

Rhetoric.

Mary B. Welch.

March, 1878

Examples of Figures.

"The day is done and the darkness
Falls from the wings of the night.
As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in his flight." Longfellow.

"A wreath of snow, on mountain breast,
Slides from the rock that gave it rest;
Poor Ellen glided from her stay,
And at the monarch's feet she lay." Scott

Sun is called "the king of day."
We speak of "the morning of life."
Hart in his rhetoric says "If it is said
"A good man enjoys comfort in the midst
of adversity" we express the thought simply,
but make the same idea more effective
by expressing it figuratively thus "To
the upright there ariseth light in dark-
ness."

Lesson 1.

The Figures of Speech.

Topics

- 1 What is a Figure of Speech and give examples.
2. Name the most Common Figures.
3. Name the three modes by which the intellectual powers work?
4. Describe the first and mention the figure it gives rise to.
5. " " Second "
6. " " Third "
- 7 Which of these is the most fruitful of Figures? and what is said of it?

8. What is said of similitudes in regard to science?

(Can any one tell what kind of resemblances the classifications of science are based upon?)

9. What in regard to reasoning?

10. What departments of composition are addressed to the understanding, and of what are similitudes in these?

11. When is a resemblance a "Figure of Speech"?

12. Give examples of resemblances that are true Figures.

Examples. From Hart's Rhetoric.

A city that has grown rapidly may be likened to Jotham's gourd.

Milton, describing the sudden erection of the huge fabric in Pandemonium says "it rose like an exhalation."

A beautiful girl may be compared to a flower. Death to a reaper. Life to a late

death is told." Death to an "eternal sleep." You die to Spring, &c. &c.

13. What styles of Composition are addressed to the Feelings, and of what are similitudes in them?

14. Examples of the Above.

"This life is all chequered with pleasures
and woes

That chase our emotion like waves of
the deep, -

Each billow, as lightly or darkly it
flows,

Reflecting our eyes as they sparkle
or weep." Moore.

"The spiders most attenuated web
Is cord - is cable to man's tender tie
Of earthly bliss; it breaks at every breeze."
Young.

"Love is the ladder on which we climb
To a likeness with God." Shakespeare.

"My May of life

Is fallen into the sea, the yellow leaf"

Napoleon in Egypt said to his army

"Thirty Centuries are looking down upon you!"

15. What are Picturing Comparisons,
and when are they used?
16. What is said of original comparisons?
17. What are fanciful Comparisons?

Figures not unnatural

Origin of Figures.

Two Sources - { barrenness of language and
 { desire to give pleasure.

Why Figures improve style.

They enrich Language

They dignify style

They bring two objects before the simultaneously
and without confusion

They convey the idea more forcibly than
literal language

Exercises for Class.

Change from figurative to literal
the previous

"The morning of life; The veil of night;
A cold heart; Time had left his footprints
on the brow; Beside the warrior slept

his bow. Guilt is wedded to misery.
Abstinence is the only balm against
disease.

From literal to figurative.

The mind should be kept uncontaminat-
ed. (mud-garden)

Let us be virtuous and not ~~listen~~ yield
to the temptations of pleasure. (pacti-
tude, voice)

Suspicion is a source of great unhappi-
ness. (poison)

He is dying. (tide)

The rising sun shines on the tops of the
mountains (gilds).

The lightning is seen first on our peak
and then on another. (leaps.)

Figures of Speech.
Lesson 2nd

1. What conditions must Figures of
✓ Similarity satisfy when employed
to give clearness.
2. When used with a view to heighten
the feelings
3. What must be attended to
to render Comparisons, as such,
a source of pleasure.
4. What is said of the sources of
Figures of Resemblance.
5. What is simile or Comparison
✓ Examples.
6. What is Metaphor - Examples
7. Use of Metaphors. Examples.

8. The Coining of Metaphors.

9. Metaphor as ~~related~~ related to the
Mental Operations

10. ~~Do~~ When do Metaphors cease to
be figurative

11. The Mixed Metaphor.

12. Examples

13. Stained Metaphor Examples.

14. Signs of Metaphors.

(5) He shall be like a tree planted
by the rivers of water
His shade is as the dawn of vernal
day.

Love says of a small swartling
woman, "He is as short and as dark
as a mid-winter day."

Milton describes the countless number
of Satan's fallen host in this way.
"They lay entranced, thick as autumnal
leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa."

