A GRAMMAR OF LATE MODERN ENGLISH

2 1, A

FOR THE USE OF CONTINENTAL, ESPECIALLY DUTCH, STUDENTS,

BY

H. POUTSMA,

English Master in the Municipal "Gymnasium", Amsterdam.

PART II THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

SECTION I, A
NOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND ARTICLES.

P. NOORDHOFF. — 1914. — GRONINGEN.

The second part of this Grammar dealing with the Parts of Speech in detail, falls into two sections, the first treating of nouns, pronouns and adnominal words, the second of verbs and particles. Owing to its inordinate bulk, the first section could not conveniently be brought out in one volume and has, therefore, been cut up into two portions of about equal size.

In preparing this part of my work, I have, in the main, proceeded on the same principles as those which guided me in the preparation of its predecessor. The only difference of any importance between this and the earlier part of my work is, that I have now been at greater pains to arrange my quotations chronologically. I have not, indeed, concerned myself much about minor details of chronology, as, for example, the order in which the novels of DICKENS or THACKERAY successively appeared; or the question whether Vanity Fair preceded or followed David Copperfield; but the great landmarks in the history of English Literature have been constantly kept in view. A few additional remarks may not be out of place.

The quotations used to support my statements, have, of course, been taken unaltered from the sources where I found them, but glaring inconsistencies in the use of capitals, hyphens, stops and similar typographical niceties have been removed. The quotations from Shakespeare and the Authorized Version have been produced in modernized spelling, which will, perhaps, be considered improper in a work like the present. The editions used are respectively the well-known Globe Edition edited by WILLIAM G. CLARK and WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT and The Oxford Bible for Teachers.

In discussing such an elusive subject as the Syntax of Modern English Grammar, one is confronted by a formidable array of difficulties. It is often said, on what grounds I know not, that English is not bound by any strict rules of syntax. But anybody who has ever given the subject continued thought, must soon have become persuaded, that this is not in accordance with fact. The least change of comparatively insignificant words, the least tampering with the order of words in a sentence or phrase. and the slightest modification of stress and pitch, almost invariably produce changes of meaning which the most obtuse observer could not fail to notice at once. The prevailing freedom never degenerates into licence. Then

IV

there is the important influence of rhythm and metre, overlooked or slighted by many grammarians, to which the recent publications of Dr. P. FIJN VAN DRAAT have especially drawn attention.

To make one's conclusions reliable a large number of quotations is needed. I have, indeed, collected a fair number to support my views: thousands upon thousands are scattered through the pages of my book, and yet in not a few cases the evidence at my disposal was inadequate, and could not be procured in the scanty leisure accorded to me. There are few things so wearisome and so disappointing as going in search of a particular idiom. The expressions one wants have a trick of not turning up when needed, while others, useful enough, but not particularly required for the subject in hand, constantly obtrude themselves on one's notice. The lack of sufficient material accounts for the diffidence with which I had to express myself in many cases, and the profuse use of saving terms.

It is often necessary to make nice distinctions, some of which may, at first sight, seem needless or even puerile, but which, on closer view, will appear to serve a useful purpose. It is then that the great difficulty of precise discrimination, and of neat and concise wording makes itself felt. Many observations have required casting and recasting over and over again, before their final form could be established. Nor will it be wondered at that, as the work was progressing, I have frequently been obliged to revise the disposition of the different headings under which I have discussed my subjects. This, of course, entailed a repeated rehandling of the references to preceding and subsequent paragraphs and observations. Some of them, too many 1 fear, are, therefore, incorrect. For obvious reasons this applies chiefly to the forward references; the backward references could be properly verified as the sheets were passing through the press. The necessity of ample and proper illustration and nice discrimination is chiefly responsible for the great bulk into which the book has swelled. As the sheets that had left the press, accumulated, I have often seriously considered the advisability of cutting down some branches of, apparently, too luxuriant growth, but the reflection that by a vigorous use of the pruning-knife I might materially injure the usefulness of my book, has stayed my hand.

Some important subjects, which in the books and treatises consulted have been touched upon only in the merest outline, or not at all, have found ample treatment. I may here call attention to the paragraphs dealing with the Adnominal Use of Nouns in the Common Case Form and the Conversion of Adjectives into Nouns. I flatter myself that in this field of English Grammar I have done some useful spadework.

I have, of course, diligently compared my results with those contained in the publications bearing on the subject, which at the moment of writing were at my disposal. Throughout the text I have constantly referred to these to assist the student in forming an opinion for himself. Full details

about the books and treatises consulted cannot, conveniently, be given until the book is completed. Also the preparation of the detailed Index of the present part in which so man; subjects have to be discussed from more than one point of view, must be deferred until the whole is nearing completion.

