

fied by **our**, an adjective element. "Resumed" is also modified by the abridged proposition **the shower having passed**, equivalent to "when the shower had passed." "Shower" is modified by **the** and **having passed**, adjective elements.

208. EXERCISES.

Analyze the following sentences, giving equivalent clauses for the abridged propositions:

1. Cæsar having crossed the Rubicon, Pompey prepared for battle. 2. Having accumulated a large fortune, he retired from business. 3. Being but dust, be humble and wise. 4. Judging from his dress, I should pronounce him an artisan.

5. I believe him to be an honest man. 6. There is no hope of his recovering his health. 7. There is no prospect of the storm's abating. 8. Having been detained by this accident, he lost the opportunity of seeing them.

9. Having annoyed us thus for a time, they began to form themselves into close columns, six or eight abreast.—*Jane Taylor*.

10. My story being done,
She gave me for my pains a world of sighs.—*Shakespeare*.

209. DIRECTIONS FOR ANALYSIS.

SENTENCES.

I. In analyzing:

1. Read the sentence.
2. Determine, from its form and use, whether it is *declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory*.
3. Determine whether it is *simple, complex, or compound*.
4. Arrange all the parts in natural order.
5. If necessary for analysis or parsing, supply all ellipses.

II. If it is a *simple* sentence:

1. Point out the logical subject and logical predicate.

2. Point out the grammatical subject and grammatical predicate.

3. Determine whether the subject is *simple, complex, or compound*; and when complex, point out and classify its modifiers with their qualifications.

4. Determine whether the predicate is *simple, complex, or compound*; and when complex, point out and classify (1) its objective modifiers, (2) its adverbial modifiers, with their qualifications.

5. Point out the attendant elements, and all the connectives.

III. If it is a *complex* sentence:

1. Analyze the principal clause as in II.
2. Analyze the subordinate clause or clauses as in II.

IV.—If it is a *compound* sentence, each member should be analyzed as a simple or complex sentence, as in II or III.

ELEMENTS.

V.—1. If an element is a *single word*, it is completely reduced.

2. If an element is a phrase or a clause, determine:

- a. The *connective*, and the parts it joins.
- b. In a *phrase*, determine the antecedent and subsequent terms of relation of the preposition.
- c. In a *clause*, point out the subject and predicate.

3. If an element is *complex*:

- a. Reduce it to simple elements.

4. If an element is *compound*:

- a. Separate it into its component simple elements.
- b. Point out and classify the connective which joins them.
- c. Dispose of each element separately, as in 1 and 2 above.

Rem.—The sentence being reduced by analysis to the parts of speech of which it is composed, let the teacher select such words as should be parsed, and instruct his pupils how to dispose of them according to the "models for parsing."

210. MODEL FOR COMPLETE ANALYSIS.

XXXIX. "The patriot, whom the corrupt tremble to see arise, may well feel a grateful satisfaction in the mighty power which heaven has delegated to him, when he thinks that he has used it for those purposes only which heaven approves."

This is a *sentence; declarative; complex*. It is composed of six clauses. The *principal clause* is:

The patriot may well feel a grateful satisfaction in the mighty power.

The *subordinate clauses* are:

1. *Whom the corrupt tremble to see arise;*
2. *Which heaven has delegated to him;*
3. *When he thinks;*
4. *That he has used it for those purposes only;*
5. *Which heaven approves.*

"Patriot" is the subject of the principal clause; "may feel" is the predicate.

The subject, "patriot," is modified (1) by "the," an adjective element, and (2) by the clause "whom the corrupt tremble to see arise," an adjective element; of which "whom" is the connective, "corrupt" is the subject, and "tremble" is the predicate. "Corrupt" is modified by "the," an adjective element; "tremble" is modified by the phrase "to see," an adverbial element; which is modified by "whom," an objective element, and "whom" is modified by the phrase "[to] arise," an adjective element.

The predicate, "may feel," is modified (1) by "well," an adverbial element; (2) by "satisfaction," an objective element; which is modified by "a" and "grateful," adjective elements; and (3) by the phrase "in the mighty power which heaven has delegated to him," an adverbial element. "Power" is modified (1) by "the" and "mighty," adjective elements; (2) by the clause "which heaven has delegated to him," an adjective element; of which "which" is the connective, "heaven" is the subject,

and "has delegated" is the predicate: "has delegated" is modified (1) by "which," an objective element; (2) by the phrase "to him," an adverbial element; of which "to" is the connective, and "him" is the object.

"May feel" is modified (4) by the clause "when he thinks," etc., an adverbial element; of which "when" is the connective, "he" is the subject, and "thinks" is the predicate. "Thinks" is modified by the clause "that he has used it," etc., an objective element; of which "that" is the connective, "he" is the subject, and "has used" is the predicate. "Has used" is modified (1) by "it," an objective element; (2) by the phrase "for those purposes only," etc., an adverbial element. "Purposes" is modified (1) by "those" and "only," adjective elements; and (2) by the clause "which heaven approves," an adjective element; of which "which" is the connective, "heaven" is the subject, and "approves" is the predicate. "Approves" is modified by "which," an objective element.

211. BRIEF METHOD OF ANALYSIS.

"Patriot" is the subject; "may feel" is the predicate.

The subject, "patriot," is modified (1) by "the," an adjective element, and (2) by the clause "whom the corrupt tremble to see arise," an adjective element.

