



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Intensive Latin 1

Week 3 pt. 2: Remaining 1E and 1F



Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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1F outline

- Present infinitive active
- Introduction: verbs: creating the infinitive (incl. for irregular verbs) and simple infinitive constructions
- Intro: personal pronouns in plural (recap how to say 'woe is me' in Latin)
- General on 3rd declension adjectives – *omnis*, *ingens*, *audax*, *diues*, and *pauper* are new in 1F

Forming the present infinitive active

- 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**

Present infinitive active

1 st :	am ^a re	portare	vocare	
2 nd :	hab ^e re	clamare	lingare	celaremanere
3 rd :	dicere	timere	possidere	videre monere
3/4:	capere	ducere	promittere	mittere
4 th :	audire	dormire		

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

The same person/thing as in the main verb is understood as (wanting to) performing the infinitive

Infinitive as subject constructions

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

Principal parts

When we learn nouns, we learn the nominative and genitive singular together in order to recognise declensions. For **verbs**, we learn the 'principal parts' to see how they go.

You now know two of these –the **first person present indicative singular**, and the **infinitive**.

amō, amāre

habeō, habēre

dīcō, dīcere

audiō, audīre

capiō, capere

Learning these two parts **together** each time will help you know which conjugation a verb is.

For example –see how **amō/dīcō** can be identified as different conjugations only with both parts learnt together.

Similarly, the 'e' in the infinitive of **capere** shows you that it is not 4th, despite the -i- in **capiō**.

Personal pronouns

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

Practice: The daughter sees me
The wife calls you (pl)
The Lar gives us the gold

me uidet filia.
uxor **uos** uocat
Lar **nobis** aurum dat

We will see more nominative and accusative forms initially

Woe is me!

- If you have been reading through the text book chapters 1C and 1E, you have seen **accusative forms** used on their own without being part of a sentence. (e.g. 1C 161, 172)
Staphyla: o me miseram!
Euclio: o me miserum!
- This only happens in exclamations and is called 'accusative of exclamation'.

Accusative of exclamation

- seruus: o me miserum!
- serua: o me miseram!
- seruae: o **nos** miseras!

Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension

Singular		We have used this e.g. in	
	Masc.		Neuter
Nominative	bonus		bona
Accusative	bonum	<i>dat <u>nullas coronas</u></i>	bona
Genitive	boni	<i><u>bona</u> est Euclionis <u>filia</u></i>	bonorum
Dative	bono	<i><u>multus thesaurus</u> in aula est</i>	bonis
Ablative	bono	<i><u>aula plena</u></i>	bonis
		<i><u>aurum saluum</u> est</i>	

Serui in scaenam intrant bonam

3rd declension adjectives

- All new adjectives in RL 1F build on the 3rd declension
- **All** except *diues* and *pauper* are i-stems
- Like all nouns in 3rd declension, they don't reveal their full stem in the nominative singular: we have to learn the genitive as well

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*
- M. and F. forms are the same as each other in s. and pl.
- Behaves (and is, in fact) like an –i stem
- but notice the difference in the ablative singular.
- This is typical of 3rd declension adjectives regardless of type

3rd declension adjectives:

Second type - *ingens*

ingens, huge.

	Masc./Fem. Singular	Neuter Singular	Masc./Fem. Plural	Neuter Plural
N	ingens	ingens	ingentes	ingentia
A	ingentem	ingens	ingentis	ingentia
G	ingentis	ingentis	ingentium	ingentium
D	ingenti	ingenti	ingentibus	ingentibus
A	ingenti	ingenti	ingentibus	ingentibus

- Observe the stem change (*ingens, ingentis*)
- In the nom. s., neuter is the same as the masculine and feminine.
- All other endings are like *omnis*
- Behaves (and is, in fact) like an –i stem
- This is typical of 3rd declension adjectives regardless of type

3rd declension adjectives:

3rd type – *audax* Stem: *audac-*

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

- This common adjective type ends in *x* in the nom., and has the stem in *c*.
- Like *ingens*, in the nom. s., neuter is the same as the masculine and feminine.
- All other endings are like *omnis*
- Behaves (and is, in fact) like an –i stem
- This is typical of 3rd declension adjectives regardless of type

Quis scribit, bis legit



Exceptions (like consonant stems):

diues, diuitis

NOM.	diues	diues	diues
GEN.	diuitis	diuitis	diuitis
DAT.	diuiti	diuiti	diuiti
ACC.	diuitem	diuitem	diues
ABL.	diuiti	diuiti	diuiti
NOM.	diuites	diuites	diuita
GEN.	diuitum	diuitum	diuitum
DAT.	diuitibus	diuitibus	diuitibus
ACC.	diuites	diuites	diuita
ABL.	diuitibus	diuitibus	diuitibus

pauper, pauperis

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
		SINGULAR	
NOM.	pauper	pauper	pauper
GEN.	pauperis	pauperis	pauperis
DAT.	pauperi	pauperi	pauperi
ACC.	pauperem	pauperem	pauper
ABL.	pauperi	pauperi	pauperi
		PLURAL	
NOM.	pauperes	pauperes	paupera
GEN.	pauperum	pauperum	pauperum
DAT.	pauperibus	pauperibus	pauperibus
ACC.	pauperes	pauperes	paupera
ABL.	pauperibus	pauperibus	pauperibu

Amor uincit omnia (Virgil)

As adjectives, these mean rich/poor –and appear with nouns as usual – e.g. *homo dīues*–rich man.

But where they appear without a noun, they can act as if they were nouns by themselves –i.e. *dīues*-rich man

All adjectives in Latin can do this, and where this happens, the gender of the adjective will show you which noun should be supplied.

E.g. *multī*= many men, *multae*= many women, *multa*(neuter)= many things.

omnia–all the things (i.e. 'everything') is especially common.

Homework

RL Latin-English top p. 50 / *RL* Latin-English p. 58