

5. A. Flag of the brave,\**a* thy FOLDS SHALL FLY  
The sign of hope and triumph,\**a* high.  
A. When *speaks* the signal trumpet-tone,  
A. And the long *line* comes gleaming on  
B. (Ere yet the *life-blood*, warm and wet,  
*Has dimmed* the glist'ning bayonet),
6. M.\* Each soldier's EYE SHALL brightly TURN  
A. To where thy *meteor-glories* burn,\**b*  
A. And, as his springing *steps* advance,  
CATCH WAR and VENGEANCE from the glance;\*  
B. And, when the *cannon-mouthings* loud  
*Heave*, in wild wreaths,\**b* the *battle-shrou*,  
C. And gory *sabres* rise and *fall*,  
Like shoots\**b* of flame\**a* on midnight's pall \**b*
7. A. There SHALL thy VICTOR-GLANCES GLOW;  
8. A. And cowering FOES SHALL SHRINK beneath  
A. Each gallant arm\**b* that strikes below  
That lovely messenger\**b* of death.\**a*
- Flag of the seas,\**a* on ocean's wave,\**b*  
9. A. Thy STARS SHALL GLITTER o'er the brave;\**b*  
A. When *death*, careering on the gale,\**b*  
*Sweeps* darkly round the bellied sail,\**b*  
A. And frightened *waves* *rush* wildly back,  
Before the broadside's reeling rack,\**b*
10. C. The dying WANDERER of the sea\**a*  
SHALL LOOK at once\**b* to heaven and thee,\**b*  
And SMILE to see thy splendor†*b* fly†*b*  
In triumph\**b* o'er his closing eye.\**b*
- Flag of the free heart's only home,\**a*  
By angel-hands\**b* to valor\**b* given,  
11. B. Thy STARS HAVE LIT the welkin DOME,  
12. A. And all thy HUES WERE BORN in heaven:\**c*  
13. B. For ever\**b* FLOAT that standard SHEET!  
14. A. Where BREATHES the FOE *but* falls before us,\**b*  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,\**b*  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us†*b*

\* Prepositional Phrase. † Infinitive Phrase.  
*a* Adjective Phrase. *b* Adverbial Phrase. *c* Independent Phrase.

## PART II.

## ETYMOLOGY.

REMARK 1.—In PART I. we have considered by analysis,

1. The *Structure* of Sentences and of Phrases.
2. The *Elements* which compose a Sentence or a Phrase.
3. The *Classification* of Sentences and of Phrases.
4. The *Analysis* of Sentences—*Proximate* and *Ultimate*.

REM. 2.—In our progress through PART I. we have seen,

1. That the *Proximate Analysis* of a Sentence consists in resolving it into its *immediate Constituent Elements*.
2. That the *Ultimate Analysis* of a Sentence consists in reducing its Proximate Elements to the Words which compose them.

REM. 3.—We have next to consider the history of Words—considered as ultimate Elements of Sentences—including

- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Their <i>Formation</i> . | 3. Their <i>Classifications</i> . |
| 2. Their <i>Functions</i> . | 4. Their <i>Modifications</i> .   |

PRIN.—The Science of Language embraces,

1. ORTHOGRAPHY—which treats of the *Structure* and *Form* of Words.
2. ETYMOLOGY—which treats of the *Classification* and *Modification* of Words.
3. SYNTAX—which treats of the *Relation* and mutual *Dependence* of Words.
4. PROSODY—which treats of the *Arrangement* and *Utterance* of Words.

REM.—A true system of Analysis requires that the *Functions* of Words be discussed previous to the consideration of their Elements. Hence we have placed ORTHOGRAPHY in the Appendix to this Work.

## CLASSIFICATION AND MODIFICATION OF WORDS.

PRIN.—Words are distinguished by their *Forms* and by their *Uses*.

## I. THE FORMS OF WORDS.

PRIN.—By their *forms*, Words are distinguished as  
*Radical or Derivative,*  
*Simple or Compound.*

DEF. 52.—A *Radical Word* is a word that does not derive its original from another word in the same language.

EXAMPLES.—Sun—cloud—rose—friend—chief—swift—just—sell.

DEF. 53.—A *Derivative Word* is a word derived from a Radical by prefixing or adding one or more letters to it

EXAMPLES.—Sunny—swiftly—cloudy—sinful—selling—unconscious—roseate—friendly—justify—chieftain.

Obs.—A Word that is Radical in the English language, may be a Derivative in the language from which it comes.

EXAMPLES.—Conscience—optics—algebra—philosophy—signify.

DEF. 54.—A *Simple Word* is a word that is used separately from another word.

EXAMPLES.—Have—brightly—freedom—parlor—music—study—times—patience—loved—cottage—peace—cold.

DEF. 55.—A *Compound Word* is a word that is made of two or more words combined.

EXAMPLES.—Star-light—household-words—rose-bud—steam-engine—pencil-case—never-the-less—moon-beam—rail-road.

Obs.—The parts of a Compound Word are printed as one word without space between them, or they are joined by a short horizontal line (∪) called a hyphen.

EXAMPLES (*without the hyphen.*)—Overlay—underwrite—withstand—sometimes—nevertheless.

