

# **ENGLISH GRAMMAR. PART I**

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English grammar. Part I by W. Tidmarsh

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**W. TIDMARSH**

**ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR. PART I**



# ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

PART I.

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*Entered at Stationers' Hall.*

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WANDSWORTH:

E. CARTER, PRINTER, 33, HIGH STREET, S.W.

1873.

## PREFACE.

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In preparing this work my principal object has been to simplify the study of Grammar for my own pupils; but it will afford me much pleasure to find it in use in other schools. Everything in it is arranged in a *tabular* form, and *key-words* are put in different type, so as to teach by the eye as well as by the understanding; and I have endeavoured to make the definitions, &c., as short as possible, but at the same time exact and comprehensive, so that the pupil may be able to parse each word in any ordinary sentence, and give a reason for every step. Want of spare time prevents my adding Exercises, but any Reading Book such that the pupil can understand will supply their place.

Those portions in brackets [ ], and those called "Part II.," should be omitted until the rest is fairly known.

If any one will suggest, by letter, any improvements, however trivial, I shall esteem it a favour.

WM. TIDMARSH.

Putney School, Putney, S.W.

April 8th, 1873.

## GRAMMAR.

<b>Grammar</b>	teaches how to speak and write correctly.
"	is divided into <b>Orthography, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody.</b>
<b>Orthography</b>	teaches about letters, [and how to form them into words]
<b>Etymology</b>	" " words [their different sorts, their inflections, and derivations.]
<b>Syntax</b>	" " sentences.
<b>Prosody</b>	" " verse.

## ORTHOGRAPHY.

### PART I.

All the letters in their right order are called the alphabet.

[*Alpha, Beta*, the first two Greek letters.]

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.**

-**Vowels** can be sounded distinctly by themselves; A, E, I, O, U, sometimes W, Y.

\***Consonants** can-not " " all the other letters

†W and Y are **consonants** when they begin a syllable.

†W " Y " **vowe's** in any other place.

**Syllable** is a word or part of a word which can be sounded with one effort of the voice.

**Monosyllable** is a word of one syllable *out, man, dog.*

**Disyllable** " two " *wo-man, rich-es.*

**Trisyllable** " three " *con-fer-ment.*

**Polysyllable** " more than three " *ir-re-cov-er-a-ble.*

**Diphthong** is two vowels sounded together. *near, boy.*

**Triphthong** " three " " " *beauty.*

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\* Vowels ' can ' two short words. ' Consonants ' ' cannot ' two long words.  
† ' Consonant ' and ' begin '—O and B come together in the Alphabet.

## PART II.

## TABLE OF LETTERS.

## VOWELS.

## CONSONANTS.

	CONSONANTS.			
	Liquids.	Mutes.	Aspirate.	Redundant.
A				
E	L	<i>Sharp.</i>	<i>Flat.</i>	H
I	M	P	V	Double J
O	N	K	G	Consonant Q
U	R	P	B	X
{ W } { Y } Sometimes		S	Z	
		T	D	

**Liquids** L, M, N, R, unite easily with several other letters.

**Aspirate** H is simply a breathing. *hear.*

**Double Consonant** X equals KS. *box.*

**Redundant** C „ K or S. *cat, city.*

„ J „ G soft. *judge.*

„ Q is used only before U, and then equals KOO,  
*queen.*

**Double Consonants** with peculiar sound of their own are CH, SH, NG.  
*church, ship, song.*

## CAPITAL LETTERS.

Capital letters stand at the beginning of

1. Proper Nouns or Adjectives derived from them.

*France, French.*

2. Names of days, weeks, months, &c. *Monday, May.*

3. Any very important word. *Revolution.*

4. Pronoun I and Interjection O.

5. Every sentence.

6. „ line of poetry.

7. „ Quotation, when it is a complete sentence.

*Shakespeare says, "The wish was father to the thought."*



## RULES FOR THE DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.

## GENERAL.

Each Syllable should begin with a Consonant. *Con-tent-ment.*

## SPECIAL.

1. Two Consonants between two Vowels  
must be separated. *Par-don.*
2. Two Vowels *not forming a diphthong* ,, ,, *La-i-ty.*
3. Affixes and Inflections ,, ,, *Cre-ate, near-er.*

## EXCEPTIONS.

- A. Consonants sounded together must not be separated. *Fa-ble*
- B. The derivation of the word must be considered.  
*Right-eous* [from *right*.]
- C. A consonant modifying the sound of the vowel should, as far as possible, be kept with it. *An-ax-ag-er-us.*

## RULES FOR CHANGING, &amp;c., LETTERS.

1. When we add *er, est, eth, ed* or *ing* to single consonant after  
[short vowel,
  - A. if the last syllable is accented, double the Consonant.
  - B. ,, ,, not\* ,, do not ,, ,,
2. *er, est, eth, ed*. [but not *ing*] to *y* after a Consonant, change *y* into *i*.
3. *ing* ,, *ie*, change *ie* into *y*,
4. syllable beginning with a vowel ,, *e mate*, leave out *e*.  
[Sometimes when the syllable begins with a Consonant.]

