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LATIN GRAMMAR.

1. LATIN GRAMMAR treats of the principles of the Latin language. It comprises four parts:

I. ORTHOGRAPHY, which treats of the letters and sounds of the language.

II. ETYMOLOGY, which treats of the classification, inflection, and derivation of words.

III. SYNTAX, which treats of the construction of sentences.

IV. PROSODY, which treats of quantity and versification.

PART FIRST.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ALPHABET.

2. THE Latin alphabet is the same as the English with the omission of *w*.

1. *U* supplies the place of *w*.

2. *H* is only a breathing, and not strictly entitled to the rank of a letter.

3. *J* and *v* did not originally belong to the Latin: their places were supplied respectively by *i* and *u*, which were used both as vowels and as consonants.

4. *K* is seldom used, and *y* and *z* occur only in words of Greek origin.

3. Classes of Letters.—Letters are divided into two classes:

- I. Vowels, a, e, i, o, u, y.
- II. Consonants:
1. Liquids, l, m, n, r.
 2. Spirants, h, s.
 3. Mutes: 1) Labials, p, b, f, v.
 - 2) Palatals, c, g, k, q, j.
 - 3) Linguals, t, d.
 4. Double Consonants, x, z.

4. Combinations of Letters.—We notice here,

1. *Diphthongs*—combinations of two vowels in one syllable. The most common are—*ae, oe, au*.
2. *Double Consonants*—*x = cs or gs; z = ds or ts*.
3. *Ch, ph, th* are best treated, not as combinations of letters, but only as aspirated forms of *c, p*, and *t*, as *h* is only a breathing.

SOUNDS OF LETTERS.

5. Scholars in different countries generally pronounce Latin substantially as they do their own languages. In this country, however, two distinct systems are recognized, generally known as the *English* and the *Continental Method*.¹ For the convenience of the instructor, we add a brief outline of each.

I. ENGLISH METHOD.

1. Sounds of Vowels.

6. Vowels generally have their long or short English sounds. But

1. *These sounds* in Latin, as in English, are somewhat modified by the consonants which accompany them.
2. *R, final*, or followed by another consonant, greatly obscures the vowel sound. Before *r* thus situated, *e, i*, and *u* are scarcely distinguishable from each other, as in the English *her, fir, fur*, while *a* and *o* are pronounced as in *far, for*, but between *qu* and *ri*, *a* approaches the sound of *o*: *quar-tus*, as in quarter.
3. *Dr, following qua*, gives to *a* something of the sound of *o*: *quad-rupes*, as in quadruped.

7. Long Sound.—Vowels have their long English sounds

¹ Strictly speaking, there is no Continental Method, as every nation on the continent of Europe has its own method.

—*a* as in *fate*, *e* in *mete*, *i* in *pine*, *o* in *note*, *u* in *tube*, *y* in *type*—in the following situations:

1. In final syllables ending in a vowel: ¹ *se, si, ser'-vi, ser'-vo, cor'-nu, mi'-sy*.

2. In all syllables, before a vowel or diphthong: *de'-us, de-o'-rum, de'-ae, di'-e-i, ni'-hi-lum*.²

3. In penultimate³ and unaccented syllables, not final, before a single consonant or a mute with *l* or *r*: *pa'-ter, pa'-tres, A'-thos, O'-thrys, do-lo'-ris*. But

- 1) *A unaccented* has the sound of a final in America: *men'-sa*.
- 2) *A after qu*. See 6. 2.
- 3) *I* (also *y*) unaccented, not final, generally has the short sound of *e*; *nobilis* (nob'-e-lis), *Amycus* (Am'-e-cus). But in the first syllable of a word it has—(1) before an accented vowel or diphthong, its long sound, *di'-e-bus*; and (2) before a single consonant or a mute with *l* or *r*, sometimes the long sound, *i-do'-ne-us*; and sometimes the short sound, *philosophus* (phe-los'-o-phus).
- 4) *I* and *u* in special combinations. See 9. 2 and 4.
- 5) Before *bl, gl, tl*.—*U* has the short sound before *bl*; and the other vowels before *gl* and *tl*: *Pub-lic'-o-la, Ag-la'-o-phon, At'-las*.
- 6) In compounds, when the first part is entire and ends in a consonant, any vowel before such consonant has generally the short sound: *a* in *ab'-es, e* in *red'-it, i* in *in'-it, o* in *ob'-it, prod'-est*. But those final syllables which, as exceptions, have the long sound before a consonant (8. 1), retain that sound in compounds: *post'-quam, hos'-ce*.

