Latin 202
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Today objectives are

1. Learn latin pronunciation

2. Start 1st declension noun endings

3. Learn present tense of 1st conjugation verbs

4. get familiar with latin sentence structure

Latin Pronunciation

Latin uses consisten phonics like:
V = pronounced like english W
e.g., "Veni" = "Weni"

C = always hard like K
e.g., "Caesar" = "Kaiser"

AE = pronounced like "eye"
e.g., "aetas" = "eye-tahs"

and there is a short types of vowels which they have a line above the letter we pronounce them same with the vowels but with a short sound

Example
Vita brevis, ars longa. == "Life is short, art is long"

1st Declension

In latin there are 5 declension and today we will learn 1st declension today the 1st declension mostly consist of femine nouns but there are some rare masculine nouns for example poēta meaning poet the pattern is highly regular also this making it very easy

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā	-īs
Vocative	-a	-ae

Examples

puella,puellae (girl,girls)

- Nominative Singular: puella (the girl)

- Nominative Plural: puellae (the girls)

- Genitive Singular: puellae (of the girl)

- Genitive Plural: puellārum (of the girls)

dea,deaea (goddess,goddesses)

- Nominative Singular: dea (the goddess)

- Genitive Singular: deae (of the goddess)

insula,insulae (island,islands)

- Nominative Singular: insula (the island)

- Accusative Plural: inslās (the islands)

Steps for Declining a 1st Declension Noun:

Find the stem: to get the stem of the word you should look at the Genitive singular form for example in puella the genitive is puellae and the stem is puell-

Add endings: Add endings to stem based on appropiate case and number

Important Notes

- The Vocative case is often same as the nominative for the 1st Declension

- Gender in the 1st declension usually is feminine but you have to aware some masculine type words like poēta,agricola and nauta

Practice Sentences

- Puella amat librum. === The girl loves the book

- Puellae in horto ambulant === The girls are walking in the garden

- Deae amicae sunt === The goddesses are friends

Practice Exercise

Decline these 1st declension nouns:

1. fīlia,fīliae (daughter)

2. villa,villae (house)

3. stella,stellae (star)

1st Conjugation Present Tense

1st conjugation verbs in latin are verbs that end in -āre in the infinitive form
e.g. amare = "to love"
the stem of these verb is the infinitive form minus the -re ending

Example
Infinitive:amare
Stem:am

1st Conjugation Verbs in the Present Tense

In latin we use present tense for actions happening now or actions that are
generally true (like habits or repeated actions)
The endings for 1st Conjugation verbs in the present tense are:

Person	Singular	Plural
1st Person	-ō (I)	-āmus (we)
2nd Person	-ās (you)	-ātis (you all)
3rd Person	-at (he/she/it)	-ant (they)

Steps to Conjugate a 1st Conjugation Verb in Present Tense

1. Find the stem

2. Add the correct present tense ending

Example Verbs in Present Tense(1st Conjugation)

1. amare (to love)
   1st person singular: amō (I love)
   2nd person singular: amās (you love)
   3rd person singular: amat (he/she/it loves)
   1st person plural: amāmus (we love)
   2nd person plural: amātis (you all love)
   3rd person plural: amant (they love)

2. laborare (to work)
   1st person singular: laborō (I work)
   2nd person singular: laborās (you work)
   3rd person singular: laborat (he/she/it works)
   1st person plural: laborāmus (we work)
   2nd person plural: laborātis (you all work)
   3rd person plural: laborant (they work)

3. spectare (to look at, to watch)
   1st person singular: spectō (I watch)
   2nd person singular: spectās (you watch)
   3rd person singular: spectat (he/she/it watches)
   1st person plural: spectāmus (we watch)
   2nd person plural: spectātis (you all watch)
   3rd person plural: spectant (they watch)

Practice Exercise:

Conjugate these 1st conjugation verbs in the present tense:
dare (to give)
cantare (to sing)
vocare (to call)

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Quick Review - 1st Declension Endings

Case	Singular	Plural	
Nominative	-a	-ae	
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	
Dative	-ae	-īs	Can you decline "puella" from memory?
Accusative	-am	-ās	
Ablative	-ā	-īs	
Vocative	-a	-ae	

Try it now!

