

**LATIN GRAMMAR
ON THE SYSTEM OF
CRUDE FORMS**

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Latin Grammar on the System of Crude Forms by T. Hewitt Key

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A SHORT
LATIN GRAMMAR

ON THE SYSTEM OF

CRUDE FORMS.

BY

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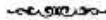
PREFACE.

THE advantages of the Crude-form system in the study of the Latin language are stated in the Preface to the work of which this is an abridgment, and at a greater length in *The English Journal of Education* (Bell), New Series, Nos. 48 and 49 (Dec. 1850 and Jan. 1851).

In adapting the larger Grammar to the wants of beginners, a few slight changes have been introduced. To the crude forms a hyphen has been affixed, so as to imply that an addition to the word must be made before it is entitled to take a place in a Latin sentence. The section marked 451* has been added. Those who start from *dīc-* 'say,' *dūc-* 'draw,' *fid-* 'trust,' will find no stumbling-block in the forms *maliciōsus, fatidiciōsus; dūx, dūcis; redūx, redūcis; fides, perfidus*. On the other hand, the process by which from these short bases we are conducted to the imperfect tenses, *dīcere, dūcere, fidere, &c.*, has its precise parallel in the formation of the Greek *λεῖπειν, φευγειν*, from the crude forms *λεπ-* (*ελεπον*), *φυγ-* (*εφυγον*). In the tables of the principal parts, § 533, &c. a somewhat different arrangement has been thought desirable. Lastly, an addition has been made to the number of substantives and adjectives which are declined at length.

The numbers attached to the paragraphs agree with those of the larger Grammar; so that a pupil desirous of further

information on any point may pass at once from this book to the other. This advantage seems fully to compensate for any offence which the eye may take at a series of numbers not consecutive.



ABBREVIATIONS.

ab.	ablative.	masc. m.	masculine.
ac.	accusative.	neut. n.	neuter.
adj.	adjective.	nom. n.	nominative.
adv.	adverb.	part.	participle.
c.r.	crude form.	perf.	perfect.
comp.	comparative.	plur. pl. p.	plural.
dat. d.	dative.	pos.	positive.
fem. f.	feminine.	pres.	present.
fut.	futura.	(r.)	reflective verb.
gen. g.	genitive.	sing. s.	singular.
imperat.	imperative.	subj.	subjunctive.
imperf.	imperfect.	subst.	substantive.
ind.	indicative.	superl. sup.	superlative.
inf.	infinitive.	voc. v.	vocative.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

- THE Latin language was spoken in Rome and Latium. 1
- The Alphabet consisted of twenty-one letters : *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i* or *j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u* or *v, x* (without any *w, y, z*). 2
- The Vowels are *i, e, a, o, u*. 3
- The Liquid Consonants are *r, l, n, m*. 4
- X is a Double Consonant, the same as *ks*. 5
- K is used only before *a, Q* only before *u*. 6
- The true Pronunciation of the Latin language is no longer 7 known. The Vowels were probably pronounced as they now are in Italian.
- In England the words are pronounced nearly as they would be 8 in English.
- The diphthongs *ae, oe*, are generally pronounced as *e*. 12
- A *short* syllable is pronounced rapidly, and is sometimes marked 13 by a crescent (°) : as the *i* in *domino-, master*.
- A syllable is said to be *long by nature*, when the voice dwells 14 upon the vowel : as, *vē-na-, vein*.
- A syllable is said to be *long by position*, when the vowel is fol- 15 lowed by two consonants which do not both belong to the next syllable : as, *māg-no-, great* ; *ēt mater, and the mother* ; *sūnt, they are*.
- A straight line (—), placed over the vowel, is used to denote a 16 long syllable : as, *vēna-, vein*.
- A diphthong is long by nature : as, *aū-ro-, gold*. 17
- A vowel followed by a vowel in the next syllable is generally 18 short : as, *fi-li-o-, son*.
- A short vowel followed by a consonant should generally be pro- 19 nounced with the consonant : as, *pāt-er-, father*.
- A long vowel followed by a consonant should generally be pro- 20 nounced separately from the consonant : as, *mā-ter-, mother*.

- 21 If a short vowel be followed by two consonants which can be pronounced at the beginning of a syllable, as, *br*, *cr*, *gr*, *pr*, *tr*, and *pl*, there are often two ways of dividing the word. Thus *fūnebri-*, *mournful, connected with a funeral*, is pronounced in prose *fu-nē-bri-*; but in verse it may be pronounced *fu-nēb-ri-*. A syllable, which is sometimes long and sometimes short, is said to be common, and is marked (~ or "), as *funē'bri-* or *funēbri-*.
- 27 *Enclitics* are little words pronounced and sometimes even written with the word preceding: as, *quē, and*; *matēr-que, and the mother*: *vē, or*; *matēr-ve, or the mother*: *nē*, in asking questions; *matēr-ne abiit? is the mother gone away?*
- 29 *Elision*. When one word ends with a vowel or a vowel and an *m*, and the next begins with a vowel or an *h*, the final vowel and the *m* of the first word are not pronounced in poetry: thus,

Monstrum horrendum informe ingens cui lūmēn ādemptum
should be read:

Monstr', hōrrend', inform', ingēns cui lūmēn ādemptum.