8. Short Sound.—Vowels have the short English sound—*a* as in *fat*, *e* in *met*, *i* in *pin*, *o* in *not*, *u* in *tub*, *y* in *myth*—in the following situations:

1. In final syllables ending in a consonant: *a'-mat, a'-met, rex'-it, sol, con'-sul, Te'-thys*; except *post, es final*, and *os final* in plural cases: *res, di'-es, hos, a'-gros*.

2. In all syllables before *x*, or any two consonants except a mute with *l* or *r* (7. 3): *rex'-it, bel'-lum, rex'-e-runt, bel-lo'-rum*.

3. In all accented syllables before one or more consonants, except the penultimate: *dom'-i-nus, pat'-ri-bus*. But

- 1) *A, e, or o*, before a single consonant (or a mute with *l* or *r*) fol-

¹ Some give to *i* in both syllables of *tibi* and *sibi* the short sound.

² In these rules no account is taken of *h*, as that is only a breathing: hence the first *i* in *nihilum* is treated as a vowel before another vowel; for the same reason, *ch, ph*, and *th* are treated as single mutes; thus *th* in *Athos* and *Othrys*.

³ Penultimate, the last syllable but one.

lowed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, before another vowel, has the long sound: *a'-ci-es*, *a'-cri-a*, *me'-re-o*, *do'-ce-o*.

2) *U*, in any syllable not final, before a single consonant or a mute with *l* or *r*, except *bl* (7. 5), has the long sound: *Pu'-ni-cus*, *sa-lu'-bri-tas*.

3) *Compounds*. See 7. 6).

2. Sounds of Diphthongs.

9. *Ae* and *oe* are pronounced like *e*:

1) long: *Cae'-sar* (Ce'-sar), *Oe'-ta* (E'-ta).

2) short: *Daed'-ä-lus* (Ded'-a-lus), *Oed'-i-pus*

Au, as in author: *au'-rum*.

Eu, . . . neuter: *neu'-ter*.

1. *Ei* and *oi* are seldom diphthongs, but when so used they are pronounced as in height, coin: *hei*, *proim*. See Synaeresis, 669. II.

2. *I* between an accented *a*, *e*, *o*, or *y* and another vowel has the sound of *y* consonant in yes: *Acha'-ia* (A-ka'-ya), *Pompe'-ius* (Pom-pe'-yus), *Latoia* (La-to'-ya), *Harpyia* (Har-py'-ya). These combinations of *i* with the following vowel are sometimes called semi-consonant diphthongs.

3. *Ui*, as a diphthong with the long sound of *i*, occurs in *cui*, *hui*, *huic*.

4. *U*, with the sound of *w*, sometimes unites with the following vowel or diphthong:—(1) after *q*: *qui* (kwi), *qua*, *que*, *quae*:—(2) generally after *g*: *lingua* (lin-'gwa), *lin'-guis*, *lin'-guae*:—(3) sometimes after *s*: *swa'-deo* (swa'-deo). These combinations of *u* are analogous to those of *i* mentioned above under 2.

3. Sounds of Consonants.

10. The consonants are pronounced in general as in English, but a few directions may aid the learner.

11. **C, G, S, T, and X** are generally pronounced with their ordinary English sounds. Thus,

1. *C* and *g* are *soft* (like *s* and *j*) before *e*, *i*, *y*, *ae* and *oe*, and *hard* in other situations: *ce'-do* (sedo), *ci'-vis*, *Cy'-rus*, *cae'-do*, *coe'-na*, *a'-ge* (a-je), *a'-gi*; *ca'-do* (ka'-do), *co'-go*, *cum*, *Ga'-des*. But

1) *Ch* is hard like *k*: *chorus* (ko'-rus), *Chi-os* (Ki'os). But see 13. 2.

