 223. تفصیل; تقسیم کلام	પદભંગન; મૂળતત્વવિવેચન.
44	Antecedent, s. p. 40, Sec. 60 ...	S. P. 80, Sec. 66. ما قبل; صلہ	સંબંધ ધરાવતો આગલ ગ- યણ શબ્દ; આગલું.
45	Aorist, s. No. 182	S. No. 182. مضارع	અનિયમિત વર્તમાનકાળ.
46	Apocope, s. p. 71, Sec. 332 ...	S. P. 104, Sec. 257. حذف; ترخیم	અંત્યાક્ષરલોપ.
47	Appellative Noun, s. p. 35, Sec. [17.	S. P. 74, Sec. 17. اسم جنس	વર્ગબોધકનામ; જાતિવાચક નામ.
48	Apposition, s. p. 55, Sec. 204...	S. P. 95, Sec. 179. بدل	જે જે નામો માટેલું ખીણું પ- હેલાને વર્ણવે છે તે જે નામો- ની વચ્ચે કોઈ સંબંધક શબ્દ આવ્યાવગર એકબીજા વિભ- ક્તિમાં ગણાય તે.
49	Arbitrary Noun .....	..... اسم سماعي	અનિયમિત નામ.
50	Article, s. p. 38, Sec. 51	S. P. 77, Sec. 53. حرف تنکیر و تعريف	હદદરોક વિશેષણ.
51	— Definite s. p. 38, Sec. 52...	S. P. 78, Sec. 54. حرف معرفہ	નિશ્ચિત હદદરોક વિશેષણ.
52	— Indefinite, s. p. 38, Sec. 53.	S. P. 78, Sec. 55. حرف نکرہ	સામાન્ય હદદરોક વિશેષણ.
53	Attribution, s. p. 56, Sec. 206..	S. P. 96, Sec. 180. اضافت موصوفی	શુણ્ણદરોક સંબંધ.
B			
54	Bard .....	..... شاعر	કવિ.
55	Beginning .....	..... ابتدا; دیباچہ	આરંભ.
56	Blank Verse, s. p. 70, Sec. 319.	S. P. 103, Sec. 248. بحر غول	અનુપ્રાસ વગરની કવિતા.
C			
57	Case, s. p. 36, Sec. 31	S. P. 75, Sec. 32. حالت	વિભક્તિ.
58	— Ablative, s. p. 37, Sec. 37.	S. P. 76, Sec. 33. حالت مفعول معہ	પાંચમી વિભક્તિ.
59	— Accusative, s. p. 37, Sec. [38.	S. P. 76, Sec. 39. حالت مفعول بہ	ખીણ વિભક્તિ કર્મ.
60	— Dative, s. p. 36, Sec. 34 ...	S. P. 76, Sec. 35. حالت مفعول لہ	ચોથી વિભક્તિ; સંપ્રદાન.
61	— Locative, s. p. 37, Sec. 39.	S. P. 76, Sec. 40. حالت مفعول فیہ	સાતમી વિભક્તિ; અધિકરણ
62	— Nominative, s. p. 36, Sec. [32.	S. P. 76, Sec. 33. حالت فاعلی	પહેલી વિભક્તિ કર્તા.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.	
18	Adjective in the Comparative [Degree, s. p. 37, Sec. 49.	S. P. 77, Sec. 51.	اسم تفضیل	અ-યસાપેદ્ય રૂપ.
19	— in the Superlative Degree, [s. p. 38, Sec. 50.	S. P. 77, Sec. 52.	اسم مبالغه	સર્વસાપેદ્ય રૂપ.
20	Adverb, s. p. 50, Sec. 138	S. P. 91, Sec. 138.	اسم ظرف	ક્રિયાવિશેષણુ અવ્યય.
21	— Compound, s. p. 51, Sec. [149.	S. P. 91, Sec. 139.	اسم ظرف مرکب	અવ્યયીભાવ સમાસ.
22	— Interrogative, s. p. 51, Sec. [147.	S. P. 92, Sec. 144.	اسم استفهام	પ્રસાર્થક ક્રિયાવિશેષણુ અવ્યય.
23	— Relative, s. p. 51, Sec. 148.	S. P. 92, Sec. 144.	اسم موصول	સંબંધક ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
24	— of Affirmation, s. p. 51, Sec. [144.	S. P. 92, Sec. 141.	حرف اثبات یا ایجاب	નિશ્ચિતાર્થ ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
25	— of Cause, s. p. 51, Sec. 146.	S. P. 92, Sec. 143.	حرف تعلیل	કારણવાચક ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
26	— of Condition, s. No. 88 ...	S. P. 93, Sec. 154.	حرف شرط	સંકેતાર્થ ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
27	— of Degree, s. p. 51, Sec. [142.	.....	حرف کیفیت	ગુણુદર્શક ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
28	— of Exception, s. No. 87 ...	S. No. 87.	حرف استثناء	વર્જનવાચક ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
29	— of Extremity .....	.....	حرف غایت	અત્યવાચક ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
30	— of Injunction .....	.....	حرف تاکید	તાકીદવાચક ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
31	— of Manner, s. p. 50, Sec. [141.	S. P. 92, Sec. 140.	حرف طرح	રીતવાચક ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
32	— of Negation, s. p. 51, [Sec. 145.	S. P. 92, Sec. 142.	حرف نفی	નકારવાચક ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
33	— of Number, s. p. 51, [Sec. 143.	S. P. 77, Sec. 43.	حرف مقدار	સંખ્યાવાચક ક્રિ. વિ. અવ્યય.
34	— of Place, s. p. 50, Sec. 140.	S. P. 91, Sec. 138.	ظرف مکان	ઠેકાણુવાચક ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
35	— of Similitude	S. P. 99, Sec. 219.	حرف تشبیه	તુલ્યવાચક ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
36	— of Time, s. p. 50, Sec. 139.	S. P. 91, Sec. 137.	ظرف زمان	કાળવાચક ક્રિં વિં અવ્યય.
37	Adverbial Phrase, s. p. 51, Sec. [149.	S. P. 91, Sec. 139.	اسم ظرف مرکب	અવ્યયીભાવ સમાસ.
38	Affirmation .....	.....	اثبات	નિશ્ચિત.
39	Affirmative	S. P. 85, Sec. 111.	مثبت	નિશ્ચિતાર્થ.
40	Agent, see No. 62	S. No. 62.	فاعل	કર્તા.
41	Agree.....	.....	موافقت کردن	મળતું આવવું.
42	Alphabet, s. p. 35, Sec. 3	S. P. 73, Sec. 3.	حروف تاجی	મૂળાક્ષર.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.	
88	Conjunction, Hypothetical, or Conditional, s. p. 52, Sec. 165.	S. P. 93, Sec. 154.	حرف شرط	સંકેતાર્થ અવ્યય.
89	Consonant, s. p. 35, Sec. 5	S. P. 78, Sec. 5.	حرف صحیح	બેજન.
90	Construction .....	.....	ربط	રચના.
91	Construe .....	.....	ربط دادن	રચવું.
92	Context .....	.....	مضمون	વાક્યાર્થ.
93	Continuous, (Form) see No. 146.	S. No. 146.	صیغه استمراري	આહુ રૂપ; અપૂર્ણ રૂપ.
94	— Future, see No. 174	S. P. 84, Sec. 100.	حال متشکي	સંભવ્ય વર્તમાનકાળ.
95	— Past, see No. 175	S. P. 84, Sec. 106.	ماضي استمراري	અનિયમિત બૂતકાળ; આહુ-બૂત.
96	Continuous Present, see No. 176.	S. P. 84, Sec. 99.	حال	વર્તમાનકાળ.
97	Copulative Conjunction, s. p. 52, [Sec 160.	S. P. 92, Sec. 151.	حرف عطف ; حرف جمله	વાક્યયોગી અવ્યય.
98	Correlative, (Conjunction) s. p. 52, [Sec. 164.	S. P. 93, Sec. 153.	لازم و مازوم	પરસ્પર સંબંધી અવ્યય.
99	— Pronoun .....	.....	جواب موصول	પરસ્પર સંબંધી સર્વનામ.
100	Couplet, s. p. 70, Sec. 325	S. P. 103, Sec. 252.	بيت	દોહરો.
D.				
101	Dative Case, s. p. 36, Sec. 34 ...	S. P. 76, Sec. 85.	حالت مفعول له	એથી વિભક્તિ.
102	Declension .....	.....	صرف ; گودان	રૂપાભ્યાસ.
103	Declined .....	.....	منصرف	વિકારી.
104	Defective Verb, s. p. 50, Sec. 136.	S. P. 91, Sec. 134.	فعل ناقص	અપૂર્ણ ક્રિયાપદ.
105	Definition .....	.....	تعريف	નિર્વચન.
106	Definite. ....	.....	محدود	ચોક્કસ; નક્કી.
107	— Articles. s. p. 33, Sec. 52.	S. P. 78, Sec. 54.	حرف معرف	નિશ્ચિત હદદર્શક વિશેષણ.
108	— Noun. s. No. 224	S. No. 224.	اسم معرف	નિશ્ચિત નામ.
109	Degree, Comparative, s p. 37, Sec. 49.	S. P. 77, Sec. 51.	صیغه تفضيل	અ-યસાપેક્ષ રૂપ.
110	— Positive. s. p. 37, Sec. 48.	S. P. 77, Sec. 50.	صیغه صفت	અતુલનાના રૂપ.
111	— Superlative. s. p. 38, Sec. [50.	S. P. 77, Sec. 52.	صیغه مبالغه	સર્વસાપેક્ષ રૂપ.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.
63	Case, Objective, s. p. 36, Sec. 33.	S. P. 76, Sec. 39 and 81.	બીજી વિભક્તિ કર્મ; પેહેલી કર્મ.
64	— Possessive, or Genitive, [s. p. 37, Sec. 35.	S. P. 76, Sec. 36.	છઠ્ઠી વિભક્તિ.
65	— Vocative, s. p. 37, Sec. 36,	S. P. 76, Sec. 37.	પેહેલી વિભક્તિ સંબોધન.
66	Causal Verb, s. p. 42, Sec. 64. [Obs. 1.	S. P. 81, Sec. 78.	પ્રેરક ભેદ.
67	Cognate Object, s. p. 55, Sec. [195.	S. P. 95, Sec. 176.	ક્રિયાપદ સહજાતકર્મ.
68	Commencement .....	.....	આરંભ.
69	Common (Gender), s. p. 36, Sec. [24.	S. P. 75, Sec. 24.	સાધારણ ભૂતિ.
70	— Noun, s. p. 35, Sec. 12 ...	S. P. 74, Sec. 12.	સામાન્યનામ.
71	Complementary (Nominative), [s. p. 54, Sec. 188.	S. P. 94, Sec. 164.	વર્ણવાચક કર્તા.
72	— Object s. p. 54, Sec. 192..	S. P. 95, Sec. 175.	પૂર્વક કર્મ.
73	Complete, Future Tense, s. p. [44 Sec. 97.	S. P. 84, Sec. 105.	સંશય ભૂતકાળ.
74	— Past Tense, s. p. 44, Sec. [92.	S. P. 84, Sec. 104.	દ્વિત્વભૂતકાળ; પૂર્વભૂતકાળ.
75	— Present Tense, s. p. 44, [Sec. 87.	S. P. 84, Sec. 103.	પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ.
76	Compound, s. p. 53, Sec. 175 ...	S. P. 94, Sec. 159.	સમાસ.
77	Concrete Noun, s. No. 218	S. P. 74, Sec. 13.	ભાવવાચક નામ.
78	Condition .....	.....	સંકેત.
79	Conditional .....	.....	સંકેતાર્થ.
80	— Past Tense, s. No. 338 ...	S. P. 86, Sec. 122.	સંકેત ભૂતકાળ.
81	— Sentence, s. p. 71, Sec. [337.	S. P. 102, Sec. 233.	સંકેતાર્થ વાક્ય.
82	Conjugation, s. p. 45, Sec. 110.	S. P. 85, Sec. 109.	રૂપાખ્યાન.
83	Conjugate .....	.....	રૂપાખ્યાન કરવું.
84	Conjunction, s. p. 52, Sec. 159.	S. P. 92, Sec. 150.	અવ્યય.
85	— Copulative, s. p. 52, Sec. [160.	S. P. 92, Sec. [151.	વાક્યયોગી અવ્યય.
86	— Correlative, s. p. 52, Sec. [164.	S. P. 93, Sec. 153.	પરસ્પર સંબંધી અવ્યય.
87	— Disjunctive, s. p. 52, Sec. [162.	S. P. 92, Sec. 152.	વર્જનવાચક અવ્યય.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.
136	Expletive .....	.....	વાક્યવલકાર; પાદપૂરક રામ્બ.
137	Explication .....	.....	ટીકા; સ્પષ્ટિકરણ.
138	Expressed .....	.....	મળકુર; દર્શાવેલું.
F.			
139	Female .....	.....	માદા; સ્ત્રી.
140	Feminine Gender, s. p. 36, Sec. [22.	S. P. 75, Sec. 23.	નારીજાતિ; સ્ત્રીલિંગ.
141	Following .....	.....	આવતું; બીજું.
142	Foot, (in Verse) s. p. 70, Sec. [317.	S. P. 103, Sec. 246.	ચરણ; પાદ.
143	Form, (of a Word) .....	.....	રૂપ; વજન; ગરદાન.
144	— Complete or Perfect	S. P. 84, Sec. 101.	પૂર્ણરૂપ.
145	— Emphatic, s. p. 46, Sec. [123.	S. P. 86, Sec. 128.	ભારરૂપ.
146	— Incomplete or Imperfect, [s. p. 46, Sec. 122.	S. P. 86, Sec. 127.	આલુરૂપ; અપૂર્ણરૂપ.
147	— Indefinite .....	.....	સામાન્યરૂપ.
148	Future, (Complete), s. p. 44, Sec. [97.	S. P. 84, Sec. 105.	સંશય જૂનકાળ.
149	— Incomplete, s. p. 44, Sec. [96.	S. P. 84, Sec. 100.	સંશયાર્થે વર્તે માનકાળ.
150	— Indefinite, s. p. 44, Sec. [95.	S. P. 84, Sec. 107.	ભવિષ્યકાળ.
151	— Perfect Incomplete, s. p. [44, Sec. 107.	S. P. 86 [Sec. 127	અપૂર્ણ સંશયજૂનકાળ.
G.			
152	Gender, s. p. 36, Sec. 20	S. P. 75, Sec. 21.	જાતિ.
153	— Common, s. p. 36, Sec. [24.	S. P. 75, Sec. 24.	સાધારણ જાતિ; સામાન્યજાતિ.
154	— Feminine, s. p. 36, Sec. [22.	S. P. 75, Sec. 23.	નારીજાતિ; સ્ત્રીલિંગ.
155	— Masculine, s. p. 36, Sec. [21.	S. P. 75, Sec. 22.	નરજાતિ; પુરિલિંગ.
156	— Neuter, s. p. 36, Sec. 23.	S. P. 75, Sec. 25.	નાન્યતર જાતિ.
157	General .....	.....	સાધારણ; સામાન્ય.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.	
112	Demonstrative Pronoun. s. p. 39, [Sec. 57.	S. P. 79, Sec. 59.	اسم اشارہ	દર્શક સવંનામ.
113	Derivation. s. p. 58, Sec. 172 ...	S. P. 93, Sec. 156.	اشتقاقی	શબ્દોત્પત્તિ; મૂળબુત્પત્તિ.
114	Derivative Noun. ....	.....	اسم مشتق	ધાતુસાધિત નામ.
115	Diminutive Noun. s. p. 35, Sec. [15.	S. P. 74, Sec. 15.	اسم تصغیر	લઘુવાચક નામ.
116	Diphthong. s. p. 35, Sec. 6.....	S. P. 73, Sec. 6.	لفيف مقرون	સંધિ સ્વર; દ્વિ સ્વર.
117	Direct Object. s. p. 54, Sec. 191.	S. P. 95, Sec. 173.	مفعول به	ઉપસ્થ કર્મ.
118	Distich. s. No. 100	S. P. 103, Sec. 252.	بيت	દોહરો.
119	Doubling (of a letter) .....	.....	ادغام ; تشدید	સંધિ.
120	Dual .....	.....	تثنية	દ્વિવચન.
E				
121	Effect .....	.....	تأثير	પરિણામ; કાર્ય.
122	Elegiac Stanza, s. p. 70, Sec. 321.	.....	مركب	વિલાપ શ્લોક.
123	Elision, s. p. 71, Sec. 330	S. P. 104, Sec. 257.	حذف ; ترخيم	અંત્યાક્ષર લોપ.
124	Ellipsis, s. p. 68, Sec. 279	S. P. 99, Sec. 216.	حذف	લોપ; પદન્યૂનતા.
125	Eminence .....	.....	منزلة ; بزرگی ; رفعت	પ્રતિષ્ઠા; ઉચ્ચાણુ.
126	Emphasis .....	.....	تاكيد	અસર કરવા સારૂ શબ્દો અથવા વાક્યો પર મેલાતો બાર.
127	Emphatic Form, s. p. 46, Sec. [123.	S. P. 86, Sec. 123.	صيغة توكيدي	બાર ૩૫.
128	Enigma .....	.....	معما	કહોયડો; ઉખાણુ.
129	Enlarged Subject, s. p. 67, Sec. [296.	S. P. 101, Sec. 228.	مبتدای مرکب	સમાસિક કર્તો.
130	Epic .....	.....	مثنوي	વીરસકાવ્ય; પવડો.
131	Etymology, s. p. 35, Sec. 8.....	S. P. 74, Sec. 9. [Sec. 9.	علم صرف ; اشتقاقی ; وجه تسمیه	શબ્દવિચાર.
132	Euphony .....	.....	تحسين تلفظ	સુસ્વરોચ્ચાર.
133	Example .....	.....	مثال	ઉદાહરણુ.
134	Exception .....	.....	استثنا	વર્જન; અપવાદ.
135	Explanatory .....	.....	بیانیه	વિવરણુ ૩૫.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.	
180	Indefinite, Noun, s. No. 220 ...	S. No. 220.	اسم نكرة	सामान्यनाम.
181	— Past Tense, s. p. 43, Sec. [90.	S. P. 84, Sec. 102.	ماضي مطلق	भूतकाल.
182	— Present Tense, s. p. 43, [Sec. 85.	S. P. 83, Sec. 98.	مضارع	अनियमित वर्तमानकाल.
183	— Pronoun, s. p. 41, Sec. 61.	S. P. 81, Sec. 68.	اسم مبهم	सामान्यसर्वनाम; अनिश्चित सर्वनाम.
184	Indicative Mood, s. p. 42, Sec. [71.	S. P. 82, Sec. 84.	صيغة بيانية	निश्चयार्थरूप.
185	Indirect Object, s. p. 55, Sec. [198.	S. P. 94, Sec. [167.	مفعول له; مفعول ثانی	अनुपस्थ कर्म.
186	Inference. ....	.....	حاصل; نتیجہ	अनुमान; तर्क.
187	Infinitive Mood, s. p. 43, Sec. [75.	S. P. 83, Sec. 83.	صيغة مصدر	सामान्यरूप.
188	Inflection, s. p. 36, Sec. 19.....	S. P. 75, Sec. 20.	تصريف	इपाख्यान.
189	Interjection, s. p. 52, Sec. 170...	S. P. 93, Sec. 155.	حرف ندا	द्वेषप्रयोगी अव्यय.
190	Interrogative, (Form), s. p. 49, [Sec. 181.	S. P. 90, Sec. 133.	صيغة استفهام	प्रश्नार्थक रूप.
191	— Pronoun, s. p. 39, Sec. 58.	S. P. 79, Sec. 60.	اسم استفهام	प्रश्नार्थक सर्वनाम.
192	— Sentence, s. p. 71, Sec. [336.	S. P. 103, Sec. 243.	جمله استفهامیہ	प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य.
193	Intransitive Verb, s. p. 41, Sec. [64.	S. P. 81, Sec. 77.	فعل لازم	अकर्मक क्रियापद.
194	Inversion, s. p. 71, Sec. 223. ...	S. P. 104, Sec. 259.	معكوس	वार्तुविपर्यय; व्यतिक्रम.
195	Irregular Verb, s. p. 50, Sec. [135.	.....	فعل سامی	अनियमित क्रियापद.
196	Item. ....	.....	ایضاً	वर्गी; भीष्णु.
J.				
197	Jest. ....	.....	لطيفه	टीका.
198	Join. ....	.....	پیوستن; وصل شدن	जोड़वुं; जोडाववुं.
L.				
199	Letter. ....	.....	حرف	अक्षर.
200	Locative Case, s. p. 37, Sec. 39.	S. P. 76, Sec. 40.	حالت مفعول فيه	सातमी विभक्ति.
201	Logic. ....	.....	علم منطق	तर्कशास्त्र.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.	
158	Genitive Case, s. No. 64.....	S. P. 76, Sec. 86.	حالت اغناء	છટ્ટી વિભક્તિ.
159	— (as the governed of two nouns.)	S. P. 76, Sec. 86.	مضاف الیه	છટ્ટીમાં સંબંધ થયેલું નામ.
160	Gerund, s. p. 48, Sec. 82.....	S. P. 88, Sec. 95.	صفت مشبهه	धातुनाम ; कृतनाम.
161	Governed .....	.....	معمول	સંબંધ ધરાવેલું.
162	Governing .....	.....	عامل	સંબંધ રાખનાર.
163	— (of two nouns in consort).	S. P. 76, Sec. 86.	مضای	છટ્ટીમાં સંબંધ રાખનાર નામ.
164	Grammar, s. p. 35, Sec. 1	S. P. 73, Sec. 1.	صرف و نحو	બ્યાકરણ.
H.				
165	Hemistich, s. p. 70, Sec. 324. ...	S. P. 103, Sec. 251.	مصراع	અર્ધશ્લોક.
166	Hyperbole (in Verses) s. p. 68, [Sec. 280.	S. P. 99, Sec. 217.	مبالغه ; اغراق	અતિશયોક્તિ.
167	Hypothetical Conjunction, s. p. [52, Sec. 165.	S. P. 93, Sec. 154.	حرف شرط	સંકેતાર્થ અવ્યય.
I.				
168	Idiom .....	.....	اصطلاح ; مجاوره	હટી ; ૬૫.
169	Idyllium s. p. 70, Sec. 327	S. P. 104, Sec. 253.	قصيده	કૃત્તી કવિતા.
170	Immovable (a consonant without a vowel.)	.....	غير متحرک	અસ્વરી શબ્દ.
171	Imperative Mood. s. p. 43, Sec. [74.	S. P. 83, Sec. 87.	صيغة امر	આદ્યાર્થ ૩૫.
172	Imperfect (Tense). s. No. 146...	S. P. 86, Sec. 127.	زمان استمراري	અપૂર્ણરૂપ ; આલુરૂપ.
173	— (Verb) s. No. 361.	S. P. 91, Sec. 134.	فعل ناقص	અપૂર્ણ ક્રિયાપદ.
174	Incomplete, Future, s. p. 43, [Sec. 96.	S. P. 84, Sec. 100.	حالی مشککی	સંશયાર્થ વર્તમાનકાળ.
175	— Past Tense. s. p. 43, Sec. [91.	S. P. 84, Sec. 103.	ماضي استمراري	અનિયમિત જૂતકાળ ; આલુ જૂતકાળ.
176	— Present Tense, s. p. 43, Sec. [86.	S. P. 84, Sec. 99.	حال	વર્તમાનકાળ.
177	Indeclinable .....	.....	غير ماصرف	અવિકારી.
178	Indefinite Article, s. p. 38, Sec. [53.	S. P. 78, Sec. 55.	حرفه نكرة	સામાન્ય હદ દર્શક વિશેષણ.
179	— Future Tense. s. p. 44, Sec. [95.	S. P. 84, Sec. 107.	مستقبل	ભવિષ્યકાળ.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.
225	Noun, of the Actor	S. P. 74, Sec. 19.	اسم فاعل કર્તા; કરનાર.
226	— Verbal, s. p. 35, Sec. 16...	S. P. 74, Sec. 16.	اسم مصدر ધાતુનામ; ક્રિયાવાચક નામ.
227	Number, s. p. 36, Sec. 25.....	S. No. 207.	صیغه વચન.
228	— Plural, s. p. 36, Sec. 27 ...	S. P. 75, Sec. 27.	صیغه جمع બહુવચન; અનેકવચન.
229	— Singular, s. p. 36, Sec. 26.	S. P. 75, Sec. 26.	صیغه واحد એકવચન.
230	Numeral (Adjective), s. p. 37, [Sec. 43.	S. P. 77, Sec. 44.	اسم عدد સંખ્યાવિશેષણ.
231	Nunation .....	.....	تنوين અનુસ્વાર.
O.			
232	Object, s. p. 42, Sec. 66	S. P. 82, Sec. 80.	مفعول કર્મ.
233	— Cognate, s. p. 55, Sec. [195.	S. P. 95, Sec. 176.	مفعول مطلق ક્રિયાપદસહજાતકર્મ.
234	— Complementary, s. p. 54, [Sec. 192.	S. P. 95, Sec. 175.	مقوله પુલક કર્મ.
235	— Direct, s. p. 54, Sec. 191...	S. P. 95, Sec. 173.	مفعول به ઉપસ્થ કર્મ.
236	— Indirect, s. p. 55, Sec. 198. [167.	S. P. 94, Sec. 167.	مفعول ثاني; مفعول له અનુપસ્થ કર્મ.
237	Objective Case, s. p. 36, Sec. 88. [Sec. 39, and 34.	S. P. 76, [Sec. 39, and 34.	حالت مفعول به يا جری પેહલેલી વિભક્તિ કર્મ; પીછા વિભક્તિ કર્મ.
238	Ode, s. p. 70, Sec. 328.	S. P. 104, Sec. 254.	نزل કુકુ; ગજલ.
239	Optative Past Tense .....	.....	ماضي متيني અપેક્ષ્ય ભૂતકાળ.
240	Optative Sentence, s. p. 59, Sec. [239.	S. P. 103, Sec. 244.	جمله تمنائيہ અપેક્ષક વાક્ય.
241	Ordinal Numeral, s. p. 37, Sec. [44.	S. P. 77, Sec. 45.	فاعل عددي ક્રમસંખ્યાવાચક વિશેષણ.
242	Origin .....	.....	اصل; صيدا મૂળ; મૂળાર્ભ.
243	Original.....	.....	ذاتي; اصلي મૂળવું; મૂળપ્રત.
244	Orthography, s. p. 35, Sec. 2.	S. P. 73, Sec. 2.	اعلاء; رسم الخط અક્ષરવિચાર.
245	Orthographical Marks .....	.....	اعراب; حركات દર્શક ચિન્હ; સ્વરિક ચિન્હ.
P.			
246	Paraphrase.....	.....	تفسير; شرح ટીકા.
247	Parenthesis, s. p. 70, Sec. 329.	S. P. 103, Sec. 241.	جمله معترضہ ઉપવાક્ય.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.
M.			
202	Male .....	.....	નર; પુરુષ.
203	Masculine Gender, s. p. 36, Sec. [21.	S. P. 75, Sec. 22.	નરજાતિ; પુરુષલિંગ.
204	Metaphor, s. p. 63, Sec. 281. ...	S. P. 99, Sec. 218. مجاز; استعارة; کنایه	ઉપમા; રૂપક; ઉત્પ્રેક્ષાલંકાર.
205	Metre, s. p. 70, Sec. 326.	S. P. 104, Sec. 255.	છંદ; પદ્ય; વૃત્ત.
206	Metrical. ....	.....	છંદોભાષ્ય.
207	Mood, s. p. 42, Sec. 70.	S. P. 82, Sec. 83.	રૂપ; અર્થ.
208	Moveable .....	.....	અસ્થિતર; સ્વરીકરાબદ.
N.			
209	Negation	S. P. 85, Sec. 111.	નિષેધ.
210	Negative Form, s. p. 50, Sec. [132.	S. P. 90, Sec. 132.	નિષેધાર્થક રૂપ.
211	Neuter, (Gender), s. p. 36, Sec. [23.	S. P. 75, Sec. 25.	ના-અતર જાતિ.
212	— Verb, s. No. 363.	S. P. 81, Sec. 77.	અકર્મક ક્રિયાપદ.
213	Nominative, Absolute, s. p. [54, Sec. 190.	S. P. 94, Sec. 165.	પૂર્ણ કર્તા.
214	— Case, s. p. 36, Sec. 32.....	S. P. 76, Sec. 33.	પહેલી વિભક્તિ કર્તા.
215	— Complementary, s. p. 54, [Sec. 188.	S. P. 94, Sec. 164.	વર્ણવાચકકર્તા.
216	— of Address, s. p. 37, Sec. [36.	S. P. 76, Sec. 37.	પહેલી વિભક્તિ સંબોધન.
217	Noun, s. p. 35, Sec. 10.....	S. P. 74, Sec. 10.	નામ.
218	— Abstract, s. p. 35, Sec. [13.	S. P. 74, Sec. 13.	ભાવવાચક નામ.
219	— Collective, s. p. 35, Sec. [14.	S. P. 74, Sec. 14.	જથ્થાવાચક નામ.
220	— Common, s. p. 35, Sec. 12.	S. P. 74, Sec. 12.	સામાન્યનામ.
221	— Definite, s. No. 220.	S. No. 220.	નિશ્ચિત નામ.
222	— Diminutive, s. p. 35, Sec. [15.	S. P. 74, Sec. 15.	લઘુવાચક નામ.
223	— Indefinite, s. No. 224.....	S. No. 224.	અનિશ્ચિત નામ.
224	— Proper, s. p. 35, Sec. 11.	S. P. 74, Sec. 11.	વિશેષનામ.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.
273	Pluperfect Tense, s. No. 259....	S. P. 84, Sec. 104.	ماضي بعید દિવ્ય જૂતકાળ.
274	Plural Number, s. p. 36, Sec. 27.	S. P. 75, Sec. 27.	صيغة جمع બહુવચન; અનેકવચન.
275	Poet, .....	.....	شاعر કવિ.
276	Poetry, .....	.....	نظم ; شعر કવિતા.
277	Possessive, (Case) s. p. 37, Sec. [35.	S. P. 76, Sec. 36.	حالات اضافت છટ્ટી વિભક્તિ; સંબંધપટ્ટી.
278	— Pronoun, s. p. 38, Sec. 55.	S. P. 79, Sec. 57. ضمير مبني ; ضمير مجرور	छट्टी विभक्तिमाने सर्वनाम.
279	Potential Mood, s. p. 43, Sec. [73.	S. P. 82, Sec. 86.	صيغة امكانی રાશ્ય ભેદ.
280	Precede,.....	.....	مقدم شدن આગળ હેલવું.
281	Predicate, s. p. 67, Sec. 294. ...	S. P. 101, Sec. 226.	خبر વાચ્ય.
282	Preposition, s. p. 51, Sec. 154.	S. P. 92, Sec. 146.	حرف جر શબ્દયોગી અવ્યય.
283	Present, (Complete), s. p. 44, [Sec. 87.	S. P. 84, Sec. 103.	ماضي قريب પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ.
284	— Incomplete, s. p. 44, Sec. [86.	S. P. 84, Sec. 99.	حال વર્તમાનકાળ.
285	— Indefinite, s. p. 44, Sec. 85.	S. P. 83, Sec. 98.	مضارع અનિયમિત વર્તમાનકાળ.
286	— Perfect Incomplete, s. p. [44, Sec. 101.	S. P. 86, Sec. [127.	ماضي قريب استمراري આલુ પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ.
287	Preterite, s. No. 349	S. P. 84, Sec. 101.	ماضي જૂતકાળ.
288	Primitive Noun, s. p. 36, Sec. 18.	S. P. 74, Sec. 18.	اسم جامد અસાધિતનામ.
289	Progressive Form, s. No. 146...	S. P. 86, Sec. 127.	صيغة استمراري અપૂર્ણરૂપ; આલુરૂપ.
290	Prohibited Imperative, s. p. 48, [Sec. 74, Obs. 2.	S. P. 83, Sec. 87, (1).	لني નિષેધાર્થક આજ્ઞા.
291	Pronominal Adjective, s. p. 33, [Sec. 55.	S. P. 79, Sec. 57. ضمير مبني ; ضمير مجرور	छट्टी विभक्तिमाने सर्वनाम.
292	Pronoun, (Demonstrative), s. p. [39, Sec. 57.	S. P. 79, Sec. 59.	اسم اشارة દર્શક સર્વનામ.
293	— Indefinite, s. p. 41, Sec. 61.	S. P. 81, Sec. 68.	اسم مبهم સામાન્ય સર્વનામ: અનિશ્ચિત સર્વનામ.
294	— Interrogative, s. p. 39, Sec. [58.	S. P. 79, Sec. 60.	اسم استفهام પ્રશ્નાર્થક સર્વનામ.
295	— Personal, s. p. 33, Sec. 54.	S. P. 78, Sec. 56.	ضمير પુરૂષ સર્વનામ; મર્વનામ.
296	— Reflexive, s. p. 39, Sec. 56.	S. P. 79, Sec. 58.	اسم ضمير وارجح સામાન્ય સર્વનામ.
297	— Relative, s. p. 40, Sec. 59.	S. P. 80, Sec. 64.	اسم موصول સંબંધી સર્વનામ.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.	
248	Parsing, s. p. 64, Sec. 283.....	S. P. 99, Sec. 220.	ترکیب	પદરચ્છેદ.
249	Part of Speech, s. p. 35, Sec. 9.	S. P. 74, Sec. 9.	کلمہ	શબ્દ.
250	Participle, (Past or Complete) [s. p. 43, Sec. 77.	S. P. 83, Sec. 91.	اسم مفعول	જૂત કૃદંત.
251	Perfect Active, s. p. [43, Sec. 78.	S. P. 83, Sec. [92.	ماضي معطوفى معروف	કર્તૃવાચ્ય સંબંધક જૂત કૃદંત.
252	Perfect Active Pro- gressive, s. p. 43, Sec. 79.	S. P. 83, Sec. 93.	ماضي معطوف استمراري معروف	કર્તૃવાચ્ય અપૂર્ણસંબંધક જૂત કૃદંત.
253	Perfect Passive, s. p. [43, Sec. 81.	S. P. 83, Sec. [94.	ماضي معطوفى مجهول	કર્મણિવાચ્ય સંબંધક જૂત કૃદંત.
254	Present or Incomplete, [s. p. 43, Sec. 76.	S. P. 83, Sec. 90.	اسم حالیه	વર્તમાન કૃદંત.
255	Present or Incomplete [Passive, s. p. 43, Sec. 80.	S. P. 83, Sec. 94.	اسم حالیه مجهول	કર્મણિવાચ્ય વર્તમાન કૃદંત.
256	Particular .....	.....	جزئیہ	વિશેષ; અનુક; સવિસ્તર.
257	Passive Voice, s. p. 42, Sec. 69.	S. P. 82, Sec. 82.	صیغہ مجهول	સહ્યભેદ; કર્મણિવાચ્ય.
258	Past Participle, s. No. 250.....	S. P. 83, Sec. 91.	اسم مفعول	જૂત કૃદંત.
259	Past (Complete), s. p. 44, Sec. [92.	S. P. 84, Sec. 104.	ماضي بعيد	દ્વિત્વ જૂતકાળ; પૂર્વજૂતકાળ.
260	Incomplete, s. p. 44, Sec. [91.	S. P. 84, Sec. 106.	ماضي استمراري	અનિયમિત જૂતકાળ; ચાલુ જૂતકાળ.
261	Indefinite, s. p. 44, Sec. 90.	S. P. 84, Sec. 102.	ماضي مطلق	જૂતકાળ.
262	Perfect-Incomplete, s. p. [44, Sec. 104.	S. P. 86, Sec. [127.	ماضي بعيد بالا استمرار	અપૂર્ણ દ્વિત્વ જૂતકાળ.
263	Perfect (Future), s. No. 148 ...	S. P. 84, Sec. 105.	ماضي متشكي	સંશય જૂતકાળ.
264	Participle Active, s. p. 43, [Sec. 78.	S. P. 83, Sec. 92.	ماضي معطوفى معروف	કર્તૃવાચ્ય સંબંધક જૂતકૃદંત.
265	Participle Active, Progres- sive, s. p. 43, Sec. 79.	S. P. 83, Sec. [93.	ماضي معطوف استمراري معروف	કર્તૃવાચ્ય અપૂર્ણ સંબંધક જૂત કૃદંત.
266	Participle Passive, s. p. 43, [Sec. 81.	S. P. 83, Sec. 94.	ماضي معطوفى مجهول	કર્મણિવાચ્ય સંબંધક જૂતકૃદંત.
267	Present, s. No. 283.	S. P. 84, Sec. 103.	ماضي قريب	પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ.
268	Person (First), s. p. 36, Sec. 28.	S. P. 75, Sec. 28.	متکام	પહેલા પુરુષ.
269	Second, s. p. 36, Sec. 29.	S. P. 75, Sec. 29.	مخاطب ; حاضر	બીજો પુરુષ.
270	Third, s. p. 36, Sec. 30....	S. P. 75, Sec. 30.	غائب	ત્રીજો પુરુષ.
271	Personal Pronoun, s. p. 33, Sec. [54.	S. P. 78, Sec. 56.	ضمير	પુરુષ સર્વનામ.
272	Phrase .....	.....	اصطلاح ; فتره ; قوينه کلام	શ્લોક; વાક્ય.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.	
319	Sentence, Adversative, s. p. 69, [Sec. 311.	S. P. 103, Sec. 239.	جمله استثنائیه	वर्जनवाचक वाक्य.
320	— Complex, s. p. 66, Sec. [290.	S. P. 102, Sec. 234.	جمله خبریه	संयुक्त वाक्य.
321	— Compound, s. p. 66, Sec. [291.	S. P. 103, Sec. 242.	جمله مرکبه	समासिक वाक्य.
322	— Copulative, s. p. 69, Sec. [307.	S. P. 102, Sec. 237.	جمله معطوفه	अप्ययोगी वाक्य.
323	— Disjunctive, s. p. 69, Sec. [309.	S. P. 102, Sec. 238.	جمله تردیدیه	अपवादवाचक वाक्य.
324	— Illative, or Causative, s. p. [69, Sec. 313.	S. P. 102, Sec. 236.	جمله معلله	कारणवाचक वाक्य.
325	— of Noun, s. p. 68, Sec. 301.	S. P. 101, Sec. 230.	جمله اسمیه	नामवाचक वाक्य.
326	Sign.....	.....	علامت	प्रत्यय.
327	Simile, s. p. 63, Sec. 282.....	S. P. 99, Sec. 219.	تمثیل و تشبیه	दृष्टांत ; उपमा.
328	Similitude.....	.....	تشبیه	उपमा.
329	Simple .....	.....	مفرد	साङ्ग.
330	— Sentence, s. p. 66, Sec. 289.	S. P. 102, Sec. 235.	جمله انشائیه	अपेक्षकी वाक्य.
331	Single .....	.....	واحد ; مفرد	अपेक्षु.
332	Singular Number, s. p. 36, Sec. [26.	S. P. 75, Sec. 26.	صیغه واحد	अपेक्षवचन.
333	Spelling.....	.....	املاء	पदक्षर.
334	Stanza, s. p. 70, Sec. 320	S. P. 103, Sec. 249.	قطعه ; فرد	छन्दो.
335	Subject, s. p. 42, Sec. 65.....	S. P. 82, Sec. 79.	مبتدا	क्रियानाथ; क्रियाश्रय; कर्ता.
336	— Enlarged, s. p. 67, Sec. 296.	S. P. 101, Sec. 228.	مبتدا ای مرکب	समासिक कर्ता.
337	— Simple, s. p. 66, Sec. 293, [2.	S. P. 101, Sec. 225.	مبتدا ای مفرد	साङ्ग कर्ता.
338	Subjunctive Mood, s. p. 42, Sec. [72.	S. P. 82, Sec. 85.	صیغه شرطیه	संशयार्थे इप.
339	Substantive, See. Noun.	S. P. 74, Sec. 10.	اسم	नाम.
340	— (with an Adjective).	S. P. 76, Sec. 41.	موصوف	विरोध्य.
341	Superlative Degree, s. p. 38, Sec. [50.	S. P. 77, Sec. 52.	صیغه صبالغه	सर्वसापेक्ष इप.
342	Syllable, s. p. 35, Sec. 7	S. P. 73, Sec. 7.	لفظ ; جزو لفظ	अक्षर-स्वरयुक्ता वर्णु.
343	Syncope, s. p. 71, Sec. 331	S. P. 104, Sec. 253.	انحطاط	मध्याक्षरलोप.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.
298	Pronunciation .....	.....	ઉચ્ચાર.
299	Prose.....	.....	ગદ્ય : નસર.
300	Prosody, s. p. 70, Sec. 316.....	S. P. 103, Sec. 245.	કવિતા વિચાર ; પિગળ ,
301	Prospective Form .....	.....	અપેક્ષક રૂપ.
302	Proximate Past, s. No. 283.....	S. P. 84, Sec. 103.	પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ.
Q.			
303	Qualified .....	.....	ગુણ અભવિલું ; વિશેષ્ય ; ગુણી.
304	Qualify .....	.....	ગુણ અભવવે.
305	Quatrain, s. p. 70, Sec. 322. ...	S. P. 103, Sec. 250.	ચોપાઈ.
306	Quiescent (Having no vowel)...	.....	અસ્વરીક.
R.			
307	Radical.....	.....	મૂળનું ; અસલનું.
308	Refer.....	.....	હવાલો કરવું ; લાગુ થવું.
309	Regular Verb, s. p. 50, Sec. 134.	.....	નિયમિત ક્રિયાપદ.
310	Relative Pronoun, s. p. 40, Sec. [59.	S. P. 80, Sec. 64.	સંબંધી સર્વનામ.
311	Remote Past , s. No. 259 ...	S. P. 84, Sec. 104.	દૂરવ જૂતકાળ.
312	Rhyme, s. p. 70, Sec. 318.....	S. P. 103, Sec. 247.	અનુપ્રાસ.
313	Rule.....	.....	નિયમ.
S.			
314	Satire.....	.....	સુરઆઠક્રિ એડ આપણુ દ- શાંવનાર કવિતા.
315	Scanning, s. p. 70, Sec. 323.....	S. P. 104, Sec. 256.	કવિતાના ગણુ જુદા પાડવા.
316	Sentence, s. p. 66, Sec. 237...	S. P. 100, Sec. 223.	વાક્ય.
317	— Adjectival, s. p. 68, Sec. [302.	S. P. 103, Sec. 240.	વિશેષણવાચક વાક્ય.
318	— Adverbial, s. p. 68, Sec. [303.	S. P. 102, Sec. 232.	ક્રિયાવિશેષણવાચક વાક્ય.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.
366	Verb Transitive, s. p. 42 Sec. 63.	S. P. 81, Sec. 76.	فعل متعدی सकर्मक क्रियापद; कर्मलि प्र- योग.
367	Verbal Noun, s. p. 35 Sec. 16...	S. P. 74, Sec. 16.	اسم مصدر धातुनाम; क्रियावाचक नाम.
368	Verse.....	.....	نظم; شعر कविता.
369	Vocabulary.....	.....	فرہنگ शब्दकोश.
370	Vocative case, s. p. 37 Sec. 36.	S. P. 76, Sec. 37.	حالت ندا वहेली विलम्बित संबोधन.
371	Voice, s. p. 42, Sec. 67.....	S. P. 82, Sec. 83.	صیغہ भेद.
372	—Active, s. p. 42, Sec. 68 ...	S. P. 82, Sec. 81.	صیغہ معروف भूणभेद; कर्तृवाच्य.
373	—Passive, s. p. 42, Sec. 69 ...	S. P. 82, Sec. 82.	صیغہ مجهول सहभेद; कर्मलिवाच्य.
374	Vowel, s. p. 35, Sec. 4.....	S. P. 73, Sec. 4.	حرف علت स्वर.
375	Vowelled.....	.....	منجری स्वरीक शब्द.
W			
376	Word.....	.....	لفظ; لغت शब्द; भाषा; पद.
377	Wording.....	.....	سخن शब्दरचना; ध्वारत.
378	Wordy.....	.....	طول کلام विस्तारीने शब्द वाचरनार.
379	Wrong.....	.....	غلط आहुं; नाहुस्त.

