Latin
Latin 101

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Contents

1 Declesions

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In latin we have declensions for now we only have to know 3 of them 1st declension is ended with a in the nominative case and the 2nd declension is finishing with us in the nominative form but in the 3rd declension there is no unique pattern for finishing

the finishing are change case by case and you have to memorize them i will write them to anki so you cal memorize and retain them more goodly but now I don't know any about of them after learn the all cases also there 6 cases in the latin we will memorize every declension and a remainder there is a lot of thing to memorize in the latin from words to declension to stems to tenses rules so you have to prepare for this

2 Subjects

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In latin we have same subjects like in the other languages like I means ego you means tu and 3rd person we have also plural of them but we don't consider now later we will learn also we have subject verb agreement like in the turkish I explain right now when you know who make the action like ego you add o to end of your verb like this

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{ego} & \text{saluto} \\ \text{tu} & \text{salutas} \\ \text{amicus} & \text{salutat} \end{array}$$

in turkish we have this like when you I make you can say yaparim instead of ben yaparim it is too weird to add ben
and don't forget it this endings can be change by grammar so when you using them you have to also aware of what grammer we are using right now

3 Present Tense

In latin we have absolutely have present tenses it's even in the all languages and big supsrise it is use for explain something right now you suprised isn't it anyways let cut the fun and go back to lesson

In latin we have stem kokler in the turkish and they are change for every declension for example like amare (love) present stem is ama (btw there is 3 stems in the latin present stem perfect stem and subine stem for now we will learn present stem) and after ama you subjects endings to stem like this

Table 1: 1st Conjugation

ama	amare	
1st	Singular	Plural
1st	amo	amamus
2nd	amas	amatis
3rd	amat	amant

btw i learned we have 5 conjugation but there is 2 conjugation type named 3rd conjugation -ere conjugation and -io conjugation so 4th conjugation type is last conjugation type but actually it is 5th conjugation

Table 2: 2nd Conjugation

mone	monere	
	Singular	Plural
1st	moneo	monemus
2nd	mones	monetis
3rd	monet	monent

Table 3: 3rd Conjugation

trahi	trahere	
	Singular	Plural
1st	traho	trahimus
2nd	trahis	trahtis
3rd	trahit	trahint

Table 4: 4th Conjugation

audi	audire	
	Singular	Plural
1st	audio	audimus
2nd	audis	auditis
3rd	audit	audint

In the internet it is says there 5 of them but in the video I only saw 4 of them so i just given example from this 4 of them

And as always our all verbs are not regular we have some irregular verbs like in the english and there is no easy way or pattern to memorize them you have memorize them brute force but to be honest they are easy to memorize

lets look at the conjugation of the sum

Table 5: sum Conjugation

	Singular	Plural
1st	sum	sumus
2nd	es	estis
3rd	est	sunt

4 Imperfect Tense

We use imperfect tense in latin for explain an event made in the past but it took some time not happened immediately it continued for a time this is equal to past continious tense in the english

and for the verb conjugation we use present stem for this and add -ba appendix which means was and finally add personal endings like -o -tis -t for example

present stem	infix	personal endings
ama	ba	t
loving	was	he/she/it

  I Identify the present stem

 II Add the infix -ba-

III Add the personal endings

And now I will give examples of the imperfect tense conjugation from each conjugation

Table 6: 1st Conjugation

ama	amare	
1st	Singular	Plural
1st	amabam	amabamus
2nd	amabas	amabatis
3rd	amabat	amabant

Table 7: 2nd Conjugation

mone	monere	
	Singular	Plural
1st	monebam	monebamus
2nd	monebass	monebatis
3rd	monebat	monebant

Table 8: 3rd Conjugation

trahi	trahere	
	Singular	Plural
1st	trahebam	trahebamus
2nd	trahebas	trahebatis
3rd	trahebat	trahebant

Table 9: 4th Conjugation

audi	audire	
	Singular	Plural
1st	audiebam	audiebamus
2nd	audiebas	audiebatis
3rd	audiebat	audiebant

