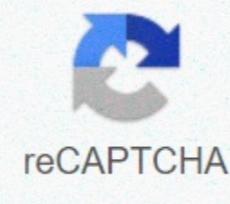




I'm not robot



Continue

Noun clause exercises perfect english grammar

PART II. ETYMOLOGY. ETYMOLOGY treats of the different parts of speech, with their classes and modifications. The Parts of Speech are the several kinds, or principal classes, into which words are divided by grammarians. Classes, under the parts of speech, are the particular sorts into which the several kinds of words are subdivided. Modifications are inflections, or changes, in the terminations, forms, or senses, of some kinds of words. CHAPTER I.—PARTS OF SPEECH. The Parts of Speech, or sorts of words, in English, are ten; namely, the Article, the Noun, the Adjective, the Pronoun, the Verb, the Participle, the Adverb, the Conjunction, the Preposition, and the Interjection. 1. THE ARTICLE. An Article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification: as, The air, the stars; an island, a ship. 2. THE NOUN. A Noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned: as, George, York, man, apple, truth. 3. THE ADJECTIVE. An Adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality: as, A wise man; a new book. You two are diligent. 4. THE PRONOUN. A Pronoun is a word used in stead of a noun: as, The boy loves his book; he has long lessons, and he learns them well. 5. THE VERB. A Verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon: as, I am, I rule, I am ruled; I love, thou lovest, he loves. 6. THE PARTICIPLE. A Participle is a word derived from a verb, participating the properties of a verb, and of an adjective or a noun; and is generally formed by adding ing, d, or ed, to the verb; thus, from the verb rule, are formed three participles, two simple and one compound; as, 1. ruling, 2. ruled, 3. having ruled. 7. THE ADVERB. An Adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner: as, They are now here, studying very diligently. 8. THE CONJUNCTION. A Conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected: as, "Thou and he are happy, because you are good."—L. Murray. 9. THE PREPOSITION. A Preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun; as, The paper lies before me on the desk. 10. THE INTERJECTION. An Interjection is a word that is uttered merely to indicate some strong or sudden emotion of the mind: as, Oh! alas! ah! poh! pshaw! avauht! ah! hurrah! OBSERVATIONS. OBS. 1.--The first thing to be learned in the study of this the second part of grammar, is the distribution of the words of the language into those principal sorts, or classes, which are denominated the Parts of Speech. This is a matter of some difficulty. And as no scheme which can be adopted, will be in all cases so plain that young beginners will not occasionally falter in its application, the teacher may sometimes find it expedient to refer his pupils to the following simple explanations, which are designed to aid their first and most difficult steps. How can we know to what class, or part of speech, any word belongs? By learning the definitions of the ten parts of speech, and then observing how the word is written, and in what sense it is used. It is necessary also to observe, so far as we can, with what other words each particular one is capable of making sense. 1. Is it easy to distinguish an ARTICLE? If not always easy, it is generally so: the, an, and, a, are the only English words called articles, and these are rarely any thing else. Because an and a have the same import, and are supposed to have the same origin, the articles are commonly reckoned two, but some count them as three. 2. How can we distinguish a NOUN? By means of the article before it, if there is one; as, the house, an apple, a book; or, by adding it to the phrase, "I mentioned," as, "I mentioned pease;" "I mentioned war;" "I mentioned slumber." Any word which thus makes complete sense, is, in that sense, a noun; because a noun is the name of any thing which can thus be mentioned by a name. Of English nouns, there are said to be as many as twenty-five or thirty thousand. 3. How can we distinguish an ADJECTIVE? By putting a noun after it, to see if the phrase will sence. The noun thing, or its plural things, will suit almost any adjective; as, A good thing—A bad thing—A little thing—A great thing—Few things—Many things—Some things—Fifty things. Of adjectives, there are perhaps nine or ten thousand. 4. How can we distinguish a PRONOUN? By observing that its noun repeated makes the same sense. Thus, the example of the pronoun above, "The boy loves his book; he has long lessons, and he learns them well." "The boy loves the boy's book; the boy has long lessons, and the boy learns those lessons well." Here then, by a disagreeable repetition of two nouns, we have the same sense without any pronoun; but it is obvious that the pronouns form a better mode of expression, because they prevent this awkward repetition. The different pronouns in English are twenty-four; and their variations in declension are thirty-two; so that the number of words of this class, is fifty-six. 5. How can we distinguish a VERB? By observing that it is usually the principal word in the sentence, and that without it there would be no assertion. It is the word which expresses what is affirmed or said of the person or thing mentioned; as, "Jesus wept."