

of sentence structure. Although, therefore, sentences are composed of words, grammar should concern itself with the study of words only in reference to the relations they bear to one another when entering into sentence structure. The study of words as objects in themselves does not fall within the science of grammar. Orthoepy, which treats of the pronunciation of words, orthography, which treats of the spelling of words, and lexicology, which treats of the derivation and significance of words, are not parts of grammar. In contradistinction, therefore, to the writers of the old text-books of grammar, modern grammarians generally exclude the above topics from the science. Thus the facts of grammar will separate themselves into three main divisions:

1. SYNTAX.—The study of the logical parts into which sentences may be divided and of the various relations which exist between these parts.

2. CLASSIFICATION.—The study of the various classes and sub-classes into which words may be divided according to their uses in expressing the various logical ideas of which the sentence-thought is composed.

3. INFLECTION.—The study of the changes of form which words undergo when brought into relation with one another in sentences, and of any substitutes which the language has developed to take the place of these changes of form.

Having limited grammar to the above branches, we may notice further that it is not the only science which concerns itself with the study of the sentence. In rhetoric, which is a normative science, we study both the structure of sentences and their combination into paragraphs, for the purpose of deducing rules as standards of criticism