

the controlling word; but names and prepositions have their share of influence also.

Agreement or Concord.

RULE I.—A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person.

Examples.

In solemn style. "Thou hast loved righteousness." *Heb. i. 9.*
 "Thou shalt not steal." *Commandment*
 "Art thou called, being a servant?" *1 Cor. vi. 21.*
 "But ye are washed, but ye are sanctified." *1 Cor. vi. 11.*
 In familiar language. *I write; John reads; Newton was the first of astronomers.*

NOTE 1.—The nominative to a verb is found by young learners, by asking *who or what* does what is affirmed. "Eunuchus, a young man of great abilities, inherited a large estate from his father. His father harassed with competitions, and perplexed with a multiplicity of business, recommended the quiet of a private station." Let the question be asked, who inherited a large estate? The answer is *Eunuchus*, which is the nominative to the verb *inherited*. Who recommended the quiet of a private station? *His father*, which is therefore the nominative to the verb *recommended*.

NOTE 2.—Let the following rules be observed respecting the position of the nominative.

I. The nominative usually precedes the verb in declaratory phrases; as, "God created the world;" "the law is a rule of right." But the nominative may be separated from its verb, by a member of a period; as, "*Liberty* arise the fanatic favorers of popular power, can only be found in a democracy." *Anarchists*, ch. 62.

II. The nominative often follows an intransitive verb, for such a verb can have no object after it, and that position of the nominative creates no ambiguity; thus, "Above it stood the *Seraphim*." *Is. vi.* "Gradual sinks the breeze." *Thomson*.

III. When the verb is preceded by *here, there, hence, thence, then, thus, yet, so, nor, neither, such, the same, herein, therein, wherein, and perhaps*, by some other words, the nominative may follow the verb, especially be as, "here are five men;" "there was a man sent from God;" "hence arise wars;" "thence proceed our vicious habits;" "thence came the scribes and pharisees;" "thus saith the Lord." "Yet required not I bread of the governor." *Ach. v. 18.* "So paneth my soul after thee, O Lord." *Psal. xlii.* "Neither hath this man sinned nor his parents." *John ix.* "Such were the facts;" "the same was the fact." "Herein consists the excellency of the English government." *Blackstone's Comm. b. 1.*

IV. When an emphatical attribute introduces a sentence, the nominative may follow the verb; as, "Great is the Lord, glorious are his works, and happy is the man who has an interest in his favor."

In certain phrases, which are conditional or hypothetical, the sign of the condition may be omitted, and the nominative placed after the auxiliary; as, "Did he but know my anxiety," for if he did but know—"Had I known the fact," for if I had known—"Would they consent," for if they would, &c.

VI. When the words *whose, his, their, her, mine, your, &c.* precede the verb with a governing word, the nominative may follow the verb; as, "Out of whose modifications have been made most complex modes." *Locke, 2. 22. 10.*

VII. In interrogative sentences, the nominative follows the verb when alone, or the first auxiliary; as, *Believest thou? Will he consent? Has he been promoted?* The nominative also follows the verb in the imperative mode; as, *go thou; be ye warmed and filled.* But after a single verb, the nominative is commonly omitted; as, *arise, flee.*

NOTE 3.—In poetry, the nominative is often omitted in interrogative sentences, in cases where in prose the omission would be improper, as, "Lives there who loves his pain." *Milton.* That is, *lives there a man or person.*

NOTE 4.—In the answer to a question, the whole sentence is usually omitted, except the name, which is the principal subject of the interrogation; as, "who made the chief discoveries concerning vapor?" *Black.*

NOTE 5.—In poetry, the verb in certain phrases is omitted, chiefly such verbs as express an address or answer; as, "To whom the monarch"—that is, said or replied.

NOTE 6.—When a verb is placed between two nominatives in different numbers, it may agree with either, but generally is made to agree with the first, and this may be considered as preferable; as, "His *ment* was loud and wild honey." "It [piracy] is the remains of the manners of ancient Greece." *Anarch*, ch. 36.

NOTE 7.—Verbs follow the connective *then*, without a nominative expressed; as, "Not that any thing occurs in consequence of our late loss, more afflictive than *was* to be expected." *Life of Couper*, Let. 62.

"He felt himself addicted to philosophical speculations; with more ardor than consisted with the duties of a Roman and a senator." *Nephrus's Tacitus*, 4. 37.

"All words that lead the mind to any other ideas, than are supposed really to exist in that thing." *Locke, 2. 25.*

These forms of expression seem to be elliptical; "more afflictive than that which was to be expected." *That which or those which* will generally supply the ellipsis.

