

LINGVA LATINA I

SYLLABVS PARS SECVNDA

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Nota bene. As part of the goal of immersion in Latin as much as possible, the instructions will be in Latin POST QVARTAM PARTEM HVIVS SYLLABI.

Chapter 6 Wheelocks:

1. Future tenses of sum, esse, fui, futurus and posse.
2. It would be helpful to note that many verbs in Latin are formed just as they are in English. Posse is an assonance elision of poti(s) and esse. This is often simplified by using a shortened form, pos which makes the elision even more easily understood. Our word possible is a cognate of all of this.
3. Latin has no such thing as a purpose infinitive. The Latin for "I came to see you" is rendered as VT TE VIDEREM VENI or AD TE VIDENDUM VENI. NEVER TE VIDERE VENI. However, complementary infinitives such as an infinitive after POSSE OR DEBERE are correct.

Assignment: Practive and review Page 39 and 40.

Chapter 7 Wheelocks:

1. Third Declension nouns are the most pervasive of the five declensions. They are also the most difficult to figure out without adhering to the rules of noun learning. Learn the nominative singular, genitive singular, gender and meaning/context.
2. Several examples, schema and smegma (the cleansing agent, not the medical term) do NOT belong to the first declension. They are formed with the stem -tis. Most of these words are neuter under the l-a-n-c-e-t rule.
3. Likewise, tempus, corpus and genus are not nouns of the second declension.
4. The other two general gender determiners of the third declension are s-o-x are usually feminine. -er-r-or are always masculine. Formation of genitive is difficult with most of these words. There are some schematic solutions to all of this. For now, however, they are best learned as part of vocabulary training.

Assignment: Have some fun, read and summarize the Rape of Lucretia. Translate the Catullus Dedicates his poetry book.

Chapter 8 Wheelocks

1. Comparing verbs and nouns is like comparing apples and kumquats or breadfruit. However, the third conjugation is as convoluted as the third declension. Get through this and all will be easier for a lesson or two.
2. Third conjugation is basically transition conjugation. Many of the o, ere verbs are

shortened second conjugation words. Most of the -io, ere verbs (i-stem verbs) ended up in the -ir or -ire conjugation of Latin's modern descendants. Take the time to look over the endings and their place in things. A reminder, the personal endings are -o, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt in the active voice. More about passive voice later.

Assignment: Cicero on the Ethics of Waging War. Page 53

Chapter 9 Wheelocks:

1. Demonstrative pronouns. This, that, these, those, etc. in English. Latin does not follow the rigid distinctions of English. Often the ille, is, etc., mean other things as well. As you don't have enough difficulties, many of these words follow an extremely irregular declension scheme. It is likely an older extra declension that was abrogated to pronoun and numerical declensions only.

Assignment: Vocabulary Review

Chapter 10 Wheelocks:

1. If you did a good job in Chapter 8, this one is a breeze. Forms are all like third conjugation -io forms.. Just get the vocabulary down. Note the principal parts of the verbs, present, present infinitive, perfect, perfect participle. Pay especial attention to the -ere and -ire infinitive endings.
2. In your learning of classical Latin vocabulary, be mindful of a few historical facts. For example:
 - a. an hour was not sixty of our minutes. Clockwork beyond the water clock and hour glass were at least a thousand years into the future.
 - b. a day was also not 24 hours as we understand it either. Same reason
3. Old Age, senectus, -utis, began for most people at about age 30.
4. It is unknown how the ancients accomplished many of their engineering feats even to this day. For starters, most numbering systems and mathematics as a study were no more than rudimentary. Roman numerals, for example, had no place value system. The concept of "0" was six hundred years away from a first century AD Roman.
5. Early Latin writings lacked the following essential items to the modern thinker and writer:
 - capitalization
 - punctuation
 - word spacing

All of these innovations as well as the halter, rudder and keel for boats came out of the so called dark ages.

Assignment: Page 60 Practice and Review and Sententiae Antiquae.

Chapter 11 Wheelocks:

1. Oh, goodie, more pronouns and a couple of verbs to boot. Also, most Latin adjectives follow their nouns. Common in modern Romance language as well.

Assignment: Page 72 Practice and Review and Sententiae Antiquae. Rostra, the ramming beaks of captured ships were affixed to the speakers' platform in the Senate. Thus, our word rostrum for a speakers platform.

Test Two.