

(1) "They lived unknown."

(2) "Persecution dragg'd them into fame."

Each sentence as it stands makes complete sense : but the *full meaning* of sentence *two* is not felt before it is joined and related to sentence *one* by the *connecting* word or conjunction *till*.

1. Noun-Sentences.

§ 128. A Substantival or noun sentence does the duty of a *noun*, and may be used as the subject or object of the verb in the principal sentence. It is sometimes introduced by the word *that*; as, (subject) "*That Julius Cæsar invaded Britain* is a well-known fact;" (object) "he tried to prove *that the earth is not round*."

Indirect questions are often *objects*; as, "Tell me *who said so*," "Ask him *why he did so*," "Can he explain *how it is done*."

2. Adjective-Sentences.

§ 129. The Adjectival sentence does the duty of an *adjective* and qualifies some *noun* in the principal sentence.

It is very often joined to the principal sentence by means of a *relative pronoun* or *relative adverb*.

(1) At daybreak on a hill they stood *that overlooked the moor*.

(2) And shall the audacious traitor brave
The presence *where our banners wave*.

In (1) the adjective sentence qualifies the noun *hill* in the principal sentence.

In (2) the adjective sentence qualifies the noun *presence* in the principal sentence. Notice that *where* = in which.