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Latin 1

New material in 1E (and some from 1F)

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Tuesday outline

- Interrogative pronouns and adjectives
- 'At home'
- Verb forms: revision of 3rd and 4th conjugation, introduction of 3/4 conjugation (*capiō*)
- Verb forms: revision imperatives, introduction of irregular imperatives
- Introduction: two irregular verbs: *fero* 'I carry' and *uolo* 'I want'
- Verb exercises: Translation at the bottom of p. 47 – top 48
- Verbs: Follow-up on translation exercise on p. 47
- Introduction: verbs: creating the infinitive (incl. for irregular verbs) and simple infinitive constructions
- Introduction: Another partitive genitive (*quid noui*)

home, at home, from home

- We already know the word *aedis-aedem*, (3 f) in plural used to mean 'house'
- Much more frequently used is *domus* (4 f). As *domus* is 4th declension, it will be a while until we learn it fully, but for now, you should note the following:
- *Domus* is used in different cases with specific meanings:
 - *Domum* (accusative) = home (showing direction, 'go home')
 - *Domi* (dative) = at home
 - *Domo* (ablative) = from home

Romani ite domum

Interrogative pronouns vs adjectives?

- If you just want to ask 'who' or 'what', e.g. 'who is calling?', then use the **interrogative pronoun** [quis, quis, quid]
- If you want to ask 'who is such that...' or 'what kind of...'
 - e.g. 'who is inconsiderate enough to call at 3 am?' 'what kind of pot can hide a whole treasure',
- ...then use the **interrogative adjective** [qui, quae, quod]

cui dono libellum?
2m

Interrogative pronouns/adjectives

	M SG	F SG	N SG	M PI	F PI	N PI
Nom (pronoun)	quis	quis	quid	qui	quae	quae
Nom (adj)	qui	quae	quod	(same as above)		
Acc (pronoun)	quem	quam	quid	quos	quas	quae
Acc (adj)	(same as above)		quod	(same as above)		
Gen	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Abl	quo	qua	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

Who are you?
es

quis es tu?

Interrogative quis/qui

Nom. pron	quis	quis	quid	qui	quae	quae
Nom. adj.	qui	quae	quod			
Acc pron	quem	quam	quid			
Acc adj	quem	quam	quod			
Gen						
Dat						
Abl						

Interrogative pronouns & adjectives

- Use the pattern in RL 29 (bottom p. 39): Remember that interrogative pronouns and adjectives share the same forms in all cases but the nominative and neuter accusative!
- **What woman's are the garlands?** *corona-a* If
 - ~~If you have~~ more context: *What woman's are the garlands? They are so ugly, who could possibly bring them as an offering to the gods?* +
 - What you need is an interrogative adjective, but in the genitive it will look just like the pronoun
 - *cuius coronae sunt?*
quarum coronae sunt }

Interrogative pronouns and adjectives

- Which daughter is that?
 - More context: *Both Cicero and Atticus were bringing their daughters today. I want to know if that one is Cicero's Tullia!*
 - What you need is the interrogative pronoun
 - => **quis filia est?** *filia -aelf -daughter*
 - Or: *You're at a mime performance and the rumour is that one of the female performers is a freeborn woman. This upsets your old Roman sensibilities and you're asking your friend what kind of daughter goes off to that kind of career, without thinking of her family.*
 - What you need is the interrogative adjective ('what type of') -
 - => **quae filia est?**

3rd conjugation: *duco* 'I lead'

duco
ducis
ducit
ducimus
ducitis
ducunt

duc - imperative
duc!
ducite!

4th conjugation: *audio* 'I hear'

audio

audi -

audis

audit

audimus

auditis

audi-unt

audi!

audite!

laetate!



Complete ind. pres. act. conjugations

	1st	2nd	3rd	3rd/4th	4th
1 st	amo	habeo	dico	capio	audio
2 nd	amas	habes	dicis	capis	audis
3 rd	amat	habet	dicit	capit	audit
1 st	amamus	habemus	dicimus	capimus	audimus
2 nd	amatis	habetis	dicitis	capitis	auditis
3 rd	amant	habent	dicunt	capiunt	audiunt

3rd/4th conjugation is introduced in RL in 33 (p.45).

NB: The i in 3rd/4th is short, which influences pronunciation!

Complete imperative active present

	1st	2nd	3rd	3rd/4th	4 th
2 nd singular	ama!	habe!	posce!	cape!	audi!
2 nd plural	amate!	habete!	poscite!	capite!	audite!

We have already seen the irregular imperatives 'dic' and 'dicite' as well as 'duc' and 'ducite' – RL 37 on p. 46

Good further practice in RL 37 1 and 2 (p. 46)

Verb revision

- eo (I go)

is

it

imus

it's

eunt

exunt

- sum (I am)

es

est

sumus

estis

sunt.

