



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Latin 1

Week 1: Monday

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Latin 1: Module Introduction

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My office is downstairs in the Arts Building (A021) but given current restrictions, please arrange to meet on Teams in the first instance – I'll work from home in the afternoon

Latin 1 Hybrid

- Keep up to date with university recommendations on Covid restrictions
- Currently for on-site attendance:
 - mask unless exempt
 - 2 m distance
 - sanitise frequently
 - regular LTFs recommended – available from Canterbury reception
- This class will run as hybrid as we can make it at short notice: we are all online on Thursdays
- NB special time for Thursday 13 Jan

Latin 1: Module Introduction

- This is a 20 credit module => equivalent of 200 hours work
- We have only 12 hours per week or in total 48 hours in class
- This means that over the four weeks, you also need to spend 152 hours preparing, revising, doing assignments etc for this module: Latin is your full time job
- That's *38 hours of out-of-class study per week!*
- This mode of studying is actually really useful for language learning

Module aims

AIM(S)

- To enable students who have no or very little prior knowledge of the language to gain a basic knowledge of Classical Latin grammar and syntax.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Upon the successful completion of this module, the student should be able to demonstrate:
 - Be able to translate simple Latin texts;
 - Have a good understanding of basic Latin grammar and syntax.

Assessment

- 100% portfolio consisting of:
 - 1 hour timed test (30%)
 - 1 hour timed test (70%)
 - The difference in weighting reflects the increasing difficulty of the material
- NB: Scaled marks at L5&6
- The first time test takes place on *Friday 21 January, opening at 10 am*
- The second time test takes place on *Friday 4 February, opening at 10 am*

Coverage & formative assessment

- We will work at a pace of three chapters in *Reading Latin* per week
 - The first time test goes up to and including 1F; the second up to and including 2E
- Three formative tasks (in addition to your own revision):
 - Week 1 by Weds. 12.00: RL E&G Translation from Latin at the top of p. 15
 - Week 2 by Weds. 12.00: RL E&G Translation from Latin at the top of p. 50
 - Week 3 by Thurs. 16.00: RL E&G Translation from Latin at the top of p. 75

Online time tests

- All of the assessment for Latin 1 is 'open book': you will have access to all the usual aids – vocab lists, text books, feedback
- So what matters?
 - Preparation & timing: you will have to deal with a higher number of questions than in a normal time test/exam
 - You can use aids to double-check things, but in order to be able to complete the test/exam successfully you need to be well prepared

Online time tests

- Everyone's online quiz will be different: questions are randomised
- Each quiz (time test) can only be attempted once and must be completed within the set time limit (1/1.5 hours)
- We will discuss (and more importantly, practice!) the type of online quizzes used for time tests and the exam during the module

Online time tests & extra time

- If you have a Statement of Compensatory Measures, you are usually entitled to 25% extra time in timed assessments – that applies here too
- If you have other support needs for assessments (esp. separate room), please do let me know via email as soon as possible: I don't want to miss anyone!

Getting us all on the same page

GRAMMAR BASICS

Grammar basics

- In order to be able to discuss words in a Latin sentence and in order to understand their behaviour, we need to know grammatical and syntactical terms
- The use of these terms transfers easily to other languages and will help you improve both your current languages and the ones you might start learning in the future
- The work you do on grammar in Latin also tends to help quite a bit with reading feedback on your writing in other modules!

Grammar basics

Parts of speech

- In a sense, ‘grammar’ might be used to describe the rules that apply to each individual word, and ‘syntax’ the rules and systems that apply to putting words together.
- Even before they are put in a sentence, individual words can be categorised according to type.
 - The English term ‘parts of speech’ might be confusing: other modern languages call this ‘types of words’ (*nature* in French, *Wortart* in German, *ordklass* in Swedish, but *parti del discorso* in Italian and μέρη του λόγου in modern Greek)

Parts of speech in English and Latin

- **Verb: describes action**
- **Noun: describes objects/things/people**
- **Adjective: describes qualities of nouns**
- Pronoun: noun stand-ins, e.g. 'it' instead of 'noun'
- Adverb: describes how a verb is performed, e.g. 'it grows quickly'
- **Preposition: words describing position linked to a noun, e.g. in, outside, from, during, of, between...**
- **Conjunction: links clauses and sentences together, e.g. because..., although..., for...**
- **Interjection: exclamations, e.g. 'ecce!' 'heus!'**

Verbs & nouns: verbs

- Initially, the most important will be verbs and nouns as they help us make up the most basic sentences: *The student reads, the dog barks, etc.*
- It will not surprise an English-speaker that verbs have different endings depending on who performs the action:
 - I am vs they are: we do too!
- Latin is however more detailed than English:

Person	Latin	English
1 st	sum	I am
2 nd	es	You are
3 rd	est	He/she/it is
1 st	sumus	We are
2 nd	estis	You (pl) are
3 rd	sunt	They are

Verb conjugation

1st conjugation (a-verbs)

- Amo
- Amas
- Amat
- Amamus
- Amatis
- Amant

**Verb
stem:**

Ama-

Habe-

...

