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Latin 1

RL Chapter 1D

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Monday outline

- New adjectives and nouns in 1st/2nd declension
- Reading Exercise p. 24 work and discussion
- Verbs: 3rd and 4th conjugation patterns
- Creation of own verb sheet and exercise 2 on p. 37
- 2 new irregular nouns in 2nd declension
- 3rd declension neuter nouns
- Genitive use with satis and nimis
- 'Home' in Latin

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

1st/2nd declension adjectives: *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum*

	M Sg	F Sg	N Sg	M Pl	F Pl	N Pl
Nom	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchra
Acc	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum	pulchros	pulchras	pulchra
Gen	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchri	pulchrorum	pulchrarum	pulchrorum
Dat	pulchro	pulchrae	pulchro	pulchris	pulchris	pulchris
Abl	pulchro	pulchra	pulchro	pulchris	pulchris	pulchris

3rd declension nouns so far

- Euclio Euclionis (m) 3
- Lar Laris (m) 3
- **aedis aedis** (f) 3
- fur furis (m) 3
- honor honoris (m) 3
- senex senis (m) 3
- ignis ignis (m) 3
- quod – conjunction,
“because”
- Prepositions:
 - in + acc / in + abl
 - sub + abl
 - de + abl

2 irregular 2nd declension nouns: boy & man *VIS*

	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 (<u>or</u> uirum)
D	uiro	uiris
A	uiro	uiris

3rd declension (consonant stems)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Euclio -Ø	Euclion -es
Accusative	Euclion -em	Euclion -es
Genitive	Euclion -is	Euclion -um
Dative	Euclion -i	Euclion -ibus
Ablative	Euclion -e	Euclion -ibus

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

Masculine and feminine endings (consonant stems)

Consonant stems ending patterns		
	Singular	Plural
N	[shortened, stem not fully visible]	-es
A	-em	-es
G	-is	-um
D	-i	-ibus
A	-e	-ibus

nomen - is 3n

3rd declension neuters

serva - ae f
servus - i 2m

Nomen, name.

	Singular	Plural
N	nomen	nomina
A	nomen	nomina
G	nominis	nominum
D	nomini	nominibus
A	nomine	nominibus

Handwritten notes in purple ink:

- senke fur senke m funem (circled around the singular forms)
- senke (circled around the plural forms)

3rd declension neuters

Nomen, name.		
	Singular	Plural
N	onus	onera
A	onus	onera
G	oneris	onerum
D	oneri	oneribus
A	onere	oneribus

onus, oneris (3n) is introduced in RL 38

Stems change, endings stay

Nomen, name.

	Singular	Plural
N	[shortened, stem not fully visible]	-a
A	[shortened, stem not fully visible]	-a
G	-is	-um
D	-i	-ibus
A	-e	-ibus

Neuters nominative and accusative

- For neuter nouns, only the context will tell you whether the word in your text is nominative or accusative
- Therefore it is vitally important to look at the verb ending:
 - *nomen* **est** – yes, *nomen* can be the subject as the verb is 3rd person singular, just like the noun
 - *nomina* **audit** – no, *nomina* cannot be the subject as the verb is 3rd person singular but the noun plural

nomina audit

RL p. 24

Mood —
— indicative
— subjunctive
— imperative

nominative
subject = the doer

Lar in scaenam intrat. deus est Euclionis

scaena-aet

3rd ss.
1st conj.

3rd
decl.

gen sg m

1st
decl.

familiae seruat Lar sub terra thesaurum

present act.
indicative

nom

sg m

gen sg f

VERB - SERVO

"keep safe"

acc sg m

Demaeneti. multus in aula thesaurus est.

gen sg m.
2nd decl.

in aulam

3rd ss

MATCH!

Reading exercise

ignorat autem de thesauro Euclio, quod

Larem non curat. nam nullum dat

unguentum, nullas coronas pulchras,

honorem nullum.

Phaedra - ae lf

Reading exercise

direct obj = acc.

gen sg m. 3rd decl.

Phaedram autem, senis auari pulchram

filiam, Lar amat. dat enim Euclionis filia

multum unguentum, multas coronas,

multum honorem.

Reading exercise

Lar igitur Demaeneti aulam, quod bona est
Euclionis filia, Euclioni dat. Euclio autem
aulam, quod auarus est, sub terra iterum
collocat.

3rd conjugation verbs: *dico*

dic-

• Present indicative active:

- *dico*
- *dicis*
- *dicit*
- *dicimus*
- *dicitis*
- *dicunt*

amitt-

Imperative of **amitto**

3 "lose":

2nd singular: **amitte!**

2nd plural: **amittite!**

3rd conjugation verbs: imperatives

- The normal imperative endings are:
 - -e
 - -ite
- For some very frequently used verbs (like *dico*, 'I say', and *duco*, 'I lead') this is shortened in 2nd person singular:
 - *duc! dic!*

audi - veni -

4th conjugation verbs: *audio*

- Present indicative active:

- **audio**
- **audis**
- **audit**
- **audimus**
- **auditis**
- **audiunt**

Imperative:

2nd singular: **audi!**

2nd plural: **audite!**

*ama! habe!
duc!*

	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**

More on word stress in Latin

- 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
 - d*i*citis; fili*u*s

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!!

Plenus, plena, plenum + genitive ^{*argentum -i*}

- We have seen the phrase *aula auri plena* many times now ^{*argenti*}
- *plenus* 'takes' the genitive to show what something is full of => the word 'gold' must be in the genitive case
- *This week we add two other uses of genitive, also triggered by specific words*

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 ('genitive of the part')
- 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...



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

Interrogative quis/qui

Nom. pron	quis	quis	quid	qui	quae	quae
Nom. adj.	qui	quae	quod			
Acc						
Gen						
Dat						
Abl						

Interrogative pronouns vs adjectives?

- If you just want to ask 'who' or 'what', e.g. 'who is calling?', then use the interrogative pronoun [quis, quis, quid]
- If you want to ask 'who is such that...' or 'what kind of...'
 - e.g. 'who is inconsiderate enough to call at 3 am?'
 - 'what kind of pot can hide a whole treasure',
- ...then use the interrogative adjective [qui, quae, quod]

Don't forget

- Formative assessment:

Week 2 by Weds. 23.59: RL E&G Translation from Latin at the top of p. 50

- Revision:

Chapter 1D content + *onus, oneris* (3n) from 1E