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Intensive Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Revision

- coqui in scaena sunt. seruas uocant.
- coquus timet seruam
- in scaena sunt aulae
- sum
- 1st conjugation present indicative active
- 2nd conjugation present indicative active
- 1st declension nouns
- 2nd declension nouns (m)
- syntax: use of cases
- syntax: preposition in + ablative

3rd declension (consonant stems)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	fur	fures
Accusative	furem	fures
Genitive	furis	furum
Dative	furi	furibus
Ablative	fure	furibus

So for all 3rd declension nouns, you need to

KNOW BOTH NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE SINGULAR

3rd declension (consonant stems)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	fur -Ø	fures -es
Accusative	furem -em	fures -es
Genitive	furis -is	furum -um
Dative	furi -i	furibus – ibus
Ablative	fure -e	furibus – ibus

Cf. patterns set out in RL E&G p. 17

3rd declension (-i stems)

- Some 3rd declension nouns have an -i- as part of the stem
- This -i- is only clearly visible in the gen. pl. and in a few alternative forms:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	aedis	aedes
Accusative	aedem	aedi s
Genitive	aedis	aedi um
Dative	aedi	aedibus
Ablative	aede (aedi i)	aedibus

Further noun declension patterns in 1B

- 2nd declension neuter nouns like *somnium* (RL G&E p. 20)
- 2nd declension irregular noun *deus* (RL G&E p. 21)
- Please do learn these patterns as well!

Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension

- Adjectives are also declined according to case, gender and number
- Adjectives describing a noun in a sentence need to be in the same case, gender and number as that noun: that's how we now they belong together
- This is called **agreement**
- serui in scaenam intrant boni

Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	multus	multa	multum	multi	multae	multa
Accusative	multum	multam	multum	multos	multas	multa
Genitive	multi	multae	multi	multorum	multarum	multorum
Dative	multo	multae	multo	multis	multis	multis
Ablative	multo	multa (long a)	multo	multis	multis	multis

Serui in scaenam intrant boni
Serui in scaenam intrant bonam

Syntax: About the subject & complement



- Gabriel is a good cat.
- The verbs **'be', 'become', 'appear [to be]', 'seem [to be]', 'remain'** expand on the qualities of the subject
- This 'expansion' ['a good cat'] is called a predicative complement
- In Latin, this must be in the nominative

Syntax: Apposition

- Different from predicative complement which is triggered by certain verbs:
 - be, seem to be, appear to be, become, remain
- By contrast, apposition can occur with any noun in any syntactical function (subject, accusative object, etc)
- ...but similar in that apposition (ad+position) adds to/fleshes out a given word:
 - sum serua nutrix
 - sum serua Phaedrae nutricis

nutrix (n. f. s)
nutricem (a. f. s)
(wet)nurse

More case use: Genitive

- You are already seeing two different types of genitives used:
- Genitive expressing ownership/possession:
 - sum seruus Euclionis
 - = possessive genitive
- Genitive following/triggered by particular adjectives:
 - aula auri plena
 - = partitive genitive... ...but for now, it's sufficient to think of it as triggered by specific adjectives: keep an eye on the vocabulary lists!

Revision: terminology

- **Verbs** – divided in **conjugations** based on what the stem ('core'): we know a- and long e-stems
- **Nouns** – divided in **declensions** based on what the forms look like in different **cases**
- **Nouns and adjectives** – when in a sentence, they appear in specific **cases** depending on function
- **Case** – Latin has six: **nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, ablative and vocative**
- **Number** – for verbs, nouns, and adjectives the question 'how many' is important. **Singular** (one) and **plural** (two or more).
- **Person**