

# Notes Chapter 06-10

## Ch 6: Infinitives, 3<sup>rd</sup> IO verbs, Questions, Vocative Case, Infinitives

In **Vocab** Section verbs are listed like this:

festino, festinare      1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular (I form), infinitive

**Infinitive** is the essence of the verb. It is a verb without a personal ending [In-not fin-end]

Infinitives are translated: to verb

To run, to jump, to study, to practice

Infinitives indicate the conjugation number

-are = 1<sup>st</sup> o, as, at, amus, atis, ant

-ēre = 2<sup>nd</sup> (Long e) eo, es, et, emus, etis, ent

-ere = 3<sup>rd</sup> Short e o, is, it, imus, itis, unt

-ire = 4<sup>th</sup> io, is, it, imus, itis, iunt

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation IO

Certain verbs are 3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation but have **io** and **iunt**.

Cupio, cupere (to want, to desire)

Facio, facere (to make, do)

Most of the time they look like 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation.

### Complimentary infinitive

Infinitives are used to complete the idea of a verb. Many verbs need another verb to fill out their meaning

Posse: to be able (infinitive) to \_\_\_\_\_ Potest scribere litteras.

Cupere: to desire to (infinitive) \_\_\_\_\_ Cupimus multum dormire.

Iubēre: to order (dir obj) (infinitive) Flaccus iubet Quintum in agro laborare.

Docēre: to teach (Dir obj) infinitive Scintilla docet Horatiam cenam parare.

Debēre: must, ought Debemus ad ludum festinare.

Constituere: to decide Constituunt ficos et uvas emere.

## Vocative Case

Vocative case is used when directly addressing someone (direct address)

Set off by commas: Homer, are you a Viking fan?

New Vocative case endings:

1<sup>st</sup> declension: -a -ae (no change)

2<sup>nd</sup> Declension: ends in -r: no change

2<sup>nd</sup> declension: ends in -ius: drop us

2<sup>nd</sup> Declension: ends in -us: drop us add e

- Examples:
1. Scintilla, ubi sunt Horatia et Quintus?
  2. Cur, puer, in agris diligenter laboratis?
  3. Colonus iubet te, Octavi, lanam in tabernā vendere.
  4. Scintilla dicit, "Es fessus, Flacce. Debes dormire sub arbore.

Change these names to vocative:

Publius: Publi

Livius: Livi

Flavius, Flavi

Appius: Appi

Festus: Feste

Romulus: Romule

Quintus: Quinte

## ¿Asking Questions?

1. Use an Interrogative: ¿Quid, Cur, Quis, Quomodo, Qualis, ubi, quantus?

2. Use a Particle: -ne. (A particle is a part word that is placed on the end of another word.)  
Place this on the end of the first word in the sentence for a YES/NO question.

- Examples: Venditne Scintilla figos in tabernā? Are you selling figs in the shop? (Yes or No answer)  
Puerine puellas sub arbore vident? Do the boys see the girls under the tree?

## 3. NONNE

Nonne is the first word in the sentence. The question expects a YES answer.

We are off from school on Saturday, aren't we? (Yes, we are.)

You are in dress code, aren't you? (Yes, I am.)

Nonne vendunt uvas in tabernā? They sell grapes in the shop, don't they?

Nonne portas aquam a fonte ad casam?

You are carrying water from the fountain to home, aren't you?

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# Ch 07 Notes

## 3rd declension nouns and adjectives:

### 3rd Declension endings:

	Singular	Plural	
Nom	----	-es	
Acc	-em	-es	
Gen	-is	-(i)um	
Dat	-i	-ibus	
Abl	-e (i)	-ibus	
Voc	----	-es	Same as Nomntv

Nominative Singular: the nominative is different for each word:

rex, navis, comes, urbs, sermo, custos, aestas, virtus. (memorize it)

How nouns are listed in vocab section: Nominative Singular, genitive singular, gender

Why does glossary list genitive Singular?

Gen Sing is different for each declension and therefore it indicates what declension a word belongs to.

