26ᵀᴴ Latin Summer School

13th-17th JANUARY 2020

Eastern Avenue Building, University of Sydney

Level 1A

Instructor: Andrew Miles

The structure of each day will be:

Session I: Vocabulary and Communication (partly in Latin, partly in English)
Session II: Grammar
Session IV: Comprehension and Translation (which will revise and consolidate material covered in
                Sessions I & II). There will be some comprehension, some translation and some grammatical analysis

The numbers/headings listed for each Session on each day refer to the material which follows this outline. Reading passages for study during Session IV Monday – Thursday and Session II Friday are listed in order in the Reading Passages document.

Monday XIII Jan

Session I

- Brief History of the Latin Language
- Roman alphabet
- greetings, introductions
- the Roman Empire

Session II

- verb inflections and conjugations
- present tense, infinitive, imperative, imperfect tense
- questions and negatives

Session IV

- "Imperium Romanum" and Roma"

Tuesday XIV Jan

Session I

- Numbers, numerals
- Dates

Session II

- Nouns: Cases and Declensions

Session IV

- Some Inscriptions and documents

Wednesday XV Jan

Session I

- Past tense narrative

Session II

- Verbs: Perfect Tense

Session IV

- Romulus et Remus

Thursday XVI Jan

Session I

- Age, description and qualities

Session II

- Adjectives – agreement and comparison

Session IV

- A little bit of Cicero

Friday XVII Jan

Session I

- Verbs: ut + Subjunctive Mood (Imperfect Tense)
- Purpose clauses

Session II

- Some Latin graffiti
- Readings from the Vulgate

Monday **Session I**

Roman Alphabet (tip: pronounce every letter in every word) :

p	c	t	f	h	k	l	m	n	qu	r	s	x
b	g	d									z	

ā	ē	ī	ō	ū	ȳ
a	e	i/j	o	u/v	y

ch	ph	th	rh	gn

Greetings :

salve = hello (singular); salvete. = hello (plural); vale = hello (sing); valete. = hello (pl);

quid agis? = how are you? optimē 😁 bene 🙂 male 🙁 pessimē 🥶

 heus = hey; ignosce mihi =excuse me; gratias tibi agō/gratum = thank you;
benignē = you're welcome; quid est? = what is it? quis est? = who is it?
quis es? = who are you? N or M sum = I am N or M
da mi osculum; Latine loquor!

Monday **Session II**

Verb "personal endings" are added to the "stem" (the basic meaning of the verb):
Singular:
First Person ("I"):	O (sometimes M)	vide-o =	I see
Second Person ("you/thou"):	S	vide-s =	you see
Third Person ("he/she/it"):	T	vide-t =	he/she/it sees

Plural:
First Person ("we"):	MUS	vide-mus =	we see
Second Person ("you/ye/youse/y'all"):	TIS	vide-tis =	you see
Third Person ("they"):	NT	vide-nt =	they see

If audio = I hear, what are :

audiunt ; audis; audit; auditis; audimus

If ambulo = I walk, what are :

ambulamus; ambulas; ambulates; ambulas; ambulat

Leave off the personal "ending" (technically called a grammatical termination) and you
have the order-giving form called the Imperative :

ambula = walk!   (an order for one person only – singular)

vide =   see!   (an order for one person only – singular)
audi =   hear! (an order for one person only – singular)

To make an order plural, add TE to the Singular Imperative:

ambula-te =   walk! (plural Imperative, i.e. for more than one person)
vide-te =   see!   (plural Imperative, i.e. for more than one person)
audi-te =   hear! (plural Imperative, i.e. for more than one person)

Compare: salve/salvete; vale/valete

If you remove the personal endings and replace them with RE, you have the Infinitive:

ambulā-re =   to walk; what are these next two:
vidē-re =
audī-re =
If dīco = I say, what is: dice-re

There are four Conjugations (families) of verbs, identified by their infinitives, but they all
end in the same two letters: **RE**

āre   ēre   ere   īre

Finally, if you add BA after the "stem" and before the "ending", you form the Imperfect
Tense (translated as was/were … ing) in English:

ambula-ba-m = I was walking; audie-ba-s = you were hearing;
vide-ba-mus = we were seeing; dice-ba-t = she was saying

What are : videbas; ambulabatis; videbam; audiebat; dicebant

If you want to ask a question, just add NE to the verb: audisne =do you hear?

