GRAMMAR OF THE

"Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done. is Was not this love indeed?

We men say more, swear more, but indeed Our shews are more than will."

Shaks, Twelfth Night.

Such.

"Jabal was the father of such as dwell in tents." Gen. iv. "Thou shalt provide able men such as fear God." Ex. xviii

"Objects of importance must be portrayed by objects of importance; such as have grace, by things graceful." Camp. Rhet. 1. 2. Such here supplies the place of a name or noun, but it retains its attribu-

tive sense and the name may be added.

Self and own.

Self is said to have been originally an attribute, but is now used as an intensive word to give emphasis to substitutes and attributes. Sometimes it is used as a noun. In the plural, it forms selves. It is added to the attributes my, your, own, as myself, yourself," ourselves; and to him, her, them, as himself, herself, themselves. And though annexed to substitutes in the objective case, these words are indifferently in the nominative or objective.

Self is never added to his, their, mine, or thine.

The compounds himself, herself, thyself, ourselves, themselves, may be placed immediately after the personal substitute, as he himself wrote a letter to the minister, or immediately after the following verb or its object, as "He wrote a letter himself,"-" he went himself to the admiralty," such phrases himself not only gives emphasis to the affirmation; but gives to an implied negative, the force of one expressed. "He went himself to the minister," carries with it a direct negation that another person went. In negative sentences, it has a different effect. "He did not write the letter himself," implies strongly that he wrote it by an agent, or had an agency in procuring it to be written.

These compound substitutes are used after verbs when reciprocal action

is expressed; as, "They injure themselves. Itself is added to names for emphasis; as, "this is the book itself."

Own is an attribute denoting property, used with names to render the sense emphatical; as, "this book is my own."

Own is sometimes a substitute; as, "He came unto his own and his own

received him not." John i. 11.

"This is an invention of his own."

One, other, another, none

The attribute one is very often a substitute; other is used in the same manner, and often opposed to one. "All rational or deductive evidence is derived from one or the other of these two sources." Camp. Rhet. ch. 5.

To render these words more definite, and the specification of the alternative more explicit, the definitive the is placed before them; as, "either he will also reduced back to its original orthography," for either, he will hate the hate the one and love the other."

Another has sometimes a possessive case; as, "the horse is another's: but this form of speech is but little used.

Another is the Saxon an. one, and other—one other. It is an attribute, but often used as a substitute. "Let another praise thee and not thine own mouth. Prov. xxvii. 2.

None [no one] is often a substitute; as, "Ye shall lie down and none shall make you afraid." Lev. xxvi. 6. It is used in the plural as well as the singular number.

The cardinal numbers are all used as substitutes, when the things to which they refer are understood by the train of discourse, and no ambiguity is created by the omission of the name; as, "The rest of the people also cast lots, to bring one of ten to dwell in Jerusalem." Neh. xi. 1

One has sometimes the possessive form; as, "One's person is to be protected by law;" and frequently the plural number; as, "I have commanded my sanctified ones, and I have called my mighty ones."

Ea.Niii. 3.

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" In this compound, we have a strong confirmation of what I have alledged respecting the arrangement of you in the singular number, when used of a single person. Self is invariably in the singular-selves in the plural. Now if you is to be classed with plurals in all cases, we must, to be consistent, apply yourselves to a single person. Yet we make the proper distinc- sider them as connectives, under which head I have arranged them tion-yourself is applied to one person-yourselves to more. But upon the principle of our grammars, that you must always be joined to a verb in the plural, we are under the necessity of saying "You yourself were," when we address a single person—which is false construction. Whatever verb therefore is used with you when applied to an individual, must be considered. as a verb in the singular number.

"And the children of Lerael did so, and gathered some more, some less." One, when contrasted with older, sometimes represents plural names, and Ecol. xxi. 17.; is joined with a plural wirth, as in this passage, "The reson why the one "I cannot go beyond the word of the Lord, my God, to do less or more." or ordinarily taken for real qualities, and the other, only for bare powers. Lorder, b. 2. thin, Xxii. 18.; isseems to be, "See Seems to be," See.

One and another, have a peculiar distributive use in the following and the Matt. xi. 20. like expressions; "Brethren, let us love one another." The effect of these words seems to be, to separate an act affirmed of a number collectively, and distribute it among the several individuals—"Let us love—let each one love the other." "If ye have love one to another"—"by love serve one another "If ye have love one to another"-" by love serve one another." One another, in this phraseology, have the comprehensive sense of every one. "By love serve"—every one serve the other. Each is used in a like sense-They loved each other-that is-they loved-each loved the

Someral

Several is an attribute, denoting originally one thing severed from others. But this sense seems to be now confined to technical law language; as a "joint and several estate." In common use, it is always plural, expressive of an indefinite number, not very large. It is frequently a substitute; as, "Several of my unknown correspondents." Spectator, 281.

Some.

The attribute some is often used as a substitute; as, " Some talk of subjects they do not understand; others praise virtue who do not practice it. Johnson.

Each, every, either, neither.

Each is a distributive attribute, used to denote every individual of a number, separately considered; as, "The king of Israel and the king of Judah sar each on his throne." "Thou also and Aaron, take each of you his censer. The four beasts had each of them six wings.

In these passages, each is a substitute for the name of the persons or obcts, one separate from the other.

Every denotes all the individuals of a number considered separately. It is therefore a distributive attribute, but sometimes a substitute, chiefly in the law style; as, " every of the clauses and conditions." It is generally followed by the name to which it belongs, or by the cardinal number one.

We sometimes see every separated from its name by the definitive the and

an attribute of the superlative degree; as, "every the least variation.

Either and neither are usually classed with the conjunctions; but in strictness, they are always attributes or substitutes. Their correlatives or and nor, though considered as conjunctions, belong to the latter class of words: or being merely an abbreviation of other, and nor being the same word with the Saxon negative prefixed, as will be hereafter shown.

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Either and or denote an alternative; as, "I will take either road at your pleasure." That is, I will take one road or the other. In this use, either is an attribute.

Either is also a substitute for a name ; as, " Either of the roads is good." It also represents a sentence or a clause of a sentence; as, " No man can serve two masters, for either, he will hate the one and love the other, or else," &c. Matt. vi. 24. To understand the true import of either, let or be one and love the other; other else he will hold to the one and despise the other." Here we are presented with the sentence as it would have stood in the Saxon; and we see two distinct affirmations, to the first of which is prefixed either, and to the last other. These words then are substitutes for the following sentences when they are intended to be alternative. Either and or are therefore signs of an alternative, and may be called alternatives.

Either is used also for each ; as, " Two thieves were crucified-on either side one." This use of the word is constantly condemned by critics, and as constantly repeated by good writers; but it was the true original sense of the word, as appears by every Saxon author.

Either is used also to represent an alternative of attributes; as, "the emotion must be either not violent or not durable." Camp. Rhet. 1. 2. Neither is not either, from the Saxon ne-either : and nor is ne-other, not other. As cither and or present an alternative or a choice of two things, so neither and or present and ternative or a choice of two things, so neither and nor deny both or the whole of any number of particulars; as, "Fight neither with small nor great." I A. Winch sentence when resolved stands thus; "Fight not either with small, not other with

Neither is also used as an attribute and as a substitute for a name; as, "Neither office is filled, but neither of the offices will suit the candidate."

Such is the curious machinery of language !

NOTE .- Or, either, nor and neither are here explained in their true original character; but when they stand for sentences, it is more natural to con-In general, any attribute [adjective] which describes persons or things

with sufficient clearness, without the name to which it strictly belongs, may

* Each is as applicable to a hundred or thousand as to two. "The prince had a body guard of a thousand men, each of whom was six feet high.