

THE mode of writing out the Analysis of Sentences which is adopted in the Grammar, §§ 372, is perhaps the least troublesome; but if it be preferred, the process may be conducted by writing down at once in horizontal lines, and at the top of parallel columns, all the possible components of the sentences that may have to be analysed, and then tabulating the results of the analysis, as in the following examples. When the subject or object of the verb is compound, with adjuncts attached to the separate members of it (e.g., 'A white man and a black man

were walking together, having of two or more indicated in or horizontally, i

| Sentence to be Analyzed.   | Kind of Sentence.  | SUBJECT.       | Attributive Adjuncts of Subject.  | PREDICATE.      |                                |                 |
|--|--|----------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
|  |  |                |   | a. Simple.      | b. Complex                     |                 |
|  |  |                |   |                 | Verb of incomplete Predication | Complement      |
| A. "A reader unacquainted with the real nature of a classical education, will probably undervalue it when he sees that so large a portion of time is devoted to the study of a few ancient authors whose works seem to have a direct bearing on the studies and duties of our own generation." | Complete sentence.   | Reader         | 1. a<br>2. unacquainted with the real nature of a classical education   | will undervalue |                                |                 |
| B. "When he sees that so large a portion of time is devoted to — generation."  | Adverbial clause, qualifying the predicate 'will undervalue.'                  | he             |   | sees            |                                |                 |
| C. "[That] so large a portion of time is devoted to the study of a few ancient authors, whose works — generation."   | Substantive clause, object of verb 'sees.'                                     | portion        | 1. so large<br>2. a<br>3. of time   | is devoted      |                                |                 |
| D. "Whose works seem to have a direct bearing on the studies and duties of our own generation."  | Adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'authors.'                               | works          | whose   |                 | seem                           | to have         |
| A. "Blest he, though undistinguished from the crowd by wealth or dignity, who dwells secure, where man — civil life (B); —, by nature fierce, has laid aside his fierceness, having learnt, though slow to learn, the manners and the arts of civil life."                                     | Complete sentence.   | he             | Adj. clause — [who dwells secure where man — civil life (B);  | [is]            |                                | blest           |
| B. "Who dwells secure where man, by nature fierce, has laid aside his fierceness, having learnt, though slow to learn, the manners and the arts of civil life."  | Adjective clause, qualifying 'he.'   | who            |   |                 | dwells                         | secure          |
| C. "[Though] he be undistinguished from the crowd by wealth or dignity."   | Compound connected adverbial clause, qualifying the predicate verb <i>is</i> . | 1. he<br>2. he |   |                 | be                             | undistinguished |
| D. "Where man, by nature fierce, has laid aside his fierceness, having learnt, though slow to learn, the manners and the arts of civil life."  | Adverbial clause, qualifying the predicate <i>dwells</i> .                     | man            | 1. by nature fierce<br>2. having learnt, [though <i>he</i> is slow to learn (E),] the manners and the arts of civil life. | has laid        |                                |                 |
| E. "[Though] <i>he</i> is slow to learn."  | Elliptical adverbial clause, qualifying <i>having learnt</i> .                 | he             |   |                 | is                             | slow            |

1: the mode of denoting subordinate clauses which is given in § 372, be adopted in the above table, in the second sentence we may substitute (a) for 1., (b) for 2.