CONJUGATION OF THE VERB LOVE.

Future Imperfect or Continuous.
1. I shall be loving 1. We shall be loving
2. Thou wilt be loving 2. You will be loving
3. He will be loving 3. They will be loving

Future Perfect.
1. I shall have loved 1. We shall have loved
2. Thou wilt have loved 2. You will have loved
3. He will have loved 3. They will have loved

Future Perfect Continuous.
1. I shall have been loving 1. We shall have been loving
2. Thou wilt have been loving 2. You will have been loving
3. He will have been loving 3. They will have been loving

II. Subjunctive Mood.

Present Indefinite.
1. If I love 1. If we love
2. If thou love 2. If you love
3. If he love 3. If they love

Present Imperfect or Continuous.
1. If I be loving 1. If we be loving
2. If thou be loving 2. If you be loving
3. If he be loving 3. If they be loving

Present Perfect.
1. If I have loved 1. If we have loved
2. If thou have loved 2. If you have loved
3. If he have loved 3. If they have loved

Present Perfect Continuous.
1. If I have been loving 1. If we have been loving
2. If thou have been loving 2. If you have been loving
3. If he have been loving 3. If they have been loving

Past Indefinite.
1. If I loved 1. If we loved
2. If thou loved 2. If you loved
3. If he loved 3. If they loved

Past Imperfect or Continuous.
1. If I were loving 1. If we were loving
2. If thou wert loving 2. If you were loving
3. If he were loving 3. If they were loving
Past Perfect.
1. If I had loved 1. If we had loved
2. If thou hadst loved 2. If you had loved
3. If he had loved 3. If they had loved

Past Perfect Continuous.
1. If I had been loving 1. If we had been loving
2. If thou hadst been loving 2. If you had been loving
3. If he had been loving 3. If they had been loving

Future Indefinite.
1. If I should love 1. If we should love
2. If thou wouldst love 2. If you would love
3. If he would love 3. If they would love

Future Imperfect or Continuous.
1. If I should be loving 1. If we should be loving
2. If thou wouldst be loving 2. If you would be loving
3. If he would be loving 3. If they would be loving

Future Perfect.
1. If I should have loved 1. If we should have loved
2. If thou wouldst have loved 2. If you would have loved
3. If he would have loved 3. If they would have loved

Future Perfect Continuous.
1. If I should have been loving 1. If we should have been loving
2. If thou wouldst have been loving 2. If you would have been loving
3. If he would have been loving 3. If they would have been loving

III. Imperative Mood.
2. Love (thou) 2. Love (ye or you)

Infinitives.
Present: To love
Present Continuous: To be loving
Perfect: To have loved
Perfect Continuous: To have been loving

Participles.
Present: loving
Past: loved
Perfect: having loved
Perfect Continuous: having been loving
CONJUGATION OF THE VERB LOVE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

I. Indicative Mood.

Present Indefinite.
1. I am loved
2. Thou art loved
3. He is loved

Present Imperfect or Continuous.
1. I am being loved
2. Thou art being loved
3. He is being loved

Present Perfect.
1. I have been loved
2. Thou hast been loved
3. He has been loved

Past Indefinite.
1. I was loved
2. Thou wast loved
3. He was loved

Past Imperfect or Continuous.
1. I was being loved
2. Thou wast being loved
3. He was being loved

Past Perfect.
1. I had been loved
2. Thou hadst been loved
3. He had been loved

Future Indefinite.
1. I shall be loved
2. Thou wilt be loved
3. He will be loved

Future Perfect.
1. I shall have been loved
2. Thou wilt have been loved
3. He will have been loved
II. Subjunctive Mood.

Present Indefinite.
1. If I be loved
2. If thou be loved
3. If he be loved

1. If we be loved
2. If you be loved
3. If they be loved

Present Perfect.
1. If I have been loved
2. If thou have been loved
3. If he have been loved

1. If we have been loved
2. If you have been loved
3. If they have been loved

Past Indefinite.
1. If I were loved
2. If thou wert loved
3. If he were loved

1. If we were loved
2. If you were loved
3. If they were loved

Past Imperfect or Continuous.
1. If I were being loved
2. If thou wert being loved
3. If he were being loved

1. If we were being loved
2. If you were being loved
3. If they were being loved

Past Perfect.
1. If I had been loved
2. If thou hadst been loved
3. If he had been loved

1. If we had been loved
2. If you had been loved
3. If they had been loved

Future Indefinite.
1. If I should be loved
2. If thou wouldst be loved
3. If he would be loved

1. If we should be loved
2. If you would be loved
3. If they would be loved

Future Perfect.
1. If I should have been loved
2. If thou wouldst have been loved
3. If he would have been loved

1. If we should have been loved
2. If you would have been loved
3. If they would have been loved

III. Imperative Mood.

2. Be (thou) loved

Infinitives.

Present: To be loved
Perfect: To have been loved

Participles.

Present: Being loved
Past: Loved
Perfect: Having been loved
CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE ADVERB.

335. Read the following sentences:—

1. Rama runs quickly.
2. This is a very sweet mango.
3. Govind reads quite clearly.

In sentence 1, quickly shows how (or in what manner) Rama runs; that is, quickly modifies the Verb runs.

In sentence 2, very shows how much (or in what degree) the mango is sweet; that is, very modifies the Adjective sweet.

In sentence 3, quite shows how far (or to what extent) Govind reads clearly; that is, quite modifies the Adverb clearly.

A word that modifies the meaning of a Verb, an Adjective, or another Adverb is called an Adverb. The words quickly, very, and quite are therefore Adverbs.

Def.—An Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a Verb, an Adjective, or another Adverb.

336. In the following sentences Adverbs modify phrases:—

She was sitting close beside him.
At what hour is the sun right above us?
Have you read all through this book?
She was dressed all in white.
He paid his debts down to the last farthing.

337. Adverbs standing at the beginning of sentences sometimes modify the whole sentence, rather than any particular word; as,

Probably he is mistaken. [== It is probable that he is mistaken.]
Possibly it is as you say. Certainly you are wrong.
Evidently the figures are incorrect.
Unfortunately no one was present there.
Luckily he escaped unhurt.

Kinds of Adverbs.

338. Adverbs may be divided into the following classes, according to their meaning:—

(1) Adverbs of Time (which show when).

I have heard this before. That day he arrived late.
We shall now begin to work.
He called here a few minutes ago.
I had a letter from him lately.
The end soon came. He comes here daily.
I hurt my knee yesterday.
I have spoken to him already.
Wasted time never returns.
He once met me in Cairo: I have not seen him since.
Mr. Gupta formerly lived here.

(2) **Adverbs of Number** (which show *how often*).
I have told you twice. I have not seen him once.
He often makes mistakes. He seldom comes here.
The postman called again.
He always tries to do his best.
He frequently comes unprepared.

(3) **Adverbs of Place** (which show *where*).
Stand here. Go there.
The little lamb followed Mary everywhere.
He looked up. My brother is out.
Is Mr. Das within? Come in.
The horses galloped away. Walk backward.

(4) **Adverbs of Manner** (which show *how or in what manner*).
Govind reads clearly. The Sikhs fought bravely.
This story is well written.
The boy works hard. The child slept soundly.
I was agreeably disappointed.
Slowly and surely we laid him down.
Is that so? You should not do so.
Thus only, will you succeed.

[Note.—This class includes nearly all those Adverbs which are derived from Adjectives and end in *ly.*]

(5) **Adverbs of Degree or Quantity** (which show *how much or in what degree or to what extent*).
He was too careless. Is that any better?
These mangoes are almost ripe.
I am fully prepared. You are quite wrong.
The sea is very stormy. I am rather busy.
He is good enough for my purpose.
I am so glad. You are partly right.
You are altogether mistaken.
Things are no better at present.
She sings pretty well. He is as tall as Rama.

(6) **Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation**.
Surely you are mistaken.
He certainly went. I do not know him.
(7) **Adverbs of Reason.**

He is *hence* unable to refute the charge.
He *therefore* left school.

339. Some of the above Adverbs may belong to more than one class.

She sings *delightfully.* (Adverb of Manner.)
The weather is *delightfully* cool. (Adverb of Degree.)
Don't go *far.* (Adverb of Place.)
He is *far* better now. (Adverb of Degree.)

Note.—The above are all examples of **Simple Adverbs.** (See § 344.)

340. *Yes* and *no,* when they are used by themselves, are equivalents of sentences.

Have you typed the letter? *Yes.*
[Here *yes* stands for the sentence ‘I have typed the letter’.]

Are you going to Japan? *No.*
[Here *no* means ‘I am not going to Japan’.]

**Exercise in Grammar.** 69.

*In the following sentences (1) pick out the Adverbs and tell what each modifies; (2) tell whether the modified word is a Verb, an Adjective, or an Adverb; (3) classify each Adverb as an Adverb of time, place, manner, degree, etc.:—*

1. He was *ill pleased.*
2. *Try again.*
3. He is *too shy.*
4. *We rose very early.*
5. *I am so glad to hear it.*
7. *Too many cooks spoil the broth.*
8. *Are you quite sure?*
9. *That is well said.*
10. *Once or twice we have met alone.*
11. The railway station is *far off.*
12. *I have heard this before.*
13. Father is *somewhat better.*
14. *I am much relieved to hear it.*
15. *The walk was rather long.*
16. The patient is *much worse to-day.*
17. She arrived a few minutes ago.
18. *Ambition urges me forward.*
19. *She was dressed all in black.*
20. *We were very kindly received.*
21. *Her son is out in China.*
22. *I surely expect him to-morrow.*
23. *He could not speak, he was so angry.*
24. *You are far too hasty.*
25. *The secret is out.*
26. *He is old enough to know better.*
27. I would much rather not go.
28. You need not roar.
29. Your watch is five minutes too fast.
30. He went off on Monday.
31. His health is no worse than before.
32. Wisdom is too high for a fool.
33. There is a screw loose somewhere.
34. I see things differently now.
35. Rome was not built in a day.
36. At present the Conservatives are in.
37. We have scotched the snake, not killed it.
38. Do not crowd your work so closely together.
39. The patient is no better to-day.
40. He must needs do it. 41. Do not walk so fast.
42. Put not your trust in princes.
43. Order the carriage round.
44. He has been shamefully treated.
45. I wonder you never told me.

341. When Adverbs are used *in asking questions* they are called **Interrogative Adverbs**; as,

- Where is Abdul? [Inter. Adverb of Place.]
- When did you come? [Inter. Adverb of Time.]
- Why are you late? [Inter. Adverb of Reason.]
- How did you contrive it? [Inter. Adverb of Manner.]
- How many boys are in your class? [Inter. Adverb of Number.]
- How high is Rajabai Tower? [Inter. Adverb of Degree.]

342. Read the sentence:—

Show me the house where (=in which) he was assaulted.

Here the Adverb where modifies the verb was assaulted.

Further the Adverb where, like a Relative Pronoun, here relates or refers back to its antecedent house. It is therefore called a **Relative Adverb**.

Further examples of Relative Adverbs:—

This is the reason why I left.
Do you know the time when the Punjab mail arrives?

343. It will be now seen that according to their *use*, Adverbs are divided into three classes—

1. Simple Adverbs, used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or an adverb; as,

   I can hardly believe it. You are quite wrong.

   How brightly the moon shines!
(2) Interrogative Adverbs, used to ask questions; as,

*Why* are you late?

(3) Relative Adverbs, which refer back to a noun as their antecedent; as,

I remember the house *where* I was born.

344. It will be noticed that—

(1) A simple Adverb merely modifies some word.
(2) An Interrogative Adverb not only modifies some word, but also introduces a question.
(3) A Relative Adverb not only modifies some word, but also refers back to some antecedent.

**Forms of Adverbs.**

345. Some Adverbs are the *same in form* as the corresponding Adjectives; that is, some words are used sometimes as Adjectives, sometimes as Adverbs.

**Adjectives.**

He spoke in a *loud* voice.
Rama is our *fast* bowler.
He lives in the *next* house.

He went to the *back* entrance.
Every *little* difficulty ruffles his temper.
This is a *hard* sum.
It's an *ill* wind that blows nobody good.
He is the *best* boy in this class.
He is *quick* to take offence.
Are you an *early* riser?
The teacher has a *high* opinion of that boy.

**Adverbs.**

Don’t talk so *loud*.
Rama can bowl *fast*.
When I *next* see him, I shall speak to him.

Go back.
He is *little* known outside India.
He works *hard* all day.
I can *ill* afford to lose him.

He behaves *best*.
Run *quick*.
We started *early*.
Always aim *high*.

You can *only* guess.

We have food *enough* to last a week.
He is no *better* than a fool.

There is *much* truth in what he says.
Remember that it is only by noticing *how a word is used* that we can tell what Part of Speech it is.
Exercise in Composition. 70.

Form sentences to illustrate the use of the following words (1) as Adjectives, (2) as Adverbs:—
Very, near, ill, only, clean, long, late, early, fast.

346. Some Adverbs have two forms, the form ending in *ly* and the form which is the same as the Adjective; as,
He sings very loud. He sings very loudly.

Sometimes however the two forms of the Adverb have different meanings; as,
Rama works hard (= diligently).
I could hardly (= scarcely) recognize him.
Stand near. (Opposed to distant.)
Rama and Hari are nearly (= closely) related.
He arrived late. (Opposed to early.)
I have not seen him lately (= recently).
I am pretty (= tolerably, fairly) sure of the fact.
She is prettily (= neatly, elegantly) dressed.

347. Some Adverbs are used as Nouns after prepositions; as,
He lives far from here (= this place).
He comes from there (= that place).
I have heard that before now (= this time)
By then (= that time) the police arrived on the scene.
Since when (= what time) have you taken to smoking?

The rain comes from above.

[Note.—The common use of *from* with thence and whence is wrong. Thence = from there; whence = from where. Thus the addition of *from* to either of these words is incorrect.]

348. Certain Adverbs sometimes seem to be used as Adjectives, when some participle or adjective is understood.
The *then* king = the king then reigning.
A down train = a down-going train.
An up train = an up-going train.
The above statement = the statement made above.

349. In the following sentences the is not the definite article, but an old demonstrative pronoun used as an Adverb.
The more the merrier [= by how much the more by so much the merrier; that is, the more numerous a party is, the more enjoyable it is].
The fewer the better [= by how much the fewer by so much the better].
The sooner the better [= by how much the sooner by so much the better].
He has tried it and is [ so much ] the better for it.

It will be noticed that the is used as an Adverb only with an adjective or another adverb in the comparative degree.

350. Nouns expressing adverbial relations of time, place, distance, weight, measurement, value, degree, or the like, are often used as Adverbs. Thus—
The siege lasted a week. This will last me a month.
He went home. We walked five miles.
The load weighs three tons.
It measures five feet.
The Gurkhas advanced a few yards.
The watch is worth fifty rupees.
The wound was skin deep.

A noun so used is called an Adverbial Accusative.

351. Sometimes Verbs are used as Adverbs; as, Smack went the whip.

CHAPTER XL.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

352. Some Adverbs, like Adjectives, have three degrees of comparison. Such Adverbs are generally compared like Adjectives.

