

The noun *compass* has *two* meanings in the singular, and a *third* in the plural; sing. *circuit, mariners' compass*. Plur. *instrument for measuring*.

148. Some nouns have *two* meanings in the plural, and *one* in the singular—

pain, *suffering*.  
custom, *habit*.

pains, *sufferings, trouble*.  
customs, *habits, revenue duties*.

The noun *letter* has *two* meanings in the singular and *three* in the plural; sing. *of alphabet, epistle*. Plur. *of alphabet, literature, epistles*.

149. Certain nouns have no plural form, but are usually found with a plural meaning—*cattle, artillery, infantry, cavalry, militia, &c.* They have also a *collective* sense.

150. Proper nouns sometimes have a plural denoting objects of a similar character—"There have been many *Diogeneses*, and as many *Timons*, though but few of that name."—*Sir T. Browne*.

151. The names of towns are occasionally plural; as *Well-s, Sevenoak-s, Athen-s, Thebe-s, &c.* The names of mountain ranges are frequently plural, because they include many separate elevations: *Alp-s, Apennine-s, Pyrene-s, &c.*

152. The inhabitants of a country are commonly described by the definite article and an adjective: *the British, the French, the Dutch, &c.*; but in E. E. we meet with *the Chineses, the Portugueses, &c.* National names compounded of *man*, make the plural in *men*: *Frenchman, Frenchmen, &c.* but *Norman* has the plural *Normans*. The names *Mussulman, Brahman, Turcoman* are not compounds of *man*, and therefore form their plurals regularly.

153. The plurals of nouns borrowed from Latin or Greek are formed in most cases by changing—

(1) *a* into *ae*; *formula, minutia, nebula*.



- (2) *is* into *es*; *analysis*, *axis*, *basis*, *crisis*, *ellipsis*, *hypothesis*, *thesis*.
- (3) *ix*, *ex* into *ices*; *apex*, *appendix*, *index*, *vertex*, *vortex*.
- (4) *um*, *on* into *a*; *addendum*, *erratum*, *criterion*, *phenomenon*, *medium*, *stratum*.
- (5) *us* into *i*; *focus*, *genius*, *radius*.

The plural of *genus* is *genera*; of *prospectus*, *prospectuses*; of *syllabus*, *syllabuses*; *series*, *species*, and *superficies* do not change in the plural.

A few borrowed Italian nouns end in *-i* in the plural—

Sing.	Plur.
Bandit.	Banditti.
Cicerone.	Ciceroni.
Virtuoso.	Virtuosi.

and two Hebrew nouns in *-im*—

Cherub.	Cherubim.
Seraph.	Seraphim.

The French nouns *beau* and *madame* become *beaux* and *mesdames* in the plural.

The present tendency of the English language is to reject these foreign plurals. Hence we find *crocus-es*, *genius-es*, *terminus-es*, *vivarium-s*, *formula-s*, *bandit-s*, *cherub-s*, *seraph-s*, *dogma-s*, &c.

+ *genii* in  
author's run

154. Compounds consisting of a noun and an adjective, such as *court-martial*, or of a noun and the equivalents of an adjective, such as *father-in-law*, usually attach the plural suffix to the noun, e. g. *courts-martial*, *fathers-in-law*, *knights-errant*, *attorneys-general*.

155. In some titles the *s* is added to the last component, as *lord-lieutenants*, *major-generals*, while in others it is added to both, as *lords-justices*, *knights-templars*.

not in Thun.



In compounds of *ful* it is usual to affix the sign of the plural to the end of the word as *handfuls*. Those compounded of a verbal element and a substantive, or of a substantive and a particle, follow the same general rule as *spendthrifts*, *hangers-on*.

When titles are prefixed to a proper name, the former or the latter noun may be modified, as, the *Misses Brown* or *the Miss Browns*, *Messrs. Robinson* or *the Mr. Robinsons*. The first method treats the proper name, and the second method the title, as an adjective. If, however, the proper name is defined by a common noun, the latter only is inflected, as *the brothers Elliot*.

### *Case.*

156. A suffix is frequently added to a noun or pronoun to mark the relation in which it stands to other words. Thus, in 'the bird's song,' the letter *s* shows the relation existing between the bird and the song, viz. that the song proceeds *from* the bird.

The simple word and the suffix are together called a *Case*.

157. These suffixes originally marked the relation of *place*: and from this local meaning relations of a more abstract nature were subsequently developed. Thus, if we obtain a thing *from* a person, we are apt to consider that person as the owner or possessor of the thing in question. Hence the idea of *possession* became associated with the case that marked the source *from* which an object proceeds. If, again, we give or intrust anything to a person, we place the object *by* him, or deposit it *at the place* where he is: hence the idea of *giving*, &c. became associated with the case that marks *at a place*.

158. The old grammarians imagined that nouns, which in every sentence express some definite relation between themselves and other nouns or verbs, figuratively *leaned* or *fell upon* those words with which they were grammatically connected. Hence they spoke of the 'falling' or 'inclination' of a noun—in Latin *casus*, whence the English term *case*. Hence also the terms *decline* and *declension* applied to nouns.



159. Modern languages frequently drop the case-endings of nouns and substitute prepositions of equivalent meaning. Thus, 'the *bird's* song' may be expressed by 'the song *of the bird*,' where *of* represents the suffix *s*. Cases expressed by prepositions may be called *syntactical*, those expressed by suffixes, *inflectional*. A knowledge of both is required in explaining the structure of a sentence in the English language; but Accidence is concerned only with the latter.

The case-endings, with one exception, are usually dropped in English.

160. It is evident that a modern language may have as many cases as there are prepositions employed in that language to mark the relations existing between nouns. It is usual, however, to limit the number to those recognized in the classical languages, and to include the later relations under the primitive local idea whence they sprung.

In the earliest period of English there were distinct terminations in nouns to denote the following cases, the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Instrumental. The Vocative, and frequently the Accusative, coincided in form with the Nominative. In Modern English only three cases are recognized, the Nominative, Possessive (Genitive), and Objective (Accusative). The Vocative is now called the Nominative of Address, and the Dative and Instrumental cases are expressed by prepositions followed by the objective case.

161. The *Nominative* denotes the source of an *action*, as, 'the bird sings.' The act of singing proceeds from the bird. It is often called the *Subject*.

The terms *subject* and *nominative* are not always identical. The term *Nominative* can be applied with propriety only to the simple noun or nouns from which the action proceeds. If explanatory phrases or sentences are added to the noun these combined words form the *subject* of the verb, and the noun remains in the nominative case. The terms can be used indifferently only when the subject of the verb is a simple noun.

162. The *Accusative* or Objective marks the object to



which the action is directed, as, 'the boy strikes the ball.' The act of striking is directed to the ball. It is often called the *Object* and the *Objective* case.

The terms *Object* and *Accusative* are not always identical. When a simple noun is the object of a verb it is usually in the Accusative case, but the noun may be accompanied by explanatory phrases or sentences. The accusative and the explanatory adjuncts combined constitute the *object* of the verb. The terms are identical only when the object of a verb consists of a simple noun in the accusative case.

163. The *Genitive* shows the source *from* which something proceeds; as, 'the sun's light:' *sun's* marks the source of the light.

The person *from* whom anything is obtained is frequently the owner of the thing. Hence this case is often called the *Possessive*.

164. The *Dative* originally denoted *locality*, i. e. the place *at*, or *in*, which something *rests*, 'I stand *here*,' i. e. *in this place*; and the Instrumental, the *means*, *instrument*, or *manner*.

165. No example of a nominative or accusative *suffix* occurs in modern English. *I, thou, he, she, we, they*, are called nominatives, and *me, thee, us, you*, accusatives, but they have no case-endings. In A.-S. the accusative suffix was *-n*, and a few examples occur in Early Eng. :—*hy-ne*, ac. of *he*; *tha-ne*, ac. of *the*; *an-ne*, ac. of *one*; *hwa-n*, ac. of *who*.

166. The genitive suffix in most of the Indo-European languages is *s* preceded by a vowel. In Anglo-Saxon the form *-es* was often used, as *leaf-es*; in Early English, *-es*, *-is* or *-ys*, *leaf-es*, *leaf-is*.<sup>1</sup> In Modern English the vowel is omitted, and its place indicated by (*'*), *leaf's*.

167. The omission of the vowel in the old genitive suffix *-es* produces changes similar to those required in forming the plural, viz. :

(a) *s* is added when the noun ends in a *sharp* mute; *chief's*.

(b) *z* (written *s*) when it ends in a *flat* mute, a vowel, or a liquid; *bird's*, *fly's*, *sun's*.

(c) *es* (written *'s*) remains unchanged when the noun ends in a sibilant; *fox's*, *church's*, *fish's*, *judge's*.

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<sup>1</sup> "The Northern dialect during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries adopted the termination *es* as the inflection of the gen. sing. for nouns of all genders. The Southern, following the usage of the older stage of the language, formed the gen. of masc. and neut. nouns in *es*, but of fem. substantives in *e*."—Morris (Introd. to *Dan Michel*, p. xxv).



168. The possessive plural of nouns ending in a sibilant is written with an apostrophe by false analogy with the singular noun, for the *es* was never written or sounded in the genitive plural. When a plural does not end in *-s* the possessive is formed by adding both an apostrophe and an *s* ('s) to the nominative plural. When a noun of more than two syllables ends in a sibilant, as *s*, *x*, sometimes *ce*, the apostrophe only is used, 'Euripides' dramas'; and occasionally in dissyllables; 'for conscience' sake.'

169. Compounds, such as *fathers-in-law*, *men-of-war*, which attach the plural suffix to the first part of the word (§ 154), form the genitive singular by placing the suffix at the end of the word; *father-in-law's*, *man-of-war's*. The genitive plural of these compounds is usually expressed by the preposition *of*.

When two or more nouns connected by *and* are in the genitive case, the suffix is employed only with the last.

Thy wife and children's blood.—*Shakspeare*.

Nard and cassia's balmy smells.—*Milton*.

And so with many short phrases regarded as compounds: "William the Conqueror's army," "the Queen of England's palace."

When nouns are in apposition, the last is generally inflected in the possessive—

Forgiveness of the queen, my sister's wrongs.—*Lord Byron*.

If, on the other hand, the words in apposition are numerous, the first noun only is inflected—

Othello's pleasure, our noble and valiant general.—*Shakspeare*.

Such expressions as, "I obtained the information at Mr. Smith's, the wine merchant," are colloquial, but incorrect.

If the object belongs to several people individually, and not conjointly, the name of each possessor receives the



inflection, "he could not get his father's and mother's consent."

170. In A.-S. *-es* was the gen. suffix in many masc. and neuter nouns. It is probable that the survival of this form was due to the weakening of the terminations in nouns which did not end in *-es* in the genitive, and the tendency towards uniformity; thus the termination was added to feminine nouns which never had the inflection *-s*. About the sixteenth century the recognized form was *-is*. Palsgrave writes:—"We seem to have a genityve case: for as moche as, by adding of *-is* to a substantive, we signifye possessyon"; and Ben Jonson (*Eng. Gram.* c. xiii.) confirms this statement. This change from *-es* to *-is* was the cause of a singular grammatical error, and "brought in first the monstrous syntaxe of the pronoun *his* joyning with a noun betokening a possessor, as the *Prince his* house, for, the *Princis* house." (B. Jonson.) Addison and his contemporaries frequently employ this form, and the former even defends it. "The same single letter *s* on many occasions does the office of a whole word, and represents the *his* and *her* of our forefathers" (*Spectator*, 207). The form is not recognized in the current language.

The use of the preposition *of* to express the genitive was unknown in A.-S. It was introduced from the O. Norse by the Danes. It is sometimes found in the corrupted form *o*, as 'four *o'clock*,' 'Jack *o* lantern'; and, even when *of* is written, it is frequently pronounced *o*, as in *man-of-war*.

171. In A.-S. a suffix of the gen. plural was *-a*. Traces of this occur in E. E. in the form *-e*. Thus Chaucer, "Hire greatest *oth-é* nas but by Seynt Loy"; *i. e.* her greatest *of oaths*. (A.-S. *ap-a*.) "Her *hors-é* knave" (Gower); *i. e.* their horses' groom.

172. The usual A.-S. suffix for the dat. plur. of nouns, and the dat. sing. and plur. of adjectives, is *-um*. Traces of this are said to exist in *hi-m*, *the-m*, *who-m*, and *whil-om*. The last is very doubtful.

173. The suffix of the dative singular feminine in A.-S. adjectives is *-re*. It is said to be preserved in the following words: *he-r*, *the-re*, *wh-e-re*, *he-re*. Compare the Latin forms, *ibi*, *ubi*, *hic*, which are old datives.

174. The usual suffix of the dative singular of A.-S. nouns is *-e*. This is frequently found in E. E.—

The drought of March had perced to the *rot-é*.—*Chaucer*.

It appears again in the old adverbs, *bright-é*, brightly; *first-é*, firstly; *swift-é*, swiftly, &c.—

And in a cloth of gold that *bright-é* shone.—*Chaucer*.



175. The disuse of the dative suffixes, and the substitution of the preposition *to*, commenced in the Semi-Saxon period. In *Robert of Gloucester* (1260) *um* entirely disappears.

176. The A.-S. suffix and the instrumental singular is *y*. It still survives in *wh-y* and the E. E. *for-th-y* = therefore. *How*, *so*, and *the* (before comparatives) are ablatives which have lost or absorbed the suffix.

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## DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION.

177. Words which cannot be referred to any simpler form in a given language, may be called the *roots* of that language: *man*, *do*, *bad*.

Thus the root *skap*, and its shortened Greek form *kap* or *kop*, forms the base of Gr. *κόπ-τειν*, to cut, *syncope* and E. *shave* and *shaft*. It is called an Aryan root because it is found in the words of languages belonging to that division. If the class of words occurs only in the Teutonic languages, the primary elements are called Teutonic roots. By an analysis of the ideas conveyed by the primary forms of words, we find that roots may be classified as predicative and demonstrative *i.e.* (1) those that express qualities, such as *dark*, *deep*, *fast*, and (2) those that denote position in space or time, as, *then*, *there*.

The stem is that modified form of the root to which inflections are added.

These ultimate forms are frequently capable of further analysis by comparing them with similar forms in the family of languages to which they belong. They are not, therefore, roots or elementary forms in human speech, but only with reference to the special language in which they are found.

178. A word which is formed from a simple root by additions, or internal changes, or both, is said to be *derived*—*man*, *man-ly*; *break*, *breach*; *die*, *dea-th*.



