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Intensive Latin 1

Week 1 pt. 2 (remaining 1A + 1B)



Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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New terminology

- Noun
- Parse aka everything there is to know about a word.
- Verb
- Conjugate
- Declension
- Person
 - 1st
 - 3rd

Preposition: *in* + ? / *ad*

This preposition can take two cases

- *in* + accusative = into/onto (movement)
- *in* + ablative = in/on (state/position)
- Check the case of the noun before translating!
- *ad* + accusative = to(wards)

Latin 1

READING LATIN CH. 1B

3rd declension (consonant stems)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	fur	fures
Vocative	fur	fures
Accusative	furem	fures
Genitive	furis	furum
Dative	furi	furibus
Ablative	fure	furibus

So for all 3rd declension nouns, you need to

KNOW BOTH NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE SINGULAR

3rd declension (consonant stems)

fur = thief (m.)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	fur -Ø	fures -es
Accusative	furem -em	fures -es
Genitive	furis -is	furum -um
Dative	furi -i	furibus – ibus
Ablative	fure -e	furibus – ibus

Cf. patterns set out in RL E&G p. 17

3rd declension (-i stems)

aedis = (f.) temple (sg.), a house (pl.)

- Some 3rd declension nouns have an -i- as part of the stem
- This -i- is only clearly visible in the gen. pl. and in a few alternative forms:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	aedis	aedes
Accusative	aedem	aedīs/es
Genitive	aedīs	aedīum
Dative	aedi	aedibus
Ablative	aede (aedī)	aedibus

3rd declension nouns

Third declension nouns have a range of stems, which change the ways that some of the endings appear

As a general rule of thumb:

- More syllables in genitive than nominative = consonant stem
so *consul*, *consulis* = gen. pl. *consulum*
- Same no. of syllables in genitive and nominative = i stem
 - so, *aedis*, *aedis* = gen. pl. *aedium*
 - *ignis*, *ignis* = gen. pl. *ignium*

But, unexpectedly, *senex* is **consonant stem** (despite having the same number of syllables) – gen. pl. **senum** not [senium].

3rd declension nouns

Third declension have a great variety of endings in the nominative, what unites is that their genitive s. has always the same ending (-is)

p.17 of *RL* gives a handy recap on how to work back from the stem to the nominative s. in order to find the word in a dictionary. There are common patterns!

Recognizing declensions

- When a verb is listed in a vocabulary list, *RL* will tell you the declension, and gender. In a larger dictionary, look at the **genitive case**, which will be listed with it (sometimes in a shorter form-e.g. '*fur -is*' or '*fur, furis*'). This is different across all the declensions, and so will always tell you which declension a noun belongs to. 1st decl. = **-ae**, 2nd decl. = **-i**, 3rd decl. = **-is**.
- The genitive will also show you what the *stem* is –the part which the endings get added to. E.g. *senex, senis*–the '**-is**' is ending, so the stem is '*sen*' –add the other case endings to this.

TL;DR

The genitive singular is **FUNDAMENTAL** for 3rd declension nouns, as it gives you the stem of the noun to which the endings are added to make the declension.

