

Latin through Mythology

Dr. Stark



Titian
The Rape of Europa
1559-1562
Oil on canvas
178 x 205 cm

Peter Paul
Rubens
Pallas and Arachne
1636-1637
Oil on wood
panel
10.5 x 15 in.





Jacques-Louis David
Apollo and Diana
Attacking the Children
of Niobe

1772

Oil on canvas
120.6 cm x 153.7 cm

Titian
Diana and Callisto
1556-1559
Oil on canvas
187 x 204.5 cm





Caravaggio

Narcissus

c.1600

Oil on canvas

110 x 92 cm

John William Waterhouse

Apollo and Daphne

1908

Oil on canvas

142.88 x 111.44 cm



Guide to Pronunciation: Vowels

Short Vowels

a	as in <i>cart</i>	charta
e	as in <i>bed</i>	est, sed
i	as in <i>pin</i>	timida
o	as in <i>domain</i>	novus
u	as in <i>put</i>	nunc

Long Vowels

ā	as in <i>father</i>	fābula
ē	as in <i>they</i>	sē, dēsīderat
ī	as in <i>machine</i>	īnsula
ō	as in <i>note</i>	nōn
ū	as in <i>rude</i>	lūna

Diphthongs

ae	as in <i>aisle</i>	charta
oe	as in <i>oil</i>	est, sed
au	as in <i>out</i>	timida

eu	e + u in one	Eurōpa
ui	u + i in one	cui
ei	as in <i>vein</i>	deinde

Consonants

c	is always hard as in <i>can</i>	Cicerō
g	is always hard as in <i>give</i>	argentum
i	in a consonant position is as <i>y</i> in <i>year</i>	Iuppiter, iam
r	is tongue-trilled	vocāre
s	is always hissed as in <i>sea</i>	soror, īnsula
t	is always hard as in <i>tin</i>	teneō, initiō
v	is the sound of <i>w</i>	parva, vocō
x	has the sound of <i>ks</i>	exemplum
bs, bt	are sounded as <i>ps</i> and <i>pt</i>	urbs, obtineō
ch	is relative to Greek <i>chi</i> and is <i>kh</i> sound	chorus
ph	is related to Greek <i>phi</i> and is <i>ph</i> sound	amphora
th	is related to Greek <i>theta</i>	theatrum



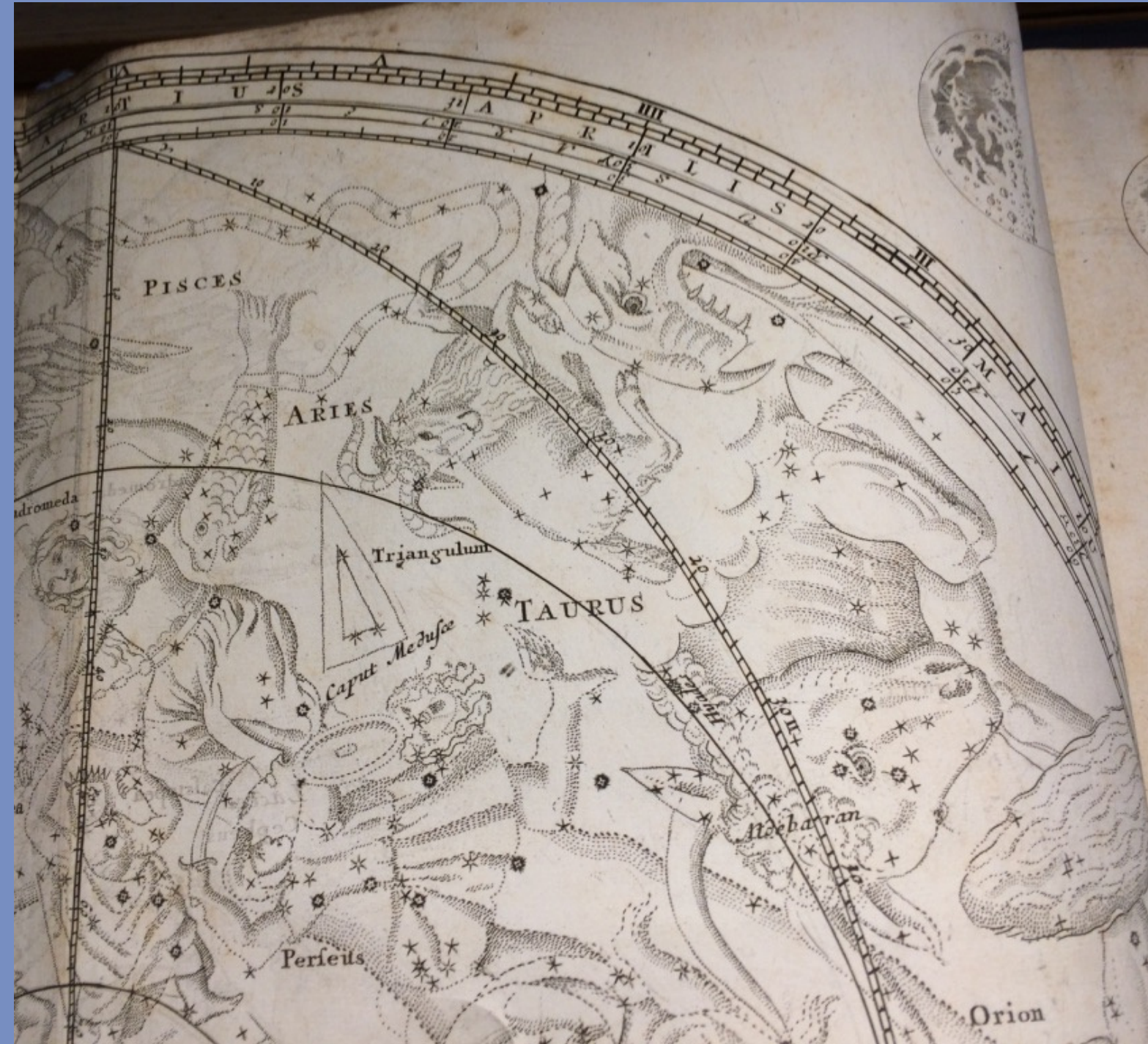
Hīc est charta.



