

To avoid the cacophony caused by the “time delay” in Zoom would all students PLEASE mute their microphones before the prayer.

V. Venī, Sāncte Spīritus, replē tuōrum corda fidēlium;

R. Et tuī amōris in eīs īgnem accende.

V. Ēmitte Spīritum tuum et creābuntur;

R. Et renovābis faciem terræ.

Ōrēmus:

**DEUS, qui corda fidēlium Sānctī Spīritūs illūstrātiōne docuistī:
dā nōbīs in eōdem Spīritū rēcta sapere, et dē ējus semper
cōnsōlātiōne gaudēre. Per Chrīstum Dominum nostrum. Āmēn.**



ALPHABETUM LATINUM

A a	a ā	<i>/a/ as in <u>a</u>bove</i> <i>/a/ as in <u>l</u>aw</i>
Æ æ	ē	<i>/a/ as in <u>a</u>te</i>
B b	bē	<i>/ba/ as in <u>b</u>ay</i>
C c	cē	before e, i, y: <i>/cha/ as in <u>ch</u>ange</i> before a, o, u: <i>/ki/ as in <u>k</u>ick</i>
D d	dē	<i>/de/ as in <u>d</u>ate</i>
E e	e ē	<i>/e/ as in <u>g</u>et</i> <i>/a/ as in <u>a</u>te</i>
F f	ĕf	<i>/eff/ as in <u>eff</u>ort</i>
G g	gē	before e, i, y: <i>/ja/ as in <u>j</u>ade</i> before a, o, u: <i>/ga/ as in <u>g</u>ate</i>
H h	hă	<i>/ho/ as in <u>h</u>ock</i>
I i	i ī	<i>/i/ as in <u>p</u>in</i> <i>/ee/ as in <u>f</u>ee</i>
J j	jōtă	<i>/yo'-tu/ as in <u>yo'</u> tugboat</i>
K k	kă	<i>/co/ as in <u>c</u>ot</i>
L l	ĕl	<i>/el/ as in <u>e</u>lbow</i>



ALPHABETUM LATINUM

M m	ěm	/em/ as in <u>empty</u>
N n	ěn	/en/ as in <u>enter</u>
O o	o ō	/o/ as in <u>gone</u> /o/ as in <u>open</u>
Œ œ	ē	/a/ as in <u>ate</u>
P p	pē	/pa/ as in <u>pay</u>
Q q	kū	/coo/ as in <u>cooing</u>
R r	ěr	/air/ as in <u>fair</u>
S s	ěs	/ess/ as in <u>essence</u>
T t	tē	/ta/ as in <u>take</u>
U u	u ū	/u/ as in <u>underground</u> /oo/ as in <u>loose</u>
V v	vē	/va/ as in <u>vain</u>
W w	wăw	/wow/ as in <u>wowee</u>
X x	ix	/icks/ as in <u>tricks</u>
Y y	ī	/ee/ as in <u>feet</u>
Z z	zētă	/s/ as in <u>his</u>



The Latin Vowels

A a	a	/a/ as in <u>a</u> bove
	ā	/a/ as in <u>l</u> aw
Æ æ	ē	/a/ as in <u>a</u> te
E e	e	/e/ as in <u>g</u> et
	ē	/a/ as in <u>a</u> te
I i	i	/i/ as in <u>p</u> in
	ī	/ee/ as in <u>f</u> ee <u>t</u>
O o	o	/o/ as in <u>g</u> one
	ō	/o/ as in <u>o</u> pen
U u	u	/u/ as in <u>u</u> nderground
	ū	/oo/ as in <u>l</u> oo <u>s</u> e
Y y	ī	/ee/ as in <u>f</u> ee <u>t</u>

“c” and “g” in Latin

C c	cē	before e, i, y: /cha/ as in <u>ch</u> ange
		before a, o, u: /ki/ as in <u>k</u> ick
G g	gē	before e, i, y: /ja/ as in <u>j</u> ade
		before a, o, u: /ga/ as in <u>g</u> ate



Latin Accentuation

General Rules for Accentuation:

1. Accent the **second-to-last syllable**, unless that **syllable** is short:

for- TŪ -na a- MĀ -mus Ro-MĀ -ni.

