A SECOND LATIN BOOK

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EDWIN ABBOTT

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SECOND LATIN BOOK.

CONTAINING THE RULES OF SYNTAX WITH ILLUSTRATIONS,

EXAMPLES FOR CONSTRUING,

AND

CÆSAR'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TWO INVASIONS OF BRITAIN,

WITH

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND A VOCABULARY.

BY

EDWIN ABBOTT,

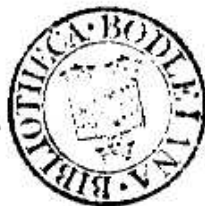HEAD MASTER OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

LONDON:

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS, & ROBERTS.

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PREFACE.

THIS book is intended to contain, in a cheap and concise form, so much of the Latin Syntax as will enable a beginner to parse accurately and construe upon sound principles.

It assumes a thorough knowledge of the Accidence. Long experience has convinced me that the grammatical inflexions of a language are only firmly impressed on the memory when learned "by rote," without trusting to comparisons or associations; just as the multiplication table is learned, if it is ever learned at all. This can be done at an age when a child's reasoning powers ought not to be heavily taxed; and, under the direction of a judicious instructor, need not be a tedious or an irksome process.

It also assumes that a boy can parse simple English sentences. This he may be taught to do concurrently with the repetition of the Latin Accidence.

It does not profess to be a Manual of Latin Composition. When a boy has mastered the Lessons he cannot do better than begin the first part of Arnold. Meanwhile, a practical teacher will find, in the Examples, materials for retranslation, which he will abbreviate, expand, and vary at discretion, and will thus escape the annoyance arising from the dishonest use of

a " Key." He will also, as his pupils proceed, explain more fully the use of the Subjunctive, the " sequence of tenses," the " *Oratio obliqua*," and other matters which are either wholly omitted or only partially explained in the following pages. I do not profess to have produced a book which supersedes the necessity for oral instruction.

The rules of Syntax are for the most part adopted from Zumpt; the Examples, after the first five lessons, are, with few exceptions, extracted from classical authors; and the " Invasions of Britain " are given in Cæsar's own words, with the omission of some few passages, possibly corrupt, certainly obscure, and of others which do not appear necessary to the narrative.

E. A.

August 25th, 1858.

ERRATA.

Page 4, line 3 from bottom, *for* sui, *read* tui.
  ,,   7, § 21, line 2, *for* and the, *read* and = the.
  ,,   9, § 29,   ,,   3, *for* Terrible, *read* Terrible.
  ,,   9, § 31,   ,,   2, *dele* and = as in English.
  ,, 11, line 7, from bottom, *for* conspexerant, *read* conspexerat.
  ,, 15,   ,,   3, *for* ant, *read* aut.
  ,, 17, § 60, line 3, *for* miserescor, *read* miseresco,
  ,, 27, line 4, *for* endentity, *read* identity.

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ACCENTUATION.

§ 1. Every syllable in Latin is either *long*, marked (¯), or *short*, marked (˘).

A vowel before *two* consonants is generally *long*.

A diphthong is *long*.

A vowel before a vowel is generally *short*.

No rule can be given for the quantity (*i e.*, the length) of a vowel before *one* consonant; this must be learned by practice.

§ 2. In dissyllables the accent is always on the *first* syllable; érat.

In words of more than two syllables, the accent is on the *last but one* (the *penultimate*) when that is *long;* but, when it is short, the accent falls on the *last but two* (the *antepenultimate*).

In words of more than two syllables occurring in the following lessons the quantity of the doubtful penultimate is marked, except when it ought to be known from the accidence.

LESSON I.

NOMINATIVE—ACCUSATIVE.

§ 3. In Latin, as in English, the NOMINATIVE case is the subject of the sentence, and the verb agrees with it in number and person.

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§ 4. The nominative of pronouns is seldom expressed, as the termination of the verb shows what nominative must be supplied in English ; thus, " aud*it* —* *he*, *she*, or *it* hears." We say that this nominative is *understood*.

§ 5. The Latin Accusative is the *immediate* object of a transitive verb, and is said to be *governed* by the verb.

§ 6. The arrangement of words in Latin differs essentially from their order in English ; and every attempt to translate the words in their Latin order, will be lost labour, producing, at best, nothing but bad English. To translate a Latin sentence, look first for the verb, and the verb will enable you to find the nominative. Then translate, 1. The nominative, 2. Words agreeing with the nominative or depending on it, 3. The verb with its adverbs, 4. The accusative, and the words agreeing with or depending upon it.

