

*Theirs* is a possessive pronoun of the masc. gender, plural number, third person, and in the objective case governed by the verb 'palates.'

*By* is a preposition showing the relation between the noun 'Jove' and some verb understood.

*It* is a demonstrative pronoun of the neuter gender, singular number, third person, and in the nominative case, being the subject of the verb 'makes.'

*To know* is a verb, transitive, of the strong conjugation, active voice, and in the present indefinite tense, of the infinitive mood used adverbially, modifying 'aches.'

*Neither* is a distributive pronoun of the masc. gender, singular number, third person, and in the nominative case used absolutely.

(ii.) Sentence for analysis: "They choose their magistrate."

Kind—Principal declarative.

Subject—They.

Predicate Simple—Choose.

Object—Magistrate.

Attribute of object—Their.

Sentence: "(They choose) such a one."

Kind—Principal declarative.

Subject—They (understood).

Pred. simple—Choose (understood.)

Object—One.

Attribute of Object—Such a.

Sentence: "As he (is)."

Kind—Subordinate adjectival, co-ordinate with such.

S.—He.

Pred. complex, verb of I. P.—Is.

Complement—As. As is regarded as a relative pronoun after the word "such."

Sentence: "Who puts his *shall*, his popular *shall* against a graver bench."

Kind—Subordinate adjectival, qualifying "he."

S.—Who.

Pred. simple—puts.

O.—shall.

Attributes of O—His, his popular *shall*.

Adverbial adjuncts to verb—Against a graver bench.

Sentence: "Than ever frowned in Greece." Supply as follows:—Than that bench is grave which ever frowned in Greece.

First proposition: "Than that bench is grave."

Kind—Subordinate adverbial, modifying "graver."

S.—That bench.

Pred. complex—Is grave.

Second proposition: "Which ever frowned in Greece."

Kind—Subordinate adjectival qualifying 'bench.'

S.—Which.

Pred. simple—Frowned.

Adverbial adjuncts to pred—Ever, in Greece.

(iii.) With (Mason Section 248) here appears to denote *attendant circumstances*.

(iv.) Between Sicinius and Triton.

(v.) In the scansion of line 8, *o'the* is to be pronounced as a monosyllable, and *spirit* is to be regarded as another monosyllable; see Shakesperian grammar (Abbott) section 463.

In line 12, the letter *e* of dangerous is slurred over so that the word becomes a dissyllable. *Learned* can be treated as a monosyllable in the same way as the participle is pronounced at present.

(vi.) For the derivation of these words consult Chambers' Etymological Dictionary.

2. See Mason's Grammar, section 391.

Transitive verbs do not of themselves make a complete statement about their subject, they require to be completed by their objects to do so, so that there is no good reason why all transitive verbs should not be treated strictly as verbs of incomplete predication. From the foregoing it is seen that Mr. Mason's classification is arbitrary, it is not the less useful, however, as it points out more clearly than any other system the force of the complement of