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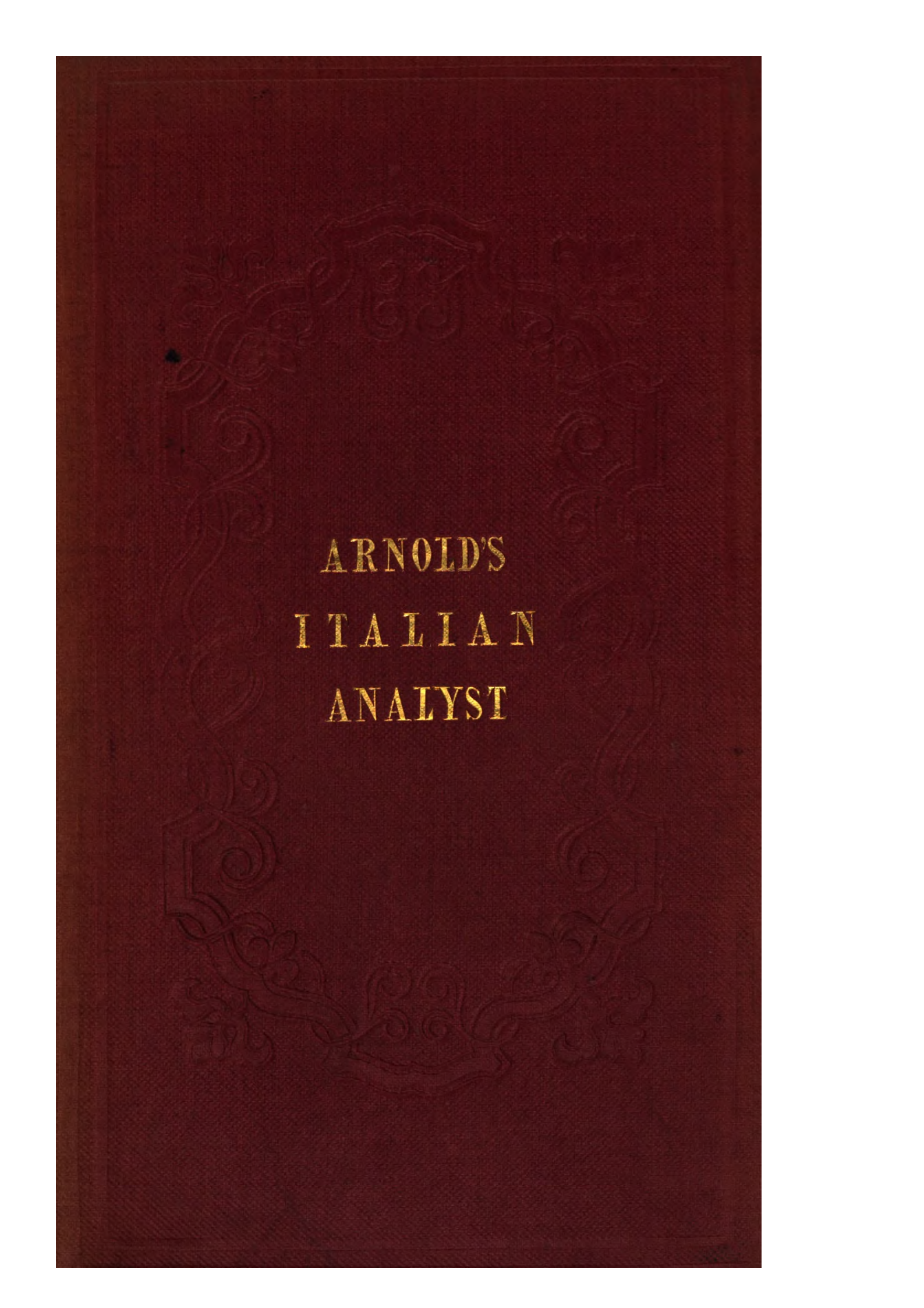
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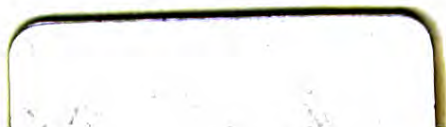
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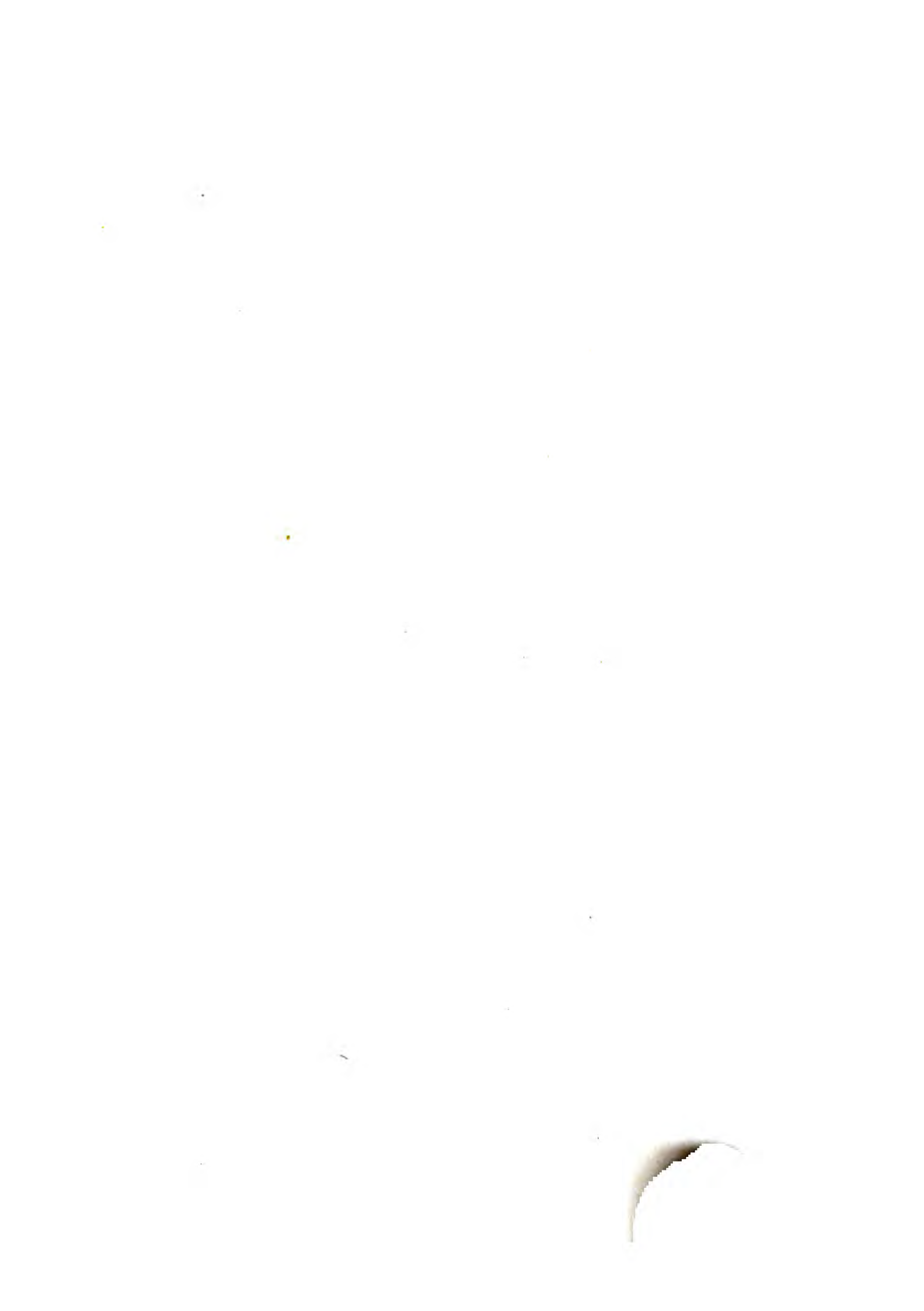
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ARNOLD'S
ITALIAN
ANALYST

40.

426.





THE
ITALIAN ANALYST;

OR,

THE ESSENTIALS

OF

ITALIAN GRAMMAR,

AND THEIR

APPLICATION IN PARSING.

BY THE

REV. H. H. ARNOLD, B.A.

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P R E F A C E.

“DIVIDE and command” is a doubtful maxim in politics, but not in the acquisition of languages. There is no language, however redoubtable for its difficulties, that can hold out against the diligent Analyst. It has been considered as a recommendation to some recent methods of learning languages, that they are such as are dictated by nature: now it must be confessed, that Parsing is altogether an artificial process; but the knowledge it imparts is exact, and the very attention it requires, and trouble it gives, fix grammatical inflections firmly in the memory. As the object of many, if not of most persons, in learning Italian is to read the Italian Poets, the passages, chosen as a praxis, are the first eighteen stanzas of the *Gerusalemme Liberata*. It is recommended to the

learner, when he has parsed a stanza, to get it by heart. He will thus become familiar in a short time with the mechanism of the language, and lay a firm foundation for future attainments, whether his aim be merely to read the Italian Poets, or to write and speak Italian.

THE
ITALIAN ANALYST.

LESSON I.

PRONUNCIATION.

1. How many letters are there in the Italian alphabet?—Twenty-two; namely, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, Z.

2. What letters are not used by the Italians except in words taken from foreign languages?—K, W, X, and Y.

3. How is A pronounced?—Like the interjection, *Ah*.

4. How is E pronounced?—Sometimes long, as in *thēy*; and sometimes short, as in *thēm*. These differences of sound are marked in some Italian dictionaries and elementary works.

5. How is I pronounced?—Like the *ie* in *field*.

6. How is J pronounced?—Like *y* at the beginning of a syllable; and like the *ie* in *field* at the end.

7. How is O pronounced?—Sometimes long, as in *rôbe*; and sometimes short, as in *rôb*. These differences of sound are marked in some Italian dictionaries and elementary works.

8. How is U pronounced?—Like the *oo* in *food*.

9. When several vowels concur, what is observable?—That each is pronounced.

10. How are *em*, *im*, *en*, and *in*, pronounced?—Exactly as in English, care being taken to avoid the nasal sound of the French.

11. How is C pronounced before *e* and *i*?—Like the *ch* in *check* and *chick*.

12. How is C pronounced before *a*, *o*, and *u*?—Like *k*.

13. How is G pronounced before *e* and *i*?—Soft, as in English.

14. How is G pronounced before *a*, *o*, and *u*?—Hard, as in English.

15. How is *ch* pronounced?—Like *k*.

16. How is *gh* pronounced?—Hard.

17. How is *gl* pronounced before *i*?—Like *ly*. This sound of *gl* is found in the English word *million*.

18. In what words is *gl* pronounced as in English?—In the words *Anglia*, *negligere*, and their derivatives.

19. How is *gn* pronounced before any vowel?—Like *ny*. This sound is found in the English word *minion*.

20. What are the principal uses of H?—To harden *c* and *g*; and to distinguish *ho*, *I have*; *hai*, *thou hast*; *ha*, *he has*; and *hanno*, *they have*; from *o*, *or*; *ai*, *to the*; *a*, *to*; and *anno*, *year*.

21. Is H ever sounded?—Never.

22. How is *Sc* pronounced before *e* and *i*?—Like *sh*.

23. How is *Z* pronounced?—Generally as if preceded by *t*; and sometimes as if preceded by *d*. These differences of sound are marked in some Italian dictionaries and elementary works.

24. What are the Italian names of the letters H and Z?—Akka and Zēta.

LESSON II.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. How many parts of speech are there?—Seven; namely, substantives, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections.

2. How are they distinguished from each other?—By their different uses in a sentence.

3. What are the uses of a substantive?—To express

1. the subject of a verb;
2. the complement of a verb;
3. the complement of a preposition;
4. and the person addressed.

4. What do you mean by a complement?—That which completes a phrase.

5. What do you mean by a phrase?—Two or more words in a simple sentence, or in a clause of a compound sentence, which are more nearly connected with each other than they are with any other words in that simple sentence or clause.

6. What do you mean by a simple sentence?—A sentence containing only one finite verb either expressed or understood.

7. What do you mean by a clause?—A simple sentence forming part of a compound sentence.

8. What is the use of an adjective?—To modify a substantive.

9. What are the uses of a verb?—To express

1. an assertion ;
2. a question ;
3. and a volition.

10. What are the uses of an adverb?—To modify

1. a verb ;
2. an adjective ;
3. and another adverb.

11. What are the uses of a conjunction?—To connect words and sentences.

12. What is the use of a preposition?—To express relations.

13. What is the use of an interjection?—To indicate feelings.

14. To what class of words do the pronouns belong?—Some of them, as the personal pronouns, to the class of substantives ; and others, as the possessive pronouns, to the class of adjectives.

15. To what class of words do the articles belong?—To the class of adjectives.

16. What is meant by parsing?—Taking each word in a sentence separately, considering its relation to other words in the sentence, and the effect of that relation.

LESSON III.

SUBSTANTIVES AND ARTICLES.

1. In what case are substantives said to be when they express the subject of the verb?—In the nominative.

2. In what cases are substantives said to be when they express the complement of the verb?—If the verb be transitive, in the objective; if the verb be intransitive, generally in the same case as its subject.

3. In what case are substantives said to be when they express the complement of a preposition?—In the objective.

4. In what case are substantives said to be when they express the person addressed?—In the vocative.

5. What is meant by case?—The relation of a substantive to some other word in the sentence.

6. How is this relation denoted?—

1. Sometimes by an alteration in the form of the substantive, as in the personal pronouns.

2. Sometimes by the position of the substantive.

3. And sometimes this relation is not denoted, but left to be gathered from the context; as when there is no alteration in the form of the substantive, and the usual order of position is inverted.

7. Into how many classes may Italian substantives be divided?—Into three; namely,

1. Those that end in *a*, and form their plural by changing the last vowel into *e*, which are generally feminine.
2. Those that end in *e* and *o*, and form their plural by changing the last vowel into *i*, which are generally masculine.
3. Those that end in *ì* and *ù*, which are undeclined, and generally feminine.

All substantives, that deviate from these rules in the formation of their plurals, are considered as irregular, and their irregularities will be noticed in the course of parsing.

8. To what class of words do the articles belong?—They modify substantives, and therefore belong to the class of adjectives.

9. Decline the definite article.

<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
Sing. <i>il</i> or <i>lo</i> ,	<i>la.</i>	Plur. <i>i</i> or <i>gli</i> ,	<i>le.</i>

10. When are the masculine forms *il* and *i* used?—Before all consonants except *s* impure, that is, *s* followed by a consonant.

11. When are the masculine forms *lo* and *gli* used?—Before all vowels, and *s* impure.

12. Before what letter may either of the masculine forms be used?—Before *z*.

13. Decline the indefinite article.

<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
Sing. <i>un</i> or <i>uno</i> ,	<i>una.</i>

14. Of the masculine forms when is *un* used?—Before all vowels, and all consonants except *s* impure.

15. When is *uno* used?—Before *s* impure.

16. When may either form be used?—Before *z*.

17. In what respects must an article agree with its substantive?—In number and in gender.

18. In what respects must a verb agree with its nominative?—In person and in number.

19. Of what person are all substantives except the pronouns of the first and second persons?—Of the third.

20. When does a substantive of the third person become a substantive of the second?—When it is in the vocative case.

21. Decline the definite article in conjunction with the preposition *a*, to.

<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
<i>Sing.</i> al or allo,	alla.	<i>Plur.</i> ai or agli,	alle.

22. Decline the definite article in conjunction with the preposition *con*, with.

<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
<i>Sing.</i> col or collo,	colla.	<i>Plur.</i> coi or cogli,	colle.

23. Decline the definite article in conjunction with the preposition *da*, from.

<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
<i>Sing.</i> dal or dallo,	dalla.	<i>Plur.</i> dai or dagli,	dalle.

24. Decline the definite article in conjunction with the preposition *di*, of.

<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
<i>Sing.</i> del or dello,	della.	<i>Plur.</i> dei or degli,	delle.

25. Decline the definite article in conjunction with the preposition *in*, in.

<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
<i>Sing.</i> nel or nello,	nella.	<i>Plur.</i> nei or negli,	nelle.

26. Decline the definite article in conjunction with the preposition *per*, by.

<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
Sing. <i>per</i> or <i>pello</i> ,	<i>pella.</i>	Plur. <i>per</i> or <i>pegli</i> ,	<i>pelle.</i>

27. Decline the definite article in conjunction with the preposition *su*, upon.

<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
Sing. <i>sul</i> or <i>sullo</i> ,	<i>sulla.</i>	Plur. <i>sui</i> or <i>sugli</i> ,	<i>sulle.</i>

LESSON IV.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. To what class of words do the personal pronouns belong?—To the class of substantives.

2. Decline the pronoun of the first person.

Sing. <i>nom.</i> <i>io</i> , <i>I.</i>	Plur. <i>nom.</i> } <i>noi</i> { <i>we</i> ,
<i>obj.</i> <i>me</i> , <i>me.</i>	and } <i>noi</i> { <i>us.</i>
	<i>obj.</i> }

3. Has the pronoun of the first person any other forms?—It has other forms, which are used when there is no emphasis, and which may therefore be called its unemphatic forms.

4. What is *mi*?—The unemphatic form for *me*, *me*; and for *a me*, to *me*.

5. What is *ci*?—The unemphatic form for *noi*, *us*; and for *a noi*, to *us*.

6. What do *mi* and *ci* become before *l* and *n*?—They become *me* and *ce*.

7. When *ci* is an adverb, what is its primary meaning?—Its primary meaning is *here*.

8. Decline the pronoun of the second person.

<i>Sing. nom.</i> tu, <i>thou.</i>	<i>Plur. nom.</i>	}	voi, <i>you.</i>
<i>obj.</i> te, <i>thee.</i>	and <i>obj.</i>		

9. What is *ti*?—The unemphatic form for *te*, thee; or for *a te*, to thee.

10. What is *vi*?—The unemphatic form for *voi*, you; or for *a voi*, to you.

11. What do *ti* and *vi* become before *l* and *n*?—They become *te* and *ve*.

12. What is the primary meaning of *vi*, when it is an adverb?—Its primary meaning is *there*.

13. Decline the masculine pronoun of the third person.

<i>Sing. nom.</i> egli, <i>he.</i>	<i>Plur. nom.</i> eglino, <i>they.</i>
<i>obj.</i> lui, <i>him.</i>	<i>obj.</i> loro, <i>them.</i>

14. What is *gli*, when singular?—The unemphatic form for *a lui*, to him.

15. What are *il* and *lo*?—Unemphatic forms for *lui*, him.

16. What is *gli*, when plural?—An unemphatic form for *loro*, them.

17. What is *li*?—Another unemphatic form for *loro*, them.

18. Decline the feminine pronoun of the third person.

<i>Sing. nom.</i> ella, <i>she.</i>	<i>Plur. nom.</i> elleno, <i>they.</i>
<i>obj.</i> lei, <i>her.</i>	<i>obj.</i> loro, <i>them.</i>

19. What is *le*, when singular?—The unemphatic form for *a lei*, to her.

20. What is *la*?—The unemphatic form for *lei*, her.

21. What is *le*, when plural?—The feminine unemphatic form for *loro*, them.

22. What do you observe of the reflective pronoun *se*?—That it serves for the objective case of the third person of both genders and numbers, and is translated *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, and *themselves*, according as the nominative of the verb is *he*, *she*, *it*, or *they*.

