Week 2 –- 7/31 to 8/4, Chapter 1 –- 1st and 2nd Conjugation Verbs
Monday Notes
Chapter 1 Vocabulary
***mē* -** me
***nihil* –** nothing
***nōn* –** not
***sæpe* –** often
***sī* –** if
***quid* -** what
***amō, amāre, amāvī* –** I love, like
***cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī* -** I think, consider
***dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī* –** I owe; ought, should, must
***dō, dare, dedī* –** I give, offer
***errō, errāre, errāvī* –** I wander, am mistaken, err
***laudō, laudāre, laudāvī* –** I praise
***moneō, monēre, monuī* -** I warn, advise
***servō, servāre, servāvī* –** I save, protect
***cōnservō, cōnservāre*, cōn*servāvī* –** I preserve, conserve
***valeō, valēre, valuī* –** I am strong; I am well ***valē (valēte)* –** farewell, good-bye
***videō, vidēre, vīdī* –** I see
vocō, vocāre, vocāvī – I call, summon

Chapter 1
What we will learn:

- How to identify personal endings of verbs
- How to identify the first three principal parts of a verb
- How to Conjugate 1st and 2nd Conjugation Verbs in present tense, active voice of the indicative mood
- How to form the imperative active mood
- How to translate simple sentences with Chapter 1 vocabulary

Chapter 1 Personal Endings of Verbs

The English verb *to praise* conjugated in the present tense, active voice of the indicative mood would be:

Singular	**Plural**
1st person - **I** praise	1st person - **we** praise
2nd person - **you** praise	2nd person - **you (all)** praise
3rd person - **he/she/it** praises	3rd person - **they** praise

To determine **person** (1st, 2nd, or 3rd), **number** (singular or plural), and **voice** (active), English uses pronouns: **I, you, he/she/it, we, they.** Latin indicates person, number, and voice by means of **personal endings.** The **personal endings** in Latin are:

Singular	**Plural**
1st person -***ō*** or -***m*** for **I**	1st person ***-mus*** for **we**
2nd person ***-s*** for **you**	2nd person ***-tis*** for **you (all)**
3rd person ***-t*** for **he/she/it**	3rd person ***-nt*** for **they**

Learn them now!! We will use them all year!!

So *to praise* in Latin in the present, active voice of the indicative mood would be:

Singular	**Plural**
1st person - *laud**ō*** **I** praise	1st person *laudā**mus*** **we** praise
2nd person - *laudā**s*** **you** praise	2nd person *laudā**tis*** **you** praise
3rd person - *laud**at*** **he/she/it** praises	3rd person *laud**ant*** **they** praise

Ch 1 Principal Parts

- Verbs are central part of complete sentence.
- A Latin sentence might consist of a single verb.

Latin verbs have four Principal Parts
1st principal part- Singular 1st person present ---- ***amō* –** I love
2nd principal part- Present Infinitive ---- ***amāre* –** to love
3rd principal part - Singular 1st person perfect (past) **---- *amāvī* – I loved**
4th principal part - past participle ------ ***amātum*** - **loved**

- The first principal part, the singular 1st person present tense, is used to look up a Latin word in a dictionary.
- At first, we will only use the first **two** principal parts (1st person singular and infinitive), but learn the first **three** now to save yourself work later.

Tuesday Notes

Ch 1 - First Conjugation Verbs
A conjugation is a group of verbs that share similar pattern for their endings
It is like a verb 'family'
Latin has four conjugations, or 'families', of verbs
The first conjugation can be recognized by the ***–āre*** ending of its infinitive form, the **2nd principal part**.
e.g. *laudō*, *laud**āre***

Finding the **stem** of a verb is an important part of being able to create a verb.
To the **stem** we will add **personal endings** to **conjugate** the verb in every **person** (1st, 2nd , 3rd) and **number** (singular, plural).

How to find the stem:
Take the 2nd principal part minus the ***–re*** ending to get the stem. E.i., **2nd p.p.** - ***–re*** = **stem**
E.g. laudāre minus **–re** equals **laudā ,** the **stem**

Use the formula **2nd p.p.** - ***–re*** = **stem** to find the stem:
amāre - _____ = _____
vocāre - _____ = _____

Block Notes
Ch 1: 1st Conjugation Present, and Personal Endings
1st Conjugation verbs are identified by their ***–āre*** infinitive endings *laudō, laud**āre*** **–** I praise
To conjugate a verb is to list a verb with its endings
Below is the verb ***laudō, laudāre* –** I praise, conjugated in the present tense using **personal endings.**

Singular	**Plural**
1st person *laud**ō*** **I** praise	1st person *laudā**mus*** **we** praise
2nd person *laudā**s*** **you** praise	2nd person *laudā**tis*** **you** (**all**) praise
3rd person *laud**at*** **he/she/it** praises	3rd person *laud**ant*** **they** praise

