**Welcome to Introduction to Latin Grammar & Syntax!**

**Stanford SPLASH Fall 2014**

**Taught by: Divya Ramakrishnan, Class of ‘18**

**Source/Credits:**

Andresian, Anna. *Looking at Latin: A Grammar for Pre-College.* Wauconda:

 Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc., 2006. Print.

**My Wonderful Latin teachers: Mrs. Sherry Jankowski and Ms. Kimberly Kemtes**

**Introductions – 10 mins.**

1. My background and interests

2. Your names, schools, interests, and why you decided to enroll in this class.

**Explain syllabus – 5 mins.**

1. Guideline for concepts taught in this class – not a comprehensive list

2. Reference/Note-taking purposes

3. Built off of my knowledge and supplementary info. from Anna Andresian’s book *Looking at Latin*

4. Flexible based on progress/interests of class

**Basic Pronunciation/Noun Terminology – 30 mins.**

1. **Macrons** (Not macaronis!!!) – long horizontal marks over vowels to indicate long sound

p**ā**terf**ē**minal**ῑ**menr**ō**ma f**ū**gere

 **a**lius fac**e**re al**i**us tim**o**r loc**u**s

2. **Hard Consonants**: C’s and G’s

 **C**omedere ae**quu**s vῑ**c**ῑ lo**c**us

 Fū**g**ere **g**erere

 3. **Nouns have:**

a) **Case –** depends on ending of the noun (official jargon = inflection which means that the noun has its own “conjugation” of sorts depending on what role it is playing in a sentence – ahh, now you see why Latin is so tough…)

examples of cases are: nominative, genitive, accusative – but more on that later…

b) **Number** – singular or plural

c) **Gender –** masculine, feminine, and drum roll…neuter!!! WTF!!!

\*Nota Bene\*: You should know that a gender called “neuter” exists but in this class we will only be exploring masculine and feminine nouns.

d) **Declension** – flavors of nouns, what type they are?!?!

 - 1st declension, 2nd declension, 3rd declension

\*Nota Bene\*: There are two additional declensions (fourth and fifth declension nouns) but we will not be covering them in this class. If you are interested please refer to the *Looking at Latin* book

e) **Now a closer look with the noun chart – Ready to Sing???**

\*Nota Bene\*: Don’t be afraid!!! When I was taking Latin, we had at least a month to fully memorize and get used to this chart. For this class, please don’t feel guilty to look at this chart when doing exercises!!! Bottom line: Use the chart!!! ☺ ☺ ☺ In fact, I will dedicate a full ½ page to the chart!!! In the meantime, let’s take a little brain break!!!

Hehehe!!! Feel free to laugh out loud!

<http://joyreactor.com/post/726913>

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1st Declension (Feminine)** | **2nd Declension****(Masculine)** | **3rd Declension****(Fem. Or Masc.)** |
| **Singular** |  |  |  |
| **Nominative (Nom.)** | **a** | **us (-r)** | **???** |
| **Genitive (Gen.)** | **ae** | **ῑ** | **is** |
| **Dative (Dat.)** | **ae** | **ō** | **ῑ** |
| **Accusative (Acc.)** | **am** | **um** | **em** |
| **Ablative (Abl.)** | **ā** | **ō** | **e** |
| **Plural** |  |  |  |
| **Nominative (Nom.)** | **ae** | **ῑ** | **ēs** |
| **Genitive (Gen.)** | **ārum** | **ōrum** | **um** |
| **Dative (Dat.)** | **ῑs** | **ῑs** | **ibus** |
| **Accusative (Acc.)** | **ās** | **ōs** | **ēs** |
| **Ablative (Abl.)** | **ῑs** | **ῑs** | **ibus** |

There is also a **vocative** case.

 - It is the same as the **nominative** case except:

 When the noun ends in:

 - **us 🡪 -e** in the vocative singular

 - **ius 🡪 -ῑ** in the vocative singular

**Caveat:** As you can see, there are many overlaps in the chart, so how can you tell if a noun is in…let’s say…the dative case or genitive case??? The answer is…Context!!! That’s why Latin, I would argue, is so difficult!! But it’s a great brain teaser…that’s why I love it!!!

 4. **Dictionary Entry:** provides four key pieces of information

 Ex: puer, puerῑ, m. – boy

 a) **first part** – puer – nominative singular form

b) **second part** - puer**ῑ** - genitive singular form (tells you declension)

 c) **third part** – m. – gender

 d) **fourth part** – boy – definition

 Why is a noun’s dictionary entry so important???