2. Accent the **third-to-last syllable** if the second-to-last **syllable** is short:

phi-lo -SO- phi-a pe -CŪ- ni-a HO -mi-nis

The essential rule is: **Accent long penultimates, otherwise antepenultimates.**

- ☞ **Hint:** The *last syllable is never accented*. If the word has only two syllables, the accent *must* be on the first syllable: magna cum lau-de; car-pe di-em; ex post fac-to; al-ma ma-ter.
- ☞ **Hint:** With words of more than two syllables you will only have the choice of second-to-last or third-to-last. Pick the second-to-last if it is long. Remember the phrase mystérium treméndum. The -ri-is not a long syllable, so the accent falls back to the third-to-last syllable. The -en- is long by the rules below, so it takes the accent.



Latin Accentuation

General rules for Syllable Length:

1. **Syllables** are long if they **contain a long vowel** (often indicated by a punctuation mark): ser-vā-re.
2. **Syllables** are long if they **contain a “double-vowel sound”** (diphthong): sae-pe; lau-das.
3. Syllables are long if their vowel sound is placed **before two consonants**:

pu-el-la ter-ra a-du-les cen-ti-a sum-ma

But see the exceptions below.

Exceptions to the Syllable-length Rules

1. Double-sounds like the letter **X** count as **two** consonant-sounds.
2. Single-sounds even if written with two letters, count as **one** sound (**ch**, **ph**, **th**).
3. A stop (**p**, **b**, **t**, **d**, **c**, **g**) plus a liquid (**l**, **r**) can count as **one** consonant: te-nebra.

 **Hint:** Learn the principles in the first box above **before** you go on to learn the second; learn the third box last. But you will need to know all these boxes to apply the rules correctly.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR for Learning Latin

Subject	<p>The subject of a sentence is the person or thing performing the action of the verb.</p> <p><i>The priest</i> celebrates Mass. <i>Sacerdos</i> missam celebrat.</p> <p>In Latin, the subject is placed in the <i>nominative</i> case.</p>
Objects	<p>Objects are nouns or pronouns that receive the action of the verb. They indicate towards what or whom the action of the verb is directed.</p>
Direct object	<p>A direct object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb directly. It answers the question <i>whom?</i> or <i>what?</i> asked after the verb. Most English direct objects are put into the accusative case in Latin.</p> <p>God loves <i>man</i>. Deus <i>hominem</i> amat.</p> <p>The girl sees the <i>bull</i>. Puella <i>taurum</i> videt.</p> <p>Some few Latin verbs take other cases for the direct object. These must be memorized.</p>



ENGLISH GRAMMAR for
Learning Latin

Indirect object	<p>An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb indirectly, through the prepositions “to” or “for” in English. It explains “to whom” or “for whom” or “to what” or “for what” the action of the verb is done. An indirect object answers the question <i>to (for) whom?</i> or <i>to (for) what?</i> asked after the verb.</p> <p>The king gives gifts <i>to the people</i>. Rēx dōna <i>populō</i> dat.</p> <p>The farmer did <i>me</i> a favor Agricola <i>mihi</i> grātum fēcit.</p> <p>English indirect objects are put into the <i>dative</i> case in Latin. Note that, in English, the word <i>to</i> or <i>for</i> is frequently left out.</p>
-----------------	---



ENGLISH GRAMMAR for Learning Latin

Noun	<p>A noun is a word that can be the name of a person, animal, place, thing, event or idea. A noun that is that name of a specific person, place, thing, etc., is called a PROPER NOUN. The rest are called COMMON NOUNS:</p> <p>The <i>king</i> of <i>gods</i> and <i>men</i> was <i>Jupiter</i>.</p> <p><i>Jupiter</i> is a proper noun, the others are common nouns.</p>
Pronoun	<p>A pronoun is a word used in place of one or more nouns. It may stand, therefore, for a person, animal, place, thing, event or idea:</p> <p>Midas likes gold, and <u>he</u> turns everything to gold.</p> <p>The pronoun in this sentence is <u>he</u>.</p>