Two important aspects of a verb:
Person tells who is acting: 1st person **(I, we),** 2nd person **(you - sing. or plural);** 3rd person **(he/she/it, they)**
Number tells how many are acting: denoted as **singular (I praise) or plural (we praise).**

Singular	**Plural**
1st person *laud**ō*** **I** praise	1st person *laudā**mus*** **we** praise
2nd person *laudā**s*** **you** praise	2nd person *laudā**tis*** **you** (**all**) praise
3rd person *laud**at*** **he/she/it** praises	3rd person *laud**ant*** **they** praise

We will denote 1st person singular as **1s,** 2nd person singular as **2s,** and so on:

1s *laudō*	**1pl** *laudāmus*
2s *laudās*	**2pl** *laudātis*
3s *laudat*	**3pl** *laudant*

Conjugating steps, ***vocō, vocāre*** – I call:
1. Place first principal part in first person singular blank
Conjugate ***vocō, vocāre*** – I call

1s *vocō*	**1pl _____**
2s _____	**2pl _____**
3s _____	**3pl _____**

Conjugating steps:
1. Place first principal part in first person singular blank
2. Find stem using equation
Conjugate ***vocō, vocāre*** – I call
Find stem: *vocāre* – re = *vocā*

1s *vocō*	**1pl _____**
2s _____	**2pl _____**
3s _____	**3pl _____**

Conjugating steps:
1. Place first principal part in first person singular blank
2. Find stem using equation
3. Place stem in remaining blanks
Conjugate ***vocō, vocāre* –** I call
Find stem: *vocāre* – re = *vocā*

1s *vocō*	**1pl *vocā***
2s *vocā*_	**2pl *vocā*_**
3s *vocā*_	**3pl *vocā***

Conjugating steps:
1. Place first principal part in first person singular blank
2. Find stem using equation
3. Place stem in remaining blanks
4. Add personal endings to stems

Conjugate ***vocō, vocāre –*** I call

Find stem: *vocāre* – re = *vocā*

1s *vocō*	**1pl *vocāmus***
2s *vocās*	**2pl *vocātis***
3s *vocāt*	**3pl *vocānt***

Conjugating steps:
1. Place first principal part in first person singular blank
2. Find stem using equation

place stem in remaining blanks

3. Add personal endings to stems
4. Eliminate unneeded macra on 3rd person

Conjugate ***vocō, vocāre –*** I call

Find stem: *vocāre* – re = *vocā*

1s *vocō*	**1pl *vocāmus***
2s *vocās*	**2pl *vocātis***
3s *vocat*	**3pl *vocant***

Practice:

Conjugate ***errō***, ***errāre –*** I wander

1s _____	**1pl _____**
2s _____	**2pl _____**
3s _____	**3pl _____**

A third important aspect of a verb is **tense.**

- **Tense** tells the time some action takes place.
- English has three ways to express the present tense:

Simple present …… **I praise**
Present progressive …….. **I am praising**
Present Emphatic …… **I do praise**

Latin has only one way to express the present tense.

- So a Latin verb in the present tense can be translated in three ways:
- ***amō*** = I love….I am loving…..I do love
- ***laudant*** = they praise….they are praising…..they do praise
- A question (interrogative) can be formed from a Latin verb by adding –***ne*** to the end:
- ***cōgitatne*** = Is he thinking? Does she think?
- A verb can mean its opposite by placing ***nōn*** before it:
- ***Nōn cōgitat =*** He/She is not thinking.

Practice:

E.g. amās – 2nd p., sing., you love, you are loving, you do love

1. *errāmus –*
2. *servāsne –*
3. *dant –*

4. *conservātis* –
5. *laudatne?* –
6. *nōn amō* -

Practice:
E.g. I am protecting – 1st p., sing., ***servō***

1. I wander –
2. You (s.) do not praise –
3. Are they giving? –
4. She conserves –
5. We do love –
6. You (pl.) are not calling –

Ch 1: 2nd Conjugation Present Tense
The group or verbs is the 2nd Conjugation
It is identified by its –***ēre*** infinitive ending, e.g.,
*moneō, mon**ēre**, monuī* – I warn, advise

Ch 1 examples of 2nd Conjugation verbs:
dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī – I owe; ought, should, must
moneō, monēre, monuī - I warn, advise
valeō, valēre, valuī – I am strong; I am well (***valē (valēte) –*** farewell, good-bye)
videō, vidēre, vīdī – I see

Conjugating steps, ***moneō, monēre*** – I warn:

1. Place first principal part in first person singular blank
2. Find stem using equation
3. place stem in remaining blanks
4. add personal endings to stems
5. eliminate unneeded macra on 3rd person.

