Latin 101, section 1

https://neelsmith.github.io/latin101/

Agenda

- Mechanics

- Course etiquette

- Greetings

- Course overview
  - Assignments, assessment
  - CBL – why and how

- Unit 1: Latin is an inflected language

Mechanics: Zoom

- mute audio by default

- keep chat stream open

- also use Zoom reactions

- please keep video on if you like!

Mechanics: course web site

Some key parts of the site:

- **home page** has announcements and week at a glance

- **schedule** has links to daily assignments

- **search box** (top of every page) also useful!

Etiquette to emphasize in F20

- flexibility

- patience with each other

- communicating/connecting takes effort!

Biggest take-away from survey forms

> >> *Form small groups outside of class!*

Meeting each other

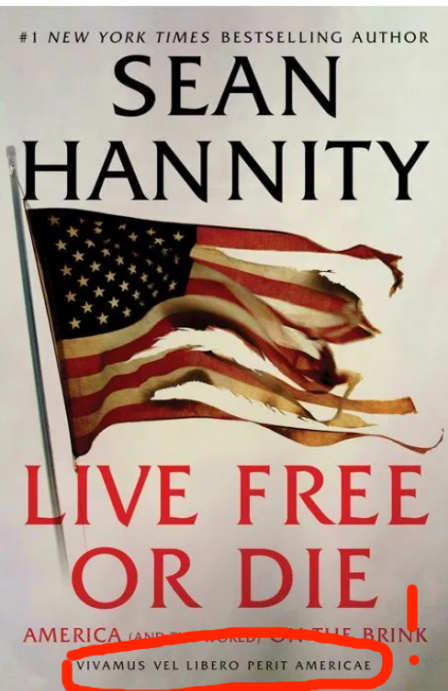Break-out groups, two reporters to bring back to whole group:

1. one interesting fact to introduce each member of your group

2. suggest at least one way to form study groups outside of class

Highlights from course site

- All assignments can be revised (up to unit deadline)

