

Chapter 10

habitō, -āre	1, I live, dwell
orō, -āre	1, I pray; beg
quaerō, -ere	3, I ask, seek
quiescō, -ere	3, I rest
tollō, -ere	3, I lift, raise
primus, -a, -um	adj, first
primum	adv, first
vix	adv, scarcely
nauta, -ae	nm, sailor
silva, -ae	nf, wood
unda, -ae	nf, wave

Vocabulary

caelum, -ī	nn, sky, heaven
periculum, -ī	nn, danger
saxum, -ī	nn, rock
verbum, -ī	nn, word
clāmor, clāmōris	nm, shout
homō, hominis	nc, man, human being
litus, litoris	nn, shore
mare, maris	nn, sea
mōns, montis	nm, mountain
dē + abl	pr, down from
sub + abl	pr, under

Chapter 10

Remember that in Latin there are a number of neuter nouns, i.e. nouns that are neither masculine nor feminine. *Note:* **1** There are no neuter nouns of the 1st declension. **2** 2nd declension neuter nouns end **-um** in nominative, accusative and vocative singular; **-a** in nominative, accusative and vocative plural. Otherwise they decline like other 2nd declension nouns. Thus **bellum** (war) declines as follows:

	nominative	genitive	accusative	ablative	vocative
2dn s	bell-um	bell-ī	bell-um	bell-ō	bell-um
2dn p	bell-a	bell-ōrum	bell-a	bell-is	bell-a

Note the following 2nd declension neuter nouns: **caelum** sky, heaven; **imperium** order; **consilium** plan; **periculum** danger; **verbum** word; **saxum** rock.

Neuter nouns of all decl. have nom., acc. and voc. pl. ending **-a**: **bell-a**, **litor-a**, **mari-a**.

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3 3rd declension neuter nouns have various endings in the nominative, e.g. some end **-us**, others **-en**; most 3rd declension neuter nouns have stems ending in consonants:

	nominative	genitive	accusative	ablative	vocative
3dn s	litus	litor-is	litus	litor-e	litus
3dn p	litor-a	litor-um	litor-a	litor-ibus	litor-a

flūmen, flūmin-is, n. river; **nōmen, nōmin-is**, n. name; **tempus, tempor-is**, n. time.

A few have stems in **-i** with ablative **-ī** (not **-e**) and these keep **i** throughout the plural, e.g. **mare** sea; stem **mari-**:

	nominative	genitive	accusative	ablative	vocative
3dn-i s	mare	mar-is	mare	mar-ī	mare
3dn-i p	mar-ia	mar-ium	mar-ia	mar-ibus	mar-ia

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The neuter case endings of adjectives with 1st and 2nd declension endings, e.g. **bon-us**, **bon-a**, **bon-um**; **miser**, **miser-a**, **miser-um**, are the same as those of **bellum**.

Most 3rd declension adjectives have stems in **-i** and keep the **i** in the ablative singular, genitive plural, and throughout the plural of the neuter

	nominative	genitive	accusative	ablative	vocative
3dmf s	omnis	omn-is	omn-em	omn-ī	omnis
3dmf p	omn-ēs	omn-ium	omn-ēs	omn-ibus	omn-ēs
3dn s	omn-e	omn-is	omn-e	omn-ī	omn-e
3dn p	omn-ia	omn-ium	omn-ia	omn-ibus	omn-ia

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Case endings

	nominative	genitive	dative	accusative	ablative
1df s	-a	-ae	-ae	-am	-ā
1df p	-ae	-ārum	-īs	-ās	-īs
2dm s	-us/-er	-ī	-ō	-um	-ō
2dm p	-ī	-ōrum	-īs	-ōs	-īs
2dn s	-um	-ī	-ō	-um	-ō
2dn p	-a	-ōrum	-īs	-a	-īs
3dmf s	(var)	-is	-ī	-em	-e/-ī (adj)
3dmf p	-ēs	-um/-ium	-ibus	-ēs	-ibus
3dn s	(var)	-is	-ī	(nom)	-e/-ī
3dn p	-a/-ia	-um/-ium	-ibus	-a/-ia	-ibus