23. What is *si*?—The unemphatic form for *se*.

24. What does *si* become before *l* or *n*?—It becomes *se*.

25. What do you observe of the indefinite pronoun *ne*?—That it serves for *noi*, us; *a noi*, to us; for *di lui*, of him; *di lei*, of her; *di quello* or *di quella*, of that; *di loro*, of them; and that it is sometimes used adverbially, and means *from it*, or *thence*.

26. What does *gli* become, when prefixed to *lo*, *la*, *li*, *le*, and *ne*?—It has an *e* added to it; as, *glielo*, *gliela*, *glieli*, *glielle*, and *gliene*.

There are other pronouns belonging to the class of substantives, which will be noticed in parsing.

LESSON V.

ADJECTIVES AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. How many classes of adjectives are there?—Three, namely, those that have four terminations; those that have two terminations; and those that are not declined.

2. Decline an adjective of four terminations.

<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
Sing. dott-o,	a.	Plur. dott-i,	e.

3. In what respects does an adjective of four terminations agree with the substantive, which it modifies?—In number and in gender.

4. Decline an adjective of two terminations.

Sing. fedele. *Plur.* fedeli.

5. In what respects does an adjective of two terminations agree with its substantive?—In number only; as it does not denote gender, it can agree with its substantive only in number.

6. To what class of words do the possessive pronouns belong?—They modify substantives, and therefore belong to the class of adjectives.

7. How are *nostro*, our; and *vostro*, your, declined?—Exactly as adjectives of four terminations.

8. Decline *mio*, my, or mine.

mas. fem. *mas. fem.*
Sing. mio, mia. *Plur.* miei, mie.

9. Decline *tuo*, thy, or thine.

mas. fem. *mas. fem.*
Sing. tuo, tua. *Plur.* tuoi, tue.

10. Decline *suo*, his, her, or its.

mas. fem. *mas. fem.*
Sing. suo, sua. *Plur.* suoi, sue.

11. What do you observe of *loro*, their?—That it is not declined.

There are other pronouns belonging to the class of adjectives, which will be noticed in parsing.

LESSON VI.

AV-ÉRE, *to have.*

1. How many simple tenses has an Italian verb?—Eight; namely, the present indicative; the present subjunctive; the imperative; the imperfect indicative; the perfect indicative; the perfect subjunctive; the future; and the conditional.

2. Go through the present indicative of Av-ére, *to have.*

- Sing.* 1. ho, *I have.*
 2. hai, *thou hast.*
 3. ha, *he has.*
Plur. 1. abbiamo, *we*
 2. av-éte, *you* } *have.*
 3. hanno, *they* }

3. Go through the present subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. ábbia, *I may have.*
 2. ábbia, *thou mayest have.*
 3. ábbia, *he may have.*
Plur. 1. abbiamo, *we*
 2. abbiate, *you* } *may have.*
 3. abbiano, *they* }

4. What do you observe of the imperative?—That it has no first person; and, in general, no form peculiar to itself.

5. Go through the imperative.

- Sing.* 1. —.
 2. ábbi, *have thou.*
 3. ábbia, *let him have.*
Plur. 1. abbiamo, *let us have.*
 2. abbiate, *have you.*
 3. abbiano, *let them have.*

6. Go through the imperfect indicative.

Sing. 1. av-éva, *I had.*
 2. av-évi, *thou hadst.*
 3. av-éva, *he had.*

Plur. 1. av-evámo, *we*
 2. av-eváte, *you* } *had.*
 3. av-évano, *they*

7. Go through the perfect indicative.

Sing. 1. ébbi, *I had.*
 2. av-ésti, *thou hadst.*
 3. ébbe, *he had.*

Plur. 1. av-émmo, *we*
 2. av-éste, *you* } *had.*
 3. ébbero, *they*

8. Go through the perfect subjunctive.

Sing. 1. av-éssi, *I might have.*
 2. av-éssi, *thou mightest have.*
 3. av-ésse, *he might have.*

Plur. 1. av-éssimo, *we*
 2. av-éste, *you* } *might have.*
 3. av-éssero, *they*

9. Has the perfect subjunctive any other signs than *might*?—Yes; *could*, *should*, and *would*.

10. Go through the future.

Sing. 1. av-rò, *I shall have.*
 2. av-rái, *thou shalt have.*
 3. av-rà, *he shall have.*

Plur. 1. av-rémo, *we*
 2. av-réte, *you* } *shall have.*
 3. av-ránno, *they*

11. Has the future any other sign than *shall*?—Yes; *will*. Observe, that *shall* in the first person merely announces a future contingency; in its other persons, a volition of the speaker; *will* on the other

hand announces in the first person a volition of the speaker; in its other persons, merely a future contingency.

12. Go through the conditional.

Sing. 1. av-réi, *I might have.*
 2. av-résti, *thou mightest have.*
 3. av-rébbe, *he might have.*

Plur. 1. av-rémmo, *we*
 2. av-réste, *you* } *might have.*
 3. av-rébbero, *they*

13. Has the conditional any other signs than *might*?—Yes; *could*, *should*, and *would*.

14. What is the imperfect participle, and why is it so called?—Avéndo, *having*; it is called imperfect, because it denotes incompleteness.

15. What is the perfect participle, and why is it so called?—Avúto, *had*; it is called perfect, because it denotes completeness.

16. What do you mean by the paradigma of a verb?—The infinitive; the first person singular of all the simple tenses, except the imperative; the second person singular of the imperative; and the participles.

17. Go through the paradigma of Avére.

Av-ére, ho, abbia, abbi, av-éva, ebbi, av-essi, av-rò, av-réi,
 av-éndo, av-úto.

18. What do you observe with regard to those verbs, in which the imperative has no form peculiar to itself?—That in those verbs the imperative may be omitted in the paradigma.

LESSON VII.

ÉSSERE, *to be.*

1. Go through the paradigma of Essere, *to be.*

Éss-ere, sóno, sía, sii, éra, fúi, fóssi, sarò, saréi, ess-éndo, státo.

2. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. sóno, *I am.*
 2. séi, *thou art.*
 3. è, *he is.*

Plur. 1. siámo, *we*
 2. siéte, *you* } *are.*
 3. sóno, *they*

3. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. sía, *I may be.*
 2. sía, *thou mayest be.*
 3. sía, *he may be.*

Plur. 1. siámo, *we*
 2. siáte, *you* } *may be.*
 3. síano, *they*

4. Go through the imperative.

Sing. 1. —.
 2. sii, *be thou.*
 3. sía, *let him be.*

Plur. 1. siámo, *let us be.*
 2. siáte, *be you.*
 3. síano, *let them be.*

5. Go through the imperf. indicative.

Sing. 1. éra, *I was.*
 2. éri, *thou wast.*
 3. éra, *he was.*

Plur. 1. eravamo, *we*
 2. eravate, *you*
 3. erano, *they* } *were.*

6. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. fui, *I was.*
 2. fosti, *thou wast.*
 3. fù, *he was.*

Plur. 1. fummo, *we*
 2. foste, *you*
 3. furono, *they* } *were.*

7. Go through the perf. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. fossi, *I might be.*
 2. fossi, *thou mightest be.*
 3. fosse, *he might be.*

Plur. 1. fossimo, *we*
 2. foste, *you*
 3. fossero, *they* } *might be.*

8. What other signs belong to the perf. subjunctive?—*Could, should, and would.*

9. Go through the future.

Sing. 1. sarò, *I shall be.*
 2. sarái, *thou shalt be.*
 3. sarà, *he shall be.*

Plur. 1. saremo, *we*
 2. saréte, *you*
 3. saranno, *they* } *shall be.*

10. What other sign belongs to the future?—*Will.*

11. Go through the conditional.

Sing. 1. saréi, *I might be.*
 2. sarésti, *thou mightest be.*
 3. sarébbe, *he might be.*

Plur. 1. saremmo, *we*
 2. saréste, *you*
 3. sarébbbero, *they* } *might be.*

12. What other signs has the conditional?—*Could, should, and would.*

13. What are the imperfect and perfect participles?—*Ess-éndo, being*; and *státo, been.*

14. What peculiarity is observable in the verb *éssere*?—That it retains its root only in the imperfect participle.

15. What do you mean by the root of a verb?—That part which remains when the infinitive is deprived of its termination, and of its characteristic letter.

16. What do you mean by the characteristic letter of a verb?—That letter which precedes the infinitive termination *re.*

LESSON VIII.

PARL-ÁRE, *to speak.*

1. What is the characteristic letter of the first conjugation?—*A, long*; as, *Parl-áre, to speak.*

2. Go through the paradigm of *Parl-áre.*

Parl-áre, o, i, áva, ái, ássi, erò, eréi, ándo, áto.

3. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. *párl-o, I speak.*

2. *párl-i, thou speakest.*

3. *párl-a, he speaks*; or, *speak thou.*

Plur. 1. *parl-iámo, we speak*; or, *let us speak.*

2. *parl-áte, you speak*; or, *speak you.*

3. *párl-ano, they speak.*

4. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. *párl-i, I may speak.*

2. *párl-i, thou mayest speak.*

3. *párl-i, he may speak*; or, *let him speak.*

- Plur.* 1. parl-íamo, *we may speak.*
 2. parl-íate, *you may speak.*
 3. párl-ino, *they may speak ; or, let them speak.*

5. What do you observe of the imperative of *parl-áre*?—That it has no form peculiar to itself; its second person singular is the same as the third person singular of the pres. indicative; its first and second persons plural are the same as those of the pres. indicative; and its third persons singular and plural are the same as those of the pres. subjunctive.

6. Go through the imperf. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. parl-áva, *I spoke.*
 2. parl-ávi, *thou spokest.*
 3. parl-áva, *he spoke.*
- Plur.* 1. parl-avámo, *we*
 2. parl-aváte, *you* } *spoke.*
 3. parl-ávano, *they*

7. Go through the perf. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. parl-ái, *I spoke.*
 2. parl-ásti, *thou spokest.*
 3. parl-ò, *he spoke.*
- Plur.* 1. parl-ámmo, *we*
 2. parl-áste, *you* } *spoke.*
 3. parl-árono, *they*

8. Go through the perf. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. parl-ássi, *I might speak.*
 2. parl-ássi, *thou mightest speak.*
 3. parl-ásse, *he might speak.*
- Plur.* 1. parl-ássimo, *we*
 2. parl-áste, *you* } *might speak.*
 3. parl-ássero, *they*

9. Go through the future.

- Sing.* 1. parl-erò, *I shall speak.*
 2. parl-erái, *thou shalt speak.*
 3. parl-erà, *he shall speak.*

- Plur.* 1. parl-erémo, *we*
 2. parl-eréte, *you*
 3. parl-eránno, *they* } *shall speak.*

10. Go through the conditional.

- Sing.* 1. parl-eréi, *I might speak.*
 2. parl-erésti, *thou mightest speak.*
 3. parl-erébbe, *he might speak.*

- Plur.* 1. parl-erémmo, *we*
 2. parl-eréste, *you*
 3. parl-erébbero, *they* } *might speak.*

11. What are the imperf. and perf. participles?—
 Parl-ándo, *speaking*; and parl-áto, *spoken.*

12. What do you observe of verbs that end in *ciare*, *sciare*, and *giare*?—That they drop the letter *i* in the future and conditional.

13. What do you observe of verbs that end in *care*, *scare*, and *gare*?—That they insert the letter *h* to preserve the hard sounds of the *c* and *g*, when they would otherwise be softened by immediately preceding *e* or *i*.

LESSON IX.

AND-ÁRE, *to go*; DÁRE, *to give*; FÁRE, *to make*; and
 STÁRE, *to stand.*

1. How many irregular verbs are there of the first conjugation?—Four; namely, andáre, *to go*; dáre, *to give*; fáre, *to make*; and stáre, *to stand.*

2. Go through the paradigma of And-áre, *to go.*

And-áre, vo, váda, and-áva, and-ái, and-ássi, and-rò, and-réi,
 and-ándo, and-áto.

3. Go through the pres. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. vo or vado, *I go.*
 2. vái, *thou goest.*
 3. va, *he goes ; or, go thou.*

- Plur.* 1. and-iámo, *we go ; or, let us go.*
 2. and-áte, *you go ; or, go you.*
 3. vánno, *they go. ,*

4. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. váda, *I may go.*
 2. váda, *thou mayest go.*
 3. váda, *he may go ; or, let him go.*

- Plur.* 1. and-iámo, *we may go.*
 2. and-iáte, *you may go.*
 3. vádano, *they may go ; or, let them go.*

5. Go through the paradigma of Dáre, *to give.*

Dáre, do, día, dáva, diédi, déssi, darò, daréi, dándo, dáto.

6. Go through the pres. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. do, *I give.*
 2. dái, *thou givest.*
 3. dà, *he gives ; or, give thou.*

- Plur.* 1. diámo, *we give ; or, let us give.*
 2. dáte, *you give ; or, give you.*
 3. dánno, *they give.*

7 Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. día, *I may give.*
 2. día, *thou mayest give.*
 3. día, *he may give ; or, let him give.*

- Plur.* 1. diámo, *we may give.*
 2. diáte, *you may give.*
 3. diáno, *they may give ; or, let them give.*

8. Go through the perf. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. diédi, or détti, *I gave.*
 2. désti, *thou gavest.*
 3. diéde, or dette, *he gave.*

- Plur.* 1. démmo, *we gave.*
 2. déste, *you gave.*
 3. diédero, *or déttero, they gave.*

9. Go through the paradigma of Fáre, *to make.*

Fáre, fo, fáccia, facéva, féci, facéssi, farò, faréi, facéndo, fátto.

10. Go through the pres. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. fo, *or fáccio, I make.*
 2. fái, *thou makest.*
 3. fa, *he makes ; or, make thou.*

- Plur.* 1. facciámo, *we make ; or, let us make.*
 2. fáte, *you make ; or, make you.*
 3. fáanno, *they make.*

11. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. fáccia, *I may make.*
 2. fáccia, *thou mayest make.*
 3. fáccia, *he may make ; or, let him make.*

- Plur.* 1. facciámo, *we may make.*
 2. facciáte, *you may make.*
 3. fácciano, *they may make ; or, let them make.*

12. Go through the perf. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. féci, *I made.*
 2. facésti, *thou madest.*
 3. féce, *he made.*

- Plur.* 1. facémmo, *we*
 2. facéste, *you* } *made.*
 3. fécero, *they*

13. Go through the paradigma of Stáre, *to stand.*

Stáre, sto, stía, stáva, stétti, stéssi, starò, staréi, stándo, státo.

14. Go through the pres. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. sto, *I stand.*
 2. stái, *thou standest.*
 3. stà, *he stands ; or, stand thou.*

- Plur.* 1. stiámo, *we stand ; or, let us stand.*
 2. státe, *you stand ; or, stand you.*
 3. stánno, *they stand.*

15. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. stía, *I may stand.*
 2. stía, *thou mayest stand.*
 3. stía, *he may stand ; or, let him stand.*

- Plur.* 1. stiámo, *we may stand.*
 2. stiáte, *you may stand.*
 3. stiáno, *they may stand ; or, let them stand.*

16. Go through the perf. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. stétti, *I stood.*
 2. stésti, *thou stoodest.*
 3. stétte, *he stood.*

- Plur.* 1. stémmo, *we*
 2. stéste, *you* } *stood.*
 3. stéttero, *they* }

LESSON X.

CRÉD-ERE, *to believe.*

1. What is the characteristic of the second conjugation?—E short; as, *créd-ere, to believe*: or, *e* long; as, *god-ére, to enjoy.*

2. Go through the paradigma of *Créd-ere, to believe.*

Créd-ere, a, éva, éi, éssi, erò, eréi, éndo, úto.

3. Go through the pres. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. *créd-o, I believe.*
 2. *créd-i, thou believest ; or, believe thou.*
 3. *créd-e, he believes.*

- Plur.* 1. *cred-iámo, we believe ; or, let us believe.*
 2. *cred-éte, you believe ; or, believe you.*
 3. *créd-ono, they believe.*

4. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. *créd-a, I may believe.*
 2. *créd-a, thou mayest believe.*
 3. *créd-a, he may believe ; or, let him believe.*

- Plur.* 1. cred-iámo, *we may believe.*
 2. cred-iáte, *you may believe.*
 3. créd-ano, *they may believe ; or, let them believe.*

5. Go through the imperf. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. cred-éva, *I believed.*
 2. cred-évi, *thou believedst.*
 3. cred-éva, *he believed.*

- Plur.* 1. cred-evámo, *we*
 2. cred-eváte, *you* } *believed.*
 3. cred-évano, *they* }

6. Go through the perf. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. cred-éi, *or cred-étti, I believed.*
 2. cred-ésti, *thou believedst.*
 3. cred-è, *or cred-étte, he believed.*

- Plur.* 1. cred-émmo, *we believed.*
 2. cred-éste, *you believed.*
 3. cred-érono, *or cred-éttero, they believed.*

7. Go through the perf. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. cred-éssi, *I might believe.*
 2. cred-éssi, *thou mightest believe.*
 3. cred-ésse, *he might believe.*

- Plur.* 1. cred-éssimo, *we*
 2. cred-éste, *you* } *might believe.*
 3. cred-éssero, *they* }

8. Go through the future.

- Sing.* 1. cred-erò, *I shall believe.*
 2. cred-erái, *thou shalt believe.*
 3. cred-erà, *he shall believe.*

- Plur.* 1. cred-erémo, *we*
 2. cred-eréte, *you* } *shall believe.*
 3. cred-eránnno, *they* }

9. Go through the conditional.

- Sing.* 1. cred-eréi, *I might believe.*
 2. cred-erésti, *thou mightest believe.*
 3. cred-erébbe, *he might believe.*

Plur. 1. cred-erémmo, *we*
 2. cred-eréste, *you*
 3. cred-erébbero, *they* } *might believe.*

10. What are the imperf. and perf. participles?—
 Cred-éndo, *believing*; and cred-úto, *believed*.

11. How many regular verbs are there of this conjugation?—Twenty-one; which to aid the memory may be divided into triads.

1. bátt-ere, *to beat*; créd-ere, *to believe*; and god-ére, *to enjoy*.
2. émpi-ere, *to fill*; fénd-ere, *to cleave*; and frém-ere, *to rage*.
3. gém-ere, *to groan*; miét-ere, *to reap*; and mésc-ere, *to mix*.
4. pásc-ere, *to graze*; pénd-ere, *to hang*; and pérd-ere, *to lose*.
5. ricév-ere, *to receive*; resíst-ere, *to resist*; and riflét-ere, *to consider*.
6. ripét-ere, *to repeat*; splénd-ere, *to shine*; and sprém-ere, *to squeeze out*.
7. tem-ére, *to fear*; tónd-ere, *to shear*; and vénd-ere, *to sell*.