I have again had the uninterrupted assistance of my brother, Dr. ALBS. POUTSMA, who through all the weary pages of this bulky volume has brought all the penetration of his discriminating mind to bear upon a subject, comparatively alien from his own studies, and to whom many important improvements in the way of arrangement and wording are due. I have great pleasure in saying that by his invaluable services he has cemented the feeling of brotherly affection by a sense of sincere gratitude. It is also a pleasant duty for me to acknowledge my indebtedness to the publisher for his generous co-operation in giving the book an attractive appearance, and, last but not least, to the compositor for the unremitting attention he has bestowed on the work entrusted to his care.

In conclusion I must tender my apologies to the reader for the inaccuracies, omissions and other imperfections, which cannot fail to strike him, if he goes carefully through the book. He may rest assured that any communication he should like to make to me regarding any portion of it, will meet a willing ear. In submitting my work to the scrutiny of students of English Grammar, I firmly believe that a few years more of constant study would enable me to ameliorate it in many ways. If then it should be urged that I have been rash in going to press, I can only plead the scantiness of my leisure and the uncertainty of life and vigour. There is a painful truth in the old song which I found quoted in SPENCER, Education, Ch. I:

Could a man be secure
That his days would endure
As of old, for a thousand long years,
What things might he know!
What deeds might he do!
And all without hurry or care.

H. POUTSMA.

AMSTERDAM, Christmas 1913.

A GRAMMAR OF LATE
MODERN ENGLISH

FOR THE USE OF CONTINENTAL, ESPECIALLY DUTCH, STUDENTS.

BY

H. POUTSMA,

English Master in the Municipal "Gymnasium", Amsterdam.

PART II THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

SECTION 1, B
PRONOUNS AND NUMERALS.



It is with mixed feelings of gratification and regret that I have put the last touches to this portion of my work. It is, of course, highly gratifying to have arrived at another stage of my destined course and to have brought some problems a little nearer to solution or, at least, to have pointed out the way in which solution may be found, but then, considering the many weary years of unremitting labour I have spent over my work, I cannot help a feeling of regret that my achievements have fallen so far short of my wishes. What Prof. HUXLEY wrote to his friend HOOKER in a letter dated August 2, 1860, 'It constantly becomes more and more difficult to me to finish things satisfactorily' would most probably be the confession of most writers in whatever field of science or literature. It certainly represents my own thoughts now that I am going 'to my account with all my imperfections on my head'. Imperfect as I know my book to be, I would, however, humbly request the courteous student constantly to bear in mind the advice given by BUNYAN in the Conclusion appended to the Pilgrim's Progress,

What of my Dross thou findest there, be bold. To throw away, but yet preserve the Gold, What if my Gold be wrapped up in Ore?

As to my methods I have nothing to add to what I wrote in the Prefaces of the volumes preceding the present. I have only a few words to say about the Index, the omission of which in a voluminous text-book like this would almost be a penal offence. Like the one placed at the end of one of the preceding volumes, this index is more or less descriptive in character, i. e. the different words have mostly been furnished with short notes giving the occasion of their inclusion and enabling the student to find what he wants without needless loss of time. It stands to reason that I have often been obliged to sacrifice accuracy and fulness of detail to brevity.

IV

Phrases mostly appear under all their principal component parts, so that a search will, I trust, seldom be in vain. These features have caused the columns devoted to it to swell to a large number, but it is my candid opinion that in a thing of this description it is far better to err in giving too much than in giving too little. The index does not, as a rule, repeat de headings of the different sections into which the chapters have been divided, and which have already been tabulated in the Table of Contents. The latter may, therefore, in a manner be considered as a kind of supplement to the former, but it is chiefly destined to serve the useful purpose of supplying the student with a plan according to which the study of a given chapter may be approached.

My obligations in the present volume, as in its predecessors, are very numerous and will be duly acknowledged when the whole work is completed. I cannot, however, forbear from making special mention, already in this place, of the second volume of Prof. JESPERSEN'S Modern English Grammar, which appeared a few months before these pages went to press, and which enabled me to remove some deficiencies and inaccuracies and improve my book generally. I have great pleasure in paying a grateful and respectful tribute to the admirable shrewdness and vast learning displayed in this the latest work of the great Danish scholar.

Save for the first dozen or so pages I have had no assistance in correcting the proof-sheets, so that I sorely need the lenience of the student as regards the annoying clerical and typographical errors which seem to be unavoidable in books printed in Holland so long as proof-readers have not become an 'institution' in that country. I have duly recorded all those which have come to my notice, and I would advise the student to make the necessary corrections before he starts reading the book. By so doing he will save himself much vexation. Part of the finished proofs have been read by some friends of mine, and at my request they have told me what they thought wrong or wanting fuller treatment. They will find that in the Corrections and Additions some of their hints have been turned to useful account.

