

JENNEY'S

FIRST YEAR LATIN

CHARLES JENNEY, JR.

ERIC C. BAADE

THOMAS K. BURGESS

PRENTICE HALL

Needham, Massachusetts Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey

LESSON 1

First Declension: Nominative; Genitive;
Ablative of Place Where



Fresco of Spring from a villa wall in Stabiae

IF YOU LIVED IN ANCIENT ROME . . .

YOUR HOUSE

The sizes and plans of Roman houses varied according to income and taste. They ranged from one-room apartments to elaborate mansions. Most people lived in large apartment buildings of five or six stories, often covering a whole city block (*insula*); in fact the term *insula* is sometimes used to refer to a large apartment building or tenement. These large buildings were built around a courtyard and sometimes had galleries and balconies. The apartments themselves varied from one to five rooms. The bottom floor of the complex was usually given over to shops (*tabernae* and *officinae*). These shops sometimes had small living quarters attached, but most often the shop itself served for living quarters after closing time, with a sleeping-loft, reached by a ladder, above. Like many modern Italian shops, these were open across the whole front, and closed by a shutter (in which there was a door for the family) at night.

In the less elegant apartment buildings there was a common water supply (a fountain in the courtyard), as well as a communal latrine and laundry. In the more expensive buildings the apartments had running water and their own toilets, and the building itself might have an elaborate set of baths. A better apartment was also likely to have its own stairway to the street, instead of opening off the courtyard gallery, and might have windows and balconies looking into both the courtyard and the street. Such an apartment was called a horseback house (*domus equestris*) because it had a leg on each side. Still more elegant were the garden-apartment complexes, smaller buildings, each containing four identical apartments, set in their own grounds. The best examples of all of these apartment houses are found at Ostia, Rome's ancient port.

The houses of the more well-to-do were usually of two stories. There might be as many as eight or as few as one of these to an *insula*. They had

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A PHRASE TO USE

*Propria domus omnium optima.
One's own home is the best of all.*

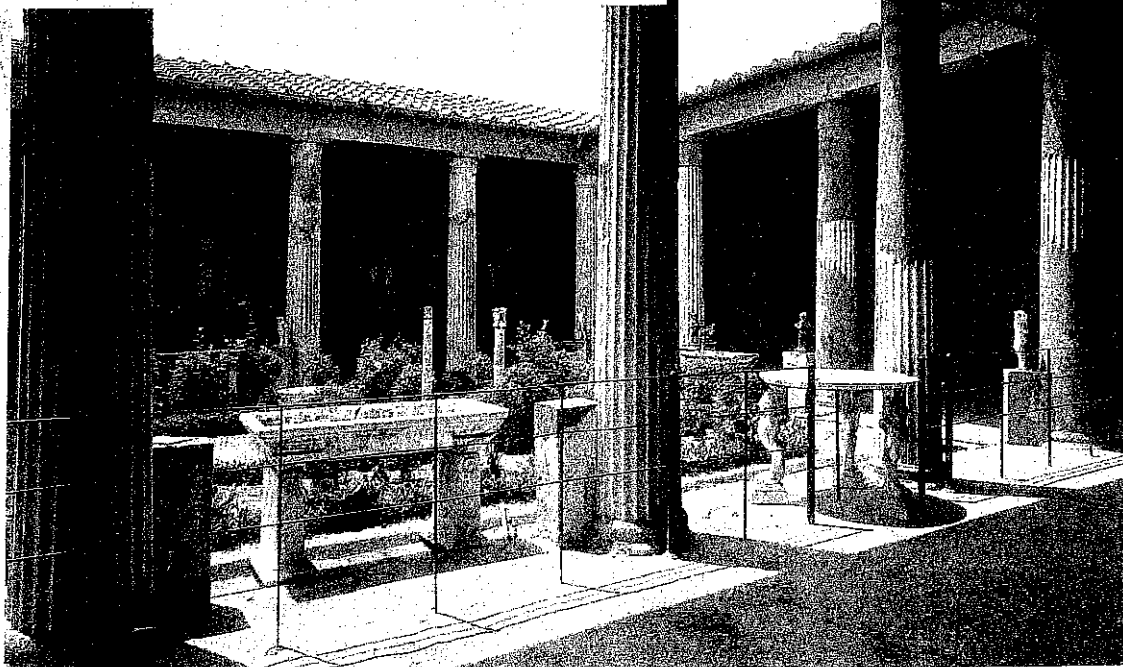
few external windows but rather looked inward on interior gardens. As in the large apartment buildings, the ground floor was usually edged with shops insulating the house inside from both heat and cold and street noise.

The mansions of the magnates, on the edge of the city, were set in their own grounds and were like small palaces, with other buildings and pavilions on the grounds.

The peristyle and garden of the House of the Vettii, Pompeii

ANCIENT ROME LIVES ON . . .

In what way do some modern apartment or condominium complexes resemble the large apartment buildings of ancient Rome?



FORMS

FIRST DECLENSION

Latin nouns are grouped together in different declensions. All nouns which use the same case endings belong to the same declension.

Nouns of the first declension may be recognized by the -ae ending of the genitive singular. First declension nouns are declined like **puella**, *girl*. The base of a first declension noun is found by dropping the -ae ending of the genitive singular; the endings are then added to this base. The genitive of **puella** is **puellae**; its base is **puell-**.

FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

CASES		ENDINGS	
<hr/>			
SINGULAR			
NOMINATIVE	puella	<i>a girl (the girl)</i>	-a
GENITIVE	puellae	<i>of a girl (the girl)</i>	-ae
DATIVE	puellae	<i>to (for) a girl (the girl)</i>	-ae
ACCUSATIVE	puellam	<i>a girl (the girl)</i>	-am
ABLATIVE	puellā	—	-ā
PLURAL			
NOMINATIVE	puellae	<i>girls (the girls)</i>	-ae
GENITIVE	puellārum	<i>of girls (the girls)</i>	-ārum
DATIVE	puellis	<i>to (for) girls (the girls)</i>	-is
ACCUSATIVE	puellās	<i>girls (the girls)</i>	-ās
ABLATIVE	puellis	—	-is

1. Latin has no articles, no way of expressing, *a*, *an*, or *the*; so **puella** may be translated by *girl*, *a girl*, or *the girl*, according to the context.
2. Because of its many uses, no standard translation can be given for the ablative case.

SYNTAX

NOMINATIVE CASE

Nominative as Subject

The subject of a verb (i.e. the person, place, or thing about which something is said) is in the nominative case.

Predicate Nominative

A noun used with a linking verb to define or identify the subject is also in the nominative. Such a noun is called a predicate nominative, or predicate noun, or subjective complement.

SUB. PRED. NOM.
Asia est prōvincia.
Asia is a province.

GENITIVE OF POSSESSION

One of the uses of the genitive case is to show possession.

agricolae vīlla
the farmer's farmhouse, the farmhouse of the farmer

agricolārum vīllae
the farmers' farmhouses, the farmhouses of the farmers

The English translation of the genitive of possession uses 's or s', or a prepositional phrase with *of*.