- CBL integral to course

Studying Latin as a form of privilege

- can convey real, transferable skills:
  - with languages
  - with cultural understanding
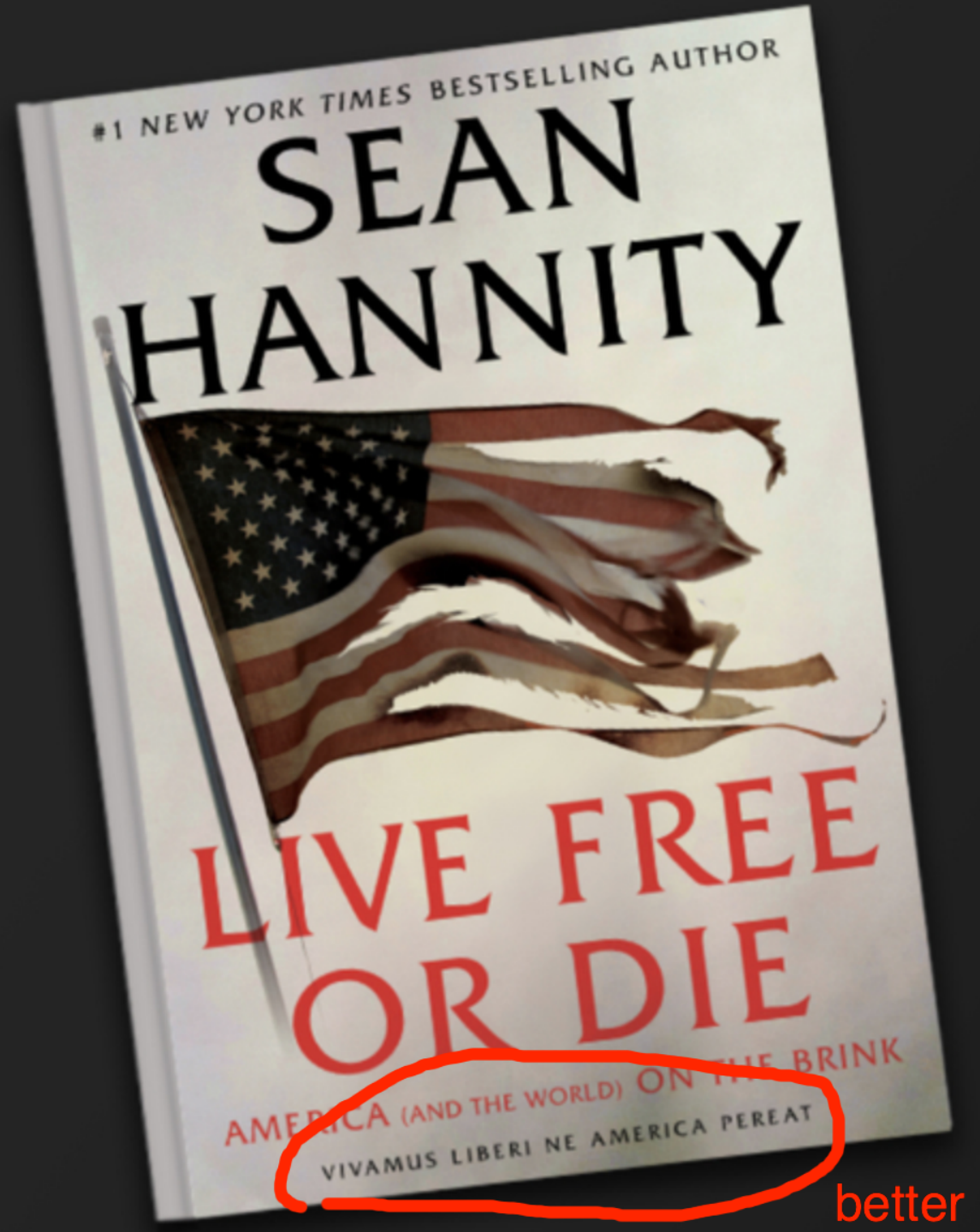- but also can be gatekeeper to other privileges/power

Vivamus vel libero perit Americae

> ?? Let's live or s/he passes away from America for the detriment of a free man??

(Spencer Alexander McDaniel, Junior Classical Studies/History major at Indiana University, Bloomington)

Vivamus liberi ne America pereat

> Let us live as free people so that America does not perish.

Latin: what kind of authority?

Why a Latin motto?

Why not Spanish? or Chinese?

(Footnote: McDaniel: Latin gobbledy gook = Google Translate output!)

Inflection vs. word order

Is it news?

English expresses syntax by *word order*: **subject-verb-object** (SVO)

Not news:

> Dog bites man.

News:

> Man bites dog!

Latin nouns: find declension from vocabulary entry

- second form is *genitive singular*:

- *ending* tells you *declension*

Ending	Declension	Example
-**ae**	1st	filia, fili**ae**, *f.*, "daughter"
-**i**	2nd	filus, fili**i**, *m.*, "son"
-**is**	3rd	homo, homin**is**, *m.*, "person"

Accusative: the target case

Declension	Singular	Plural
1st	-am	-as
2nd	-um	-os
3rd	-em	-es

Vocabulary

Two **third-declension** nouns:

> canis, can**is**, *m.*, "dog"
>
> homo, homin**is**, *m*, "person"

Latin expresses syntax by form

Not news:

> Dog bites man.
>
> Canis homin**em** mordet.
>
> Homin**em** canis mordet.

News:

> Man bites dog.
>
> Can**em** homo mordet.
>
> Homo can**em** mordet.

Latin word order is *not* random!

A frequent pattern:

- subject–object–verb (SOV) **canis hominem mordet**.

Other possibilities:

- object–subject–verb (OSV) **hominem canis mordet**.
- verb–object–subject (VOS) **mordet hominem canis**.

What does it mean?

- less common patterns *always* call your attention to something less expected

- slight difference in emphasis?