she is using a masculine form of the verb. So we may state that the identity of the subject depends not on gender so much as on continuity of context. The fact that a difference in agreement occurs does not mean that agreement is unimportant. It simply indicates that it is not an end in itself...not nearly so devastating a matter as it might be in modern English.

b. Double subject

Occasionally a double subject will be seen...not one involving a copula but where there are two words in the nominative position and both claiming the action of the verb. Observe Psalm 3:5

"my voice unto the Lord I cry"

We will likely translated this with voice in the objective spot. But in the text it is more of a double subject. "Voice" and "I" may almost be synonymous but you actually have a double emphasis. Thus to smooth it out we will probably say "with my voice", etc.,

D.....Agreement in number in subject and predicate

Collective nouns may take a plural verb. This happens with true collectives (flock, etc), and with terms such as "people" which needs the context to determine a collective sense or not. Further data on this in Gesenius 123.

Plurals with singular meanings are often found with singular verbs. D') is a good example and D', ', ', ' may qualify as well.

Singular verbs may occur with plural groups such as in abstract clauses (vanity of vainities) and when plural persons are joined to a substantive participle to designate the subject.

On the placing of modifiers we notice the following:

- a. When possible, modifiers are placed contiguously and in order of relevant service to the word being qualified.
- b. Conjunctive accents bind the modifiers to the words which are their subject. When pursuing modifiers, one should not lightly cross the disjunctives.
- c. And finally, modifiers are dependent on the rules for adjectives..unless they are adverbial modifiers...and then they go on their own rules.

E. CONCLUSION

There is an awful lot about sentences that we still don't know.