FIRST LATIN WRITER WITH ACCIDENCE, SYNTAX RULES AND YOCABULARIES

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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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HEAD MASTER OF SUFTON VALENCE SCHOOL

NEW EDITION

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PREFACE.

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.

- 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.		SEMIVOWELS.			DOUBLE.
	HARD	sort.	NASSUS,	SPIRANTS.	Liquins,	
Guttural, or Throat Sounds,	ckq	g	n	h	rl	x = cs
Dental, or Teeth Sounds,	t	d	n	ā		z = ds
Labial, or Lip Sounds, .	p	ь	m	fv		

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

BLE.

QUANTITY.

- 2. The QUANTITY of syllables is short (~), long (-), or doubtful (\cong) .
 - (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.

Pronounce a, i as in French.

as English a. ē

as in English.

as like as in French Mai.

au like on in cow.

os like ac.

c like k.

as in get.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

- 4. There are eight Parts of Speech :
 - 1. Substantive.
 - 2. Adjective. 3. Pronoun.
 - 4. VERB.

These change according to their meaning.

ADVERB.

6. Preposition.

7. Conjunction.

8. Interjection.

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, will, or from, whom? or what?

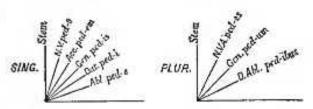
STEM-CHARACTER.

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 peds, because it sounds better. See 1, (b.)
 - (b) Case means a falling away from the stem.