

THE KING'S ENGLISH

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Person(s) Referenced	Quantity (of pronoun)	Subject (of sentence)	Object (of sentence)	Possessive Case (of pronoun)	Inflected Endings (<u>est</u> , <u>eth</u>)
	Pronouns either singular or plural.	The subject of the sentence initiates the primary verb.	Most sentences contain an object (thing or person receiving action)	Possessive case pronouns show ownership or relationship.	The use of 2 inflected endings (<u>est</u> & <u>eth</u>) identify a verb’s subject as 1st, 2nd, or 3rd Person. The inflected ending is not an indicator of the pronoun’s quantity (single or plural).
<u>1st Person</u> refers to the speaker (I, me) or includes anyone with him (we, us, our).	Single	I	Me		For 1st person there are no inflected endings. Example: I love, We love
	Plural	We	Us	Our	Absence of inflected ending indicate 1st Person .
<u>*2nd Person</u> refers to the person(s) to whom the speaker is directly addressing.	Single	<u>Thou</u>	<u>Thee</u>	<u>Thy</u> (<u>Thine</u>)	For 2nd person the “ <u>est</u> ” ending is always used. Example: Thou lov <u>est</u> or Ye lov <u>est</u> . Relate the “ <u>s</u> ” in “ <u>est</u> ” to <u>S</u> econd Person.
	Singular words have a T-stick: <u>thou</u> , <u>thee</u> , <u>thy</u> , <u>thine</u> . Plural words have Y-stick, open top with 2 branches: <u>ye</u> , <u>you</u> , <u>your</u> , <u>yours</u> .				
	Plural	<u>Ye</u>	<u>You</u>	<u>Your</u> (<u>Yours</u>)	
<u>3rd Person</u> refers to those not being directly addressed, but those to whom the speaker is referring.	Single	He, She, It	Him, Her, It	His, Hers, Its	For 3rd person the “ <u>eth</u> ” ending is always used. Example: He lov <u>eth</u> , she lov <u>eth</u> , or they lov <u>eth</u>
	Plural	They	Them	Their	Relate the “ <u>t</u> ” in “ <u>eth</u> ” to <u>T</u> hird Person.
<u>*2nd Person Note:</u> By modernizing the King James Bible the accuracy of whom the speaker is addressing is lost since only the words “You” and “Your” have been retained for 2nd Person references. We cannot determine the pronoun quantity from “You” and “Your” without additional words for context. By learning the King’s English we see that the Bible is not archaic, rather it is more accurate and actually easier to understand. “The Language of the King James Bible” by Gail Riplinger teaches us more about the beauty, built in dictionary and memorization in the King James Bible including Alliteration, Rhyme, Rhythm, and Sound Symbols. www.avpublications.com					