

time. "Which" is used to avoid repeating "vision," and stands in its place, and is the object to the verb, just as "vision" would be if the writer actually said "He had seen the *vision*." You will understand this better when we come to talk of *Pronouns*.

Verbs of Command.

† *Note*.—The subject of "behold" is [you], and always a verb expressing a command has a subject [thou] or [you].

Analysis.

9. To analyze or dissect any sentence, first find its subject and predicate, and object (if the verb in the predicate has an object).

These form the backbone of the sentence. Then take the rest of the sentence, in single words or natural groups, and consider carefully what part each word or group plays in the structure of the sentence. It may in some way describe, distinguish or qualify either subject or object, when it is called an ENLARGEMENT OF THE SUBJECT OR OBJECT. Or it may by its sense be attached to the predicate, indicating *how, when, where, why, &c.*, the action is performed, when it is called an EXTENSION OF THE PREDICATE.

It sometimes requires very close examination and reasoning to decide whether a word-group is most closely connected with Subject, Predicate or Object, but common sense is an infallible guide.

The principal method of setting forth the Analysis of a sentence is to arrange it in three columns containing respectively :

- (1) The *Subject* and all its enlargements.
- (2) The *Predicate*, its completions and extensions.
- (3) The *Object* with its enlargements.