Metaphor superior to simile.
" based on Analogy.

Necessity of clearness.

Concrete Metaphors.

Example of Mixed Metaphor.

"I smelt a mouse; it is floating in the air; but we will nip it in the bud."

Extract from a prayer -

"May the word which has been preached be like a nail driven in a sure place, sending its roots downward and its branches upward, spreading itself like a green bay tree, fair as the moon, clear as the dew, and terrible as an army with banners."

Ex. of Concrete Metaphor.

Herbert Spencer says "The white light of truth, in traversing the many-sided soul of the poet, is refracted into various poetry."

"And like an artisan bending down
His head on his anvil, ~~the dark~~ ~~dark~~
The dark town steep
With a clumber silent and deep."

"'Twas winter and the misty rain
Came down in slanting lines
And wind, the grand old harp ^{remote}
His thunder-harp of pines." Alex. Smith.

"O. Poesy! thou art a rock.
I a weak man would break on thee & die."
Alex. Smith

"I smell a mouse, I see it brewing in
The storm, but we will nip it in the bud"

"Men of genius are often dull and in-
ert in society; as the blazing meteor,
When it descends to earth, is only a stone."
Longfellow's 'Keruegh'

"The rays of happiness, like those of
light, are colorless when unbroken." Ibid.

"Many readers judge of the power of a
book by the shock it gives their feelings, —

As soon as a savage strikes determine
the power of muskets by their recoil;
that being considered best - which
fairly prostrates the purchaser. "Ibid.

"The most accomplished way of using
books at present is, to learn them as
soon as words, learn their titles, and
then brag of their acquaintance."

Tale of a Tub.

"The illusion that great men and great
events came often in early times from
now, is partly due to historical perspective.
As in a range of equidistant col-
umns, the furthest off look the closest; so,
the conspicuous objects of the past seem
more thickly clustered the more re-
mote they are."

From Alex. Smith's Life Drama
"I spared him with a fist"

Figures of Speech.
Lesson Third

1. What is Personification? ✓
2. Speak fully of the highest degree of Personification.

3. Examples.

"The sea saw it and fled"

"The Conscious water saw its God
and blushed."

"The Mountains sing together, the
hills rejoice, and clap their hands."

"Night-candles are burnt out, and joined ^{day}
stands lip-toe on the misty Mountain-tops"
Romeo & Juliet.

"But look, the Moon, in rust-mantle clad,
walks over the dew of yon high eastward hill"
Hamlet.

"Smot an the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."
As you like it.

"No: tis Hamlet;
Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile; whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie
All corners of the world, kings, queens, and states,
Maidels, matrons, may, the secrets of the grave
This viperous Scanderlous." Cymbeline.

"For Pleasure and Revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice
Of any true decision. Twelfth Night.

4. Speak of the inferior degree of per-
sonification. give examples.

"giddy brink; jovial wine; drowsy night;
Musing midnight; Astrisk'd thought;

"Why keep you coward swords half out
their sheaths!"

"A stupid moment, motionless the stand,"

"Nur sea rages": "Time kills grief"
"Time will melt the frozen thoughts."

5. In what way does the English Language give special scope to Personification?
6. From what does the special value of Personification arise?
7. What is an Allegory? Mention one or more famous allegories.
8. Speak of Labels.
9. What are Fictitious Examples?
10. To what is the term Synecdoche applied? and give ^{the first} ~~three~~ forms which are figures of similarity.
11. In what does the force of these consist?
12. Give the third and fourth forms & tell in what their force consists.

Examples of Synecdoche.

"To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land."

"Ten thousand stars even in the sky,
Ten thousand in the sea."

"He is fallen: thy fortune is low."

"There are a million truths that
men are not concerned to know."

"Cool age advances, venerably wise"

"His arm soon cleared the field."

"O! God! that bread should be so dear
And flesh and blood so cheap."

To say of a scold "This is a Lantern", or
a "Mrs. Candle." Blood for life. Lances
for horsemen. Wares for sea.

"Friends, Romans, Countrymen, Lend
Me your Ears!"

"He was all eyes" or "Will not your tender heart
share our woes."

Principal forms of Synecdoche.

(1) A Part for the Whole.

Ex. "The Country was in arms." {
"The whole Land was aglow with
excitement" (2) }

(2) The Whole for a Part)

(3) The Material is put for the
Thing itself.

