

**A LATIN GRAMMAR,  
FOUNDED ON THE ETON,  
AND ARRANGED IN A  
TABULAR FORM, WITH NOTES**

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A Latin Grammar, Founded on the Eton, and Arranged in a Tabular Form, with Notes by  
George Taylor

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**GEORGE TAYLOR**

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A

# LATIN GRAMMAR,

FOUNDED ON THE ETON,

AND

ARRANGED IN A TABULAR FORM,

TO FACILITATE REFERENCE AND ASSIST THE MEMORY,

WITH NOTES,

AND AN

EXPLANATION OF THE GRAMMATICAL AND RHETORICAL FIGURES  
IN MORE GENERAL USE.

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BY THE

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THIRD EDITION.

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## ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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THIS Grammar was originally designed for, and till lately had been confined to the School of which the Editor has the superintendence; but during the last year and a half it has been used in an eminent Proprietary Grammar School near the Metropolis, at the request of an old and much-valued friend of the Editor, a proprietor and director of the same. The flattering acknowledgment of usefulness which it has there received, encourages him, on committing it again to the press, to offer it to the notice of the public, in the hope that, whatever merit it may possess in assisting the labours of either tutor or pupil, it may have the opportunity of a proportionate circulation.

*Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth,  
Dedham, July 21, 1836.*

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A third impression being now called for, the Editor takes the opportunity of repeating that his original design was only to present to the learner, as he thought in a more convenient form, the substance of the Eton Grammar, that being preferred chiefly because most of his pupils, who came from other schools, had been used to it. This he hoped to effect by placing before him one entire subject, or portion of a subject, and no more, at the turn of every leaf, and by enlisting the eye, as far as was possible, in the service of the memory, as in the Rules for Gender given in English, and those of Government (pages 10 and 50), where the position of a class of nouns indicates the gender, and of verbs or adjectives the case governed. In other places (as in pages 34, 35, and Prosody) it has been his aim, by a tabular arrangement, to enable the learner at a glance to distinguish the irregular exception from the general rule, and to fix that distinction on the mind, as far as it could be effected by typographical aid.

While, however, the wants of younger boys were so far consulted, more seemed to be required for others of advanced age and attainments, which has been supplied in the Notes, and the short system of Grammatical and Rhetorical Figures.

Successive deviations in form, and supplements in matter, have indeed given to the book a new character, for which the Author's only apology is, that in endeavouring to make it more complete, he has been equally anxious to add as little as possible to the labour of the young scholar, to whom, at best, so much grammatical toil is necessary and unavoidable.

*Lecture House, Dedham,  
June, 1844.*

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## A PREPARATORY OUTLINE

OF

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

THE English alphabet consists of twenty-six letters :

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

The Latin alphabet has only twenty-four letters, which are the same as the above, omitting *k* and *w*.

These letters are divided into VOWELS and CONSONANTS.

The VOWELS are *a, e, i, o, u*, and *y*; and they are distinguished by their making a complete sound by themselves.

The CONSONANTS are the remaining letters, which cannot be sounded without some movement of the tongue or lips, nor without the help of a vowel.

CONSONANTS are { *l, m, n, r*, which are called *liquids*.  
*f, z, s*, which being equivalent to *dg, ce*, and *de*, respectively, are called *double letters*.

{ the remaining letters, which are called *mutes*.

In English *y* and *w* are considered vowels when they happen in the middle of a word, as in the words *towel, voyage, royal*.

In Latin *k, y, z*, occur only in words of Greek extraction.

A SYLLABLE is a distinct sound of one or more letters pronounced in a breath, as, *day, sea, run, a-muse-ment, un-der-stand-ing*.

Every syllable must have at least one vowel in it.

Words of one syllable only are called *monosyllables*.

Words of two syllables are called *disyllables*.

Words of three syllables are called *trisyllables*.

Words of more than three are called *polysyllables*, that is many-syllabled.

A DIPHTHONG is the sound of two vowels in one syllable, as *ou* in the word *mouse*, and *oi* in the words *oil, rejoice*, and *oi* in the word *author*.

LATIN DIPHTHONGS are five in number; namely, *ou, eu, ei, ae, oe*. The last two, *ae* and *oe*, are commonly pronounced as the single vowel *e*, and are generally joined together and written thus, *E œ, OE œ*, as in the Latin words *muœ* and *coœna*.

There are nine different kinds of words, which are called parts of speech :

A NOUN SUBSTANTIVE, a PRONOUN, and a VERB, which are declined both in English and Latin, that is, admit of a change in their ending.

A NOUN ADJECTIVE, and a PARTICIPLE, which are declined only in Latin.

AN ADVERB, CONJUNCTION, PREPOSITION, and INTERJECTION, which are not declined in either language.

### OF A NOUN.

A NOUN is simply the name of any thing, person, or being, we see or speak of; as, *man, book, courage, red, yellow, grand*.

Nouns are of two kinds, Nouns-Substantive and Nouns-Adjective.

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B

## NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

A NOUN-SUBSTANTIVE declares its own meaning, and has generally the word *a* or *an*, or *the*, before it; as, *a man, an angel, the book*.

