



# Caput IV

# Bell Ringer:

Match the vocab picture to its definition!

■ stultus



■ femina



■ experientia



■ iratus



■ affirmo, affirmare



# Bell Ringer:

Match the vocab picture to its definition!

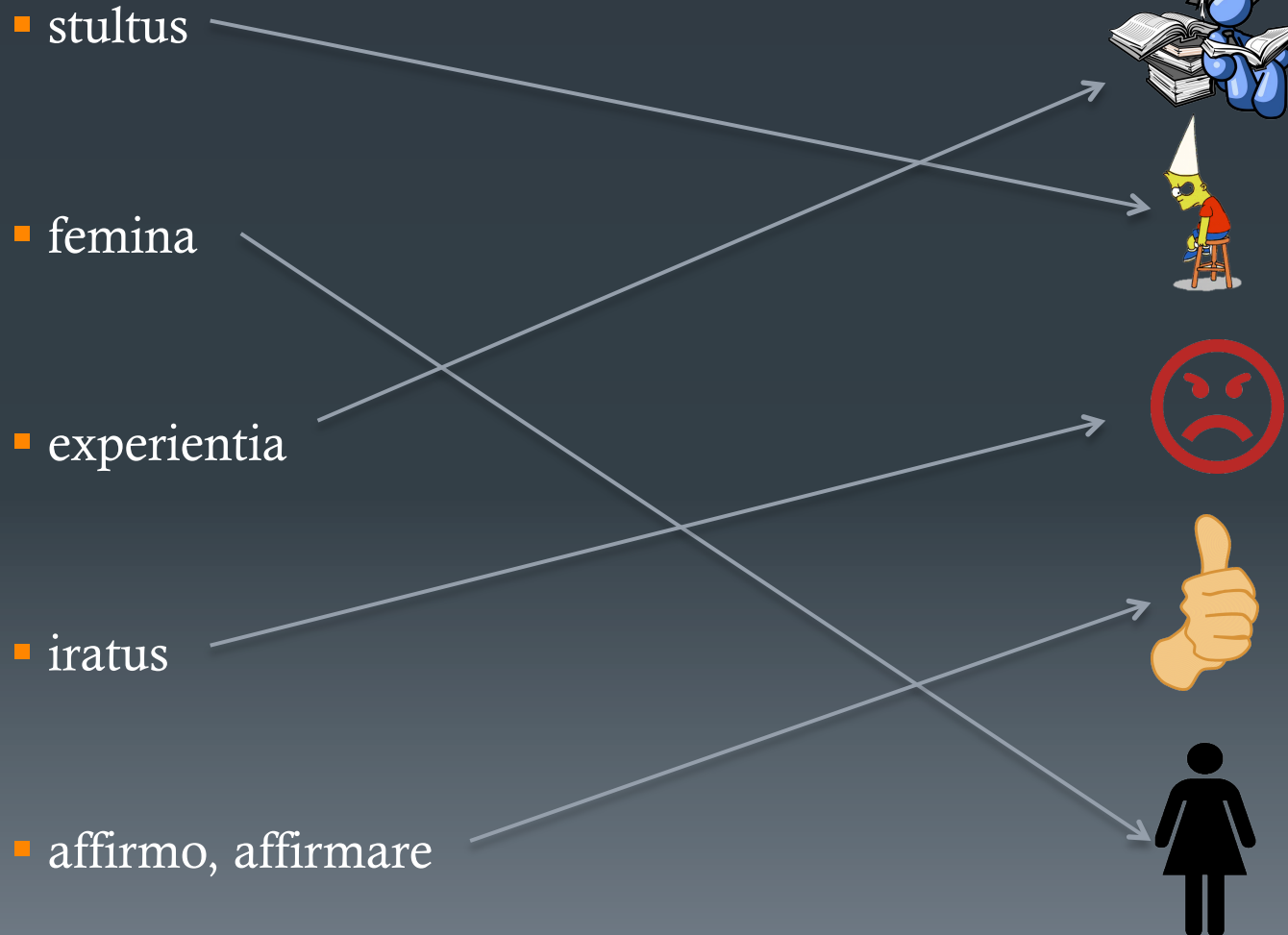
■ stultus

■ femina

■ experientia

■ iratus

■ affirmo, affirmare





# Basics of a Verb



## Basics of a Verb

- The most basic form of a verb (in English or in Latin) is the infinitive.
- In English, we show the infinitive with the word “to”.