+

2nd conjugation (long e-verbs)

- E-**-o**
- E-**-s**
- E-**-t**
- E-**-mus**
- E-**-tis**
- E-**-nt**

Let's try it

- RL G&E p. 4 1-2
- RL G&E p. 7 1-2

parse →

sumus

est ⇒ sunt

Exercises

- Translate into Latin:
 - You (s.) are; there are; he is; there is; you (pl) are; they are; it is; I am; she is
 - Change singular to plural or vice versa. sum; sunt; estis; est; sumus; es
- Conjugate: celo, timeo, porto; habeo
- Translate then change pl to sg or vice versa: clamas; habent; intrat; uoco; sumus; portamus; times; habetis; est; timet; uocant; celatis; timemus; habeo; sunt.

celo 1st sg = I hide

cela-s 2nd sg =
you hide

cela-t 3rd sg
he/she/it
hides

es; sunt; est; est; estis;
sunt; estis; sumus; est

celo
celas
celat
celamus
celati's
celant

— timeo ———→
— times —s
— time t
— timemus —mus
— timeh's —tis
— timent —nt

Latin uses fewer words

- ‘sum’ or ‘habet’ expresses in Latin what we need two words to say (‘I am’ or ‘he/she/it has’)
- Unless it is particularly emphasised, in Latin we don’t need to add a pronoun
- => translating to English, you will need to add them!

Classifying Latin nouns

- Number: One or many?
 - Singular or plural
- Gender: He, she, it?
 - Masculine, feminine, or neuter
 - Some nouns will refer to male or female people, but for most Latin nouns the gender has no connection to the meaning of the word

Declension

- Nouns and adjectives are grouped together depending on how they look in different cases and how the change between singular and plural
- We have declension in English too but think about it less consciously:
 - One chair, many chairs.
 - One society, many societies.
 - One sheep, many sheep.
- Latin has five different declensions

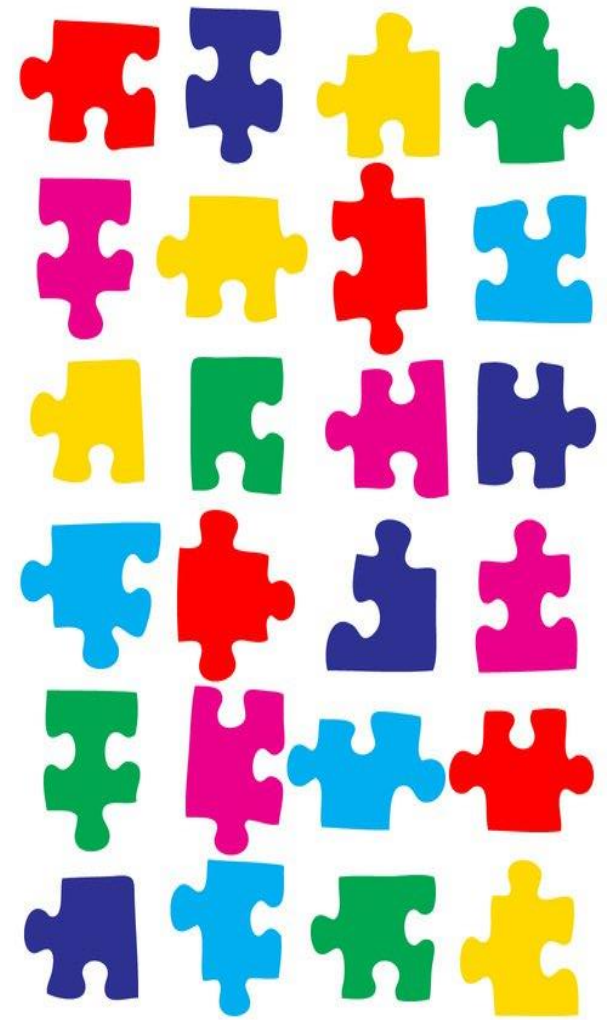
Word order?

- In English, we make sense of how words fit together depending on their order:
 - The dog sees the cat.
 - The cat sees the dog.
- In Latin, word order matters less – it determines emphasis but, fundamentally, not meaning



Case

- The shape of each word will show how it relates (fits with) to other words in the sentence
- Word endings are crucial and give you that information
- NOUNS and ADJECTIVES within a sentence belong to one of six cases, which indicates what role the word plays in the sentence



Cases: English

- In modern English, we don't really separate words in different cases as the word forms coincide
- However, when we use pronouns we do take case into account and use it to signal syntactical function:
 - I see James => I see him
 - I see James and Megan => I see them
- Even if we change the word order, it is clear who sees whom:
 - “James and Megan? No, I can't see Anna, but them, I do see.”
- ...and in Latin, this is much less awkward than in English.

