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New material in 1E and 1F Intensive Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Chapter 1E: New material

- Chapter 1E adds the remaining verb conjugation (3rd/4th) so that we gain a complete set of present indicative active verb forms
- This includes a complete set of imperative active present forms
 - ...along with a few irregular imperatives of very common verbs – some of which you have seen already!
- It also adds several irregular verbs in the present tense:
 - *uolo* – I want, I wish
 - *fero* – I carry, I bear, I lead [as in: I carry with me]
- It adds a new pattern for 3rd declension nouns in the neuter
 - Another type in addition to the *nomen – nominis* type
- It adds a new partitive genitive (*quid* + genitive)
- It adds general statements of the type 'it is... + adjective'
- ...but at the same time, there are no new major concepts, e.g. in terms of syntax.

Complete ind. pres. act. conjugations

	1st	2nd	3rd	3rd/4th	4th
1 st	amo	habeo	dico	capio	audio
2 nd	amas	habes	dicis	capis	audis
3 rd	amat	habet	dicit	capit	audit
1 st	amamu s	habemus	dicimus	capimus	audimu s
2 nd	amatis	habetis	dicitis	capitis	auditis
3 rd	amant	habent	dicunt	capiunt	audiunt

3rd/4th conjugation is introduced in RL in 33 (p.45).

NB: The i in 3rd/4th is short, which influences pronunciation!

Practice

	1st	2nd	3rd	3rd/4th	4th
1 st		irrideo	posco		
2 nd			poscis		
3 rd	celat			respicit	
1 st					dormimus
2 nd		irridetis			
3 rd				respiciunt	

Complete imperative active present

	1st	2nd	3rd	3rd/4th	4 th
2 nd singular	ama!	habe!	posce!	cape!	audi!
2 nd plural	amate!	habete!	poscite!	capite!	audite!

We used the imperatives 'dic' and 'dicite' as well as 'duc' and 'ducite' last week – RL 37 on p. 46 highlights that they are irregular...

Good further practice in RL 37 1 and 2 (p. 46)

Irregular imperatives (present active)

	sum	eo	dico	duco	fero	facio
2 nd singular	es	i	dic	duc	fer	fac
2 nd plural	este	ite	dicite	ducite	ferite	facite

So let's look at *fero*

- This is an irregular verb based on the lack of a binding vowel in 2nd singular and plural and in 3rd person singular.

	present indicative active	present imperative active
1 st	fero	
2 nd	fers	fer
3 rd	fert	
1 st	ferimus	
2 nd	fertis	ferite
3 rd	ferunt	

...and *uolo*

	uolo
ego	uolo
tu	uis
serua/seruus/nomen	uult [uolt mentioned in RL is an archaising form]
nos	uolumus
uos	uultis
seruae seruique	uolunt

More on *uolo*

- *uolo* is irregular as the stem changes – the endings still follow a recognisable pattern!
- *uolo* will provide the pattern for two other verbs, *nolo* and *malo* later on.
 - We will also learn the full pattern for ‘we’ and ‘you’ (pl) later on.

Partitive genitives thus far

- Last week, we worked a lot with genitives of this type:
 - habet satis pecuniae. diues est.
 - habet nimis pecuniae. pauper est.
- We have also seen partitive genitives after *plenus-a-um*
 - aula argenti plena est.
- The partitive genitive normally signifies the whole of which something is part
 - The cake rather than the individual portion (of cake)
- Here is another one...

Partitive genitive

- The partitive genitive 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...
- *quid noui?* What [chunk] of news? => What news?
- *quid negotii?* What [chunk] of work?
- *quid consilii?* What [chunk] of advice?
- Good exercises in RL 40 2



A new 3rd declension neuter noun

Nomen, name.		
	Singular	Plural
N	nomen	nomina
A	nomen	nomina
G	nominis	nominum
D	nomini	nominibus
A	nomine	nominibus

Onus, burden.		
	Singular	Plural
N	onus	onera
A	onus	onera
G	oneris	onerum
D	oneri	oneribus
A	onere	oneribus

But compare the
2nd declension:

Somnium, dream.		
	Singular	Plural
N	somnium	somnia
A	somnium	somnia
G	somnii	somniorum
D	somnio	somniis
A	somnio	somniis

New material beyond the time test

CHAPTER 1F