

## 232. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

**Rule XXI.**—Subordinate conjunctions join dissimilar elements.

**Rem. 1.**—A clause introduced by a subordinate conjunction, conjunctive adverb, or relative pronoun, performs the office of a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. The connective unites the clause which it introduces to the word or phrase which is modified; as, "He said *that* he would come;" "The man *whom* you saw is the sheriff;" "Do you know *where* I live?"

**Rem. 2.**—A subordinate connective is almost invariably placed at the beginning of the clause which it introduces. When this clause is used as the subject of a sentence, or is put in apposition with a noun in any case, the connective is a mere introductory word; as, "*That* you have deceived me doth appear from this;" "The rumor *that* he is insane is unfounded."

## EXERCISES.

*To be parsed:*

1. Come as the winds come, when navies are stranded.  
2. I never thought that it could be so. 3. He locks the door after the horse is stolen. 4. I now know why you deceived me. 5. He will have friends wherever he may be.

6. I could distinguish the merchant to whom the ship was consigned. 7. However stern he may seem, he is a good man. 8. While there is life, there is hope. 9. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy. 10. He rushes to the fray as if he were summoned to a banquet.

11. Whether the planets are inhabited, was discussed last evening. 12. I consent to the constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure it is not the best. 13. I do not know where he is. 14. There was so much noise that I could not sleep.

15. We meet in joy, though we part in sorrow;  
We part to-night, but we meet to-morrow.

## 233. INTERJECTIONS.

**Rule XXII.**—An interjection has no dependence upon other words.

## EXERCISES.

*To be parsed:*

1. What! might Rome have been taken? 2. Ha! laughest thou, Lochiel, my vision to scorn? 3. Ho! warden! 4. Oh, fearful woe! 5. Ah! my saying was true.

6. Hark! hark! to God the chorus breaks. 7. Hallo! my boys, halloo! 8. Pshaw! there's no distress in that. 9. Hem! what is it? 10. Aha! is that you?

11. Alas! poor Yorick! 12. Adieu! adieu! my native land!

13. Hark! they whisper: angels say,  
Sister spirit, come away.

## WORDS VARIOUSLY CLASSIFIED.

## 234. OF THE USE OF WORDS.

1. The same word may belong to different parts of speech.

2. The manner in which a word is used determines its classification.

3. The **normal** use of a word is its use according to its ordinary meaning and classification.

4. The **abnormal** or *exceptional* use of a word is a variation from its usual meaning or classification.

5. The **idiomatic** use of a word or expression is a departure from the principles of universal grammar.

## 235. EXAMPLES.

- A** . . . . (1) **Adj.**, "A man;" "An ox." (2) **Prep.**, "I go a-fishing."
- About** . . (1) **Adv.**, "He wanders *about*." (2) **Prep.**, "We talked *about* the weather."
- Above** . . (1) **Adv.**, "He soars *above*." (2) **Prep.**, "He soars *above* the clouds."
- Adieu** . . (1) **Noun**, "He bade me *adieu*." (2) **Interjection**, "*Adieu!* my native land."
- After** . . . (1) **Adv.**, "I left soon *after*." (2) **Prep.**, "He ran *after* me." (3) **Conj. Adv.**, "He came *after* you left."
- Again** . . (1) **Adv.**, "Come *again*." (2) **Conj.**, "*Again*, you have frequently seen," etc.
- Alike** . . . (1) **Adj.**, "Those girls look *alike*." (2) **Adv.**, "I am *alike* pleased with them both."
- All** . . . . (1) **Noun**, "That is his *all*." (2) **Adj.**, "*All* men;" "Good-bye to you *all*;" "*All* were there." (3) **Adv.**, "He is *all* right;" "We were left *all* alone."
- Any** . . . (1) **Adj.**, "Have you *any* objections?" (2) **Adv.**, "He is not *any* better."
- As** . . . . (1) **Adv.**, "*As* black as night." (2) **Conj. Adv.**, "Do *as* I do," (*manner*); "He is *as* tall *as* I am," (*comparison*); "The men cheered *as* he passed," (*time*); "I will go now, *as* [*since*] I am a little lame," (*cause* or *reason*). (3) **Cor. Conj.**, "*As* the door turneth on its hinges, so doth the slothful man on his bed." (4) **Rel. pron.**, "They are such *as* I could find." (5) **Conj. denoting apposition**, "He shipped *as* second mate;" "*As* mayor of the city, I feel much aggrieved." (6) Part of a **comp. prep.**, "*As* to that;" "*As* for me," etc.

