

GRAMMAR OF THE

Exod. xvi. 17.

"Then began he to upbraid the cities whercin *most* of his mighty works
were done," *Matt. xi. 20.*

"Jabal was the father of *such* as dwell in tents." Gen. iv.

Such here supplies the place of a name or noun, but it retains its attributive sense and the name may be added.

Self is said to have been originally an attribute, but is now used as a noun.

The compounds *himself*, *herself*, *thymself*, *ourselves*, *themselves*, may be placed immediately after the personal substitute, as *he himself* wrote a let-

These compound substitutes are used after verbs when reciprocal action expressed; as, "They injure themselves."

Own is sometimes a substitute; as, "He came unto his *own* and his *own* received him not." *John* i. 11.

The attribute *one* is very often a substitute: *other* is used in the same

more explicit, the definitive *the* is placed before them; as, "either he will hate *the one* and love *the other*."

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

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

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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 distinction.

One and another, have a peculiar distributive use in the following and the like expressions: "Brethren, let us love *one another*." The effect of these

Several.

Some.

Each, every, either, neither.

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

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 *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.

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 also reduced back to its original orthography, "for either he will hate the

Either is used also for *each*; as, "Two thieves were crucified—on *either*

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 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."

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."