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Intensive Latin 1

Week 2 pt. 1: 1C



Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Brief overview

- summary of what we have covered so far
- some revision exercises
- Targets: new content in 1C
- Introduction: New verb forms
- Exercise: New verb forms
- Introduction: New adjective forms & new pronouns
- Exercises: Adjectives and pronouns
- Introduction: Prepositions and case

Summary of what we have covered so far

sum present indicative

amo and *habeo* present indicative active

cases in Latin, singular and plural

genders: masculine, feminine and neuter

1st declension: *serva*

2nd declension: *servus*

Prepositions: *in* and *ad*

3rd declension consonant stem: *fur*

3rd declension i-stem: *aedis*

1st/2nd declension adjectives (*multus, a, um*)

2nd declension neuter: *somnium*

2nd declension irregular: *deus*

Apposition

Revision: Adjectives 1st/2nd declension

Add *senex* for masculine, *aedis* for feminine, *somnium* for neuter

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	Bonus	bona	bonum	boni	bonae	bona
Accusative	bonum	bonam	bonum	bonos	bonas	bona
Genitive	boni	bonae	boni	bonorum	bonarum	bonorum
Dative	bono	bonae	bono	bonis	bonis	bonis
Ablative	bono	bona (long a)	bono	bonis	bonis	bonis

Revision: Adjectives 1st/2nd declension

Add *senex* for masculine, *aedis* for feminine, and *somnium* for neuter to all boxes

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.
Nominative	bonus senex	bona aedis	bonum somnium	boni senes	bonae aedes	bona somnia
Accusative	bonum senem	bonam aedem	bonum somnium	bonos senes	bonas aedis	bona somnia
Genitive	boni senis	bonae aedis	boni somni	bonorum senum	bonarum aedium	bonorum somniorum
Dative	bono seni	bonae aedi	bono somnio	bonis senibus	bonis aedibus	bonis somnis
Ablative	bono sene	bona aede/i	bono somnio	bonis aedibus	bonis aedibus	bonis somnis

Senex-is (3m) old man

	Sing	Pl
Nom	senex	senes
Acc	senem	senes
Gen	senis	senum
Dat	seni	senibus
Abl	sene	senibus

Revision translation

- senes timeo.
- senem celant serui.

Revision translation

- senes timeo.
- Senes = acc pl m; timeo 1st person singular present indicative of timeo 2nd conjugation => I fear. There is no nominative spelled out, so I conclude the subject from the verb ending “I”. Next I ask “what do I fear” to find the direct object. Latin always has direct objects in accusative = senes. => I fear the old men.
- senem celant serui.
- Where is the verb? Celant = 3rd person plural, present indicative active of celo, 1st conj. = They hide. Who hides? The nominative answers this question: serui (nom pl masc, 2nd decl. = slaves). What do the slaves hide? The answer to this is the direct object, which in Latin has to be in the accusative = senem = the old man. => The slaves hide the old man.

1C

- Verbs:
 - imperative mood
 - complete patterns: 1st and 2nd conjugations in present indicative active and imperative present
 - *eo*
- Adjectives: 1st/2nd declension *miser, pulcher*
- Pronouns: *ego, tu*, and the adjectives *meus* and *tuus*
- Case use:
 - Prepositions *a/ab* and *e/ex*

A new irregular verb: *eo*

Be	Love	Have (nb. not as auxiliary)	Go
sum	amo	habeo	eo
es	amas	habes	is
est	amat	habet	it
sumus	amamus	habemus	imus
estis	amatis	habetis	itis
sunt	amant	habent	eunt

eo

coquus-i 2m cook
scaena-ae 1f stage
aedis-is 3f **in plural**: house

- coqui in aedis eunt
- imus in scaenam
- fur in aedis it

Compounds of eo

When preceded by different prepositions, the verb *eo* (I go) takes on different meanings:

abeo = I go away.

adeo = I go to.

exeo = I go out, leave.