Hīc sunt chartae.



Hīc est charta geōgraphica.



Hīc est charta astronomica.



Est charta parva.



Estne charta parva?



Ita, charta **est** parva.



Chartae sunt parvae.



Est charta magna.



Estne charta parva?



Charta nōn est parva.



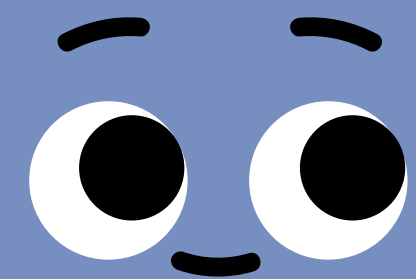
Charta **est** magna.



Eurōpa et Āfrica et Asia sunt
continentēs.



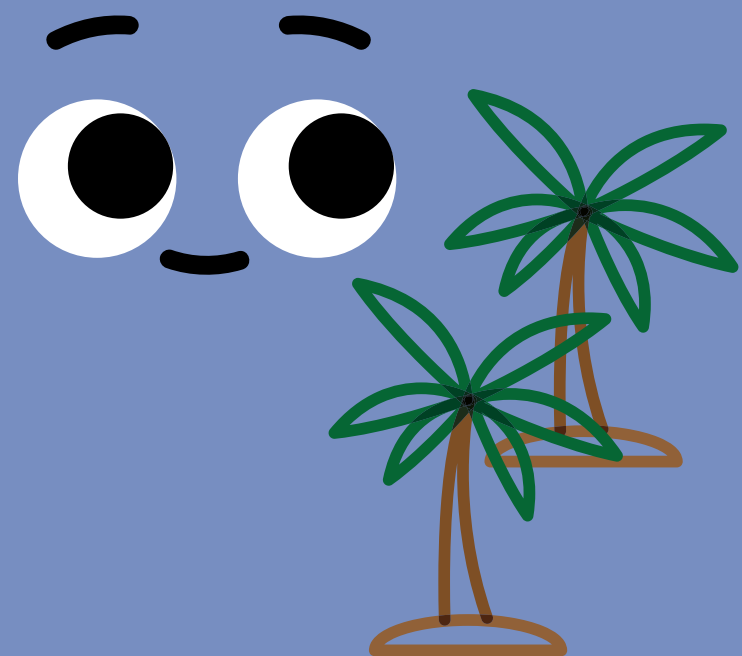
Sunt terrae in Eurōpā, in Āfricā, in Asiā.



