

† *Note*.—This *Definition of Pronoun* is old and useful, but not very accurate. The real distinction between Noun and Pronoun is that the latter is of *universal application*. The words "I," "thou," "he," may stand under varying circumstances for every person in the world, and "it" for every thing in the world ; while any particular noun can only apply to a certain set of things.

There is a certain likeness between Pronouns and Proper Nouns, the things denoted by them being subject to no definition.

*Relative and Demonstrative.*

19. (i) Distinguish between the Relative and the Demonstrative, remembering that *Relative always has a conjunctive (or joining) force* :

*Ex.*—This is the house *that* Jack built.

"That" is a Relative Pronoun, Antecedent "house," and joining "This is the house" and "Jack built":—Acc. case gov. by "built."

*That* is the man.

"That" is a Demonstrative Pronoun, pointing to "man."

*Reflexive and Emphatic.*

(ii) Distinguish between Reflexive and Emphatic Personals, which have precisely the same forms :

*Ex.*—He said so *himself*. (Personal.)

He hurt *himself*. (Reflexive.)

[The same distinction exists in Latin between "se" and "ipse," and in French between "se" and "lui-même."]

Notice that the *Reflexive* is always in the *Accusative* or *Dative* case.

*But.*

(iii) The word *BUT* sometimes fills the place of a Relative Pronoun, as in

There is no man *but* has some conscience.

= There is no man *who* has *not* some conscience.