ABLATIVE OF PLACE WHERE

The ablative case is used with certain prepositions to answer the question *Where?*

Agricola est in vīllā.
The farmer is in the farmhouse.

VOCABULARY

When you learn a Latin noun you will need to know to which declension it belongs, what its base is, and its gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter). Therefore for each noun in the Vocabulary the nominative form, the genitive form, and the gender (*m.*, *f.*, or *n.*) are all included. The fact that the genitive of every noun in this Vocabulary ends in *-ae* tells us that they all belong to the first declension, and will be declined like **puella**. You can find the base to which the endings are added by dropping the *-ae*.

Be sure to learn the long marks (*macra*, singular *macron*) when you learn the words because the macron indicates that a vowel is long, and you need to know this for correct pronunciation.

BASIC WORDS

agricola, agricolae, m. *farmer*

fēmina, fēminae, f. *woman*

patria, patriae, f. *fatherland, native land*

prōvincia, prōvinciae, f. *province*

puella, puellae, f. *girl*

silva, silvae, f. *woods, forest*

terra, terrae, f. *earth, land*

via, viae, f. *way, road, street*

villa, villae, f. *farmhouse, villa*

est *is, there is*

sunt *are, there are*

in (preposition) *in, on*

Note: When *est* and *sunt* mean *there is* and *there are* they precede the subject.

Agricola est in villā. *The farmer is in the farmhouse.*

Est agricola in villā. *There is a farmer in the farmhouse.*

PROPER NAMES

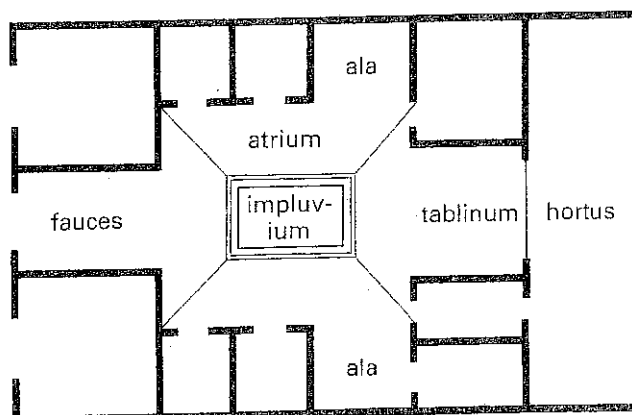
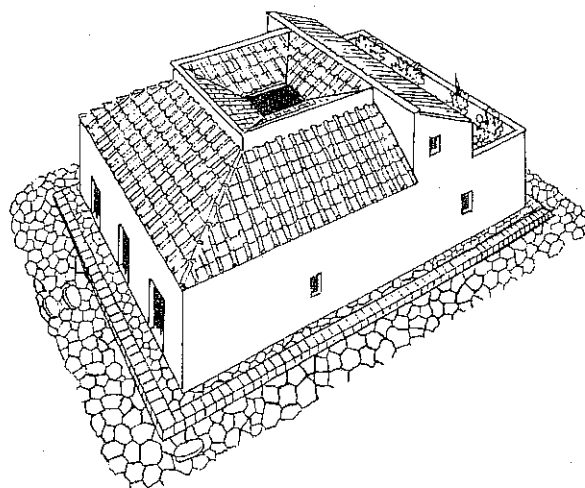
Since proper nouns and the adjectives derived from them are the same, or almost the same, in English and Latin, you will not have to spend time memorizing them. For your convenience, however, a glossary is included in the Appendix, so that you will know their declension and (when it's not obvious) their gender.

LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH LATIN

More than half of our English words come from Latin; so one of the great benefits of studying Latin is the opportunity to develop your English verbal skills. Each vocabulary in the text will be followed by a list of English words derived from the Latin words used in that lesson.

feminist	<i>one who wants women's rights equal to men's</i>
patriotic	<i>strongly supporting one's own country</i>
provincial	<i>limited in perspective; narrow; self-centered</i>
silvan or sylvan	<i>characteristic of woods or forests</i>
terrain	<i>a tract of land; ground</i>
via	<i>by way of</i>
villa	<i>a country house or estate</i>

The plan of one type of Roman house: a series of rooms grouped around a small open court, the **atrium**. One entered via the **fauces** to find a shallow pool, the **impluvium**, in the middle of the **atrium**. Bedrooms occupied the sides of the **atrium**, while clients waited in the **alae** for the master who worked in his office, the **tablinum**. A narrow corridor connected the house with the garden in the rear so that access was available if the **tablinum** was occupied.



PRACTICE

- A. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate English words derived from the Latin words in this lesson:

1. He is so ____ that he salutes the flag whenever he sees it; his wife is such a ____ that she salutes it only if it's carried by a woman. 2. Send this letter ____ air mail. 3. Some Europeans think that American culture is backward and _____. 4. The ____ in this part of the country is flat and uninteresting; I want to find a ____ setting when I build my ____, where I can observe the wildlife of the forest.

- B. Using a dictionary, check the derivations of the verb *inter* and the noun *invoice*. From which words in this lesson are they derived?

- C. Change from singular to plural, keeping the same case:

1. viā 2. villā 3. silvā 4. fēminā 5. prōvinciam

- D. Change from plural to singular, keeping the same case:

1. agricolārum 2. puellae 3. viās 4. fēminārum 5. villās

- E. Decline the following nouns. When you do this aloud, remember the rules for placing the accent.

1. agricola 2. patria 3. terra



FROM THE PHILOSOPHER'S HANDBOOK . . .

Rident stolidi verba Latīna.
Fools laugh at the Latin language.

—OVID

Why study Latin? List four ways in which Latin can be a help to you in your future life. Prove the validity of this saying.



View of excavations of Roman garden apartments, Ostia

F. Pronounce, and give the case(s) and number(s):

1. fēminīs 2. Eurōpa 3. puellae 4. patriā 5. silvās 6. villārum
7. viam 8. prōvinciā 9. Asia 10. terrae

G. Give the following forms:

1. Eurōpa in the dative singular 2. prōvincia in the nominative plural
3. terra in the accusative plural 4. villa in the genitive singular 5. fēmina in the ablative singular
6. puella in the dative plural 7. Trōia in the nominative singular
8. agricola in the accusative singular 9. patria in the genitive plural
10. silva in the ablative plural

H. Translate into Latin:

1. The woman is in the farmhouse. 2. A woman is in the farmhouse.
3. There is a woman in the farmhouse. 4. The women are in the farmhouse.
5. There are women in the farmhouse.

I. Pronounce, then translate into English:

1. fēminae sunt in silvā. 2. Prōvincia est Asia. 3. Puellae in viā sunt.
4. Sunt fēminae in villā. 5. In Eurōpā sunt prōvinciae. 6. Viae sunt in puellae patriā.
7. Prōvinciae Trōiae sunt in Asiā. 8. Agricolārum villae in prōvinciā sunt.
9. Sunt viae in terrīs Eurōpae. 10. In agricolae terrā sunt silvae.