LESSON XI.

CONDÚRRE, *to conduct*; BÉVERE, *to drink*; CADÉRE, *to fall*; CHIÉDERE, *to ask*; and DÍRE, *to say*.

1. What is Condúrre?—The syncopated form of *condúcere*, *to conduct*.

2. Go through the paradigm of Condúrre.

Condurre, conduco, conduca, conducéva, condússi, conducéssi,
 condurrò, condurréi, conducéndo, condótto.

3. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. condússi, *I conducted*.
 2. conduc-ésti, *thou conductedst*.
 3. condússe, *he conducted*.

Plur. 1. conduc-émmo, *we*
 2. conduc-éste, *you*
 3. condússero, *they* } *conducted.*

4. In what respects is Bévere, *to drink*, irregular?—
 It sometimes drops *v*; and its perfect has four forms;
 namely, *bevéi*, or *bevétti*; *bevvi*; and *bebbi*; which
 last form is confined to poetry.

5. Go through the paradigm of Cadére, *to fall*.

Cadére, cádo, cáda, cadéva, caddi, cadéssi, cadrò, cadréi,
 cadéndo, cadúto.

6. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. cáddi, *I fell.*
 2. cad-ésti, *thou fellest.*
 3. caddè, *he fell.*

Plur. 1. cad-émmo, *we*
 2. cad-éste, *you*
 3. cáddero, *they* } *fell.*

7. Go through the paradigm of Chiédere, *to ask*.

Chiédere, chiédo, chiéda, chiedadéva, chiési, chiedadéssi, chiederò,
 chiederéi, chiedadéndo, chiésto.

8. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. chiédo, or chiéggo, *I ask.*
 2. chiédi, *thou askest.*
 3. chiéde, *he asks.*

Plur. 1. chiediámo, *we*
 2. chiedadéte, *you*
 3. chiédono, *they* } *ask.*

9. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. chiési, *I asked.*
 2. chied-ésti, *thou askedst.*
 3. chiése, *he asked.*

Plur. 1. chied-émmo, *we*
 2. chied-éste, *you*
 3. chiésero, *they* } *asked.*

10. What is *Dire*?—The syncopated form of *dicere*, to say.

11. Go through the paradigma of *Dire*.

Dire, *dico*, *dica*, *dì*, *dicéva*, *dissi*, *dicéssi*, *dirò*, *diréi*, *dicéndo*, *détto*.

12. Go through the pres. indicative of *Dire*.

Sing. 1. *dico*, *I say*.

2. *dici*, *thou sayest*.

3. *dice*, *he says*.

Plur. 1. *diciámo*, *we*
2. *díte*, *you*
3. *dícono*, *they* } *say*.

13. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. *díca*, *I may say*.

2. *díca*, *thou mayest say*.

3. *díca*, *he may say*.

Plur. 1. *diciámo*, *we*
2. *diciáte*, *you*
3. *dícano*, *they* } *may say*.

14. What do you observe of the imperative?—That its second person singular has a form peculiar to itself; but that its other persons have not.

15. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. *dissi*, *I said*.

2. *dic-ésti*, *thou saidst*.

3. *dísse*, *he said*.

Plur. 1. *dic-émmo*, *we*
2. *dic-éste*, *you*
3. *díssero*, *they* } *said*.

LESSON XII.

DOLÉRE, *to grieve*; DOVÉRE, *to owe*; NUÓCERE, *to injure*; PARÉRE, *to appear*; and PIACÉRE, *to please*.

1. Go through the paradigma of Dolére, *to grieve*.

Dolére, dólgo, dólga, doléva, dólsi, doléssi, dorrò, dorréi, doléndo, dolúto.

2. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. dólgo, or dóglio, *I grieve*.
 2. duóli, *thou grievest*.
 3. duóle, *he grieves*.

Plur. 1. dogliámo, *we*
 2. doléte, *you*
 3. dólgono, *they* } *grieve*.

3. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. dólga, *I may grieve*.
 2. dólga, *thou mayest grieve*.
 3. dólga, *he may grieve*.

Plur. 1. dogliámo, *we*
 2. dogliáte, *you*
 3. dólgano, *they* } *may grieve*.

4. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. dólsi, *I grieved*.
 2. dol-ésti, *thou grievedst*.
 3. dólse, *he grieved*.

Plur. 1. dol-émmo, *we*
 2. dol-éste, *you*
 3. dólsero, *they* } *grieved*.

5. Go through the paradigma of Dovére, *to owe*.

Dovére, débba, débba, dovéva, dovéi, dovéssi, dovrò, dovréi, dovéndo, dovúto.

6. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. débbo, or dévo, *I owe.*
 2. dévi, *thou owest.*
 3. déve, *he owes.*

Plur. 1. dobbiámo, *we owe.*
 2. dovéte, *you owe.*
 3. débbono, or dévono, *they owe.*

7. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. débba, *I may owe.*
 2. débba, *thou mayest owe.*
 3. débba, *he may owe.*

Plur. 1. dobbiámo, *we may owe.*
 2. dobbiáte, *you may owe.*
 3. débبانo, *they may owe.*

8. Go through the paradigm of Nuócere, *to injure.*

Nuócere, nóccio, nuóccia, nuocéva, nocqui, nuocéssi, nuocerò,
 nuoceréi, nocéndo, nociúto.

9. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. nóccio, *I injure.*
 2. nuóci, *thou injurest.*
 3. nuóce, *he injures.*

Plur. 1. nocciámo, *we*
 2. nocéte, *you* } *injure.*
 3. nócciono, *they*

10. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. nócqui, *I injured.*
 2. nocésti, *thou injuredst.*
 3. nócque, *he injured.*

Plur. 1. nocémmo, *we*
 2. nocéste, *you* } *injured.*
 3. nócquero, *they*

11. Go through the paradigm of Parére, *to appear.*

Parére, pájo, pája, paréva, párvi, paréssi, parrò, parréi,
 paréndo, parúto or párso.

12. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. pájo, *I appear.*
 2. pári, *thou appearest.*
 3. páre, *he appears.*

Plur. 1. pajámo, *we*
 2. par-éte, *you*
 3. pájono, *they* } *appear.*

13. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. párví, *I appeared.*
 2. parésti, *thou appearedst.*
 3. párve, *he appeared.*

Plur. 1. parémmo, *we*
 2. paréste, *you*
 3. párvero, *they* } *appeared.*

14. Go through the paradigma of Piacére, *to please.*

Piacére, piáccio, piáccia, piacéva, piáccui, piacéssi, piacerò,
 piaceréi, piacéndo, piaciúto.

15. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. piáccio, *I please.*
 2. piáci, *thou pleasest.*
 3. piáce, *he pleases.*

Plur. 1. piacciámo, *we*
 2. piacéte, *you*
 3. piácciono, *they* } *please.*

16. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. piáccui, *I pleased.*
 2. piacésti, *thou pleasedst.*
 3. piáccue, *he pleased.*

Plur. 1. piacémmo, *we*
 2. piacéste, *you*
 3. piáccuero, *they* } *pleased.*

17. What other verbs are conjugated like Piacére?—
 Giacére, *to lie*; and Tacére, *to be silent.*

LESSON XIII.

PÓRRE, *to put*; POTÉRE, *to be able*; RIMANÉRE, *to remain*; SAPÉRE, *to know*; and SCÉGLIERE, *to choose*.

1. What is Pórre?—The syncopated form of pónere, *to put*.

2. Go through the paradigm of Pórre.

Pórre, póngo, póngá, ponéva, pósi, ponéssi, porrò, porréi, ponéndo, pósto.

3. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. póngo, *I put*.

2. póni, *thou puttest*.

3. póne, *he puts*.

Plur. 1. poniámo, *we*
2. ponéte, *you* } *put*.
3. póngono, *they*

4. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. póngá, *I may put*.

2. póngá, *thou mayest put*.

3. póngá, *he may put*.

Plur. 1. poniámo, *we*
2. poniáte, *you* } *may put*.
3. póngano, *they*

5. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. pósi, *I put*.

2. pon-ésti, *thou puttest*.

3. póse, *he put*.

Plur. 1. pon-émmo, *we*
2. pon-éste, *you* } *put*.
3. pósero, *they*

6. Go through the paradigma of Potére, *to be able*.

Potére, pósito, póssa, potéva, potéi, potéssi, potró, potréi,
poténdo, potúto.

7. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. pósito, *I am able.*
2. puói, *thou art able.*
3. può, or puóte, *he is able.*

Plur. 1. possiámo, *we*
2. potéte, *you* } *are able.*
3. póssonno, *they* }

8. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. póssa, *I may be able.*
2. póssa, *thou mayest be able.*
3. póssa, *he may be able.*

Plur. 1. possiámo, *we*
2. possiáte, *you* } *may be able.*
3. póssano, *they* }

9. Go through the paradigma of Rimanére, *to remain*.

Riman-ére, rimángo, rimánga, rimanéva, rimási, rimanéssi,
rimarrò, rimarréi, rimanéndo, rimáso or rimásto.

10. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. rimángo, *I remain.*
2. rimáni, *thou remainest.*
3. rimáne, *he remains.*

Plur. 1. rimaniámo, *we*
2. rimanéte, *you* } *remain.*
3. rimángo, *they* }

11. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. rimánga, *I may remain.*
2. rimánga, *thou mayest remain.*
3. rimánga, *he may remain.*

Plur. 1. rimaniámo, *we*
2. rimaniáte, *you* } *may remain.*
3. rimángano, *they* }

12. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. rimási, *I remained.*
 2. riman-esti, *thou remainedst.*
 3. rimáse, *he remained.*

Plur. 1. riman-émmo, *we*
 2. riman-éste, *you*
 3. rimásero, *they* } *remained.*

13. Go through the paradigma of Sapére, *to know.*

Sapére, so, sáppia, sáppi, sapéva, séppi, sapéssi, saprò, sapréi,
 sapéndo, sapúto.

14. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. so, *I know.*
 2. sái, *thou knowest.*
 3. sa, *he knows.*

Plur. 1. sappiámo, *we*
 2. sapéte, *you*
 3. sánno, *they* } *know.*

15. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. sáppia, *I may know.*
 2. sáppia, *thou mayest know.*
 3. sáppia, *he may know.*

Plur. 1. sappiámo, *we*
 2. sappiáte, *you*
 3. sáppiano, *they* } *may know.*

16. What is observable with regard to the imperative of this verb?—That it has a peculiar form for its second person singular.

17. Go through the paradigma of Scégliere, *to choose.*

Scégliere, scélgo, scélga, scegliéva, scélsi, scegliéssi, sceglierò,
 sceglieréi, scegliéndo, scélto.

18. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. scélgo, or scéglio, *I choose.*
 2. scégli, *thou chooseth.*
 3. scéglie, *he chooses.*

Plur. 1. scegliámo, *we*
 2. scegliéte, *you* } *choose.*
 3. scélgono, *they* }

19. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. scélga, or scégliá, *I may choose.*
 2. scélga, *thou mayest choose.*
 3. scélga, *he may choose.*

Plur. 1. scegliámo, *we*
 2. scegliáte, *you* } *may choose.*
 3. scélgano, *they* }

20. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. scélsi, *I chose.*
 2. scegliésti, *thou chocest.*
 3. scélse, *he chose.*

Plur. 1. scegliémmo, *we*
 2. scegliéste, *you* } *chose.*
 3. scélséro, *they* }

LESSON XIV.

SEDÉRE, *to sit* ; SVÉLLERE, *to pluck out* ; TENÉRE, *to hold* ; TÓGLIERE, *to take* ; and TRÁRRE, *to draw*.

1. Go through the paradigma of Sedére, *to sit*.

Sedére, séggo, ségga, sedéva, sedéi, sedéssi, sederò, sederéi, sedéndo, sedúto.

2. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. séggo, or siédo, *I sit.*
 2. siédi, *thou sittest.*
 3. siéde, *he sits.*

Plur. 1. sedíámo, *we*
 2. sedéte, *you*
 3. séggonó, or siédono, *they* } *sit.*

3. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. ségga, *I may sit.*
 2. ségga, *thou mayest sit.*
 3. ségga, *he may sit.*

- Plur.* 1. sediámo, *we*
 2. sediáte, *you*
 3. séggano, *they* } *may sit.*

4. Go through the paradigma of Svèllere, *to pluck out.*

Svèllere, svélgo, svélga, svelléva, svélsi, svelléssi, svellerò, svelleréi, svelléndo, svélto.

5. Go through the pres. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. svélgo, or svéllo, *I pluck out.*
 2. svélli, *thou pluckest out.*
 3. svélle, *he plucks out.*

- Plur.* 1. svelliámo, *we*
 2. svelléte, *you*
 3. svélgono, or svéllono, *they* } *pluck out.*

6. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. svélga, or svélla, *I may pluck out.*
 2. svélla, *thou mayest pluck out.*
 3. svélla, *he may pluck out.*

- Plur.* 1. svelliámo, *we*
 2. svelliáte, *you*
 3. svélgano, or svéllano, *they* } *may pluck out.*

7. Go through the perf. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. svélsi, *I plucked out.*
 2. svellésti, *thou pluckedst out.*
 3. svélse, *he plucked out.*

- Plur.* 1. svell-émmo, *we*
 2. svell-éste, *you*
 3. svélsero, *they* } *plucked out.*

8. Go through the paradigma of Tenére, *to hold.*

Tenére, téngo, ténga, tenéva, ténni, tenéssi, terrò, terréi, tenéndo, tenúto.

9. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. téngo, *I hold.*
 2. tiéni, *thou holdest.*
 3. tiéne, *he holds.*

Plur. 1. teniámo, *we*
 2. tenéte, *you* } *hold.*
 3. téngono, *they*

10. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. ténga, *I may hold.*
 2. ténga, *thou mayest hold.*
 3. ténga, *he may hold.*

Plur. 1. teniámo, *we*
 2. teniáte, *you* } *may hold.*
 3. téngano, *they*

11. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. ténni, *I held.*
 2. ten-ésti, *thou heldest.*
 3. ténne, *he held.*

Plur. 1. ten-émmo, *we*
 2. ten-éste, *you* } *held.*
 3. ténnero, *they*

12. Go through the paradigma of Tógliere, *to take.*

Tógliere *or* tórre, tólgo, tólga, toglíeva, tólsi, toglíessi, toglierò
or torrò, toglieréi *or* torréi, toglíendo, tólto.

13. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. tólgo *or* tóglio, *I take.*
 2. tógli, *thou takest.*
 3. tóglie, *he takes.*

Plur. 1. toglíamo, *we*
 2. toglíete, *you* } *take.*
 3. tólgono, *they*

14. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. tólga, *or* tóglia, *I may take.*
 2. tólga, *thou mayest take.*
 3. tólga, *he may take.*

Plur. 1. togliámo, *we*
 2. togliate, *you*
 3. tólgano, *they* } *may take.*

15. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. tólsi, *I took.*
 2. togliésti, *thou lookest.*
 3. tólse, *he took.*

Plur. 1. togliémmo, *we*
 2. togliéste, *you*
 3. tólsero, *they* } *took.*

16. Go through the paradigm of *Trárre or traére, to draw.*

Trárre, trággo, trágga, traéva, trássi, traéssi, trarrò, trarréi, traéndo, tráttö.

17. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. trággo, *I draw.*
 2. trái, *thou drawest.*
 3. tráe, *he draws.*

Plur. 1. traggiámo, *or traiámo, we*
 2. traéte, *you*
 3. trággono, *they* } *draw.*

18. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. trágga, *I may draw.*
 2. trágga, *thou mayest draw.*
 3. trágga, *he may draw.*

Plur. 1. traiámo, *we*
 2. traiáte, *you*
 3. trággano, *they* } *may draw.*

19. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. trássi, *I drew.*
 2. traésti, *thou drewest.*
 3. trásse, *he drew.*

Plur. 1. traémmo, *we*
 2. traéste, *you*
 3. trássero, *they* } *drew.*

LESSON XV.

VALÉRE, *to be worth* ; VEDÉRE, *to see* ; and VOLÉRE, *to be willing*.

1. Go through the paradigm of Valére, *to be worth*.

Valére, válgo, válga, valéva, válsi, valéssi, varrò, varréi, valéndo, valúto.

2. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. válgo, or váglio, *I am worth*.
2. váli, *thou art worth*.
3. vále, *he is worth*.

Plur. 1. vagliámo, *we*
2. valéte, *you*
3. vágliano, *they* } *are worth*.

3. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. vágliá, *I may be worth*.
2. vágliá, *thou mayest be worth*.
3. vágliá, *he may be worth*.

Plur. 1. vagliámo, *we*
2. vagliáte, *you*
3. vágliano, *they* } *may be worth*.

4. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. válsi, *I was worth*.
2. valésti, *thou wast worth*.
3. válse, *he was worth*.

Plur. 1. valémmo, *we*
2. valéste, *you*
3. válsero, *they* } *were worth*.

5. Go through the paradigm of Vedére, *to see*.

Vedére, védo, véda, vedéva, vídi, vedéssi, vedrò, vedréi, vedéndo, vedúto or vísto.

6. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. védo, or véggo, *I see.*

2. védi, *thou seest.*

3. véde, *he sees.*

Plur. 1. vediámo, *we*
 2. vedéte, *you* } *see.*
 3. védono, *they*

7. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. véda, or végga, *I may see.*

2. véda, *thou mayest see.*

3. véda, *he may see.*

Plur. 1. vediámo, *we*
 2. vediáte, *you* } *may see.*
 3. védano, *they*

8. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. vídi, *I saw.*

2. vedésti, *thou sawest.*

3. víde, *he saw.*

Plur. 1. vedémmo, *we*
 2. vedéste, *you* } *saw.*
 3. vídero, *they*

9. Go through the paradigma of Volére, *to be willing.*

Volére, vóglio, vógliá, voléva, vólli, voléssi, vorrò, vorréi,
 voléndo, volúto.

10. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. vóglio, *I am willing.*

2. vuói, *thou art willing.*

3. vuóle, *he is willing.*

Plur. 1. vogliámo, *we*
 2. voléte, *you* } *are willing.*
 3. vógliono, *they*

11. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. vógliá, *I may be willing.*

2. vógliá, *thou mayest be willing.*

3. vógliá, *he may be willing.*

Plur. 1. vogliámo, *we*
 2. vogliáte, *you*
 3. vógliano, *they* } *may be willing.*

12. Go through the perf. indicative.

Sing. 1. vóllo, *I was willing.*
 2. volésti, *thou wast willing.*
 3. vólle, *he was willing.*

Plur. 1. volémmo, *we*
 2. voléste, *you*
 3. vóllo, *they* } *were willing.*

LESSON XVI.

TÓRCERE, *to twist*; ACCÉNDERE, *to light*; UCCÍDERE, *to kill*; LÉGGERE, *to read*; and DISTRÚGGERE, *to destroy*.

1. What do you observe of the irregular verbs of the second conjugation, that have been conjugated in the preceding lessons?—That they have several irregularities.

