

Ex.—1. I have always thought that dew fell. 2. He proved that the earth was round. 3. I should think it was time for the bell to ring. 4. He told me that every star was a sun. 5. I did not know that brass was made of zinc and copper. 6. Heat will radiate best from rough substances.

Caution II.—Do not use the perfect participle to express past time, nor the past tense form instead of the perfect participle.

Ex.—1. I come here last Saturday. 2. John done it: I seen him. 3. I have saw an old friend to-day. 4. The bridge had fell: it was broken in two. 5. The cars have ran off the track. 6. The bells ringed when we come into town. 7. The letter was wrote in haste. 8. He has went and brung some snow into the house. 9. The wind has blowed the fence down.

10. His face has wore a sad expression for some time. 11. He laid down a while. 12. Charles wonned the prize. 13. The vessel springed a leak. 14. He clumb the tree and shaked the chestnuts down. 15. Have the cattle been drove to pasture? 16. The cloth was weaved beautiful. 17. The boy had swam the river.

Caution III.—In the use of words in sentences, a due regard should be paid to expressed or implied relations of time.

Ex.—1. He was tardy every day this week. 2. After I learned my lesson, I took a walk. 3. They have visited us last week. 4. He was under obligations to have assisted me. 5. John was absent all this afternoon. 6. I know the family more than twenty years. 7. I shall live here ten years next October.

Caution IV.—Do not use *is n't* or *aint* for *is not*, *have n't* or *haint* for *have not*, *'taint* for *it is not*, *might of* for *might have*, etc.

Ex.—1. I haint learned my lesson. 2. 'Taint right to disturb the meeting. 3. Aint you going east this summer? 4. You might of known that I aint well. 5. He could of helped you, and you should of made him do so.

Caution V.—Never use *will* for *shall*, nor *would* for *should*, etc.

Ex.—1. I shall go; no one will prevent me. 2. I should be sorry if you would be sick. 3. If I would earn money, I would save it. 4. I will not be at home to-morrow evening. 5. We will receive our pay next week. 6. Would we have a pleasant time if we should go?

Caution VI.—Do not use improper passive forms.

Ex.—1. He was retired from active service. 2. He is possessed of a large amount of bank stock. 3. He was just returned from Boston when I saw him. 4. Evening was come before we reached the shore. 5. The men were all agreed on that.

Caution VII.—In expressing a supposition, use the subjunctive mode to denote doubt or denial, and the indicative mode to express a fact or any thing assumed as a fact.

Ex.—1. If he was rich, he would be generous. 2. Though he falls, he shall not be utterly cast down. 3. If it rains, I shall not go. 4. Be careful lest thou fallest into bad company. 5. If he play, he wins. 6. If he is not engaged, he will go with you.

THE ADVERB.

126. ORAL LESSON.

Write this sentence on your slates: "Jane sang a *song*." What element is "song"? *Ans.*—An objective element. Why? *Ans.*—Because it completes the meaning of the predicate. Write "Jane sang a *song sweetly*." Does "sweetly" complete the meaning of the predicate? *Ans.*—It does not. What word is modified by it, however? *Ans.*—"Sang." How does it modify "sang"? *Ans.*—It tells *how* Jane sang.

Write this sentence: "You are *very* kind." What word is modified by "very"? *Ans.*—"Kind." What part of speech is "kind"? *Ans.*—An adjective. Write, "A letter, *hastily* written, was sent me yesterday." What does "hastily" modify? *Ans.*—"Written." What part of speech is "written"? *Ans.*—A participle. Write, "The letter was written *very* hastily."

What does "very" modify? *Ans.*—"Hastily." What does "hastily" modify? *Ans.*—"Was written."

Those words, and all others used in a similar manner, are called *Adverbs*.

127. DEFINITION.

An **Adverb** is a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, adjective, participle, or an adverb; as, "She sings *sweetly*;" "The roads are *very* rough;" "The ranks were *quickly* broken;" "He reads *tolerably* well."

Rem. 1.—An adverb is equivalent to a phrase consisting of a preposition and its object, limited by an adjective.

Ex.—"He walks *rapidly*," *i. e.*, He walks *in a rapid manner*. "He lives *there*," *i. e.*, He lives *at that place*. "The work is *intensely* interesting," *i. e.*, The work is interesting *in an intense degree*.

Rem. 2.—An adverb sometimes modifies a phrase or a clause.