No.	English.	Persian.	Gujrati.
344	Synonymous.....	.....	.....
345	Synopsis .....	.....	.....
346	Syntax, s. p. 54, Sec. 181	S. P. 94, Sec. 160.	.....
T.			
347	Tense, s. p. 44, Sec. 83	S. P. 88, Sec. 96.	.....
348	— Future, s. p. 44, Sec. 94...	S. P. 84, Sec. 107.	.....
349	— Past, s. p. 44, Sec. 89.....	S. P. 84, Sec. 101.	.....
350	— Present, s. p. 44, Sec. 84.	S. P. 88, Sec. 97.	.....
351	Tetrastich, s. p. 71, Sec. 884 ...	S. P. 108, Sec. 250.	.....
352	Transitive Verb, s. p. 41, Sec. [68.	S. P. 81, Sec. 76.	.....
U.			
353	Uncommon .....	.....	.....
354	Understood, s. p. 68, Sec. 279 ..	S. P. 99, Sec. 216.	.....
355	Ungrammatical.....	.....	.....
356	Universal .....	.....	.....
357	Unlimited .....	.....	.....
358	Uncompounded.....	.....	.....
V.			
359	Verb, s. p. 42, Sec. 62.....	S. P. 81, Sec. 75.	.....
360	— Auxiliary, s. p. 45, Sec. 111.	S. P. 85, Sec. 110.	.....
361	— Defective, s. p. 50, Sec. [136.	S. P. 91, Sec. 134.	.....
362	— Impersonal, s. p. 50, Sec. [137.	S. P. 91, Sec. 135.	.....
363	— Intransitive, s. p. 42, Sec. 64.	S. P. 81, Sec. 77.	.....
364	— Irregular, s. p. 50, Sec. 135.	.....	.....
365	— Regular, s. p. 50, Sec. 134.	.....	.....