Irregular imperatives (present active)

	sum	eo	dico	duco	fero	facio
2 nd singular	es	i	dic	duc	fer	fac
2 nd plural	este	ite	dicite	ducite	ferite	facite

So let's look at *fero* 'I carry'

- This is an irregular verb based on the lack of a binding vowel in 2nd singular and plural and in 3rd person singular.

	present indicative active	present imperative active
1 st	<u>fero</u>	
2 nd	<u>fers</u>	fer
3 rd	<u>fert</u>	
1 st	<u>ferimus</u>	
2 nd	<u>fertis</u>	ferite
3 rd	<u>ferunt</u>	

...and *uolo* 'I want'

	<i>uolo</i>
ego	<i>uolo</i>
tu	<i>uis</i>
serua/seruus/nomen	<i>uult</i>
nos	<i>uolumus</i>
uos	<i>uultis</i>
seruae serui <u>que</u>	<i>uolunt</i>

More on *uolo*

- *uolo* is irregular as the stem changes – the endings still follow a recognisable pattern!
- *uolo* will provide the pattern for two other verbs, *nolo* and *malo* later on.
 - We will also learn the full pattern for ‘we’ and ‘you’ (pl) later on.

Translation exercises (p. 47)

The girl is good

HINT: bene = 'well', 'rightly' (adverb)

3rd ss
est bona puella.
nom sg fem

It is a good girl!
She is a good girl!
There is a good girl!
to be, to seem, to remain
to be called

Complement:-

1st pl
of eo
imus ad aedis Euclionis
gen sg m

ad + acc

Translation exercises (p. 47)

fert bene onus serua.

fero
3rd ss
pres ind
act
adv.
oneris = sg ss
/ nom
sg
fem.
nom/acc
neut.
3rd

Euclio filiam statim promittit.

acc ss
fem.
at once
promise
3rd conj.
3rd pers ss
pres ind
act

Euclio = nom ss m
→ subject / the doer

Translation exercises (p. 48)

nom ss m

Megadorus satis pecuniae habet.

2nd conj

3rd ss

+gen

of

frater - fratris
/ 3m

audio / hear
/ listen

soror fratrem bene audit.

3rd ss
pres ind act
audio 4th conj

soror - Soror's
3 f

Vindolanda Tablet 223

Flavius Cerialis Broccho suo salutem [dicit]. si me amas, frater,
rogo **mittas** mihi plagas.

18f SS

- *Flavius-i* (2m) *Cerialis-Cerialis* (3m); *Brocchus-i* (2m) *salus salutis* (3f) greetings; *frater fratris* (3m) brother; *plaga-ae* (1f) hunting net
- *Broccho suo* dative is used here for the person Flavius gives greetings to (i.e. indirect object)
- *mittas* is a 2nd person singular present subjunctive form of *mitto*. Translate as 'that you send'.

Forming the present infinitive active

- 1st conjugation: add –re to the stem: => ama + re = **amare**
 - Note that the –a- remains long
- 2nd conjugation: add –re to the stem: => habe + re = **habere**
 - Note that the –e- remains long
- 4th conjugation: add –re to the stem: => audi + re = **audire**
 - Note that the –i- remains long
- 3rd conjugation: add –e- as a binding vowel to the stem, and then add –re => **dic – e – re**
 - Note that the binding vowel e is short
- 3rd/4th conjugation: add –e- as a binding vowel to the stem, and then add –re => **cap– e – re**

Present infinitive active

1 st :	am ^a re	porto, clamo, intro, voco
2 nd :	hab ^e re	timeo, video,
3 rd :	dic ⁱ ere	duco, mitto, promitto
3/4:	cap ^a ere	-
4 th :	aud ⁱ re	venio

What other verbs of each conjugation do we know?

Irregular infinitive active present

- sum => esse
 - eo => ire
 - uolo => uelle
 - fero => ferre
-
- Historically, the infinitive ending was –se but the s changed (as often between vowels) to r.

Infinitive constructions

Simple infinitive constructions

- inire uolo
- dormire nolo

The same person/thing as in the main verb is understood as (wanting to) performing the infinitive

Infinitive as subject constructions

- bonum est **amare**
- **errare** humanum est, **ignoscere** diuinum

If the infinitive is used as an subject, it is assumed to be neuter: => bon**um**, human**um**, diuin**um**

Partitive genitives thus far

- Earlier this week, we worked a lot with genitives of this type:
 - habet satis pecuniae. diues est.
 - habet nimis pecuniae. pauper est.
- We have also seen partitive genitives after *plenus-a-um*
 - aula argenti plena est.
- The partitive genitive normally signifies the whole of which something is part
 - The cake rather than the individual portion (of cake)
- Here is another one...

Partitive genitive

- The partitive genitive is used to signify the whole of which something is a part;
 - It's the cake the slice comes from rather than the slice per se...
- *quid noui?* What [chunk] of news? => What news?
- *quid negotii?* What [chunk] of work?
- *quid consilii?* What [chunk] of advice?
- Good exercises in RL 40 2



Summary neuter nouns

Nomen, name. 3n

	Singular	Plural
N	nomen	nomina
A	nomen	nomina
G	nominis	nominum
D	nomini	nominibus
A	nomine	nominibus

Onus, burden. 3n

	Singular	Plural
N	onus	onera
A	onus	onera
G	oneris	onerum
D	oneri	oneribus
A	onere	oneribus

But compare the
2nd declension:

Somnium, dream. 2n

	Singular	Plural
N	somnium	somnia
A	somnium	somnia
G	somnii	somniorum
D	somnio	somniis
A	somnio	somniis