2. What do you observe of the irregular verbs of the second conjugation in the present lesson, and in those which follow?—That they are irregular only in the perf. indicative and in the perf. participle.

3. How do verbs in *cere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *cere* into *si* and *to*; as, Tórcere, *to twist*, tórsi and tórto.

4. Go through the perfect of Tórcere, *to twist*.

Sing. 1. tórsi, *I twisted.*
 2. torcésti, *thou twistedst.*
 3. tórse, *he twisted.*

Plur. 1. torcémmo, *we*
 2. torcéste, *you*
 3. tórsero, *they* } *twisted.*

5. Is there any exception?—Yes; Cuócere, *to cook*, makes cósси and cótto.

6. How do verbs in *ndere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *ndere* into *si* and *so*; as, Accéndere, *to light*, accési and accéso.

7. Go through the perfect of Accéndere.

Sing. 1. accési, *I lighted.*
 2. accendésti, *thou lightedst.*
 3. accése, *he lighted.*

Plur. 1. accendémмо, *we*
 2. accendéste, *you*
 3. accésero, *they* } *lighted.*

8. Are there any exceptions?—Yes; Fóndere, *to melt*, makes fúси and fúso; and Nascóndere, *to hide*, makes nascóси and nascóso, or nascósto.

9. How do verbs in *dere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *dere* into *si* and *so*; as, Uccidere, *to kill*, uccési and uccéso.

10. Go through the perf. of Uccidere.

Sing. 1. uccési, *I killed.*
 2. uccidésti, *thou killedst.*
 3. uccése, *he killed.*

Plur. 1. uccidémмо, *we*
 2. uccidéste, *you*
 3. uccésero, *they* } *killed.*

11. Is there any exception?—Yes; Cédere, *to yield*, makes céсси and cedúto.

12. How do verbs in *éggere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *éggere* into *éсси* and *étto*; as, Léggere, *to read*, léсси and létto.

13. Go through the perfect of Léggere.

- Sing.* 1. léssi, *I read.*
 2. leggésti, *thou readest.*
 3. lésse, *he read.*
- Plur.* 1. leggémmo, *we*
 2. leggéste, *you* } *read.*
 3. léssero, *they* }

14. How do verbs in *úggere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *úggere* into *ússi* and *útto*; as, *Distrúggere*, *to destroy*, *distrússi* and *distrútto*.

15. Go through the perfect of Distrúggere.

- Sing.* 1. distrússi, *I destroyed.*
 2. distruggésti, *thou destroyedst.*
 3. distrússe, *he destroyed.*
- Plur.* 1. distruggémmo, *we*
 2. distruggéste, *you* } *destroyed.*
 3. distrússero, *they* }

LESSON XVII.

FRÍGGERE, *to fry*; SPÍNGERE, *to push*; ACCÓRGERE, *to perceive*; CÓGLIERE, *to gather*; and SPÉGNERE, *to extinguish*.

1. How do verbs in *ggere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *ggere* into *ssi* and *tto*; as, *Fríggere*, *to fry*, *fríssi* and *fritto*.

2. Go through the perfect of Fríggere.

- Sing.* 1. fríssi, *I fried.*
 2. fríggésti, *thou friedst.*
 3. frísse, *he fried.*

Plur. 1. friggémmo, *we*
 2. friggéste, *you*
 3. frissero, *they* } *fried.*

3. How do verbs in *ngere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *ngere* into *nsi* and *nto*; as, *Spíngere, to push, spínsi* and *spínto*.

4. Go through the perfect of *Spíngere*.

Sing. 1. spínsi, *I pushed.*
 2. spingésti, *thou pushedst.*
 3. spínse, *he pushed.*

Plur. 1. spingémmo, *we*
 2. spingéste, *you*
 3. spínsero, *they* } *pushed.*

5. Is there any exception?—Yes; *Stríngere, to bind,* makes *strínsi* and *strétto*.

6. How do verbs in *gere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *gere* into *si* and *to*; as, *Accórgere, to perceive, accórsi* and *accórto*.

7. Go through the perfect of *Accórgere*.

Sing. 1. accórsi, *I perceived.*
 2. accorgésti, *thou perceivedst.*
 3. accórse, *he perceived.*

Plur. 1. accorgémmo, *we*
 2. accorgéste, *you*
 3. accórsero, *they* } *perceived.*

8. Are there any exceptions?—Yes; *Dirígere, to direct,* makes *diréssi* and *dirétto*; *Esígere, to exact,* makes *esigéi* and *esátto*; and *Neglígere, to neglect,* makes *negléssi* and *neglétto*.

9. How do verbs in *gliere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *gliere* into *lsi* and *lto*; as, *Cógliere, to gather, cólsi* and *cólto*.

10. Go through the perfect of Cógliere.

Sing. 1. cólsi, *I gathered.*
 2. cogliésti, *thou gatheredst.*
 3. cólse, *he gathered.*

Plur. 1. cogliémmo, *we*
 2. cogliéste, *you* } *gathered.*
 3. cólsero, *they*

11. How do verbs in *gnere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *gnere* into *nsi* and *nto*; as, Spégnere, *to extinguish*, spénsi and spénto.

12. Go through the perfect of Spégnere.

Sing. 1. spénsi, *I extinguished.*
 2. spegnésti, *thou extinguishedst.*
 3. spénse, *he extinguished.*

Plur. 1. spegnémmo, *we*
 2. spegnéste, *you* } *extinguished.*
 3. spénsero, *they*

LESSON XVIII.

DISTÍNGUERE, *to distinguish*; ESPÉLLERE, *to expel*; PRÉMERE, *to press*; ESPRÍMERE, *to express*; and PRESÚMERE, *to presume.*

1. How do verbs in *guere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *guere* into *si* and *to*; as, Distínguere, *to distinguish*, distinsi and distinto.

2. Go through the perfect of Distínguere.

Sing. 1. distínsi, *I distinguished.*
 2. distinguésti, *thou distinguishedst.*
 3. distínse, *he distinguished.*

Plur. 1. distinguémmo, *we*
 2. distinguéste, *you* } *distinguished.*
 3. distínsero, *they*

3. How do verbs in *éllere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *éllere* into *ulsi* and *ulso*; as, *Espéllere*, *to expel*, *espúlsi* and *espúlso*.

4. Go through the perfect of *Espéllere*.

Sing. 1. *espúlsi*, *I expelled*.
 2. *espellésti*, *thou expelledst*.
 3. *espúlse*, *he expelled*.

Plur. 1. *espellémmo*, *we*
 2. *espelléste*, *you*
 3. *espúlsero*, *they* } *expelled*.

5. How do verbs in *émere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *émere* into *éssi* and *éssó*; as, *Prémere*, *to press*, *préssi* and *préssó*.

6. Go through the perfect of *Prémere*.

Sing. 1. *préssi*, *I pressed*.
 2. *premésti*, *thou pressedst*.
 3. *préssé*, *he pressed*.

Plur. 1. *premémmo*, *we*
 2. *preméste*, *you*
 3. *préssero*, *they* } *pressed*.

7. How do verbs in *ímere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *ímere* into *éssi* and *éssó*; as, *Esprímere*, *to express*, *espréssi* and *espréssó*.

8. Go through the perfect of *Esprímere*.

Sing. 1. *espréssi*, *I expressed*.
 2. *esprimésti*, *thou expressedst*.
 3. *espréssé*, *he expressed*.

Plur. 1. *esprimémmo*, *we*
 2. *espriméste*, *you*
 3. *espréssero*, *they* } *expressed*.

9. How do verbs in *úmere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *úmere* into *únsi* and *únto*; as, *Presúmere*, *to presume*, *presúnsi* and *presúnto*.

10. Go through the perfect of Presúmere.

- Sing.* 1. presúnsi, *I presumed.*
 2. presumésti, *thou presumedst.*
 3. presúnse, *he presumed.*
- Plur.* 1. presumémmo, *we*
 2. presuméste, *you*
 3. presúnsero, *they* } *presumed.*

LESSON XIX.

RÓMPERE, *to break*; CONÓSCERE, *to know*; MÉTTERE, *to put*; SCRÍVERE, *to write*; and ASSÓLVERE, *to absolve.*

1. How do verbs in *ómpere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *ómpere* into *úppi* and *ótto*; as, *Rómpere, to break, rúppi* and *rótto.*

2. Go through the perfect of Rómpere.

- Sing.* 1. rúppi, *I broke.*
 2. rompésti, *thou brokest.*
 3. rúppe, *he broke.*
- Plur.* 1. rompémmo, *we*
 2. rompéste, *you*
 3. rúppero, *they* } *broke.*

3. How do verbs in *scere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *scere* into *bbi* and *sciúto*; as, *Conóscere, to know, conóbbi* and *conosciúto.*

4. Go through the perfect of Conóscere.

- Sing.* 1. conóbbi, *I knew.*
 2. conoscésti, *thou knewest.*
 3. conóbbe, *he knew.*
- Plur.* 1. conoscémmo, *we*
 2. conoscéste, *you*
 3. conóbbero, *they* } *knew.*

5. Is there any exception?—Yes; *Náscere, to be born*, makes *nácredi* and *náto*.

6. How do verbs in *éttere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *éttere* into *ísi* and *éssó*; as, *Méttere, to put*, *mísi* and *méssó*.

7. Go through the perfect of *Méttere*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. <i>mísi, I put.</i>	
	2. <i>mettésti, thou puttest.</i>	
	3. <i>míse, he put.</i>	
<i>Plur.</i>	1. <i>mettémmo, we</i>	} <i>put.</i>
	2. <i>mettéste, you</i>	
	3. <i>mísero, they</i>	

8. Is there any exception?—Yes; *Fléttere, to bend*, makes *fléssi* and *fléssó*.

9. How do verbs in *ívere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *ívere* into *íssi* and *ítto*; as, *Scrívere, to write*, *scríssi* and *scrítto*.

10. Go through the perfect of *Scrívere*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. <i>scríssi, I wrote.</i>	
	2. <i>scrivésti, thou wrotest.</i>	
	3. <i>scrísse, he wrote.</i>	
<i>Plur.</i>	1. <i>scrivémmo, we</i>	} <i>wrote.</i>
	2. <i>scrivéste, you</i>	
	3. <i>scríssero, they</i>	

11. Is there any exception?—Yes; *Vívere, to live*, makes *víssi* and *vivúto*, or *vissúto*.

12. How do verbs in *lvere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *lvere* into *lsi* and *lto*, or *lúto*; as, *Assólvere, to absolve*, *assólsi* and *assólto*, or *assólúto*.

13. Go through the perfect of *Assólvere*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. <i>assólsi, I absolved.</i>
	2. <i>assolvésti, thou absolvedst.</i>
	3. <i>assólse, he absolved.</i>

Plur. 1. assolvémmo, *we*
 2. assolvéste, *you*
 3. assólsero, *they* } *absolved.*

14. Is there any exception?—Yes; Sólvere, *to untie*, makes solvéi and solúto.

LESSON XX.

CÓRRERE, *to run*; DISCÚTERE, *to discuss*; PERCUÓTERE, *to strike*; COMMUÓVERE, *to move*.

1. How do verbs in *rere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *rere* into *si* and *so*; as, Córrere, *to run*, córsi and córso.

2. Go through the perfect of Córrere.

Sing. 1. córsi, *I ran*.
 2. corrésti, *thou rannest*.
 3. córse, *he ran*.

Plur. 1. corrémmo, *we*
 2. corréste, *you*
 3. córsero, *they* } *ran*.

3. How do verbs in *tere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *tere* into *ssi* and *sso*; as, Discútere, *to discuss*, discússi and discússo.

4. Go through the perfect of Discútere.

Sing. 1. discússi, *I discussed*.
 2. discutésti, *thou discussedst*.
 3. discússe, *he discussed*.

Plur. 1. discutémmo, *we*
 2. discutéste, *you*
 3. discússero, *they* } *discussed*.

5. How do verbs in *uótere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *uótere* into *óssi* and *ósson*; as, *Percuótere*, *to strike*, *percóssi* and *percósson*.

6. Go through the perfect of *Percuótere*.

- Sing.* 1. *percóssi*, *I struck*.
 2. *percotésti*, *thou struckest*.
 3. *percósse*, *he struck*.
- Plur.* 1. *percotémmo*, *we*
 2. *percotéste*, *you*
 3. *percóssero*, *they* } *struck*.

7. How do verbs in *uóvere* form the perfect and perf. participle?—By changing *uóvere* into *óssi* and *ósson*; as, *Commuóvere*, *to move*, *commóssi* and *commósson*.

8. Go through the perfect of *Commuóvere*.

- Sing.* 1. *commóssi*, *I moved*.
 2. *commovésti*, *thou movedst*.
 3. *commósse*, *he moved*.
- Plur.* 1. *commovémmo*, *we*
 2. *commovéste*, *you*
 3. *commóssero*, *they* } *moved*.

LESSON XXI.

SENT-ÍRE, *to feel*.

1. What is the characteristic letter of the third conjugation?—*I* long; as, *Sent-íre*, *to feel*.

2. Go through the paradigma of *Sent-íre*.

Sent-íre, *o*, *a*, *íva*, *íi*, *íssi*, *irò*, *iréi*, *éndo*, *íto*.

3. Go through the pres. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. *sént-o*, *I feel*.
 2. *sént-i*, *thou feelest*; or, *feel thou*.
 3. *sént-e*, *he feels*.

- Plur.* 1. sent-iámo, *we feel; or, let us feel.*
 2. sent-íte, *you feel; or, feel you.*
 3. sént-ono, *they feel.*

4. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. sént-a, *I may feel.*
 2. sént-a, *thou mayest feel.*
 3. sént-a, *he may feel; or, let him feel.*

- Plur.* 1. sent-iámo, *we may feel.*
 2. sent-iáte, *you may feel.*
 3. sént-ano, *they may feel; or, let them feel.*

5. Go through the imperf. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. sent-íva, *I felt.*
 2. sent-ívi, *thou feltest.*
 3. sent-íva, *he felt.*

- Plur.* 1. sent-ivámo, *we*
 2. sent-iváte, *you* } *felt.*
 3. sent-ívano, *they*

6. Go through the perfect indicative.

- Sing.* 1. sent-íi, *I felt.*
 2. sent-ísti, *thou feltest.*
 3. sent-ì, *he felt.*

- Plur.* 1. sent-ímmo, *we*
 2. sent-íste, *you* } *felt.*
 3. sent-írono, *they*

7. Go through the perf. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. sent-íssi, *I might feel.*
 2. sent-íssi, *thou mightest feel.*
 3. sent-ísse, *he might feel.*

- Plur.* 1. sent-íssimo, *we*
 2. sent-íste, *you* } *might feel.*
 3. sent-íssero, *they*

8. Go through the future.

- Sing.* 1. sent-irò, *I shall feel.*
 2. sent-irái, *thou shalt feel.*
 3. sent-irà, *he shall feel.*

- Plur.* 1. sent-irémo, *we*
 2. sent-iréte, *you*
 3. sent-iránno, *they* } *shall feel.*

9. Go through the conditional.

- Sing.* 1. sent-iréi, *I might feel.*
 2. sent-irésti, *thou mightest feel.*
 3. sent-irébbe, *he might feel.*

- Plur.* 1. sent-irémmo, *we*
 2. sent-iréste, *you*
 3. sent-irébbero, *they* } *might feel.*

10. What are the imperf. and perf. participles?—
 Sent-éndo, *feeling*; and sent-íto, *felt*.

11. How many regular verbs are there of this conjugation?—Ten; namely,

1. Aprire, *to open*; avvertire, *to warn*; and compire, *to accomplish.*
2. Convertire, *to convert*; dormire, *to sleep*; and partire, *to depart.*
3. Pentire, *to repent*; servire, *to serve*; sentire, *to feel*; and vestire, *to clothe.*

LESSON XXII.

UNÍRE, *to unite*; MORÍRE, *to die*; and SALÍRE,
to mount.

1. What do you observe of Uníre, *to unite*?—That it is irregular only in the present tenses.

2. Go through the pres. indicative of Uníre.

- Sing.* 1. unísco, *I unite.*
 2. unísci, *thou unitest.*
 3. unísce, *he unites.*

- Plur.* 1. uníamo, *we*
 2. uníte, *you*
 3. uníscono, *they* } *unite.*

3. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. unísca, *I may unite.*
 2. unísca, *thou mayest unite.*
 3. unísca, *he may unite.*

- Plur.* 1. uniámo, *we*
 2. uniáte, *you*
 3. uníscono, *they* } *may unite.*

4. What do you observe of most irregular verbs of the third conjugation?—That they are conjugated like Uníre.

5. What do you observe of Seppellíre, *to bury*?—That it has, besides its regular perf. participle, an irregular perf. participle; namely, sepólto.

6. What do you observe of Apríre, *to open*?—That it has two forms for the perfect, apríi and apérsi; and that its perf. participle is apérto.

7. What other verbs are conjugated like Apríre?—Copríre, *to cover*; scopríre, *to uncover*; offríre, *to offer*; and soffríre, *to suffer*.

8. Go through the paradigma of Moríre, *to die*.

Moríre, muóio, muóia, moríva, moríi, moríssi, morró, morréi, moréndo, móрто.

9. Go through the pres. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. muóio, or móro, *I die.*
 2. móri, *thou diest.*
 3. móre, *he dies.*

- Plur.* 1. muoiámo, or moriámo, *we*
 2. moríte, *you*
 3. muóiono or mórono, *they* } *die.*

10. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. muóia, or móra, *I may die.*
 2. muóia, or móra, *thou mayest die.*
 3. muóia, or móra, *he may die.*

Plur. 1. moriámo, *we*
 2. moriáte, *you*
 3. muóiano, or mórano, *they* } *may die.*

11. Go through the paradigma of *Salire, to mount.*

Salire, sálgo, sálga, salii, salíssi, salirò, saliréi, saléndo, salíto.

12. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. sálgo, or ságlio, *I mount.*
 2. sáli, *thou mountest.*
 3. sále, *he mounts.*

Plur. 1. sagliámo, *we*
 2. salíte, *you*
 3. sálgono, or ságliono, *they* } *mount.*

13. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. sálga, or ságliá, *I may mount.*
 2. sálga, *thou mayest mount.*
 3. sálga, *he may mount.*

Plur. 1. sagliámo, *we*
 2. sagliáte, *you*
 3. sálgano, or ságliano, *they* } *may mount.*

LESSON XXIII.

UDÍRE, *to hear* ; USCÍRE, *to go out* ; and VENÍRE,
to come.

1. Go through the paradigma of *Udíre, to hear.*

Udíre, ódo, óda, udíva, udíi, udíssi, udirò, udiréi, udéndo, udíto.

2. Go through the pres. indicative.

Sing. 1. ódo, *I hear.*
 2. ódi, *thou hearest.*
 3. óde, *he hears.*

Plur. 1. udiámo, *we*
 2. udíte, *you*
 3. ódono, *they* } *hear.*

3. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. óda, *I may hear.*
 2. óda, *thou mayest hear.*
 3. óda, *he may hear.*

- Plur.* 1. udiámo, *we*
 2. udiáte, *you*
 3. ódano, *they* } *may hear.*

4. Go through the paradigm of Uscíre, *to go out.*

Uscíre, éSCO, éSCA, uscÍVA, uscÍI, uscÍSSI, uscÍRÒ, uscÍRÉI,
 uscÉNDÒ, uscÍTO.