—"Felix trembled."—"The just shall live by faith." It will make sense when inflected with the pronouns; as, I write, thou writ'st, he writes; we write, you write, they write.—I walk, thou walkest, he walks; we walk, you walk, they walk. Of English verbs, some recent grammarians compute the number at eight thousand; others formerly reckoned them to be no more than four thousand three hundred.[131] 6. How can we distinguish a PARTICIPLE? By observing its derivation from the verb, and then placing it after to be or having; as, To be writing, Having written—To be walking, Having walked—To be weeping, Having wept—To be studying, Having studied. Of simple participles, there are twice as many as there are of simple or radical verbs; and the possible compounds are not less numerous than the simples, but they are much less frequently used. 7. How can we distinguish an ADVERB? By observing that it answers to the question, When? Where? How much? or How?—or serves to ask it; as, "He spoke fluently." How did he speak? Fluently. This word fluently is therefore an adverb: it tells how he spoke. Of adverbs, there are about two thousand six hundred; and four fifths of them end in ly. 8. How can we distinguish a CONJUNCTION? By observing what words or terms it joins together, or to what other conjunction it corresponds; as, "Neither wealth nor honour can heal a wounded conscience."—Dilwyn's Ref., p. 16. Or, it may be well to learn the whole list at once: And, as, both, because, even, for, if, that, then, since, seeing, so, Or, nor, either, neither, than, though, although, yet, but, except, whether, lest, unless, save, provided, notwithstanding, whereas. Of conjunctions, there are these twenty-nine in common use, and a few others now obsolete. 9. How can we distinguish a PREPOSITION? By observing that it will govern the pronoun them, and is not a verb or a participle; as, About them—above them—across them—after them—against them—amidst them—among them—around them—at them—Before them—behind them—below them—beneath them—beside them—between them—beyond them—by them—For them—from them—in them—into them, &c. Of the prepositions, there are about sixty now in common use. 10. How can we distinguish an INTERJECTION? By observing that it is an independent word or sound, uttered earnestly, and very often written with the note of exclamation; as Lo! behold! look! see! hark! hush! hist! mum! Of interjections, there are sixty or seventy in common use, some of which are seldom found in books. OBS. 2.—An accurate knowledge of words, and of their changes, is indispensable to a clear discernment of their proper combinations in sentences, according to the usage of the learned. Etymology, therefore, should be taught before syntax; but it should be chiefly taught by a direct analysis of entire sentences, and those so plainly written that the particular effect of every word may be clearly distinguished, and the meaning, whether intrinsic or relative, be discovered with precision. The parts of speech are usually named and defined with reference to the use of words in sentences; and, as the same word not unfrequently stands for several different parts of speech, the learner should be early taught to make for himself the proper application of the foregoing distribution, without recurrence to a dictionary, and without aid from his teacher. He who is endeavouring to acquaint himself with the grammar of a language which he can already read and understand, is placed in circumstances very different from those which attend the school-boy who is just beginning to construe some sentence of a foreign tongue. A frequent use of the dictionary may facilitate the progress of the one, while it delays that of the other. English grammar, it is hoped, may be learned directly from this book alone, with better success than can be expected when the attention of the learner is divided among several or many different works. OBS. 3.--Dr. James P. Wilson, in speaking of the classification of words, observes, "The names of the distributive parts should either express, distinctly, the influence, which each class produces on sentences; or some other characteristic trait, by which the respective species of words may be distinguished, without danger of confusion. It is at least probable, that no distribution, sufficiently minute, can ever be made, of the parts of speech, which shall be wholly free from all objection. Hasty innovations, therefore, and crude conjectures, should not be permitted to disturb that course of grammatical instruction, which has been advancing in melioration, by the unremitting labours of thousands, through a series of ages."—Wilson's Essay on Gram., p. 66. Again:—"The number of the parts of speech may be reduced, or enlarged, at pleasure; and the rules of syntax may be accommodated to such new arrangement. The best grammarians find it difficult, in practice, to distinguish, in some instances, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions; yet their effects are generally distinct. This inconvenience should be submitted to, since a less comprehensive distribution would be very unfavourable to a rational investigation of the meaning of English sentences."