

not be aided by grammatical analysis. The thought, and not its verbal form, must be analyzed. The principles on which this emphasis depends, however, are simple, and may be explained as follows :

The term Emphasis of Feeling indicates that the emphatic word must give expression to the prominent feeling of the speaker, and the word which best expresses that feeling represents (1) a new thought, or a marked and special state of feeling. (2) The thought or feeling thus expressed must also be a leading, and therefore an important one; and (3) it must involve in its importance a contrast with some other thought or feeling to which it bears a certain antagonism. Hence it involves unexpressed antithesis. Thus, in *Clarence's Dream*, p. 93, the spirit of Warwick cried—

" What scourge for *perjury*,
Can this dark monarchy afford false
Clarence ? "

Here it is clear that the great crime, "perjury," is the leading idea, and it carried with it the three qualities of novelty, importance and antagonism with truth.

Again, when *Portia* in the *Trial Scene* says, "Then must the Jew be merciful," *Shylock*, who fully relies on the constancy of Venetian law and the legality of his claim, and whose self-esteem is assailed by the imperative "must" of *Portia*, gives impassioned energy to that word, *i.e.*, *emphasis of feeling*, when he asks,

" On what compulsion *must* I ?—tell me that."

To him this word "must" was the new thought, the all-important one if admitted, and the one antagonistic to his claim.

As a rule, it is important to remember that the recurrence of this new thought does not justify a repetition of emphasis.

It sometimes occurs that the repetition is immediate; as in—

Arm! Arm, it is—it is the cannon's opening roar.

In such cases, the repetition demands increased emphasis, as it is made under the conviction that the first cry or assertion has not been given with force enough.

This, then, is the summary of principles guiding the reader in selecting the emphatic word.

1. It must represent a new idea.
2. It must represent a leading or important idea.
3. It must suggest antagonism to some other idea.