



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David



Intensive Latin 1

Week 9: 3B

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



www.uwtsd.ac.uk

Some tips for second timed test

16th of December 2022

Same format as TT1. Up to, and including, 3A.

This test has 34 questions.

You can expect some more time consuming (not necessarily more complex) questions around Q13-16.

You may see a limited amount of new vocabulary (and names) – Before translating the whole passage, scan the questions carefully to see how much of the text you need – the questions ask for quite specific things.

Some more tips

- If you encounter words that you do not know and are asked to parse/assess them, use the information that you do have: it is enough!

When asked to fill in a gap in a text, make sure that you use all the information in the surrounding sentence, or **in cues given within brackets**.

- Complete the sentence below with an appropriate form of *serua*:

_____, *intrate*!

- Complete the sentence below with an appropriately declined pronoun:

Nolite _____ *[me] minari*!

Rewatch videos & revise syntax

Some of common constructions and syntactical points include:

ACI (*Accusativus cum infinitivo*) constructions / subject accusative (check p.73 of the Grammar Book)

Uses of cases (accusative, genitive, ablative)

Comparatives and superlatives

E-mail or post on forum if questions arise during your revision.

Perfect of deponent verbs

Unlike active verbs, deponent verbs have a 'two-word' perfect form.

➤ *minatus est* = he threatened vs *dixit* = he said

Perfect of deponent verbs is built using the **supine stem** with the gender/number endings of a regular 2-1-2 adjective

➤ *minat-* + *us/a/um* plus the relevant form of *sum* (esse)

Supine stem

Final principal part (3rd or 4th). Remember: a Latin verb has 4 principal parts:

1. the first person of the present indicative
2. the infinitive
3. the first person singular of the perfect indicative
4. and **the supine**

amo, amare, amaui, amatum

Do not worry about the passive meaning for now.

The book introduces the perfect deponent as a way to ease in the passive.

The stem of the supine, i.e., *amāt-*, is the stem of the past participle passive, *amātus* ('having been loved')

Back to perfect deponents

Minat- + *us/a/um* plus the relevant form of *sum* (*esse*)

All conjugations work in the same way once you have identified the supine stem.

The *participle* (*minatus*) is an **adjective** formed from the verb: its endings change depending on the subject, so you have to keep an eye out on the number and gender of the subject.

1st conjugation: *minor*

The participle is formed from the stem, so keeps the 'a' key vowel throughout.

	Singular	Plural
1 st	mināt-us, a, um sum I threatened/have threatened	mināt-ī, ae, a sumus We threatened
2 nd	mināt-us, a, um es You threatened	mināt-ī, ae, a estis You threatened
3 rd	mināt-us, a, um est He/she/it threatened	mināt-ī, ae, a sunt They threatened

2nd conjugation: *polliceor*

	Singular	Plural
1 st	pollicit-us, a, um sum I promised/have promised	pollicit-ī, ae, a sumus we promised
2 nd	pollicit-us, a, um es You promised/have promised	pollicit-ī, ae, a estis you promised
3 rd	pollicit-us, a, um est he/she/it promised	pollicit-ī ae a sunt they promised

Take the present tense stem (*pollic-e*), change the ending vowel from *e* to *i*, add *-t-*

So: the '*e*' key vowel of the stem turns to an '*i*' in the participle

3rd conjugation: *loquor*

	Singular	Plural
1 st	locūt-us, a, um sum I said/have said	locūt-ī, ae, a sumus we said
2 nd	locūt-us, a, um es you said	locūt-ī, ae, a estis you said
3 rd	locūt-us, a, um est he/she/it said	locūt-ī, ae, a sunt they said

As with the perfect third conjugation actives (2D, think of *mitto=misi; dico=dixi; tango=tetigi; ago=egi*), there is a stem change here: so it is very important to check your principal parts for how the participle is formed.

BUT most verbs of the 3rd conjugation will end up having a supine stem ending either in **–s** (*ingress-*, from *ingredior*) or **–t** (as our case with *loquor*)

CHECK PAGE 115 FOR THE PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE IRREGULAR DEONENTS WE HAVE COVERED SO FAR.

4th conjugation: *mentior*

	Singular	Plural
1 st	mentīt-us a um sum I lied/have lied	mentīt-ī ae a sumus we lied
2 nd	mentīt-us a um es you lied	mentīt-ī ae a estis you lied
3 rd	mentīt-us a um he/she/it lied	mentīt-ī ae a sunt they lied

The key vowel 'i' returns on the stem here, making fourth conjugations nice and regular.

3/4 conjugation: *progredior*

	Singular	Plural
1st	prōgress-us a um sum I progressed/have progressed	prōgress-ī ae a sumus we progressed
2nd	prōgress-us a um es you progressed	prōgress-ī ae a estis you progressed
3rd	prōgress-us a um est he/she/it progressed	prōgress-ī ae a sunt they progressed

Again, we see a stem change in the 3/4 conjugation –this *-gressus* comes from '*-gredior*', a very common 3/4 conjugation verb (with various prefixes, as you have seen).

This stem change makes 3/4 verbs act like third conjugation –the same pattern as we saw in perfect forms for active verbs.

Last words on the supine

- We have created declined forms of the supine (e.g. *pollicitus/a/um*) rather than the 'clean' third principle part (*pollicitum*)
- Such forms can be created for most verbs, both active and deponent
 - When not created from a deponent verb, these forms are **always passive** in meaning, while with deponent verbs, they remain active in meaning.
- When standing on their own, such forms mean 'having ---ed' (e.g. having promised)
- This is the Latin **perfect participle**, and it can also be used independently

Participles

As you can see, if combined with a form of *sum*, the participle for a **deponent verb** makes the perfect indicative.

However, participles can also be used **alone**, as an adjective (and as ever, in this situation they must **agree in NUMBER, CASE and GENDER**).

In this case, they mean “having x-ed”

They can therefore be used to give multiple pieces of information without having too many main verbs (which Latin does not like)

Participles

As you can see, therefore, regular participles are formed from the stems of the deponent verb, preserving the key vowel (except that in 2nd conjugation the 'e' has become 'i', a shorter vowel).

The third and 3/4 conjugations feature a stem change.

Participles for all conjugations have 2-1-2 adjective endings.

Note that, as with the active verbs, deponent verbs in *all* conjugations can have stem changes in the participle –not solely the third or 3/4 conjugations,

e.g.: ° *uideor, uidērī, uīsus* I seem (2) , ° *īrāscor, īrāscī, īrātus* I get angry (3)

So once again, the importance of **thoroughly learning the principal parts of all deponent verbs** becomes clear.

Examples

Serui minati sunt

The slaves made threats

E castris **egressi**, milites ferociter pugnauerunt

Deponent perfect participle (no form of esse included) (+ later in the sentence, an indicative act perfect 3rd plural)

When they emerged from the camp, the soldiers battled courageously

More examples

Rhea Siluia haec locūta ēgressa est

Rhea Silvia, having spoken [said] these things, went out.

In English, we rarely say 'Having ---ed' –so if you start with a translation of this kind, you may then wish to re-arrange to “After Rhea Silvia spoke, she went out”, or “Rhea Silvia spoke and went out”

The two actions happen one after another.

More examples

Rhea haec locuta egreditur

Rhea (after speaking, having spoken, when she has spoken these things) advances.

NOT Rhea *who has spoken* goes out

Participles on the whole are used predicatively.

They say what people *do*, rather than what people *are*.

puerōs ēgressōs uideō

I see the boys when they have gone out/I see the boys after they went out” (notice the **accusatives** –the participle agrees in case with the noun it describes).

custōdēs fugere cōnātōs necāuimus

We killed the guards after they tried to escape

Semi-deponents

Some verbs have **active present** forms, but are deponent in the perfect (still active in translation!)

3B adds two:

audeo (I dare) – **audebo**, ausus sum

fio (I become/I am made/I happen) – **fiam**, factus sum

Semi-deponents are less common than deponent verbs.

Adverbs

Adverbs describe *verbs* –in English, we often form them by adding -ly to our adjectives (e.g. *quickly*, *slowly*). Similarly, they are easily formed (*and have only one form*) in Latin:

For **2-1-2 (First/Second Declension) adjectives**, find the stem (from the genitive –this will make sure that you notice any stem changes), remove the ending, and add -*ē*

e.g. stultus, *gen* stultī → stult- → stultē
 miser *gen* miserī → miser- → miserē
 pulcher *gen* pulchrī → pulchr- → pulchrē

Adverbs continued

For **Third Declension** adjectives, find the stem (from the genitive), remove the ending, and add *-(i)ter*

e.g. fortis, gen fortis → fort- → **fortiter**
celer, gen celeris → celer- → **celeriter**
audāx, gen audācis → audāc- → **audācter**

Some very common adjectives have irregular adverb forms:

- bonus → bene 'well'
- parvus → paulum '(a) little, slightly'
- multus → multum 'much'
- magnus → magnopere 'greatly' (= magnō + opere)
- facilis → facile 'easily'

Reflexive Pronouns

We have already met some pronouns (*ego, tū, nōs, uōs, hic, ille, is*) –and the possessive forms for the personal pronouns (*meus, tuus, noster, uester*)

One further distinction now needs to be made when thinking about third persons –he/she/it and his/her/its.

Latin distinguishes between a he/his she/hers who is the **subject of the clause/sentence**, and someone else.

The pronoun used **reflexively** (i.e. to refer to someone who is the subject of the current clause) is *se*, with its possessive form *suus*.

Think of the difference

“Romulus sent his own officials” = **Rōmulus suōs lēgātōs mīsīt**

“Romulus sent his [someone else's] officials” = **Rōmulus eius lēgātōs mīsīt**

Siluia sē adloquitur = Silvia addresses herself

Siluia eam adloquitur = Silvia addresses her [must refer to some other female person].

se declined

s./pl. -all genders

- *nom.* ---
- *acc.* *sē*
- *gen.* *suī*
- *dat.* *sibi*
- *abl.* *sē*

su-us a um : the possessive adjective decline like *mult-us a um*, regularly.