Introduction to Latin for the Absolute Novice

OLLI, Fall 2020, fourth session

Salutations!

Salvēte, discipulī discipulaeque!

Salutations!

Salvē, magistra!

Our class song!

Three verses…

Would anybody like to volunteer to read a verse, so we can check pronunciation before we sing?

Gaudeāmus igitur,
Iuvenēs dum sumus;
Post iucundam iuventūtem,
Post molestam senectūtem
Nōs habēbit humus.

Vīta nostra brevis est,
Brevī fīniētur;
Venit mors velōciter,
Rapit nōs atrōciter;
Nēminī parcētur.

Ubi sunt quī ante nōs
In mundō fuēre?
Trānseās ad superōs,
Abeās ad īnferōs
Quōs sī vīs vidēre.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xrz04lXhCOI

There will be a big reveal tonight . . .

Deō volente

Oral Latin

Notā bene.

Note well.

Notāte bene.

Plural

Latin All Around

For your reading pleasure

Laecānia dentēs habet. Thāis quoque dentēs habet.

Molestī dentēs sunt.

Gaudet Laecānia! Dentēs niveī sunt.

For your reading pleasure

Mārcus est puer improbus.

Mārcus flagellum videt.

Flagellum rapit. Gaudet Mārcus. Atrōciter rīdet.

Mārcum Sextus videt.

Sextus velōciter scūtum capit.

Mārcus Sextum pulsat.

Sextus sē dēfendit.

For your reading pleasure

Mārcus est puer. Post iuventūtem senex erit.

Thāis est puella. Post iuventūtem anus erit.

Nōn erit senex Thāis, quod nōn est puer.

Puer, post iuventūtem, senex erit.

Puella, post iuventūtem, anus erit.

Quī est puer senex erit post iuventūtem.

Quī est puella anus erit post iuventūtem.

For your reading pleasure

Interdum iuvenēs mors rapit.

Nēminī parcētur, neque iuvenibus neque senibus.

Ignōscite mihi, discipulī discipulaeque: Haec fābula nōn est bona; est tristis. Mea culpa. Mea maxima culpa!

For your reading pleasure

Quid facit Mārcus iuvenis in lūdō?

Mārcus nōn discit. Librum nōn legit. Pēnsum nōn scrībit.

In sellā nōn sedet.

Mārcus pēior discipulus in mundō est.

Discipulōs vexat. Molestus est. Nōn quiētus est.

Mūgit. Ut iuvenca mūgit.

Nōn sedet in sellā.

Saltat. Ut rāna saltat.

Praemium Sextī capit. Sextum vexat.

For your reading pleasure

Dē fenestrā spectat Mārcus. Quem spectat?

Puellam spectat.

Videtne puella Marcum?

Nesciō, sed Mārcus valdē puellam videt.

Latin forms already known to you

fungus

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
		fungus	fungī		

algae

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī		

radius

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī		
		radius	radiī		

stimuli

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī		
		radius	radiī		
		stimulus	stimulī		

larv-

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī		
larva	larvae	radius	radiī		
		stimulus	stimulī		

basis

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī		
		stimulus	stimulī		

vertebr-

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī		
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī		

media

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī		
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī		
		medium	media		

A new category, or rather subcategory

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Category 2 nouns are usually masculine in gender.

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Neuter nouns in this category end in –um. The same ending is used for the subject form and the direct object form.

A new category, or rather subcategory

Category 2 nouns are usually masculine in gender.

However, some are neuter.

Neuter nouns in this category end in –um. The same ending is used for the subject form and the direct object form.

Neuter nouns that are serving as the subject or the direct object of a sentence end in –a.

thesis

Latin forms already known to you

1ˢᵗ category		2ⁿᵈ category		3ʳᵈ category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī	thesis	thesēs
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī		
		medium	media		

nebula

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī	thesis	thesēs
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī		
nebula	nebulae	medium	media		

hypothes-

Latin forms already known to you

1ˢᵗ category		2ⁿᵈ category		3ʳᵈ category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī	thesis	thesēs
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī	hypothesis	hypothesēs
nebula	nebulae	medium	media		

data

Latin forms already known to you

1ˢᵗ category		2ⁿᵈ category		3ʳᵈ category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī	thesis	thesēs
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī	hypothesis	hypothesēs
nebula	nebulae	medium	media		
		datum	data		

persona

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī	thesis	thesēs
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī	hypothesis	hypothesēs
nebula	nebulae	medium	media		
persōna	persōnae	datum	data		

bacteria

Latin forms already known to you

1ˢᵗ category		2ⁿᵈ category		3ʳᵈ category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī	thesis	thesēs
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī	hypothesis	hypothesēs
nebula	nebulae	medium	media		
persōna	persōnae	datum	data		
		bacterium	bacteria		

