

**AN ELEMENTARY  
LATIN GRAMMAR,  
PP. 4-216**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649053681

An Elementary Latin Grammar, pp. 4-216 by J. Hamblin Smith

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.  
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

[www.triestepublishing.com](http://www.triestepublishing.com)

**J. HAMBLIN SMITH**

**AN ELEMENTARY  
LATIN GRAMMAR,  
PP. 4-216**



AN ELEMENTARY  
LATIN GRAMMAR

BY

J. HAMBLIN SMITH, M.A.

OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE,  
LATE LECTURER AT ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

RIVINGTONS

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

1875

305. 4. 71.

**ELEMENTS OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.**

7. A **Noun** is the name of a being or thing, as *man, dog, tree, stone*. All beings and things have certain qualities, which we call **Attributes**, such as *wisdom, strength, beauty*.

A *concrete* noun is the name of a being or thing, as *man, tree*.

An *abstract* noun is the name of an attribute, as *strength, beauty*.

8. A **Pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun. For example, the speaker describes himself by the pronoun *I*, the person to whom he speaks by the pronoun *you*, and the person of whom he speaks by the pronoun *he* or *she*, and these forms are called **Personal Pronouns**.

9. An **Adjective** is a word implying an attribute : thus when we say, *Gold is weighty*, we ascribe to the substance gold the attribute weightiness.

10. To form a sentence we must have —

(1.) Something to speak about : this is called the **Subject**.

(2.) Something to say of it : this is called the **Predicate**.

Thus in the sentence, *Gold is weighty*, the noun *gold* is the subject, the adjective *weighty* is the predicate, and the word *is*, connecting the subject and the predicate, is called the **Copula** or **Link**.

11. A **Verb** is a word used to make a statement about the *condition or action* of the subject of which we are speaking.

12. There are two great classes of verbs :—

(1.) Those which make a statement about the *condition* of the subject.

(2.) Those which make a statement about the *action* of the subject upon some person or thing.

The former are called *Intransitive*, the latter *Transitive* verbs.

13. A subject and an intransitive verb are sufficient for a sentence ; thus we may say, *Gold glitters*.

With a subject and a transitive verb we cannot form a com-

plete sentence, for we want some word to express the effect of the action, and such a word is called the **Object** of the verb.

Thus in the sentence, *Bees make honey*, the word *honey* is called the object of the transitive verb *make*.

14. There are three forms of the Simple Sentence—

I. Subject + Copula + Predicate, . . . *Gold is weighty.*

II. Subject + Intransitive verb, . . . *Gold glitters.*

III. Subject + Transitive verb + Object, *Bees make honey.*

#### INFLEXIONS OF THE LATIN VERB.

15. Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, and Verbs in Latin have *inflexions*, that is, changes made in them to fit them to be parts of a sentence. The part of each word that remains when the inflexions are removed is called the **Stem**.

16. We will consider first some of the *inflexions* of the verb.

The simplest form of speech is the command, *Go, Stop, Come*. The Latin equivalents of these words are *I, Stā, Vēni*. This mode of speech is called the **Imperative Mood**. In Latin the Imperative Mood presents the stem of a verb in its simplest form.

17. By adding the syllable *rē* (in a few instances *ērē*) to the stem we obtain the form called the **Present Infinitive**, expressing condition or action without any restriction of number or person. Thus:—

##### IMPERATIVE.

*i, go.*  
*stā, stop.*  
*vēni, come.*  
*dic, tell.*

##### PRESENT INFINITIVE.

*ire, to go.*  
*stāre, to stand.*  
*venire, to come.*  
*dicēre, to tell.*

#### CONJUGATIONS OF VERBS.

18. Latin verbs are arranged in four classes, called *Conjugations*, distinguished by the vowel in the last syllable but one of the Present Infinitive.