J. Translate into Latin:

1. Asia is a province. 2. There is a girl on the road. 3. The woman is in the woods.
4. Troy is the girls' fatherland. 5. The provinces are in Europe. 6. In Asia there are the lands of Troy.
7. The road is in the province. 8. There are farmhouses on the farmer's land. 9. The woman's farmhouse is in the forest.
10. There are roads in the provinces of Troy.

READING

Troy

Trōia est in Asiā. Trōiae prōvinciae in Asiā sunt. In prōvinciis Trōiae sunt silvae. In Trōiae terris sunt agricolae: Trōia est patria agricolārum. In terris agricolārum sunt villae. Agricolārum fēminae sunt in villis.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Where is Troy?
2. Where are Troy's provinces?
3. Where are the forests?
4. Of whom is Troy the fatherland?
5. What are on the farmers' lands?
6. Where are the farmers' wives?

The ruins of ancient Troy, which flourished from circa 1800 to 1150 B.C. It was possibly this city that the Greeks destroyed.



LESSON 2

First Conjugation; Direct Object;
Ablative of Accompaniment; Apposition



House of the Vettii, Pompeii—The Ixion Room. This room derives its name from the painting at the far right, showing Ixion being tied to his wheel.

IF YOU LIVED IN ANCIENT ROME . . .

THE ROOMS IN YOUR HOUSE

The rooms in Roman houses varied in size and arrangement according to the taste and wealth of the owner. However, there were certain arrangements which many houses had in common. In the homes of businessmen and politicians, parts of the house were open to the public. Visitors had to state their names to a doorkeeper (*ostiarius*) and give their names to a receptionist (*nōmenclātor*).

The main reception room (*ātrium*) often had two large side alcoves or wings (*ālae*) which served as secretaries' offices or waiting rooms. The atrium was lighted by a square opening (*compluvium*) in the center of the funnel-shaped roof, which might be supported by columns. Under this opening was a pool (*impluvium*) to catch the rain, and in the pool there sometimes was a fountain. Such pools often had one opening to a cistern, and one to the gutter of the street. When the rain began, the pool was allowed to drain into the street until it was clean; then a turn of the tap allowed the rainwater to be stored in the cistern. When the floors were scrubbed, all the dirty water could be swept into the *impluvium* and washed into the street.

The master's office (*tablinum*) was a larger alcove opposite the front door. Here, if he was of an old family, he kept the death masks (*imāginēs*) of his ancestors. The *tablinum* could be closed with curtains or shutters and used also as the master bedroom. Other bedrooms (*cubicula*) flanked the atrium on both sides.

Beyond the *tablinum* there often was a large open courtyard, or peristyle, with flower beds and a pool or fountain. The peristyle was surrounded by a colonnade, and off the colonnade were more rooms and alcoves serving as dining rooms (*trīclīnia*), kitchen (*culīna*), toilet (*latrīna*), library, and rooms for a midday nap. Some really large houses had vegetable gardens or even a bit of pasture for a cow or two inside their walls. The most

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A PHRASE TO USE

Avītō viret honōre.
*He flourishes by the importance
of his ancestors.*

luxurious ones also had private baths with saunas and hot tubs, heated by ovens which also baked the household bread.

In the atrium or peristyle, or both, there was often a small shrine (aedicula) or a chapel (sacellum) with paintings or statues of the household gods.

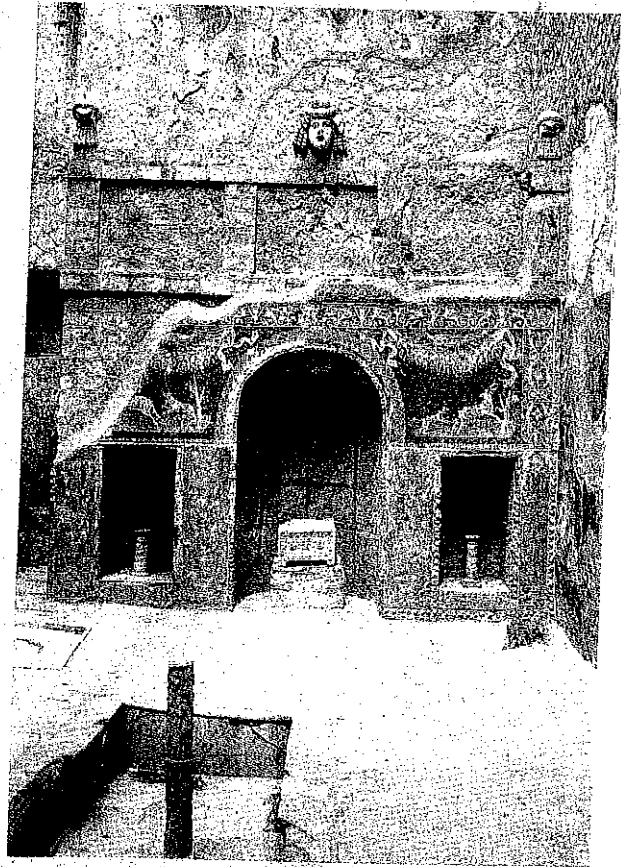
(below) Outdoor dining area of the House of Neptune and Amphitrite, Herculaneum. At night lamps were placed in the tragic and satyric masks.

ANCIENT ROME LIVES ON . . .

What would correspond, in a modern home, to the wax death masks in a Roman house?

Are there private dwellings today which are partly open to the public?

Romans could show their wealth by the amount of space they used on flower gardens, or by the number of rooms or single-function rooms in their house. Do people demonstrate their prosperity by these means today?



FORMS

VERBS

Personal Endings

English shows the person and number of a verb by a pronoun subject (*I, we, you, he, she, it, they*). In Latin these are shown by the ending of the verb, called the personal ending because it indicates person. The personal endings of the active voice are as follows:

PERSONAL ENDINGS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST PERSON	-ō or -m. /	-mus we
2D PERSON	-s you	-tis you
3D PERSON	-t he, she, it	-nt they

Principal Parts

You have seen that in order to have all the information you need about a noun you must learn its nominative, its genitive, and its gender. For verbs it will be necessary to learn the four Principal Parts; but just now you need only the first two, as shown in the Basic Words of the Vocabulary (e.g. *vocō, vocāre*). The first principal part is the dictionary form of a verb, the one under which it will be listed in a dictionary.

