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Latin 1

Week 1: Tuesday

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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New terminology

- Noun
- Parse
- Verb
- Conjugate
- Declension
- Person
 - 1st
 - 3rd

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!'**

“I hide”

- I hide *cello*
- You hide *celas*
- He/she/it hides *celat*
- We hide *celamus*
- You hide *celatis*
- They (pl) hide *celant*

'I am afraid'

- I am afraid *ti mae*
- You are afraid *ti mae*
- He/she/it is afraid *ti mae*
- We are afraid *ti mae ni*
- You (pl) are afraid *ti mae chi*
- They (pl) are afraid *ti mae nhw*

'I am'

S u m

e s

e s t

S u m m u s

e s t i s

S u m t

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**

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

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>seruos</i>	seruos
Genitive	serui	seruorum
Dative	seruo	seruis
Ablative	seruo	seruis

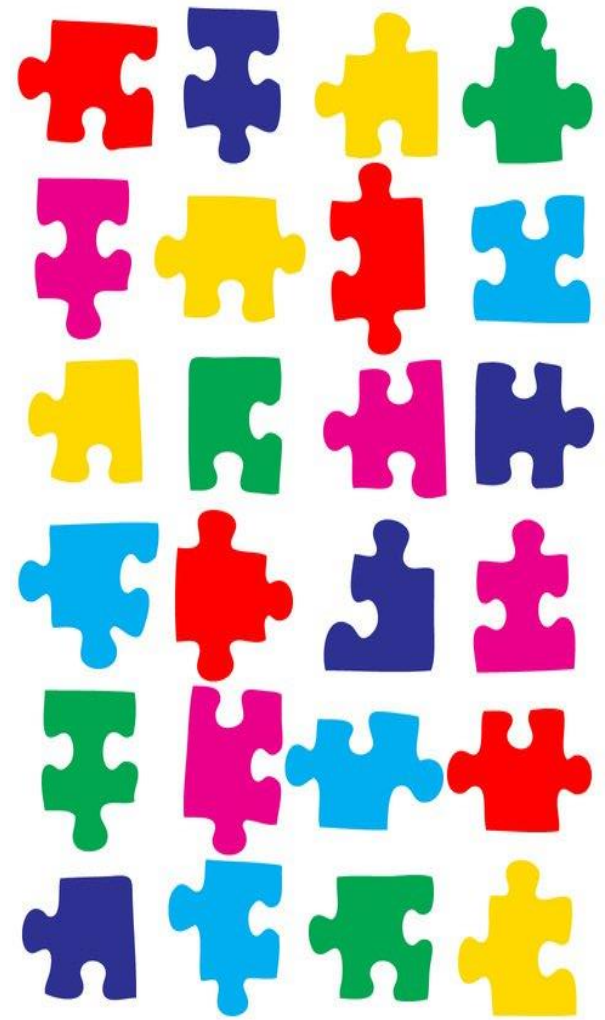
Word order?

- 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



Syntax: Roles of words in 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

- serva ^{read} vocat servum
- The slave woman calls the slave (man).

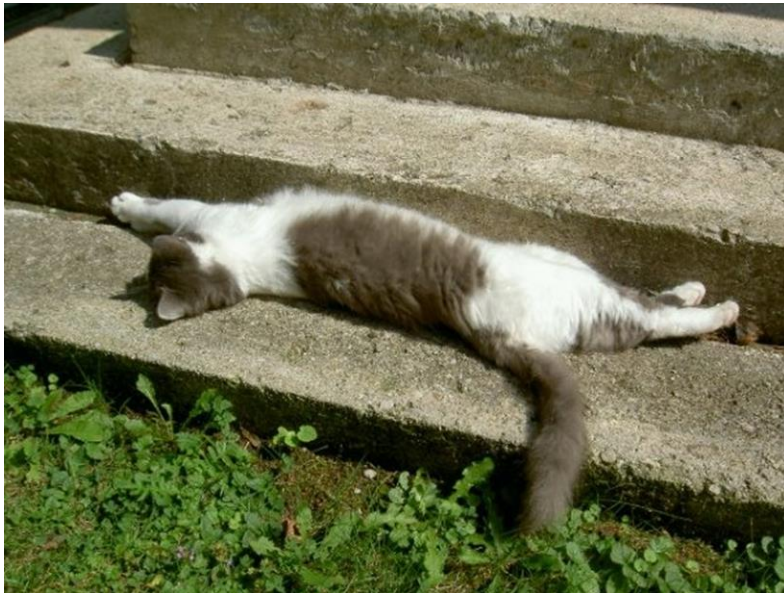
swbi
serva vocant direct dji

- They have garlands

Habent corailas

- Continue with RL E&G p. 11 Ex. 3 – *it continues on p. 12!!*

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 Thursday, 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 on Thursday

