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GRAMMAR.

BY MISS M. INGHAM PEBBLES, MONTREAL.

[*Concluded.*]

How this method makes "the rough places plain" is shown by adopting the symbols set forth in Chart 2. The section to be analyzed is called a period and consists of principal and subordinate propositions or clauses. Time is not spent in determining if such and such a period is Compound or Complex, but as the pupils advance and (inasmuch as they are likely to meet with these terms elsewhere) the teacher may judiciously show how they are applied by various authorities on English Grammar. The principal clause is represented by *p. q. c.*, which indicate that it is either an assertion, a question, or a command. An explanation, nominative of address or other word or group of words not grammatically connected with any proposition or clause is represented by *e.* If either of these is negative it is shown by writing the symbol thus:—*q<sup>n</sup>. p<sup>n</sup>. c<sup>n</sup>.*, etc. Subordinate clauses are written as exponents to the signs of the clauses, which they complete; as an adjective clause to a principal is *p<sup>a</sup>.*; a noun clause to a principal *p<sup>n</sup>.*; an adverbial clause to a principal *p<sup>v</sup>.* The copulative, alternative, antithetic and illative connections are indicated in a consistent manner by appropriate