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# Revision RL 2B RL 2C and 2D Latin 1

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



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# 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: 1<sup>st</sup> = a, 2<sup>nd</sup> = long e, 3<sup>rd</sup> = an i added to the consonant stem, 4<sup>th</sup> = i,
- For 3<sup>rd</sup> and 3/4 NB: e in 2<sup>nd</sup> sing, u and iu in 3<sup>rd</sup> plural

# Deponent verb forms

RL E&G  
p. 78

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

# Deponent: active in meaning

nom 3<sup>ss</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 3<sup>ss</sup>  
• Amphitrūo deos precatur ac exercitum hortatur.  
sg m act pl precor

• uiri uictoriam magnam adipiscuntur.

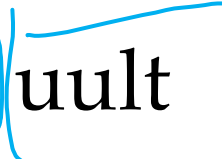
nom pl m  
acc sg fe 3<sup>pl</sup>

# Imperative and infinitive

|                    | 1 <sup>st</sup> | 2 <sup>nd</sup>    | 3 <sup>rd</sup>  | 3/4                 | 4 <sup>th</sup>  |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> sg | <b>Minare</b>   | <b>Pollicere</b>   | <b>Loquere</b>   | <b>Progredere</b>   | <b>Mentire</b>   |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> pl | <b>Minamini</b> | <b>Pollicemini</b> | <b>Loquimini</b> | <b>Progredimini</b> | <b>Mentimini</b> |

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

# Deponent infinitive & imperative

-  Amphitruo  
- dic mihi! me adloquere!
- nolite nos adloqui

# Pointers for p. 83

- Minor + dative: the person one threatens is expressed in the dative case (“give threats to someone”)
- **Malo x quam y: I would rather x than y.**
- Nuntio + dative: the person you announce something to is expressed in dative too (Alcumenae nuntiare)
- ...but precor is combined with an accusative for the person one prays to: cf. how we construct “beseech”
- ...and don't forget noli/nolite + infinitive to express a negative command!

# RL p. 83

quia <sup>Nom</sup>hostes praedam <sup>acc</sup>ingentem <sup>acc ss</sup>terrā in

nostrā capiunt, Amphitruo **ulcisci** uult.

<sup>Nom ss</sup>Amphitruo, <sup>u</sup>uir summa uirtute, per legatos

hostis praedam <sup>acc</sup>reddere iubet.

<sup>ss</sup>Indad  
<sup>pres</sup>pres

# RL p. 83

at hostes, uiri saeui, multa exercitui nostro

3ma 101  
minantur: cauete! nolite manere in terra  
pres sup

nostra! nolite nos adloqui!

RL p. 83

2<sup>nd</sup> pl

a b e c

nolite pugnare! maletis enim statim abire

ager

quam in agro manere, quia capiemus uos

omnis et seruos faciemus!

SSE  
22E

RL p. 83

nullam uictoriam ciuibus uestris nuntiare poteritis,

passive  
2nd pl  
fut

vac pl

homines miseri! abite! nolite redire! Amphitruo deos

precatur ac exercitum hortatur et in proelium ducit.

exercitum

# RL p. 83

longum est proelium exercitui atque  
saeuum. tandem uictoriam magnam  
**adipiscuntur** nostri uiri.

# RL p. 83

legati hostium miseri ex oppido **proficiscuntur** et in  
castra nostra cum praeda multa et multa pecunia  
ineunt. res omnis nobis dant et redeunt.

# Adjectives behaving like pronouns

- In **singular**, many pronouns have:
  - Separate forms in masculine, feminine and neuter in nominative and accusative
  - Shared forms across all genders in genitive and dative
  - Separate forms in masculine, feminine and neuter in the ablative
- In **plural**, many pronouns have:
  - Separate forms in masculine, feminine and neuter in nominative, accusative and genitive
  - Shared forms in dative and ablative
- Because this behaviour is associated with pronouns it is called "pronominal declension"
- It also happens to some adjectives:

# nullus-a-um

|   | M       | F      | N      | M        | F        | N        |
|---|---------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| N | Nullus  | nulla  | Nullum | Nulli    | Nullae   | Nulla    |
| A | Nullum  | Nullam | Nullum | Nullos   | Nullas   | Nulla    |
| G | nullius |        |        | Nullorum | Nullarum | Nullorum |
| D | nulli   |        |        | Nullis   |          |          |
| A | Nullo   | Nulla  | Nullo  | Nullis   |          |          |

# alter-altera-alterum

|   | M               | F       | N       | M         | F         | N         |
|---|-----------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| N | Alter           | Altera  | Alterum | Alteri    | Alterae   | Alter     |
| A | Alterum         | Alteram | Alterum | Alteros   | Alteras   | Alter     |
| G | <b>Alterius</b> |         |         | Alterorum | Alterarum | Alterorum |
| D | <b>Alteri</b>   |         |         | Alteris   |           |           |
| A | Altero          | Alter   | Altero  | Alteris   |           |           |

**Also note the pronunciation of alterius and nullius!**

# Demonstrative pronouns

- We're adding two demonstrative pronouns this week, *hic* (this) and *ille* (that)
- Both have declension patterns similar to that of *nullus* and *alter*
- In terms of translation, both vary between needing to be emphasised in the translation (this man/that man) or not (in which case he/she/it is often a perfectly sufficient translation).

# Hic, haec, hoc: This

|   | Masc         | Fem          | Neut         | Masc       | Fem        | Neut       |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| N | hic          | Haec         | Hoc          | Hi         | Hae        | Haec       |
| A | Hunc         | Hanc         | Hoc          | Hos        | Has        | Haec       |
| G | <u>Huius</u> | <u>Huius</u> | <u>Huius</u> | Horum      | Harum      | Horum      |
| D | <u>Huic</u>  | <u>Huic</u>  | <u>Huic</u>  | <u>His</u> | <u>His</u> | <u>His</u> |
| A | Hoc          | Hac          | Hoc          | <u>His</u> | <u>His</u> | <u>His</u> |
|   |              |              |              |            |            |            |

# Ille, illa, illud: That

|   | Masc          | Fem           | Neut          | Masc        | Fem     | Neut    |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| N | Ille          | Illa          | Illud         | <b>Illi</b> | Illae   | Illa    |
| A | Illum         | Illam         | Illud         | Illos       | Illas   | Illa    |
| G | <u>Illius</u> | <u>Illius</u> | <u>Illius</u> | Illorum     | Illarum | Illorum |
| D | <u>Illi</u>   | <u>Illi</u>   | <u>Illi</u>   | Illis       | Illis   | Illis   |
| A | Illo          | Illa          | Illo          | Illis       | Illis   | illis   |

# The former, the latter

- **Together**, *ille* and *hic* are used contrastingly as we use 'the former' and 'the latter'
- *ille* is the one furthest away both in sequence of mention and distance
- *hic* is the one closest to the speaker both in sequence of mention and in distance
- *seruam uerberat uxor mea. illa clamat, haec irascitur.*

# Exercises

- To integrate the declension of hic and ille, decline in all cases and both numbers:
- *hic seruus, haec uxor, illud onus*
- For more revision, complete Ex. 2+3 on p. 87 as homework

# 2D Tense in Latin

- So far you've seen:
  - Present (both active and deponent verbs, plus a number of irregular verbs)
  - Future (active, plus a number of irregular verbs)
- This week, we are adding the perfect tense. It 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
- -isti
- -it
- -imus
- -istis
- -erunt (replacement form: ere)
  - The replacement form means a potential for confusion with other forms, e.g. infinitive present

# Forming the perfect

- For 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation, active perfect forms are created by adding –ui to the stem:

| AMA-UI     | AUDI-UI     |
|------------|-------------|
| AMA-UISTI  | AUDI-UISTI  |
| AMA-UIT    | AUDI-UIT    |
| AMA-UIMUS  | AUDI-UIMUS  |
| AMA-UISTIS | AUDI-UISTIS |
| AMA-UERUNT | AUDI-UERUNT |

- ...as you see, we have vowel clashes with the person ending – no double ‘i’s!
- At times, endings are shortened (amasti = ama~~ui~~sti)