First Conjugation, Present Tense

Verbs are grouped into conjugations as nouns are into declensions. All verbs which have the same stem vowel belong to the same conjugation. All verbs whose present stem ends in -ā (e.g. *vocāre*) belong to the first conjugation, and are conjugated in the present active as follows:



FIRST CONJUGATION, PRESENT ACTIVE

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1ST PERSON	vocō	<i>I call</i> <i>I am calling</i> <i>I do call</i>	vocāmus	<i>we call</i> <i>we are calling</i> <i>we do call</i>
2D PERSON	vocās	<i>you call</i> <i>you are calling</i> <i>you do call</i>	vocātis	<i>you call</i> <i>you are calling</i> <i>you do call</i>
3D PERSON	vocat	<i>he (she, it) calls</i> <i>he (she, it) is calling</i> <i>he (she, it) does call</i>	vocant	<i>they call</i> <i>they are calling</i> <i>they do call</i>

1. These forms are made by adding the personal ending to the present stem *vocā-*, which is found by dropping the *-re* from the second principal part.
2. The first principal part shows that the *-ā* of the stem is not used in the first person singular (*vocō*, not *vocaō*).
3. In any tense of a verb, a long vowel is shortened before the endings *-t* and *-nt*.
4. Notice that, in terms of English, a Latin verb is read backwards, giving first the name of the action and then the pronoun subject:

vocās = *vocā-* + *-s* *vocāmus* = *vocā-* + *-mus*
call *you* *call* *we*

5. The Latin verb has no special progressive or emphatic forms. Therefore *vocō* means *I call*, *I am calling*, or *I do call*, whichever sounds best in the sentence.

SYNTAX

AGREEMENT OF VERBS

A verb agrees with its subject in person and number.

Nauta nāvigat. *The sailor is sailing.*

Nutae nāvigant. *The sailors are sailing.*

Fēmina et puella nāvigant. *The woman and the girl are sailing.*

ACCUSATIVE OF THE DIRECT OBJECT

One of the uses of the accusative case is to indicate the direct object of a verb.

Poētās laudāmus. *We praise poets.*
Rēginam puella spectat. *The girl looks at the queen.*

In each of these sentences the direct object is identified by its being in the accusative.

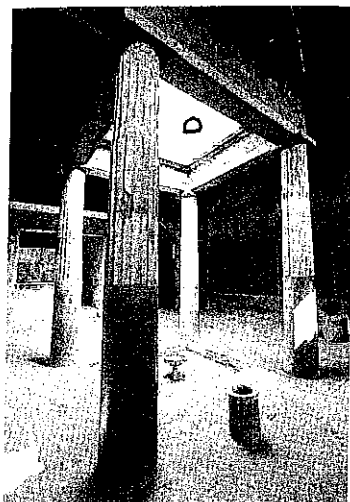
ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT

Another use of the ablative case is with the preposition *cum*, *with*, to indicate accompaniment; in this use it is called the Ablative of Accompaniment.

Agricola cum nautīs nāvigat.
The farmer is sailing with the sailors.

(left) Atrium of The House of the Silver Wedding, Pompeii (right) Atrium of The Samnite House, Herculaneum





The atrium of the House of Lucius Ceius Secundus, Pompeii

APPOSITION

A noun used to describe another noun, or a pronoun, is said to be its appositive, or to be used in apposition with it. An appositive must refer to the same person or thing as the noun or pronoun to which it applies, and must also be in the same case. In Latin it usually follows its noun or pronoun.

Hecuba rēgīna terram Graeciam spectat.

Queen Hecuba looks at the land [of] Greece.

Notice that Latin does not use the genitive (*of*) for apposition, as English does in expressions like *the city of New York* or *the state of Indiana*.

VOCABULARY

BASIC WORDS

You will notice that most first-declension nouns are feminine. In fact, the only ones which are masculine are those which refer to males.

fābula, fābulae, f. story
 familia, familiae, f. household
 fīlia, fīliae, f. daughter
 poēta, poētae, m. poet
 rēgīna, rēgīnae, f. queen
 vīta, vītae, f. life

laudō, laudāre praise
 narrō, narrāre tell, narrate
 vocō, vocāre call

cum (preposition used with the
 ablative) with

amō, amāre love, like
 habitō, habitāre live, dwell

et (conjunction) and (adverb) also, even

LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH LATIN

fabulous	<i>like a fable; imaginary, wonderful</i>
familiar	<i>closely acquainted</i>
habitation	<i>dwelling place</i>
laudatory	<i>expressing praise</i>
narrative	<i>story, tale</i>
poetic	<i>having the beauty of good poetry</i>
vital	<i>essential to life; indispensable</i>
vocation	<i>an impulse towards a certain career</i>

Translation Help

In order to translate a Latin sentence accurately, it is a good idea to establish the construction of each Latin noun to be sure of its place in the English sentence. The construction of a noun means its case and number and its use in the sentence.

EXAMPLE

Poëta cum Creūsā rēgīnae filiā vitam in prōvinciā laudat.

poëta: nominative singular, subject of the verb laudat

Creūsā: ablative singular, ablative of accompaniment

rēgīnae: genitive singular, genitive of possession

filiā: ablative singular, in apposition with (or appositive to) Creūsā

vitam: accusative singular, direct object of the verb laudat

prōvinciā: ablative singular, ablative of place where

The poet, with Creusa, the queen's daughter, praises life in the province.

PRACTICE

A. In the following sentences some of the English derivatives in the list above have been moved to the wrong sentences. Put them where they belong.

1. His *habitation* of his adventures was so *familiar* that I could hardly believe it.
2. We have to have it to stay alive; it's really *laudatory*.
3. *Vocation* is a *vital* way of saying "home"; are you *fabulous* with the word?
4. He praised me very highly; his *narrative* remarks were almost embarrassing.
5. His *poetic* is teaching.

B. Say which personal ending in Latin represents each of these pronouns in English:

1. he 2. we 3. I 4. it 5. you (*singular*) 6. they 7. she 8. you (*plural*)