Ex. (1) "His Officer has a thousand
Moultis to jud". "All hands were
unemployed" "Eight souls perished."

Ex (3) "The wounds that are dealt
by that Murderous steel &c"

Ex. (1) Cattle as "so many head".

"Campbell describes a hero in battle "His
back to the field and his feet to the foe."

Ex (3) Scott. Lady of the Lake.

"The storm big which warriors feel
In former bravery of their steel."

Principal forms of Melonymy.

- (1) Effect for Cause or Cause for effect.
- (2) The sign for the thing signified.
- (3) Container for thing contained."

Ex (1) Grey hairs for old age.

Ex (2) Crown, scepter, or purple for royalty.

The pen is mightier than the sword.

Ex (3) Table for eatables.

House for family.

Dedication to Bacchus. Consecration to the Muses.

(1) So many kicks for revolution of a wheel.

"Can grey hairs make folly venerable?"

Plow for civilization. Printing press.

"His pity gave me charity began". He writes a beautiful land" He read Whittier. "The pen is the great civilizer". "There is death in the pot" "Man shall live by the sweat of his brow.

3. What is the Transferred Epithet?

Ex - "Fearless brow." "Fragrant couch"
"Lullaby cradle." "Wakeful morn." "Idle float"
"Laughing noon." "Dead silence"
"Wearied thoughts." "His brief, thoughtful
hour." "Dying bed" "sick bed"
"Timeful ear." "Fragrant dream."
"The memory of thy loveliness
shall round our many pathway haunt."

Figures of Contrast.

(1) What does every Outburst of Feeling imply?

(2) Knowledge also implies what?

(3) What is said of the Essential Plurality of Knowledge?

(4) What is said of the Production of Feeling?

(5) In what does Antithesis consist?

(6) Examples.

"Favor is deceitful &c"

"Though grave yet trifling, zealous yet untrue."

"A good man obtains the favor of the Lord, but a man of wicked devices will be condemned."

"Man loves the instruction Loveth knowledge; but he that hateth reproof is brutish."

"Ignorance is a blank sheet on which
we may write, but error is a scribbled
one, from which we must first erase."

"On this side modesty was engaged; on
that impudence: on this, charity: on
that Candour; on this integrity; on
that fraud: on this piety; on that,
profaneness: on this constancy; on
that profaneness: on this, constancy;
on that fickleness: on this, honor; on
that baseness: on this moderation; on
that unbridled passion."

"Flattery brings friends; truth brings
foes."

"Enemies in War, in Peace friends."

"The prodigal robes his heir; the miser
robes himself."

"If you wish to make a man rich
study not to increase his stores but to
diminish his desires."

7. Describe the first form of Antithesis in which the contrast is of a secondary kind.

8 " " second.

9 " " third.

10 What is the chief thing to be considered in the employment of the Antithesis.

"With Shakespeare the plot is an interior organism, in Johnson an external contrivance. It is the difference between man and tortoise. In the one the osseous structure is out of sight, indeed, but sustains the flesh and blood that envelop it, while the other is buried up and imprisoned in his bones."

James Russell Lowell.

"Ignorance is the Curse of God, Knowl-
edge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven."
Shakespeare.

- (1) What is the original meaning of the word "Epigram"
- (2) How does the Epigram affect the mind
- (3) Explain the Epigram "Bread is Bread"
- (3) Under what form of Epigram does the assertion "Fact is Fact" come -
- (4) " " " " does the assertion "Where snow falls there is a footprint" "
- (5) " " " " "Summer has set in with its usual severity"
- (6) What is said of the use of assertive Conjunctions.

(7) What is meant by Hum.

8. What is Hyperbole.

9 Describe the first Cause to which the tendency to exaggeration may be ascribed.

10 " " second

11 What three things should Hyperbole have regard to.

12 Explain the first

13 " " second

14 " " third

15 Explain "Putting on extreme Care."

Examples of Epigrams.

"They say their eyes, like sunny skies,
By chief attraction form;
I see no sunshin in those eyes, -
They take our all by storm."

"Prince Eugene is a great taker of snuff
as well as of towns."

"Remember this storm my wife date lies;
This now at rest and so am I."

"May tell me that your brow is fair
And is surpassed by none;
To me the cause is very clear
You brow-beat every one."

"Filled their purses by perseverance."

Baker's Advertisement.

