

LOGICAL ANALYSIS.

176. Logical analysis shows the relation in which propositions, and also words belonging to the same proposition, stand to one another.

Example.

Deux vrais amis vivaient au Monomotapa ;
L'un ne possédait rien qui n'appartint à l'autre.
Les amis de ce pays là
Valent bien, dit on, ceux du nôtre.

In the above sentence, there are *five* propositions, because there are *five* verbs in a personal tense: *vivaient*: *possédait*: *appartint*: *valent*: *dit*.

1st proposition: *Deux vrais amis vivaient au Monomotapa*:

(principal)

amis: subject, simple, having for a determinative complement *deux vrais*.

étaient: verb. (*être* is always the verb)

vivant: attribute, simple, having as a complement of place: *au Monomotapa*.

2nd proposition: *L'un ne possédait rien*:

(principal)

L'un: subject, simple.

était: verb.

possédant: attribute, simple, having as a complement and direct object *ne...rien*.

3rd proposition: *Qui n'appartint à l'autre*:
(attributive relative)

Qui: subject, simple.

ne fût: verb.

appartenant: attribute, simple, having as an indirect object *à l'autre*.

4th proposition: *Les amis de ce pays là valent bien ceux du nôtre*.
(principal)

Les amis: subject, simple, having as a complement: *de ce pays là*.

sont: verb.

valant: attribute, simple, having as complements *ceux du nôtre* and *bien*.

5th proposition: *Dit on*.

(expletive or parenthetical)

On: subject, simple.

est: verb.

disant: attribute, simple.