Of these nouns there are two kinds: PROPER NOUNS and COMMON NOUNS.

A PROPER NOUN, more commonly called a PROPER NAME, is the name of some place or person; as, *Edward, Westminster, Johnson, Cicero, Rome*.

A COMMON NOUN is the name of an entire set or kind of things; as, *a horse, a will, a road, a newspaper*.

## NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

A NOUN-ADJECTIVE only denotes the *nature* or *quality* of a substantive, to which it must be joined in order to have any meaning in a sentence, as *a good, a bad*, mean nothing by themselves; but joined to the word *boy*, as *a good boy, a bad boy*, they show the nature, quality, or disposition of the boy, which word *boy* is the substantive to the adjectives *good* and *bad*. Thus also the words *large, tall, beautiful, ugly*, are adjectives. Place after each of them the substantive *tree*, and they tell you what kind of tree it is; as, *a large tree, a tall tree, &c. &c.*

Adjectives denoting number are called NUMERALS, and they are of two kinds, CARDINALS and ORDINALS.

CARDINAL numbers are those which simply denote the number itself; as, *five, nine, eleven*.

ORDINALS denote the *order, rank, or succession* of things; as, *the fifth, the ninth, the eleventh*.

Among adjectives may be reckoned the English Articles *a* or *AN*, and *THE*, before mentioned; of which *THE* is called the DEFINITE ARTICLE, because it DEFINES or marks some person or thing before-mentioned, as, *the battle was fought*; *a* or *AN* is called INDEFINITE, because it does not define any particular person or thing, as, *a holiday is agreeable*.

The article *a* is used before consonants, *an* before vowels or words beginning with *h* when not aspirated.

## NUMBERS.

There are two Numbers in grammar, the Singular and the Plural.

The Singular number speaks only of one person or thing, as *a father, a boy*.

The Plural number speaks of more than one, as *fathers, boys*.

The English plural is generally formed by adding *s* or *es* to the singular; as, singular, *a dog*, plural, *dogs*; singular, *a church*, plural, *churches*.

But there are various other plural forms; as, *a child*, plural, *children*; *a man*, plural, *men*; *goose*, *geese*; *mouse*, *mice*; *tooth*, *teeth*.

## GENDERS.

There are THREE GENDERS of Nouns, the MASCULINE, the FEMININE, and the NEUTER.

To the MASCULINE GENDER belong living creatures of the Male kind.

To the FEMININE GENDER belong living creatures of the Female kind.

All other substantives in English belong to the NEUTER GENDER, the word *neuter* meaning *neither*; i. e. they are neither masculine nor feminine; but in Latin they are variously assigned to the three genders, according to rules which will be given hereafter. [See page 10.]

## CASES OF NOUNS.

In English there are only *three* Cases of Nouns; in Latin, *six*. The three English cases are called: 1st, the NOMINATIVE, 2nd, the POSSESSIVE or GENITIVE, and 3rd, the OBJECTIVE.

A noun is of the Nominative case, when it denotes the person or thing that performs the action, or that is spoken of; as, *the butcher kills*,—where *butcher* is the nominative.

A noun is of the Objective case, when it denotes the person or thing which is the object of the action; as, *the butcher kills the pig*. Here the pig being the object of the butcher's work or action, is said to be in the Objective case; but, observe, the Nominative and Objective cases are both alike in English.

A noun is of the Possessive case [which is commonly called the Genitive] when it denotes possession, or that person or thing to which something mentioned belongs, and it is formed by adding 's with a comma called *apostrophe* before it; as, *nom. the farmer*, possessive, *the farmer's*; which means of or belonging to the farmer. Thus, *the butcher kills the farmer's pig*, i. e. *the pig of the farmer*. Here the word *farmer's* denotes that the pig belongs to, or is in the possession of the farmer, and therefore is said to be in the Possessive case.

When the substantive ends in *s*, the Possessive case is formed by adding only the comma or apostrophe, without another letter *s*; as, *the boys' playground*, or *the playground of the boys*. Here the apostrophe shows that the playground belongs to the boys.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

As Adjectives denote qualities, so by change of termination they express a change in the degree of such qualities; as, *large, larger or more large, largest or most large*.

There are three degrees of Comparison: the POSITIVE, the COMPARATIVE, and the SUPERLATIVE.

The Positive simply denotes the quality; as, *short, strong*.

The Comparative signifies more, and ends in *er*; as, *shorter or more short, stronger or more strong*.

The Superlative signifies most, and ends in *est*; as, *shortest or most short, strongest or most strong*.

But when the word is of more than one syllable, unless it end in *le* or *y*, the comparison is made by *more* and *most*; as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
learned,	more learned (not <i>learneder</i> )	most learned (not <i>learnedest</i> ).

But the word  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{gentle} \text{ makes either } \textit{gentler}, \text{ or } \textit{more gentle}. \\ \textit{happy} \text{ makes either } \textit{happier}, \text{ or } \textit{more happy}. \end{array} \right.$

Many adjectives are compared irregularly; as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
little,	less,	least.
much,	more,	most.
bad,	worse,	worst.
late,	later,	latest or last.
far,	farther,	farthest.
old,	older or elder,	oldest or eldest.