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

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)

	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

fur bonus

3rd declension (-i stems)

- 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	aedi s
Genitive	aedis	aedi um
Dative	aedi	aedibus
Ablative	aede (aedi i)	aedibus

A reference slide: Genitive in –ium

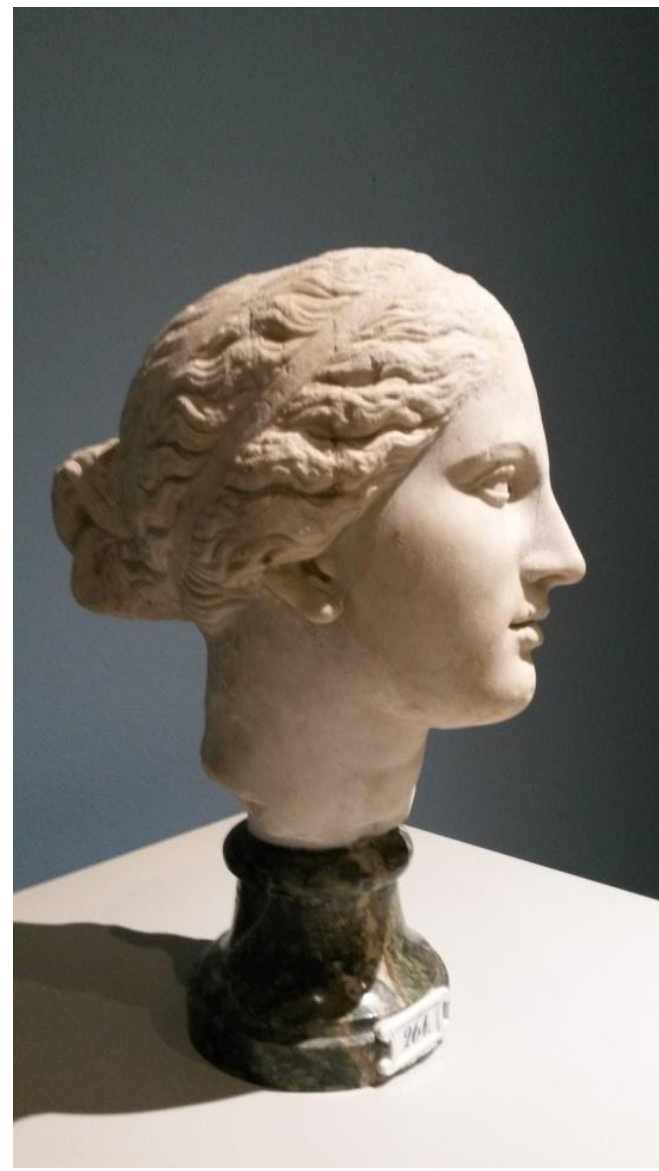
- In nouns with -i stems that have the same number of syllables in nominative singular and in genitive singular.
- In nouns with consonant stems, which have...
 - the same number of syllables in nom sg and gen sg ending in -is or -es: You will see *senex* (m nom sg), *senis* (m gen sg)
 - There are exceptions to this rule: e.g. *sedes*, *sedis*, f = seat, *canis*, *canis* (m/f) = dog, *iuuenis* *iuuenis* (m) = young man.
 - different numbers of syllables in nom sg and gen sg but where the stem ends in two or more consonants: e.g. *pars*, *partis* (f) = part.
 - BUT: note that *pater*, *mater*, and *frater* all have genitives ending just in -um.

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

	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

Let's make it a good dream!

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	somnium ... <i>bonum</i>	somnia
Accusative	somnium bonum	somnia <i>bona</i>
Genitive	somni (long i)/ somnii <i>boni</i>	somniorum <i>bonorum</i>
Dative	somnio <i>bono</i>	somnis <i>bonis</i>
Ablative	somnio <i>bono</i>	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
 - = 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

- Different from predicative complement which is triggered by certain verbs:
 - be, seem to be, appear to be, become, remain
- By contrast, apposition can occur with any noun in any syntactical function (subject, accusative object, etc)
- ...but similar in that apposition (ad+position) adds to/fleshes out a given word:
 - sum serua nutrix
 - sum serua Phaedrae nutricis

nutrix (n. f. s)
nutricem (a. f. s)
(wet)nurse

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**