179. When the addition made to any root consists of a significant word, the result is a *compound*—*star-beam*, *sun-light*, *watch-dog*.

All derived words were once compounds in which one or more of the elements has gradually lost its significance. Even when the root vowel only is changed, this change is due to a suffix since lost, as *cock*, *chicken*, *chick*.

180. The first term of a compound word usually limits and defines the meaning of the second: thus *watch-dog* means a dog that *watches*; *house-dog*, a dog for the *house*; *lap-dog*, a dog for the *lap*; *sheep-dog*, a dog for *sheep*, &c. Even those compounds which include three or more significant elements, can be resolved into two distinct terms, the generic and the specific, as, *deputy—quarter-master-general*. *Court-martial* appears to be an exception.

## DERIVATION OF NOUNS.

### A. TEUTONIC.

#### 1. *By Internal Changes.*

181. We have seen that the principles of mutation and gradation play an important part in the declensions and conjugations. They also exercise a great influence on the derivation of words. By the laws of mutation the short vowels (1) *a*, *o*, *u*, the long vowels (2) *ā*, *ō*, *ū*, the short diphthongs (3) *ea*, *eo*, and the long diphthongs (4) *ēa*, *ēo*, are changed respectively into (1) *e*, *y*, *y*, (2) *ē*, *ē*, *ȳ*, (3) *ie*, *y*, and (4) *īē*, *ȳ* in A.-S. Only a few examples of nouns exhibiting these changes occur in modern English.

(1) (a) *Bench* from *bank*, *hedge* from *haw*, *length* from *long* (A.-S. *lang*), *sedge* from *saw*.

(b) *Mill* (A.-S. *mylen*) from Lat. *molina*; *mint* (A.-S. *mynt*) from Lat. *moneta*.

(c) *Inch* (A.-S. *ynce*) from Lat. *uncia*.

(2) (a) *Thread* (A.-S. *þræd*) from *þrawan*.

(b) *Beech* from *book* (A.-S. *boc*, orig. = *beech-tree*); *speed* from *spowan*, to succeed, prosper.

(c) *Pride* (A.-S. *prȳte*) from *proud* (A.-S. *prūt*).



- (3) *Theft* (A.-S. *þiefþe* = *þyþþe*) from *thief* (A.-S. *þeof*); *stirk* (bullock, A.-S. *styr-ic*) from *steer* (A.-S. *steor*).

A large number of nouns is derived from the stems appearing in the past tense (preterite), or past participle of strong verbs. Thus we have—

*Score* from *shorn* (A.-S. *scor-en*), p.p. of *shear* (A.-S. *scer-an*); *qualm* from A.-S. *cwæl*, pret. of A.-S. *cwel-an*, to die (now represented by *quail*); *wain* from A.-S. *wæg*, pret. of A.-S. *weg-an*, to carry; *malt* from A.-S. *mealt*, pret. of A.-S. *meltan*, to melt, steep, soften.

## 2. By Suffixes.

182. The noun suffixes of Teutonic origin may be divided into two classes—

- (1) Those derived from Predicative roots.

(a) Diminutive Suffixes.

(b) Other suffixes to which it is possible to assign some definite meaning.

- (2) Those derived from Demonstrative roots, consisting of one or more letters.

### (1) Suffixes from Predicative Roots.

(a) Diminutive Suffixes.

*-el, -le*; *bramb-le*, with excrescent *b*, from A.-S. *brem-el*, formed by mutation from A.-S. *brōm*, 'broom'; *nav-el*, A.-S. *nafe-la*, diminutive of A.-S. *nafa*, boss of a wheel; *kern-el*, A.-S. *cyrn-el*, dim. of A.-S. *corn*, a grain; *padd-le*, formerly *spadd-le*, a dim. of *spade*; *mong-r-el*, from A.-S. *mang* (*ge-mang*), a mixture.

*-en*; *maid-en*, lit. little maid; *kitt-en*, Mid. E. *kit-oun*. The suffix is O. Fr. *-oun*; it has been changed by association with the diminutives in *-en*.

*-kin* (Ger. *-chen*); *lamb-kin*, *pip-kin* (from *pipe*), *gris-kin*, originally 'little pig' (Icel. *griss*); *nap-kin* is a hybrid (O. Fr. *nape*, 'cloth'). The suffix in many instances represents Mid. Du. *ken*, as in *bump-kin*, Mid. Du. *boom-ken*, 'little tree, stout piece of wood,' hence 'block-head'; *fir-kin* 'fourth part' (of a barrel), from Du. *vier* 'four'; *kilder-kin*, Mid. Du. *kinde-kin*, 'little child,' also 'eighth part of a vat.'



*-ling*, a compound of *-l* (*-el*) and *-ing*; *star-ling*, *duck-ling* and *lord-ling*, *strip-ling*, *under-ling*, and *world-ling* are used in a depreciatory sense. *Dar-ling*, *fat-ling*, and *first-ling* are formed from adjectives, while others, such as *change-ling*, *found-ling*, *nurse-ling*, and *starve-ling* are derived from verbs.

*-ock* (A.-S. *-uc*); *bull-ock*, *hill-ock*, *laver-ock*, 'little lark' (A.-S. *lawerce*, *laferce*, 'lark'); *rudd-ock*, 'little red bird'; *shamr-ock*, Ir. *seamr-og*, dim. of *seamar*, 'trefoil'; *padd-ock*, small enclosure, a corruption of *parr-ock*; *hammock*, from West Indian *hamaca*, is wrongly associated with diminutives in *ock*. In *Poll-ock* (from *Paul*), *Madd-ock* (from *Matthew*), and *Wile-ock* (from *Will*) the suffix *-ock* is patronymic.

(b) *Significant Suffixes.*

*-ard*, *-art* (O. Fr. from O. H. G. *hart*, 'hard,' a suffix in proper names, originally as in *Reinhart*, and then used generally); *bast-ard* = *filis de bast*, lit. son of a pack-saddle; *dast-ard*, Ic. *dasaðr*, 'exhausted, weary,' past part. of *dasask*, 'to be weary,'—it meant originally 'sluggard'; *cow-ard*, O. Fr. *cou-ard*, 'hare' (Lat. *cauda*, 'tail').

*-dom* (A.-S. *-dōm*, Ger. *-t(h)um*); originally 'dominion, power, office, state, condition,' e. g. A.-S. *cyne-dōm*, 'king's power or office'; *freo-dom*, 'freedom'; *hāleg-dōm*, 'holiness'; *wis-dōm*, 'wisdom,' the state of being free, holy, wise. The suffix is often added to words of foreign origin—*Christen-dom*, *duke-dom*, *martyr-dom*.

*-hood*, *-head* (A.-S. *-had*); its original meanings were 'person (as in—he was on anum hade twegra gecyndan, "he was of two natures in one person"), sex, degree, rank, order, condition, state, kind.' Thus *man-hood* = 'man's estate.' Examples—*knight-hood*, *sister-hood*, *child-hood*. In some words the first element is of foreign origin, *false-hood*, *priest-hood*. *Liveli-hood* is a corruption of *lif-lād*, provisions to sustain life. *Hood* is sometimes modified into *-head*, as *god-head*.

*-lock*, *-ledge*, and the corresponding A.-S. *-lac*, 'play, contest, gift, offering,' is perhaps preserved in Mod. E. *lark*. It was used to form abstract nouns, as *rēaf-lāc*, 'robbery,' *fēoht-lāc*, 'fighting,' *gūþ-lac*, 'battle.' It now exists only in the compound *wed-lock*. *Know-ledge*, Mid. E. *know-leche*, may have been influenced by the A.-S. verbal suffix *-læcan*, as in A.-S. *neah-læcan*, Mid. E. *neh-lechen*, 'to approach.'



- red* (A.-S. *-ræden*, 'state, mode, condition,' originally 'readiness,' connected with the verb *ride*). It is now found only in *hat-red* and *kin-d-red*, where the first *d* is excrescent.
- ric* (A.-S. *ric-e*, power, dominion). *Bishop-ric* is the only modern word; compare Mid. E. *hevene-riche*, 'kingdom of heaven'; *king-riche*, 'realm.'
- ship* (A.-S. *-scipe*, 'form, shape, mode,' from *scieppan*, 'to shape, make'). It is united to a Scandinavian word in *fellow-ship*, and to French components in *court-ship*, *clerk-ship*. *Land-scape*, originally *land-skip*, was borrowed from Du. *landschap* in the 17th century.

## (2) *Suffixes from Demonstrative Roots.*

- d*; *bloo-d*, from A.-S. *blo-wan*, to flourish; hence blood as the symbol of flourishing life. *Bran-d*, from the stem *brann*, to burn. *Brea-d*, from *brea-w*, pret. stem of A.-S. *brēow-an*, to brew; hence that which is fermented or brewed. *Threa-d*, from A.-S. *þra-w-an*, to twist, throw; hence that which is twisted. *Min-d*, A.-S. *ge-mynd*, by *i* mutation from *mun-an*, to think; *dee-d*, from *do*, that which is done.
- der*; *mur-der*, from root *mar*, to grind, kill; *fo-dder*, from root *pa*, to feed. *La-dder*, 'that which leans,' from Teut. base *hli*, to lean; compare Gr. *κλίμαξ*, ladder.
- dle*; *nee-dle*, from root *nē*, to bind, sew. Compare Ger. *nä-hen*, to sew.
- el, -le, -l*; *beet-le*, A.-S. *být-el*, from A.-S. *bēat-an*, to beat; *bund-le*, from A.-S. *bunden*, past p. of *bind-an*, 'to bind'; *cripp-le* (from *creep*); *gird-le* (from *gird*); *sadd-le*, *sett-le* (allied to *sit*); *shov-el* (from *shove*); *spitt-le* (from *spit*); *sti-le*, A.-S. *stig-el*, from *stig-en*, past p. of *stīg-an*, to climb; *ridd-le*, from A.-S. *ræd-an*, to explain, interpret.
- end, -nd*; *fi-end*, A.-S. *fe-onð*, originally a pres. part. of A.-S. *feon*, to hate; *fri-end*, A.-S. *fre-onð*, orig. a pres. part. of A.-S. *freon*, to love; *wi-nd* 'blowing,' from root *we*, to blow (*tid-ing-s*, from Ic. *tið-ind-i*, neu. pl. pres. part. of an obsolete verb *tið-a*, to happen).
- er, -r* (instrumental); *feath-er*, A.-S. *feð-er*, root *pet*, to fly; *tind-er*, A.-S. *tynd-er*, Teut. base *tand*, to kindle; *stai-r* A.-S. *stæg-er*, from *stīg-an*, to climb; *wint-er*, from *wind*; *fing-er*, from A.-S. *fang-an*, to seize, an obsolete verb for which *fon* is used.



- est*; harv-est, A.-S. *hærf-est*, from root *karp*, to pluck; earn-est, A.-S. *eorn-ost*, from root *ar*, to excite.
- ing* (A.-S. -*ing*, 'son of'); Brown-ing, Hard-ing; hence many local names, Well-ing, Worth-ing, places belonging to the sons or descendants of Well, Worth; A.-S. *Snotinga-ham* (Nottingham), 'home of the sons of Snot' (A.-S. *snot-or*, 'wise'); herr-ing, A.-S. *hær-ing*, a fish that comes in shoals or armies (A.-S. *her-e*, army); k-ing, A.-S. *cyn-ing*, son of the tribe (A.-S. *cynn*), or a man of high rank; farth-ing, A.-S. *feorð-ing*, fourth (A.-S. *feorþ-a*) part of a penny; Rid-ing, Ic. *priðj-ung-r*, third (Ic. *prið-i*) part.
- k*; haw-k, A.-S. *haf-oc*, from root *kap*, to seize; yol-k, A.-S. *geol-ec-a*, from *geol-u*, yellow.
- m*; doo-m, A.-S. *dō-m*, Aryan root *dha*, to put or place; fath-om A.-S. *fæð-m*, Aryan root *pat*, to extend; glea-m, A.-S. *glæ-m*, base *gli*, to shine, as in *gli-nt*, *gli-mmer*, *gli-tter*; hel-m (helmet), A.-S. *helm*, from A.-S. *hel-an*, to cover; bloo-m, Ic. *blo-m*, from *blō-wan*, to blow (of a flower).
- n*; bair-n, from *bær*, pret. of A.-S. *ber-an*, 'to bear'; loa-n, from *lah*, pret. of A.-S. *lih-an*, to lend.
- ness* (A.-S. -*nis*, -*nes*); properly a compound suffix. It forms abstract nouns from adjectives—deaf-ness, wild-ness.
- ow*; mead-ow, A.-S. *mæd*, dat. *mæd-we*, Aryan root *mad*, to mow, which appears in after-math, latter-math.
- s*; blis-s, from *blīpe*, hence originally 'blitheness.'
- sk*; tu-sk, A.-S. *tu-sc* for *twi-sc*, from A.-S. *twi*, double, hence double-tooth.
- st*; tru-st, Ic. *trau-st*. Compare Goth. *trau-an*, to believe; wri-st, A.-S. *wrist* for *wriþt*, from *wrið-an*, past p. of *wrið-an*, to writhe; ru-st, A.-S. *rust* for *rudt*, from the base of *rud-on*, pret. pl. of *reod-an*, to be red; gri-st, A.-S. *grist* for *gridt*, from *grind-an*, to grind.
- ster* (A.-S. -*estre*); feminine suffix. It is now used (1) to denote an agent, huck-ster, malt-ster, song-ster; (2) in a depreciatory sense, young-ster, game-ster, pun-ster, trick-ster.
- t* (sometimes a modification of *th*); drough-t, A.-S. *drug-a-þe*, from A.-S. *drug-ian*, to be dry; wef-t, from A.-S. *wef-an*, to weave; drif-t, from *drif-en*, past p. of A.-S. *drif-an*, to drive; cræf-t, from Teut. base *krap*, to force together; bigh-t, from A.-S. *bug-an*, 'to bend.' Nigh-t, Aryan root *nek*, to fail, disappear; hence 'absence of light.'
- th*; bir-th, from bear (A.-S. *ber-an*); bro-th, from brew (A.-S.



*breow-an*, past p. *brow-en*); *mon-th*, from moon, root *ma*, to measure. *Bread-th*, from broad; and *heal-th*, from whole, have undergone mutation.

*-ther, -ter*; *fa-ther*, from root *pa*, to feed; *mo-ther*, from root *ma*, to produce (?); *bro-ther*, from root *bher*, to bear (?), one who carries or supports the younger children (?); *daugh-ter*, from root *duh*, to milk (?). *Sis-ter* is an Ic. form; the *t* does not appear in Sans. *svas-r*, Lat. *sor-or*.