353. If the Adverb is of one syllable, we form the Comparative by adding er, and the Superlative by adding est, to the Positive; as,

Fast faster fastest | Hard harder hardest
Long longer longest Soon sooner soonest
Rama ran fast. (Positive.)
Arjun ran faster. (Comparative.)
Hari ran fastest of all. (Superlative.)

354. Adverbs ending in ly form the Comparative by adding more and the Superlative by adding most; as,

Swiftly more swiftly most swiftly
Skilfully more skilfully most skilfully
Abdul played skilfully. (Positive.)
Karim played more skilfully than Abdul. (Comparative.)
Of all the eleven Ahmed played most skilfully. (Superlative.)

But note early, earlier, earliest.
I came early this morning.
Rama came earlier.
Abdul came earliest of all.

355. It will be noticed that only Adverbs of Manner, Degree, and Time admit of comparison.
Many Adverbs, from their nature, cannot be compared; as,
Now, then, where, there, once.

356. Some of the commonest Adverbs form their Comparative and Superlative Degrees irregularly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ill, badly</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigh, near</td>
<td>nearer</td>
<td>next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far</td>
<td>farther</td>
<td>farthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forth</td>
<td>further</td>
<td>furthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late</td>
<td>later</td>
<td>last</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rama writes well.
Arjun writes better than Rama.
Hari writes best of all.
Do you work much?
I work more than you do.
Hari works most of the three of us.

Exercise in Grammar. 71.

Compare the following Adverbs:—
Suddenly, often, near, loud, hard, wisely, patiently.

CHAPTER XLI.

FORMATION OF ADVERBS.

357. Adverbs of Manner are mostly formed from Adjectives by adding ly (a corruption of like); as,
Clever, cleverly; wise, wisely; kind, kindly; foolish, foolishly; quick, quickly; beautiful, beautifully.
FORMATION OF ADVERBS.

Akbar was a wise King.
He ruled wisely for many years.

When the Adjective ends in \( y \) preceded by a consonant, change \( y \) into \( i \) and add \( ly \); as,
  Happy, happily; ready, readily; heavy, heavily.

When the Adjective ends in \( le \), simply change \( e \) into \( y \); as,
  Single, singly; double, doubly.

358. Some Adverbs are made up of a Noun and a qualifying Adjective; as,
  Sometimes, meantime, meanwhile, yesterday, midway, otherwise.

359. Some Adverbs are compounds of \( on \) (weakened to \( a \)) and a Noun; as,
  Afoot (\( = \) on foot), abed, asleep, ahead, aboard, away.

Similarly there are other Adverbs which are also compounds of some Preposition and a Noun; as,
  Betimes, besides; to-day, to-morrow; overboard.

[Note.—The word \( b\& \) is an old form of the Preposition \( by \).]

360. Some Adverbs are compounds of a Preposition and an Adjective; as,
  Abroad, along, aloud, anew, behind, below, beyond.

361. Some Adverbs are compounds of a Preposition and an Adverb; as,
  Within, without, before, beneath.

362. There is a class of Adverbs which are derived from the Pronouns \( the \) (\( = \) that), \( he \), \( who \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRONOUN</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>MOTION TO</th>
<th>MOTION FROM</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>MANNER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The</td>
<td>there</td>
<td>thither</td>
<td>thence</td>
<td>then</td>
<td>thus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>here</td>
<td>hither</td>
<td>hence</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>where</td>
<td>whither</td>
<td>whence</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>how</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
363. Many of the above Adverbs are compounded with Prepositions. Thus we get—
Thereby, therefrom, therein, thereof, thereon, thereto, therewith;
hereafter, hereby, herein, hereupon, herewith;
wherefore, wherein, whereon, whereof;
hitherto;
thenceforth, thenceforward;
henceforth, henceforward.

364. Two Adverbs sometimes go together, joined by the Conjunction and; as,
again and again (＝more than once, repeatedly),
by and by (＝before long, presently, after a time),
far and near (＝in all directions),
far and wide (＝comprehensively),
far and away (＝by a great deal, decidedly, beyond all comparison),
first and foremost (＝first of all),
now and then (＝from time to time, occasionally),
now and again (＝at intervals, sometimes, occasion-ally),
off and on (＝not regularly, intermittently),
once and again (＝on more than one occasion, repeated-ly),
out and away (＝beyond comparison, by far),
out and out (＝decidedly, beyond all comparison),
over and above (＝in addition to, besides, as well as),
over and over (＝many times, frequently, repeatedly),
through and through (＝thoroughly, completely),
thus and thus (＝in such and such a way),
to and fro (＝backwards and forwards, up and down).
Good books should be read again and again.
I warned him again and again.
*By and by* the tumult will subside.
His fame has spread far and near.
As a statesman he saw far and wide.
This is far and away the best course.
He is far and away the best bowler in our eleven.
He now and then writes on fiscal questions.
I write to him now and then.
He worked ten years, off and on, on his Pali Dictionary.
I have told you once and again that you must not read such trash.
This is out and away the best work on Astronomy.
He gained, over and above this, the good will of all people.
Over and above being hard-working he is thoroughly honest.
He reads all the novels of Scott over and over.
I believe Balu is out and out the best Hindu bowler.
He has read Milton through and through.
Thus and thus only we shall succeed.
He walked to and fro, meditating revenge.

CHAPTER XLII.

POSITION OF ADVERBS.

365. Always place an Adverb as near as possible to the word it modifies, as the meaning of a sentence is sometimes altered according to the position of the Adverb in the sentence; as,
I have often thought of marrying.
I have thought of marrying often.
He often says he visits his father.
He says he often visits his father.

366. When an Adverb modifies an Intransitive Verb it usually follows it; as,
All the boys in this class work well.
My friend lives there. They arrived late.
She spoke fluently. He died peacefully.

But Adverbs of time, such as always, ever, often, seldom, never, sometimes, frequently, are placed before the Verb they modify.
He always speaks the truth.
Nothing ever happens by chance.
I often meet him near my house.
He seldom makes a mistake.
He never confessed his fault.
I sometimes feel depressed.
I frequently visited him while in Delhi.

But these Adverbs are placed after the verb to be; as,
He is always cheerful.

367. When a Verb is Transitive with an object following, the Adverb follows the object; as,
I feel this insult keenly.
He performed his duty creditably.
He does his work carefully.
368. When a Verb is made up of an Auxiliary and a Principal verb and an Adverb qualifies it, the Adverb is usually placed between the Auxiliary verb and the Principal verb; as,
I have often told him to write neatly.
I shall certainly miss him.
I did not know his address. He is greatly esteemed.

369. When an Adverb modifies an Adjective or another Adverb, the Adverb usually comes immediately before it; as,
Rama is a rather lazy boy.
The dog was quite dead.
The nuthatch sings very sweetly.
Do not speak so fast.

But the Adverb enough is always placed after the word which it modifies; as,
He was rash enough to interrupt.
You know well enough what I mean.
He spoke loud enough to be heard.

370. The word only requires special care, as it is frequently misplaced. Note the different meanings given to the following sentences by placing only in different positions:

1. Only he lent me a book (i.e., he and nobody else).
2. He only lent me a book (i.e., he merely lent it, he did not give it away).
3. He lent only me a book (i.e., to me and to nobody else).
4. He lent me only a book, or he lent me a book only (i.e., a book, and nothing more).

As a general rule, the word only should be placed immediately before the word it is intended to modify; as,
I worked only two sums. [Not, I only worked two sums.]
He has slept only three hours.
Only Balu succeeded in scoring a century. [Not, Balu only succeeded, etc.]
I praise him only when he deserves it. [Not, I only praise him, etc.]

Similarly the Adverbs merely, not and never should as a rule be placed before the word or words they modify.
He merely came to inquire after my health.
I merely asked his address.
All of us are not rich. He never tells a lie.
Exercise in Composition. 72.

Put the Adverbs into the following sentences so as to make sense:—

1. The two brothers are alike (nearly).
2. He has promised to pay (faithfully).
3. There were three or four boys late (only).
4. I did not want to come (really).
5. I came to return a book (merely).
6. We can succeed by hard work (only).
7. We should speak ill of the dead (never).
8. He invited me to visit him (often).
9. I am determined to yield this point (never).
10. He charged a rupee (only).

Exercise in Composition. 73.

Put 'only' in its correct position in the following sentences:—

1. I only met him once.
2. He was only allowed to occupy the smaller room.
3. The chair only cost five rupees.
4. He has only slept two hours.
5. He only charged me two rupees.
6. Hindus are admitted only.

CHAPTER XLIII.

PARSING OF ADVERBS.

371. To parse an Adverb, we must give—

(1) Its Kind (1) according to meaning: whether of Time, Place, Manner, Degree, etc.
(2) according to use: whether Simple, Interrogative, or Relative.

(2) Its Degree of Comparison (if it can be compared): whether Positive, Comparative or Superlative.

(3) Its Use in the sentence: whether it modifies a Verb, an Adjective, or another Adverb.

Parsing Models.

(1) I saw him yesterday.

yesterday: Simple adverb of time, modifying the verb saw.

(2) He is as tall as his brother.

as: Simple adverb of degree, modifying the adjective tall.
(3) She sings most divinely.

**most:** Simple adverb of degree, superlative degree, modifying the adverb *divinely.*

**divinely:** Simple adverb of manner, modifying the verb *sings.*

(4) Why do you speak indistinctly?

**Why:** Interrogative adverb of reason, modifying the verb *do speak.*

(5) Often I visit the village *where* my parents live.

**where:** Relative adverb modifying the verb *live,* and having *village* for its antecedent.

(6) *Bang* went the gun.

**Bang:** Verb used as an Adverb, modifying the verb *went.*

(7) *There* came a voice from heaven.

**There:** Introductory adverb.

[Here the word *there* introduces a sentence without forming a necessary part of it. Thus 'There came a voice from heaven'⇒'A voice came from heaven. ']

(8) *The* more, the merrier.

**The:** Old demonstrative pronoun used as an Adverb of quantity, modifying the adjective *more.*

**Exercise in Grammar. 74.**

*Parse the Adverbs in the following sentences:*

1. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details.
2. The whole plot was exceedingly well managed.
3. He that always complains is never pitied.
4. Scarcely any one of note was present there.
5. Doubtless he is a genius.
6. It is indeed alarming.
7. I am not so sure of it as you are.
8. There is a pleasure in the pathless woods.
9. Light travels faster than sound.
10. He returned sooner than we expected.
11. It is easier said than done.
12. It is all over with him.
13. As you make your bed so you must lie on it.
14. A little bird wants but a little nest.

**CHAPTER XLIV.**

**ADVERB PHRASES.**

372. Compare:

1. Rama spoke loudly.
   - Rama spoke in a loud voice.
ADVERB PHRASES.

It will be noticed that the group of words 'in a loud voice' does the work of an Adverb, because it tells us how Rama spoke. Such a group of words is called an Adverb Phrase.

It will be further noticed that the Adverb Phrase 'in a loud voice' is equivalent to the Adverb 'loudly'; hence we can replace an Adverb by an equivalent Adverb Phrase. But not every Adverb Phrase can be replaced by an Adverb of the same meaning. For instance, in the sentence,

The boy stood on the burning deck,

the group of words 'on the burning deck' tells where the boy stood. It is therefore an Adverb Phrase. But there is no Adverb which can express the meaning conveyed by this Adverb Phrase.

Exercise in Grammar. 75.

Pick out the Adverb Phrases in the following sentences, and tell the verb or adjective that each modifies:

1. Little Jack Horner sat in a corner.
2. A gentle tap was heard at the door.
3. The earth turns on its axis.
4. The birds fly from tree to tree.
5. The angry breakers dashed upon the rocks.
6. The skipper stood beside the helm.
7. I shot an arrow into the air.
8. His brow is wet with honest sweat.
9. The beast is laid down in his lair.
10. The country is rich in minerals.
11. Beside the ungathered rice he lay.
12. I am very anxious about my child.
13. He ate and drank with kingly zest.
14. We buried him darkly at dead of night.
15. She dwelt among the untrodden ways. [stands.
16. Under a spreading chestnut-tree the village smithy
17. Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower.
18. In her ear he whispers gaily.
19. Beside a green meadow a stream used to flow.
20. I stood on the bridge at midnight.
21. There dwelt a miller hale and bold, beside the river Dee.
22. You may be easy on that score.
23. The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold.
24. I took him on the strength of your recommendation.
25. My days among the Dead are past.
26. The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea.
27. Honesty is written on his face.
28. He was frightened out of his senses.
29. They fought to the last man.
30. He stood upon his rights.
31. He persevered in the face of all obstacles.

Exercise in Composition. 76.

Substitute suitable Adverb Phrases for the Adverbs in the following sentences:

1. He writes carefully.    2. He spoke eloquently.
3. Soon the sun will set.  4. Come quickly.
5. He won the race easily. 6. Let us act resolutely.
7. They were hurrying homeward.
8. She looked everywhere for the ring.
9. The beggar waited patiently.
10. The door was suspiciously open.
11. Thenceforward he never told a lie.
12. Don't behave rashly.
13. He acted dishonourably.
14. I had to run fast to catch the train.
15. They worked industriously.
16. He spends his time profitably.
17. Do your work thoroughly.
18. Treat your elders respectfully.

Exercise in Composition. 77.

Substitute Adverbs for the Adverb Phrases in the following sentences:

1. That boy works with energy.
2. I will be with you in a short time.
3. He suffered with patience.
4. He met his misfortune with courage.
5. I accept your statement without reserve.
6. Seats must be booked in advance.
7. I thank you with all my heart.
8. He succeeded in the long run.

Exercise in Composition. 78.

Frame sentences containing the following Adverbial Phrases:

At all costs; at the top of his voice; in a hurry; to my satisfaction; under lock and key; for good; in good time; in the long run; without fail.
373. Compare:—

1. The crowd in the bazaar was very noisy.
2. The crowd halted in the bazaar.

In sentence 1, the phrase ‘in the bazaar’ goes with the noun crowd. It tells us which crowd was very noisy. It is therefore an Adjective Phrase.

In sentence 2, the phrase ‘in the bazaar’ shows where the crowd halted; that is, it modifies the verb halted. It is therefore an Adverb Phrase.

Hence we see that the same phrase may be an Adjective Phrase in one sentence and an Adverb Phrase in another sentence.

Exercise in Grammar. 79.

In the following sentences which are Adjective Phrases and which Adverb Phrases?—

1. Put your shoulder to the wheel.
2. You have put a spoke in my wheel.
3. His star is in the ascendant.
4. Help a lame dog over a stile.
5. He did not anticipate the ills in store for him.
6. The cotton market is in full swing.
7. The facts are all upon the table.
8. He stood by his friend through thick and thin.
9. They fooled him to the top of his bent.
10. The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.
11. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
12. Ill habits gather by unseen degrees.
13. I saw an aged beggar in my walk.
14. We love the play-place of our early days.
15. My days among the dead are pass’d.
16. I met a traveller from an antique land.
17. Riches I hold in light esteem.
18. In full-blown dignity see Wolsey stand.
20. The quality of mercy is not strained.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE PREPOSITION.

