

**AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR THE  
HIGHER GRADES IN GRAMMAR  
SCHOOLS: ADAPTED FROM  
"ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR"**

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An English Grammar for the Higher Grades in Grammar Schools: Adapted from "Essentials of English Grammar" by Wm. D. Whitney & Mrs. Sara E. H. Lockwood

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**WM. D. WHITNEY & MRS. SARA E. H. LOCKWOOD**

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# ENGLISH GRAMMAR

FOR THE

HIGHER GRADES IN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

ADAPTED FROM

"ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR."

By WM. D. <sup>Dr</sup>WHITNEY

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FRENCH GRAMMARS, ETC., ETC.; EDITOR-IN-CHIEF  
OF THE "CENTURY DICTIONARY"

WITH NEW ARRANGEMENT AND ADDITIONAL EXERCISES  
SUITABLE FOR YOUNGER PUPILS

BY

MRS. SARA E. H. <sup>Dr</sup>LOCKWOOD

AUTHOR OF "LESSONS IN ENGLISH"

BOSTON, U.S.A.

GINN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

1898

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## PREFACE.

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THIS adaptation of Whitney's "Essentials of English Grammar" is designed to furnish a simple and practical text-book for pupils who are not of sufficient maturity to use with advantage the original work. To this end, a new book has been made with topical arrangement, abundant exercises of a more elementary style, and a generally simplified treatment.

While the intention has been to embody all the excellent features of the "Essentials," it has sometimes seemed best to sacrifice inductive development

of a subject to clearness and conciseness of expression, since it is presupposed that the classes for whom this book is intended have already had some elementary introduction to the study of English.

It should be understood that, in using the book, the order of chapters is not, of necessity, to be strictly followed. For instance, the chapter on "Infinitives and Participles" may be studied, as a whole or in part, directly after the same subject, as treated in the chapter on "Verbs." Again, the analysis of sen-

tences may and should be studied in connection with the parsing of exercises in the early chapters of the book.

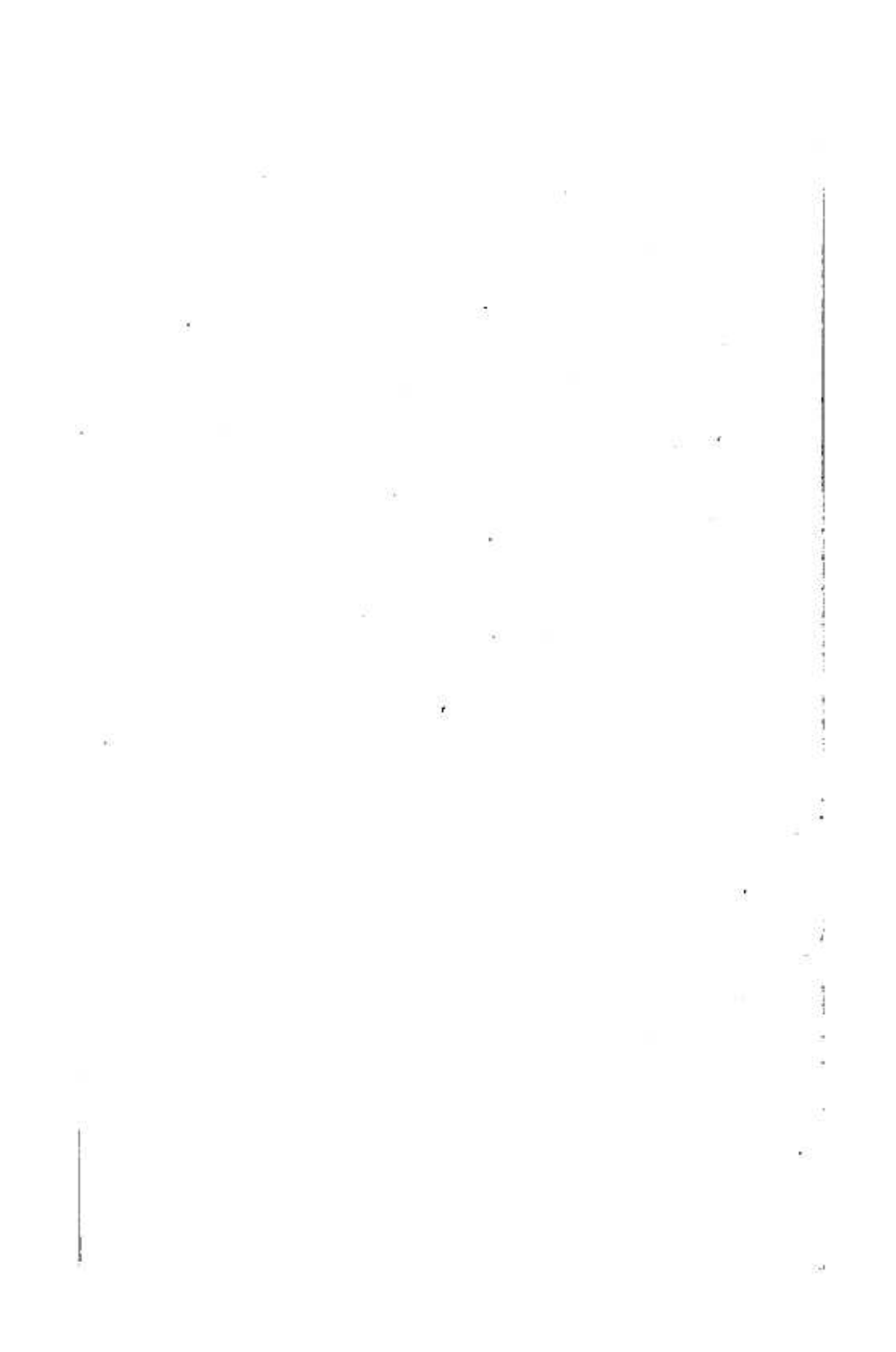
It should be added that the "Essentials" will continue to be published for the use of those who desire a book of its grade.