for-

Latin forms already known to you

1ˢᵗ category		2ⁿᵈ category		3ʳᵈ category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī	thesis	thesēs
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī	hypothesis	hypothesēs
nebula	nebulae	medium	media		
persōna	persōnae	datum	data		
		bacterium	bacteria		
		forum	fora		

matr-

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī	thesis	thesēs
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī	hypothesis	hypothesēs
nebula	nebulae	medium	media	mātrix	mātrīces
persōna	persōnae	datum	data		
		bacterium	bacteria		
		forum	fora		

millenni-

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī	thesis	thesēs
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī	hypothesis	hypothesēs
nebula	nebulae	medium	media	mātrix	mātrīces
persōna	persōnae	datum	data		
		bacterium	bacteria		
		forum	fora		
		millennium	millennia		

memoranda

Latin forms already known to you

1st category		2nd category		3rd category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī	thesis	thesēs
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī	hypothesis	hypothesēs
nebula	nebulae	medium	media	mātrix	mātrīces
persōna	persōnae	datum	data		
formula	formulae	bacterium	bacteria		
		forum	fora		
		millennium	millennia		
		memorandum	memoranda		

formul-

Latin forms already known to you

1ˢᵗ category		2ⁿᵈ category		3ʳᵈ category	
alga	algae	fungus	fungī	basis	basēs
larva	larvae	radius	radiī	thesis	thesēs
vertebra	vertebrae	stimulus	stimulī	hypothesis	hypothesēs
nebula	nebulae	medium	media	mātrix	mātrīces
persōna	persōnae	datum	data		
formula	formulae	bacterium	bacteria		
		forum	fora		
		millennium	millennia		
		memorandum	memoranda		

Let's look at chapter 2 again: In lūdō

1. Cathedra in lūdō est.
2. Sellae in lūdō sunt.
3. Magister in lūdō nōn est.
4. Puerī in lūdō sunt.
5. Marcus in sellā sedet.
6. Puerī in sellīs sedent.

Let's look at chapter 2 again: In lūdō

7. Marcus ōvum capit.

8. Marcus ōvum in cathedrā pōnit.

9. Magister intrat.

10. Magister in cathedrā sedet.

11. Magister in ōvō quoque sedet.

Let's look at chapter 2 again: In lūdō

12. Magister libellō puerum pulsat.
13. Magister baculō Marcum pulsat.
14. Magister puerōs vīrgīs caedit.

Life of Brian Latin Lessons

RŌMĀNĒS   EUNT   DOMUS

Life of Brian Latin Lessons

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RŌMĀNĒS   EUNT   DOMUS

RŌMĀNĪ   ĪTE   DOMUM

Life of Brian Latin Lessons

RŌMĀNĒS   EUNT   DOMUS

RŌMĀNĪ   ĪTE   DOMUM

RŌMĀNĪ   ABĪTE   DOMUM

Moving on to chapter three

The grammar and forms of chapter three (which we saw last session)

POSSESSIVE

INDIRECT OBJECT

The grammar and forms of chapter three (which we saw last session)

POSSESSIVE

INDIRECT OBJECT

Category 1 nouns: -ae

puellae: the girl's

What was an indirect object again?

The indirect object is very much affected by the action, but it is not directly the object of the action.

Quick review of direct objects

Teachers should give encouragement.

The editor sent an invoice.

The kindergartner revealed a family secret.

The friend purchased a bouquet.

How can you tell you've got an indirect object?

Teachers should give their students encouragement.

Teachers should give encouragement to their students.

The editor sent her client an invoice.

The editor sent an invoice to her client.

And now, insert indirect objects

The kindergartner told his entire class a family secret.

The kindergartner told a family secret to his entire class.

The visitor brought the patient a bouquet.

The visitor brought a bouquet for the patient.

Did you notice the switch in verbs?

The kindergartner <u>revealed</u> a family secret.

The kindergartner <u>told</u> his entire class a family secret.

The friend <u>purchased</u> a bouquet.

The visitor <u>brought</u> the patient a bouquet.