Ex.—"He sailed *nearly* round the globe;" "The old man *likewise* came to the city." In the first sentence, *nearly* limits the phrase "round the globe;" and in the second, *likewise* modifies the entire proposition.

128. CLASSES.

1. With respect to their meaning and use, adverbs are divided into five classes: *Adverbs of Time, Place, Cause, Manner, and Degree*.

2. **Adverbs of Time** answer the questions, *When? How long? How often?*

Ex.—After, again, ago, always, anon, early, ever, never, forever, frequently, hereafter, hitherto, immediately, lately, now, often, seldom, soon, sometimes, then, when, while, weekly, until, yet, etc.

Rem.—*To-day, to-morrow, to-night, yesterday, yesternight* (formerly written *yester day* and *yester night*), are nouns, not adverbs. When used as modifiers, they should, in most instances, be parsed as nouns in the objective case, without a governing word. (See Rule VIII.)

Ex.—"He will come *to-day*;" "They all left *yesterday*;" "We had a severe storm *yesternight*."

3. **Adverbs of Place** answer the questions, *Where? Whither? Whence?*

Ex.—Above, below, down, up, hither, thither, here, there, where, herein, therein, wherein, hence, thence, whence, every-where, nowhere, somewhere, far, yonder, back, forth, aloof, away, aboard, aloft, ashore, backwards, forwards, first, secondly, wherever, etc.

Rem.—*There* is sometimes used as an expletive to introduce a sentence; as, "*There* were giants in those days;" "Breathes *there* a man with soul so dead?"

4. **Adverbs of Cause** answer the questions, *Why? Wherefore?*

Ex.—Wherefore, therefore, then, why.

5. **Adverbs of Manner** answer the question, *How?*

Ex.—Amiss, asunder, anyhow, well, badly, easily, foolishly, sweetly, certainly, indeed, surely, verily, nay, no, not, nowise, haply, perhaps, perchance, peradventure, probably, etc.

Rem.—Most adverbs of *manner* are formed by adding *ly* to adjectives or participles; as, wise, *wisely*; united, *unitedly*.

6. **Adverbs of Degree** answer the questions, *How much? How little?*

Ex.—As, almost, altogether, enough, even, equally, much, more, most, little, less, least, wholly, partly, only, quite, scarcely, nearly, excellently, too, chiefly, somewhat, etc.

7. Adverbs which show the manner of the *assertion* are called **modal adverbs**; as, *verily, truly, not, no, yes*, etc.

8. *When, where, why*, etc., when used in asking questions, are called **interrogative adverbs**.

9. An **Adverbial Phrase** is a combination of words used as a single adverb.

Ex.—“In general;” “hand in hand;” “by and by;” “through and through;” “no more;” “for the most part;” “as usual,” etc. Such combinations may be parsed as single adverbs.

10. **Conjunctive Adverbs** are those which connect sentences used as modifiers and the term modified.

Ex.—“I shall see you again *when* I return;” “Go *where* glory waits thee;” “I have been to Boston *since* I saw you last;” “Pay your bills *before* you leave;” “The book remained *where* I left it;” “I will go *as soon as* I have eaten my dinner.”

Rem. 1.—The clause introduced by a conjunctive adverb modifies some word in the principal clause; the conjunctive adverb itself modifies some word in the subordinate clause. In the sentence, “He defends himself when he is attacked,” the clause “when he is attacked” modifies “defends;” “when” modifies “is attacked,” and connects the two clauses.

Rem. 2.—The principal conjunctive adverbs are: *as, after, before, how, since, therefore, till, until, when, where, wherefore, while, and why.*

129. COMPARISON.

Many adverbs admit of comparison.

1. Derivatives ending in *ly* are usually compared by prefixing *more* and *most, less* and *least* to the simple form; as, *wisely, more wisely, most wisely; firmly, less firmly, least firmly.*

2. Three adverbs are compared by adding *er* and *est* to the simple form, viz.: *fast, faster, fastest; often, oftener, oftenest; soon, sooner, soonest.*

3. Some adverbs are compared irregularly; as, *well, better, best; ill, worse, worst; little, less, least; much, more, most, etc.*

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Some adverbs seem to be used *independently*; as, *yes, no, why, well, etc.*, in certain constructions. They may be parsed as modifying the entire proposition, the preceding sentence, something understood, or, as independent.

Ex.—“Have you my book?—*No.*” “*Why, that is strange.*” “*Well, I am surprised.*” “*Yea, the Lord sitteth King forever.*”

2. Certain words are used sometimes as adverbs and sometimes as adjectives. They are adverbs when they modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, and adjectives when they modify nouns or pronouns.