" (*with the hyphen*)—Hour-glass—warm-hearted—praise-worthy,

PRIN.—The *Parts* of a Compound Word are the BASIS and the ADJUNCT.

DEF. 56.—The *Basis* of a Compound Word, is the Principal Element in the word.

EXAMPLES.—Race-horse—horse-race—hour-glass—father-in-law—sergeant-at-arms—aid-de-camp.

DEF. 57.—The Adjunct of a Compound Word is the Part that *limits* or modifies the Basis.

EXAMPLES.—Race-horse—Horse-race—Hour-glass—father-in-law—jack-o'-lantern—aid-de-camp.

Obs.—The Adjunct of a Word may be one *Word* or a *Phrase*.

EXAMPLES.—*One Word.*—Man-stealer—race-horse—book-maker.  
*A Phrase.*—Father-in-law—aid-de-camp—will-o'-the-wisp.

REM.—Derivative and Compound Words have this distinction, viz: *Compound Words* consist of two or more complete Words; whereas, *Derivative Words* consist of one Word with Letters or Particles prefixed or attached. These Particles are called PREFIXES and SUFFIXES.

DEF. 58.—A *Prefix* is one or more Letters placed before a Radical to form a Derivative Word.

EXAMPLES.—Reform—degrade—overlook—undertake—involve—absolve—elect—perfect.

DEF. 59.—A *Suffix* is one or more letters added to a Word to make it Derivative.

EXAMPLES.—Forming—graded—homely—goodness.

REM.—Words may have more than one Prefix or Suffix. Hence,

PRIN.—Prefixes and Suffixes are distinguished as *Simple* or *Compound*.

## EXAMPLES OF SIMPLE.

Prefixes.		Suffixes.	
Absolve,	Compose,	Forming,	Taken,
Dissolve,	Depose,	Formation,	Verbose,
Resolve,	Repose,	Dangerous,	Rudely,
Deform,	Betake,	Coinage,	Hopeful,
Inform,	Overtake,	Goodness,	Consular,
Uniform,	Undertake,	Bigotry,	Laublin

COMPOUND	
<i>Prefixes.</i>	<i>Suffixes.</i>
Re con struct,	Lone li ness
Mis con ceive,	Might i ly,
In ec herent,	Fear less ness,
Un pre tending,	Right ful ly
Ir re vocable,	Form at ion,
Im per forated.	Modi fi cation.
<i>Prefixes and Suffixes.</i>	
Reducing,	Abnegation,
Dissolved,	Confinement,
Conformable,	Substantial,
Reconciliation,	Unconditionally,
Transubstantiation,	Disseminating,
Indissoluble.	Conformability.

PRIN.—The *Radicals* of Derivative Words are  
SEPARABLE or INSEPARABLE.

DEF. 60.—A *Separable Radical* constitutes a perfect Word, without its Prefixes or Suffixes.

EXAMPLES.					
Reform,	}	Form.	Adjoin,	}	Join.
Deform,			Conjoin,		
Inform,			Enjoin,		
Conform,			Unjoin,		

DEF. 61.—An *Inseparable Radical* is not used as a distinct word in the language without the aid of its Prefixes or Suffixes.

EXAMPLES.					
Collect,	}	lect.	Advert,	}	vert.
Delectable,			Convertible,		
Election,			Diverting,		
Recollecting,			Inversion,		
			Undiverted,		

NOTE.—For an extended list of Prefixes and Suffixes, see '*Derivation of Words*' in the APPENDIX.

## II. THE USES OF WORDS.

PRIN.—By their *uses*, Words are distinguished as

- |                              |   |                                  |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Nouns</i> ,            | } | Principal Elements in Sentences. |
| 2. <i>Pronouns</i> ,         |   |                                  |
| 3. <i>Verbs</i> ,            |   |                                  |
| 4. <i>Adjectives</i> ,       | } | Adjunct Elements.                |
| 5. <i>Adverbs</i> ,          |   |                                  |
| 6. <i>Prepositions</i> ,     | } | Attendant Elements.              |
| 7. <i>Conjunctions</i> ,     |   |                                  |
| 8. <i>Exclamations</i> ,     |   |                                  |
| 9. <i>Words of Euphony</i> , |   |                                  |

DEF. 62.—A *Noun* is a Word used as the *Name* of a being, a place, or a thing.

EXAMPLES.—“The *King* of *Shadows* loves a shining *mark*.”

OBS. 1.—Nouns are names of

1. Material things, as—*Man—book—house—apples*.
2. Ideas or things not material, as—*Mind—hope—desire—aversion—remorse—joy*.

OBS.—Let the Pupil be careful here to distinguish a *name* from the *thing* named; and remember that the *name* is the *Noun*. Thus, a *house* is a *thing*—the *name* of that thing is a *Noun*.

## CLASSIFICATION OF NOUNS.

REMARK.—Some Nouns are appropriated to individual persons or places, or to things personified; others are general in their application, being used to designate classes or sorts. Hence,

PRIN.—Nouns are distinguished as

*Proper* and *Common*.

DEF. 63.—A *Proper Noun* is a name appropriated to an individual person or place, or to a thing personified.