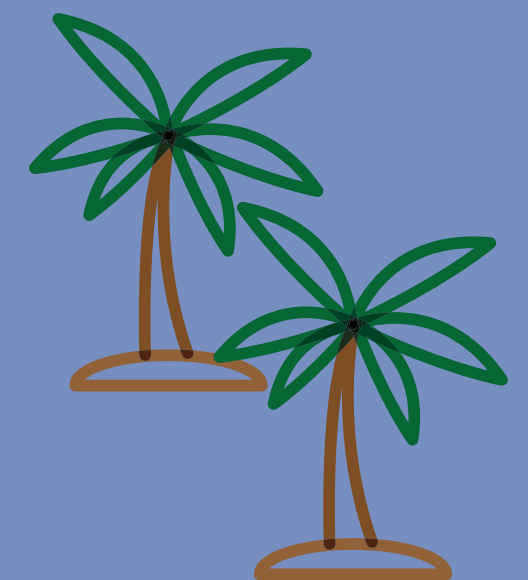
Spectāte terrās in Eurōpā.

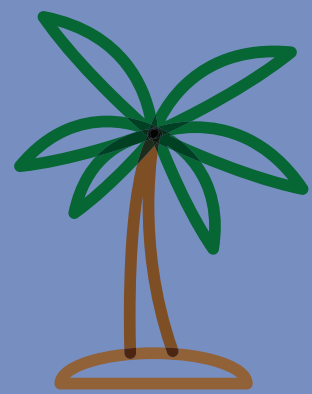


Britannia, Gallia, Germānia, Hispānia, Ītalia,
Graecia sunt terrae in Eurōpā.



Spectāte insulās: Siciliam,
Sardiniam, Corsicam, Crētam.

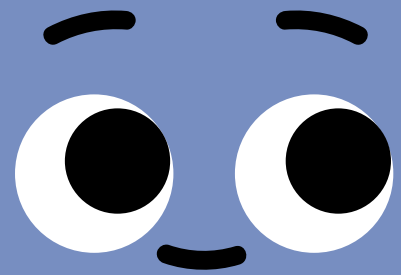




Peloponnēsus est paene īnsula.
Est paenīnsula.



Ubi est Rōma?
Rōma est in Ītaliā.



