

**THE BROMSGROVE LATIN
GRAMMAR; ABRIDGED
FOR BEGINNERS**

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The bromsgrove latin grammar; abridged for beginners by George Andrew Jacob

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THE
BROMSGROVE
LATIN GRAMMAR.

ABRIDGED FOR BEGINNERS.

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ETYMOLOGY.

§ 1. LETTERS.

1. The Latin Letters are twenty-five in number, being the same as those of the English Alphabet, but without w.

Aa, Bb, Cc, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Jj, Kk,
Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Qq, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu,
Vv, Xx, Yy, Zz.

2. A *Diphthong* is two vowels united in one sound. The diphthongs are *ae, ai, au, ei, eu, oe, ui*; but *ae, oe*, are commonly joined and written thus, *æ, œ*.

(a) Pronunciation.

1. The Latin letters are pronounced by us exactly like the English.

2. Hence the diphthongs are sounded thus:

æ, e; ai, ay; au, au; ei, i; eu, u; œ, e; ui, i.

3. Q is always followed by u, as in English.

(b) Division of Letters.

1. Of the letters six are vowels, *a, e, i, o, u, y*.

2. The remaining nineteen are consonants.

3. The consonants may be divided into *semi-vowels, mutes, and double letters*.

(i) The semi-vowels are the *liquids, l, m, n, r*,
the *sibilant, or hissing letter, s*,
the *vowel-consonants, j, v*.

(ii) The mutes are, *b, c, d, f, g, h, k, p, q, t*.

(iii) The double-letters are, *x [cs]*, and *z [ds]*.

(c) *Punctuation.*

The stops used in Latin are the same as in English, the comma [,], the semi-colon [;], the colon [:], the full-stop [.] , the note of interrogation [?], and the note of admiration [!].

PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ 2. The principal parts of speech are three, *Nouns, Verbs, Particles.*

1. Nouns are declined, verbs are conjugated, particles are undeclined.

2. Nouns include *Substantive, Adjective, and Pronoun.*

3. Particles include *Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.*

4. The parts of speech may therefore be reckoned as *eight*; namely, substantive, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition, interjection.

§ 3. NOUNS.

In nouns must be noticed *Numbers, Genders, and Cases.*

(a) *Numbers.*

1. Nouns have two numbers, *singular and plural.*

2. The singular speaks of *one*; as, *pater* a father.

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

(b) *Genders.*

1. Nouns have three genders, *masculine, feminine, neuter*; and each noun has one or the other of these genders; as, *dominus* a lord, *mas.*—*mensa* a table, *fem.*—*regnum* a kingdom, *neut.*

2. Nouns, which may be used either as masculine or feminine, without restriction, are said to be *doubtful* in their gender; as, *finis* an end, *mas.* or *fem.*

3. Nouns, which are masculine, when they denote the male kind, and feminine, when they denote the female kind, are said to be *common* in their gender; as, *parens* a parent, when meaning a father, *mas.*—when meaning a mother, *fem.*

(c) *Cases.*

1. Nouns have six cases in each number.

1. The <i>Nominative</i> .	4. The <i>Accusative</i> .
2. „ <i>Genitive</i> .	5. „ <i>Vocative</i> .
3. „ <i>Dative</i> .	6. „ <i>Ablative</i> .

2. In Latin the cases are distinguished by their *endings*; but in English they are generally distinguished by different *prepositions*, of, to, for, by, with, from, &c. Hence such prepositions are called *signs* of the cases.

(i) The *Nominative* case usually goes before the *verb*. It answers the question, Who, or What? as, Who teaches? *Magister docet*, the master teaches.

(ii) The *Genitive* [or *Possessive*] case has the sign *of* or *'s* with an *apostrophe*. It answers the question, Whose, or Of what? as, Whose learning? *Magistri doctrina*, the learning of the master, or the master's learning.

(iii) The *Dative* case has the signs *to* or *for*. It answers the question, To or for whom? To or for what? as, To whom do I give the book? *Do librum magistro*, I give the book to the master.

(iv) The *Accusative* [or *Objective*] case usually follows the *verb*. It answers the question, Whom, or What? as, Whom do you love? *Amo magistrum*, I love the master.

(v) The *Vocative* case is used when one is called or spoken to; as, *O magister*, O master.

(vi) The *Ablative* case has the signs *by, with, from,* and others. It answers the question, *By whom? With what? &c.*; as, *By whom are you taught? Doceor a magistro,* I am taught by the master; *With what does he speak? Lingua loquitur,* he speaks with his tongue.

§ 4. FORMATION OF NOUNS.

1. In Latin nouns there is one part of the word which remains the same throughout all the cases; and to this part letters or syllables are added to form each particular case.

(a) That part of the noun, which remains the same throughout, is called the *Crudeform* [or root] of the noun.

(b) The letter or syllable, which is added to form each particular case, is called the *case-ending* or *casual-affix*.

