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# New material in RL 1F Latin 1

10am Friday to  
5pm Saturday

*Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau*  
*Transforming Education; Transforming Lives*



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sum  
V & C O

# Time test 1

- The test has 35 questions => average time for each question is less than two minutes
- Some questions have multiple parts and rely on grammatical analysis of our exercises or texts using the same vocabulary
- Some questions require translation of sentences from or into Latin
- => take care to move through the initial, short questions as quickly as possible

*multus - multa - multum*

# Thursday outline

- Revision adjectives following 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension
- Exercise sheet on nouns and adjectives
- Intro: General on 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives – *omnis*, *ingens*, *audax*, *diues*, and *pauper* are new in 1F
- Intro: personal pronouns in plural and ‘woe is me’ in Latin *ego + tu* // *nos + vos*
- Revision: Reading exercise p. 50
- Exercise: Adjectives in 3<sup>rd</sup>, Ex. 1 on p. 55

# Adjectives of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension

|            | Singular |
|------------|----------|
|            | Masc.    |
| Nominative | bonus    |
| Accusative | bonum    |
| Genitive   | boni     |
| Dative     | bono     |
| Ablative   | bono     |

We have used this e.g. in

*dat nullas coronas*

*bona est Euclionis filia*

*multus thesaurus in aula est*

*aula plena*

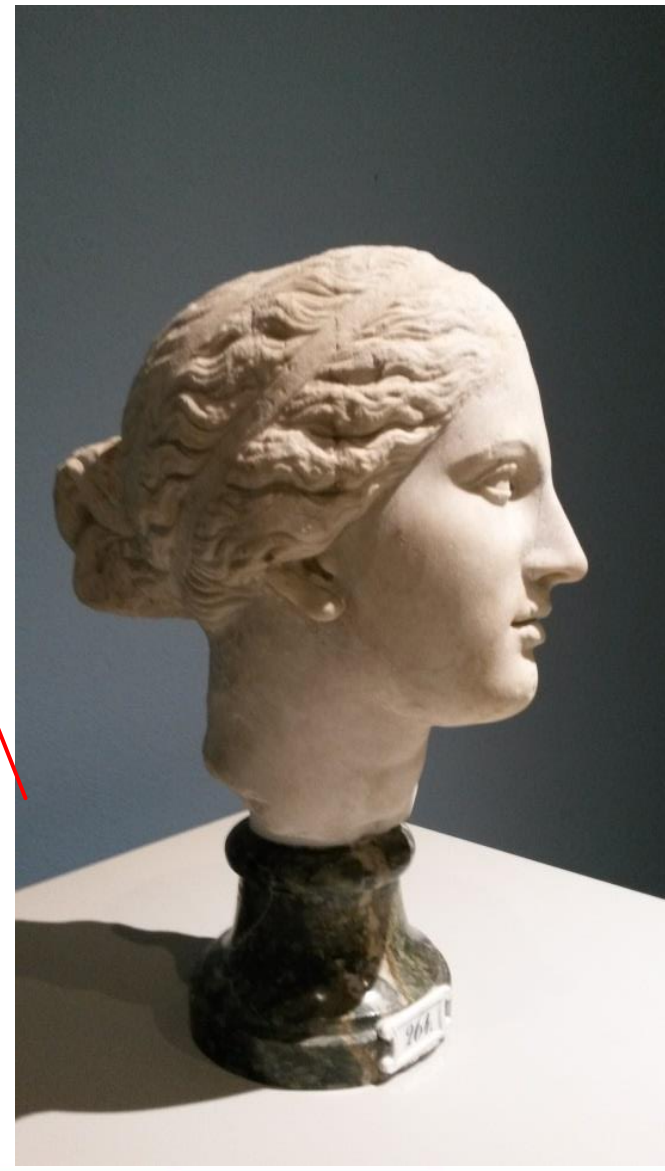
*aurum saluum est*

|  | Neuter  |
|--|---------|
|  | bona    |
|  | bona    |
|  | bonorum |
|  | bonis   |
|  | bonis   |