*-w*; *de-w*, A.-S. *dea-w*; *lo-w*, A.-S. *hla-w*, Teut. base *hli*, to incline (compare Lat. *cli-v-us*, hill); *cla-w*, A.-S. *cla-wu*, Teut. base *kļu*, *klau*, equivalent to Lat. *glu-ere*, to draw together; *sto-w*, A.-S. *sto-w*, Aryan root *sta*, to stand, remain.

183.

## 3. By Prefixes.

- *after-* (A.-S. *æfter-*); *after-thought*, *afternoon*, *after-crop*.
- an-* (A.-S. *and-*); cognate with Gr. *ἀντί*, over, against; *an-swer*, counter-statement (A.-S. *swerian*, to speak, declare).
- be-* (A.-S. *be-*); *be-half*, *be-hest*, *be-hoof*, *be-quest*.
- *by-* (A.-S. *bi-*); *by-stander*, *by-play*.
- *by-* (O. N. *town*); *by-law*, *by-path*, *by-word*.
- *down-* (A.-S. *dun-*); *down-fall*, *down-stroke*.
- emb-* (A.-S. *ymb-*, in *ymb-ryne*, circuit). *Emb-er* days are those that recur at each of the four seasons of the year.
- *fore-* (A.-S. *fore-*); *fore-father*, *fore-head*, *fore-ground*.
- ††† *ill-*; *ill-will*, *ill-luck*, *ill-health*.
- in-* (A.-S. *in-*); *in-come*, *in-let*, *in-sight*.
- *mid-* (A.-S. *mid-*, with); *mid-wife*, hence 'co-mother.'
- *mid-* (A.-S. *mid-*); *mid-night*, *mid-day*, *mid-summer*.
- *mis-* (A.-S. *mis-*, wrongly, amiss); *mis-take*, *mis-trust*, *mis-hap*.
- *off-* (A.-S. *of-*); *off-shoot*, *off-set*, *off-spring*.
- on-* (A.-S. *on-*); *on-set*, *on-slaught*, *on-looker*.
- or-* (Ger. *ur-*); *or-deal* (A.-S. *or-dæl*); cognate with G. *urseil*.
- *out-* (A.-S. *ut-*); *out-break*, *out-burst*, *out-cry*.
- *over-* (A.-S. *ofer-*); *over-throw*, *over-sight*, *over-seer*.
- *to-* (A.-S. *to-*); *to-day*, *to-night*, *to-morrow*.
- *thorough-* (A.-S. *thurh-*); *thorough-fare*, *thorough-bass*.
- *twi-* (A.-S. *twy-*, double, hence doubtful); *twi-light*, *twi-bill*.
- um-* (A.-S. *um-*, around), E. E. *um-gang* (circuit), *um-gripe* (embrace), *um-standing* (circumstance).
- un-* (A.-S. *un-*); *un-truth*, *un-belief*, *un-rest*.
- *under-* (A.-S. *under-*); *under-wood*, *under-growth*.
- *up-* (A.-S. *up-*); *up-land*, *up-roar*, *up-start*.



- *upper-* ; upper-hand.
- *wan-* (A.-S. *wan-*, lacking) ; E. E. *wan-hape* (despair), *wan-trust* (mistrust) ; *wan-ton* (Mid. E. *wantoun*, unrestrained, not educated, from *teon*, to bring up).
- *wel-* (A.-S. *wel-*) ; *wel-come*, *wel-fare*, *well-wisher*.
- y-*, *i-* (A.-S. & E. E. *ge-*, sometimes with a collective sense) ; O. E. *y-fere* (companions), *i-hold* (fortress), *i-bude* (command), *ge-swinc* (toil).

## B. CLASSICAL.

184. 1. *By Internal Changes.*

*Change of consonant* : (nouns) *cattle*, *chattle* ; *arc*, *arch* ; (verbs) *descend*, *descent* ; *relieve*, *relief* ; *prove*, *proof* ; *advise*, *advice* ; *grieve*, *grief* ; *excuse*, *excuse* ; *abuse*, *abuse*.

*Change of cons. & vow.* : (nouns) *critic*, *critique* ; (verbs) *choose*, *choice*.

*Change of accent* : *pro-jéct*, *próject* ; *convért*, *cónvert*.

*Change of accent & cons.* : *refúse*, *réfuse*.

*Change of accent & vow.* : *inválid*, *invalid*.

*Change of acc., cons., & vow.* : *premise*, *prémiss*.

185. 2. *By Suffixes.*(a) *Romance.*

*-ade* (Lat. *-ata*, fem. p.p.) ; (1) from Italian through French—*arc-ade*, *casc-ade*, *cavalc-ade* ; (2) from Spanish through French—*gren-ade*, *par-ade*.

*-age* (Lat. *-aticum*, Fr. *-age*) ; (1) collective—*herb-age*, *break-age*, *pill-age* ; (2) condition—*vassal-age* ; (3) place—*hermit-age*, *parson-age*. In *cott-age* and *till-age* the root is Teutonic.

*-ain*, *-an*, *-en*, *-on* (Lat. *-anus*) ; *capt-ain*, *chapl-ain*, *vill-ain* ; *courtes-an*, *partis-an* ; *ward-en* ; *sext-on* (= *sacristan*) ; *sover-eign* is ultimately derived from Low Latin *superanus*, 'chief.' *Civili-an*, *librari-an* are recent forms with no corresponding Latin words.

*-al*, *-el* (Lat. *-alis*) ; *can-al* ; *hospit-al* (Low Lat. *hospit-ale*, plur. *hospit-alia*, apartments for strangers), *minstr-el* ; *capit-al*.

*-ance*, *-ancy*, *-ence*, *-ency* (Lat. *-antia*, *-entia*) ; denote a quality, act, result, &c. ; *abund-ance*, *ch-ance* (= *cad-entia*) ; *brilli-ancy* ; *pres-ence* ; *excell-ency*, *exig-ency*. The forms ending in *-y* are recent formations.

*-and*, *-end* (Lat. *-anda*, *-enda*), originally denoting something to



- be done ; leg-end (Lat. *legenda*, things to be read) ; pre-bend (Lat. *præbenda*, payment ; *præbere*, to give, afford).
- ant, -ent (Lat. -*antem*, -*entem* ; partic. suffixes, acc. sing.), sometimes denoting the agent ; defend-ant, serv-ant ; adher-ent, stud-ent.
- ar, -ary, -er, -or ; (1) Lat. -*arium*, denote place—cell-ar, gran-ary, lard-er, man-or ; (2) Lat. -*arius*, denote the agent—vic-ar, not-ary, drap-er, counsell-or.
- ble, -bule (Lat. -*bula*, -*bulum*) ; fa-ble, sta-ble, ta-ble, vesti-bule.
- ee (Fr. -*é*, Lat. -*atus*), the person affected by an act. Most of these words with this suffix have been recently coined—legat-ee, trust-ee, pay-ee. Refug-ee and devot-ee have an active signification. Grand-ee is from Span. *grande*, nobleman.
- eer, -ier (Lat. -*arius*) ; this suffix appears only in words of late formation, or in those recently borrowed from French, mountain-eer, brigad-ier.
- el, -le ; (1) Lat. -*ela*, candle (*candela*), quarrel (*querela*) ; (2) Lat. -*ulus*, -*ula*, -*ulum* ; -*ellus*, -*ella*, -*ellum* ; peop-le, ang-le ; bush-el, mant-le, chanc-el.
- en, -in (Lat. -*enus*, -*ena*, -*enum*) ; ali-en, cha-in (*catena*).
- ern (Lat. -*erna*) ; cav-ern, tav-ern.
- ery, -ry (Fr. -*erie*) ; (1) continuous or blameworthy, activity or quality, bigot-ry, pedant-ry ; (2) the product of activity, poet-ry, tapest-ry ; (3) condition or station, slav-ery, outlaw-ry ; (4) exercise of a business or an art, fish-ery, poet-ry ; (5) place, bak-ery, nurs-ery. Very many words with this suffix are of recent formation.
- ess (Late Lat. -*issa*, Fr. -*esse*) ; suffix denoting the fem. gender.
- ice ; (1) Lat. -*itia*, avar-ice, just-ice ; (2) Lat. -*itium*, serv-ice, v-ice ; (3) late Lat. -*icius* ; apprent-ice, nov-ice.
- in ; (1) Lat. -*inus* ; cous-in, gobl-in ; (2) Lat. -*inem* ; marg-in, virg-in.
- m, -me, -n (Lat. -*men*) ; char-m (*carmen*) ; volu-me, cri-me ; nou-n (*nomen*). In bitu-men and other late forms the Lat. suffix is unaltered.
- ment (Lat. -*mentum* = means or instrument, or an action) ; argu-ment, pave-ment, firma-ment. In atone-ment, fulfil-ment, the first component is Teutonic.
- on, -eon, -ion (Lat. -*onem*, -*ionem* ; N. Fr. -*un*, -*iun* ; -*oun*, -*ioun*) sometimes denote an act or state, glutt-on, mutt-on (from *mutilus*, 'maimed') ; pig-eon (lit. 'chirper,' from *pipire*, 'to chirp') ; on-ion.



- oon (Fr. -on) ; (1) augmentative, ball-oon, sal-oon ; (2) diminutive flag-on.
- or, -er (Lat. -torem) ; emper-or, divin-er, preach-er.
- our (N. Fr. -or, -our ; Lat. -orem) ; ard-our, col-our, fav-our, lab-our.
- sion, -son, -tion (Lat. -sionem, -tionem) ; conver-sion, mis-sion ; disputa-tion, reduc-tion. Comp. the Norman-French forms ran-som, beni-son, trea-son, with the Lat. accus. *redemp-tionem, benedic-tionem, tradi-tionem*.
- sor, -tor (Lat. -sor, -tor) ; cen-sor, succes-sor, audi-tor, doc-tor.
- t ; (1) Lat. -tum ; credi-t, deb-t, insec-t, poin-t ; (2) Lat. -tus ; frui-t, sain-t.
- ter (Lat. -ter) ; mas-ter, minis-ter.
- tory, -or, -our, -er (Lat. -torium) ; audi-tory, mirr-or, parl-our, cens-er.
- tude, -tom (Lat. -tudinem) ; pleni-tude, multi-tude ; cus-tom (*consue-tudinem*).
- ty (Lat. -tatem) ; antiqui-ty, pie-ty, vani-ty.
- ure (Lat. -ura) ; cens-ure, fig-ure, nat-ure.
- y ; (1) Lat. -ata ; dela-y, countr-y ; (2) Lat. -ia ; fur-y, famil-y ; (3) Lat. -ium ; augur-y, larcen-y (*latiocinium*).

#### *Diminutives.*

- cel, -cle, -sel (Lat. -culus, -a, -um ; -cellus, -a, -um) ; par-cel ; arti-cle, parti-cle, obsta-cle, taberna-cle ; dam-sel.
- erel (Fr. -er-eau, -er-elle) ; cock-erel, mack-erel (lit. 'stained' fish), pick-erel (small pike).
- et, -ot (O. Fr. -et, -ot ; Lat. -eta) ; blank-et, cygn-et, chari-ot. Words ending in -ette, coqu-ette, etiqu-ette, are from Modern French. A secondary derivative *l* (comp. -ing and -ling) is added in brace-let, arm-let, ham-let.

#### *(b) Greek.*

- ac (Lat. -acus, Gr. -ακος) ; demoni-ac, mani-ac.
- ad, -id ; mon-ad, Æne-id.
- asm (Gr.-Lat. -asma, -asmus) ; ch-asm, catapl-asm, sarc-asm.
- e (-η) ; catastroph-e, stroph-e.
- ic (-ικός) ; crit-ic, cyn-ic.
- ic(s) (-ικη) ; arithmet-ic, log-ic, metaphys-ics.
- isk (-ισκος) ; aster-isk, obel-isk.
- ism (Lat. -ismus, Gr. -ισμός) (1) expresses a bias or adherence to certain principles or doctrines, or denotes the principles or doctrines themselves—despot-ism, patriot-ism, Calvin-ism ;



(2) it implies a blameworthy tendency, as in manner-ism; and (3) designates modes of expression, as in vulgar-ism, provincial-ism.

-ist (Lat. -ista, Gr. -ιστής) denotes (1) persons pursuing an art or science—art-ist, pugil-ist, botan-ist; (2) adherents of a party, or of certain principles—monarch-ist, anarch-ist, chart-ist; sometimes also implying censure—manner-ist, egot-ist.

-m, -ma, -me (Gr.-Lat. -ma); phleg-m, apophtheg-m; com-ma, diora-ma; sche-me, the-me.

-se, -sy (Gr.-Lat. -sis)\*; pha-se, eclip-se; drop-sy, ecsta-sy, pal-sy.

-t, te (Lat. -ta, Gr. -της); poe-t, patrio-t; apostate.

-ter, -tre (Lat. -trum, Gr. -τρον); me-ter; cen-tre, thea-tre.

-y (Gr.-Lat. -ia); anatom-y, philolog-y.

186.

## 3. By Prefixes.

## (a) Latin.

abs-	away from	abs-cess.	de-, down from	de-scent.
ab-		ab-use.	dis-	difference
a-		a-version.	dif-	or
ad-		ad-vice.	di-	separation
at-		at-tempt.	ex-	out of
ac-		ac-cent.	ef-	
af-	af-fix.	e-		
ap-	to . . .	ap-plause.	extra, without	extra-vagance.
am-		am-munition.	in-	in, into, on
al-		al-lusion.	im-	
ar-		ar-rest.	il-	
as-		as-sault.	ir-	
a-		a-spect.	em-	
am-, round	am-bition.	en-		
ante-, before	ante-chamber.	in-	not . . .	in-action.
ar- = ad	ar-biter.	im-		im-prudence.
bene-, well	bene-fit.	il-		il-legality.
bi-, two	bi-ped.	ir-		ir-reverence.
bis-, twice	bis-cuit.	i-		ig-nominy.
circum-	round.	circum-stance.	inter-, between	inter-course.
circu-		circu-it.	inter-	up, off
con-	con-quest.	intel-	inter-dict.	
com-	com-merce.	enter-	intel-lect.	
con-	with . . .	col-lege.	intro-, into	enter-prise.
col-		cor-ro-sion.	juxta-, close by	intro-duction.
cor-		co-heir.	male-	juxta-position.
coun-		coun-cil.	mali-	male-factor.
contra-	against	contra-distinc-tion.	mal-	ill. . .
contro-		contro-versy.	manu-, hand	mali-gnity.
counter-		counter-poise.	non-, not	mal-content.
				manu-script.
				non-sense.



ob-	} against, towards	ob-ject.	sub-	} up, under	sub-ject.
op-		op-ponent.	sup-		sup-port.
of-		of-fice.	suf-		suf-fix.
oc-		oc-casion.	suc-		suc-cess.
os-	} through.	os-tentation.	sug-	} = sub	sug-gestion.
per-		per-fume.	sur-		sur-rogate.
pro-		pro-mise.	sus-		sus-pense.
por-		por-tent.	su-		su-spicion.
pol-	} for, before	pol-lution.	subter-,	} beneath	subter-fuge.
post-		post-script.	super-		super-structure.
pre-		pre-caution.	sur-		sur-plus.
pur- = pro		pur-pose.	trans-		trans-it.
red-	} back, again	red-emption.	tra-	} across	tra-dition.
re-		re-sult.	tri-, three		tri-dent.
retro-		retro-spect.	ultra-,		ultra-marine.
se-,		se-dition.	uni-	} one	uni-form.
semi-,	} half.	semi-circle.	nu-		un-animity.
			vice-,		vice-roy.

