A MANUAL OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES

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A Manual of English Grammar and Analysis of Sentences by A. M. Trotter

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OF

ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

AND

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

BY

REV. A. M. TROTTER, M.A.,
EDINBURGH.

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PREFACE.

THE following work consists of three parts—Accidence, Syntax, and Analysis of Sentences.

Part I. contains three sections:—1st. Classification of Words; 2nd. Definition and Subdivision of the Parts of Speech; and 3d., Inflection.

In Part II. the Rules of Syntax are given in detail, with numerous Exercises, consisting of sentences some of which are correct and others faulty, the pupil being left to discover for himself those which violate the rule, and to make the necessary correction. The Parsing Exercises appended to the rules are so constructed as still further to test the pupil's intelligence of the principle involved. To this division of the work are added a few pages explaining and illustrating the more common Figures of Speech.

In Part III. the Analysis of Sentences—a department of Grammar now regarded as of great and growing importance—is treated at considerable length. It has been the aim of the author to meet the special difficulties of the subject by systematic arrangement of principles, clear and precise definitions, and copious illustrative examples and exercises; and it is hoped that the method adopted will tend greatly to lighten the labour both of the teacher and of the pupil.

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

PART I.—ACCIDENCE.

1. English Grammar is divided into three parts ;—

(1.) **Orthography**, which treats of sounds and letters;
(2.) **Etymology**, which treats of the classification, inflection, and derivation of words; and
(3.) **Syntax**, which treats of the right arrangement of words in a sentence, and the relation that sentences or parts of sentences bear to each other.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

2. Language is made up of words.

A **primitive** word is one which is not derived from any other word; as, *Good, run.*
A **derivative** word is one which is derived from another word; as, *Goodness, runner.*
A **compound** word is one which is made up of two or more words; as, *Town-clerk, bookseller.*

3. A word consists of one or more **syllables** or distinct sounds.

A word of *one* syllable is called a **monosyllable**; as, *Just.*
A word of *two* syllables is called a **dissyllable**; as, *Justice.*
A word of *three* syllables is called a **trisyllable**; as, *Justify.*
A word of *four* or *more* syllables is called a **polysyllable**; as, *Justification.*

4. There are twenty-six letters in English, and these, taken as a whole, are called the **Alphabet**.

5. Letters are divided into **Vowels** and **Consonants**.

A **Vowel** makes a full and complete sound by itself.
The **Vowels** are *a, e, i, o, u*; also *w* and *y* when they do not begin a word or syllable.
The rest of the letters are called **Consonants**, because, to make a distinct syllable, they must be *sounded along with* a vowel.

6. Two vowels coming together in one syllable make a **diphthong.**

When the two vowels are equally sounded the diphthong is called **proper**; as, *ou* in *found.*
When only one of the two vowels is sounded, the diphthong is called **improper**; as, *oa* in *moan.*

7. Three vowels coming together in one syllable make a **triphthong**; as, *eau* in *beauty.*

8. **Consonants** are divided into **Liquids and Mutes.**

The **Liquids** are *l, m, n, r.* The **Mutes** are *p, b, v, f, d, t, s, z, c, g, k, q, h, j, x,* and are subdivided into—

(1.) Labials, or *lip*-sounds; *b, p, v, f.*
(2.) Dentals, or *teeth*-sounds; *d, j, t, s, z.*
(3.) Gutturals, or *throat*-sounds; *c, g, h, k, q, x.*

Capital Letters.

9. A Capital Letter should begin—

(1.) The first word of a sentence.
(2.) The first word of a line of poetry.
(3.) The first word of a quotation; as, God said, *Let* there be light.
(4.) The name of an individual person, place, or thing; as, *James, Dundee, The Exchange.*
(5.) The name of a thing personified; as, Come, gentle *Spring.*
(6.) Words derived from names of places; as, An *English* ship.
(7.) The names of terms, days, and months; as, *Whitsunday, Monday, August.*
(8.) The name of any very important event; as, The *Reformation.*
(9.) The titles of books, poems, newspapers, &c.; as, The *Bible; Paradise Lost; The Times.*
(10.) The words *I, O! Oh!*

ETYMOLOGY.

Classification of Words: Parts of Speech.

10. The name of any *person, animal, place,* or *thing* is called a **Noun**; as, John, dog, London, map.

EXERCISES.

(1.) *Write down six names of* persons; *six, of* animals; *six, of* places; *and six, of* things.

(2.) *Point out the* nouns *in the following sentences:—*

A stranger entered my friend's house during the night, and stole his watch from the dressing-table. The thief escaped by the window; but, as he was crossing the yard, the watch-dog sprang from its kennel, seized him by the wrist, and, after a struggle, pulled him to the ground. The magistrate sent the rogue to prison for seven days. The trees in William's garden are nailed to the walls. The ship in which my cousin sailed from America did not reach the coast of France till the end of autumn. The Thames is a river in England. The church is built of blocks of stone. Dick, a little boy who was herding cows in a park not far from a wood, laid down his bread and cheese on the grass, and ran after a butterfly with shining wings. Do your sisters intend to visit Switzerland in October? The battle of Bannockburn was fought on the 24th day of June, 1314. Our streets are lighted with gas. Tigers and lions are fierce animals. Europe and Africa are separated by the Mediterranean Sea. In 1666 a great fire broke out in London.

11. A word used instead of a noun is called a **Pronoun**; as, John is a good boy; *he* learns *his* lessons.

EXERCISES.

(1.) *Exchange each* noun *for a suitable* pronoun *in the following sentences:—*

John plays. Mary sings. The girl learns. The boy speaks. The men work. The women dance. Where is Charles? Andrew brought the pears. Are the apples ripe? Go to Jane. Run to William. Eliza is here. The work is done. This is Jane's, and that is Robert's. Write to John. The stars twinkle. Do not harm the birds. Do not strike the dog. Ask Peter. James knows. The master spoke to the woman. Why did the farmer strike the horse? Tell the woman to wait. The woman has gone away. Bid the servant come here. Is this the boy's or the girl's? Are the trees high? The travellers admired the trees. Look at Agnes. What is Agnes doing?

(2.) *Point out the* pronouns *in the following sentences, and name the* noun *for which each pronoun is used:—*

Mary sat down beside her brother, and he explained her lesson to her. William is a good boy; he has prepared his lesson. Has David written his exercise? Anne brought home her copy, which