And the most important verb the knowing the irregular form is sum below I gave the irregular form of it in the imperfect tense

Table 10: sum Conjugation

	Singular	Plural
1st	eram	eramus
2nd	eras	eratis
3rd	erat	erant

5 Perfect Tense

We use perfect tense for the an action happened at the past but it is alo happened at once not multiple times

To form the Perfect Tense

1. Find the perfect stem of the verb

2. Add the personal endings and also the endings also different from the present endings

And now as a classic I will write it's conjugations

	Singular	Plural
1st	monui	monuimus
2nd	monuisti	monuistis
3rd	monuit	monuerunt

	Singular	Plural
1st	traxi	traximus
2nd	traxisti	traxistis
3rd	traxit	traxerunt

audi   audire   audivi

	Singular	Plural
1st	audivi	audivimus
2nd	audivisti	audivistis
3rd	audivit	audiverunt

6 1st Conjugation

Latin is an inflected language it likes to wrap every word up in a neat little package and verb is no exception

A vern provides us vital clues about the sentence

  I Person (who is doing the action)

  II Numbers (how many us there)

  III Tense (when we are doing) or voice (active,passive) finally

  IV Mood (indactive or subjunctive)

Just like nouns latin verbs can be catogorized into various types and we call these types Conjugations

These classifications based on the theme wowels

$$-a- \quad -e- \quad -ê- \quad -i-$$

and the behaviour of the verb in the present system
1st Conjugation includes all verbs with which add a thematic wowel -a- the root to form the present stem

and for the find present stem we use present infinitive which is a principal parts and I for the verb conjugation we have to memorize them for example

pugno	pugnare	pugnavi	pugnatus
Present Active Indicative	Present Infinitive	Perfect Active Indicative	Perfect Passive Participle
I fight	to fight	I fought	having been fought

to form the present,imperfect and future tenses we take the second principle part of pugnare remove the -re keep the theme vowel -a- and the personal endings

$$-o,-s,-t,-mus,-tis,-nt$$

Table 11: Present

	Singular		Plural	
1st	pugno	I fight	pugnamus	we fight
2nd	pugnas	you fight	pugnatis	you all fight
3rd	pugnat	he/she/it fight	pugnant	they fight

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Table 12: Imperfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	pugnabam	I was fighting	pugnabamus	we were fighting
2nd	pugnabas	you were fighting	pugnabatis	you all were fighting
3rd	pugnabat	he/she/it was fighting	pugnabant	they fighting

Table 13: Future

	Singular		Plural	
1st	pugnabo	I will fight	pugnabimus	we will fight
2nd	pugnabis	you will fight	pugnabitis	you all will fight
3rd	pugnabit	he/she/it will fight	pugnabunt	they will fight

to form the perfect,pluperfect and future perfect tenses we take the third principle part of pugnare remove the -i- and add the personal endings

-i, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt for perfect tense

-eram, -eras, -erat, -eramus, -eratis, -erant for Pluperfect tense

-ero, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint for Future perfect tense

Table 14: Perfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	pugnavi	I fought	pugnavimus	we fought
2nd	pugnavisti	you fought	pugnavistis	you all fought
3rd	pugnavit	he/she/it fought	pugnaverunt	they fought

Table 15: Pluperfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	pugnaveram	I was fought	pugnaveramus	we had fought
2nd	pugnaveras	you had fought	pugnaveratis	you all had fought
3rd	pugnaverat	he/she/it had fought	pugnaverant	they fought

Table 16: Future Perfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	pugnavero	I will have fought	pugnaverimus	we will have fought
2nd	pugnaveris	you will have fought	pugnaveritis	you all will have fought
3rd	pugnaverit	he/she/it will have fought	pugnaverint	they will have fought

7 2nd Conjugation

Latin is an inflected language it likes to wrap every word up in a neat little package and verb is no exception

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Just like nouns latin verbs can be catogorized into various types and we call these types Conjugations