187.

(b) Greek.

amphi-,	on both	hemi-,	half.	hemi-sphere.
-a circus.	sides.	hept-,	seven	hept-archy.
-misrule	-an- } not	hexa-,	six	hexa-gon.
-nectar	am- } without	hydro-	} water	hydro-pathy.
-sacculus of the soul	ana- } not	hydr-		hydr-aulics.
no feeling	ana-,	hyper-,	over	hyper-bole.
cut up	up	hypo-	} under	hypo-thesis.
feeling against	anti-	hyph-		hyph-en.
opponent	-ant- } against.	meta-	} implies	meta-phor.
from rebel	-apo-	meth-		meth-od.
legion	aph-	met-	} change	met-onymy.
with crying	arch-	mono-		mono-tone.
chief angel	arch-	mon-	} alone, one	mon-arch.
chief bishop	arch-	ortho-,	right	ortho-graphy.
chief workman	archi-	panto-	} all.	panto-mime.
self writing	auto-	pan-		pan-orama.
signature	aut-	para-	} beside	para-graph.
turning upside down	cata-	par-		par-ody.
big church	cath-	penta-,	five	penta-meter.
a list	-cat-	peri-,	around	peri-od.
ten words	-deca-,	philo-	} friend	philo-sophy.
measure, through	dia-,	phil-		phil-anthropy.
two sounds	di-,	poly-,	many	poly-theist.
come wrong in the	dys-,	pro-,	before	pro-gramme.
entrails of a person	ill.	pros-,	to	pros-ody.
to stand out	-ec-	pseudo-	} false	pseudo-critic.
a going out	-ex-	pseud-		pseud-onym.
in words	-en-	syn-	} with	syn-onym.
a sign	em-	sym-		sym-pathy.
a thing left out	el-	syl-		syl-lable.
something written	epi-	sy-		sy-stem.
on a tomb	ep-	tri-,	three	tri-pod.
something to do	-eco-,			
with the outside	hee-,			
praise	well			
wood nymphs	hama-,			
	with			



188. Many nouns are derived from verbs without changing the form of the word—*fall, bend, flow, stand, drive, stride, tread, reprieve, &c.*

189. It is a common tendency of languages to use descriptive terms without a following noun, *e. g.* the good, the poor, the ignorant, the homeless, the unemployed. Such adjectives, for the most part, describe mental, moral, or physical qualities, or a state or a condition. Though they are practically nouns, they are still declined in strongly inflected languages as adjectives.

190. Any word when quoted may be made the subject or object of a verb, and consequently be employed as a noun: "Mark you his absolute *shall*" (*Shak.*). "Talkest thou to me of *ifs*?" (*Id.*) Even a sentence is sometimes employed as the name of an object—*rendez-vous, ne'er-do-well.*

191. Some nouns owe their present form to the loss of a portion of the original word—*clump, lump; estate, state; slime, lime; nadder, adder, &c.*

#### COMPOSITION OF NOUNS.

192. (a.) *Noun + noun*; rose-tree, moon-light, rail-way, wind-mill.

(b.) *Noun + gerund*; cock-crowing, bull-baiting, fox-hunting.

(c.) *Noun + adjective*; court-martial, princess-royal.

(d.) *Noun + verb*; god-send, wind-fall.

(e.) *Gerund + noun*; walking-stick, carving-knife, drawing-room.

(f.) *Adjective + noun*; good-will, blue-bell, free-man.

(g.) *Pronoun + noun*; he-goat, she-bear.

(h.) *Verb + noun*; scarce-crow, break-fast, spit-fire.

(i.) *Adverb + noun*; in-step, out-law, after-thought.



- (j.) *Adverb* + *gerund*; up-rising, out-going, in-gathering.
- (k.) *Adverb* + *verb*; out-lay, off-set, wel-come.
- (l.) *Adverb* + *participle*; by-gones.
- (m.) *Verb* + *adverb*; cast-away, run-away, draw-back.
- (n.) *Verb* + *verb*; hear-say, make-believe.

Compounds belonging to class (c) are French in origin. Those included under class (h) are peculiar. They consist of a transitive verb and its grammatical object; *e. g.* *spit-fire*, 'one who spits fire;' *break-fast*, 'a meal which breaks our fast.' The verb simply defines the relation in which the object stands to the suppressed subject.

193. As a general rule, inflexional suffixes are not attached to the qualifying word. Sometimes, however, the genitive case-ending is retained—*mark-s-man*, *Thur-s-day*, *monk-s-hood*. Compare *sea-man* and *land-s-man*, *bride-groom* and *brid-es-maid*. Even the form with *of* is occasionally found—*Jack-o-lantern*, *Will-o-the-wisp*. Hence such forms as *hand-i-craft*, *night-in-gale* (night-singer).

194. In certain compounds principally of foreign origin, the component elements are either corrupted and disguised, or unknown in the English language. Such words are compounds only to those who are acquainted with the languages from which they were introduced; *e. g.* *bis-cuit* (twice baked); *ver-dict* (true saying); *vin-egar* (sour wine); *dais-y* (day-s-eye); *re-public* (common-wealth), &c.

195. Many compound nouns are formed by reduplication—*chit-chat*, *sing-song*, *see-saw*, *knick-knack*, *tittle-tattle*, *ding-dong*, *riff-raff*, &c., and others by a species of alliterative rhyme—*hurly-burly*, *pick-nick*, *hum-drum*, &c.

196. When the elements of a compound word are drawn from different languages, the word is called a *hybrid*, from a Greek word meaning 'an outrage upon nature.' Hybrid nouns are not uncommon; *e. g.* *demi-god* (Lat. and Angl.); *bi-gamy* (Lat. and Greek); *hero-worship* (Greek and Angl.), &c.



## ADJECTIVES.

197. An adjective limits or defines more accurately the meaning of a noun.

Thus the name *rose* represents any individual of the genus. The addition of the epithet *white* restricts the application of the name to a certain class. If the local adjective *this* is added, the description becomes still more definite—'*this white rose*.'

198. Adjectives were originally genitive cases of nouns or pronouns, '*a gold-en ring*' = '*a ring of gold*.' In some languages the genitives of nouns actually receive suffixes indicating the gender and number of the noun upon which they depend. As a familiar illustration, compare the Latin *cujus*, *cujā*, *cujum*.

Many adjectives, however, of later formation, are otherwise derived. See § 214, &c.

199. Since adjectives indicate the quality, the quantity, or the relation of nouns, they may be classified as—

1. Qualitative Adjectives.
2. Quantitative Adjectives.
3. Relational Adjectives.

1. Qualitative Adjectives include all general and descriptive terms by which the meaning of the noun is narrowed in range and made more precise, *e.g.* weak, strong, evil, virtuous. In this class are also comprised words derived from other parts of speech, such as nouns and verbs (the participles), when used as adjectives.

2. Quantitative Adjectives describe more or less definitely the number or quantity of things indicated by the noun. They include—

- (1) Definite Numeral Adjectives denoting an exact number—ten, seventeen. These are sometimes called Cardinal Numerals.
- (2) Indefinite Numeral Adjectives indicating less pre-



cisely the number or quantity—many, some, few, much, several, both.

- (3) Distributive Numeral Adjectives referring individually to a number of objects—each, every, either, neither. When used without a noun following them they are classed as Distributive Pronouns.

3. Relational Adjectives describe by a common term the position of an object, or indicate ownership, and thus imply a relation to other objects. They may be divided into—

- (1) Ordinal Numerals—fifth, seventh, twelfth.
- (2) Demonstrative Adjectives—this, that; plural, these, those.
- (3) Interrogative Adjectives—which, what.
- (4) The Definite Adjective—the.
- (5) The Indefinite Adjective—a or an.
- (6) Possessive Adjectives—my, thy, our, your.

200. The adjective is attracted into the same gender, number, and case as the noun it defines, and in most European languages this agreement is marked by suffixes, or by a change in the termination of the word. In Modern English, with the exception of a few pronominal adjectives, these suffixes have disappeared—‘a *tall* boy;’ ‘a *fair* girl;’ ‘a *small* book;’ ‘*tall* boys;’ ‘*fair* girls;’ ‘*small* books.’

201. These suffixes existed in the old Anglian tongue, and traces of them are visible in Old English.

(a) When the adjective is used with the definite article, a possessive or a demonstrative pronoun, it is frequently found with the suffix *-e*.

*The sharp-é, gren-é, sweet-é juniper.*—*James I. (of Scotland).*

*Upon the smal-é, soft-é, sweet-é gras.*—*Chaucer.*

*Yelde every man hys own-é thing.*—*Robt. of Brunne.*

*Thus sayd this old-é knight.*—*Chaucer.*

*Myn own-é, deer-é, brother and my lord.*—*Id.*



(b) When an adjective was not preceded by a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, the *plural* in Early English often ended in *-e*; but the *e* was seldom suffixed to the perf. partic. of irregular verbs.

And *smal-é* fowles maken melodie.—*Chaucer*.

Every god tree maketh *god-é* fruytis.—*Wyclif*.

*Four-é* tymes in the yere.—*Robt. of Brunne*.

(c) “*Es* is a mark of the plural very common in Southern writers of the fourteenth century, and employed as a plural inflexion of the adjective until a very late period of our literature.”—*Morris (Allit. Poems, pref. p. xxvi)*. These adjectives are rarely of Saxon origin.

#### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

202. The adjective in its simple form is said to be of the *Positive degree*; as, ‘a *tall* boy.’ When *two* objects, or sets of objects, are compared, a suffix is employed to show that one possesses a given quality in a greater degree than the other; as, ‘the boy is *taller* than the girl.’ The adjective is then said to be of the *Comparative degree*.

203. The earlier form of the comparative suffix was *-ter* or *-ther* (Latin and Greek *ter-o*). It signified *one of two*, and traces of it are still found in a few words, which in their nature imply *duality*—*whether*, *ei-ther*, *nei-ther*, *far-ther*.

204. In Anglo-Saxon the usual suffix of the comparative was *-ra* (E. E. *bett-re* = better), and *-or* for adverbs (Latin *-ior*, *-ius*). In Early English the forms *-or* and *-er* are used indifferently with adjectives and adverbs. Those ending in *lick* make the comp. *laker* or *loker*, the super. *lakest* or *lokest*.

In Modern English the comparative suffix of both adjectives and adverbs is *-er*—*bright-er*, *soon-er*.

When the simple adjective ends in *y*, it becomes *i* before a suffix of comparison; as *holy*, *holi-er*, *holi-est*.

A final consonant preceded by a short accented vowel is usually doubled—*thin*, *thinn-er*, *thinn-est*.

205. If, on comparing two objects, it is stated that one possesses *less* of a certain quality than the other, this form of expression is called a *Comparative of Diminution* or *Negation*. Unlike the *Comparative of*



*Increase*, it takes no suffix, but is expressed in English by the adverb *less* and the positive form of the adjective—'less graceful.'

NOTE 206. A few adjectives of Latin origin retain the Latin comparative suffix *-ior*—*interior, exterior, superior, inferior, anterior, posterior, prior, ulterior, senior, junior, major, minor*. But, though the form is retained, the comparative character of the suffix is not recognized in English. This is evident from the fact that these words cannot be followed by *than*. They share this peculiarity with a few adjectives of English origin—*former, elder, latter, hinder, upper, under, nether, inner, outer, &c.*

207. When *more than two* objects or sets of objects are compared, the suffix *-est* is employed to show that *one* possesses a certain quality in a greater degree than *all* the rest. The adjective is then said to be of the *Superlative degree*—

The wis-est, bright-est, mean-est of mankind.—*Pope*.

208. The usual suffix of the superlative is *-est*. In A.-S. there were two—(1) *-est* or *-ost*; (2) *-ema*. Compare the Greek *meg-ist-o-*, 'great-est,' and the Latin *min-imo-*, 'low-est.'

A few words retain traces of both suffixes—*fore-m-ost* (A.-S. and E. E. *for-m-est*), *in-m-ost*, *out-m-ost*, &c.

209. Another mode of expressing the superlative is by placing the word 'most' before the simple adjective—

Most musical of mourners.—*Milton*.

210. The suffixes *-er* and *-est* are as a rule added only to (1) Monosyllabic Adjectives, (2) Dissyllabic Adjectives ending in *y, le, er, ow*, and those with an accent on the last syllable—happy, pretty, able, tender, shallow, severe, genteel. All other adjectives of more than one syllable are usually compared by using the adverb *more* before the positive to express the comparative degree, and by *most* for the superlative. Much, however, depends on euphony and the frequency with which certain adjectives of two syllables are used in conversation, for we say *pleasanter* though not *prudenter*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 'More' and 'most' are not used in the comparison of adjectives in



If the adjectives which are compared by inflexion end in *e*, only *-r* and *-st* are added to the comparative and superlative—grave, grave-*r*, grave-*st*; noble, noble-*r*, noble-*st*.

211. If, on comparing more than two objects, it is stated that one possesses *less* of a certain quality than all the rest, this form of expression is called a *Superlative of Diminution* or *Negation*. It is expressed in English by the adverb *least* and the positive form of the adjective.