December, 1861.

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# LANGUAGE LESSONS.

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## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTION. — LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR.

**1. The English Language.** — There are hundreds of languages spoken in the world, and the only way in which we can define any one of them is to say that it is the language spoken in such and such a country or by such and such a people. **THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE** may, therefore, be defined as the language spoken by the people of England, and by all who speak like them anywhere else in the world; for example, in the United States. Since our language gets its name from the people living in England, we must look a little into their history, in order to understand why we speak as we do.

**2. The Early Inhabitants of England.** — In early times, the country which we know as England was called Britain, and its inhabitants were called Britons. They belonged to the same Celtic (or Keltic) race which then lived in France and Spain. Their language was very different from the English, being much like what the language of Wales is at the present day. Indeed, the modern Welsh people are the descendants of these old Britons.

**3. The Coming of the English into Britain.** — About fifteen hundred years ago, the ancestors of the

English people came over to Britain from their homes on the northern shores of Germany, and killed or drove out of the country the Celtic people whom they found there. Then they took possession of the country, and in time formed a new nation. There were several tribes of these Germans—the Jutes, the Angles, and the Saxons. The name *Anglo-Saxon* is made from the names of the most powerful tribes. The Angles finally gave their name to the whole people and to the country, which came to be called *Angle-land* or *Engle-land*, and thence ENGLAND. So the people came to be known as the *Engle-ish* or ENGLISH PEOPLE.

**4. Relation of English to Other Languages.**— Because the English language was brought from Germany into England, being then only a dialect of the German, it is still very much like the languages of Germany. For this reason it is said to be a GERMANIC or TEUTONIC language. All the Germanic languages, together with most of the others spoken in Europe—as, for example, the French, the Spanish, the Italian, the Swedish, the Russian—and part of those spoken in Asia, as the languages of India and Persia, form a great body of languages, resembling one another, and so called a “family.” The names most often applied to this family of languages are the INDO-EUROPEAN and the ARYAN. The English language, then, belongs to the Germanic or Teutonic group of the Indo-European or Aryan family of languages.

**5. The Norman Conquest.**— In the eleventh century, the English-speaking people of England were conquered by the NORMANS, a French-speaking people. As the two races intermingled, the language became mixed;