

## CONJUNCTION

A *conjunction* joins words, clauses and sentences; as "John *and* James." "My father and mother have come, *but* I have not seen them."

The conjunctions in most general use are *and, also; either, or; neither, nor; though, yet; but, however; for, that; because, since; therefore, wherefore, then; if, unless, lest.*

## INTERJECTION

An *interjection* is a word used to express some sudden emotion of the mind. Thus in the examples,— "Ah! there he comes; alas! what shall I do?" *ah*, expresses surprise, and *alas*, distress.

Nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs become interjections when they are uttered as exclamations, as, *nonsense! strange! hail! away!* etc.

We have now enumerated the parts of speech and as briefly as possible stated the functions of each. As they all belong to the same family they are related to one another but some are in closer affinity than others. To point out the exact relationship and the dependency of one word on another is called *parsing* and in order that every etymological connection may be distinctly understood a brief resume of the foregoing essentials is here given:

The signification of the noun is *limited* to *one*, but to any *one* of the kind, by the *indefinite* article, and to some *particular one*, or some particular *number*, by the *definite* article.

*Nouns*, in one form, represent *one* of a kind, and in another, *any number* more than one; they are the *names of males*, or *females*, or of objects which are neither male nor female; and they represent the *subject* of an affirmation, a command or a question,—the *owner* or *possessor* of a thing,—or the *object* of an action, or of a relation expressed by a preposition.

*Adjectives* express the *qualities* which distinguish one person or thing from another; in one form they express quality *without comparison*; in another, they express comparison *between two*, or between *one* and a number taken collectively,—and in a third they express comparison between *one* and a *number* of others taken separately.

*Pronouns* are used in place of nouns; one class of them is used merely as the *substitutes* of *names*; the pronouns of another class have a peculiar *reference* to some *preceding words* in the *sentence*, of which they are the substitutes,—and those of a third class refer adjectively to the persons or things they represent. Some pronouns are used for both the *name* and the *substitute*; and several are frequently employed in *asking questions*.

*Affirmations* and *commands* are expressed by the verb; and different inflections of the verb express *number, person, time* and *manner*. With regard to *time*, an affirmation may

be *present* or *past* or *future*; with regard to manner, an affirmation may be *positive* or *conditional*, it being doubtful whether the condition is fulfilled or not, or it being implied that it is not fulfilled;—the verb may express *command* or *entreaty*; or the sense of the verb may be expressed *without affirming* or *commanding*. The verb also expresses that an action or state *is* or *was* going on, by a form which is also used sometimes as a noun, and sometimes to qualify nouns.

*Affirmations* are *modified* by *adverbs*, some of which can be inflected to express different degrees of modification.

Words are joined together by *conjunctions*; and the various *relations* which one thing bears to another are expressed by *prepositions*. *Sudden emotions* of the mind, and *exclamations* are expressed by *interjections*.

Some words according to meaning belong sometimes to one part of speech, sometimes to another. Thus, in "After a storm comes a *calm*," *calm* is a noun; in "It is a *calm* evening," *calm* is an adjective; and in "*Calm* your fears," *calm* is a verb.

The following sentence containing all the parts of speech is parsed etymologically:

"*I now see the old man coming, but, alas, he has walked with much difficulty.*"

*I*, a personal pronoun, first person singular, masculine or feminine gender, nominative case, subject of the verb *see*.

*now*, an adverb of time modifying the verb *see*.

*see*, an irregular, transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, first person singular to agree with its nominative or subject *I*.

*the*, the definite article particularizing the noun *man*.

*old*, an adjective, positive degree, qualifying the noun *man*.

*man*, a common noun, 3rd person singular, masculine gender, objective case governed by the transitive verb *see*.

*coming*, the present or imperfect participle of the verb "to come" referring to the noun *man*.

*but*, a conjunction.

*alas*, an interjection, expressing pity or sorrow.

*he*, a personal pronoun, 3rd person singular, masculine gender, nominative case, subject of verb *has walked*.