1st decl:	puella, ae, f	No exceptions
	taberna, ae, f	
2nd decl:	Colonus, i, m	Puer, pueri, m
	Hortus, i, m	Ager, agri, m
	Amicus, i, m	Magister, magistri, m

## Vocab listing for 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension words:

3 <sup>rd</sup> Decl	
Navis, navis, f	No change for nom sing and gen sing
Canis, canis, c	No change for Nom sing and gen sing
Comes, <b>comitis</b> , c	Change in the base of the word for the genitive singular. Memorize these.
Frater, <b>fratris</b> , m	
Pater, <b>patris</b> , m	
Mater, <b>matris</b> , f	
Rex, <b>regis</b> , m	
Urbs, <b>urbis</b> , f	
Mors, <b>mortis</b> , f	
Princeps, <b>principis</b> , m	

Why is Gen singular so important for 3rd Declension?

The base of genitive Singular is needed when decling a noun.

### Declining 3rd Declension noun:

Nom singular: use the word as it is given.

All other forms: use the base of Gen singular: find base by dropping "-is."

	Sing	Plu
Nom	Rex	<b>Reges</b>
Acc	<b>Regem</b>	<b>Reges</b>
Gen	<b>Regis</b>	<b>Regum</b>
Dat	<b>Regi</b>	<b>Regibus</b>
Abl	<b>Rege</b>	<b>Regibus</b>

When do you know to use the Abl Sing -i and not -e and Gen plu -ium and not -um?

Answer 1: Use both -i and -ium for any 3rd declension adjective. Omnis, fortis, incolumis, tristis

Answer 2: If the noun is an I-stem noun, use the -ium instead of um.

**Rules for I-stem 3rd Declension nouns: Only has to follow 1 rule (either rule)**

RULE 1. If the nominative singular and genitive singular have the same number of syllables.

Navis, navis            Nubes, nubis            Iuvenis, iuvenis  
Civis, civis            Hostis, hostis            Clades, cladis

EXCEPTION: canis, canis

RULE 2. If the base of Genitive singular ends in double consonants (find base by dropping -is):

Nox, noctis            Mors, mortis            Urbs, urbis  
Mons, montis            Hostis, hostis            Parens, parentis

EXCEPTIONS: words with BLENDS: Mater, matris            Pater, patris            Frater, fratris

**Adjectives:**

Adjectives modify nouns or pronouns. Adjectives are not able to think for themselves. They agree with the noun in Gender number and case. ie. They mooch the gender, number and case off of noun they modify.

Latin has two kinds of adjectives which are easy to distinguish by the way they are listed in the glossary.

**Type 1.** Magnus, a, um indicates that the adjective can take either **1st** or **2nd** declension endings.

If it modifies a feminine word, the adjective takes 1st declension endings.

If it modifies a masculine word, the adjective uses 2nd declension masculine endings.

If it modifies a neuter word (Chapter 10), the adjective uses 2nd declension neuter endings.

Gender of Noun	Adjective uses these endings
Feminine	1st Decl endings
Masculine	2nd Decl Masculine endings
Neuter	2nd Decl Neuter endings

**Type 2.** omnis, omne or fortis, forte or tristis, triste

indicates that the adjective takes 3rd declension adjective endings:

Special 3<sup>rd</sup> declension endings: Abl Sing -i and Gen Plu -ium

For 3rd decl adjectives, Masculine and feminine are the same endings.

For 3rd Declension adjectives Neuter, Nom sing is –e

NomSing may be x, ns, er: Celer, potens, audax

### 3rd Declension Adjective endings:

	Singular	Plural
Nom	-is (----)	-es
Acc	-em	-es
Gen	-is	- <b>i</b> um
Dat	-i	-ibus
Abl	- <b>i</b>	-ibus

Rex fortis

	Singular	Plural
Nom	Rex fortis	Reges fortes
Acc	Regem fortem	Reges fortes
Abl	Rege forti	Regibus fortibus

Ianua omnis

	Singular	Plural
Nom	Ianua omnis	Ianuae omnes
Acc	Ianuam omnem	Ianuas omnes
Abl	Ianuā omni	Ianuis omnibus

## Possum: Irregular verb:

Possum is an irregular verb, but it looks similar to sum so it is half easy!!

Possum, posse means "to be able" and is always followed by a complimentary infinitive.

Inf: Posse	To be able
Possum	I am able
Potes	You are able
Potest	HSI is able
Possumus	We are able
Potestis	You are able
Possunt	They are able

Ad Italiam in navibus longis navigare possum.

