

- a. hōrae f. aquās k. cēnae
 b. terram g. glōria l. doctrīnam
 c. pāpā h. grātiā m. familiīs
 d. ecclēsīis i. missīs n. nātūrā
 e. vitārum j. culpae o. terra

III. Complete each phrase with the proper ending in the singular; translate; change to the plural:

- a. sine pāp — d. dē culp —
 b. ad glōri — e. ad ecclēsī —
 c. ā miss —

Exercises

- I.
- cōram familiā
 - ad missam
 - ā missā
 - cum pāpā
 - prō ecclēsīā
 - ab ecclēsīā
 - ad glōriam
 - pāpae ad glōriam; ad glōriam pāpae
 - dē vitā; dē familiāe vitā
 - nātūrā; in nātūrā
 - ē terrīs
 - in ecclēsīarum terrīs
 - in terrās
 - sine familiā et ecclēsīā
 - et vitā et aqua
 - vitā aquaque
 - super terram; super terrā
 - cum glōriā
 - sine culpā
 - ecclēsīae prō doctrīnīs

- II.
- in behalf of the family of the pope
 - in the presence of the pope
 - without life
 - at the hour
 - for the purpose of the glory of the church

Unit 2

5. Second Declension Masculine Nouns

All nouns of the second declension have *-ī* as the genitive singular ending. Masculine nouns of this declension are of two types, those with a nominative ending (*-us*) and those without a nominative ending; this latter type has a nominative identical with its base (or slightly respelled, ending in *-er*).

To decline a masculine noun of the second declension, determine the base by removing the ending from the genitive singular; then add the following endings:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	<i>-us</i> (—)	<i>-ī</i>
Genitive	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ōrum</i>
Dative	<i>-ō</i>	<i>-īs</i>
Accusative	<i>-um</i>	<i>-ōs</i>
Ablative	<i>-ō</i>	<i>-īs</i>

Notes: 1. Since all nouns are listed with the nominative singular form as well as the genitive singular, there is never any doubt whether the nominative singular ending is to be used or not.

2. Although some endings are identically spelled, context will help to distinguish between them.

servus, servī, m. 'servant, slave'; base: *serv-*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	<i>servus</i> ('the servant')	<i>servī</i> ('servants')
Gen.	<i>servī</i> ('of the servant')	<i>servōrum</i> ('of servants')
Dat.	<i>servō</i> ('for/to the servant')	<i>servīs</i> ('for/to servants')

grátia, grátiae, f. grace; favor, credit; *pl.*, thanks
hóra, hórae, f. hour
missa, missae, f. Mass
nátūra, nátúrae, f. nature
pápa, pápae, m. pope
terra, terrae, f. earth, land, ground
víta, vítae, f. life
ā (ab, abs) (prep. + abl.) from, away from
ad (prep. + acc.) to, toward, for (the purpose of); at
cōram (prep. + abl.) in the presence of
cum (prep. + abl.) with
dē (prep. + abl.) from, down from; about, concerning

ē (ex) (prep. + abl.) from, out of
et (I. coord. conj.; 2. intensifying adv.) 1. and 2. even, too et . . . et both . . . and
in (prep.: 1. + acc.; 2. + abl.) 1. into, onto; against; for (the purpose of) 2. in, on; among; by means of, with
prō (prep. + abl.) in front of; in behalf of, for; instead of, on behalf of
-que (enclitic coord. conj.) and
sine (prep. + abl.) without
super (prep.: 1. + acc.; 2. + abl.) 1. above, upon; over 2. about, concerning

Vocabulary Notes

Doctrína 'teaching, doctrine' is a noun derived from the verb **doceō** 'teach' (Unit 19).
Ecclesiā 'church; assembly' has been borrowed from the Greek; it may be used of either the people or the building.
Glória 'glory' may carry with it the attendant ideas of praise, honor, thanksgiving, splendor, or magnificence.
 The preposition **ā** 'from, away from' has three forms: **ā, ab, abs**; **ā** is used before consonants, **ab** before vowels (or **h**), **abs** only before **t** (if at all).

Distinguish between 'to,' a translation of the dative case which indicates relationship, and 'to,' the translation of the preposition **ad**, indicating motion toward.

The prepositions **cum** 'with' and **sine** 'without,' used in the ablative of accompaniment, may also be used more loosely with other, non-personal, nouns: e.g., **sine aquā** 'without water.'

The preposition **ē** has two forms: **ē** or **ex**. **ē** is used only before consonants; **ex** may be used before either vowels or consonants (especially **p**).