374. Read:—

1. There is a cow in the field.
2. He is fond of tea.
3. The cat jumped off the chair.
In sentence 1, the word *in* shows the relation between two things — *cow* and *field*.
In sentence 2, the word *of* shows the relation between the attribute expressed by the adjective *fond* and *tea*.
In sentence 3, the word *off* shows the relation between the action expressed by the verb *jumped* and the *chair*.
The words *in*, *of*, *off* are here used as **Prepositions**.

Def.—A Preposition is a word placed *before* a noun or a pronoun to show in what *relation* the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else. [The word *Preposition* means ‘that which is placed before’.]

It will be noticed that—
in sentence 1, the Preposition joins a Noun to another Noun;
in sentence 2, the Preposition joins a Noun to an Adjective;
in sentence 3, the Preposition joins a Noun to a Verb.

375. The Noun or Pronoun which is used with a Preposition is called its Object. It is in the Accusative case, and is said to be governed by the Preposition.
Thus, in sentence 1, the noun *field* is in the Accusative case, governed by the Preposition *in*.

376. A Preposition may have two or more objects; as,

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The road runs over *hill* and *plain*.
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377. A Preposition is usually placed *before* its object, but sometimes it follows it; as,
1. Here is the watch *that* you asked *for*.
2. That is the boy *(whom)* I was speaking *of*.
3. *What* are you looking *at*?
4. *What* are you *thinking* of?
5. *Which* of these chairs did you *sit on*?

Note 1.—When the object is the Relative Pronoun *that*, as in sentence 1, the Preposition is always placed at the end.
The Preposition is often placed at the end when the object is an Interrogative pronoun (as in sentences 3, 4, and 5) or a Relative pronoun understood (as in sentence 2).
THE PREPOSITION.

Note 2.—Sometimes the object is placed first for the sake of emphasis; as,

This I insist on. He is known all the world over.

378. The Prepositions for, from, in, on, are often omitted before nouns of place or time; as,

We did it last week. I cannot walk a yard. Wait a minute.

Kinds of Prepositions.

379. Prepositions may be arranged in the following classes:—

(1) Simple Prepositions.

At, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up, with.

(2) Compound Prepositions which are generally formed by prefixing a Preposition (usually a = on, or be = by) to a Noun, an Adjective, or an Adverb.

About, above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, underneath, within, without.

(3) Phrase Prepositions (Groups of words used with the force of a single preposition.)

- according to
- agreeably to
- along with
- away from
- because of
- by dint of
- by means of
- by reason of
- by virtue of
- by way of
- conformably to
- for the sake of

in accordance with
in addition to
in (on) behalf of
in case of
in comparison to
in compliance with
in consequence of
in course of
in favour of
in front of
in lieu of
in order to

in place of
in reference to
in regard to
in spite of
instead of
in the event of
on account of
owing to
with a view to
with an eye to
with reference to
with regard to

He succeeded by dint of perseverance and sheer hard work.

In case of need, 'phone to No. 32567.

By virtue of the power vested in me, I hereby order, etc.

In consequence of his illness he could not finish the work in time.

Owing to his ill health, he retired from business.

With reference to your letter of date, we regret we cannot allow any further rebate.

In order to avoid litigation, he accepted Rs. 300 in full settlement of his claim for Rs. 450.
In course of time he saw his mistake.
He died fighting in behalf of his country.
On behalf of the staff he read the address.
He persevered in spite of difficulties.
In the event of his dying without an issue, his nephew
would inherit the whole property.
Instead of talking, prove your worth by doing some-
thing.
By reason of his perverse attitude, he estranged his
best friends.
He acted according to my instructions.
Why don't you go along with your brother?
In accordance with your instructions, we have remit-
ted the amount to your bankers.
There is a big tree in front of his house.
Agreeably to the terms of the settlement, we here-
with enclose our cheque for Rs. 325. [marks.
By way of introduction, he made some pertinent re-
By means of rope ladders they scaled the wall.
For the sake of their beliefs, the Puritans emigrated
to America.
In course of his researches he met with many diffi-
culties.
He abdicated the throne in favour of his eldest son.
He could not attend the school because of his father's
serious illness.
He accepted the car in lieu of his claim for Rs. 2,500.
With a view to an amicable settlement, we offer you
without prejudice Rs. 750 in full settlement of all
your claims upto date.
On account of his negligence the company suffered a
heavy loss. [chance.
Whatever he does, he does with an eye to the main

380. **Barring**, concerning, considering, during, not-
withstanding, pending, regarding, respecting, touching,
and a few similar words which are present participles
of verbs, are used absolutely without any noun or
pronoun being attached to them. For all practical
purposes they have become Prepositions, and are
sometimes distinguished as **Participial Prepositions**.

*Barring* (excepting, apart from) accidents, the mail
will arrive to-morrow.

*Concerning* (about) yesterday's fire, there are
many rumours in the bazaar.

*Considering* (taking into account) the quality, the
price is not high.
THE PREPOSITION. 185

Ulysses is said to have invented the game of chess during the siege of Troy.

Notwithstanding (= in spite of) the resistance offered by him, he was arrested by the police.

Pending further orders, Mr. Desai will act as Headmaster.

Regarding your inquiries, we regret to say that at present we are not interested in imitation silk.

Respecting the plan you mention, I shall write to you hereafter.

Touching (= with regard to) this matter I have not as yet made up my mind.

381. Several words are used sometimes as Adverbs and sometimes as Prepositions. A word is a Preposition when it governs a noun or pronoun; it is an Adverb when it does not.

Adverb.  Preposition.
Go, and run about. Don’t loiter about the street.
I could not come before. I came the day before yesterday.

Has he come in? Is he in his room?
The wheel came off. The driver jumped off the car.
Let us move on. The book lies on the table.
His father arrived soon after. After a month he returned.
Take this parcel over to the post-office. He rules over a vast empire.
I have not seen him since. I have not slept since yesterday.

Exercise in Grammar. 80.

Name the Prepositions in the following sentences, and tell the word which each governs:—

1. Little Jack Horner sat in a corner.
2. Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.
3. The lion and the unicorn fought for the crown.
4. Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.
5. Wee Willie Winkie runs through the town.
6. She sat by the fire, and told me a tale.
7. Rain, rain, go to Spain, and never come back again.
8. A fair little girl sat under a tree.
9. Such a number of rooks came over her head.
10. John Gilpin was a citizen of credit and renown.
11. “Will you walk into my parlour?” said the spider to the fly.
12. Into the street the Piper stept.
13. I can never return with my poor dog Tray.
14. He worked and sang from morn till night.
15. They all ran after the farmer’s wife, who cut off their tails with a carving knife.
16. One day the boy his breakfast took, and ate it by a purling brook which through his mother’s orchard ran.
17. Old John, with white hair, does laugh away care, sitting under the oak, among the old folk.
18. They rise with the morning lark, and labour till almost dark.
20. Under a spreading chestnut-tree the village smithy
21. He goes on Sunday to the church, and sits among his boys.
22. I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers, from the seas and the streams.
23. Her arms across her breast she laid.
24. Mine be a cot beside the hill.
25. Around my ivied porch shall spring each fragrant flower that drinks the dew.
26. One crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name.
27. I tried to reason him out of his fears.

Exercise in Grammar. 81.

Distinguish the Prepositions from Adverbs in the following sentences:—

1. Come down. 2. We sailed down the river.
3. The man walked round the house.
4. The man turned round.
5. We all went in. 6. He is in the room.
7. He hid behind the door. 8. I left him behind.
9. He sat on a stool. 10. The carriage moved on.
11. The soldiers passed by.
12. She sat by the cottage door.
13. The path leads through the woods.
14. I have read the book through.
15. The storm is raging without.
16. We cannot live without water.

Exercise in Composition. 82.

Form sentences to illustrate the use of the following words (1) as Prepositions, and (2) as Adverbs:—

Behind, up, by, along, in, about, beyond, under, before, after.

382. We have seen that the object to a Preposition is a Noun or Pronoun. Sometimes, however, the
object to a Preposition is an Adverb of Time or Place (see § 347); as,
   It will be done by then (＝that time).
   Since then (＝that time) he has not shown his face.
   Come away from there (＝that place).
   He must have reached there by now (＝this time).
   How far is it from here (＝this place)?
   It cannot last for ever.

383. Sometimes the object to a Preposition is an Adverbial Phrase; as,
   Each article was sold at over a shilling.
   The noise comes from across the river.
   He was not promoted to the rank of a colonel till within a few months of his resignation.
   I sold my car for under half its cost.
   He swore from dawn till far into the night.
   He did not see her till a few days ago.
   I was thinking about how to circumvent him.

384. A Clause can also be the object to a Preposition; as,
   Pay careful attention to what I am going to say.
   There is no meaning in what you say.

385. The object to a Preposition, when it is a relative pronoun, is sometimes omitted; as,
   He is the man I was looking for. [Here whom is understood.]
   These are the good rules to live by. [Here which is understood.]

Exercise in Composition. 83.

Fill the blanks with suitable Prepositions:—
1. The dog ran — the road.
2. The river flows — the bridge.
3. The work was done — haste.
4. He is afraid — the dog.
5. I am fond — music.
6. He goes — Sunday — the church.
7. He died — his country.
8. The steam-engine was invented — James Watt.
9. The burglar jumped — the compound wall.
10. The village was destroyed — fire.
11. What is that — me?
12. It cannot be done — offence.
13. He spoke — me — Urdu.
14. They live — the same roof.
15. I have not seen him — Wednesday last.
16. I have known him — a long time.
17. The moon does not shine — its own light.
18. This is a matter — little importance.
19. I am tired — walking.
20. He has not yet recovered — his illness.
21. I shall do it — pleasure.
22. God is good — me.
23. I will sit — my desk to do my lesson.
24. I am sorry — what I have done.
26. I bought it — a rupee.
27. He broke the jug — a hundred pieces.
28. It has been raining — yesterday.
29. I have been working hard — arithmetic.
30. We suffered — your neglect.
31. The exercise was written — me — a Swan pen.
32. "Will you walk — my parlour?" said the spider — the fly.
33. It is ten o'clock — my watch.
34. There is nothing new — the sun.
35. Do not cry — spilt milk.
36. You, boys, must settle it — yourselves.
37. The public are cautioned — pickpockets.
38. They motored — Bombay — Poona.

386. Prepositions are very commonly used in composition with verbs, to form new verbs. Sometimes they are prefixed; as,
Outbid, overcome, overflow, overlook, undergo, undertake, uphold, withdraw, withhold, withstand.

More frequently Prepositions follow the verb and remain separate; as,
Boast of, laugh at, look for, send for.
He boasted of his accomplishments.
He looked for his watch everywhere.
Please send for Rama.
Everyone laughed at him.

Relations expressed by Prepositions.

387. The following are some of the most common relations indicated by Prepositions:—
(1) **Place**; as,
Went *about* the world; ran *across* the road; leaned *against* a wall; fell *among* thieves; quarrelled *among* themselves; *at* death’s door; *athwart* the deck; stood *before* the door; stood *behind* the curtain; lies *below* the surface; sat *beside* me; plies *between* Bombay and Ailbag; stand *by* me; rain comes *from* the clouds; *in* the sky; fell *into* a ditch; lies *near* his heart; Calcutta is *on* the Hooghly; the cliff hangs *over* the sea; tour *round* the world; marched *through* the town; came to *the end* of the road; put pen to paper; travelled *towards* Nasik; lay *under* the table; climbed *up* the ladder; lies *upon* the table; *within* the house; stood *without* the gate.

(2) **Time**; as,
*After* his death; *at* an early date; arrived *before* me; *behind* time; *by* three o’clock; *during* the whole day; *for* many years; *from* 1st April; *in* the afternoon; sat watching far on *into* the night; lived *under* the Moghuls; *on* Monday; *pending* his return; *since* yesterday; lasted *through* the night; *throughout* the year; wait *till* to-morrow; ten minutes *to* twelve; *towards* evening; *until* his arrival; rise *with* the sun; *within* a month.

(3) **Agency, Instrumentality**; as,
Sell goods *at* auction; sent the parcel *by* post; was stunned *by* a blow; was destroyed *by* fire; heard this *through* a friend; cut it *with* a knife.

(4) **Manner**; as,
Dying *by* inches; fought *with* courage; worked *with* earnestness; won *with* ease.

(5) **Cause, Reason, Purpose**; as,
Laboured *for* the good of humanity; died *of* fever; the very place *for* a picnic; did it *for* our good; suffers *from* gout; died *from* fatigue; does it *from* perversity; retreated *through* fear of an ambush; concealed it *through* shame; lost his purse *through* negligence; shivers *with* fever; took medicine *for* a cold.

(6) **Possession**; as,
There was no money *by* him; the mosque *of* Omar; a man *of* means; the boy *with* red hair.

(7) **Measure, Standard, Rate, Value**; as,
He charges interest *at* nine per cent. Stories like these must be taken *at* what they are worth. Cloth is sold *by* the yard. I am taller than you *by* two inches. It was one *by* the tower-clock.
(8) **Contrast, concession**; as,
*After* (in spite of, notwithstanding) every effort, one may fail. *For* one enemy he has a hundred friends. *For* (in spite of) all his wealth he is not content. *With* (in spite of) all his faults I admire him.

(9) **Inference, motive, source, or origin**; as,
*From* what I know of him, I hesitate to trust him. The knights were brave *from* gallantry of spirit. He did it *from* gratitude. Light emanates *from* the sun. *From* labour health, *from* health contentment springs. This is a quotation *from* Milton. His skill comes *from* practice.

Note.—It will be seen that the same Preposition, according to the way in which it is used, would have its place under several heads.

**Exercise in Grammar. 84.**

*Explain the force of the Prepositions in*:—

1. I will do it, *for* all you may say.
2. This work is *beyond* his capacity.
3. I would do anything *before* that.
4. *After* this I wash my hands of you.
5. It is cool *for* May.
6. She made grand preparations *against* his coming.
7. It was all *through* you that we failed.
8. He was left *for* dead on the field.
9. All that they did was piety to this.
10. The lifeboat made straight *for* the sinking ship.
11. I shall do my duty *by* him.
12. He married *for* money.
13. A man is a man *for* all that.
14. Nothing will come *of* nothing.

**388.** The following Prepositions require special notice:—

(1) *In* is used with names of *countries* and *large towns*; *at* is more often used when speaking of *small towns* and *villages*; as,

He is *in* America. They live *in* Delhi.
He lives *at* Andheri *in* Salsette.