	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.
<i>First Conjugation,</i>	āmā, <i>love.</i>	āmārē, <i>to love.</i>
<i>Second Conjugation,</i>	mōnē, <i>advise.</i>	mōnērē, <i>to advise.</i>
<i>Third Conjugation,</i>	rēgē, <i>rule.</i>	rēgērē, <i>to rule.</i>
<i>Fourth Conjugation,</i>	audi, <i>hear.</i>	audirē, <i>to hear.</i>

### THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

19. The Indicative Mood includes those forms of the verb which are used in making statements *of fact*. It has in Latin six Tenses, two of which have reference to the *present* time, two to the *past*, and two to the *future*. One of each of these pairs of tenses is used in describing actions that are incomplete, and one of each in describing actions that are complete.

Thus the Latin verb has in the Indicative Mood—

#### THREE IMPERFECT TENSES.

<i>Imperfect-Present,</i>	for action incomplete at the <i>present</i> time.
<i>Imperfect-Past,</i>	..... a <i>past</i> .....
<i>Imperfect-Future,</i>	..... a <i>future</i> .....

#### THREE PERFECT TENSES.

<i>Perfect-Present,</i>	for action complete at the <i>present</i> time.
<i>Perfect-Past,</i>	..... a <i>past</i> .....
<i>Perfect-Future,</i>	..... a <i>future</i> .....

Each tense is divided into two Numbers, Singular and Plural. In each number there are three Persons.

### 20. THE IMPERFECT TENSES.

1. The **Imperfect-Present** is used to denote incomplete action at the present time, as *Amo, I love, or I am loving.*

2. The **Imperfect-Past** is used to denote incomplete action



in time past, as *Amābam, I was loving*; *Audiēbam, I used to hear*.

3. The **Imperfect-Future** is used to denote incomplete action in time to come, as *Amābo, I shall love*; *Scribam, I shall be writing*.

NOTE.—1 and 3 may be used for *momentary* action, for the Latin tongue has no distinct form for the momentary "I strike," to distinguish it from the continuous "I am striking."

## 21. INDICATIVE MOOD.

### IMPERFECT TENSES.

Conjugation 1.		Conjugation 2.	
PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
SING.	1. <i>Amō, I love.</i>		<i>mōnēō, I advise.</i>
	2. <i>amās, thou lovest.</i>		<i>mōnēs, thou adviseest.</i>
	3. <i>amāt, he (she, it) loves.</i>		<i>mōnēt, he (she, it) advises.</i>
PLUR.	1. <i>amāmus, we love.</i>		<i>mōnēmus, we advise.</i>
	2. <i>amātis, ye love.</i>		<i>mōnētis, ye advise.</i>
	3. <i>amant, they love.</i>		<i>mōnent, they advise.</i>
PAST.		PAST.	
SING.	1. <i>Amābam, I was loving.</i>		<i>mōnēbam, I was advising.</i>
	2. <i>amābās, thou wast loving.</i>		<i>mōnēbās, thou wert advising.</i>
	3. <i>amābāt, he was loving.</i>		<i>mōnēbāt, he was advising.</i>
PLUR.	1. <i>amābāmus, we were loving.</i>		<i>mōnēbāmus, we were advising.</i>
	2. <i>amābātis, ye were loving.</i>		<i>mōnēbātis, ye were advising.</i>
	3. <i>amābant, they were loving.</i>		<i>mōnēbant, they were advising.</i>
FUTURE.		FUTURE.	
SING.	1. <i>Amābō, I shall love.</i>		<i>mōnēbō, I shall advise.</i>
	2. <i>amābis, thou wilt love.</i>		<i>mōnēbis, thou wilt advise.</i>
	3. <i>amābit, he will love.</i>		<i>mōnēbit, he will advise.</i>
PLUR.	1. <i>amābimus, we shall love.</i>		<i>mōnēbimus, we shall advise.</i>
	2. <i>amābitis, ye will love.</i>		<i>mōnēbitis, ye will advise.</i>
	3. <i>amābunt, they will love.</i>		<i>mōnēbunt, they will advise.</i>