Note that, depending on its use, **et** may be either a conjunction

('and'), connecting words, clauses, and sentences, or an adverb ('even, too'), emphasizing the word it precedes.

The enclitic **-que** 'and' is attached to the second of two terms to be linked: **agua cēnaque** 'water and supper.' Its addition may cause a shift in the accent of a word: e.g., **térram**, but **terrámque**; **vítā**, but **vítáque**.

Derivatives:	LATIN	ENGLISH
	aqua	aqueous, aquatic, aquarium
	culpa	culpable, culprit, exculpate
	ecclesiā	ecclesiastical, ecclesiology
	família	familiar
	missa	missal
	grátia	gracious, gratitude, gratis
	pāpa	papal, papist
	terra	terrace, terrier, inter
	víta	vital, aquavit, vitamin
	ā, ab, abs	avert, abrupt, abstain
	ad	admit
	cum	commit
	dē	detour
	ē, ex	eject, exit
	in	inject
	prō	promote, progress
	sine	sinecure
	super	supervise, supersede

Drills

I. PRONUNCIATION EXERCISE

Pater noster, qui es in caelis, sanctificetur nomen tuum, adveniat regnum tuum; fiat voluntas tua, sicut in caelo et in terra. Pānem nostrum cotidianum dā nobis hodiē, et dimitte nobis debita nostra, sicut et nōs dimittimus debitoribus nostris; et nē nōs indūcās in tentatiōnem, sed libera nōs ā malō.

II. Give the case and number of each; give all possibilities; translate (both case meaning and lexical meaning):

- Notes:** 1. Since these endings cannot be guessed, the student must commit them firmly to memory.
2. Macrons are part of the spelling of these endings; be sure to maintain the distinction between the nominative singular (-a) and the ablative singular (-ā).
3. Context will help to distinguish between case endings which are identical in spelling.

vīta, vītae, f. 'life'; base: vīt-		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	vīta ('life')	vītae ('lives')
Genitive	vītae ('of life')	vītārum ('of lives')
Dative	vītae ('for/to life')	vītīs ('for/to lives')
Accusative	vītām ('life')	vītās ('lives')
Ablative	vītā ('from/with/in/by life')	vītīs ('from/with/in/by lives')

- Notes:** 1. This is the paradigm for all first declension nouns; use it as a model when generating any form for any first declension noun. Observe how the base (vīt-) recurs in each form, while the case endings keep changing. Learn to associate each form with the meaning indicated in the parentheses; this is crucial for the mastery of the case system.
2. Since Latin does not have articles, these forms may be translated with or without an article—'life, a life, the life'—as context demands. Latin is quite different from English in this respect: 'the' is far and away the most frequently used word in English prose.
3. **Vīta** is a feminine noun. The great majority of first declension nouns are feminine.

4. Prepositions: An Overview

A distinctive feature of ecclesiastical Latin is its more extensive use of prepositions than that exhibited by its predecessor, classical Latin. For example, while ecclesiastical Latin still uses the dative

case for the indirect object, it may also use an equivalent prepositional phrase.

Prepositions in Latin are always used in phrases, consisting of a preposition and a substantive (i.e., a noun, a pronoun, or an adjective used as a noun). Substantives used with prepositions are said to be governed by them; prepositions govern only two cases, the accusative or the ablative. Some prepositions may govern either case, depending on the specific use.

a. Governing the Accusative Case Prepositions governing the accusative case often involve motion toward or the idea of object. For example, *ad* [preposition + accusative] means 'to, toward; for (the purpose of).' It may also mean 'at,' as in 'look at him.' By extension, it may mean 'at,' as in 'at the right hand of the Father.'

b. Governing the Ablative Case Prepositions governing the ablative case help to indicate clearly the specific use of the ablative intended by the speaker. Without a preposition (and aside from context), the ablative may mean several different things; but with a preposition, the ablative has only one of its potential uses activated. The translation of the preposition with an ablative always overrides the abstract translation of this case.

c. Ablative of Accompaniment The prepositions *cum* 'with' and *sine* 'without' govern the ablative case of (most often) a personal noun. For example, *familia, familiae, f. 'family': cum familia* 'with (the/a) family'; *sine familia* 'without (the/a) family.' Such a use is termed the ablative of accompaniment. Since these prepositions mean 'with' and 'without' in the sense 'in the company of' and 'not in the company of,' it is clear that they will most frequently govern substantives referring to persons. (By analogy, however, the ablative of accompaniment is sometimes extended to apply to inanimate objects.)

