

*Quid pro quo.*¹

Second Declension Nouns



Pages 50 and 51² of *Latin Without Tears* lists more second declension nouns. Notice that the plurals are listed without the vocative form. This is because the vocative plural is the same word as the nominative. When you are repeating the “chants” of Latin nouns, however, it is recommended that you include the vocative in the pattern to avoid confusion, whether it is the same as the nominative or not. The Audio examples on the *Mothers' Companion* Flashdrive are recorded in this way so listen to them to get the pattern correct. Remember that the nouns in *Latin Without Tears* are not necessarily ones you will need to memorize for IGCSE although they are interesting words to learn and certainly useful for Latin studies generally.

Notice that on page 51 the English translation given is not in the natural word order that we would use in English. It just follows the word order of the Latin. It would be a useful exercise to turn this into the normal English word order. When making translations from Latin yourself you should always use the normal English order of words. *Latin Without Tears* uses the Latin word order to help you understand which words in English go with which words in Latin. *Latin Without Tears* also does not always supply the article (“a”, “an” or “the”) needed in English. We would normally write “The slave³ chastises the horse” not “Slave the horse chastises” We would write “The⁴ bull howls” not “Bull howls”

Two new nouns of the second declension for your notebook:

medicus, medici doctor

Bible Example:

*Et dixit ad eos, Omnino dicetis mihi hoc proverbium, **Medice**, cura te ipsum:* Luke 4:23a. (Beza's translation.)

Notice this use of the vocative, *Medice*. You will guess *proverbium* and probably *cura*.

oculus, oculi eye

Bible Example:

*Audistis dictum fuisse, **Oculum** pro **oculo**, et dentem pro dente* Matthew 5:38 (Beza's translation.)

You will get *dentem* and *dente* from “dentist.” Look at this lesson's Latin motto to get *pro*.

1 A legal phrase meaning literally “something for something” i.e. an exchange or swap.

2 On Volume 6 of the *Mothers' Companion* Flashdrive.

3 Or “a slave.” Latin does not indicate which. You can supply whichever seems most appropriate or either if it is not clear in the Latin.

4 Or “A bull...”