The grammar and forms of chapter three (which we saw last session)

POSSESSIVE	INDIRECT OBJECT
Category 1 nouns: -ae	Category 1 nouns: -ae
puellae: the girl's	puellae: to-the-girl

The grammar and forms of chapter three (which we saw last session)

POSSESSIVE	INDIRECT OBJECT
Category 1 nouns: -ae	Category 1 nouns: -ae
puellae: the girl's	puellae: to-the-girl
Category 2 nouns: -ī	Category 2 nouns: -ō
Marcī: Marcus's	magistrō: to-the-teacher
Bonus: Category 3 nouns: -is	Bonus: Category 3 nouns: -ī
mātris: the mother's	mātrī: to-the-mother

The grammar and forms of chapter three (which we saw last session)

POSSESSIVE

Category 1 nouns: -ae
puellae: the girl's

Category 2 nouns: -ī
Marcī: Marcus's

Bonus: Category 3 nouns: -is
mātris: the mother's

INDIRECT OBJECT

Category 1 nouns: -ae
puellae: to-the-girl

Category 2 nouns: -ō
magistrō: to-the-teacher

Bonus: Category 3 nouns: -ī
mātrī: to-the-mother

The grammar and forms of chapter three (which we saw last session)

POSSESSIVE

Category 1 nouns: -ae
puellae: the girl's

Category 2 nouns: -ī
Marcī: Marcus's

Bonus: Category 3 nouns: -is
mātris: the mother's

INDIRECT OBJECT

Category 1 nouns: -ae
puellae: to-the-girl

Category 2 nouns: -ō
magistrō: to-the-teacher

Bonus: Category 3 nouns: -ī
mātrī: to-the-mother

N.B. New way to start a letter

Instead of *Salvē, discipule/a*

you will see

Magistra Kay discipulō/discipulae salūtem dīcit

vel

Magistra Kay discipulīs salūtem dīcit

vel

Magistra Kay omnibus salūtem dīcit

vel sim. (vel similia)

Praemium Marcī

Praemium Marcī

1. Marcus libellum habet.

2. Hīc est libellus Marcī.

3. Sextus libellum habet.

4. Hīc est libellus Sextī.

5. Marcus pēnsum in libellō numquam scrībit.

Praemium Marcī

5. Marcus pēnsum in libellō numquam scrībit.

6. Sextus pēnsum in libellō semper scrībit.

7. Magister libellōs puerōrum colligit.

8. Marcus libellum Sextī capit.

9. Marcus libellum Sextī magistrō dat.

Praemium Marcī

8. Marcus libellum Sextī capit.

9. Marcus libellum Sextī <u>magistrō</u> dat.

10. Sextus libellum nōn habet.

11. Sextus <u>magistrō</u> nihil dat.

Praemium Marcī

12. Magister libellōs puerīs distribuit.

13. Magister <u>Sextō</u> nihil dat.

14. Magister <u>Marcō</u> praemium dat.

15. Post lūdum Marcus puellam videt.

16. Marcus puellae capillōs vellit.

Praemium Marcī

15. Post lūdum Marcus puellam videt.

16. Marcus puellae capillōs vellit.

17. Puella lacrimat.

18. Sextus praemium Marcī capit et puellae dat. Rixa.

The big reveal . . .

In Latin grammar, noun categories are called . . .

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Declensions

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1st declension nouns end in –a for a singular subject and –ae for a singular possessive.

2nd declension nouns end in –us for a singular subject and and –ī for a singular possessive.

2nd declension nouns that are neuter end in –um for both a singular subject and singular direct object. Their singular possessive form is –ī.

Declensions

1ˢᵗ declension nouns end in –a for a singular subject and –ae for a singular possessive.

2ⁿᵈ declension nouns end in –us for a singular subject and and –ī for a singular possessive.

2ⁿᵈ declension nouns that are neuter end in –um for both a singular subject and singular direct object. Their singular possessive form is –ī.

3ʳᵈ declension nouns end in lots of different things for a singular subject and –is for a singular possessive.

Declensions

1st declension nouns end in –a for a singular subject and –ae for a singular possessive.

2nd declension nouns end in –us for a singular subject and and –ī for a singular possessive.

2nd declension nouns that are neuter end in –um for both a singular subject and singular direct object. Their singular possessive form is –ī.

3rd declension nouns end in lots of different things for a singular subject and –is for a singular possessive. Here are some examples of 3rd declension words (singular subject form): mors, Thāis, dēns, senex, senectūs, iuventūs, iuvenis, urbs, amor, homō, labor, rēx, virgō, virtūs.

Declensions

3rd declension nouns end in lots of different things for a singular subject and –is for a singular possessive. Here are some examples of 3rd declension words (singular subject form): mors, Thāis, dēns, senex, senectūs, iuventūs, iuvenis, urbs, amor, homō, labor, rēx, virgō, virtūs.

The preceding list included masculine and feminine nouns.

Some 3rd declension nouns are neuter, and their subject form is identical to their direct object form. Some examples: corpus, ōmen, genus, tempus, onus, opus

Declensions

Latin has a fairly small group of 4th declension nouns and 5th declension nouns.

They can be confused for 2nd declension or 3rd declension nouns sometimes, because they share some of the same forms.

Farewell!

Valēte, discipulī discipulaeque!

Valē, discipula!

Valē, discipule!

Valē, magistra!

Fīnis