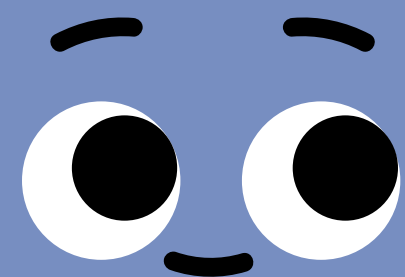
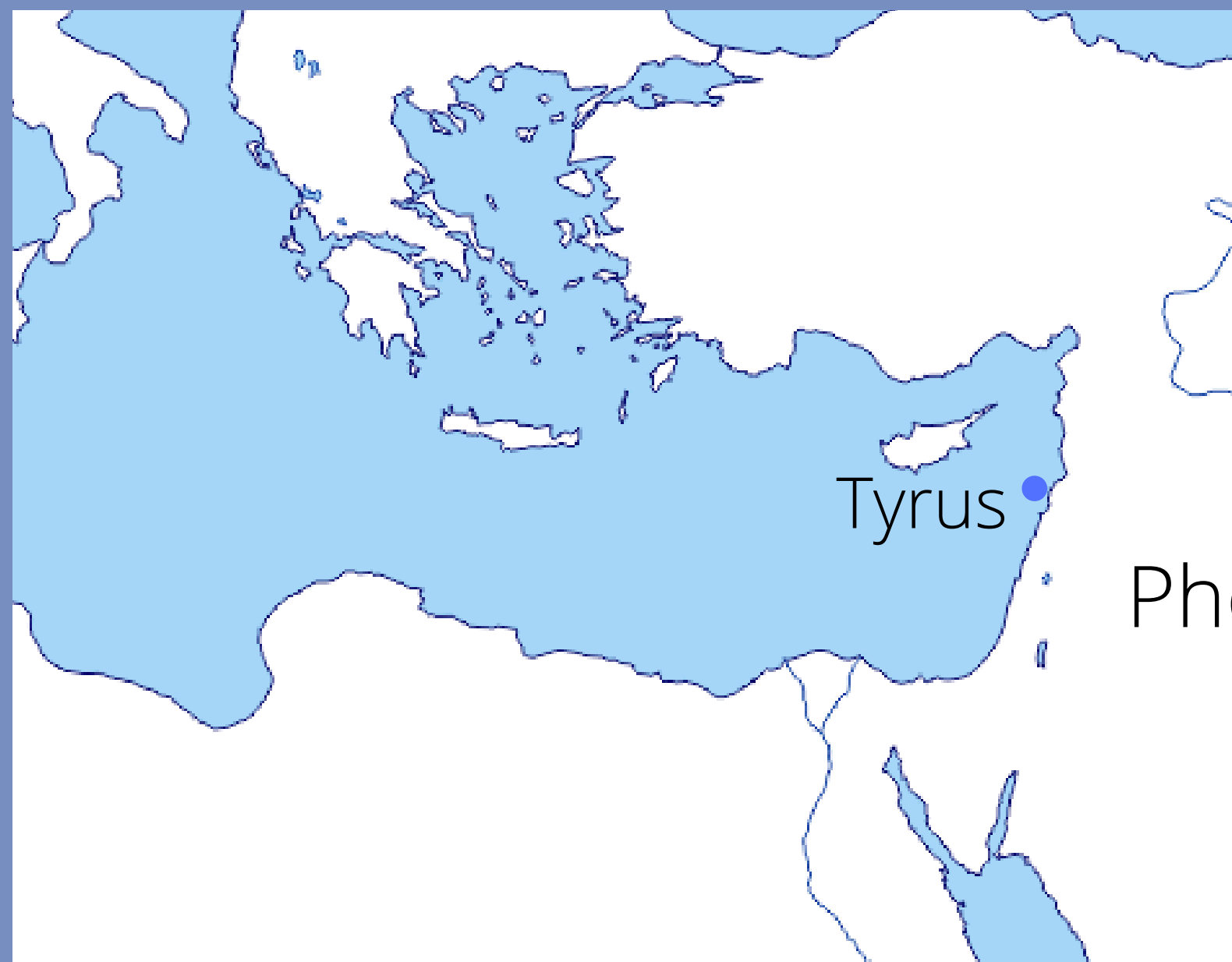
Spectāte Āfricam. Ubi est Carthāgō?
Carthāgō est in Āfricā.



In Āfricā Dīdō habitat.



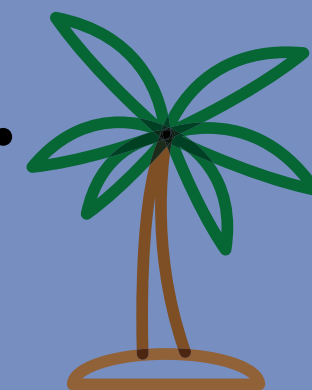
Dīdō est rēgīna. Dīdō in Carthāgō rēgnat.