Ex.—“I can remain *no* longer;” “Let *no* man deceive you.” In the first sentence, “no” is an adverb, modifying “longer;” in the second, it is an adjective, modifying “man.”

3. In such expressions as “He works for hire *only*,” “One man *only* was injured,” “only” is an adjective, modifying the preceding noun. “He sells drugs and books *also*.” Here “also” is an adverb, modifying “sells” understood. “He sells drugs, and he *also* sells books.”

130. ORDER OF PARSING.

1. An Adverb, and why?
2. Compare it.
3. Tell what it modifies.
4. Rule.

131. MODELS FOR PARSING.

I. “He acted *wisely.*”

Wisely is an *adverb*; it is used to modify the meaning of a verb: *compared, wisely, more wisely, most wisely*: it is an adverb of *manner*, and modifies “acted”: Rule XVIII: “Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, participles, and adverbs.”

II. “*Why* do you laugh?”

Why is an *adverb*; it is not compared: *interrogative adverb*, and modifies “do laugh”: Rule XVIII.

III. "They walk *hand in hand*."

Hand in hand is an *adverbial phrase*; it is a combination of words used as a simple adverb: it modifies "walk": Rule XVIII.

IV. "I shall *certainly* recover."

Certainly . . . is an *adverb; modal*; it shows the manner in which the assertion is made: it modifies "shall recover": Rule XVIII.

V. "I will go *whenever* you wish."

Whenever . . . is an *adverb; conjunctive adverb*; it connects two clauses, and modifies "wish": Rule XVIII.

132. EXERCISES.

Parse the adverbs in the following sentences:

1. They lived very happily. 2. Why do you look so sad? 3. When spring comes, the flowers will bloom. 4. How rapidly the moments fly! 5. He signed it then and there. 6. I have read it again and again. 7. He will do so no more. 8. The mystery will be explained by and by. 9. Perchance you are the man.

10. Whither has he gone? 11. They were agreeably disappointed. 12. He lives just over the hill yonder. 13. Henceforth let no man fear that God will forsake us. 14. I saw him before he left. 15. I will not be unjust. 16. I have not seen him since I returned from New York. 17. Doubtless, ye are the people. 18. Perhaps I shall go.

133. CAUTIONS.

Caution I.—Do not use adjectives as adverbs.

Ex.—1. I feel tolerable well, I thank you. 2. She dresses neat. 3. I was exceeding glad to hear from you. 4. He was that angry he could scarce speak. 5. You do not speak distinct enough. 6. You ought to read slower. 7. He was near famished. 8. We walked careful over the rough ground. 9. You ought to value his friendship higher.

Caution II.—Avoid the use of two negatives to express negation.

Ex.—1. The train does n't wait for no one. 2. We did n't find nobody at home. 3. The boys don't want no holidays. 4. You don't look no older than you did ten years ago. 5. Nothing can't be done about it now. 6. The doctor said she would never be no better. 7. I had n't no money left when I got home.

THE PREPOSITION.

134. ORAL LESSON.

Write this sentence on your slates: "Mr. Olds is a wealthy man." What element is "wealthy"? *Ans.*—An adjective element. What does it modify? *Ans.*—"Man." Write this sentence: "Mr. Olds is a man of wealth." You see that "of wealth," in this sentence, has the same meaning as "wealthy" in the other. What part of speech is "wealth"? *Ans.*—A noun. The word "of" connects "man" and "wealth," and shows the relation between the ideas expressed by them. In this case, the relation is that of possession: "man" possesses "wealth." Words used in this manner are called *Prepositions*, because they are usually *placed before* nouns.

In the sentence "We live in London," what words tell where we live? *Ans.*—"In London." These words constitute what is called a *phrase*, and form an adverbial element. The word limited by the phrase is called the *antecedent* term of relation, and the noun following the preposition, the *subsequent* term, or *object*. The antecedent term may be any thing which can be modified, but the subsequent term must be the objective case of a noun or something used as a noun.

In the sentence, "I recite in the afternoon," what is the antecedent term of relation? *Ans.*—"Recite." Why? *Ans.*—Because it is the word which is modified by the phrase "in the afternoon." What is the subsequent term, or object? *Ans.*—"Afternoon." Why? *Ans.*—Because it is the object of the preposition "in."