Adjectives denoting peculiarities that cannot be *increased* or *diminished* are incapable of comparison. They include—

- (1) All Relational Adjectives.
- (2) Certain Quantitative Adjectives.
  - (a) Definite Numeral Adjectives.
  - (b) A few Indefinite Numeral Adjectives—many, several, some.
  - (c) Distributive Numeral Adjectives.
- (3) Those Qualitative Adjectives that denote—
  - (a) Definite relations of time and space—monthly, square, circular.
  - (b) Material or origin—iron, wooden, German.
  - (c) Equality, identity, or the highest degree of the idea—equal, same, immense, infinite, omnipotent.

212. The following are either irregular or obsolete comparisons—

- (a) *Good, better, best*. The simple word *bet*, which is another form of *good*,<sup>1</sup> is still found in provincial English (Hereford). In A.-S. and E. E. it is used as a comparative. *Better* (A.-S. *bet-era*, *bet-ra*) appears in E. E. as *bet-er* and *bet-re*. *Best* is a contraction of A.-S. *bet-est*, *bet-st*.
- (b) *Bad, worse, worst*. In *wor-se* (E. E. *wer-re*, *wer-s*), the *-se* is another form of *-re* (§ 204). It is the A.-S. *weor-es*, *wyr-es*,

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A.-Sax. The usage is probably due to Norman influence. Under certain conditions the comparative is expressed by 'more' in O. Norse. See Marsh, *Or. and H. Eng. Lang.*, pp. 47, 74.

<sup>1</sup> See Professor Key's ingenious paper—*Alphabet*, p. 153.



*wyr-s*, the comparative of *Weor*, bad. *Wor-st* (E. E. *wer-st*) is a compression of A.-S. *weor-est*, which also appears as *wyr-est* and *wyr-st*. It is probably connected with the root *wars*, to twist, entangle.

- (c) *Much, more, most* (singular), of quantity; [*many*], *more, most* [plural], of number. The root is *mag*. *Mick-le* (A.-S. *mic-el*, E. E. *mik-el, much-el*) is formed from *mag* by a diminutive suffix *-el*, just as *litt-le* (E. E. *lit-el*) is formed from the root *lut*. Compare Gr. *meg-al-o-*. *Mo-re* is the A.-S. *ma-ra* (*mag-re*), and *mo-st*, the A.-S. *mæst* (*mag-est*). Compare Gr. *meg-ist-o*. In E. E. the shortened forms *ma* and *moe* are often used for the comparative.

*Man-y*, A.-S. *man-ig, mænig*, has no connection with the root *mag*. The *-y* is a diminutive suffix modifying the root-vowel.

- (d) *Little, less, least*. The root is *lut*, to deceive. In Anglo-Saxon and Early English *lit-el* or *lut-el*, the *-el* is a diminutive suffix. The comparative *les-s* (A.-S. *læssa*, E. E. *lasse*) is based on a different root, *las*, 'weak, inferior.' The superlative *least* (A.-S. *læst*) is a contraction of *læsest*. Compare *last* = *lat-est*, and *best* = *bet-est*.

- (e) *Near, nearer, nearest*. The correct forms are *nigh, near, next*. In *ni-gh* (A.-S. *ne-ah*, E. E. *ne-h, nei-h*) the *-gh* is a diminutive suffix. *Nea-r* (A.-S. *nea-r*) has lost the guttural. In *next* (A.-S. *neh-st* and *nyh-st*) the guttural and the sibilant form *x*, just as we find in E. E. *high-est* written *hext--*

For the first apple and the *hext*,

Which groweth unto you *next*.—*Chaucer*.

In later times we find the forms *nigh, nigher, nighest*, and *near, nearer, nearest*. In these last the *-ar* is possibly a corruption of the Anglian *-ah*.

- (f) *Old, elder, eldest* (A.-S. *eald, yldra, yldest*). The suffix has, as usual, modified the root-vowel. Comp. the similar mutations in *lang* (long), *lengra, lengest*; *secort* (short), *scyrtra, scyrtest*. *Elder* and *eldest* are now limited in use to human beings. We can say, 'the elder brother,' 'the eldest brother,' but not 'the elder building,' 'the eldest building.' *Elder* has lost its true comparative character, for it cannot be followed by *than*. The modern forms *older* and *oldest* are the true comparative and superlative in the current language.

- (g) *Rather*. The positive is seen in the Early English *rathe* (A.-S. *hræth*, quick).



And the *rathe* primrose which forsaken dies.—*Milton*.

The men of *rathe* and riper years.—*Tennyson*.

*Rath-er* meant *earlier*, *sooner*—

Wolde God this relyke had come *rather*!—*Heywood*.

And it arose ester and ester, till it arose full este; and  
*rather* and *rather*.—*Warkworth*.

Seynt Edward the Martyr was his sone  
By his *rathere* wyf—i. e. his *former* wife.

*Robt. Gloucest.*

We still use the word *sooner* as an equivalent for *rather*.

The superlative *rath-est* is found in Early English.

Accept be now *rathest* unto grace.—*Chaucer*.

(h) *Farther*, *further*. *Farther*, from *far* (A.-S. *feor*; E. E. *ferre*), is applied to the more *distant* of two objects—‘the sun is *farther* from the earth than the moon.’ *Further* (E. E. *forther*), from *forth* (A.-S. *forth*), is applied to movement in *advance*: ‘the ship moves *further* on.’ In the superlative, *far-th-est* (E. E. *ferr-ost*), the *th* appears to have been introduced from a false analogy with *furth-est*.

(i) From the root *for* there was a Saxon superlative *for-ma*, ‘*fir-st*.’ So in E. E. we meet with ‘the *forme* part’ of the head (Pict. Voc. 15 cent.). The ordinary superlative *fir-st* (A.-S. *fyr-st*) is a contraction of *for-est* (E. E. *for-st*), as Lat. *primo*- from *pro-imo*-, and Gr. *proto*- from *pro-ato*-. In *for-m-ost* (E. E. *for-m-est*) we have a double superlative—

He was the *fyrsté* that hit wan  
Syn Adam lost hit, our *formest* man.

*Rob. Brunne*.

In *for-m-er* a comparative is formed from a superlative. In *out-er-m-ost*, *inn-er-m-ost*, *utt-er-m-ost*, a double superlative is formed from a comparative. The same root is seen in *for-ward* and *fro-ward*.

(k) *Latter*, *last*, are formed from *late* (A.-S. *læt*), as *better* and *best* from *bet*, and the root-vowel is modified by the suffix. The regular forms, *lat-er*, and *lat-est*, are still used, but with a different signification; *latter* and *last* refer to *order*; *later* and *latest*, to *time*.

(l) *Ere*, early (E. E. *er*, *ar*, *or*); Comp. *erer* or *erre* (A.-S. *ærra*).  
Sup. *erst*, *arst*, or *orest* (A.-S. *ærest*).



## DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES.

## A. TEUTONIC.

213. 1. *By Internal Change.*

*Change of vowel and cons. ; cool, chill (diminutive).*

214. 2. *By a Suffix, with or without changes.*(1) *From Demonstrative Roots.*

*-d* (suffix of the weak p.p.) ; bol-d, col-d, dea-d, lou-d.

*-en, -n* (A.-S. *-en*) ; 'of or belonging to' ; in A.-S. this suffix produces mutation as in *bēc-en* (*beech-en*) from *bōc*, *gyld-en* (gold-en) from gold. In words of more recent formation the vowel is unchanged, flax-en, wood-en. The suffix in *fai-n*, *op-en*, *shriv-en*, *molt-en*, *tor-n* is of participial origin.

*-er, -r* (A.-S. *-er*) ; bitt-er, fai-r.

*-ern* (A.-S. *-ern*, O. H. G. *-rōni*) ; perhaps orig. 'running from,' north-ern.

*-ish* (A.-S. *-isc*). In Engl-ish (from *Angel* = Angeln in Denmark), Frenc-h (A.-S. *Frenc-isc* from Frank), and Wel-sh (from *wealh* = *walh*, a foreigner), the vowel of the stem is mutated. In prud-ish, book-ish, the suffix implies depreciation or contempt ; in blu-ish, whit-ish, it denotes 'somewhat, rather.'

*-l, -le* (A.-S. *-el, -ol*) ; britt-le (from A.-S. *bryttan*, to break) ; fick-le (A.-S. *fic-ol*, deceitful, from *fic*, fraud) ; new-fang-le-d (from A.-S. *fangan* = *fon*, to take).

*-ow* (A.-S. *-u*) ; call-ow, narr-ow, yell-ow.

*-t* (A.-S. *-t*) ; brigh-t, straigh-t, sal-t.

*-th* (A.-S. *-þ*) ; uncou-th, wor-th, sou-th ; as a suffix of the ordinal numbers it was probably designated the superlative degree.

*-y* (A.-S. *-ig*) ; man-y, heav-y (from *hebb-an*, to raise), craft-y (orig. experienced), sill-y (orig. timely, from A.-S. *sæl*, season, then happy, blessed).

(2) *From Predicative Roots.*

*-fast* (A.-S. *fæst*, firm, fixed) ; stead-fast. Shame-faced is a corruption of A.-S. *sceam-fæst*, 'modest.'

*-fold* (A.-S. *feald*) ; two-fold, hundred-fold, mani-fold.

*-ful* (A.-S. *-ful*) ; sorrow-ful, need-ful, wil-ful.

*-less* (A.-S. *lēas*, 'loose, free from') ; care-less, fear-less.

*-like, -ly* (A.-S. *-lie*) ; ghost-ly, heaven-ly. The suffix *-like* appears only in modern words.



- some* (A.-S. *-sum*, orig. 'same'); win-some, lis-som (= lithe-some), bux-om (from A.-S. *būg-an*, to bow, bend).  
 -*teen*, -*ty* (A.-S. *-tiene*, -*tig*); 'ten' in numerals.  
 -*ward* (A.-S. *-weard*, 'turned, inclined,' from *weorþ-an*, to become, happen); awk-ward (lit. turned the wrong way), for-ward (lit. turned to the fore).  
 -*wise* (A.-S. *wis*, way, manner, mode); right-eous is a corruption of A.-S. *riht-wis*.

215.

3. *By a Prefix.*

<i>a-</i> , a-weary.	<i>ill-</i> , ill-bred.	<i>over-</i> , over-weening.
<i>be-</i> , be-girt.	<i>in-</i> , in-wrought.	<i>thorough-</i> , thorough-bred.
<i>by-</i> , by-gone.	<i>mis-</i> , mis-spelt.	<i>un-</i> , un-wise.
<i>down-</i> , down-cast.	<i>off-</i> , off-hand.	<i>up-</i> , up-right.
<i>fore-</i> , fore-named.	<i>on-</i> , on-coming.	<i>under-</i> , under-hand.
<i>for-</i> , for-lorn.	<i>out-</i> , out-spread.	<i>wan-</i> , O. E. wan-thriven.

## B. CLASSICAL.

216.

1. *By Internal Change.*

Change of consonant; diffuse (vb.), diffuse (adj.).  
 Change of conson. and vowel; refuse (vb.), refuse (adj.).

2. *By a Suffix.*(a) *Romance.*

- able*, -*ble* -*ible* (Lat. *-abilis*, *-ibilis*); abomin-able, culp-able; fee-ble, sta-ble; flex-ible, vis-ible.  
 -*ain*, -*an*, -*ane* (Lat. *-anus*); cert-ain; hum-an, me-an (Lat. *medi-anus*); hum-ane, mund-ane. Most of the words belonging to this class are modern.  
 -*al* (Lat. *-alis*); equ-al, liter-al, rur-al. Modern derivatives in -*al*, such as celesti-al, whims-ic-al, are numerous. This suffix also forms many abstract nouns, arriv-al, ritu-al, especially from the Lat. neu. plur. *-alia*, victu-als, funer-al.  
 -*ant*, -*ent* (Lat. *-antem*, *-entem*); dist-ant, err-ant; obedi-ent, pati-ent. Many nouns are formed with the same suffix. See § 185.  
 -*ar* (Lat. *-aris*); famili-ar, popul-ar, singul-ar.  
 -*ary*, -*arious* (Lat. *-arius*); contr-ary, milit-ary, necess-ary; greg-arious.  
 -*ate*, -*ete*, -*ite*, -*ute*, -*t*, -*te* (Lat. adjs. or participles in *-atus*, *-etus*, *-itus* -*utus*, *-tus*); elev-ate, priv-ate; compl-ete; infin-ite, oppos-ite; absol-ute; perfec-t, corrup-t; chas-te, mu-te.



- atic*, -*tic* (Lat. -*aticus*, -*ticus*) ; fan-atic, lun-atic ; domes-tic.  
 -*ble* (Lat. -*plex*) ; dou-ble, tre-ble.  
 -*esque* (Fr. -*esque*, Lat. *iscus*) ; burl-esque, pictur-esque.  
 -*id* (Lat. -*idus*) ; ac-id, morb-id, pall-id, tep-id.  
 -*il*, -*ile*, -*eel*, -*l*, -*le* (Lat. *ilis*) ; civ-il ; serv-ile, gent-ile ; gent-eel ;  
     frai-l ; gent-le, subt-le.  
 -*ine* (Lat. -*inus*) ; div-ine, vulp-ine.  
 -*ive* (Lat. -*ivus*) expresses inclination or capacity for an action ;  
     abus-ive, offens-ive, primit-ive.  
 -*lent* (Lat. -*lentus*) implies the idea 'fit for, or full of' ; escu-lent,  
     opu-lent, vio-lent.  
 -*ond*, -*und* (Lat. *undus*) ; sec-ond ; ro-und (rot-und).  
 -*ose*, -*ous* (Lat. -*osus*, 'abounding in, full of') ; bellic-ose, joc-ose ;  
     curi-ous, fam-ous.  
 -*ous* (Lat. -*us*) ; continu-ous, ingenu-ous, omnivor-ous. In *murder-ous*  
     it is added to a Teut. stem. Wondr-ous is a corruption  
     of the adv. wonders, also used as an adj., as wonders dere,  
     'wonderfully dear,' wonders men, 'wonderful men.' Boister-  
     ous is a lengthened form of Early E. boist-ous (from boist,  
     'noise'). Court-eous comes from Early E. corteis, O. Fr.  
     corteis. In right-eous the suffix is a corruption of -*wise*.  
 -*y* (O. Fr. -*if*, Lat. -*ivus*) ; hast-y, joll-y.

## (b) Greek.

- |                           |                            |                          |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| - <i>ad</i> , nom-ad.     | - <i>ian</i> , Christ-ian. | - <i>id</i> , cono-id.   |
| - <i>iac</i> , demon-iac. | - <i>ic</i> , graph-ic.    | - <i>ine</i> , cedr-ine. |

217.