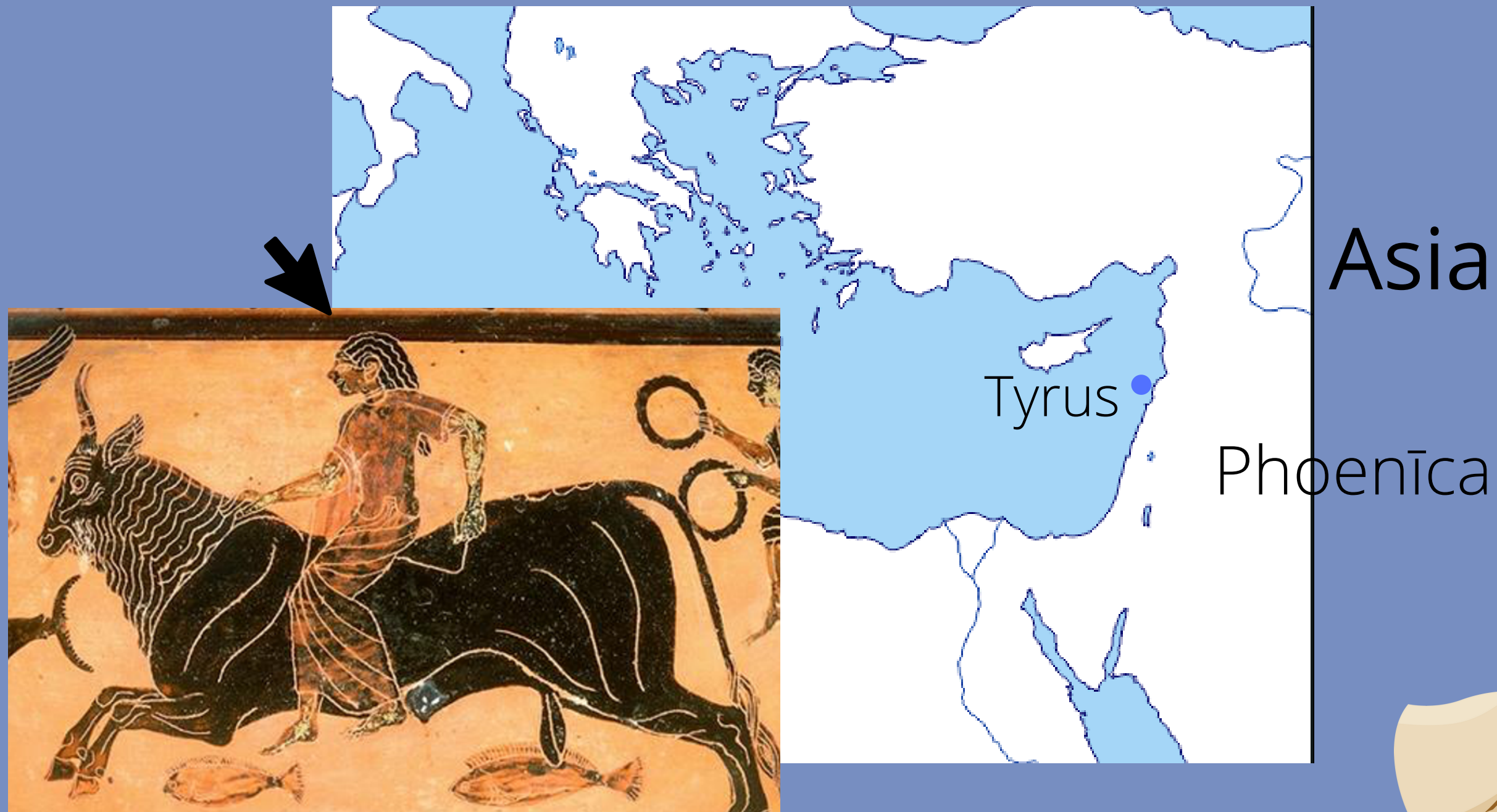


Spectāte Asiam. Phoenīca est terra in Asiā.

Spectāte īnsulam parvam in Phoenīcā.

Est insula Tyrus.





Eurōpa, puella in fābulā prīmā,
in Tyrō, īnsulā in Phoenīcā, habitat.
Eurōpa est puella pulchra.





Hīc est charta.
Est charta parva.
Charta est parva.

Here is a/the map.
It is/There is a small map.
The map is small.

