

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*.



VI. THE PREDICATE is the Word or Words that assert something of the Subject.

VII. THE OBJECT of a Sentence is that on which the act expressed by the Predicate terminates.

VIII. THE SUBJECT of a Sentence may be { A WORD,  
A PHRASE, or  
A SENTENCE.

IX. THE OBJECT of a Sentence may be { A WORD,  
A PHRASE, or  
A SENTENCE.

- ☞ Make a Sentence having a *Subject Word*.
- ☞ Make a Sentence having a *Subject Phrase*.
- ☞ Make a Sentence having a *Subject Sentence*.

X. A WORD used as the *Subject* or the *Object* of a Sentence may be { A NOUN, { *Common or Proper.*  
or { *Personal, Relative, Interrogative Adjective.*  
A PRONOUN, {

☞ Make Sentences having for their Subject—

- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A <i>Common Noun</i> .      | 4. A <i>Relative Pronoun</i> .       |
| 2. A <i>Proper Noun</i> .      | 5. An <i>Interrogative Pronoun</i> . |
| 3. A <i>Personal Pronoun</i> . | 6. An <i>Adjective Pronoun</i> .     |

XI. NOUNS and PRONOUNS are of the { *Masculine Gender, Feminine Gender, or Neuter Gender.*

XII. NOUNS and PRONOUNS are of the { *First Person, Second Person, or Third Person.*

XIII. NOUNS and PRONOUNS are of the { *Singular Number, or Plural Number.*

☞ Make Sentences having Nouns and Pronouns of the different *Genders, Persons, and Numbers*.

XIV. THE SUBJECT of a Sentence is in the *Nominative Case*.

XV. THE OBJECT of a Sentence is in the *Objective Case*.

XVI. THE GRAMMATICAL PREDICATE of a Sentence is { A VERB, with or without { Another VERB, A PARTICIPLE, An ADJECTIVE, A NOUN, A PRONOUN, or A PREPOSITION.

☞ Make Sentences containing Examples of each variety of Predicate mentioned.

XVII. A VERB in Predicate may be in the { INDICATIVE MODE, { *Prior Past Tense, Past Tense, Prior Present Tense, Present Tense, Prior Future Tense, Future Tense.*  
POTENTIAL MODE, { *Prior Past Tense, Past Tense, Prior Present Tense, Present Tense.*  
SUBJUNCTIVE MODE, { *Past Tense, Present Tense.*  
IMPERATIVE MODE, { *Present Tense.*

☞ Make Sentences having Verbs in each of the Modes and Tenses mentioned.

XVIII. A VERB in Predicate must agree with its Subject in { *Person and Number*

XIX. THE ADJUNCTS of a Sentence are { PRIMARY or SECONDARY.

XX. PRIMARY ADJUNCTS are attached to the Principal Parts of a Sentence or a Phrase.

XXI. SECONDARY ADJUNCTS are attached to other Adjuncts.

XXII. ADJUNCTS may consist of { WORDS, PHRASES, or SENTENCES.

- ☞ Make Sentences containing *Adjunct Words*.
- ☞ Make Sentences containing *Adjunct Phrases*.
- ☞ Make Sentences containing *Adjunct Sentences*.

XXIII. WORDS, PHRASES, and SENTENCES used as Adjuncts are { ADJECTIVES { *Qualifying, { Compar Superl. Posit. Dimin.*  
or { *Specifying, { Pure. Numer. Possess.*  
ADVERBS, { *Verbal, { Trans. Intrans.*  
{ *Time, Place, Degree, Manner, Cause, &c., &c.*



- XXIV. A SENTENCE may be  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{INTRANSITIVE OR TRANSITIVE,} \\ \text{SIMPLE OR COMPOUND,} \\ \text{PRINCIPAL OR AUXILIARY} \end{array} \right.$
- XXV. AN INTRANSITIVE SENTENCE has no *Object*.  
 ☞ Make an *Intransitive Sentence*.
- XXVI. A TRANSITIVE SENTENCE has an *Object*.  
 ☞ Make a *Transitive Sentence*.
- XXVII. A SIMPLE SENTENCE has all its Principal Parts single.  
 ☞ Make a *Simple Sentence*.
- XXVIII. A COMPOUND SENTENCE has some of its Principal Parts compound.  
 ☞ Make a *Compound Sentence*.
- XXIX. A PRINCIPAL SENTENCE asserts a Principal Proposition.
- XXX. AN AUXILIARY SENTENCE asserts a Dependent Proposition.  
 ☞ Make a *Complex Sentence*, and distinguish the *Principal Sentence* from the *Auxiliary Sentence*.
- XXXI. CONJUNCTIONS introduce Sentences and connect Words and Phrases.
- XXXII. A PREPOSITION shows a relation of its object to the word which its Phrase qualifies.
- XXXIII. AN EXCLAMATION has no dependent construction.
- XXXIV. A WORD OF EUPHONY is, in its office, chiefly *Rhetorical*.

