

Thus far...

- Last week, we covered
 - Grammar and syntax terminology in Classics
 - Introduction to case use in Latin
 - Subject, direct (accusative) object, predicative complement
 - Prepositions affecting case
 - Nouns: 1st declension, 2nd declension nouns in masculine and neuter + *deus*, 3rd declension consonant stems (*fur-is*), *aedis* (i-stem)
 - Adjectives: 1st/2nd declension *multus*
 - Verbs: *sum*, 1st conjugation (*amo*) and 2nd conjugation (*habeo*)

This week: Chs. 1C and 1D

- Nouns: 2nd declension *puer* and *uir*, 3rd declension neuter *nomen*
- Adjectives: 1st/2nd declension *miser*, *pulcher*
- Verbs:
 - imperative mood
 - complete patterns: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th conjugations in present indicative active and imperative present
 - *eo*
- Pronouns: *ego*, *tu*, interrogative pronouns (*quis*, *qui*)
- Case use:
 - Prepositions *a/ab* and *e/ex*
 - Partitive genitive with *satis* and *nimis*

A new mood

- So far, we have learned the **present indicative active** of our verbs
- Chapter 1C adds a new mood: the **present imperative active**
 - Imperative is used for commands

	Indicative active	Imperative
1 st sg	supplico	
2 nd sg	supplicas	supplica (!)
3 rd sg	supplicat	
1 st pl	supplicamus	
2 nd pl	supplicatis	supplicate (!)
3 rd pl	supplicant	

2nd conjugation

	Indicative active	Imperative
1 st sg	habeo	
2 nd sg	habes	habe
3 rd sg	habet	
1 st pl	habemus	
2 nd pl	habetis	habete
3 rd pl	habent	

Examples

- in aedis intrate!
- deos supplica!

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	ending
1 st	uoco	habeo	dico	audio	-o
2 nd	uocas	habes	dicis	audis	-s
3 rd	uocat	habet	dicit	audit	-t
1 st	uocamus	habemus	dicimus	audimus	-mus
2 nd	uocatis	habetis	dicitis	auditis	-tis
3 rd	uocant	habent	dicunt	audiunt	-nt

So, the 4th conjugation has a stem ending in –i to which endings are added. Note the 3rd person plural audiunt, which is where we see a difference from 1st and 2nd conjugation.

The 3rd conjugation normally has a consonant stem => ‘i’ has to do service as a binding vowel before s, t, and m. ‘u’ serves as binding vowel before ‘nt’, and later we will see a short ‘e’ before r, ns, and nd.

3rd & 4th conjugation

- Some of our most commonly used verbs are 3rd conjugation
 - Dico, duco, posco, mitto and promitto, rego, etc
- Note that the –i used in the 3rd conjugation is short, whereas the –i appearing in 4th conjugation normally is long
- This means that there is a difference in pronunciation between conjugations where the word is longer than two syllables:
dicitis vs. auditis
- Remember: a Latin word longer than two syllables has its emphasis either on the antepenultimate or the penultimate syllable
 - third from the end, second from the end
- If the penultimate syllable is long, it will have the emphasis
 - aud*i*tis; pecu*u*nia
- If the penultimate syllable is short, the emphasis will be on the antepenultimate
 - di*c*itis; fili*u*s

Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension

- We have previously seen the adjectives *multus-a-um*, *nullus-a-um*, *bonus-a-um*
- They follow the 1st and 2nd declension
 - Regardless of what the noun they agree with is:
 - ignis, ignem (3 m)
 - => **nullus ignis est in aede**
- Not all adjectives following 1st and 2nd declension look like *multus*, though...
 - Ch. 1C adds one type, Ch. 1D another...

Miser (1st/2nd declension)

	M SG	F SG	N SG	M PL	F PL	N PL
Nom	miser	miserā	miserum	miseri	miserāe	miserā
Acc	miserum	miseram	miserum	miseros	miseras	miserā
Gen	miseri	miserāe	miseri	miserorum	miserarum	miserorum
Dat	miserō	miserāe	miserō	miseris	miseris	miseris
Abl	miserō	miserā	miserō	miseris	miseris	miseris

The second new adjective declension pattern is for *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum*: find it in RG E&G 27

Personal pronouns

	'I'
Nom	ego
Acc	me
Gen	mei
Dat	mihi (mi)
Abl	me

	'you'
Nom	tu
Acc	te
Gen	tui
Dat	tibi
Abl	te

My, mine, your(s)

- Possessive adjectives
 - meus-a-um
 - tuus-a-um
- They decline exactly like multus-a-um
- Note the vocative: mi in the nominative, singular, masculine: most of you have already met it in 'my son' = mi fili

Difference: Objective genitives

- You'll often see expressions like 'amor mei', 'amor tui'... ..or, famously, 'amor dei'
 - Here, the main noun is in nominative singular, but the pronoun or noun is in the genitive
- The possession-related words here are in the genitive (all ours happen to be singular): this genitive is called '**objective**'
- It is translated with 'love for/directed to + whatever appears in the genitive' =>
 - Love for me, love for you, love for god
- Compare: **amor meus tui** – my love for you, i.e. the love that belongs to me/that I perform

