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Latin 2

W1 Monday

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Welcome back

- We will continue working on a similar pattern to Latin 1
- A new Teams space has been created for our module – I'll add assignments gradually
- Our class schedule may shift a little more than usual
 - Friday W1: shared class 1.30-2.30, then individual revision

‘Homework’

- **Thursday W1 17/2:** Reading exercise for 3A, RL E&G p. 111.
- **Monday W2 21/2:** Reading exercise for 3B, RL E&G p. 123.
- **Thursday W2 24/2:** Reading exercise for 3D, RL E&G p. 141.
- **Thursday W3 3/3:** Reading exercise for 4B, RL E&G p. 163.
- **Thursday W4 10/3:** Reading exercise for 4E, RL E&G p. 195.

Assessment

1. One hour time test up to and including Chapter 4A in *Reading Latin*. This time test will take place on Friday 25 February. 50% of the portfolio mark.
2. One hour time test up to and including Chapter 4E in *Reading Latin*. This time test will take place on Friday 11 March. 50% of the portfolio mark.

Content covered in Latin 1

- All noun and adjective declensions
- Verbs:
 - Present tense of all verbs (including deponent) in indicative, infinitive, and imperative
 - Future tense of all verbs (including deponent) in the indicative
 - Perfect tense of active verbs
- Basic syntax – including an introduction to accusative with infinitive

"to" to eat

progreAid

Moods

adipiscor

He orders me to listen

inbeo

Content in Latin 2 *singing forms* *ing listening*

- Expansion of use of past tense in Latin
 - Use of participles (present, perfect and future)
 - Subjunctive mood
 - Syntax: complex sentences – including reported speech
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- There will be new forms, but we will focus far more on usage and fitting sentences together
 - => you need to be confident in recognising and creating old and new forms!

Outcomes of Latin 2

- At the end of this module, you will be able to read many unadapted Latin texts with the help of a grammar and dictionary
- For example, many of the sources used for the Nero module in Block 1 or Classical Mythology in Block 7 will now be accessible to you – this is our reward! 😊
- After the module, you should aim to use your Latin actively in assessing scholarship, using commentaries on Latin texts, and doing word searches

Revision: perfect indicative

- The perfect tense refers to:
 - One-off, fully concluded actions in the past
 - “**I entered the class room**”
 - Don’t worry too much about the three types listed in RL p. 91 – an understanding of the ‘action-like’ quality of the perfect tense is more important
 - We will later add another type of past tense which is used to describe ‘background conditions’
 - “**The sun was shining** and I entered the class room”

New tense, new endings

- -i amo - ama^mi
 - -isti habeo² amavish
 - -it habui amavit
 - -imus amavimus
 - -istis amavistis
 - -erunt (replacement form: ere) amaverunt
- The replacement form means a potential for confusion with other forms, e.g. infinitive present

Forming regular perfects *audi.*

<i>voca-</i>	<i>tace-</i>	<i>dic-</i>		<i>audi.</i> 4
Uoco	Taceo	Dico	Capio	Audio
<i>Uocavi</i>	<i>tacui</i>	<i>dixi</i>	<i>cepi</i>	<i>audivi</i>
	<i>tacui</i>	<i>dixisti</i>	<i>cepisti</i>	
	<i>tacui</i>	<i>dixit</i>	<i>cepit</i>	
		<i>diximus</i>		<i>audivimus</i>
		<i>dixistis</i>		<i>audivistis</i>
		<i>dixerunt</i>		<i>audiverunt</i>
		<i>Dico 3 dicere dix</i>		

Stem changes

- ...but you will also recall that to generate perfect forms of many verbs (especially 3rd and 4th conjugation) you also need to know how the stem changes
- Revision advice: go back to the list on p. 91

Exercises p. 95

hic haec hoc without name illi illa
this prep tab name
angry

(a) Amphitruo, sine dubio iratus, uerba

nom subj
mas

dubium - (b)

Direct obj

uxoris audiuit et illam iterum castigauit, illa

audio
→ audire acc fem

castigo

ergo tacita non fuit, sed subito respondit.

nom sg
fem

perf of sum

respondere
cogito ergo
sum

Exercises p. 95

illa hora longa est
1st

(e) illa hora in urbem rediit Sosia et omnia

de Mercurio mendaci dixit

redeo

3rd sg pres
del. illa

2nd decl.

3rd

3rd sg pres
sg

Deponent verb forms

	1 st (threaten)	2 nd (promise)	3 rd (speak, talk)	3 rd /4 th (go forward, advance)	4 th (lie)
1 st	Minor	Polliceor	Loquor	Progredior	Mentior
2 nd	Minaris (-re)	Polliceris (-re)	Loqueris (-re)	Progredieris (- re)	Mentiris (- re)
3 rd	Minatur	Pollicetur	Loquitur	Progreditur	Mentitur
1 st	Minamur	Pollicemur	Loquimur	Progredimur	Mentimur
2 nd	Minamini	Pollicemini	Loquimini	Progredimini	Mentimini
3 rd	Minantur	Pollicentur	Loquuntur	Progrediuntur	Mentiuntur