2ds 3ds can vary ae ārum ī ōrum is um ae īs ō ī ībus am ās um ōs em ēs ā īs ō īs ē ībus

Chapter 11

nōtus, -a, -um	adj, known
ignōtus, -a, -um	adj, unknown
fāma, -ae	nf, fame, report, reputation
patria, -ae	nf, fatherland
rēgina, -ae	nf, queen
somnus, -ī	nm, sleep
ventus, -ī	nm, wind
bellum, -ī	nn, war
cōnsilium, -ī	nn, plan
templum, -ī	nn, temple

Vocabulary

vinum, -ī	nn, wine
arma, -ōrum	nnpl, arms, weapons
castra, -ōrum	nnpl, camp
collis, collis	nm, hill
hostis, hostis	nc, enemy
nōmen, nōminis	nn, name
nōmine	nn, (idiom) by name, called
semper	adv, always
dum	conj, while

Chapter 11

aedificō, -āre	1, I build
errō, -āre	1, I wander; I err; am wrong
imperō, -āre + dat	1, I order
stō, stāre	1, I stand
cognōscō, -ere	3, I get to know, learn, find out
occurrō, -ere + dat	3, I meet, run up against
ostendō, -ere	3, I show
succurrō, -ere + dat	3, I help, run up to help
inveniō, -īre	4, I find, come upon, discover, invent
ferō, ferre	irr, I carry, bear (ferō, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt, fer, ferte) (irr: imps: dic, dicite, say; duc, ducite, lead; fac, facite, make)

Vocabulary

Chapter 11

The dative case: indirect object

Memento: Simple rule: dative case = 'to' or 'for'. The dative case is most commonly used with verbs meaning to 'say to', 'give to', 'show to', e.g.: **pater fili-ō dicit** The father says to his son; **mater fili-ae cēnam dat** The mother gives dinner to her daughter; **rex princip-ibus equum ostendit** The king shows the horse to the princes.

These datives are called *indirect objects*:

Scintilla fabulam filiae nārrat	Scintilla tells a story to her daughter.
Who tells the story?	Scintilla (<i>subject</i>)
What does she tell?	a story (<i>object</i>)
Who does she tell it to?	to her daughter (<i>indirect object</i>)

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The dative case (more)

The dative forms of the first three declensions are:

	1st puella	2nd colōnus, puer	3rd rēx, nāvis
singular	puell-ae	colōn-ō, puer-ō	rēg-ī, nāv-ī
plural	puell-is	colōn-is, puer-is	rēg-ibus, nāv-ibus

Note: **mihi** to me; **tibi** to you; **nōbis** to us; **vōbis** to you; **ei** to him, to her; **eis** to them.

Note that English has two ways of expressing the indirect object, e.g.

1 Mother gives dinner to her children. **2** Mother gives her children dinner. But in Latin the indirect object is always in the dative.

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The dative case (more)

A number of verbs take the dative. e.g.: **tibi resistō** I resist you; **comitibus imperō** I order my comrades; **tibi persuādeō** I persuade you; **mihi placet** it pleases me. (**resistō tibi** I stand up to you; **mihi placet** it is pleasing to me). So also **irātus est tibi** He is angry with you.

The dative is used with many verbs of motion. e.g.: **tibi accedo** I approach you; **tibi succurro** I run to help you, I help you; **tibi occurro** I run to meet you, I meet you

Besides meaning 'to', expressing the indirect object, the dative case can mean 'for', expressing the person concerned with anything, e.g.: **fēmīna cēnam pueris parat** The woman is preparing dinner for her children; **mihi prōpositum est terram explorāre** It is the intention for me (i.e. it is my intention) to explore the land; **mihi nōmen est Quintus** The name for me (i.e. my name) is Quintus.