5. Go through the pres. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. éSCO, *I go out.*
 2. éSCI, *thou goest out.*
 3. éSCE, *he goes out.*

- Plur.* 1. uscÍámo, *we*
 2. uscÍte, *you*
 3. éScono, *they* } *go out.*

6. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. éSCA, *I may go out.*
 2. éSCA, *thou mayest go out.*
 3. éSCA, *he may go out.*

- Plur.* 1. uscÍámo, *we*
 2. uscÍáte, *you*
 3. éScano, *they* } *may go out.*

7. Go through the paradigm of Veníre, *to come.*

Veníre, véNGO, véNGA, venÍVA, véNNI, venÍSSI, verrÒ, verrÉI,
 venÉNDÒ, venÚTO.

8. Go through the pres. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. véNGO, *I come.*
 2. víENI, *thou comest.*
 3. víENE, *he comes.*

- Plur.* 1. venÍámo, *we*
 2. venÍte, *you*
 3. véNGono, *they* } *come.*

9. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

- Sing.* 1. vénga, *I may come.*
 2. vénga, *thou mayest come.*
 3. vénga, *he may come.*

- Plur.* 1. veniámo, *we*
 2. veniáte, *you*
 3. véngano, *they* } *may come.*

10. Go through the perf. indicative.

- Sing.* 1. vénni, *I came.*
 2. venísti, *thou camest.*
 3. vénne, *he came.*

- Plur.* 1. venímmo, *we*
 2. veníste, *you*
 3. vénnero, *they* } *came.*

LESSON XXIV.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

1. What do you mean by defective verbs?—Verbs that are wanting in some persons, tenses, or moods.

2. What do you observe of the verb *Licére*, *to be permitted*?—That it is impersonal, and chiefly used in poetry, but that its perf. participle *lécito* is made use of in prose also.

3. What do you observe of *Solére*, *to be accustomed*?—That it has neither perfect, future, nor conditional, but that these tenses are supplied by the verb *éssere*, and the perf. participle *sólito*.

4. Go through the pres. indicative of *Solére*.

- Sing.* 1. sóglio, *I am accustomed.*
 2. suóli, *thou art accustomed.*
 3. suóle, *he is accustomed.*

Plur. 1. *sogliámo, we*
 2. *soléte, you*
 3. *sógliono, they* } *are accustomed.*

5. Go through the pres. subjunctive.

Sing. 1. *sóglia, I may be accustomed.*
 2. *sóglia, thou mayest be accustomed.*
 3. *sóglia, he may be accustomed.*

Plur. 1. *sogliámo, we*
 2. *sogliáte, you*
 3. *sógliano, they* } *may be accustomed.*

6. What do you observe generally of the defective verbs?—That, except some that are impersonal, they are used chiefly in poetry.

LESSON XXV.

Canto l'armi pietose, e 'l capitano
 Che 'l gran sepolcro liberò di Cristo.
 Molto egli oprò col senno, e con la mano;
 Molto soffrì nel glorioso acquisto;
 E invan l'Inferno a lui s'oppose, e invano
 S' armò d'Asia, e di Libia il popol misto;
 Chè 'l ciel gli diè favore, e sotto ai santi
 Segni ridusse i suoi compagni erranti.

CONSTRUCTION.

Canto, *I sing*; l'armi pietose, *the pious arms*; e 'l capitano, *and the captain*; che liberò, *who delivered*; il gran sepolcro, *the great sepulchre*; di Cristo, *of Christ*. Egli oprò molto, *he wrought much*; col senno, *with the understanding*; e con la mano, *and with the*

hand; molto soffrì, *he suffered much*; nel glorioso acquisto, *in the glorious achievement*; e l' Inferno, *and (the) Hell*; s'oppose, *opposed itself*; a lui, *to him*; inván, *in vain*; e il popol misto, *and the mingled people*; d' Asia, *of Asia*; e di Libia, *and of Libya*; s'armò, *armed themselves*; invano, *in vain*; chè, *for*; il ciel, *(the) Heaven*; diè favore, *gave favour*; gli, *to him*; e ridusse, *and brought back*; i suoi compagni erranti, *(the) his wandering companions*; sotto ai santi segni, *under (to) the sacred banners*.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Canto*, 1st sing. pres. ind. from *cantare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. *Canto* agrees in person and number with *io*, understood; when the nominative of the verb is a pronoun, it is seldom expressed, except when emphatic.

2. *L'* for *le*, plur. fem. def. art. *Le* agrees in number and gender with *armi*; the *e* is cut off before the following vowel.

3. *Armi*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 2d class. Sing. *arme*. *Armi* is objective, because it is the complement of the verb *canto*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *arme* is an exception.

4. *Pietose*, plur. fem. adj. 4 ter. *Pietose* agrees in number and gender with *armi*.

5. *E*, conj.

6. *'l* for *il*, sing. mas. def. art. *Il* agrees in number and gender with *capitano*; the *i* is cut off after the preceding vowel; *il* is that masculine form of the def. art. which is used before all consonants except *s* impure, that is, *s* followed by another consonant.

7. *Capitano*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Capitano* is objective, because it is one of the complements of the verb *canto*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

8. *Che*, relat. adj. undec.

9. *Gran* for *grande*, sing. adj. 2 ter. Adjectives of two terminations do not express gender, and therefore can agree with their substantives in number only.

10. *Sepolcro*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Sepolcro* is objective, because it is the complement of the verb *liberò*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

11. *Liberò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *liberare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. *Liberò* agrees in person and number with *capitano*, which is referred to by the relative adjective *che*. The third person singular of the perf. ind. is distinguished from the first person singular of the pres. ind. by the grave accent over the vowel *o*.

12. *Di*, prep.

13. *Cristo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. *Cristo* is objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *di*.

14. *Molto*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter. The mas. adj. *molto* is here used substantively as the complement of the verb *oprò*.

15. *Egli*, nom. sing. mas. pron. 3d per. *Egli* is in the nominative, because it is the subject of the verb *oprò*.

16. *Oprò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *operare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. *Oprò* agrees in person and number with *egli*.

17. *Col* for *con il*; *con*, prep. and *il*, sing. mas. def. art.

18. *Senno*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Senno* is objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *con*.

19. *La*, sing. fem. def. art. *La* agrees in number and gender with *mano*.

20. *Mano*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. *Mano* is objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *con*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *mano* is an exception; of those that end in *o*, *imago*, *mano*, and the names of females, are the only exceptions to the general rule.

21. *Soffrì*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *soffrire*, irreg. verb, 3d conjug. *Soffrì* agrees in person and number with *egli*, understood.

22. *Nel* for *in il*; *in*, prep. and *il*, sing. mas. def. art.

23. *Glorioso*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter. *Glorioso* agrees in number and gender with *acquisto*.

24. *Acquisto*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Acquisto* is objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *in*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

25. *Invano* for *invano*, adv.

26. *L'* for *lo*, sing. mas. def. art. *Lo* agrees in number and gender with *Inferno*; *o* is cut off before the following vowel; the mas. form *lo* is used before *s* impure, sometimes before *z*, and before all vowels. The art. is omitted in English.

27. *Inferno*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Inferno* is in the nominative, because it is the subject of the

verb *oppose*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

28. *A*, prep.

29. *Lui*, obj. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers. *Lui* is objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *a*.

30. *S'* for *si*, the unemphatic form for *se*, reflective pron. 3d per. *Se* is always objective, and is construed *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, and *themselves*, according as the nominative of the verb is *he*, *she*, *it*, or *they*.

31. *Oppose*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *opporre*, irreg. verb, 2d conjugation. *Oppose* agrees in person and number with *Inferno*.

32. *Armò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *armare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. *Armò* agrees in person and number with *popol*.

33. *Asia*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class. *Asia* is objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *di*. Substantives of the first class are generally feminine.

34. *Libia*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class. *Libia* is objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *di*. Substantives of the first class are generally feminine.

35. *Popol* for *popolo*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Popol* is in the nominative, because it is the subject of the verb *armò*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

36. *Misto*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter. *Misto* agrees in number and gender with *popol*.

37. *Chè*, conj.

38. *Ciel* for *cielo*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Ciel* is in the nominative, because it is the subject

of the verb *diè*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

39. *Gli*, the unemphatic form for *a lui*; *a*, prep. and *lui*, obj. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.

40. *Diè* for *diedè*, 3 sing. perf. ind. from *dare*, irreg. verb, 1st conjug. *Diè* agrees in person and number with *ciel*.

41. *Favore*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Favore* is objective, because it is the complement of the verb *diè*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

42. *Sotto*, prep.

43. *Ai* for *a i*; *a*, prep. and *i*, plur. mas. def. art.

44. *Santi*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter. *Santi* agrees in number and gender with *Segni*.

45. *Segni*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class, sing. *segno*. *Segni* is objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *a*.

46. *Ridusse*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *ridurre*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. *Ridusse* agrees in person and number with *ciel*.

47. *I*, plur. mas. def. art. *I* agrees in number and gender with *compagni*. Possessive pronouns are generally preceded by the definite article.

48. *Suoi*, plur. mas. poss. adj. *Suoi* agrees in number and gender with *compagni*.

49. *Compagni*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class. Sing. *compagno*. *Compagni* is objective, because it is the complement of the verb *ridusse*.

50. *Erranti*, plur. adj. 2 ter. *Erranti* agrees in number with *compagni*; adjectives of two terminations

do not express gender, and therefore can agree with their substantives in number only.

Recollect, that by *case* is meant the relation of a substantive to some other word in the sentence, whether that relation is expressed by termination or by position, or whether it is inferred from the context.

LESSON XXVI.

O Musa, tu che di caduchi allori
 Non circondi la fronte in Elicona,
 Ma su nel cielo infra i beati cori
 Hai di stelle immortali aurea corona;
 Tu spira al petto mio celesti ardori;
 Tu rischiara il mio canto, e tu perdona
 S' intesso fregi al ver, s' adorno in parte
 D' altri dilette, che de' tuoi le carte.

CONSTRUCTION.

O Musa, *O Muse*; tu, *thou*; che, *who*; non circondi, *dost not bind*; la fronte, *the forehead*; di caduchi allori, *with fading laurels*; in Elicona, *on Helicon*; ma, *but*; hai, *thou hast*; aurea corona, *golden crown*; di stelle immortali, *of immortal stars*; infra i beati cori, *among the happy choirs*; su, *above*; nel cielo, *in (the) heaven*; tu spira, *do thou breathe*; celesti ardori, *celestial ardours*; al petto mio, *to (the) my breast*; tu rischiara, *do thou illumine*; il mio canto, *(the) my song*; e tu perdona, *and do thou pardon*; s' intesso, *if I interweave*; fregi, *embellishments*; al ver, *to the truth*; s' adorno, *if I adorn*; le carte, *the*

papers; *in parte, in part*; *d'altri diletta, with other charms*; *che, than*; *de' tuoi, (with the) thine*.

ANALYSIS.

1. *O*, interject.
2. *Musa*, voc. sing. fem. subst. 1st class. *Musa* is in the vocative, because it is the person addressed. Substantives of the first class are generally feminine. By *Musa* is here meant, either the Virgin Mary or the Sacred Spirit.
3. *Tu*, voc. sing. pron. 2d pers.
4. *Che*, relat. adj. undecl.
5. *Di*, prep. Its general meaning is *of*; here it means *with*.
6. *Caduchi*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter. *Caduchi* agrees in number and gender with *allori*; the sing. is *caduco*; *h* is inserted in the plural to preserve the hard sound of the *c*.
7. *Allori*, plur. mas. subst. 2d class. Sing. *alloro*. *Allori* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *di*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.
8. *Non*, adv.
9. *Circondi*, 2 sing. pres. ind. from *circondare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. *Circondi* agrees in person and number with *tu*, understood.
10. *La*, sing. fem. def. art. agrees in number and gender with *fronte*.
11. *Fronte*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. *Fronte* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the verb *circondi*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *fronte* is an exception.

12. *In*, prep.

13. *Elicona*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class. *Elicona* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *in*. Substantives of the first class are generally feminine. Helicon is a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses, who had a temple there.

14. *Ma*, conj.

15. *Su*, adv.

16. *Nel* for *in il*; *in*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.

17. *Cielo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Cielo* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *in*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

18. *Infra*, prep.

19. *I*, plur. mas. def. art. agrees in number and gender with *cori*.

20. *Beati*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter. agrees in number and gender with *cori*.

21. *Cori*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class, sing. *coro*. *Cori* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *infra*.

22. *Hai*, 2d sing. pres. ind. from *avere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. *Hai* agrees in person and number with *tu*, understood.

23. *Stelle*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class. *Stelle* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *di*. Substantives of the first class are generally feminine.

24. *Immortali*, plur. adj. 2 ter. agrees in number with *stelle*.

25. *Aurea*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter. agrees in number and gender with *corona*.

26. *Corona*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class. *Corona* is in the objective case, because it is the complement of the verb *hai*. Substantives of the first class are generally feminine.

27. *Spira*, 2d sing. imperat. from *spirare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. *Spira* agrees in person and number with *tu*.

28. *Al* for *a il*; *a*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.

29. *Petto*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Petto* is in the objective case, because it is the complement of the preposition *a*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

30. *Mio*, sing. mas. poss. adj. agrees in number and gender with *petto*.

31. *Celesti*, plur. adj. 2 ter. agrees in number with *ardori*. Adjectives of two terminations do not express gender, and therefore can agree with their substantives in number only.

32. *Ardori*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class, sing. *ardore*. *Ardori* is in the objective case, because it is the complement of the verb *spira*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

33. *Rischiara*, 2 sing. imperat. from *rischiarare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. *Rischiara* agrees in person and number with *tu*.

34. *Canto*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Canto* is in the objective case, because it is the complement of the verb *rischiara*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

35. *Perdona*, 2d sing. imperat. from *perdonare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. *Perdona* agrees in person and number with *tu*.

36. *S'* for *se*, conj.

37. *Intesso*, 1st sing. pres. ind. from *intessere*, reg. verb, 2d conjug. *Intesso* agrees in person and number with *io*, understood.

38. *Fregi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class, sing. *fregio*. When the sing. ends in *io*, and there is no accent on the *i*, the plural is formed by dropping *o*. *Fregi* is in the objective case, because it is the complement of the verb *intesso*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

39. *Ver* for *vero*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Vero* is in the objective case, because it is the complement of the preposition *a*.

40. *Adorno*, 1 sing. pres. ind. from *adornare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. *Adorno* agrees in person and number with *io*, understood.

41. *Parte*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. *Parte* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *in*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *parte* is an exception.

42. *Altri*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter. agrees in number and gender with *diletti*.

43. *Diletti*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class, sing. *diletto*. *Diletti* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *di*.

44. *Che*, conj.

45. *De'* for *dei*, for *di i*; *di*, prep. *i*, plur. mas. def. art. The def. art. generally precedes poss. adjectives.

46. *Tuoi*, plur. mas. poss. adj. agrees with *diletti*, understood.

47. *Le*, plur. fem. def. art. agrees in number and gender with *carte*.

48. *Carte*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class. *Carte* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the verb *adorno*. Substantives of the first class are generally feminine.

LESSON XXVII.

Sai che là corre il mondo, ove più versi
 Di sue dolcezze il lusinghier Parnaso ;
 E che 'l vero condito in molli versi,
 I più schivi allettando ha persuaso.
 Così all' egro fanciul porgiámo aspersi
 Di soave licor gli orli del vaso ;
 Succhi amari ingannato intanto ei beve
 E dall' inganno suo vita riceve.

CONSTRUCTION.

Sai, *thou knowest* ; che, *that* ; il mondo, *the world* ;
 corre, *runs* ; là, *there* ; ove, *where* ; il lusinghier Par-
 naso, *the flattering Parnassus* ; versi, *may pour* ; più,
more ; di sue dolcezze, *of its sweetnesses* ; e, *and* ;
 che, *that* ; il vero, *the truth* ; condito, *seasoned* ; in
 molli versi, *in soft verses* ; allettando, *alluring* ; i più
 schivi, *the most reluctant* ; ha persuaso, *has persuaded*
them. Così, *thus* ; porgiamo, *we present* ; gli orli, *the*
brims ; del vaso, *of the vessel* ; aspersi, *sprinkled* ; di
 soave licor, *with sweet liquor* ; all' egro fanciul, *to the*
sick child ; intanto, *so that* ; ingannato, *deceived* ; ei
 beve, *he drinks* ; succhi amari, *bitter juices* ; e riceve
 vita, *and receives life* ; dall' inganno suo, *from the*
deceit practised upon him.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Sai*, 2 sing. pres. ind. from *sapere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. *Sai* agrees in person and number with *tu*, understood.

2. *Che*, conj.

3. *Là*, adv.

4. *Corre*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *correre*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. *Corre* agrees in person and number with *mondo*.

5. *Il*, sing. mas. def. art. agrees with *mondo*. The mas. form *il* may be used before all consonants except *s* impure.

6. *Mondo*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Mondo* is in the nominative, because it is the subject of the verb *corre*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

7. *Ove*, adv.

8. *Più*, adj. undecl. used substantively. *Più* is sometimes an adverb; but in this verse it serves as the complement of the verb *versi*, and is an adj. undecl. and used substantively.

9. *Versi*, 3d sing. pres. subj. from *versare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. *Versi* agrees in person and number with *Parnaso*; but as all the persons in the singular of the pres. subj. are alike, this agreement is not expressed.

10. *Di*, prep.

11. *Sue*, plur. fem. poss. adj. agrees in number and gender with *dolcezza*.

12. *Dolcezza*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class. *Dolcezza* is in the objective, because it is the complement

of the preposition *di*. Substantives of the first class are generally feminine.

13. *Lusinghier* for *lusinghiere*, sing. adj. 2 ter. agrees in number with *Parnaso*.

14. *Parnaso*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Parnaso* is in the nominative, because it is the subject of the verb *versi*. Parnassus is a mountain of Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

15. *Vero*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Vero* is in the nominative, because it is the subject of the verb *ha persuaso*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

16. *Condito*, sing. mas. perf. part. from *condire*, irreg. verb, 3d conjug. *Condito* agrees in number and gender with *vero*.

17. *In*, prep.

18. *Molli*, plur. adj. 2 ter. agrees in number with *versi*.

19. *Versi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class. *Versi* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *in*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

20. *I*, plur. mas. def. art. agrees with *uomini*, understood.

21. *Più*, adv.

22. *Schivi*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter. agrees with *uomini*, understood.

23. *Allettando*, imperf. part. from *allettare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

24. *Ha*, 3 sing. pres. ind. from *avere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. *Ha* agrees in person and number with *vero*.