EXAMPLES.—*William—Boston—Hudson—Oregon*.

“And old *Experience* learns too late  
That all is vanity below.”

DEF. 64.—A *Common Noun* is a name used to designate one or more of a *class* or *sort* of beings or things.

EXAMPLES.—Man—brook—conscience—feeling—landscape.  
“Now fades the glimmering *landscape* on the *sight*.”

Obs. 1.—A *Common Noun* is a name by which the individuality of a being or thing is designated; but, in addition to this Office, some Nouns are the names of *qualities*.

DEF. 65.—An *Abstract Noun* is the name of a *quality* of a thing, and not of the Substance.

EXAMPLES.—Goodness—meekness—impracticability.  
“These all, in sweet *confusion*, sought the shade.”

DEF. 66.—A *Collective Noun* is a Noun appropriated to many individuals in one term.

EXAMPLES.—Committee—assembly—army—tribe—clan—multitude.  
“The village master taught his little *school*.”

DEF. 67.—A *Verbal Noun* is a Noun derived from a Verb; being in *form*, a Participle—in *office*, a Substantive.

EXAMPLES.—Beginning—gatherings—spelling—joining.  
“In the *beginning*, God created the heaven and the earth.”

Obs. 1.—The Classification of Nouns as *Common* and *Proper*, is one rather of curiosity than of practical utility in the Science of Language.

Obs. 2.—A Word is known to be a Noun,  
1st. By its being a *Name*.  
2d. By its performing a *Substantive office*.

Obs. 3.—A *Substantive* may be,  
1. The *Subject* of a Sentence.  
2. The *Object* of a Sentence or of a Phrase.  
3. A Name or an Equivalent, *independent* in construction.

But,

Obs. 4.—A *Substantive office* may be performed by *Words*, by *Phrases*, and by *Sentences*.

## EXAMPLES.

1. By *Words*, NOUNS.—*Paul* the *Apostle* wrote an *Epistle* to *Timothy*.  
PRONOUNS.—*Was it you that* introduced me to him?
2. By *Phrases*.—“*Taking a madman’s sword*, to prevent his doing mischief, can not be regarded as *robbing him*.”
3. By *Sentences*.—“*That all men are created equal*, is a self-evident truth.”

“But Brutus says, *he was ambitious*.”

“There is no question as to *which must yield*.”

Hence,

Obs. 5.—A *Noun* is generally *Substantive*. But a Word commonly used as a Noun may become,

1. An *Adjective*; as, An *iron fence*—*gold leaf*.
2. An *Adverb*; as, Go *home* and come *back*.
3. A *Verb*; as, “But if you *mouth* it.”

Obs. 6.—A *Substantive office* is sometimes performed by words commonly used,

1. As *Adjectives*—“The *good* alone are great.”  
“Nor grudge I thee the *much* the Grecians give,  
Nor, murmur’ring, take the *little* I receive.”—*Dryden*.
2. As *Adverbs*—  
“’Tis Heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*.”—*Addison*.
3. As *Conjunctions*—  
“Your *if* is the only peace-maker; much virtue is in *if*.”  
*Shakspeare*.
4. As an *Exclamation*—  
“With *hark* and *whoop* and wild *halloo*.”—*Scott*.

## MODIFICATION OF NOUNS.

REM.—Some Nouns and Pronouns, by their form, by their position in a Sentence, or by their obvious uses, indicate—

1. The *sex*—as male or female, or neither.
2. The *speaker*, the being addressed, or the being or thing spoken of.
3. The *number* of beings or things—as one or more.
4. The *condition*, with regard to other Words in the Sentence as,  
(1.) The *Subject* of a Sentence.  
(2.) The *Object* of a Sentence or Phrase.  
(3.) *Independent* in construction. Hence,

PRIN.—Nouns are modified by *Gender, Person, Number* and *Case*.

## GENDER.

DEF. 68.—Gender is the modification of such Nouns and Pronouns as, by their form, distinguish the sex.

DEF. 69.—Nouns and Pronouns that indicate *Males* are of the *Masculine Gender*.

EXAMPLES.—Man—lion—ox—David—John.

DEF. 70.—Nouns and Pronouns indicating *Females* are of the *Feminine Gender*.

EXAMPLES.—Woman—lioness—cow—Dollie—Jane.

DEF. 71.—Nouns and Pronouns that do not indicate the sex, are said to be of the *Neuter Gender*.

EXAMPLES.—Book—pen—table—star—planet.

Obs. 1.—Strict propriety will allow the names of *animals only* to be modified by Gender.

Obs. 2.—Young animals and infants are not always distinguished by Gender; as, "Mary's kitten is very playful—*it* is quite a pet with the whole family."

"Calm as an infant as *it* sweetly sleeps."

Obs. 3.—Things personified are often represented by Pronouns of the Masculine or the Feminine Gender.

EXAMPLES.—1. "Then Fancy *her* magical pinions spread wide."

2. "Time slept on flowers, and lent *his* glass to Hope."

3. "For the Angel of Death spread *his* wings on the blast  
And breathed in the face of the foe as *he* pass'd."