135. DEFINITION.

A **Preposition** is a word used to show the relation between its object and some other word; as, "The man *of* Uz;" "Ellen is walking *in* the garden."

Rem. 1.—A preposition and its object form a separable phrase, which modifies some word or combination of words, called the *antecedent* term of the relation expressed by the preposition; the object of the preposition being the *subsequent* term. In the sentence, "The house stands *on* a hill," "stands" is the antecedent term of relation, and "hill" the subsequent.

Rem. 2.—Two prepositions are frequently combined and used as one; as, "He came *from over* the sea;" "The church stands *over against* the school-house." In such cases, parse the two prepositions as one, calling the combination a *complex preposition*.

Rem. 3.—Sometimes the object of a preposition is omitted, as, "The boys went *out*;" "The regiment marched *by*." In such cases, parse the preposition as an adverb.

Rem. 4.—The antecedent term is sometimes omitted; as, "'From Vermont?' asked the landlord;" "'As to that,' said the dial-plate." In such cases, parse the preposition as showing the relation between its object and an antecedent term understood.

For, in the complex phrases, "*For* him to lie," "*For* you to deceive," etc., may be parsed as an *introductory* preposition.

Rem. 5.—When the relations between objects of thought are so obvious that they need no expression, the prepositions are usually omitted; as, "I came home *yesterday*;" "He is worth a *million*;" "The bridge is a *mile* long." In such cases, the subsequent term of relation is said to be in the *objective case* without a governing word.

136. LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

A = *at, on, or in*; "Be quiet, and go *a*-angling."

Aboard; "*Aboard* ships, dull shocks are sometimes felt."

About; "It was a day to be at home, crowding *about* the fire."

Above; "*Above* your voices sounds the wail of starving men."

According to; "Proceed *according to* law."

Across; "Their way was *across* a stretch of open meadow."

After; "*After* life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

Against; "Uplift *against* the sky, your mighty shapes."

Along; "I hear the waves resounding *along* the shore."

Amid, amidst; "A lark reared her brood *amid* the corn."

Among, amongst; "He was always foremost *among* them."

Around; "I hear *around* me cries of fear."

As to; "*As to* the parts of the cargo, they were already made fast."

At; "She is *at* church;" "The bell rings *at* noon."

Athwart; "*Athwart* the waste the pleasant home-light shines."

Before; "Who shall go *before* them?" "I left *before* sunrise."

Behind; "We have seen the moon rising *behind* the eastern pines."

Below; "It was on the road to Kennebec, *below* the town of Bath."

Beneath; "The steps creaked *beneath* his noiseless tread."

Beside; "I sat *beside* her;" "He is *beside* himself."

Besides; "There is nothing at all *besides* this manna."

Between; "The town is situated *between* two mountains."

Betwixt; "The waters roll *betwixt* him and the wooded knoll."

Beyond; "His thoughts turned to his home *beyond* the sea."

But = except; "He had retained nothing *but* his father's belt."

By; "Strength came *by* working in the mines."

Concerning; "The Lord hath spoken good *concerning* Israel."

Down; "They wandered in throngs *down* the valley."

During; "He stayed at home *during* the war."

Ere; "Nile flowed *ere* the wonted season."

Except; "Are they all gone *except* you?"

For; "I looked up *for* a moment;" "I sell *for* cash."

From; "He felt like a leaf torn *from* a romance."

- In**; "Late *in* life, he began life *in* earnest."
Into; "He gazed *into* the vast surrounding darkness."
Like; "He ran *like* a deer."
Notwithstanding; "He is proud, *notwithstanding* his poverty."
Of; "'T is the middle watch *of* a summer's night."
Off; "The vessel was becalmed *off* Cuba."
On; "He sprang *on* a rock;" "I leave *on* Saturday."
Out of; "No one was moving, at least *out of* doors."
Over; "The billows had rolled *over* him;" "He rules *over* us."
Past; "He drove *past* our house this morning."
Round; "A shoreless ocean tumbled *round* the globe."
Save; "Silent is all *save* the dropping rain."
Since; "The Lord hath blessed thee *since* my coming."
Till, until; "Not *till* the next morning did the boys appear."
Through; "Then stept she down *through* town and field."
Throughout; "There was much anxiety felt *throughout* the land."
To; "Let the old tree go down *to* the earth."
Toward, towards; "He turned me *toward* the moonlight."
Under; "He stands erect *under* the curved roof."
Unto; "Verily, I say *unto* you."
Up; "He sailed *up* the river."
Upon; "They were walking *upon* the hurricane deck"
With; "The sky was red *with* flame."
Within; "Something of ambition and pride stirred *within* him."
Without; "The morning broke *without* a sun."