NOTE 8.—We sometimes see a nominative introducing a sentence, the sense suddenly interrupted, and the nominative left without its intended verb; as, "The name of a procession; what a great mixture of independent ideas of persons, habits, tapers, orders, motions, sounds, does it contain." *Sce. Locke, 3. 5. 13.* This form of expression is often very striking in animated discourse. The first words being the subject of the discourse and important, are made to usher in the sentence, to invite attention; and the mind of the speaker, in the fervor of animation, quitting the frame of a formal arrangement, rushes forward to a description of the thing mentioned, and presents the more striking ideas in the form of exclamation.

RULE II.—A name, a nominative case, or a sentence, joined with the participle of the present tense, may stand in construction without a verb, forming the case *absolute, or clause independent*; as, "Jesus had conveyed himself away, a multitude being in that place." *John v. 13.* Here *multitude*, the noun, joined with being, stands without a verb.

"By memory we conceive heat or light, yellow or sweet, the object being removed." *Locke, 2. 10.*

"I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the English language." *Johnson's Preface.*

"Whatever substance begins to exist, it must, during its existence, necessarily be the same." *Locke, 2. 27. 28.*

"The penalty shall be fine and imprisonment, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." *Locke, 2. 27. 28.*

The latter phraseology is peculiar to the technical law style. In no other case, does *notwithstanding* follow the sentence. But this position makes no difference in the true construction, which is, "any law or custom to the contrary not opposing"—the real clause independent.

It is very common, when this participle agrees with a number of words, or a whole clause, to omit the whole except the participle; and in this use of *notwithstanding*, we have a striking proof of the value of abbreviations in language. For example: "Moses said, let no man leave of it till the morning. *Notwithstanding* they hearkened not unto Moses." *Ex. xvi. 19. 20.* Here *notwithstanding* stands without the clause to which it belongs: to complete the sense in words, it would be necessary to repeat the whole preceding clause or the substance of it—"Moses said, let no man leave of it till the morning. *Notwithstanding* this command of Moses, or *notwithstanding* Moses said that which has been recited, they hearkened not unto Moses."

"Folly meets with success in this world; but it is true, *notwithstanding*, that it labors under disadvantages." *Porteus, Lecture 13.* This passage at length would read thus—"Folly meets with success in the world; but it is true, *notwithstanding* folly meets with success in the world, that it labors under disadvantages." By supplying what is really omitted, yet perfectly well understood, we leave the true construction; so that *notwithstanding* is a participle always agreeing with a word or clause, expressed or understood, and forming the independent clause, and by a customary ellipsis, it stands alone in the place of that clause.

Such is its general use in the translation of the Scriptures. In the following passage, the sentence is expressed—"Notwithstanding I have spoken unto you." *Jer. xxxv.* That is, "This fact, I have spoken unto you, not opposing or preventing." Or in other words, "In opposition to this fact."

It is also very common to use a substitute, *this, that, which or what*, for the whole sentence; as, "Bodies which have no taste, and no power of affecting the skin, may, *notwithstanding* this, [notwithstanding they have no taste, and no power to affect the skin,] act upon organs which are more delicate." *Fourcroy, Translation.*

I have included in hooks, the words for which this is a substitute.

"To account for the misery that men bring on themselves, *notwithstanding* that, they do all in earnest pursue happiness, we must consider how things come to be represented to our desires under deceitful appearances." *Locke, 2. 21. 61.*

Here *that*, a substitute, is used, and the sentence also for which it is a substitute. This is correct English, but it is usual to omit the substitute, when the sentence is expressed—"Notwithstanding they do all in earnest pursue happiness."

It is not uncommon to omit the participle of the present tense, when a participle of the perfect tense is employed. "The son of God, while clothed in flesh, was subject to all the frailties and inconveniences of human nature, *sin excepted*." *Locke, 3. 9.* That is, *sin being excepted*—the clause independent.

This omission is more frequent when the participle *provided* is used, than in any other case. "In the one case, *provided* the facts on which it is founded be sufficiently numerous, the conclusion is said to be morally certain." *Campbell on Rhet. 1. 114.* Here being is omitted, and the whole clause in italics is independent—"The facts on which it is founded are sufficiently numerous, that being provided, the conclusion is morally certain." *Provided*, in such cases, is equivalent to *given, admitted or supposed*.

"In mathematical reasoning, *provided* you are ascertained of the regular procedure of the mind, to affirm that the conclusion is false, implies a contradiction." *Ibm. 134.*

In this phrase, that may follow *provided*—provided that, you are ascertained, &c., as in the case of *notwithstanding*, before mentioned; that be-