# Basics of a Verb

In Latin, the infinitive is shown with -re on the end of the verb.

- **amare** to love
- **laudare** to praise
- **vocare** to call
- These verbs, which end in **-are**, belong to the *First Conjugation*.
- **debere** to owe
- **docere** to teach
- **habere** to have
- These verbs, which end in **-ēre**, belong to the *Second Conjugation*.

# Basics of a Verb

The stem of a verb is formed by dropping the -re from the infinitive.

- amare - -re = ama-
- laudare - -re = lauda-
- vocare - -re = voca-
- debere - -re = debe-
- docere - -re = doce-
- habere - -re = habe-



spectare

specta-



ambulare



ambula-



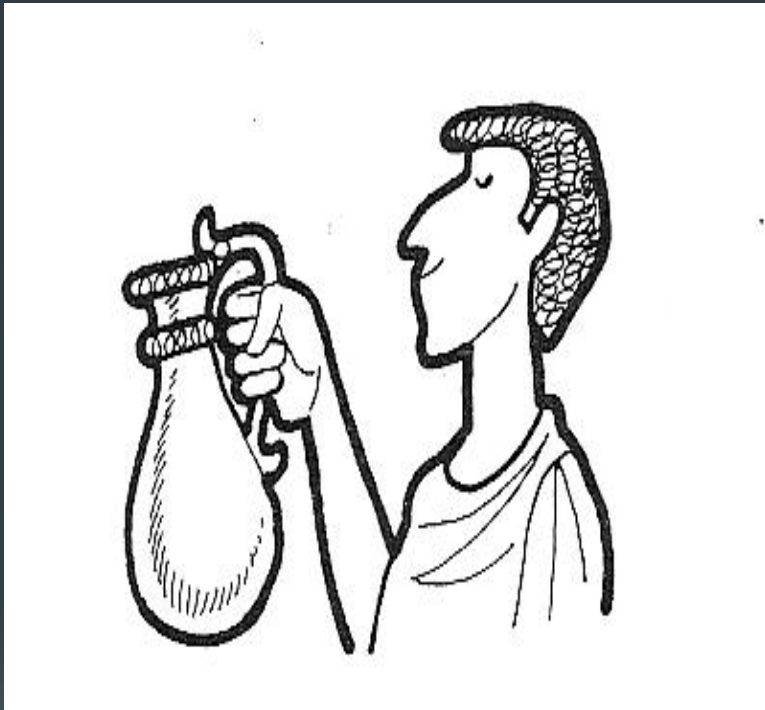
desiderare

desidera-

portare



porta-



habere

habe-

natare

nata-






# Personal Endings



# Personal Endings

- Commonly used verbs in everyday speech are in the:

- present tense
- indicative mood
- active voice

- 
- Memorize the endings listed below.  
These endings will never go away.

- *1<sup>st</sup> person* is the person ego or nos
  - I, We, Us







- *2<sup>nd</sup> person* is the person tu or vos
  - You, You (pl.), Ya'll

- *3<sup>rd</sup> person* is the person is/ea/id or ei/ae/ea
  - He, She, It, They



These endings are added to the stem of the verb to form the present tense!



Subiectum	Finis	Subiectum	Finis
 ego	<b>-o</b>	 nos	<b>-mus</b>
 tu	<b>-s</b>	 vos	<b>-tis</b>
 is, ea, id	<b>-t</b>	 ei, eae, ea	<b>-nt</b>

docēo, docēre

laboro, laborare

doceo

Nos

docemus

Ego

laboro

Nos

laboramus

doces

Vos

docetis

Tu

laboras

Vos

laboratis

docet

Ei, Eae

docent

Is, Ea

laborat

Ei, Eae

laborant

# How are these words translated?!

docēo, docēre

laboro, laborare

doceo

*Nos*

docemus

*Ego*

laboro

*Nos*

laboramus

I teach

We teach

I work

We work

doces

*Vos*

docetis

*Tu*

laboras

*Vos*

laboratis

You teach

You all teach

You work

You all work

docet

*Ei, Eae*

docent

*Is, Ea*

laborat

*Ei, Eae*

laborant

He/she teaches

They teach

He/she works

They work



## Assignment

- Complete all of the evens in Activity IV.iii (except for numbers 14 and 18!)

NB: it continues onto another page!



## Bell Ringer:

- Take your Activity IV.iii exercises (the ones you did for homework) and translate both the singular and the plural forms from Latin into English! Meanwhile, I will look over your homework from last night!

