

## THE GRAMMAR

OF

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY OLIVER B. PEIRCE.

NEW-YORK:

ROBINSON &amp; FRANKLIN,

(Successors to Leavitt, Lord, &amp; Co.)

AND SOLD BY THE BOOKSELLERS GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE  
UNITED STATES.

1839.

An INTERROGATIVE SUBSTITUTE is one that is used to interrogate, which acts the part of an interrogative and a substitute at the same time as, *Who* can instruct the Ruler of the world.

A CONNECTIVE SUBSTITUTE is a word which acts the part of a connective and a substitute; as, James, *who* was sick, is now well.



When a compound sentence is presented, being connected in its parts by a connective substitute; resolve it into two simple sentences; each expressing some fact or event. Thus—John is the man *whom* I met yesterday. Here are two distinct facts represented. One is, *John is a*, or the *man*; and the other is, I met *him*, or the *man* yesterday. Here it is seen, that the term *him*, if used, or *man*, if repeated, would be in the objective case depending on the asserter *met*, like the name *books* in the first ring of plate I, depending on *sell* in the large link.

Then, as connective substitutes are in the same case as the words for which they stand, would be, if repeated, the connective substitute *whom* must be in the objective case, and depend on the asserter *met*. The only difference is that of position, not of relation; as, while names and other substitutes, in simple affirmations, follow the asserters on which they depend, connective substitutes, from their office as connectives, come before the asserters on which they depend; between the two, when there are two in the compound sentence.

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,  
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door."

This, representing two distinct facts, would stand in two simple sentences, thus,

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man.  
*His* (or the old *man's*) trembling limbs have borne him to your door.

Here it is seen that the simple substitute, or the name for which *whose* stands, would be, if used in the possessive case, depending for sense on the name *limbs*, like *my* in the side link, plate I, depending on the term *books*, in the first ring.

Then, as connective substitutes are used in the same case as the names or simple substitutes would be if repeated, the term *whose* must be in the possessive case depending on the same name *limbs*.

I met a man who was traveling towards *Utica*. Here, by making two sentences of the one we shall see in what case *who* is. Thus—I met a *man*, is one sentence. He [or the *man*] was traveling towards *Utica*, is the other. *He* was traveling. This being parsed according to the principles illustrated by plate II, we should see the term *he* or *man* in the subjective case. We then know that *who*, as used above, is in the same case.

#### EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE TWOFOOLD CASE.

##### Of Connective Substitutes.

The person  
Who  
will do the work,  
shall receive  
the reward.

Whoever  
will do the work,  
shall receive  
the reward.

*Whoever* is, in this example, in the twofold subjective case, having *will do* and *shall receive* depending on it for

sense. It is the only word used to denote the subject of remark, and is the common dependence of the two asserters.

John took  
the books  
which  
had been left.

John took  
what  
had been left.

*What* here sustains to the sentence the relation of the objective case, by its denoting, like "*books*," the objects of the action expressed by the asserter *took*, on which it depends for sense; and also the relation of the subjective case, by its representing the books as the subject of remark, having the asserter *had been left*, depending on it for sense.

John took  
the books  
which  
I had left.

John took  
what  
I  
had left.

*What*, in this example, is in the twofold objective; occurring, like the word *books*, which it represents, after the transitive asserter *took*, on which it depends for sense; and like the word *which*, that it also represents, occurring before the transitive asserter *had left*, on which it also depends for sense.

#### LESSON II.

Two men shall be in the field: one shall be taken and the other, left. God despiseth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble. Two are better than one; because they have a good reward for their labor. The wicked are overthrown, and are not; but the house of the righteous shall stand. The wicked are driven away in their wickedness; but the righteous have hope in their death.

ONE, in the latter part of the first sentence, is an adname substitute: like an adname it denotes number, and like a substitute it stands in the place of a name [the name *man*], on which it would, as a mere adname, depend, and to which it would belong. It is of the third person; denoting, not the speaker or writer as such, but another object spoken of: in the singular form; the form which denotes but *one*; in the subjective case, it denotes the person who is the subject of remark: like the term *I*, in the staple of plate I, and has the asserter *shall be taken*, depending on it for sense.