## TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ter the verb ; ood-crowned ive after the erally found h commence "There are there two

in which a (See Note,

n the Latin essor, and has the letter s "I lived in possessively, ; as, "The instance the e sign of the

he sign of the on, transpose mple—" The ubstance and se": although same.

y its answer-

was is and es, cacted into the le king's," was

The start 1977

## VARIATIONS OF THE POSSESSIVE.

1. When the nominative plural ends in s, the possessive plural is formed by adding the apostrophe only; as, nominative plural boys, possessive plural boys'; nominative plural roads, possessive plural roads'. But when it does not end in s, the possessive is formed by adding an apostrophe and s, (as in the singular); as, nominative plural men, possessive plural men's.

2. Sometimes, when the singular ends in ss, s, or ce, only the apostrophe is added; as, for goodness' sake; for conscience' sake, &c.: except witness; as, "The witness's evidence."

3. When two or more possessive cases are united by the conjunction and, only the last receives the apostrophe when common possession is implied; as, "It was my father and mother's house."

4. When the conjunctions neither, nor, &c., come between them, all the possessive cases retain the s; as, "This house is neither William's nor John's, but Thomas's:" also when common possession is not intended; as, "The landlord's and tenant's hay was good," meaning that some of the hay belonged to the landlord and some to the tenant.

III. THE OBJECTIVE CASE (from the Latin ob, against, and *jactus*, thrown or laid,) represents the person or thing *acted upon*, and generally follows a verb or preposition; as, "The boy learns his *lesson*"; "the lesson was learned by the *boy*." When the objective case follows a transitive

verb, it is the object of an action; as, "James