I am able to sail to Italy in long boats.

Omnes meos comites vidēre potestis.

You are able to see all my comrades.

Full Declensions of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension.

	1 <sup>st</sup> Declension		2 <sup>nd</sup> Declension	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom	-a	-ae	-us	-i
Acc	-am	-ae	-um	-os
Gen	-ae	-arum	-i	-orum
Dat	-ae	-is	-o	-is
Abl	-ā	-is	-o	-is

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# Chapter 8

## Imperatives and Prohibitions

**Imperatives** are a new mood. Remember, mood shows the attitude of the speaker. We already have indicative mood which states a fact and the infinitive mood which not only is the essence of the verb, but also is used to compliment (complete) verbs like possum, cupio, constituo, iubeo.

**Imperatives** are the forms of the verb used in giving orders. They are the only way in English to make a one word sentence. Hey, I thought you needed a subject and a verb to have a clause or sentence?!?!?! How can there possibly be a one word sentence if there is a two part requirement for a sentence? Well, the subject for imperatives is "you" (understood). You do not have to say you. When a speaker gives an imperative, the hearer knows that the speaker is talking to you, so the speaker doesn't need to say it. They are therefore by default 2<sup>nd</sup> person and can be singular or plural.

EG: Ad agrum festina!! Hurry to the field!

In casa manete!! Stay in the house!

Magistrum audi!! Listen to the master!

Orders may be given to one or more persons in singular and plural forms:

Imperative endings:					Imperative Singular ending:	Imperative Plural ending:
Conjugation	Infinitive	Singular Imperative	Plural Imperative	Translation		
1st	Parare	Para	Parate	Get Ready!!	-a	-ate
2nd	Monēre	Mone	Monete	Warn!!	-e	-ete
3rd	Regere	Rege	Regite	Rule!!	-e	-ite
3 <sup>rd</sup> IO	Capere	Cape	Capite	Take!!	-e	-ite
4th	Audire	Audi	Audite	Hear!!	-i	-ite
		Drop "re" from inf.	<b>Conj 1,2 4: Drop "re" from infinitive add "te"</b> <b>Conj 3: drop "ere" add "ite"</b>			

## Negative Imperatives (Prohibitions)

Prohibitions—don't!—are expressed by **noli** (s), **nolite** (pl) + **infinitive** for each conjugation:

Noli manēre, Horatia!     Don't stay, Horatia!

Nolite clamare, pueri!     Don't shout, boys!

Conjugation	Negative Imperative Singular	Negative Imperative Plural	Translation
1st	Noli parare	Nolite parare	Don't Get Ready!!
2nd	Noli monēre	Nolite monēre	Don't Warn!!
3rd	Noli regere	Nolite regere	Don't Rule!!
3 <sup>rd</sup> IO	Noli capere	Nolite capere	Don't Take!!
4th	Noli audire	Nolite audire	Don't Hear!!
	Noli + INFINITIVE "-RE"	Nolite + INFINITIVE "-RE"	

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# Chapter 9: Genitive case, adverbs, complete declensions

**Genitive case** in Latin is like the possessive case in English: It is used to show possession. In English we show possession by using the preposition "of" or 's or s'. (apostrophe s or s apostrophe)

There are two uses for the genitive case in Latin:

**First use:** Genitive case is used to show **possession**.

How does English show possession? 's s' of

Cafeteria's food pencils' erasers

The food of the cafeteria The erasers of pencils

Latin changes the **ending of word** to show possession.

## Genitive endings:

1 <sup>st</sup> declension:	Singular: -ae	Puellae = girl's or of the girl
	Plural: -arum	Puellarum = girls' or of the girls
2 <sup>nd</sup> Declension:	Singular: -i	coloni = farmer's or of the farmer
	Plural: -orum	colonorum = farmers' or of the farmers
3 <sup>rd</sup> Declension:	Singular: -is	regis = king's or of the kings
	Plural: -um	regum = kings' or of the kings
	Plural: -ium	hostium = enemies' or of the enemies (see rules for i-stems below)

Genitives may go before or after the word they go with. Romans avoid putting genitive between two nouns because it would be difficult to know which word the genitive goes with.

Unclear: Mater Quinti canem vocat. Mother calls Quintus' dog or Mother of Quintus calls the dog.