## 3. By a Prefix.

## (a) Latin.

<i>abs</i> <sup>1</sup>	abs-tract.	<i>amb</i>	amb-iguous.	<i>contra</i>	contra-band.
<i>ab</i>	ab-undant.	<i>ambi</i>	ambi-dextrous.	<i>counter</i>	counter-feit.
<i>a</i>	a-verse.	<i>ante</i>	ante-cedent.	<i>de</i>	de-ficient.
<i>ad</i>	ad-ult.	<i>ant</i>	ant-ique.	<i>dis</i>	dis-honest.
<i>ac</i>	ac-curate.	<i>bene</i>	bene-volent.	<i>dif</i>	dif-fuse.
<i>af</i>	af-fable.	<i>beni</i>	beni-gn.	<i>di</i>	di-verse.
<i>ag</i>	ag-gressive.	<i>bi</i>	bi-fid.	<i>ex</i>	ex-act.
<i>al</i>	al-luvial.	<i>bin</i>	bin-ocular.	<i>ef</i>	ef-ficient.
<i>ap</i>	ap-parent.	<i>circum</i>	circum-spect.	<i>e</i>	e-laborate.
<i>ar</i>	ar-rogant.	<i>cis</i>	cis-alpine.	<i>extra</i>	extra-vagant.
<i>as</i>	as-siduous.	<i>con</i>	con-cave.	<i>in</i>	in-carnate.
<i>at</i>	at-tentive.	<i>com</i>	com-plete.	<i>il</i>	il-lustrious.
<i>am</i>	am-bitious.	<i>cor</i>	cor-rupt.	<i>im</i>	im-minent.
		<i>co</i>	co-eval.	<i>ir</i>	ir-ruptive.

<sup>1</sup> These prefixes are explained, § 186. In this list all adjectives formed directly from nouns and all participles are omitted.



<i>in-</i>	in-active.	<i>op-</i>	op-portune.	<i>sub-</i>	sub-sequent.
<i>en-</i>	en-tire.	<i>os-</i>	os-tensible.	<i>suc-</i>	suc-cinct.
<i>il-</i>	il-licit.	<i>per-</i>	per-fect.	<i>suf-</i>	suf-ficient.
<i>im-</i>	im-mense.	<i>pel-</i>	pel-lucid.	<i>sup-</i>	sup-pliant.
<i>ir-</i>	ir-regular.	<i>par-</i>	par-amount.	<i>sur-</i>	sur-reptitious.
<i>i-</i>	i-gnoble.	<i>pro-</i>	pro-found.	<i>sus-</i>	sus-ceptible.
<i>inter-</i>	inter-mediate.	<i>post-</i>	post-humous.	<i>su-</i>	su-spicious.
<i>intel-</i>	intel-ligent.	<i>pre-</i>	pre-mature.	<i>super-</i>	super-human.
<i>male-</i>	male-volent.	<i>preter-</i>	preter-natural.	<i>trans-</i>	trans-ient.
<i>mali-</i>	mali-gnant.	<i>re-</i>	re-mote.	<i>tra-</i>	tra-montane.
<i>manu-</i>	manu-script.	<i>red-</i>	red-olent.	<i>tri-</i>	tri-ennial.
<i>non-</i>	non-descript.	<i>retro-</i>	retro-grade.	<i>uni-</i>	uni-form.
<i>obs-</i>	obs-tinate.	<i>se-</i>	se-parate.	<i>un-</i>	un-animous.
<i>ob-</i>	ob-durate.	<i>semi-</i>	semi-barbarous.	<i>vice-</i>	vice-regal.
<i>oc-</i>	oc-cult.				

218.

(b) *Greek.*

<i>an-</i>	an-onymous.	<i>cata-</i>	cata-lectic.	<i>eso-</i>	eso-teric.
<i>a-</i>	a-morphous.	<i>cath-</i>	cath-olic.	<i>exo-</i>	exo-tic.
<i>amphi-</i>	amphi-bious.	<i>dia-</i>	dia-phanous.	<i>homo-</i>	homo-geneous.
<i>anti-</i>	anti-septic.	<i>en-</i>	en-demic.	<i>ortho-</i>	ortho-dox.
<i>ant-</i>	ant-arctic.	<i>epi-</i>	epi-demic.	<i>peri-</i>	peri-patetic.
<i>archi-</i>	archi-episcopal.	<i>eph-</i>	eph-emeral.	<i>syn-</i>	syn-chronous.

219. Many nouns are used occasionally as adjectives—*gold, silver, yew, ivy, morning, evening, &c.* In such cases the old adjectival suffix has been lost.

220.

## COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

1. *Noun + adjective*; sea-green, sun-bright, sea-sick, purse-proud.

2. *Noun + imperf. particip.*; heart-breaking, ear-piercing, spirit-stirring.

3. *Noun + perf. particip.*; moth-eaten, night-foundered, terror-stricken.

4. *Adverb + imperf. part.*; high-soaring, swift-darting, ill-looking.

5. *Adverb + perf. part.*; high-born, home-sprung, well-bred.

6. *Noun + noun + ed*; hare-lipp-ed, lion-heart-ed, eagle-ey-ed.



7. *Adjec. + noun + ed*; fair-hair-ed, long-legg-ed, gray-head-ed.

8. *Numeral + noun + ed*; three-corner-ed, ten-string-ed, four-sid-ed.

## NUMERALS.

221. *Cardinal* numerals are those which show *how many* objects are specified, as 'two bats,' 'three balls.'

The cardinal numerals from *one* to *ninety-nine* are *adjectives* denoting number; but they are occasionally used as nouns: "We are to come to him by *ones*, by *twos*, and by *threes*" (*Shaksp.*). The higher numbers, *hundreds, thousands, millions, &c.*, are nouns.

*Ordinal* numerals show *in what order* objects are arranged—"the first prize," "the second boy," "the third day." They are adjectives.

222. *One* (A.-S. *an, æn, on*, E. E. *ane, an, a, o*). It may be necessary to remark that there exist in English two words of this form, the numeral *one* and the noun *one*.

The latter is commonly said to be a word of classical origin, introduced from the Norman-French, meaning originally 'a person' (*homo, homme, om, on*). It is, however, probably a corruption of the A.-S. *man* (E. E. *mon*) = one. "When *mon* withouten eyr of him to dethe were ybrought" (*Rob. Glouc.*), *i. e.* "If any one died without an heir."<sup>1</sup> It has naturally a plural, *ones*, and should not be confounded with the numeral.

223. *Two* in E. E. is thus declined—nom. and accus. *two, twei, twynne*, and *twain*; gen. *twei-re* (A.-S. *tweg-ra*); dat. *twa-m* and *two-m* (A.-S. *twá-m*).

In *three*, originally *thir*, *r* has shifted its position. (A.-S. *threo*, E. E. *threo, thre, thrinne*.) *Twin* (two) and *thrin* (three) are Northern forms.

The abstract equivalents of *one, two*, and *three*, are *unity, duality*, and *trinity*.

<sup>1</sup> *Me*, so common in E. E. with the meaning of the indefinite *one*, is possibly a truncated form of *men*.



*Five* and *seven* (A.-S. *fif* and *seofon*) have assumed a flat *v* for the old *f*.

*Nine* is a compression of the A.-S. *nigon*.

224. *Eleven* (Gothic *ain-lif*, A.-S. *end-lif*, *end-lufon*, E. E. *end-levene*, *en-leven*, *en-lene*, *el-lene*) is a compound of *en* = 'one,' and suffix *lif*. The latter word is said to represent *tig*, 'ten,' as in A.-S. *twen-tig*, *t* and *l* sometimes interchanging, as in Lat. *lacryma* for *dacryma*, and the *g* being occasionally modified into *f*, as in *laugh*, *enough*. It is more probable, however, that *lif* means 'remaining,' and that the original signification of *ain-lif* was 'one beyond ten.'

*Twelve* (A.-S. *twe-lf*) is a compound of *twe* = *twa*, 'two,' and *lif*. The original meaning would thus be 'two beyond ten.' As in *five*, the final *f* of the A.-S. is pronounced *v*.

225. The cardinals from *thirteen* to *nineteen* are formed by suffixing *-teen* (A.-S. *tyn*, 'ten,' E. E. *tyne*, *tene*) to the first nine numerals.

In *thir-teen* *r* retains its original position; but in E. E. we find *threttene* and *throttene*, and in A.-S. *threotyne*.

*Fif-teen* contains *five* in its original form (A.-S. *fif*), and the suffix has modified the root-vowel.

*Eighteen* has a *t* performing double duty; but in E. E. we meet with *eighte-tene*, from the A.-S. *eahta-tyne*.

226. The cardinals from *twenty* to *ninety* are formed by suffixing *-ty* (A.-S. *-tig*) to the first nine numerals: *-ty* or *-tig* is another form of *ten*.

*Twen-ty* (A.-S. *twen-tig*) contains the word *twain* (A.-S. *twegen*, 'two').

*Thir-ty*. A.-S. *thri-tig* and E. E. *thri-ty* show that the *r* has been transposed.

*Fif-ty* (A.-S. *fif-tig*) has the original *fif*, and has modified the root-vowel.

In *Eighty* *t* performs a double duty. The A.-S. form was *eahta-tig*, and hence the E. E. *eighte-ty*.

*Ninety* is a compression of A.-S. *nigontig*.

227. The more usual A.-S. word for hundred was *hund*; the forms *hund-teontig* and *hundred* are less frequent. To *hund* in E. E. was appended the suffix *-er*, "an *hunder* fold" (*Rob. of Brunne*), "an *hunder* syth" (*Id.*). The form *hundr-eth*—"ane *hundreth* ladies" (*Dunbar*), "a *hundreth* poetical spirits" (*Ret. from Parn.*), is perhaps due to Icel. *hundrað*, which is really equivalent to one hundred and twenty. The *th* was sometimes written *t*—"thre *hondret*" (*Rob. Glouc.*), but more commonly *d*. The word *hundred* in A.-S. also means a subdivision of a shire.

*Thousand* (A.-S. *thusend*) in E. E. is often written *thousant*.



*Mill-ion*, *bill-ion*, &c. are modern words, of French origin, the termination indicating the square of the number ( $1000 \times 1000$ , &c.).

228. In compounding numerals, from *twenty-one* to *ninety-nine*, it is usual to prefix the higher number, *twenty-two*, *thirty-five*, &c. ; but when they are connected by *and*, the lower number is placed first—*two and twenty*, *five and thirty*, &c. In E. E., however, we read *ninety and nine*, &c. In compounds from 101 to 999, we write the hundreds first, and connect the lower numbers by *and*—‘nine hundred and ninety-nine.’ In expressing numbers above 1000, it is usual to place the higher numbers first, and to write *and* before the tens ; or if there are no tens, before the units—*e. g.* ‘one thousand eight hundred,’ ‘two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two,’ ‘three thousand eight hundred and two.’ In this form of expression the nouns *hundred*, *thousand*, &c. never receive a plural suffix, the plurality being sufficiently marked by the preceding numeral.

229. The *ordinal* numerals are adjectives, formed, with the exception of the first two, from the cardinals. In fractional numbers they are used as nouns, a *third*, a *fourth*, &c.

*Half*, *quarter*, and *tithe* are the fractional equivalents of *two*, *four*, and *ten*.

*First*, the superlative of *for*, ‘the foremost’ (see § 212, *i.*).

*Second*. This word is peculiar, being derived, not from the Saxon *twa*, but from the Latin *secundo*, ‘following.’ This peculiarity may be explained. In Anglo-Saxon there was no special word to denote ‘second’ ; the phrase *the other* being used for that purpose (as in Latin *altero*). Hence Robert of Brunne, in an enumeration, writes, “the fyrst, *the tother*, ~~the~~ thrid,” &c. To remedy this defect, our ancestors adopted the Norman-French term *second*, and employed *the other* in a more general sense.

230. The suffix of the ordinal numerals is *th* (A.-S. *-þa* and E. E. *-the*). These words were probably superlatives. Compare Latin *dec-imo*-, Greek *dek-ato*-.

*Thir-d* (A.-S. *thri-dda*). The original form is retained in Early English, *thridde* or *thrid*, and in the word *rid-ing*, or rather *thrid-ing*, a division of Yorkshire. As the word commences with an aspirate, the unaspirated *d* takes the place of *th* ; two aspirates so near being objectionable. The flat *d* is owing to the liquid *r*.



*Fourth* (A.-S. *feortha*), E. E. *ferthe* and *ferth*.

*Fif-th* retains the original *fif*, with a modified vowel. In the A.-S. *fif-ta* and E. E. *fif-t*, the loss of the aspirate and the sharp *t* are due to the sharp aspirate *f*.

*Six-th*. The A.-S. *six-ta* and the E. E. *six-t* are due to the sharp sibilant *x*.

In *Eigh-th* *t* does double duty; but in A.-S. we have *eahto-tha*, and in E. E. *eighte-the*.

*Tenth* (A.-S. *teotha*). The old form is still retained in the word *tithe*.

*Eleven-th*. A.-S. *endlyf-ta*, E. E. *endlef-te* and *enleven-th*.

*Twelf-th* (A.-S. *twelf-ta*) retains the original *f*.

In both these the loss of the aspirate in *-ta* is caused by the preceding *f*.

231. The ordinal numerals above *sixth* in A.-S. have the suffix *-otha*, with the exception of *eleventh* and *twelfth*, and those from *13th* to *19th* drop the final *n* of the cardinal. Hence instead of *thirteen-th*, we find in E. E. *thrett-eth* (A.-S. *thrytte-otha*). In the Southern dialect these numerals end in *-th*; in the Northern, in *-end*, *-and*; in the Midland in *enth*.

232. In compound ordinal numbers the last only assumes the ordinal form; 'twenty-third,' 'one-hundred-and-twenty-fourth.' The whole is viewed as a single compound word.

233. *Distributive* numerals signify *how many at a time*. There are no separate forms to express them in English, but the following phrases are employed: 'by twos,' 'two by two,' 'two and two,' 'two each,' 'two at a time,' 'two apiece.'

Fading one by one away.—Coleridge.

The stars are out by twos and threes.—Wordsworth.

These three and three with osier bands we tied.—Pope.

Which will be less than a farthing apiece.—Swift.

I took four muskets and loaded them with *two* slugs and *five* small bullets *each*.—Defoe.

