

Latin 101 1-11-2010

ante diem tertium Idus Ianuarias

(Review the dictionary forms of Everyday Things nouns for the QUIZ on Wednesday)

Nouns: First Declension (spelling group)

casa, -ae f	house
charta, -ae f	paper
fēmina, -ae f	woman
fenestra, -ae f	window
ianua, -ae f	door
lūcerna, -ae f	light, lamp
mensa, -ae f	table
puella, -ae f	girl
schola, -ae f	schoolroom
sella, -ae, f	chair, seat
tabula, -ae f	tablet

Nouns: Second Declension: Masculine

stil-us, ī m	stili	writing instrument
mūr-us, ī m		wall
liber, librī m		book
puer, puerī m		boy
(vir, virī, m)		man

Nouns: Second Declension: Neuter

solum, -ī n	floor
tectum, -ī n	roof, ceiling

Verbs

We have learned two separate things relating to verbs:

- **dictionary form** (that gives you all the information you need to know to make all the forms of Latin verbs in any tense or use)
- **present tense forms** (telling you who is doing the action in the present tense)

- Our exercises mix these two separate things to give you practice recognizing different forms of the verbs, but these forms are used for different things (i.e. giving you needed information about verb forms (dictionary form) and telling you who is doing the action now (present tense forms))

We have also learned:

- how to tell what conjugation (spelling group) a verb is depending on its dictionary form, so we know what vowel to use before the personal ending that indicates who is doing the action.

Verbs

Terms:

- **conjugation** refers to the spelling group of verbs
- **principle parts** refers to the four forms in the dictionary form of verbs. They are called this because they are the parts that give you the key to all the forms a verb goes through when used in speech & writing.
- **first principle part: first person singular, present active** means “I ___” (I go, I see, I give, etc.)
- **second principle part: infinitive** means “to ___” (to go, to walk, to work, etc.)
- **third principle part: first person singular, perfect active** means “I ___ed” (I saw, I went, I worked, etc.)
- **fourth principle part: perfect passive participle** means “___ed” or “having been ___ed” (loved/having been loved; seen/having been seen, saved/having been saved). (For some verbs, this meaning does not work, but since it is the foundation for other uses, it is still included.)

Dictionary Form:

ex: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum (amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum)

- **amō** = first person singular, present tense (I love)
- **amāre** = infinitive (to love)
- **amāvī** = first person singular, perfect tense (I loved)
- **amātum** = perfect passive participle (having been loved)

Verb forms (infinitive given as basic meaning):

- ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātum = to walk
- amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum = to love
- cōgitō, -āre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātum = to think, ponder
- dō, dare, dedi, datum = to give
- errō, errāre, errāvī, errātum = to wander, be wrong
- festinō, festināre, festināvī, festinātum = to hurry
- laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātum = to praise
- dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitum = to owe, ought
- moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum = to warn, advise
- terreō, terrēre, terruī, territum = to terrify
- videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum = to see

If you had to divide the verbs above into 2 categories (spelling groups), how would you do it?

Give the meaning of the following principle parts: (answers added)

1. amāvī *I loved*
2. amō *I love*
3. dō *I give*
4. dedi *I gave*
5. laudāre *to praise*
6. laudātum *having been praised*
7. cōgitāre *to think*
8. cōgitāvī *I thought*
9. errāvī *I wandered/was wrong*
10. errāre *to wander / be wrong*
11. servō *I save, preserve*
12. servātum *having been saved*
13. monēre *to warn, advise*
14. monitum *having been warned, advised*
15. terruī *I terrified*
16. territum *having been terrified*

17. valeō	<i>I am strong / well</i>
18. valēre	<i>to be strong, well</i>
19. vīdī	<i>I saw</i>
20. vīsum	<i>having been seen</i>
21. videō	<i>I see</i>
22. vocō	<i>I call</i>
23. vocātum	<i>having been called</i>
24. salveō	<i>I am well</i>
25. salvēre	<i>to be well</i>
26. debeō	<i>I ought / owe</i>
27. debitum	<i>having been owed</i>
28. ambulāre	<i>to walk</i>
29. ambulāvī	<i>I walked</i>
30. festinō	<i>I hurry</i>
31. festināvī	<i>I hurried</i>
32. cōservāvī	<i>I preserved</i>
33. cōservō	<i>I preserve</i>
34. cōservāre	<i>to preserve</i>

First conjugation

Second conjugation

Verbs conjugated

- **Conjugation:** “spelling group”, no separate meaning but tells you what letters to use before personal endings.
- **To conjugate:** to put verbs into the forms of a given tense.
- **Stem:** unique letter combination that conveys the meaning of the word.
- **Personal endings:** tell you who is doing the action.
 - **first person singular (I) and plural (we)**
 - **second person singular (you) and plural (you)**
 - **third person singular (he, she, it) and plural (they)**

Example:

- laudant laud-a-nt
- laud = Stem (praise) nt = “they”
 conjugation = -a- (only spelling)