ENGLISH GRAMMAR for Learning Latin

Preposition	<p>A preposition is a word that shows the relationship of one word (a noun or pronoun) to another word in the sentence. Prepositions may indicate location, direction, time, manner or agent:</p> <p>Paul has an appointment <i>after</i> school.</p> <p>The preposition in this sentence is <i>after</i>.</p> <p>Prepositions themselves never change form. However, for each preposition, you must learn if it takes an object in the accusative or ablative case:</p> <p>The chest was carried <i>toward an island</i>. <i>Arca ad <i>īnsulam</i> portāta est.</i> <i>(ad takes the <u>accusative</u>, so <i>īnsulam</i> is in the <u>accusative</u> feminine singular.)</i></p> <p>The chest was found <i>by a fisherman</i>. <i>Arca ā <i>piscātōre</i> inventa est.</i> <i>ā or ab (“by”) requires an <u>ablative</u> object (similarly to English a/an, it is ā before a word beginning with a consonant, otherwise ab), so <i>piscātōre</i> is in the <u>ablative</u>.</i></p>
-------------	--



ENGLISH GRAMMAR for
Learning Latin

The possessive

The term *possessive* means that one noun, the possessor, owns or *possesses* another noun, the possessed.

In English we can show possession in two ways:

1. By using an apostrophe ('):
 - a. For a singular possessor, apostrophe + s:
Ovid's poetry
A bird's song
 - b. For a plural possessor, s + apostrophe:
The boys' mother
2. By using the word *of* followed by the possessor:

The poetry of Ovid
The teacher of the students.

In Latin, there is only one way to express possession: with the genitive case:

Liber *magistrī*

The *teacher's* book (or the book *of the teacher*)

Pater puellārum

The *girls'* father (or the father *of the girls*)



What is “declension?”

de·clen·sion
/də'klen(t)SH(ə)n/

The variation of the form of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, by which its grammatical case, number, and gender are identified.

A noun case represents the grammatical role that a noun plays in a sentence:

- Is it the subject of the sentence?
- Is it the direct object?
- Is it the indirect object?
- Is it indicating possession?



Cases in English

Cases in modern English are much simpler than they were a few centuries ago. Today, English has, basically, only three cases: nominative, possessive and objective:

Singular

Nominative Case : boy, horse, fly, chimney, calf, lass, man, deer

Possessive Case : boy's, horse's, fly's, chimney's, calf's, lass's, man's, deer's

Objective Case : boy, horse, fly, chimney, calf, lass, man, deer

Plural

Nominative Case : boys, horses, flies, chimneys, calves, lasses, men, deer

Possessive Case : boys', horses', flies', chimneys', calves', lasses', men's, deer's

Objective Case : boys, horses, flies, chimneys, calves, lasses, men, deer



Where we still see some remnants of the case system from Old English is in pronouns:

Personal Pronoun Declension

number	person	gender*	Cases of Personal Pronouns				possessive adjectives
			subject	object	possessive	reflexive	
singular	1st	m/f	I	me	mine	myself	my
	2nd	m/f	you	you	yours	yourself	your
	3rd	m	he	him	his	himself	his
		f	she	her	hers	herself	her
		n	it	it	its	itself	its
plural	1st	m/f	we	us	ours	ourselves	our
	2nd	m/f	you	you	yours	yourselves	your
	3rd	m/f/n	they	them	theirs	themselves	their

* m=masculine f=feminine n=neuter



Cases in Latin

Latin – being a language “frozen in time” – still retains a complete case system. Unfortunately, this often makes it appear difficult for English speakers (as well as those who speak languages which, like English, have mostly lost their case system – such as Spanish, French, Italian).

There are five main cases in Latin:

Nominative – subject of sentence

Genitive – to indicate possession

Dative – to indicate the indirect object

Accusative – to indicate the direct object

Ablative – to indicate by or with something

There are a couple other cases but you don't need to deal with them now.