Obs. 4.—Many Nouns which denote the office or condition of persons, and some others, are not distinguished by Gender.

EXAMPLES.—Parent—cousin—friend—neighbor—teacher.

Obs. 5.—Whenever Words are used which include both Males and Females, without having a direct reference to the sex, the Word appropriated to males is commonly employed.

EXAMPLES.—1. "The proper study of *mankind* is *man*."

2. "There is no flesh in *man's* obdurate heart—  
It does not feel for *man*."

But to this rule there are exceptions; as, geese, ducks.

PRIN.—The Gender of Nouns is determined,

1. By the termination; as,

Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Actor,	Actress.	Patron,	Patroness.
Administrator,	Administratrix.	Prince,	Princess.
Author,	Authoress.	Protector	Protectress.
Governor,	Governess.	Shepherd,	Shepherdess.
Heir,	Heiress.	Songster,	Songstress.
Host,	Hostess.	Tiger,	Tigress.
Hero,	Heroine.	Tutor,	Tutress.
Jew,	Jewess.	Tailor,	Tailoress.
Lion,	Lioness.	Widower	Widow.

2. By different Words; as,

Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Bachelor,	Maid.	Husband,	Wife.
Beau,	Belle.	King,	Queen.
Boy,	Girl.	Lad,	Lass.
Brother,	Sister.	Lord,	Lady.
Drake,	Duck.	Man,	Woman.
Father,	Mother.	Master,	Mistress.
Friar,	Nun.	Nephew,	Niece.

3. By prefixing or affixing other Words; as,

Masc.	Fem.
Man-servant,	Maid-servant.
He-goat,	She-goat.
Cock-sparrow,	Hen-sparrow.
Landlord.	Landlady.
Gentleman.	Gentlewoman.

NOTE.—In the English language, less importance is attached to the Gender of Nouns than in the Latin, Greek, and other languages—the relation of Words in Sentences depending more upon *position* and less upon the terminations. Hence, in parsing Nouns and Pronouns, the Gender need not be mentioned, unless they are obviously Masculine or Feminine.

## PERSON.

REM.—All Nouns are the Names of

1. The person speaking.
2. The persons or things addressed. Or,
3. The persons or things spoken of. Hence,

PRIN.—Nouns and Pronouns are of the  
*First Person, Second Person, or Third Person.*

DEF. 72.—The name of the *speaker* or writer is of the  
*First Person.*

EXAMPLES.—“*I, John, saw these things.*” “*We Athenians are in fault.*”

DEF. 73.—The name of a person or thing addressed is of the  
*Second Person.*

EXAMPLE.—“*Father, thy hand  
Hath reared these venerable columns; thou  
Didst weave this verdant roof.*”

DEF. 74.—The name of the person or thing spoken of is of the  
*Third Person.*

EXAMPLES.—“*The hero hath departed.*” “*Honor guides his footsteps.*”

## NUMBER.

REM.—Nouns by their form denote individuality or plurality. Hence,

PRIN.—Nouns are distinguished as  
*Singular and Plural.*

DEF. 75.—Nouns denoting but one are of the  
*Singular Number.*

EXAMPLES.—*Man—boy—pen—book—mouse—ox.*

DEF. 76.—Nouns denoting more than one are of the  
*Plural Number.*

EXAMPLES.—*Men—boys—pens—books—mice—oxen.*

Obs. 1.—The *Number* of a Noun is usually determined by its *form*. The Plural of most Nouns differs from the Singular by having an additional *s*.

## EXAMPLES.

*Singular.*—Act, Egg, Book, Mastiff, Pen, Chair.  
*Plural.*—Acts, Eggs, Books, Mastiffs, Pens, Chairs.

Obs. 2.—But a Noun whose Singular form ends in *s, ss, sh, z, ch* (soft), and some Nouns in *o* and *y*, form the Plural by the addition of *es*.

## EXAMPLES.

*Singular.*—Gas, Lynx, Church, Lash, Glass, Hero  
*Plural.*—Gases, Lynxes, Churches, Lashes, Glasses, Heroes

Obs. 3.—*Y* final, after a Consonant, is changed into *ie* (the original orthography), and *s* is added.

## EXAMPLES.

*Singular.*—Lady, Folly, Quality, City.  
*Old form.*—Ladie, Follie, Qualitie, Citie.  
*Plural.*—Ladies, Follies, Qualities, Cities.

Exception.—But Proper Nouns in *y* commonly form the Plurals by adding *s* to the *y*; as, the two *Livys*—the *Tullys*.

Obs. 4.—In the following Nouns, *f* final is changed into *v*, and the usual termination for the Plural is added:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Beef,	Beeves.	Self,	Selves.
Calf,	Calves.	Shelf,	Shelves.
Elf,	Elves.	Sheaf,	Sheaves.
Half	Halves.	Thief,	Thieves.
Leaf,	Leaves.	Wolf,	Wolves.
Loaf,	Loaves.		

Other Nouns in *f* form their Plurals regularly.

Obs. 5.—But most Nouns ending in *fe* are changed into *ves*.

## EXAMPLES.

*Singular.*—Knife, Life, Wife,  
*Plural.*—Knives, Lives, Wives.