(2) *In* and *at* are used in speaking of things *at rest*; *to* and *into* are used in speaking of things *in motion*; as,

He is *in* bed. He is *at* the top of the class.
He ran *to* school. He jumped *into* the river.
The snake crawled *into* its hole.
(3) *On* is often used in speaking of things *at rest*, and *upon* of things *in motion*; as,
   He sat *on* a chair. The cat sprang *upon* the table.
(4) *Till* is used of *time*, and *to* is used of *place*; as,
   I slept *till* eight o'clock.
   He walked *to* the end of the street.
(5) *With* often denotes the *instrument*, and *by* the *agent*; as,
   He killed two birds *with* one shot.
   He was stabbed *by* a lunatic *with* a dagger.
(6) *Since* is used before a noun or phrase denoting some *point* of time, and is preceded by a verb in the *present perfect* tense; as,
   I have eaten nothing *since* yesterday.
   He has been ill *since* Monday last.
   I have not seen him *since* last week.
   *From* is also used before a noun or phrase denoting some *point* of time, but, unlike *since*, is used with *all* the tenses; as,
   I commenced work *from* 1st January.
   He will join school *from* to-morrow.
(7) *In* before a noun denoting a period of time, means *at the end of*; *within* means *before the end of*; as,
   I shall return *in* an hour. I shall return *within* an hour.
(8) *Between* is used with *two* persons or things, *among* with *more than two*; as,
   *Between* Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose.
   The two robbers shared the booty *between* themselves.
   The Rajputs were a martial people; but they quarrelled *among* themselves.
   Polyandry still exists *among* certain tribes.
(9) *Beside* means *at* (or *by*) *the side of*, while *besides* means *in addition to*; as,
   *Beside* the ungathered rice he lay.
   *Besides* his children, there were present his nephews and nieces.
   *Besides* being fined, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Be careful not to use *beside* for *besides*.

**Exercise in Composition. 85.**

*Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions*:
1. He was born — a small village — Malabar.
2. We started — six — the morning.
3. He hanged himself — a piece of cloth.
4. The portrait was painted — a famous artist who flourished — the sixteenth century.
5. I must start — dawn to reach the station in time.
6. I hope to reach the station — an hour at the outside.
7. The child has been missing — yesterday.
8. The caravan must reach its destination — sunset.
9. The mail train is due — 3 P. M.
10. He travelled seven miles — two hours.
11. He rushed — my room, panting for breath.
12. He does not leave his house — nine o’clock.
13. The Express departs — 3 P. M. — Delhi.
14. An old feud existed — the two families.
15. Human sacrifices were practised — the Nagas.
16. I received his message — eight o’clock — the morning.
17. — last month I have seen him but once.
18. — rice they had curry.
19. The fever has taken a turn for the better — yesterday.
20. He has spent his life — Calcutta.
22. Come and sit — me.
23. Nobody — you knows the truth.
24. While I was — Delhi he was — Bombay.
25. He was killed — the robber — a hatchet.
26. We shall stay three months — America.
27. Divide this rupee — Rama and Govind.
28. — Rustom and Sohrab, there were three other boys present.
29. — a Ford, he has a Fiat car.

**Special Prepositions.**

389. (1) *Than.*—This word is usually a Conjunction, but is sometimes used as a Preposition; as,
   I cannot accept less *than* three rupees for this article.
   I speak of Shakespeare, *than* whom there is none greater as a dramatist.

(2) *But.*—As a rule *but* is a Conjunction. When used as a Preposition *but* means ‘except’, ‘with the exception of’.
   What can he do *but* die.
   All our ambitious death defeats, *but* one.
   None *but* the brave deserves the fair.
   She returned all his gifts *but* one.
   All is lost *but* honour.
(3) *a.*—In the following sentences the *a* is a weakened form of the Preposition *on*:

Her wages are ten annas *a* day.
I meet him once *a* week.
Sugar is four annas *a* seer.
The house is *a*-building.
How jocund did they drive their team *a*-field.

**Parsing of Prepositions.**

390. In parsing a Preposition the one thing to state is its object or the words between which it shows the relation.

Example.—Humpty Dumpty sat *on* a wall.

*On*: Preposition, governing the noun *wall* in the accusative case (or showing the relation between the noun *wall* and the verb *sat*.)

**CHAPTER XLVI.**

**WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS.**

391. Certain Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles are always followed by particular Prepositions. Read the following sentences, noting appropriate Prepositions:

Jaunpur is famous *for* its perfumes.
The goat subsists *on* the coarsest of food.
Ibrahim Adil Shah was fond *of* architecture.
India is a noble, gorgeous land, teeming *with* natural wealth.

Being apprised *of* our approach, the whole neighbourhood came out to meet their minister.

In the classical age the ideal life of the Brahman was divided *into* four stages or *asrams*.

It is natural in every man to wish *for* distinction.

Lord Curzon was endowed *with* gifts fitted to win eminence in any field of human activity.

The writer is evidently enamoured *of* the subject.
The House of Commons was then almost inaccessible *to* strangers.

Ambition does not always conduce *to* ultimate happiness.

The true gentleman is courteous and affable *to* his neighbours.

Newly acquired freedom is sometimes liable to abuse.
Little Jack proved quite a match for the giant.
The African elephant is now confined to Central Africa.
Camels are peculiarly adapted to life in the desert.
He is a man of deep learning, but totally ignorant of life and manners.
The income derived from the ownership of land is commonly called rent.
The Moors were famous for their learning and their skill in all kinds of industries. [Rajas.
Alexander profited by the dissensions of the Punjab. Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.
Ancient India was largely indebted to Iranian ideas and practices.
Asuka, although tolerant of competing creeds, was personally an ardent Buddhist.
The celebrated grammarian Patanjali was a contemporary of Pushyamitra Sunga.
Ivory readily adapts itself to the carver's art.
Coleridge's poetry is remarkable for the perfection of its execution.
The holly tree is associated with scenes of good will and rejoicing.
Every quality peculiar to the Saxons was hateful to the Britons. [ing.
The Assyrians were acquainted with the art of inlay-
His duties were of a kind ill-suited to his ardent and daring character.
Man is entirely different from other animals in the utter helplessness of his babyhood.
A residence of eight years in Ceylon had inured his system to the tropical climate.
The ancient Greeks, though born in a warm climate, seem to have been much addicted to the bottle.
He (Dr. Johnson) was somewhat susceptible to flattery.
A man who always connives at the faults of his children is their worst enemy.
Naples was then destitute of what are now, perhaps, its chief attractions. [East.
The cat appears to have originated in Egypt or in the East.
Judged by its results the policy of Hastings was eminently successful. [oil.
In his work Charak often hints at the value of sweet Quinine acts as a preventive of malaria.
It was formerly supposed that malaria was due to poisonous exhalations.
They were averse from (or to) the life of camps.
Exercise in Composition. 86.

Construct sentences containing the following expressions:—

Afflicted with leprosy; sanguine of success; commit to memory; specific for malaria; allowance for short weight; appropriate to the occasion; abstain from animal food; antipathy to dogs; convulsed with laughter; contrary to expectation; infested with vermin; touched with pity; subversive of discipline; beneficial to health; tantamount to a refusal; worthy of praise; beset with difficulties; accountable to God; atone for misdeeds; addicted to opium; entitled to consideration; heedless of consequences; deaf to entreaties; aptitude for business; incentive to hard work; sensitive to criticism; indifferent to praise or blame.

Exercise in Composition. 87.

The following nouns take the preposition for after them. Use them in sentences:—

Affection, ambition, anxiety, apology, appetite, aptitude, blame, candidate, capacity, compassion, compensation, contempt, craving, desire, esteem, fitness, fondness, guarantee, leisure, liking, match, motive, need, opportunity, partiality, passion, pity, predilection, pretext, relish, remorse, reputation, surety.

Exercise in Composition. 88.

The following nouns take the preposition with after them. Use them in sentences:—

Acquaintance, alliance, bargain, comparison, conformity, enmity, intercourse, intimacy, relations.

Exercise in Composition. 89.

The following nouns take the preposition of after them. Use them in sentences:—

Abhorrence, assurance, charge, distrust, doubt, experience, failure, observance, proof, result, want.

Exercise in Composition. 90.

The following nouns take the preposition to after them. Use them in sentences:—

Access, accession, allegiance, alternative, antidote, antipathy, approach, assent, attachment, attention, concession, disgrace, dislike, encouragement, enmity, exception, incentive, indifference, invitation, key, leniency, likeness, limit, menace, obedience, objection, obstruction, opposition, postscript, preface, reference, repugnance, resemblance, sequel, submission, succession, supplement, temptation, traitor.
Exercise in Composition. 91.

The following nouns take the preposition from after them. Use them in sentences:—

Abstinence, cessation, deliverance, descent, digression, escape, exemption, inference, respite.

Exercise in Composition. 92.

The following adjectives and participles take the preposition to after them. Use them in sentences:—

(a) Abhorrent, acceptable, accessible, accustomed, addicted, adequate, adjacent, affectionate, agreeable, akin, alien, alive, amenable, analogous, applicable, appropriate, beneficial, callous, common, comparable, condemned.

(b) Conducive, conformable, congenial, consecrated, contrary, creditable, deaf, derogatory, detrimental, devoted, disastrous, due, entitled, equal, essential, exposed, faithful, fatal, foreign, hostile, impertinent, incidental, inclined.

(c) Indebted, indifferent, indispensable, indulgent, inimical, insensible, inured, irrelevant, favourable, hurtful, immaterial, impervious, indigenous, liable, limited, lost, loyal, material, natural, necessary.

(d) Obedient, obliged, offensive, opposite, painful, partial, peculiar, pertinent, pledged, preferable, prejudicial, prior, profitable, prone, reduced, related, relevant, repugnant, responsible, restricted, sacred, sensitive, serviceable, subject, suitable, suited, supplementary, tantamount, true.

Exercise in Composition. 93.

The following adjectives and participles take the preposition in after them. Use them in sentences:—

Absorbed, abstemious, accomplished, accurate, assiduous, backward, bigoted, correct, defective, deficient, experienced, diligent, enveloped, fertile, foiled, honest, implicated, interested, involved, lax, proficient, remiss, temperate, versed.

Exercise in Composition. 94.

The following adjectives and participles take the preposition with after them. Use them in sentences:—

Acquainted, afflicted, beset, busy, compatible, compliant, consistent, contemporary, contented, contrasted, conversant, convulsed, delighted, deluged, disgusted, drenched, endowed, fatigued, fired, gifted, infatuated, infected, infested, inspired, intimate, invested, overcome, popular, replete, satiated, satisfied, touched.
Exercise in Composition. 95.

The following adjectives and participles take the preposition of after them. Use them in sentences:—

Accused, acquitted, afraid, apprehensive, apprised, assured, aware, bereft, bought, cautious, certain, characteristic, composed, confident, conscious, convicted, convinced, covetous, defrauded, deprived, desirous, destitute, devoid, diffident, distrustful, dull, easy, envious, fearful, fond, greedy, guilty, heedless, ignorant, informed, innocent, irrespective, lame, lavish, negligent, productive, proud, regardless, sanguine, sensible, sick, slow, subversive, sure, suspicious, tolerant, vain, void, weary, worthy.

Exercise in Composition. 96.

The following adjectives and participles take the preposition for after them. Use them in sentences:—

Anxious, celebrated, conspicuous, customary, designed, destined, eager, eligible, eminent, fit, good, grateful, notorious, penitent, prepared, proper, qualified, ready, sorry, sufficient, useful, zealous.

Exercise in Composition. 97.

The following verbs take the preposition to after them. Use them in sentences:—

Accede, adapt, adhere, allot, allude, apologize, appoint, ascribe, aspire, assent, attain, attend, attribute, belong, conduce, conform, consent, contribute, lead, listen, object, occur, prefer, pretend, refer, revert, stoop, submit, succumb, surrender, testify, yield.

Exercise in Composition. 98.

The following verbs take the preposition from after them. Use them in sentences:—

Abstain, alight, cease, debar, derive, derogate, desist, detract, deviate, differ, digress, dissent, elicit, emerge, escape, exclude, preserve, prevent, prohibit, protect, recoil, recover, refrain.

Exercise in Composition. 99.

The following verbs take the preposition with after them. Use them in sentences:—

Associate, bear, clash, coincide, comply, console, cope, correspond, credit, deluge, disagree, dispense, expostulate, fill, grapple, intrigue, meddle, part, quarrel, remonstrate, side, sympathize, trifle, vie.
Exercise in Composition. 100.

The following verbs take the preposition of after them. Use them in sentences:

Acquit, beware, boast, complain, despair, die, disapprove, dispose, divest, dream, heal, judge, repent, taste.

Exercise in Composition. 101.

The following verbs take the preposition for after them. Use them in sentences:

Atonce, canvass, care, clamour, feel, hope, mourn, pine, start, stipulate, sue, wish, yearn.

Exercise in Composition. 102.

The following verbs take the preposition in after them. Use them in sentences:

Acquiesce, dabble, delight, employ, enlist, excel, fail, glory, increase, indulge, involve, persevere, persist.

Exercise in Composition. 103.

The following verbs take the preposition on after them. Use them in sentences:

Comment, decide, deliberate, depend, determine, dwell, embark, encroach, enlarge, impose, insist, intrude, resolve, subsist, trample.

Exercise in Composition. 104.

Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions:

1. The Nizam subscribed a handsome sum — the Flood Relief Fund. 2. His friends condoled — him — his bereavement. 3. He quarrelled — me — a trifle. 4. He readily complied — my request. 5. He dispensed — the services of his dishonest clerk. 6. He yielded — superior force. 7. He despaired — success. 8. He supplies the poor — clothing. 9. His friends disagreed — him on that point. 10. He acceded — my request. 11. He abstains — liquor. 12. He was found guilty — manslaughter. 13. He is incapable — doing good work. 14. He is married — my cousin. 15. He is sensible — your kindness. 16. He is true — his king. 17. He is involved — difficulties. 18. The auditor is entitled — his remuneration. 19. I prefer tea — coffee. 20. I don't concur — you — that opinion. 21. There is no exception — this rule. 22. I am obliged — you — your kindness. 23. I am not envious — his success. 24. I am convinced — the necessity of prudence. 25. We should rely — our own efforts. 26. I inquired — the servant if his master was at home. 27. I purposely
restrained — saying more. 28. I insisted — going. 29. I exchanged — him my gramophone — a camera. 30. I assented — his proposal. 31. I am not satisfied — your explanation. 32. You must conform — the regulations. 33. He did not profit — experience. 34. We should all aim — excellence. 35. Alcohol is injurious — health. 36. He is innocent — the crime. 37. The stories in that book are full — interest. 38. Don’t associate — disreputable people. 39. Do not indulge — strong language. 40. He is dependent — his parents. 41. He is abstemious — eating and drinking. 42. He is grateful — his master — many favours. 43. He is prompt — carrying out orders. 44. He is vain — his attainments. 45. He is deficient — common sense. 46. He is vexed — me. 47. He is indifferent — his own interests. 48. He is proficient — mathematics. 49. He is not ashamed — his conduct. 50. He is devoid — sense. 51. He is suspicious — all his neighbours. 52. He has a passion — arguing. 53. Recently there has been a reduction — the price of milk. 54. He proved false — his friend. 55. A square may be equivalent — a triangle. 56. The avaricious man is greedy — gain. 57. He is very different — his brother. 58. The head-dress of the Cossacks is similar — that of the ancient Persians. 59. He was born — humble parents in Nasik. 60. His views do not accord — mine.