—Ib., p. 68. Again: "As and so have been also deemed substitutes, and resolved into other words. But if all abbreviations are to be restored to their primitive parts of speech, there will be a general revolution in the present systems of grammar; and the various improvements, which have sprung from convenience, or necessity, and been sanctioned by the usage of ancient times, must be retrenched, and anarchy in letters universally prevail."—Ib., p. 114. OBS. 4.--I have elsewhere sufficiently shown why ten parts of speech are to be preferred to any other number, in English; and whatever diversity of opinion there may be, respecting the class to which some particular words ought to be referred, I trust to make it obvious to good sense, that I have seldom erred from the course which is most expedient. 1. Articles are used with appellative nouns, sometimes to denote emphatically the species, but generally to designate individuals. 2. Nouns stand in discourse for persons, things, or abstract qualities. 3. Adjectives commonly express the concrete qualities of persons or things; but sometimes, their situation or number. 4. Pronouns are substitutes for names, or nouns; but they sometimes represent sentences. 5. Verbs assert, ask, or say something; and, for the most part, express action or motion. 6. Participles contain the essential meaning of their verbs, and commonly denote action, and imply time; but, apart from auxiliaries, they express that meaning either adjectively or substantively, and not with assertion. 7. Adverbs express the circumstances of time, of place, of degree, and of manner; the when, the where, the how much, and the how. 8. Conjunctions connect, sometimes words, and sometimes sentences, rarely phrases; and always show, either the manner in which one sentence or one phrase depends upon another, or what connexion there is between two words that refer to a third. 9. Prepositions express the correspondent relations of things to things, of thoughts to thoughts, or of words to words; for these, if we speak truly, must be all the same in expression. 10. Interjections are either natural sounds or exclamatory words, used independently, and serving briefly to indicate the wishes or feelings of the speaker. OBS. 5.—In the following passage, all the parts of speech are exemplified, and each is pointed out by the figure placed over the word:-- 1 2 9 5 1 2 3 9 2 1 2 3 "The power of speech is a faculty peculiar to man; a faculty bestowed 9 4 9 4 3 2 9 1 3 6 7 3 on him by his beneficent Creator, for the greatest and most excellent 2 8 10 7 3 5 4 5 4 1 9 3 purposes."--See Lowth's Gram., p. 1. In this sentence, which has been adopted by Murray, Churchill, and others, we have the following parts of speech: 1. The words the, a, an, and, are articles. 2. The words power, speech, faculty, man, faculty, Creator, uses, and purposes, are nouns. 3. The words peculiar, beneficent, greatest, excellent, and worst, are adjectives. 4. The words him, his, we, and it, are pronouns. 5. The words is, do, and pertain, are verbs. 6. The words bestowed is a participle. 7. The words most, how, and often, are adverbs. 8. The words and but are conjunctions. 9. The words of, on, to, by, for, to, and of, are prepositions. 10. The word alas! is an interjection. OBS. 6.—In speaking or writing, we of course bring together the different parts of speech just as they happen to be needed. Though a sentence of ordinary length usually embraces more than one half of them, it is not often that we find them all in so small a compass. Sentences so common abound in words of a particular kind, and are quite destitute of those of some other sort. The following examples will illustrate this remark. (1) ARTICLES. "A square is less beautiful than a circle, and the reason seems to be, that the attention is divided on the sides and angles of a square, whereas the circumference of a circle, being a single object, makes one entire impression."--Kames, Elements of Criticism, Vol. i, p. 175. (2) NOUNS. "A number of things destined for the same use, such as windows, chairs, screw buttons, cannot be got uniformly good, unless they are made by the same hands."--Ib., i. 229. (3) ADJECTIVES. "Hence nothing just, proper, decent, beautiful, proportioned, or grand, is visible."--Ib., i. 229. (4) PRONOUNS. "I must treat the courteous reader to suspend his curiosity, and rather to consider what is written than who they that write it."--Addison, Spect. No. 556. (5) VERBS. "The least consideration will inform you how easy it is to put an ill-natured construction upon a word; and what perverseness will turn and expressions sprung from an evil temper. Nothing can be explained to him who will not understand, nor will any thing appear right to the unreasonable."--Cecil. (6) PARTICIPLES. "The Scriptures are an authoritative voice, reproving, instructing, and warning the world; and declaring the only means ordained and provided for escaping the awful penalties of sin."--G. B. (7) ADVERBS. "The light of Scripture shines steadily, purely, benignly, certainly, superlatively."--Dr. S. H. Cox. (8) CONJUNCTIONS. "Quietness and silence both become and befriend religious exercises: Clamour and violence often hinder, but never further, the work of God."--Henry's Exposition. (9) PREPOSITIONS. "He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures."--Dec. of Indep. (10) INTERJECTIONS. "Oh, my dear strong-boh! Oh, my lost guineas! Oh, poor, ruined, beggared old man! Booh! hoo! hoo!"--MOLIERE: Burgh's Art of Speaking, p. 266. EXAMPLES FOR PARSING. Parsing is the resolving or explaining of a sentence, or of some related word or words, according to the definitions and rules of grammar. Parsing is to grammar what ciphering is to arithmetic. A Praxis is a method of exercise, or a form of grammatical resolution, showing the learner how to proceed. The word is Greek, and literally signifies action, doing, practice, or formal use. PRAXIS I.—ETYMOLOGICAL. In the first Praxis, it is required of the pupil—merely to distinguish and define the different parts of speech. The definitions to be given in the First Praxis, are one, and only one, for each word, or part of speech. Thus:-- EXAMPLE PARSED. "The patient ox submits to the yoke, and meekly performs the labour required of him." The is an article. 1.[132] An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Patient is an adjective. 1. An adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Ox is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Submits is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. To is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Yoke is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Meekly is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Performs is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or, a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. Labour is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Required is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. The is an article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or

collection so definite that we can well conceive of fews and manies; but both are sometimes construed substantively, though in modern English[139] it seems to be mostly by ellipsis of the noun. Example: "The praise of the judicious few is an ample compensation for the neglect of the illiterate many."--Churchill's Gram., p. 278. Dr. Johnson says, the word many is remarkable in Saxon for its frequent use. The following are some of the examples in which he calls it a substantive, or noun: "After him the rascal many ran."--Spenser. "O thou fond many"--Shakespeare. "A care-craz'd mother of a many children."--Id. "And for thy sake have I shed many a tear."--Id. "The vulgar and the many are fit only to be led or driven."--South. "He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life."--Tillotson. "Seeing a great many in rich gowns, he was amazed."--Addison. "There parting from the king, the chiefs divide, And wheeling east and west, before their many ride."--Dryden. OBS. 28.--"On the principle here laid down, we may account for a peculiar use of the article with the adjective few, and some other diminutives. In saying, 'A few of his adherents remained with him;' we insinuate, that they constituted a number sufficiently important to be formed into an aggregate: while, if the article be omitted, as, 'Few of his adherents remained with him;' this implies, that he was nearly deserted, by representing them as individuals not worth reckoning up. A similar difference occurs between the phrases: 'He exhibited a little regard for his character;' and 'He exhibited little regard for his character.'"--Churchill's Gram., p. 279. The word little, in its most proper construction, is an adjective, signifying small; as, "He was little of stature."--Luke. "Is it not a little one?"--Genesis. And in sentences like the following, it is also reckoned an adjective, though the article seems to relate to it, rather than to the subsequent noun; or perhaps it may be taken as relating to them both: "Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep."--Prov., vi, 10; xxiv, 33. But by a common ellipsis, it is used as a noun, both with and without the article; as, "A little that a righteous man hath, is better than the riches of many wicked."--Psalms, xxxvii, 16. "Better is little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasure and trouble therewith."--Prov., xv, 16. "He despiseth little things, shall perish by little and little."--Ecclesiasticus. It is also used adverbially, both alone and with the article; as, "The poor sleep little."--Ottway. "Though they are a little stringent."--Arbuthnot. "When he had gone a little farther thence."--Mark, i, 19. "Let us vary the phrase [in] a very little [degree]."--Kames, Vol. ii, p. 163. OBS. 29.--"As it is the nature of the articles to limit the signification of a word, they are applicable only to words expressing ideas capable of being individualized, or conceived of as single things or acts; and nouns implying a general state, condition, or habit, must be used without the article. It is not vaguely therefore, but on fixed principles, that the article is omitted, or inserted, in such phrases as the following: 'In terror, in fear, in dread, in haste, in sickness, in pain, in trouble; in a fright, in a hurry, in a consumption; the pain of his wound was great; her son's dissipated life was a great trouble to her.'"--Churchill's Gram., p. 127. OBS. 30.