

**LANGUAGE  
LESSONS  
FOR BEGINNERS**

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Language Lessons for Beginners by John S. Hart

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**JOHN S. HART**

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# LANGUAGE LESSONS

FOR

## BEGINNERS.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL.D.,

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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, AUTHOR OF A SERIES OF TEXT-BOOKS  
ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ETC., ETC.



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A SERIES OF TEXT-BOOKS  
ON

**THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

By JOHN S. HART, LL.D.

Language-Lessons for Beginners.  
An Elementary English Grammar.  
English Grammar and Analysis.  
First Lessons in Composition.  
Composition and Rhetoric.  
A Short Course in Literature.  
A Manual of English Literature.  
A Manual of American Literature.  
A Class-Book of Poetry.  
A Class-Book of Prose.

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## PREFACE.



**W**E all learn language, in the first instance, by imitation. If left, however, to this resource only, we can never gain full mastery over that wonderful instrument. To use it to the greatest advantage, we must give study to the instrument itself; and the earlier the study is begun, provided the method of study is rational, and suited to the years and capacity of the scholar, the better for his general mental development.

The book here presented is intended to be put into the hands of the scholar as soon as he is able to read and write. The method of teaching is chiefly by means of written exercises, and is similar in principle to that adopted in the *First Lessons in Composition*. The two books, in fact, should be begun about the same time, and should be studied together. In the first two or three Lessons, the books are almost the same; but they soon diverge and branch off into different lines of

thought, one leading directly to the systematic study of Grammar, the other to a like study of Rhetoric.

The young scholar who goes through the exercises in this book will have acquired thereby a habit, the educational value of which can hardly be overstated, of noticing the character and functions of the words which he uses, and hence will be better prepared to use words rightly, and to understand better the force of words as used by others. He will also have laid a foundation for the study of English Grammar, as the exercises involve an acquaintance with the Parts of Speech, with the leading Grammatical forms, and with the principal terms employed in teaching Grammar. Clear notions on these points being thus early acquired, the study, when taken up systematically, will not be such a painful and profitless ordeal as under the common system it often is.

J. S. H.

PRINCETON, April 21, 1874.







# LANGUAGE LESSONS.

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## NOUNS.

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### LESSON I.

#### Written Exercises.

1. WRITE your own name in full.

**Note.**—Observe that your name in full is made up of two or more separate words.

In writing your name, or the name of any other person, you should begin each word of the name with a capital letter.

You must not put a comma, or a point of any kind, between the words that make up the name. Thus: John Edward Forsyth, not John, Edward, Forsyth.

If one of the words that make up the name is not

given in full, but only the first letter of it, then a period should be put after that letter, to show that it stands for the whole word. Thus: John E. Forsyth, or J. E. Forsyth.

[**Note to the Teacher.**— The teacher should show the scholar how to make capitals, commas, and periods, and should see that the directions, as given in the notes, on this subject and on other subjects, are strictly carried out, so that the scholar may be trained from the very first to the habit of writing correctly.]

The teacher should see also, in all the exercises, that the scholar *spells* the words correctly, and should show him how to use the dictionary in finding out the correct spelling.]

2. Write in full the name of your father, your mother, your brothers, your sisters, or of your other relations, not less than five or six in all.

**Note.**— In writing a number of names in this way, one after the other, put a comma after each full name, until you come to the last. Put a period after the last. Thus: John Edward Forsyth, Mary Forsyth, Elizabeth Benton, George Benton. The comma between the names serves to separate them. The period after the last name shows that the list is ended.

3. Write in full the names of five of your school-mates or companions.

4. Write in full the names of five persons that you have heard about, or that you have read about in story-books.

5. Write the names of five persons that are mentioned in the Bible.

**Note.**— You observe that in the Bible the name of a person is usually only one word, instead of being made up of two or three words, as our names are nowadays.

Commit to Memory.

The name of any *person* is called a **NOUN**.

Oral Review.

What is the name of any *person* called?



## LESSON II.

**Examples.**— Jon Thompson, Henery carey, William, p Snyder

**Corrections.**— In the first of these names, the first word of the name is spelled wrong; it should be John.

In the second name, the first word is spelled wrong; it should be Henry; and the second word should begin with a capital C.

In the third name, the first word is spelled wrong; it should be William, and there should not be a comma after it; also the P, which stands for the middle name, should be written as a capital, and should have a period after it.