Rem. 1.—The following prepositions, less commonly used, may be added to the foregoing list:

Abaft, aloft, alongside, afore, adown, aloof, aneath, aslant, atween, atwixt, despite, inside, outside, maugre, minus, plus, per, sans, underneath, versus, via, as for, along with, despite of, from among, from before, from betwixt, from off, from under, off of, over against, round about, but for; and the participial forms excepting, regarding, bating, touching, respecting, etc., when followed by objects.

Rem. 2.—*But, for, since,* and some others, are frequently used as conjunctions; as, "I must go, *for* it is late."

137. ORDER OF PARSING.

1. A Preposition, and why?
2. What relation does it show?
3. Rule.

138. MODELS FOR PARSING.

I. "The horse ran *over* the hill."

Over is a *preposition*; it is a word used to show the relation between its object and some other word: it shows the relation between "hill" and "ran:" Rule XIX: "A preposition shows the relation of its object to the word upon which the latter depends."

II. "He came out *from under* the bridge."

From under is a *complex preposition*; it shows the relation between "bridge" and "came." Rule XIX.

139. EXERCISES.

Parse the prepositions in the following sentences:

1. Will you go with me into the garden? 2. In my Father's house are many mansions. 3. We went over the river, through the corn-fields, into the woods yonder. 4. I am not satisfied as to that affair. 5. All came but Mary. 6. The Rhone flows out from among the Alps. 7. He went from St. Louis, across the plains, to California. 8. Light moves in straight lines, and in all directions from the point of emission. 9. They went aboard the ship.

10. Night, sable goddess! from her ebon throne,
 In rayless majesty, now stretches forth
 Her leaden scepter o'er a slumbering world.—*Young.*

140. CAUTION.

Caution.—Care should be taken to select such prepositions as express the relations intended.

Ex.—*Among, amongst*, are applicable to more than two objects; as, "He divided the estate *among* the four brothers;" *between, betwixt*, are applicable to two objects only; as, "He divided the estate *between* the two brothers."

During should be used when the event continues through all the period mentioned; as, "I have examined law papers *during* the day;" *in, at, or within*, when the event does not continue during the whole period; as, "I alluded to that *in* my remarks this morning;" "The principal must be paid *within* the year."

Of denotes possession of a quality or thing; as, "He is a friend of mine;" *to* denotes that the quality or thing is directed towards something else; as, "He has been a friend *to* me."

In or *at* is used before the names of countries, cities, and towns; as, "She lives *in* New York;" "They reside *at* Glendale;" "We stayed *in* London."

Into should be used after verbs denoting entrance; as, "He came *into* the office;" "He put the knife *into* his pocket."

At is generally used after *to be*, not followed by a predicate; as, "They are *at* home;" "She is *at* church." When a predicate is understood, or clearly implied, *to* should be used; as, "I have been *to* Cincinnati," *i. e.*, I have been (traveling) to Cincinnati.

Of, not *about*, should be used after *boast* and *brag*; as, "He boasts *of* his wealth;" "He brags *of* his strength."

Upon should follow *bestow* and *dependent*; as, "Many favors were bestowed *upon* me;" "He is dependent *upon* his friends."

From should follow *differ* and *dissent*; as, "I differ *from* you;" "I dissent *from* that decision."

Of should follow *diminution*; as, "Any diminution *of* expenses is impossible."

In should follow *confide*; as, "I confide *in* you."

Of should be used when we are disappointed in obtaining a thing; as, "I was disappointed *of* money;" *in*, when we are disappointed

in the quality of a thing, or the character of a person; as, "I am disappointed *in* that mower;" "I am disappointed *in* Mr. Johnson."

With denotes an *instrument*; *by, a cause: with*, the immediate, *by*, the remoter means; as, "A man is killed *with* a sword, and dies *by* violence;" "He walks *with* a cane *by* moonlight."

Correct the following exercises:

1. Divide the money among the two boys. 2. I will pay you sometime during next week. 3. Washington was a friend of his country. 4. He put the money in his pocket. 5. Where is the key to that trunk? 6. We arrived in Cleveland on Friday. 7. I differ with you on that question. 8. Never depart out of the straight path. 9. He went out of a fine morning, with a bundle in his hand.

