

**AN ELEMENTARY
GRAMMAR OF THE
LATIN LANGUAGE; FOR
THE USE OF SCHOOLS**

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An elementary grammar of the Latin language; for the use of schools by Benjamin Hall Kennedy

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BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY

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AN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR

OF THE

LATIN LANGUAGE

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS

BY BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.

CANON OF ELY

NEW EDITION



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PREFACE

TO

THE THIRD EDITION.

THE distinctive features of this Elementary Latin Grammar, as compared with that of Lilly, may be stated as follows.

I. *Accidence*.—1. Quantity is briefly noticed in the first chapter, and the quantities of Latin words are marked throughout; thus the learner is impressed with the importance of pronunciation, and prepared for the study of Prosody. 2. The Adjective is set down as a distinct part of speech, instead of the Participle. 3. The use of the Pronoun *hic, hæc, hoc*, in the declension of Nouns is dispensed with as unnecessary,—all that it is intended to teach being supplied by judicious Praxis. (See “the Child’s Latin Primer.”) 4. The term *Conjunctive Mood* is adopted from the best modern writers, its special uses (Potential, Subjunctive, &c.) being reserved for explanation in the Syntax. 5. The Participle, or Gerundive, in *dus* has been deprived of the name of *Future*, to which it certainly has no claim. 6. The Future Perfect in *ro* has been removed from the Conjunctive to its proper place in the Indicative Mood. 7. The Tenses are translated by one sign only, the other English signs being afterwards specially noticed. In like manner, the varying forms, *ere* for *erunt*, *re* for *ris*, *fiu* for *sum*, &c., are omitted in the paradigms, and specially noticed in a subsequent place. It is hoped that the paradigms have been made easier to the learner by these changes, and also by the synoptical form in which they are printed. 8. The old memorial hexameters for genders of Nouns, flexion of Verbs, &c., are replaced by rhyming Latin lines

in octosyllabic rhythm, which are learnt (as the Author has found) with infinitely greater ease, remembered quite as well, and applied with at least equal readiness. In adopting this alteration, the Author has followed not only the dictates of his own judgment, but also the general practice of Continental School Grammars.

II. *Smaller Syntax and First Rules of Construing.*—These rules are intended to introduce the beginner to the practice of construing simple sentences, before he enters upon the further study of Syntax.

III. In the *larger Syntax*, the Author has applied the improved principles of modern philology to the memorial system of instruction. He has chosen Latin rules on account of their superior conciseness; and, while he has made the individual rules short and clear enough for memorial citation, he has also adhered as nearly as he might to philosophical accuracy in their arrangement; following the growth of the sentence from its simplest to its complex forms, and carefully explaining the distinction between the simple and compound sentence, as also between the several kinds of compound sentences. It is only by an accurate understanding of these distinctions that a learner can thoroughly master the doctrine of the Subjunctive mood, so eminently important in Latin; and, how easily and perfectly it can be mastered by the method here adopted, the Author knows from long experience. By the Second Part of this Syntax (§§ 180—200) the Author is willing that the merits of this Grammar should be tested: it being remembered that boys are not supposed to study these rules until they are practically grounded in the *Syntaxis Minor*. It has not been thought necessary to append a translation of the higher Syntax.

IV. The elementary rules of *Prosody* are thrown into the form of memorial Latin verses. This plan is appropriate to the subject itself, and suited to learners who have already made some progress in the language. Although it has been impossible in these verses to avoid occasional deviations from approved rhythm, yet, it will

be found that the objectionable lines do not form so much as one tenth part of the whole number; while of verses decidedly inharmonious there are only 5 or 6 out of 225; and even these may be turned to advantage, as examples of what should be avoided in rhythm.

The Author has never departed from the usual Grammatical Nomenclature, except for powerful reasons. In addition to the instances before mentioned, he wishes to draw the attention of scholars to the great advantage of the term *Copulative Verbs*, as applied by him to the class of Verbs (*sum, fio, videor, vocor, &c.*), which *couple* a Subject and a Nominal Predicate. He is not aware that any collective term has heretofore been invented for them and the Syntax rules affecting them have been consequently vague and loose. In order to appropriate here the word Copulative, the Author has given to *et, que, &c.*, the name of *Sociative Conjunctions*, and to *aut, vel, &c.*, that of *Dissociative*: terms also better in themselves than *Copulative and Disjunctive*.



LATIN GRAMMAR.

ACCIDENCE, OR WORD-FORMATION.