*As follows* may be parsed as an adverbial phrase, equivalent to *thus*, or the pronoun *it* may be supplied as the grammatical subject of "follows." Always supply *it* in parsing *as appears*, *as concerns*, and *as regards*.

- Before** . . (1) **Adv.**, "He went *before*." (2) **Prep.**, "The hills rise *before* him." (3) **Conj. adv.**, "He spoke *before* I did."

- Below** . . (1) **Noun**, "I came from *below*." (2) **Adj.**, "He is in one of the offices *below*." (3) **Adv.**, "Go *below*." (4) **Prep.**, "Stand *below* me."
- Best** . . . (1) **Noun**, "Now do your *best*." (2) **Adj.**, "Covet the *best* gifts." (3) **Adv.**, "Who can *best* work and *best* agree?" (4) **Adv. phr.**, "Tones he loved *the best*."
- Better** . . (1) **Noun**, "They scorn their *bettors*." (2) **Verb**, "Love *bettors* what is best." (3) **Adj.**, "The gray mare is the *better* beast." (4) **Adv.**, "Never was monarch *better* feared."
- Both** . . . (1) **Adj.**, "Hear *both* sides." (2) **Pron. adj.**, "*Both* of them made a covenant;" "They are *both* vagabonds." (3) **Cor. conj.**, "She is *both* young and beautiful."
- But** . . . . (1) **Adv.**, "If they kill us, we shall *but* die." (2) **But a, Adj.**, "He is *but a* man." (3) **Prep.**, "All *but* two were drowned;" "None knew thee *but* to love thee;" "Whence all *but* him had fled." (4) Part of **comp. prep.**, "He would steal *but for* the law." (5) **Conj.**, "Knowledge comes, *but* wisdom lingers;" "When pride comes, then cometh shame; *but* with the lowly is wisdom." (6) Substitute for **that** . . **not**, "There is no one *but* knows the truth" = "There is no one *that* does *not* know the truth."
- By** . . . . (1) **Adv.**, "He passed *by* on the other side." (2) **Prep.**, "We have come *by* the valley road."
- Close** . . (1) **Adj.**, "From a *close* bower this dainty music flowed;" "He is a *close*, selfish man." (2) **Adv.**, "He followed *close* behind."
- Each** . . . (1) **Pron. adj.**, "They searched *each* house;" "*Each* officer;" "They took one *each*;" "Wandering *each* his several way." "They resemble *each* other." (See Sec. 50.)
- Else** . . . (1) **Adj.**, "Do not call any one *else*." (2) **Adv.**, "How *else* can this be done?" (3) **Conj.**, "Thou desirest not sacrifice, *else* would I give it."
- Enough** . (1) **Noun**, "He has *enough*." (2) **Adj.**, "I have trouble *enough*." (3) **Adv.**, "I know you well *enough*."
- Except** . . (1) **Verb**, "Which our author could not *except* against." (2) **Prep.**, "I could see nothing *except* the sky;" "*Except* these bonds." (3) **Conj.**, "*Except* the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

