

Jenney's First Year Latin

Lesson 13

1. Lesson 13 Vocabulary
2. The Concept of Mood
3. The Imperative Mood
4. The Vocative Case

Lesson 13 Vocabulary

albus, alba, album

white

amīcus, amīca, amīcum

friendly

causa, causae, f.

reason, cause

epistula, epistulae, f.

letter, epistle

fābula, fābulae, f.

story, play

grātus, grāta, grātum

pleasing, welcome; grateful

hōra, hōrae, f.

hour

inimīcus, inimīca, inimīcum

unfriendly, hostile

inimīcus, inimīcī, m.

enemy

Iūlia, Iūliae, f.

Julia

Iūlius, Iūliī, m.

Julius

Lūcius, Lūciī, m.

Lucius

Mārcus, Mārcī, m.

Marcus

niger, nigra, nigrum

black

novus, nova, novum

new

parātus, parāta, parātum

ready, prepared

pecūnia, pecūniae, f.

money

rēgīna, rēgīnae, f.

queen

vērus, vēra, vērum

true

The Concept of Mood

Verb Characteristics

- Latin verbs have **five characteristics**:
 1. Person: 1st, 2nd, 3rd
 2. Number: SG, PL
 3. Tense: present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, future perfect
 4. Voice: active, passive [more on these later]
 5. Mood: indicative, imperative, subjunctive

The Concept of Mood

- there are **three** moods in Latin

1. Indicative

- expresses statements or questions
- action or state of being is indicated as **factual**

2. Subjunctive

- expresses action or state of being as **non-factual**

3. Imperative

- expresses commands

The Imperative Mood

- expresses commands, e.g.:
 - **Do** your homework!
 - **Take** notes!
 - **Be** good students!
- imperatives have person, number, tense, & voice
 - **person**: 2nd
 - **number**: sg. or pl. (depends on number of people addressed)
 - **tense**: present (future also exists, don't worry about these)
 - **voice**: active (passive also exists, don't worry about these)

we will focus on present active imperatives (sg. & pl.)

Present Active Imperatives

- Forming:
 - Singular = pres. stem (2nd PP drop –re)
 - vocō, vocāre:

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 - Plural = pres. stem + -te
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Present Active Imperatives

- Forming:
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Present Active Imperatives

- Forming:

- Singular = pres. stem (2nd PP drop -re)

- vocō, vocāre: **vocāre** → vocā!

- Plural = pres. stem + -te

- vocō, vocāre: **vocāre** → vocā- + -te → vocāte!

Present Active Imperatives

- Forming:

- Singular = pres. stem (2nd PP drop -re)
- vocō, vocāre: **vocāre** → vocā!
- Plural = pres. stem + -te
- vocō, vocāre: **vocāre** → vocā- + -te → vocāte!

- Translating:

- just like English commands; no difference between number shown when translating
- vocā! → call!
- vocāte! → call!

Present Active Imperatives

- Imperatives of *Sum, Esse*:
 - the imperatives of *sum, esse* are **es!** (sg.) and **este!** (pl.)
 - translate “be!”
- Order in a Sentence:
 - like in English, usually come at the *beginning* of a sentence

The Vocative Case

The Vocative Case

- the vocative is another of Latin's cases
- has only one use: **direct address**
 - indicates the person (or place or thing) being directly addressed in a sentence, e.g.:
 - Do your homework, students.
 - Students, did you do your homework?
 - I am assigning you homework tonight, students.

The Vocative Case

- used frequently with verbs in the **imperative mood**, but not always
- almost never the first word in a sentence
- usually set off by commas

The Vocative Case

Forming:

- **vocative forms are the same as the nominative forms in all declensions, with two exceptions**
- **2nd declension nouns ending in *-us* have *-e* in the voc. sg.**
 - e.g.: *servus* → voc. sg. = **serve** / *amīcus* → voc. sg. = **amīce**
- **2nd decl. nouns ending in *-ius* have *-ī* in the voc. sg.**
 - e.g.: *filius* → voc. sg. = **fīlī** / *lūlius* → voc. sg. = **lūlī**
- n.b.: the voc. sg. of *meus* is **mī**

The Vocative Case

Translating:

- translate simply according to number
- can also add the interjectory “O!” for emphasis
- e.g.:
 - **dāte, agricolae, nautīs frumentum!**
 - Farmers, give the grain to the sailors!
 - O farmers, give the grain to the sailors!