

OUTLINES OF LATIN SYNTAX.

INTRODUCTION.

PARTS of speech, either singly or combined, form propositions
e. g., *Amā, thou lovest*; *puēr lūdit, the boy plays*.

Propositions, either singly or combined, form sentences; e. g.,
Equūs currit, (one prop.), the horse runs; *Puēr lūdit et equūs currit*
(two propositions).

Sentences, in their various forms and combinations, of course,
comprise the language.

Sentences may be divided into two classes, viz. :

- (1) Simple sentences, or such as contain a single proposition ;
e. g., *Puēr lūdit*.
- (2) Compound sentences, or such as contain more than one
proposition ; e. g., *Puēr lūdit et equūs currit*.

In a compound sentence, the propositions which compose it are
either,

- (1) Independent of each other, as in the above example, and
are called co-ordinate propositions ; or,
- (2) One of them is used to qualify the other, or some part of
it, and is called a dependent or subordinate proposition,
while that on which it depends is called a leading or prin-
cipal proposition ; e. g., *Servūs vēnit ut portās clauderet*,
the slave has come to shut the gates. Here, '*servūs vēnit*'
is a principal proposition, and '*ut portās clauderet*' is a de-
pendent proposition.