

Latin 101 1-8-2010

ante diem sextum Idus Ianuarias

Agenda:

- Review Pronunciation
- Review Everyday items
- Quid est / hic est / est
- Dictionary forms
- Verbs

Pronunciation

Latin pronunciation is fairly straightforward. Some basics:

- Every syllable is pronounced; there are no silent letters.
- Some consonants are pronounced differently from English. (The notes below explain the most important differences. We will focus on others as we come to them.)
- Vowels have "long" and "short" sounds, and **macrons** (the little lines over some vowels) alert you that the vowel is long.

Pronounce:

- mensa (*table*)
- fenestra (*window*)
- tabula (*tablet, blackboard*)

The letter C: in Latin, **c** is always pronounced hard, like a **k**, and never soft, like an **s**.

- lūcerna (*lamp*)
- tectum (*ceiling, roof*)

Consonants CH: **ch** is pronounced like a **k** with a little **-h** sound after it, and not like **ch** in chair.

- schola (*schoolroom*)
- charta (*paper*)

The Letter G: **g** is pronounced hard, as in **get**, and never soft (like a **j**).

- magistra (*teacher*)

The letter I: i at the beginning of a word, when it is followed by a vowel, is pronounced like **y**:

- ianua (*door*)
- iam (*now, already*)

The letter R: r is rolled.

- lūcerna (*lamp*)
- fenestra (*window*)
- mūrus (*wall*)

The Letter S: s is always pronounced like **s**, as in **safe**, never like **z**, as in **position**.

- sella (*chair*)

The Letter V: v is pronounced like **w**.

- vir (*man*)

Double consonants: double consonants are pronounced a little longer than single consonants.

- tabula (*tablet, blackboard*) vs.
- sella (*chair*)
- stilus (*writing instrument*) vs.
- puella (*girl*)

Short vs. long a: (short: like –a- in India; long: like –a- in father)

- mensa (*table*)
- in scholā (*in school*)

Short vs. long e: (short: like –e- in bed; long: like –ay in hay)

- fenestra (*window*)
- fēmina (*woman*)

Short vs. long i: (short: like –i- in tin; long: like –ee- in feed)

- in (*in*)
- īnsula (*island*)

Short vs. long o: (short: like –o- in lost; long: like –o- in host)

- schola (*school room*)
- puerōs (*boys*)

Short vs. long u: (short: like –u- in put; long: like –oo- in food)

- solum (*floor*)
- mūrus (*wall*)
- tabula (*tablet, blackboard*)

The diphthong* ae: like the –y in fly:

- mensae (*tables*)

The diphthong au: like the –ow in how

- audit (*s/he hears*)
- nauta (*sailor*)

The diphthong* ue: both vowels are sounded:

- puella (*girl*)

Everyday life words

casa

charta

fēmina

fenestra

ianua

liber

lūcerna

mensa

murus

puella

schola

sella

solum

stilus

* In a diphthong, two vowels combine to make a one sound or combination of sounds.

* In a diphthong, two vowels combine to make a one sound or combination of sounds.

tabula
tectum
vir
puer

Questions and Answers

Quid est?

Est stilus.

hic est __

What is IT?

IT is A pen.

Here is ... This is ...

Terms:

- **noun** is a person, place, thing or idea.
- **verb** is a word that shows action.
- **adjective** is a word that describes a noun.
- **dictionary form** means the form of the word when you look it up in a dictionary. It gives you everything you need to know all the forms a word takes when it is used in language.
- **declension** means a spelling group for a noun or adjective.

Dictionary form

Nouns: Nominative, Genitive, (gender)

- **nominative** means that the words is a subject of a sentence or a word that describes a subject
- **genitive** means that the word shows possession (of __ or __'s)
- **gender** is whether the word is grammatically masculine, feminine, or neuter

Nouns: First Declension (spelling group)

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

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

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)

ambulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to walk
festinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to hurry
labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	to work

Practice: Give the dictionary form for:

sella
mensa
ianua
fenestra
lūcerna
casa
fēmina
puella
tabula

vir
puer
liber

stilus
mūrus

solum
tectum

a:

- amō
- discipula
- porta
- magna
- amāre
- vocāre
- vītās

e

- cōservō
- videō
- discipule
- nomen
- salvē
- salvēte
- terrēre
- mē

i

- discipulus
- cōgitō
- quid
- nihil
- pecūnia
- vita
- vidi
- amāvi
- sī

o

- labor

- porta
- rosa
- poeta
- nōn
- nōmen
- laudō
- dō

u

- sum
- magnus
- bonus
- oculus
- dūcō
- pecūnia
- fortūna

ae

- saepe
- puellae
- magistræ

r

- agricola
- pueri
- vocare
- erro

double letters

- errō
- puella

v

- voco
- videō
- salvē

Verbs

- **Conjugation:** “spelling group”, no separate meaning but tells you what letters to use before personal endings.
- **Stem:** unique letter combination that conveys the meaning of the word.
- **Personal endings:** tell you who is doing the action.

Example:

- laudant laud-a-nt

laud = **Stem** (praise)

nt = “they”

conjugation = -a- (only spelling)

Dictionary Forms:

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.)

Verb forms (infinitive given as basic meaning):

- laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātum = to praise
- amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum = to love
- cōgitō, -āre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātum = to think, ponder

- dō, dare, dedi, datum = to give
- errō, errāre, erravī, errātum = to wander, be wrong
- debeō, debēre, debuī, debitum = to owe, ought
- terreō, terrēre, terruī, territum = to terrify
- videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum = to see
- moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum

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

First conjugation

Second conjugation

-o = I

-s = you

-t = s/he, it

-mus = we

-tis = y'all

-nt = they

Practice:

laboras

laborat

laboramus

amant

amamus

amatis

amat

amo

terreo

terres

terretis

terrent

ama!

amate!

terre!
terrete!

(We will do more practice with verb principle parts and personal endings next time)