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RL 2B

Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Negative commands

- We have previously learned to use the imperative forms for commands...
- ...but they have been positive commands only
 - ‘Go out’ – ‘exite’, ‘fer’ – ‘carry’ etc
- This chapter also shows us (one) way of giving a negative command / prohibition
- Latin creates these negative commands by borrowing the imperative forms from ‘nolo’ and combining them with infinitives:

celare habere dicere decipere dormire
Noli/nolite + infinitive

- Nolite aulam celare! – Don't hide the pot!
(to several people)

Noli aulam^{an} ferre servo

- Noli aulam celare! – Don't hide the pot! (to
one person)

Other uses of *nolo*

- non uis aulam auferre.

in
2nd sg

inf pres act.

- non uis Euclyonem aulam capere.

Subject
accusative of capere

nolo volo

non vis vis

non vult vult

notumus

non vultis volumus

vultis

volunt

Infinitive constructions in 2A

acc. with inf.

- Compare these sentences:

uolo enim in aedis intrare.

uolo autem seruam in aedis intrare.

subject accusative of intrare

Infinitive phrases as object – and more

amlam uolo

- onera magna ferre uolo
 - I want... is followed up by an infinitive phrase [here expanded through an accusative object within that infinitive phrase, **onera magna**]
 - We might say that the infinitive phrase is the **accusative object** of uolo.
- The subject does not change between main predicate and infinitive phrase: 'I' is the person envisioned as carrying out both actions

Infinitive phrases as object – and more

- seruum onera magna ferre uolo
 - I want... is followed up by an infinitive phrase [here expanded through an accusative object within that infinitive phrase, onera magna]
 - We might say that the infinitive phrase is the **accusative object** of uolo.
- The subject does change: 'I' carries out the action of 'uolo', but an additional accusative [**subject accusative**] tells us who will carry out the action of 'ferre'.

Common verbs with ACI constructions

- uolo/nolo/malo
- habeo [when meaning consider, hold to be, etc]
- iubeo
- credo
- opinor *deponent*

Other infinitive constructions

- errare est humanum the err is human
 ↑
 predicate
 Subj. Complement.
- amittere malum est

Translation

- uxor non vult servum tangere
- The wife does not want the slave to touch the pot.

- Na! anlam tangere, serve
- Don't touch the pot, slave!
- Servus iubebit coquos ire in domum
- The slave shall order the cooks to go into the house.

ubi aurum in fano celat Euclio, Strobilus
uidet. e fano exit Euclio. bono animo est,
quod nunc furem timet nullum. Strobilus
autem ut lumbricus in fanum inrepat.

nam aulam Euclioni misero auferre uult. sed seruum
audacem uidet Euclio. seruo audaci mala multa dicit
et aurum poscit. seruus autem seni aurum reddere
non uult, quod aurum non habet.

Euclioni manum dextram seruus ostendit. deinde



seni misero ostendit laeuam. Euclio autem manum

tertiam rogat. seruus Euclionem insanum habet et

exit; aulam Euclio a fano aufert et alteri loco clam

credit.

Revision: nomen

N	nomen	nomina
A	homen	nomina
G	hominis	nominum
D	hominum	nominibus
A	nomine	hominibus

- What declension is this?
- How do we fill in the gaps?
- What other types of neuter 3rd declension nouns do you know?
- How is the neuter consonant stems different from other 3rd declension nouns you know?

Revision: *onus*

N	<i>onus</i>	<i><u>onera</u></i>
A	onus	<i>onera</i>
G	<i>onem's</i>	<i>onerum</i>
D	<i>onem</i>	oneribus
A	<i>onere</i>	<i>— —</i>

Caput-is (n) *per capita*

	SG	PL
N	caput	capita
A	caput	capita
G	capitis	capitium
D	capiti	capitbus <i>capitibus</i>
A	capite	capitbus ~ 11 ~

Fourth declension nouns

	Manus (f), hand	
	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Manus	Manūs
Acc.	Manum	Manūs
Gen.	Manūs	Manuum
Dat.	Manui	Manibus
Abl.	Manū	Manibus

Most 4th declension nouns are masculine – but the very common *manus* is feminine

	Domus (f), house (irregular)	
	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Domus	Domus
Acc.	Domum	Domos (or domus)
Gen.	Domus (or domi)	Domorum (or domuum)
Dat.	Domui (domo)	Domibus
Abl.	Domo	Domibus

domus partly follows 2nd declension. The acc. pl. *domos* is more common than *domūs*

5th declension nouns

res novae

- 5th declension words are usually feminine
- *Res* and *dies* are the two most common words – but they are extremely common
 - Note that *dies* can be either f or m depending on meaning!
 - Feminine when it denotes a specific day, e.g. a birthday

Res (thing)	s	pl
Nom	res	res
Acc	rem	res
Gen	rei	rerum
Dat	rei	rebus
Abl	re	rebus

Interrogative pronouns

	M SG	F SG	N SG	M PL	F PL	N PL
Nom pron	quis	~~quis~~ quis	quid	qui	quae	quae
Nom adj.	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
Acc	quem	quam	quid/ quod	quos	quas	quae
Gen	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Abl	quo	qua	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

Questions with pronouns

- quid noui?

partitive genitive

To whom

- cui dono libellum?

- in quam domum intrabo?

Adjectives: *nullus*, *alter*

- Chapter 2B also adds two adjectives which basically follow 1st/2nd declension – but which also have some features from the pronominal declension
 - The problematic forms are in genitive and dative singular
 - cf. cuius and cui in the declension pattern for quis/qui
- The two adjectives are *nullus* (which we have seen in text in carefully selected cases, genders and numbers) and *alter*.

Nullus-a-um

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	Nullus	nulla	Nullum	Nulli	Nullae	Nulla
A	Nullum	Nullam	Nullum	Nullos	Nullas	Nulla
G	nullius			Nullorum	Nullarum	Nullorum
D	nulli			Nullis		
A	Nullo	Nulla	Nullo	Nullis		

Alter-altera-alterum

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	Alter	Altera	Alterum	Alteri	Alterae	Alter
A	Alterum	Alteram	Alterum	Alteros	Alteras	Alter
G	Alterius			Alterorum	Alterarum	Alterorum
D	Alteri			Alteris		
A	Altero	Alter	Altero	Alteris		

Also note the pronunciation of alterius and nullius!

For Friday

- ...in addition to normal revision:
- Complete the translation of p. 75 and submit for marking
- Read through the introduction to deponent forms in 2B
- Go through and highlight issues for revision – things that still have question marks, things still a bit unclear, or where you just want more practice.