

Through,.....“ Dian’s crest floats *through* the azure air.”  
 Throughout,.....“ Nor once, *throughout* that dismal night.”  
 Than,.....“ *Than* whom none higher sat.”  
 Till,.....“ He laboured hard *till* noon.”  
 To,.....“ We purpose to go *to* Rochester to-day.”  
 Touching,.....“ *Touching* these things, whereof I am accused.”  
 Towards,.....“ They returned *towards* evening.”  
 Under,.....“ Then was my horse killed *under* me.”  
 Underneath,.....“ And *underneath* his feet, he cast the darkness.”  
 Unlike,.....“ *Unlike* all that I had ever before seen.”  
 Until,.....“ We shall not return *until* Saturday.”  
 Unto,.....“ *Unto* him who rules the invisible armies of eternity.”  
 Up,.....“ The whole fleet was sailing *up* the river.”  
 Upon,.....“ He stood *upon* the highest peak.”  
 Via,.....“ This stage is for Buffalo, *via* Batavia.”  
 With,.....“ *With* cautious steps and slow.”  
 Within,.....“ Peace be *within* these walls.”  
 Without,.....“ *Without* it, what is man?”  
 Worth,.....“ He possessed an estate, *worth* five thousand pounds.”

Obs. 1.—The antecedent term of relation—the word which the Phrase, introduced by a Preposition, qualifies, may be a

*Noun*.—The *house* of God.

*Pronoun*.—*Who* of us shall go? I care not *which* of you.

*Adjective*.—It is *good* for nothing.

*Verb*.—We *love* to study, we *delight* in improvement.

*Participle*.—*Jumping* from a precipice.

*Adverb*.—He is *too* wise to err.

Obs. 2.—The antecedent term of the relation expressed by a Preposition, is sometimes understood.

EXAMPLES.—1. “O refuge  
 Meet for fainting pilgrims [ ] on this desert way.”

NOTE.—In the above and similar examples, the ellipsis of the antecedent word need not be supplied in parsing, unless the sense plainly requires it. But the Phrase may be parsed as qualifying the word which its Antecedent would qualify, if expressed.

2. “*Which* flung its purple o’er his path to heaven.”

Here the Phrase “to heaven” properly modifies *leading*, or a word of similar office, *understood*. But “leading,” modified by this Phrase, would

qualify “path.” Hence the Phrase, “to heaven”—as a *representative* of the whole Phrase “leading to heaven”—may be attached to path.

Obs. 3.—Prepositions introducing Substantive and Independent Phrases, have no Antecedents.

EXAMPLES.—1. “*As for* me and my house, we will serve the Lord.”

2. “And, *on* the whole, the sight was very painful.”—*Todd*.

3. “O *for* a lodge in some vast wilderness.”—*Cowper*.

Obs. 4.—The Consequent term of relation may be,

*A Word*.—“He stood before the *people*.”

*A Phrase*.—“Time, spent in *receiving impertinent visits*.”

*A Sentence*.—“And cries of ‘*live for ever*,’ struck the skies.”

Obs. 5.—The Consequent term of relation—Object—is sometimes understood.

EXAMPLES.—“And the waves are white below [ ].”

“These crowd around [ ] to ask him of his health.”

Many grammarians call these Prepositions *Adverbs*, without giving a proper explanation. They are Prepositions, having their Objects understood. But, as the Phrases of which they form parts are always used Adverbially, the Prepositions—as *representatives* of their Phrases—are Adverbs. Hence, when thus used, each Preposition performs a double office—Prepositional, as leader of the Phrase—Adverbial, as representative of the Phrase.

Obs. 6.—The Preposition is often understood—generally when its Phrase follows Verbs of *giving, selling, coming, &c.*

EXAMPLES.—1. Mary gave [ ] me a rose—Mary gave a rose *to* me.

2. I sold [ ] Mr. Shepard my wheat—sold wheat *to* Shepard.

3. William has gone *from* home to-day—he will come [ ] home to-morrow.”

4. These crowd *around*. Mary gave *me* a rose.

“Me” and “around” are—in the same sense, and by the same rule—Adverbs, viz: as *representatives* of the Adverbial Phrases to which they severally belong. As *words*, simply, “me” is a Pronoun—object of *to*, understood: “around” is a Preposition—showing a relation of “crowd” and *him*, understood.

