

Caput I Grammar

Guide to Pronunciation

Guide to Pronunciation

- ❁ Some Latin letters are pronounced more or less the same way they are in English.
- ❁ Diphthongs are two vowels that make one sound:
 - ❁ **ae**: y as in by (exemplum: **Caesar**)
 - ❁ **au**: ow as in now (exemplum: **nauta**)
 - ❁ **ei**: ey as in grey (exemplum: **deinde**)
 - ❁ **eu**: eu as in feud (exemplum: **Orpheus**)
 - ❁ **oe**: oi as in oil (exemplum: **coepit**)
 - ❁ **ui**: uey as in gluey (exemplum: **cui**)
- ❁ The letters w and u are both represented by v.

Guide to Pronunciation

A

(ah)

aqua, aquila



Guide to Pronunciation

B

(buh)

birota, balenum



Guide to Pronunciation

C

(ka)

cafea, Caesar, carmen



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D

(da)

dens, deus, discipulus



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E

(eh)

equus, et, ego



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F

(fuh)

feles, flumen, fabula

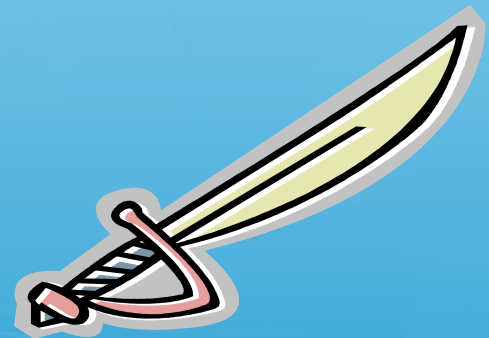


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G

(guh)

gladius, guttus, gravis



Guide to Pronunciation

H

(hu)

herba, habet, humus



Guide to Pronunciation

I

(ih)

ignis, ira

(ya)

ianua, iupiter



Guide to Pronunciation

K

(ka)

Kalenda

*used rarely

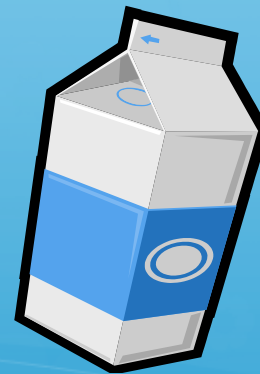


Guide to Pronunciation

L

(la)

lapis, lupus, lac



Guide to Pronunciation

M

(em)

mundus, magistra



Guide to Pronunciation

N

(en)

nebulae, navis



Guide to Pronunciation



(oh)

oculus, oppidum

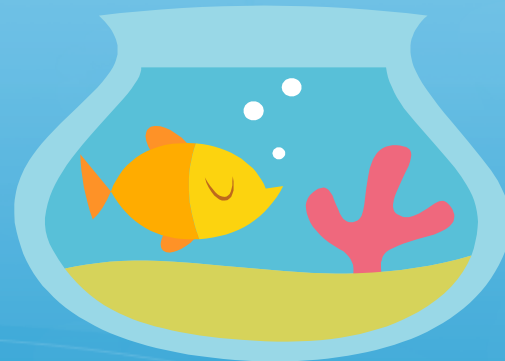


Guide to Pronunciation

P

(pa)

piscis, puer, puella



Guide to Pronunciation

Q

(kwa)

quaesationes, quis



Guide to Pronunciation

R

(ruh)

rex, rota, radix

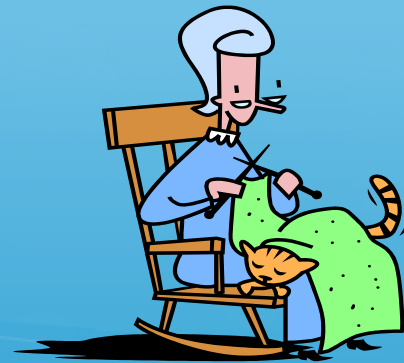


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S

(zi)

silva, senex, signum



Guide to Pronunciation

T

(te)