-o = I
 -s = you
 -t = s/he, it
 -mus = we
 -tis = y’all
 -nt = they

First Conjugation: (a as vowel) amō, -āre, love

Person	Latin	English
I	amō	I love
you	amās	you love
s/he, it	amat	s/he, it loves
we	amāmus	we love
you	amātis	you (pl) love
they	amānt	they love

First Conjugation: (a as vowel) dō, dare, give

Person	Latin	English
I	dō	I give
you	dās	you give
s/he, it	dat	s/he, it gives
we	dāmus	we give
you	dātis	you (pl) give
they	dānt	they give

Second Conjugation: (e as vowel) moneō, -ēre, warn/advise

Person	Latin	English
I	moneō	I warn/advise
you	monēs	you warn/advise
s/he, it	monet	s/he, it warns/advise
we	monēmus	we warn/advise
you	monētis	you (pl) warn/advise
they	monent	they warn/advise

Second Conjugation: (e as vowel) videō, -ēre, see

Person	Latin	English
I	videō	I see
you	vidēs	you see
s/he, it	videt	s/he, it see
we	vidēmus	we see
you	vidētis	you (pl) see
they	vident	they see

Alternate translations of Latin Verbs

vidēmus =

- we see
- we are seeing
- do we see?
- we do see.

nōn vidēmus =

we do not see.

nōn vidētis? =

don't you see?

Give the meanings of the following verbs (Practice):

1. vocās
2. vocant
3. vocāmus
4. videō
5. vidēmus
6. videre
7. vidētis
8. valent
9. valeō
10. terret
11. terrent
12. terreō
13. terrēre

14. cōnservant
15. cōservās
16. cōservātis
17. servat
18. servāre
19. servāmus
20. salveō
21. salvētis
22. monent
23. monēre
24. monet
25. laudat
26. laudō
27. laudāre
28. errant
29. errātis
30. dō
31. dant
32. dat
33. das
34. dare
35. dēbēs
36. dēbent
37. dēbēre

Group Work (For Wednesday):

Write the Latin form for as many of the following as you can get through in 5 minutes:

1. I warn
2. you see
3. she owes
4. we are in good health
5. y'all understand
6. they advise

7. I terrify
8. you have power
9. he observes
10. we are strong
11. y'all owe
12. they are well
13. I am well
14. you advise
15. she reminds
16. we see
17. y'all frighten
18. they see
19. I owe
20. you see

Imperatives

Imperatives are commands.

Forms:

- begin with infinitive
 - amāre
 - monēre
- drop -re for singular commands
 - amā
 - monē
- add -te for plural commands
 - amāte
 - monēte
- Negative commands: are made with noli (singular) and nolite (plural) plus the infinitive.
 - nōlī vocāre
 - nōlīte ambulāre

Practice:

1. servā!
2. mē servā!
3. amā!

4. laudāte!
5. laudāte mē!
6. nōlite mē laudāre!
7. terrēte!
8. nōlite mē terrēre!
9. laudā!
10. dāte!
11. dā!
12. nihil dāte!
13. cōgitāte!
14. saepe cogitāte!
15. salvēte!
16. salvē!
17. valēte!
18. valē!
19. vidē!
20. nōli vidēre!

Nouns (Again) (For Wednesday)

Terms:

- **declension:** spelling group for nouns and adjectives.
- **case:** the form a noun takes to show its use in a sentence. In Latin, the use of a word in a sentence is shown by its ending.
- **stem:** the central part of a noun or adjective that shows its meaning.
- **ending:** the end of the noun or adjective, that changes according to the rules of its spelling group (declension) in order to show its use in the sentence.

Cases (categories of uses of words in sentences):

- **nominative:** the case used to show subjects and words describing subjects
- **genitive:** the case used to show possession
- **dative:** the case used to show indirect objects, usually with a “to” or “for” meaning
- **accusative:** the case used to show direct objects and objects of some prepositions
- **ablative:** the case used to show the object of some prepositions.

Forms: First declension

(These are the forms all first declension nouns take to show their uses in sentences.)

first declension endings

<i>case</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nom.</i>	-a	-ae
<i>gen.</i>	-ae	-ārum
<i>dat.</i>	-ae	-īs
<i>acc.</i>	-am	-ās
<i>abl.</i>	-ā	-īs

rosa, -ae f

case	singular	plural
nom.	rosa	rosae
gen.	rosae	rosārum
dat.	rosae	rosīs
acc.	rosam	rosās
abl.	rosā	rosīs

Sample Quiz

I. Give the Latin dictionary form for the following nouns:

1. tablet/ board _____
2. window _____
3. woman _____
4. girl _____
5. writing instrument _____
6. paper _____
7. door _____
8. table _____
9. chair/seat _____
10. book _____

II. Give the meaning of the following verb forms (includes both present tense and dictionary forms)

1. debēs _____
2. monent _____
3. laudāmus _____
4. ambulāre _____
5. cogitāvī _____
6. vocāre _____
7. vidētis _____
8. servō _____
9. datum _____
10. errō _____

III. Fill in the chart to give the complete dictionary form of the verb.

first pp.	second pp.	third pp.	forth pp.
	dare		
		vocāvī	
videō			
			amātum