Clear: Mater canem Quinti vocat. Mother calls Quintus' dog.

Equi puerorum celeriter currunt. The boys' horses run quickly.

Populus cupit novos reges urbium. The people want new kings of the cities.

**3rd Declension I-stem nouns:** take **-ium** in genitive plural.

RULES FOR DETERMINING I-Stems:

3rd declension nouns are i-stems (-ium) if they fit **either** rule:

1. genitive singular base ends in double consonants:

mors, **mort**is = i-stem      urbs, **urb**is = i-stem      nox, **noct**is = i-stem

2. nom sing and gen sing have same number of syllables:

navis, navis = i-stem      nubes, nubis = i-stem

3. All 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension adjectives are i-stems: omnium, fortium, ingentium, tristium

**Exceptions:** mater, pater, frater, canis (**um** gen plu)

**Second use: Genitive of amount:** In English and Latin the preposition "of" shows a part of the whole. For example: some of the boys, fifteen of the students, all of the mothers, none of the teachers, a truckload of pumpkins. The use of the preposition shows the amount of something. This use of the genitive case is not able to use apostrophe s.

Latin examples:      Omnes puellarum      all of the girls  
                         Pauci discipulorum      few of the students  
                         Multi partum      many of the fathers

Like in English, Romans can say:

Magister dimittit paucos discipulos = the teacher dismisses a few boys.

Magister dimittit paucos discipulorum = the teacher dismisses a few of the boys.

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**Making adverbs:** Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

To convert an adjective into an adverb: **1st/2<sup>nd</sup> declension:** drop -us add -e

Iratus → Irate	angrily	Tacitus → Tacite	quietly
Miser → Misere	miserably	Amicus → amice	friendly
Anxius → Anxie	worriedly	Malus → Male	badly
Lentus → Lente	slowly		

**3rd Declension** adjectives: 2 ways

Convert 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjective to an adverb:

- Drop -is add -e:      Facilis → facile      Easily      Fortis → forte      strongly  
                         Celer → celere      quickly      Incolumis → incolume      safely
- Drop -is add -iter:      Celeriter      Fortiter      Faciliter

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All endings, all declensions!

	1st		2nd		3rd	
	sing	plu	sing	plu	sing	plu
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us	-i	----	-es
Accusative	-am	-as	-um	-os	-em	-es
Genitive	-ae	-arum	-i	-orum	-is	- (i)um
Dative	-ae	-is	-o	-is	-i	-ibus
Ablative	-ā	-is	-o	-is	-e (i)	-ibus

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## Ch 10: Neuter Nouns 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declension

If nouns are not either masculine nor feminine, then the noun is neuter (ne = not, uter = either).

Neuter nouns are either 2nd or 3rd declension.

In vocabulary section, nouns are listed with "N" to indicate the neuter gender.

Do you remember how to tell the declension?

Look at the genitive singular. -ae = 1st, -i = 2nd, -is = 3rd

Neuter words: Nominative and accusative endings are always the same.

2nd declension Neuter endings:

	Singular	Plural
Nom	-um	-a
Acc	-um	-a
Gen	-i	-orum
Dat	-o	-is
Abl	-o	-is

Templum, -i, n

Verbum, -i, n

Caelum, i, n

Saxum, i, n

Periculum, i, n

2nd declension Neuter adjective endings are the same as the 2nd Declension Neuter nouns.

**NB: It is better to learn these new endings sooner rather than later!**

3rd declension neuter endings:

	Singular	Plural
Nom	----	-a
Acc	----	-a
Gen	-is	-um
Dat	-i	-ibus
Abl	-e	-ibus

Some third declension Neuter words:

**Litus, litoris, n**  
Vulnus, vulneris, n

Nomen, nominis, n  
Genus, generis, n

Flumen, fluminis, n  
Os, ossis, n

Ius, iuris, n

**3rd declension neuter I-stem endings:**

	Singular	Plural
Nom	----	-ia
Acc	----	-ia
Gen	-is	-ium
Dat	-i	-ibus
Abl	-i	-ibus

Only 3<sup>rd</sup> declension neuter words in our book: mare and animal

3rd declension Neuter adjective endings are the same as the 3rd Neuter I-Stem endings.

**NB: It is better to learn these new endings sooner rather than later!**