The Five Declensions

The case of a Latin noun is determined by the word ending that is used. Each noun has a “stem” to which different endings are added to put a noun in one of these five cases. This is similar to English adding an **s** to a word to indicate plural or adding **'s** to indicate the possessive (in latin the possessive is called the genitive case.)

All nouns in Latin belong to one of five groups, called declensions. Each of these declensions provides the “template” for adding the appropriate endings for each case.



LESSON 1: THE FIRST DECLENSION

1. THE DECLENSION OF *TERRA*

Open your **GRAMMAR** to No. 31. Here you see the declension of **TERRA**. **Terra** is a model for all Latin nouns that belong to the first declension. Look at the **GENITIVE SINGULAR**. It ends in **-ae**.

**ALL NOUNS WHOSE GENITIVE ENDS IN *-AE* ARE
IN THE FIRST DECLENSION.**

The **STEM** of any noun is found by dropping the ending of the Genitive Singular. Thus, genitive: **TERR-AE**; **STEM**: **TERR-**.

A noun of the first declension is then declined by adding to the **STEM** the **ENDINGS** shown for **TERRA**.

You notice that the first five forms are all singular; the rest are plural—look at the **MEANINGS**.

There are five cases in each number. Study the **MEANINGS** given for the cases; the **USES** we shall study very gradually so they will not be too hard for you.

ASSIGNMENT: Memorize the declension of **terra** (**GRAMMAR**, No. 31).



	<i>Form</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Use</i>	
S.	<i>Nom.</i>	terr-a	land, the (a) ¹ land	subject
	<i>Gen.</i>	terr-ae	of the (a) land	possessive
	<i>Dat.</i>	terr-ae	to or for the (a) land	indirect object
	<i>Acc.</i>	terr-am	the (a) land	direct object
	<i>Abl.</i>	terr-ā	by, with, from the (a) land	
P.	<i>Nom.</i>	terr-ae	lands, the lands	subject
	<i>Gen.</i>	terr-ārum	of the lands	possessive
	<i>Dat.</i>	terr-īs	to or for the lands	indirect object
	<i>Acc.</i>	terr-ās	lands, the lands	direct object
	<i>Abl.</i>	terr-īs	by, with, from the lands	

¹There is no article, definite (*the*) or indefinite (*a, an*) in Latin. *Terra*, therefore, translates 'land,' 'a land,' 'the land.'



VOCABULARY

terra, terrae	{ earth land
porta, portae	gate
Marīa, Mariāe	Mary
nauta, nautae	sailor
victōria, victōriae	victory
silva, silvae	forest
glōria, glōriae	{ fame glory

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

The following phrases contain English words related to some of the Latin words in the vocabulary: a *nautical* dictionary; a *sylvan* scene; the *portals* of the palace; rough *terrain*. Can you tell to which words they are related?



PORTA



Lesson 1

EXERCISE 1

Decline the words in the vocabulary. Remember they are all like **TERRA**. Therefore:

1. Find the STEM by dropping the **-ae** of the genitive singular, thus: **glōri-ae**; stem: **glōri-**;
2. Add the **ENDINGS** of **terra**, thus: **glōri-a**, **glōri-ae**, **glōri-ae**, *etc.*