25. *Persuaso*, perf. part. from *persuadere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. The perf. participle, when preceded by its complement, generally agrees with its complement; otherwise it remains unchanged. In this sentence *i più schivi uomini* is the complement of *allettando*, rather than of *ha persuaso*, and therefore the participle *persuaso* remains unchanged.

26. *Così*, adv.

27. *All'* for *allo*, for *a lo*; *a*, prep. and *lo*, sing. mas. def. art.; agrees with *fanciul*. The mas. form *lo* is used before all vowels, *s* impure, and sometimes before *z*.

28. *Egro*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter. agrees with *fanciul*.

29. *Fanciul* for *fanciullo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Fanciul* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *a*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

30. *Porgiamo*, 1st plur. pres. ind. from *porgere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. *Porgiamo* agrees in person and number with *noi*, understood.

31. *Aspersi*, plur. mas. perf. part. from *aspergere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. *Aspersi* agrees in number and gender with *orli*.

32. *Soave*, sing. adj. 2 ter. agrees in number with *licor*.

33. *Licor* for *licore*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Licor* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *di*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine.

34. *Orli*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *orlo*.

Orli is in the objective, because it is the complement of the verb *porciamo*.

35. *Del* for *di il*; *di*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art. agrees with *vaso*.

36. *Vaso*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Vaso* is in the objective, because it is the complement of the preposition *di*.

37. *Succhi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *succo*. *H* is inserted in the plural to keep the *c* hard before *i*. *Succhi* is objective, because it is the complement of the verb *beve*.

38. *Amari*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter. agrees in number and gender with *succhi*.

39. *Ingannato*, sing. mas. perf. part. from *ingannare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. *Ingannato* agrees in number and gender with *egli*.

40. *Intanto*, adv.

41. *Ei* for *egli*, nom. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers. *Egli* is subject. of the verb *beve*.

42. *Beve*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *bevere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. *Beve* agrees in person and number with *egli*.

43. *Dall'* for *dallo*, for *da lo*; *da*, prep. *lo*, sing. mas. def. art. agrees in number and gender with *inganno*.

44. *Inganno*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Inganno* is objective, because it is the complement of the prep. *da*.

45. *Suo*, sing. mas. poss. adj. agrees in number and gender with *inganno*.

46. *Vita*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class. *Vita* is

objective, because it is the complement of the verb *riceve*.

47. *Riceve*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *ricevere*, reg. verb, 2d conjug. agrees in person and number with *egli*, understood.

LESSON XXVIII.

Tu, magnanimo Alfonso, il qual ritogli
 Al furor di fortuna, e guidi in porto
 Me peregrino errante, e fra gli scogli
 E fra l' onde agitato e quasi assorto,
 Queste mie carte in lieta fronte accogli,
 Che quasi in voto a te sacrate i' porto.
 Forse un dì fia, che la presaga penna
 Osi scriver di te quel, ch' or n' accenna.

CONSTRUCTION.

Tu, *do thou*; magnanimo Alfonso, *noble Alfonso*; il qual, *who*; ritogli, *rescuest*; al furor di fortuna, *from the rage of fortune*; e guidi, *and guidest*; in porto, *into harbour*; me, *me*; peregrino errante, *a wandering pilgrim*; e agitato, *and tossed about*; e quasi assorto, *and nearly swallowed up*; fra gli scogli, *among the rocks*; e fra l' onde, *and among the waves*; accogli, *receive*; in lieta fronte, *graciously*; queste mie carte, *these my papers*; che io porto, *which I bring*; quasi, *as it were*; sacrate, *consecrated*; a te, *to thee*; in voto, *by a vow*. Forse, *perhaps*; un dì fia, *a day may come*; che, *when*; la presaga penna, *the prophetic pen*; osi, *may dare*; scriver, *to write*;

di te, of thee ; quel, that ; che, which ; or, now ;
accenna, it hints ; ne, to us.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Tu*, nom. sing. pron. 2d per. *Tu* is the subject of the verb *accogli* in the fifth line.

2. *Magnanimo*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.

3. *Alfonso*, voc. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Alfonso* is vocative, because he is the person addressed. Alfonso d'Este, duke of Ferrara, to whom the poet dedicates his poem.

4. *Il*, sing. mas. def. art.

5. *Qual* for *quale*, sing. relat. adj. 2 ter.

6. *Ritogli*, 2 sing. pres. ind. from *ritogliere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

7. *Al* for *a il* ; *a*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art. The prep. *a* has here the meaning of *da*, from.

8. *Furor* for *furore*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

9. *Di*, prep.

10. *Fortuna*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.

11. *Guidi*, 2d sing. pres. ind. from *guidare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

12. *In*, prep.

13. *Porto*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

14. *Me*, obj. sing. pron. 1st pers.

15. *Peregrino*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Peregrino* is objective, because it is in apposition with the pronoun *me*.

16. *Errante*, sing. adj. 2 ter.

17. *Fra*, prep.

18. *Gli*, plur. mas. def. art.

19. *Scogli*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *scoglio*. Substantives in *io*, when the *i* is unaccented, form their plural by dropping *o*.
20. *L'* for *le*, plur. fem. def. art.
21. *Onde*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class.
22. *Agitato*, sing. mas. perf. part. from *agitare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
23. *Quasi*, adv.
24. *Assorto*, sing. mas. perf. part. for *assorbito*, from *assorbire*, reg. verb, 3d conjug. *Assorto* is used only in poetry.
25. *Queste*, plur. fem. dem. adj.
26. *Mie*, plur. fem. poss. adj.
27. *Carte*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class.
28. *Accogli*, 2d sing. pres. ind. from *accogliere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. *Accogli* agrees in person and number with *tu* in the first line.
29. *Che*, relat. adj. undec.
30. *Voto*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
31. *Te*, obj. sing. pron. 2d pers.
32. *Sacrate*, plur. fem. perf. part. from *sacrare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. *Sacrate* agrees in number and gender with *carte*.
33. *I'* for *io*, nom. sing. pron. 1st pers.
34. *Porto*, 1st sing. pres. ind. from *portare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
35. *Forse*, adv.
36. *Un*, sing. mas. indef. art.
37. *Di*, mas. subst. 3d class. Substantives of the third class are not declined; they are generally feminine: *dì* is an exception.

38. *Fia* for *sarà*, 3d sing. fut. ind. from *essere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
39. *Che*, adv.
40. *La*, sing. fem. def. art.
41. *Presaga*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter.
42. *Penna*, nom. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
43. *Osi*, 3d sing. pres. subj. from *osare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
44. *Scriver* for *scrivere*, inf. irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
45. *Quel* for *quello*, sing. mas. dem. adj.
46. *Or* for *ora*, adv.
47. *N'* for *ne*, indef. pron.
48. *Accenna*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *accennare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

LESSON XXIX.

È ben ragion (s' egli averrà ch' in pace
 Il buon popol di Cristo unqua si veda,
 E con navi e cavalli al fero Trace
 Cerchi ritor la grande ingiusta preda)
 Ch' a te lo scettro in terra, o se ti piace,
 L' alto imperio de' mari a te conceda.
 Emulo di Goffredo, i nostri carmi
 Intanto ascolta, e t' apparecchia all' armi.

CONSTRUCTION.

E ben ragion, *there is just reason*; (s' egli averrà, *if it shall happen*; che, *that*; il buon popol, *the good community*; di Cristo, *of Christ*; unqua, *ever*; si

veda, *should see itself*; in pace, *in peace*; e cerchi, *and should seek*; ritor, *to recover*; la grande ingiusta preda, *the great unjustly acquired conquest*; con navi e cavalli, *with ships and horses*; al fero Trace, *from the fierce Thracian*;) che, *that*; conceda, *it should grant*; a te, *to thee*; lo scettro, *the sceptre*; in terra, *on land*; o se ti piace, *or if it pleases thee*; l'alto imperio, *the high command*; de' mari, *of the seas*; a te, *to thee*. Emulo di Goffredo, *emulator of Godfrey*; intanto, *in the mean time*; ascolta, *listen to*; i nostri carmi, *our verses*; e t' apparecchia, *and prepare thyself*; all'armi, *for arms*.

ANALYSIS.

1. *E*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *essere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
2. *Ben* for *bene*, adv.
3. *Ragion* for *ragione*, nom. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. Intransitive verbs have generally the same case after them as before them. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine: *ragione* is an exception.
4. *S'* for *se*, conj.
5. *Egli*, nom. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.
6. *Averrà*, 3d sing. fut. ind. from *avvenire*, irreg. verb, 3d conjug.
7. *Che*, conj.
8. *Pace*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *pace* is an exception.
9. *Il*, sing. mas. def. art.
10. *Buon* for *buono*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.

11. *Popol* for *popolo*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
12. *Unqua*, adv.
13. *Si*, unemphatic form for *se*, reflect. pron. 3d pers.
14. *Veda*, 3d sing. pres. subj. from *vedere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
15. *Navi*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 2d class; sing. *nave*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *nave* is an exception.
16. *Cavalli*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *cavallo*.
17. *Al* for *a il*; *a*, prep. *il*. sing. mas. def. art.
18. *Fero*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.
19. *Trace*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
20. *Cerchi*, 3d sing. pres. subj. from *cercare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. The *h* is inserted to keep *c* hard before *i*.
21. *Ritor* for *ritogliere*, inf. irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
22. *La*, sing. fem. def. art.
23. *Ingiusta*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter.
24. *Preda*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
25. *Te*, obj. sing. pron. 2d pers.
26. *Lo*, sing. mas. def. art.
27. *Scettro*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
28. *Terra*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
29. *Ti*, unemphatic form for *te*, obj. sing. pron. 2d pers.
30. *Piace*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *piacere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
31. *L'* for *lo*, sing. mas. def. art.

32. *Alto*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.
33. *Imperio*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class
34. *De'* for *dei*, for *di i*; *di*, prep. *i*, plur. mas. def. art.
35. *Mari*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *mare*.
36. *Conceda*, 3d sing. pres. subj. from *concedere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
37. *Emulo*, voc. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
38. *I*, plur. mas. def. art.
39. *Nostri*, plur. mas. poss. adj. 4 ter.
40. *Carmi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *carne*.
41. *Intanto*, adv.
42. *Ascolta*, 2d sing. imperat. from *ascoltare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. In the first conjugation the 2d sing. imperat. is the same as the 3d sing. of the pres. ind.
43. *Apparecchia*, 2d sing. imperat. from *apparecchiare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
44. *All'* for *a le*; *a*, prep. *le*, plur. fem. def. art.
45. *Armi*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 2d class; sing. *arme*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine: *arme* is an exception.

LESSON XXX.

Già 'l sesto anno volgea, ch' in Oriente
 Passò il campo Cristiano all'alta impresa;
 E Nicea per assalto, e la potente
 Antiochia con arte avea già presa;

L'avea poscia in battaglia incontro a gente
 Di Persia innumerabile difesa ;
 E Tortosa espugnata ; indi alla rea
 Stagion diè loco, e 'l novo anno attendea.

CONSTRUCTION.

Già, *already* ; il sesto anno, *the sixth year* ; volgea, *revolved* ; che, *since* ; il campo Cristiano, *the Christian camp* ; passò, *passed* ; in Oriente, *into (the) East* ; all'alta impresa, *to the high enterprise* ; e avea già presa, *and had already taken* ; Nicea, *Nice* ; per assalto, *by storm* ; e la potente Antiochia, *and the powerful Antioch* ; con arte, *by stratagem* ; (e) poscia, *and afterwards* ; l'avea difesa, *had defended it* ; in battaglia, *in battle* ; incontro a gente innumerabile, *against the countless multitude* ; di Persia, *of Persia* ; e Tortosa espugnata, *and conquered Tortosa* ; indi, *then* ; diè loco, *it gave place* ; alla rea stagion, *to the inclement season* ; e attendea, *and waited for* ; il novo anno, *the new year*.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Già*, adv.
2. *Il*, sing. mas. def. art.
3. *Sesto*, sing. mas. numer. adj. 4 ter.
4. *Anno*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
5. *Volgea* for *volgeva*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. from *volgere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
6. *Che*, conj.
7. *Oriente*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
8. *Passò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *passare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

9. *Campo*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
10. *Cristiano*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.
11. *All'* for *alla*, for *a la* ; *a*, prep. *la*, sing. fem. def. art.
12. *Alta*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter.
13. *Impresa*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
14. *Nicea*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class. *Nicea*, a city of Asia Minor.
15. *Assalto*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
16. *Potente*, sing. adj. 2 ter.
17. *Antiochia*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class. *Antioch*, a city of Syria.
18. *Arte*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class.
19. *Avea* for *aveva*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. from *avere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
20. *Presa*, sing. fem. perf. part. from *prendere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. When a perf. part. is in construction with the verb *avere*, and is preceded by its complement, it generally agrees with its complement.
21. *L'* for *la*, unemphatic form for *lei*, obj. sing. fem. pron. 3d pers.
22. *Poscia*, adv.
23. *Battaglia*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
24. *Incontro*, prep.
25. *Gente*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine : *gente* is an exception.
26. *Persia*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
27. *Innumerabile*, sing. adj. 2 ter.
28. *Difesa*, sing. fem. perf. part. from *difendere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

29. *Tortosa*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class. *Tortosa* is a city of Syria.

30. *Espugnata*, sing. fem. perf. part. from *espugnare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

31. *Indi*, adv.

32. *Rea*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter.

33. *Stagion* for *stagione*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine: *stagione* is an exception.

34. *Diè* for *diedè*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *dare*, irreg. verb, 1st conjug.

35. *Loco*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

36. *Novo*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter. By the new year is here meant spring.

37. *Attendea* for *attendeva*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. from *attendere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

LESSON XXXI.

E 'l fine omai di quel piovoso inverno,
 Che fea l'armi cessar, lunge non era,
 Quando dall'alto soglio il Padre Eterno
 Ch'è nella parte più del ciel sincera,
 E quanto è dalle stelle al basso inferno,
 Tanto è più in su della stellata sfera,
 Gli occhi in giù volse, e in un sol punto, e in una
 Vista mirò ciò ch' in se il mondo aduna.

CONSTRUCTION.

E, and; *il fine*, the end; *di quel piovoso inverno*, of that rainy winter; *che fea*, that made; *l'armi*,

arms; *cessar*, to cease; *non era*, was not; *omai*, now; *lunge*, distant; *quando*, when; *il Padre Eterno*, the *Eternal Father*; *dall' alto soglio*, from the high throne; *che*, which; *è*, is; *nella parte più sincera*, in the purer part; *del ciel*, of heaven; *e*, and; *è*, is; *tanto più in su*, so much above; *della stellata sfera*, the starry sphere; *quanto*, as; *è*, it is; *dalle stelle*, from the stars; *al basso inferno*, to the base beneath; *volve*, turned; *gli occhi*, his eyes; *in giù*, downwards; *e mirò*, and beheld; *in un sol punto*, in one single point; *e in una vista*, and at one sight; *ciò che*, that which; *il mondo*, the world; *aduna*, contains; *in se*, in itself.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Il*, sing. mas. def. art.
2. *Fine*, nom. sing. mas. and fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *fine* is masculine and feminine.
3. *Omai*, adv.
4. *Quel* for *quello*, sing. mas. dem. adj. 4 ter.
5. *Piovoso*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.
6. *Inverno*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
7. *Che*, relat. adj. undec.
8. *Fea* for *faceva*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. from *fare*, irreg. verb, 1st conjug.
9. *L'* for *le*, plur. fem. def. art.
10. *Armi*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 2d class; sing. *arme*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine: *arme* is an exception.
11. *Cessar* for *cessare*, inf. reg. verb, 1st conjug.
12. *Lunge*, adv.
13. *Non*, adv.

14. *Era*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. from *essere*, irreg. verb, 1st conjug.

15. *Quando*, adv.

16. *Dall'* for *dallo*, for *da lo*; *da*, prep. *lo*, sing. mas. def. art.

17. *Alto*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.

18. *Soglio*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class; plur. *sogli*. When a substantive ends in *io*, with the *i* unaccented, it forms its plural by dropping *o*.

19. *Padre*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

20. *Eterno*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.

21. *E*, 3 sing. pres. ind. from *essere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

22. *Nella* for *in la*; *in*, prep. *la*, sing. fem. def. art.

23. *Parte*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine: *parte* is an exception.

24. *Più*, adv.

25. *Del* for *di il*; *di*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.

26. *Ciel* for *cielo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

27. *Sincera*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter.

28. *Quanto*, adv.

29. *Dalle* for *da le*; *da*, prep. *le*, plur. fem. def. art.

30. *Stelle*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class.

31. *Al* for *a il*; *a*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.

32. *Basso*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

33. *Inferno*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.

34. *Tanto*, adv.

35. *Su*, adv.

36. *Della* for *di la*; *di*, prep. *la*, sing. fem. def. art.

37. *Stellata*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter.
 38. *Sfera*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
 39. *Gli*, plur. mas. def. art.
 40. *Occhi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *occhio*. When a substantive ends in *io*, with the *i* unaccented, it forms its plural by dropping *o*.
 41. *Giù*, adv.
 42. *Volse*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *volgere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
 43. *Un*, sing. mas. numer. adj.
 44. *Sol* for *solo*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.
 45. *Punto*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
 46. *Una*, sing. fem. numer. adj.
 47. *Vista*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
 48. *Mirò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *mirare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
 49. *Ciò*, dem. pron. undec.
 50. *Se*, reflect. pron. 3d pers. undec.
 51. *Mondo*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
 52. *Aduna*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *adunare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

 LESSON XXXII.

Mirò tutte le cose, ed in Soria
 S' affissò poi ne' Principi Cristiani ;
 E con quel guardo suo ch' addentro spia
 Nel più secreto lor gli affetti umani,
 Vede Goffredo, che scacciar desia
 Dalla santa città gli empj Pagani ;
 E pien di fè, di zelo, ogni mortale
 Gloria, imperio, tesor mette in non cale.

CONSTRUCTION.

Mirò, *he beheld*; tutte le cose, *all things*; e poi, *and afterwards*; s' affissò, *looked stedfastly*; ne' Principi Cristiani, *on the Christian princes*; in Soria, *in Syria*; e con quel guardo suo, *and with that look of his*; ch' addentro spia, *which penetrates*; gli affetti umani, *human affections*; nel lor più secreto, *in their most secret recesses*; vede, *he sees*; Goffredo, *Godfrey*; che desia, *who desires*; scacciar, *to drive*; gli empj Pagani, *the impious Pagans*; dalla santa città, *from the sacred city*; e pien, *and full*; di fè, *of faith*; di zelo, *of zeal*; mette in non cale, *despises*; ogni mortale gloria, *all mortal glory*; imperio, *power*; tesoro, *treasure*.—"Mettere in non cale," *is literally "to put into it is of no importance."*

ANALYSIS.

1. *Mirò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *mirare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
2. *Tutte*, plur. fem. adj. 4 ter.
3. *Le*, plur. fem. def. art.
4. *Cose*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class.
5. *Soria*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
6. *S'* for *si*, unemphatic form for *se*, reflect. pron. 3d pers. undecl.
7. *Affissò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *affissare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
8. *Poi*, adv.
9. *Ne'* for *ne i*, for *in i*; *in*, prep. *i*, plur. mas. def. art.

10. *Principi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *principe*.
11. *Cristiani*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.
12. *Quel* for *quello*, sing. mas. dem. adj. 4 ter.
13. *Guardo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
14. *Suo*, sing. mas. poss. adj. 4 ter.
15. *Ch'* for *che*, relat. adj. undec.
16. *Addentro*, adv.
17. *Spia*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *spiare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
18. *Nel* for *in il*; *in*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.
19. *Più*, adv.
20. *Secreto*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.: here used substantively, *luogo* or *recesso* being understood.
21. *Lor* for *loro*, poss. adj. undec.
22. *Gli*, plur. mas. def. art.
23. *Affetti*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *affetto*.
24. *Umani*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.
25. *Vede*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *vedere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
26. *Scacciar* for *scacciare*, inf. reg. verb, 1st conjug.
27. *Desia*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *desiare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
28. *Dalla* for *da la*; *da*, prep. *la*, sing. fem. def. art.
29. *Santa*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter.
30. *Città*, fem. subst. 1st class, undec.
31. *Empj*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.
32. *Pagani*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *Pagano*.
33. *Pien* for *pieno*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.

34. *Fè* for *fede*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine : *fede* is an exception.

35. *Zelo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

36. *Ogni*, adj. undec. used before substantives of the sing. number, when *all* can be changed into *each* or *every*.

37. *Mortale*, sing. adj. 2 ter.

38. *Gloria*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.

39. *Imperio*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

40. *Tesor* for *tesoro*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

41. *Mette*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *mettere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

42. *Cale*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *calere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. used impersonally.

LESSON XXXIII.

Ma vede in Baldovin cupido ingegno,
 Ch' all'umane grandezze intento aspira;
 Vede Tancredi aver la vita a sdegno,
 Tanto un suo vano amor l' ange e martira;
 E fondar Boemondo al novo regno
 Suo d' Antiochia alti principj mira,
 E leggi imporre, ed introdur costume,
 Ed arti, e culto di verace Nume.

CONSTRUCTION.

Ma, *but*; vede, *he sees*; in Baldovin, *in Baldwin*; cupido ingegno, *an ambitious disposition*; ch' intento aspira, *which eagerly aspires*; all'umane grandezze, *to*

human greatnesses ; vede Tancredi, he sees Tancred ; aver la vita, hold life ; a sdegno, in contempt ; tanto, to such a degree ; un suo vano amor, a vain love of his ; l'ange, torments him ; e martira, and makes a martyr of him ; e mira, and he sees ; Boemondo, Boëmond ; fondar, lay ; alti principj, deep foundations ; al suo novo regno, of his new kingdom ; d'Antiochia, of Antioch ; e imporre, and impose ; leggi, laws ; ed introdur, and introduce ; costume, customs ; ed arti, and arts ; e culto, and worship ; di verace Nume, of the true Deity.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Ma*, conj.
2. *Vede*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *vedere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
3. *Baldovin* for *Baldovino*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
4. *Cupido*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.
5. *Ingegno*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
6. *Ch'* for *che*, relat. adj. undec.
7. *All'* for *alle*, for *a le* ; *a*, prep. *le*, plur. fem. def. art.
8. *Umane*, plur. fem. adj. 4 ter.
9. *Grandezze*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class.
10. *Intento*, adv.
11. *Aspira*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *aspirare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
12. *Tancredi*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 3d class. Substantives of the third class are generally feminine ; the names of men are of course excepted.
13. *Aver* for *avere*, inf. irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
14. *La*, sing. fem. def. art.

15. *Vita*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class.
16. *Sdegno*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
17. *Tanto*, adv.
18. *Un*, sing. mas. indef. art.
19. *Suo*, sing. mas. poss. adj. 4 ter.
20. *Vano*, sing. mas. adj.
21. *Amor* for *amore*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
22. *L'* for *lo*, unemphatic form for *lui*, obj. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.
23. *Ange*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *angere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
24. *Martira*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *martirare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
25. *Fondar* for *fondare*, inf. reg. verb, 1st conjug.
26. *Boemondo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
27. *Al* for *a il*; *a*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.
28. *Novo*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.
29. *Regno*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
30. *D'* for *di*, prep.
31. *Antiochia*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
32. *Alti*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.
33. *Principj*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *principio*.
34. *Mira*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *mirare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
35. *Leggi*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *legge* is an exception.
36. *Imporre* for *imponere*, inf. irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
37. *Introdur* for *introducere*, inf. irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

38. *Costume*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class.

39. *Arti*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *arte* is an exception.

40. *Culto*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

41. *Verace*, sing. adj. 2 ter.

42. *Nume*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

LESSON XXXIV.

E cotanto internarsi in tal pensiero,
 Ch' altra impresa non par che più rammenti.
 Scorge in Rinaldo ed animo guerriero,
 E spirti di riposo impazienti:
 Non cupidigia in lui d'oro, o d'impero,
 Ma d'onor brame immoderate ardenti.
 Scorge che dalla bocca intento pende
 Di Guelfo, e i chiari antichi esempj apprende.

CONSTRUCTION.

E, *and (he sees him)*; internarsi, *absorbed*; cotanto, *to such a degree*; in tal pensiero, *in such thought*; che non par, *that it seems not*; che più rammenti, *that he any longer remembers*; altra impresa, *other enterprise*. Scorge, *he perceives*; in Rinaldo, *in Rinaldo*; ed, *both*; animo guerriero, *a warlike mind*; e spirti, *and spirits*; impazienti, *impatient*; di riposo, *of repose*; non cupidigia, *not the lust*; d'oro, *of gold*; o d'impero, *or of power*; in lui, *in him*; ma, *but*; immoderate ardenti brame, *immoderate ardent longings*; d'onor, *for honour*. Scorge, *he perceives*; che pende intento

dalla bocca, *that he eagerly listens to the words*; di Guelfo, *of Guelfo*; e apprende, *and learns*; i chiari antichi esempj, *the renowned ancient examples*.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Cotanto*, adv.
2. *Internar* for *internare*, inf. reg. verb, 1st conjug.
3. *Si*, unemphatic form for *se*, reflect. pron. 3d pers.
4. *Tal* for *tale*, sing. adj. 2 ter.
5. *Pensiero*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
6. *Ch'* for *che*, conj.
7. *Altra*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter.
8. *Impresa*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
9. *Non*, adv.
10. *Par* for *pare*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *parere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
11. *Più*, adv.
12. *Rammenti*, 3d sing. pres. subj. from *rammentare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
13. *Scorge*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *scorgere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
14. *Rinaldo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
15. *Animo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
16. *Guerriero*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.
17. *Spiriti*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *spirto*.
18. *Riposo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
19. *Impazienti*, plur. adj. 2 ter.
20. *Cupidigia*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
21. *Lui*, obj. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.
22. *Oro*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

23. *O*, conj.
 24. *Impero*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
 25. *Ma*, conj.
 26. *Onor* for *onore*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
 27. *Brame*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class.
 28. *Immoderate*, plur. fem. adj. 4 ter.
 29. *Ardenti*, plur. adj. 2 ter.
 30. *Dalla* for *da la* ; *da*, prep. *la*, sing. fem. def. art.
 31. *Bocca*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class; plur. *bocche*. Inserts *h* in the plural, to keep *c* hard before *e*.
 32. *Intento*, adv.
 33. *Pende*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *pendere*, reg. verb, 2d conjug.
 34. *Guelfo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
 35. *I*, plur. mas. def. art.
 36. *Chiari*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.
 37. *Antichi*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter. Inserts *h* in the plural, to keep *c* hard before *i* and *e*.
 38. *Esempj*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *esempio*.
 39. *Apprende*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *apprendere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

 LESSON XXXV.

Ma poi ch' ebbe di questi e d' altri cori
 Scorti gl' intimi sensi il Rè del mondo,
 Chiama a se dagli angelici splendori
 Gabriel, che ne' primi era il secondo.

E tra Dio questi e l' anime migliori
 Interprete fedel, nunzio giocondo ;
 Giù i decreti del ciel porta, ed al cielo
 Riporta de' mortali i preghi e 'l zelo.

CONSTRUCTION.

Ma, *but* ; poi, *after* ; che, *that* ; il Rè, *the king* ; del mondo, *of the universe* ; ebbe scorti, *had discerned* ; gl' intimi sensi, *the inmost feelings* ; di questi, *of these* ; e d' altri cori, *and of other hearts* ; chiama, *he calls* ; a se, *to himself* ; dagli angelici splendori, *from the angelic splendours* ; Gabriel, *Gabriel* ; che, *who* ; ne' primi, *among the first* ; era, *was* ; il secondo, *the second*. Questi, *he* ; è, *is* ; interprete fedel, *the faithful interpreter* ; nunzio giocondo, *the joyful messenger* ; tra Dio, *between God* ; e l' anime migliori, *and the better spirits* ; porta, *he carries* ; i decreti, *the decrees* ; del ciel, *of heaven* ; giù, *below* ; ed, *and* ; riporta, *carries back* ; i preghi, *the prayers* ; e 'l zelo, *and the zeal* ; de' mortali, *of mortals* ; al cielo, *to heaven*.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Ma*, conj.
2. *Poi*, adv.
3. *Ch'* for *che*, conj.
4. *Ebbe*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *avere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
5. *Questi*, plur. mas. dem. adj. 4 ter.
6. *Altri*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.
7. *Cori*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class ; sing. *core*.

8. *Scorti*, plur. mas. perf. part. from *scorgere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. When a perf. part. in construction with the verb *avere*, is followed by its complement, it generally remains unchanged; but this rule is not always observed. In the present instance, *scorti* agrees with *sensi*, contrary to the general rule.

9. *Gl'* for *gli*, plur. mas. def. art.

10. *Intimi*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.

11. *Sensi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *senso*.

12. *Il*, sing. mas. def. art.

13. *Re'*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class, undecl.

14. *Del* for *di il*; *di*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.

15. *Mondo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

16. *Chiama*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *chiamare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

17. *Se*, reflect. pron. 3d pers.

18. *Dagli* for *da gli*; *da*, prep. *gli*, plur. mas. def. art.

19. *Angelici*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.

20. *Splendori*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *splendore*.

21. *Gabriel* for *Gabriele*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. The three archangels are Michele, Gabriele, and Raffaello.

22. *Che*, relat. adj. undecl.

23. *Ne'* for *nei*, for *in i*; *in*, prep. *i*, plur. mas. def. art.

24. *Primi*, plur. mas. adj.

25. *Era*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *essere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

26. *Secondo*, sing. mas. adj.

27. *Tra*, prep.
28. *Dio*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Dio* makes *Dei*, in the plural, and is preceded by the article *gli*.
29. *Questi*, dem. pron. 3d pers. undecl.
30. *L'* for *le*, plur. fem. def. art.
31. *Anime*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class.
32. *Migliori*, plur. comp. adj. 2 ter.
33. *Interprete*, nom. sing. mas. and fem. subst. 2d class. *Interprete* is the complement of the verb *è*, and the complement of a neuter verb is generally in the same case as its subject.
34. *Fedel* for *fedele*, sing. adj. 2 ter.
35. *Nunzio*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
36. *Giocondo*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.
37. *Giù*, adv.
38. *Decreti*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *decreto*.
39. *Ciel* for *cielo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
40. *Porta*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *portare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
41. *Al* for *a il*; *a*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.
42. *Riporta*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *riportare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
43. *De'* for *dei*, for *di i*; *di*, prep. *i*, plur. mas. def. art.
44. *Mortali*, plur. adj. 2 ter.
45. *Pregghi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *prego*. *H* is inserted in the plural, to keep *g* hard before *i*.
46. *Zelo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

LESSON XXXVI.

Disse al suo nunzio Dio; Goffredo trova,
 E in mio nome di lui; Perchè si cessa?
 Perchè la guerra omai non si rinnova
 A liberar Gerusalemme oppressa?
 Chiami i duci a consiglio; e i tardi mova
 All'alta impresa; ei capitano fia d'essa;
 Io qui l'eleggo; e 'l faran gli altri in terra
 Già suoi compagni, o suoi ministri in guerra.

CONSTRUCTION.

Dio, *God*; disse, *said*; al suo nunzio, *to his messenger*; Trova, *find*; Goffredo, *Godfrey*; e di, *and say*; lui, *to him*; in mio nome, *in my name*; Perchè, *why*; si cessa, *is this cessation?* perchè, *why*; la guerra omai non si rinnova, *is not the war now renewed*; a liberar, *to deliver*; Gerusalemme oppressa, *oppressed Jerusalem?* Chiami, *let him call*; i duci, *the leaders*; a consiglio, *to council*; e mova, *and let him move*; i tardi, *the slow*; all'alta impresa, *to the high enterprise*; ei fia, *let him be*; capitano, *the captain*; d'essa, *of it*; io l'eleggo, *I elect him*; qui, *here*; e gli altri, *and the others*; già, *already*; suoi compagni, *his companions*; o suoi ministri, *or his ministers*; in guerra, *in war*; faran, *shall do*; il, *the same*; in terra, *on earth*.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Disse*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *dire* for *dicere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

2. *Al* for *a il*; *a*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.
3. *Suo*, sing. mas. poss. adj. 4 ter.
4. *Nunzio*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
5. *Dio*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Dio* makes *Dei* in the plural, and is preceded by the article *Gli*.
6. *Trova*, 2d sing. imperat. from *trovare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. In the first conjugation the 2d sing. imperat. is the same as the 3d sing. pres. indicative.
7. *Mio*, sing. mas. poss. adj. 4 ter.
8. *Nome*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
9. *Di*, 2d sing. imperat. from *dire* for *dicere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
10. *Lui*, obj. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.
11. *Perchè*, adv.
12. *Si*, unemphatic form for *se*, reflect. pron. 3d pers.
13. *Cessa*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *cessare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
14. *La*, sing. fem. def. art.
15. *Guerra*, nom. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
16. *Omai*, adv.
17. *Rinnova*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *rinnovare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
18. *Liberar* for *liberare*, inf. reg. verb, 1st conjug.
19. *Oppressa*, sing. fem. perf. part. from *opprimere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
20. *Chiami*, 3d sing. imperat. from *chiamare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
21. *Duci*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *duce*.
22. *Consiglio*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
23. *Tardi*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.

24. *Mova*, 3d sing. imperat. from *movere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

25. *All'*, for *alla*, for *a la*; *a*, prep. *la*, sing. fem. def. art.

26. *Alta*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter.

27. *Impresa*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.

28. *Ei*, for *egli*, nom. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.

29. *Capitan* for *capitano*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. The complement of an intransitive verb is generally in the same case as its subject.

30. *Fia*, for *sia*, 3 sing. imperat. from *essere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug. *Fia* is in fact the *fiat* of the Latin language.

31. *Essa*, sing. fem. pron. 3d pers.; declined like a substantive of the first class.

32. *Io*, nom. sing. pron. 1st pers.

33. *Qui*, adv.

34. *L'*, for *lo*, unemphatic form for *lui*, obj. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.

35. *Eleggo*, 1st sing. pres. ind. from *eleggere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

36. *'l*, for *il*, unemphatic form for *lui*, obj. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.

37. *Faran* for *faranno*, 3d plur. fut. from *fare*, irreg. verb, 1st conjug.

38. *Gli*, plur. mas. def. art.

39. *Altri*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.

40. *Terra*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.

41. *Già*, adv.

42. *Suoi*, plur. mas. poss. adj. 4 ter.

43. *Compagni*, nom. plur. mas. subst. 2d class.

44. *O*, conj.

45. *Ministri*, nom. plur. mas. subst. 2d class ; sing. *ministro*.

LESSON XXXVII.

Così parlògli; e Gabriel s' accinse
 Veloce ad eseguir l' imposte cose.
 La sua forma invisibil d' aria cinse,
 Ed al senso mortal la sottopose ;
 Umane membra, aspetto uman si finse,
 Ma di celeste maestà il compose.
 Tra giovane e fanciullo età confine
 Prese, ed ornò di raggi il biondo crine.

CONSTRUCTION.

Così, *thus* ; parlògli, *he spoke to him* ; e Gabriel, *and Gabriel* ; veloce, *swift* ; ad eseguir, *to execute* ; l' imposte cose, *the things commanded* ; s' accinse, *made himself ready*. Cinse, *he surrounded* ; la sua forma invisibil, *his invisible form* ; d' aria, *with air* ; e la sottopose, *and rendered it visible* ; al senso mortal, *to mortal sense* ; si finse, *he assumed* ; umane membra, *human limbs* ; aspetto uman, *a human countenance* ; ma, *but* ; il compose, *he composed it* ; di celeste maestà, *of celestial majesty*. Prese, *he took* ; età, *the age* ; confine, *bordering* ; tra giovane, *between youth* ; e fanciullo, *and childhood* ; ed ornò, *and adorned* ; il biondo crine, *his light hair* ; di raggi, *with rays*.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Così*, adv.
2. *Parlò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *parlare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
3. *Gli*, the unemphatic form for *a lui*; *a*, prep. *lui*, obj. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.
4. *S'*, for *si*, the unemphatic form for *se*, reflect. pron. 3d pers.
5. *Accinse*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *accingere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
6. *Veloce*, sing. adj. 2 ter.
7. *Esequir* for *eseguire*, inf. irreg. verb, 3d conjug.
8. *L'*, for *le*, plur. fem. def. art.
9. *Imposte*, plur. fem. perf. part. from *imporre*, for *imponere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
10. *Cose*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class.
11. *La*, sing. fem. def. art.
12. *Sua*, sing. fem. poss. adj. 4 ter.
13. *Forma*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
14. *Invisibil* for *invisibile*, sing. adj. 2 ter.
15. *Aria*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
16. *Cinse*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *cingere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
17. *Al*, for *a il*; *a*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.
18. *Senso*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
19. *Mortal*, for *mortale*, sing. adj. 2 ter.
20. *La*, the unemphatic form for *lei*, obj. sing. fem. pron. 3d pers.
21. *Sottopose*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *sottoporre*, for *sottoponere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

22. *Umane*, plur. fem. adj. 4 ter.
23. *Membra*, obj. plur. mas. and fem. subst. 2d class; sing. *membro*. When a substantive ending in *o* makes its plural in *a*, it is masculine in the singular, and feminine in the plural.
24. *Aspetto*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
25. *Finse*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *fingere* , irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
26. *Ma*, conj.
27. *Celeste*, sing. adj. 2 ter.
28. *Maestà*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class. undecl.
29. *Il*, the unemphatic form for *lui*, obj. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.
30. *Compose*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *comporre*, for *componere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
31. *Tra*, prep.
32. *Giovane*, obj. sing. mas. and fem. subst. 2d class.
33. *Fanciullo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
34. *Età*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class, undecl.
35. *Confine*, for *confinante*, sing. adj. 2 ter.
36. *Prese*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *prendere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
37. *Ornò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *ornare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
38. *Raggi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *raggio*.
39. *Biondo*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.
40. *Crine*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Ali bianche vestì, ch' han d' or le cime,
 Infaticabilmente agili e preste.
 Fende i venti e le nubi, e va sublime
 Sovra la terra, e sovra il mar con queste.
 Così vestito indirizzòsi all' ime
 Parti del mondo il messagier celeste.
 Pria sul Libano monte ei si ritenne,
 E si librò su l' adeguate penne.