taurus, tigris

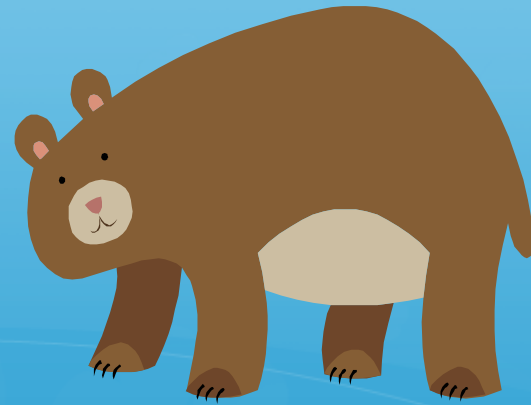


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U

(oo)

ursa, ubi, urbs



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V

(wU)

vacca, via, vox



Guide to Pronunciation

X

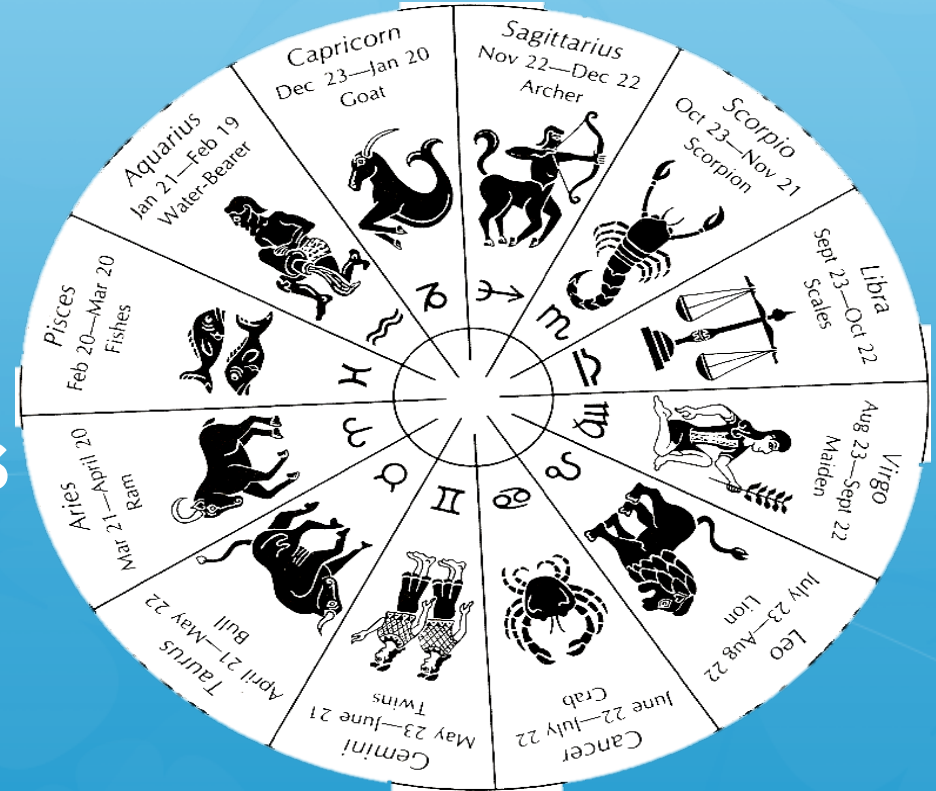
(ks)

axis, exerceo, vix



Guide to Pronunciation

Z
(zay)
zodiacus



Partes Orationes

Partes Orationes

- ❁ Thinking back to your English classes, what are the eight parts of speech? What are their uses?

Partes Orationes

🌸 noun : **person, place, object, idea**

regina *queen* insula *island* charta *paper, map*

fabula *story* Europa *Europe* sapientia *wisdom*

🌸 Nouns have three inherent characteristics:

🌸 gender : Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter

🌸 case : Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative

🌸 number : Singular or Plural

Partes Orationes



pronoun : stands for or refers to a noun

is	he	tu	you (sing.)
ea	she	ego	I
id	it	vos	you (pl.)
eam	her	nos	we
eum	him	ei	they

The personal pronoun is **not** expressed if it is clear from the context who is the subject of the verb, since the verb ending indicates the subject.