Noun	<i>terra</i> <i>terræ</i>	<i>porta</i> <i>portæ</i>	<i>Marīa</i> <i>Mariæ</i>	<i>nauta</i> <i>nautæ</i>	<i>victōria</i> <i>victōriæ</i>	<i>silva</i> <i>silvæ</i>	<i>glōria</i> <i>glōriæ</i>
S i n g u l a r	<i>terra</i>	<i>porta</i>	<i>Marīa</i>	<i>nauta</i>	<i>victōria</i>	<i>silva</i>	<i>glōria</i>
	<i>terræ</i>	<i>portæ</i>	<i>Mariæ</i>	<i>nautæ</i>	<i>victōriæ</i>	<i>silvæ</i>	<i>glōriæ</i>
	<i>terræ</i>	<i>portæ</i>	<i>Mariæ</i>	<i>nautæ</i>	<i>victōriæ</i>	<i>silvæ</i>	<i>glōriæ</i>
	<i>terram</i>	<i>portam</i>	<i>Marīam</i>	<i>nautam</i>	<i>victōriam</i>	<i>silvam</i>	<i>glōriam</i>
	<i>terrā</i>	<i>portā</i>	<i>Marīā</i>	<i>nautā</i>	<i>victōriā</i>	<i>silvā</i>	<i>glōriā</i>
P l u r a l	<i>terræ</i>	<i>portæ</i>	<i>Mariæ</i>	<i>nautæ</i>	<i>victōriæ</i>	<i>silvæ</i>	<i>glōriæ</i>
	<i>terrārum</i>	<i>portārum</i>	<i>Marīārum</i>	<i>nautārum</i>	<i>victōriārum</i>	<i>silvārum</i>	<i>glōriārum</i>
	<i>terrīs</i>	<i>portīs</i>	<i>Mariīs</i>	<i>nautīs</i>	<i>victōriīs</i>	<i>silvīs</i>	<i>glōriīs</i>
	<i>terrās</i>	<i>portās</i>	<i>Marīās</i>	<i>nautās</i>	<i>victōriās</i>	<i>silvās</i>	<i>glōriās</i>
	<i>terrīs</i>	<i>portīs</i>	<i>Mariīs</i>	<i>nautīs</i>	<i>victōriīs</i>	<i>silvīs</i>	<i>glōriīs</i>



EXERCISE 2

[Essential]

Tell what cases these forms are and give the meanings:

Noun	Case	Meaning
1. terram	Sing-Acc	the earth/land (direct object)
2. silvās	Plur-Acc	the forests (direct object)
3. portārum	Plur-Gen	of the gates or the gates' (poss)
4. glōriam	Sing-Acc	fame or glory (direct object)
5. portās	Plur-Acc	the gates (direct object)
6. silvam	Sing-Acc	the forest (direct object)
7. victōriāe	Sing-Gen-Dat Plur-Nom	of the victory, the victory's (poss), to the victory the victories (subject)
8. nautārum	Plur-Gen	of the sailors or the sailors' (poss)
9. terrāe	Sing-Gen-Dat Plur-Nom	of the earth/land, the earth's (poss), to the earth the earths or the lands (subject)



EXERCISE 2

[Essential]

Tell what cases these forms are and give the meanings:

Noun	Case	Meaning
10. victōria	Sing-Nom	the victory (subject)
11. nautæ	Sing-Gen-Dat Plur-Nom	of the sailor, the sailor's (poss), to the sailor the sailors (subject)
12. victōriam	Sing-Acc	the victory (direct object)
13. glōriæ	Sing-Gen-Dat Plur-Nom	of fame/glory, fame's (poss), to the glory glories (subject)
14. Mariæ	Sing-Gen-Dat Plur-Nom	of Mary, Mary's (poss), to Mary Marys (subject)
15. porta	Sing-Nom	the gate (subject)
16. silvīs	Plur-Dat-Abl	to the forests or by/with/from the forests
17. victōriā	Sing-Abl	by/with/from the victory



EXERCISE 2

[Essential]

Tell what cases these forms are and give the meanings:

Noun	Case	Meaning
18. terra	Sing-Nom	the earth/land (subject)
19. portīs	Plur-Dat-Abl	to the gates or by/with/from the gates
20. nautīs	Plur-Dat-Abl	to the sailors or by/with/from the sailors
21. portā	Sing-Abl	by/with/from the gate
22. Marīa	Sing-Nom	Mary (subject)
23. terrārum	Plur-Gen	of the lands/earths or the lands' (poss)
24. terrā	Sing-Abl	by/with/from the earth, land
25. silva	Sing-Nom	the forest (subject)



EXERCISE 2

[Essential]

Tell what cases these forms are and give the meanings:

Noun	Case	Meaning
26. Marīam	Sing-Acc	Mary (direct object)
27. silvæ	Sing-Gen-Dat Plur-Nom	of the forest, the forest's (poss), to the forest the forests (subject)
28. terrīs	Plur-Dat-Abl	to the earth/land or by/with/from the earth/land
29. glōria	Sing-Nom	fame/glory (subject)
30. silvā	Sing-Abl	by/with/from the forest
31. silvārum	Plur-Gen	of the forests, the forests' (poss)
32. nauta	Sing-Nom	sailor (subject)
33. portæ	Sing-Gen-Dat Plur-Nom	of the gate, the gate's (poss), to the gate the gates (subject)



Exercise #3 – Page 9

1. How can you tell the difference between the nominative and ablative singular of the first declension?

1. The “a” ending in the nominative is short, in the ablative it is long (ā).

2. How can you find the stem of a Latin noun?

2. You drop the ending of the Genitive Singular to find the stem.

3. How can you tell to what declension a noun belongs?

3. The Genitive Singular ending tells you to what declension a noun belongs.



2. RULES FOR GENDER

In English gender is very simple. Nouns naming men or male animals are MASCULINE, as *John, man, sailor* (sailors are usually men), *bull, lion*. Nouns naming women and female animals are FEMININE, as *Mary, woman, waitress, cow, lioness*. Nouns naming things are NEUTER, as *book, lake, beauty, soul*.

BUT IN LATIN nouns naming things are sometimes masculine, sometimes feminine, sometimes neuter. Thus, *terra, ae*, is FEMININE although *land* is a THING and is NEUTER in English.

ASSIGNMENT: Learn the rules for the gender of nouns in the first declension, GRAMMAR, Nos. 32 and 33.

32 a. All nouns naming individual male persons are
19 highlighters
 masculine.

nauta, ae, a sailor, masculine. (Sailors are usually *men*.)

33 b. All others are feminine.

terra, ae, land, feminine.



3. USE OF VERBS

In Latin the pronouns (*I, we, you, he, she, it, they*), when used as subjects of a verb, are not ordinarily expressed separately. **THEY ARE CONTAINED IN THE ENDING OF THE VERB.** Thus: *ōrat* means *he, she, or it prays*. *He, she, or it* is contained in the ending *-at*. *Ōrant* means *they pray*. *They* is contained in the ending *-ant*. The ending *-at* contains **THREE** English pronouns. How can you tell which one to use? When we have been talking about a woman, and then say *ōrat*, translate

she prays. If we have been talking about a man, then *ōrat* means *he prays*.

Use *he, she, or it* according to the person or thing of which the sentence speaks. (When you can't tell to whom the sentence refers, use *he*.)

Ōrat. He prays.

Ōrant. They pray.

Marīam vident. Ōrat.

They see Mary. She is praying.

When a **NOUN** is used as the subject, the pronoun is **NOT** translated in English.

Nautae ōrant. The sailors pray.

Marīa ōrat. Mary prays.



MARIA ORAT.

Notice that in these sentences the subjects, *nautae* and *Marīa*, are in the **NOMINATIVE** case.



RULE: THE SUBJECT OF A FINITE VERB IS IN THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

Notice that when the subject is singular—*Marīa*—the singular (*he, she, it*) form of the verb, *ōrat*, is used; when the subject is plural—*nautae*—the plural (*they*) form of the verb, *ōrant*, is used.

RULE: A FINITE VERB AGREES WITH ITS SUBJECT IN NUMBER (AND PERSON).



VOCABULARY

ōrat	<i>he, she, it prays</i>
ōrant	<i>they pray</i>
videt	<i>he, she, it sees</i>
vident	<i>they see</i>
nōn, <i>adverb</i>	<i>not</i>

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

A *nonstop* flight. The priest then read the *orations*.



Exercise #5 – Page 11

Translate



Marīa ōrat.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Marīa = *Mary* (S,f)

What is the verb?

ōrat = *(he/she) prays*

Complete sentence

Mary prays.



Nautæ ōrant.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nautæ = *The sailors* (P,m)

What is the verb?

ōrant = *(they) pray*

Complete sentence

The sailors pray.



Nauta ōrat.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nauta = *The sailor* (S,m)

What is the verb?

ōrat = *(he/she) prays*

Complete sentence

The sailor prays.