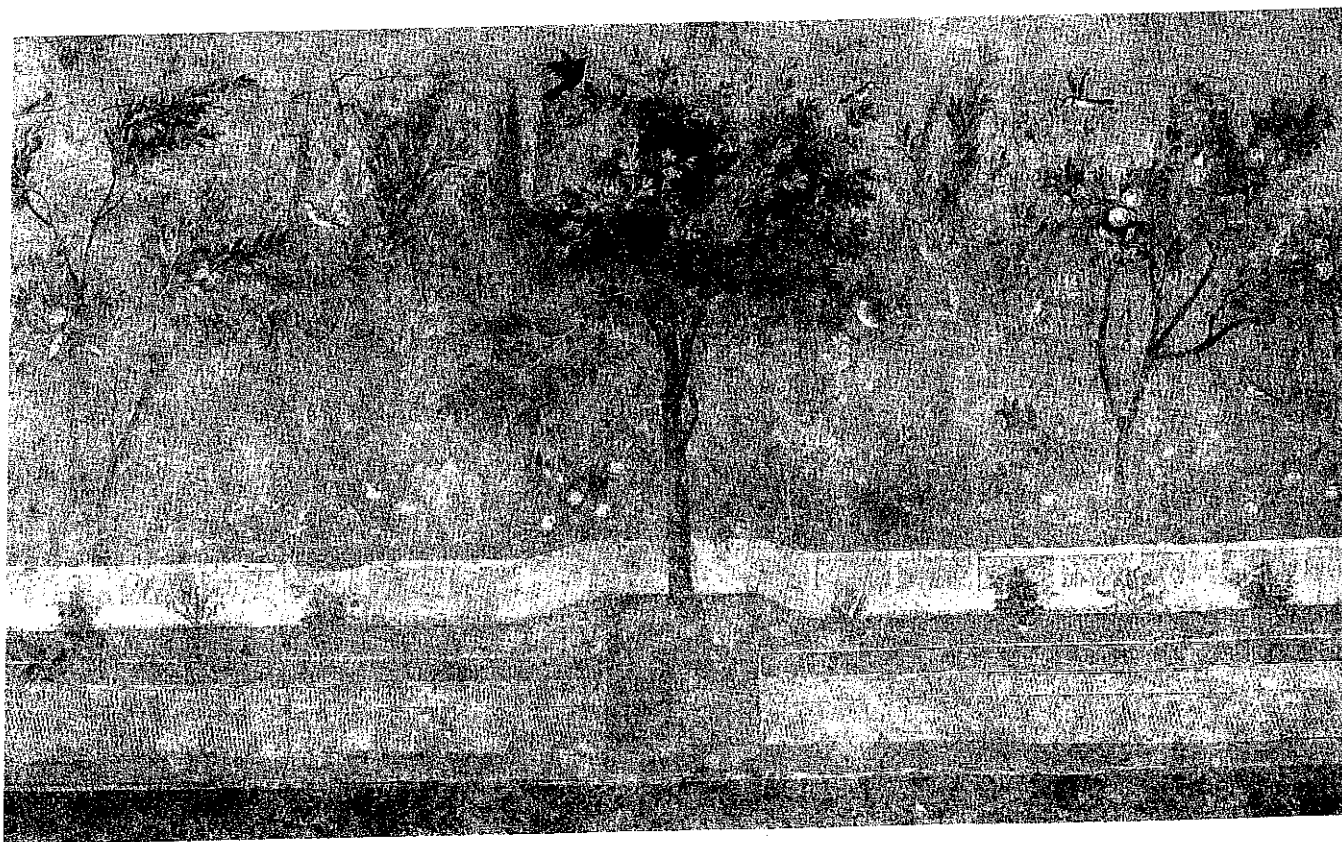
C. Change from singular to plural or from plural to singular, keeping the same person:

1. habitat 2. amāmus 3. narrātis 4. laudās 5. vocant

D. Pronounce and translate:

1. amāmus 2. habitātis 3. laudās 4. narrō 5. vocant 6. habitat
7. narrant 8. vocāmus 9. amant 10. laudātis

Fresco from the summer dining room in the Empress Livia's country estate at Prima Porta showing an orchard garden—Terme Museum, Rome



E. Translate:

1. you (*plural*) praise 2. we love 3. I am calling 4. they are telling
 5. you (*singular*) live 6. we are praising 7. they do call 8. you (*pl.*)
 are living 9. he tells 10. you (*sing.*) are loving

F. Pronounce and translate:

1. Fēminās vocātis. 2. Aenēās patriam amat. 3. Cum fēminā puella est.
 4. Rēgīna fābulam narrat. 5. Puella est agricolae filia. 6. Vītā agricolae
 laudāmus. 7. Aenēās et Creūsa in Asiā terrā habitant. 8. In Eurōpae
 silvīs sunt et viae. 9. Fābulam Trōīae amant poētae. 10. Fēmina cum
 familiā in villā habitat.

G. Construe each noun (give number and case and explain the case) in the sentences in F.**H.** Translate these sentences. Keep in mind that Latin does not use possessive adjectives (*my, our, your, his, her, its, their*) unless they are really necessary.

The woman loves her daughter.

Fēmina filiam amat.

1. We praise the poets. 2. You (*sing.*) live in the province. 3. Poets tell stories.
 4. The farmer is calling the girls. 5. There is a road in the forest.
 6. The woman and the farmer are on the road. 7. The girls love and praise their native land.
 8. The queen is with her daughter Creusa. 9. You (*pl.*) like life in the land [of] Asia. 10. I live with my household in a farmhouse.

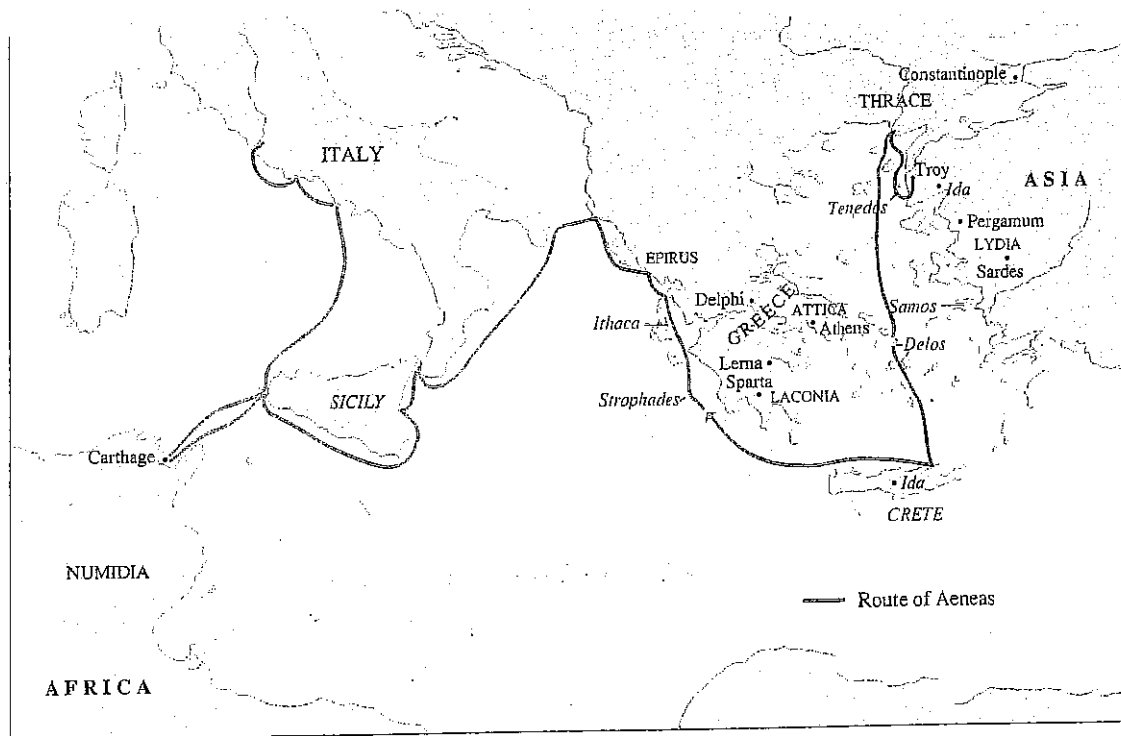


FROM THE PHILOSOPHER'S HANDBOOK . . .

