

Year 2 Term 1 Week 7 Day 1

Grammar: third declension adjectives with two terminations



Latin Without Tears pages 138b – 142 introduces more third declension adjectives with two terminations. First and second declension adjectives have an ending pattern (like first declension nouns) for adjectives qualifying feminine nouns, another ending pattern (like second declension masculine nouns) for adjectives qualifying masculine nouns and a third ending pattern (like second declension neuter nouns) for adjectives qualifying neuter nouns. Because of this threefold pattern of endings they are called “adjectives of three terminations”. Third declension adjectives with two terminations, on the other hand are simpler. They have only two ending patterns. One is for adjectives qualifying feminine **and** masculine nouns the other for for adjectives qualifying neuter nouns.

The patterns of the endings are as follows:

Singular

Masculine/Feminine neuter

<i>omnis</i>	<i>omne</i>
<i>omnis</i>	<i>omne</i>
<i>omnem</i>	<i>omne</i>
<i>omnis</i>	<i>omnis</i>
<i>omni</i>	<i>omni</i>
<i>omne</i>	<i>omni</i>

Plural

<i>omnes</i>	<i>omnia</i>
<i>omnes</i>	<i>omnia</i>
<i>omnes</i>	<i>omnia</i>
<i>omnium</i>	<i>omnium</i>
<i>omnibus</i>	<i>omnibus</i>
<i>omnibus</i>	<i>omnibus</i>

In a dictionary they are usually set out as the examples below which should go into your notebook.

omnis, -is, -e all

Bible Example:

*iubilate Domino **omnis** terra cantate et exultate et psallite* Psalm 98:4

iubilate, cantate, exultate and *psallite* are all commands. Look at the case of the other words to decide who is being commanded. You will have to decide whether *Domino* is dative or ablative – which makes more sense?

gravis, -is, -e heavy, severe, important

Bible example:

*alligant autem onera **gravia** et inportabilia et inponunt in umeros hominum digito autem suo nolunt ea mover* Matthew 23:4

Alligant is “they lay.” I think it is related to the English word “allege.” There are a number of words you already know or could guess but you may have to look this one up before you can translate it.

utilis, -is, -e useful

Bible example:

*qui tibi aliquando **inutilis** fuit nunc autem et tibi et mihi **utilis*** Philemon 1:11

The *qui* here is Onesimus the runaway slave. *Aliquando* is “sometime” i.e. “once.” If you see *et....et....* in Latin remember to translate it “both... and...”. I think you know enough vocabulary and grammar to translate this. If you look at p.234 of *Latin Without Tears* on volume 9 of the *Mothers' Companion* you will find a list of pronouns that will be helpful with *tibi* and *mihi*. These words should go into your notebook.

Work through the exercises in *Latin without Tears* in the usual way, changing the translations given into the correct word order etc. for good English and adding and articles required. *Viri senes sunt*, for example would be “The men are old” rather than “men old are.”