Nouns

case, number, gender

Nominative

Genitive

Dative

Accusative

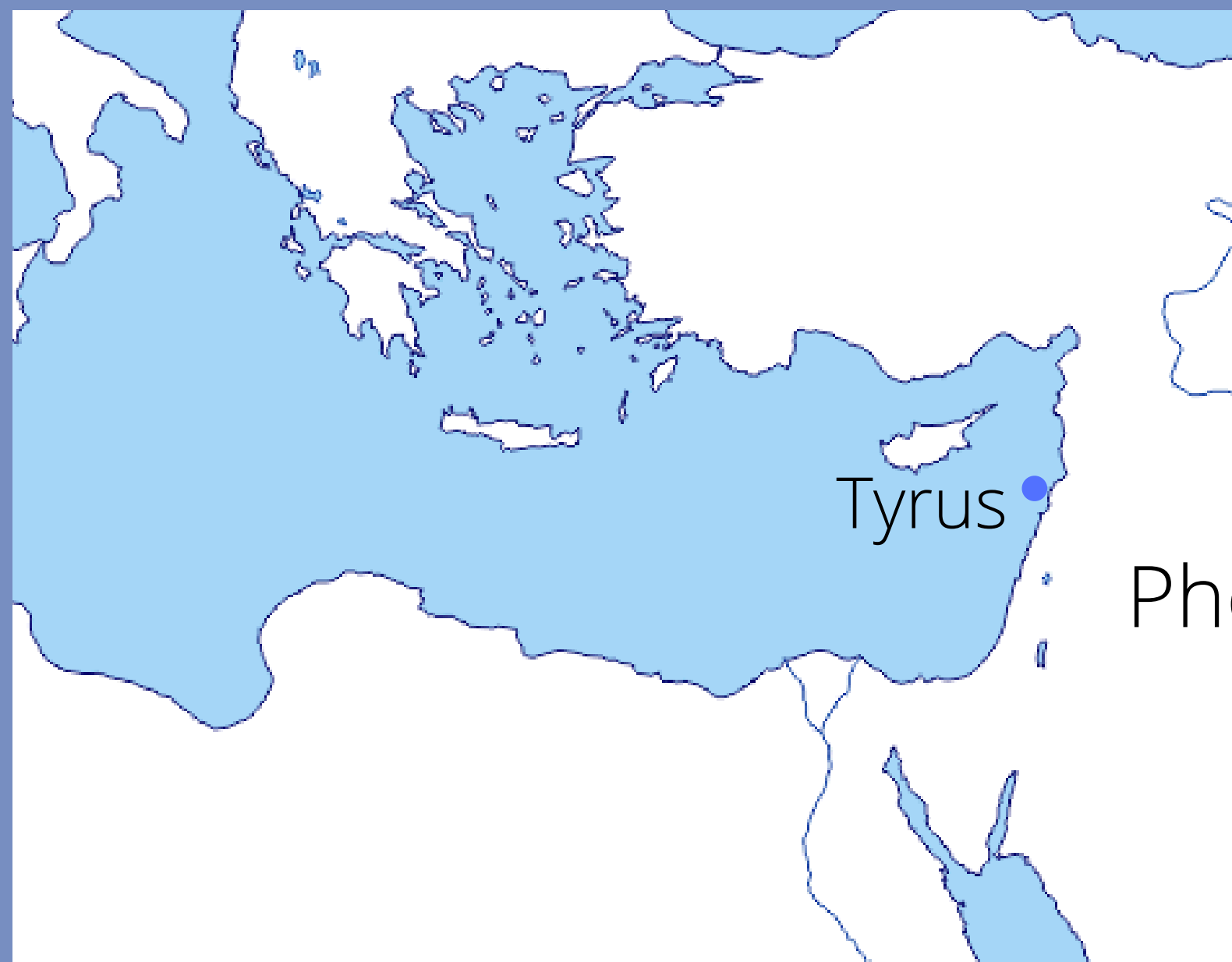
Ablative

Subject

Direct Object

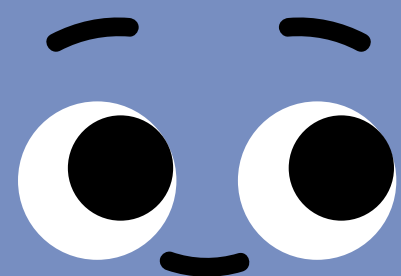
Object of Preposition

	singular	plural
Nominative	terra	terrae
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative	terram	terrās
Ablative	terrā	terrīs



Asia

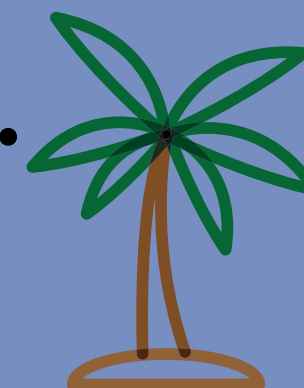
Phoenīca



Spectāte Asiā. Phoenīca est terra in Asiā.

Spectāte īnsulam parvam in Phoenīcā.

Est insula Tyrus.



Verbs

Person, Number,
Tense, Voice, Mood

Est

he/she/it is

Sunt

they are

habitat

he/she/it lives

habitant

they live



In Āfricā Dīdō habitat. 
Dīdō est rēgīna. Dīdō in Carthāgō rēgnat.

Conversational Latin

Spectāte!

Ubi?

-ne (Suntne?)

Ita

Nōn