**Exercise in Composition. 105.**

Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions:—

1. Temperance and employment are conducive — health. 2. A policeman rescued the child — danger. 3. Dogs have antipathy — cats. 4. He promised not to do anything repugnant — the wishes of his parents. 5. He is not the man to allow any one to encroach — his rights. 6. Some of the members of the Assembly complained — increased military expenditure. 7. Even his enemies admit that he is endowed — rare talents. 8. He inspires respect — his friends. 9. Our path is beset — difficulties. 10. He was not able to give a satisfactory explanation — his absence. 11. His illness is a mere pretext — his absence. 12. He has been very much indulgent — his children. 13. This discussion is hardly relevant — the subject. 14. Contentment is essential — happiness. 15. Early rising is beneficial — health. 16. He is not likely to do anything detrimental — our interests. 17. His benefactions must redound — his credit. 18. Only graduates are eligible — the post. 19. He is capable as a leader, but intolerant — opposition. 20. Boys over sixteen are debarred — competing. 21. Father Damien consecrated his life — ameliorating the lot of lepers. 22. That rule is not applicable —
your case. 23. A public man should be tolerant — criticism. 24. He is willing to make a concession — the demands of his employees. 25. I often find him absorbed — thought. 26. The accommodation is adequate — our needs. 27. The hotel is adjacent — the station. 28. The authorship of the book is wrongly ascribed — him. 29. Never do anything that is not compatible — public safety. 30. His father often connives — his follies. 31. Some public men are very sensitive — criticism. 32. He is addicted — gambling. 33. You need not be afraid — being late. 34. Death is preferable — disgrace. 35. Cats are tenacious — life. 36. It is not true that the study of science tends — atheism. 37. Some modern novels tend — encourage vice. 38. He was angry — me, because he thought my remark was aimed — him. 39. The climate of Rangoon does not agree — him. 40. His plans are adverse — my interests. 41. The question of unemployment bristles — difficulties. 42. Although he was bred — the law, he became a successful journalist. 43. Generally, the rich are more covetous — money than the poor. 44. He is still smarting — rebuke. 45. He scoffed — the idea of a revolution. 46. He has reverted — his former post. 47. The battle resulted — a victory for the allies. 48. He restored the article — its rightful owner. 49. The whole theory rests — no firmer foundation than mere conjecture. 50. The ultimate decision rests — the board of directors. 51. Only when persuasion failed the police resorted — force. 52. Superstitious fears preyed — his mind and made him miserable. 53. He piques himself — his artistic taste. 54. They now jeered — him whom they had once acclaimed as their hero. 55. His followers now began to intrigue — his adversary. 56. She interceded — her husband on behalf of the people. 57. It is not easy to infer — his account the real state of affairs. 58. He died without imparting — anyone the secret of his process. 59. His statement was tantamount — a confession. 60. The facts point — a different explanation. 61. His friends prevailed — him to withdraw his resignation. 62. Few boys are not amenable — discipline.

Exercise in Composition. 106.

Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions:—
1. Silkworms feed — mulberry trees. 2. Pavlova excels —dancing. 3. The wild boar abounds — some parts of Europe. 4. He has no special liking — mathematics. 5. Asoka is worthy — remembrance. 6. The godown is infested — rats. 7. There is no exception — this rule. 8. Nothing conduces — happiness so much as contentment. 9. Alcohol is injurious —
health. 10. Oil is good — burns. 11. Invalids are not capable — continued exertion. 12. The British Parliament is composed — two Houses. 13. Do not confide your secrets — every one. 14. He is abstemious — his habits. 15. He is ignorant — what he pretends to know. 16. My brother is weak — mathematics. 17. He has conceived an aversion — all kinds of profitable labour. 18. Birbal is celebrated — his witty sayings. 19. The avaricious man is greedy — gain. 20. The Atlantic separates Europe — America. 21. Adam assigned — every creature a name peculiar — its nature. 22. Temperance and employment are conducive — health. 23. A brave boy rescued the child — danger. 24. Liége was the key — Belgium. 25. Marshal Foch covered himself — glory. 26. Elizabeth knew how to inspire her soldiers — hope. 27. Long indulgence — vice impaired his once robust constitution. 28. Early rising is beneficial — health. 29. We should live in a style suited — our condition. 30. Examinations act as an incentive — diligence. 31. Hard work and perseverance are indispensable — success in life. 32. He is too miserly to part — his money. 33. He is a clever man, but unfortunately diffident — his powers. 34. Suddenly we were enveloped — dense fog. 35. Many aspire — greatness, but few attain it. 36. His income is not adequate — his wants. 37. The soil of Poona is favourable — roses. 38. I am sick — the whole business. 39. A car will be a great convenience — a busy man like him. 40. Whoever acts contrary — nature does not go unpunished. 41. The authorship of the Letters of Junius has been attributed — no less than fifty different persons. 42. The battle resulted — a victory for the allies. 43. The Germans were called baby-killers and their methods of warfare were stigmatized as a reproach — civilization. 44. The mule was partially relieved — the load. 45. America has raised a tariff wall to protect home industries — foreign competition. 46. The facts point — a different conclusion. 47. Your wish is tantamount — a command. 48. The United States is committed — the policy of total prohibition. 49. One is sure — what one sees. 50. He is indifferent alike — praise and blame.

Exercise in Composition. 107.

Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions:—

1. No doubt he has achieved much, but I cannot give him credit — all that he boasts —. 2. The despotism of custom is everywhere the standing hindrance — human achievement. 3. He is indebted — his friend — a large sum. 4. What Dr. Arnold mainly aimed —, was to promote the self-development of the young minds committed — his charge. 5. He was so much
enamoured—her that he forgot his duties—his children. 6. It is difficult to agree—those critics who ascribe the works of Shakespeare—Bacon. 7. In his autobiography he refers—his abhorrence—animal diet. 8. He conversed—us—subjects—varied interest. 9. The accident happened—him—a late hour and—an out-of-the-way place. 10. A cashier is liable—render account—the money received—him. 11. The soldiers—the fort were provided—provisions to last them a year. 12. We are accountable—God—our actions. 13. Let us vie—one another—doing good. 14. His thirst—knowledge left him no leisure—anything else. 15. The rich and the poor alike nobly responded—the call—further funds. 16. For those who suffer—nerves the remedy lies—perfect rest. 17. A slave lies—the necessity—obeying his master’s orders. 18. The heir—the throne was free—physical or moral taint. 19. He impressed—them that sorcery was vital—their success 20. Methylated spirit is spirit of wine made undrinkable by mixing it—methyl to exempt it—duty. 21. To love our country, to be interested—its concerns, is natural—all men. 22. He complained—his weak eyes and lamented the necessity—spectacles. 23. Samudragupta was known—his skill—music and song; he was equally proficient—the allied art of poetry. 24. It is the grasping of power combined—the thirst—fame which constitutes ambition. 25. It would be well for us to admire what is worthy—admiration in such a people, rather than to carp—their errors. 26. The common fallacy is that intimacy dispenses—the necessity of politeness. The truth is just the opposite—this. 27. The title Master was originally prefixed—the name of a person of rank or learning; it is now restricted—boys. 28. Even as a warminister, Pitt is scarcely entitled—all the praise which his contemporaries lavished—him. 29. History, as well as daily experience, furnishes instances of men endowed—the strongest capacity—business and affairs, who have all their lives crouched under slavery to the grossest superstition. 30. He has no liking—cards, and lately he has taken a dislike—outdoor exercise. 31. At first Turkey refused to acquiesce—the new arrangement, but ultimately yielded—the logic of facts. 32. The hippopotamus feeds chiefly—aquatic plants, but also seeks its food on land and is sometimes destructive—cultivated crops. 33. Learning is knowledge especially as acquired—study; it is frequently contrasted—knowledge or wisdom gained—experience. 34. At the eleventh hour he retired—the contest, leaving the field open—his opponent. 35. Coriolanus, with all his greatness, was entirely devoid—all sympathy—the people. 36. From this time he became habitually depressed and moody, and addicted—the frequent use
— chlormal. 37. The first acts of the new administration were characterized rather — vigour than — judgment. 38. They were statesmen accustomed — the management — great affairs. 39. Measure yourself — your equals; and learn — frequent competition the place which nature has allotted — you. 40. Contrary — my instructions, he went — his depth and would certainly have met — a fatal mishap but for the timely help rendered — him.

392. Sometimes a word takes a certain Preposition after it in one context and a different Preposition in another context.

We should accommodate ourselves to circumstances. My friend accommodated me with a loan.

I differ with you on this question. Your car differs from mine in several respects.

I am anxious about the result. I am anxious to avoid misunderstanding. Her parents are anxious for her safety.

He has retired from business. He has retired into private life.

He has great influence over his disciples. He has hardly any influence with the Vizier. The remarks of his critics had considerable influence on his writings.

All his life he laboured for the good of humanity. He is labouring under a misapprehension. He laboured at his dictionary for twelve years.

Trespassers are liable to a fine of Rs. 50. He is liable for his wife's debts.

**Exercise in Composition. 108.**

*Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions:*

1. A child is not able to distinguish good — evil. Death does not distinguish — the rich and the poor. Sir Roland Ross is distinguished — his medical researches. Punch is distinguished — his hunchback. (between, by, for, from.)

2. On account of his age he is disqualified — competing. Ill health disqualifies the body — labour and the mind — study. (for, from.)

3. Innocence is not proof — scandal. He was discharged as there was no proof — his guilt. (against, of.)

4. He has no good cause — complaint. Darkness was the cause — his losing his way. (for, of.)

5. True charity does not consist — indiscriminate almsgiving. Brass consists — copper and zinc. (in, of.)
6. I am not concerned — his affairs. I am not concerned — him — that business. He was much concerned — hearing the sad news. His parents are naturally concerned — his safety. (about, at, for, in, with.)

7. He parted — his friends in high spirits. He parted — his property and went on pilgrimage to Dwarka. (from, with.)

8. He acted — fear. He acted — my suggestion. He acted — compulsion. (from, under, upon.)

9. He succeeded — the throne of his uncle. He succeeded — his object. (in, to.)

10. He agreed — my proposal. He agreed — me on that question. They could not agree — themselves. (among, to, with.)

11. The patient is now free — danger. He is free — his money. The goods were passed free — duty. (from, of, with.)

12. I prevailed — him to join our Union. He prevailed — me in the dispute. The peculiar custom prevails — the Todas. (among, over, upon.)

13. He deals — Indian goods only. Our firm deals — several leading merchants. He deals generously — his subordinates. (by, in, with.)

14. The city is well provided — corn. We should provide — risk of fire by insuring our goods. He has provided — his children. (against, for, with.)

15. The police is entrusted — the enforcement of law and order. The children were entrusted — the care of their uncle. (to, with.)

16. This edition of Ivanhoe is adapted — Indian boys. The form and structure of nests are adapted — the wants and habits of each species. Many Urdu plays are adapted — English. (for, from, to.)

17. We are all slaves — convention. No man should be a slave — his passions. (of, to.)

18. He is blind — one eye. Are you blind — your own interests? (of, to.)

19. There is no exception — this rule. All the ministers were present at the function with the exception — Mr. Smith. He took exception — the presence of an outsider. (against, of, to.)

20. His creditors became impatient — payment. Impatient — delay, he knocked at the door rather loudly. The people became impatient — the burden of heavy taxation. (at, for, under.)
Exercise in Composition. 109.

Fill up the blanks with appropriate Prepositions:—

1. He invested his patrimony—jute shares. The Police Commissioner is invested—magisterial powers. (in, with.)
2. Let us talk—something else. For a while they talked—politics. I will talk—my son respecting his conduct. (about, of, to.)
3. He takes no interest—politics. What you say has no interest—me. I have no interest—the agents of the firm. (for, in, with.)
4. He has a reputation—honesty. He has the reputation—being a good teacher. (for, of.)
5. He exercises complete authority—his followers. There is no authority—this use. I say this on the authority—the Oxford English Dictionary. Dr. Bridge is an authority—English prosody. (for, of, on, over.)
6. He fell a victim—his own avarice. The victims—cholera were mostly poor people. (of, to.)
7. I have no use—it. He has lost the use—his right arm. (for, of.)
8. There are some diseases that proceed—dirt. After visiting Agra we proceed—Delhi. Let us proceed—the work in hand. (from, to, with.)
9. He supplied the poor—clothing. He supplied clothing—the poor. (to, with.)
10. She was greatly afflicted—the loss of her only child. The old man is afflicted—gout. (at, with.)
11. The teacher impressed—us the value of discipline. We were impressed—what he said. (on, with.)
12. The operation was accompanied—little or no pain. She was accompanied—her brother. (by, with.)
13. The English allied themselves—the French. Elementary Algebra is allied—Arithmetic. (to, with.)
14. Napoleon had a genius—military tactics. Without doubt he is a genius—mathematics. (for, in.)
15. The idea originated—him while he was travelling in Japan. The fire originated—a haystack. (in, with.)
16. He jumped—a conclusion not warranted by facts. The child jumped—joy when I gave him sweets. He jumped—my offer. (at, for, to.)
17. He is negligent—whatever he does. He is negligent—his duties. (in, of.)
18. Contentment is requisite—happiness. He is told that prolonged treatment is requisite—effecting a cure. (for, to.)
19. His shattered health is the result—intemperance. Jealousy results—unhappiness. No good is likely to result—this union. (from, in, of.)

20. It does not rest—the Collector to order his release. His whole case rests—alibi. (on, with.)

21. Most of the roads in that district are not suitable—motor-cars. He lives in a style suitable—his position. (for, to.)

22. He responded—the ladies in a humorous speech. The boy immediately responded—a blow. He responded—his toast in a neat little speech. (for, to, with.)

393. Some related words take different Prepositions after them.

I acted according to his advice.
In accordance with his advice I took quinine.
She has great affection for her grandchildren.
The old lady is affectionate to all.
The flood and ebb tides alternate with each other.
The alternative to submission is death.
It is all due to his ambition for fame.
He is ambitious of fame.
He is capable of anything.
He has not the requisite capacity for this work.
He has great confidence in his assistant.
He is quite confident of success.
What a contrast to his brother!
What a contrast between them!
The present speech is mild contrasted with his past utterances on the same subject.
It is not likely to derogate from his merit.
He never said or did anything derogatory to his high position.

He is descended from a noble family.
He is a descendant of the former Nawab of Oudh.
He has no desire for fame.
He is desirous of visiting Agra.
He was equal to the occasion.
He is to be blamed equally with his brother.
The coat fits me well except for the collar.
I take exception to your remark.
The child is fond of sweets.
She has great fondness for children.
The drama is founded on an episode in the Ramayana.
It has however no foundation in fact.
WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS.

He hindered me from going.
Child-marriage is a great hindrance to progress.
He is quite infatuated with her.
His infatuation for that girl led him astray.
He has no liking for cards.
His dislike to her continued to increase.
He is negligent of his dress.
I have often found him negligent in his work.
They say he is partial to his friends.
Children show a partiality for sweetmeats.
I have no prejudice against foreigners.
Such a step will be prejudicial to your interests.
He is prepared for anything.
Preparatory to taking extreme measures, his father once again warned him.

Pursuant to our conversation, I now send you a cheque for Rs. 500 as my contribution to the fund.
In pursuance of your instructions, we are writing today to the Collector.

I am of opinion that he is qualified for the post.
He is qualified to grant death-certificates.
He is disqualified from practising as a pleader.
As a result of the injury received by him, he died of tetanus.

