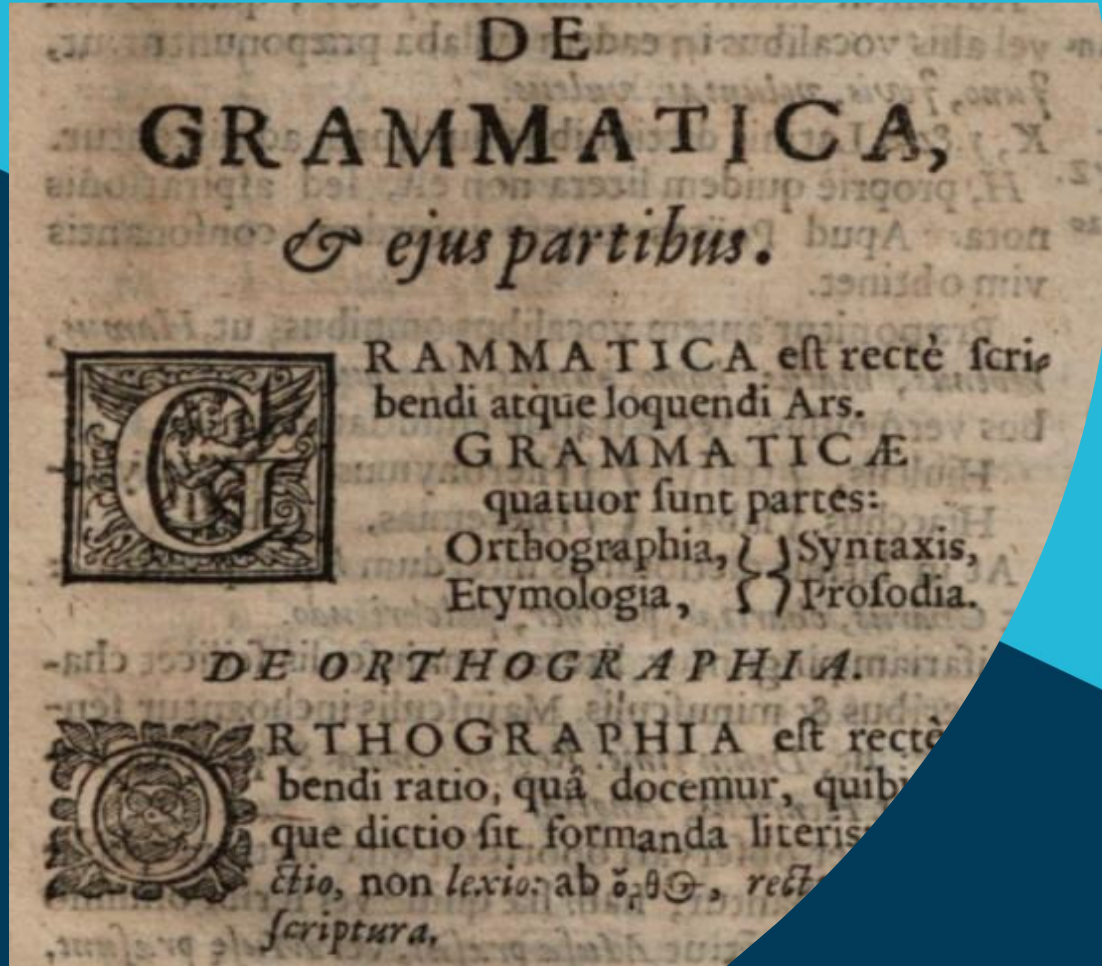




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Intensive Latin 1

Week 4 pt. 2: 2A

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Outline

Accusative + infinitive constructions

Future indicative active

Future of *sum* and future of *eo*

possum, *nolo* and *malo* present and future indicative

Noster, *uester*; *celer*, *acer*

4th declension: *manus*
domus

- Quite a lot of new things, but remember:
 1. The test covers material up to, and including, 1E
 2. You have more time to digest the material
 3. Some of the material will look familiar

Infinitive constructions in 2A

uult in fano aulam celare.

seruus seni aurum reddere non uult.

Infinitive phrases as object – and more

- 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 **direct 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 **direct 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* [they all command objects in accusative]
- *habeo* [when meaning consider, hold to be, etc]
- *iubeo*
- *credo*
- *opinor* (deponent, from 2B)

Tenses in Latin

- There are six tenses in the Latin language
- We will now be able to master two: present and **future**
- Other categories for classifying the finite verb are:
 - person: 1st, 2nd, 3rd
 - number: singular or plural
 - mood: indicative, imperative, and subjunctive
 - voice: active or passive

Future indicative active 1st and 2nd conjugation

	1 st	2 nd
1 st sing.	uocabo	habebo
2 nd sing.	uocabis	habebis
3 rd sing.	uocabit	habebit
1 st plural	uocabimus	habebimus
2 nd plural	uocabitis	habebitis
3 rd plural	uocabunt	habebunt

USE THE PRESENT TENSE STEM:

**UOCA-
HABE-**

**-B-O
-B-IS
-B-IT
-B-IMUS
-B-IT IS
-B-UNT**

**...SO THE COMBINATION OF –B-
AND ENDINGS BASED ON –O, -I-
, AND –U WILL SIGNAL THE
FUTURE TENSE**

3rd and 4th conjugation future

3 rd	3 rd /4 th	4 th
dic am	capi am	audi am
dice s	capie s	audie s
dice t	capie t	audie t
dice mus	capie mus	audie mus
dice tis	capie tis	audie tis
dice nt	capie nt	audie nt

(stem) + e + (person ending)

- ...so for the 3 and 4 conjugations, we create the future by changing (3rd) or adding (3rd/4th and 4th) a **binding vowel e** and then tagging on **person endings** familiar from the present tense
- Only the first person singular forms (dicam, capiam, audiam) deviate from this pattern

2A Future indicative active

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	3 rd /4 th	4 th
1 st singular	uocabo	habebo	dic am	capi am	audi am
2 nd singular	uocabis	habebis	dice s	capi es	audie s
3 rd singular	uocabit	habebit	dice t	capi et	audie t
1 st plural	uocabimus	habebimus	dice mus	capi emus	audi emus
2 nd plural	uocabitis	habebitis	dice tis	capi etis	audie tis
3 rd plural	uocabunt	habebunt	dice nt	capi ent	audie nt

Don't forget the irregular verbs!