These classifications based on the theme wowels

-a- -e- -ê- -i-

and the behaviour of the verb in the present system

2nd Conjugation includes all verbs with which add a thematic wovel -e- the root to form the present stem

and for the find present stem we use present infinitive which is a principal parts and I for the verb conjugation we have to memorize them for example

moneo	monere	monui	monitus
Present Active Indicative	Present Infinitive	Perfect Active Indicative	Perfect Passive Participle
I warn	to warn	I warned	having been warned

to form the present,imperfect and future tenses we take the second principle part of monere remove the -re keep the theme vowel -e- and the personal endings

-o,-s,-t,-mus,-tis,-nt

Table 17: Present

	Singular		Plural	
1st	moneo	I warn	monemus	we warn
2nd	mones	you warn	monetis	you all warn
3rd	monet	he/she/it warb	monent	they warh

Table 18: Imperfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	monebam	I was warning	monebamus	we were warning
2nd	monebas	you were warning	monebatis	you all were warning
3rd	monebat	he/she/it was warning	monebant	they warning

Table 19: Future

	Singular		Plural	
1st	monebo	I will warn	monebimus	we will warn
2nd	monebis	you will warn	monebitis	you all will warn
3rd	monebit	he/she/it will warn	monebunt	they will warn

to form the perfect,pluperfect and future perfect tenses we take the third principle part of monere which is monui remove the -i- and add the personal endings

-i, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt for perfect tense
-eram, -eras, -erat, -eramus, -eratis, -erant for Pluperfect tense
-ero, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint for Future perfect tense

Table 20: Perfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	monui	I warned	monuimus	we warned
2nd	monuisti	you warned	monuistis	you all warned
3rd	monuit	he/she/it warned	monuerunt	they warned

Table 21: Pluperfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	monueram	I was warned	monueramus	we had warned
2nd	monueras	you had warned	monueratis	you all had warned
3rd	monuerat	he/she/it had warned	monuerant	they warned

Table 22: Future Perfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	manuero	I will have warned	monuerimus	we will have warned
2nd	monueris	you will have warned	monueritis	you all will have warned
3rd	monuerit	he/she/it will have warned	monuerint	they will have warned

8 3rd Conjugation

Latin is an inflected language it likes to wrap every word up in a neat little package and verb is no exception

A vern provides us vital clues about the sentence

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Just like nouns latin verbs can be catogorized into various types and we call these types Conjugations

These classifications based on the theme wovels

$$\text{-a- -e- -ê- -i-}$$

Like the 3rd Declension noun the 3rd Conjugation appeard irregular and weird but that is because we haven't gotten to know it yet

if you remember 2nd Conjugation had a strong -e-
In contrast the 3rd Conjugatin has a weak -e-

That means you will see its bigger brother -i- drop in for the present tense as your theme vowel but then that weak -e- will return for the imperfect and future tenses

curro	currere	cucurri	cursus
Present Active Indicative	Present Infinitive	Perfect Active Indicative	Perfect Passive Participle
I run	to run	I ran	having been ran

to form the present,imperfect and future tenses we take the second principle part of monere remove the -re keep the theme vowel -e- and the personal endings

$$\text{-o,-s,-t,-mus,-tis,-nt}$$

Table 23: Present

	Singular		Plural	
1st	curro	I run	currimus	we run
2nd	curris	you run	curritis	you all run
3rd	currit	he/she/it run	currunt	they run

Table 24: Imperfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	curebam	I was running	currebamus	we were running
2nd	currebas	you were running	currebatis	you all were running
3rd	currebat	he/she/it was running	currebant	they running

Table 25: Future

	Singular		Plural	
1st	currebo	I will run	curremus	we will run
2nd	curres	you will run	curretis	you all will run
3rd	curret	he/she/it will run	current	they will run

to form the perfect,pluperfect and future perfect tenses we take the third principle part of monere which is monui remove the -i- and add the personal endings

$$\text{-i, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt for perfect tense}$$
$$\text{-eram, -eras, -erat, -eramus, -eratis, -erant for Pluperfect tense}$$
$$\text{-ero, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint for Future perfect tense}$$

