

Saying “I _____” in Latin

Praecepta: The use of \bar{o} to say “I _____” in Latin can be a little tricky, but if you stick to the general rules you will learn by completing these exercises you should be able to tackle most anything that comes your way. Read the description and complete the exercises, then have Magister check your responses to see whether they are correct.

I. THE \bar{O} LIKES TO EAT THE VOWEL THAT GOES BEFORE THE $-T$

1. This occurs especially when the verb has an “-a-“ or an “-i-“ before the -t
2. Examples:
 - laudat => lauda~~o~~ => laud \bar{o}
 - bibit => bibi~~o~~ => bib \bar{o}

3. Now try some of your own:

3 rd person singular		1 st person singular
lab \bar{o} rat	=>	_____
c \bar{o} ns \bar{u} mit	=>	_____
surgit	=>	_____
sal \bar{u} tat	=>	_____
quaerit	=>	_____
intrat	=>	_____
v \bar{e} ndit	=>	_____
d \bar{e} v \bar{o} rat	=>	_____

3 rd person singular		1 st person singular
v \bar{o} mitat	=>	_____
bibit	=>	_____
agit	=>	_____
laudat	=>	_____
coquit	=>	_____
gustat	=>	_____
reddit	=>	_____

II. THE \bar{O} CAN NOT EAT AN $-E$

1. Examples:
 - sedet => sede \bar{o}
2. Now try some of your own:

3 rd person singular		1 st person singular
sedet	=>	_____
videt	=>	_____
respondet	=>	_____

3 rd person singular		1 st person singular
r \bar{i} det	=>	_____
habet	=>	_____
docet	=>	_____

III. SOMETIMES \bar{O} CAN NOT EAT AN $-I-$ BECAUSE THE VERB IS INFECTED

1. In these instances the verb has an “-i-” infection that won’t go away, and so the “-i-“ just stays.
2. These are somewhat less common, so you will have to learn which verbs have an “-i-“ infection as you go. So far you have encountered two verbs which have this problem.
3. Examples:
 - dormit => dormi \bar{o}
4. Now try one of your own:
audit => _____