10. I wish I had staid to home. 11. He depends on his daily labor for his support. 12. He boasted about his standing in society. 13. My father and mother are to church. 14. The still, sultry morning was followed with a hail-storm. 15. He was eager of making money. 16. I can make no diminution in my tuition rates. 17. He has gone west, accompanied with his wife. 18. We ought to profit from the errors of others. 19. You look different to what I supposed.

THE CONJUNCTION.

141. ORAL LESSON.

In the sentence, "Emma and Eva study algebra," what is the subject? *Ans.*—"Emma and Eva." Why? *Ans.*—Because something is affirmed of them. That is right. They are both subjects of the same predicate; and to indicate that they both sustain the same relation to the rest of the sentence, they are joined by the word "and." This is called a *Conjunction*, because its use is to join words. It is a *coördinate conjunction*, because it joins elements of the same rank or name.

In the sentence, "Emma will study algebra, *if* Eva does not," "if" is a conjunction, but it joins elements of different

rank or name. It connects "will study" and "Eva does not." Those conjunctions which join elements of different rank or name, are called *subordinate* conjunctions.

In the sentence, "*Both Emma and Eva study algebra,*" "both" and "and" are called *correlative* conjunctions, because each answers or refers to the other.

142. DEFINITION.

A **Conjunction** is a word used to connect words, sentences, and parts of sentences.

Ex.—"The horse *and* wagon were captured, *but* the driver escaped;" "He lives out of town, *and* on a farm." In the first sentence, "and" connects "horse" and "wagon," and "but" connects the two propositions, "the horse and wagon were captured" and "the driver escaped." In the second sentence, "and" connects the phrases "out of town" and "on a farm."

Rem.—Conjunctions sometimes merely introduce sentences; as, "*And it came to pass in those days;*" "*That the times are hard, is undeniable.*"

143. CLASSES OF CONJUNCTIONS.

1. Conjunctions are divided into two general classes: *Coördinate* and *Subordinate*.

2. **Coördinate Conjunctions** are those which join elements of the same rank or name.

Rem.—Coördinate conjunctions form no part of the material of which a sentence is composed—their use being to unite the material into a single sentence. They may be classified as follows:

1. **Copulative**, denoting addition merely; as, *and, also, further, moreover*, etc.

2. **Adversative**, denoting opposition of meaning; as, *but, still, yet, only, however, notwithstanding*, etc.

3. **Alternative**, denoting that which may be chosen or omitted; as, *else, otherwise, or, nor, either*, etc.

4. **Illative**, implying a consequence or inference following from what has been said; as, *hence, thence, then, therefore, wherefore, for, because, so, consequently, accordingly*, etc.

3. **Subordinate Conjunctions** are those which join elements of different ranks or names.

Rem.—Subordinate conjunctions may be classified as follows:

1. **Causal**, denoting effect, condition, reason, result, or purpose; as, *that, so that, if, unless, except, as, because, since, although, though, for, whereas, inasmuch as, lest*, etc.

2. **Temporal**, denoting time; as, *ere, after, before, until, whilst, when*, etc.

3. **Local**, denoting rest in, or motion to or from place; as, *where, there, whence, thence, whither, thither*, etc.

4. Of **manner or degree**, denoting likeness, equality, and excess or deficiency; as, *as, as if, how, although, than, so as*, etc.

Rem. 1.—**Correlative Conjunctions** are coördinate or subordinate conjunctions used in pairs, one referring or answering to the other; as, *both . . . and, as . . . as, if . . . then, so . . . as, notwithstanding . . . yet, though . . . yet, either . . . or, nor . . . nor, neither . . . nor*, etc.

Ex.—1. He is *both* learned *and* wise. 2. I am *as* tall *as* you. 3. *As* it was then, *so* it is now. 4. *Though* deep, *yet* clear. 5. *If* he confessed it, *then* forgive him.

Rem. 2.—Many of the subordinate conjunctions are frequently used as adverbs or conjunctive adverbs. (See Sec. 128.)

Rem. 3.—Certain combinations of words have the force of connectives, and should be parsed as conjunctions or conjunctive adverbs. They are: *as if, as well as, except that, forasmuch as, but also, but likewise, notwithstanding that, not only*, etc.

Ex.—1. Facts may be transmitted by tradition *as well as* by history. 2. You talk *as if* you were an idiot.