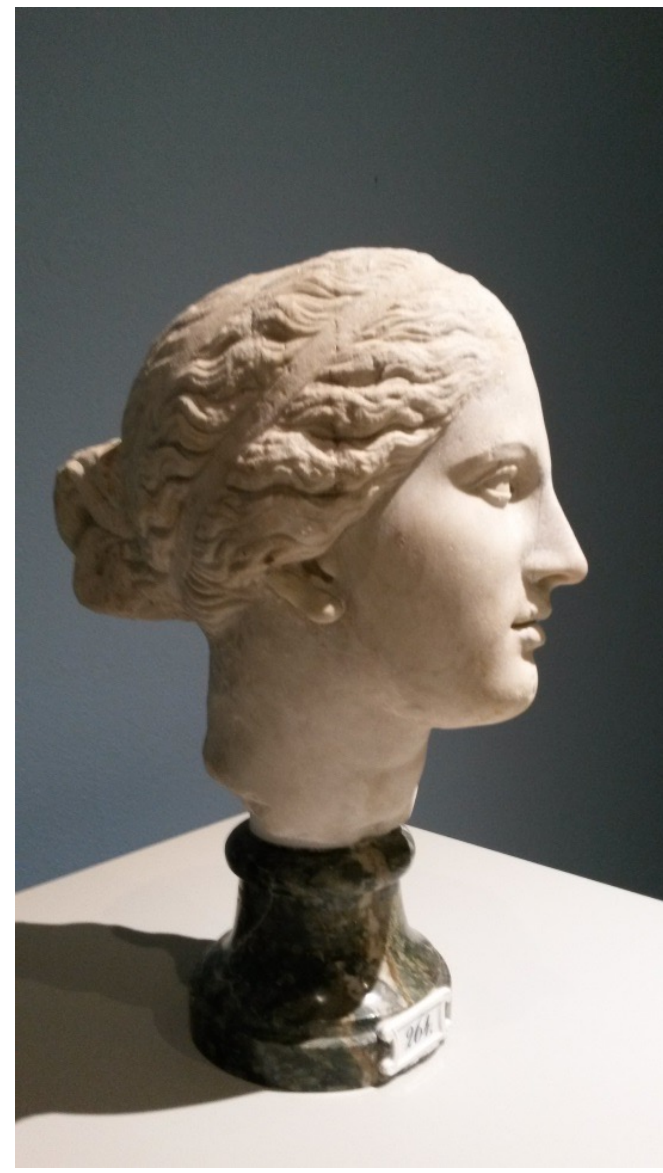
Neuter 2nd Declension Nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	somnium	somnia
Accusative	somnium	somnia
Genitive	somni (long i)/ somnia	somniorum
Dative	somnio	somnis
Ablative	somnio	somnis

Dealing with gods

deus, dei (2nd declension
irregular, m.)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	deus	di
Accusative	deum	deos
Genitive	dei	deorum
Dative	deo	dis
Ablative	deo	dis



Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension

- Adjectives are also declined according to case, gender and number
- Adjectives describing a noun in a sentence need to be in the same case, gender and number as that noun: that's how we now they belong together
- This is called **agreement**

Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	multus	multa	multum	multi	multae	multa
Accusative	multum	multam	multum	multos	multas	multa
Genitive	multi	multae	multi	multorum	multarum	multorum
Dative	multo	multae	multo	multis	multis	multis
Ablative	multo	multa (long a)	multo	multis	multis	multis

Serui in scaenam intrant boni
 Serui in scaenam intrant bonam

Neuter 2nd Declension Nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	somnium bonum	somnia
Accusative	somnium	somnia
Genitive	somni (long i)	somniorum
Dative	somnio	somnis
Ablative	somnio	somnis



Deus in
scaenam
intrat

Di in scaenam
intran

Deus in
scaenā est

Deus ex
machinā

More case use: Genitive

- You are already seeing two different types of genitives used:
- Genitive expressing ownership/possession:
 - *sum seruus Euclionis*
 - = possessive genitive
- Genitive following/triggered by particular adjectives:
 - *aula auri plena* (similar in English!)
 - = partitive genitive... ...but for now, it's sufficient to think of it as triggered by specific adjectives: keep an eye on the vocabulary lists!

Syntax: Apposition

- We saw the predicative complement which is triggered by certain verbs (be, seem to be, appear to be, become, remain)
- The word "apposition" comes from the Latin words *ad + pono* (posit-), and literally means "that which has been put next to" something else.
- Apposition can occur in any case, not just nominative like the pred. complement:

Iuliana sum, magistra linguae Latinae

but also: *amo puellam bonam, seruam Euclionis*

Revision: terminology

- **Verbs** – divided in **conjugations** based on what the stem ('core'): we know a- and long e-stems
- **Nouns** – divided in **declensions** based on what the forms look like in different **cases**
- **Nouns and adjectives** – when in a sentence, they appear in specific **cases** depending on function
- **Case** – Latin has six: **nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, ablative and vocative**
- **Number** – for verbs, nouns, and adjectives the question 'how many' is important. **Singular** (one) and **plural** (two or more).
- **Person**

HOMework REMINDER

A gentle reminder that the first batch of homework is due **this Sunday (16/10)**:

RL English-Latin bottom p. 15 (into both English and Latin) / RL Latin-English top p. 24.

REMEMBER TO USE THE LEARNING AND RUNNING VOCABULARIES!