

**FIRST LATIN WRITER WITH
ACCIDENCE, SYNTAX
RULES AND
VOCABULARIES**

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First Latin writer with accidence, syntax rules and vocabularies by George L. Bennett

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FIRST LATIN WRITER

WITH ACCIDENCE, SYNTAX RULES
AND VOCABULARIES

BY

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE,	vii
ACCIDENCE,	I
EXERCISES ON THE SYNTAX :—	
THE SIMPLE SENTENCE, <i>Ex.</i> 1-150,	53
THE COMPOUND SENTENCE,	117
Adjectival Clauses, <i>Ex.</i> 151-175,	117
Adverbial Clauses, <i>Ex.</i> 176-200,	126
Substantival Clauses, <i>Ex.</i> 201-270,	136
LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY,	161
ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY,	174

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P R E F A C E.

I HAVE prepared this First Latin Writer in the hope that it may prove helpful to those who agree with me that it is quite useless to attempt the difficulties of the Compound Sentence before the Simple Sentence has been thoroughly mastered. The Accidence and Syntax rules are on the lines of the Public School Latin Primer; I have attempted to make them easier for beginners, but little explanation has been given, as the rules are put shortly in plain English. I have not been able to make the disconnected sentences illustrating the Syntax Rules interesting, but I hope the large collection of pieces for translation into Latin will prove so. Difficulties of rare occurrence have been avoided as much as possible. I have to acknowledge some valuable assistance from my friend Mr. E. D. Mansfield of Clifton College.

GEORGE L. BENNETT.

HIGH SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH,

ACCIDENCE.

THE LETTERS.

1. The Latin Alphabet is the same as the English without *w*.
The letters are divided into

(a) VOWELS, sounding by themselves, *a, e, i, o, u, y*. *I (j)*,
and *u (v)*, are called semi-consonants.

(b) CONSONANTS, sounding with vowels:—

	MUTES.		SEMI-VOWELS.			DOUBLE.
	HARD.	SOFT.	NASALS.	SPIRANTS.	LIQUIDS.	
Guttural, or Throat Sounds,	c k q	g	n	h	r l	x = cs
Dental, or Teeth Sounds,	t	d	n	s		z = ds
Labial, or Lip Sounds,	p	b	m	f v		

A dental mute drops out before *s*: so, *pes* is written instead
of *peds*.

QUANTITY.

2. The QUANTITY of syllables is short (◌), long (◌-), or doubtful (◌◌).

(a) A vowel coming before another vowel is *short*.

(b) A vowel coming before two consonants or a double letter is *long*.

(c) All diphthongs are *long*.

(d) A short vowel is *doubtful* if followed by a mute with a liquid after it.

PRONUNCIATION.

3. Pronounce *a, i* as in French.

e as English *a*.

ē as in English.

ae like *ai* in French *Mai*.

au like *ow* in *cow*.

oe like *ae*.

c like *k*.

g as in *get*.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

4. There are eight Parts of Speech :

1. SUBSTANTIVE.

2. ADJECTIVE.

3. PRONOUN.

4. VERB.

5. ADVERB.

6. PREPOSITION.

7. CONJUNCTION.

8. INTERJECTION.

These change according to their meaning.

These always remain the same.

A Substantive names a thing.

An Adjective describes a substantive.

A Pronoun is used to prevent the repetition of a substantive.

A Verb states what a thing is, does, or suffers.

An Adverb qualifies a verb or adjective, showing Where, When, How.

- A Preposition governs different cases of substantives.
 A Conjunction joins words or clauses together.
 An Interjection is an exclamation.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

5. There are three Genders, *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.*

Some substantives may be either masculine or feminine. These are called *Common*.

Substantives are declined by Number and Case.

There are two Numbers, *Singular and Plural.*

There are six Cases :

1. **NOMINATIVE**, answering the question, Who? or What?
2. **VOCATIVE**, used in addressing a person, or thing.
3. **ACCUSATIVE**, answering the question, Whom? or What?
4. **GENITIVE**, " " Whose?
5. **DATIVE**, " " To, or for, whom? or what?
6. **ABLATIVE**, " " By, with, or from, whom? or what?

STEM-CHARACTER.

6. The Stem is that part of a word from which the different cases are formed.

The stem of a substantive can be found by cutting off the syllable *-rum* or *-um* from the genitive plural.

The last letter of the stem is called the Character.

So, from the stem *ped* (foot), we have



(a) In the Nominative Singular *pes* is written for *ped-s*, because it sounds better. See 1, (b.)

(b) Case means a falling away from the stem.