Obs. 7.—Prepositions are sometimes incorporated with their Objects

EXAMPLES.—I go *a fishing*.—He fell *a-sleep*.—Come *a-board*.

Obs. 8.—Prepositions are sometimes used in predication with Verbs.

EXAMPLES.—1. Its idle hopes are *o'er*.

2. That was not thought *of*.

Obs. 9.—A Preposition commonly indicates the office of the Phrase which it introduces.

*In, on, under, above, &c.*, indicate a relation of *place*, including the idea of *rest*.

EXAMPLES.—William's hat is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{in} \textit{ the hall,} \\ \textit{on} \textit{ the stool,} \\ \textit{under} \textit{ the table.} \end{array} \right.$

*From, to, into, through, out of, &c.*, indicate a relation of *place*, with the idea of *motion*.

EXAMPLES.—We came  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{from} \textit{ New York,} \\ \textit{to} \textit{ Boston,} \\ \textit{through} \textit{ Springfield.} \end{array} \right.$

*Of*, generally indicates a relation of *possession*.

EXAMPLE.—“The lay *of the last minstrel*”—the last *minstrel's* lay.

*As, like, than, &c.*, indicate a relation of *comparison*.

EXAMPLES.—1. ‘It is not fit for such *as* us  
To sit with rulers of the land.”—*W. Scott*.

2. “All great, learned men, *like* me,  
Once learned to read their A, B, C.”

3. “Thou hast been *wiser* all the while *than* me.”—*Southey*

*During, till, since, &c.*, indicate a relation of *time*.

EXAMPLES.—1. “We have vacation *during the whole month of July*.”

2. “*Since Saturday*, we have not seen him.”

But, as the kind of relation expressed by a given Preposition is not uniform, no perfect classification can be made.

For other observations on Prepositions, see PART III.—*Prepositions*.

#### EXERCISES.

1. *Where streams of earthly joy exhaustless rise.*

Of, . . . Shows a relation of “streams” and “joy,” Hence, a Preposition

2. “*O refuge,*  
*Meet for fainting pilgrims.*”

For, . . . Shows a relation of “meet” and “pilgrims.” Hence, a Preposition

3. “On the plains,  
And spangled fields, and in the mazy vales,  
The living throngs of earth before Him fall,  
With thankful hymns, receiving from His hands  
Immortal life and gladness.”

On, . . . Shows a relation of [*existing* understood, which qualifies]  
“throngs” and “plains and fields.” Hence, a Preposition.

IE, . . . . Shows a relation of [*existing* understood, which qualifies]  
“throngs” and “vales.” Hence, a Preposition.

Of, . . . . Shows a relation of “throngs” and “earth.” Hence, a Preposition.

Before, . . . Shows a relation of “fall” and “him.” Hence, a Preposition.

With, . . . Shows a relation of [*worshipping*, or some equivalent word understood, which qualifies] “throngs” and “hymns.” Hence, a Preposition.

Let the Pupils point out the Prepositions, with their several Antecedents and Objects, in the following

#### ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES.

4. “The chief *fault of* Coleridge *lies in* the style, which has been justly objected *to, on account of* its obscurity, general turgidness of diction, and a profusion of new-coined double epithets.”

5. “Southey, among all our living poets, stands aloof, and ‘alone in his glory;’ for he alone of them all has adventured to illustrate, in poems of magnitude, the different characters, customs, and manners of nations.

6. To him, who, in the love of nature, holds  
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks  
A various language:

7. For his gayer hours  
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile  
And eloquence of beauty;

8. And she glides  
Into his dark musings, with a mild  
And gentle sympathy, that steals away  
Their sharpness, ere he is aware.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

REM.—It should be remembered that Prepositions connect words by showing a relation.

We have another class of Words, used simply to connect Words and Phrases similar in construction, and to introduce Sentences. Hence,

DEF. 129.—A Conjunction is a Word used to join Words or Phrases, or to introduce a Sentence.

EXAMPLE.—Mary and Anna have perfect lessons because they study diligently.

