

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

1.—SIMPLE SENTENCES.

499 The analysis of a simple sentence is to be conducted in the following manner:—

- i. Set down the subject of the sentence.
- ii. Set down those words, or combinations of words, which stand in the attributive relation to the subject. These form what are called the *attributive adjuncts* of the subject (see § 360).
- iii. Set down the predicate, that is to say, the verb which forms the essential part of every predicate (§ 353).
- iv. If the verb is one of *incomplete predication* (see § 392) indicate this, and set down separately the complement of the predicate (§ 392).
- v. Set down any words which are in the attributive or adverbial relation to the complement of the predicate.
- vi. If the predicate be a transitive verb, set down the object of the verb, or, if the verb is one of incomplete predication, such as *may, can, must, &c.*, followed by a transitive verb in the infinitive mood, set down the object of the dependent infinitive.
- vii. Set down those words or phrases which stand in the attributive relation to the object of the predicate, or in the objective or adverbial relation to the object, if the latter is a verb in the infinitive mood.
- viii. Set down those words or phrases which are in the adverbial relation to the predicate. These may be called the *adverbial adjuncts* of the predicate.

Examples of the Analysis of Simple Sentences.

500 "Having abandoned their fortifications, the troops of the emperor began a disastrous retreat."

i. *Subject*, troops.

- ii. *Attributive adjuncts of subject*.
1. *Definite article*, 'the'
 2. *Preposition and noun*, 'of the emperor.'
 3. *Participial phrase*, 'having abandoned their fortifications.'

- iii. *Predicate*,* 'began.'
- iv. *Object of verb*, 'retreat.'
- vii. *Attributive adjuncts of object*.
 1. *Article*, 'a'
 2. *Adjective*, 'disastrous.'

501 "The enraged officer struck the unfortunate man dead on the spot with a single blow of his sword."

- i. *Subject*, 'officer.'
- ii. *Attributive adjuncts of subject*.
 1. *Article*, 'the'
 2. *Adjective*, 'enraged.'
- iii. *Predicate*, 'struck.'
- iv. *Complement of predicate, adj.* 'dead' (see § 392).
- vi. *Object of verb*, 'man.'
- vii. *Attributive adjuncts of object*.
 1. *Article*, 'the.'
 2. *Adjective*, 'unfortunate.'
- viii. *Adverbial adjuncts of predicate*.
 1. *Adverbial adjunct of place*, 'on the spot.'
 2. *Adverbial adjunct of cause*, 'with a single blow of his sword.'

502 "Who are you?" †

- i. *Subject*, 'you.'
- iii. *Predicate (incomplete)*, 'are.'
- iv. *Complement of predicate*, 'who.'

503 "Beware."

- i. *Subject*, 'thou' (understood).
- iii. *Predicate (incomplete)*, 'be.'
- iv. *Complement of predicate*, 'ware.'

504 "Alexander, the conqueror of the world, was deservedly called the Great."

- i. *Subject*, 'Alexander.'
- ii. *Attributive adjunct of subject*, 'the conqueror of the world.'
- iii. *Predicate (incomplete)*, 'was called.'
- iv. *Complement of predicate*, 'the great.'
- viii. *Adverbial adjunct of predicate*, 'deservedly.'

505 "Give me that large book."

- i. *Subject*, 'thou' (understood).
- iii. *Predicate*, 'give.'
- vi. *Object of verb*, 'book.'

* That is, copula and predicate combined (see § 347).]

† The construction of an interrogative sentence is most easily seen by looking at that of the corresponding affirmative sentence.