Vocabulary

<i>aqua, aquae, f. water</i>	<i>ecclesia, ecclesiae, f. church;</i> assembly
<i>cēna, cēnae, f. supper, dinner</i>	<i>familia, familiae, f. household,</i> family
<i>culpa, culpae, f. blame, fault</i>	<i>glōria, glōriae, f. glory</i>
<i>doctrina, doctrinae, f. teaching, doctrine</i>	

agree with the subject, whether by predication or apposition, is put into the nominative case. In the sentence, 'John went for a walk,' John is in the nominative case because it is the subject of the sentence. In the sentence, 'The winner is Kathleen,' Kathleen is in the nominative case because it predicates something of the subject; this use is called the predicate nominative. In the sentence, 'My brother James is coming to dinner,' James is in the nominative case because it directly explains the subject; James is said to be in apposition to brother.

2. *Genitive Case* A word used to limit or qualify the meaning of another word (in any case) is put into the genitive case. This delimitation may embrace several ideas, such as association or connection, composition, contents, subjective or objective relationship, origin, possession, authorship, description or characterization, and total or group. Such ideas are all conveyed in English by the preposition *of*: a man of the cloth; feet of clay; cup of water; the redemption of Jesus, the worship of God; man of La Mancha; the home of the brave; the Gospel of Mark; men of good will; half of the proceeds; five members of the team.

3. *Dative Case* The dative case is used to express reference, benefit or detriment, possession, and the indirect object. These ideas are expressed in English by the prepositions *for* or *to*, or by the word order: who did this *for* you? who did this *to* you? who gave *you* this? (= who gave this *to* you?) *to* whom does this belong?

4. *Accusative Case* The case of the direct object, that which receives the action, is the accusative case: I saw that *movie*. He broke his *leg*. Bill has no *money*. Certain prepositions require the accusative case.

5. *Ablative Case* The ablative case is used to express separation, motion away from, manner, location, agency, and instrumentality. It occurs by itself or with a preposition which reinforces one of the basic meanings of the case. The English prepositions used most frequently to translate the ablative case are *from*, *with*, *in*, and *by*: from slavery, from the city, with ease, in town, by the student, by the sword.

6. *Two Minor Cases (Vocative and Locative)* The case of direct address is the vocative. Although there are some exclusively vocative forms, the nominative case is used to express most instances of direct address. The locative case survives in certain restricted uses; it has largely been absorbed by the ablative case.

e. *Declension of Nouns* To perform the various syntactical functions attended to by the case system, a noun must have two components, a base (to indicate the fundamental meaning) and an ending (to indicate the syntactical function). Any noun, therefore, will have one base, but several endings. The listing of the various resultant spellings of a noun—differing as the case differs, for both the singular and the plural—is called its declension; thus a noun is said to be declined. It is standard practice to list the five major cases in two columns (one for each number) in this order: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative.

There are five declensions in Latin. Each declension has its own set of endings to express the various cases. Thus the spelling of the ending for a case will vary from declension to declension, but the meaning for a case will remain constant. (In English, for example, the endings *-s'* and *-ren's* are quite different in spelling, but are identical in function, both indicate the possessive plural: boys' bikes, children's toys.) The vocabulary lists will provide three data for each noun: its nominative singular form, its genitive singular form, and its gender. These data are indispensable for the proper use of a noun.

3. First Declension Nouns

Nouns of the first declension have *-ae* as the genitive singular ending. To decline a first declension noun, first isolate the base by removing the ending from the genitive singular form; then to the base add the following endings:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā	-īs

e. Syllabic Quantity; Accent The length of a syllable is instrumental in establishing the accent of a word of three or more syllables. A syllable is long (by nature) if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong, or long (by position) if a short vowel is followed by two or more consonants or by a double consonant, x or z; a short vowel made long by position is still pronounced short: *missa*, not *míssa*.

Accent in Latin is determined by the quantity of the next to last syllable (called the penult); if the penult is long, it bears the accent: *doc/trí/na*, *an/cíl/la*. If the penult is short, then the third syllable from the end (called the antepenult) gets the accent: *ec/clé/si/a*, *án/ge/lus*, *im/pé/ri/um*. Words of two syllables are accented on the penult: *cé/na*, *sí/ne*.

Notes: 1. In prose, the combination of a mute (**b, c, d, g, p, t**) or **f** and a liquid (**l, r**) does not make for length by position: *ce/le/brō*, *te/ne/brae*.