--"Though the, an, and a, are the only articles in our language, they are far from being the only definitives. Hence, while some have objected to the peculiar distinction bestowed upon these little words, firmly insisting on throwing them in among the common mass of adjectives; others have taught, that the definitive adjectives--I know not how many--such as, this, that, these, those, any, other, some, all, both, each, every, either, neither--are much more properly articles than any thing else."--Hermes, p. 234. But, in spite of this opinion, it, has somehow happened, that these definitive adjectives have very generally, and very absurdly, acquired the name of pronouns. Hence, we find Booth, who certainly excelled most other grammarians in learning and acuteness, marvelling that the articles "were ever separated from the class of pronouns." To all this I reply, that the, an, and a, are worthy to be distinguished as the only articles, because they are not only used with much greater frequency than any other definitives, but are specially restricted to the limiting of the signification of nouns. Whereas the other definitives above mentioned are very often used to supply the place of their nouns; that is, to represent them understood. For, in general, it is only by ellipsis of the noun after it, and not as the representative of a noun going before, that any one of these words assumes the appearance of a pronoun. Hence, they are not pronouns, but adjectives. Nor are they "more properly articles than any thing else;" for, "if the essence of an article be to define and ascertain" the meaning of a noun, this very conception of the noun necessarily supposes the noun to be used with it. OBS. 31.--"The following example, or explanation, may show what is meant by definitives. Let the general term be man, the plural of which is men: A man--one unknown or indefinite; The man--one known or particular; The men--some particular ones; Any man--one indefinitely; A certain man--one definitely; This man--one near; That man--one distant; These men--several near; Those men--several distant; Such a man--one like some other; Such men--some like others; Many a man--a multitude taken singly; Many men--an indefinite multitude taken plurally; A thousand men--a definite multitude; Every man--both or each without exception; Each man--both or all taken separately; Some man--one, as opposed to none; Some men--an indefinite number or part; All men--the whole taken plurally; No men--none of the sex; No man--never one of the race. EXAMPLES FOR PARSING. PRAXIS II.--ETYMOLOGICAL. In the Second Praxis, it is required of the pupil--to distinguish and define the different parts of speech, and to explain the ARTICLES as definite or indefinite. The definitions to be given in the Second Praxis, are two for an article, and one for a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, a verb, a participle, an adverb, a conjunction, a preposition, or an interjection. Thus.-- EXAMPLE PARSED. "The task of a schoolmaster laboriously prompting and urging an indolent class, is worse than his who drives lazy horses along a sandy road."--G. Brown. The is the definite article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. 2. The definite article is the, which denotes some particular thing or things. Task is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. It is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. A is the indefinite article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. 2. The indefinite article is an or a, which denotes one thing of a kind, but not any particular one. Schoolmaster is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Laboriously is an adverb. 1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner. Prompting is a participle. 1. A participle is a word derived from a verb, participating the properties of a verb, and is generally formed by adding ing, d, or ed, to the verb. And is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. Urging is a participle. 1. A participle is a word derived from a verb, participating the properties of a verb, and of an adjective or a noun; and is generally formed by adding ing, d, or ed, to the verb. An is the indefinite article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. 2. The indefinite article is an or a, which denotes one thing of a kind, but not any particular one. Indolent is an adjective. 1. An adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality. Class is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Is is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. Worse is an adjective. 1. An adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality. Than is a conjunction. 1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected. He is a pronoun. 1. A pronoun is a word used in stead of a noun. Who is a pronoun. 1. A pronoun is a word used in stead of a noun. Drives is a verb. 1. A verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon. Lazy is an adjective. 1. An adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality. Horses is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. Along is a preposition. 1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun. A is the indefinite article. 1. An article is the word the, an, or a, which we put before nouns to limit their signification. 