Partes Orationes



adjective : **describes a noun**

amicus bonus

puella pulchra

magnum templum

a good friend

a beautiful girl

a large temple



Adjectives, like nouns, have genders, cases, and numbers. They must agree in all three characteristics with the nouns they describe

Partes Orationes



verb : **action words**



amant *they love, they are loving, they do love*



sunt *they are*



vocamus *we call, we are calling, we do call*

Partes Orationes



adverb : **modifies adjectives, verbs and adverbs**



satis *enough*

ita *thus*

primum *first*



celeriter *quickly*

plus *more*

tum *then*

Partes Orationes

🌸 preposition : describes noun's relationship to another word

- 🌸 in silvā *in the forest*
- 🌸 in terrā *in the land*
- 🌸 cum amicis *with friends*

Partes Orationes

🌸 conjunction : connects words, sentences and phrases

🌸 A conjunction can connect equal ideas (coordinate):

🌸 pueri et puellae *boys and girls*

🌸 A conjunction can connect unequal parts (subordinate):

🌸 Dum lacrimat, Troia ardet.
While she weeps, Troy burns.

Partes Orationes

🌸 interjection : exclamation; expresses emotion

🌸 o! oh eheu! alas mehercule! *by Hercules*

Structure

Structure

- ❁ The structure of a Latin sentence is quite different from that of an English sentence. In English, we depend on word order to tell us how the sentence flows. In Latin, the language depends on word endings to tell us how the sentence flows.
- ❁ There are a few key differences that we will talk about.

Structure

❁ Omission of the article

❁ There is no word for a, an, or the in Latin. Supply whichever article is needed to express in English the idea most suitable for the context.

❁ **Hic est charta.**

Here is a map.

Here is the map.

Structure

🌸 Word order

🌸 The adjective generally follows the noun it modifies.

🌸 **Terra pulchra est in Europā.** *The beautiful country is in Europe.*

🌸 The first and last positions in the sentence are the most important.

🌸 The first position is generally reserved for the subject.

🌸 The last position is generally reserved for the verb.

🌸 **Puella in Phoenicā habitat.** *The girl lives in Phoenicia.*

Structure

❁ Omission of pronoun subject

❁ The pronoun subject equivalents for he, she, it, and they are implied in the verb ending and are not expressed except for emphasis.

❁ **Est charta parva.** *It is a small map.*

❁ **Europa est puella. In Phoenicā habitat**
Europa is a girl. She lives in Phoenica.

❁ **Insulae sunt pulchrae. Sunt in Mediterraneo.**
The islands are beautiful. They are in the Mediterranean Sea.

❁ The verb contains the pronoun within itself in the final letters:

❁ -t: he/she/it -nt: they

Structure

🌸 Number: singular/plural

🌸 The ending of a Latin noun changes to indicate singular or plural.

🌸 English speakers are familiar with such changes in nouns:

🌸 girl → girls boy → boys

🌸 island → islands church → churches

🌸 In Latin, nouns ending in a change to ae to indicate the plural.



🌸 **Terra pulchra est magna.** *The beautiful land is large.*

🌸 **Terrae pulchrae sunt magnae.** *The beautiful lands are large.*

🌸 What else changed about the two sentences other than the noun ending?

Structure

Cases

-  As in English, there are many varying uses for nouns in a sentence.
-  Consider the sentence below. Identify the five nouns and think about how they are being used:

The students near the house show
their parents' new car to their friends.

Structure

- ❁ The way in which these nouns are used is called the case. The ending of a Latin noun changes to indicate the noun's relationship to other words in the sentence.
 - ❁ Subject words are in the ***nominative*** case.
 - ❁ Direct object words are in the ***accusative*** case.
 - ❁ Many object-of-the-preposition words are in the ***ablative*** case.

Structure

- 🌸 The other cases we will learn about later, but these are the cases you will see the most.
 - 🌸 The case endings are as follows:

	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	<u>a</u>	terr <u>a</u>	<u>ae</u>	terr <u>ae</u>
Accusative	<u>am</u>	terr <u>am</u>	<u>as</u>	terr <u>as</u>
Ablative	<u>ā</u>	terr <u>ā</u>	<u>is</u>	terr <u>is</u>

Memorize these endings!

Structure

❁ Nominative:

- ❁ **Terra est magna.** *The land is large*
- ❁ **Terrae sunt magnae.** *The lands are large.*

❁ Accusative:

- ❁ **Spectate terram!** *Look at the land!*
- ❁ **Spectate terras!** *Look at the lands!*

❁ Ablative:

- ❁ **Roma est in Italiā.** *Rome is in Italy.*
- ❁ **Puella pulchrae sunt in insulis.** *The beautiful girls are on the islands.*