See Number.	See Page.	تشديد	اعراب	See Number.	See Page.	جمله شرطيه	تصريف
245	11	.....	اعراب	82; 143; 188	4; 7; 9	.....	تصريف
166	8	.....	افراق	83	4	.....	تصريف کردن
157	7	.....	اکثوبه	105	5	.....	تعريف
171	8	.....	امر	137; 246	7; 11	.....	تفسير
244; 333	11; 15	.....	املاء	43	3	}	تفصيل
139	7	.....	اناش				تقسيم کلام
343	15	.....	انجاز	315	14	.....	تقطيع
196	9	.....	ايضاً	136	7	.....	تکبير کلام
			باب الياء	298	14	.....	تلفظ
205	10	.....	بحر	327	15	.....	تعمير
56	3	.....	بحر طويل	231	11	.....	تنوين
48	3	.....	بدال				باب التجميع
125	6	.....	بزرگي	142	7	.....	جزء
135	6	.....	بيانير	342	15	.....	جزء و لفظ
100; 118	5; 6	.....	بيت	256	12	.....	جزئيه
355	16	.....	بيقا عدة	228; 274	11; 13	.....	جمع
			باب الياء	316	14	.....	جمله
198	9	.....	بيومتن	319	15	.....	جمله استثنائية
			باب التاء	192	9	.....	جمله استفهاميه
126	6	.....	تاكيد	325	15	.....	جمله اسميه
120	8	.....	تقديم	330	15	.....	جمله انشائيه
182	6	.....	تحسين لفظ	323	15	.....	جمله توكيديه
46; 123	3; 6	.....	توحيد	240	11	.....	جمله تينائيه
248	12	.....	توكيب	320	15	.....	جمله خبريه
323	15	.....	تشبيه	31	4	.....	جمله شرطيه
119	6	.....	تشديد				[جمله ظرفيه]

PERSIAN VOCABULARY.