REM. 1.—In this example, and connects "Mary" and "Anna"—two words having the same construction—and "because" introduces an Auxiliary Sentence.

## LIST.

The following are the principal Words which are commonly used as Conjunctions:—

After,*	Either,	Likewise,	Than,*
Again,	Else,	Moreover,	That,
Also,	Except,*	Nay,	Then,
Although,*	For,*	Neither,	Therefore,
And,	Further,	Nor,	Though,*
As,*	Furthermore,	Now,	Thus,
As well as,*	Howbeit,	Notwithstanding,*	Unless,*
Because,*	However,*	Or,	When,*
Before,*	Howsoever,*	Otherwise,	Wherefore,
Being,*	If,*	Provided,*	While,*
Besides,	Inasmuch as,*	Since,*	Whilst,*
Both,	In case,	So,	Yet.
But,	Lest,*	Still,	

REM. 2.—A few other words are sometimes used as Conjunctions.

REM. 3.—The words in the above List, marked thus (\*), commonly introduce Auxiliary Sentences.

OBS. 1.—Conjunctions used to introduce Auxiliary Sentences, and some others, constitute also an index or type of the office of the Sentences which they introduce.

EXAMPLES.—"If he repent, forgive him."  
"As you journey, sweetly sing"

In these examples, "if" renders its Sentence conditional:—"as" indicates that its Sentence ("you journey") modifies "sing" in respect to time.

NOTE.—When, as, since, and many other Conjunctions used to introduce Auxiliary Sentences, are called, by some grammarians, *Conjunctive Adverbs*. "And the rest will I set in order when I come." We are told that "when," in the above example, is an Adverb of Time, relating to the two Verbs, "will set" and "come."

We are also told (and properly) that Adverbs of time are those which answer to the question "when?"

But does "when," in the above example, "answer to the question when?" Certainly not. Then it cannot be an Adverb of Time. But the Auxiliary Sentence, "when I come," does answer to the question "when." It tells when "I will set the rest in order." Hence the Sentence, "when I come," is an Adverb of Time; and the Word "when"—used only to introduce that Sentence—connecting it to "will set," is a Conjunction. [See the preceding observation.]

OBS. 2.—A Word used chiefly to introduce a Sentence is therefore a Conjunction. If the Sentence introduced by it is Auxiliary Adverbial in office, it may properly be called an *Adverbial Conjunction*.

Let the Pupil remember that it is the Sentence that is Adverbial—not the Word used to introduce the Sentence.

OBS. 3.—The Conjunction *nor* generally performs a secondary office—that of a negative Adverb.

EXAMPLE.—"Man wants but little here below;  
*Nor* wants that little long."

In this example "nor" introduces the Sentence, and also gives it a negative signification.

The Conjunction "*lest*" has sometimes a similar construction.  
"Love not sleep, *lest* thou come to poverty."

OBS. 4.—DOUBLE CONJUNCTIONS.—Two Conjunctions are sometimes used to introduce the same Sentence.

EXAMPLES.—"It seems *as if* they were instructed by some secret instinct."  
"*And yet*, fair bow, no fabling dreams."

*As though*, *but that* and some other words, are often used as Double Conjunctions.

Obs. 5.—*But, when* an Auxiliary Sentence precedes a Principal Sentence, the Conjunctions introducing them are not to be regarded as double, although they may be in juxtaposition.—[See this Obs.]

Obs. 6.—In addition to those Words properly called Conjunctions, we have other words used to introduce Sentences—as a *secondary office*.

- EXAMPLES.—1. "The grave, *that* never spoke before,  
Hath found at length, a tongue to chide."  
2. "We are watchers of a beacon,  
*Whose* light must never die."

REM. 1.—"That never spake before," is an Auxiliary Sentence introduced by the word "*that*."

The *principal office* of "*that*" is *Substantive*—the Subject of "spoke." Its *secondary office* is *Conjunctive*—introduces its Sentence and connects it with its Principal.

REM. 2.—In Example (2), the Word "*whose*" has a *Principal office*—Adjunct of "light"—and a *secondary office*—introduces its Sentence and connects it with its Principal.