2) *G* has the soft sound before *g* soft: *ag'-ger*.

2. *S* generally has its regular English sound, as in son, thus: *sa'-cer*, *so'-ror*, *si'-dus*. But

1) *S* final, after *e*, *ae*, *au*, *b*, *m*, *n*, *r*, is pronounced like *z*: *spes*, *praes*, *laus*, *urbs*, *hi'-ems*, *mons*, *pars*.

2) In a few words *s* has the sound of *z*, because so pronounced in English words derived from them: *Cae'-sar*, Caesar; *cau'-sa*, cause; *mi'-sa*, muse; *mi'-ser*, miser; *phys'-i-cus*, physic, etc.

3. *T* has its regular English sound, as in time: *ti-mor*, *to-tus*.

4. *X* has generally its regular English sound like *ks*; *rex'-i* (rek'-si), *ux'-or* (uk'-sor). But

1) At the beginning of a word it has the sound of *z*: *Xan'-thus* (Zan-thus).

2) Between *e* or *u* and an accented vowel, it has the sound of *gz*: *ex'-ilis* (egzi'lis, as in exile); *ux'-o'-ri-us* (ugzo're-us, as in uxorious).

12. **C, S, T, and X—Aspirated.**—Before *i* preceded by an accented syllable and followed by a vowel, *c*, *s*, *t*, and *x* are aspirated—*c*, *s*, and *t* taking the sound of *sh*, *x* that of *ksh*: *so'-ci-us* (so'-she-us), *Al'-si-um* (Al'she-um), *ar'-ti-um* (ar'she-um); *anx'-i-us* (ank'-she-us). *C* has also the sound of *sh* before *eu* and *yo* preceded by an accented syllable: *ca-du'-ce-us* (ca-du'-she-us), *Sic'-y-on* (Sish'-e-on). But

1. *S*, immediately preceded by an accented vowel and followed by *i* with another vowel, has the sound of *zh*: *Moe'-si-a* (Me'-zhe-a). But some proper nouns retain the sound of *sh*: *A'-si-a* (A'-she-a), *Lys'-i-as*, *So'-si-a*, *Thé-o-do'-si-a*, *Tys'-i-as*.

2. *T* loses the aspirate—(1) after *s*, *i*, or *x*: *Os'-ti-a*, *At'-ti-us*, *mix'-ti-o*:—(2) in old infinitives in *ier*: *flec'-ti-er*:—(3) generally in proper names in *tion* (tyon): *Phi-lis'-ti-on*, *Am-phi'-ty-on*.

13. **Silent Consonants.**—An initial consonant, with or without the aspirate *h*, is sometimes silent: Thus

1. *C* before *n*: *Cne'-us* (Ne'-us).

2. *Ch* or *ph* before a mute: *Chtho'-ni-a* (Thonia), *Phthi'-a* (Thia).

3. *G* or *m* before *n*: *gna'-rus*; *Mne'-mon*.

4. *P* before *s* or *t*: *Psy'-che*, *Pto'-e-mae'-us*.

5. *T* before *m*: *Tmo'-lus*.

II. CONTINENTAL METHOD.

1. Sounds of Vowels.

14. Each vowel has in the main one uniform sound,¹ but the length or duration of the sound depends upon the quantity of the vowel. See 20.

The vowel sounds are as follows:

a like *ä* in father: *e. g. a'-ra*.

e *ä* made: *ple'-bes*.

i *ē* me: *i'-ri*.

o *ō* no: *o'-ro*.

u *û* do: *u'-num*.

y *ē* me: *Ny'-sa*.

¹ These sounds sometimes undergo slight modifications in uniting with the various consonants.