See Number	See Page.	اسم ظرف	ابتداء	See Number.	See Page.	اضافة مو	اسم ظرف
		باب الألف		21 ; 37	2	.....	اسم ظرف مركب
55 ; 68	3 ; 4	.....	ابتداء	70 ; 220	4 ; 10	.....	اسم عام
38	2	.....	أثبات	10 ; 230	1 ; 11	.....	اسم عدد
119	6	.....	أرقام	13	1	.....	اسم عدد مبهم
184	6	.....	استثنا	225	11	.....	اسم فاعل
204	10	.....	استعارة	15	1	.....	اسم كيفية
8 ; 217 ; 339	1 ; 10 ; 15	.....	اسم	19	2	.....	اسم مبالغة
191 ; 294	9 ; 13	.....	اسم استفهام	183 ; 293	9 ; 13	.....	اسم مبهم
11 ; 112 ; 292	1 ; 6 ; 13	.....	اسم إشارة	12	1	.....	اسم مشترك
17	1	.....	اسم تشبيه	114	6	.....	اسم مشتق
115 ; 222	6 ; 10	.....	اسم تصغير	226 ; 367	11 ; 17	.....	اسم مصدر
18	2	.....	اسم تفضيل	108 ; 221	5 ; 10	.....	اسم معروف
288	13	.....	اسم جامع	250 ; 258	12	.....	اسم مفعول
319	10	.....	اسم جمع	16	1	.....	اسم مقدار
47	3	.....	اسم جنس	23 ; 297 ; 310	2 ; 13 ; 14	.....	اسم موصول
254	12	.....	اسم حال	180 ; 223	9 ; 10	.....	اسم نكرة
255	12	.....	اسم حالية	113 ; 131	6	.....	اشتقاق
224	10	.....	اسم خاص	168 ; 272	8 ; 12	.....	اصطلاح
49	3	.....	اسم سماعي	242	11	.....	اصل
77 ; 218	4 ; 10	.....	اسم صفت	243 ; 307	11 ; 14	.....	اصلي
296	13	.....	اسم ضمير راجع	278 ; 291	13	.....	اضافة بياني
20	2	.....	اسم ظرف	53	3	.....	اضافة موصوفي

See Number.	See Page.	شاذ	خبر	See Number.	See Page.	صيغة مبالغ	شاعر
		باب الخاء	54 ; 275		8 ; 13		شاعر
281	13	..... خبر	137 ; 246		7 ; 11		شرح
345	16	..... خلاص	78		4		شرط
		باب الـ ذال	79		4		شروطي
55	3	..... ديباچه	276 ; 368		13 ; 17		شعر
		باب الـ ذال					باب الصاد
248 ; 307	11 ; 14	..... ذاتي	102		5		صرف
202	10	..... ذكور	164		8		صرف ونحو
		باب الـ راء	160		8		صفت
305 ; 351	14 ; 16	..... رباعي	9		1		صفت كودن
90	5	..... ربط	304		14		صفت عشر
91	5	..... ربط دادن	44		3		صلم
312	14	..... رديف	143 ; 207 ; 227 ; [347 ; 371]		7 ; 10 ; 11 ; [16 ; 17]		صيفه
244	11	..... رسم الخط	190		9		صيغة استفهام
125	6	..... رفعت	93 ; 146 ; 289		5 ; 7 ; 13		صيغة استمراري
142	7	..... ركن	171		8		صيغة امر
		باب الـ زاء	279		13		صيغة امكاني
347	16	..... زمان	184		9		صيغة بيان
172	8	..... زمان استمراري	127 ; 145		6 ; 7		صيغة تأكيد
		باب الـ سين	109		5		صيغة تفضيل
306	14	..... ساكن	228 ; 274		11 ; 13		صيغة جمع
312	14	..... مسجع	388		15		صيغة شرط
377	17	..... مسخن	110		5		صيغة صفت
		باب الـ شين	114		7		صيغة صاعدي
353	16	..... شاذ	111 ; 341		5 ; 15		صيغة مبالغ

See Number.	See Page.	جملة ظرفية حرف	See Number.	See Page.	حرف انبات حرف تهجي
318	14	جملة ظرفية	24	2	حرف انبات
321	15	جملة مركبة	28	2	حرف استئنا
247	11	جملة معترضه	22	2	حرف استفهام
322	15	جملة معطوفة	135	6	حرف بيان
324	15	جملة معللة	80	2	حرف تأكيد
317	14	جملة وصفية	87	4	حرف توكيد واستئنا
152	7	جنس	35	2	حرف تشبيه
69; 153	4; 7	جنس مشترك	25	2	حرف تعادل
99	5	جواب موصول	50	3	حرف تنكير وتعريف
		باب الحاء	282	13	حرف جر
186	9	حاصل	85; 97	4; 5	حرف جملة
269	12	حاضر	26; 88; 167	2; 5; 8	حرف شرط
96; 176; 284; [350]	5; 8; 18; 16	حال	89	5	حرف صحيح
94; 149; 174	5; 7; 8	حال منشي	31	2	حرف طرح
57	3	حالت	85; 97	4; 5	حرف عطف
64; 158; 277	4; 8; 13	حالت اضافت	374	17	حرف علت
62; 214	3; 10	حالت فاعلي	29	2	حرف غايت
4; 59	1; 3	حالت مفعول به	27	2	حرف كنفيت
61; 200	3; 9	حالت مفعول فيه	51; 107	3; 5	حرف معرفه
60; 101	3; 5	حالت مفعول له	33	2	حرف مقدار
1; 58	1; 3	حالت مفعول معه	189	9	حرف لدا
63; 237	4; 11	حالت مفعول به يا جري	32	2	حرف لفي
65; 370	4; 17	حالت ندا	52; 178	3; 8	حرف نكرة
46; 123; 124	3; 6	حذف	245	11	حركات
199; 282	9; 13	حرف	42	2	حروف تهجي

See Number.	See Page.	قاعدة ماضي استمراري	See Number.	See Page.	ماضي بعينه مثنوي	
		باب التثانف	74; 259; 273; [311]	4; 12; 13; [14]	ماضي بعينه	
313	14	قاعدة	262	12	ماضي بعينه بالاستمرار	
205	10	قافية	80	4	ماضي شرطي	
313	14	قانون	75; 267; 283; [302]	4; 12; 13; [14]	ماضي قريب	
272	12	قرينة كلام	286	13	ماضي قريب استمراري	
169	8	قصيدة	73; 148; 263	4; 7; 12	ماضي منثكي	
334	15	قطعة	151	7	ماضي منثكي بالاستمرار	
2	1	قوانين الصرف	289	11	ماضي معنوي	
		باب الكاف	181; 261	9; 12	ماضي مطلق	
249	12	كلمة	252; 265	12	} ماضي معطوف استمراري معروف	
356	16	كلمة	253; 266	12		ماضي معطوف مجهول
204	10	كناية	251; 264	12		ماضي معطوف معروف
		باب الجاف	44	3	ماقبل	
102	5	گردان	166	8	مبداء	
		باب اللام	335	15	مبتدأ	
86; 98	4; 5	لازم وملزوم	129; 336	6; 15	مبتدأ مركب	
197	9	لطيف	337	15	مبتدأ مفرد	
376	17	لغة	242	11	مبتدأ	
342; 376	15; 17	لفظ	205; 375	10; 17	متحرک	
116	6	لفظ مفرد	344	16	مترادف	
		باب الميم	66	4	متعددي المتعدي بالتحدير	
141	7	ما بعد	268	12	متكتم	
130	7	مادة	133	6	مدلول	
237; 319	13; 16	ماضي	39	2	مدبته	
95; 173; 260	5; 8; 12	ماضي استمراري	129	6	مثنوي	

See Number.	See Page.	صيغة متبني عام عروغ	See Number.	See Page.	علم منطق
301	14	صيغة متبني	201	9	علم منطق
257; 373	12; 17	صيغة مجهول			باب الغين
187	9	صيغة مصدر	270	12	خائب
147	7	صيغة مطلق	238	11	غول
372	17	صيغة معروف	379	17	غاط
210	10	صيغة منفي	156; 211	7; 10	غير ذيروح
229; 332	11; 15	صيغة واحد	170	8	غير متحرك
		باب الصاد	357	16	غير محدود
271; 295	12; 13	ضمير	358	16	غير مركب
296	13	ضمير راجع	177	8	غير منصرف
278; 291	13	ضمير مجرور			باب الفاء
		باب الطاء	7; 40	1; 2	فاعل
378	17	طول كلام	14; 241	1; 11	فاعل عهدي
		باب الظاء	213	10	فاعل مطلق
36	2	ظرف زمان	334	15	فرد
34	2	ظرف مكان	339	17	فردنگ
		باب العين	359	16	فعل
3	1	عارض	362	16	فعل بديعا على
162	8	عادل	195; 364	9; 16	فعل مساعي
54	4	عطف	309; 365	14; 16	فعل قياسي
71; 215	4; 10	عطف بيان	198; 212; 363	9; 10; 16	فعل لازم
305	14	علاقه اشق	352; 386	16; 17	فعل متعدي
320	15	علاقه	360	16	فعل معاون
331	6	علم صرف	104; 173; 361	5; 8; 16	فعل ناقص
331	14	علم عروغ	272	12	فقرة

See Number.	See Page.	وجہ تسمیہ	نظم	See Number.	See Page.	ہم معنی	وزن
276; 368	13; 17	.....	نظم	143	7	.....	وزن
209	10	.....	نظم	198	9	.....	وصل شدن
290	13	.....	نہی				
							باب الہاء
			باب الواو	314	'14	.....	تجر
331	15	.....	واحد	344	16	.....	ہم معنی
181	6	.....	وجہ تسمیہ				

See Number.	See Page.	مفرد	مثنوي	See Number.	See Page.	نوع	مفعول
180	6	.....	مثنوي	5 ; 232	1 ; 11	.....	مفعول
204	10	.....	مجاز	117 ; 235	6 ; 11	.....	مفعول به
345	16	.....	مجهول	185 ; 236	9 ; 11	}	مفعول ثاني
257 ; 373	12 ; 17	.....	مجهول				مفعول له
168	8	.....	مجاورة	67 ; 233	4 ; 11	.....	مفعول مطلق
106	5	.....	محدوده	354	16	.....	مقدر
269	12	.....	مخاطب	280	18	.....	مقدم شدن
298	14	.....	مخرج	206	10	.....	مقفاء
155 ; 203	7 ; 10	.....	مذكور	72 ; 234	4 ; 11	.....	مقولہ
188	7	.....	مذكور	138	7	.....	ملفوظ
122	6	.....	مرکب	216	10	.....	منادى
76	4	.....	مركب	125	6	.....	منزلة
150 ; 179 ; 348	7 ; 8 ; 16	.....	مستقل	103	5	.....	منصرف
187	9	.....	مصدر	206	10	.....	منظومه
165	8	.....	مصراع	41	2	.....	موافقت کردن
45 ; 182 ; 285	8 ; 9 ; 18	.....	مضارع	303 ; 340	14 ; 15	.....	موصوف
168	8	.....	مضاف	306	14	.....	موقوف
159	8	.....	مضاف اليه	140 ; 154	7	.....	مؤنث
354	16	.....	مضمر				
92	5	.....	مضمون				باب النون
6	1	.....	معروف	355	16	.....	نامربوط
194	9	.....	معكوس	121 ; 188	6 ; 9	.....	تليج
128	6	.....	معما	299	14	.....	نثر
161	8	.....	معقول	346	16	.....	نحو
329 ; 331	15	.....	مفرد	202	10	.....	نوع

અનુવર્તી.	ઉપમા	See Page.	See Number.	ઉપસં.	કર્મણિ.	See Page.	See Number.
અસ્વરીક		14	306	ઉપસર્ગ see રાજ્યયોગી અ- વ્યય.	} 13		282
અસ્થિર		10	208	ઉપવાક્ય		11		247
અસ્વરી રાજ્ય		8	170	ઉપસ્યકર્મ	6; 11		117; 285
અસ્વાભાવિક		1	3	ઉભયાન્વયી અવ્યય see વા- ક્યયોગી અવ્યય.	} 4; 5		85; 97
અસાધારણ		16	353				
અસાધિત નામ		18	288				
અક્ષર		9	199	જી.			
અક્ષર-સ્વરસુક્ત વર્ણ		15	342	ગિચાણુ	6		125
અક્ષરવિચાર		11	244	એ.			
	આ.			અંક અર્થનું	16		344
				અંકલુ	15		331
આગલું		3	44	અંકવચન	11; 15		229; 332
આગળ હોલું		18	280	અંકાકી વાક્ય	15		330
આરંભ		3; 4	55; 68				
આવડું		7	141	ક.			
આમાર્થ રૂપ		8	171	કરનાર	11		225
	ઈ.			કર્તરિ પ્રયોગ	16		363
ઈષેસાર		16	345	કર્તૃવાચ્ય	1; 17		6; 372
ઈષારત		17	377	કર્તૃવાચ્ય અપૂર્ણસંબંધક જૂત કૃદંત.	} 12		252; 265
				કર્તૃવાચ્ય સંબંધક જૂતકૃદંત.		12		251; 264
	ઉ.			કર્તા	1; 2; 11; 15		7; 40; 225; 335
ઉખાણું		6	128	કર્મ	1; 11		3; 232
ઉચ્ચાર		14	298	કર્મણિ પ્રયોગ	16; 17		352; 366
ઉપેક્ષાલંકાર		10	204	કર્મણિ વાચ્ય	12; 17		257; 373
ઉદાહરણ		6	133	કર્મણિ વાચ્ય વર્તમાનકૃદંત.	12		255
ઉપમા		10; 15	204; 327;	કર્મણિ વાચ્ય સંબંધક જૂત કૃદંત.	} 12		253; 266
			329				

GUJARATI VOCABULARY.

અકર્ણ.	અનુપ્રા.	See Page.	See Number.	અનુસ્વા	અસલ.	See Page.	See Number.
	અ.			અનુસ્વાર		11	231
અકર્ણક ક્રિયાપદ		16	352	અનેકવચન		11; 13	228; 274
અકર્ણક ક્રિયાપદ		9; 10; 16	193; 212; 363	અપવાદ		6	134
અકસ્મિત		1	3	અપવાદવાચક વાક્ય		15	323
અચોક્ષ્ણ		16	357	અપાર		16	357
અતિશયોક્તિ		8	166	અપૂર્ણ ક્રિયાપદ		5; 8; 16	104; 173; 361
અતુલનાના રૂપ		5	110	અપૂર્ણ રૂપ		5; 7; 8; 13	98; 146; 174 [289]
અધ્યાહાર		16	354	અપૂર્ણ દ્વિત્વ જૂતકાળ		12	262
અધિકરણ		3	61	અપૂર્ણ સંશય જૂતકાળ		7	151
અંત્યવાચક ક્રિયાવિશેષણ અવ્યય.		2	29	અપેક્ષક રૂપ		14	301
અંત્યાક્ષરલોપ		3; 6	46; 123	અપેક્ષક વાક્ય		11	240
અન્યસાપેક્ષ્ય રૂપ		2; 5	18; 109	અપેક્ષ્ય જૂતકાળ		11	289
અનિયમિત ક્રિયાપદ		9; 16	195; 364	અસુક		12	256
અનિયમિત નામ		3	49	અર્થ		10	207
અનિયમિત જૂતકાળ		5; 8; 12;	95; 175; 260	અર્ધશ્લોક		8	165
અનિયમિત વર્તમાનકાળ		3; 9; 13	45; 182; 285	અવ્યય		4	84
અનિશ્ચિત નામ		10	223	અવ્યયીભાવ સમાસ		2	21; 37
અનિશ્ચિત સવૈનામ		9; 13	183; 293	અવ્યયયોગી વાક્ય		15	322
અનુપસ્થ કર્મ		9; 11	185; 236	અવિકારી		8	177
અનુપ્રાસ		14	312	અસમાસિક		16	358
અનુમાન		9	186	અસર કરવા સાર શબ્દો અ- થવા વાક્યોપર મેલાતો બાર.		6	126
અનુપ્રાસ વગરની કવિતા		3	56	અસલનું		14	307

अध्याय.	श्रील्ले.	See Page.	See Number.	पुलना.	नाम्यत.	See Page.	See Number.
				पुलनावाचक विशेषण.....		1	17
अ.				पुलनावाचक क्रियाविशेषण अ- व्यय.		2	35
अध्यावाचक नाम	10	219		इ.			
अध्यावाचक विशेषण	1	16		इरांक चिन्ह.....		11	245
अति	7	152		इरांक सर्वनाम.....		1; 6; 13	11; 112; 292
अतिवाचक नाम	8	47		इराणिलुं		7	138
अ य नामा माहेलुं पीणुं पहेलाने वलुपेछे ते ये ना- मोनी वये कोड संयोजक शब्द आल्या वगर अमेक विलक्षितमां गल्याय ते.	3	48		इष्टांत		15	327
ओडवुं	9	198		द्वित्व अतकण		4; 12; 13; 14	74; 259; 273; [311]
ओडावुं	9	198		द्विवचन		6	120
उ.				द्विस्वर		6	116
उक	7; 11	137; 246		दोहोरी		5; 6	100; 113
उकुं	11	288		ध.			
उकी कविता	8	169		धातु नाम or इदंतनाम.....		8; 11; 17	160; 226; 317
उण	9	197		धातुसाधित नाम.....		6	114
उ.				न.			
उकाद्युवाचक क्रियाविशेषण अव्यय.	2	34		नकी		5	106
उ.				नकारवाचक क्रियाविशेषण अव्यय.		2	32
उय	8	163		नर.....		10	202
व.				नरअनि		7; 10	153; 203
वक	9	186		नमर		14	299
वकशास्त्र	9	201		वादुइस्त		17	379
वाकीववाचक क्रियाविशेषण अव्यय.	2	30		वाम		1; 10; 15	8; 217; 335
शील्ले पुरय	12	270		वामवाचक वाक्य.....		15	325
				वान्यनर अनि.....		7; 10	156; 211

अधुं.	भूजस्यु.	See Page.	See Number.	भूजार्थ	वर्धयि.	See Page.	See Number
	अ.			भूजार्थ		11	242
अधुं		16	356	भूजाक्षर		2	42
अधुवचन		11; 13	228; 274		२.		
अधु विभक्ति कर्म		1; 3; 4; 11	4; 59; 63; 237	रथना		5	90
अधुं		7; 9	141; 196	रथयुं		5	91
अधु पुत्र		12	269	रीतवाचक क्रियाविरोधस्य अ- व्यय.		2	31
अधु		17	376	इती		8; 12	168; 272
	ब.			इप		7; 10	148; 207
अविभक्तकाल		7; 8; 16	150; 179; 348	इपक		10	204
अर इप		6; 7	127; 145	इपाप्यान		4; 5; 9	82; 102; 18c
अववाचक नाम		4; 10	77; 218	इपाप्यान करयुं		4	88
अतकृत		12	250; 258		३.		
अतकाल		9; 12; 13; [16]	181; 261; 287; [349]	अधुवाचक नाम		6; 10	115; 222
अत		17	371	अधु ययुं		14	308
	भ.			लोप		6	124
अतकुर		7	138		४.		
अध्याक्षरलोप		15	348	वचन		11	227
अगत्य आवयुं		2	41	वचन		7	143
अद or स्त्री		7	139	वर्गोपेक्षक नाम		3	47
अद आह के आह आपसु चरी- वनार कविता.		14	314	वर्जन		6	134
अधु		11	242	वर्जनवाचक अस्यय		4	67
अधुत्वविशेष्य		3	43	वर्जनवाचक क्रियाविरोधस्य अस्यय.		2	23
अधुं		11; 14	243; 307	वर्जनवाचक वाक्य		13	319
अधुमे		1; 17	6; 372	वर्धयिपथ्यय		9	194
अधुप्र		11	243				
अधुप्रति		6	113				