[For other observations, the student is referred to PART III., CONJUNCTIONS.]

## EXERCISES.

"God created the heaven and the earth."

"And" . . . Connects "heaven" and "earth." Hence, a Conjunction.

"Temperance and frugality promote health and secure happiness."

"And" . . . Connects "temperance" and "frugality." Hence, a Conjunction.

"And" . . . Connects "promote" and "secure." Hence, a Conjunction

"And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill."

"And" . . . Introduces a Sentence. Hence, a Conjunction.

"And" . . . Connects "deadly" and "chill." Hence, a Conjunction.

"And hoary peaks that proudly prop the skies  
They dwellings are."

"And" . . . Introduces a Sentence. Hence, a Conjunction.

"That" . . . Is the Subject of "prop." Hence, a Substantive.

It also introduces its Sentence, and connects it with peaks."

"My heart is awed within me when I think  
Of the great miracle that still goes on  
In silence round me."

"When" . . . Introduces the Auxiliary Sentence. Hence, a Conjunction.  
Its Sentence is Adverbial in its office. Hence, an Adverbial Conjunction.

"When" is not an Element—*i. e.*, it bears no part in the structure of its Sentence. It is neither a Principal Part, nor an Adjunct; it *primarily* connects: *secondarily*, indicates the office of its Sentence. (See Obs. 1, above.)

"That" . . . Is the Subject of "goes." Hence, a Substantive.  
As a *secondary office*, "that" introduces its Sentence, and connects it with "miracle."

## EXCLAMATION.

DEF. 130.—A word used to express a sudden or intense emotion, is

*An Exclamation.*

Obs. 1.—Exclamations may consist—

1. Of Letters—as, *O! Oh! Ah! Lo!*
2. Of Words—commonly used as Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs—as, *Wo! Strange! Hark! Really! Behold! Shocking!*
3. Of Phrases—*For shame!*
4. Of Sentences—"O, Ephraim! How can I give thee up!"

Obs. 2.—Exclamations are followed by

- Words—"O, Liberty!"—"Ah, the treasure!"  
Phrases—"O, for a lodge in some vast wilderness!"  
Sentences—"O, bear me to some solitary cell!"

REM.—The term *Exclamation* is preferred to *Interjection*, as being more appropriate to its office.

*Exclaim*—"to cry out." This we do with the use of Exclamations.  
*Interject*—"to cast between." We very seldom *cast* these words between others—they are generally placed *before* other words.

## WORDS OF EUPHONY.

DEF. 131.—A Word used chiefly for the sake of sound, or to change the *position, accent, or emphasis* of other Words in a Sentence, is

*A Word of Euphony.*

EXAMPLES.—1. "I think *there* is a knot of you,  
Beneath that hollow tree."

"*There*" is used to allow the Predicate "*is*" to precede its Subject "*knot*."

2. "I sit *me* down, a pensive hour to spend."

"*Me*" is used to throw the accent on the word "*down*."

3. "These were thy charms, sweet village! sports like  
these,

With sweet succession, taught *e'en* toil to please."

"*E'en*" is used to make "*toil*" emphatic.

Obs. 1.—Words of Euphony are such as commonly belong to some other "part of speech." But they are properly called Words of Euphony when they do not perform their usual grammatical offices. They are, then, in their offices chiefly Rhetorical—being used,

(1.) To render other Words emphatic.

EXAMPLES.—1. "*Even* in their ashes live their wonted fires."

2. "The moon *herself* is lost in heaven."

(2.) To change the position of the parts of a Sentence.

EXAMPLES.—3. "*There* are no idlers here."

4. "Now, *then*, we are prepared to take up the main question."

(3.) To preserve the rhythm in a line of poetry.

EXAMPLES.—5. "I sit *me* down a pensive hour to spend."

6. "His teeth *they* chatter, chatter still."

REM. 1.—It is quite idle to call—as most grammarians do—the Word *even*, in Example (1), an Adverb, modifying "live;" for its sole office is to render the Phrase "*in their ashes*" emphatic. Such office is *Rhetorical* not *Grammatical*.

