THE GRAMMAR

of

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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An interrogative substitute is one that is used to interrogate, as, Who?
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 self 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 asserter on which they depend, connective substitutes, from their office as connectives, come before the asserter 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. 
Whose 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 who traveled towards Utica, is the other. He who 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 TWOZOLD CASE.

Of Connective Substitutes.

The person
Who
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 asserter.

John took the books which 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.

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.