Serui in scaenam intrant bonam

# Dealing with gods

|            | Singular | Plural |
|------------|----------|--------|
| Nominative | deus     | di     |
| Accusative | deum     | deos   |
| Genitive   | dei      | deorum |
| Dative     | deo      | dis    |
| Ablative   | deo      | dis    |



# 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives

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

*fur* - *furis*  
nom gen

*senex* - *senis*  
~~*reg*~~ - *regis*

# 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives:

## First type – *omnis*

*serva + servus*

*somnium*

"every, all"

| omnis, all/every |                               |                 |                   |               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
|                  | Masc./Fem. Singular           | Neuter singular | Masc./Fem. Plural | Neuter plural |
| N                | omnis <i>fur</i> <del>φ</del> | omne            | omnes             | omnia         |
| A                | omnem <i>furem</i>            | omne            | omnis             | omnia         |
| G                | omnis <i>furis</i>            | omnis           | omnium            | omnium        |
| D                | omni <i>furi</i>              | omni            | omnibus           | omnibus       |
| A                | omni <i>(fure)</i>            | omni            | omnibus           | omnibus       |

- Other adjectives that belong to this type are: *tristis, facilis, difficilis*
- Behaves (and is, in fact) like an –i stem
- This is typical of 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives regardless of type

# 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives:

*Magnus - a - um*

## Second type - *ingens*

| ingens, huge. |                        |                    |                      |                   |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
|               | Masc./Fem.<br>Singular | Neuter<br>Singular | Masc./Fem.<br>Plural | Neuter Plural     |
| N             | <u>ingens</u>          | <u>ingens</u>      | ingentes             | <u>ingentia</u>   |
| A             | <u>ingentem</u>        | <u>ingens</u>      | ingentis             | <u>ingentia</u>   |
| G             | ingentis               | ingentis           | ingenti <u>um</u>    | ingenti <u>um</u> |
| D             | ingenti                | ingenti            | ingentibus           | ingentibus        |
| A             | ingenti                | ingenti            | ingentibus           | ingentibus        |

- Behaves (and is, in fact) like an -i stem
- This is typical of 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives regardless of type

# 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives:

## 3<sup>rd</sup> type – *audax* Stem: audac-

| Audax, bold/courageous |                |            |              |            |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|
|                        | Nom. Sg. M/F   | Nom. Sg. N | Nom. Pl. M/F | Nom. Pl. N |
| N                      | <u>audax</u>   | audax      | audaces      | audacia    |
| A                      | <u>audacem</u> | audax      | audacis      | audacia    |
| G                      | audacis        | audacis    | audacium     | audacium   |
| D                      | audaci         | audaci     | audacibus    | audacibus  |
| A                      | audaci         | audaci     | audacibus    | audacibus  |

- Behaves (and is, in fact) like an –i stem
- This is typical of 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives regardless of type

audax audacis ⇒ must use 3rd decl. adj pattern IF

multus or um much many

Trawsnewid Addysg, Trawsnewid Bywydau

Transforming Education, Transforming Lives

1/2 decl. adj.

# Personal pronouns

voco  
vocas  
vocat  
vocat  
vocat  
vocat  
vocat

|            | 'I'  | 'you' (sg.) | 'we'                | 'you' (pl.)         |
|------------|------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Nominative | Ego  | Tu          | Nos                 | Uos                 |
| Accusative | Me   | Te          | Nos                 | Uos                 |
| Genitive   | Mei  | Tui         | Nostrum /<br>Nostri | Uestrum /<br>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

vos uxores vocatis me  
me uidet filia  
uxor uos uocat  
Lar nobis aurum dat

*We will see more nominative and accusative forms initially*

# RL p. 50

apposition

2m

3m

vicinus

3rd sg

act

1st

Megadorus Euclionem uicinum uidet. a foro

nom sg m

direct object  
in accusative

uidet "see"  
a. + abl.

nom sg  
abit

anxius est.

ab-eo

compound verb  
ab + stem  
prefix

3rd sg  
pres  
sing

forum  
2nd  
"market place"  
foris  
vult

# RL p. 50

"for" 2m  
sg m  
nom

m  
gen sg

conj. = because

nam animus Euclionis, quod aurum non uidet,

3rd sg  
pres  
indicat

nom sg

himself

domi est, Euclio ipse foris. Euclionem blande

acc  
Direct  
obj

salutat Megadorus, homo diues pauperem.