It is said that nothing resulted from the conference.
I have great respect for his learning.
He is respectful to his superiors, without being servile.
He seized upon the opportunity offered to him.
The seizure of his property was carried out under direct orders from the Rajah.

I assure you that I am sensible of your kindness.
His paralysed arm is insensible to feeling.

Subsequent to the meeting he wrote a letter to The Mail.

Consequent upon this letter, the agents of the company filed a suit against him for defamation.

Trust in God and do what is right.
His distrust of his assistants is perhaps unfounded.
The country suffers for want of skilled labour.
He is wanting in a little common sense.

394. Sometimes a verb is followed by a preposition; sometimes no preposition follows it. The meaning however is not always the same in both cases.
I call that mean. I called on him at his office.
I don't catch your meaning. A drowning man catches at a straw.
This closed the proceedings. After a little higgling he closed with my offer.
He commenced life as a shop-assistant. The proceedings commenced with a song.
Have you counted the cost? I count upon your advice and co-operation.
He deals fairly with his customers. He deals in cotton and cloth.
The compounding dispenses medicines. His master dispensed with his services.
He gained his object by persuasion. He gained upon his rich uncle by his suave manners.
He grasped the meaning of the passage in no time. Like a shrewd man of business he grasped at the opportunity.
I met him on my way to the station. His appeals for funds met with a poor response.
He always prepares his speech. Our soldiers prepared themselves for the offensive.
The police searched the house of the suspect. We searched for the lost article.

395. Do not use the infinitive with certain words which require a preposition followed by a gerund or by a verbal noun.

He is addicted to gambling. [Not: to gamble.]
Let us aim at doing good. [Not: to do good.]
I assisted her in climbing the hill.
He is averse to playing cards.
I do not believe in pampering servants.
I am bent on attending the meeting.
He has hardly any chance of succeeding.
He is confident of securing the first prize.
The custom of tipping is prevalent everywhere.
He is desirous of visiting Japan.
He despaired of achieving his object.
There is some difficulty in perceiving his meaning.
Hereafter he is disqualified for holding any government post.
Remember the duty of helping the poor.
Pavlova excels in dancing.
You can have no excuse for talking bluntly.
He is expert in inventing stories.
I am fond of reading novels.
The firm was fortunate in securing the Rajah's patronage.
WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS. 209

What hindered you from visiting the Museum?
He was disappointed in the hope of being rewarded.
He felt the humiliation of withdrawing his words.
We should be indefatigable in doing good.
I insisted on having my say.
He is intent on visiting Norway.
You were not justified in imputing motives to him.
He has a knack of doing it.
He appreciated the necessity of acting promptly.
He persisted in disobeying the orders.
He lacks the power of imparting, although he is a good mathematical scholar. [evil.
The practice of cramming is rightly regarded as an
It was only a pretext for delaying the matter.
What is there to prevent him from leaving Madras?
I had the privilege of knowing him intimately.
They were prohibited from entering the village.
I refrained from hurting his feelings.
You were right in suspecting him.
There is little satisfaction in sitting idle.
He has no scruple in begging.
He succeeded in convincing his critics.
He thought of eluding his pursuers.
I am tired of writing letters to him.

Note.—Sometimes both constructions are allowable; e.g.,
He was afraid of telling the truth.
He was afraid to tell the truth.
He at last got the opportunity of meeting him.
He at last got the opportunity to meet him.

396. On the other hand certain words always take
the infinitive after them; as,
He advised us to desist from that attempt.
I decline to say anything further.
I expect to meet opposition.
It is hard to get access to him.
He hopes to win the first prize.
We are all inclined to judge of others as we find them.
He intends to compile a Marathi dictionary.

397. Prepositions are sometimes inserted where
they are not required; as,
Where have you been to? [Here to is not required.]
My eldest son is a boy of about eighteen years old.
[Here of is not required.]
After having finished my work I went home. [Here
*after is not required.*]
398. Prepositions are sometimes wrongly omitted; as,

What use is it? [Incorrect.]
His conduct admits no excuse. [Incorrect.]

We should say—
Of what use is it?
His conduct admits of no excuse.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE CONJUNCTION.

399. Read the following sentences:—
1. God made the country and man made the town.
2. Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.
3. She must weep or she will die.
4. Two and two make four.

In 1, 2 and 3, the Conjunctions join together two sentences.
In 4, the Conjunction joins together two words only. (See § 400.)

Def.—A Conjunction is a word which merely joins together sentences, and sometimes words.

400. Conjunctions join together sentences and often make them more compact; thus,
‘Balu and Vithal are good bowlers’
is a short way of saying
‘Balu is a good bowler and Vithal is a good bowler’:

So,
‘The man is poor, but honest’
is a contracted way of saying
‘The man is poor, but he is honest.’

Sometimes, however, the Conjunction and joins words only; as,

Two and two make four.
Hari and Rama are brothers.
Hari and Rama came home together.

Such sentences cannot be resolved into two sentences.

401. Conjunctions must be carefully distinguished from Relative Pronouns, Relative Adverbs, and Prepositions, which are also connecting words.
1. This is the house that Jack built. (Relative Pronoun.)
2. This is the place where he was murdered. (Relative Adverb.)
3. Take this and give that. (Conjunction.)

In sentence 1, the Relative Pronoun that refers to the noun house, and also joins the two parts of the sentence.

In sentence 2, the Relative Adverb where modifies the verb was murdered and also joins the two parts of the sentence.

In sentence 3, the Conjunction and simply joins the two parts of the sentence; it does no other work.

It will thus be seen that—
Relative Pronouns and Relative Adverbs also join; but they do more.
Conjunctions merely join; they do no other work.
Observe that a Preposition also joins two words, but it does more; it governs a noun or pronoun; as,
He sat beside Rama. He stood behind me.

402. Some Conjunctions are used in pairs; as,
   Either - - or.       Either take it or leave it.
   Neither - - nor.    It is neither useful nor ornamental.
   Both - - and.       We both love and honour him.
   Though - - yet.     Though he is suffering much pain, yet he does not complain.
   Whether - - or.     I do not care whether you go or stay.

   Not only - - but also. Not only is he foolish, but also obstinate.

Conjunctions which are thus used in pairs are called Correlative Conjunctions or merely Correlatives.

403. When Conjunctions are used as Correlatives, each of the correlated words should be placed immediately before the words to be connected; as,

   He visited not only Agra, but also Delhi.
   (Not) He not only visited Agra, but also Delhi.

404. We use many compound expressions as Conjunctions; these are called Compound Conjunctions.
   In order that.       The notice was published in order that all might know the facts.
   On condition that.   I will forgive you on condition that you do not repeat the offence.
   Even if.            Such an act would not be kind even if it were just.
So that. He saved some bread so that he should not go hungry on the morrow.

Provided that. You can borrow the book provided that you return it soon.

As though. He walks as though he is slightly lame.

Inasmuch as. I must refuse your request, inasmuch as I believe it unreasonable.

As well as. Rama as well as Govind was present there.

As soon as. He took off his coat as soon as he entered the house.

As if. He looks as if he were weary.

**Classes of Conjunctions.**

405. As we shall see Conjunctions are divided into two classes: Co-ordinating and Subordinating.

Read the sentence:

Birds fly and fish swim.

The sentence contains two independent statements or two statements of equal rank or importance. Hence the Conjunction joining together these two statements or clauses of equal rank is called a Co-ordinating Conjunction. [‘Co-ordinating’ means of equal rank.]

Def.—A Co-ordinating Conjunction joins together clauses of equal rank.

406. The chief Co-ordinating Conjunctions are:—

And, but, for, or, nor, also, either.....or, neither.....nor.

407. Co-ordinating Conjunctions are of four kinds:

1. **Cumulative or Copulative** which merely add one statement to another; as,

   We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone.

2. **Adversative** which express opposition or contrast between two statements; as,

   He is slow, but he is sure.
   I was annoyed, still I kept quiet.
   I would come; only that I am engaged.
   He was all right; only he was fatigued.

3. **Disjunctive or Alternative** which express a choice between two alternatives; as,

   She must weep or she will die.
   Either he is mad, or he feigns madness.
   Neither a borrower, nor a lender be.
   They toil not, neither do they spin.
   "Walk quickly, else you will not overtake him."
(4) Illative which express an inference; as,
Something certainly fell in; for I heard a splash.
All precautions must have been neglected, for the
plague spread rapidly.

408. Any of the Co-ordinating Conjunctions, with
the exception of or, nor, may be omitted and its place
taken by a comma, semi-colon, or colon; as,
· Rama went out to play; Hari stayed in to work.

409. Read the sentence:
I read the paper because it interests me.

The sentence contains two statements or clauses one
of which 'because it interests me' is dependent on the
other. Hence the Conjunction introducing the depen-
dent or subordinate clause is called a Subordinating
Conjunction.

Def.—A Subordinating Conjunction joins a clause
to another on which it depends for its full meaning.

410. The chief Subordinating Conjunctions are:—
After, because, if, that, though, although, till, before, un-
less, as, when, where, while.
After the shower was over the sun shone out again.
A book's a book, although there is nothing in it.
As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.
He ran away because he was afraid.
Answer the first question before you proceed further.
Take heed ere it be too late.
Except ye repent, you shall all likewise perish.
You will pass if you work hard.
Sentinels were posted lest the camp should be taken
by surprise.
Since you say so, I must believe it.
Tell them that I will come.
He finished first though he began late.
Will you wait till I return?
He will not pay unless he is compelled.
I waited for my friend until he came.
I have no tears, else would I weep for thee.
When I was younger I thought so.
I do not know whence he comes.
He found his watch where he had left it.
I do not understand how it all happened.
Make hay while the sun shines.
I shall go whither fancy leads me,
I know not why he left us.
411. The word than is also a Subordinating Conjunction:—

He is taller than I (am tall).
I like you better than he (likes you).
I like you better than (I like) him.
Hari is more stupid than Dhondu (is stupid).
His bark is worse than his bite (is bad).

[See § 389 (1).]

412. Subordinating Conjunctions may be classified according to their meaning, as follows:—

(1) **Time.**
I would die before I lied.
No nation can be perfectly well governed till it is competent to govern itself.
Many things have happened since I saw you.
I returned home after he had gone.
Ere he blew three notes, there was a rustling.

(2) **Cause or Reason.**
My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure.
Since you wish it, it shall be done.
As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.
He may enter, as he is a friend.

(3) **Purpose.**
We eat that we may live.
He held my hand lest I should fall.

(4) **Result or Consequence.**
He was so tired that he could scarcely stand.

(5) **Condition.**
Rama will go if Hari goes.
Grievances cannot be redressed unless they are known.

(6) **Concession.**
I will not see him, though he come.
Though he slay me, yet will I trust him.
A book’s a book, although there’s nothing in it.

(7) **Comparison.**
He is stronger than Rustum [is].

413. Certain words are used both as Prepositions and Conjunctions. [See § 381.]

**Preposition.**  **Conjunction.**
Stay till Monday. We shall stay here till you return.
I have not met him since Monday. We shall go since you desire it.
THE CONJUNCTION. 215

He died for his country. I must stay here, for such is my duty.
The dog ran after the cat. We came after they had left.
Everybody but Ganpat was present.
He stood before the painting.

Look before you leap.

Exercise in Grammar. 110.

* Point out the Conjunctions in the following sentences, and state whether they are Co-ordinating or Subordinating:—

1. You will not succeed unless you work harder.
2. We arrived after you had gone.
3. I waited till the train arrived.
4. Bread and milk is wholesome food.
5. You will get the prize if you deserve it.
6. When you are called, you must come in at once.
7. Do not go before I come.
8. I cannot give you any money, for I have none.
9. Since you say so, I must believe it.
10. He fled lest he should be killed.
11. I shall be vexed if you do that.
12. We got into the port before the storm came on.
13. He was sorry after he had done it.
14. I did not come because you did not call me.
15. He is richer than I am.
16. My grandfather died before I was born.
17. I will stay until you return.
18. Catch me if you can.
19. Tom runs faster than Harry.
20. Is that story true or false?
21. You will be late unless you hurry.
22. He asked whether he might have a holiday.
23. Give me to drink, else I shall die of thirst.
24. If I feel any doubt, I ask.
25. He deserved to succeed, for he worked hard.
26. He will be sure to come if you invite him.
27. We can travel by land or water.
28. The earth is larger than the moon.
29. Either you are mistaken, or I am.
30. I shall go, whether you come or not.
31. Unless you tell me the truth, I shall punish you.
32. I hear that your brother is in London.
33. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.
Exercise in Composition. 111.

Use these Conjunctions in complete sentences:—

1. But, either......or, neither......nor, whether......or.
2. That, before, how, as, unless, until, though, when, while, where, if, than.

Exercise in Composition. 112.

Fill the blanks with appropriate Conjunctions:—

1. Be just — fear not.
2. I ran fast, — I missed the train.
3. He fled, — he was afraid.
4. Make haste, — you will be late.
5. — you try, you will not succeed.
6. I am sure — he said so.
7. Wait — I return.
8. Do not go — I come.
9. He finished first — he began late.
10. Take care — you fall.
11. Take a lamp, — the night is dark.
12. — he was ambitious I slew him.
13. Open rebuke is better — secret love.
14. — you eat too much you will be ill.
15. I shall not go — I am invited.
16. He has succeeded better — he hoped.
17. I do it — I choose to.
18. — duty calls us we must obey.
19. Live well — you may die well.
20. Think nought a trifle, — it small appear.
21. The purse has been lost — stolen.
22. Rustum is slow — sure.
23. He remained at home — he was ill.
24. — he was industrious, I encouraged him.

Exercise in Composition. 113.

Fill each blank in the following sentences with an appropriate Conjunction:—

1. Three — three make six.
2. Is his name Sen — Gupta?
3. He will not come — it rains.
4. — you run, you will not overtake him.
5. He is very rich — he is not happy.
6. — I return, stay where you are.
7. He was punished, — he was guilty.
8. He behaved — a brave man should do.
9. There is no doubt — the earth is round.
10. I wonder — he will come.
THE CONJUNCTION.

11. He is witty — vulgar.
12. Will you kindly wait — I return?
13. Karim is tall, — Abdul is taller.
14. He lost his balance — fell off the bicycle.
15. He tried hard — did not succeed.
16. Is this my book — yours?
17. Water — oil will not mix.
18. They left — we returned.
19. The vase will break — you drop it.
20. I shall not go out now — it is raining very heavily.
21. Trains run from this station every few minutes — we shall not have to wait.
22. Man proposes — God disposes.
25. This — that must suffice.
26. The train was derailed — no one was hurt.
27. She writes slowly — neatly.
28. I believe him — he is truthful.
29. You will not get the prize — you deserve it.
30. Send for me — you want me.
31. Hari will do all right, — he perseveres.
32. Catch me — you can.
33. He told me — you had arrived an hour ago.
34. You will never succeed — you try.
35. — I were you, I’d keep quiet.
38. Tell me — you understand.
39. We will come, — it rains — not.
40. Make hay — the sun shines.
41. It is long time — we last saw him.
42. Please write — I dictate.
43. It is hoped — all will go well.
44. Give me — poverty — riches.
45. He is taller — I (am).
46. — I cannot get away, I will go next week.
47. — you wish it, it shall be done.
48. Why is our food so sweet? — we earn before we eat.
49. Take heed — you fall.
50. He gazed so long — both his eyes were dazzled.
51. — there is life there is hope.
52. Walk on — you come to the gate.
53. They say — he is better.
54. I have been in such a pickle — I saw you last.
55. His plans, — vast, were never visionary.
56. Some people live — they may eat.
57. He went — I came.
58. He will starve — he will steal.
59. I would rather suffer — that you should want.
60. There is something to be done, the world knows how to get it done.
61. — I grant his honesty I suspect his memory.
62. — I am poor, I am not dishonest.
63. No one knows — he went.
64. Come — you please.
65. Do — you are bidden. [road.
66. He must have passed this way, — there is no other
67. — respected, he is not liked.
68. We all know — sin and sorrow go together.
69. I don't know — he will be here.
70. Grievances cannot be redressed — they are known.
71. We shall fail — we are industrious.
72. — it was late we decided to set out.
73. I am well, — I do not feel very strong.
74. — he is there, I shall see him.
75. How can he buy it — he has no money?
76. — you are not ready, we must go on.
77. The building has been razed — I visited the city.
78. Love not sleep, — thou come to poverty.
79. He bled so profusely — he died.
80. I know you better — he (does).

Exercise in Composition. 114.

Join each pair of the following sentences by means of a suitable Conjunction. Make such changes as are necessary:

1. My brother is well. My sister is ill.
2. He sells mangoes. He sells oranges.
3. He did not succeed. He worked hard.
4. Rama played well. Hari played well.
5. I honour him. He is a brave man.
6. You may go. I will stay.
8. We decided to set out. It was late.
9. He was poor. He was honest.
10. He is not a knave. He is not a fool.
11. We love Bahdur. He is a faithful dog.
12. Rustum made twelve runs. He was caught at the wicket.
13. He is rich. He is not happy.
14. The sheep are grazing. The oxen are grazing.
15. He is poor. He is contented.
16. This mango is large. This mango is sweet.
17. My brother was not there. My sister was not there.
18. The boy is here. The girl is here.
20. You must be quiet. You must leave the room.
21. He sat down. He was tired.
22. Rama works hard. Hari is idle.
23. I lost the prize. I tried my best.
24. I like him. He is dangerous.
25. I went to the shop. I bought a slate.
26. He is slow. He is sure.
27. I know. He does not think so.
28. You are tall. My brother is taller.
29. Hari went to school. Sita stayed at home.
30. He must start at once. He will be late.
31. I shall sit still. I shall listen to the music.
32. Hari did not come. He did not send a letter.
33. I ran fast. I missed the train.
34. Karim works hard. Abdul works harder.
35. He must be tired. He has walked twelve miles.
36. It is autumn. The leaves are falling.
37. I will come. I am not ill.
38. I will bring your umbrella. You wish it.
39. He remained cheerful. He has been wounded.
40. He went out. The rain stopped.
41. He ran to the station. He missed the train.
42. I came. I was unwilling.
43. Men have fought for their country. Men have died for their country.
44. He was afraid of being late. He ran.
45. Hari does not write fast. He writes very well.
46. The boy is dangerously ill. The boy's head was hurt.
47. The old man fell down the steps. He broke his leg.
48. He tried to get up. He could not.
49. Mother is at home. Father is at home.
50. I have a cricket bat. I have a set of stumps.
51. We went early to the circus. We could not get a seat.
52. He must do as he is told. He will be punished.
53. The prisoner fell down on his knees. The prisoner begged for mercy.
54. Sita goes to school. Ganga goes to school.
55. Rama may be in the house. Rama may be in the garden.
Exercise in Grammar. 115.

Distinguish as Adverb, Preposition, or Conjunction, each of the italicized words in the following sentences:

1. He came before me.
2. He came two hours before.
3. He came before I left.
4. Have you ever seen him since?
5. I have not seen him since Monday.
6. I have not seen him since he was a child.
7. Man wants but little here below.
8. He yearns for nothing but money.
9. We shall go, but you will remain.
10. He arrived after the meeting was adjourned.
11. He arrived after the meeting.
12. He arrived soon after.

Parsing of Conjunctions.

414. To parse a Conjunction, we must state—
(1) Its Kind: whether Co-ordinating or Subordinating.
(2) What it connects.

Parsing Models.

(1) Both Rama and Hari are ill.
   Both: Co-ordinating Conjunction, correlative with and.
   and: Co-ordinating Conjunction, joining the two nouns Rama and Hari.

(2) We eat that we may live.
   that: Subordinating Conjunction, joining the clause We eat to the clause We may live.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

SOME CONJUNCTIONS AND THEIR USES.

415. Since, as a Conjunction, means—
(1) From and after the time when; as,
   I have been in such a pickle since I saw you last.
   Many things have happened since I left school.
   I have never seen him since that unfortunate event happened.
Note.—*Since*, when used as a Conjunction in this sense, should be preceded by a verb in the *present perfect tense*, and followed by a verb in the *past indefinite tense.*

(2) *Seeing that, inasmuch as* ; as,
    *Since* you wish it, it shall be done.
    *Since* you will not work, you shall not eat.
    *Since* that is the case, I shall excuse you.

416. *Or* is used—

(1) To introduce an alternative ; as,
    Your purse *or* your life.
    You must work *or* starve.
    You may take this book *or* that one.

Note.—There may be several alternatives each joined to the preceding one by *or*, presenting a choice between any two in the series ; as,
    He may study law *or* medicine *or* engineering, *or* he may enter into trade.

(2) To introduce an alternative name or synonym ; as,
    The violin *or* fiddle has become the leading instrument of the modern orchestra.

(3) To mean *otherwise* ; as,
    We must hasten, *or* night will overtake us.

(4) As nearly equivalent to *and* ; as,
    The troops were not wanting in strength *or* courage, but they were badly led.

417. *If* is used to mean—

(1) *On the condition or supposition that* ; as,
    *If* he is there, I shall see him.
    *If* that is so, I am content.

(2) *Admitting that* ; as,
    *If* I am blunt, I am at least honest.
    *If* I am poor, yet I am honest.

(3) *Whether* ; as,
    I asked him *if* he would help me.
    I wonder *if* he will come.

(4) *Whenever* ; as,
    *If* I feel any doubt I inquire.

*If* is also used to express wish or surprise ; as,
    *If* I only knew!

418. *That*, as a Conjunction, retains much of its force as a Demonstrative Pronoun. Thus the sentence
‘I am told that you are miserable’ may be transposed into ‘You are miserable; I am told that.’

That is now used—

(1) To express a Reason or Cause, and is equivalent to because, for that, in that; as,

Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more.

He was annoyed that he was contradicted.

(2) To express a Purpose, and is equivalent to in order that; as,

We sow that we may reap.

He kept quiet that the dispute might cease.

(3) To express a Consequence, Result, or Effect; as,

I am so tired that I cannot go on.

He bled so profusely that he died.

He was so tired that he could scarcely stand.

419. Than, as a Conjunction, follows adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree; as,

Wisdom is better than rubies (are).

I see you oftener than (I see) him.

I am better acquainted with the country than you are.

I would rather suffer than that you should want.

420. Lest is used as a Subordinating Conjunction expressing a negative purpose, and is equivalent to ‘in order that... not’, ‘for fear that’; as,

Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty.

Do not be idle, lest you come to want.

He fled lest he should be killed.

I was alarmed lest we should be wrecked.

Note.—The modern idiomatic construction after lest is should.

After certain expressions denoting fear or apprehension, lest was used as equivalent to that; as,

I feared lest I might anger thee.

421. While is used to mean—

(1) During the time that, as long as; as,

While he was sleeping, an enemy sowed tares.

While there is life there is hope.

(2) At the same time that; as,

The girls sang while the boys played.

While he found fault, he also praised.
(3) *Whereas* ; as,
While I have no money to spend, you have nothing to spend on.
While this is true of some, it is not true of all.

422. *Only*, as a Conjunction, means *except that, but, were it not (that)*; as,
A very pretty woman, *only* she squints a little.
The day is pleasant, *only* rather cold.
He does well, *only* that he is nervous at the start.
I would go with you, *only* I have no money.

423. *Except* was once in good use as a Conjunction ;
as,
*Except* (= unless) ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.
*Except* a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God.
In modern English its place has been taken by *unless*.

424. *Without*.—The use of *without* as a Conjunction meaning *unless* is now bad English ; as,
I shall not go *without* you do.

425. *Because, for, since*.—Of these three Conjunctions, *because* denotes the closest causal connection, *for* the weakest, *since* comes between the two.

**Exercise in Composition. 116.**

*Fill the blanks with Conjunctions :—*

1. I am in the right,—you are in the wrong.
2. The most exquisite work of literary art exhibits a certain crudeness and coarseness,—we turn to it from nature.
3. The Crusaders struck the death-blow to the feudal system,—opened the way in Europe for the successful struggle for Liberty.
4. There never can be prosperity in any country,—all the numerous cultivators of the soil are permanently depressed and injured.
5. Giving up wrong pleasure is not self-sacrifice,—self-culture.
6. Conform thyself then to thy present fortune,—cut thy coat according to thy cloth.
7. Inconsistency consists in a change of conduct,—there is no change of circumstances which justify it.
8. The disgust felt towards any kind of knowledge is a sign—that it is prematurely presented,—that it is presented in an indigestible form.

9. —— do the learned know what sort of mortals inhabit beyond those mountains,—whether they be inhabited at all.

10. His ambition was inordinate,—he was jealous of every man of ability.

11. Just laws are no restraint upon the freedom of the good,—the good man desires nothing which a just law will interfere with.

12. We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing,—others judge us by what we have already done.

13. My worthy friend Sir Roger is one of those who is not only at peace with himself,—beloved and esteemed by all about him.

14. The fleets of the enemy were not merely defeated;—destroyed.

15. As long as he (William of Orange) lived, he was the guiding-star of a brave nation;—he died the little children cried in the street.

16. No one likes puns, alliterations, antithesis, argument and analysis better than I do;—I sometimes had rather be without them.

17. If (the game of fives) is "the finest exercise for the body,—the best relaxation for the mind."

18. He (Omar Khayyam) abhorred hypocrisy,—he was not too stern with the hypocrite.

19. Our proudest title is not that we are the contemporaries of Darwin,—that we are the descendants of Shakespeare.

20. He (Henry Bradshaw) knew more about printed books,—any man living.

21. Are you impatient with the lark,—he sings rather than talks?

22. Trust the man who hesitates in his speech and is quick and steady in action,—beware of long arguments and long beards.

23. Religion does not banish mirth,—only moderates and sets rules to it.

24. A man's real character will always be more visible in his household,—anywhere else.

25. ——grandfather was old and gray-haired,—his heart leaped with joy whenever little Alice came fluttering, like a butterfly, into the room.
26. He that is slow to anger is better — the mighty.
27. — we approached the house, we heard the sound of music.
28. The ravine was full of sand now, —— it had once been full of water.
29. The harvest truly is plenteous, —— the labourers are few.
30. A vessel that once gets a crack, —— it may be cunningly mended, will never stand such rough usage as a whole one.
31. Give every man thy ear, —— few thy voice.
32. Virtue —— wise action lies in the mean between the two extremes of too little and too much.
33. And God called the light Day, —— the darkness he called Night.
34. That is a good book which is opened with expectation, —— closed with profit.
35. Clive was only twenty-seven, —— his country already respected him as one of her first soldiers.
36. The Restoration crushed for a time the Puritan party, —— placed supreme power in the hands of a libertine.
37. Of his voyage little is known, —— that he amused himself with book and with his pen.
38. —— she had given up novel writing, she was still fond of using her pen.
39. —— Addison was in Ireland, an event occurred to which he owes his high and permanent rank among British writers.
40. —— life —— property was safe, and the poor and the weak were oppressed by the strong.
41. —— —— Greek and Latin, —— all Aryan languages have their peaceful words in common.
42. He was an oppressor; —— he had at least the merit of protecting his people against all oppression except his own.
43. The just fame of Hastings rises still higher, —— we reflect that he was not bred a statesman.
44. The right of self-defence is founded in the law of nature, —— is not and cannot be superseded by the law of society.
45. Let the superstructure of life be enjoyment, —— let its foundation be in solid work.
46. —— I was not a stranger to books, I had no practical acquaintance with men.
47. Poetry takes me up so entirely — I scarce see what passes under my nose.

48. A gentleman made it a rule in reading to skip over all sentences — he spied a note of admiration at the end.

49. — a fog rolled over the city in the small hours, the early part of the night was cloudless.

50. — I were personally your enemy, I might pity and forgive you.

Exercise in Composition. 117.

Fill the blanks with Conjunctions: —

1. — somewhat pompous, he was an entertaining companion.

2. "Mr. Johnson," said I, "I do indeed come from Scotland, — I cannot help it."

3. The man that stands by me in trouble I won't bid him go — the sun shines again.

4. — you are upon Earth enjoy the good things that are here, — be not melancholy.

5. The art of pleasing is a very necessary one to possess; — a very difficult one to acquire.

6. Never maintain an argument with heat and clamour, — you think or know yourself to be in the right.

7. — I am in a serious humour, I very often walk by myself in Westminster Abbey.

8. I am persuaded — the translators of the Bible were masters of an English style much fitter for that work — any we see in our present writings.

9. He [Chaucer] must have been a man of most wonderful comprehensive nature, — he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury Tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation, in his age.

10. It is the common doom of man — he must eat his bread by the sweat of his brow.

11. It is a sort of paradox, — it is true: we are never more in danger — when we think ourselves most secure.

12. I have imposed upon myself, — I have been guilty of no other imposition.

13. One of the pleasantest things in the world is going a journey; —, I like to go by myself. I can enjoy society in a room; —, out of doors, nature is company enough for me.
14. It [the game of fives] is the finest exercise for the body,—the best relaxation for the mind.
15. Religion does not banish mirth,—only moderates and sets rules to it.
16. Fit words are better—fine ones.
17. I like political changes—such changes are made as the result, not of passion, but of deliberation and reason.
18. Civilized man,—let loose and the bonds of morality relaxed, is a far greater beast—the savage, more refined in his cruelty, more fiend-like in every act.
19. The man who eats in a hurry loses both the pleasure of eating—the profit of digestion.
20. Let a man sleep—he is sleepy,—rise—the crow of the cock,—the glare of the sun, rouses him from his torpor.
21. It is a great loss to a man—he cannot laugh.
22. Impure air can never make pure blood;—impure blood corrupts the whole system.
23. Never refuse to entertain a man in your heart—all the world is talking against him.
24. —you would be healthy, be good.
25. —you have a sword—a pen in your hand, wield the one—the other in a spirit of insolent self-reliance.
26. A regular bath in the morning,—with very feeble and delicate subjects, has always an invigorating effect.
27. There is no more sure sign of a shallow mind—the habit of seeing always the ludicrous side of things.
28. An honest hater is often a better fellow—a cool friend;—it is better not to hate at all.
29. There was no virtue that Dr. Arnold laboured more sedulously to instil into young men—the virtue of truthfulness.
30. The teachers of morality discourse like angels,—they live like men.
31. Massacres—disorders never pave the way to peace.
32. Natural thirst is more deliciously gratified with water,—artificial thirst is with wine.
33. Woman was not meant to be—an unthinking drudge,—the merely pretty ornament of man's leisure.
34. The real dignity of a man lies not in what he has,—in what he is.
35. They say the Lion and the Lizard keep the Courts —Jamshyd gloried and drank deep.
36. —I am dead, my dearest, sing no sad songs for me.
37. —he [ Lord Beaconsfield ] was ambitious his ambition was a noble one.
38. Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not,—of such is the Kingdom of God.
39. Heard melodies are sweet,—those unheard are sweeter.
40. I awoke one morning—found myself famous.
41. —the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.
42. One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh,—the earth abideth for ever.
43. A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing—
   to act one.
44. Let us shun extremes,—each extreme necessarily, engenders its opposite.
45. —this be madness,—there is method in it.
46. The heavens declare the glory of God,—the firmament showeth His handiwork.
47. Every good tree bringeth forth good fruit,—a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit.
48. Small service is true service—it lasts.
49. For my part, I was always a bungler at all kinds of sport that required—patience—adroitness.
50. There are many truths of which the full meaning cannot be realized—personal experience has brought it home.
51. He may be right—wrong in his opinion,—he is too clear-headed to be unjust.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE INTERJECTION.

