

**SUMMARY OF ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR: COMPILED FOR  
THE USE OF THE NOTTING  
HILL HIGH SCHOOL**

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Summary of English Grammar: Compiled for the Use of the Notting Hill High School by  
Anonymous

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**ANONYMOUS**

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## ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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SUMMARY  
OF  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

*COMPILED FOR THE USE OF THE  
NOTTING HILL HIGH SCHOOL*

RIVINGTONS  
*WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON*

MDCCCLXXXV

The following text is a transcription of a document page, which appears to be a list or index of items. The text is very faint and difficult to read, but it seems to contain several entries, possibly related to a collection or inventory. The entries are arranged in a somewhat irregular order, and some appear to be numbered or labeled.

The text is mostly illegible due to low contrast and blurriness. However, some words and phrases are discernible, such as "List of", "No.", and "Title". There are also some numbers and what might be names or titles of items.

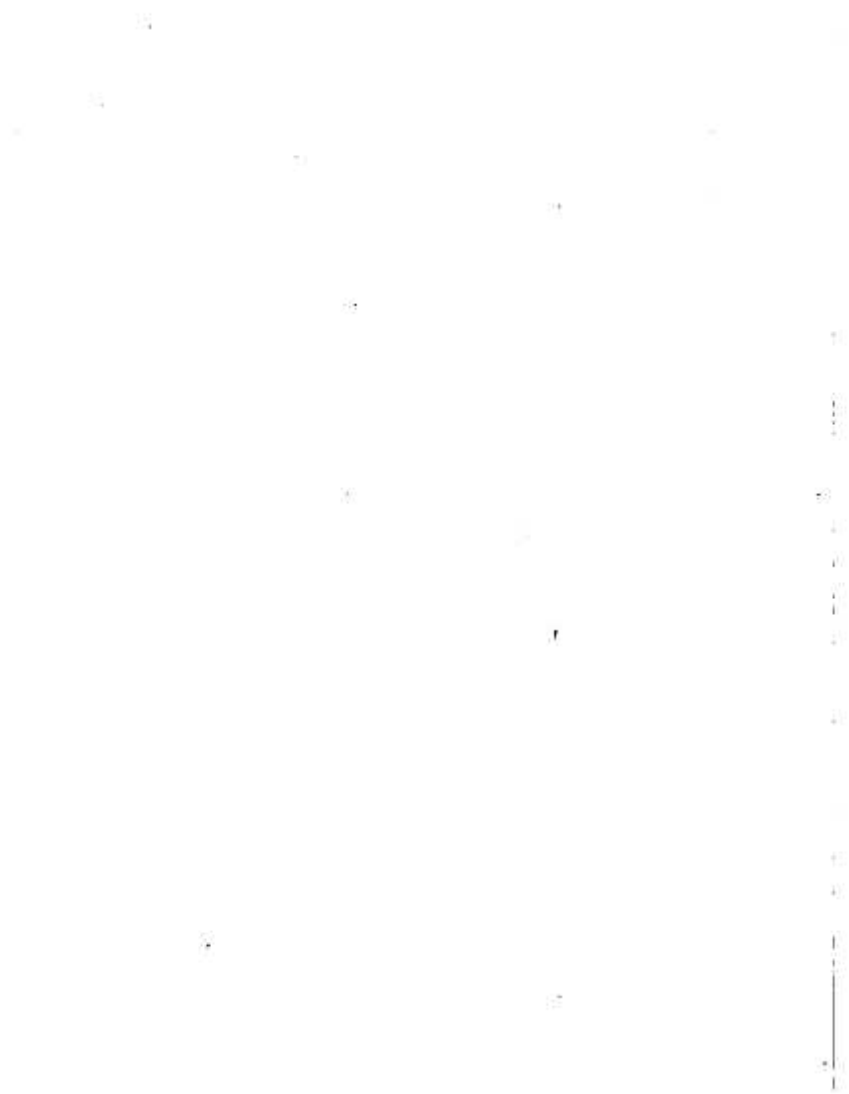
The overall structure of the page suggests it is a list or index, with entries organized in a way that might be alphabetical or numerical. The text is spread across the page, with some entries appearing in the upper half and others in the lower half.

Due to the poor quality of the image, the specific content of the list cannot be accurately transcribed. The text is too faint to read clearly, and many characters are lost or obscured.

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## ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

### INTRODUCTION.

1. Grammar (Greek, *gramma*, letter) is the science treating of language. Language, the modern equivalent for the older term **Speech**, is the expression of thought in words. That portion of the science of grammar which deals with the speech of the English people is called **English Grammar**.

2. **Words** are significant combinations of sounds. The marks or symbols by which these sounds are made apparent to the eye are called *letters* (Latin, *littera*).

3. The **Alphabet** (from *alpha*, *beta*, the names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet) is the whole collection of letters.

4. **Orthoëpy** (Greek, *orthos*, right; *epos*, spoken word) deals with the correct way of pronouncing words.

5. **Orthography** (Greek, *orthos*, right; *grapho*, I write) treats of the correct way of representing in letters the sounds which make up a word.

6. A **Sentence** (Latin, *sententia*, thought) is the expression of a complete thought by means of words. Words differ in kind according to the purpose they serve in a sentence.

The different kinds of words are called **Parts of Speech**, in other words, **Divisions of Language**.

7. Grammar consists of four parts : **Accidence**, **Syntax**, **Etymology**, and **Prosody**.

**Accidence** (Latin, *accidere*, to happen) treats of the inflexions or changes that befall words.

**Syntax** (Greek, *sun*, together ; *taxis*, arrangement) treats of the combination of words into sentences, and of their relation to each other.

**Etymology** (Greek, *etimos*, true ; *logos*, word or statement) deals with the derivation and history of words.

**Prosody** (Greek, *pros*, to ; *ode*, song) treats of the laws of verse.