In conclusion I have only to say that any criticisms offered in a kindly spirit are urgently solicited and will be gratefully accepted.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ADNOMINAL USE OF NOUNS IN THE COMMON CASE	1
NOUNS IN THE COMMON CASE USED ATTRIBUTIVELY §§ 1-13	1
General Observations §§ 1-4	1
General Observations §§ $1-4$	5
Such as are names of substances §§ 5-7	5
Such as are names of persons, animals or things which are	
considered as the embodiment of a quality § 8	13
Such as denote a particular state, status, function employment	
or use of what is expressed by the noun modified §§ 9-10.	16 17
Such as are proper names of persons or geographical bodies § 11	
Adnominal nouns expressing relations §§ 12—13	17
Description of these relations § 12	17
Observations § 13	19
NOUNS IN THE COMMON CASE USED PREDICATIVELY §§ 14-17	2 3
Predicative nouns which express qualities or relations § 14.	
Observations § 15	23
Observations § 17 ,	28
CHAPTER XXIV.	
GENITIVE OF NOUNS	30
FORM OF THE GENITIVE §§ 1—6	30
The genitive of simple nouns §§ $1-2$	30
The genitive of compound nouns and word-groups §§ 3-4.	33
The uninflected form taking the place of the genitive § 5.	37
Observations § 6	38
MEANING AND USE OF THE GENITIVE §§ 7-56	4 0
The genitive is either individualizing or classifying § 7	40
THE INDIVIDUALIZING GENITIVE §§ 8—39	4()
Different relations expressed by the individualizing geni-	
tive §§ 8—10	40
Use of the individualizing genitive and its prepositional equi-	
valent apart from considerations of syntax, emphasis and	
metre or rhythm §§ 11—24	42

TABLE OF CONTENTS.	VII
The genitive of possession or origin §§ 11—18	59 60 63 69
Use of the individualizing genitive and its prepositional equivalent under the influence of considerations of syntax, emphasis and metre or rhythm §§ 25—31	
The influence of syntactical connections §§ $26-28$ The influence of comparative emphasis §§ $29-30$	71 74 76
Further observations §§ 32—39	
The genitive and its equivalent with the preposition of differing in meaning § 32 The pleonastic genitive §§ 33—34 Prepositions other than of expressing certain functions of the genitive §§ 35—37 Use of own §§ 38—39	76 77
THE CLASSIFYING GENITIVE §§ 40—44	
Preliminary Observations § 40	90 92 94
THE GENITIVE USED IN FOUR WAYS §§ $45-51$	97
THE GENITIVE COMPARED WITH THE COMMON CASE $\S\S$ 52—56	101
CHAPTER XXV.	
NUMBER OF NOUNS	112
FORM OF THE PLURAL §§ 1-17	112
The plural of simple nouns §§ 1—14	112
The plural of compound nouns and word-groups §§ 15—17.	141
USE OF THE PLURAL §§ 18—36	147
Pluralia tantum §§ 18—21	
Nouns that have special meanings in the plural § 20 Nouns that are always used in the plural in certain combina-	148 185
Nouns that are chiefly used in the singular §§ 22-24	232 240
Nouns that retain the singular form, although expressing a	243
CC 21 25	267
Fine of touth the state of the	273

CHAPTER X

CONCORD	277
Definition of concord § 1	
CONCORD OF NUMBER §§ 2—24	
How concord of number is exhibited §§ 2-3	
Concord with single elements of the sentence $\S 4-20$	2 7 8
Want of concord between the subject and the nominal part of the predicate §§ 4-5	278
Collective nouns construed as singulars or plurals, according to their meaning §§ 6-11.	280
Plural nouns construed as singulars §§ 12–18.	299
Indefinite pronouns, nouns of common gender modified by an indefinite pronoun, or two or more nouns of different gender	
connected by or, referred to by plural pronouns § 19.	310
Concord of none § 20	
Concord with compound elements of the sentence §§ 21-24.	
CONCORD OF PERSON §§ 25—32	
CONCORD OF GENDER §§ 33—38	325
Preliminary Observations §§ 33—35	325
Pronouns used in referring to names of persons that are of	
common gender § 36	326
Pronouns used in referring to names of inanimate things § 38	329 33 2
CHAPTER XXVII.	
SEX DENOTED BY NOUNS	339
How the names of living beings may be divided §§ 1-2.	339
Sex denoted by nouns that are not etymologically connected § 3.	339
Sex denoted by suffixes §§ 4—11	340
Sex expressed by the context § 12	347
Sex indicated by adjectives, nouns or pronouns added to	240
nouns of common gender § 13	348
CHAPTER XXVIII.	
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON ADJECTIVES	354
Adjectives are either restrictive or continuative adnominal	
adjuncts § 1	354
Adjectives denote either qualities or relations $\S\S 2-3$	354
Adjectives are either independent or relative §§ 4-5	359
Adjectives are used either attributively or predicatively §§ 6-8. Adjectives do not always logically belong to the nouns they	359
modify grammatically § 9	362

CHAPTER XXIX.