Saepe creat mollis aspera spīna rosās.
Often the prickly thorn produces tender roses.

— OVID

Can you apply this proverb to any of your experiences in school?



READING

Aeneas

Poëta narrat fābulam Aenēae. Aenēās cum fēminā Creūsā et familiā habitat in Asiā; Aenēae patria Trōia est. Hecuba est Trōiae rēgīna; Aenēae fēmina est Hecubae rēgīnae fīlia. Creūsam Aenēās amat et amat Aenēam Creūsa. Aenēās et Creūsa et Trōiam amant; vītam in patriā laudant. Laudant et terrās prōvinciārum Trōiae.

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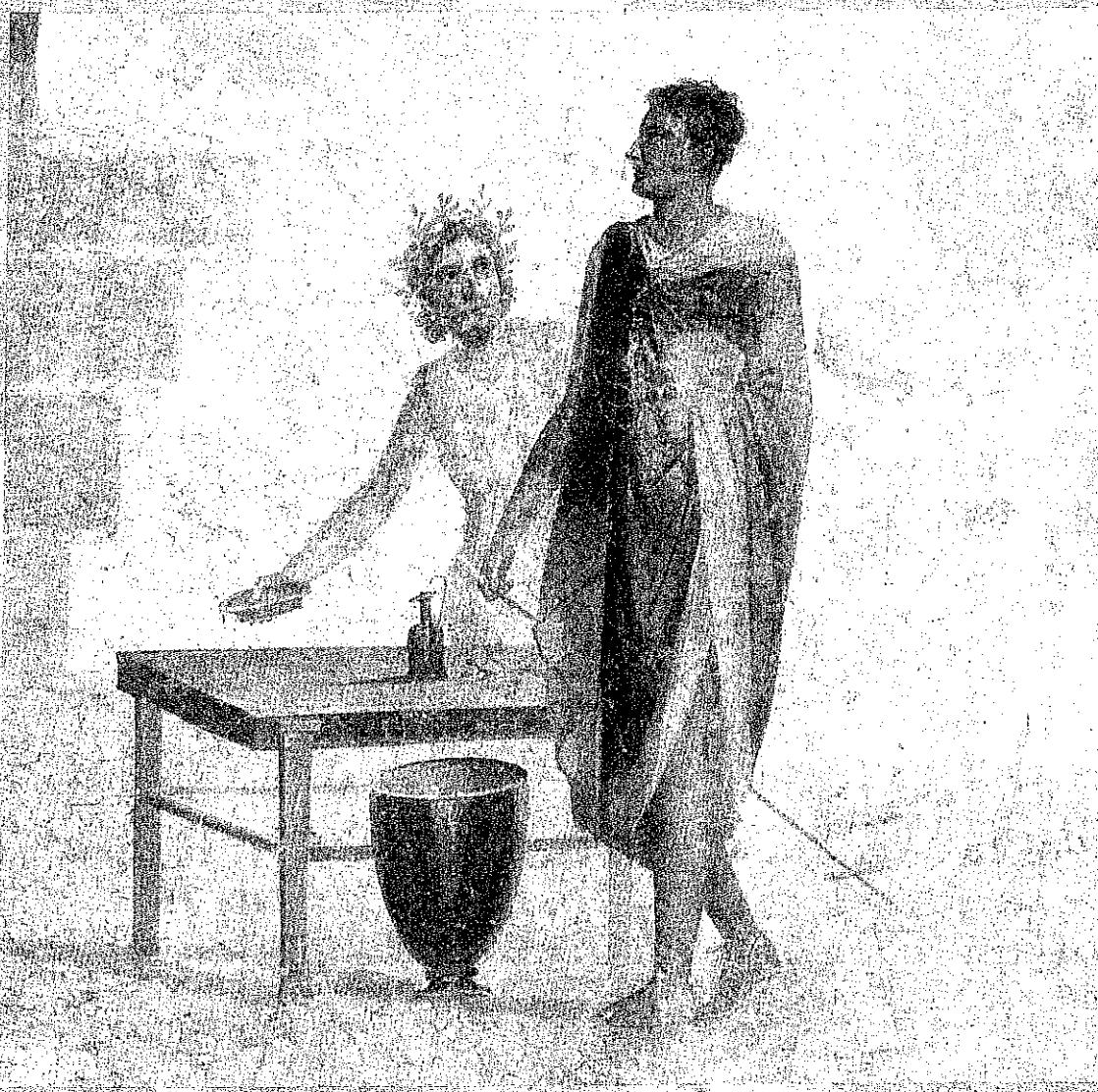
READING COMPREHENSION

1. Where does Aeneas live? 2. With whom does he live? 3. What is the fatherland of Aeneas? 4. Who is Hecuba? 5. Who is Creusa? 6. How are they related to each other?

1. Aenēās: First declension men's names derived from the Greek language usually have -ās or -ēs instead of -a for a nominative singular ending.

LESSON 3

Sum; Expressions of Place; Questions



Detail from a Roman wall painting of Jason arriving at the court of Pelias—National Museum, Naples. The Romanized setting shows the simplicity of ancient furnishings.

IF YOU LIVED IN ANCIENT ROME . . .

YOUR FURNITURE

Many pieces of furniture which we consider essential in our homes today were not present in Roman homes, not even in homes of the upper classes. There were no rocking chairs, easy chairs, desks, or dressers, so we might think Roman furnishings were very meager. Basically, the furniture was limited to couches, beds, footstools, chairs, stools, benches, tables, sideboards, chests, and lamps. All but the heaviest pieces were portable and kept in storage until wanted.

