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Intensive Latin 2

Week 3
4D + 4E

*Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives*



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Material to cover

1. Passive
2. Perfect participle passive
3. Ablative absolute + passive participle
4. Present participles
5. Pluperfect subjunctive (active, deponent, passive)
6. *cum* + subjunctive

PASSIVE VOICE

- We distinguish between active and passive voice:
- *I love* versus *I am being loved*
- This week, we add passive forms of all tenses along with infinitives, participles, and imperatives
- This is happily a lot easier than it sounds – “deponent verbs are passive in form but active in meaning”: you already know how to create the vast majority of these forms

ABLATIVE OF AGENT

- with the passive, a new use of the ablative arrives, which is the **ablative of agent**.
- When something is done 'by' a person, this is expressed by the ablative following *ā/ab*.
- When something is done 'by' a thing, this is expressed by the ablative on its own (aka the instrumental ablative).
- Lastly, when something is done by something that can be seen as a 'tool', or is involved unwillingly, *ā/ab* can be dropped (but don't worry about this too much).

Present indicative passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3/4
1 st	amor	habeor	dicor	audior	capior
2 nd	amaris (- re)	haberis (- re)	diceris (- re)	audieris (- re)	caperis (- re)
3 rd	amatur	habetur	dicitur	auditur	capitur
1 st	amamur	habemur	dicimur	audimur	capimur
2 nd	amamini	habemini	dicimini	audimini	capimini
3 rd	amantur	habentur	dicuntur	audiuntur	capiuntur

Future indicative passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3/4
1 st	amabor	habebor	dicar	audiar	capiar
2 nd	amaberis (-re)	habeberis (-re)	diceris (-re)	audieris (-re)	capieris (-re)
3 rd	amabitur	habebitur	dicetur	audietur	capietur
1 st	amabimur	habebimur	dicemur	audiemur	capiemur
2 nd	amabimini	habebimini	dicemini	audiemini	capiemini
3 rd	amabuntur	habebuntur	dicentur	audientur	capientur

Note how the -e- functions as the tell-tale sign of future tense in the 3rd and 4th conjugations, in all persons bar the first

Imperfect indicative passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3/4
1 st	amabar	habeb <u>a</u> r	dice <u>b</u> a <u>r</u>	audie <u>b</u> a <u>r</u>	capie <u>b</u> a <u>r</u>
2 nd	amabaris (-re)	habeb <u>a</u> ris (- re)	dice <u>b</u> a <u>r</u> is (- re)	audie <u>b</u> a <u>r</u> is (- re)	capie <u>b</u> a <u>r</u> is (- re)
3 rd	amabatur	habeb <u>a</u> tur	dice <u>b</u> a <u>t</u> ur	audie <u>b</u> a <u>t</u> ur	capie <u>b</u> a <u>t</u> ur
1 st	amabamur	habeb <u>a</u> mur	dice <u>b</u> a <u>m</u> ur	audie <u>b</u> a <u>m</u> ur	capie <u>b</u> a <u>m</u> ur
2 nd	amabamini	habeb <u>a</u> mini	dice <u>b</u> a <u>m</u> ini	audie <u>b</u> a <u>m</u> ini	capie <u>b</u> a <u>m</u> ini
3 rd	amabantur	habeb <u>a</u> ntur	dice <u>b</u> a <u>n</u> tur	audie <u>b</u> a <u>n</u> tur	capie <u>b</u> a <u>n</u> tur

Perfect indicative passive

- Perfect indicative passive is created the same way that perfect deponent infinitives are created:
- perfect participle + appropriate form of *sum*:
 - Deponent: *seruae minata es*: you threatened the slave girl
 - Active verb: *amati sumus*: we were loved
- This applies across all conjugations:
 - *uerba clamata sunt* (the words were shouted)
 - *naues captae sunt* (the ships were captured)
 - *amici missi sunt* (the friends were sent)

Pluperfect indicative passive

- Pluperfect indicative passive is created the same way that perfect deponent passives are created:
- perfect participle + appropriate form of *eram*:
 - Dependent: *seruae minata eras*: you had threatened the slave girl
 - Active verb: *amati eramus*: we had been loved
- This applies across all conjugations:
 - *uerba clamata erant*
 - *naues captae erant*
 - *amici missi erant*

Imperatives & infinitives passive

IMPERATIVE PASSIVE (PRESENT)	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3/4
singular	amare	habere	dicere	audire	capere
plural	amamini	habemini	dicimini	audimini	capimini

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3/4
PRESENT INFINITIVE PASSIVE	amari	haberi	dici	audiri	capi
PERFECT INFINITIVE PASSIVE	amatus/a/ um esse	habitus/a/ um esse	dictus/a/ um esse	auditus/a/ um esse	captus/a/ um esse
FUTURE INFINITIVE PASSIVE*	<u>amatum</u> iri	<u>habitum</u> iri	<u>dictum</u> iri	<u>auditum</u> iri	<u>captum</u> iri

The 'future infinitive passive'