## II. PHRASES.

- XXXV. A PHRASE is a combination of Words not constituting an entire proposition, but performing a distinct office in the structure of a Sentence or of another Phrase.
- XXXVI. A PHRASE consists of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{PRINCIPAL PARTS} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{ADJUNCTS.} \end{array} \right.$
- XXXVII. THE PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS of a Phrase are those words necessary to its structure.  
 ☞ Make a Phrase having *Principal Elements* only.
- XXXVIII. THE ADJUNCTS of a Phrase are words used to modify or describe other words.  
 ☞ Make a Phrase having *Adjuncts*.
- XXXIX. THE PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS of a Phrase are  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The LEADER,} \\ \text{The SUBSEQUENT.} \end{array} \right.$

- XL. THE LEADER of a Phrase is the word used to introduce the Phrase—generally connecting its Subsequent to the Word which the Phrase qualifies.
- XLI. THE SUBSEQUENT of a Phrase is the Element which follows the Leading Word as its Object—depending on it for sense.  
 ☞ Make Phrases and distinguish the *Leaders* from the *Subsequent*.
- XLII. THE ADJUNCTS may consist of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Adjective} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{Adverbial} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{WORDS,} \\ \text{PHRASES, or} \\ \text{SENTENCES.} \end{array} \right.$   
 ☞ Make Sentences having *Adjective Words—Phrases—Sentences*.
- XLIII. A PHRASE is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TRANSITIVE OR} \\ \text{INTRANSITIVE} \end{array} \right.$
- XLIV. A TRANSITIVE PHRASE is one whose Subsequent (Infinitive Verb or Participle) asserts an action which terminates on an Object.  
 ☞ Make a Transitive Phrase; 1. *Participial*—2. *Infinitive*.
- XLV. AN INTRANSITIVE PHRASE is one whose Subsequent is a Noun or a Pronoun, or a Verb or a Participle having no Object.  
 ☞ Make an Intransitive Phrase; 1. *Prepositional*—2. *Participial*—3. *Infinitive*—4. *Independent*.
- XLVI. A PHRASE is, in form,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{PREPOSITIONAL,} \\ \text{PARTICIPIAL,} \\ \text{INFINITIVE, or} \\ \text{INDEPENDENT.} \end{array} \right.$
- XLVII. A PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE is one that is introduced by a Preposition—having a Noun, a Pronoun (Word, Phrase, or Sentence), or a Participle, for its object of relation.  
 ☞ Make a *Prepositional Phrase*.
- XLVIII. A PARTICIPIAL PHRASE is one that is introduced by a Participle, being followed by an Object of an action, or by an Adjunct.  
 ☞ Make a *Participial Phrase*.
- XLIX. AN INFINITIVE PHRASE is one that is introduced by the Preposition *to*—having a Verb in the Infinitive Mode as its Object of relation.  
 ☞ Make an *Infinitive Phrase*.
- L. AN INDEPENDENT PHRASE is one that is introduced by a Noun or a Pronoun—having a Participle depending on it.  
 ☞ Make an *Independent Phrase*.



LL. A PHRASE is COMPOUND when it has two or more Leaders or Subsequents.

☞ Make a *Compound Phrase*—Compound Leaders—Compound Subsequent.

LII. A PHRASE is COMPLEX when one of its Principal Parts is qualified by another Phrase.

☞ Make a *Complex Phrase*.

LIII. A PHRASE is MIXED when it has one or more *Transitive*, and one or more *Intransitive* Subsequents.

☞ Make a *Mixed Phrase*.