The predicate, "may feel," is modified (1) by "well," an adverbial element, denoting *manner*; (2) by "a grateful satisfaction," a complex objective element; (3) by the phrase "in the mighty power which . . . him," a complex adverbial element; and (4) by the clause "when he thinks . . . approves," a complex adverbial element, denoting *time*.

212. MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

1. Hypocrisy is a sort of homage that vice pays to virtue.
2. The gods have set a price on every real and noble pleasure.
3. He was a very young boy; quite a little child. 4. It has all the contortions of the sibyl, without the inspiration.—Burke.

5. "Well, what is it?" said my lady Brook. 6. Suddenly the watch gave the alarm of "A sail ahead!" 7. He saw a star shoot from heaven, and glittering in its fall, vanish upon the earth. 8. Sweet are thy murmurs, O stream!—*Ossian*.

9. Their slumbers are sound, and their wakings cheerful. 10. This were a wicked pretension, even though the whole family were destroyed.—*Cowley*. 11. And behold there came a voice unto him, and said, What dost thou here, Elijah?—*Bible*.

12. I passed the house many successive days. 13. He wore an ample cloak of black sheep's wool, which, having faded into a dull brown, had been refreshed by an enormous patch of the original color. His countenance was that of the faded part of his cloak.—*Bryant*.

14. The line which bisects the vertical angle of a triangle, divides the base into segments proportional to the adjacent sides. 15. He is so good, he is good for nothing. 16. The clouds are divided in heaven: over the green hills flies the inconstant sun: red, through the stony vale, comes down the stream of the hills.—*Ossian*.

17. The accusing angel flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, and blushed as he gave it in. And the recording angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear on the word, and blotted it out forever.—*Sterne*.

18. In the awful mystery of human life, it is a consolation sometimes to believe that our mistakes, perhaps even our sins, are permitted to be instruments of our education for immortality. 19. Even if his criticisms had been uniformly indulgent, the position of the nobles and leading citizens, thus subjected to a constant, but secret superintendence, would have been too galling to be tolerated.—*Motley*.

20. No ax had leveled the giant progeny of the crowded groves, in which the fantastic forms of withered limbs, that had been blasted and riven by lightning, contrasted strangely with the verdant freshness of a younger growth of branches.—*Bancroft*.

21. The sun was now resting his huge disk upon the edge of the level ocean, and gilding the accumulation of clouds

through which he had traveled the livelong day; and which now assembled on all sides, like misfortunes and disasters around a sinking empire and falling monarch.—*Scott*.

22. It is, therefore, a certain and a very curious fact, that the representative, at this time, of any great whig family, who probably imagines that he is treading in the footsteps of his forefathers, in reality, while adhering to their party names, is acting against almost every one of their party principles.—*Lord Mahon*.

23. Rivers will always have one shingly shore to play over, where they may be shallow, and foolish, and childlike; and another steep shore, under which they can pause, and purify themselves, and get their strength of waves fully together for due occasion.—*Ruskin*.

24. I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.—*Newton*.

25. We're nettles, some of us,
And give offense by the act of springing up.—*Browning*.

26. The twilight deepened round us. Still and black
The great woods climbed the mountain at our back.

27. May God forgive the child of dust
Who seeks to *know* where Faith should *trust*.—*Whittier*.

28. Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.—*Pope*.

29. Better far
Pursue a frivolous trade by serious means,
Than a sublime art frivolously.

30. With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seemed
A pillar of state; deep on his front engraven,
Deliberation sat, and public care;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone,
Majestic, though in ruin.—*Milton*.

31. Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year.—*Goldsmith.*
32. As when upon a tranced summer night
Those green-robed senators of mighty woods,
Tall oaks, branch-charméd by the earnest stars,
Dream, and so dream all night without a stir,
Save from one gradual, solitary gust,
Which comes upon the silence, and dies off,
As if the ebbing air had but one wave:
So came these words, and went.—*Keats.*
33. When Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldrick of the skies,
And striped its pure, celestial white,
With streakings of the morning light.—*Drake.*

RULES OF SYNTAX:

Rule I.—The subject of a proposition is in the nominative case.

Rule II.—A noun or pronoun, used as the predicate of a proposition, is in the nominative case.

Rule III.—A noun or pronoun, used to limit the meaning of a noun denoting a different person or thing, is in the possessive case.

Rule IV.—A noun or pronoun, used to limit the meaning of a noun or pronoun denoting the same person or thing, is in the same case.

Rule V.—A noun or pronoun, used independently, is in the nominative absolute case.

Rule VI.—The object of a transitive verb, in the active voice, or of its participles, is in the objective case.

Rule VII.—The object of a preposition is in the objective case.

Rule VIII.—Nouns denoting time, distance, measure, direction, or value, after verbs and adjectives, are in the objective case without a governing word.

Rule IX.—Pronouns must agree with their antecedents in person, gender, and number.

Rule X.—A pronoun, with two or more antecedents in the singular, connected by *and*, must be plural.

Rule XI.—A pronoun, with two or more antecedents in the singular, connected by *or* or *nor*, must be singular.

Rule XII.—An adjective or a participle belongs to some noun or pronoun.

Rule XIII.—A verb must agree with its subject in person and number.

Rule XIV.—A verb, with two or more subjects in the singular, connected by *and*, must be plural.

Rule XV.—A verb, with two or more subjects in the singular, connected by *or* or *nor*, must be singular.

Rule XVI.—An infinitive may be used as a noun in any case except the possessive.