

## Chapter 1/2

## Sentence types, nom, and acc. cases

1 Scintilla laborāt (subject, verb)

2 Horātia est puella (subject, linking verb, subjective complement)

3 Horātia fessa est (subject, subjective complement, linking verb)

The **linking verb** does not describe an action but simply joins the subject to the completing word, the **subjective complement**: Horātia is \_\_\_\_.

The complement can be either a **noun** (puella) or an **adjective** (fessa).

4 puella Scintillam salutat (subject, direct object, verb)

**Subject** ends -a and **object** ends -am.

The **subject case**, ending in -a, is the **nominative**.

The **object case**, ending in -am, is the **accusative**.

Word endings need to be observed with great care, since they determine sense in Latin.

## Chapter 3

## Agreement of adjectives, verbs

Adjectives always agree with the nouns they describe; **they have the same number, case and gender**.

The complement of the verb **est** always agrees with the subject.

Verbs always agree with the subject in **number**.

## Chapter 3

## Noun declensions, nom. and acc. cases

Latin nouns are divided into classes, called **declensions**.

1st declension nouns, with nominative ending -a, follow this pattern:

<b>nominative</b> (subject)	<b>puell-a</b>
<b>accusative</b> (object)	<b>puell-am</b>

2nd declension nouns, with nominative ending -us, follow this pattern:

<b>nominative</b> (subject)	<b>colōn-us</b>	<b>pu-er</b>	<b>ag-er</b>
<b>accusative</b> (object)	<b>colōn-um</b>	<b>puer-um</b>	<b>agr-um</b>

Notice that there are two types of nouns ending -er; one type keeps the **e** of the nominative in the other cases, e.g., **puer, puer-um**; the other drops it, e.g., **ager, agr-um**.

## Chapter 3

## Verb forms

Latin verbs fall into four classes called **conjugations**, which differ in the endings of their stems:

<b>1st conjugation</b>	stems in -a, e.g., <b>par-ō, para-t, parā-re</b>
<b>2nd conjugation</b>	stems in -e, e.g., <b>mone-ō, mone-t, monē-re</b>
<b>3rd conjugation</b>	stems in <b>consonants</b> , e.g., <b>reg-ō, reg-it, rege-re</b>
<b>4th conjugation</b>	stems in -i, e.g., <b>audi-ō, audi-t, audi-re</b>

Working ahead from Chapter 4; ignoring irregular and 3io conjugations here.

## Chapter 3

## Gender

Nearly all **nouns** of 1st decl. with nom. ending -a are *feminine*.

All **nouns** of 2nd decl. with nom. ending -us and -er are *masculine*.

Many **nouns** of 2nd decl. with nom. and acc. endings of -um are *neuter*.

**Adjectives** have *masculine, feminine* and *neuter* endings:

<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<b>magn-us</b>	<b>magn-a</b>	<b>magn-um</b>

big

This is abbreviated to **magn-us, -a, -um**.

The case endings for the *masculine* are the same as for **colōn-us**.

The case endings for the *feminine* are the same as for **puell-a**.

The case endings for the *neuter* are the same as for **bell-um**.

## Chapter 4

## Singular and plural verbs

**Verbs, nouns** and **adjectives** have different sets of endings for *singular* and *plural*.

1st conjugation

2nd conjugation

3rd conjugation

4th conjugation

irregular (esse)

1st person singular

**para-t** he/she prepares

**mone-t** he/she warns

**regi-t** he/she rules

**audi-t** he/she hears

**es-t** he/she is

3rd person plural

**para-nt** they prepare

**mone-nt** they warn

**reg-unt** they rule (short i changes to u before nt)

**audi-unt** they hear (long i retained then unt)

**su-nt** they are

## Chapter 4

## Singular and plural nouns and adjectives

**Nouns** (with **adjectives** in agreement), endings for *singular* and *plural*:

		<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nominative</i>	1st decl. ( <i>fem.</i> )	<b>puell-a</b>	<b>puell-ae</b>
	2nd decl. ( <i>masc.</i> )	<b>colōn-us</b>	<b>colōn-i</b>
		<b>puer</b>	<b>puer-i</b>
<i>accusative</i>	1st decl. ( <i>fem.</i> )	<b>puella-m</b>	<b>puell-ās</b>
	2nd decl. ( <i>masc.</i> )	<b>colōn-um</b>	<b>colōn-ōs</b>
		<b>puer-um</b>	<b>puer-ōs</b>

Note: **ille** (that man, he) and **illa** (that woman, she) are commonly used to indicate a change of subject: Scintilla Horātiam vocat; illa (Horātia) accēdit.

## Chapter 5

## Verbs, present tense, all persons

Latin changes the verb endings to show which person is acting. The endings are the same for all types of verbs (with the noted irregularities):

<i>singular</i>	1	<b>-ō</b>	I	<i>plural</i>	1	<b>-mus</b>	we
	2	<b>-s</b>	you		2	<b>-tis</b>	you (all)
	3	<b>-t</b>	he/she		3	<b>-nt</b>	they

**2nd conjugation** follows this template, endings after the stem -e

**1st conjugation** varies in 1s, stem -a is omitted

**3rd conjugation** is irreg.; adds i at 2s, 3s, 1p, 2p; adds u at 3p

**4th conjugation** is irreg.; adds u at 3p

**sum, esse**: sum, e-s, es-t, su-mus, es-tis, su-nt

## Chapter 5

## Ablative case

**Ablative case** is used now only after certain prepositions: **in agrō, a casā**.

	<i>1st declension</i>	<i>2nd declension</i>	
	<i>puell-a</i>	<i>colōn-us</i>	<i>ager</i>
<i>abl. singular</i>	<b>puell-ā</b>	<b>colōn-ō</b>	<b>agr-ō</b>
<i>abl. plural</i>	<b>puell-is</b>	<b>colōn-is</b>	<b>agr-is</b>

Note that in the **nominative singular** of the 1st decl. -a is short, in the **ablative** it is long. 1st decl. nouns ending with long -ā are in the ablative.

**Sentence diagrams**:

Quintus in agrō laborāt (subj, prep, abl, verb)

Flaccus Argum in agrum dūcit (subj, direct obj, prep, acc, verb)

## Chapter 5

## Prepositions

Words like *into, in, from* which together with a noun expand action of the verb: **in casam festinat** (where she hurries); **in agrō laborāt** (where he labors)

Prepositions expressing **motion towards** are followed by the **accusative**: **in agrum, ad agrum**

Prepositions expressing **place where** and **motion from** are followed by the **ablative**: **in agrō, ab agrō**

**cum** takes the **ablative**; **cum puellā**

**in** + *acc* = into →

**in** + *abl* = in

**e, ex** + *abl* = out of →

**ad** + *acc* = to →

**ā, ab** + *abl* = from →