Nautæ nōn ōrant.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nautæ = *The sailors* (P,m)

What is the verb?

nōn ōrant = *(they) do not pray*

Complete sentence

The sailors do not pray.



Vident.

What is the subject? Number?

(assumed) = *They* (P)

What is the verb?

Vident = *(they) see*

Complete sentence

They see.



Nauta videt.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nauta = *The sailor* (S,m)

What is the verb?

videt = *(he/she) sees*

Complete sentence

The sailor sees.



Marīa videt.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Marīa = *Mary* (S,f)

What is the verb?

videt = *(he/she) sees*

Complete sentence

Mary sees.



Videt.

What is the subject? Number?

(assumed) = *he/she* (S)

What is the verb?

Videt = *(he/she) sees.*

Complete sentence

He/she sees.



Nautæ nōn vident.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nautæ = *The sailors* (P,m)

What is the verb?

nōn vident = *(they) do not see.*

Complete sentence

The sailors do not see.



Nōn ōrat.

What is the subject? Number?

(assumed) = *he/she* (S)

What is the verb?

nōn ōrat = *(he/she) does not pray.*

Complete sentence

He/she does not pray.



4. THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

The sailors praise Mary.

Nautae Marīam laudant.

In this sentence *Mary* is the DIRECT OBJECT of the verb *praise*. In English *Mary* is in the OBJECTIVE CASE. In Latin the objective case is called the ACCUSATIVE CASE.

RULE: THE DIRECT OBJECT OF A TRANSITIVE VERB IS IN THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

We can tell the direct object in the model sentence by the ACCUSATIVE ENDING -AM. The verb usually, as in the model on page 13, is put LAST in the sentence.

RULE: THE VERB USUALLY STANDS LAST IN THE SENTENCE.

VOCABULARY

laudat	<i>he, she, it praises</i>
laudant	<i>they praise</i>
prōvincia, ae	<i>province</i>

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

A *laudatory* speech; a *provincial* dialect.



Exercise #6 – Page 14

Translate



Nautæ terram laudant.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nautæ = *The sailors* (P,m)

What is the verb?

laudant = *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

terram = *the earth (or the land)* (S,f)

Complete sentence

The sailors praise the earth (or the land).



Nautæ prōvinciam vident.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nautæ = *The sailors* (P,m)

What is the verb?

vident = *(they) see*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

prōvinciam = *the province* (S,f)

Complete sentence

The sailors see the province.



Marīa silvās laudat.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Marīa = *Mary* (S,f)

What is the verb?

laudat = *(he/she) praises*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

silvās = *the forests* (P,f)

Complete sentence

Mary praises the forests.



Nauta silvās videt.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nauta = *The sailor* (S,m)

What is the verb?

videt = *(he/she) sees*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

silvās = *the forests* (P,f)

Complete sentence

The sailor sees the forests.



Nauta portam videt.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nauta = *The sailor* (S,m)

What is the verb?

videt = *(he/she) sees*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

portam = *the gate* (S,f)

Complete sentence

The sailor sees the gate.



Prōvinciam nōn laudant.

What is the subject? Number?

(assumed) = *they* (P)

What is the verb?

nōn laudant = *(They) do not praise*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

Prōvinciam = *the province* (S,f)

Complete sentence

They do not praise the province.



Nautæ Marīam laudant.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nautæ = *The sailors* (P,m)

What is the verb?

laudant = *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

Marīam = *Mary* (S,f)

Complete sentence

The sailors praise Mary.



Victōriam laudant.

What is the subject? Number?

(assumed) = *they* (P)

What is the verb?

laudant = *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

Victōriam = *the victory* (S,f)

Complete sentence

They praise the victory.



Nautæ glōriam laudant.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Nautæ = *The sailors* (P,m)

What is the verb?

laudant = *(they) praise*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

glōriam = *fame (or glory)* (S,f)

Complete sentence

The sailors praise fame (or glory).



Marīam laudat.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

(assumed) = *he/she* (S,m)

What is the verb?

laudat = *(he/she) praises*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

Marīam = *Mary* (S,f)

Complete sentence

He/she praises Mary.