Person	Uolo / I want	Nolo / I don't want	Malo / I would rather	Possum / I can
1 st sg.	uolo	nolo	malo	possum
2 nd sg.	uis	non uis	mauis	possis
3 rd sg.	uult	non uult	mauult	potest
1 st pl.	uolumus	nolumus	malumus	possumus
2 nd pl.	uultis	non uultis	mauultis	potestis
3 rd pl.	uolunt	nolunt	malunt	possunt
Infinitive	uelle	nolle	malle	posse

2A Future of irregular verbs

	sum	possum
1 st singular	ero	potero
2 nd singular	eris	poteris
3 rd singular	erit	poterit
1 st plural	erimus	poterimus
2 nd plural	eritis	poteritis
3 rd plural	erunt	poterunt

Irregular verbs in future active

eo	uolo	nolo	malo
ibo	uolam	nolam	malam
ibis	uoles	noles	males
ibit	uolet	nolet	mallet
ibimus	uolemus	nolemus	malemus
ibitis	uoletis	noletis	maletis
ibunt	uolent	nolent	malent

RL Exercise 1 p. 67: translate futures, change sing. to plu. Pay attention to conjugations!

- Ibis = you shall go (sg)
- *ibitis* = you shall go (pl.) *irregular*
- erunt
- celabunt
- perget
- amittes
- habebimus
- decipient
- iubebit
- credet
- capietis
- facient
- uincietis
- dormiet
- clamabit

Adjectives in –er: ½ declension

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
N	Uester	Uestra	Uestrum	Uestri	Uestrae	Uestra
A	Uestrem	Uestram	Uestrum	Uestros	Uestras	Uestra
G	Uestri	Uestrae	Uestri	Uestrorum	Uestrarum	Uestrorum
D	Uestro	Uestrae	Uestro	Uestris	Uestris	Uestris
A	Uestro	Uestrae	Uestro	Uestris	Uestris	Uestris

So *noster* (ours) and *vester* (yours, pl.) is declined just like *pulcher-pulchra-pulchrum*

Difference between *uester* and *tuus* is that *uester* means 'your(s)' when 'you' are emore than one person.

-er adjectives (2-1-2 declension)

- So *noster* (ours) and *vester* (yours, pl.) decline just like *pulcher-pulchra-pulchrum*
 - P. 38 in RL
 - Compare this to *meus* and *tuus*, which are wholly regular according to 1st or 2nd declension
- However, we also have a series of common adjectives ending in *-er* following the 3rd declension...

Adjectives ending in –er: 3rd declension

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masc/Fem	Neuter
N	celer	celeris	celere	celeres	celeria
A	celerem	celerem	celere	celeres	celeria
G	celeris	celeris	celeris	celerium	celerium
D	celeri	celeri	celeri	celeribus	celeribus
A	celeri	celeri	celeri	celeribus	celeribus

celer declines like *omnis*, but there is a difference between the nom. m. and f.

3rd declension adjectives ending in *-er* are i-stems.

Word of warning

- *Celer* keeps the *-er* throughout the declension
- You will also see a few *-er* adjectives (3rd decl) where the *-er-* is shortened
- *acer* is the classical grammar book example:
- *acer* (m), *acris* (f), *acre* (n) – all forms but the masculine singular are based on the shortened form: e.g. *acres* (nom/acc m/f pl)

acer, acris, acre (keen/sharp)

CASE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
<i>N</i>	ācer	ācris	ācre
<i>V</i>	ācer	ācris	ācre
<i>A</i>	ācrem	ācrem	ācre
<i>G</i>	ācris	ācris	ācris
<i>D</i>	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
<i>Ab</i>	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
<i>plurals</i>			
<i>N</i>	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
<i>V</i>	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
<i>A</i>	ācrīs (ācrēs)	ācrīs (ācrēs)	ācria
<i>G</i>	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
<i>D</i>	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
<i>Ab</i>	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

- Very similar to *celer*, but note the contraction where the *e* vanishes before the 'r' (like the difference between *miser* and *pulcher* in first/second declension)

Adjectives: Agreement

1. **If the noun is feminine**, the adjective has to be feminine too: you can ignore all other parts of the adjective declension
2. **If the noun is ablative**, the adjective describing that noun has to be ablative too: again you can ignore all other parts of the adjective declension
3. **If the noun is plural**, the adjective describing that noun has to be plural too: again you can ignore all other parts of the adjective declension

Tips for RL p. 75 (Homework due Sunday)

- Look out for new constructions:
 - ablative of description
 - *uolo* and *nolo* followed by infinitives
 - dative for the indirect object (e.g. in sentences about giving or speaking to people)
 - dative of advantage/disadvantage for the person benefitting/suffering as a result of the verb
- ...and lots and lots of futures!