

or diminished in their signification; as, *full, empty, round, square, entire, perfect, complete, exact, immediate.*

4. A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning, unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, they.* Pronouns adjective are, *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their, who, this, that, those, these, which, what,* and some others.

5. A VERB is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing; as, *I love, he hates, men laugh, horses run.* In every sentence there must be a verb: in the above short example, *love, hates, laugh, run,* are verbs.

An s is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he, she, or it*; as, the man runs, he runs, or she runs.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations: as, *I am*; thou *art*; he, she, or it, *is*; we *are*; you *are*; they *are*; *I was*; thou *wast*; he, she, or it, *was*; we *were*; ye *were*; they *were*.

6. A PARTICIPLE is formed from a verb, and participates of the nature of an adjective also; as, *loving, teaching, heard, seen.*

7. AN ADVERB is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it: as, *yesterday* I went to town; you speak *truly*; *here* comes John.

Some adverbs admit of comparison: as, *often, oftener, oftenest*; *soon, sooner, soonest*. These may be also compared by the other adverbs *much, more, most, and very*.

Adverbs have relation to time: as, *now, then, lately,* &c.; to place: as, *here, there,* &c.; and to number or quantity: as *once, twice, much,* &c.

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together: as *John and James*; neither the one *nor* the other. *Albeit, although, and, because, but, either, else, however, if, neither, nor, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, notwithstanding, and yet,* are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions: but these six following are sometimes adverbs; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then.* *Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs; *for* is sometimes a preposition; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.