Claudo, 3 si, sum, *shut.*	Timeo, 2 *fear.*
Vinco, 3 ici, ictum, *conquer.*	Capio, 3 ēpi, aptum, *take.*
Diligo, 3 lexi, lectum, *love.*	Accipio, 3 cēpi, ceptum, *receive.*
Vendo, 3 didi, ditum, *sell.*	Suscipio, ,, *undertake.*
Monstro, 1 1 † *show.*	Scribo, 3 psi, ptum, *write.*
Relinquo, 3 liqui, lictum, *leave behind.*	Mitto, 3 isi, issum, *send.*
	Amitto, ,, *lose.*

Servus, i, *slave.*	Miles, ïtis, *soldier.*	Pater, ris, *father.*
Hostis, is, *enemy.*	Soror, ōris, *sister.*	Bellum, i, *war.*
Frater, ris, *brother.*	Amicus, i, *friend.*	Via, æ, *way.*
Agricŏla, æ, *husband-*	Libĕri, orum, *children.*	Arma, orum, *arms.*
Porta, æ, *gate.* [*man.*	Liber, ri, *book.*	Semper, *always.*
Mater, ris, *mother.*	Verbum, i, *word.*	Nunquam, *never.*
Epistŏla, æ, *letter.*	Tempŭs, ŏris, n., *time.*	Cur, *why.*

1. Servus portam claudit. 2. Miles hostes vicit. 3. Frater sorōrem reliquerat. 4. Semper te dilexi. 5. Amïcus libros vendet. 6. Monstra viam. 7. Servi claudent portam. 8. Arma capient milites. 9. Cur me non monuisti ? 10. Nos misit. 11. Mater reliquerat liberos. 12. Hostes me timent. 13. Verba audite. 14. Agricŏla nunquam tempus amittit. 15. Epistŏlam acceperam. 16. Arma capiebant. 17. Sorōres epistŏlas scribebant. 18. Amicum amittent. 19. Nos bellum suscepimus. 20. Hostes miles vicerat.

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* This sign (=) means " *is* or *are translated by.*"

† A small figure refers to Appendix I., which follows the Lessons.

LESSON II.

ADJECTIVES—PARTICIPLES.

§ 7. An ADJECTIVE is of the same gender, number, and case, as the noun or personal pronoun which it qualifies; and is said to *agree* with that noun or pronoun. POSSESSIVE pronouns follow the same rule. So also do PARTICIPLES, which are verbal adjectives. With participles a personal pronoun is very frequently *understood*.

§ 8. A Latin adjective is often used alone where we require a noun with it. It is then said to be used *absolutely*, and is to be parsed as a noun. When in the masculine, we must, in translating, supply the noun *man*; when in the neuter, *thing*. Thus, " *malus* "—" *a bad* man ;" " *turpe* " —" *a disgraceful* thing." Very often however a neuter adjective is best translated by an English noun of the same meaning; thus, " *malum* "—" *an evil, a misfortune.*"

§ 9. A Demonstrative adjective used *absolutely* (*i.e.*, without a noun) becomes a personal pronoun; thus, " hic," " ille," " is,"—" *he ;*" " hujus," " illius," " ejus," —" *his,*" &c.

Meus, *my.*	Omnis, *all.*	Crudēlis, *cruel.*
Noster, *our.*	Fidēlis, *faithful.*	Hic, *this.*
Tuus, *your.*	Carus, *dear.*	Inutīlis, *useless.*
Vester, *your,* pl.	Fortis, *brave.*	Parcus, *thrifty.*
Suus,⁴ *his, her, their.*	Brevis, *short.*	Invītus, *unwilling.*
Multus, *much,* pl. *many*	Ignāvus, *lazy.*	

1. Servus fidēlis portam clausit tuam. 2. Fortis miles crudēlem hostem vincet. 3. Agricōlæ nostri non timebunt hostes. 4. Bonus viam monstrabit. 5. Pater tuus epistŏlas accipit multas. 6. Omnia mea amisi. 7. Carus amicus fidelissĭmum servum miserat. 8. Soror ejus brevem scripsit epistŏlam. 9. Servos monebo. 10. Cur hæc reliquisti? 11. Hunc timebat soror mea. 12. Omne tempus ignāvi amiserunt servi. 13. ⁵Nostri arma capiunt. 14. Non sumus crudēles. 15. Patres vestri bella crudēlia suscipiebant. 16. Libros inutĭles parcus agricŏla vendidit. 17. Epistŏla tua brevis est. 18. Carissĭmum fratrem suum mater mea amiserat. 19. Verba mea tu nunquam audies. 20. ⁵Invītus omnes relīquit libros.