

The English articles are *a, an* & the
a & *an* are used where *un* is used in
 French, *a* before a vowel or an unas-
 pired *h*; otherwise *a**

* *an* is usually written before every *h* every
 vowel but is read & pronounced *a* if the *h* be
 aspirated or if the vowel prestakes strongly of the
 nature of a Const. Ex. *an* horse pronounced
 a horse an usual Irish pronunciation ^{high} a nasal.

The article *the* is employed to specify &
 particularise generally speaking it may be
 said to supply the place of *le la*. The true
 use will be explained at large in x x

No article is put before substantives ~~not~~
 used indefinitely - ~~when the order is expressed~~
~~in French as he is eating plums. pl bread~~

In cases when *a* is used in the singular
 as article in the plural. as *he is eating*
plums bread *he is eating plums*

This rule might be expressed perhaps by saying
 that no article is used when *de* is used
 in French.

De denoting possession or property is expressed in
 English by *of* Thus for the *La Maison de la Reine*
 we say *The house of the Queen* but this is not

same possⁿ is also expressed by adding an s
to the substantive with an appostrophy pre-
ceding this 's. For which case the substantive
precedes

When two substantives come together one of which
denotes the ^{thing} possessed & the other the
possessor as La Maison de La Reine the de
may be translated by the phrase of this
the house of the Queen but more usually
by adding an s preceded by an ' to the substantive
& denotes the poss^r thus in which case
that above preceds the other thus
the Queen's house. in this case the
appertains to the substantive Queen to which
it is next; & the other this is ^{so called} ~~the~~ ^{house}
of the King viz that which denotes the poss^r requires
no other before it when it is translated by of no
other is employed when s & the ap is used
thus The mercy of God or God's mercy

In the same manner when a preceds, it
belongs to the sub it is next

Edible case, case for edible

* said to be

A subs. is the name of a thing real or
supposed as God men stones stones Now
a thought imagination virtue appetite nothing

* The defⁿ of substantives seems to me very im-
perfect & with difficulty applicable to many
words - I will venture to hint that the true
defⁿ is not to be sought in the nature of the ideas
belonging to this class of words but in their form of
usage - Take any ^{grammatical} ~~enjoyment~~ sensible person ^{every} here
a few examples of substantives, & after half an hour
upon, you will find him in a state of disquietude
confounding a sub with any other part of speech
Substantives are names of things & these words
where used in similar construction.

When the quality is expressed by a substantive
or a verb ~~itself~~ ^{or a verb} they
thly are use as much
as I suppose

Then he is more a fool than I supposed
 or This man of a fool than
 He is as much braver his brother
 This up a fool than I know
 He is ^{as much the} more to be pitied than blamed
 His ~~heart~~ ^{as much the} to be blamed than pitied.

When the sentence is negative so takes the
place of the 1st as En He is not so much a
fool as his brother. G is not so valiant as U.
Her addth means

In other cases the value of δ is different & is usually followed by that. - En tis so hat that an

To these 3 relations may be added the two
captured by most ^{in the most} (at least) ^{in the least}
most signifies exceeded by none & ^{in number} least exceeded
in the whole by none

More & most when qualifying adjectives are
expressed by adding *er* & *est* to their terminations
Thus instead of *more great* we say *greater*; instead of
most great *greatest*.

If the edge ends in e , x is added then
no other nodes.

an edge. Thus changed is said to be in the
commonest & applicable degree. Thus
greater greatest can be compared of great

Many do not admit of these changes

In general words not originally English
as superabundant do not ^{usually} admit it

1 Words of many syllables &
where the termination would cause awkward
word sound & enjoin vagueness

2 Words ending in S

3 Words which end as participles in which are formed
by adding ing to some verb as looking

~~the ending in -t~~

But these less numerous may be added by edge
in without running against common custom & clapping
on the best rules the uncertainty for the English language
is not so great in its usage as to enable one to pronounce
decidedly as many examples that may be adduced