Conjugation 3.		Conjugation 4.	
PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
SING.	1. rēgō, <i>I rule.</i> 2. rēgīs, <i>thou rulest.</i> 3. rēgīt, <i>he (she, it) rules.</i>	SING.	1. audīō, <i>I hear.</i> 2. audīs, <i>thou hearest.</i> 3. audīt, <i>he (she, it) hears.</i>
PLUR.	1. rēgimūs, <i>we rule.</i> 2. rēgītis, <i>ye rule.</i> 3. rēgunt, <i>they rule.</i>	PLUR.	1. audimūs, <i>we hear.</i> 2. audītis, <i>ye hear.</i> 3. audiunt, <i>they hear.</i>
PAST.		PAST.	
SING.	1. rēgēbam, <i>I was ruling.</i> 2. rēgēbās, <i>thou wast ruling.</i> 3. rēgēbāt, <i>he was ruling.</i>	SING.	1. audīebam, <i>I was hearing.</i> 2. audīebās, <i>thou wast hearing.</i> 3. audīebāt, <i>he was hearing.</i>
PLUR.	1. rēgēbāmūs, <i>we were ruling.</i> 2. rēgēbātis, <i>ye were ruling.</i> 3. rēgēbant, <i>they were ruling.</i>	PLUR.	1. audīebāmūs, <i>we were hearing.</i> 2. audīebātis, <i>ye were hearing.</i> 3. audīebant, <i>they were hearing.</i>
FUTURE.		FUTURE.	
SING.	1. rēgam, <i>I shall rule.</i> 2. rēgēs, <i>thou wilt rule.</i> 3. rēgēt, <i>he will rule.</i>	SING.	1. audīam, <i>I shall hear.</i> 2. audīēs, <i>thou wilt hear.</i> 3. audīēt, <i>he will hear.</i>
PLUR.	1. rēgēimūs, <i>we shall rule.</i> 2. rēgētis, <i>ye will rule.</i> 3. rēgent, <i>they will rule.</i>	PLUR.	1. audīēimūs, <i>we shall hear.</i> 2. audīētis, <i>ye will hear.</i> 3. audient, <i>they will hear.</i>

22. The following list includes all the Verbs used in the illustrative sentences up to Sect. 66 :—

**First Conjugation.**

ārāre, <i>to plough.</i>	sēcāre, <i>to cut.</i>
dēcōrāre, <i>to adorn.</i>	servāre, <i>to preserve.</i>
laudāre, <i>to praise.</i>	sōnāre, <i>to resound.</i>
narrāre, <i>to relate.</i>	spectāre, <i>to behold.</i>
nātāre, <i>to swim.</i>	stāre, <i>to stand.</i>
ornāre, <i>to decorate.</i>	vitāre, <i>to avoid.</i>
pārāre, <i>to prepare.</i>	vōcāre, <i>to call.</i>
portāre, <i>to carry.</i>	vōlāre, <i>to fly.</i>

*N.B.*—Dāre, *to give*, has the *ā* short in its tenses, as dābam, dābo.

**Second Conjugation.**

délère, to destroy.	praebère, to furnish.
dócère, to teach.	ridère, to laugh.
fóvère, to cherish.	sédère, to sit.
hábère, to have.	ténère, to hold.
itcère, to lie.	terrère, alarm.
iübère, order.	timère, to fear.
mánère, to remain or await.	virère, to be green.
pätère, to be open.	vidère, to see.

**Third Conjugation.**

ägère, to drive.	mittère, to send.
cadère, to fall.	pëtère, to aim at, seek.
cánère, to sing.	quaerère, to seek.
carpère, to pluck.	scribère, to write.
discère, to learn.	spernère, to despise.
ducère, to lead.	surgère, to rise.
fluère, to flow.	trädère, to deliver, hand over.

**Fourth Conjugation.**

äpèrre, to open.	münrre, to construct, to fortify.
dormrre, to sleep.	nütrre, to nourish.
haurrre, to drain.	vènrre, to come.
lènrre, to assuage.	vincrre, to bind.

**DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS.**

23. The relation in which a noun stands to another word in a sentence is usually expressed in English by *placing before* the noun one of the words which are therefore called **Prepositions**, such as *of, to, for, by, with*.

The relation in which a Noun stands to another word in a sentence is expressed in Latin by affixing particular terminations to the stem of the noun. The Noun is then said to be in a certain **Case**.

Prepositions are used in Latin to define more clearly the relations signified by the cases.

**CASES.**

24. The Latin Noun has six cases, which are called *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative*.