2. *Sounds of Diphthongs.*

15. *Ae* and *oe* like *a* in *made*, e. g. *ae'-tas*, *coe'-lum*.
au " *ou* " *out*, " *au'-rum*.¹

3. *Sounds of Consonants.*

16. The pronunciation of the consonants is similar to that of the English method, but it varies somewhat in different countries.

SYLLABLES.

17. In the pronunciation of Latin, every word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs; thus the Latin words, *more*, *vice*, *acute*, and *persuade* are pronounced, not as the same words are in English, but with their vowel sounds all heard in separate syllables; thus, *mo'-re*, *vi'-ce*, *a-cu'-te*, *per-sua'-de*.

18. Simple words are divided into syllables as follows:

1. After a vowel (or diphthong), with the *Long Sound* (7), consonants must be joined to the following vowel: *pa'-ter*, *pa'-tres*, *a-gro'-rum*, *sa-cro'-rum*, *au-di'-vi*.

2. After a vowel with the *Short Sound* (8),

1) A single or double consonant is joined to such vowel, except after *i* unaccented: *gen'-e-ri*, *rex'-i*, *dom'-i-nus*.

2) Two consonants are separated: *bel'-lum*, *men'-sa*, *pat'-ri-bus*. But *x* following a consonant must be joined to the preceding syllable: *Xerx'-es*, *anx'-i-us*.

3) Of three or more consonants, the last, or, if a mute with *l* or *r*, the last two must be joined to the following vowel: *emp'-tus*, *tem'-plum*, *claus'-tra*, *trans'-tra*.

19. Compounds are divided into syllables,

1. Generally like simple words: *ed'-o-mo* (e, domo), *an-tef'-e-ro* (ante, fero), *be-nev'-o-lens* (bene, volens), *mag-nan'-i-mus* (magnus, animus).

2. But if the first part is entire and ends in a consonant, the compound is resolved into its component parts: *ab'-es*, *ab-i'-re*.

¹ In other combinations, the two vowels are generally pronounced separately, but *ei* and *eu* occur as diphthongs with nearly the same sound as in English.

QUANTITY.

20. Syllables are in quantity or length either long, short, or common.¹

21. Long.—A syllable is long in quantity,

1. If it contains a diphthong: *haec*.

2. If its vowel is followed by *j*, *x*, *z*, or any two consonants, except a mute with *l* or *r*: *rex*, *mons*.

22. Short.—A syllable is short, if its vowel is followed by another vowel or a diphthong: *di'-es*, *vi'-ae*, *ni'-hil*.²

23. Common.—A syllable is common, if its vowel, naturally short, is followed by a mute with *l* or *r*: *a'-gri*.

24. The signs $\bar{}$, $\acute{}$, \circ denote respectively that the syllables over which they are placed are long, short, or common: \bar{a} -grō-rūm.

ACCENTUATION.

I. PRIMARY ACCENT.

25. Monosyllables are treated as accented syllables: *mons*, *nos*.

26. Other words are accented as follows:³

1. Words of two syllables—always on the first: *men'-sa*.

2. Words of more than two syllables—on the penult⁴ if that is long in quantity, otherwise on the antepenult:⁴ *ho-nō'-ris*, *con'-sū-lis*. But

1) Genitives in *i* for *ii* and vocatives in *i* for *ie* retain the accent of the full form: *in-ge'-ni* for *in-ge'-ni-i*; *Mer-cu'-ri* for *Mer-cu'-ri-e*.

2) Penults common in quantity take the accent when used as long.

3) Compounds are accented like simple words; but

(a) The enclitics, *que*, *ve*, *ne*, appended to words accented on the antepenult, throw back their accent upon the last syllable of that word: *hom'-i-ne'-que*, *hom'-i-nes'-que*.

(b) *Facio* compounded with other words than prepositions, retains its own accent: *cal-e-fa'-cit*.

¹ Common, i. e. sometimes long and sometimes short. For rules of quantity see Prosody. Two or three leading facts are here given for the convenience of the learner.

² No account is taken of the breathing λ (2. 2).