CONVERSION OF ADJECTIVES INTO NOUNS	. 365
Adjectives may be either totally or partially converted into	,
nouns § 1	. 365
ADJECTIVES TOTALLY CONVERTED INTO NOUNS §§ 2-12	3 68
Further comments on total conversion of adjectives § 2	
Such as end in certain suffixes § 3	
Such as denote a nationality § 4	. 376
Such as denote a language § 5	. 376
Such as denote a creed, sect or party § 6	. 377
Such as are comparatives § 7	. 377
Such as denote the most characteristic quality of a substance § 8	37 9
Such as are names of periodicals § 9	379
Such as denote a colour § 10	379
Such as do not answer to a general description § 11	380
Such as have conversion only occasionally and at variance	
with the genius of the language § 12	. 383
ADJECTIVES PARTIALLY CONVERTED INTO NOUNS §§ 13-28	387
Further comments on partial conversion of adjectives § 13.	387
Such as denote persons §§ 14-20	387
Such as denote a class of persons in a generalizing way § 14.	387
Such as denote a nationality and end in a sibilant § 15	396
Such as stand as objects to to commit, to do and to play § 16	398
Such as denote attributes of particular beings or things § 17. Such as denote single individuals § 18.	399
The superlatives first and last, and the comparatives former and	
latter § 19 Participial adjectives denoting the victims of casualties § 20	405
Participial adjectives denoting the victims of casualties § 20	405
Such as denote things §§ 21-24	406
Such as denote a quality in a generalizing way 88 21-22	406
Superlatives preceded by a possessive pronoun 8 23	410
The superlatives first and last and the comparatives former and	
latter § 24	420
Partially converted adjectives denoting an indefinite number	
of persons or things §§ 25—27 The adjective own § 28	421
	425
CHAPTER XXX.	
DEGREES OF COMPARISON	427
What words have degrees of comparison § 1.	427
FORMATION OF THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON SS 2-31	427
Comparison of simple words §§ 2-28.	427
Regular terminational comparison 88 2—4	427
Irregular terminational comparison §§ 5—27	429
Terminational and periphrastic comparison compared § 28	474

Comparison of compound words § 29	487
Comparison of compound words § 29	490
The positive used instead of the superlative § 31	491
USE OF THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON §§ 32-47	
Comparison of two qualities § 32	
The comparative varying with the superlative, when two	
persons or things are compared § 33	492
The use and suppression of the, and the use of $(at +)$ possessive	
pronoun or definite article, before superlatives §§ 34-38.	493
The use of comparatives to express the gradual increase of	
some quality § 39	503
The use of comparatives to express the proportional increase	
of two qualities § 40	504
The two ways to express how many times a person, animal or	
thing exceeds another as to the intensity of a certain quality § 41	506
The use of the preposition by before comparatives and super-	
latives § 42	507
intensives before comparatives and superlatives & 43	507
The absolute superlative § 44	510
The absolute comparative § 45	511
English instances of the Latin construction summus	
mons § 46	511
mons § 46	512
CHAPTER XXXI.	
THE ARTICLE	513
FORM OF THE ARTICLES §§ 1—3	513
MEANING OF THE ARTICLES §§ 4—8	517
USE OF THE ARTICLES §§ 9-74	530
Preliminary observations § 9	530
USE AND SUPPRESSION OF THE INDIVIDUALIZING DEFINITE ARTICLE \$\\$ 10-30.	532
Before common nouns §§ 10-22	532
Before common nouns that are modified by an adnominal clause,	<i>9</i> 32
a prepositional word-group, an adnominal noun in the common	
case or an adjective §§ 10—14	532
Before the names of certain localities, the names of meals, the	
names of the main divisions of a day, the names of seasons	
and the names of months, days and festivals § 15	538
Before common nouns that are used as significant proper	- 40
names § 16	549
Before all and both § 18	554
Before certain superlatives §§ 19—20	555
Before one when used as the correlative of the other, another	
or other § 21	562
Before such words as before-mentioned § 22.	564