नारी	प्रतिष्ठा.	See Page.	See Number.	प्रभार्य.	चेहेला.	See Page.	See Number.
नारीजाति		7	140; 154	प्रभार्यक क्रियाविशेषण अ- यंय		2	22
नियम		14	313	प्रभार्यक रूप		9	190
नियमित क्रियापद		14; 16	809; 365	प्रभार्यक वाक्य		9	192
निर्वचन		5	105	प्रभार्यक सर्वनाम		9; 13	191; 294
निश्चित		2	88	परिणाम		6	121
निश्चित नाम		5; 10	108;	प्रेरक जेद		4	66
निश्चित हृदय शीत विशेषण ...		3; 5	51; 107	पवाडि		6	130
निश्चितार्थ		2	89	पांशुमी विभक्ति		1; 3	1; 58
निश्चितार्थ क्रियाविशेषण अ- यंय		2	24	पाद		7	142
निश्चितार्थरूप		9	184	पादपूरक शब्द		7	136
निषेध		10	209	पिणज		14	300
निषेधार्थक आत्मा		13	290	पुरुष		10	202
निषेधार्थकरूप		10	210	पुरुष सर्वनाम		12; 13	271; 295
				पुस्तिक		7; 10	155; 203
				पुरुषकर्ता		10	213
				पुरुषरूप		7	144
पद		17	376	पुरुष वर्तमानकाज		4; 12; 13; 14	75; 267; 283; 302
पदच्छेद		12	248	पूर्वक कर्म		4; 11	72; 234
पद		10	205	पूर्वभूतकाज		4; 12	74; 259
पदभ्रंजन		3	43	पहेली विभक्ति कर्ता		3; 10	62; 214
पद-भ्रंशता		6	124	पहेली विभक्ति कर्म		4; 11	63; 237
पदाक्षर		15	333	पहेली विभक्ति संबोधन ...		4; 10; 17	65; 216; 370
परस्पर संबंधी अव्यय ...		4; 5	86; 98	पहेला पुरुष		12	268
परस्पर संबंधी सर्वनाम		5	99				
प्रत्यय		15	326				
प्रतिष्ठा		6	125				

संबंध.	संख्ये.	See Page	See Number	सहाय.	हवाले	See Page	See Number	
संबंधक क्रियाविशेषण व्य- व्यय.	}	2	23	सहायकारक क्रियापद.....	16	360		
संबंध धरावतो आगण गय- ला शब्द.				}	3	साहुं	15	329
संबंध धराविलुं						8	161	साहुं कर्तो .....	15	337
संबंध राष्ट्रनाम	8	162	साधारण	7	157			
संबंध षष्टि	13	277	साधारण जति	4, 7	69, 153			
संबंधी सर्वनाम	13, 14	297, 310	साधारण संख्याविशेषण ...	1	12			
संयुक्त वाक्य	15	320	सातमी विभक्ति	3, 9	61, 200			
संशय ब्रूतकाण	4, 7, 12	73, 148, 269	सामान्य	7	157			
संशयार्थ रूप	15	338	सामान्य जति	7	133			
संशयार्थ वर्तमानकाण	5, 7, 8	94, 149, 174	सामान्य नाम	4, 9, 10	70, 180, 220			
समास	4	76	सामान्यरूप	7, 9	147, 187			
समासिक कर्तो	6, 15	129, 380	सामान्य सर्वनाम	9, 13	133, 293, 296			
समासिक वाक्य	15	321	सामान्य हृदयशक विशेषण...	3, 8	52, 173			
सर्व	16	356	सामान्य संख्याविशेषण ...	1	13			
सर्वनाम	13	295	सारांश	16	345			
सर्वसापेक्ष रूप	2, 5, 15	19, 111, 341	सुश्वरोच्चार	6	132			
स्वर	17	374						
स्वरिक चिन्ह	11	245	ह.					
स्वरीक शब्द	10, 17	208, 375	हृदयशक विशेषण	3	50			
भविष्यत्	12	256	हवाले करवुं	14	303			
संख्येद	12, 17	257, 373						

वर्षवा	विशेष.	See Page.	See Number.	विशेष्य	स्पष्टीक.	See Page.	See Number.
वर्षवाचक कर्ता	4; 10	71; 215	विशेष्य	.....	14; 15	308; 340
वर्तमान कृत	12	254	विस्तारीने शब्द वापरनार.	.....	17	378
वर्तमानकाण	5; 8; 18; 16	96; 176; 284; [350]	वीररस काव्य	.....	6	130
वृत्त	10	205	श.	.....	
व्यंजन	5	89	शब्दभेद	.....	13	279
व्यतिक्रम	9	194	शब्द	.....	12; 17	249; 376
व्याकरण	8	164	शब्दकारि	.....	17	369
व्याकरणा मूलतत्त्वनु ग्रंथ	1	2	शब्दयोगी अर्थ	.....	13	282
व्याकरणरी रीतधी उल्लङ्घन	13	355	शब्दरचना	.....	17	377
वणी	9	196	शब्दविचार	.....	6	131
वाक्य	12; 14	272; 316	शब्दात्पत्ति	.....	6	113
वाक्ययोगी अर्थ	4; 5	85; 97	श.	.....	
वाक्यरचना	16	346	सकर्मक क्रियापद	.....	16; 17	352; 366
वाक्यालंकार	7	136	संकेत	.....	4	78
वाक्यविचार	16	346	संकेत श्रुतकाण	.....	4	80
वाक्यार्थ	5	92	संकेतार्थ	.....	4	79
वाच्य	13	281	संकेतार्थ अर्थ	.....	5; 8	83; 167
विकारी	5	103	संकेतार्थ क्रियाविशेषण अर्थ	.....	2	26
विलम्बित	3	57	संकेतार्थ वाक्य	.....	4	81
विलापश्लोक	6	122	संख्यावाचक क्रियाविशेषण अर्थ	.....	2	33
विवरणरूप	6	135	संख्याविशेषण	.....	1; 11	10; 230
विरोध	12	256	स्त्रीलिङ्ग	.....	7	140; 154
विशेषण	1	9	संधि	.....	6	119
विशेषणवाचक वाक्य	14	317	संधिस्वर	.....	6	116
विशेषनाम	10	224	स्पष्टीकरण	.....	7	137

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Grammar is the science of language, and the art of speaking and writing correctly. Grammar is divided into four parts, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

PART 1.—Orthography.

2. Orthography treats of the proper sounds of letters and the just method of spelling words.

3. There are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet, *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z*. Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

4. A vowel is a letter which makes a complete sound by itself. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*; also *w* and *y* when they do not begin a word or syllable.

5. A consonant is a letter which cannot be properly sounded without the help of a vowel. The consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*, and also *w* and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable.

6. A diphthong is the union of two vowels in one sound or syllable: as, *ou* in *house*.

7. A syllable is a collection of letters pronounced by one single effort of the voice: as, *part*.

PART 2.—Etymology.

8. Etymology treats of the classification, inflexion, and derivation of words.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

9. The words of the English language are divided into eight classes, called Parts of Speech:—
1 Noun. 2 Adjective. 3 Pronoun. 4 Verb
5 Adverb. 6 Preposition. 7 Conjunction. 8 Interjection.

1.—THE NOUN.

10. A Noun is the name of anything: as, *Henry, here, London, Noah, &c.* Nouns are of two kinds:—

11. 1. A Proper Noun is the name of any single individual of a class: as, *Adam, Noah, London, &c.*

12. 2. A Common Noun is a name given in common to everything of the same class: as, *dog, man, &c.* Common Nouns are of two kinds:—

13. (1). Abstract Common Nouns denote qualities or attributes regarded in our minds as having a real and independent existence: as, *goodness, strength, &c.*

14. (2). Collective Common Nouns denote several individuals as one object: as, *herd, flock, army, &c.*

Obs.—Collective Nouns sometimes convey plurality of idea and thus refer to the individuals making up the group rather than to the group itself: as, “The medical faculty have resolved to act in unison;” “the public (*i.e.* the persons composing the public) are wavering.” Such nouns are then called, by some, “Nouns of Multitude.”

15. A Diminutive Noun is a derivative from a noun, denoting a small or a young object of the same kind with that denoted by the primitive: as, *gosling, eaglet, manikin, &c.*

16. Verbal Nouns are so called because they are derived from Verbs: as, *reading, walking, sitting, &c.*

17. Appellative Noun, as a common noun, stands for a whole class, genus, or species of beings, or for universal ideas as, *tree, horse, vegetable, &c.*

or for whom a thing is done. It denotes the Indirect Object, and may always be known by its being possible to supply *to* or *for* before it: as, Give *me* (i.e., *to me* the daggers; the sailor made his *nephew* a ship (i.e., made a ship for his nephew).

35. The Possessive Case denotes the person who possesses something: as, *Henry's* sword; the *king's* palace.

The Possessive Case is formed by adding 's to the Nominative: as, man, *man's*; boy, *boy's*.

Exc. 1. When the plural ends in *s* already, the apostrophe only is added: as, kings, *kings'*; ladies, *ladies'*.

Exc. 2. When the singular ends in *us*, *ss*, *ce* (especially with the phrase *for the sake*), the apostrophe only is added: as, *Brutus'* statue; for *justice'* sake.

36. The Vocative Case stands by itself, and denotes the person or persons addressed: as, *Sen*, thou art ever with me. The Vocative is sometimes called the Nominative of Address.

There are some other Cases also:—

37. The Ablative Case is the sixth case of Latin Nouns, used to express the relations denoted in English by words *from*, *with*, *in*, or *by*: as, I killed the horse *with* its rider. He bought the horse *with* the saddle.

38. The Accusative Case, applied to the fourth case of Greek and Latin Nouns, being that on which the action of a Verb terminates or falls, and is corresponding to the Objective Case in English: as, I beat *him*.

39. The Locative Case indicates *place*, or the *place where*, or *wherein*: as, I saw him *in* a garden.

2.—THE ADJECTIVE.

40. An Adjective is a word which qualifies or limits a Noun: as, A *red* orange; *two* roses.

41. Adjectives of Quality express the quality of a thing: as, A *dark* night; a *strong* sea. They answer the question, *What sort?*

42. Adjectives of Quantity express how much of a thing or how many things of a class are referred to: as, *Much* silver; *ten* houses. They answer the question, *How much?* or *How many?* Adjectives of Quantity are of four kinds:—
I. Adjectives denoting Quantity in Bulk or Mass: as, *Any* bread. The Adjectives which denote quantity in bulk or mass are: *All*, *any*, *enough*, *little*, *much*, *no*, *none*, *some*, *whole*.
II. Definite Numeral Adjectives, which denote an exact number. They are of two kinds:—

43. I. Cardinal Numerals, which denote how many: as, *one*, *two*, *twenty*; *no*, *none*, *both*.

44. II. Ordinal Numerals, which denote the order in which objects are placed: as, The *first* man; the *sixth* house.

45. III. Indefinite Numeral Adjectives, which denote number indefinitely: as, *Some* men. The Indefinite Numeral Adjectives are: *All*, *another*, *any*, *few*, *certain*, *divers*, *enough*, *many*, *some*, *such*, and *whole*.

46. IV. Distributive Numeral Adjectives, which denote a number of objects taken separately: as, *Every* hour. They are: *Each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*.

47. Distinguishing Adjectives point out or distinguish a thing from its class: as, *This* cat. They are: *a* or *an*, *the*, *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*; also *yon*, *yonder*, *same*, and *self-same*.

Inflection.

The Adjectives which are inflected are (1) those which denote Quality, and (2) a few Adjectives of Quantity and Number, viz., *few*, *little*, *many*, *much*. Adjectives are inflected to express comparison. There are three degrees:—

48. The Positive Degree is the Adjective in its simple state: as, *rich*, *wise*.

49. The Comparative Degree denotes that one of two things possesses a certain quality in a greater degree than the other: as, *richer*, *wiser*. The Comparative is formed by adding *er* to the Positive.

18. Primitive Noun is that which is not derived from another: as, *stone, tree, &c.*

Inflection.

19. Inflection is a change in a word to denote a change in the meaning. Nouns are inflected to express Gender, Number, and Case. To Nouns also belongs Person, but there is no inflection to express this.

Gender.

20. Gender denotes the distinction of sex. There are two genders, Masculine and Feminine.

21. The Masculine Gender denotes the male sex: as, *man, emperor, he-ass, cock-bird, male-bird.*

22. The Feminine Gender denotes the female sex: as, *woman, empress she-ass, hen-bird, female-bird.*

23. Nouns which denote things without animal life are said to be of Neuter Gender: as, *wood, hay, &c.*

24. Nouns applied to both males and females are said to be of Common Gender: as, *bird, parent, fish, &c.*

Number.

25. Number denotes the distinction of one from more. There are two numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

26. The Singular denotes one thing: as, *girl, tree.*

27. The Plural denotes more than one, and is formed by adding *s* to the singular: as, *girls, trees.* The following are exceptions:—

Exc. 1. Nouns ending in *s, sh, ch* (soft), *x, z,* form their plural by adding *es*: as, *grass-es, gas-es, fox-es, &c.*

Exc. 2. Some Nouns ending in *o*, especially if the *o* is preceded by a consonant, form their plural by adding *es*: as, *buffalo-es, negro-es, potato-es, &c.*

Exc. 3. Certain Nouns ending in *f* or *fe* form their plural by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*: as, *calf, calves; life, lives.*

Exc. 4. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by changing *y* into *ies*: as, *lady, ladies.*

Exc. 5. Seven Nouns form their plural by a change in the body of the word: as, *man, men; woman, women; foot, feet; goose, geese; tooth, teeth; louse, lice; mouse, mice.*

Exc. 6. Three Nouns form their plural in *en*: viz, *ox, oxen; child, children; brother, brethren.*

Exc. 7. Some Nouns have the singular and plural alike: as, *sheep, deer, series, fish, &c.*

Person.

28. Person is the relation which limits the meaning of a noun, a pronoun, or a verb, to some person speaking, some person spoken to, or some person or thing spoken of.

The First Person denotes the person speaking: as, *I, John, say so.*

29. The Second Person denotes the person spoken to: as, *Boys, be silent.*

30. The Third Person denotes the person or thing spoken of: as, *The fox is cunning; The sailor wounded the bear.* Nouns are nearly always of the third person.

Case.

31. Case is the form given to a Noun or Pronoun to show the relation in which it stands to some other word in the sentence. There are five Cases in English:—

32. The Nominative is the Case of the subject of the sentence, and denotes the person or thing about which we are speaking: as, "*He came*"; "*The dog barks.*"

33. The Objective Case follows the Verb, and denotes the direct object of an action: as, *the dog bit him.*

Also all Nouns immediately dependent upon Prepositions are in the Objective Case: as, *He came from London.*

34. The Dative Case also follows the Verb, and denotes the person to whom a thing is given

2. Reflexive Pronouns.

56. There are certain pronominal forms which are used to denote the coming back of an action upon the doer. These are called Reflexive Pronouns, and are used when we speak of doing something to or for oneself. These are—Sing. *myself* (*ourself*), *thyself* (*yourself*), *himself*, *herself*, *itself*; and Plur. *ourselves*, *yourselves*, *themselves*; also *oneself*, which has no plural. Sometimes these forms are not reflexive, but are used for the sake of emphasis: as, *Myself* will to St. James's go.

3. Demonstrative Pronouns.

57. The Demonstrative Pronouns *this* and *that*, with their Plurals *these* and *those*, are properly Adjectives (see Section 47). They are used as Pronouns in the following cases:—

(1.) When *that*, with its plural *those*, is used to prevent the repetition of a preceding Noun: as, The public inns of London are still worse than *those* of Paris. This is the cover of your book, but where is *that* of mine.

(2.) When *this* and *that* are equivalent to the *one...the other*; *this* referring to the latter of two things mentioned, and *that* to the former: as—

“..... reason raise o'er instinct as you can,
In *this* 'tis God directs, in *that* 'tis man.”

(3.) *This* and *that* often refer to the whole of a preceding sentence: as—

“See Falkland dies, the virtuous and the just!
See godlike Turenne prostrate in the dust!
See Sidney bleeds amid the martial strife!
Was *this* their virtue, or contempt of life?”
“To be or not to be *that* is the question.”

4. Interrogative Pronouns.

58. The Interrogative Pronouns are those which are used in asking questions. They are *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*.

Who is the only one of these Pronouns which is declined. It is the same in the singular

and the plural:—Sing. and Plur., Nom. *who*, Obj. *whom*, and Poss. *whose*.