REMARK 1.—Words combined into a Sentence, have a relation to each other—a relation which often determines their *forms*. The principal Modifications of words, as treated in PART II. of this work, are those of form—and these forms vary according to their relation to other words. Thus, in speaking of Frederick, I may say, “*he* assisted James.” Here “*he*” stands for the name of Frederick; and that *form* of the Pronoun is used to denote that Frederick was the *agent* of the action—the *Subject* of the Verb. But if I say “*him* James assisted,” I make quite a different assertion, not because I speak of different persons or of a different act, but because I use a different modification of the word “*he*.”

But the *form* does not always determine the office of words in a Sentence.

I may say, “Frederick assisted James,”  
and “James assisted Frederick.”

Here, although I use the same words and the same *form* of those words, I make two widely different assertions. The difference in the assertions in these examples is caused by the change of *position* of the Words. Hence, the laws of AGREEMENT and ARRANGEMENT of words in the construction of Sentences.

REM. 2.—As Diagrams are of great service in constructing Sentences, by serving as tests of the grammatical correctness of a composition, they are inserted in PART III. It is hoped that the Teacher will not fail to require the Class to write Sentences which shall contain words in every possible condition, and in every variety of modification. Young Pupils should be required to place the Sentences in Diagrams.

## EXERCISES IN THE ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

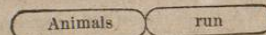
## EXERCISES ON THE CHART.

REM. 1.—The following *Exercises* will exhibit the proper method of using the Chart in Etymological Parsing.

REM. 2.—If the *large* Chart is used, the attention of the whole Class should be directed to it—one of the Students using a “pointer,” as he repeats the construction of each word, according to the formula given below.

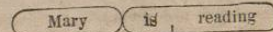
REM. 3.—It is well for beginners in Etymological parsing to have the Sentence to be parsed first placed in Diagram on the black board.

REM. 4.—In the following Exercises the words or parts of words which are printed in CAPITALS may be found on the Chart.

1. *Animals run.*

Animals... An Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—SUBJECT—WORD—NOUN—COM. (*common*)—MAS. (*masculine*) Gender—THIRD PERSON—PLUR. (*plural*) Number—NOMINATIVE Case.

Run..... An Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—PREDICATE—VERB—INDICATIVE MODE—PRESENT TENSE.

2. *Mary is reading.*

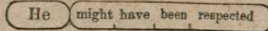
Mary..... An Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—SUBJECT—WORD—NOUN—PROPER—FEM. (*feminine*) Gender—THIRD PERSON—SING. (*singular*) Number—NOMINATIVE Case.

Is reading.. An Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—PREDICATE—VERB and PART. (*participle*)—Verb is in the INDICATIVE Mode—PRESENT Tense.

Reading... An Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—used in PREDICATE with “is.”



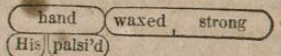
3. *He might have been respected.*



He ..... An Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—SUBJECT—WORD—PRON. (*pronoun*)—PERS. (*personal*)—MAS. (*masculine*) Gender—THIRD PERSON—SING. (*singular*) Number—NOMINATIVE Case.

Might have been respected } An Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—PREDICATE—two VERBS and two PART. (*participles*)—Verb is in the POTENTIAL Mode—PRIOR PAST Tense.

4. *His palsied hand waxed strong.*



His..... An Element in the SENTENCE—ADJUNCT—PRIMARY—WORD—ADJECTIVE—SPEC. (*specifying*)—POSSES. (*possessive*).

Palsied..... An Element in the SENTENCE—ADJUNCT—PRIMARY—WORD—ADJECTIVE—VERBAL—INTRAN. (*intransitive*).

Hand..... An Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—SUBJECT—WORD—NOUN—COM. (*common*)—NEUT. (*neuter*) Gender—THIRD PERSON—SING. (*singular*) Number—NOMINATIVE Case.

Waxed strong.. An Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—PREDICATE—VERB and ADJ. (*adjective*)—VERB is in the INDICATIVE Mode—PAST Tense.

Strong..... An Element in the SENTENCE—ADJ. (*adjective*) used in PREDICATE with "waxed."

5. *That good men sometimes commit faults, cannot be denied.*

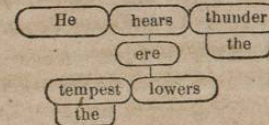


That good men sometimes commit faults, } is an Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—SUBJECT—SENTENCE—SUBSTANTIVE—SIMPLE—TRANS. (*transitive*).

