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New material in 1F

Intensive Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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New material beyond the time test

CHAPTER 1F

3rd declension adjectives:

First type –*omnis*

omnis, all/every				
	Masc./Fem. Singular	Neuter singular	Masc./ Fem. Plural	Neuter plural
N	omnis	omne	omnes	omnia
A	omnem	omne	omnis	omnia
G	omnis	omnis	omnium	omnium
D	omni	omni	omnibus	omnibus
A	omni	omni	omnibus	omnibus

Other adjectives that belong to this type are: *tristis, facilis, difficilis*

Behaves (and is, in fact) like an –i stem

This is typical of 3rd declension adjectives regardless of type

...hang on, -i stems?

	Singular		Plural	
N	aed is	turris	aedes	turr es
A	aedem	turrim	aed is	turr is
G	aedis	turris	aedi um	turrium
D	aedi	turri	aedibus	turribus
A	aed e	turri	aedibus	turribus

3rd declension adjectives: Second type *-ingens*

ingens, huge.				
	Masc./Fem. Singular	Neuter Singular	Masc./Fem. Plural	Neuter Plural
N	ingens	ingens	ingent es	Ingent ia
A	ingent em	ingens	ingent is	Ingent ia
G	ingent is	ingent is	ingent ium	Ingent ium
D	ingent i	ingent i	ingent ibus	Ingent ibus
A	ingent i	ingent i	ingent ibus	ingent ibus

- Behaves (and is, in fact) like an –i stem
- This is typical of 3rd declension adjectives regardless of type

3rd declension

adjectives: type *-audax*

Audax, bold/courageous				
	Nom. Sg. M/F	Nom. Sg. N	Nom.Pl. M/F	Nom.Pl. N
N	audax	audax	audaces	audacia
A	audacem	audax	audacis	audacia
G	audacis	audacis	audacium	audacium
D	audaci	audaci	audacibus	audacibus
A	audaci	audaci	audacibus	audacibus

- Behaves (and is, in fact) like an –i stem
- This is typical of 3rd declension adjectives regardless of type

Personal pronouns

'I'	'you' (sg.)	'we'	'you' (pl.)
Ego	Tu	Nos	Uos
Me	Te	Nos	Uos
Mei	Tui	Nostrum/ Nostri	Uestrum / Uestri
Mihi	Tibi	Nobis	Uobis
Me	Te	Nobis	Uobis

Practice: *dona nobis pacem*

Present infinitive active

- Regular present infinitive active is formed in this way: 1st conjugation: add –re to the stem: => ama+ re = **amare**
 - Note that the –a-remains long
- 2nd conjugation: add –re to the stem: => habe+ re = **habere**
 - Note that the –e-remains long
- 4th conjugation: add –re to the stem: => audi+ re = **audire**
 - Note that the –i-remains long
- 3rd conjugation: add –e-as a binding vowel to the stem, and then add –re => **dic-e -re**
 - Note that the binding vowel e is short
- 3rd/4th conjugation: add –e-as a binding vowel to the stem, and then add –re => **cap-e -re**

Irregular infinitive active present

sum => esse

eo=> ire

uolo=> uelle

fero=> ferre

Historically, the infinitive ending was –se but the “s” changed(as often between vowels) to “r”.

Infinitive constructions

Simple infinitive constructions

- inire uolo
- dormire nolo

Infinitive as subject constructions

- bonum est **amare**
- **errare** humanum est,
Ignoscere diuinum

Constructions with infinitive:

The infinitive (phrase) as object

- linguam latinam discere uolo.
- linguam latinam disco
- aquam non dare uult.
- aquam dat
- coqui in aedis Megadori inire uolunt.

The infinitive is used as an object following verbs like 'want', 'wish', 'need', 'have to/must', 'know', 'dare' and opposites.