

tion which is departed from in very few cases, even in poetry ; all such cases, real or apparent, will be found explained or noticed in the notes.

PLACE OF THE SUBJECT IN PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

§ 6. The Subject (with its enlargements), when not the first member of the sent., usually follows immediately after the Verb.

PLACE OF THE PREDICATE IN PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

§ 7. The Predicate may be included in the Verb, which is the case in simple tenses (*e.g.*, "he *sings*"); or it may consist of a part. or inf., in compound tenses (*e.g.*, "he has sung"); or it may be an adj. (as: "he is *good*"); or a separable participle. In any of these forms, its proper place in a principal sent. is *last*; it may, however, when it is desired to emphasize it, come at the beginning of the sentence, in which case (as stated above) the subj. is thrown after the Verb. Hence the following further rules:

(a) In compound tenses, the participle and infinitive come at the *end* of the sent. (*i.e.*, after all the enlargements of either Verb, Subject, or Predicate), as:

He will sing a beautiful song this evening.

Er wird heute Abend ein schönes Lied singen.

She has seen very wonderful things on her voyage.

Sie hat auf ihrer Reise sehr wunderbare Dinge gesehen ; or, Auf ihrer Reise hat sie, etc.

The song of this bird is very beautiful.

Der Gesang dieses Vogels ist sehr schön.

[NOTE.—In this last sent., "**dieses Vogels**" is merely an enlargement of the subj., not a separate member of the sent. ; see below.]