- This form is used mainly in ACI constructions
- It consists of the **supine** of the verb concerned, plus an auxiliary infinitive form borrowed from the conjugation pattern of *eo* (I go): **iri**
 - It is a bit like we can create a future in English using an auxiliary verb to say 'I will go', indicating future rather than wish – although applied to a different form!
 - The supine form itself is linguistically a stiffened accusative form to do with direction towards
- Thus, an infinitive future passive can only be construed for verbs that have a supine form

The supine is a fixed form,
it DOES NOT decline

Quick note on the supine

- The supine in *-um* expresses purpose after a verb of motion
 - *uenerunt questum* = they came **to complain**
- When *iri* follows a supine forming the future infinitive passive, the literal meaning is ‘that there is a movement to...’

puer negat se captum iri
- Literally: the boy denies that there is a movement towards capturing him
- in better English, ‘the boy says that he will not be captured’

Future infinitive passive

- The form (e.g. *captum iri*) is uncommon and often a paraphrase is used: we will see this paraphrase construction once we have learned the subjunctive
 - *dixerunt se captum iri* – They said that they would be caught
 - *puto captum iri* – I think that I will be caught
- => Remember that the supine form never changes!

Practice

- Verres negabat ciuis Romanos liberatum iri
- Verres Diodori pocula ablatum iri affirmat.

The perfect passive participle

- It is formed just as for the deponent perfect participle
 - *Loquor* => *locutus,a,um*
 - *Dico* => *dictus,a,um*
- It is passive in meaning:
 - *Caesar Gallos captos ad senatum misit*
 - *pocula repperta Verres Romam misit.*

Present participles

- Present participles are active in meaning: ‘-ing’
 - Future participles are always active in meaning
 - Perfect participles (unless deponent) are always passive in meaning
- Present participles are formed by adding –ns (nom)/-ntem (acc and declined forms) to the present tense stem:
 - amo = ama + ns = present participle nominative m, f, n, singular
 - amo = ama + ntem = present participle accusative m, f singular
 - amo = ama + ns = present participle accusative neuter
 - dico = dic + binding vowel e + ns = present participle nominative m, f, n, singular
 - dico = dic + binding vowel e + ntes = present participle nominative m, f, plural

Declension of the present participle

- Follows the pattern of *ingens* – *ingentem*
- *Amantis* can therefore be:
 - *genitive singular all genders*
 - *accusative plural masculine and feminine*
- The ablative most often ends in –e
 - -i ending is used when the participle is adjectival rather than predicative:
 - A trick for telling the difference is to test if the participle can be translated with a temporal clause: when, while etc = if so, it's predicative:

Declension of the present participle

	masc./fem.	neutr.	masc./fem.	neutr.
Nominative	amans	amans	amantes	amantia
Accusative	amantem	amans	amantis (-es)	amantia
Genitive	amantis	amantis	amantium (-um)	amantium (-um)
Dative	amanti	amanti	amantibus	amantibus
Ablative	amante (-i)	amante (-i)	amantibus	amantibus

Ablative absolute

- The ablative absolute stands apart from the rest of the sentence: it can be removed without affecting the syntax of the main sentence
- It can be translated in different ways depending on context: temporal and causal meanings are common
 - *Verre praetore*: ‘when Verres was praetor’

Ablative absolute

- From 4C: noun in the ablative + attribute (adjective, job title, etc) in the ablative
 - *Verre praetore; P. Caesetio et P. Taedio praefectibus*
- From 4D: noun in the ablative + participle in the ablative = most common use
 - *Verre ingresso*: perfect, deponent verb, active translation
 - *his rebus narratis*: perfect, active verb

Ablative absolute and tense

- From 4E, you will also see ablative absolute constructions with present participles
- Remember how the tense of the participle relates to the finite verb:
- Present participle: both concurrent
 - *nautis cibo egentibus, Cleomenes nihil fecit.*
- Perfect participle: participle has happened before the finite verb
 - *his [verbis] dictis, se in proelium tulit.*

Subjunctive

- Latin has three moods: **indicative**, **imperative**, and **subjunctive**
- The difference between indicative (e.g. *amo*, *amas/amaui*, *amauisti*... etc) and imperative (*ama!*) shows us that mood is...
 - not about who does something (same mood but different persons)
 - not about when they did something (same mood but different tenses)
- Instead, the mood tells us about how the verbal action is to be perceived: as a command (imperative) or as (f)actual (indicative)
 - *ama!* Love!
 - *amas.* You love.
- The subjunctive is referred to as the mood of imagined action: the verbal action is potential/possible, desired, or contrary to fact

Subjunctive in English

The English subjunctive is used to form sentences that do not describe known objective facts. These include statements about one's state of mind, such as opinion, belief, purpose, intention, or desire. The subjunctive mood is also used for statements that are contrary to fact, such as *If I were a giraffe, ...* (subjunctive), as distinguished from *I was a giraffe*. Subjunctive statements often occur in dependent clauses, such as the subjunctive example in the preceding sentence. It contrasts with the indicative mood, which is used for statements of fact, such as *He speaks English*.

