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Revision and bits of 2B

Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Classifying verbs

- Verbs are
 - **finite** (specific to a person) or
 - **infinite** (non-specific, corresponding only to verbs with the infinitive marker “to x” in English).
- Categories for classifying the finite verb are:
 - **person**: 1st, 2nd, 3rd
 - **number**: singular or plural
 - **tense**: present, future, perfect (+ two more covered in Latin 2)
 - **mood**: indicative, imperative, (and subjunctive)
 - **voice**: active or passive

Dealing with (regular) verbs

- Verb stem:
 - the core part of the word that doesn't change depending on person form or tense
 - thus the “fixed” part to which endings are added both for tense and for person
 - Cf. *juggle* => *juggle* | *s* or => *juggle* | *d*
- It is the shape of the stem that determines what conjugation a verb belongs to:
 - 1st conjugation: ends in –a.
 - 2nd conjugation: ends in –ē.
 - 3rd conjugation: ends in a consonant => add a stand-in binding vowel before adding the ending
 - 4th conjugation: ends in –i.

Verb stems and endings

- uoca | t 3rd sg present indicative active
- uoca | bit 3rd sg future indicative active
- iube | t 3rd sg present indicative active
- iube | bit 3rd sg future indicative active
- dic | i | t 3rd sg present indicative active
- dic | e | t 3rd sg future indicative active
- audi | t 3rd sg present indicative active
- audi | et 3rd sg future indicative active

RL Exercise 2 p. 67

- credunt - credent
- Salutat – salutabit
- fers - feres
- estis - eritis
- it – [eo] ibit
- rogo - rogabo
- curant - curabunt
- pergis
- uincis
- capio
- sunt
- decipimus
- scitis
- possides
- moneo
- exeo

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- curant - cura**bunt**
- pergis - per**ges**
- uincis - uinc**ies**
- capio - cap**ies**
- sunt - er**unt**
- decipimus - decip**iemus**
- scitis - scie**bunt**
- possides - possidebis
- moneo - mone**bo**
- exeo - ex**ibo**

Revision & new nouns in 3rd and 5th declension

NOUNS

Revision

- First, look up and quiz yourself on all regular noun patterns we have covered.
 - 1st declension (*serua*); 2nd declension (*seruus*), 3rd declension (*senex*, *uxor*, *nomen*), and 4th (*manus*).
- Next, parse the nouns listed in Ex. 2 on p. 39 (don't do the rest of the exercise)
- Then, complete
 - Ex. 2 on p. 47
 - Ex. 3 on p. 55
 - Ex. 2 on p. 61

Revision: nomen

N	nomen	nomina
A		
G		
D		nominibus
A	nomine	

- What declension is this?
- How do we fill in the gaps?
- What other types of neuter 3rd declension nouns do you know?
- How is the neuter consonant stems different from other 3rd declension nouns you know?

Revision: *onus*

N		
A	onus	
G		
D		oneribus
A		

New 3rd declension noun: *caput-is* (n)

	SG	PL
N	caput	capita
A	caput	capita
G	capitis	capitium
D	capiti	capitibus
A	capite e	capitibus

4th Declension

	Manus (f), hand	
	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Manus	
Acc.		Manūs
Gen.	Manūs	Manuum
Dat.		Manibus
Abl.	Manū	

	Exercitus (m), army	
	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Exercitus	Exercitūs
Acc.	Exercitus	Exercitūs
Gen.	Exercitūs	Exercitum
Dat.	Exercitui	Exercitibus
Abl.	Exercitū	Exercitibus

5th declension nouns

- 5th declension words are usually feminine
- *Res* and *dies* are the two most common words – but they are extremely common
 - Note that *dies* can be either f or m depending on meaning!
 - Feminine when it denotes a specific day, e.g. a birthday

Res (thing)	s	pl
Nom	res	res
Acc	rem	res
Gen	rei	rerum
Dat	rei	rebus
Abl	re	rebus

3rd declension and “specials” from 1st/2nd declension

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives ending in –er: 3rd declension

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masc/Fem	Neuter
N	celer	celeris	celere	celeres	celeria
A	celerem	celerem	celere	celeres	celeria
G	celeris			celerium	
D	celeri			celeribus	
A	celeri			celeribus	

Adjectives: *nullus*, *alter*

- Chapter 2B also adds two adjectives which basically follow 1st/2nd declension – but which also have some features from the pronominal declension
 - The problematic forms are in genitive and dative singular
 - cf. cuius and cui in the declension pattern for quis/qui
- The two adjectives are *nullus* (which we have seen in text in carefully selected cases, genders and numbers) and *alter*.

Nullus-a-um (no-one, none)

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	Nullus	nulla	Nullum	Nulli	Nullae	Nulla
A	Nullum	Nullam	Nullum	Nullos	Nullas	Nulla
G	nullius nulli			Nullorum	Nullarum	Nullorum
D				Nullis		
A	Nullo	Nulla	Nullo	Nullis		

Alter-altera-alterum (another)

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	Alter	Altera	Alterum	Alteri	Alterae	Altera
A	Alterum	Alteram	Alterum	Alteros	Alteras	Alteram
G	Alterius			Alterorum	Alterarum	Alterorum
D	Alteri			Alteris		
A	Altero	Alteram	Altero	Alteris		

Also note the pronunciation of alterius and nullius!

Issues with

UOLO, NOLO & MALO

Negative commands

- We have previously learned to use the imperative forms for commands...
- ...but they have been positive commands only
 - ‘Go out’ – ‘exite’, ‘fer’ – ‘carry’ etc
- This chapter also shows us (one) way of giving a negative command / prohibition
- Latin creates these negative commands by borrowing the imperative forms from ‘nolo’ and combining them with infinitives:

Noli/nolite + infinitive

- Nolite aulam celare! – Don't hide the pot! (to several people)
- Noli aulam celare! – Don't hide the pot! (to one person)

Other uses of *nolo*

- serui nolunt aulas portare.
- Mercurius non uult domo regem deorum exire.

Infinitive constructions in 2A

- Compare these sentences:

uolo enim in aedis intrare.

uolo autem seruum in aedis intrare.

Exercise from 2A

- seruum hominem esse magna sapientia nolo.
- uiros uxores amare iubebo.
- uictoriam celerem domini seruus nuntiare uolet.

Common verbs with ACI constructions

- uolo/nolo/malo
- habeo [when meaning consider, hold to be, etc]
- iubeo
- credo
- opinor (deponent, from 2B)

Tips for RL p. 75

- Look out for new constructions:
 - ablative of description
 - uolo and nolo followed by infinitives
 - dative for the indirect object (e.g. in sentences about giving or speaking to people)
 - dative of advantage/disadvantage for the person benefitting/suffering as a result of the verb
- ...and lots and lots of future tense!

Exercises on adjectives & nouns

- Complete Ex. 1-2 on p. 72: they contain words and issues that will come up in the Reading Exercise for tomorrow