Obs. 6.—Many Nouns form their Plurals irregularly.

## EXAMPLES.

*Singular.*—Man, Child, Foot, Ox, Mouse  
*Plural.*—Men, Children, Feet, Oxen, Mice.

Obs. 7.—In most *Compound Words*, the *basis* only is varied to form the Plural, if its *Adjunct Word* precedes, or its *Adjunct Phrase* follows.

## EXAMPLES.

*Singular*.—Fellow-servant, Ink-stand, Race-horse, Camp-meeting.

*Plural*.—Fellow-servants, Ink-stands, Race-horses, Camp-meetings.

*Singular*.—Father-in-law, Aid-de-Camp.

*Plural*.—Fathers-in-law, Aides-de-Camp.

Obs. 8.—But, if the *Adjunct Word* follows the *basis*, the Plural termination is commonly attached to the *Adjunct*.

## EXAMPLES.

*Singular*.—Arm-full, Camera-Obscura, Ignis-fatuus.

*Plural*.—Arm-fulls, Camera-Obscuras, Ignis-fatuuces.

Obs. 9.—In forming the Plural of Nouns *having titles prefixed or annexed*, custom is not uniform.

There seems to be a propriety in regarding a *name and its title* as a Compound Noun; as, *Jonathan Edwards, John Smith, Miss Bowen*.

If, then, it is decided which part of the Compound Word—the *Name* or the *Title*—is to be regarded as the *basis*, and which the *Adjunct*, the Plural termination should be attached as directed in Obs. 7 and 8, above. Thus, *Miss Bowen* and her sister, two ladies unmarried, are *Misses*. "I called to see the *Misses Bowen*."

"We purchase goods of the *Messrs. Barber*." Here the *titles* constitute the *bases*, the *names*, the *Adjuncts*.

Again: *Patterson* the father and *Patterson* the son are two *Pattersons*. They are both doctors. If we speak of them as *men*, we make the *Name* the *basis* and the *Title* as *Adjunct*; thus, "I visited the two *Doctor Pattersons*." But if we speak of them as *Doctors*, we make the *Title* the *basis*, and pluralize it: thus, "We employed *Doctors J. & A. Patterson*."

Obs. 10.—Some Nouns have no Plurals.

EXAMPLES.—Wheat—silver—gold—iron—gratitude.

Obs. 11.—Some Nouns have no Singular.

EXAMPLES.—Tongs—embers—vespers—literati—scissors.

Obs. 12.—Some Nouns have the same Form in both Numbers.

## EXAMPLES.

*Singular*.—Apparatus, News, Wages, Sheep, Vermin.

*Plural*.—Apparatus, News, Wages, Sheep, Vermin.

Obs. 13.—Some Nouns, having a Singular form, are used in a Plural sense.

EXAMPLES.—Horse—foot—cavalry—cannon—sail. One thousand horse and two thousand foot—five hundred cavalry—fifty cannon—twenty sail of the line—and, for supplies, five hundred head of cattle.

Obs. 14.—Some Nouns, having no Plural form to indicate Number, receive a Plural Termination to indicate different Species.

EXAMPLES.—Wines.—"Most wines contain over twenty per cent. of alcohol." Tea.—"The teas of the Nankin Company are all good."

Obs. 15.—Many Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Nouns used in English composition, retain their original Plurals. Commonly the terminations *um*, *us*, and *on*, of the Singular, are changed into *a*, for the Plural; *x* into *ces*, and *is* into *es*.

## EXAMPLES.

*Singular*.—Datum, Genus, Criterion, Index, Axis,

*Plural*.—Data, Genera, Criteria, Indices, Axes.

NOTE.—For other examples of Number, see Appendix, Note C.

## EXERCISES IN GENDER, PERSON, AND NUMBER.

Let the Class give, 1st, the Gender—2d, the Person—3d, the Number of each of the following Names—always giving a reason for the modification, by repeating the Definitions.

William,	Boy,	Town,	Army,
Ganges,	Girl,	County,	Data,
Andes,	Aunt,	Troy,	Index,
Cuba,	Cousin,	City,	Question.

Let Sentences be made, in which the following Words shall be in the Second Person.

## MODEL.

"Father, thy hand hath reared this venerable column."

Father,	Stars,	Thou,	Heralds,
Mother,	Hills,	You,	Messengers,
Sun,	Rivers,	Ye,	Walls,
Earth,	Woods,	Men,	Floods.

Let other Sentences be made, having the same Words in the Third Person, after the following

## MODEL.

"My Father made them all."

Let the following Singular Nouns be changed to their Plurals, and placed in Sentences, always giving the Rule for the change of Number.

Boy,	Motto,	Fox,	Ox,	Son-in-law
Father,	Hero,	Staff,	Pea,	Spoon-full,
Man,	Knife,	Gocse,	Basis,	Cousin-german,
Child,	Hoof,	Mouse,	Stratum,	Knight-errant.

## MODEL

"The boys have accomplished their tasks."

Let the Gender and Number of the following Nouns be changed and placed in Sentences.