What are: videsne; auditisne; ambulabantne?

Latin is an "inflected" language, so the golden rule is:
The most important part of the word is the ending!

Monday   **Session IV**

Reading Passages as marked.

Tuesday   **Session I**

NUMERI ROMANI :

I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X
X, XX, XXX, XL, L, LX, LXX, LXXX, XC, C
C, CC, CCC, CD, D, DC, DCC, DCCC, CM, M
M, MM, MMM

$\overline{V}$ $\overline{X}$ $\overline{L}$ $\overline{C}$ $\overline{M}$

What are : LXXXVIII; $\overline{L}$; $\overline{D}$DVIII; MMXX;

Dates :

KALENDS : 1st of the month	Counting is inclusive: the day after tomorrow is in three days.
NONES : 5th/7th of the month	The day before the Kalends/Nones/Ides is "pridie".
Ides : 13th/15th of the month	

In March, July, October, May
The Nones are on the seventh day
In March, July, October, May
The Ides on the 15th day.

753 BC = I AUC (ab Urbe conditā : from the founding of the City)
752 BC = II AUC
751 BC = III AUC etc

To convert BC to AUC, contract that year from 754; to convert AD to AUC, add 753 to that year.
To convert from AUC :
any number equal to or less than 753 will be a BC date; subtract the number from 754.
any number equal to or greater than 754 will be an AD date; subtract 753 from the year.

What are : 510 BC; 43 BC; 14 AD; 410 AD; 476 AD; 2000 AD. (What do you have to add/subtract? BC/AD?)
What are : DCCVIII AUC; DCVII AUC; MMCCVI AUC; MMDCCLXXIII AUC. (How much do you have to subtract?)
(Roman shortcut : ("Planco consule" = DCCXII AUC/DCCLXVI AUC)

Tuesday   Session II

Latin has SIX Cases; the main five are :

Nominative Case: use for the SUBJECT of the sentence.
Accusative Case: used for the DIRECT OBJECT of the sentence.
Genitive Case: usually translated as "of"; e.g. John's book (equals the book of John); a cup of wine.
Dative Case: usually translated as "to" or "for"; e.g. I gave the book <u>to John</u> (Indirect Object); I bought the book <u>for John</u> (Advantage).
Ablative Case: usually "governed" by a Preposition; usually translated as "in/with/by/from".

Each noun has SIX endings to indicate its function in the Singular, and SIX endings to indicate its function in the Plural. There are five families of nouns called Declensions. Each Declension has its own set of 12 endings for each Case. Each noun belongs to 1 of the 5 Declensions. Here are the endings of the first and second Declensions:

poet-a   poet (subject)   amic-us   friend
(subject)
poet-a   (hello) oh poet   amic-e   (hello)
oh friend
poet-am   poet (direct object)   amic-um   friend
(direct object)
poet-ae   of the poet   amic-ī   of the
friend
poet-ae   to/for the poet   amic-ō   to/for
the friend
poet-ā   in/with/by/from/the poet   amic-ō
     in/with/by/from the friend

poet-ae   poets (subject)   amic-ī   friends
(subject)
poet-ae   (hello) oh poets   amic-ī   (hello)
oh friends
poet-as   poets (direct object)   amic-ōs   friends
(direct object)
poet-ārum   of the poets   amic-ōrum   of the
friends
poet-īs   to/for the poets   amic-īs   to/for
the friends
poet- īs   in/with/by/from/the poets   amic-īs
     in/with/by/from the friends

The **Vocative** Case (vocat = calls) is traditionally listed after the Nominative Case and is used for "direct address"; names ending in US or IUS change as follows:

salve Marce = hello Marcus; salve Flavi = "hello Flavius".
How do you say "hello" to the following people (all names) :
Quintus; Julius Caesar; Tullius; Cicero; Plinius Secundus.

