

LATINU

The image features a minimalist design with three parallel diagonal stripes originating from the bottom left and extending towards the top right. The stripes are colored in a gradient of blue, with the top stripe being a deep navy blue, the middle stripe a medium cerulean, and the bottom stripe a light grey. The stripes are separated by thin white gaps.

Latin I
Chapter I

Basics

There are a few basic grammar rules to follow:

- In Latin, the verb often comes at the end of a sentence.
- Latin has no word for “the” or “a”—this needs to be supplied.
- Latin does not always express the subject.

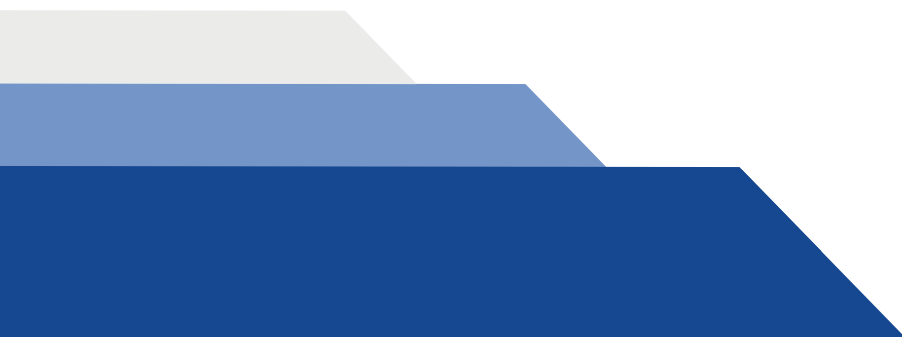
There are three primary sentence structures you will encounter:

- (subject) (verb)
- (subject) is (noun/adjective)
- (subject) (object) (verb)

There are three genders in Latin:

- masculine
- feminine
- neuter

There is also a combined gender that can be masculine or feminine, depending on the context.



Chapter 1

Latin is an inflected language (the endings of nouns are declined based on their function in a sentence).

- Nouns in the nominative case are the subjects.
- Nouns in the accusative case are the objects.

In general, to decline a noun into any form:

1. Identify the case (nominative, accusative) of the noun.
2. Remove the case ending from the noun to get the stem.
3. Add the ending of the appropriate case.

Most 1st declension nouns are feminine and have the nominative ending **-a**, follow this pattern:

<i>nominative</i> (subject)	puell- a
<i>accusative</i> (object)	puell- am

All 2nd declension nouns with the nominative ending **-us** or **-er** are masculine, following this pattern:

<i>nominative</i> (subject)	colon- us	pu er	ag er
<i>accusative</i> (object)	colon- um	puer- um	agr- um

The first type of **-er** nouns keeps the **e** of the nominative in the other cases (e.g. *puer*, *puer-um*).

The second drops the **e** (e.g. *ager*, *agr-um*).

So, the stem of the first type is its nominative form while the stem of the second type is its nominative without the **e**.



LATINU