In Modern English, the subjunctive form of a verb often looks identical to the indicative form, and thus subjunctives are not a very visible grammatical feature of English. For most verbs, the only distinct subjunctive form is found in the third person singular of the present tense, where the subjunctive lacks the -s ending: *It is necessary that he see a doctor* (contrasted with the indicative *he sees*). However, the verb *be* has not only a distinct present subjunctive (*be*, as in *I suggest that he be removed*) but also a past subjunctive *were* (as in *If he were rich, ...*).

These two tenses of the subjunctive have no particular connection in meaning with present and past time. Terminology varies; sometimes what is called the present subjunctive here is referred to simply as the subjunctive, and the form *were* may be treated just as an alternative irrealis form of *was* rather than a past subjunctive.

Wikipedia, 'Subjunctive'

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_subjunctive

...but actually...

- Subjunctive functions as the mood of imagined action generally when it is used 'clean'
 - We will learn such usages in 4F and 4G
- The use for the subjunctive is far wider when it is used in combination with specific conjunctions
 - Here, the notion of imagined action is less clearly felt than otherwise: it is generally fine to think of such subjunctives as being triggered by specific usage of conjunctions

4E: Pluperfect subjunctive forms

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	3/4
1	amauissem	habuisssem	dixissem	auduissem	cepissem
2	amauisses	habuisses	dixisses	audiuisses	cepisses
3	amauisset	habuisset	dixisset	audiuisset	cepisset
1	amauissemus	habuissemus	dixissemus	audiuissemus	cepissemus
2	amauissetis	habuissetis	dixissetis	audiuissetis	cepissetis
3	amauissent	habuissent	dixissent	audiuissent	cepissent

Perfect stem (amau-/habu-/dix-/audi-/cep-) + isse + person ending

Please do not miss learning the deponent pluperfect subjunctive and the passive pluperfect subjunctive!

cum with subjunctive

- One of the more common subjunctive-generating conjunctions is *cum*
 - We have seen *cum* used as a preposition + ablative already: this is a different usage: now we will see *cum* governing whole clauses rather than individual nouns
 - From 4F onwards, we will also use *ut* and *ne*, which take subjunctive too

cum with subjunctive

- *cum* with subjunctive has three meanings:
 - Concessive: “although”, “despite” etc
 - Historical: to relate side circumstances setting the time frame for the main clause: “when, while, as” etc
 - This is the usage we will encounter in 4E
 - Causal: because
- *NB: cum* can also be used with the indicative, but with different meaning from the above

cum with subjunctive

- The tense of subjunctive we need in each individual *cum* clause is determined by how this dependent clause relates in terms of sequence of time to its governing clause
- Cf. relation of tense/priority between
 - governing verb + ACI infinitive
 - governing verb + participle

Tense in subjunctive *cum*-clauses

We will initially see sentences like this:

*praedones cum uidisset, Cleomenes in naue sua malum eregi
imperauit.*

‘**When he had seen** the pirates, Cleomenes ordered that the mast on his ship be raised.’

uidisset is 3rd pers. sing. pluperfect subjunctive active

imperauit is 3rd pers. sing. perfect indicative active

The translation shows that the action of *uidisset* went on before the action of *imperauit*.

Sequence of tense in subjunctive clauses with *cum*

- The example illustrates a general rule for *cum*-clauses with subjunctive:
- Independent clause: past tense + dependent clause with *cum* and pluperfect subjunctive = the action of the dependent clause predates the action in the independent clause
 - i.e. Cleomenes saw the pirates, then ordered his sailors to set sail.
- [4F onward] Independent clause: past tense + dependent clause with *cum* and imperfect subjunctive = the two clauses are concurrent

Looking ahead

- In 4E, we are working with *cum*-clauses with pluperfect subjunctive only, but...
- ...later on we will also see that:
 - Independent clause: present, future + dependent clause with *cum* and present subjunctive = concurrent
 - Independent clause: present, future + dependent clause with *cum* and perfect subjunctive = the dependent clause predates the independent clause
- Happily, this will apply to many other dependent clauses (with conjunctions) that take the subjunctive, too.

Accusative with Infinitive (ACI)

- Always after:
 - verbs of speech (e.g. *dico, affirmo*)
 - verbs of perception (e.g. *audio*)
 - verbs of emotion and emotional utterances (e.g. *gaudere, indignari*)
 - some impersonal expressions (e.g. *perspicuum est, verisimile est...*)
 - ...and after other verbs if the dictionary states this
- Be mindful of the sequence of tense:
 - future infinitive
 - present infinitive
 - perfect infinitive

Handling ACIs

- Look for:
 - subject accusative within the ACI: the person/unit that performs the action of the infinitive
 - Remember that this can be a reflexive pronoun (se)
 - potential object accusative within the ACI: the object influenced by the infinitive action
- Translate...
 - An ACI should normally not be translated as “to do x” in English. We normally start a dependent clause with “that...” where Latin has an ACI:
 - *suspiciant canes dominam cibi oblitam esse*

Translation into Latin

- Although the sailors were lacking food, Cleomenes did nothing.

nautibus cibo egentibus, Cleomenes nihil fecit.

Translation into Latin

- Since Cleomenes had fled, the others followed [him].

cum Cleomenes fugisset, ceteri secuti sunt.

He said that he would not be caught.

negabat se captum iri