

# Latin 101

Jan. 20, 2010

## Nouns (Again)

### 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

| <i>case</i> | <i>singular</i> | <i>plural</i> |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>nom.</b> | rosa            | rosae         |
| <b>gen.</b> | rosae           | rosārum       |
| <b>dat.</b> | rosae           | rosīs         |
| <b>acc.</b> | rosam           | rosās         |
| <b>abl.</b> | rosā            | rosīs         |

I/we

| <i>case</i> | <i>singular</i> | <i>plural</i> |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>nom.</b> | I               | we            |
| <b>gen.</b> | my              | our           |
| <b>dat.</b> | (to) me         | (to) us       |
| <b>acc.</b> | me              | us            |
| <b>abl.</b> | me              | us            |

**Sentences to go over on Monday:**

**Nominative:** Subjects and words describing subjects.

puella cogitat.

puellae cogitant.

nauta vocat.

nautae vocant.

poeta amat.

poetae amant.

puella valet.

puellae valent.

mea vita errat.

poena magna terret.

poenae magnae terrent.

**Accusative:** Direct objects or words describing direct objects. (Also objects of some prepositions which we will deal with later)

portam videō.  
portam magnam videō.  
portas videō.  
portas magnas videō.  
rosas damus  
rosam damus.  
poetam laudatis.  
poetas laudatis.  
puellam amas.  
puellas amas.  
famam tuam servas.  
famam meam servo.

### **Both:**

puella poetam laudat.  
poeta puellam amat.  
puellam poeta amat.  
nauta puellam servat.  
nautae poetas terrent.  
nautas poetae terrent.  
fama nautam terret.  
pecuniam nauta debet.  
debet nauta pecuniam.  
pecuniam nauta conservat.  
patriam nauta amat.  
poeta patriam laudat.  
patriam laudat.  
poetam laudo.  
poetam laudas.  
poetam laudat.  
famam poeta amat et laudat.

### **Second Declension Masculine Endings**

Get the stem by dropping the –ī from the genitive form. (With –us words, you will get the same thing by dropping the –us from the nominative form)

-er words must have the genitive written out so you will know the stem.

- stilus, stil-ī m = stil-
- murus, mur-ī m = mur-
- liber, libr-ī m = libr-
- ager, agr-ī m = agr-
- puer, puer-ī m = puer

| <i>case</i> | <i>singular</i> | <i>plural</i> |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>nom.</i> | -us or -er      | -ī            |
| <i>gen.</i> | -ī              | -ōrum         |
| <i>dat.</i> | -ō              | -īs           |
| <i>acc.</i> | -um             | -ōs           |
| <i>abl.</i> | -ō              | -īs           |

**murus, -i m**

| <i>case</i> | <i>singular</i> | <i>plural</i> |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>nom.</i> | mur-us          | mur -ī        |
| <i>gen.</i> | mur -ī          | mur -ōrum     |
| <i>dat.</i> | mur -ō          | mur -īs       |
| <i>acc.</i> | mur -um         | mur -ōs       |
| <i>abl.</i> | mur -ō          | mur -īs       |

Sample Quiz

**I: Paradigms:** Give the forms of **mensa, -ae f** (table)

| <i>case</i> | <i>singular</i> | <i>plural</i> |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>nom.</i> |                 |               |
| <i>gen.</i> |                 |               |
| <i>dat.</i> |                 |               |
| <i>acc.</i> |                 |               |

|             |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
| <i>abl.</i> |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|

**II. Sentences:** Translate the following sentences.

1. vir poenam dat.
2. portās magnās vident.
3. fēminās et puellaā laudamus.
4. sella est antiqua.
5. nautae patriam laudant.
6. puellās saepe moneo.
7. magistrae valent.
8. vītam nōn amās.
9. multam pecūniam dant.
10. nauta fortūnam amat.

**III. Genitive Phrases** Translate the following genitive phrases.

1. stilus puellae
2. patria nautārum
3. sententia fēminae
4. vīta magistrae
5. fāma patriae
6. fortūna poetārum