The Interrogative *who* is used with reference to persons only, and always substantively. The Interrogative *which* is used both substantively and adjectively, and both of persons and things. *Who* asks a question in the widest and most general manner; *which* supposes a class or group out of which one or more are to be selected.

Examples:—

“*Who* [in the world] calls so loud?”

“... *which* [of the pair] is the natural man;
And *which* the spirit? *Who* deciphers them?”

“Stay, stand apart; I know not *which* is *which*.”

“*Which* of you (the disciples) by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature?”

The Interrogative *what* is used both substantively and adjectively. When used substantively, it is always neuter; when used adjectively, it may be applied to both persons and things.

Examples:—

“*What* is sweeter than honey? *What* is stronger than a lion?”

“Wherefore rejoice? *What* conquest brings he home?”

“*What* tributaries follow him to Rome?”

The Interrogative *what* is often used by way of exclamation: as—“*What* dignity, *what* beauty, in this change—from mild to angry, and from sad to gay!”

Whether—*which* of two? It is used in the Nominative and Objective, without inflection. *Whether* is rare as a Pronoun in modern English, but occurs frequently in earlier English: as, *Whether* of them twain did the will of his father?” “Show *whether* of these two things is chosen.” In modern English *whether* is chiefly used as a Conjunction.

Whence, *whout*, *wherefrom*, &c.—These Compounds are precisely equivalent to *Of what*.

50. The Superlative Degree denotes that one of more than two things possesses a certain quality in a greater degree than all the others: as, *richest, wisest*. The Superlative is formed by adding *est* to the Positive. Some Adjectives are compared irregularly: as, *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; many and much, more, most; little, less, least*. Only Adjectives of one and two syllables are compared by *er* and *est*. In other cases comparison is expressed by *more* and *most*: as, *beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful*.

Articles.

51. *The* and *an*, or *a* are usually called Articles, but are properly Adjectives (see Sec. 47). There are two Articles:—

52. *The* is called the Definite Article. Its principal use is to indicate that some particular individual of a class is referred to: as, *the Queen* (of England).

53. *An* or *a*, is called the Indefinite Article. It is a weakened form of the Numeral Adjective *one*, but it is used when we do not wish to lay the same stress on the idea of number. *A* or *an* shows that it is *one* thing of the kind, leaving it uncertain *which*; while *the* determines *which one* it is, or, in the case of more than one, *which they are*. Thus *a man* means *some one* of mankind indefinitely, *the man* means *definitely that particular man* who is spoken of. *An* becomes *a* before consonants, including *w*, *y*, also before *h* aspirated, and (usually) before *u* (*eu*) when sounded *yu*. Otherwise *an* is used. Thus we say, *an eagle, an hour, an umpire*; but *a man, a woman, a yew-tree, a history, a unicorn, a European*. *A* or *an* can be joined only to Nouns in the Singular number: *the* may be joined also to Plurals.

3.—THE PRONOUN.

54. The word Pronoun means *for - a - noun*. A Pronoun is a word which stands for a Noun, and does the work of a Noun. Pronouns are divided as follows:—1. The Personal Pronouns are the simple substitute for a Noun: as, *The*

master spoke and the boys obeyed *him*. They are: *I, thou, he, she, and it*. *I* is called the Pronoun of the First Person; *Thou* the Pronoun of the Second Person; *He, She* and *It* the Pronouns of the Third Person. The first (*I*) denotes the person speaking; the second (*thou*) the person spoken to; and the third a person spoken of. The Pronouns *I* and *thou* are inflected for Number and Case only; the Pronoun *he* for Gender also.

		Singular.	Plural.
First Person.	Nom.	I.	We.
	Obj.	Me.	Us.
	Dat.	Me.	Us.
	Poss.	My (mine).	Our (ours).
Second Person.	Nom.	Thou (you).*	Ye (you).
	Obj.	Thee (you).	You (ye).
	Dat.	Thee (you).	You.
	Poss.	Tby, thine (yours).	Your (yours).
	Voc.	Thou (You!).	Ye (You!).
Third Person.	Nom.	Masc. Fem. Neut.	Plural: all Genders.
	Obj.	He she it.	They.
	Dat.	Him her it.	Them.
	Poss.	His her, hers its	Their.
			Theirs, theirs.

55. *Pronominal Adjectives*.—The Possessive Cases are now often used quite as Adjectives, and may be parsed as such: as, *my, mine; our, ours, thy, thine; your, yours; his, her, hers, its; their, theirs*. The forms *mine, thine, ours, yours, hers, theirs*, are used only in the predicate of a sentence: as, *the fault is mine; thine is the kingdom; deathless fame is theirs*. The forms *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*, are used attributively (see Sec. 206): as, *it is my fault*.

Sometimes, especially in the elevated language of poetry and oratory, the forms *mine* and *thine* are used attributively, but only before a Noun beginning with a vowel: as, *Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice*. The Pronominal Adjectives may be called Possessive Pronouns.

* The Plural of the 2nd Personal Pronoun is now most frequently used, instead of *thou*, for singular also (see Sec. 215).

Whoever, whichever, whatever, are of common use. The forms with *-so*, as *whoso, whosoever, &c.*, are nearly obsolete. They occur frequently in older English, and abound in the Authorised Version of the Scriptures:—

“*Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein.*”

(6.) *As*.—The Adverb *as* sometimes has the force of a Relative, especially after the word *such*: as—

“*Tears such as angels weep.*”

(7.) *Whereof, whereto, whereby, &c.*—These compounds of *where* are virtual Relatives:—*whereof* = *of which*; *whereby* = *by which*; *whereto* = *to which*, &c. They are nearly obsolete, except in legal phraseology.

6. Indefinite Pronouns.

61. These are *one, none, somebody, nobody, aught, naught, anything nothing, each, either, neither, other, another, same, such*.

(1.) *One*.—The Indefinite Pronoun *one* has the following uses:—

1. It is used like the French *on* and the German *man*, to denote an individual as representing people in general: as, “*A quiet conscience makes one so serene.*”

2. It serves to prevent the repetition of a Noun already used. In this sense it has a plural:—

“*Necessity has made me one.*” “*Thou must take measures—speedy ones.*”

3. *The one . . . the other*, used by way of distinction: as, *Two men went up into the Temple to pray; the one a Pharisee, and the other a publican.*

4. *Any one, some one, no one, each one, every one*.—These may be regarded as compounds of *one*, and in parsing treated as single words.

(2.) *None*.—*None* is used when the Noun to which it refers is omitted, and it is the stronger form of *no*:—

“*Heed not though none should call thee fair.*”

(3.) *Everybody, somebody, nobody*.—These words are synonymous with *every one, some one, no one (no man)*, but are more colloquial and familiar: as, “*What is everybody’s business is nobody’s business.*”

(4.) *Aught, naught*.—These nearly obsolete forms are equivalent to *anything, nothing*. In modern English they are chiefly confined to poetry.

(5.) *Each* signifies *all* taken separately. It is strictly an Adjective, but is very frequently used without a Noun, when it may be regarded as a Pronoun: as, “*Let each his adamantine coat gird well.*”

Each one may be regarded as a compound form.

Each other is strictly an elliptical expression.

They love *each other* = they love *each* (loves) *the other*; *each* being Nom. and *other* Obj. But the two words are now usually treated as a compound, and, as such, they may be most conveniently parsed.

(6.) *Either, neither*.—These may be called dual words, and signify respectively *one of the two, not one of the two*: as, “*Truth may lie on both sides, on either side or on neither.*” *Either* and *neither* occasionally take a Possessive form: as, “*So parted they as either’s way them led.*”

(7.) *Other* is used both Adjectively and as a Pronoun. As a Pronoun, it is declined thus:—

Nom. and Obj. Sing. *other* [*another*], and Poss. *other’s* [*another’s*]; and Plur. Nom. and Obj. *others*, and Poss. *others’*.

Examples:—

“*No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other.*”
“*Let no man seek his own, but every man another’s wealth.*”

At *what*? From *what*?" They are nearly obsolete. [Compare section on their use as Relative Adverbs (Sec. 60, (7)).].

5. Relative Pronouns.

59. A Relative Pronoun is one that relates to Nouns going before. - But other Pronouns beside the Relatives do this; and the name is confined to such as, in addition, serve to connect the clause which they introduce to the former part of the sentence.

The Relative Pronouns are *who*, *which*, *that*, *what*, with their compounds *whoso*, *whosoever*, *whichever*, *whatsoever*, &c.

Examples:—

"They were soon joined by the prince, *who* had been disturbed in his tyrannical cruelty."
 "She threw open the latticed window *which* led to the bartizan ..." "The letter being folded - was delivered to the squire, and by him delivered to the messenger, *who* waited without..." "Blessed is the man *that* walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly ..."

60. The Noun to which a Relative Pronoun relates is called Antecedent: as, "*John* died to-day, *who* was a native of England." Here *John* is Antecedent of *who*.

(1.) *Who* is the same in the singular and the plural, and is declined like the Interrogative:—

Nom. *who*, Obj., and Dat. *whom*, and Poss. *whose*.

The Nominative *who* and Objective *whom* are now used only of persons. The Possessive *whose* has a wider application. It is used in speaking of living creatures generally, and even of things without life: as, "Go to, let us build us a city and a tower *whose* top may reach unto heaven."

(2.) *Which* was formerly used of persons as well as of things. Hence, in the Lord's Prayer, "Our Father *which* art in Heaven." As a Relative Pronoun, it is now used only of animals and things without life.

Which also differs from *who* in being frequently used as an Adjective: as, "*Which* things are an allegory."

Sometimes the antecedent is repeated with *which* to avoid ambiguity: as, "He offered no defence for the ridiculous fable of the pigeon; *which* pigeon [not *which* fable] on the contrary he represented," &c.

(3.) *That*, strictly a Demonstrative Adjective, is of more ancient use as a Relative than either *who* or *which*. It is the same for Singular and Plural, and may refer to either persons or things (see Syntax, Sec. 221).

(4.) *What* is etymologically the neuter of *who*. As a Relative it is used only of things, and always without an antecedent expressed. Thus it is practically equivalent to *that which*, *the thing which*.

What is used in the Nominative and Objective Singular only: as, (Nom.) "*What* is one man's meat is another man's poison." (Obj.) "*What* I have written, I have written."

The Relative *what* is occasionally found as an Adjective, but in poetry alone:—

"*What* time the splendour of the setting sun,
 Lay beautiful on Snowdon's sovereign brow."
 (*What* time = *at the time at which*).

In older English, the Relative Pronoun *that* is also used as implying its own Antecedent: as—

"Lo! there thou hast *that* (= *that which*) is thine."

"*That* [that which] thee is sent receive in buxomness."

(5.) *Whoever*, *whichever*, *whatever*; *whoso*, *whosoever*, *whichever*, *whatsoever*.—These compounds resemble the Relative *what* in being used without an Antecedent. The suffixes *ever*, *so*, *-soever*, have a generalising effect.

Whosoever is the only one declined: it is the same in the Singular and the Plural:—Nom. *whosoever*, Obj. *whomsoever*, Poss. *whosoever*.

73. The Potential Mood expresses *possibility, liberty, power, will, obligation, or necessity*: as, *The bank may fail; He may depart; A prince can make a belted knight; You would not obey your king; They should keep the truce; I must leave thee.*

This Mood is formed by aid of the auxiliary Verbs: *may, might, can, could, must, would, and should.*

74. The Imperative Mood expresses a command, desire, or entreaty: as, *Open the window; Go with us; Go! mark him well!*

Obs. 1.—The Imperative Mood can strictly be used only in the 2nd Person; since the person commanded must be the person spoken to. But in the 1st and 3rd Persons, an analogous sense is expressed by the use of the auxiliary Verb *let* followed by the Objective Case of the virtual subject: as, *Let him go; Let me ride; Let them go; Let us ride.* In parsing such sentences the Verb *let* is best taken separately.

Obs. 2.—Besides the above forms, an imperative sense is conveyed by the Verb *shall* in the 2nd and 3rd Persons singular and plural [Future Imperative]: as, “*Thou shalt not steal.*” “*If thou buy an Hebrew servant, six years shall he serve; and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing.*”

This form is mostly used in prohibitions, and is now nearly obsolete.

75. The Infinitive Mood makes no assertion, but merely names the action. It is now usually known by the prefix *to*: as, *to love, to hate, to have loved, to be loved, to retire*: as, *They were forced to retire.*

76. Besides the Moods, Verbs have certain forms called Participles.

A Participle is a Verbal Adjective. There are two Participles properly so called, the Present or Incomplete, and the Past or Complete.

The Present, or Incomplete Participle, ends in *ing* and expresses an incomplete action or state: as “*I see men as trees walking.*”

77. The Past or Complete Participle has various endings and expresses a completed action or state: as, *sung, written, loved, broken*: as, *He had a broken glass.*

The most common endings of complete Participles are *d, ed, n, en, and t*: as, *heard, asked, sown, spoken, taught.*

There are four Compound Participles:—

78. Perfect Participle Active, compounded of the word *having* and the Complete Participle: as, *having struck.*

79. Perfect Participle Active Progressive, compounded of the words *having been* and the Incomplete Participle: as, *having been striking.*

80. Present or Incomplete Participle Passive, compounded of the word *being* and the Complete Participle: as, *being struck.*

81. Perfect Participle Passive, compounded of the words *having been* and the Complete Participle: as, *having been struck.*

Obs.—The phrases *about to* and *going to* are used to form certain Compounds conveying a future sense: as, *going to strike, about to strike.* Such Compounds are, by some called “*Future Participle.*”

82. The Gerund or Verbal Noun.—The word Gerund signifies “*carrying on or being carried on.*” The Gerund is similar in meaning to the Infinitive Mood, and is also a Verbal Noun. It has the ending *ing*, and may be used both actively and passively. It most frequently follows a Preposition: as, *(of) loving, (of) being loved; (by) having seen, (by) having been seen.*

In the case of the Indefinite form of the Gerund, an Objective following may still be explained as dependent upon the Preposition *of* understood. But this explanation will not apply in the case of the Complete or Perfect form: as, *conscious of having done a good action* (see Syntax, Sec. 257).

Obs.—In such phrases as *a-going, a-waiting, a-running*, we have a Gerund or Verbal Noun preceded by a Preposition. Thus *a-going* = *on, in, or at going, &c.*

(8.) *The one . . . the other* serve to distinguish two persons or things; *one . . . another* are used when a greater number are spoken of.

(9.) *Same, self-same*.—*Same* is often used with the Definite Article to prevent the repetition of the Noun to which it refers. It is then a true Pronoun.

(10.) *Such*.—*Such* is also used to represent a preceding Noun, when it has a pronominal force: as—

“Friends he has few. . . Who dare be *such*.”

4.—THE VERB.

62. A Verb is a word by means of which we state something: as, “The sun *is* bright.” “Birds *sing*.”

Verbs are of two kinds, as follows:—

63. Transitive Verbs express action passing from an agent to an object: as, “The ship *carries* a flag.”

Note.—Transitive Verbs are also used *Reflexively*: as, “I *strike* myself;” “He *loves* himself;” and *Reciprocally*: as, “They *love* one another.”

64. Intransitive Verbs express being, state of being, or action confined to the agent and not passing over to an object: as, “Snow *is* white.” “The sun *shines*.”

Obs. 1. Intransitive Verbs are used Transiti- vely when they have a Causative meaning: as, “He *walked* the prisoner about the yard;” “He *ran* a needle into his hand.”

Obs. 2. Transitive Verbs are used Intransi- tively: as “The ships *have struck*.”

Obs. 3. Many Intransitive Verbs are made Transitive by an appended Preposition: as, He *swerved from* the line; We *despaired of* success; They *laughed at* us. Such Verbs are called Preposition-Verbs (see Sec. 156.)

65. The Subject.—The Noun or Pronoun com- ing immediately before the Verb, and denoting the person or thing about which something is stated, is called the Subject: as, “The way was long.” “Day set on Norham’s castled steep.”

The Subject is always in the Nominative Case.

66. The Object.—The Noun or Pronoun com- ing next after a Transitive Verb, and denoting the person or thing upon which an action takes effect, is called the [Direct] Object: as, “Man marks *the earth* with ruin.” The Direct Object is always in the Objective Case. Only Transitive Verbs can have a Direct Object.

Verbs have Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, and Person.

Voice.

67. Voice is a change in the form of a Verb by which we show whether the Subject is the name of the doer of the action or the name of the person or thing acted upon.

Transitive Verbs have two Voices:—

68. The Active Voice is that form of a Verb in which the Subject denotes the doer of the action: as, “Cain *killed* Abel.”

69. The Passive Voice is that form of a Verb in which the Subject denotes the person or thing acted upon: as, “Abel *was killed* by Cain.”

The Passive Voice is formed by prefixing to its Participle the different tenses of the Verb *to be*.

Mood.

70. Mood is a change in the form of a Verb to show the manner in which an assertion is made.

Verbs have five Moods.

