A NEW FIRST LATIN COURSE; COMPRISING GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES, WITH VOCABULARIES

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A New First Latin Course; Comprising Grammar and Exercises, with Vocabularies by $\,$ George Ogilvie

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GEORGE OGILVIE

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BY

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PREFACE.

Whatever force there may be in the complaint that in many schools an undue proportion of time has been assigned to Classics, the teaching of the Latin language must continue to hold an important place in every well-ordered educational programme. At the same time, considering the claims of other branches of study, it is of the utmost consequence that instruction in the elements of Latin should be cumbered as little as possible by what may be looked on as superfluous or extraneous.

In the present work an attempt has been made to supply, in a compendious form and at a very moderate price, what may be at once a suitable first year's course for classical pupils, and an introduction to Latin sufficient for pupils who intend to join the "modern side" in our secondary schools.

It has been considered advisable to keep the Exercises distinct from the Grammar, except that copious lists of words to be declined are given from the first, with a view to familiarize the learner with the in-

flections. All the grammatical principles and forms, which it is thought essential that beginners should commit to memory, are presented without any attempt at novelty in arrangement or treatment. The general plan of this part of the work is based on the excellent method of Ruddiman.

The Exercises at the end of the book may be commenced when the pupil has mastered the regular verbs. They have been carefully graduated, and are designed to exhibit the general structure and the commonest idioms of the language. As the translation of English into Latin will be found at first to be considerably more difficult than the translation of Latin into English, the second part of each exercise is more or less closely modelled on the first part.

Great care has been taken to render the work accurate and trustworthy. It will, it is believed, be found sufficiently complete in itself to obviate the need of any other text-book till the pupil proceeds to read the easier Latin authors.

EDINBURGH, October 1878.

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FIRST LATIN COURSE.

1. THE Latin Alphabet is the same as the English, except that it wants the letter w.

Six of the letters, a, e, i, o, u, y, are Vowels; the rest are Consonants.

The Diphthongs are as and os (both pronounced as ē), au, eu, ui.

2. There are eight Parts of Speech :--

Declinable. Indeclinable. (1) Substantive, or Noun. (5) Adverb. (6) Preposition.(7) Conjunction. (2) Adjective.

(3) Pronoun. (4) Verb. (8) Interjection.

3. There are three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

The masculine and feminine are not restricted to males and females as in English.

Names of males, months, and winds, and most of the names of rivers and mountains, are masculine.

Names of females, and most of the names of countries, islands, towns, trees, and precious stones, are feminine.

A word that denotes either a male or a female, according to the sense, is said to be of Common Gender.

Indeclinable words are neuter.

- 4. There are two Numbers: Singular and Plural.
- 5. There are six Cases: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.