Table 26: Perfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	cucurri	I ran	cucurrimus	we ran
2nd	cucurristi	you ran	cucurristis	you all ran
3rd	cucurrit	he/she/it ran	cucurrerunt	they ran

Table 27: Pluperfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	cucurreram	I was run	cucurreramus	we had run
2nd	cucurreras	you had run	cucurreratis	you all had run
3rd	cucurrerat	he/she/it had run	cucurrerant	they run

Table 28: Future Perfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	cucurrero	I will have run	cucurrerimus	we will have run
2nd	cucurreris	you will have run	cucurreritis	you all will have run
3rd	cucurrerit	he/she/it will have run	cucurrerint	they will have run

9   1st Declension

At first learning latin can often seem intimidating especially vocabulary that's why we tend to clasify nouns into five major groups and we call these groups Declensions

The first declension used to be called the femine because most of the nouns belonging to this class were associated with femine gendered nouns like puellla or femina

The fact is some masculine nouns such as agricola and nauta also share these endings and they are certainly masculine

Table 29: 1st Declension

puella -ae (F.) girl

	Singular		Plural	
Nom.	puella	the girl	puellae	the girls
Genitive	puellae	of the girl	puellarum	of the girls
Dative	puellae	to the girl	puellis	to the girls
Accusative	puellam	the girl	puellas	the girls
Ablative	puella	by the girl	puellis	by the girls

Lets put what we know into practice:

	English	Latin
Subject (Nom.)	The farmer is famous	Agricola est fama
Possesion (Genitive)	The life of the farmet	Vita agricolae
Indirect Object (Dative)	The farmer gives a note to her	Agricola notam eae dat
Direct Object (Accusative)	The sailor drinks water	Nauta aquam bibit
Object of the preposition (Abl.)	The sailor sails by the stars	Nauta stellis navigat
Direct Address (Vocative)	O Goddess	O Deae

Now lets us try some sight translation

Pandoras's Box
Latin

Pandorra est femina. Pandora semper est curiosa. Uno die arcam accipit. Nota dicit: non aperi! Suus vir, Epimetheus, eam non aperi monet. Sed, eam aperit. Miseriae effungiunt. Spes tamen remanet.

Pandoras's Box
English

Pandora is a woman. Pandora is always curious. One day, she receives a box. The note says: do not open. Her husband,Epimetheus, warns her to not open it. But she opens it. All the troubles escapce. Nevertheless, Hope remains.

10   2nd Declension

At first learning latin can often seem intimidating especially vocabulary that's why we tend to clasify nouns into five major groups and we call these groups Declensions

the 2nd declension is concerned primarily with masculine and neuter nouns

nouns ending in -us,-er and -ir are masculine
nouns ending in -um are neuter

the earlier forms of the nominative and accusative were -os and -om as a result you, will notice that often in inscriptions, terminal -s and -m are sometimes omitted

Another curiosity of Latin is that many names of countries and towns in -us (-os) are feminine for example: Aegyptus, Cyprus

let's take a look at the 2nd Declension

Table 30: 2nd Declension

equus -i (M.) horse

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	equus	equi
Genitive	equi	equorum
Dative	equo	equis
Accusative	equum	equos
Ablative	equo	equis

Let's look at also a neuter noun

Table 31: 2nd Declension

bellum -i (M.) horse

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	bellum	bella
Genitive	belli	bellorum
Dative	bello	bellis
Accusative	bellum	bella
Ablative	bello	bellis

Lets put what we know into practice:

	English	Latin
Subject (Nom.)	The man is good	Vir est bonus
Possesion (Genitive)	The horse of the man	Equus viri
Indirect Object (Dative)	He gives a sword to the man	viro gladium dat
Direct Object (Accusative)	The Teacher reads a book	magister librum legit
Object of the preposition (Abl.)	He writes with a stylus	stylo scribet

Now lets us try some sight translation

The Trojan Horse
Latin

Troiani Graecis bellum pugnant. Bellum decem annis mane. Toriani de bellum fatigant. Graecus Odysseus consilium cogitat Equum lingum faciunt, donum Troianis,et ipsos intra occultant. Sacerdos Laocoon eos non accipere monet. Subito, dui serpentes apparent, et eumque eos filios procul trahunt. Quando Troiani accepit Graceos manent.

