

**THE ACCIDENCE, OR,
FIRST RUDIMENTS OF
THE LATIN TONGUE**

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The Accidence, Or, First Rudiments of the Latin Tongue by C. D. Yonge

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C. D. YONGE

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THE LATIN TONGUE**

THE ACCIDENCE,
OR
FIRST RUDIMENTS
OF THE
LATIN TONGUE,

BEING THE FIRST PART OF THE NEW ETON LATIN GRAMMAR
(TO THE END OF THREE CONCORDS,)

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AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE
LATIN TONGUE.

The Latin Letters are thus written :

Capitals.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X Y Z.

Small, or common.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v x y z.

Of these Letters, six are named *Vowels*; *a, e, i, o, u, y.*

The rest are called *consonants*.

A *vowel* makes a full and perfect sound of itself, as *e.*

A *consonant* cannot be sounded without a vowel, as *be.*

Consonants are divided into liquids, double letters, and mutes.

The *liquids* are *l, m, n, r* : The *double letters* are *j, x, z* :

The remaining letters are called *mutes*.

A *syllable* is a distinct sound of one, or more letters, pronounced in a breath.

A *diphthong* is the sound of two vowels in one syllable.

There are six diphthongs, *ae, ai, au, ei, eu, oe.**

* Besides these six we meet with *ua, ue, ui, uo*, sounded in one syllable, occurring only after the consonants, *g, y, or s*; but they want one distinguishing property of diphthongs, for diphthongs are naturally long in quantity, while these are sometimes long and sometimes short. And some consider that in these combinations *u* should be considered a consonant, and written *v*.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The Parts of Speech are Seven :
 Noun, Pronoun, Verb, declined ;
 Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection, unde-
 declined.

OF A NOUN.

NOUNS are of two kinds, *Substantives* and *Adjectives*.

A *substantive* expresses by itself alone the object of which we are speaking ; as, *hōmo*,* a man ; *ōrātor*, an orator ; *liber*, the book.

An *adjective* always requires to be joined to a substantive, of which it shows the nature or quality ; and is either a common adjective ; as, *bōnus puer*, a good boy ; or a *participle* (formed from, and being part of a verb) ; as, *fūrens fēmīna*, a woman raging.

NUMBERS OF NOUNS.

NOUNS have two numbers ; the singular, and the plural.

The singular speaketh but of one ; as *pāter*, a father

The plural speaketh of more than one ; as, *patres*, fathers.

CASES OF NOUNS.

NOUNS have six cases in each number :

The nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative.

The *nominative* case names the subject of a sentence, and marks the quarter from which an action proceeds ; as, *magister docet*, the master teaches.

The *genitive* case denotes connection between two objects, and in English is commonly translated by "of," or by 's ; as, *doctrina magistri*, the learning of the master, or the master's learning.

The *dative* case denotes that with reference to which the subject (named by the nominative case) acts ; or in

* A crescent (◌) placed over a vowel denotes that the syllable is *short* ; a straight line (◌) denotes that it is *long*.

reference to which it possesses this or that quality: and in English it is commonly expressed by the sign "to" or "for," pointing out the person to whose advantage or disadvantage the thing spoken of tends; as, *do librum magistro*, I give the book to the master; *patriæ suæ idoneus*, useful to his country.

The *accusative* case expresses the object, whether person or thing, affected by the action spoken of; as, *amo magistrum*, I love the master; *condo domum*, I build a house.

The *vocative* case is used in addressing people or things; as, *O magister*, O master.

The *ablative* case serves to denote the person or thing from whom or from which anything is taken; and also many other relations of substantives, which are expressed in most other languages by prepositions, such as, "in," "with," "from," or "by." Also, the word "than" after an adjective of the comparative degree is often a sign of the ablative case; as, *cum magistro*, with the master; *in Italiâ*, in Italy; *vir fortior Cæsare*, a man braver than Cæsar.

GENDERS AND ARTICLES.

The GENDERS of nouns are three; the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

Some substantives are called *common*, being such as denote an occupation or quality common to both males and females, and admitting adjectives of either the masculine or feminine gender to be joined with them, according as the subject is male or female; as, *meus parens*, or *mea parens*, "my parent," according as the father or mother is spoken of.

Some are called *epicene*, being such as have only one grammatical gender, which comprehends both sexes; as, *hic passer*, this sparrow; *hæc aquila*, this eagle; without regard to the difference of sex.