Before proper names §§ 23—30	56
Before proper names that have assumed the character of common	
nouns § 23	564
nouns § 23	565
Before proper names that are modified by an adnominal adjunct	
§ 28	571
Before compound proper names both or all of whose parts are	
insignificant § 29	577
Before compound proper names one or all of whose parts are	
significant § 30	
USE AND SUPPRESSION OF THE GENERALIZING ARTICLE §§ 31-37	587
Before adjectives partially converted into nouns and before	
singular nouns that are not collective nouns § 31 · · · ·	587
Before collective nouns § 32	59 0
Before plural nouns § 33	594
Before material and abstract nouns §§ 34-37	597
USE AND SUPPRESSION OF THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE §§ 38-42	
Before abstract nouns that are modified by an adnominal	-
clause § 38	ഹെ
Before the stems of verbs and before gerunds § 39	ഹം
Before other abstract nouns § 40.	008 610
Before the names of certain disorders, before time or distance	טוט
preceded by an adjective, before nouns in certain salutations	
and imprecations and in titles of books, etc. § 41.	630
Before abstract nouns, when modified by the determinative	032
such or the exclamatory what § 42	
SUPPRESSION OF EITHER ARTICLE BEFORE NOUNS IN CERTAIN GRAMMATICAL FUNC-	034
TIONS IN WHICH THEIR METABORE OF THE STATE O	
Referencement meaning is modified §§ 43—61	335
Before common nouns that assume the character of proper	
names, i. e. when they are used in address, as appositions	
or after specializing of § 43	3 5
Before nouns used predicatively § 44—52 6	37
Why the article is apt to be suppressed before predicative	
nouns 9 44	27
before predicative nouns not preceded by as 8 45-47 6	27
Before predicative nouns preceded by as or its substitute for 48 6	44
Before predicative nouns after to turn § 49 6 Before predicative nouns that are followed by an adnominal	47
clause with the relative that, or an adverbial clause with the	
conjunction as § 50	4-
Before abstract nouns standing after to make and followed by	41
an aunominal gerund- or infinitive clause 8 51	47
Before predicative nouns that occur both as adjectives and as	* (
nouns 9 52	48
Before common nouns followed by proper names by way of	
apposition §§ 53—56.	••
	i8

Before plural nouns that have assumed the character of inde-	
finite pronouns § 57	657
Before nouns that have assumed the character of indefinite	
numerals § 58	660
Before half and double §§ 59-60	663
Before other nouns § 61	666
suppression of either article for the sake of Brevity §§ $62-71$	667
Suppression of the definite article § 63–66	667
Before many nouns, or quasi-nouns, used as non-prepositional	
object, or as part of a prepositional word-group §§ 63-64	667
Before many nouns, when connected with another noun § 65.	680
Before many nouns, when forming part of headings in books,	
essays, etc. § 66	684
0 : 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 00 0= 00	684
when a weak some § 67	684
when a weak any § 68	688
Suppression of either article in enumerations, epigrammatic	
language, and in verse §§ 69—71	692
VACILLATION BETWEEN 1 . DEFINITE AND THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE §§ $72-74$.	694

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XXXII.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	705
FORM §§ 1—13	705
Declension §§ 1-2	
Shortenings § 3	706
Case-shiftings §§ 4—13	709
USE §§ 14—46	724
Personal Pronouns used as Nouns §§ 14-17	724
Personal Pronouns used as Determinative Pronouns §§ 18—19	726
The Pronoun it §§ 20—25	730
It compared with sex-indicating pronouns §§ 20—21	
It as the representative of subordinate questions or statements	130
suppressed §§ 2225	735
Pronominal Equivalents §§ 26—46	740
The prenominal as \$5.06.40	742 742
The pronominal so §§ 26—42	742
So representing a predicative noun or adjective §§ 28	749
So, together with to do, representing a preceding verb with	749
its enlargements § 29	756
To do so (or it) or to be so dispensed with after can, may,	130
must, need, ought, shall or will § 30	760
The bare preposition to used instead of to do so or to be	100
so § 31	763
So in corroborative sentences §§ 32-33	764
So in sentences expressing identity of circumstances §§ 34—35	768
So representing the main part of a preceding sentence or	
clause after adverbs, or after the conjunction if § 36	770
So either by itself or in conjunction with (to) do or (to) be	•••
dispensed with in certain short sentences whose chief or	
only function is that of affirmation or denial etc. §§ 37-42	771
Other pronominal equivalents §§ 43-46	778
The pronominal as much or so much § 43	778
The pronominal the thing § 44	780
Abstract nouns preceded by possessive pronouns of the	
second or third persons used by way of personal pronouns § 45	780
Names of profession or relationship used instead of you § 46	781

CHAPTER XXXIII.

