

1. **Substantives**, that is, names of persons or things: as *homo*, a man; *puer*, a boy; *Carolus*, Charles; *Athenae*, Athens.
2. **Adjectives**, names of qualities or attributes belonging to persons or things: as *bonus*, good; *malus*, bad; *fortis*, brave; *audax*, daring.
3. **Pronouns**—they are so called, because some of them stand for the names of persons or things: as *ego*, I; *tu*, thou; *ille*, he or that one; *id*, it, &c.
4. **Numerals**, expressing the number of persons or things and other relations of number: as *unus*, one; *duo*, two; *tres*, three; *decem*, ten, &c.
5. **Verbs**, words which express an action, a state, or a condition in which a person or thing is: as *scribo*, I write; *curro*, I run; *dormio*, I sleep.
6. **Adverbs**, words qualifying the ideas expressed by verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs: as *bene*, well; *male*, badly; *diligenter*, diligently; *diu*, long; *saepe*, often.
7. **Conjunctions** serve to connect words and sentences: as *et*, and; *vel*, or; *sed*, but; *ut*, that.
8. **Prepositions**, words expressing the relations in which persons, things, or actions stand to others: as *ab*, from; *in*, in; *sub*, under; *super*, over; *ante*, before; *post*, after.
9. **Interjections** are mostly mere exclamatory sounds, expressive of joy, grief, wonder, amazement, &c.: as *heu*! alas!

NOTE.—The Latin language has no article, so that *homo* may mean man, a man, or the man; but the context always shows how it ought to be translated.

§ 7. **Substantives, adjectives, pronouns, and many numerals** are capable of inflection, that is, they change their terminations to indicate number and case. This inflection is called *Declension*.

NOTE.—Adjectives are capable of two more kinds of inflection, one to express gender, and the other to express the degrees of comparison. Many pronouns also have inflections to express gender.

§ 8. **Verbs** are capable of inflection, and their inflection is called *Conjugation*.