Latin 101 1-15-2010
ante diem duodecimum kalendas Februarius

Verbs
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	dant	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/advises
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	vid**ē**mus	we see
you	vid**ē**tis	you (pl) see
they	vid**e**nt	they see

Give the meanings of the following verbs:
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. cōnservās
16. cōnservātis
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

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
- salve - salvete
- vale - valete

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!

Translate the following phrases:
(for class on Monday)

1. mē terret.
2. mē vident.
3. saepe mē cōnservās.
4. mē cōnservā!
5. mē non vocat.
6. mē vocant.
7. quid cōgitās?
8. quid cōgitātis?
9. quid cōgitat?
10. cogitā!
11. mē amant.
12. mē amās.
13. mē amā!
14. se mē laudās, tē amō.
15. saepe errās.
16. quid amātis?
17. nihil cogitant.

18. nihil dant.
19. nihil dāmus.
20. mē monent.
21. mē nōn terrēs!
22. quid dare dēbēmus?
23. quid laudāre dēbet?
24. mē servāre dēbent.
25. mē terrēre nōn dēbētis.
26. mē vidēre dēbēs.
27. mē vidēre dēbent.
28. mē amāre dēbētis.
29. salvē!
30. valēte!
31. nihil amant.
32. nihil amāre dēbent.
33. saepe cōgitāre dēbeō.

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

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

rosa, -ae f

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

I/we

case	singular	plural
nom.	I	we
gen.	my	our
dat.	(to) me	(to) us
acc.	me	us
abl.	me	us

Intransitive Verb: Verb that does not convey action to a direct object (ex. is, wanders) est
- **Subject:** Person, place, thing, idea DOING THE ACTION
- **Predicate Nominative:** A word that describes the subject of a sentence, after the verb.

the girl is big.   puella est magna.
the gate is old.   porta est antiqua.
the gates are old.   portae sunt antiquae.
                           portae antiquae sunt.

Word Order
Latin word order is not as consistent as English:
Intransitive sentences:
est puella. It is a girl. She is a girl.
puella est magna. The girl is big.
puella magna est. The girl is big.

Transitive Verb: Verb that conveys action (ex. sees, saves, praises, loves, frightens, calls, warns)
- **Subject:** Person, place, thing, idea DOING THE ACTION
- **Direct Object:** Person etc. BEING ACTED ON

The girl sees the rose.   puella rosam videt.
The poet praises his country.   poeta patriam laudat.
The sailor advises the girl.   nauta puellam monet.

Transitive sentences S/DO/V
puella rosās amat. (S-DO-V)
rosās puella amat. (DO-S-V)
rosās amat puella. (DO-V-S)
amat puella rosās. (V-S-DO)
puella amat rosās. (S-V-DO)

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.

Sentence Menu

Subject	Direct object	Verb
Singular	ianuam	amat/amant
puella	puellam	laudat/laudant

fama	rosam	conservat/conservant
fortuna	patriam	dat/dant
nauta	sententiam	servat/servant
vir	feminam	monet/monent
puer	feminas	vocat/vocant
Plural	casas	videt/vident
feminae	mensas	terret/terrent
poetae	formas	
puellae	vitas	
patriae	chartas	