- Far . . . .** (1) **Noun**, "He came from *far*." (2) **Adj.**, "We be come from a *far* country." (3) **Adv.**, "Over the hills and *far* away;" "*Far* from his home."
- Farewell .** (1) **Noun**, "A last *farewell*." (2) **Adj.**, "A *farewell* concert." (3) **Int.**, "*Farewell!*"
- Fast . . .** (1) **Noun**, "A surfeit is the father of much *fast*." "An annual *fast*." (2) **Verb**, "Thou didst *fast* and weep for thy child." (3) **Adj.**, "He is my *fast* friend." (4) **Adv.**, "We will bind thee *fast*;" "He runs *fast*."
- Few . . .** (1) **Noun**, "A *few* escaped;" "The *few* and the many." (2) **Adj.**, "We have a *few* copies left."
- For . . . .** (1) **Prep.**, "We waited *for* you;" "He writes not *for* money nor *for* praise." (2) **Conj.**, "Give thanks unto the Lord; *for* he is good: *for* his mercy endureth forever." See **As**.
- Full . . . .** (1) **Noun**, "The *full* of the moon." (2) **Verb**, "The moon *fulls* to-night;" "They *full* cloth at the factory." (3) **Adj.**, "The house was *full*;" "A *full* supply." (4) **Adv.**, "He spake *full* well."
- Hard . . .** (1) **Adj.**, "This is *hard* work." (2) **Adv.**, "He works *hard*;" "He lives *hard* by the river." (*Hard* modifies the phrase "by the river.")
- However .** (1) **Adv.**, "*However* great." (2) **Conj.**, "*However*, your house was not burned."
- Ill . . . .** (1) **Noun**, "Throw off the *ills*;" "The *ills* of life." (2) **Adj.**, "I was quite *ill* yesterday." (3) **Adv.**, "*Ill* fares the land to hastening *ills* a prey."
- Indeed . .** (1) **Adv.**, "It is *indeed* true." (2) **Conj.**, "*Indeed*, I was not aware of it."
- Late . . .** (1) **Adj.**, "A *late* frost destroyed the fruit. (2) **Adv.**, "We studied early and *late*."
- Like . . .** (1) **Noun**, "*Like* produces *like*." (2) **Verb**, "I *like* frank people." (3) **Adj.**, "We have *like* chances;" "The staff of his spear was *like* a weaver's beam." (4) **Prep.**, "He ran *like* a deer;" "The Assyrian came down *like* a wolf on the fold."
- Low . . .** (1) **Adj.**, "He is very *low* this evening." (2) **Adv.**, "Aim *low*;" "He speaks too *low*."

- More . . .** (1) **Noun**, "Have you any *more*?" "They saved some *more*, some less." (2) **Adj.**, "We want *more* men;" "Let us hear no *more* complaints." (3) **Adv.**, "Which returned not again unto him any *more*."
- Much . . .** (1) **Noun**, "They made *much* of the little they had." (2) **Adj.**, "He displayed *much* learning." (3) **Adv.**, "I am *much* disheartened;" "Think *much*."
- Nay . . . .** (1) **Noun**, "The *nays* have it;" "I say *nay*." (2) **Adv.**, "*Nay*, I said not so."

*Ay, aye, yea*, are similar to *nay* in use and construction; as, "The *ayes* have it;" "*Yea*, verily." *Yea* and *nay* are also used as conjunctions to denote emphatic addition; as, "What carefulness it wrought in you, *yea*, what clearing of yourselves, *yea*, what indignation, *yea*, what fear, *yea*, what vehement desire, *yea*, what zeal, *yea*, what revenge."—2 Cor. vii, 11.

- No . . . .** (1) **Noun**, "The *noes* have it." (2) **Adj.**, "This is no place for mirth." (3) **Adv.**, "I can walk *no* faster."
- Notwithstanding .** (1) **Prep.**, "We walked *notwithstanding* the rain." (2) **Conj.**, "He is kind, *notwithstanding* he is stern."
- Now . . .** (1) **Noun**, "*Now* is the accepted time;" "Eternity is a never-ending *now*." (2) **Adv.**, "Come *now*." (3) **Conj.**, "*Now*, Barabbas was a robber."
- Once . . .** (1) **Noun**, "Forgive me just this *once*." (2) **Adv.**, "He visits us *once* a year."
- Only . . .** (1) **Adj.**, "Is this the *only* hotel in town?" (2) **Adv.**, "I sing *only*, I can not play."
- Over . . .** (1) **Adv.**, "They passed *over*;" "Turn *over* a new leaf." (2) **Prep.**, "We drove *over* the bridge;" "*Over* the hills." (3) Part of a **comp. prep.**, "*Over against* this mountain."
- Right . . .** (1) **Noun**, "The *right* will finally triumph;" "I stand here on my *right*;" "Our *rights*." (2) **Adj.**, "The *right* man in the *right* place;" "You are *right*." (3) **Adv.**, "*Right Reverend*;" "Let thine eyes look *right* on."
- Save . . .** (1) **Verb**, "Now *save* a nation and now *save* a groat." (2) **Prep.**, "Of the Jews, five times received I forty stripes *save* one." (3) **Conj.**, "And that no man might buy or sell *save* he that had the mark."—Rev. xiii, 17.