Man,	Bachelor,	Brother,	Poetess,
Boys,	Lioness	Sons,	Prince,
Uncles,	Geese,	Sister,	Tutor,
Council	Cow	Maid,	Widower.

## MODELS.

"Two women shall be grinding at the mill."

"And the widows of Asher are loud in their wail."

## CASE.

REM.—All Nouns and Pronouns are used,

1. As the Subject of a Sentence.
2. As a Definitive of some other Noun.
3. As the Object of an action or relation, or
4. Independent of other Words in the Sentence.

REM. 2.—These different conditions of Nouns suggest their modifications in regard to Case; for *Case*, in Grammar, means *condition*. Hence,

PRIN.—Nouns are distinguished as being in the

Nominative Case,	Objective Case,
Possessive Case,	Independent Case.

Obs.—In the Latin, Greek, German, and many other languages, the Cases of Nouns are determined by their terminations. But, as English Nouns have no inflections, except to form *Adjuncts*, the Cases are determined only by the offices of Nouns in Sentences. Hence,

DEF. 77.—A Noun or a Pronoun which is the subject of a Sentence, is in the *Nominative Case*.

EXAMPLES.—*Animals* run—*John* saws wood—*Resources* are developed.  
"The *King* of Shadows loves a shining mark."

Obs. 1.—The Subject of a Sentence may be a Noun, Pronoun, Phrase, or Sentence.

## EXAMPLES.

1. A Noun.—*Virtue* secures happiness.
2. A Pronoun.—"He plants his footsteps in the sea."
3. A Phrase.—"To be able to read well, is a valuable accomplishment."
4. A Sentence.—"That good men sometimes commit faults, can not be denied."

Obs. 2.—In Example (1), "*Virtue*" is the Subject of the Sentence; hence it is in the "*condition*" of the *Nominative*.

DEF. 78.—A Noun or a Pronoun varied in its orthography, so that it may indicate a relation of possession, is in the *Possessive Case*.

Obs. 1.—The Possessive is formed by adding an apostrophe and *s* to the Nominative.

## EXAMPLES.

Nominative.—Man, Boy, World, George.  
Possessive.—Man's, Boy's, World's, George's.

"I would not yield to be your house's guest."—*Shakspeare*.

Obs. 2.—In a few Words, ending in the Singular, with the sound of *s* or of *c* soft, the additional *s* is omitted for euphony.

EXAMPLES.—"For conscience' sake."—"Festus came into Felix' room."

Obs. 3.—Most Plural Nouns ending in *s*, add the apostrophe only.

## EXAMPLES.

Nominative.—Horses, Eagles, Foxes.  
Possessive.—Horses', Eagles', Foxes'.

"Then shall man's pride and dullness comprehend  
His action's, passion's, being's, use and end."—*Pope*.

Obs. 4.—The term *Possessive Case* is applied to Nouns and Pronouns, to indicate a peculiar variation of Words in respect of form; and, because this form commonly indicates a relation of possession, it is termed *Possessive Case*. But,



Obs. 5.—The Possessive Case does not always indicate "possession or ownership."

*Children's shoes.*—Here the word "children's" does not imply ownership. It simply specifies "shoes" as to size.

*Small shoes.*—Here "small" specifies "shoes" in a similar manner. "Small" and "children's" performing similar offices, are similar in their etymology. "Small" is an Adjective—"Children's" is an Adjective.

Obs. 6.—A System of Grammar, having its foundation in the doctrine that Words and other Elements of Sentences are to be classified according to their offices—and that is the proper criterion—must class Possessive Nouns and Pronouns as *Adjectives*.

Note the *Exceptions* to this Proposition, Obs. 9, below.

Obs. 7.—Words commonly used as Nouns and Pronouns become Adjectives whenever their principal office is to limit or describe beings or things; and they may have the form of the *Nominative*, the *Possessive*, or the *Objective Case*.

## EXAMPLES.

*Nominative Form.*—A gold pen—a he goat.

*Possessive Form.*—Wisdom's ways—thine enemy—my self.

*Objective Form.*—A gold pen—silver steel—them selves.

Obs. 8.—When such Words are not used as Adjuncts, they are *Substantives*, and are found to be in some case other than the *Possessive*, although they retain the Possessive form. [See Obs. and Examples below, p. 86.]

DEF. 79.—A Noun or a Pronoun which is the Object of a Sentence or a Phrase, is in the *Objective Case*.

## EXAMPLES.

1. John saws wood.
2. Science promotes happiness.
3. "The King of Shadows loves a shining mark."
4. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."
5. "Scaling yonder peak, I saw an eagle wheeling near its brow."

DEF. 80.—A Noun or a Pronoun not dependent on any other Word in construction, is in the *Independent Case*.

Obs. 1.—The Independent Case includes

1. The names of persons addressed.

EXAMPLES.—O Liberty!—"Friends, Romans, countrymen."

2.—Names used to specify or define other names previously mentioned.

## EXAMPLES.

Paul the *Apostle* wrote to Timothy.

Here, "Paul" is the subject of "wrote;" hence in the *Nominative Case* (See Def. 78). "Apostle" designates which "Paul" is intended; hence in the *Independent Case*.

