

6. Marry in haste and repent at leisure.
7. He broke the law wilfully, and therefore was justly punished.
8. A very inquisitive child once saucily asked a very needy-looking man where he generally dined.
9. Immediately the nearly starved man replied somewhat sadly, though quite sharply, nevertheless, "Near anything I may get to eat."

CONJUNCTIONS. [See pgs. 99-102.]

48. Conjunctions are divided into two classes, — **Co-ordinating** and **Sub-ordinating**.

A Co-ordinating Conjunction is one that joins words, phrases, or clauses of the same kind; as, —

John *and* James went away together.

You will find it in the basket *or* on the table.

He may go, *but* I must remain.

A Sub-ordinating Conjunction is one that introduces a subordinate clause, as, —

She saw *that* death was near.

He will not shrink, *if* duty calls.

49. Such phrases as, *in order that*, *so that*, *as soon as*, have the force of conjunctions, and may be parsed as single words.

50. When parsing a Conjunction mention, —

1. **The Kind** whether co-ordinating or sub-ordinating. If it is a correlative, mention that fact also.
2. **The Relation** . . . that is, tell what words, phrases, or clauses, it connects.

EXAMPLE OF PARSING.

"Both George and Henry started very early in the morning in order that they might finish their business and return before evening."

Both, and are conjunctions, co-ordinating, correlative; connecting "George" and "Henry."

in order that . . . is a phrase conjunction, sub-ordinating; connecting the clause it introduces with the rest of the sentence.

And is a conjunction, co-ordinating; connecting the adverbial clauses, "They might finish their business," and "They might return before evening."