# Activity IV.iii

monstramus

monstro

We show - I show

debet

debent

He owes - They owe

doceo

docemus

I teach – We teach

vocamus

voco

We call - I call

certant

certat

They struggle – He struggles

clamant

clamat

They yell - He yells

formatis

formas

You all form – You (sg.) form

narratis

narras

You all tell- You (sg.) tell

habet

habent

He has - They have

est

sunt

He is - They are



Sum, Esse

# Sum, Esse

- The verb to be is irregular in Latin, just as it is in English and most any other language.
- Latin conjugates **to be** as follows:

sum	I am	sumus	We are
es	You are	estis	You are
est	He, she, it is	sunt	They are



# Sum, Esse

- Try practicing by writing them again! The verb **sum** does not need a pronoun before it. But for reference, the pronouns are listed below:

<i>Ego</i>	<b>sum</b>	I am	<i>Nos</i>	<b>sumus</b>	We are
<i>Tu</i>	<b>es</b>	You are	<i>Vos</i>	<b>estis</b>	You are
<i>Is, Ea, Id</i>	<b>est</b>	He, she, it is	<i>Ei, Eae, Ea</i>	<b>sunt</b>	They are



# Brain break!

- <http://www.mentalfloss.com/amazing-facts#f1518>

# Sum, Esse

- While **to be** is a helping verb in English, it is not necessary to write it in Latin when there is another verb in the sentence with a personal ending.
  - Voco vaccam.
  - ~~Sum~~ voco vaccam.
  - Docet discipulos.
  - ~~Est~~ docet discipulos.

# Sum, Esse

Examine the following sentences below. Think if you would utilize a form of *esse* in these sentences, or simply a conjugated verb:

- We are in class today.
- You are running between classes.
- I am near my friends at lunch.
- They are around the table.
- She is reading a good book.
- You are telling a very long story.



# Assignment

- Your assignment is to complete Activity IV.ii. I will check them for completion tomorrow!



# Bell Ringer

- Supply the correct form of the verb “to be”!

Superbia periculosa \_\_\_\_\_.

Feminae pulchrae \_\_\_\_\_.

Nos (we) stulti non \_\_\_\_\_.

Tauri magni \_\_\_\_\_.

# Bell Ringer

- Supply the correct form of the verb “to be”!

Superbia periculosa est.

Feminae pulchrae sunt.

Tu peritus es.

Nos (we) stulti non sumus.

Tauri magni sunt.

Ego magistra sum.



# Imperative Mood



# Activity IV.ii:

- tu \_\_\_\_\_
- vos \_\_\_\_\_
- Ignatius \_\_\_\_\_
- nos \_\_\_\_\_
- puellae \_\_\_\_\_
- ego \_\_\_\_\_
- ego et Marcus \_\_\_\_\_
- Iulia \_\_\_\_\_
- tu et discipulus \_\_\_\_\_
- Celsus et Iunius \_\_\_\_\_

# Imperative Mood

Imperative Mood is just the formal term for a command.

You have already been introduced to several commands throughout the school year:

- **Spectate!**      Look!
- **Salvete!**      Greetings!
- **Valete!**      Farewell!
- **Aperite!**      Open!

What is the difference between these commands and those listed below?

- **Salve!**      Greetings!
- **Vale!**      Farewell!

# Imperative Mood

The singular form of the imperative looks just like the stem of the verb

- **Voca!**          Call!
- **Doce!**          Teach!
- **Specta!**        Look!
- **Scribe!**        Write!

The plural form of the imperative adds a -te onto the stem

- **Vocate!**        Call!
- **Docete!**        Teach!
- **Spectate!**      Look!
- **Scribite!**      Write!

# Imperative Mood

- Below are the irregular imperatives (they are only irregular in the singular!)
- \*\*\*\*\*Nota Bene: Watch your pronunciation!!!!

**Dic!**    Speak!

**Duc!**    Lead!

**Fac!**    Make!

**Fer!**    Bear!



In Clase, Plus!

Scribe!  
Scribite!



Audi!  
Audite!



Sede!  
Sedete!





Dic!  
Dicite!



Noli dormire!  
Nolite dormire!



Tace!  
Tacite!



Salve!  
Salvete!



Vale!  
Valete!



Surge!  
Surgite!





# Assignment

- Complete the rest of Activity IV.iii (odds and 14 and 18!)