(c) Thus in declining *pes* a foot,—

Gen. *ped-is*; Dat. *ped-i*; Acc. *ped-em*; Abl. *ped-e*; the crudeform is [PED]; the case-endings, *is, i, em, e*.

2. The casual affixes are nearly alike in all nouns,

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom. <i>S</i> , or [no affix]	Nom. <i>ES</i> or <i>I</i>
Gen. <i>IS</i> , or <i>I</i>	Gen. <i>UM</i> or <i>RUM</i>
Dat. <i>I</i>	Dat. <i>IBUS</i> , or <i>IS</i>
Acc. <i>eM</i>	Acc. <i>ES</i> (i. e. <i>emS</i>)
Voc. <i>S</i> , or [no affix]	Voc. <i>ES</i> , or <i>I</i>
Abl. <i>ē</i>	Abl. <i>IBUS</i> , or <i>IS</i> .

3. In *neuter* nouns, the Nom. Acc. and Voc. are alike in both numbers, and in the plural end in *a*.

4. The Nom. and Voc. of *all* nouns are alike in both numbers, except in the Sing. of nouns in *us* of the second Declension.

5. The Dat. and Abl. plural of *all* nouns are alike.

SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 5. A SUBSTANTIVE is the name of any thing or object; as, *mensa* a table, *homo* a man.

1. Substantives are either *common nouns* or *proper names*.

2. A *common noun* denotes a whole class of things, and expresses the common nature which belongs to each; as, *homo* man.

3. A *proper name* denotes one individual person; as, *Johannes* John.

§ 6. DECLENSIONS.

1. There are five declensions of substantives.

2. The declensions are commonly distinguished by the ending of the Genitive case singular.

3. The Genitive in the five declensions ends in
æ, i, is; us, ei.

§ 7. FIRST DECLENSION.—*Crudeform ends in A.*

Genitive ends in *æ*.

Nominatives of the first declension end in *a*; as, *mensa* f. table.

SING.		PLUR.	
Nom. <i>mensa</i>	a table	Nom. <i>mensæ</i>	tables
Gen. <i>mensæ</i>	of a table	Gen. <i>mensarum</i>	of tables
Dat. <i>mensæ</i>	to a table	Dat. <i>mensis</i>	to tables
Acc. <i>mensam</i>	a table	Acc. <i>mensas</i>	tables
Voc. <i>mensa</i>	o table	Voc. <i>mensæ</i>	o tables
Abl. <i>mensa</i>	by a table.	Abl. <i>mensis</i>	by tables.

Examples.

<i>barba</i> beard	<i>fossa</i> ditch	<i>porta</i> gate	<i>via</i> way
<i>causa</i> cause	<i>hora</i> hour	<i>silva</i> wood	<i>vita</i> life
<i>cura</i> care	<i>ira</i> anger	<i>stella</i> star	<i>uva</i> grape.

§ 8. SECOND DECLENSION.—*Crudeform ends in O.*Genitive ends in *i*.

1. Nominatives masculine of the second declension end in *us*, *er*; and neuters end in *um*; as, *dominus* m. lord, *puer* m. boy, *regnum* n. kingdom.

SING. Nom.	<i>dominūs</i>	PLUR. Nom.	<i>domini</i>
Gen.	<i>domini</i>	Gen.	<i>dominorum</i>
Dat.	<i>domino</i>	Dat.	<i>dominis</i>
Acc.	<i>dominum</i>	Acc.	<i>dominos</i>
Voc.	<i>dominē</i>	Voc.	<i>domini</i>
Abl.	<i>domino.</i>	Abl.	<i>dominis.</i>

2. In the same way nouns in *er* are declined :

SING. N. V.	<i>puer</i>	PLUR. N. V.	<i>pueri</i>
Gen.	<i>pueri</i>	Gen.	<i>puerorum</i>
Dat.	<i>puero</i>	Dat.	<i>pueris</i>
Acc.	<i>puerum</i>	Acc.	<i>pueros</i>
Abl.	<i>puero.</i>	Abl.	<i>pueris.</i>

3. Most nouns in *er* drop the *e* in declining; as, *magister* master.

SING. N. V.	<i>magister</i>	PLUR. N. V.	<i>magistri</i>
Gen.	<i>magistri</i>	Gen.	<i>magistrorum</i>
Dat.	<i>magistro</i>	Dat.	<i>magistris</i>
Acc.	<i>magistrum</i>	Acc.	<i>magistros</i>
Abl.	<i>magistro.</i>	Abl.	<i>magistris.</i>

4. In the same way neuters in *um* are declined :

SING. N. A. V.	<i>regnum</i>	PLUR. N. A. V.	<i>regna</i>
Gen.	<i>regni</i>	Gen.	<i>regnorum</i>
Dat.	<i>regno</i>	Dat.	<i>regnis</i>
Abl.	<i>regno.</i>	Abl.	<i>regnis.</i>