Prōvinciam videt.

What is the subject? Number?

(assumed) = *he/she* (S)

What is the verb?

videt = *(he/she) sees*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

Prōvinciam = *the province* (S,f)

Complete sentence

He/she sees the province.



Exercise #7 – Page 15

Translate



They praise Mary.

What is the subject? Number?

They = *(assumed)* (P)

What is the verb?

praise = *laudant*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

Mary = *Marīam* (S,f)

Translate the entire sentence

Marīam laudant.



The sailors see the province.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

The sailors = *Nautæ* (P,m)

What is the verb?

see = *vident*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

the province = *prōvinciam* (S,f)

Translate the entire sentence

Nautæ prōvinciam vident.



The sailors praise glory.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

The sailors = *Nautæ* (P,m)

What is the verb?

praise = *laudant*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

glory = *glōriam* (S,f)

Translate the entire sentence

Nautæ glōriam laudant.



He sees the gate.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

He = (*assumed*) (S,m)

What is the verb?

sees = *videt*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

the gate = *Portam* (S,f)

Translate the entire sentence

Portam videt.



The sailor does not praise the province.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

The sailor = *Nauta* (S,m)

What is the verb?

does not praise = *nōn laudat*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

the province = *prōvinciam* (S,f)

Translate the entire sentence

Nauta prōvinciam nōn laudat.



They praise the forest.

What is the subject? Number?

They = *(assumed)* (P)

What is the verb?

praise = *laudant*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

the forest = *Silvam* (S,f)

Translate the entire sentence

Silvam laudant.



He sees the sailors.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

He = (*assumed*) (S,m)

What is the verb?

sees = *videt*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

the sailors = *Nautās* (P,m)

Translate the entire sentence

Nautās videt.



She praises the victory.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

She = (*assumed*) (S,f)

What is the verb?

praises = *laudat*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

the victory = *Victōriam* (S,f)

Translate the entire sentence

Victōriam laudat.



They see the gate.

What is the subject? Number?

They = (*assumed*) (P)

What is the verb?

see = *vident*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

the gate = *Portam* (S,f)

Translate the entire sentence

Portam vident.



Mary does not praise the sailors.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

Mary = *Marīa* (S,f)

What is the verb?

does not praise = *nōn laudat*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

the sailors = *nautās* (P,m)

Translate the entire sentence

Marīa nautās nōn laudat.



The sailors see the land.

What is the subject? Number & Gender?

The sailors = *Nautæ* (P,m)

What is the verb?

see = *vident*

What is the direct object? Number & Gender?

the land = *terram* (S,f)

Translate the entire sentence

Nautæ terram vident.



5. THE GENITIVE CASE

Mary's glory, glōria Marīae

The glory of the province, glōria prōvinciae

The sailors' victory, victōria nautārum

In these phrases the Latin genitive (underlined) translates the English possessive and the English *of*-phrases.

RULE: THE POSSESSIVE CASE AND MANY ENGLISH *OF*-PHRASES ARE TRANSLATED BY THE GENITIVE.



Exercise #8 – Page 16

1. Recite each question
2. Translate each question

1. glōria prōvinciāe *the fame (or glory) of the province (ie the province's fame)*

2. victōria nautāe *the victory of the sailor (ie the sailor's victory)*

3. glōria Marīae *the glory (or fame) of Mary (ie Mary's glory)*

4. glōria nautāe *the fame (or glory) of the sailor (ie the sailor's fame)*

5. silva prōvinciāe *the forest of the province (ie the province's forest)*

6. victōria nautārum *the victory of the sailors (ie the sailors' victory)*

7. porta prōvinciāe *the gate of the province (ie the province's gate)*



Exercise #9 – Page 16

1. Translate each question
2. Recite each answer

1. the sailor's victory *victōria nautæ*

2. Mary's victory *victōria Mariæ*

3. the gate of the province *porta prōvinciæ*

4. Mary's fame *glōria Mariæ*

5. the sailors' victory *victōria nautārum*

6. the forest of the province *silva prōvinciæ*