234. *Multipliers* are expressed: (1) by Saxon words formed by the suffix *-fold* (A.-S. *-feald*, E. E. *-felde*), as *two-fold*, *three-fold*, *four-fold*; and (2) by Latin words, as *sim-ple* (or *sin-gle*, Lat. *sin-guli*), *dou-ble*, *tre-ble* or *tri-ple*, *quadru-ple*, &c.



(Lat. *simplici-*, *du-plici-*, *tri-plici-*, *quadru-plici-*), the suffix *-ble* or *-ple* (Lat. *-plica*) meaning the same as *-fold*.

235. *Bo-th* (A.-S. *ba-twa*, *bu-tu*, usually *begen*; E. E. *bathe*, *bethe*, *bothé*, *bo*, *beye*). *Bo* is a compression of *two*; so Latin *am-bo* and *bis* of *duo* and *duis*; and A.-S. *ba* of *twa*. Hence *ba-twa* and *bu-tu*, 'bo-th,' is *twa-twa*, or *two-two*, i. e. two taken together. In E. E. a genitive *bey-re*, 'of both,' is found, A.-S. *begra*, as *tweire* from A.-S. *twegra*.

236. The following are nouns employed as *collective numerals*—*pair*, *brace*, *couple*, *leash*, *dozen*, *score*, and *gross*.

237. There are two classes of *numeral adverbs*—(1) *Cardinal*; (2) *Ordinal*. The cardinal adverbs answer to the question 'How often?'—*once*, *twice*, *thrice*, &c. The ordinal adverbs show in what order certain facts are treated—*first*, *secondly*, *thirdly*, &c.

The first three cardinal adverbs are formed by the suffix *-ce*; *on-ce*, *twi-ce*, *thri-ce*, formerly written *on-es*, *twi-es*, *thri-es*, and pronounced as a dissyllable: 'twi-és or thri-és in the year.' Hence the E. E. forms of *once*—*an-is*, *en-es*, *on-ys*. The others are expressed by the cardinal numbers and the word 'times':

*Nine times* the space that measures day and night.—*Milton*.

In E. E. they were sometimes formed by the suffix *-sythe* (time); e. g. a *hunder-sythe*, a hundred times.

In *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, observe the *sharp* sibilant after a liquid and a vowel; possibly to distinguish these adverbs in later times from *ones*, *wos*, *threes*. In E. E. when the vowel *e* was dropped, *twice* and *thrice* were written *twise*, *thrise*, and pronounced *twize*, *thrize*.

238. An adverb of a peculiar form is frequently seen in E. E. It is a compound of the old preposition *an*, and a cardinal numeral—*an-tuo*, *a-two*, *a-twain*, *a-three*, *a-sevene*, i. e. in two, three, seven parts.

This lond was deled *a-thre* among thre sones.—*Rob. Glouc*.

The modern English form is *in two*, &c.

239. *Indefinite Article*. A modification of the numeral *one* (E. E. *ane*, *an*, *a*) is used to denote a single object indefinitely: *An* adder, *an* hour, *a* flower, *a* year.<sup>1</sup> It is

<sup>1</sup> *An* hule and *one* nightingale.—*Owl and N*.



usually called the *Indefinite Article*. When placed before a word beginning with a consonant, the aspirate *w* or *y*, the *n* was rejected—*a* man, *a* horse, *a* year, *a* wall. There is a tendency in Modern English to omit it before *u* when that letter represents the diphthong *eu*, *a* union.

This use of the numeral prevails in most modern languages of the Indo-European family.

240. *N-one* is a compound of the negative and 'one.' It is frequently shortened into *no*, 'none other,' 'no other.' It is both an adjective and a noun, and, though containing the numeral *one*, can be used either in the singular or the plural.

*On-ly* (E. E. *on-liche*), *an-y*, *at-one*, and *al-one*, are also derivatives of this numeral.

## PRONOUNS.

241. *Pronouns* are short words used to represent nouns without *naming* them. They thus avoid a repetition that would be always tedious, and often obscure.

Gabriel thus bespake the Fiend :

Satan, *I* know *thy* strength, and *thou* know'st *mine*.—*Milton*.

If we had no pronouns, the last line must have appeared thus :—

Satan, Gabriel knows Satan's strength, and Satan knows Gabriel's.

242. A pronoun may represent a noun in any of the forms specified in § 103.

(1) *Noun*. Nathan said unto *David*, *Thou* art the man.—*Eng. Bib.*

As he loved *cursing*, therefore let *it* come upon him.—*Id.*

(2) *Numeral*. Of them He chose *twelve*, *whom* also He named Apostles.—*Id.*

(3) *Infinitive*. Can *it* be sin to *know*?—*Milton*.

(4) *Infinitive clause*. The first thought was to *confine him to the Tower*; but *that* was contrary to the *politesse* of modern war.—*Horace Walpole*.



my (mine), they (theirs), his, her, its, our, yours,

(5) *Sentence.*

You all did see that on the Lupercal  
I thrice presented him a kingly crown,  
*Which he did thrice refuse.* Was *this* ambition?—*Shakspeare.*

243. Pronouns are divided into Personal, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, Possessive, Reflexive, Reciprocal, Indefinite, and Distributive. Of these the Demonstrative, Interrogative, Possessive, Indefinite, and Distributive are classified as adjectives if they are followed by a noun.

*Personals.*

244. *Personal* pronouns are words used to denote the person who speaks and the person addressed—

*I am thy father's spirit.*—*Shakspeare.*

King did *I* call *thee*? No, *thou* art not king.—*Id.*

These two are the only true personal pronouns. To mark the person or thing of which we are speaking, a form of the demonstrative is used. See § 253.

They have no distinctions of gender, because, as the persons are in actual communication, such distinctions are unnecessary.

The person who speaks is usually called the *First* person; the person addressed, the *Second*.

245. The inflexion of the personal pronouns is irregular. The cases and numbers are sometimes erroneously considered to be derived from various roots.

## 246. Inflexion of the First Personal Pronoun—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i> I.		<i>Nom.</i> we.	
<i>Acc.</i> me.		<i>Acc.</i> us.	
<i>Gen.</i> mi-ne, my.		<i>Gen.</i> our-s, our.	
<i>Dat.</i> me.		<i>Dat.</i> us.	

247. *I* (A.-S. *ic*, E. E. *ich*, *ic*, *ik*) has lost the final guttural, and perhaps an initial *m* (*mic*). In Old and Provincial English we frequently find *cham* = *icham*; *chill* = *ich will*; *chold* =



*ich wolde*, &c., in which the vowel is lost and the guttural retained.

*me*, acc. (A.-S. *mech*, *me*, E. E. *meh*, *me*), has lost the final guttural. Compare the German *mich*.

*mine* (A.-S. *mi-n*). In E. E. we meet with such phrases as "maugre *myne*" (*Rob. Brunne*), i. e. 'in spite of *me*.' In Modern English the suffix is rejected when the noun upon which the genitive depends is expressed, and retained when the noun is omitted.

Ye powers of truth, that bid *my* soul aspire,  
Far from *my* bosom drive the low desire.—*Goldsmith*.

Creation's heir, the world, the world is *mine*.—*Id.*

In old writers *mine* is commonly used before words beginning with a vowel or *h*: 'mine enemy,' 'myn word,' 'myn helthe'; and occasionally before those beginning with a consonant—

Lady, *thine* sorrow can I not portray.—*Chaucer*.

*me*, dat. (A.-S. *me*, Ger. *mir*). It is used with (1) impers. verbs, as 'me-thinks,' i. e. it appears to me. It thinketh *me* I sing as wel as thou.—*Chaucer*. (2) Interjections. Woe is *me*, i. e. to me (*vae mihi*); and (3) as the indirect object. Give *me* the daggers.—*Shakspeare*. It sometimes occurs in *Shakspeare* in the sense 'for me.' Who does *me* this?—*Hamlet*. Give *me* your present to one, Bassanio. Also for 'at my cost.' and 'for my benefit.'

The sack that thou hast drunk *me* could have bought *me* lights as good cheap at the dearest chandler's in Europe.

1 *Henry IV.*

248. *We* (A.-S. *we*, German *wir*, E. E. *wo*) has probably lost a final *r* or *s*.

*us*, acc. (A.-S. *us*, E. E. *ous*); the initial *w* is absorbed.

*our* (A.-S. *ur-e*, E. E. *ur-é*, *ur*, *our-é*) has probably lost the suffix *-en*. Hence in Early and Provincial English we meet with *our-n*. "Nonnulli *hern*, *ourn*, *yourn*, *hisn* dicunt pro *hers*, *ours*, &c., sed barbaricè, nec quisquam, credo, sic scribere solet" (Wallis, *Gr. Ang.*, c. 7). "And some *our-en* wenten to the grave" (*Wiclif*). The *r* represents the *s* in 'us.' In Modern English, when the noun upon which *our* depends is omitted, the old genitive suffix *-e* is replaced by the modern form *-s*.

*Our* spoil is won, *our* task is done.—*Shelley*.

Therefore in  
all English poet-  
ry, good verbi-  
fication can be  
improved by  
observing the  
old rule.



'Tis we, 'tis *our-s* are changed.—*Id.*

The Norse form *our-s*<sup>1</sup> was unknown in the Old Anglian language, and even in E. E. we find *our*—

*Our* is the dishonoure.—*Kyng Alisand.*

*us*, dat. (A.-S. *us*); “*us-thoughte*” (*Chaucer*), *i. e.* it appeared to us. “Than needeth *us* (dat.) no weapon *us* (acc.) to save” (*Id.*).

This pronoun in A.-S. had a dual number—N. *wit*, G. *uncer*, D. and Ac. *unc*. Traces of this survive in the E. E. *unke*, ‘of us two,’ and *unke*, ‘to us two’; but not later than Henry III.

The fuller form *ic* (I) is supposed by some to be identical with the numeral ‘one’ (Sans. *eka*). The speaker is occasionally described as ‘number one.’

#### 249. Inflexion of the Second Personal Pronoun—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. thou.	Nom. ye.
Acc. thee.	Acc. you.
Gen. thi-ne, thy.	Gen. you-r, you-r-s.
Dat. thee.	Dat. you.

250. *Thou* (A.-S. and E. E. *thu*), dat. and acc. *thee* (A.-S. *the*). In most of the Indo-European languages the second personal pronoun seems to be identical with the numeral *two*.

*Thou* in Shakspeare’s time was frequently expressive of familiarity or contempt. “If thou *thouest* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss” (*Twelfth Night*). “All that Lord Cobham did was at *thy* instigation, *thou* viper! for I *thou* thee, *thou* traitor” (*Coke*). It was commonly employed in addressing inferiors. (See *Jul. Cæs.* Act I. sc. i., and Craik’s note.) In Modern English it is limited to poetry, poetical prose, and addresses to the Supreme Being. *You* was first used as a sing. in the 13th century.

In such phrases as ‘this son *of thine*,’ ‘a book *of mine*,’ &c., we seem to have both the genitive suffix and the preposition, as in the Latin *ad urb-em* we have both the preposition and the accusative suffix. This form of expression is used generally when the noun is accompanied by a demonstrative pronoun, or by the indefinite article—although in E. E. we meet with ‘this *thy* son,’ &c. It indicates possession. See Syntax (§ 578).

<sup>1</sup> Morris, *Allit. Poems*, pref., p. xxviii.



*thi-ne* (A.-S. and E. E. *thi-n*). See remarks on *mi-ne*, § 247.

Its true genitival character is seen in the Old English phrase “maugre *thin*” (*Havelok the Dane*), i. e. ‘in spite of thee.’

*ye* (A.-S. *ge*). *Y* frequently takes the place of an earlier *g*.

The E. E. writers treated *ye* as a nom. and *you* as an accus. “I know *you* not, whence *ye* are” (*Eng. Bib.*). The later writers confused them, and in Modern English *ye* is found only in poetry; *you* is the ordinary form in prose.

*you*, acc. and dat. (A.-S. *eow*, E. E. *yow*, *ow*, *ou*). This word is now used as a nominative, accusative, and dative.

*you-r* (A.-S. *eow-er*, E. E. *you-er*, *ou-r*); *e* is lost, and, unlike *mine* and *thine*, the suffix *r* is retained when the noun is expressed. When the noun is omitted, in Modern English a second genitive suffix *s* is added. In E. E. this *s* is frequently wanting. Thus Chaucer—

Fro that blisfull hour  
That I you swore to ben all freely *your*.

This pronoun in E. E. (before A.D. 1300) had a dual number; N. *git*, G. *gunker*, D. and Ac. *gunk* (A.-S. *git*, *incer*, *inc*).

### *Demonstratives.*

251. *Demonstrative* pronouns are used to point out the position of the object to which they refer—

Can *this* cockpit hold  
The vasty fields of France?—*Shakspeare*.  
Beneath *those* rugged elms, *that* yew-tree’s shade.—*Gray*.

They are local adjectives; but, by omitting the object defined, they may be used as nouns—“What are *these* which are arrayed in white robes?” (*Eng. Bib.*)

The following are Demonstrative pronouns: *this*, *that*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*, *the*, *such*, *so*, *yon*, *yonder*.

252. The root of the demonstrative appears in the Indo-European languages with the initial letters *t*, *d*, *th*, *sh*, *h*, followed by any of the vowels.

253. The following forms of the demonstrative are commonly, but incorrectly, termed Personal pronouns—



<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>	
	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter.	M. F. N.	
<i>Nom.</i>	he	she	it	<i>Nom.</i>	they
<i>Acc.</i>	—	—	it	<i>Acc.</i>	—
<i>Gen.</i>	hi-s	her her-s	it-s	<i>Gen.</i>	thei-r thei-r-s
<i>Dat.</i>	hi-m	he-r	it	<i>Dat.</i>	the-m

254. *she*. In A.-S. there were two forms of the feminine demonstrative, *he-o* and *se-o*. Both are found in E. E.—“*heo cryede*” = ‘she cried’ (*Rob. Glouc.*); and even *he* (= *she*) occurs in *Robert of Brunne*—“*Thoghe he* to him consente.” In Modern Provincial English it takes the form *hoo* (Lanc.). On the other hand, we find in *Rob. of Glouc.* and *Langtoft*, *sheo*, *scho*, *sho*, and *se*. Of these two forms one naturally yielded to the other; *seo* and *sho* survive in the modern *she*. Compare the Latin *hic* and *sic*.

*it* (A.-S. *hit*). The form *hit* is common in E. E.; *t* is usually considered a neuter suffix, but there is reason to believe that it is part of the original root.