144. ORDER OF PARSING.

1. A conjunction, and why?
2. Coördinate or subordinate, and why?
3. What does it connect?
4. Rule.

145. MODELS FOR PARSING.

I. "He came *and* went like a pleasant thought."

And is a *conjunction*; it connects words; *coördinate*; it denotes addition: it connects "came" and "went." Rule XX: "Coördinate conjunctions join similar elements."

II. "He learns, *because* he is studious."

Because . is a *conjunction*; *subordinate*; it joins dissimilar elements; it connects "learns" and "he is studious." Rule XXI.

III. "*Neither* James *nor* John had his lesson."

Neither . . **nor** . . are *conjunctions*; *correlative*; one refers or answers to the other: "neither" introduces the sentence, and "nor" connects "James" and "John." Rule XX.

IV. "Unto us was the gospel preached *as well as* unto them."

As well as is a *conjunction*; *copulative*; it connects and emphatically distinguishes the two phrases, "unto us" and "unto them:" Rule XX.

146. EXERCISES.

Parse all the words in the following sentences:

1. I am a poor man, and argue with you, and convince you.
2. He'd sooner die than ask you, or any man, for a shilling.
3. Talent is something, but tact is every thing.
4. Neither

military nor civil pomp was wanting. 5. The truth is, that I am tired of ticking. 6. I remember a mass of things, but nothing distinctly.

7. I alone was solitary and idle. 8. Both the ties of nature and the dictates of policy demand this. 9. There was no reply, for a slight fear was upon every man. 10. No man more highly esteems or honors the British troops than I do. 11. The soldier marches on and on, inflicting and suffering, as before. 12. There may be wisdom without knowledge, and there may be knowledge without wisdom.

13. Not a having and resting, but a growing and becoming, is the true character of perfection as culture conceives it.—*Shairp*. 14. Men must be taught as if you taught them not.—*Pope*. 15. Essex had neither the virtues nor the vices which enable men to retain greatness long.—*Macaulay*. 16. How long didst thou think that his silence was slumber?—*Scott*.

17. Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.—*Pope*.

147. CAUTIONS.

Caution I.—Do not use *like* or *with* for *as*, but for *than*, *that* for *why*, or *without* for *unless*.

Ex.—1. They live in houses like we do. 2. We ought to be industrious and economical, like our forefathers were. 3. The answer is the same with that in the book. 4. He reads for no other purpose but to pass away the time. 5. This is the reason that I staid at home. 6. I shall not go without you go with me.

Caution II.—Do not use *as well as* or *together with* for *and*, nor *how* for *that*, or in its stead.

Ex.—1. I, as well as my sister, were at the concert last evening. 2. Mr. Brown, together with Mr. Shriver, are opening a new coal mine. 3. He told me how that he was going to Oregon. 4. Father said how he believed he would sell his farm.

THE INTERJECTION.

148. DEFINITION.

An **Interjection** is a word used to denote some sudden or strong emotion; as, "*Hark!* some one comes." "*Pshaw!* that is ridiculous."

The principal interjections are the following:

Ah, aha, hurra, huzza; oh, alas, welladay, alack; ha, indeed, zounds; bravo; faugh, fie, fudge, pshaw; heigh-ho; ha, ha, ha (*laughter*); avault, begone; hail, all-hail; adieu, farewell, goodbye; hallo, ahoy, lo, hark; hist, whist, hush, tush; avast, hold; eh? hey?

Rem. 1.—Interjections have no definite meaning or grammatical construction. They occur frequently in colloquial or impassioned discourse; but are expressions of emotion only, and can not be used as signs of thought. As their name imports, they may be *thrown in between* connected parts of discourse, but are generally found at the commencement of sentences.

Rem. 2.—Other parts of speech, when used as exclamations, may be treated as interjections; as, "*What!* art thou mad?" "*My stars!* what can all this be?" "*Revenge!* about,—seek,—burn,—fire,—kill,—slay!—let not a traitor live!" In most cases, however, words thus used may be parsed otherwise; as, "'*Magnificent!*' cried all at once." "*Magnificent*" may be parsed as an adjective, the predicate of the sentence, "*It is magnificent.*" "*Behold!* your house is left unto you desolate!" "*Behold*" may be parsed as a verb in the imperative mode.

149. ORDER OF PARSING.

1. An Interjection, and why?
2. Rule.

150. MODEL FOR PARSING.

I. "O, let me live."

O . . . is an *interjection*; it denotes some strong emotion: Rule XXII: "An interjection has no dependence upon other words."

