

When two or more clauses completing the same proposition are disconnected with each other, their signs are separated by a comma; this comma then means seek connection below.

A parenthesis is indicated by the customary sign ().

A very rare mode of connecting two propositions is by one adjective clause that completes both. Such an adjective clause contains two relatives, one having its antecedent in one, the other in the other of the two propositions so connected. Thus, in Keats' Sonnet to his Brother George, occurs the following passage, all unnecessary words being omitted in the quotation, "I have seen the ocean with its mysterious voice which whoso hears must think on what will be." For "whoso" substitute "he who," and for "what will be" substitute "the future;" the passage will then run, "I have seen the ocean with its mysterious voice which he who hears must think on the future." Here are two principal propositions: "I have seen the ocean with its mysterious voice," and "he must think on the future." These two are connected by the common adjective clause "which who hears," the antecedent of "which" being "voice" in the first and that of "who" being "he" in the second proposition. Such connection may be indicated thus, $p^a p$ where p & p represent the two principal propositions, and a the connecting adjective clause. It may be remarked in passing that the construction is by no means worthy of imitation.

The following examples of the use of the symbols above enumerated are all drawn from that inexhaustible mine of good English, King James' version of Holy Scripture.

p . We have no king but Cæsar.

q . What evil hath he done?

c . Crucify him.

e . Alas! that great city!

p^a . This is the man that teacheth all men everywhere against the people, and the law, and this place.

p^d When we were come to Jerusalem, the brethren received us gladly.

p^n They will hear that thou art come.

c_n Touch not mine anointed.

$p^{d,n}$ Supper being ended * * * he laid aside his garments.

c^n Thither cause thy mighty ones to come down.

$p^{n,n}$ He said unto the chief captain; may I speak unto thee?