*hi-s*, masc. (A.-S. *hi-s*, E. E. *hy-s*, *hi-se*). Thus *Robert of Brunne*, “maugre *his*,” i. e. ‘in spite of *him*.’ Like the Lat. *cujus*, *his* in E. E. received the inflexional endings of an adjective—“And *his-é* disciples camen and took *his* body” (*Wiclif*). *Hisen* in Provincial English is formed on the analogy of *mine* and *thine*. *His* in E. E. is occasionally used for *her*—

That ilk yere the *quene* died in Lyndseie;  
At Westmynster, I wene, *his* body did they leie.—*Rob. Glouc.*

*he-r*, gen. (A.-S. *hi-re*, E. E. *hi-ré*, *he-ré*, and *hi-r*).

*it-s* (A.-S. and E. E. *hi-s*). The neuter *his* is common as late as the 17th century—“I will examine all the kinds of love, *his* nature, beginning, difference, objects; how *it* is honest or dishonest, a vertue or a vice; *his* powers and effects; how far *it* extends.”—*Burton* (1621).

The word exhibits three stages of development—(1) when it served for both masculine and neuter; (2) a period of uncertainty, when we find *his*, *her*, *it*, and, very rarely, *its*. “*It* carryeth a sting in the top of *her* neck” (*Topsell*). “*It* knighthood and *it* friends” (*Ben Jonson*); and (3) when *it* received the ordinary gen. suffix *-s*. It does not occur in the authorized version of the Bible, its place being supplied by *his*, *her*, or *thereof*. In *Shakspeare*, *Bacon*, and *Milton* it occurs only in a few isolated passages. Dryden, on the other hand, was so familiar with the word, that he charges Ben Jonson with



grammatical inaccuracy for employing *his*. Milton and Dryden seem, then, to mark the period of its general adoption in English literature.<sup>1</sup>

*hi-m, he-r*, dat. (A.-S. *hi-m, hi-re*). “*Him* thoughté that his herte wold breke” (*Chaucer*), i. e. it appears to *him*. *Him* and *her* are now commonly used as accusatives. *Hy-ne* accus. masc. (A.-S. *hi-ne*, E. E. *hy-ne*). This form is seen occasionally in E. E., but it is generally displaced by *him*. The change occurred in the semi-Anglian period. It is somewhat doubtful whether the accusative *him* is the old dative, or an abbreviation of *hine*—

The disciples that were his  
Anon hy *hyne* forsoke.—*Will. de Shoreham*.

The old accusative feminine *hi* is replaced by *her*.

Throughout the plural of this pronoun the A.-S. forms have been replaced by the plurals of the def. adjective. Compare nom. *thā*, gen. *thāra*, dat. *thām*, with *they, their, them*. This change was probably due to Scandinavian influence.

*they* (A.-S. *hi*, E. E. *hi, ho, heo, hei*, and *thei*). The old accusative *hi* is lost.

*thei-r* (A.-S. *hir-a, heo-ra*, E. E. *hire, heore, here, hir, hor, her, hires, heren, ther*). See remarks on *your* (§ 250). The form *heren* or *hern*, found in old English, was unknown in A.-S.—

That was *heren* (theirs), now hyt is thyne.—*Rob. Glouc.*

*the-m*, dat. (A.-S. *hi-m, he-om*, E. E. *he-m, ho-m, he-n, tha-m*).

“*Hem* thoght” (*Rob. Brunne*), i. e. it appeared to them.

This dative is now used also as the accusative.

Mandeville and Chaucer use *they*, but not *them* or *their*.

255. In addition to the above, the following forms of the demonstrative are in general use—

- (1) *this* (sing.), *these* (plur.), used to point out objects near the speaker. (Lat. *ho-*.)

*This* pencil take, she said, whose colours clear  
Richly paint the vernal year;  
Thine too *these* golden keys, immortal boy!—*Gray*.

<sup>1</sup> See Dr. Craik, *Engl. of Shaks.*, p. 97; Mr. Watts, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1852; and Mr. Morris, *Allit. Poems*, pref., p. xxviii.



(2) *that* (sing.), *those* (plur.), used to indicate objects distant from the speaker. (Lat. *illo*-.)

And first review *that* long-extended plain,  
And yon wide groves already passed with pain.—*Collins*.  
Long hast thou lingered midst *those* islands fair,  
Which lie like jewels on the Indian deep.—*Lamb*.

When two objects are named, *this* represents the latter ; *that*, the former.

*This* can unlock the gates of Joy ;  
Of Horror *that* and thrilling Fears.—*Gray*.

They are also used as *logical* pronouns, *i.e.* they represent something of which we have been speaking without indicating its locality.

I charge thee, fling away ambition :  
By *that* sin fell the angels.—*Shakspeare*.

256. In E. E. the following forms of *this* occur—Sing. N. *this* ; Ac. *thes-ne*, *this*, *thas* ; D. *thisse*, *thusse* ; Plur. N. *this*, *thesé*, *thuse* ; Ac. and D. *thenne*.<sup>1</sup>

*Thi-s*, *the-se*, *tho-se* are reduplicated forms of *the*. Compare the Germ. *die-se-r*, the Greek *tou-to*, the French *ce-ci*, *ce-la*, and Latin *hi-c(e)*.

*That* (A.-S. *thæt*, E. E. *thet*, *thit*) is the simple demonstrative. The final *t* is generally considered to be the neuter suffix ; but see § 254.

257. *The*, which is commonly called the *Definite Article*, is in reality the demonstrative pronoun. In Modern English it has no distinctions of gender, number, or case.

In all the Indo-European languages in which the Definite Article is found, it is a form of the Demonstrative. In A.-S. and E. E. it was declined like an adjective.

### *Inflexion of the in E. E.*

#### *Singular.*

	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter.
N.	the	theo or tho	thet or that
Ac.	then, thane	thun	thet or that
G.	this	thare or there	this
D.	thon, than, then	thare or there	thon, than, then

<sup>1</sup> Coleridge, *Gloss. Index*.



*Plural.*

the, theo or tho.<sup>1</sup>

258. *Such*, meaning 'like this,' appears to be a noun—"Mere strength of understanding would perhaps have made him *such* in any age" (*De Quincey*); but here it is evidently a complement of the predicate, as in *he made him happy*.

*Such* (A.-S. *swi-le*, E. E. *swi-lk*, *si-lk*, *s-lyk*, *swi-ch*, *su-c*) is a compound of the demonstrative *so*, *this*, and *lic*, *like*. Compare the Latin *ta-li-*, and the Germ. *so-lch* = *so-lich*.

*Thi-lk* (A.-S. *thy-lic*, E. E. *thi-lk*, *thu-lk*, *the-lk*, *thi-ke*), still found in provincial English, is a compound of the demonstrative *the* and *lic*, and so corresponds in meaning with *such*. In A.-S. there was a form *this-lic*, and in E. E. we meet with the reduplicated pronoun *this-thulke* (*Rob. Glouc.*).

259. *So* (A.-S. *swa*, E. E. *sua*, *sa*), usually found as an adverb, is sometimes a demonstrative pronoun—

We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow ;  
Our wiser sons no doubt will think us *so*.—*Pope*.

*To*. The word *to* in 'to-day,' 'to-night,' 'to-morrow,' E. E. 'to-year,' 'to-morn,' is another form of the Demonstrative.

260. *Same* (A.-S. *same*, connected with root *sam*, one) is frequently a Demonstrative. It is used both as an adjective and a noun, and is usually preceded by *the*, *this*, *that*, or *which*—

Mounts from her funeral pyre on wings of flame,  
And shines and soars, another and *the same*.—*Darwin*.

Republican spirit can only be combated by a spirit of *the same* nature.—*Burke*.

*Ilk* and *ilka* (A.-S. *yle*) are found in E. E. and L. Sc. with the meaning 'same.'

261. *Yon*, *yond* (A.-S. *geond*, E. E. *yund*), or *yonder*, meaning 'that in the distance'—is used chiefly as a demonstrative adjective.

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<sup>1</sup> Coleridge, *Gloss. Index*.



Nor *yon* volcano's flaming fountains.—*Shelley*.

*Yond* Cassius hath a lean and hungry look.—*Shakspeare*.

Near *yonder* copse, where once the garden smiled.—*Goldsmith*.

They are also used as adverbs—

Him that *yon* soars on golden wing.—*Milton*.

*Yond's* that same knave.—*Shakspeare*.

I and the lad will go *yonder*.—*Eng. Bib.*

The adverb has two distinct meanings—(1) *To that place*, with verbs of motion; (2) *at that place*, with verbs of rest (Lat. *illo* and *illic*).

262. The following adverbs are formed from the demonstrative pronoun *he* or *the*—

### 1. Simple.

*here* (A.-S. *he-r*), dat., 'at this place.'

*hi-ther* (A.-S. *hi-der*, E. E. *hi-der*, *he-ther*), 'to this place.' *He-re* with verbs of motion is a compression of *he-ther*, just as *or* is contracted from *other*, *where* from *whether*, &c.

*hen-ce* (A.-S. *hen-an*, *heon-a*, E. E. *hen-en*, *henn-é*, *he-then*,<sup>1</sup> *henn-es*, *hen-s*), 'from this place.' In A.-S. *-an* or *-on* is an adverbial suffix denoting *motion from*, as *north-an*, 'from the north.' Compare Norse *-than*, and Greek *-then*; *en-then*, Lat. *in-de*.

*how* (A.-S. *hu*, E. E. *hoo*, *ho*, *howe*), ablative, 'in this manner.' In E. E. this word is frequently demonstrative, meaning so—

More for eye than for love (mony mon serveth *howe*).—*Rob. Glouc.*

*the-re* (A.-S. *thæ-r*), dat., 'at that place.'

*thi-ther* (A.-S. *thi-der*, E. E. *the-dir*, *thi-der*, *thu-der*), 'to that place.' *The-re* with verbs of motion is a contraction of *the-der*.

*then-ce* (A.-S. *than-on*, *than-one*, E. E. *than-ene*, *thenn-e*, *the-then*, *thenn-es*, *then-s*), 'from that place.' See remarks on 'hence.'

*so* (A.-S. and E. E. *swa*), an ablative, 'in this manner.' Lat. *si-c*.

*thus* (A.-S. *thus*, E. E. *this*), 'in this manner.'

And while I stoode *this* dark and pale.—*Chaucer*.

*then* (A.-S. *thann-é*, E. E. *thann-é*, *thonn-é*, *thenn-é*, *tho*, *than*), dative, 'at that time.'

<sup>1</sup> "The Norse forms, *hethen*, *whethen*, and *thethen*, seem to have been known to the West Midland dialect as well as the Saxon forms, *hence*, *whence*, *thence*, &c."—*Morris, Allit. Poems*, p. xxxv.



Full litle thought they *than*  
That the mighty Pan  
Was kindly come to live with them below.—*Milton*.

*thy* (A.-S. *thy*, E. E. *thi*), ablat., is found only in the E. E. compound *for-thy*, 'for that reason,' therefore. Another form, *the*, is common in Modern English before comparatives, '*the* more,' '*the* less,' &c.

## 2. Compound.

there-from	there-at	here-after
there-fro, E. E.	there-to	here-by
there-fore	there-after	here-unto
there-forn, E. E.	there-about(s)	here-under
there-thro, E. E.	here-about(s)	here-in-after, E. E.
there-till, E. E.	here-from	here-in-before, E. E.
there-in	here-tofore	hither-ward
there-on	here-in	thither-ward
there-of	here-on	hence-forth
there-by	here-of	thence-forth
there-with	here-at	hence-forward
there-upon	here-upon	thence-forward

These compounds consist principally of the old case of the pronoun with the governing preposition suffixed.

## INTERROGATIVES AND RELATIVES.

263. The *Interrogative* pronoun is used in asking questions—

*Who* thundering comes on blackest steed,  
With slackened bit and hoof of speed?—*Byron*.

The *Relative* refers to some person or thing previously mentioned, or to be mentioned—

How blest is *he*, *who* crowns in shades like these  
A youth of labour with an age of ease!—*Goldsmith*.

*Who* steals my purse, (he) steals trash.—*Shakspeare*.

264. The person or thing represented by the Relative is called the *Antecedent*, because it usually *precedes* the Relative.

The Relative is often used to connect sentences; it is then equivalent in meaning to a conjunction and a noun.



265. The Interrogative pronouns are *who, what, whe-ther, which, who-ever, what-ever, which-ever*. The Relative pronouns are *who, what, which, who-ever, what-ever, which-ever, who-so, who-so-ever, what-so-ever, which-so-ever, that, as, and but* (negative).

266. In most languages the same root is employed for the interrogative and the relative. It appears in the Indo-European family with the following initial letters—*p, k, qu, t, d, wh, hw, h*. In A.-S. the relative forms are (1) *the*, indeclinable; (2) *se, seo, þæt*, the definite adjunct.; (3) *the* in combination with *se*, as *se the*. The oblique cases are expressed by *the* and the genitive forms of *he, heo* (the personal pronouns), as *the . . . his*.

267. *Who* (A.-S. *hwa*, E. E. *hwo, hoo, ho*), nom., sing. and plur., masc. and fem., interrog. and rel. In the Anglian and Early English writers this form of the pronoun is used only as an interrogative.<sup>1</sup> The relative is *thæt, that*. Even Ben Jonson does not recognize it as a relative; “one relative, *which*” (*Eng. Gram.*). In the authorized version of the Bible, the relative is occasionally *who*, but commonly *that*. In Old English writers it is sometimes incorrectly used as a neuter—“sins *who*” (*Jer. Taylor*); “vainglories *who*” (*Sir T. Browne*). It is never employed as an adjective.

*Who-se* (A.-S. *hwæ-s*, E. E. *wa-s, who-s*), gen., sing. and plur., masc., fem. and (sometimes) neuter, interr. and rel. In Anglian and Early English writers it is employed only as an interrogative, and is of all genders. In Modern English its use as a neuter is properly limited to poetry—

With many a *shell* in *whose* hollow-wreathed chamber  
We Peris of ocean by moonlight have slept.—*Moore*.

And even in poetry the inanimate objects are frequently personified.

*Who-m* (A.-S. *hwá-m*, E. E. *hwa-m, wha-m, wa-m*), dat. and acc., sing. and plur., masc. and fem., interr. and rel. In A.-S. this form is only interrogative and dative, of all genders. In E. E. it is very rarely relative, and then usually accompanied by the preposition *to*. It is generally masculine or feminine, but occasionally neuter—“Good dysportes and honest gamys in *whom* a man joyeth without any

<sup>1</sup> *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1860, p. 64. For a modification of this view see Hall, *Off. and D. of Kyngis* (note to l. 115), and Furnival, *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1865.