Cannot be denied..... } is an Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—PREDICATE—two VERBS and a PART. (*participle*)—Verb is in the POTENTIAL Mode—PRESENT Tense.

Not ..... is an Element in the SENTENCE—ADJUNCT—PRIMARY—WORD—ADVERB of Negation.

6. *He hears the thunder ere the tempest lowers.*



He ..... Is an Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—SUBJECT—WORD—PRON. (*pronoun*)—PERS. (*personal*)—MAS. (*masculine*) Gender—THIRD PERSON—SING. (*singular*) Number—NOMINATIVE Case.

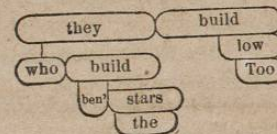
Hears..... Is an Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—PREDICATE—VERB—INDICATIVE Mode—PRESENT Tense.

The ..... Is an Element in the SENTENCE—ADJUNCT—PRIMARY—WORD—ADJ. (*adjective*)—SPEC. (*specifying*)—PURE.

Thunder ..... Is an Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—OBJECT—WORD—NOUN—COM. (*common*)—NEUT. (*neuter*) Gender—THIRD PERSON—SING. (*singular*) Number—OBJECTIVE Case.

Ere the tempest lowers... } Is an Element in the SENTENCE—ADJUNCT—PRIMARY—SENTENCE—ADV. (*adverbial*)—SIMP. (*simple*)—INTRANS. (*intransitive*).

7. *Too low they build who build beneath the stars.*



Too ..... Is an Element in the SENTENCE—ADJUNCT—SECONDARY—WORD—ADVERB—of Degree.

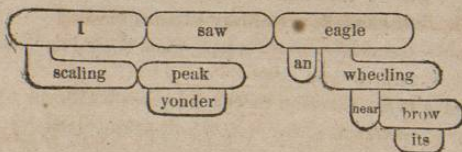
Low..... Is an Element in the SENTENCE—ADJUNCT—PRIMARY—WORD—ADVERB—of Place.

They ..... Is an Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—SUBJECT—WORD—PRON. (*pronoun*)—PERS. (*personal*)—MAS. (*masculine*) Gender—THIRD PERSON—PLUR. (*plural*) Number—NOMINATIVE Case.



- Build.....Is an Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—  
PREDICATE—VERB—INDICATIVE Mode—PRESENT Tense.
- Who build be- } Is an Element in the SENTENCE—ADJUNCT—PRIMARY—  
neath the stars } SENTENCE—ADJECT. (*adjective*)—SIMPLE—INTRANS. (*in-*  
*transitive*).
- Who .....Is an Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—  
SUBJECT—WORD—PRON. (*pronoun*)—REL. (*relative*)—  
MAS. (*masculine*) Gender—THIRD PERSON—PLUR. (*plural*)  
Number—NOMINATIVE Case.
- Build.....Is an Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—  
VERB—INDICATIVE Mode—PRESENT Tense.
- Beneath the } Is an Element in the SENTENCE—ADJUNCT—SECONDARY—  
stars..... } PHRASE—ADV. (*adverbial*)—PREP. (*prepositional*)—IN-  
TRAN. (*intransitive*).

8. "Scaling yonder peak,  
I saw an eagle wheeling near its brow."



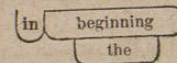
- Scaling yonder } Is an Element in the SENTENCE—AN ADJUNCT—PRIMARY—  
peak..... } a PHRASE—ADJECT. (*adjective*)—PART. (*participial*)—  
TRANS. (*transitive*).
- I.....Is an Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—  
SUBJECT—WORD—PRON. (*pronoun*)—PERS. (*personal*)—  
MAS. (*masculine*) Gender—FIRST PERSON—SING. (*singular*)  
Number—NOMINATIVE Case.
- Saw.....Is an Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—  
PREDICATE—VERB—INDICATIVE Mode—PAST Tense.
- An.....Is an Element in the SENTENCE—AN ADJUNCT—PRIMARY—  
WORD—ADJECTIVE—SPEC. (*specifying*)—PURE.
- Eagle.....Is an Element in the SENTENCE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—  
OBJECT—WORD—NOUN—COM. (*common*)—MAS. (*mascu-*  
*line*) Gender—THIRD PERSON—SING. (*singular*) Number  
—OBJECTIVE Case.