The subscriber knowing that all men must
bread, wishes the public to know that he
also reads it. He is desirous of finding all who
are hungry, and hopes his good works may be in the
mouth of every one. He is well disposed towards all
men, and the best bred people among us will find him

the hopes, one of the best bread men in the city."

"He is a man of principle in proportion to his interest."

"His French Chateau was in Spain or enjoyed the most airy of situations."

"So many things are striking that nothing strikes."

"The easiest way of doing nothing is to do it."

"The way to resume is - to resume."

"Here lies my wife a sad slattern and shrew."

"If I said I regretted her I should lie too."

"And the Dr. told the Sexton and the Sexton told the bell."

(1) What is Climax?

(2) To what does climax owe its effect?

(3) What is an Anti-climax.

(4) At what does the Interrogation cum?

(5) What is Exclamation?

(6) " " Apostrophe

(7) " " Vision.

(8) " " Immundo?

(9) " " Irony?

(10) " " Sarcasm?

(11) " " Ellipsis?

(12) " " Anaphora?

(13) " " Hyperbaton?

Examples under foregoing
Lesson.

"Who shall separate us from the
Love of Christ? Shall tribulation,
or distress, or persecution, or famine,
or nakedness, or peril, or sword?"

^{Romans 8. 33-35}
"For I am persuaded, that neither
death, nor life, nor angels, nor prin-
cipalities, nor powers, nor things
present, nor things to come, nor
height, nor depth, nor any other
creature, shall be able to separate
us from the Love of God which is
in Christ Jesus our Lord." ^{Rom. 8. 38-39}

"And thou, Galbairie, thou great god of our
Lieutenant Colonel till the end of War"

"Canst thou draw out Leviathan
with a hook? or his tongue with a
cord which thou wilt cast down? &c.

Job 41 - 1-7

"Am I not an Apostle? Am I not free?
Te. 1 Cor. 9: 1-5.

"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a
horse!" Richard III.

"What a piece of work is man! how
noble in reason! how infinite in fac-
ulties, in form and moving, how
express and admirable! in action,
how like an angel! in apprehension
how like a god! the beauty of the
world! the paragon of animals!"
Hamlet.

"How is the gold become dim! how is
the most fine gold changed!"

"O, my son Absalom, my son,
my son Absalom. Would God I
had died for thee, O Absalom my
son. My son."

Examples. Brevity.

Reaching the river we embarked.
Having finished the course he
graduated.

The night coming on we
returned.

Peter, the hermit. Lived many
years ago.

Webster, the great statesman, was
an eloquent orator.

A clear perception of abstract
principles is in the power of
only a few.

There are few men that are able
to perceive a law that is difficult
by reason of its abstractness.

Extensibility of gas. Indestructibility of matter

The clanking reins - the whistling
wind. the eddying river - a killing
frost. driving wind. a destruct-
ive tempest. a wrecking storm.

Criminal Cell. death bed. white
horse. gallows-bird - jail-bird. prop-
erty qualifications.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in
the bush."

"Beauty is but skin deep."

"A man's house is his castle."

"Actions speak louder than words."

"You can't make an silk purse out
of a sow's ear."

"Bide your time before destruction and
a heavenly spirit before a fall."

"Birds of a feather flock together".

"Make hay while the sun shines".

Use of And &c.

Faulty.

"The academy set up by Cardinal Richelieu, to amuse the wits of that age and country, and direct them from taking into his politics and ministry, brought this into vogue; and the French wits have, for this last age, been wholly turned to the refinement of their style and language; and indeed with such success that it can hardly be equalled, and runs equally through their verse and their prose."

"Charity beareth all things, be-
lieth all things, hopeth all
things, endureth all things."
omitting the conjunction in the
above examples brings the several
effects closer together and makes
the whole more striking. See
the following, the writer wishes the
idea expressed in each word to
be dwelt upon and therefore
uses the conjunction effectively.
"Such a man might fall a
victim to power, but truth, and
reason, and liberty, would fall
with him."

"One effort, one, to break the circling host;
They form, unite, charge, mance, - all is lost."
Byron.
"Of their wonted vigor left them drained
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fallen." Milton.

"Love was not in their looks, eith' to God
Or to each other, but apparent guilt,
And shame, and perturbation, and despair,
Anger, and obstinacy, and hate, and guile."
Milton.