3rd sg

3m  
homo  
nom  
homo  
nom  
homo  
nom

Romani ite  
comum

domum acc  
domo dat  
domi abl.

# RL p. 50

3rd p  
5j

timet autem Euclio, quod Megadorus uir

pres ind act  
of timeo

nom sg  
m

subj.

nom sg m

nom sg  
m

diues est. perspicuum est. Megadorus

adj.  
nom sg m 3rd sg

if masc: acc sg

nom/acc  
neut. sg

nom sg m

thesaurum Euclionis uult. non dubium est.

acc  
sg

sg  
sg

malum est

1/ Eudio nom top  
2/ aedis follows in  
nom sg

RL p. 50

ss neut. nom

Euclyo in aedis it, uidet aurum, saluum est.

acc/sg  
nom n  
2n

ex aedibus igitur exit. Megadorus filiam

Euclyonis uxorem poscit.

# RL p. 50

filiam promittit Euclio, sed sine dote.

*acc fem sg*  
*3rd sg pres ind act*  
*nom m sg*  
*abl*

pauper enim est. dotem igitur habet nullam.

*dos - dote's 3 - owry*

Megadorus dotem uult nullam. bonus est et

*acc f sg*  
*acc*  
*3rd sg volo*  
*nom sg masc*

diues satis.

# RL p. 50

coquus-i 2m

nuptiae hodie sunt. coquum igitur uocat

acc m sg

nom sg m

Megadorus in aedis. timet autem Staphylā,

quod Phaedra e Lyconide grauida est.

because

# RL p. 50

Megadorus uxorem domum ducit grauidam.

malum est.

uxorem  
acc sg  
fem

domum duco  
stiffened:  
→ home

# 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

- The form (gender, number) of the adjective depends on the gender and number of the speaker(s)
  - seruus: o me miserum!
  - serua: o me miseram!
  - seruae: o nos miseras!
- Sometimes, these phrases are ‘signalled’ by the interjection ‘heus!’

# Present Indicative Active

|                 | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>conjugation:<br>stem ends in<br>-a | 2 <sup>nd</sup><br>conjugation:<br>stem ends in<br>-ē | 3 <sup>rd</sup><br>conjugation:<br>stem ends in<br>consonant | 3/4<br>conjugation:<br>stem ends in<br>consonant | 4 <sup>th</sup><br>conjugation:<br>stem ends in<br>-i |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> | amo                                                   | timeo                                                 | duco                                                         | capio                                            | audio                                                 |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> | amas                                                  | times                                                 | ducis                                                        | capis                                            | audis                                                 |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> | amat                                                  | timet                                                 | ducit                                                        | capit                                            | audit                                                 |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> | amamus                                                | timemus                                               | ducimus                                                      | capimus                                          | audimus                                               |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> | amatis                                                | timetis                                               | ducitis                                                      | capitis                                          | auditis                                               |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> | amant                                                 | timent                                                | ducunt                                                       | capiunt                                          | audiunt                                               |

# Present infinitive active

1<sup>st</sup>: amare

2<sup>nd</sup>: habere

3<sup>rd</sup>: dicere

3/4: capere

4<sup>th</sup>: audire

# 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.

# What else should you know about verbs?

imperative

2nd pers — sing  
                    \ plural

command/instruction  
audite!  
intrate!

# What is agreement?

number

case

gender

FELICITER!