- Wheeling near } Is an Element in the SENTENCE—AN ADJUNCT—PRIMARY  
its brow ..... } —PHRASE—ADJECT. (*adjective*)—PART. (*participial*)—IN-  
TRAN. (*intransitive*).
- Near its brow...Is an Element in the SENTENCE—AN ADJUNCT—SECONDARY  
—PHRASE—ADV. (*adverbial*)—PREP. (*prepositional*)—  
INTRAN. (*intransitive*).

REM.—In the analysis of a Complex Sentence (see Obs. p. 42) an Auxili-  
ary Sentence is found to perform an individual office, and accordingly,  
it is parsed as *one Etymological Element* of the Principal Sentence. After  
it has been thus parsed, it should itself be analyzed, and the Words and  
Phrases of which it is composed, be parsed according to their respective  
offices. The same remark is applicable to Phrases. (See Exercise 7  
above, and 2, below.)

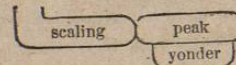
## ANALYSIS OF PHRASES BY THE CHART.

## EXERCISES.

1. *In the beginning* (a Prepositional Phrase).

- In .....Is an Element in the PHRASE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—the  
LEADER—a PREP. (*preposition*).
- The.....Is an Element in the PHRASE—AN ADJUNCT—WORD—ADJ.  
(*adjective*).
- Beginning...Is an Element in the PHRASE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—the SUB-  
SEQUENT—a WORD—NOUN—OBJECT.

## 2. "Scaling yonder peak" (a Participial Phrase).



- Scaling...Is an Element in the PHRASE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—the  
LEADER—a PART. (*participle*)—TRANS. (*transitive*).
- Yonder...Is an Element in the PHRASE—AN ADJUNCT—WORD—ADJ.  
(*adjective*).
- Peak.....Is an Element in the PHRASE—PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—the SUB-  
SEQUENT—a WORD—NOUN—OBJECT.







## SUBJECT WORD.

Obs. 4.—A Subject *Word* must be a *Noun* or a *Pronoun*.

## (a.) THE FORM OF THE NOMINATIVE.

Obs. 5.—Because English Nouns are not varied in form to denote the Case (except for the Possessive), much attention is required in giving them their proper *position* in a Sentence. (See REMARK 1, p. 180.)

## (b.) POSITION OF THE NOMINATIVE.

NOTE 1.—In *position*, the Subject of a Sentence commonly precedes the Verb.

EXAMPLES.—1. *Animals* RUN.

2. *Resources* ARE DEVELOPED.

3. *Virtue* SECURES happiness.

4. "The *King* of Shadows LOVES a shining mark."

5. "The *sword* and the *plague-spot* with death STREW the plain."

EXCEPTION 1.—In *Interrogative Sentences*, the Subject is placed after the Verb, when the Verb constitutes a complete Predicate.

EXAMPLE.—"Heeds HE not the bursting anguish?"

EXCEPTION 2.—When the Predicate consists of two Verbs, or a Verb and a Participle, Adjective, Noun, &c., the Subject is placed after the first word of the Predicate.

EXAMPLES.—*Is* HE injured?—*Is* SHE kind?—*Is* HE a scholar?—*Must* I leave thee?

EXCEPTION 3.—The Subject follows the Predicate, or the first Word of the Predicate, in the *declarative Sentences*.

When the Conjunction *if*, used to introduce a conditional or modifying Sentence, *is omitted*.

EXAMPLE.—"Dost THOU not, Hassan, lay these dreams aside,  
I'll plunge thee headlong in the whelming tide."

EXCEPTION 4.—When the word *there* is used to introduce the Sentence

EXAMPLES.—1. "There *is* a CALM for those who weep."

2. ——— "There *breathes* not a SOUND,  
While friends in their sadness are gathering round."

EXCEPTION 5.—When the Verb is in the Imperative Mode.

EXAMPLE.—"Turn YE, turn YE at my reproof."

EXCEPTION 6.—By the poets and public speakers, for rhetorical effect.

EXAMPLES.—1. "Loud peals the THUNDER."

2. "Perish the groveling THOUGHT."

Obs. 1.—But the Interrogatives, *who*, *which*, and *what*, used as Subjects, precede their Verbs.