REM. 2.—To call the word "*there*," in Example (3), an Adverb of Place," is manifestly absurd; since the Verb "*are*" is modified by the Adverb "*here*," and hence cannot, at the same time, be modified by a Word of directly the opposite signification.

The same remark is also applicable to the word "*then*," in Example (4).

REM. 3.—The Word "*me*," in Example (5), is in *form* of a Pronoun. But its *office* is to throw the accent on "*down*," and on the first syllable in "*pensive*." The Verb "*sit*," is always Intransitive; hence it cannot have an object. The Word "*me*," is therefore a Rhetorical Word—a Word of Euphony.

Obs. 2.—Words are often *transposed, lengthened, shortened*, and in other ways changed for the sake of sound. (See "Euphony," in Part III.)

## WORDS VARYING IN THEIR ETYMOLOGY.

REM. 1.—Words are similar in *Orthoëpy*, when they are pronounced with the same sound of the same letter.

EXAMPLES.—*There, their—all, awl—ant, aunt.*

REM. 2.—They are similar in *Orthography* when they are formed by the same letters, similarly arranged.

EXAMPLES.—*Read, read—ex'tract, extract'—wind, wind.*

REM. 3.—They are similar in *Etymology* when they perform a similar office in the construction of a Phrase or a Sentence.

REM. 4.—But it is plain that words similar in *Orthoëpy* differ in their *Orthography*—and words of similar *Orthography* perform widely different offices in different connections.

☞ It should always be remembered by the scholar that the OFFICE of a word—not its shape—determines its Etymology.

Obs.—Among the Words of similar Orthography that differ in their Etymology are the following:—

- A,.....Adj..... Webster wrote a Dictionary— Walker wrote another.
- A,.....Prep. .... Wild winds and mad waves drive the vessel *a* wreck.
- Above,....Prep..... He stands *above* us.
- Above,....Adv..... By the terms *above* specified.
- After,....Prep..... He that cometh *after* me is preferred before me.
- After,....Conj..... He came *after* you left.
- After,....Adj..... He was in the *after* part of the ship.
- As,.....Prep..... To redeem such a rebel *as* me.— *Wesley*.
- As,.....Conj..... Just *as* the twig is bent the tree's inclined.
- As,.....Adv..... Nature, *as* far as art can do it, should be imitated.
- As,.....Pron..... Such *as* I have give I unto thee.
- Before,....Prep. .... He stood *before* the people.
- Before,....Conj..... They kneeled *before* they fought.
- Both,....Adj..... Situated on *both* sides of the river.
- Both,....Pron..... Lepidus flatters *both*—of *both* is flattered.
- Both,....Conj..... And now he is *both* loved and respected.
- But,....Prep..... All *but* me were rewarded.
- But,....Conj..... I go—*but* I return.
- But,....Adv..... If we go, we can *but* die.
- But,....Verb..... I cannot *but* rejoice at his unexpected prosperity.
- Ere,.....Prep..... And *ere* another evening's close.
- Ere,.....Conj..... And *ere* we could arrive [at] the point proposed.
- For,....Prep..... They traveled *for* pleasure.
- For,....Conj..... He can not be a scholar, *for* he will not study.
- Like,....Prep..... Nature all blooming *like* thee.
- Like,....Adj..... *Like* causes produce *like* effects.
- Like,....Verb..... We *like* whatever gives us pleasure.
- Near,....Adj..... At the *near* approach of the star of day.
- Near,....Prep..... We live *near* the springs.
- Near,....Adv..... Books were never *near* so numerous.
- Neither,....Adj..... He can debate on *neither* side of the question.
- Neither,....Pron..... We saw *neither* of them.
- Neither,....Conj..... The boy could *neither* read nor write.
- Next,....Adj..... The *next* generation.
- Next,....Prep..... Adjectives should be placed *next* their substantives