"The brought buds, and berries, and earthen
vessels, and wheat, and barley, and
~~pardul~~ pulses, and flour, and pardul
corn, and beans, and lentils, and
pardul pulse, and honey, and butter,
and sheep, and chase of kine."
2 Sam. xvii. 28, 29.

"And the rain descended, and the
floods came, and the winds blew,
and beat upon that house, and
it fell; and great was the fall of it."
Matt. vii. 27, 28.

Tautology - Examples - Redundancy

'Of his ~~escape~~ up Mt Kinross he
gives a very interesting account.

When such a man is found, his
name is in every one's mouth, his praises
are sounded by all.

He goes to Europe, ^{in order} to recover his health
from a severe attack of bronchitis.

Few have ever described Niagara
with so much vividness as this
author.

He ^{of it} wholly is pervaded by a spirit
of judicial calumny.

When will the curtain rise up?

He reduced the pounds down to
shillings and pence -

From whence did he come?

As I previously remarked before
now, I say again -

The sentence is full of the greatest
number of mistakes.

Examples of Circumlocution.

The Sublime.

In Nature. Vastness - Height -
Depth. Infinite space. Endless
Numbers. Eternal duration.

Loudness of sound. Cannon-
Thunder - roaring winds. Sound
of vast Cataracts.

Great power and strength of effect.
raise ideas of the sublime.

Earthquakes - Volcanos, ocean
in a storm - Lion &c.

Engagement of two great armies.

Ideas of the solemn and awful
kind, near bordering on the
terrible heighten the emotion of
sublimity. ^{dark} Darkness. Solitude.

Silence. ^{night} Night scenes. Obscurity.
Disorder.

Moral sublime. Horatii + Cato

iii. Caesar & the ferry-man.
Rome when taken prisoner by
Alex - &c

Connection between sublimity and
height - We elevate naturally to as
great height as possible monuments
that commemorate sublime deeds.
Heroes for Kings - Heaven & Hell.
Sublimity of sound -

Those associated with ideas of danger.

" " ^{active & exerted} with great power,

" " with ideas of majesty -

solemnity; deep melancholy - profound
grief - Trumpet - organ - tolling of
a bell.

Of the notes of animals those that issue
from the strong & ferocious -

Of the human voice - those that indicate the
various emotions - sorrow, terror, indignation &c

Sounds are sublime because
of association -

Sources of moral sublime -

Firmness in the cause of truth
and justice - Christian Martyrs -
Socrates - Brutus sentenced his own
sons to death for conspiring against
their Country.

Generous self sacrifice in behalf of another
Damon + Pythias - Tale of Two Cities

Self possession + fearlessness in
danger - Caesar - Mucius Scaevola -
taken prisoner by Porcenne

Exalted Patriotism - Wolf's death scene.
Horatius + Curiatius.

Wit.

"The advantage of the medical profession is that the dead are distinguished by wonderful clarity and discretion; we never hear them complain of the physic that has killed them."

Epitaph on a Physician -

"He poured drugs, of which he knew little, into a body of which he knew less."

"Love is egotism for two."

Wood calls a pen of beavers a "nest of horrothology"

Some one says, restaurant is derived from us taurus "bully things".

"Gos'n you take a sword and
draw it

And go stick a fellow thro'.

Guv'ment aint to answer for it"
God will send the bill to you".

An argument against War.

"Parson Wilber he, say he never
heern till in his life

That the postles trained around
in their swelly tailed Coats

And flogged on arter a drum
or a fife

To get some an em office &
Lorn an em votes

But John P. Robinson he
say den, did it know me n'ting

Down in Judea:-

Harmony of Sound & Sense

Size + Unpleasantness - Milton.

"Part, huge of bulk

Hallowing, unbridled, enormous in their gait -
Tempest the Ocean."

"Scaree from his mould
Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheaved
His vastness."

The falling of timber.

"Deep seething groans the thickest browns,
Then rustling crackling crackles, thunder down."

^{Popes} ^{trans}, Liad.

Her galloping of a horse

At each bound he could feel his scabbard ^{stir}
Smiting his stallion's flanks" Longfellow.

Warlike sounds

"Hark to the bronze clang of the bugle!
Hark to the rattling clatter of the drums,
Her measured tread of the stalwart footmen!

Mark to the laboring horses' waite,
Painfully tugging the harnessed cannon;
The shrill sharp clink of the warriors' swords,
As their chargers bound when the trumpet sound,
Their alarms through the echoing mountains!
Baker -

The Bridge of Lights -
Poet's Bells.