EXAMPLES.—"Who *will* show us any good?"

"What *can* compensate for loss of character?"

"Which *shall* be taken first?"

Obs. 2.—When one word includes in its signification many others, expressed in the same connection, the general term is the proper Subject of the Verb; and the included terms may be regarded as explanatory, and, therefore, independent in construction. (See Independent Case, p. 85.)

EXAMPLE.—"All sink before it—*comfort*, *joy*, and *wealth*."

Some teachers prefer to supply the ellipsis—which is not improper.

Obs. 3.—The Subject of an Imperative Verb is commonly suppressed.

EXAMPLE.—"[ ] Take each man's censure, but [ ] reserve thy judgment."

Obs. 4.—But it is sometimes expressed.

EXAMPLE.—"Go *ye* into all the world."

Obs. 5.—It is sometimes accompanied by an explanatory word.

EXAMPLE.—"Ye rapid FLOODS, give way." (See "Independent Case.")

NOTE II.—Unnecessary repetition of the Subject should be avoided.

Obs. 1.—This principle is violated in the following Example:  
"His teeth, *they* chatter, chatter still."

Obs. 2.—But this practice is allowable, when necessary to a proper rhetorical effect.

EXAMPLES.—Our *Fathers*, where are *they*? And the *Prophets*, do *they* live for ever?

Obs. 3.—The agent of an action expressed by an Infinitive Verb, may be in the Nominative or the Objective case.

1. I purpose *to go*.

2. I invited HIM *to go*.



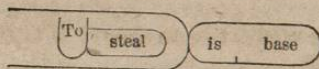
Obs. 4.—The agent of an action expressed by a Participle, may be in the Possessive or the Objective Case.

1. I heard of *your going* to Boston.
2. The *plowing* of the wicked is sin.

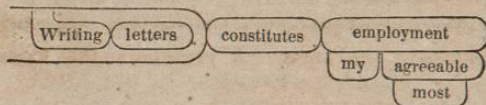
REM.—But these “Agents” are not to be regarded as Subjects of Sentences.—[See “Infinitive” and “Participles,” below.]

#### SUBJECT PHRASE.

1. “To steal is base.”



2. “Writing letters constitutes my most agreeable employment.”



Obs. 5.—A Subject Phrase constitutes one distinct Element in the structure of a Sentence, and should be construed and parsed in the same manner as a Subject Word. Thus,

In Sentence (1), “To steal” is a Phrase—in form, *Infinitive*;  
in office, *Substantive*; for it is

the Subject of “is base.”

“Writing letters” is a Phrase—in form, *Participial*;  
in office, *Substantive*; for it is the Subject of “constitutes employment.”

Obs. 6.—After a Phrase *as such* has been parsed, it should be analyzed, by resolving it into its constituent Elements. Thus, in the Phrase “to steal,” “to” is a *Preposition*. The *Leader* of the Infinitive Phrase “steal,” is a *Verb, Infinitive Mode*—the Subsequent of the Phrase, and Object of the Preposition “to.”

And, in the Phrase “writing letters,” “writing” is a *Participle*—the *Leader* of the Participial Phrase. “Letters” is a *Noun*,—the Subsequent of the Phrase, and Object of the action expressed by “writing.”

#### FORM OF THE SUBJECT PHRASE.

Obs. 7.—The Phrases commonly used as Subjects of Sentences, are the *Infinitive* and the *Participial*—Prepositional and Independent Phrases being seldom thus used.—(See CLARK'S ANALYSIS, page 109, *note*.)

#### POSITION OF THE SUBJECT PHRASE.

NOTE III.—In Position, the Subject Phrase commonly precedes its Predicate.

- EXAMPLES.—1. *To do good* is the DUTY of all men.  
2. *Managing the household affairs* NOW CONSTITUTES the sum of my employments.

Obs. 1.—EXCEPTIONS.—The Subject Phrase sometimes follows its Predicate.

EXAMPLES.—“The sure way to be cheated is *to fancy ourselves more cunning than others.*”

REM. 1.—“*To fancy ourselves more cunning than others,*” is the Subject. “Is way,” is the Predicate.

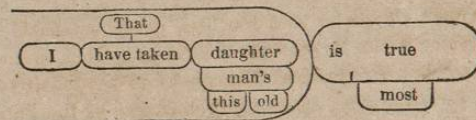
REM. 2.—This position generally obtains, when the Indefinite Pronoun *it* is placed instead of the Phrase. “*It*” precedes, and the Phrase follows the Verb.