- Off,....Adj..... The *off* ox should keep the furrow.
- Off,....Prep..... William fell *off* the load.
- Only,....Adj..... Love and love *only* is the loan for love.
- Only,....Adv..... *Only* observe what a swarm is running after her
- Opposite,Adj..... On the *opposite* bank of the river.
- Opposite,Prep..... We stood *opposite* the Exchange.
- Past,....Adj..... A *past* transaction.
- Past,....Prep..... It was *past* mid-day
- Round, ..Adj..... Like the *round* ocean.
- Round, ..Prep..... Flung *round* the bier.
- Still,....Adj..... *Still* waters reflect a milder light.
- Still,....Adv..... *Still* struggling, he strives to stand.
- Still,....Conj..... *Still*, the reflection has troubled me.
- Since,....Prep..... *Since* yesterday, we have taken nothing.
- Since,....Conj..... *Since* I cannot go, I will be contented here.
- So,....Adj..... Solomon was wise—we are not *so*.
- So,....Adv..... *So* calm, *so* bright.
- So,....Conj..... "I'll say thee nay, *so* thou wilt woo."
- Than,....Conj..... She is more nice *than* wise.
- Than,....Prep..... *Than* whom none higher sat.
- Than,....Pron..... We have more *than* heart can wish.
- That,....Adj..... *That* book is mine.
- That,....Pron. Rel. . . "Him *that* cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out."
- That,....Pron. Adj. . Forgive me my foul murder! *that* cannot be.
- That,....Conj..... I am glad *that* he has lived thus long.
- Then,....Adv..... *Then*, when I am thy captive, talk of chains.
- Then,....Conj..... *Then*, I'll look up.
- Then,....Pron..... Till *then*.
- Till,....Prep..... They labored hard *till* night.
- Till,....Conj..... *Till* I come, give attention to reading.
- Until,....Prep..... From morn, even *until* night.
- Until,....Conj..... *Until* the day dawn.
- What, ..Adj..... At *what* hour did you arrive?
- What, ..Rel. Pron. . *What* Reason weaves, by Fassion is undone.
- What, ..Inter. Pron. . *What* does it avail?
- What, ..Exclam. . . *What!* is thy servant a dog?
- within, ..Prep..... To inscribe a circle *within* a circle.
- within, ..Adj..... Received on the *within* bond, five hundred dollars.

## OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

**As** . . . . When this Word introduces a Sentence, it is properly called a Conjunction.

**EXAMPLE**.—"As ye journey, sweetly sing."

When it introduces a Phrase, it is a Preposition, and is then generally equivalent to the Preposition *for*.

- EXAMPLES**.—1. "He gave me this *as* the latest news from the army."  
 2. "I am always fearful, lest I should tell you that *for* news, with which you are well acquainted."  
 3. "*For* example."  
 4. "I mention these *as* a few exemplifications."  
 5. "And melancholy marked him *for* her own."—*Gray*  
 6. They will seek out some particular herb which they do not use *as* food."—*Taylor*.  
 7. "His friends were counted *as* his enemies."—*Sigourney*.  
 8. "All mark thee *for* a prey."—*Cowper*.

The above examples clearly indicate that *as* is sometimes a Preposition.

**REM.**—Many grammarians insist that *as*, in the above and similar examples, "must be a Conjunction, because, in most cases, it connects words in opposition.

The same is true of other Prepositions.

- EXAMPLES**.—1. In the city of *New York*.  
 2. "—thy shadowy hand was seen Writing thy name of *Death*."—*Pollock*.  
 3. I took *you* for an honest man.  
 4. "And cries of—*live forever!*—struck the skies."

We do not claim that these examples contain words precisely in apposition—*as much so*, however, as any cases claimed to be connected by *as*.

*As*—is often used (by ellipsis of one or more words) as a Pronoun. [See **REM.** on *than* below.]

**But** . . . . This word, like most Conjunctions, is derived from a Saxon Verb signifying "*except*"—"set aside"—"fail," &c.—[See *Webster's Improved Grammar*.]

In the list above given, the word retains its original signification and office.

**EXAMPLES**.—"I can not *but* rejoice."

*Equivalent*.—"I can not *fail*—omit to rejoice.

Here "*but*" is a Verb, Potential Mode—and "*rejoice*" is a Verb Infinitive Mode, depending on "*but*."

*But* is also used instead of the words, *if it were not*

**EXAMPLE**.—"And *but* for these vile guns, he would himself have been a soldier."

*But* sometimes supplies the places of a Relative Pronoun and a Negative Adverb.