Latin Sentence Structure Basics

Latin is highly inflected language so word order can be very flexible but the most common patterns are:

- SVO (Subject-Verb-Object) – like English
    - Puella amat deam ⟶ "The girl loves the goddess"
- SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) – traditional Latin style
    - Puella deam amat ⟶ "The girl the goddess love"

Latin usually places the verb last

Vocabulary for Today

Latin	English
puella	girl
dea	goddess
fīlia	daughter
agricola	farmer
amat	loves
vocat	calls
dat	gives
luadat	praises

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What is 2nd Declension

The 2nd declension is a group of nouns charactized by their genitive singular ending in -ī (e.g., servus,servī) it includes mostly masculine and neuter nouns

Masculine Nouns

common nominative endings: -us,-er,-ius

Examples:

- servus = slave

- dominus = master

- filius = son

- puer = boy

- ager = field

The 2nd declension endings chart

Case	Singular	Plural	Notes
Nominative	-us	-ī	Subject of the sentence
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum	Show possesion ("of the ...")
Dative	-ō	-īs	Indirect Object ("to/for the ...")
Accusative	-um	-ōs	Direct Object
Ablative	-ō	-īs	Object of preposition
Vocative	-e / -ī (for ius)	-ī	Direct Address ("O ...")

Example:

Case	Singular	Plural	Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	servus	servī	Nominative	fīlius	fīliī
Genitive	servī	servōrum	Genitive	fīliī	fīliōrum
Dative	servō	servīs	Dative	fīliō	fīliīs
Accusative	servum	servōs	Accusative	fīlium	fīliōs
Ablative	servō	servīs	Ablative	fīliō	fīliīs
Vocative	serve	servī	Vocative	fīlī	fīliī

Neuter Nouns

Neuter nouns follow the same pattern in many cases, except for one rule

Neuter Law:

In all neuter nouns, the nominative,accusative and vocative are identical in all numbers

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-um	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um	-a
Ablative	-ō	-īs
Vocative	-um	-a

2nd Conjugation

The second conjugation verbs are those that end in -ēre in the infinitve like vidēre (to see) , habēre (to have) and monēre (to warn)

Present Tense Conjugation for 2nd Conjugation Verbs

Person	Singular	Plural
1st Person	-eō	-ēmus
2nd Person	-ēs	-ētis
3rd Person	-et	-ent

Example with vidēre:

Person	Singular	Plural
1st Person	videō	vidēmus
2nd Person	vidēs	vidētis
3rd Person	videt	vident

How to Form the Present Tense for 2nd Conjugation Verbs:

1. Remove the -ēre from the infinitive

2. Add appropriate endings based on the person and number

Word List

1st Declension (Feminine):

1. Puella = girl

2. Māter = mother

3. Fīlia = daughter

4. Vīlla = house

5. Terra = land,earth

6. Aqua = water

7. Luna = moon

8. Schola = school

9. Via = road,way

2nd Declension (Masculine):

1. Agricola = farmer

2. Puer = boy

3. Fīlius = son

4. Dominus = master

5. Servus = slave

6. Amicus = friend

7. Poeta = poet

8. Legatus = envoy,ambassador

9. Liber = book

10. Cibus = food

11. Nauta = sailor

Verbs (Infinitive):

1. Portāre = to carry

2. Laborāre = to work

3. Amāre = to love

4. Habitāre = to live

5. Colere = to worship,to cultivate

6. Vīdēre = to see

7. Monēre = to warn

8. Dūcere = to lead

10. Legere = to read

11. Tēnere = to hold

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3rd Declension

3rd declension is one of the most important and versatile declension in the latin because it's used for all genders and the form can be a bit irregular so it's need to get very familiar with the patters

3rd Declension Overview

- The nominative singular form is unpredictable
- The genitive singular form always ends in -is
- The stem of the word is found by removing -is from the genitive singular (very tricky)
- Declension endings adds to the stem not the nominative

How to Find the Stem

1. Take the genitve singular form
2. Remove the -is ending
3. What's the left is the stem you'll use for the rest of the forms

Example:

mãter,mãtris ⟶ stem: mãtr-
rēx,rēgis ⟶ stem: rēg-

Endings for the Masculine and Feminine Nouns

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	varies	-ēs
Genitive	-is	-um/-ium
Dative	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-e	-ibus

Neuter 3rd Declension

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominatice	varies	-a
Genitive	-is	-um / -ium
Dative	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	same as nom.	same as nom.
Ablative	-e	-ibus

Special Notes

- Nominative singular is various you have memorize it
- Adjactives of 3rd declension follow similiar patterns
- Abstract nouns often fall into this declension

Examples

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	rēx	rēgēs
Genitive	rēgis	rēgum
Dative	rēgī	rēgibus
Accusative	rēgem	rēgēs
Ablative	rēge	rēgibus

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	corpus	corpora
Genitive	corporis	corporum
Dative	corporī	corporibus
Accusative	corpus	corpora
Ablative	corpore	corporibus

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	mare	maria
Genitive	maris	marium
Dative	marī	maribus
Accusative	mare	maria
Ablative	marī	maribus

i-Stem Idenfication Rules

You'll identify i-stems by these traits: