Chapter 12 — *Vocabulary*

amō, -āre	1, I love	*etiam*	adv, even, also
dēspērō, -āre	1, I despair	*ibi*	adv, there
placeō, -ēre + dat.	2, I please	*intereā*	adv, meanwhile
mihi placet	it pleases me, I decide	*nunc*	adv, now
petō, -ere	3, I seek, pursue, make for	*ante* + acc.	pr, before
perficiō, -ere	3io, I carry out	*post* + acc.	pr, after
commōtus, -a, -um	adj, moved	*aut...aut*	conj, either...or
tantus, -a, -um	adj, so great		
trīstis, trīste	adj, sad		
fēlīx, fēlīcis	adj, lucky, happy		
īnfēlix, īnfēlīcis	adj, unlucky, ill-starred		

Chapter 12 — *Vocabulary*

animus, -ī	nm, mind
deus, deī	nm, god
dea, deae	nf, goddess
nūntius, -ī	nm, messenger, message
oculus, -ī	nm, eye
imperium, -ī	nn, order
amor, amōris	nm, love
hiems, hiemis	nf, winter

Chapter 12 — *Review of nouns and adjectives*

You have now learned all six cases of nouns and adjectives for the first three declensions. The uses of the different cases may he summarized as follows:

Nominative **1** subject of clause; **2** complement after the verb 'to be'
Genitive = 'of'
Dative = 'to' or 'for'
Accusative **1** object of a transitive verb; **2** after some prepositions (e.g. **ad**, **per** etc.)
Ablative **1** = 'by', 'with' or 'from' (*these uses of the abl. without a prep. are explained in Part II*)
2 used after certain prepositions, e.g. **ā/ab**, **ē/ex**, **cum**
Vocative used only in addressing or calling someone

Memento*: Simple rule:* the ablative case without a prep. can mean 'by', 'with' or 'from'.

Chapter 12 — *'est' and 'sunt'*

You have been familiar with the verb esse since the begining of this course: it is used to join subject and complement (e.g. **Quīntus est laetus**; **Quīntus est puer**). It can also be used without a complement, meaning 'there is', 'there are':

est pulchra puella in viā There's a beautiful girl in the road.
sunt multī canēs in agrō There are many dogs in the field.
est procul in pelagō saxum spūmantia contrā litora There is a rock far off in the sea, facing the foaming shores. (Virgil, *Aeneid* v, 124)

In this usage **est/sunt** usually come first word in the sentence.

Note the imperatives of esse: **es/estō** (sing.), **este** (plural). e.g.
fortis estō, Quīnte Be brave, Quintus.
fortēs este, mīlitēs Be brave, soldiers.

Chapter 7/10/12 — *Third decl. i-stem nouns*

Third decl. nouns have stems in i (and therefore the i-stem endings) if:

1 For male and female nouns if
A they have the same number of syllables in the nominative and genitve or
B the gentive base ends in two consonants (**urbs, urbis**)

Exceptions: The Blind Family (no *"I"*s): **māter**, **mātris**, f; **pater**, **patris**, m; **frāter**, **frātris**, m; **iuvenis**, **iuvenis**, m; **senex**, **senis**, m; **canis**, **canis**, c; **volucer**, **volucris**, m

2 Neuter if nominative endings in **e**, **al**, **ar** (**mare**, **animal**, **exemplar**)

Chapter 13 — *Vocabulary*

ēvigilō, -āre	1, I wake up	*arbor, arboris*	nf, tree
excitō, -āre	1, I rouse, awaken	*lūx, lūcis*	nf, light
invideō, -ēre + dat	2, I envy	*vōx, vōcis*	nf, voice
teneō, -ēre	2, I hold	*numquam*	adv, never
colō, -ere	3, I worship; I till	*umquam*	adv, ever
dēpōnō, -ere	3, I put down	*sī*	conj, if
vīvō, -ere	3, I live	*dīvīnus, -a, -um*	adj, divine
aura, -ae	nf, breeze, air	*nūllus, -a, -um*	adj, no
domina, -ae	nf, mistress	*pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum*	adj, beautiful
fōrma, -ae	nf, shape, beauty	*nēmō, nēminis*	pc, no one
marītus, -ī	nm, husband	*quī, quae, quod*	p, who, which
sonus, -ī	nm, sound		

Chapter 13 — *Subordinate clauses*

A clause is a group of words containing a verb. e.g. 'Flaccus calls Quintus'. This clause forms a complete sentence. 'When Quintus enters the field...' This group of words forms a clause, containing the verb 'enters', but it is not complete. It needs another clause to complete it: 'When Quintus enters the field, <u>Flaccus calls him.</u>'

This sentence consists of two clauses:
1 When Quintus enters the field *(subordinate clause)* **2** Flaccus calls him *(main clause)*

The two clauses are joined by the *conjunction* (= joining word) 'when'. The 'when' clause, which does not form a complete sentence, is called a 'subordinate' clause, which is joined to the 'main' (grammatically complete) clause by the subordinating conjunction 'when'. You have met the following Latin subordinating conjunctions:

ubi when, **quod** because, **dum** while, **sī** if.

Chapter 13 — *The relative pronoun*

Another word which introduces subordinate clauses is **quī** who, which (masculine), **quae** who, which (feminine), **quod** which (neuter), e.g.

Hector, <u>quī</u> fortis est, Achillī resistit. Hector, who is brave, resists Achilles.

Psȳchē, <u>quae</u> valdē fessa est, mox dormit. Psyche, who is very tired, soon sleeps.

Aenēās accēdit ad templum <u>quod</u> in colle stat. Aeneas approaches the temple which stands on a hill.

Chapter 13 — *The relative pronoun*

Notice that the relative pronoun has the same gender and number as the word it refers to; and so:

Hector (masculine) **quī** (masculine) ...
Psȳchē (feminine) **quae** (feminine) ...
templum (neuter) **quod** (neuter) ...

Chapter 13 — *The relative pronoun*

The plural forms are very similar to the singular:
masculine plural: **quī**; feminine plural: **quae**; neuter plural: **quae**; and so:

Aenēās multōs hominēs videt <u>quī</u> urbem aedificant.
Aeneas sees many men who are building a city.

Scintilla fēminās salūtat <u>quae</u> aquam dūcunt.
Scintilla greets the women who are drawing water.

Cyclōpēs multa saxa coniciunt <u>quae</u> nāvēs Trōiānōrum nōn contingunt.
The Cyclopes hurl many rocks which do not reach the Trojans' ships.