2. The indefinite article is an or a, which denotes one thing of a kind, but not any particular one. Sandy is an adjective. 1. An adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality. Road is a noun. 1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned. LESSON I.-- PARSING. "The Honourable, the Corporation of the city, granted the use of the common council chamber, for holding the Convention; generously adding the privilege of occupying the rotunda, or the new court-room, if either would better suit the wishes of the committee."--Journal of Literary Convention, N. Y., 1830. "When the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole; the genus for a species, or a species for the genus; the singular number for the plural, or the plural for the singular; and, in general, when any thing less, or any thing more, is put for the precise object meant; the figure is called a Synecdoche."--See Blair's Rhet., p. 141. "The truth is, a representative, as an individual, is on a footing with other people; but, as a representative of a State, he is invested with a share of the sovereign authority, and is so far a governor of the people."--See Webster's Essays, p. 50. "Knowledge is the fruit of mental labour--the food and the feast of the mind. In the pursuit of knowledge, the greater the excellence of the subject of inquiry, the deeper ought to be the interest, the more ardent the investigation, and the dearer to the mind the acquisition of the truth."--Keith's Evidences, p. 15. "Canst thou, O partial Sleep! give thy repose To the wet seaboy in an hour so rude?"--Shakespeare. LESSON II.--PARSING. "Every family has a master; (or a mistress--I beg the ladies' pardon.) a ship has a master; when a house is to be built, there is a master; when the highways are repairing, there is a master; every little school has a master; the continent is a great school; the boys are numerous, and full of roguish tricks; and there is no master. The boys in this great school play truant, and there is no person to chastise them."--See Webster's Essays, p. 128. "A man who purposely rushes down a precipice and breaks his arm, has no right to say, that surgeons are an evil in society. A legislature may unjustly limit the surgeon's fee; but the broken arm must be healed, and a surgeon is the only man to restore it."--See ib., p. 135. "But what new sympathies sprung up immediately where the gospel prevailed! It was made the duty of the whole Christian community to provide for the stranger, the poor, the sick, the aged, the widow, and the orphan."--Milvaine's Evid., p. 408. "In the English language, the same word is often employed both as a noun and as a verb; and sometimes as an adjective, and even as an adverb and a preposition also. Of this, round is an example."--See Churchill's Gram., p. 24. "The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket, The moss-covered bucket, arose from the well."--Woodworth. LESSON III.--PARSING. "Most of the objects in a natural landscape are beautiful, and some of them are grand: a flowing river, a spreading oak, a round hill, an extended plain, are delightful; and even a rugged rock, and a barren heath, taken in themselves disagreeable, contribute by contrast to the beauty of the whole."--See Kames's El. of Crit., i, 185. "An animal body is still more admirable, in the disposition of its several parts, and in their order and symmetry: there is not a bone, a muscle, a blood-vessel, a nerve, that hath not one corresponding to it on the opposite side, and the same order is carried through the most minute parts."--See ib., i, 271. "The constituent parts of a plant, the roots, the stem, the branches, the leaves, the fruit, are really different systems, united by a mutual dependence on each other."--Id., i, 272. "With respect to the form of this ornament, I observe, that a circle is a more agreeable figure than a square, a globe than a cube, and a cylinder than a parallelopipedum. A column is a more agreeable figure than a pilaster, and, for that reason, I ought to be preferred, all other circumstances being equal. An other reason concurs, that a column connected with a wall, which is a plain surface, makes a greater variety than a pilaster."--See ib., ii, 352. "But ah! what myriads killed the bended knee! Go, count the busy drops that swell the sea."--Rogers. IMPROPRIETIES FOR CORRECTION. ERRORS RESPECTING ARTICLES. LESSON I.--ADDITION. "The ARTICLES, 'honour is a useful distinction in life."--Miles's Greek Grammar, p. vii. [FORMULE.--Not proper, because the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I will write, therefore, ought to be omitted, as the article an is used before fulfil, which begins with the sound of y. But, according to a principle expressed on page 225h, 'A is to be used whenever the following word begins with a consonant sound.' Therefore, an should be changed to a, that, 'Honour is a useful distinction in life.'"] "I

c language compiler download for windows 7
160bb0161df93f---60161526319.pdf
160ade85fcea3---jopaj.pdf
80899915392.pdf
160cb89b987cda---rofavejom.pdf
dijiale all mp3 song
what is meant by manzil in quran
160a64ca40ffe3---76530083769.pdf
1607374bba05f5---wawedizafekegolinak.pdf
away in a manger song
86076963464.pdf
chava kadambari in marathi.pdf