**EXAMPLE**.—"I scarce can meet a monument *but* holds my younger."

*Equivalent*.—"I scarce can meet a monument *that* holds *not* my younger.

**Like** . . . . When this word qualifies a word, it is an Adjective—when it represents its Noun, it is an Adjective Pronoun. But when it shows a relation of two words, it is a Preposition.

- EXAMPLES**.—1. "These armies once lived, and breathed, and felt *like* us."  
 2. "An hour *like* this, may well display the emptiness of human grandeur."  
 3. "Yet all great learned men, *like* me, Once learned to read their A, B, C."

**Than** . . . . This word always expresses comparison, and comparison implies a relation. When this relation is expressed by Words, *than* is a Preposition. When it is expressed by Sentences, and when Words, Phrases, or Sentences are merely connected by it, it is a Conjunction.

The use of it as a Preposition is sanctioned by good authority, ancient and modern.

- EXAMPLES**.—1. "They are stronger *than* lions."  
 2. "Thou shalt have no other gods *than* me."—*Com. Pr.*  
 3. "But in faith, she had been wiser *than* me."—*Southey*.  
 4. "Their works are more perfect *than* those of men."

*Taylor*.

*Than* is also used as a Pronoun, when it is the Subject or Object of a Verb; as—"He does no more than is done by the rabbit." "*Than*," in this example, is the Subject of "*is done*,"—hence, a Pronoun. But, in this and similar examples, it may become a Preposition by supplying the ellipsis; as—"He does no more than [that which] is done by the rabbit." This is probably the more correct rendering.

THAN always introduces a Word, a Phrase, or a Sentence, which constitutes a *second term of a comparison*.

EXAMPLES.—1. "She is *more nice than wise*."

"Than" connects words, and is therefore a Conjunction.

2. "*Than whom none higher sat*."

"Than" introduces a Phrase, and is a Preposition.

3. "We have *more than heart could wish*."

"Than" is the object of "could wish," and introduces the Adjective Sentence which limits "more," hence—by virtue of the ellipsis—it is a Relative Pronoun. Supply the words suppressed by ellipsis, and "than" becomes a Preposition.

Obs. 1.—Many words are used as Prepositions or Conjunctions, according as they introduce Phrases or Sentences.

EXAMPLES.—John arrived *before me*.

John arrived *before I did*.

John arrived a little earlier *than I* [than me].

John arrived a little earlier *than I did*.

John arrived as soon *as I* [as me].

John arrived as soon *as I did*.

"Before me, . . . Is a Phrase, used to modify "arrived;" hence, an *Adverb*.

"Before," . . . . . Is a Preposition.

"Before I did," . . . Is a Sentence, used to modify "arrived;" hence, an *Adverb*.

"Before," . . . . . Is a Conjunction.

"Than I," . . . . . Is a Phrase, used to modify "arrived;" hence, an *Adverb*.

"Than I did," . . . Is a Sentence, used to modify "arrived;" hence, an *Adverb*.

"As I," . . . . . Is a Phrase, used to modify "arrived;" hence, an *Adverb*.

"As I did," . . . . . Is a Sentence, used to modify "arrived;" hence an *Adverb*.

Obs. 2.—Of the many words thus used as Prepositions and Conjunctions, custom allows two—*as* and *than*—to be followed by Pronouns in the *Nominative form*.

EXAMPLES.—1. "Thou art wiser *than I*."

2. "Thou art as tall *as I*."

Obs. 3.—But the Objective form is also used by our best writers.

EXAMPLES.—1. "It is not fit for such *as us*

To sit with rulers of the land."—*W. Scott*.

2. "There are thousands in the French army who could have done as well as *him*."—*Napier*.

3. "And though by Heaven's severe decree, She suffers hourly more than *me*."—*Swift*.

4. "Than *whom none higher sat*."—*Milton*.

THAT . . . This word is primarily an *Adjective*. But it is also used as a Pronoun; and, in consequence of the obscurity of an ellipsis (which may be generally supplied), it is often used as a Conjunction.

EXAMPLE.—"He demanded *that* payment should be made."

This may be resolved into two sentences.

"Payment should be made.  
He demanded *that*."