Webster, the *Statesman*, has been mistaken by some foreign authors, for Webster, the *Lexicographer*.

Here, the Words "*Statesman*" and "*Lexicographer*" are used to limit, define, and describe the two "Websters." Hence,

3.—Words thus used are to be regarded as *Logical Adjuncts* (See Part I, p. 29, Obs. 3.)

4.—Nouns used to introduce Independent Phrases.

EXAMPLE.—The hour having arrived, we commenced the exercises.

5.—Nouns and Pronouns used in predication with Verbs.

EXAMPLES.—"God is love."—"It is I."—"The wages of sin is death."

6.—Nouns and Pronouns used for euphony, titles of books, cards, signs, &c.

EXAMPLES.—1. "The moon herself is lost in heaven."

2. "Webster's Dictionary."

3. "J. Barber, Son, and Company."

Obs. 7.—In the English language, Nouns are not varied in form to distinguish the Cases, except for the *Possessive*. The Case is always determined by its office.

- (1) If it is the *Subject* of a Sentence, it is, therefore, in the *Nominative Case*.
- (2) If it is the *Object* of a Sentence or the Object of a Phrase, it is, therefore, in the *Objective Case*.
- (3) If it performs neither of these offices, and has not a Possessive form, it is not joined to any word going before in construction, and is, therefore, in the *Independent Case*.
- (4) If it has a Possessive form, or any other form, and limits or describes a being or a thing, it performs the office of an Adjunct, and is, therefore, an *Adjective*.

Obs. 8.—Nouns and Pronouns in the *Nominative* and the *Objective Cases* are used Substantively. In the *Independent Case* they are used Substantively, or as *Logical Adjuncts*. (See Obs. 2 & 3, above.) In the *Possessive Case* they are commonly used as *Grammatical Adjuncts*.

Obs. 9.—EXCEPTION.—Nouns and Pronouns of the Possessive form are sometimes used *Substantively*; but, when thus used, they are in the *Nominative*, in the *Objective*, or in the *Independent Case*.

## EXAMPLES.

*Nominative*.—My book is new; *John's* is old.

*Mine* is little used; *yours* is soiled.

"*Mine*" is the Subject of the Sentence; hence in the *Nominative Case*.

*Objective*.—John is a friend of *mine*.

"*Mine*" is the Object of the Preposition "*of*"; hence in the *Objective Case*.

NOTE.—It is a mistaken notion of certain grammarians, that "*mine*," in the above example, is equivalent to "*my friend*," and must therefore be "in the Possessive Case, and governed by friend understood."

John is a friend of *mine*; i. e., he is friendly to me.

John is my enemy; but he is a friend of "*my friend*."

Is "*mine*" equivalent to "*my friend*"? How the notion vanishes before the test.

*Independent*.—The book is *mine*; it was *yours*.

"*Mine*" is used in *Predicate* with "*is*"; hence in the *Independent Case*.

## QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

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- 69.—What are the principal subjects discussed in Part I.? See Rem. 1.  
 What is *Proximate Analysis* of Sentences? See Rem. 2.  
 What is *Ultimate Analysis*? " "  
 What is the province of Part II.? See Rem. 3.  
 The Science of Language embraces *what divisions*?  
 70.—In how many ways are Words distinguished? See Prin.  
 By their *forms*, how are Words distinguished? "  
 What is a *Radical Word*? See Def. 52.  
 What is a *Derivative Word*? See Def. 53.  
 What is a *Simple Word*? See Def. 54.  
 What is a *Compound Word*? See Def. 55.  
 71.—The *Elements* of a Compound Word are called what? See Prin.  
 What is the *Basis* of a Compound Word? See Def. 56.  
 What is an *Adjunct* of a Compound Word? See Def. 57.  
 What is a *Prefix*?—What is a *Suffix*? See Def. 58-9  
 72.—What is a *Separable Radical*? See Def. 60.  
 What is an *Inseparable Radical*? See Def. 61.