FORM §§ 1—6 USE §§ 7—29 Conjoint Possessive Pronouns §§ 7—20 Expressing an objective relation § 7. Compared with their analytical equivalents §§ 8—9 Yarying with absolute forms when preceding a genitive or another conjoint form § 10 Their place in connection with other adnominal adjuncts §§ 11—12 Used as Determinative Pronouns § 13 In combinations in which the Dutch prefers a construction with the objective of a Personal Pronoun § 14 Varying with the Definite Article § 15 Dispensed with §§ 16—17 Followed by own or proper §§ 18—20 Absolute Possessive Pronouns §§ 21—29 Used with distinct reference to a preceding noun §§ 22—25 Used substantively §§ 26—27 Used predicatively §§ 26—27 Used predicatively § 28—29 CHAPTER XXXIV PRONOMINAL COMPOUNDS OF SELF FORM §§ 1—2 USE §§ 3—31 General Observations § 3 Compounds of self as Reflective Pronouns §§ 4—23 The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the direct object §§ 4—14 Verbs unmodified or modified in meaning when followed by the Reflective Pronoun §§ 4—5 Verbs which are never, or hardly ever, found without the Reflective Pronoun § 6 Reflective Pronoun as part of an adverbial adjunct § 20 The Reflective Pronoun as part of an adverbial adjunct § 20 The Reflective Pronoun as part of an adverbial adjunct § 20 The Reflective Pronoun used as a redundant object § 17—19 The Reflective Pronoun as part of an adverbial adjunct § 20 The Reflective Pronoun used as a redundant object § 21 The Reflective Pronoun as part of an adverbial adjunct § 20 The Reflective Pronoun used in the meaning of a reciprocal pronoun § 22 The Reflective Pronoun used in the meaning of a reciprocal pronoun § 22 The Reflective Pronoun in different positions § 24 86 The Emphatic Pronoun modifying either a noun or a pronoun § 24 The Emphatic Pronoun in different positions § 25 The Emphatic Pronoun in different positions § 25 The Emphatic Pronoun in different positions § 25 The Emphatic Pronoun with certain secondary meanings § 26 The Emphatic Pronoun in different positions		
FORM §§ 1-6	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	782
USE §§ 7-29	FORM §§ 1-6	782
Expressing an objective relation § 7	USE §§ 7-29	786
Expressing an objective relation § 7	Conjoint Possessive Pronouns §§ 7-20	786
Compared with their analytical equivalents §§ 8–9	Expressing an objective relation § 7	786
Varying with absolute forms when preceding a genitive or another conjoint form § 10		791
another conjoint form § 10	Varying with absolute forms when preceding a genitive or	
Their place in connection with other adnominal adjuncts §§ 11—12 Used as Determinative Pronouns § 13		801
Used as Determinative Pronouns § 13 In combinations in which the Dutch prefers a construction with the objective of a Personal Pronoun § 14	Their place in connection with other adnominal adjuncts &\$ 11—12	
In combinations in which the Dutch prefers a construction with the objective of a Personal Pronoun § 14		
the objective of a Personal Pronoun § 14		
Varying with the Definite Article § 15		807
Dispensed with §§ 16—17. Followed by own or proper §§ 18—20. Absolute Possessive Pronouns §§ 21—29. Used with distinct reference to a preceding noun §§ 22—25. Used substantively §§ 26—27. Used predicatively § 28—29. CHAPTER XXXIV. PRONOMINAL COMPOUNDS OF SELF. FORM §§ 1—2. USE §§ 3—31. General Observations § 3. Compounds of self as Reflective Pronouns §§ 4—23. The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the direct object §§ 4—14. Verbs unmodified or modified in meaning when followed by the Reflective Pronoun §§ 4—5. Verbs which are never, or hardly ever, found without the Reflective Pronoun § 6. Reflective verbs compared with Passive verbs § 7. Reflective Pronoun as part of a prepositional object § 17—19. The Reflective Pronoun as part of an adverbial adjunct § 20. The Reflective Pronoun used as a redundant object § 21. The plural Reflective Pronoun used in the meaning of a reciprocal pronoun § 22. The Reflective Pronoun replaced by the Personal Pronoun § 23. The Emphatic Pronoun modifying either a noun or a pronoun § 24. The Emphatic Pronoun used instead of the Personal Pronoun § 26. The Emphatic Pronoun used instead of the Personal Pronoun § 27. Suppression of the Personal Pronoun meanings § 26. The Emphatic Pronoun used instead of the Personal Pronoun § 27. Suppression of the Personal Pronoun meanings § 26.	Varying with the Definite Article & 15	
Followed by own or proper §§ 18—20	Dispensed with SS 16-17	
Absolute Possessive Pronouns §§ 21—29	Followed by own or proper \$8.18—20	
Used with distinct reference to a preceding noun §§ 22—25 . 815 Used substantively §§ 26—27	Absolute Passessive Property St. 21. 20.	
Used predicatively § 26—27	The deviate distinct reference to a recording nown SS 22 25	
CHAPTER XXXIV. PRONOMINAL COMPOUNDS OF SELF	Used with distinct reference to a preceding noun 99 22—25.	
CHAPTER XXXIV. PRONOMINAL COMPOUNDS OF SELF	Used substantively 99 20—27	
PRONOMINAL COMPOUNDS OF SELF FORM §§ 1-2 USE §\$ 3-31 Compounds of self as Reflective Pronouns §§ 4-23 The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the direct object §§ 4-14 Verbs unmodified or modified in meaning when followed by the Reflective Pronoun §§ 4-5 Verbs which are never, or hardly ever, found without the Reflective Pronoun § 6 Reflective verbs compared with Passive verbs § 7 The Reflective Pronoun suppressed §§ 8-15 The Reflective Pronoun as part of a prepositional object § 17-19 The Reflective Pronoun as part of an adverbial adjunct § 20 The Reflective Pronoun used as a redundant object § 21 The Pural Reflective Pronoun used in the meaning of a reciprocal pronoun § 22 The Reflective Pronoun replaced by the Personal Pronoun § 23 Compounds of self as Emphatic Pronouns § 24-28 The Emphatic Pronoun in different positions § 25 The Emphatic Pronoun with certain secondary meanings § 26 The Emphatic Pronoun used instead of the Personal Pronoun § 27 Suppression of the Personal Pronoun modified by the Emphatic	Used predicatively § 28-29	820