- So . . . .** (1) **Adv.**, "Why are you *so* angry?" "He said *so*."  
 (2) **Conj.**, "As in Adam all die, *so* in Christ shall all be made alive."
- That . . .** (1) **Adj.**, "Watch *that* man;" "*That* house is sold;" "This is as good soil as *that*." (2) **Rel. pron.**; "Ye *that* fear the Lord, bless the Lord;" "It was I, not he, *that* did it." (3) **Conj.**; "He heard *that* his friend was sick;" "Treat it kindly, *that* it may wish with us to stay."
- The . . .** (1) **Article**, "*The* stars." (2) **Adv.**, "*The* more, *the* better."  
 (3) When *the* modifies an adverb, it forms with it an **adv. phrase**; as, "I like you *the better* for that."
- Then . . .** (1) **Noun**, "Alas, the change twixt *now* and *then*." (2) **Adv.**, "We *then* ascended the tower." (3) **Conj.**, "If you do not want it, *then* do not buy it."
- There . .** (1) **Adv.**, "I live *there*," "Grass grows *there* now." (2) *As an expletive*, used to introduce a sentence in a particular way; as, "*There* were three of us."
- Till . . . .** (1) **Noun**, "The money was in the *till*." (2) **Verb**, "Farmers *till* the ground." (3) **Prep.**, "Stay *till* next Monday." (4) **Conj. adv.**, "Stay *till* I return."
- Up . . . .** (1) **Noun**, "The *ups* and *downs* of life are many." (2) **Adv.**, "Go *up*, baldhead." (3) **Prep.**, "They sailed *up* the river."
- Well . . .** (1) **Noun**, "The *well* is sixty feet deep." (2) **Verb**, "Blood that *welled* from the wound." (3) **Adj.**, "Is it *well* with thee?" (4) **Adv.**, "The work was *well* done." (5) **Ind. adv.**, "*Well*, what do you say?"
- What . . .** (1) **Rel. pron.**, "Pay *what* you owe." (2) **Int. pron.**, "*What* pleases you?" (3) **Adj.**, "*What* vessel is that?" (4) **Adv.**, "*What* [partly] with entreaty, *what* with threatening, I succeeded." (5) **Interj.**, "*What!* is thy servant a dog?"
- When . .** (1) **Noun**, "Since *when* was it?" (2) **Adv.**, "*When* you were there." (3) **Conj. adv.**, "Write *when* you reach Boston." So, *where*.
- Which . .** (1) **Rel. pron.**, "The house in *which* I live." (2) **Int. pron.**, "*Which* is he?" (3) **Adj.**, "*Which* road shall I take?" So, *who*.

- While . .** (1) **Noun**, "That is worth *while*." (2) **Verb**, "We will *while* away an hour." (3) **Adv.**, "*While* waiting for the train." (4) **Conj. adv.**, "We listened *while* he played."
- Worse . .** (1) **Noun**, "For better or *worse*." (2) **Adj.**, "He is *worse* to-day." (3) **Adv.**, "He might do *worse*."
- Worth . .** (1) **Noun**, "They have lost their dignity and *worth*." (2) **Verb**, an old imperative of a word meaning to be, "Woe *worth* the day." (3) **Adj.**, "He is *worth* a million."
- Yet . . . .** (1) **Adv.**, "Our country *yet* remains." (2) **Conj.**, "I am disappointed, *yet* not discouraged."
- Yonder .** (1) **Adj.**, "*Yonder* mountain." (2) **Adv.**, "Who beckons to us *yonder*."

**Rem. 1.**—Nouns may perform an adjective use, and still be regarded as nouns; as, "The *sun's* rays;" "*Gen. Harrison's* residence;" "Peter the *Hermit*;" "Dionysius the *Tyrant*."

**Rem. 2.**—By being placed before the words which they modify, nouns may be used as adjectives; as, "Our *Indian* summer;" "*Christmas* eve;" "*Strawberry* short-cake." Nouns thus used may be modified by adjectives; as, "The *High* Church Party;" "The *Protective* Tariff Bill."