A new mood

- So far, we have learned the **present indicative active** of our verbs
- Chapter 1C adds a new mood: the **imperative**
 - Imperative is used for commands

1st conjugation

	Indicative active	Imperative
1 st sg	supplico	
2 nd sg	supplicas	supplica (!)
3 rd sg	supplicat	
1 st pl	supplicamus	
2 nd pl	supplicatis	supplicate (!)
3 rd pl	supplicant	

2nd conjugation

	Indicative active	Imperative
1 st sg	habeo	
2 nd sg	habes	habe
3 rd sg	habet	
1 st pl	habemus	
2 nd pl	habetis	habete
3 rd pl	habent	

Examples

- in aedis intrate!
- deos supplica!

Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension

- We have previously seen the adjectives *multus-a-um*, *nullus-a-um*, *bonus-a-um*
- They follow the 1st and 2nd declension
 - Regardless of what the noun they agree with is:
 - *ignis, ignem* (3 m)
 - => **nullus ignis est in aede**
 - => **there is no fire in the temple**
- Not all adjectives following 1st and 2nd declension look like *multus*, though...
 - Ch. 1C adds one type, Ch. 1D another...

Miser (1st/2nd declension)

	M SG	F SG	N SG	M PL	F PL	N PL
Nom	miser	<u>miser</u> a	miserum	<u>miser</u> i	<u>miser</u> ae	<u>miser</u> a
Acc	miserum	miseram	miserum	miseros	miseras	<u>miser</u> a
Gen	<u>miser</u> i	<u>miser</u> ae	<u>miser</u> i	miserorum	miserarum	miserorum
Dat	misero	<u>miser</u> ae	misero	miseris	miseris	miseris
Abl	misero	misera	misero	miseris	miseris	miseris

Exercise 2 on p. 30

we are going away

they return

go away! (s.)

you (pl.) are approaching

she is coming out

I am going

go back! (pl.)

you (s.) go

Answers

- *abimus*
- *redeunt*
- *abi*
- *aditis*
- *exit*
- *eo*
- *redite*
- *is*

My, mine, your(s)

- Possessive adjectives
 - meus-a-um
 - tuus-a-um
- They decline exactly like multus-a-um
- Note the vocative: mi in the nominative, singular, masculine: most of you have already met it in 'my son' = mi fili

Personal pronouns

	'I'
Nom	ego
Acc	me
Gen	mei
Dat	mihi (mi)
Abl	me

	'you'
Nom	tu
Acc	te
Gen	tui
Dat	tibi
Abl	te

Difference: Objective genitives

- You'll often see expressions like 'amor mei', 'amor tui'... ..or, famously, 'amor dei'
 - Here, the noun is in nominative singular, but the possessive adjective is in the genitive
- The adjectives here are in the genitive (all ours happen to be singular): this genitive is called '**objective**'
- It is translated with 'love for/directed to + whatever appears in the genitive' =>
 - Love for me, love for you, love for god
- Compare: **amor meus tui** – my love for you, i.e. the love that belongs to me/that I perform

Prepositions

- **Ad = to(wards).** Ad always needs the word it influences/belongs with to appear in the accusative
 - Serua seruum ad scaenam uocat.
 - The slave woman calls the slave to the stage.
- **In**
 - The meaning of 'in' depends on what case the words it belong with have
 - In + accusative = into/onto
 - Aulam in scaenam portat
 - He/she/it [we don't know yet!] carries the pot onto the stage
 - In + ablative = in/on
 - Aurum in aulā est
 - The gold is in the pot
- **Ab/a = (away) from.** Ab always needs the word it influences to appear in the ablative
- **Ex/e = out of, from.** Ex always takes the ablative.

Some examples

- ab thesauro magno non abit fur.
- meā est tuus ignis in aula.
- aquam portamus in scaenam, tu autem coronas.
 - This sentence also shows how Latin can use personal pronouns for emphasis
 - cf. the homework sentence: *tu clamas, ego autem aulas porto.*
- quare senem miserum ex aedibus uocatis?