1. know what declension (1st,2nd,3rd) it belongs to based on what the genitive singular form ends in. **(-ae, -ῑ, -is)**

2. Chop of the genitive singular ending to find the **root** of the noun:

**Important – You attach the noun endings to the ROOT of the word not to the nominative singular form.**

3. Later you will learn that the gender is important to know in order to use **adjectives** to modify the nouns

5. **Roles of the Cases**

a) **Nominative –** for nouns that act as **subjects** and **predicative nominative**

b) **Genitive –** for nouns that show **possession**

 \*noun that is the possessor goes into the genitive case not the noun that is being possessed\*

c) **Dative –** for nouns that are the indirect object of the sentence

d) **Accusative –** for nouns that are the direct object of the sentence

 - also can be used for words that are the objects of preposition of **certain prepositions (eg. ad, prope, inter, etc.)**

e) **Ablative –** for nouns that are the objects of prepositions of **certain prepositions**

 These prepositions take their objects in the **ABLATIVE** case:



 **S**ub - under

 **I**n - in

 **D**ē – down from/about

 **S**ine - without

 **P**rō – on account of, for

 **A**b – away from

 **C**um - with

 **E**x/ē – out of

http://www.dreamstime.com/royalty-free-stock-photography-cartoon-astronaut-image26562447

Most other prepositions in Latin take their objects in the accusative case.

f) **Vocative –** direct address

 **\*Nota Bene – this list by no means is a comprehensive list of all the roles of the cases – for example there is an ablative of description, dative subject with future passive periphrastic, and more!!! If you are curious about more roles, please refer to *Looking at Latin.*\***

**Group Activity – 15 mins.**

Activity and Answers will be posted in class documents… ☺

**Check Your Progress – 5 mins.**

Check your group’s answers with the solutions on the board!!! Please ask questions if you don’t understand something!!! I love questions!!!

**Break!!! – 5 mins.**

Feel free to continue asking questions if you need to. Relax and get ready for Verbs!!! ☺ ☺ ☺

**Verb Conjugations – 20 mins.**

1. **4 Verb Types – Sorry!!!**

a) 1st Conjugation – infinitive ends in **-āre**

b) 2nd Conjugation – infinitive ends in **–ēre**

c) 3rd Conjugation – infinitive ends in **–ere**

d) 4th Conjugation – infinitive ends in **-ῑre**

2. **Tenses (several!!!)**

a) **Present** – he paints

 b) Future – he will paint

 b) Imperfect – he was painting, used to paint, began to paint

 c) Perfect – he has painted, he painted

 d) Pluperfect – he had painted

 e) Future perfect – he will have painted

3. **Moods (no, not sad, grumpy, flirty, etc… ☺!!!)**

a) **Indicative** – action that actually happens

b) Imperative - command

 c) Infinitive – to + verb (i.e. the unconjugated verb form)

 d) Subjunctive – hypothetical

 4. **Voice (So many components I know…)**

a) **Active** – subject acting

 b) Passive – subject being acted upon

 5. **Present Indicative Active Endings (Again more memorization…but in a Latin class you would have ample time to get used to them…so don’t fret!!!) As you can see this is a very small portion that we are analyzing in detail.**

**Chop off infinitive ending and add these endings to the root based on verb type:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1st Conjugation | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | **-ō** | **-āmus** |
| 2nd person | **-ās** | **-ātis** |
| 3rd person | **-at** | **-ant** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2nd Conjugation | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | **-eō** | **-ēmus** |
| 2nd person | **-ēs** | **-ētis** |
| 3rd person | **-et** | **-ent** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 3rd Conjugation | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | **-ō** | **-imus** |
| 2nd person | **-is** | **-itis** |
| 3rd person | **-it** | **-unt** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 4th Conjugation | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | **-iō** | **-ῑmus** |
| 2nd person | **-ῑs** | **-ῑtis** |
| 3rd person | **-it** | **-i­­unt** |

 6. **Present Active Indicative Forms for Irregular Verbs (to be, to go, to bring, to be able to) Singing might be involved….hehehe.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Esse – to be | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | **sum** | **sumus** |
| 2nd person | **es** | **estis** |
| 3rd person | **est** | **sunt** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ῑre – to go | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | **eō** | **ῑmus** |
| 2nd person | **ῑs** | **ῑtis** |
| 3rd person | **it** | **eunt** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ferre – to bring | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | **ferō** | **ferimus** |
| 2nd person | **fers** | **fertis** |
| 3rd person | **fert** | **ferunt** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Posse – to be able, can | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | **possum** | **possumus** |
| 2nd person | **potes** | **potestis** |
| 3rd person | **potest** | **possunt** |

**Group Activity – 5 mins.**

Activity and Answers will be posted in class documents… ☺

**Check Your Progress – 5 mins.**

Check your group’s answers with the solutions on the board!!! Please ask questions if you don’t understand something!!! I love questions!!!

**Closing Comments/Questions/Feedback – 5 mins.**

Questions for me about Latin, college life, Stanford, etc…

Please take 2 minutes to fill out a feedback survey that I will be sending after class!!! It will help me so much because I always want to improve my teaching skills!!!

**Bonam Fortunam in tuō collegiō et in tuā vῑtā!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**

(Good luck in school and in life!!!!!!!!)