CONSTRUCTION.

Vestì, *he put on* ; ali bianche, *white wings* ; ch' han, *which have* ; le cime, *the borders* ; d' or, *of gold* ; infaticabilmente agili, *unweariedly agile* ; e preste, *and quick*. Fende, *he cleaves* ; i venti, *the winds* ; e le nubi, *and the clouds* ; e va sublime, *and soars on high* ; sovra la terra, *over the earth* ; e sovra il mar, *and over the sea* ; con queste, *with these*. Il messagier celeste, *the heavenly messenger* ; così vestito, *thus clad* ; indirizzòsi, *directed his course* ; all' ime parti, *to the lowest parts* ; del mondo, *of the universe*. Ei si ritenne, *he stopped* ; pria, *first* ; sul Libano monte, *on mount Libanus* ; e si librò, *and poised himself* ; su l' adeguate penne, *on his equally-spread wings*.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Ali*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 2d class; sing. *ale*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *ale* is an exception.

2. *Bianche*, plur. fem. adj. 4 ter. *H* is inserted in the plural, to keep *c* hard before *i* and *e*.

3. *Vestì*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *vestire*, reg. verb, 3d conjug.

4. *Ch'*, for *che*, relat. adj. undecl.

5. *Han*, for *hanno*, 3d plur. pres. ind. from *avere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

6. *Or*, for *oro*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

7. *Cime*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class.

8. *Infaticabilmente*, adv.

9. *Agili*, plur. adj. 2 ter.

10. *Preste*, plur. fem. adj. 4 ter.

11. *Fende*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *fendere*, reg. verb, 2d conjug.

12. *Venti*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *vento*.

13. *Nubi*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 2d class; sing. *nube*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *nube* is an exception.

14. *Va*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *andare*, irreg. verb, 1st conjug.

15. *Sublime*, sing. adj. 2 ter.; used adverbially.

16. *Sovra*, prep.

17. *Terra*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.

18. *Mar*, for *mare*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
19. *Queste*, plur. fem. dem. adj. 4 ter.; agrees with *ali*, understood.
20. *Così*, adv.
21. *Vestito*, sing. mas. perf. part. from *vestire*, reg. verb, 3d conj.
22. *Indirizzò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *indirizzare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
23. *Si*, the unemphatic form for *se*, reflect. pron. 3d pers.
24. *All'*, for *alle*, for *a le*; *a*, prep. *le*, plur. fem. def. art.
25. *Ime*, plur. fem. adj. 4 ter.
26. *Parti*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 2d class; sing. *parte*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *parte* is an exception.
27. *Del*, for *di il*; *di*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.
28. *Mondo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
29. *Messagier* for *messagiere*, or *messaggero*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
30. *Celeste*, sing. adj. 2 ter.
31. *Pria*, adv.
32. *Sul*, for *su il*; *su*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.
33. *Libano*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class; a mountain of Syria.
34. *Monte*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
35. *Ei*, for *egli*, nom. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.
36. *Ritenne*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *ritenere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
37. *Librò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *librare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

38. *Adequate*, plur. fem. perf. part. from *adeguare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

39. *Penne*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class.

LESSON XXXIX.

E ver le piagge di Tortosa poi
 Drizzò precipitando il volo in giuso.
 Sorgeva il nuovo sole dai lidi Eoi,
 Parte già fuor, ma 'l più nell' onde chiuso ;
 E porgea mattutini i preghi suoi
 Goffredo a Dio, com' egli avea per uso ;
 Quando a paro col sol, ma più lucente
 L' Angelo gli apparì dall' Oriente.

CONSTRUCTION.

E poi, *and afterwards* ; precipitando, *hastening* ; drizzò, *he directed* ; il volo, *his flight* ; in giuso, *down* ; ver le piagge, *towards the plains* ; di Tortosa, *of Tortosa*. Il nuovo sole, *the new sun* ; sorgeva, *rose* ; dai lidi Eoi, *from the Eastern shores* ; parte, *part* ; già, *already* ; fuor, *out* ; ma 'l più, *but most of it* ; chiuso, *shut* ; nell' onde, *in the waves* ; e Goffredo, *and Godfrey* ; porgea, *was offering* ; mattutini i preghi suoi, *his morning prayers* ; a Dio, *to God* ; com' egli avea per uso, *as he was accustomed* ; quando, *when* ; a paro, *at the same time* ; col sol, *with the sun* ; ma più lucente, *but brighter* ; l' angelo, *the angel* ; gli apparì, *appeared to him* ; dall' Oriente, *from the East*.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Ver*, for *verso*, prep.
2. *Piagge*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class; sing. *piaggia*. The *i* in the singular is employed merely to soften the *g* before *a*, and is dropped in the plural.
3. *Tortosa*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class; a maritime city of Phoenicia.
4. *Poi*, adv.
5. *Drizzò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *drizzare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
6. *Precipitando*, imperf. part. from *precipitare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
7. *Volo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
8. *Giuso*, adv.
9. *Sorgeva*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. from *sorgere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
10. *Nuovo*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.
11. *Sole*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
12. *Dai* for *da i*; *da*, prep. *i*, plur. mas. def. art.
13. *Lidi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *lido*.
14. *Eoi*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.
15. *Parte*, nom. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *parte* is an exception. *Parte* is the nominative of the verb *era*, understood; or it is the nominative absolute, *essendo* being understood.
16. *Già*, adv.
17. *Fuor*, adv.
18. *Ma*, conj.
19. *Più*, adv.

20. *Nell'*, for *nelle*, for *in le* ; *in*, prep. *le*, plur. fem. def. art.

21. *Onde*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 1st class.

22. *Chiuso*, sing. mas. perf. part. from *chiudere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

23. *Porgea*, for *porgeva*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. from *porgere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

24. *Mattutini*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.

25. *Preghi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class ; sing. *prego*. *H* is inserted in the plural, to keep *g* hard before *i*.

26. *Suoi*, plur. mas. poss. adj. 4 ter.

27. *Dio*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class ; plur. *Dei*. The plural is preceded by the article *gli*.

28. *Com'*, for *come*, adv.

29. *Egli*, nom. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.

30. *Avea*, for *aveva*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. from *avere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

31. *Uso*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

32. *Quando*, adv.

33. *Paro*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

34. *Col*, for *con il* ; *con*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.

35. *Lucente*, sing. adj. 2 ter.

36. *Angelo*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

37. *Gli*, the unemphatic form for *a lui* ; *a*, prep. *lui*, obj. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.

38. *Apparì*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *apparire*, irreg. verb, 3d conjug.

39. *Dall'*, for *dallo*, for *da lo* ; *da*, prep. *lo*, sing. mas. def. art.

40. *Oriente*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

LESSON XL.

E gli disse ; “ Goffredo, ecco opportuna
 Già la stagion, ch’ al guerreggiar s’ aspetta.
 Perchè dunque trappor dimora alcuna
 A liberar Gerusalem soggetta ?
 Tu i principi a consiglio omai raguna ;
 Tu al fin dell’ opra i neghittosi affretta.
 Dio per lor duce già t’ elegge ; ed essi
 Sopporran volontarj a te se stessi.”

CONSTRUCTION.

E disse, *and he said* ; gli, *to him* ; “ Goffredo, *Godfrey* ; ecco, *behold* ; già, *already* ; la stagion opportuna, *the fit season* ; che s’ aspetta, *which is looked for* ; al guerreggiar, *to carry on the war*. Perchè, *why* ; dunque, *then* ; trappor, *interpose* ; dimora alcuna, *any delay* ; a liberar, *to deliver* ; Gerusalem soggetta, *sub-jected Jerusalem* ? Tu, *do thou* ; omai, *now* ; raguna, *assemble* ; i principi, *the princes* ; a consiglio, *to council* ; tu, *do thou* ; affretta, *hasten* ; i neghittosi, *the careless* ; al fin, *to the completion* ; dell’ opra, *of the enterprise*. Dio, *God* ; già, *now* ; t’ elegge, *chooses thee* ; per lor duce, *for their leader* ; ed essi, *and they* ; volontarj, *willingly* ; sopporran se stessi, *will place themselves under* ; a te, *thee*.”

ANALYSIS.

1. *Gli*, the unemphatic form for *a lui*; *a*, prep. *lui*, obj. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.
2. *Disse*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *dire*, for *dicere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
3. *Ecco*, dem. adv.
4. *Opportuna*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter.
5. *Già*, adv.
6. *Stagion* for *stagione*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *stagione* is an exception. *Stagion* is in the objective case, because the dem. adv. *ecco* has the force of a transitive verb.
7. *Ch'* for *che*, relat. adj. undecl.
8. *Al* for *a il*; *a*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.
9. *Guerreggiar*, for *guerreggiare*, inf. reg. verb, 1st conjug.
10. *S'* for *si*, the unemphatic form for *se*, reflect. pron. 3d pers.
11. *Aspetta*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *aspettare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
12. *Perchè*, adv.
13. *Dunque*, adv.
14. *Trappor*, for *traporre*, for *traponere*, inf. irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
15. *Dimora*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
16. *Alcuna*, sing. fem. indef. adj. 4 ter.
17. *Liberar*, for *liberare*, inf. reg. verb, 1st conjug.
18. *Soggetta*, for *soggettata*, sing. fem. perf. part. from *soggettare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

19. *Tu*, nom. sing. pron. 2d pers.
20. *Principi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *principe*.
21. *Consiglio*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
22. *Omai*, adv.
23. *Raguna*, 2d sing. imperat. from *ragunare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug. The 2d sing. imperat. in the 1st conjug. is the same as the 3d sing. pres. ind.
24. *Fin*, for *fine*, obj. sing. mas. and fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *fine* is of either gender.
25. *Dell'*, for *della*, for *di la*; *di*, prep. *la*, sing. fem. def. art.
26. *Opra*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
27. *Neghittosi*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.
28. *Affretta*, 2 sing. imperat. from *affrettare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
29. *Dio*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class; plur. *Dei*. The plural is preceded by the article *gli*.
30. *Lor*, for *loro*, poss. adj. undecl.
31. *Duce*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
32. *T'*, for *ti*, the unemphatic form for *te*, obj. sing. pron. 2d pers.
33. *Elegge*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *eleggere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
34. *Essi*, nom. plur. mas. pron. 3d pers.; sing. *esso*.
35. *Sopporran*, for *sopporranno*, 3d plur. fut. from *sopporre*, for *sopponere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
36. *Volontarj*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.
37. *Stessi*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.

LESSON XLI.

“ Dio messaggier mi manda ; io ti rivelo
 La sua mente in suo nome. Oh quanta spene
 Aver d’ alta vittoria, oh quanto zelo
 Dell’ oste a te commessa or ti conviene.”
 Tacque ; e sparito rivolò del cielo
 Alle parti più eccelse, e più serene.
 Resta Goffredo ai detti, allo splendore,
 D’ occhi abbagliato, attonito di core.

CONSTRUCTION.

“ Dio, *God* ; mi manda, *sends me* ; messaggier, *a messenger* ; io ti rivelo, *I reveal to thee* ; la sua mente, *his will* ; in suo nome, *in his name*. Oh quanta spene, *O what hope* ; or, *now* ; ti conviene, *it becomes thee* ; aver, *to have* ; d’ alta vittoria, *of the high victory* ; oh quanto zelo, *O what zeal* ; dell’ oste, *for the army* ; a te commessa, *committed to thee*.” Tacque, *he finished speaking* ; e sparito, *and having vanished* ; rivolò, *flew back* ; alle più eccelse, *to the higher* ; e più serene parti, *and serener parts* ; del cielo, *of heaven*. Goffredo, *Godfrey* ; resta, *remains* ; abbagliato, *dazzled* ; d’ occhi, *as to his eyes* ; attonito, *astonished* ; di core, *in his mind* ; ai detti, *at the words* ; allo splendore, *at the splendour*.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Dio*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class; plur. *Dei*. The plural is preceded by the article *gli*.

2. *Messaggier*, for *messaggiere*, or *messaggiero*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

3. *Mi*, the unemphatic form for *me*, obj. sing. pron. 1st pers.

4. *Manda*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *mandare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

5. *Io*, nom. sing. pron. 1st pers.

6. *Ti*, unemphatic form for *a te*; *a*, prep. *te*, obj. sing. pron. 2d pers.

7. *Rivelo*, 1st sing. pres. ind. from *rivelare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

8. *Sua*, sing. fem. poss. adj. 4 ter.

9. *Mente*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *mente* is an exception.

10. *Nome*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

11. *Quanta*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter.

12. *Spene*, for *speme*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *speme* is an exception. It is changed into *spene* merely for the rhyme.

13. *Aver*, for *avere*, inf. irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

14. *Alta*, sing. fem. adj. 4 ter.

15. *Vittoria*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.

16. *Zelo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

17. *Dell'*, for *della*, for *di la*; *di*, prep. *la*, sing. fem. def. art.

18. *Oste*, obj. sing. mas. and fem. subst. 2d class. When *oste* means an army, it is either mas. or fem.; otherwise it is masculine.

19. *Commessa*, sing. fem. perf. part. from *commettere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

20. *Or*, for *ora*, adv.

21. *Convieni*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *convenire*, irreg. verb, 3d conjug.

22. *Tacque*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *tacere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

23. *Sparito*, sing. mas. perf. part. from *sparire*, irreg. verb, 3d conjug.

24. *Rivolò*, 3 sing. perf. ind. from *rivolare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

25. *Del*, for *di il*; *di*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.

26. *Cielo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

27. *Alle*, for *a le*; *a*, prep. *le*, plur. fem. def. art.

28. *Parti*, obj. plur. fem. subst. 2d class; sing. *parte*. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *parte* is an exception.

29. *Più*, adv.

30. *Eccelse*, plur. fem. adj. 4 ter

31. *Serene*, plur. fem. adj. 4 ter.

32. *Resta*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *restare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

33. *Ai*, for *a i*; *a*, prep. *i*, plur. mas. def. art.

34. *Detti*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *detto*.

35. *Allo*, for *a lo*; *a*, prep. *lo*, sing. mas. def. art.

36. *Splendore*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

37. *Occhi*, obj. plur. mas. subst. 2d class; sing. *occhio*.

38. *Abbagliato*, sing. mas. perf. part. from *abbagliare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

39. *Attonito*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.

40. *Core*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

LESSON XLII.

Ma poi che si riscote, e che discorre,
 Chi venne, chi mandò, che gli fu detto,
 Se già bramava, or tutto arde d'imporre
 Fine alla guerra, ond'egli è duce eletto.
 Non che 'l vedersi agli altri in ciel preporre
 D'aura d'ambizion gli gonfi il petto;
 Ma il suo voler più nel voler s'infiamma
 Del suo Signor, come favilla in fiamma.

CONSTRUCTION.

Ma, *but*; poi che, *after that*; si riscote, *he recovers himself*; e, *and*; che, *that*; discorre, *he considers*; chi venne, *who came*; chi mandò, *who sent*; che fu detto, *what was said*; gli, *to him*; se, *if*; già, *already*; bramava, *he was desirous*; or, *now*; tutto arde, *he is all on fire*; d'imporre fine, *to put an end*; alla guerra, *to the war*; ond', *of which*; egli è eletto, *he is chosen*; duce, *leader*. Non, *not*; che, *that*; il vedersi, *to see himself*; preporre, *to be preferred*; in ciel, *in heaven*; agli altri, *to others*; gonfi, *swells*; il petto gli, *his breast*; d'aura, *with the air*; d'ambizion, *of ambition*; ma, *but*; il suo voler, *his own will*; più s'infiamma, *is more inflamed*; nel voler, *in the will*; del suo

Signor, *of his Lord*; come favilla, *as a spark*; in fiamma, *in a flame*.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Ma*, conj.
2. *Poi*, adv.
3. *Che*, conj.
4. *Si*, the unemphatic form for *se*, reflect. pron. 3d pers.
5. *Riscote*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *riscuotere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
6. *Discorre*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *discorrere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
7. *Chi*, relat. adj. undecl. *Chi* relates only to rational objects.
8. *Venne*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *venire*, irreg. verb, 3d conjug.
9. *Mandò*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *mandare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
10. *Che*, relat. adj. undecl.
11. *Gli*, the unemphatic form for *a lui*; *a*, prep. *lui*, obj. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.
12. *Fu*, 3d sing. perf. ind. from *essere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
13. *Detto*, sing. mas. perf. part. from *dire*, for *dicere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
14. *Se*, conj.
15. *Già*, adv.
16. *Bramava*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. from *bramare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
17. *Or*, for *ora*, adv.
18. *Tutto*, sing. mas. adj. 4 ter.

19. *Arde*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *ardere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

20. *Imporre*, for *imponere*, inf. irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

21. *Fine*, obj. sing. mas. and fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *fine* is of both genders.

22. *Alla*, for *a la*; *a*, prep. *la*, sing. fem. def. art.

23. *Guerra*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.

24. *Ond'*, for *onde*, adv.; sometimes used in the sense of *di chi*, or *del quale*, of whom, of which.

25. *Egli*, nom. sing. mas. pron. 3d pers.

26. *E*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *essere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

27. *Duce*, nom. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. The complement of an intransitive verb is generally in the same case as its subject.

28. *Eletto*, sing. mas. perf. part. from *eleggere*, irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

29. *Non*, adv.

30. *Veder*, for *vedere*, inf. irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

31. *Agli*, for *a gli*; *a*, prep. *gli*, plur. mas. def. art.

32. *Altri*, plur. mas. adj. 4 ter.

33. *Ciel*, for *cielo*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.

34. *Preporre*, for *preponere*, inf. irreg. verb, 2d conjug.

35. *Aura*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.

36. *Ambizion*, for *ambizione*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 2d class. Substantives of the second class are generally masculine; *ambizione* is an exception.

37. *Gonfj*, 3d sing. pres. subj. from *gonfiare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.

38. *Petto*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class. *Gli gonfj il petto*, may swell the breast to him, is equivalent to *gonfj il suo petto*, may swell his breast.
39. *Suo*, sing. mas. poss. adj. 4 ter.
40. *Voler*, for *volere*, inf. irreg. verb, 2d conjug.
41. *Più*, adv.
42. *Nel*, for *in il*; *in*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.
43. *Infiamma*, 3d sing. pres. ind. from *infiammare*, reg. verb, 1st conjug.
44. *Del*, for *di il*; *di*, prep. *il*, sing. mas. def. art.
45. *Signor*, for *Signore*, obj. sing. mas. subst. 2d class.
46. *Come*, adv.
47. *Favilla*, nom. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.
48. *Fiamma*, obj. sing. fem. subst. 1st class.

THE END.