A compound expression may be formed by uniting two nouns, or a noun and an adjective, by a hyphen; as, "*Fire-clay* brick;" "*air-pump* experiments;" "a *white-oak* pail." In all cases, the limiting noun must be in the singular number; as, "A *four-rod* chain;" "a *ten-foot* pole." "This medicine cures *lung-diseases*;" "a *spectacle-maker*;" "a *scissor-bill*."

A compound expression may be formed of an indefinite number of words, joined by hyphens, the entire phrase being used as a single word; as, "The *Kansas-Nebraska* Bill;" "an *out-and-out* falsehood;" "He was dressed in *brown-once-black*."

**Rem. 3.**—Nouns connected by conjunctions frequently form a compound term, which must be regarded as a *single* thing, though composed of distinct parts; as, "*Three dollars a day and board* is all I ask;" "A *horse and wagon* was stolen."

**Rem. 4.**—Phrases, inseparable in thought, may be formed by uniting prepositions with themselves or other parts of speech.

1. *A verb and preposition*; as, *to cast up, to buy off, to bring to, to come to, to go over*, etc. The preposition should be considered an inseparable part of the verb, but it may be parsed as an adverb.

2. *A preposition and adjective*, as, *on high, at large, in earnest, at most*, etc.: inseparable phrases, either adjective or adverbial.

3. *Preposition and preposition*; as, *over and over, by and by, in and in, through and through*, etc.: inseparable adverbial phrases.

4. *Noun, preposition, and noun*; as, *day by day, face to face, stride by stride, cheek by jowl*, etc. As the expressiveness of these phrases is destroyed by supplying any ellipsis, they should be classed among inseparable adverbial phrases. If preferred, however, each word may be parsed separately, the first noun being made the object of a preposition understood.

**Rem. 5.**—Two prepositions frequently come together: in which case they form a complex preposition; the first in order is an adverb, or both are adverbs; as, "He comes *from over* (complex preposition) the sea;" "They rode *by* (adverb) in a carriage;" "The whole subject was gone *over with*" (both adverbs).

**Rem. 6.**—Two or more conjunctions may come together: in which case each has its use, which should always be regarded in parsing; as, "*Now when* even had come;" "*And so* I penned it down."

### 236. EXERCISES.

1. He has been ill since November. 2. I will go, provided he sends for me. 3. Can you not still this noise? 4. The rain still continues. 5. The before-mentioned facts are before you. 6. Does he live anywhere in Ohio? 7. This boy is full ten years old. 8. I never saw a saw saw a saw as that saw saws a saw. 9. What with the bread, and what with the water, he sustained himself for several weeks. 10. Give me such as I bargained for, and as much as I bargained for.

11. What, then, could be done? 12. He has come round. 13. That man purchased a round of beef. 14. The weight of this box is forty pounds. 15. The stars are out by twos and threes. 16. Whether is greater, the gold or the temple? 17. Sing unto the Lord, O ye saints of his. 18. No man can

come unto me except the Father draws him. 19. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures. 20. They have promised, yet they do not perform. 21. One came, methought, and whispered in my ear.

22. He that catches at more than belongs to him, justly deserves to lose what he has. 23. All this, I heard as one half dead; but answer had I none to words so true, save tears for my sins. 24. Dreaming, she knew it was a dream. 25. I have told what, and how true thou art. 26. He thought only of his subject. 27. The path of glory leads but to the grave. 28. Kings will be tyrants from policy when subjects are rebels from principle. 29. Angling is somewhat like poetry: men are apt to be born so.—*Walton*.

30. And the final event to himself has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he fell like the stick. 31. There shall nothing die of all that is the children's of Israel. 32. We have just come from Brown and Starr's. 33. Three times seven are twenty-one. 34. I paid thirty-seven and a half cents for butter this morning. 35. Wheat is two dollars a bushel. 36. He ran the train at the rate of forty miles an hour. 37. The more I see of him the better I like him.

38. Let your communication be yea, yea, and nay, nay. 39. As far as the east is from the west, so far hath He removed our transgressions from us. 40. Therefore, if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing, thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head. 41. It is good for us to be here. 42. Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin. 43. A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation. 44. If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning.

45. Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further. 46. Yet man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. 47. "Madam," said I, emphatically, "you are in an error." 48. How feeble were the attempts at planting towns, is evident from the nature of the tenure by which the lands near the Saco were held.—*Bancroft*. 49. This is—what shall we call it? 50. It is he, even he. 51. He was not even invited to be present. 52. Is your health good, now?—Rather so. 53. The garret

was filled with broken chairs, cast-off garments, and what not.  
54. How long was it before the man came to?—About three quarters of an hour. 55. No quips, now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waist two yards about.

56. He that will not when he may,  
When he would, he shall have nay.

57. For what is worth in any thing  
But so much money as 't will bring?—*Butler*.

58. The swan on still St. Mary's lake,  
Float double, swan and shadow.—*Wordsworth*.

59. Here lies what once was Matthew Prior:  
The son of Adam and Eve:  
Can Bourbon or Nassau claim higher?—*Matt. Prior*.

60. I can not tell what you and other men  
Think of this life; but for my single self,  
I had as lief not be as live to be  
In awe of such a thing, as I myself.—*Shakespeare*.

61. Think for thyself—one good idea,  
But known to be thine own,  
Is better than a thousand gleaned  
From fields by others sown.—*Wilson*.

62. So we were left galloping, Joris and I,  
Past Looz and past Tongres, no cloud in the sky:  
The broad sun above laughed a pitiless laugh;  
'Neath our feet broke the brittle bright stubble like  
chaff;

Till over by Dalhem a dome-spire sprang white,  
And "Gallop," gasped Joris, "for Aix is in sight."—  
*Browning*

63. This well may be  
The Day of Judgment which the world awaits;  
But, be it so or not, I only know  
My present duty, and my Lord's command  
To occupy till he come. So at the post  
Where he hath set me in his providence,  
I choose for one to meet him face to face,—  
No faithless servant frightened from my task,  
But ready when the Lord of the harvest calls.—*Whittier*.

## FIGURES OF LANGUAGE.

## 237. DEFINITIONS.

1. A **Figure of Speech** is a departure from the ordinary form, regular construction, or literal signification of words.

2. A **Figure of Etymology** is a departure from the usual *form* of a word.

3. A **Figure of Syntax** is a departure from the usual *construction* of words.

4. A **Figure of Rhetoric** is a departure from the primitive or literal *sense* of a word.

## 238. FIGURES OF ETYMOLOGY.

1. **Aphesis** is the elision of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; as, 'gainst, for *against*; 'gan, for *began*.

2. **Prosthesis** is the prefixing of a letter or syllable to a word; as, *adown*, for *down*; *beloved*, for *loved*.

3. **Syncope** is the omission of one or more letters in the middle of a word; as, *ne'er*, for *never*; *slumb'ring*, for *slumbering*.

4. **Tmesis** is the separation of a compound word by the insertion of a word between its parts; as, *to us ward*, for *toward us*; *how high soever*, for *howsoever high*.

5. **Apocope** is the omission of the last letter or syllable of a word; as, *th'*, for *the*; *yond*, for *yonder*.

6. **Paragoge** is the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as, *bounden*, for *bound*; *withouten*, for *without*.

7. **Syneresis** is the contraction of two syllables into one; as, *don't*, for *do not*; *can't*, for *can not*.

8. **Dieresis** is the separation of two vowel letters which might otherwise form a diphthong or digraph, and is indicated by two dots over the second vowel; as, *aërial*, *preëminent*.

#### 239. FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

1. **Ellipsis** is the omission of a word, phrase, or clause which is necessary to complete the construction of a sentence.

**Note.**—For examples of Ellipsis, see Sec. 203.

2. **Pleonasm** is the use of more words than are necessary.

**Ex.**—"I saw it *with these eyes*." "All ye *inhabitants* of the world, and *dwellers on the earth*."

**Rem. 1.**—**Polysyndeton** is the repetition of a conjunction; as, "He is good, *and* wise, *and* generous."

**Rem. 2.**—**Asyndeton** is the omission of connective words in a sentence; as, "We walked slowly, noiselessly, with bated breath."