SIGNS OF SPEECH.

- § 1. GRAMMAR teaches the rules of speech. Latin Grammar teaches the rules of the Latin speech, which was spoken by the ancient Romans.
- § 2. The Parts of Speech are Words: and the elements of Words are Letters.
- § 3. The Latin LETTERS are twenty-five, being the same as the English without W.
- Capitals: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.
- Small: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.
- § 4. Six of the Letters are VOCALS, Vowels, self-sounding, a, e, i, o, u, y: the rest are CONSONANTES, Consonants, which cannot be sounded without a vowel.
- § 5. CONSONANTS are divided into Liquids, Double Consonants, and Mutes.

The Liquids are l, m, n, r; Double Consonants, x, z; the rest are Mutes.

§ 6. A SYLLABLE consists of one or more letters pronounced in one breath ; as *i-lēx*.

A DIPHTHONG is the sound of two vowels meeting in one syllable.

There are three usual diphthongs, *ae, oe, au* ; and three seldom used, *ai, ei, eu*.

§ 7. Every Syllable is considered SHORT (˘) or LONG (ˉ) in quantity, according as its vowel is short or long.

A Vowel may be	{	Short by nature,	as <i>āmōr</i> .
		Long by nature,	as <i>ēsū</i> .
		Short by position before another vowel,	as <i>pīōs</i> .
		Long by position before two con- sonants or a double consonant, as <i>pērnrōx</i> .	

Obs. All diphthongs are long ; as *caūdā*.

§ 8. PUNCTA, the Signs of Punctuation, or Stops, are the same in Latin as in English ; Comma (,) ; Semicolon (;) ; Colon (:) ; Full Stop (.) ; Note of Interrogation (?) ; Note of Admiration (!).

PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ 9. THE PARTS OF SPEECH, or Words, are of three kinds :

I. NOMINA, Nouns ; which are threefold :

- (1) NOMINA SUBSTANTIVA, Nouns Substantive, or names of persons and things : as, *Cāsar*, *Cæsar* ; *ōvum*, *an egg* ; *vīrtūs*, *virtue*.
- (2) NOMINA ADJECTIVA, Nouns Adjective ; which express the qualities of persons and things : as, *clārūs*, *illustrious* ; *grāndis*, *large* ; *libēr*, *free*.
- (3) PRONOMINA, Pronouns ; which are used to avoid

the frequent repetition of Substantives : as, *ĕgō, I; tū, thou; illē, he; quī, who.*

Note. Names of persons and places are called Proper Names : other Substantives are called Common Nouns, or Appellatives.

II. VERBA, Verbs ; which express what persons and things do, suffer, or are : as, *Cæsār vēnit, Cæsar comes; virtūs laūdātūr, virtue is praised; ōvum ēst grāndē, the egg is large.*

III. PARTICULÆ, Particles ; which are four-fold :

- (1.) ADVERBIA, Adverbs ; which express the qualities of verbs or adjectives : as, *bēnē, well; cĕlĕrītēr, quickly; nūnc, now.*
- (2.) PRÆPOSITIONES, Prepositions ; which express the relations of nouns to each other : as, *Cæsār in Itāliam vēnit, Cæsar comes into Italy.*
- (3.) CONIUNCTIONES, Conjunctions ; which connect the other parts of speech : as, *ĕgō ēt Cæsār, I and Cæsar; vēnit ūt laūdētūr, he comes that he may be praised.*
- (4.) INTERIECTIONES, Interjections ; words of exclamation : as, *heū, ēheū, heī, vā, alas! heus, ho! O, oh! ēn, ēccĕ, lo!*

§ 10. THEREFORE the PARTS of SPEECH are Eight ; viz.

1. <i>Substantive</i> ; 2. <i>Adjective</i> ; 3. <i>Pronoun</i> ; 4. <i>Verb</i> ; which are FLEXIBILĪĀ, <i>Flexible, or, declined.</i>		5. <i>Adverb</i> ; 6. <i>Preposition</i> ; 7. <i>Conjunction</i> ; 8. <i>Interjection</i> ; which are INFLEXIBILĪĀ, <i>In-</i> <i>flexible, or, undeclined.</i>
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Note. FLEXIO, Flexion, is the manner of changing the endings of words in order to show their relations to other words. The flexion of Nouns is called DĒCLĪNĀTIŌ, *Declension* ; the flexion of Verbs CŌNJŪGĀTIŌ, *Conjugation*.