For all other nouns, singular and plural, the Vocative ending is the same as the Nominative ending.

Tuesday   **Session IV**

Reading Passages as marked.

Wednesday   Session I

quid fecit? ubi ivit? quid accidit?
quid fecisti? ubi ivisti? ->

Wednesday   Session II

To form the Perfect Tense in Latin it is necessary to add one of the following six endings to the stem of the verb:

i (I); isti (you); it (he/he/it); imus (we); istis (you); ērunt (they).
The Perfect Tense refers to a single action in the past (e.g. she walked).
The Perfect Tense Stem is different from the Present Tense Stem; usually:
Add V or U plus the ending to the Present Stem; e.g. ambula-v-it = she walked; audi-v-it = he heard.
This is not always the case, just as we cannot always form the Past Tense in English by adding ED to the verb!*
(You will hear English narrative here to make this point)
Sometimes another letter is used; [jingle to remember: *SS S U X V*]
e.g. discedit (he leaves) -> discessit (he left); mittit (she sends) -> misit (she sent); monent (they warn) -> monuerunt (they warned); dicit (she says) -> dixit (she said)
Some verbs change the vowel in the stem; e.g. venimus (we come) -> vēnimus (we came).
We often do this in English (e.g. read vs read). As people learning English have to do, in Latin you just have to learn the past tense of verbs as you meet them.

If "salutare" = "to greet", what are the following:

saluto; salutabam; salutavi; salutavistis; salutatis; salutabatis; salutate; salutant; salutaverunt; salutabant.

If "videre" = "to see", what are the following:

videt; videbat; vīdit (trick question!); videbamus; videmus; vīdimus (another trick question!).

Wednesday   Session IV

Reading Passages as marked.

Thursday   Session I

qualis vir? quot annos natus?

Thursday   Session II

Latin adjectives are easy to recognise because they have similar endings to the nouns they are describing and have to "agree" in:
Number (singular/plural), Case (Nominative et cetera), Gender (Masculine/Feminine/Neuter).
villa est magna; servus est magnus; villae sunt magnae; servi sunt magni.

villam magnam habeo; villas magnas habeo; servum magnum habeo; servos magnos habeo.

dedi (= I gave) multam pecuniam servo magno; donum maximum poetae stulto dedi; ubi est casa poetae stulti; timeo gladium Germani ferocis.

Adjectives in Latin, as in English, come in three "Degrees":
Positive (wise); Comparative (wis**er**/more wise); Superlative (wis**est**/very wise).
 In Latin:
The Comparative Degree is recognised by IOR and usually followed by **QUAM** (= than).
The Superlative Degree Is recognised by SS/LL/RR.
Romani erat fortiores quam Poeni; Germani erant ferociores quam Graeci.
pulcher (beautiful) -> pulchior (more beautiful) pulcherrimus (very/most beautiful)
facilis (easy) -> facilior (easier) - > facillimus (easiest).

Thursday   Session IV

Reading Passages as marked.

Friday   Session I

ad forum vēnit ut panem emeret; ad forum vēnit us amicos salutaret; ad forum vēnit ut orationem habēret.

The Subjunctive Mood corresponds to the English "may/might" and often refers to things which might not actually occur. In the sentences above we do not know whether the person who came to the forum bought bread, greeted his friends made a speech.
The Subjunctive Mood here is used to express PURPOSE and is in the Imperfect Tense.
It is very easy to form: just take the Infinitive and add the six personal endings :
m/s/t/mus/tis/nt.

ad forum vēni ut panem emerem.
ad forum vēni ut amicos salutaret.
ad forum vēni ut orationem hamerem
etc

You now know about the three Moods of a verb:
 Indicative (dealing in fact); Imperative (order-giving); Subjunctive (dealing with probability/purpose/intent and other things).

Friday   Session II

Reading Passages as marked.

Passage for Reading and Comprehension are listed in the accompanying document.