2. Traditional Latin missals and breviaries do not use macrons as guides to pronunciation; instead, accent marks (') are used in words of three or more syllables: *cōfessióne*, *vírgine*.

3. The sequences **-nf-**, **-ns-**, **-nx-**, and (often) **-gn-** cause a preceding vowel to lengthen: *ínferus*, *cōnsecrō*, *cōnjūnx*, *sānctus*, *dígnus* (but *māgnus*).

2. Nouns: An Overview

In both English and Latin, a noun is a word which indicates a person, place, thing, act, or quality. In either language, nouns have the attributes of gender, number, case, and declension.

a. Gender The gender of an English noun is revealed by the personal pronoun used in its stead: *he*, *she*, or *it*. Nouns referring to males have masculine gender; to females, feminine gender; to inanimate objects, nearly always neuter (= 'neither') gender. But the gender of a Latin noun is less closely tied to sex; while nouns denoting males are masculine and those denoting females are feminine, other Latin nouns denoting places, things, acts, or qualities may have any gender. Since the gender of such nouns cannot be guessed, it must be

carefully memorized. In English, *psalm*, *water*, and *heaven* are neuter nouns (each may be referred to as 'it'); but in Latin they are masculine (*psalmus* 'psalm'), feminine (*aqua* 'water'), and neuter (*caelum* 'heaven'). These Latin nouns are proof of purely grammatical gender; any pronominal reference to them would have to use the appropriate grammatical gender.

b. Number Nouns may be singular or plural in their number. Both English and Latin alter the spelling of a noun to change its number: *boy*—singular, *boys*—plural; *puer*—singular, *puerī*—plural.

c. Case The grammatical task performed by a noun in a sentence is called its case. In English today, there are three cases: a noun used as the subject of a sentence is said to be in the nominative case, a noun used to indicate possession alters its spelling to make the possessive case; a noun receiving the action or following a preposition is in the objective case. These cases may occur in the singular or in the plural.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	<i>boy</i>	<i>boys</i>
Possessive	<i>boy's</i>	<i>boys'</i>
Objective	<i>boy</i>	<i>boys</i>

Knowledge of these six noun forms—called the declension of a noun—is indispensable for correct English. In Latin, too, knowledge of the case system is all important for correct Latin.

d. The Latin Case System Anglo-Saxon, the earliest form of English, had five cases; today English makes do with only three cases because of its very great dependence on prepositions and on word order. Latin, conversely, has less dependence on such features because of its fuller case system. Of the eight original cases in Proto-Indo-European, Latin has retained seven of them, five major cases (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative) and two minor ones (vocative and locative); the functions of the one missing case (the instrumental) are absorbed into the ablative case.

1. Nominative Case As in English, the nominative case in Latin is used to express the subject of a sentence. Further, any noun used to

Notes continued:

forms in quality of sound as well as in quantity. But when ecclesiastical Latin is sung, the short vowels, when in open positions, tend to take on the same quality as the long vowels; since the English speaker's ear is not good at detecting the quantity of a vowel, this in practice goes a long way toward blurring the distinction between long and short vowels. Close short vowels, however, tend in song to retain their own quality. Compare short *e* in *terra* and in *Deo* when sung: *terra*, but 'day-oh.'

3. There are no silent vowels in Latin: e.g., *confines* is two syllables in English, but three in Latin (*cōn/fī/nēs*).
4. The letter *y* occurs only as a vowel (never as a consonant), in words borrowed from Greek. It came to be pronounced like the short form of *i*: *mystērīum*, *hymnus*.
5. A vowel followed by another vowel, or separated from it by *h*, is usually short: *scīre*, but *scīat*; *nihil*.

b. Diphthongs A diphthong is a sequence of two vowels pronounced together in one syllable. Here are the more frequently encountered diphthongs:

ae, like *ē*: *aeternus*, *saeculum*
au like *ou*- in *out*: *aurum*, *laudō*
oe, like *ē*: *oecumenicus*, *coepi*
ui like *-wi*- in *dwindle*: *huic*, *cui*

c. Consonants The consonants are pronounced as follows:

b, as in English (but more like *p* before *s* or *t*).
c, like *k* in all positions, except before *e*, *i*, *ae*, or *oe*; then, like *ch* in *church*: *cēna*, *circā*, *caelum*, *coenobium*.
d, *f*, as in English.
g, like *g* in *gut* in all positions (but see note 1), except before *e*, *i*, or *y*; then, like *j* in *jut*: *angelus*, *rēgina*, *Aegyptius*.
h, as in *hat* (not as in *honor* or *hour*): *honōrēs*, *hōra*.