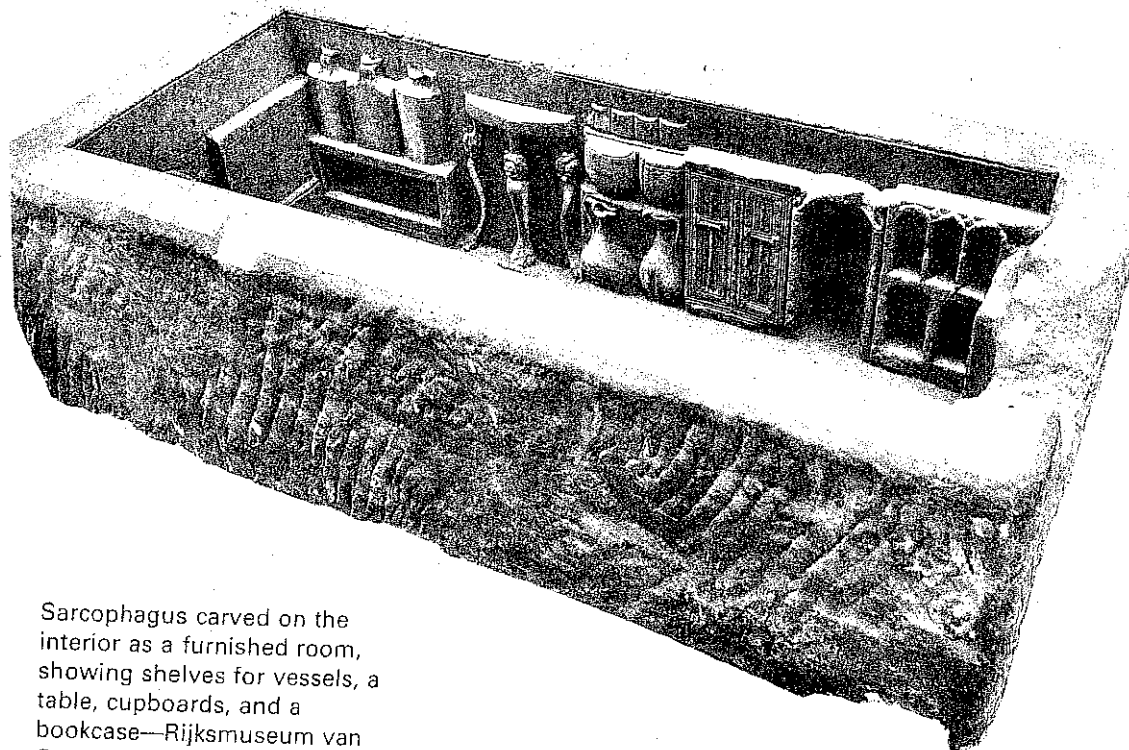
The beds were for sleeping and the couches for dining, reading, and writing. They had the same name (*lectus*), and were different only in size: the dining couch was higher, and sometimes wider, than the bed, and was reached by means of a footstool (*scamnum*). Both were constructed of wood with legs sometimes made of or decorated with ivory. They had rope "springs," and were covered with mattresses, cushions, and coverlets, often elaborately embroidered. Both had a detachable raised piece (*fulcrum*) at one end which served as a head rest on a bed and an elbow rest on a couch; for Roman men not only lay down to eat, but also read and wrote reclining on the left side, with one knee drawn up to serve as a desk.

Dining tables were in two parts: the legs, which often stayed in place, and the tops (*mēnsae*), which were removed and changed with the courses. Wealthy people often had large collections of table tops, inlaid with exotic woods. Smaller decorative tables held vases, lamps, or figurines.

Seats (*sellae*) were of four kinds: stools and benches, and chairs with and without arms. On the whole, chairs were used more by women than men, who spent most of their time at home either standing or reclining.

A PHRASE TO USE

Curta supellex
Scanty furniture, i.e., "not much upstairs"; ignorance or stupidity



Sarcophagus carved on the interior as a furnished room, showing shelves for vessels, a table, cupboards, and a bookcase—Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden

ANCIENT ROME LIVES ON . . .

In what ways are our beds the same as those of the Romans?

What variety of dining table covers do we have today?

FORMS

THE VERB SUM

The present stem of **sum** keeps changing its form, but it takes the regular personal endings:

PRESENT TENSE OF SUM

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
sum	<i>I am</i>	sumus	<i>we are</i>
es	<i>you are</i>	estis	<i>you are</i>
est	<i>he (she, it) is, there is</i>	sunt	<i>they are, there are</i>

SYNTAX

USES OF SUM

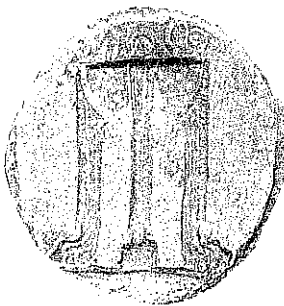
Sum is ordinarily used as a linking verb, connecting its subject with a predicate nominative or some other kind of subjective complement.

Graecia est prōvincia. *Greece is a province.*
 Graecia est in Eurōpā. *Greece is in Europe.*

The third person of **sum**, when placed before its subject, is a predicative (not a linking) verb and means *there is* or *there are*.

Est agricola in villā. *There is a farmer in the farmhouse.*

A tripod and bowl shown on
a coin from southern Italy



EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE

Accusative of Place to Which

The accusative is used with the prepositions **ad**, **in**, and **sub** to answer the question *Where [to]?*

Quō nāvigātis?
Where are you sailing [to]?

Ad Graeciam nāvigāmus.
We are sailing to Greece.

Ablative of Place Where

The ablative is used with the prepositions **in** and **sub** to answer the question *Where [at]?*

Ubi estis? In Graeciā sumus.
Where are you? We are in Greece.

Ablative of Place from Which

The ablative is used with the prepositions **ā** (**ab**), **dē**, and **ē** (**ex**) to answer the question *Where from?*

Unde nāvigātis? Ā Graeciā nāvigāmus.
Where are you sailing from? We are sailing from Greece.

EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE—SUMMARY OF PREPOSITIONS

ā, ab¹ (preposition with the ablative) *from, away from*

ad (preposition with the accusative) *to, towards*

dē (prep. w. abl.) *from, down from; about, concerning*

ē, ex² (prep. w. abl.) *from, out of*

in (prep. w. acc. or abl.)
into, onto, against (w. acc.); in, on (w. abl.)

sub (prep. w. acc. or abl.)
to under, up to, to the foot of (w. acc.); under, at the foot of (w. abl.)

1. The form **ā** can be used only before a word beginning with a consonant (except *h*); **ab** may be used at any time. 2. The form **ē** can be used before a word beginning with *b, d, g, consonant i, l, m, n, r, or v*; otherwise **ex** is used.

QUESTIONS

To turn a statement into a question which has a yes-or-no answer, add the particle *-ne* to the end of the first word. The yes-or-no answer is expressed by repeating some part of the question.

Asiane est prōvincia? *Is Asia a province?*

Est. Yes. Nōn est. No.

Nōnne nāvigat ad Eurōpam Aenēās? *Isn't Aeneas sailing to Europe?*

Nāvigat. Yes, he is. Nōn nāvigat. No, he isn't.

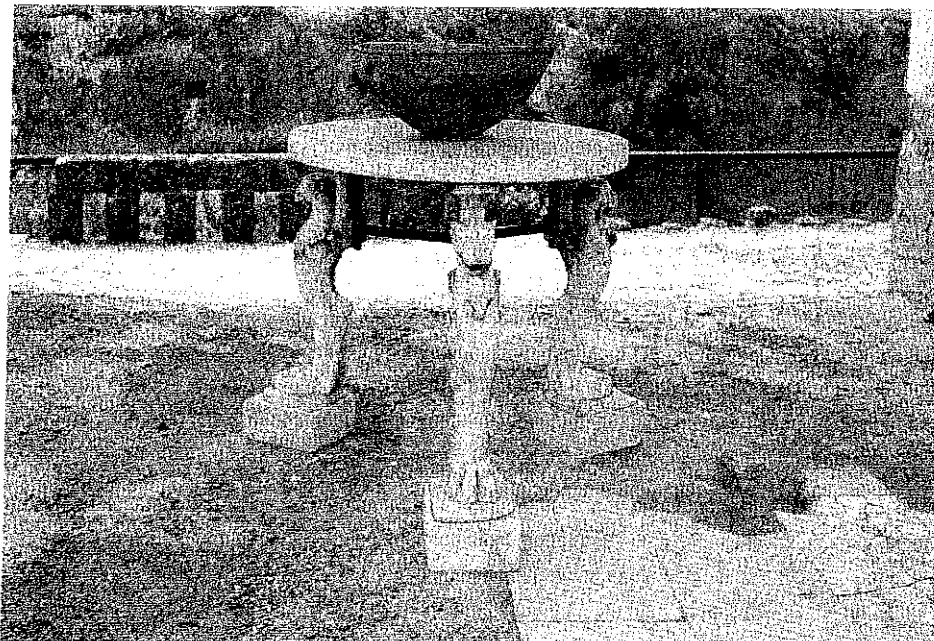
Nōn ad Eurōpam. No, not to Europe.