- 30 The simplest words consist of one syllable: as, the verbs *āg-*, *drive or put in motion*; *frāg-*, *break*; or the substantives *pēd-*, *foot*; *sāl-*, *salt*; *sōl-*, *sun*.
These are called *roots*.
- 32 A *suffix* is a syllable which is added to the end of a word, and adds to or alters its meaning: as, *frāg-*, *break*; *frag-mēn-*, *a piece broken off*.
- 33 A short vowel, generally *i*, seems sometimes to be inserted before the suffix: as in *frāg-i-li-*, *easily broken*.
- 34 Several suffixes may be added, one after another, to the same root: as, *fāc-*, *do*; *fāc-i-li-*, *easily done*; *fācilitāt-*, *the being easily done, facility*; *fācilitāt-is*, *of facility*.
Words formed by suffixes are said to be *derived*.
- 35 A *prefix* is a syllable which is placed before a root, and adds to or alters its meaning: as, *frāg-*, *break*; *per-fring-*, *break through*: *dūc-*, *lead*; *dē-dūc-*, *lead down*.
Words formed by prefixes are said to be *compounded*.
- 36 In the derivation and composition of words the letters are sometimes slightly altered: as, *frāg-* or *frang-*, *break*; *frac-to-*, *broken*; *perfring-*, *break through*: *ōpēs-*, *work*; *ōpēr-is*, *of the work*. This last change of an *s* into *r* is very common.

NOUNS.

The Latin language has no article, so that a Latin substantive 37 may be translated in three ways: 1. without an article, as *mūliēr*, *woman*; 2. with the indefinite article, as *mūliēr*, *a woman*; 3. with the definite article, as *mūliēr*, *the woman*.

With Latin substantives there are three questions to be asked: 38 What is the gender? What is the case? What is the number?

The genders are two, *masculine* and *feminine*. If a noun be of 39 neither gender, it is called *neuter*.

Little suffixes, with the meaning of prepositions, are added to 40 nouns. Thus *Sulmōn-* was the name of a town in Italy. Add the suffix *em* to it, and *e-ō Sulmōn-em* means, *I am going to Sulmon*. Add the suffix *i*, and *Sulmōn-i hābitō* means, *I reside at Sulmon*.

A noun, before these suffixes are added, is said to be in the 41 *crude form*, for which the letters *c.f.* will be used; and the word itself will have a hyphen after it to show that it is a crude form: as, *dōmīno-*, *frāgli-*.

The word made up of a noun and one of these suffixes is called 42 a *case*.

There are five suffixes, which being added to a crude form make 43 five cases: the nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative. To these is commonly added the vocative.*

The *nominative* is commonly formed by the suffix *s*: as, *trāb-*, 44 *a beam*, nom. *trabs*.

The *nominative* marks the quarter *from* which an action proceeds. Thus, in the sentence, 'the master strikes the slave,' the blow comes *from* the master: this word *master* in Latin would be in the *nominative case*.

The *nominative* is called the *subject* in English grammar.

The *vocative* is used in addressing people. *44

The *accusative* is formed by the suffix *em*: as, *trāb-*, *a beam*, 45 acc. *trāb-em*.

The *accusative* marks the quarter *to* which an action is directed: 46 as, *eō Sulmōnem*, *I am going to Sulmon*. Or again in the sentence, 'the master strikes the slave,' the blow goes *to* the slave: this word *slave* in Latin would be in the *accusative case*.

* The case so called is in reality, so far as the Latin language is concerned, a *nominative*; except perhaps in the singular of the *o* declension.

The accusative is called the *object* in English grammar.*

- 47 The *genitive* is formed by the suffix *ūs* or *ts*: as, quo- or cu-, *who*, gen. quō-ūtis or cū-jūs; trāb-, gen. trāb-is.

The genitive signifies *from*: as, cālor sōl-is, *the heat from the sun*. It is commonly translated by *of*: as, cālor sōlis, *the heat of the sun*; or by the English suffix *'s*: as, cālor sōlis, *the sun's heat*†

- 48 The nominative and genitive both signify *from*: but they differ in this, the nominative belongs to a *verb*, the genitive to a *noun*.

- 49 The *dative* is formed by the suffix *bi*, often changed into *i*: as, tū, *you*, dat. ti-bi; trāb-, dat. trāb-l.

The dative answers to the question *where*, and is translated by *at* or *in*: as, Sulmōn-l, *at Sulmon*; āli-bi, *in another place*. It is used also for *to*, if there is no motion: as, haeret tūbi, *it clings to you*.

- 50 The ablative was originally the same as the dative; but the *i* is often changed into an *ē*: as, crude form, trāb-, abl. trāb-ē; or lost altogether, leaving the preceding vowel long: as, āla-, *wing*, abl. ālā.

The ablative often agrees in meaning with the dative: as, D. rūr-l, or Ab. rūr-ē, *in the country*; D. Sulmōn-l, or Ab. Sulmōn-ē, *at Sulmon*.

- 52 *Number*.—The *plural* is generally marked in English by *s* or *en*: as, *dogs, oxen*; in Latin sometimes by *s*, sometimes by *um*. These suffixes are added to the case-suffixes; as in the genitives servō-rūm for servō-'s-um, *of slaves*; rē-rūm for rē-'s-um, *of things*; or in the datives, vō-bi-s, rē-bi-s.

- 53 In adding these case-suffixes and plural-suffixes to the crude forms, some changes take place, particularly if the crude form end in a vowel.

- 54 These changes depend chiefly upon the last letter of the noun. Nouns are therefore divided, according to the last letter, into *declensions*.

* The English language has the accusative suffix in *him*, the accusative of *he*; and in *whom*, the accusative of *who*.

† The English language has the genitive suffix in *his*, the genitive of *he*; and in *whose*, the genitive of *who*.

‡ The *r* for *s* in the genitive is seen in the English genitives *her* and *their*.