3rd declension neuters (one type)

	Singular	Plural
Nom	nomen	nomina
Acc	nomen	nomina
Gen	nominis	nominum
Dat	nomini	nominibus
Abl	nomine	nominibus

2 2nd declension nouns: boy & man

	s	pl
N	puer	pueri
A	puerum	pueros
G	pueri	puerorum
D	puero	pueris
A	puero	pueris

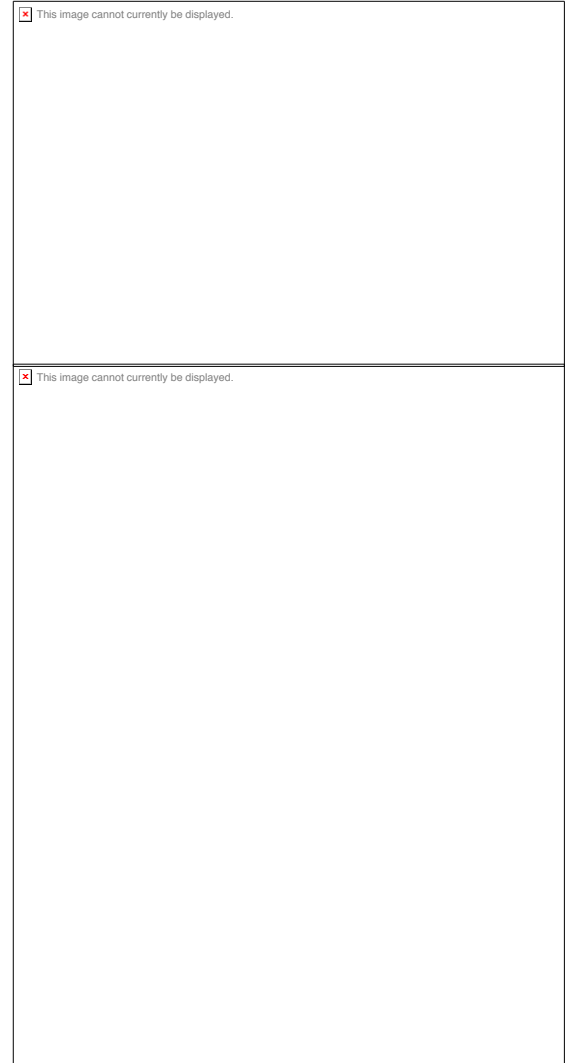
	s	pl
N	uir	uiri
A	uirum	uiros
G	uiri	uirorum (or uirum)
D	uiro	uiris
A	uiro	uiris

Just a heads-up...

- We are not quite done with verb conjugations yet: there is a final, cross-over conjugation (3rd/4th) awaiting us too: this will be covered in 1E
- Using the vocab lists:
 - *iubeo* 2 *iuss*- I order
 - *duco* 3 *dux*- *duct*- I lead
 - *dico* 3 *dix*- *dict*- I speak, say
- In the 1D Learning Vocabulary, please don't miss the New forms section at the bottom of p. 30!!

satis and *nimis*

- *satis* 'enough'
- *nimis* 'too much'
- Just as we add 'enough of...' or 'too much of...' in English, Latin has a way of adding to and specifying these adverbs:
 - *satis pecuniae* = enough money
 - *nimis unguenti* = too much oil
- => both *satis* and *nimis* take the genitive
- We call this a partitive genitive
- It 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...



Prepositions

- **Ad = to(wards).** Ad always needs the word it influences/belongs with to appear in the accusative
 - Serua seruum ad scaenam uocat.
 - The slave woman calls the slave to the stage.
- **In**
 - The meaning of 'in' depends on what case the words it belong with have
 - In + accusative = into/onto
 - Aulam in scaenam portat
 - He/she/it [we don't know yet!] carries the pot onto the stage
 - In + ablative = in/on
 - Aurum in aulā est
 - The gold is in the pot
- **Ab/a = (away) from.** Ab always needs the word it influences to appear in the ablative
- **Ex/e = out of, from.** Ex always takes the ablative.

Some examples

- ab thesauro magno non abit fur.
- meā est tuus ignis in aula.
- aquam portamus in scaenam, tu autem coronas.
 - This sentence also shows how Latin can use personal pronouns for emphasis
- quare senem miserum ex aedibus uocatis?

home, at home, from home

- We already know the word *aedis-aedem*, (3 f) in plural used to mean 'house'
- Much more frequently used is *domus* (4 f). As *domus* is 4th declension, it will be a while until we learn it fully, but for now, you should note the following:
- *Domus* is used in different cases with specific meanings:
 - *Domum* (accusative) = home (showing direction, 'go home')
 - *Domi* (dative) = at home
 - *Domo* (ablative) = from home

Next steps

- Add the irregular verb *eo* (I go etc) using RG E&G 19 and the following exercise for practice... ...don't forget the imperative forms!
- Add the interrogative pronoun *quis* in RG E&G 29 independently
 - Follow up by doing the exercise on p. 40
- More practice: RL E&G 22 and 32 have good exercises for really working with grammatical forms and case
- More practice: if you can, join the online feedback session later this week