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- 73.—By their *uses*, how are Words distinguished? See Prin.  
 What is a *Noun*? See Def. 62.  
 What are their *Classes*? See Prin.  
 What is a *Proper Noun*? Give Examples. See Def. 63.  
 74.—What is a *Common Noun*? Give Examples. See Def. 64.  
 What is an *Abstract Noun*? Give Examples. See Def. 65.  
 What is a *Collective Noun*? Give Examples. See Def. 66.  
 What is a *Verbal Noun*? Give Examples. See Def. 67.  
 What are the several *offices* of Nouns? See Obs. 3.  
 75.—What other Words perform Substantive offices?  
 Give Examples. See Obs. 6.  
 76.—How are Nouns *modified*? See Prin.  
 What Nouns and Pronouns are of the *Masculine Gender*? See Def. 69.  
 What of the *Feminine Gender*?—of the *Neuter Gender*? See Def. 70-1  
 Are *all* Nouns modified by Gender? See Obs. 1-4  
 77.—How are the distinctions of Gender indicated? See Prin.  
 78.—What occasions the modifications of *Person*? See Rem.  
 What Nouns and Pronouns are of the *First Person*? See Def. 72.  
 What of the *Second Person*? Give Examples. See Def. 73.  
 What of the *Third Person*? Give Examples. See Def. 74.  
 What are the Modifications of *Number*? See Prin.  
 What Nouns are of the *Singular Number*? Give Exs. See Def. 75.  
 What Nouns are of the *Plural Number*? Give Exs. See Def. 76.  
 How are Numbers *indicated*? See Obs. 1.  
 79.—What Nouns add *es* to form the Plural? See Obs. 2.  
 80.—How are the Plurals of *Compound Nouns* formed? See Obs. 7, 8, 9.  
 81.—What is said of the Plural forms of *Foreign Nouns*? See Obs. 15.  
 Repeat the Exercises in Gender, Person, and Number,  
 after the *Models* given.  
 82.—What does the term *Case* indicate? See Rem. 2.  
 How many *Cases* in English Grammar? See Prin.  
 83.—When is a Noun or a Pronoun in the *Nominative Case*? See Def.  
 When " " " " "*Possessive Case*? See Def.  
 How is the *Possessive Case* formed? See Obs. 1, 2, 3  
 84.—The term *Possessive Case* indicates what? See Obs. 4, 5.  
 What *office* is commonly performed by the *Possessive*  
 Form of Words? See Obs. 6.  
 When do Words, commonly used as Nouns and Pro-  
 nouns, become *Adjuncts*? See Obs. 7  
 When is a Noun or a Pronoun in the *Objective Case*? See Def.

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- 84.—When is a Noun or a Pronoun in the *Independent Case*? .See Def. 79.  
 85.—What is said of the variations of Nouns to denote Cases. .See Obs. 7.  
 86.—When are Nouns of the *Possessive form* used *Substantively*? .See Obs. 9.

## PRONOUNS.

REM.—To avoid an unpleasant repetition of the same Word in a Sentence, a class of Words is introduced as *Substitutes for Names*. Hence,

DEF. 81.—A *Pronoun* is a Word used instead of a Noun.

Obs. 1.—As Pronouns are of general application, the Noun for which any given Pronoun is substituted is commonly determined by the context—and, because it generally precedes the Pronoun, it is called its *Antecedent*.

Obs. 2.—The Antecedent of a Pronoun may be a Word, a Phrase, or a Sentence.

## EXAMPLES.

1. *A Word*.—"James has injured HIMSELF; HE has studied too much."
2. *A Phrase*.—"William's abandoning a good situation in hopes of a better, was never approved by me. It has been the prime cause of all his troubles."
3. *A Sentence*.—"I am glad that Charles has secured a liberal education. It is what few poor boys have the perseverance to accomplish."

## CLASSIFICATION OF PRONOUNS.

REM.—Some Pronouns, by their forms, denote their modification of Gender, Person, Number, and Case.

Others *relate* directly to the Nouns for which they are used.

Others, in addition to their ordinary office, are used in *asking questions*. Others describe the Names for which they are *substituted*. Hence,

PRIN.—Pronouns are distinguished as

<i>Personal,</i>		<i>Interrogative,</i> and
<i>Relative,</i>		<i>Adjective.</i>

## PERSONAL PRONOUN.

DEF. 82.—A *Personal Pronoun* is a Pronoun whose form determines its Person and Number.

Obs.—The Personal Pronouns are *Simple* or *Compound*.

## LIST.

*Simple*.—I, thou, you, he, she, it.  
*Compound*.—Myself, thyself, yourself, himself, herself, itself.

## MODIFICATION.

REM.—Whenever one Word is used in the place of another, it is properly subjected to the same laws as the other: this is true of Pronouns. Hence,

PRIN.—Pronouns have the same modifications of Gender, Person, Number, and Case, as Nouns.

REM.—To denote these several modifications, some Pronouns are varied in form. This variation of form is called Declension.

## DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

## 1. SIMPLE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

## FIRST PERSON.

<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Possessive.</i>	<i>Objective.</i>	<i>Independent.</i>
<i>Singular</i> .—I,	my,	me,	I or me.*
<i>Plural</i> .—We,	our,	us,	we or us.

## SECOND PERSON.

<i>Singular</i> .—You,	your,	you,	you.
<i>Plural</i> .—You,	your,	you,	you.

SECOND PERSON.—*Solemn Style.*

<i>Singular</i> .—Thou,	thy	thee,	thou or thee.
<i>Plural</i> .—Ye,	your,	you,	ye or you.

THIRD PERSON.—*Masculine.*

<i>Singular</i> .—He,	his,	him,	he or him.
<i>Plural</i> .—They	their	them,	they or them.

THIRD PERSON.—*Feminine.*

<i>Singular</i> .—She,	her,	her,	she or her.
<i>Plural</i> .—They	their,	them,	they or them.

THIRD PERSON.—*Neuter.*

<i>Singular</i> .—It,	its,	it,	it.
<i>Plural</i> .—They	their,	them,	they or them.

\* Pronouns in the Independent Case commonly take the form of the Nominative, as, "O happy *they*!"—"Ah, luckless *he*!"—"It is *I*!" But they sometimes take the form of the Objective, as, "*Him* excepted."—"I found it to be *him*."—"Ah *me*!"