151. EXERCISES.

Parse all the words in the following sentences:

1. Ha! laughest thou? 2. Heigh! sirs, what a noise you make here. 3. Huzza! huzza! long live Lord Robin! 4. Hah! it is a sight to freeze one. 5. Let them be desolate for a reward of their shame which say unto me, Aha! aha!

6. Oh, that the salvation of Israel were come out of Zion! 7. Alas! all earthly good still blends itself with home! 8. Tush! tush! man, I made no reference to you. 9. Hark! what nearer war-drum shakes the gale? 10. Soft! I did but dream!

11. What! old acquaintance! could not all this flesh
Keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewell!
I could have better spared a better man.—*Shakespeare.*

152. MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

1. A mercenary informer knows no distinction. 2. I send you here a sort of allegory. 3. Our island home is far beyond the sea. 4. Love took up the harp of life, and smote on all the chords with might. 5. Your *If* is the only peace-maker: much virtue in *If*. 6. He is very prodigal of his *ohs* and *ahs*.

7. He looked upward at the rugged heights that towered above him in the gloom. 8. He possessed that rare union of reason, simplicity, and vehemence, which formed the prince of orators. 9. Mark well my fall, and that that ruined me.—*Shakespeare.* 10. The jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels.—*Tennyson.*

11. His qualities were so happily blended, that the result was a great and perfect whole. 12. There is no joy but calm. 13. I must be cruel, only to be kind. 14. Why are we weighed upon with heaviness? 15. Now blessings light on him that first invented sleep: it covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak.—*Cervantes*.

16. Many a morning on the moorlands did we hear the copses ring.—*Tennyson*. 17. He stretched out his right hand at these words, and laid it gently on the boy's head.—*Dickens*. 18. He acted ever as if his country's welfare, and that alone, was the moving spirit. 19. The great contention of criticism is to find the faults of the moderns, and the beauties of the ancients. Whilst an author is yet living, we estimate his powers by his worst performance; and when he is dead, we estimate them by his best.—*Johnson*.

20. I will work in my own sphere, nor wish it other than it is. 21. As his authority was undisputed, so it required no jealous precautions, no rigorous severity. 22. Like all men of genius, he delighted to take refuge in poetry. 23. To know how to say what other people only think, is what makes men poets and sages; and to dare to say what others only dare to think, makes men martyrs or reformers, or both. 24. That done, she turned to the old man with a lovely smile upon her face—such, they said, as they had never seen, and never could forget—and clung with both her arms about his neck.—*Dickens*.

25. To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die.—*Campbell*.

26. But war's a game which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at.—*Cowper*.

27. Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.—*Pope*.

28. The Niobe of nations, there she stands,
Childless and crownless, in her voiceless woe;
An empty urn within her withered hands,
Whose holy dust was scattered long ago.—*Byron*.

29. Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honor's voice provoke the sleeping dust,
Or Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?—*Gray*.

30. Forth from his dark and lonely hiding-place,
(Portentous sight!) the owlet Atheism,
Sailing on obscure wings athwart the noon,
Drops his blue-fringed lids, and holds them close,
And hooting at the glorious sun in heaven,
Cries out, "Where is it?"—*Coleridge*.

31. A thing of beauty is a joy forever;
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness.—*Keats*.

32. Dry clank'd his harness in the icy caves
And barren chasms, and all to left and right
The bare black cliff clang'd round him, as he based
His feet on jets of slippery crag that rang
Sharp-smitten with the dint of armed heels.—*Tennyson*.

33. Then came wandering by
A shadow, like an angel with bright hair
Dabbled in blood; and he shriek'd out aloud:
"Clarence is come! false, fleeting, perjurd Clarence!
That stabbed me in the field by Tewksbury:
Seize on him, furies, take him to your torments!"—
Shakespeare.

34. There are things of which I may not speak:
There are dreams that can not die:
There are thoughts that make the strong heart weak,
And bring a pallor upon the cheek,
And a mist before the eye,
And the words of that fatal song
Come over me like a chill:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."—
Longfellow.

35. These ages have no memory, but they left
A record in the desert—columns strown
On the waste sands, and statues fallen and cleft,
Heap'd like a host in battle overthrown;
Vast ruins, where the mountain's ribs of stone
Were hewn into a city: streets that spread
In the dark earth, where never breath has blown
Of heaven's sweet air, nor foot of man dares tread,
The long and perilous ways—the Cities of the Dead.—
Bryant.