

基础拉丁语

四. 第二变格法中性词 · 形容词 · *Sum* 的现在时 · 谓语性主格 · 名词

1. 第二变格法中性词

[第二变格法中性词] 词根为-um

示例名词: *dōnum* (gift) *cōnsilium* (plan), 形容词: *magnum* (great)

词根: *dōn-* *cōnsili-* *magn-*

单数:

主格 (-um): *dōnum* *cōnsilium* *magnum*

属格 (-ī): *dōnī* *cōnsiliī(cōnsilī)* *agnī*

与格 (-ō): *dōnō* *cōnsiliō* *agnō*

宾格 (-um): *dōnum* *cōnsilium* *magnum*

夺格 (-ō): *dōnō* *cōnsiliō* *agnō*

呼格 (-um): *dōnum* *cōnsilium* *magnum*

复数:

主格 (-a): *dōna* *cōnsilia* *agna*

属格 (-ōrum): *dōnōrum* *cōnsiliōrum* *agnōrum*

与格 (-īs): *dōnīs* *cōnsiliīs* *agnīs*

宾格 (-a): *dōna* *cōnsilia* *agna*

夺格 (-īs): *dōnīs* *cōnsiliīs* *agnīs*

呼格 (-a): *dōna* *cōnsilia* *agna*

[与第二变格法阳性词的区别] 除主格, 宾格, 呼格外, 第二变格法的中性词尾与阳性词尾完全一致: 单数以-um 结尾, 复数以-a 结尾.

补充: 这对虽有变格法的中性词都有效.

2. 其他

[*Sum* 的现在时] *sum* 是一个不及物的连系动词, 不讨论它的语态是主动还是被动.

sum 的现在时不定式: *esse*, to be

sum 的现在时直陈式:

单数:

sum, I am

es, you are

est, he/she/it is, there is

复数:

sumus, we are

estis, you are

sunt, they are, there are

[**谓语主格**] 连系动词将一句话的主语和谓语中的名词或形容词连接起来. 这些谓语性名词和谓语形容词 (即谓语主格) 通过连系动词与主语相连接甚至相等同. 它们在数和格上与主语保持一致 (通常是主格), 性上也尽可能保持一致 (如果主语中含有不同的性, 则谓语形容词的性通常与距离它最近的词保持一致, 虽然阳性通常占支配地位).

例句:

Vergilius est amicus Augusti.: Vergil is the friend of Augustus.

Vergilius est poeta.: Vergil is a poet.

Vergilius est magnus.: Vergil is great.

Fama Vergilii est magna.: The fame of Vergil is great.

Amicae sunt bonae.: The girlfriends are good.

Pueri debent esse boni.: The boys ought to be good.

Puer et puella sunt boni.: The boy and girl are good.

Donum est magnum.: The gift is large.

Dona sunt magna.: The gifts are large.

Sumus Romani.: We are Romans(Roman men).

Summus Romanae.: We are Roman women.

[**形容词作名词**] 像英语中的 the+adj. 表示一类人或事物, 拉丁语中也可以用形容词表示名词. 在翻译中根据数和性不同, 通常需要补充 man/men, woman/women, thing/things.

例句:

Bonae saepe laudant.: They often praise the good women.

Multi sunt stulti.: Many men are foolish.