Predicate.

4. In some cases the verb alone does not convey any meaning, and other words must be added before any definite impression is made: *e. g.*, in Ex. I "were" conveys no meaning without "foolish," though "were" is the telling word. The Verb, with whatever words are necessary to form an assertion, however bare, is called the PREDICATE. Thus most verbs are themselves Predicates: otherwise they are called VERBS OF INCOMPLETE PREDICATION: the verb "to be," the commonest verb in the language, is a verb of incomplete Predication, except in the rare cases, such as "In the beginning *was* the word:" where the verb is used in its absolute sense = to exist.

Ex. II.—Pick out Predicates in the following:—

Thus they discoursed together till late at night, and after they had committed themselves to their Lord for protection, they betook themselves to rest: the Pilgrim they laid in a large upper chamber whose window opened towards the sun rising: the name of the chamber was Peace, where he slept till break of day, and then awoke and sang.

Ex. II (A).—Pick out the remaining Predicates in Ex. I.

Subject.

5. As it is impossible to make a statement that is not about some one or some thing, so for every verb in a sentence there must be, expressed or implied, a word denoting the person or thing about which the statement is made. The word is called the SUBJECT of the verb, and it can always be found by *asking the question formed by placing "who" or "what" before the verb.*

Ex. III.—Thus in Ex. II, to find the subject we ask:—

who discoursed?	Ans.: *they*, subject of "discoursed."
who had committed?	Ans.: *they*, subject of "had committed."
what opened?	Ans.: *window*, subject of "opened."
what was Peace?	Ans.: *name*, subject of "was."

Find in the same way the subjects of the other verbs in I and II.