**Rem. 3.**—**Anadiplosis** is the use of the same word or expression in the termination of one clause of a sentence, and at the beginning of the next; as, "Has he a gust for *blood*? *Blood* shall fill his cup."

**Rem. 4.**—**Epizeuxis** is the emphatic repetition of the same word or words; as, "*Alone, alone, all all alone*."

3. **Enallage** is the use of one part of speech, or of one form, for another.

**Ex.**—*We*, for *I*; *you*, for *thou*; "What is *writ* is *writ*."

4. **Hyperbaton** is the transposition of words from the plain grammatical order

**Ex.**—"He wanders *earth aronnd*;" "From peak to peak, *the rattling crags among*;" "*Lightly* from fair to fair *he flew*."

5. **Syllepsis** is the agreement of one word with the figurative sense of another.

**Ex.**—"The *Word* was made flesh, and dwelt among us: and we beheld *his\*glory*."—John i, 14.

6. **Parenthesis** is the insertion of a word or sentence between the parts of another sentence.

**Ex.**—"Every planet (for God has made nothing in vain) is most probably inhabited."

7. **Zeugma** is a figure by which an adjective or verb, which agrees with a nearer word, is referred to one more remote.

**Ex.**—"Lust overcame shame; boldness, fear; and madness, reason."

#### 240. FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

1. **Simile** is an express or formal comparison.

**Ex.**—*Like a dog*, he hunts in dreams.—*Tennyson*.

2. **Metaphor** is the expression of similitude without the signs of comparison.

**Ex.**—"A *flash* of wit;" "A *sea* of troubles;" "The moralist is a *scout* for consequences;" "The wish is *father* to the thought."

3. **Personification** consists in attributing life and mind to inanimate objects.

**Ex.**—"O *Winter!* ruler of the inverted year;" "The *earth* mourneth and fadeth away."

4. **Allegory** is a discourse in which one subject is described by another resembling it.

Ex.—The Pilgrim's Progress; Spencer's Faerie Queene; Swift's Tale of a Tub; The Vision of Mirza.

Rem. 1.—A **Fable** is a short allegory.

Ex.—Æsop's and La Fontaine's Fables. Most fables are short stories about certain animals that are regarded as representatives of particular qualities; as, the fox, of cunning; the lion, of strength.

Rem. 2.—A **Parable** is a relation of something real in nature from which a moral is drawn.

Ex.—Parable of the Poor Man and his Lamb.—2 Sam. xii, 1-5. Of the Sower.—Matt. xiii. Of the Ten Virgins.—Matt. xxv.

5. **Synecdoche** is a figure by which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole; a species for a genus, or a genus for a species, etc.

Ex.—*Roof*, for house or dwelling; *bread*, for food generally; *cut-throat*, for assassin.

Rem. 1.—**Antonomasia** is the use of a proper name for a common name, or the name of some office, rank, profession, trade, or peculiarity, instead of the true name of a people or class.

Ex.—“He is a *Buckeye*,” *i. e.*, an Ohioan; “The *Crescent City*,” *i. e.*, New Orleans.

Rem. 2.—**Euphemism** is the substitution of a delicate word or expression for one which is harsh or offensive.

Ex.—*Departed*, *gone to rest*, *fallen asleep*, for *dead*; *stopped payment*, for *become bankrupt*; *embezzlement*, for *theft*.

6. **Metonymy** is a change of names, or a figure by which one word is put for another.

Ex.—*Gray hairs*, for *old age*; *purse*, for *money*; *fare*, for a *passenger*; *city*, for its *inhabitants*; “Ye devour widows' *houses*.”

7. **Antithesis** is the opposition of words and sentiments contained in the same sentence.

Ex.—“*Excess* of ceremony shows *want* of breeding;” “Wit laughs at things; humor laughs *with* them.”—*Whipple*.

8. **Epigram** is a sentence in which the form of the language contradicts the meaning conveyed.

Ex.—“I can not see the city for the houses.” “Summer has set in with its usual severity.”—*Walpole*. “Any thing awful always makes me laugh.”—*Lamb*. “Nothing so fallacious as facts, except figures.”—*Canning*.