"For the moon never beams without bringing
me dreams.

Of the beautiful Annabel Lee:
And the stars never rise but I feel the
bright eyes

Of the beautiful Annabel Lee:
And so all the night-tide I lie down by the side
Of my darling, my darling, my life and my bride
In the sepulchre there by the sea,
In her tomb by the sounding sea." Poe
Bugh Long. Ferryman

"The splendor falls on Castle walls
And sunny summits old in story;
The long light-shades across the lakes,
And the wild Cataract leaps in glory -
Blow bugle blow, set the wild echoes ringing,
Blow bugle, blow, set the wild echoes ringing."

"But when loud surges lash the sounding shore
The hoarse rough voice should like the torrent war."

A sudden calm at sea -

"Then the storms drop;

The downy feather, on the Cordage hung,
Moves not: the flat sea shines like yellow gold
Fused in the fire, or like the marble floor
Of some old temple wide."

From Collins's Ode on "The Passions".

"Next Anger roused, his eyes on fire,
In lightnings owned his secret strings;
In one loud clash he struck the lyre,
And swept with hurried hand the strings".

"With woful measures woe Despair -
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled;
A solemn, strange, and mingled air,
'Twas sad by fits, by starts 'twas wild."

"But then, O Hope, with eyes so fair
What has thy delighted measure?

Still it whisperd promised pleasure,
And bade the lonely scenes at distance hail;

Still would her touch the strains prolong
And from the rocks, the woods, the vale,
She called on echoes still through all her song;
And where her sweetest theme she chose,
A soft responsive voice was heard at every close,
And Hope, enchanted, smiled and bade her golden voice."

found of a bursting, Adyeny-

"The string let fly!"

Trangled short and sharp, like the shrill ^{cries} of all war.

"

Asbanded in the mountain gap

By peals of thunder, clap on clap,

And making a terrar-striking flash,

And somewhere, as it seems, a crash.

Among the rocks; with weight of rain,

And sudden motions, long and slow,

That to a dram distance go -

Till breaking in upon the dying strain,
A rending o'er his head begins the gray again.

Wagner.

Synonyms here -

Great. Big. The doorkeeper was a
bigger man than old Grant.

Accent { John accents his words.
Emphasis { too much.

Lie { And dashed him to earth, there
lay { let him lay.

Odoriferous { These flowers are beautiful
Fragrant { and odoriferous.

Mob { An infuriated populace
Populace { burst through the gate, and
Assailed { assailed the edifices of the
Attacked { Chief Magistrate.

Tall { The tower is too tall for its
High { base.

Facility. { He leaped the fence with
Ease. } great facility.

Learn. { I'll learn you better.
Teach }

Notorious. { Daniel Webster was a
Distinguished } Notorious orator.

Length.

Other things being equal.. the shorter words are the more forcible.

There was a great commotion among the populace.

The teacher administered to the juvenile a salutary Castigation.

"The subject "said he" is one of paramount and preliminary importance".

Colman is mendacious. I have been often exasperated by his mendacity.

The countenance of the individual referred to exhibited considerable perturbation.

Frequent repetitions of the regulations have a tendency to weaken them.

The magnitude of the enterprise deterred him from undertaking it.

The whizzing arrow penetrated his heart and stopped his respiration.

Abstract and Concrete Words.

It fell like metal in the mighty
waters.

Consider the lilies ^{of the field.} how they
grow; they toil not neither do
they spin, yet I say unto you
that Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of
these.

Thence up he flew and in the
hour of life sat like a Cormorant.

No thief ere felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law.

The curfew tells the knell of parting
day.

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er
the sea

The plowman homeward plods
his weary way

And leaves the world to darkness
and to me.

The way was long, the wind was cold,
The minstrel was infirm and old,
His withered cheek and tresses grey,
Seemed to have known a better day.

The harp, his sole remaining joy,
Was carried by an orphan boy.
The last of all the bards was he
Who sung of border chivalry.

2nd Those whose sound pro-
duce slightly the same state
of mind as the object.

Mama in her kerchief and I in my cap
had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap
when out on the lawn there arose such a clatter
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
To open the shutters and throw up the latch.

His very step upon the stair is
music to mine ear.

Up the high hill he moves a
huge round stone.