j, this is in reality *i* used as a consonant, pronounced like *y* in *yet*: *jam*, *Jēsūs*, *iustus*.

l, *m*, *n*, *p*, as in English.

q, always followed by a (semiconsonantal) *u* + another vowel, pronounced in all positions *kw*, as in *quick*: *quod*, *antiquus*.
r, like English *r*, but lightly trilled.

s, unvoiced, as in *set* and *loose*: *ecclēsia*, *missa*.

t, *v*, *x*, as in English.

z, like *dz* in *adze*: *baptizō*.

Notes: 1. The combination *gn* is like *ny* in *canyon*: *agnus*, *rēgnum*.

2. *Sc* followed by *e* or *i* is like *sh*: *scelus*, *scīvi*.

3. *U* has the character of a consonant in *qu*, *gu*, and (often) *su*. *Gu* + a vowel is like *gw*: *sanguis*; *su* + a vowel, like *sw*: *suavis*.

4. *X* and *z* count as two consonants (*x* = *ks*; *z* = *dz*).

5. *Ti* followed by a vowel is pronounced *tsi* (except when preceded by *s*, *t*, or *x*): *laetitia*, *pretiōsus*, *vitium* (but *hostia*).

6. *Ph* is like *f*; *ch* and *th* are pronounced as in *character* and *thyme*.

7. Doubled consonants are doubly pronounced: *ancil/la*, *mis/sa*, *pec/catum*, *sab/batum*, *com/mit/tō*.

8. There are no silent consonants in Latin.

d. Syllabication A Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. Division into syllables is made after open vowels—i.e., those not followed by a consonant—(*pi/us*, *De/us*) or those followed by a single consonant (*vi/ta*, *hō/ra*). Division is made after the first consonant when two or more consonants follow a vowel—consequently called an enclosed vowel—(*mis/sa*, *minis/ter*, *sān/ctus*). But in compounds the parts are separated (*dē/scrībō*).

Note: The sequence of a mute consonant (*b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *p*, *t*) or *f* and a liquid consonant (*l*, *r*) is taken with the succeeding vowel: *la/crima*, *pa/tris*.

Unit 35

317

173. Greek Periphrastic Tenses.
 174. Syncopated and Shortened Perfect-Active System Forms.
 175. Historical Present.
 176. Cognate Ablative.
 177. Summary of Uses of the Accusative Case.
 178. Summary of Uses of the Ablative Case.

Further Readings

328

Metrical Notes

373

Morphology:

Verbs

377

Nouns

403

Adjectives

405

Pronouns

406

Verb Synopsis Form

409

Latin-English Vocabulary

411

English-Latin Vocabulary

439

Index

447

Unit 1

1. Pronunciation of Ecclesiastical Latin

The alphabet used to record ecclesiastical Latin is the same as that used for English, except for the absence of *k* and *w*.

Aa, Bb, Cc, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Jj, Ll, Mm,
 Nn, Oo, Pp, Qq, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Vv, Xx, Yy, Zz.

a. Vowels The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *y*. While English has several different ways to pronounce each vowel, Latin has only two, called long and short. In a strict sense, these terms—long and short—refer to quantity, i.e., the time taken to say them.

ā, as in *father*: *grātia*, *pāpa*, *ā*

a, as in *carouse*: *aqua*, *ad*, *ab*

ē, as in *they*: *cēna*, *ecclēsia*, *ē*

e, as in *get*: *terra*, *ex*, *sine*, *bene*

ī, as in *machine*: *doctrīna*, *famīlia*, *vīta*

i, as in *fit*: *missa*, *in*, *sine*, *ibi*

ō, as in *no*: *glōria*, *nōn*, *hōra*, *prō*

o, as in *soft*: *doctrīna*, *apostolus*, *dominus*

ū, as in *tuba*: *nātūra*, *futūrus*, *Jūdaea*

u, as in *put*: *culpa*, *cum*, *super*

N.B.: For *y*, see note 4.

Notes: 1. Long vowels are indicated with a superscribed bar, called a macron (or, simply, a long mark). In this text long vowels will always be thus indicated.

2. Note that short *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u* differ from their long

A Primer of Ecclesiastical Latin

John F. Collins

The Catholic University of America Press
Washington, D.C.