Conjugate ***moneō, monēre*** – I warn

1s _____	**1pl _____**
2s _____	**2pl _____**
3s _____	**3pl _____**

Practice:
Conjugate ***videō***, ***vidēre –*** I see
Find stem: *vidēre* - _____ = _____
Add stem to personal endings (mind your macra!):

1s _____	**1pl _____**
2s _____	**2pl _____**
3s _____	**3pl _____**

Practice:
E.g. amās – 2nd p., sing., you love, you are loving, you do love

1. dēbēmus –
2. vidēsne –
3. valent –
4. monētis –

5. nōn videō -

Practice:
E.g. I am advising – 1st p., sing., ***moneō***

1. I am well –
2. You (s.) do not see –
3. Are they warning? –
4. She should –
5. We do see –
6. You (pl.) are not warning –

Friday Notes

Ch 1: Present Active Imperative Mood
Using the simple present tense stem, e.g., *laudā,* you can express a command in the **2nd person (you) singular** – so *laudā mē* means 'praise me'; *monē mē* means 'advise me'.
Add ***-te*** to the stem to form a **2nd person plural** command. Thus *laudāte mē* means 'praise me' and *monēte mē* means 'advise me', both when speaking to more than one person.
Practice. Give meaning:
1. *cōgitā* -
2. *servā mē* -
3. *vidēte* -
4. *laudā sæpe* -

Ch 1: Latin Sentences
1. *Monē mē sī errō.*

2. *Sæpe nōn dēbēmus.*

3. *Mē nōn amat.*

4. *Nihil mē vocat.*

5. *Laudā mē sī valeō*.

6. *Sæpe nihil cōgitās.*

7. Quid vidētis? Nihil vidēmus.

Ch 1: English Sentences
1. What does he see?

2. They are giving nothing.

3. If I go astray, she often warns me.

4. If you (s.) love me, save me.

Week 2 –- 7/31 to 8/4, Chapter 1 –- 1st and 2nd Conjugation Verbs
Monday Homework
Part 1: Write the **personal endings** for Latin verbs:

Singular	**Plural**
1st person -____ or -____ for **I**	1st person **-**_____ for **we**
2nd person **-**____ for **you**	2nd person **-**_____ for **you (all)**
3rd person **-**____ for **he/she/it**	3rd person **-**_____ for **they**

amō, amāre, amāvī – I love, like
cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī - I think, consider
dō, dare, dedī – I give, offer
errō, errāre, errāvī – I wander, am mistaken
laudō, laudāre, laudāvī – I praise
servō, servāre, servāvī – I save, protect
cōnservō, cōnservāre, cōnservāvī – I preserve, conserve
vocō, vocāre, vocāvī – I call, summon
1st principal part - Singular 1st person present ---- ***amō –*** I love
2nd principal part - Present Infinitive ---- ***amāre –*** to love
3rd principal part- Singular 1st person perfect ---- ***amāvī –*** I loved

Part 2: Using information above, write the principal part and translate into English:
1. *errāre* _____ _____
2. *cōgitō* _____ _____
3. *laudāvī* _____ _____
4. *vocāre* _____ _____
5. *servō* _____ _____
6. *amāvī* _____ _____

Tuesday Homework
Part 1: Write the **personal endings** for Latin verbs:

Singular	**Plural**
1st person -____ or -____ for **I**	1st person **-**_____ for **we**
2nd person **-**____ for **you**	2nd person **-**_____ for **you (all)**
3rd person **-**____ for **he/she/it**	3rd person **-**_____ for **they**

Part 2
1. What is a conjugation?

2. How many conjugations does Latin have?

3. How can the first conjugation be recognized?

4. Write the formula for finding the stem of a first conjugation verb.

Use the formula to find the stem:

5. errāre - _____ = _____

6. servāre - _____ = _____

Read remaining Ch 1 Notes; Review Vocabulary

Block Homework

1st Conjugation

Conjugate ***servō, servāre*** **–** I save, protect

1s _____	**1pl _____**
2s _____	**2pl _____**
3s _____	**3pl _____**

Give meaning in English.

1s _____	**1pl _____**
2s _____	**2pl _____**
3s _____	**3pl _____**

How is the 2nd Conjugation identified?

2nd Conjugation

Conjugate ***videō, vidēre*** **–** I see

1s _____	**1pl _____**
2s _____	**2pl _____**
3s _____	**3pl _____**

Give meaning in English.

1s _____	**1pl _____**
2s _____	**2pl _____**
3s _____	**3pl _____**

Translate:

E.g. amās – you love, you are loving, you do love

1. *errātis –*
2. *servāmusne –*
3. *dat –*
4. *conservās –*
5. *laudantne? –*
6. *nōn amō -*

Friday Homework - Translate

1. *Monent mē sī errō.*
2. *Monet mē sī errant.*
3. *Dēbēs monēre mē.*
4. *Quid dat?*
5. *Sæpe nihil dat.*
6. *Sī mē amat, mē laudāre dat.*