# Forming the perfect

- 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation verbs occasionally have –ui added to the stem, but more commonly the stem vowel is dropped and –ui tagged on to the ‘stumped’ stem:
  - **Monere: stem = mone => mone-+ ui => monui**
- 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation is more complex
  - Like for 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation, the stem of the verb is usually affected... ..but in more varied ways
- It is useful to learn the principal parts of all 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation verbs: e.g. dico dicere **dixi** (dictum) to make sure you know have a basis for creating the perfect forms

# RL Reading Exercise p. 96

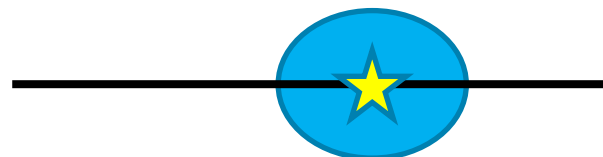
Atridae longo post tempore Ilium **ceperunt**. decimo  
enim anno urbem Troiam tandem **expugnauerunt**.  
nam illo tempore reges in urbem equum **miserunt**  
lignum. Epeus, uir sapientia magna, equum illum  
**aedificauit**.

# RL 96: Verbs & their perfect forms

- capio  $\frac{3}{4}$       => irregular perfect => **cepi**
- expugno 1      => regular perfect
- mitto 3      => irregular perfect => **misi**
- aedifico 1      => regular perfect
- sum      => irregular perfect => **fui**
- exeo      => irregular perfect => **exii**
- deleo 2      => regular perfect
- pereo      => irregular perfect => **perii**

# Ablative of time

- You've seen ablatives prompted by a specific preposition (e.g. a + abl, in + abl)
- ...and ablatives of description (uir summā astutiā)
- The ablative is also used of time, for describing the time at which or within which something happens
  - *Illo tempore* (star)
  - *His annis* (blue)
  - ...for answers to the question 'for how long', we use the accusative (black)



Syntax in 2B-2C

# REVISION

# Syntax

- Accusative object (direct object)
  - The dog licks their nose: the nose is the first thing/person affected by the verb action outside of the subject
- Dative object (indirect object)
  - The owner gives a treat to the dog: the dog is the second thing/person affected by the verb action
  - In English, direct objects usually have a 'to' or 'for' to signal that they receive something: Latin uses the dative form only... ..and have more similar uses of the dative.
  - But cf. “to whom do you give a treat?” where we use case too.

# 1G Dative

Dative on its own is used for:

- The indirect (or dative) object:
  - The slave gives the pot to Euclio => **Seruus aulam Euclioni** dat.
  - The slave gives the pot to the slave girl => **Seruus aulam seruae** dat.
  - The household god gives the pot to Demaenetus => **Lar aulam Euclioni** dat. (Ch. 1B)
- ...but Latin uses the dative case for other things, too...

# Dative of advantage/disadvantage

- The person/object to whose advantage something happens
  - The slave woman makes way for the master.
    - *serua decedit domino*
- The person/object being deprived of something or to whose disadvantage something happens
  - The slave takes the pot away from Euclio.
    - *Seruus aulam Euclioni aufert.*
  - The slave takes the pot away from the master.
    - *Seruus aulam domino aufert.*

# What kind of dative?

- The use of dative for the indirect object can be seen as related to the 'dative of advantage'.
- Often, it is helpful to have a wide interpretation of 'give' to catch all necessary datives:
- E.g. 'The old man says many things to the son': Here, the son is a recipient of a speech rather than a pot: he winds up a dative object: **senex multa dicit filio.**

# Possessive Dative

- We have used genitive to express ownership before:
  - aedis Euclionis 'Euclio's house'; pecunia Euclionis est. 'It is Euclio's money', or 'The money belongs to Euclio'.
- Now, we will also see phrases like: '**est tibi pecunia**'.  
**There is money for you => you have money.**
  - This is a possessive dative.
- The possessive dative is more commonly used of people, less often of things.
  - If the reference is to ownership of concrete, material goods, it is more common to use phrases like 'habeo' or 'possideo'.