The Trojan Horse
English

The Trojans are fighting a war with the Greeks. The war is lastin ten years. The Trojans are tired of war. The Greek Odysseus thinks of a plan. They build a wooden horse as a gift for the trojans and hide inside. The Trojans priest Laocoon warned them not accept the gift. Suddenly, two serpents appeared and dragged him and his sons away. When the Trojans accepted the gift the Greeks remained

11   3rd Declension

The 3rd Declension is an entirely different beast
it's the most common declension and contains nouns of all three genders

Femine,Masculine and Neuter

But it's a whole class of nouns whose nominative forms vary

So we refer to Nominative as "blank" memorizing each word's unique ending. To identify them we look to the genitive for the -is ending for identification

homo,homonis(m.)

if you see that -is in the genitive then you know you have 3rd Declension noun. Are you ready? OK so here we go

Table 32: Feminine

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	-	-es
Genitive	-is	-um
Dative	-i	-ibust
Accusative	-em	-es
Ablative	-e	-ibus

Table 33: Masculine

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	-	-es
Genitive	-is	-um
Dative	-i	-ibust
Accusative	-em	-es
Ablative	-e	-ibus

Table 34: Neuter

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	-	-a
Genitive	-is	-um
Dative	-i	-ibust
Accusative	-	-a
Ablative	-e	-ibus

rex regix (M.) king

	Singular		Plural	
Nom.	rex	the king	reges	the kings
Genitive	regis	of the king	regum	of the kings
Dative	regi	to the king	regibus	to the kings
Accusative	regem	the king	reges	the kings
Ablative	rege	by the king	regibus	by the kings

uxor uxoris (F.) wife

	Singular		Plural	
Nom.	uxor	the wife	uxores	the wifes
Genitive	uxoris	of the wife	uxorum	of the wifes
Dative	uxori	to the wife	uxoribus	to the wifes
Accusative	uxorem	the wife	uxores	the wifes
Ablative	uxore	by the wife	uxoribus	by the wifes

tempus temporis (N.) time

	Singular		Plural	
Nom.	tempus	the time	tempora	the times
Genitive	temporis	of the time	temporum	of the times
Dative	tempori	to the time	temporibus	to the times
Accusative	tempus	the time	tempora	the times
Ablative	tempore	by the time	temporibus	by the times

Deadalus & Icarus
Latin

Deadalus artifex est. Machinas mirabilis facit. Icarus eius filus est.Fugiti ex Athenis sunt. Insulae Create navigant. Ibi Minonem concurrunt. Rex est tyrannus. Minos secretum habet. Sua uxor monstrum peperit, Minotaurum. Minos Daedalum labyrinthum Minotaurum facit. Postea, Daedalus et suus filius Creatam cum pinnis cereis fugiunt. Daedalus eum manet: noli volare prope sole. Icarus non verbas patris audit. Pinnae solvunt. Icarus in marem cadit

Deadalus & Icarus
English

Daedalus is an inventor. He makes marvelous machines. Icarus is his son. Fugitives from Athens, they sail to the island of Crete. There they encounter Minos. He is a tyrant king. Minos has a secret. His wife Pasiphae gave birth to the monster, The Minotaur. Minos has Daedalus build a labyrinth for the Minotaur. Afterwards, Daedalus and Icarus escape Crete with waxed wings. Daedalus warns him: not to fly too close to sun. Icarus does not listen to the words of his father. The wings melt. Icarus falls into the sea