Deponent verb forms

-r
-ris (-re)
-tur
-mur
-mini
-ntur

- These are verbs that are passive in form but active in meaning
- The deponent verbs have a specific set of person endings
- Stem vowels: 1st = a, 2nd = long e, 3rd = an i added to the consonant stem, 4th = i,
- For 3rd and 3/4 NB: e in 2nd sing, u and iu in 3rd plural

Imperative and infinitive

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	3/4	4 th
2 nd sg	Minare	Pollicere	Loquere	Progredere	Mentire
2 nd pl	Minamini	Pollicemini	Loquimini	Progredimini	Mentimini

- Note the overlap between the alternative form for indicative 2nd sg with 2nd sg imperative and 2nd pl imperative with 2nd pl indicative
- Infinitives: minari, polliceri, **loqui**, **progredi**, mentiri

2E: Future indicative deponent

Minari	Polliceri	Loqui	Mentiri	Progredi
Minab <u>or</u>	Pollicebor	Loquar	Mentiar	Progrediar
Minab <u>eris</u>	Polliceberis	Loqueris	Mentieris	Progredieris
Minabitur	Pollicebitur	Loquetur	Mentietur	Progredietur
Minabimur	Pollicebimur	Loquemur	Mentiemur	Progrediemur
Minabimini	Pollicebimini	Loquimini	Mentiemini	Progrediemini
Minabuntur	Pollicebuntur	Loquentur	Mentientur	Progredientur

Principles

- In 1st and 2nd conjugation, a key signal of the future is the occurrence of –b+e/i/u (never a!) between stem and personal ending
- In 3rd and 4th conjugation, an **ē** fulfils the same function
 - ...only in 1st person singular is this **a** instead
 - The length of this **ē** affects pronunciation...
 - ...and can sometimes help you tell the difference

2E: Future indicative deponent

Minari	Polliceri	Loqui	Mentiri	Progredi
Minabor	Pollicebor	Loquar	Mentiar	Progrediar
Minaberis	Polliceberis	Loqueris	Mentieris	Progredieris
Minabitur	Pollicebitur	Loquetur	Mentietur	Progredietur
Minabimur	Pollicebimur	Loquemur	Mentiemur	Progrediemur
Minabimini	Pollicebimini	Loquimini	Mentiemini	Progrediemini
Minabuntur	Pollicebuntur	Lonquentur	Mentientur	Progredientur

Exercises Deponent Verbs

- The main task for today is to consolidate deponent forms in both present and future
- Work through the exercises 1-6 on the top of p. 101
- Then try your hand at the Reading exercise on p. 102

1, 2, 4 irascor
irascēris

opinor / opinabor conspicor /
opina ~~b~~ ~~h~~ ~~u~~ ~~n~~ ~~t~~ ~~u~~ ~~s~~ ~~c~~ ~~o~~ ~~n~~ ~~s~~ ~~p~~ ~~i~~ ~~c~~ ~~a~~ ~~b~~ ~~a~~ ~~r~~

Learning Vocab Deponent Verbs up to 2E

- hortor
- minor
- opinor
- precor
- recordor
- polliceor
- adipiscor
- loquor
- adloquor
- obliviscor
- proficiscor
- sequor
- mentior
- adgredior
- egredior
- progredior
- ingredior
- arbitror
- conor
- irascor
- suspicor
- amplexor
- conspicio

Exercises

- Given that we have learned two new tenses in quick succession, exercises focussed on tense recognition are important.
- RL E&G p. 80 no 3; p. 95 no 6 and p. 101 no 6 are especially useful as revision.

2E Exercises

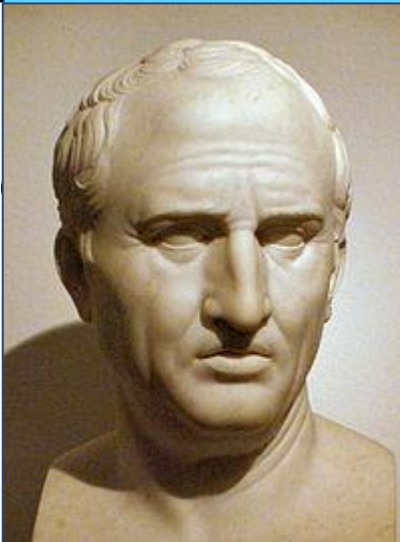
nisi me iterum amplexaberis, te non amplexabor
hac nocte.

Si longa uita tua erit, malum longum accipies.

o me miserum:

accusative of
exclamation

Cicero uses this
a lot, especially
when in exile!



2E *Iuppiter* *declension*

N: Iuppiter

V: Iuppiter

A: Iouem

G: Iouis

D: Ioui

A: Ioue

Future indicative
active (3/4 conj.)

1st: capi~~a~~m

2nd: capies

3rd: capiet

1st: capiemus

2nd: capietis

3rd: capient



2E: Genitive of value



- You have seen genitive to indicate possession:
 - Austin's meal/feast:
 - Cena Augustini
- Genitive can also be used to express the value of a person or thing:
 - *domina misera mihi mulier nihili* videbitur [on not being given any ham]



Genitive of value

RL T&V 2E

- Amphitruo ille homo nihili est! (244)
- *That Amphitruo is a worthless man!*
- **tanti** Amphitruo alter erit **quanti** fungus putidus! (252)
- *That other Amphitruo shall be worth as much
| as a rotten mushroom!*