71. The Indicative Mood makes a direct assertion: as, The sun *is* bright; The horse *was struck*.

72. The Subjunctive Mood is never used to make a direct statement like the Indicative, but always expresses some kind of condition or hypo- thesis. It usually follows such words as *if, un- less, that, lest, although, provided, &c.*: as, *If you had studied, you would have been successful.* *It were* ill that Aymer *saw* the lady Rowena.

There are some other words also to make this Mood (see Secs. 164 & 165).

Obs. 1.—The Verb is of the same number as the Subject or Nominative.

Obs. 2.—Only the Verb *to be* has distinct plural inflexions.

Person.

109. Person as applied to Verbs is a change in the form of the Verb to show whether the speaker speaks of himself, of the person addressed, or of some other person or thing. Verbs have three persons, First, Second, and Third: as I *love*; thou *lovest*; he *loves*.

Obs. 1.—The Verb is of the same person as the Subject or Nominative.

Obs. 2.—Person-inflexions are only found in the singular. The ending of the Second Person is *st* or *est*, of the Third, *s* or *th* (growing obsolete).

Conjugation.

110. The Conjugation of a Verb is its proper arrangement in all its Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons. To conjugate a Verb fully, Auxiliaries must be employed.

111. An Auxiliary Verb is one which assists other Verbs in forming their Voice, Mood, or Tense. They are *be*, *may*, *can*, *must*, *have*, *shall*, *will*, and *do* (see from Sec. 127 to Sec. 130.)

Paradigm of the Active Voice.

112. Conjugation of the Transitive Verb *to love*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

113. *Indefinite*: I love; Thou lovest; He, loves; We, you, and They love.

Incomplete: I am loving; Thou art loving; He is loving; We, You, and They are loving.

Complete: I have loved; Thou hast loved; He has loved; We, You, and They have loved.

114. Past Tense.

Indefinite: I loved; Thou loved'st; He loved; We, You, and They loved.

Incomplete: I was loving; Thou wast loving. He was loving; We, You, and They were loving.

Complete: I had loved; Thou had'st loved; He had loved; We, You, They had loved.

115. Future Tense.

Indefinite: I shall love; Thou wilt love; He will love; We shall; You, and They will love.

Incomplete: I shall be loving; Thou wilt be loving; He will be loving; We, &c. will be loving.

Complete: I shall have loved; Thou wilt have loved; He will have loved; We, &c., will have loved.

116. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: If I love; If thou love; If he love; If we, you, they love.

Incomplete: If I, thou, and he be loving; If we, you, and they be loving.

Complete: If I have loved, &c.; If we have loved, &c.

117. Past Tense.

Indefinite: If I loved, &c.; If we loved, &c.

Incomplete: If I were loving; If thou wert loving, If he were loving; If we, you, and they were loving.

Complete: If I had loved; If thou had'st loved, &c.

Obs.—There is no special Future Subjunctive the Present Tense of the Subjunctive Mood having a future sense.

118. POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: I may, can, or must love; Thou can'st, may'st, or must love, &c.

Incomplete: I may, can, or must be loving, &c.

Complete: I may, can, or must have loved, &c.

Past Tense.

Indefinite: I might, could, would, or should love; Thou might'st, could'st, would'st, or should'st love.

Tense.

83.—Tense is a change in the form of a Verb to express time. There are three natural divisions of Time—*Present, Past, Future*; and three secondary Tenses—*Present Complete* (or Present Perfect), *Past Complete* (Pluperfect, or Past Perfect), and *Future Complete* (or Future Perfect).

84. The Present Tense shows that an action is going on at the present time: as, *John writes.*

The Present Tense has four forms:—

85. *Present Indefinite*: as, *John writes.*

86. *Present Incomplete*: as, *John is writing.*

87. *Present Complete*: as, *John has written* (see Sec. 99.)

88. *Present Emphatic*: as, *John does write.*

Past Tense.

89. The Past Tense shows that an action is past: as, *He heard it, but he heeded not.*

The Past Tense has four forms:—

90. *Past Indefinite*: as, *He heard it.*

91. *Past Incomplete*: as, *He was hearing.*

92. *Past Complete*: as *He had heard it* (see Sec. 102).

93. *Past Emphatic*: as, *He did hear it.*

Future Tense.

94. The Future Tense shows that an action is to take place at some future time: as, *I shall write.*

The Future Tense has four forms:—

95. *Future Indefinite*: as, *I shall write.*

96. *Future Incomplete*: as, *I shall be writing.*

97. *Future Complete*: as, *I shall have written* (see Sec. 105).

98. *Future Emphatic*: as, *I will write.*

Obs.—The Future Tense is formed by aid of the auxiliaries *shall* and *will*.

Present Complete.

99. The Present Complete (or Present Perfect) Tense shows that an action has been completed in time still present: as, *John has written.*

The Present Complete has two forms:—

100. *Ordinary*: as, *I have written.*

101. *Present Perfect.—Incomplete*: as, *I have been writing.* (This form may be in the Active Voice; but being of less frequent occurrence, is not given in the Paradigm of the Verb). This Tense is formed by the Verb *have*.

Past Complete.

102. The Past Complete (or Pluperfect) Tense shows that an action was completed before another action took place: as, "*He had heard the news before you came.*"

The Past Complete has two forms:—

103. *Ordinary*; as, *He had heard the news.*

104. *Past Perfect-Incomplete*: as, *I had been hearing.* (This form may be in the Active Voice, but being of less frequent occurrence is not given in the Paradigm of the Verb). The Past Complete is formed by the aid of *had*, the Past Tense of the Auxiliary Verb *have*.

Future Complete.

105. The Future Complete (Future Perfect) Tense shows that an action will be completed at a certain future time: as, *I shall have written the letter before the mail closes.*

The Future Complete has two forms:—

106. *Ordinary*: as *I shall have written the letter.*

107. *Future Perfect-Incomplete*: as, *I shall have been writing the letter.* (This form may be in the Active Voice; but being of less frequent occurrence is not given as the Paradigm of the Verb).

This Tense is formed by aid of the words *shall have* and *will have*.

Number.

108. Number as applied to Verbs is a change in the form of the Verb to show whether the assertion is made about one or about more than one. Verbs have two numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

Past Tense.

Indefinite: If I were; If thou wert; If he were, &c.

Complete: If I had been; If thou had'st been, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: I may, can, or must be; Thou may'st, can'st, or must be, &c.

Complete: I may, can, or must have been, &c.

Past Tense.

Indefinite: I might, could, would or should be; Thou might'st, could'st, would'st, or should'st be, &c.

Complete: I might, could, would or should have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. 2nd Pers. Be thou. Plur. 2nd Pers. Be you.

Future Tense.

Sing. 2nd Pers. Thou shalt be. Plur. 2nd Pers. You shall be.

Sing. 3rd Pers. He shall be. Plur. 3rd Pers. They shall be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Indefinite: To be.

Complete: To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

Present or Incomplete: Being.

Perfect: Having been.

Past or Complete: Been.

The Incomplete form of *to be*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Incomplete: I am being; Thou art being, &c.

Past Tense.

Incomplete: I was being; Thou wast being, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Past Tense.

Incomplete:—If I were being; If thou wert being, &c.

The Passive Voice.

125. The Passive Voice:—The only form of a Verb in English which has a Passive sense is the Past Participle in *en*, *ed*, (*d*) or *t*: as, *beaten*, *loved*, *lost*. But a complete Passive is formed by prefixing to this Participle the various tenses and forms of the Verb *to be*.

The Incomplete Form of the Passive Voice is used only with the Present and Past Tenses of the Indicative and with the Past Tense of the Subjunctive.

Paradigm of the Passive Voice.

To be loved. Past Part. loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: I am loved; Thou art loved, &c.

Incomplete: I am being loved; Thou art being loved, &c.

Complete: I have been loved, &c.

Past Tense.

Indefinite: I was loved; Thou wast loved, &c.

Incomplete: I was being loved, &c.

Complete: I had been loved, &c.

Future Tense.

Indefinite: I shall be loved, &c.

Complete: I shall have been loved, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: If I be loved; If thou be loved, &c.

Complete: If I have been loved, &c.

Past Tense.

Indefinite: If I were loved; If thou wert loved, &c.

Incomplete: If I were being loved, &c.

Complete: If I had been loved, &c.

Incomplete: I might, could, would, or should be loving, &c.

Complete: I might, could, would, or should have loved, &c.

119. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. 2nd Pers. Love, or love thou; and
Plur. Love, love you,

Future Tense.

Shalt love, or thou shalt love; Shall love,
or you shall love.

He shall love; They shall love.

120. INFINITIVE MOOD.

Indefinite: To love.

Incomplete: To be loving.

Complete: To have loved.

121. Participles.

Present or Incomplete: Loving.

Perfect: Having loved.

Perfect Progressive: Having been loving.

122. The Incomplete (or Progressive) form of a Verb denotes the continuance of an action. It is also called the Continuous Form (see Conjugation).

123. The Emphatic form of a Verb expresses an act or state asserted with emphasis. The euphatic form is only used in the Present, Past, Future, and Future Perfect Tenses of the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods, and in the Imperative Mood:—

Love.

ACTIVE VOICE. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Emphatic: I do love; Thou dost love; He does love; We, you, and they do love.

Past Tense.

Emphatic: I did love; Thou did'st love, &c.

Future Tense.

Emphatic: I will love; Thou shalt love; He shall love; We will love; You and They shall love.

Emphatic Complete: I will have loved; Thou shalt have loved, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Emphatic: If I do love; If thou do love, &c.

Past Tense.

Emphatic: If I did love; If thou did'st love, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Do love, or do thou love. Do love, or do you love.

THE VERB *to be*.

124. Before proceeding to the Passive Voice, it is necessary to give the Paradigm of the Verb *to be*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: I am; Thou art; He is; We are; You are; They are.

Complete: I have been; Thou hast been; He has been; We, You, and They have been.

Past Tense.

Indefinite: I was; Thou wast (wert); He was; We were; You and they were.

Complete: I had been, Thou had'st been; He had been, &c.

Future Tense.

Indefinite: I shall be; Thou wilt be; He will be, We shall be; You and they will be.

Complete: I shall have been; Thou wilt have been, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: If I be; If thou be; If he be, &c.

Complete: If I have been; If thou have been, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: I may, can, or must have, &c.

Past Tense.

Indefinite: I might, could, would, or should have, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Indefinite.

2nd Pers. Sing. and Plur. Have.

Future.

2nd Pers. Sing. Thou shalt have. Plur. You shall have.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Indefinite: To have.

Incomplete: To be having.

Complete: To have had.

Participles.

Incomplete: Having.

Perfect: Having had.

Past: Had.

NOTE.—There must add the Complete and Incomplete forms also; but the Incomplete Present of the Subjunctive is not used: as, If I be having, &c.

129. Shall and will denote future time: as, I shall go; He will go.

SHALL.

Present Indefinite Tense.

I shall; Thou shalt; He shall; We, You, and They shall, &c.

Past Indefinite Tense.

I should, Thou should'st, &c.

WILL.

Present Indefinite Tense.

I will; Thou wilt or willest; He will, &c.

Past Indefinite Tense.

I would; Thou would'st or would'st, &c.

130. The Auxiliaries of form are *Be* and *Do*. The Auxiliary Verb *be* is used to make the incomplete form. It has been conjugated in Sec. 124. The Auxiliary Verb *do* is used:—

(1.) To express the Emphatic form of the Verb: as, You *do* read. You *did* read.

(2.) To complete the Interrogative form of the Verb: as, *Do* you read? *Did* he read?

(3.) To complete the Negative form of the Verb: as, I *do not* read. He *did not* go.

Do.

Indicative Mood.

Present Indefinite.

I do; Thou dost or doest; He does, doeth or doth; We do; you do; they do.

Past Indefinite.

I did; Thou did'st; He did; You did, &c.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Indefinite Tense.

If I do; If thou do; If he do, &c.

Past Indefinite.

If I did; If thou did'st; If he did.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

Do, or do thou. Do, or do ye.

131. The Interrogative form of a Verb is that which is used in asking questions.

(1.) If there be no Auxiliary, the Interrogative form is made:—

(a) By simply putting the Verb before its Nominative: as, *Lovest* thou?

(b) By putting the Present or Past Tense or the Auxiliary *do* before the Nominative: as, *Dost* thou love? *Did* you love?

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: I may, can, or must be loved, &c.

Complete: I may, can, or must have been loved, &c.

Past Tense.

Indefinite:—I might, could, would, or should, be loved, &c.

Complete:—I might (&c.) have been loved, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

2nd Pers. Sing. and Plur.:—Be loved.

Future Tense.

2nd Pers. Sing. Thou shalt be loved; and Plur. You shall be loved.

3rd Pers. Sing. He shall be loved; and Plur. They shall be loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Indefinite: To be loved.

Complete: To have been loved.

Participles.

Past or Complete: Loved.

Present or Incomplete: Being loved.

Perfect: Having been loved.

126. The Passive Voice has no Emphatic Form.

Auxiliary Verbs.

127. The Auxiliaries of Mood are *may*, *can*, and *must*; also *would* and *should*.

(1.) *May* is used to express (1) permission or liberty, as, I may walk; (2) possibility or concession, as, It may be true, but I have very grave doubts; (3) wish or desire. May he be happy?

MAY.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: I may; Thou may'st; He may; We, you, and they may.

Past Tense.

Indefinite: I might; Thou might'st, &c.

(2.) *Can* is used to express power: as, I can see.

CAN.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: I can; Thou can'st, &c.

Past Tense.

Indefinite: I could; Thou could'st, &c.

(3.) *Must* denotes necessity: as, I must wait. It has no inflexions, and is only used in the Present Tense.

MUST.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: I must; Thou must; He must, &c.

N.B.—For conjugation of "should and would" (see Sec. 129).

128. The Auxiliaries of Tense are *have*, *will*, and *shall*. *Have* as an Auxiliary is used to make the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses, and (with, shall, or will) the Complete Future Tense. As an Auxiliary it is thus conjugated:

HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: I have; Thou hast; He has, &c.

Past Tense.

Indefinite: I had; Thou had'st; He had, &c.

Future Tense.

Indefinite: I shall have; Thou wilt have, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Indefinite: If I have; If thou have, &c.

Past Tense.

Indefinite: If I had; If thou had'st, &c.

Future Tense.

Indefinite: If I shall have; If thou wilt have, &c.

derived from Adjectives and ending in *ly*: as, *firmly, slowly, quickly, &c.* (Sec. 150).

142. Adverbs of Degree: as, *very, too, almost, quite, rather, altogether; much, little, no* (with a Comparative or Superlative): as, *much better, little better, no better*; also *the* before a Comparative (Sec. 215); *more, most, less, least, only, nearly, &c.*

143. Adverbs of Number or Order: as, *once, twice, thrice, first (firstly), secondly, thirdly, lastly, &c.*

144. Adverbs of Affirmation: as, *yes, certainly, truly, surely, indeed, really, &c.*

145. Adverbs of Negation: as, *not, nay.*

146. Adverbs of Cause: as, *therefore, wherefore, thence, hence, why, &c.*

147. Interrogative Adverbs are those which are used in asking questions: as, "*Why do you tarry?*" They are: *Why, wherefore, when, how, where, whether, whence, whereby, wherein, &c.* They are derived from Interrogative Pronouns. When used to join sentences, these words are Conjunctions; when employed interrogatively they are Adverbs.

148. Relative Adverbs not only modify some Verb, Adjective, or Adverb, but also join sentences: as, "*He departed when we arrived.*" *When, where, whenever, whence, while, whilst, wherever, wherein, whereby, whereto, wherewith, wherupon, whither, whithersoever, whereafter, why, &c.* They are all derived from Relative Pronouns, and are therefore called, by some, Relative Adverbs. They have also been called Conjunctive Adverbs. As they join sentences, they should be classed as Conjunctions.

149. There are many Compound Adverbs or Adverbial Phrases: as, *at last, at once, but only, at present, by no means, in fact, and so forth, not at all, of course, &c.* These may all be classed under some of the preceding heads. In parsing, take each word of the compound separately and then the whole phrase.

150. Adverbs in *ly*.—Adverbs of Number and Manner are usually formed by adding *ly* to the Adjectives from which they are derived: as, *beautiful, beautifully; badly, badly.*

Adjectives ending in *y* not preceded by another vowel change *y* into *i* before *ly*: as, *pretty, prettily; hasty, hastily.* But *coy, coyly.*

Adjectives ending in *le* simply change the *e* into *y*: single *singly*; able, *ably*; terrible, *terribly.*

151. The Adverb *may*, as a rule, be known by its being movable to any place in the sentence in which it is used. The only case in which it is not movable is when it modifies an Adjective or another Adverb.

152. Some words are classed both as Adverbs and Prepositions. If they govern an Objective case expressed or understood, they are Prepositions; if they do not, they are Adverbs: *e.g., The lark flies up (Adv.); The boy climbed up (Prep.) the tree.*

INFLEXION.

