

**A SYNOPSIS OF LATIN
GRAMMAR; COMPRISING THE
LATIN PARADIGMS, AND THE
PRINCIPAL RULES OF LATIN
ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX**

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A Synopsis of Latin Grammar; Comprising the Latin Paradigms, and the Principal Rules of Latin etymology and syntax by E. A. Andrews

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E. A. ANDREWS

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SYNOPSIS
OF
LATIN GRAMMAR;
COMPRISING THE
LATIN PARADIGMS,
AND THE
PRINCIPAL RULES
OF
LATIN ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS small volume, consisting of the paradigms of the Latin language with an abstract of the principal rules of Latin Etymology and Syntax, has been prepared at the request of several highly respected classical teachers, who, without previous concert with each other, have expressed their desire for such a work. It is designed especially for the use of those students, who commence their Latin course with the use of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, and is intended to supply, in convenient compass, all those parts of the Grammar, to which they will need most frequently to recur, in the preparation of their daily lessons. In expressing the rules embodied in this work, the language of the Grammar has been carefully preserved, except in a very few instances, where, for obvious reasons, a slight departure from the words of the Grammar seemed to be expedient. E. A. A.

New Britain, Conn., Sept., 1851.



ANDREWS'S SYNOPSIS
OF
LATIN GRAMMAR.

GENERAL RULES OF QUANTITY.

1. A vowel before another vowel or *h* is short; as *e* in *mō-nē-o*; *a* in *extrā-ho*.
2. A diphthong is long; as *au* in *in-cū-tus*
3. A vowel before two consonants, a double consonant (*x* and *z*), or *j*, is long; as *i* in *sa-gū-ta*; *a* in *māx-i-mus*; *e* in *pē-jor*.
4. A vowel before a mute followed by a liquid, is, for the most part, *common*, that is, sometimes long and sometimes short; as *a* in *pā-tres*.

GENERAL RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

1. The penult of dissyllables is accented; as *pā-ter*, *mā-ter*, *dē-cris*.
2. The penult of polysyllables, if long, is accented; if short, the accent is on the antepenult; as *ser-mō-nes*, *dom-i-nus*.
3. If the penult of a polysyllable is common, the accent in prose (except in genitives in *ius*), is on the antepenult; as *me-dī-o-cres*.

GENERAL RULES OF GENDER.

1. The names of all *male* beings, and of *rivers, winds, and months*, are masculine.
2. The names of all *female* beings, and of *countries, towns, islands, trees, and plants*, are feminine.
3. Nouns which are neither masculine nor feminine, are of the neuter gender.

Particular Rules of Gender, depending on Declension and Termination.

1. Latin nouns of the *first* declension end in *a*, and are feminine.
2. Latin nouns of the *second* declension ending in *er, ir, and us*, are masculine, those in *um* are neuter.
3. *a.* Nouns of the *third* declension ending in *o, er, or, es* increasing in the genitive, and *os*, are masculine.
b. Nouns of the *third* declension ending in *as, es* not increasing in the genitive, *is, ys, s* preceded by a consonant, and *x*, are feminine.
c. Nouns of the *third* declension ending in *a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, and us*, are neuter.
4. Nouns of the *fourth* declension ending in *us* are masculine, those in *u* are neuter.
5. Nouns of the *fifth* declension end in *es*, and are feminine.

CASES.

Latin nouns have six cases—*nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative, and ablative.*

The cases of Latin nouns may be thus expressed in English :

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	a king.	<i>Nom.</i>	kings.
<i>Gen.</i>	a king's, or of a king.	<i>Gen.</i>	kings', or of kings.
<i>Dat.</i>	to or for a king.	<i>Dat.</i>	to or for kings.
<i>Acc.</i>	a king.	<i>Acc.</i>	kings.
<i>Voc.</i>	king, or O king.	<i>Voc.</i>	kings, or O kings.
<i>Abl.</i>	with, from, in, or by a king.	<i>Abl.</i>	with, from, in, or by kings.