Rem. 1.—The Epigram awakens attention by the seeming irrelevance of the assertion, or by the form given to it.

Rem. 2.—The **Paronomasia**, or **Pun**, is a play on the various meanings of the same word.

Ex.—A friend of Curran, hearing a person near him say *curiosity* instead of *curiosity*, exclaimed: “How that man murders the English language!” “Not so bad,” said Curran; “he has only knocked an *i* out.”

Rem. 3.—The **Conundrum** is a sort of riddle, in which some odd resemblance between things unlike is proposed for discovery.

9. **Hyperbole** is an exaggeration of the meaning intended to be conveyed, by magnifying objects beyond their proper bounds.

Ex.—“The land flows with milk and honey.” “The English gain two hours a day by clipping words.”—*Voltaire*.

10. **Interrogation** is the putting in the form of a question what is meant to be strongly affirmative.

Ex.—“Canst thou by searching find out God?”

11. **Climax** is an arrangement of the parts of a sentence, by which they are made to rise step by step in interest or importance.

Ex.—“It is an outrage to *bind* a Roman citizen; to *scourge* him is an atrocious crime; to *put him to death* is almost a parricide; but to *crucify* him—what shall I call it?”—*Cicero*.



**Rem.**—*Anti-climax* is any great departure from the order required in climax.

**Ex.**—“That all-softening, overpowering knell,  
The tocsin of the soul—the dinner-bell.”—*Byron*.

12. **Exclamation** is the animated or impassioned expression of sudden and intense emotion.

**Ex.**—“Oh, what a pity!” “A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse.” “Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks!”

13. **Apostrophe** is the turning away from the real auditory, and addressing an absent or imaginary one.

**Ex.**— “Ye toppling crags of ice!  
Ye avalanches, whom a breath draws down,  
In mountainous overwhelming, come and crush me.”—*Byron*.

**Rem.**—*Hypotyposis*, or **Vision**, is a description of things in such strong and lively colors, as to bring the absent before the mind with the force of present reality.

**Ex.**—“I see the rural virtues leave the land.”—*Goldsmith*. “Greece cries to us by the convulsed lips of her poisoned, dying Demosthenes.”—*Everett*.

14. **Innuendo** is a covert suggestion of an author’s meaning, instead of an open expression of it.

**Ex.**—“He did his party all the harm in his power: he spoke for it, and voted against it.”

15. **Irony** is a mode of expression by which what is said is contrary to what is meant.

**Ex.**—“No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom will die with you.” “You are a pretty fellow!”

**Rem.**—**Sarcasm** is a keen, reproachful, and scornful expression.

**Ex.**—“Who but must laugh, if such a man there be?  
Who would not weep if Atticus were he?”—*Pope*.

16. **Litotes** is a mode of expressing something by denying the contrary.

**Ex.**—“Nor are thy lips ungrateful, sire of men,  
Nor tongue inadequate: for God on thee  
Abundantly his gifts hath also poured.”—*Milton*.

17. **Catachresis** is wresting a word from its original signification, and making it express something at variance with its true meaning.

**Ex.**—“*Silver curling-irons*,” “A *glass ink-horn*,” “Her voice was but the *shadow of a sound*.”—*Young*.

## PUNCTUATION.

### 241. DEFINITION.

1. **Punctuation** is the art of dividing written discourse into sentences and parts of sentences, by means of points or marks.

**Rem. 1.**—Points are principally used for the purpose of rendering the sense more intelligible. They do not mark all the pauses made in reading, though a pause is generally made where a point is used.

**Rem. 2.**—A change in the punctuation of a sentence, generally produces a change in the meaning.

**Ex.**—John Keys the lawyer says he is guilty.  
John, Keys the lawyer says he is guilty.  
John Keys, the lawyer says he is guilty.  
“John Keys the lawyer,” says he, “is guilty.”

2. The principal marks used in punctuation are the following:

|                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Comma, . . . . . ,     | Exclamation Point, !    |
| Semicolon, . . . . . ; | Dash, . . . . . —       |
| Colon, . . . . . :     | Curves, . . . . . ( )   |
| Period, . . . . . .    | Brackets, . . . . . [ ] |
| Interrogation Point, ? |                         |