PRONOMINAL COMPOUNDS OF SELF FORM §§ 1-2 USE §\$ 3-31 Compounds of self as Reflective Pronouns §§ 4-23 The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the direct object §§ 4-14 Verbs unmodified or modified in meaning when followed by the Reflective Pronoun §§ 4-5 Verbs which are never, or hardly ever, found without the Reflective Pronoun § 6 Reflective verbs compared with Passive verbs § 7 The Reflective Pronoun suppressed §§ 8-15 The Reflective Pronoun as part of a prepositional object § 17-19 The Reflective Pronoun as part of an adverbial adjunct § 20 The Reflective Pronoun used as a redundant object § 21 The Pural Reflective Pronoun used in the meaning of a reciprocal pronoun § 22 The Reflective Pronoun replaced by the Personal Pronoun § 23 Compounds of self as Emphatic Pronouns § 24-28 The Emphatic Pronoun in different positions § 25 The Emphatic Pronoun with certain secondary meanings § 26 The Emphatic Pronoun used instead of the Personal Pronoun § 27 Suppression of the Personal Pronoun modified by the Emphatic	CHAPTER XXXIV	
General Observations § 3 Compounds of self as Reflective Pronouns §§ 4—23 The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the direct object §§ 4—14 Verbs unmodified or modified in meaning when followed by the Reflective Pronoun §§ 4—5 Verbs which are never, or hardly ever, found without the Reflective Pronoun § 6 Reflective verbs compared with Passive verbs § 7 The Reflective Pronoun suppressed §§ 8—15 The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the indirect object § 16 The Reflective Pronoun as part of a prepositional object § 17—19 The Reflective Pronoun used as a redundant object § 21 The Reflective Pronoun used in the meaning of a reciprocal pronoun § 22 The Reflective Pronoun replaced by the Personal Pronoun § 23 Compounds of self as Emphatic Pronouns §§ 24—28 The Emphatic Pronoun modifying either a noun or a pronoun § 24 The Emphatic Pronoun with certain secondary meanings § 26 The Emphatic Pronoun used instead of the Personal Pronoun § 27 Suppression of the Personal Pronoun modified by the Emphatic		000
General Observations § 3 Compounds of self as Reflective Pronouns §§ 4—23 The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the direct object §§ 4—14 Verbs unmodified or modified in meaning when followed by the Reflective Pronoun §§ 4—5 Verbs which are never, or hardly ever, found without the Reflective Pronoun § 6 Reflective verbs compared with Passive verbs § 7 The Reflective Pronoun suppressed §§ 8—15 The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the indirect object § 16 The Reflective Pronoun as part of a prepositional object § 17—19 The Reflective Pronoun used as a redundant object § 21 The Reflective Pronoun used in the meaning of a reciprocal pronoun § 22 The Reflective Pronoun replaced by the Personal Pronoun § 23 Compounds of self as Emphatic Pronouns §§ 24—28 The Emphatic Pronoun modifying either a noun or a pronoun § 24 The Emphatic Pronoun with certain secondary meanings § 26 The Emphatic Pronoun used instead of the Personal Pronoun § 27 Suppression of the Personal Pronoun modified by the Emphatic	PRONOMINAL COMPOUNDS OF SELF	
General Observations § 3 Compounds of self as Reflective Pronouns §§ 4—23 The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the direct object §§ 4—14 Verbs unmodified or modified in meaning when followed by the Reflective Pronoun §§ 4—5 Verbs which are never, or hardly ever, found without the Reflective Pronoun § 6 Reflective verbs compared with Passive verbs § 7 The Reflective Pronoun suppressed §§ 8—15 The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the indirect object § 16 The Reflective Pronoun as part of a prepositional object § 17—19 The Reflective Pronoun used as a redundant object § 20 The Reflective Pronoun used as a redundant object § 21 The Reflective Pronoun used in the meaning of a reciprocal pronoun § 22 The Reflective Pronoun replaced by the Personal Pronoun § 23 Compounds of self as Emphatic Pronouns §§ 24—28 The Emphatic Pronoun modifying either a noun or a pronoun § 24 The Emphatic Pronoun with certain secondary meanings § 26 The Emphatic Pronoun used instead of the Personal Pronoun § 27 Suppression of the Personal Pronoun modified by the Emphatic	FORM 99 1—2	
Compounds of self as Reflective Pronouns §§ 4—23	USE 95 3-31 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the direct object § \$4—14 Verbs unmodified or modified in meaning when followed by the Reflective Pronoun § \$4—5	General Observations § 3	
Verbs unmodified or modified in meaning when followed by the Reflective Pronoun §§ 4–5		
the Reflective Pronoun §§ 4—5		838
Verbs which are never, or hardly ever, found without the Reflective Pronoum § 6		
tive Pronoun § 6		838
Reflective verbs compared with Passive verbs § 7		
The Reflective Pronoun suppressed §§ 8—15	tive Pronoun § 6	840
The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the indirect object § 16 The Reflective Pronoun as part of a prepositional object § 17—19 The Reflective Pronoun as part of an adverbial adjunct § 20		842
The Reflective Pronoun as part of a prepositional object § 17—19 The Reflective Pronoun as part of an adverbial adjunct § 20 . 859 The Reflective Pronoun used as a redundant object § 21		
The Reflective Pronoun as part of an adverbial adjunct § 20	The Reflective Pronoun in the function of the indirect object § 16	
The Reflective Pronoun used as a redundant object § 21	The Reflective Pronoun as part of a prepositional object § 17-19	857
The plural Reflective Pronoun used in the meaning of a reciprocal pronoun § 22		859
procal pronoun § 22		860
The Reflective Pronoun replaced by the Personal Pronoun § 23 865 Compounds of self as Emphatic Pronouns §§ 24—28	The plural Reflective Pronoun used in the meaning of a reci-	
Compounds of self as Emphatic Pronouns §§ 24—28	procal pronoun § 22	860
The Emphatic Pronoun modifying either a noun or a pronoun § 24 The Emphatic Pronoun in different positions § 25	The Reflective Pronoun replaced by the Personal Pronoun § 23	861
The Emphatic Pronoun modifying either a noun or a pronoun § 24 The Emphatic Pronoun in different positions § 25	Compounds of self as Emphatic Pronouns §§ 24-28	865
The Emphatic Pronoun in different positions § 25		865
The Emphatic Pronoun with certain secondary meanings § 26. 866 The Emphatic Pronoun used instead of the Personal Pronoun § 27 Suppression of the Personal Pronoun modified by the Emphatic		866
The Emphatic Pronoun used instead of the Personal Pronoun § 27 Suppression of the Personal Pronoun modified by the Emphatic		866
Suppression of the Personal Pronoun modified by the Emphatic		867
	Pronoun § 28	867