The words forcible through
indirect resemblance are such
as, rough, smooth, sharp, cut,
keen, blunt, thin, hard, crag,
peak, leap.

Examples of all properties
mentioned hitherto.

"As Chief who hears his war-drum call,
"Lo Arms. the foe-man storms the wall!"
The antlered monarch of the waste,
Sprang from his hasty couch in haste,
But ere his fleet career he took
He dew-drops from his flanks he shook
He crested eagle proud & high, to send his beamed frontlet to the sky.
A moment, gazed adown the dale,
A moment, shipped the tainted gale,
A moment, listened to the cry,
That thickened as the chase drew nigh.

Then as the headmost foe appeared,
With one brave bound the cove he cleared,
And stretching forward free and far,
Spight the wild heath of Nam Tar
Felled on the view the opening pack.
Rock, glen, and cavern paid them back.
A hundred dogs bayed deep and strong.
Clattered an hundred hoofs along -
Then peals the merry horn rang out,
A hundred voices joined the shout.
With bark, and whoop and wild halloo
No rest Benbowick's echoes knew.
Far from the tumult fled the doe,
Safe in her covert covered the dove,
The falcon, from her cairn on high
Cast on the rout a wondering eye,
Till far beyond her peering ken
The hurricane had swept the glen,
And silence settled wide and still
On the lone rock and misty hill.

Interjections.

Interjections are words which express sudden and strong emotion. These words, more than any other, show the forcibleness of Condensed language. They are striking samples of the law that in proportion as our feelings grow intense they seek a more effective utterance by crowding sentences into syllables. Interjections are therefore our best specimens of the effect gained by brevity.

The weakness of the
equivalent sentence may be
compared with the strength
of the interjections in the
following examples.

Away! Go away quickly -

Hold *Hold your peace.*

Hail!
 Out!
 Take yourself out in a hurry.

Out! Take yourself out in a hurry.

Hurry! }
Quick! } Do it quickly -

Quick! } Do it quickly -

Farewell! I bid you farewell.

Murder! Murder is being committed.
Help! Send me your help without delay.
Fire! Mr. Thompson's house is on fire.
Beautiful! The scenery is strikingly beautiful.
Grand! The lofty summits are grand.
Terrible! The sight of burning Chicago has ^{terrible} no.
Horrible. The carnage is horrible.
Lo!
Behold! } See what is before you.

Exclaim! = I am very merry.
Hallo! = Give immediate attention.
Judge! = The thing is contemptible.
Hush! = Stop your noise at once.
Alas! = I am full of grief and pity.
Moral! = I act in the presence of it.
Beware! = Put yourself on your guard.
Aha! = I am greatly surprised at it.
Oh! = I am very sorry.
Phew! = This is ridiculous.
Hail! = I salute you.

In the above examples of pure interjections
hallo, alia, and etc. are each tied to 4-
press different feelings. Their special mean-
ings must therefore be determined by their
connection. Occasional interjections are
made by compressing an entire sentence
into the most important word in it.
This mode of expression is of course prompt
led by the natural effort of excitement to
gain strength in utterance.

History in Words.

Compounds acquire force with the origin of a word, by giving a more vivid picture of its source, greatly increases the rhetorical force. Of the associations by which a word is fixed in memory are metaphorical, the idea it denotes is called up the more easily and distinctly. Familiarity with language greatly adds to its force. Only a few compounds can be given in this brief field.

Air-few - Course - few -

Wife - leave - ~~web~~ - wrong

Husband - house band -

Dunce - Duns Scotus - a philos-
opher of the dark ages -

Snake - snake

Post - Position - placed -

Kind - Ruined -

^{stop} Poltroon - ^{stick} Police bruckus.

Heaven - Heaved -

Kill - Hole -

Happy - Happ - happen -

Rather - Rath - more willing -

And - add

If. gif - give.

But Ba - out

Because - By cause

Adrift drive dinner

ago - a gone

By train - By train

Crafty - with - craft or skill

Jovial, of joy, or like joy.

Left. learn, left handed.

raft. learn

mong. mung

Miser - miserable

Idignuly and ulgarity
of words.

All solecisms in grammar
are vulgar. All ^{other} parts are
vulgar. Likewise all
slang words.

Examples

"When all afraid of the
old quert when he gets
his dander up."

"They caught the rascal
and tried to make him
sue up. He didn't sue

on for a while but
finally acknowledged
the corn."

"As it was getting late
I told him to go. but then
he sat, and sat, and
sat."

