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Latin 2

2.3.4

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Translation 4B

- The major challenge in this translation is reported speech
- The verbs *scio*, *affirmo*, *malo*, *dico*, *opinor*, *iubeo*, *nolo*, and *nego* all trigger ACI constructions corresponding to the English 'I know that Latin is hard'
- Within the dependent ACI, an active infinitive expresses the action performed by someone/something appearing in the accusative
- ...but there can also be a 'normal' direct/accusative object within the ACI
- Only the context allows you to tell which one of multiple accusatives is the 'subject accusative'

Translation 4B

in Hellesponto oppidum esse scitis, iudices,
ceteris oppidis Asiae clarius et nobilius, nomine
Lampsacus.

scitis

abl. comp.

oppidum esse

clarius

adj

adj

2nd p pl, pres ind act of...

scio – takes an ACI

esse is the infinitive

only one accusative,
oppidum is the subject
accusative

Translation 4B

Lampsacenos ipsos affirmo homines esse quietos.

affirmo

Lampsacenos ipsos homines esse quietos.

Translation 4B

iste autem mox se ad Philodamum
quondam migraturum esse dicebat.

iste dicebat
se ad Philodamum migraturum esse.

Translation 4B

mos custom
mon's

utor + abl.

illi more Graeco uitam degunt. malunt enim otio uti
et pace quam bello et clamitatibus uitam degere. iste
Lampsacum tempore quodam peruenit. ad Ianitorem,
uirum summae grauitatis, Lampsaceni eum
deduxerunt.

illius illi

Translation 4B

Philodamus enim domi habebat filiam

pulcherrimam. Verrem scitis, iudices,

feminas pulchras semper omnibus modis et

omnibus temporibus uehementer sequi.

Translation 4B

Ianitor se Verrem offendisse aliquo modo
opinatus est atque istum summa retinere ui
coepit.

Translation 4B

Verres igitur Rubrium ad Philodamum misit,
consilio usus pessimo, quod Philodamus uir erat
magnae apud Lampsacenos existimationis et
praetores consulesque recipere solebat, non amicos
eorum.

Translation 4B

sed Verres Philodamum per uim Rubrium

*h 89
na*

deducere iussit. Philodamus autem, quod non

m 55

3rd part in beo algn

inuitus uideri noluit, conuiuium parauit,

Rubrium comites inuitare omnis iussit.

Translation 4B

illi summa celeritate uenerunt; ^{veniunt} discubere; ^{discubunt}
primo Graeco biberunt more, ^{b1} mox poculis
maioribus. conuiuium sermonibus
celebrabant hoc tempore et laetitia.

Translation 4B

mox autem Rubrius, 'Philodame' inquit,

vo cative

'filiam tuam uoca.' sed ille, uir grauitate

imperative

summa, irascebatur. mulieres in conuiuio

acc for

cum uiris accumbere oportere negauit.

mn *im* *3rd sg of id ad*

Translation 4B

clamor factus est maximus per aedis.

h. ss
m

dep. perf.

h. ss m

Lampsaceni, ubi tumultum audiuerunt, nocte

celeritate summa ad Philodami aedis

3rd pl
perf. audio

conueniebant.

3rd pl

facio-feci-factum

fio factus sum

audivi ausus sum

Translation 4B

postridie autem ad Verris hospitium profecti

deponend perfect

Fe

proficiscor

sunt. ferro ianuam et saxis caedere

3rd pl.
coeperunt, eodem tempore igni circumdare.

perfect

abl. time

pres inf active

ignis circumdo

Translation 4B

parco
perperi

Verri autem Lampsaceni perpercerunt, quod
ciues quidam Romani eis hoc melius fore
dixerunt quam praetorem necare Romanum.

Ablative absolute

- Abbreviates a longer clause
- We first meet this construction with an implied participle only
 - Latin has no present or past participle form of *esse* (unlike Greek) but it is often implied:
- *Verre praetor* ~~e~~ Verres [being] the praetor = with Verres as praetor / when Verres was praetor / etc
- *me amico* = me [being] a friend = with me as a friend / when I was a friend / etc

me ingresso

Absolute?

Verre praetore Rubrius i

- The noun involved in the ablative absolute cannot be used in any other syntactical function in the clause

Verre praetore Verres
ibut

- E.g. if you need to use ‘Verres’ as the subject, you cannot also use him within the ablative absolute
- ‘Absolute’ here means that it is isolated from the rest of the clause; it can be removed without ‘breaking’ the syntax of the rest of the clause

Ablative absolute

- More commonly, you will later see ablative absolute constructions using a participle --- and with deponent verbs, you can already do this!
- The ablative absolute normally has two key parts:
 - One noun [or a name, or an adjective] in the ablative
 - One participle in the ablative
- The tense of the participle [of course we have yet to learn the present participle!] is often important:
 - *Verre ingresso* serui ex aedibus fugerunt

perf-
part