³ In the subsequent pages the pupil will be expected to accent words in pronunciation according to these rules. The quantity of the penult in words of more than two syllables will therefore be marked (unless determined by 21 and 22), to enable him to ascertain the place of the accent.

⁴ Penult, last syllable but one; antepenult, the last but two.

II. SECONDARY ACCENTS.

27. A second accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the primary accent,—on the second, if that is the first syllable of the word, or is long in quantity, otherwise on the third: *mon'-u-e'-runt*; *mon'-u-e-ra'-mus*; *in-stau'-ra-vé-runt*.

28. In the same way, a third accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the second accent: *hon'-o-rif'-i-cent-tis'-sì-mus*.

PART SECOND.

ETYMOLOGY.

29. ETYMOLOGY treats of the classification, inflection, and derivation of words.

30. The Parts of Speech are—*Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.*

CHAPTER I.

NOUNS.

31. A Noun or Substantive is a name, as of a person, place, or thing: *Cicëro*, Cicero; *Rôma*, Rome; *puer*, boy; *dômus*, house.

1. A Proper Noun is a proper name, as of a person or place: *Cicëro*, *Rôma*.

2. A Common Noun is a name common to all the members of a class of objects: *vir*, a man; *ëquus*, horse. Common nouns include

1) *Collective Nouns*—designating a collection of objects: *popûlus*, people; *exercitus*, army.

2) *Abstract Nouns*—designating properties or qualities: *virtus*, virtue; *justitia*, justice.

3) *Material Nouns*—designating materials as such: *aurum*, gold; *lignum*, wood; *âqua*, water.

32. Nouns have Gender, Number, Person, and Case.

GENDER.

33. There are three genders—*Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.*

34. In some nouns, gender is determined by signification; in others, by endings.

35. GENERAL RULES FOR GENDER.

I. MASCULINES.

1. Names of *Males*: *Cicëro*; *vir*, man; *rex*, king.

2. Names of *Rivers, Winds, and Months*: *Rhënus*, Rhine; *Nôtus*, south wind; *Aprîlis*, April.

II. FEMININES.

1. Names of *Females*: *mulier*, woman; *leaena*, lioness.

2. Names of *Countries, Towns, Islands, and Trees*: *Aegyptus*, Egypt; *Rôma*, Rome; *Dëlos*, Delos; *pîrus*, pear tree.

III. NEUTERS.

1. *Indeclinable Nouns*: *fas*, right; *nihil*, nothing.

2. *Words and Clauses* used as *indeclinable nouns*: *triste vale*, a sad farewell; *difficile est amicitiam manëre*, it is difficult for friendship to continue.¹

36. REMARKS ON GENDER.

1. *Exceptions*.—The endings² of nouns sometimes give them a gender at variance with these rules. Thus,

1) The names of rivers—*Albûla*, *Allia*, *Lëthe*, *Styx*, and sometimes others, are feminine by ending.

2) Some names of *countries, towns, islands, trees, and animals* take the gender of their endings. See 47. 1.

2. *Masculine or Feminine*.—A few personal appellatives applicable to both sexes and a few names of animals are sometimes *masculine* and sometimes *feminine*, but when used without distinct reference to sex they are generally *masculine*: *civis*, citizen (man or woman); *cômes*, companion; *bos*, ox, cow.

3. *Mobile Nouns* have different forms for different genders: *filius*, son, daughter; *rex*, *regina*, king, queen; *leo*, *leaena*, lion, lioness.

4. *Epicene Nouns* have but one gender, but are used for both sexes. They apply only to the inferior animals, and usually take the gender of their endings: *anser*, goose (male or female), *masculine*; *aquila*, eagle, *feminine*.

PERSON AND NUMBER.

37. The Latin, like the English, has three persons and two numbers. The first person denotes the speaker; the second, the person spoken to; the third, the person spoken of. The singular number denotes one, the plural more than one.

¹ Here *vale* and the clause *amicitiam manëre* are both used as neuter nouns.

² Gender as determined by the endings of nouns will be noticed in connection with the several declensions.