"I on made as if it was
all on the square, but I
knew he was coddling."

"We got out of truck and
so piled the dishes."

"I sought the City called ^{the} King
And got my fill, of Boston grub."

"Jim has got on his ear."

"The Big fat study Trig.
Phys. & Bot. but some
times they fizzle."

"Full of gab, and gawm."

"Go for him and cook
his goose."

"The gun played round
a gruffaw and the girls
all snickered."

Trivium
Flörner
Dette
Flavor
Pete
open

Gaudes
4 tent
Diffe
Dilute
Impure
Diffuse
Duchy
77 tent
Pastoral
Impure
Sate tent

Chapitre

Conten
Comparing
Tent
Compila

Anak

Interpre

Arrangement.

In order to study successfully the various ways in which rhetorical force is gained by the arrangement of words we must be thoroughly acquainted with the grammatical elements. For in the manner of grouping these elements in language depends largely its force or feebleness.

There are three grammatical elements - the word, the phrase, and the sentence.

Words include all the parts of speech as man, good, you.

studies, walking, on. daily, but,
hallo.

A phrase is a group of words,
less than a sentence and used
to limit a word. as, going in haste.
Useful in many ways, sleeping
till the dawn of day. Away
with these mutually derisives.

A sentence consists of a group
of words which together express
a complete thought.

The sentence has three forms
each determined by the nature
of the verb.

When the verb is transitive the predicate is composed of the verb and its object.

The clerk lost his records.

When the verb is neuter the predicate consists of the verb and its complement.

The king was complacent.

When the verb is intransitive the predicate consists of the verb only.

The sick man languishes.

Limitation in Language

The only element in language which can be limited is the word.

A word may be limited by another word, a phrase, or a sentence.

By a word - Thomas Bates,
William, the Conqueror, Excellent
rules.

By a phrase - The truly heroic
style from Arthur's Court.

The maiden sits in her high tower alone.

By a sentence -

I ne'er delayed

When for man back we draw my blade.

I know ye the land where the cypress + myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime

Clinging where no life has been.

By all them at once -

His talents for debate which were
of the first order, gave him great
influence.

Stealthily advancing on his hands
and knees while the sentinel
paced to and fro.

In a compound clause the subject of the independent sentence is usually the principal word and all the elements, whether words, phrases, or sentences by which it is limited, are its adjuncts.

The predicate of a sentence may be regarded as an adjunct of the subject.

With scorn the King beheld their flight.

Lord Marmion turned - well
was his need.

Adjunctive words limiting the noun are nouns and pronouns possessive, nouns and

Orders in Arrangement.

It is clear that in any sentence, simple or compound, the arrangement of its parts will depend on the position of the adjuncts in reference to the subject or principal word.

L. Smith

Specimens of the Natural Order.

"Indeed, hardly had time to take root; for he pulled them all up, every now and then, as children do the flowers they have planted, - to see if they are growing."
Longfellow's Hyperion.

"Thus Mr. Prudexter departed from the village. A few days afterwards he was seen at a fall training, or general muster of the militia, making a prayer on horseback, with his eyes wide open; a performance in which he took violent delight, as it gave him an opportunity of going quite at large into some of the bloodiest campaigns of the ancient Hebrews." Longfellow's Hiawatha.

The adjunct may stand
either before or after the
word it limits -

There are four possible
orders on which an English
sentence may be constructed -

1. The direct order in
which all the adjuncts
precede the words they limit
and are so arranged as to
modify the principal subject
which is the final word
in the sentence.

Bonardo wish me lasting
spring the mighty best

2. The indirect order in
which my adjunct follows
the word it limits and
all together modify the
principal subject which
stands first in the sentence.

He mad wish caption
books which brat of art

3. The natural order in
which is found both the
direct and indirect order

The latter greatly predominating
a little used with one loose and
was ending at another.

4. The inverted order, which
is the natural order
inverted -

With that straight up
the hill then order -

Two horsemen descended
with gun -

Very few complex sentences
can be found in our
literature which are perfect
examples of the direct order -

But sentences whose structure
is mainly direct should be
analyzed until the student
is familiar with their forms.

Examples of the direct order.

Finely with Reclined grappled
Garnet.

In this simple sentence
the direct order is complete.

The adverb finely and
the phrase with-Garnet
limit and precede the

the predicate grappled,
which again divides