

(the weaving man, woman) the feminine. We have also adopted two Norman terminations to denote the feminine gender: "ess" and "ine," e. g., heroine, abbess.

In Declension the English has retained some synthetic forms from the Saxon, as the plural in "en," "ox-en," "child-ren" and "es." Though we yet retain the synthetic Saxon genitive as our possessive singular, and have also transferred the "s" to the possessive plural, yet English is essentially an analytic language, and nearly all our case-relations are denoted by prepositions. As regards the plural in "s," we have both retained and adopted it, for "s" was the Norman plural and "as" the Saxon, and they blended so that it is impossible to distinguish them.

Our forms in Conjugation in the participles and gerunds and in the past tense of weak verbs are synthetic, and retained from the Anglo-Saxon; but our method of forming the compound tenses was adopted from the Normans and is analytic, that is, the words that modify the idea are placed before it.

In Comparison we have retained the synthetic method, that of terminations "er" and "est," and adopted the analytic by adverbs, more, most, etc.

(c). It can be shown that the analytic and synthetic methods of expression differ only in arrangement by taking examples from a representative inflected language, such as Latin, and an uninflected one, such as English. For example: *don av-er-o* equals I shall have given; *o* is the personal ending first person singular, equals I; *er* is the element that shows futurity, as in *ero* I will be; *av* is the part that shows the completeness of the action, (Eng., have; Ger., haben; Fr., avoir; Lat., habes); and *don* the root signifying give. So, piecing together the parts thus attained, we see that the analytic mode of expression differs from the

synthetic only in arrangement.

III. *Trace the following through the periods of English: the plural, the infinitive and participle of the Verb; the Adjective; gender, number and case of the Noun.*

The form for the plural indicative in Anglo-Saxon was "ath"; in Old English it became "en," and was changed over to the subjunctive; in Middle-English "en" was dropped, and plurals were alike in the first person.

In Anglo-Saxon the infinitive ended in "an" or "en"; then in Semi-Saxon they ended in "e," the "n" being dropped. In Old English the infinitive again ended in "an" or "en," but had "to" placed before it. In Middle-English the infinitive was expressed by "to" and "for to," and "en" was discarded. The gerundial infinitive in Anglo-Saxon ended in "enne"; this became, in Semi-Saxon, the "an" of the infinitive. In Old English "an" was dropped after "to," but in Middle-English it reappears in the gerundial or participial infinitive.

Participles in Anglo-Saxon were declined like adjectives, and terminated in "ende" and "ande"; in Old English they lose their declension and end in "ing." Finally, in Middle-English "ing" was regarded sometimes as a verbal noun ending, and sometimes as the termination of the gerundial infinitive. The perfect participles in Anglo-Saxon ended in "en," with the prefix "i" or "y," (German "ge.") In Semi-Saxon "en" was left out, and in Old-English the "i" or "y" is lost.

Adjectives in Anglo-Saxon had a declension and gender. They followed the noun and dropped all forms of gender and declension.

Gender, in Anglo-Saxon nouns, was marked by the ending of the nominative, and still more by the other endings of the cases. In Old-English, gender ceased to be marked in this