426. Examine the following sentences:—
   Hello! What are you doing there?
   Alas! He is dead.
   Hurrah! We have won the game.
   Ah! Have they gone?
   Oh! I got such a fright.
   Hush! Don't make a noise.

Such words as Hello! Alas! Hurrah! Ah! etc., are called Interjections.
They are used to express some sudden feeling or emotion. It will be noticed that they are not grammatically related to the other words in a sentence.

Def.—An Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling or emotion.

Interjections may express—
(1) Joy; as, hurrah! huzza!
(2) Grief; as, alas!
(3) Surprise; as, ha! what!
(4) Approval; as, bravo!

427. Certain groups of words are also used to express some sudden feeling or emotion; as,

Ah me! For shame! Well done! Good gracious!

CHAPTER L.

THE SAME WORD USED AS DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH.

428. The following are some of the most important words which may belong to different parts of speech, according to the way in which they are used.

Always remember that it is the function or use that determines to which part of speech a word belongs in a given sentence.

**About.**

**Adverb.**
They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins.

**Preposition.**
There is something pleasing about him.

**Above.**

**Adverb.**
The heavens are above.

**Preposition.**
The moral law is above the civil.

**Adjective.**
Analyse the above sentence.

**Noun.**
Our blessings come from above.

**After.**

**Adverb.**
They arrived soon after.

**Preposition.**
He takes after his father.

**Adjective.**
After ages shall sing his glory.

**Conjunction.**
We went away after they had left.
All.

Adjective. All men are mortal. It was all profit and no loss.
Adverb. He was all alone when I saw him.
Pronoun. All spoke in his favour.
Noun. He lost his all in speculation.

Any.

Adjective. Are there any witnesses present?
Pronoun. Does any of you know anything about it?
Adverb. Is that any better?

As.

Adverb. We walked as fast as we could.
Conjunction. As he was poor I helped him.
Relat. Pron. She likes the same colour as I do.

Before.

Adjective. I have seen you before.
Preposition. He came before the appointed time.
Conjunction. He went away before I came.

Better.

Adjective. I think yours is a better plan.
Adverb. I know better.
Noun. Give place to your betters.
Verb. The boxes with which he provided me bettered the sample.—Froude.

Both.

Adjective. You cannot have it both ways.
Pronoun. Both of them are dead.
Conjunction. Both the cashier and the accountant are Hindus.

But.

Adverb. It is but (= only) right to admit our faults.
Preposition. None but (= except) the brave deserves the fair.
Conjunction. We tried hard, but did not succeed.
Relat. Pron. There is no one but likes him (= who does not like him.)

Down.

Adverb. Down went the Royal George.
Preposition. The fire engine came rushing down the hill.
Adjective. The porter was killed by the down train.
Noun. He has seen the ups and downs of life.
Verb. Down with the tyrant.

Either.
Adjective. Either bat is good enough.
Pronoun. Ask either of them.
Conjunction. He must either work or starve.

Else.
Adjective. I have something else for you.
Adverb. Shall we look anywhere else?
Conjunction. Make haste, else you will miss the train.

Enough.
Adjective. There is time enough and to spare.
Adverb. You know well enough what I mean.
Noun. I have had enough of this.

Even.
Adjective. The chances are even.
Verb. Let us even the ground.
Adverb. Does he even suspect the danger?

Except.
Verb. If we except Hari, all are to be blamed.
Preposition. All the brethren were in Egypt except Benjamin.
Conjunction. I will not let thee go except (= unless) thou bless me. (§ 423.)

For.
Preposition. I can shift for myself.
Conjunction. Give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good.

Less.
Adjective. You are paying less attention to your studies than you used to do.
Adverb. The soil of Kathiawad is less fertile than that of Gujerat.
Noun. He wants fifty rupees for that watch. He won't be satisfied with less.

Like.
Adjective. They are men of like build and stature.
Preposition. Do not talk like that.
Adverb. Like as a father pitieth his own children.
Noun. We shall not see his like again.
Verb. Children like sweets.
Little.
Adjective. There is little danger in going there.
Noun. Man wants but little here below.
Adverb. He eats very little.

More.
Adjective. We want more men like him.
Pronoun. More of us die in bed than out of it.
Adverb. You should talk less and work more.

Much.
Adjective. There is much sense in what he says.
Pronoun. Much of it is true.
Adverb. He boasts too much.

Near.
Adverb. Draw near and listen.
Preposition. His house is near the temple.
Adjective. He is a near relation.
Verb. The time nears.

Needs.
Noun. My needs are few.
Verb. It needs to be done with care.
Adverb. He needs must come.

Neither.
Conjunction. Give me neither poverty nor riches.
Adjective. Neither accusation is true.
Pronoun. It is difficult to negotiate where neither will trust.

Next.
Adjective. I shall see you next Monday.
Adverb. What next?
Preposition. He was sitting next her.
Noun. I shall tell you more about it in my next.

No.
Adjective. It is no joke.
Adverb. He is no more.
Noun. I will not take no.

Once.
Adverb. I was young once.
Conjunction. Once he hesitates we have him.
Noun. Please help me for once.
DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH.

One.

Adjective. One day I met him in the street.
Noun. The little ones cried for joy.
Pronoun. One would think he was mad.

Only.

Adjective. It was his only chance.
Adverb. He was only foolish.
Conjunction. Take what I have, only (= but) let me go.

Over.

Adverb. Read it over carefully.
Noun. In one over he took three wickets.
Preposition. At thirty a change came over him.

Right.

Verb. That is a fault that will right itself.
Adjective. He is the right man for the position.
Noun. I ask it as a right.
Adverb. Serves him right. He stood right in my way.

Round.

Adjective. A square peg in a round hole.
Noun. The evening was a round of pleasures.
Adverb. He came round to their belief.
Preposition. The earth revolves round the sun.
Verb. We shall round the cape in safety.

Since.

Preposition. Since that day I have not seen him.
Conjunction. Since there’s no help, come let us kiss and part.
Adverb. I have not seen him since.

So.

Adverb. I am so sorry.
Conjunction. He was poor, so they helped him.

Some.

Adjective. We must find some way out of it.
Pronoun. Some say one thing and others another.
Adverb. Some thirty chiefs were present.

Still.

Verb. With his name the mothers still their babes.
Adjective. Still waters run deep.
Noun. Her sobs could be heard in the still of night.
Adverb. He is still in business.
Such.

**Adjective.** Don't be in such a hurry.
**Pronoun.** Such was not my intention.

That.

**Demonst. Adjective.** What is that noise?
**Demonst. Pronoun.** That is what I want.
**Adverb.** I have done that much only.
**Relative Pronoun.** The evil that men do lives after them.
**Conjunction.** He lives that he may eat.

The.

**Def. Article.** The cat loves comfort.
**Adverb.** The wiser he is, the better.

Till.

**Preposition.** Never put off till to-morrow what you can do today.
**Conjunction.** Do not start till I give the word.

Up.

**Adverb.** Prices are up.
**Preposition.** Let us go up the hill.
**Adjective.** The next up train will leave here at 12-30.
**Noun.** They had their ups and downs of fortune.

Well.

**Noun.** Let well alone.
**Adjective.** I hope you are now well.
**Adverb.** Well begun is half done.
**Interjection.** Well, who would have thought it?

What.

**Inter. Adjective.** What evidence have you?
**Interjection.** What! you don't mean to say so?
**Inter. Pronoun.** What does he want?
**Relative Pronoun.** Give me what you can. What happened then, I do not know.
**Adverb.** What by fire and what by sword, the whole country was laid waste.

While.

**Noun.** Sit down and rest a while.
**Verb.** They while away their evenings with books and games.
**Conjunction.** While a great poet, he is a greater novelist.
DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH.

Why.

Interro. Adverb. Why did you do it?
Relative Adverb. I know the reason why he did it.
Interjection. Why, it is surely Nanak!
Noun. This is not the time to go into the why and the wherefore of it.

Yet.

Adverb. There is more evidence yet to be offered.
Conjunction. He is willing, yet unable.

Exercise in Grammar. 118.

"What part of speech is each of the words in italics?—

1. He kept the fast for a week.
2. Mahomedans fast in the month of Ramzan.
3. He is the right man in the right place.
4. God defend the right.
5. There is much truth in what he says.
6. Much cry and little wool.
7. Don't boast too much.
8. It is hard to understand.
10. Little learning is a dangerous thing.
11. He is little known here.
12. It matters little what he says.
13. I have long thought so.
14. It is long since we met.
15. Still waters run deep.
16. He still lives in that house.
17. That boy gives any amount of trouble.
18. Is that any better?
19. A better man than he never lived.
20. He knows better than to quarrel.
21. He spoke in a loud voice.
22. Do not speak so loud.
23. Most people think so.
24. What most annoys me is his obstinacy.
25. Some twenty boys were absent.
26. I will take some, but not all.
27. Please call me early.
28. The early bird catches the worm.
29. That can stand over.
30. Take this parcel over to the post office.
31. He has no command over himself.
32. He was only a yard off me.
33. Suddenly one of the wheels came off.
34. I must be off.
35. He told us all about the battle.
36. He lives about two miles from here.
37. Several men were standing about.
38. After the storm comes the calm.
39. The after effects of potash bromide are bad.
40. He went after I came.
41. The minstrels follow after.
42. May comes after April.
43. All fish are not caught with flies.
44. All is fair in love and war.
45. We shall lie all alike in our graves.
46. He that is warm thinks all so.
47. What is all this noise? ’
48. All is not lost.
49. He is all for amusement.
50. All is good in a famine.

Exercise in Grammar. 119.

What part of speech is each of the words in italics?—

1. He is not any the worse for it.
2. A thing you don’t want is dear at any price.
3. I thought as much.
4. He is as deaf as a post.
5. He got the same result as before.
6. As he was ambitious, I slew him.
7. Men fear death as children to go in the dark.
8. There is no such flatterer as a man’s self.
9. He did his best.
10. I like this best.
11. He is my best friend.
12. He is but a child.
13. Fear nought but sin.
14. But for his help, I could not have done it.
15. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
16. But that I saw it I could not have believed it.
17. I change, but I cannot die.
18. There is no lane but has a turning.
19. The fool is busy in every one’s business but his own.
20. *Enough* of this.
21. She sings well *enough*.
22. *Enough* is as good as a feast.
23. We have not men *enough*.
24. He is *like* his father.
25. I *like* the offer.
26. Did you ever hear the *like* of it?
27. Do not talk *like* that.
28. I have heard *more* since.
29. This sum is *more* difficult.
30. *More* will be wanted.
31. He stood *next* me in class.
32. The *next* moment he was dead.
33. What happened *next*?
34. We have *no* money.
35. He is *no* better, *no* worse.
36. His answer was a decided *no*.
37. *Right* the wrong.
38. He is in the *right*.
39. He is always *right*.
40. Set it *right*.
41. Use *right* words.
42. *Since* you say so, I believe it.
43. He has been ill *since* yesterday.
44. He returned home long *since*.
45. What was *that* noise?
46. He died *that* he might save his country.
47. Where is the man *that* does not love his country?
48. Give him *what* you can.
49. *What* nonsense is this!
50. *What* does it profit?
HIGH SCHOOL
ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

PART I.

ANALYSIS, TRANSFORMATION
AND SYNTHESIS.

CHAPTER I.

ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCES.
(REVISION.)

1. We have learnt that a **Sentence** is a set or group of words which makes **complete sense**.

We have also learnt that the first stage in the analysis of a sentence is to divide it into two main parts—the **Subject** and the **Predicate**; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SUBJECT.</th>
<th>PREDICATE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dogs</td>
<td>bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The sun</td>
<td>gives light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The child</td>
<td>is dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The boys</td>
<td>made Rama captain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>My father</td>
<td>gave me a rupee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The flames</td>
<td>spread everywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The flames</td>
<td>spread in every direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The hour to prepare lessons</td>
<td>has arrived.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **Subject** denotes the **person** or **thing** about which something is said.

- The **Predicate** is **what is said** about the person or thing denoted by the **Subject**.
We see that the Subject may consist of one word or several words. Thus, in sentence 1 the Subject consists of one word, viz. the Noun dogs; in sentence 2 the Subject consists of five words of which the most important word is the Noun hour.

We also see that the Predicate may consist of one word or several words. Thus, in sentence 1 the Predicate consists of one word, viz. the Verb bark; in sentence 5 the Predicate consists of four words of which the essential word is the Verb gave.

**Exercise 1. In the following sentences separate the Subject and the Predicate:**

1. The cackling of geese saved Rome.
2. Stone walls do not a prison make.
3. All matter is indestructible.
4. No man can serve two masters.
5. A sick room should be well aired.
6. I shot an arrow in the air.
7. A barking sound the shepherd hears.
8. Up went the balloon. 9. The naked every day he clad.
10. Into the street the piper stept.
11. Sweet are the uses of adversity.
12. Dear, gentle, patient, noble Neil was dead.

2. When the Subject of a sentence consists of several words, there is always one word in it which is more important than the other words. This chief word in the complete Subject is called the Subject-word or Simple Subject. Thus, in the sentence,

The little child, tired of play, / is sleeping,
the Noun child is the Subject-word.

The Subject-word is always a Noun, or a word or group of words that does the work of a Noun; as,

He / tried his best.
The rich / are not always happy.
Talking overmuch / is a sign of vanity.
To err / is human. To find fault / is easy.

3. In the complete Subject, the Subject-word is qualified by an Adjective or Adjective-equivalent*, called its Enlargement or Attribute; as,

1. New brooms / sweep clean.
2. Barking dogs / seldom bite.

*A word or group of words which does the work of an Adjective is called an Adjective-equivalent.