## 1. A

*Big, bigger, biggest.*

Prefer

*Preferer*  
*Preferrest*  
*Preferreth*  
*Preferred*  
*Preffering*

## 1. B

*Tender, Tenderer, Tenderest.*

Prosper

*Prosperer*  
*Prosperest*  
*Prospereth*  
*Prospered*  
*Prospering*

2. *Silly, sillier, silliest; defy, defiest, defied* [but *defying*.]
3. *Die, dying.*
4. *Change, Changing, Changed.* [But *dye* makes *dyeing* to distinguish it from the above.]

\* But "l" and "g" are nearly always doubled.

## ETYMOLOGY.

**Etymology** teaches about words; [their different sorts, inflections and derivations.

The different sorts of words are called **Parts of Speech**.

Parts of Speech are eight.

**Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb,  
Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.**

## DEFINITIONS.

- Noun** names a thing.  
**Pronoun** stands instead of a Noun.  
**Verb** asserts what a thing does, or what is done to a thing; [or it joins a thing to the description of it.]  
**Adjective** shows what kind of a thing, how many things, which thing.  
**Adverb** " how, when, where, or how many times, or it modifies an assertion, or asks a question.]  
**Preposition** relates a Noun or Pronoun to some other word.  
**Conjunction** joins\* words, † phrases, or sentences.  
**Interjection** shows sudden feeling or wish.

## NAMES OF

- Numbers** are Singular and Plural.  
**Persons** " First, Second, and Third.  
**Genders** " Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.  
**Cases** " Nominative, Objective, and Possessive.  
**Voices** " Active and Passive.  
**Moods‡** " Indicative, Conjunctive, Conditional, Potential, Imperative, Infinitive, and Participial.  
**Tenses** " Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Simple, and Future Perfect.  
**Degrees** " Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

- Nouns and Pronouns** have Number, Person, Gender, and Case.  
**Verbs** " Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, and [Person].  
**Adjectives & Adverbs** " Degrees [sometimes.]

\* Remember "junction" on the railway is where lines join.

† Phrase—two or more words joined together making sense, but without a finite verb.

‡ A Verb in any mood except Infinitive and Participial is said to be Finite.

## DIVISIONS.

Number	{ Singular Plural	means One " More than One.
Person	{ First Second Third	" the person speaking. " " spoken to. " " spoken about.
Gender	{ Masculine Feminine Neuter	" the He. " " She. " things without life.
Case	Nominative*	answers <i>Who</i> or <i>What</i> before any Verb; [ <i>Who</i> or <i>What</i> after a Copulative Verb, or is used absolutely.]
	Objective*	" <i>Whom</i> or <i>What</i> after a Transi- tive Verb, or a Preposition, (or it shows measure.)
	Possessive	" <i>Whose</i> or <i>Of what</i> with a Noun.
Voice	Active	The Nominative Acts.
	Passive	" " is acted upon.
Moods	Indicative	simply asserts, denies, or asks a question.
	Conjunctive	shows uncertainty or purpose.
	Conditional	implies condition.
	Potential	shows possibility, permission, desire, or power.
	Imperative	commands or begs.
	Infinitive	is a form of a Verb used as a Noun. [It sometimes expresses purpose, or carries on the construction of a Verb or Adjective.]
	Participial	" " Verb used as an Adjective. [Or as a Noun, especially after a Preposition.]
Tense	Present	shows an action, &c., going on now.
	Past	" " 1. † Simply past, or 2. ‡ going on at a past time.
	Perfect	" " finished by the present time.
	Pluperfect	" " finished before a past time.
	Future Simple	" " simply yet to come.
	Future Perfect	" " to be finished before a future time.
Degree	Positive	is the simple Adjective.
	Comparative	increases or lessens the Positive.
	Superlative	" " as much as possible.

\* 'Nominative' and 'before' begin with Consonants; 'Objective' and 'after' begin with Vowels.

† Past Simple. ‡ Imperfect.