1st declension nouns

(RL 8)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	serua	seruae
Accusative	seruam	seruas
Dative	seruae	seruarum
Genitive	seruae	seruis
Ablative	serua	seruis

Vocative

Serva

Servae

2nd declension nouns (RL 9)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	seruus	serui
Accusative	~~serum~~ <i>seru</i>	seruos
Genitive	serui	seruorum
Dative	seruo	seruis
Ablative	seruo	seruis

Just a few more things...

**...THEN WE'LL BE ABLE TO
CONSTRUCT SENTENCES**

Syntax: Words within a sentence

- The dog licks the nose
 1. What happens, what is the action?: someone **licks** something = Verb (the syntax term is 'predicate')
 2. Who (1) someone something?: **The dog** = **Subject**
 3. What does (2) (1) ?: **the nose** = **direct object**

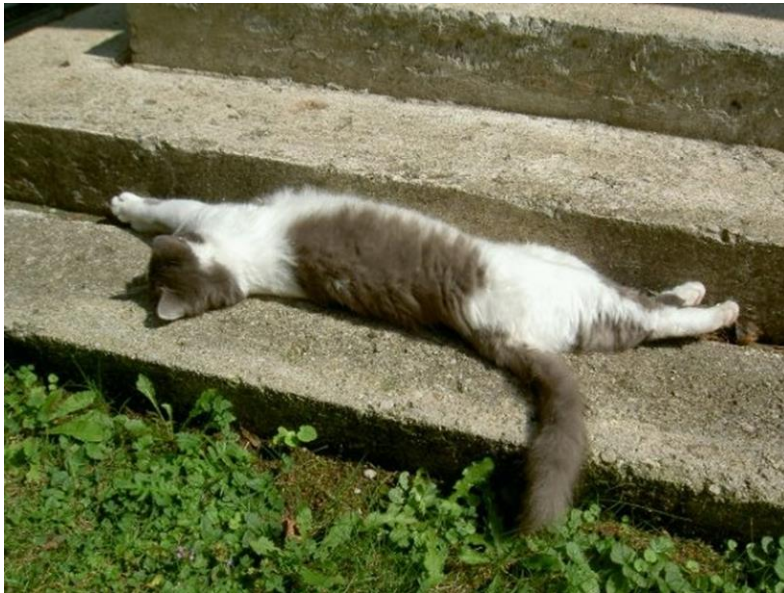


Syntax: Picking the right case

- **Nominative**: nominative forms and endings are for the subject
- **Accusative**: accusative forms and endings are for objects
 - We will use the term ‘accusative object’ for ‘direct object’
- Accusative and ablative also appear with certain prepositions
- Genitive (as in English) will be used to show the owner of something, but we’ll get back to that later

- The slave woman calls the slave (man).
- They have garlands
- Continue with RL E&G p. 11 Ex. 3

Syntax: About the subject & complement



- Gabriel is a good cat.
- The verbs **'be', 'become', 'appear [to be]', 'seem [to be]', 'remain'** expand on the qualities of the subject
- This 'expansion' ['a good cat'] is called a predicative complement
- In Latin, this must be in the nominative

Subject and complement

- serua Staphyla est.
- coquus est senex.
- quis es?

For tomorrow, read through the comments on word order in subject/complement sentences in RL 1: we will be talking about the reading exercise at the top of p. 5 first thing tomorrow

Revision

'TO BE' AND VERBS OF 1ST AND 2ND CONJUGATION

VERBS SO FAR

- So far, we have worked with verbs that are:
 - Present tense
 - I love (now, still doing it)
 - I have (now, still doing it)
 - NOT ‘have’ as an auxiliary verb like in ‘I have read this’ but ‘have’ as in ‘I have a book (now, it’s still mine!)’
 - Active in meaning
 - I love
 - NOT ‘I am being loved (by my dog/children/boyfriend)’

I am...

NUMBER	PERSON	LATIN FORM
Singular	1 st	Sum
	2 nd	Es
	3 rd	
Plural	1 st	Sumus
	2 nd	Estis
	3 rd	

Verbs of 1st and 2nd conjugation

Number	Person	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation
Singular	1 st		habeo
	2 nd	amas	habes
	3 rd	amat	
Plural	1 st		habemus
	2 nd	amatis	habetis
	3 rd	amant	

Other verbs

1st conjugation (a-verbs)

- Celo – I hide
- Porto – I carry

Other verbs

2nd conjugation (long e-verbs)

- Timeo – I fear/I am afraid

1st declension nouns

(RL 11-12)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	serua	seruae
Accusative	seruam	seruas
Dative	seruae	seruarum
Genitive	seruae	seruis
Ablative	serua	seruis

2nd declension nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	seruus	serui
Accusative	serum	seruos
Genitive	serui	seruorum
Dative	seruo	seruis
Ablative	seruo	seruis