Some are called *doubtful*, being such as are sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine, without regard to the actual sex of the animal spoken of; as, *hic anguis* or *hæc anguis*, this snake.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

THERE are FIVE declensions of substantives, distinguished by the ending of the genitive case.

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

The First declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *æ*, and has the nominative case ending in *â*, of either the masculine or feminine gender; as, *scriba*, a scribe; *via*, a way; or, (in the case of words derived from Greek, being mostly proper names) in *as* or *es* of the masculine, and in *ê* of the feminine gender. These last make the genitive singular to end in *ês*.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
N.	Mūs-a, <i>a song,</i>		N. Mūs-æ, <i>songs,</i>
G.	Mūs-æ, <i>of a song,*</i>		G. Mūs-ârûm, <i>of songs,</i>
D.	Mūs-æ, <i>to a song,</i>		D. Mūs-is, <i>to songs,</i>
Acc.	Mūs-am, <i>a song,</i>		A. Mūs-as, <i>songs,</i>
V.	Mūs-a, <i>o song,</i>		V. Mūs-æ, <i>o songs,</i>
Abl.	Mūs-â, <i>from a song.</i>		A. Mūs-is, <i>from songs.</i>
N.	Ænêas,	Anchises,	Pênêlöpê,
G.	Ænêæ,	Anchisæ,	Pênêlöpêa,
D.	Ænêæ,	Anchisæ,	Pênêlöpæ,
Acc.	Ænêân,	Anchisên,	Pênêlöpên,
V.	Ænêâ,	Anchisâ,†	Pênêlöpê,
Abl.	Ænêâ.	Anchisâ.	Pênêlöpê.

One or two feminine substantives in *â*, derived from masculines in *us*, make the dat. and abl. plural in *abus* as well as in *is*; as, *filia*, a daughter, *filibus* or *filiis*.

Also feminine proper names ending in *â*, derived from the Greek, are used in Latin (especially by the poets) with either accusative *an* or *am*; and *an*, when used, follows the quantity of the Greek accusative, so that we find *Maiân*, *Electrân*.

* The Epic Poets occasionally retain the older form, which used to end in *ei*; as, *Autâi* in medio, for *Autæ*. Virg.

† Horace in his Satires uses this vocative case with *â*.

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The second declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *i*, and the nominative to end in *ēr* and *īr* of the masculine gender only; as, *puer*, a boy; *māgister*, a teacher; *vir*, a man: in *us*, usually of the masculine gender; as, *dōmīnus*, a master; but sometimes of the feminine; as, *hūmus*, the ground; or of the neuter, as, *vīrus*,* poison: in *um* of the neuter gender only; as, *regnum*, a kingdom: and (in the case of a few proper names derived from the Greek) in *ōs* of the masculine or feminine gender, as, *Dēlōs*; and in *ōn* of the neuter, as, *Iliōn*.

Singular.

N. Puer, a boy,
G. Puēri, of a boy,
D. Puēro, to a boy,
A. Puērum, a boy,
V. Puer, o boy,
A. Puēro, by a boy.

Plural.

N. Puēri, boys,
G. Puērōrum, of boys,
D. Puēris, to boys,
A. Puēros, boys,
V. Puēri, o boys,
A. Puēris, by boys.

Singular.

N. Dōmīnus, a master,
G. Dōmīni, of a master,
D. Dōmīno, to a master,
A. Dōmīnum, a master,
V. Dōmīne, o master,
A. Dōmīno, by a master.

Plural.

N. Dōmīni, masters,
G. Dōmīnōrum, of masters,
D. Dōmīnis, to masters,
A. Dōmīnos, masters,
V. Dōmīni, o masters,
A. Dōmīnis, by masters.

Singular.

N. Māgister, a teacher,
G. Māgistri, of a teacher,
D. Māgistro, to a teacher,
A. Māgistrum, a teacher,
V. Māgister, o teacher,
A. Māgistro, by a teacher.

Plural.

N. Māgistri, teachers,
G. Māgistrōrum, of teachers,
D. Māgistris, to teachers,
A. Māgistros, teachers,
V. Māgistri, o teachers,
A. Māgistris, by teachers.

* Nouns of the neuter gender of this declension ending in *us* make the accusative and vocative singular to end in *us*, and have no plural; except that Lucretius has *Pēlāgē* as the accusative plural of *Pēlāgus*.