Compouds of self as Emphatic Reflective Pronouns § 29. The Emphatic Reflective Pronoun compared with the purely Reflective Pronoun § 29	870 870
The Emphatic Reflective Pronoun equivalent to the Emphatic Pronoun + the Reflective Pronoun § 30	871 872
CHAPTER XXXV.	
OBSERVATIONS ON PERSON-EXHIBITING PRONOUNS IN GENERAL PERSON-EXHIBITING PRONOUNS USED INDEFINITELY §§ 1—3 The Plural Pronouns thus used §§ 1—2 The Masculine Singular Pronouns thus used § 3. SPECIAL APPLICATIONS OF THE PLURAL PRONOUNS OF THE FIRST PERSON § 4 The Plural of Majesty or Dignity § 4 The Plural of Modesty §§ 5—6 Other applications of the plural instead of the singular § 7. Ourself instead of Myself § 8 Plural Pronouns of the First Person referring to the person(s) spoken to § 9 Peculiar applications of our § 10	875 875 875 877 878 878 878 878 881 881
USE OF THE PRONOUNS OF THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR, AS COM-	883
PARED WITH THE PRONOUNS OF THE SECOND PERSON PLURAL § 11. AMBIGUITY OF THE PRONOUNS OF THE THIRD PERSON § 12	884 888
CHAPTER XXXVI.	
DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS FORMS § 1 PURE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS §§ 2—11 Their meaning §§ 2—6. How used §§ 7—8 Their place in the sentence § 9 Idiomatic Applications § 10 Demonstrative Equivalents § 11 DEMONSTATIVE PRONOUNS USED IN OTHER FUNCTIONS §§ 12—16 Demonstratives used as Determinative Pronouns §§ 12—14 Forms § 12 How used § 13 Idiomatic Applications § 14 Demonstratives used as Indefinite Pronouns § 15 VULGARISMS § 16.	891
CHAPTER XXXVII.	
DETERMINATIVE PRONOUNS	926 926