EXAMPLE.—It is the duty of all, *to do good to others.*

REM. 3.—In parsing Examples like these, the Phrase is to be regarded as explanatory of the Pronoun *it*—used to define the Indefinite Word—and is, in its office, analogous to a Word used to explain a preceding Noun. (See Independent Case, Obs. 2, p. 85.)

#### SUBJECT SENTENCES.

“*That I have taken this old man's daughter,* is most true.”



Obs. 1.—In Examples like the above we have two Sentences—one, *Principal*, the other *Auxiliary* or *Subordinate*. The Auxiliary Sentence is an Element in the *Principal*—the *Subject*, and should be parsed accordingly.

Thus, in the above Complex Sentence, the *Principal* Sentence is *Simple, Intransitive*, having one Subject—“*That I have taken this old man's daughter;*” one Predicate—“*is true;*” and one Adjunct—“*most.*”







## SECOND MODEL.

"Who has not lost a friend?"

## ANALYSIS.

PRINCIPAL PARTS,	Who.....Subject, Has lost...Predicate, Friend...Object,	} Hence, a <i>Transitive Sentence</i> , Simple.

## PARSED.

Who.....Is a Pronoun—Interrogative—Third Person—Singular Number—Nominative Case to "has lost."

"The subject of a Sentence must be in the Nominative Case.

Has lost...Is a Verb—Irregular [lose, lost, losing, lost]—Transitive—Active Voice—Indicative Mode—Past Tense Indefinite—Third Person—Singular Number, to agree with its Subject "who."

Not... Is an Adverb—Negative—Modifies "has lost."

A.....Is an Adjective—Specifying—Specifies "friend."

Friend.....Is a Noun—Common—Third Person—Singular Number—Objective Case to "has lost."

## ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES.

1. "Rewarding and punishing actions by any other rule, would appear much harder to be accounted for by minds formed as he has formed ours."—*Ep. Butler*.

2. "What time he took orders, doth not appear."—*Life of Butler*.

3. "That every day has its pains and sorrows, is universally experienced."

4. "My hopes and fears start up alarmed."

5. "Who shall tempt, with wandering feet,  
The dark, unfathomed, infinite abyss?"

6. "Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,"

7. "Not half of our heavy task was done."

8. "Few and short were the prayers we said."

9. "A chieftain's daughter seemed the maid"

10. "Her satin snood, her silken plaid,  
Her golden brooch, such birth betrayed."

## II. THE PREDICATE.

Subject      Predicate

REM. 1.—In a Sentence, it is the office of the Predicate to make the assertion. It declares *existence, state, change*, or an *act*, performed or received.

REM. 2.—A Predicate may consist of *one* Word or of a *combination* of Words. If of one Word, it must be a Verb.

Robert *studies*.

And, in addition, it may have

A second Verb,.....Robert *does study*.

A Participle,.....Robert *is studying*.

An Adjective,.....Robert *is studious*.

A Noun,.....Robert *is a scholar*.

A Pronoun,.....It *is I*—If *I were you*.

A Preposition,.....Its idle hopes *are o'er*.

It may also consist of two Verbs and one or more Participles, &c.

We MIGHT HAVE WALKED—We MIGHT HAVE BEEN LOVED.

OBS. 1.—When a Predicate consists of more than one Word, the last constitutes the essential part of the Predicate. The other Words are Auxiliary, and are used to indicate *Voice, Mode, Tense*, and sometimes *Person and Number*. Thus, in the Sentence, "I may have been loved," the Word "loved" is the essential part of the Predicate:—"been," is an Auxiliary, the principal office of which is to denote the *Voice*; "have," denotes the *Tense*; "may," denotes the *Mode*.

OBS. 2.—Every complete Predicate must have a Subject, expressed or understood.

## VERBS.

RULE 2.—A Verb must agree with its Subject in Number and Person.

REM.—This rule requires that the *form* of a Verb be determined by its Subject. Strictly speaking, Verbs have no Number and Person. The term is used to denote a variation in the form of a Verb to correspond with the Number and Person of its Subject. Thus,

In the Singular Number, no Suffix is used for the First Person; as I walk.