The particle *-ne* is an enclitic (from the Greek word for *leaning on*) and must be attached to the end of another word: *Asiane*, *nōnne*. When an enclitic has been attached to a word, the accent falls on the syllable before the enclitic, whether long or short.

If the question is not a yes-or-no question, it will not be introduced by a word with *-ne* attached, but by some interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb.

Quō nāvigātis? Ad Graeciam. *Where are you sailing? To Greece.*

A marble table with decorative lion's head and claw legs, Herculaneum



-ne (an enclitic particle)

VOCABULARY

When you learn a Latin preposition, it is important to learn whether it is used with the accusative case, the ablative case, or both. Some prepositions can be used with both cases, and the case with which they are used determines their meaning. For example, the prepositions *in* and *sub* can indicate either *place to which* or *place where*.

Be sure to learn both of the first two principal parts for each verb.

BASIC WORDS

dea, -ae, f. goddess
nauta, -ae, m. sailor

ambulō, ambulāre walk
nāvigō, nāvigāre sail
occupō, occupāre seize
spectō, spectāre look at, watch
sum, esse be

nōn (adverb) not
quō (interrogative adverb) where [to]?
(relative adverb) to which place, to which

ubi (interrogative and relative
adverb) where [at]? where; (adverbial
conjunction) when
unde (interrogative adverb) where from?
(relative adverb) from which place,
from which

super (preposition with the
accusative) over, above

Note: Nōn differs from other adverbs in that it may modify even nouns and pronouns. It is placed just before whatever it modifies. If the whole sentence or clause is negative it goes just before the verb.

Aenēās ad Āfricam nōn nāvigat.
Aeneas isn't sailing to Africa.

Nōn Aenēās ad Āfricam nāvigat.
[Someone, maybe, but] not Aeneas is sailing to Africa.

Aenēās nōn ad Āfricam nāvigat.
Aeneas is sailing [somewhere, but] not to Africa.

LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH LATIN

amble	<i>to walk with a slow, easy gait</i>
ambulatory	<i>able to walk; not confined to a wheelchair</i>
nautical	<i>having to do with sailors or ships</i>
navigate	<i>to direct a ship or craft</i>
occupation	<i>that which chiefly engages one's time; seizure and control of a country</i>
spectator	<i>an onlooker; one who watches without taking an active part</i>

From Latin Prepositions:

absent	<i>being away</i>
demoted	<i>moved down</i>
exit	<i>way out</i>
subway	<i>an underground transportation system</i>
superman	<i>a superior person, greater or better than others</i>

PRACTICE

- A.** List as many English words as you can think of which begin with:
1. ex- (meaning *out*) 2. sub- (meaning *under*) 3. super- (meaning *over* or *above*)
- B.** Change from singular to plural or from plural to singular, keeping the same person:
1. sumus 2. ambulō 3. es 4. occupātis 5. sum 6. nāvigāmus 7. est
8. spectant 9. estis 10. vocās
- C.** Give person and number, and translate:
1. sum 2. ambulat 3. occupat 4. nāvigāmus 5. spectās 6. ambulātis
7. nāvigās 8. occupātis 9. spectāmus 10. estis
- D.** Give the construction of each numbered noun:
1. Agricolae¹ filiās² vocāmus⁷ in villam³. 2. Fēminae⁴ cum puellis⁵ ab Asiā⁶ nāvigant.⁹ 3. In Eurōpā¹⁰ est via ad Graeciam prōvinciam.

E. Translate:

1. We are walking to the farmhouse. 2. Troy is in Asia. 3. He walks up to the forest. 4. We are sailing from Europe.

F. Translate:

1. Are you calling the farmer? 2. Where are they? 3. Is he looking at the farmhouse? 4. Where are you walking to? 5. Where are the sailors sailing from?

G. Read the Latin aloud and translate:

1. Ubi sumus? In Graeciā. 2. Fēminaene nautās spectant? Agricolās spectant. 3. Trōia ubi est? Sub terrā. 4. Nōne laudat deam Helena rēgīna? Laudat. 5. Quō cum filiā ab villā ambulās? Sub silvam. 6. Villamne agricolae occupant nautae? Nōn occupant. 7. Narratne poēta fābulam dē patriā? Narrat. 8. Nōne ambulāmus ex Eurōpā ad Asiam? Nōn ad Asiam. 9. Deane sub terrā est? Nōn sub terrā, super terram. 10. Quō et unde cum nautīs nāvigātis? Ā Graeciā ad Asiam.

H. Translate:

1. Where is the farmer's daughter walking to? The farmhouse. 2. Is Queen Helen sailing from Greece to Asia? Yes, she is. 3. Isn't the goddess calling the women into the forest? Yes. 4. Is the farmer seizing the woman's farmhouse? No. 5. Where are you (*sing.*) sailing from? I am sailing from Europe. 6. Is the poet telling a story about a goddess? No.



FROM THE PHILOSOPHER'S HANDBOOK . . .

Nōn est ad astra mollis ē terrīs via.
*There is no easy way from the
 earth to the stars.*

—SENECA

There were probably no spaceships in Seneca's time. What, then, do you think is the meaning of this statement?

READING

Helen of Troy

Poëtae fābulam dē nautā Trōiae narrant. Dea Cytherēa nautam vocat ad Graeciam. Trōia in Asiā, Graecia in Eurōpā est. Nauta ad Graeciam nāvigat. In Graeciā est terra Lacōnica; Lacōnicae rēgīna Helena est. In Lacōnicā nauta Helenam rēgīnam spectat et amat. Rēgīnam occupat et cum rēgīnā ad Asiā nāvigat. Nauta et rēgīna habitant in Asiā. Creūsa, Aenēae fēmina, est nautae germāna.

5

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Who calls the sailor to Greece? 2. Where is Greece? 3. What land is in Greece? 4. Who is the queen of the land? 5. What happens when the sailor looks at the queen? 6. Who is this sailor?

Interior of an Athenian red-figured kylix showing Helen of Troy and King Priam—
National Museum, Tarquinia



6. germāna, -ae, f: sister