

Charles WorriLOW
Latin Lesson #2

Part #1:

Rooms in a House:

Ostiarius- doorkeeper
Nomenclator-receptionist
Atrium- reception room
Alae- secretaries' office
Compluvium- square opening in roof that lets rain come through
Impluvium- is a pool used to catch rain; underneath square opening
Tablinium- masters' office
Imagines- death masks of ancestors
Cubicula- bedrooms
Triclinia- dining rooms
Culina- kitchen
Latrina- toilet
Aedicule- shrine
Sacellum- chapel

Part #2:

A Phrase to Use:

Latin: Avito viret honore.
English: He flourishes by the importance of his ancestors.

Part #3:

Personal Endings

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	-o or -m (I)	-mus (we)
2nd person	-s (you)	-tis (you pl.)
3rd person	-t (he, she, it)	

Part #4:

First Conjugation, Present Active:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	voco <i>I call</i> <i>I am calling</i> <i>I do call</i>	vocamus <i>we call</i> <i>we are calling</i> <i>we do call</i>
2nd person	vocas <i>you call</i> <i>you are calling</i> <i>you do call</i>	vocatis <i>you (pl.) call</i> <i>you (pl.) are calling</i> <i>you (pl.) do call</i>
3rd person	vocat <i>he, she, it calls</i> <i>he, she, it is calling</i> <i>he, she, it do call</i>	vocant <i>they call</i> <i>they are calling</i> <i>they do call</i>

Part #5

Accusative of the Direct Object:

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

Poetas laudamus. *We praise poets.*

Reginam puella spectat. *The girl looks at the queen.*

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

Part #6:

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.

Latin: Agricola cum nautis navigat.

English: *The farmer is sailing with the sailors.*

Part #7:

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.

Latin: Hecuba regina terram Graeciam spectat.

English: *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.*

Part #8:

Derivatives:

fabula (f.)- story

fables, fabulous, fable teller

familia (f.)- household

family, families, family tree

filia (f.)- daughter

filial, filially, filiations

poeta (m.)- poet

poets, poem, poetry

regina (f.)- queen

regiment, regime, regal

vita (f.)- life

vital, vitality, vital organ

amo - love

amour, amiably, amiable

habito- live

habits, habitats, habitable

laudo- praise

laudable, laudability, laudableness

narro- tell

narrative, narrator, narrate

voco- call

vocal chords, vocalize, vocal participation

cum- with

cumulative, cumulous, accumulate

et- and, also, even

etiology, etiologies, etiological