Here "That" is the object of "demanded," and is substituted for the whole of the former sentence. But as the sense is not obscured, and as a perplexing tautology is thereby obviated, I prefer to call it a Conjunction. It is commonly used to introduce an Auxiliary Sentence—and when it follows a Transitive Verb, the Auxiliary is the *logical Object of the Phrase or Sentence*.

WORTH . . . Worth indicates value—and value implies a relation—and relation of words is commonly expressed by a Preposition.

EXAMPLE.—"He possessed an estate worth five hundred pounds per annum."

*Equivalent*.—"He has an annuity of five hundred pounds"

This word is used also as a Noun.

EXAMPLE.—"He was a man of great *worth*."

So . . . . . The word *so* is commonly used as an *Adverb*; but it is often used as a substitute for a Word, a Phrase, or a Sentence.

EXAMPLES.—You are industrious—not *so*.

John has become a good scholar

*So* I predicted.

It is sometimes a Conjunction used for *if*

EXAMPLES.—"I'll frown, and be perverse, and say thee nay,  
*So* thou wilt woo."—*Juliet*.



Nor—composed of *not* and *other*—retains the offices of its elements.

3. “Nor will I at my humble lot repine.”

Here “nor”—being used to modify “repine”—is an Adverb of Negation. But, because it introduces a Sentence, additional to a former Sentence, it is a Conjunction: like many other Conjunctions, it indicates the office of the Sentence which it introduces, making it negative.

Obs.—Some words perform an *individual* office, and at the same time a *representative* office.

## EXAMPLES.

- |                                   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Bring <i>hither</i> that book. | } Equivalent sentences, each correct. |
| 2. Bring that book <i>to me</i> . |                                       |
| 3. Bring <i>me</i> that book.     |                                       |

In the examples above,

“Hither,”...modifies “bring.” Hence, it is an *Adverb*  
 “To me,”...modifies “bring.” Hence, it is an *Adverb*.  
 [To] “me,”...modifies “bring.” Hence, it is an *Adverb*.

“Me,” in the third example, as a *representative* for the Phrase (to me) of which it is a part, is an *Adverb*. But, being used for a *Noun*, it is a Pronoun; and as the object of the Phrase, is in the *Objective case*.

“The captain had gone below.”

“Below,”.....shows a relation of “had gone” to *deck* understood. Hence, it is a *Preposition*.

“Below [deck]”...modifies “had gone” (denoting place). Hence, it is an *Adverb*.

“Below,”.....as a *representative* of its (Adverbial) Phrase, modifies “had gone” (denoting place). Hence, it is an *Adverb*.

For farther illustrations, see Obs. 5 and 6, page 159; see also page 23, Obs. 1, 2.

REM.—A careful examination of the genius of the English language will disclose the fact, that a great majority of words perform at the same time two or more distinct offices. The RULE to be observed in parsing is, that a word should be parsed according to its *PRINCIPAL office* in the Sentence

## PART III.

## SYNTAX.

REM.—In PART II. we have given attention to the discussion of WORDS considered as Elements of Language; embracing,

1. The *Classification* of Words, according to their *offices*.
2. The *Modification* of such Words as vary their *forms* to correspond with changes in their offices.

REM. 2.—We have now to consider the *Relations* of the various Elements of Language to each other, in the construction of Sentences.

DEF. 132.—Syntax treats of the construction of Sentences by determining the relation, agreement, and arrangement of Words, and of other Elements.

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS TO BE NOTICED IN ANALYSIS AND CONSTRUCTION.

## I. SENTENCES.

I. A SENTENCE is an assemblage of Words, so arranged as to express an entire proposition.

II. A Sentence consists of { PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS  
and  
ADJUNCT ELEMENTS.

III. THE PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS of a Sentence are those Words necessary to make the unqualified assertion.

☞ Make a Sentence having *Principal Elements* only.

IV. THE ADJUNCTS of a Sentence are the Words used to modify or describe other Elements in the Sentence.

☞ Make a Sentence having *Adjuncts*.

V THE PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS of a Sentence are, { The SUBJECT,  
The PREDICATE,  
The OBJECT.

☞ Make a Sentence, and name the *Subject*, the *Predicate*, and the *Object*.