153. Comparison of Adverbs.—Most Adverbs are compared by *more* and *most*: as, *sweetly, more sweetly, most sweetly.* But some take *-er, -est*: as, *soon, sooner, soonest; hard, harder, hardest; early, earlier, earliest; &c.* A few are irregularly compared:—*Well, better, best; badly, ill, and worse, worst, &c.*

6.—PREPOSITIONS.

154. A Preposition is a word placed before a Noun or Pronoun to show the relation between it and some other word in the sentence: as, *The horse in the stable is sold.* See the following Section 155. *cc.*

155. The Preposition is used to show the relation between:—

1. A Noun and a Noun or Pronoun: as, *We crossed the threshold of the door.*

2. A Verb and a Noun or Pronoun: as, *The P. *was* *in* the busy bank is pouring.* Here

(2.) If there be one or more Auxiliaries, the Interrogative form is made by putting the Nominative immediately after the first Auxiliary: as, *Hast thou loved? Wilt thou love? Can he love? Has he been loved? &c.*

132. The Negative form of a Verb is that which is used in denying.

(1.) If there be no Auxiliary, the Negative is made:—

(a) By putting *not* after the Verb: as, I heard *not*; He listened *not*, &c.

(b) By putting the Present or Past Tense of the Auxiliary *do* with *not* after it, between the Nominative and the Verb: as, I *do not* hear; I *did not* hear, &c.

(2.) If there be one or more Auxiliaries, the Negative form is made by putting *not* after the first Auxiliary: as, I *shall not* hear; I *may not* have heard.

133. The Interrogative and Negative forms are combined by putting *not* immediately after the Nominative in the Interrogative form: as, Lovest thou *not*? Dost thou *not* love? Hast thou *not* loved? Wilt thou *not* love? Can he *not* love? Has he *not* been loved? &c.

134. Verbs are divided, according to their mode of inflexion, into two classes, Regular and Irregular.

Regular Verbs are those which form the Past Tense and Past Participle by adding “*ed* (or *d* only when the Verb ends in *e*)”: as, *jump, jumped, jumped; love, loved, loved; omit, omitted, omitted, &c.*

135. Irregular Verbs are those which vary from this rule in either or in both cases: as, *steal, stole, stolen; break, broke, broken, &c.*

136. The chief parts of a Verb are the Present Tense, Past Tense, and Past Participle.

A Defective Verb is one which wants one or more of the chief parts. They are:—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Beware.	nil.	nil.
Can.	could.	nil.
Nil.	ni.	Dight.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Forego.	nil.	foregone.
Nil.	nil.	Hight.
May.	might.	nil.
Melists.	melists.	nil.
Meseems.	meseemed.	nil.
Methink.	methought.	nil.
Mast.	nil.	nil.
Ought.	nil.	nil.
Nil.	quoth.	nil.
Shall.	should.	nil.
Will.	would.	nil.
Wis, wot.	wist.	nil.
Worth.	nil.	nil.
Nil.	nil.	Yclept.

137. An Impersonal Verb is one which can only be used in the third person singular with it as Nominative: as, *It thunders; It rains; It hails; It snows.* Also *meseems, methinks,* and *melists* are Impersonal Verbs.

Obs.—*Meseems* (= it seems to me), *melists* (= it pleases me), and *methinks* (= it seems to me).

5. THE ADVERB.

138. An Adverb is a word which modifies a Verb, an Adjective, or another Adverb: as, “The bird sings *sweetly*”; “The lion is a *very* strong animal”; “She reads *exceedingly well*.”

The Adverbs are:—

139. Adverbs of Time: as, *when* (Interrogative and Relative), *now, then, whilst, before, after, soon, immediately, since, ago, to-morrow, yesterday, always, ever, never, by-and-by, &c.*

140. Adverbs of Place: as, *where, whence, whither* (Interrogative and Relative), with their Compounds: as, *wherever, everywhere, nowhere, withersoever, &c.*; *hence, thence, hither, thither, above, below, within, without, around, upwards, unto, up, there, in, &c.*

141. Adverbs of Manner: as, *how* (Interrogative and Relative); *well, ill, badly, wisely, right, aloud, thus, &c.* This is the largest class of Adverbs, and in it are included nearly all these

Compound Nouns.

171. Any of the leading parts of speech uttered by itself to express a sudden emotion may be called an Interjection: as, 1. Noun: *Peace!* breathe not his name. 2. Adjective: *Strange!* I seemed to feel a breath of air. 3. Pronoun: *What!* you are weeping yet! 4. Verb: *Hark!* heard you not the thunder's roar! 5. Adverb: *Away!* the flames are coming nearer.

Derivation.

172. Derivation is that part of Etymology which explains the different parts of which a word is made up. Words are either Primitive, Derivative, or Compound.

173. A Primitive Word is a word in its simplest form: as, *son, good, I, speak, down, and.*

174. A Derivative is a word formed from a Primitive word or root. Derivatives are of two kinds; Primary and Secondary.

1. A Primary Derivative is formed from a Primitive word by a change in the body of the word: as, *strike, stroke; break, broke.*

2. A Secondary Derivative is formed from a Primitive word by adding Prefixes or Suffixes: as, *learn, un-learn, learn-er.*

A Prefix is a syllable put before a root: as, *con-duct.*

A Suffix (or affix) is a syllable added after a root: as, *duc-tile.*

175. A Compound Word consists of two or more words, each of which is significant: as, *mill-stone, door-step, horse-leech.*

In most Compound words the second word indicates the genus or class, and the first word the species or the quality that distinguishes the object denoted by the Compound from the class: thus, *corn-field* means a particular kind of field, viz., one that grows corn.

176. The most numerous and important Compounds are—Compound Nouns, Compound Adjectives, and Compound Verbs.

177. (1.) The great mass of Compound Nouns are formed by the simple juxtaposition of two Nouns, the former of which modifies the latter: as, *rose-tree, tree-rose, ring-finger, finger-ring, railway, town-hall, &c.*

(2.) In some cases an Adjective has coalesced with a Noun from being frequently joined with it in a particular sense: as, *freeman, nobleman, black-cock.*

(3.) In a few other cases a Noun appears preceded by a Transitive Verb, of which it is the Object: as, *dare-devil, pick-pocket, turn-spit, spit-fire.* (Here common phrases have been made Nouns of.)

(4.) Also a considerable number of Verbal Nouns are found in composition with Adverbial Prefixes: as, *fore-sight, fore-thought, after-thought, after-math* (*that which is mowed after the first crop*), &c.

(5.) A few miscellaneous Noun Compounds remain to be noted: such are, *wind-fall, fore-noon, forget-me-not, bread-and-butter, &c.*

Compound Adjectives.

178. (1.) The most important class of Compound Adjectives consists of those in which the meaning of an Adjective is modified by a Noun prefixed: as, *snow-white* (*white as snow*), *blood-red* (*red as blood*), *sky-blue* (*blue as the sky*), &c.

(2.) Another class consists of those in which the meaning of an Adjective is modified by an Adverbial Prefix: as, *all-powerful, al-mighty, &c.*

(3.) Sometimes two Adjectives are brought into juxtaposition, when the former modifies the latter: as, *blue-black, blue-green, &c.*

Compound Verbs.

179. Compound Verbs are formed by means of Prefixes: as, *for-tell, out-do, over-do, over-lay, over-lie, &c.*

Many Verbs are really compounds which have their meaning modified by a Preposition [Adverb] following: as, *to call out, drive back, laugh at.*

from ~~the~~ relation between is peeping

An Adjective and a Noun or Pronoun : as,
He is weary of life.

(1.) The Prepositions are:—*at, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, to, up, with, above, before, behind, below, along, after, between, betwixt, against, among, without, over, till, into, through, near, but* (in sense of *except* : as, nothing but water), *next, notwithstanding, &c.*

(2.) Phrase-Prepositions:—*according to, for the sake of, by reason of, instead of, in behalf of, by means of, on account of, along with, owing to, with reference to, out of, in spite of, in opposition to, &c.*

156. Many Prepositions are appended to Verbs in order to form Preposition-Verbs : as, Love laughs at locksmiths.

157. Prepositions may be known by observing that they cannot be removed from one part of the sentence unless in connection with the Noun or Pronoun which they govern.

158. Prepositions have no inflexion.

7.—CONJUNCTIONS.

159. A Conjunction is a word which joins two sentences : as, The king went away *and* the queen followed him.

Conjunctions are of two kinds, Copulative and Disjunctive, &c.

160. A Copulative Conjunction is one which joins two sentences and at the same time unites their meaning : as,

“ She had a rustic, woodland air,
And she was wildly clad.”

The Copulative Conjunctions are : — *and, also, after, as, before, because, both, so, therefore, till, ere, if that, then, when, where, how, whereby, wherefore, even, likewise, why, whence, moreover, whenever, &c.*

161. The Compound Copulative Conjunctions are :—*after that, as far as, as if, as long as, when that, if that, as well as, as sure as, so as, seeing that, insomuch that, in that, till that, before that, &c.*

162. A Disjunctive Conjunction is one which joins sentences, but at the same time disconnects their meaning : as,

“ Alas! they had been friends in youth,
But whispering tongues can poison truth.”

The Disjunctive Conjunctions are :—*or, but, either, else, except, lest, nor, otherwise, notwithstanding, than, though, neither, nevertheless, yet, still, &c.*

163. The Compound Disjunctive Conjunctions are :—*but, and if, but that, except that, lest that, nor that, not that, provided that, unless that, unless when, &c.*

164. Correlative Conjunctions are such as are used in pairs :—*although—nevertheless, still, yet ; As—so ; Because—therefore ; Both—and ; If—then ; Neither—nor ; Not—but ; Rather—than, So—as ; So—that ; Then—when ; Such—as ; Such—that, &c.* Example :—She was such an artless little creature *that* all loved her.

165. Hypothetical Conjunctions : *if, so, unless, provided.*

166. The following Conjunctions are, by some grammarians, called Conjunctive Adverbs :—*accordingly, also, as* (after *so, such, or as*), *before, till, how, than, that* (after *so, such &c.*), *however, &c.*

167. Pure Conjunctions are those which cannot be used as Adverbs or Prepositions : as, *and, but, either, nor, or, &c.*

168. When it is difficult to know whether a word is a Conjunction or an Adverb, it may be determined by the following test :—If the word be movable to any other part of the sentence it is an Adverb, but if it cannot be moved from the beginning of the sentence it introduces it is a Conjunction.

169. Conjunctions have no inflexion.

8.—INTERJECTIONS.

170. An Interjection is a word which expresses sudden feeling : as, *Alas!* the ship is lost. They are :—*Adieu ! O ! oh ! ah ! alas ! hurrah ! begone ! aha ! what ! pish, hush ! &c.*

"I'll call *thee* (Direct Obj.) *Hamlet*,
King, *father*, *Royal Dane* (all Compl. Obj.).

193. Also the Verbs *teach*, *ask* or *beg*, *forgive*, and less frequently—*banish*, *forbid*, with some others like them, often take a second Objective: as, "Teach *me* thy statutes." "We banish *you* our territories."

194. *Objective after Passive Verbs.*—The Verbs mentioned in the preceding section, with some others, are capable of taking an Objective Case after them even in the Passive Voice. In such cases, the one Objective becomes the Subject of the sentence, and the relation of the other to the Verb remains unaffected: as, "Were you well served, you would be taught your *duty*." "The dead were refused Christian *burial*."

195. *Objective after Intransitive Verbs.*—Intransitive Verbs often take after them an Objective Case similar in meaning to the Verb itself. This is called the Cognate Objective: as, "He dreamed a *dream*."

This construction is most frequent when there is an Adjective of Quality used with the Noun: as, "I have fought a *good fight*." "He laughed his *great laugh*."

196. The Objective is used after Intransitive Verbs and after Adjectives to denote extent, duration, age, value: as, "And Noah was 600 *years* old when the flood of waters was upon the earth." "She is not worth *thee*."

Also in such expressions as "ten *years* ago," "this *day* week," "not many *days* hence," the Nouns denoting time are to be regarded as Objectives.

197. *The Objective with Impersonal Verbs.*—The Objective denotes the virtual, though not the grammatical, Subject after some old Impersonal Verbs: as, *it* *repenteth*, *it* *behoves*, *it* *becomes* or *beesems*: as, "It *repenteth me* that I have made them." "Behoves *me* keep."

3.—The Dative.

198. The Dative denotes the Indirect Object, and always be explained by *to* and *for*: as, "Give *me* the daggers," i.e., *to me*; "Heat *me* these irons hot," i.e., *for me*.

199. The words *like* and *unlike*, *nigh*, *near*, (*nearest*, *next*,) are followed by the Dative: as, "Few in millions can speak like *us*."

[N.B.—This use of the Dative after the Adverb *like* is scarcely to be imitated.]

200. The Impersonal Verbs *thinks*, *seems*, *lists*, take before them the Dative of the Personal Pronoun: as, "Methinks," i.e., *it seems to me*, &c.

4.—The Possessive.

201. The Possessive Case denotes possession, and is therefore rarely used except where the Noun denotes a living thing: as, "Milton's poems", "a butterfly's wings." The use of the Possessive with reference to things without life belongs to imaginative language, objects being there freely personified: as, "Mountains above, Earth's Ocean's plains below."

202. *Ellipsis.*—In familiar language the Possessive Case is often used alone, and the Noun upon which it depends omitted, being readily understood: as, "St. Paul's (Cathedral), the Princess's (Theatre), the Queen's (Hotel)."

On the same principle must be explained such expressions: as, "a work of Bacon's" (i.e., one of Bacon's works), "a horse of John's" (i.e., one of his horses).

5.—The Vocative.

203. The Vocative Case is used both with and without the Interjection *O*. Its function is chiefly to attract the attention of the person to whom we are speaking: as, "These are Thy glorious works, Parent of good, Almighty!" "O! Friend, come to me."

6.—Apposition.

204. Any Noun or Pronoun may have another Noun or Pronoun attached to it without any con-

pull down, &c. In such cases the Preposition [Adverb] adheres to the Verb in the Passive Voice: as, he was called out (*challenged*), &c.

180. Compounds of other Parts of Speech. These are mostly of a miscellaneous character. For Compound Pronouns, see Sec. 60, (5); Compound Relative Adverbs, see Sec. 148; Compound Preposition, see Sec. 155, (1), and (2).

PART 3.—Syntax.

181. Syntax treats of the correct method of arranging words into sentences.

182. Words are related to each other by way of Concord and Government.

183. Concord is the agreement of one word with another in gender, number, person, or case.

184. Government is the power which one word has over another in determining its case or mood.

1. SYNTAX OF THE NOUN.

The Cases.—1. *Nominative.*

185. The Nominative Case is the case of the Subject (see Sec. 32): as, *He* walks; *Man* thinks.

186. The Nominative Case usually comes before the Verb, and in the case of Transitive Verbs that position is necessary to distinguish the Nominative Case of a Noun from the Objective (see Sec. 191): as, "Alexander (*Subject*) conquered Darius (*Object*)."

But the Nominative Case may come after an Intransitive Verb, since no ambiguity can then arise from its position; and this arrangement is often adopted when an Adverb or an Adverbial phrase precedes the Verb: as, "Then rose from sea to sky the last farewell."

187. Every Nominative Case, except the Nominative Absolute (Sec. 190), belongs to some Verb, either expressed or implied: as, in the answer to a question, "Who wrote the *Task*?" "Cowper", *i. e.*, Cowper wrote it.

188. *Complementary Nominative.*—The Verbs *to be* and *to become*, with some others, take

a Nominative after as well as before them: as, "My Lord dies a *Protestant*." "And Nathan said unto David, Thou art *the man*."

The Noun following in such cases is descriptive of the Subject, and therefore agrees with it.

189. The Complementary Nominative is also used after Passive Verbs of *naming*, *making* or *appointing*, *deeming*, &c., being still descriptive of the Subject: as, Churchill had been made a *baron of England*.

Often the Adverb "as" is introduced without affecting the Syntax of the following Noun: as, "Diocletian may be considered *as* the founder of a new empire."

190. *Nominative Absolute.*—The Nominative Case may also be used with a Participle, forming with it a clause grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence: as, *The speech* delivered, the orator retired; *He* being dead, we shall live.

The Participle is sometimes omitted: as, *He* sprang in, sword (being) in hand.

2.—*The Objective.*

191. *Direct Object.*—The Objective Case depends upon a Transitive Verb, and denotes the Direct Object of an action. It is also used after a Preposition (see Sec. 33).

The Objective Case usually follows the Verb (see Sec. 186). But when the Objective differs in form from the Nominative, as in the case of the Personal Pronouns, it may stand before the Verb without causing any ambiguity: as,—"*Me* he restored unto mine office, and *him* he hanged."

192. *Complementary Object.*—Verbs of *making* or *appointing*, also of *calling*, *naming*, *thinking*, take after them two Objectives. The former of these is the Direct Object, the latter is called the Complementary Object, being necessary to complete the meaning of the Verb: as, "They hailed *him* (Direct Obj.) *father* (Compl. Obj. of a line of kings)."