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New material in 1E Intensive Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Chapter 1E: New material

Chapter 1E adds the remaining verb conjugation (3rd/4th) so that we gain a complete set of present indicative active verb forms

This includes a complete set of imperative active present forms ...along with a few irregular imperatives of very common verbs –some of which you have seen already!

It also adds several irregular verbs in the present tense: *uolo*–I want, I wish
fero–I carry, I bear, I lead [as in: I carry with me]

It adds a new pattern for 3rd declension nouns in the neuter

- Another type in addition to the *nomen – nominis* type *nomen*

It adds a new partitive genitive (*quid* + genitive)

It adds general statements of the type ‘it is... + adjective’

...but at the same time, there are no new major concepts, e.g. in terms of syntax.

Complete ind.pres.act. conjugations

	1st	2nd	3rd	3rd/4th	4th
st	amo	habeo	dico	capio	audio
	amas	habes	dicis	capis	audis
	amat	habet	dicit	capit	audit
	amamus	habemus	dicimus	capimus	audimus
	amatis	habetis	dicitis	capitis	auditis
	amant	habent	dicunt	capiunt	audiunt

3rd/4th conjugation is introduced in RL in 33 (p.45).

NB: The i in 3rd/4th is short, which influences pronunciation!

Practice

	1st	2nd	3rd	3rd/4th	4th
1 st s		irrideo	posco		
2 nd s			poscis		
3 rd s	celat			respicit	
1 st p					dormimus
2 nd		irridetis			
3 rd				respiciunt	

Complete imperative active present

	1st	2nd	3rd	3rd/4th	4th
2nd singular	ama!	habe	posce!	cape!	audi!
2nd plural	amate	habete!	poscite!	capite!	audite!

We used the imperatives 'dic' and 'dicite' as well as 'duc' and 'ducite' last week – RL 37 on p. 46 highlights that they are irregular...

Good further practice in RL 37 1 and 2 (p. 46)

Irregular imperatives (present active)

	sum	eo	dico	duco	fero	facio
2nd singular	es	i	dic	duc	fer	fac
2nd plural	este	ite	dicite	ducite	ferite	facite

So let's look at *fero*

- This is an irregular verb based on the lack of a binding vowel in 2nd singular and plural and in 3rd person singular.

	present indicative active	present imperative active
1st	<i>fero</i>	
2 nd	<i>fers</i>	<i>fer</i>
3 rd	<i>fert</i>	
1st	<i>ferimus</i>	
2 nd	<i>fertis</i>	<i>ferite</i>
3 rd	<i>ferunt</i>	

...and *uolo*

	uolo
ego	uolo
tu	uis
serua/seruus/nomen	uult [uolt mentioned in RL is anarchaising form]
nos	uolumus
uos	uultis
seruae serui que	uolunt

More on *uolo*

- *uolo* is irregular as the stem changes –the endings still follow a recognisable pattern!
- *uolo* will provide the pattern for two other verbs, *nolo* and *malo* later on.
 - We will also learn the full pattern for ‘we’ and ‘you’ (pl) later on.

Partitive genitives thus far

- Last week, we worked with genitives of this type:

- Habet satis pecuniae. Diues est.
- Habet nimis pecuniae. pauper est.

We have also seen partitive genitives after *plenus/a/um* (e.g. aula argenti

plena est.)

The partitive genitive normally signifies the whole of which something is part: –

The cake rather than the individual portion (of cake)

- Here is another one...

Partitive genitive

- The partitive genitive is used to signify the whole of which something is a part;
 - It's the cake the slice comes from rather than the slice per se...
- *quid noui?* What [chunk] of news? => What news?
- *quid negotii?* What [chunk] of work?
- *quid consilii?* What [chunk] of advice?
- Good exercises in RL 40 2



A new 3rd declension neuter noun

Nomen, name.		
	Singular	Plural
N	nomen	nomina
A	nomen	nomina
G	nominis	nominum
D	nomini	nominibus
A	nomine	nominibus

Onus, burden.		
	Singular	Plural
N	onus	onera
A	onus	onera
G	oneris	onerum
D	oneri	oneribus
A	onere	oneribus

But compare the

2nd declension:

Somnium, dream.		
	Singular	Plural
N	somnium	somnia
A	somnium	somnia
G	somnii	somniorum
D	somnio	somniis
A	somnio	somniis

New material beyond the time test

CHAPTER 1F