



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



Intensive Latin 2

Week 1 Intro, 3D + 4A

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



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Welcome to Intensive Latin 2!

- Syllabus on Moodle
- It has all of the important information regarding tests, weekly homework (formative assignments) and material to be covered.
- **N.B.** homework deadline is Sundays 23.59pm.
- Turnitin links are made available weekly.
- Individual sections for each week's work based on *Reading Latin*. There will be introductory slides/PDFs on new material and vidcasts.
- Remember to familiarise yourself with the weekly *Learning Vocabulary* in the the Text&Vocabulary book.

Assessment Component 1 – total 50%

1. One-hour online time test - 25% of the portfolio mark. This test covers material up to and including Section 4E in Reading Latin. The timed test will take place on **Friday 24 February 2023** (week 5).
2. A 1500-word commentary and translation exercise – 25% of the portfolio mark. Submission of this commentary exercise (via Turnitin) is due no later than 23.59 on **Wednesday 03 May 2023**, to be returned no later than 19/05.

Commentary + translation exercise

Further info will be posted on Moodle in due course.

Assessment Component 2 – total 50%

The exam, which constitutes 50% of your final mark, will last two hours and will occur during the May exam period on **Monday 15 May 2023**. It will open at 9am and close by midnight. Please make sure that you are available to take the exam on the day well in advance.

Weekly sessions

Next week we will have our first live homework review session. Microsoft TEAMS poll still up and running (fill it in if you have not yet done it!), we will likely alternate between:

Thursdays (10am – 11am)

Fridays (10am - 11am)

To accommodate everyone in the course

Now... diving into 3D

Uses of the Dative

Some of these you already know, some are new.
Remembering the basic translation of the dative 'to/for' can help you work many of the new ones out.

Datives

Dative of advantage

mihi dīxit – he spoke to me

mihi aurum dedit – he gave the gold to me

Distinguish this from simple movement towards, where there is no particular notion of advantage.

ad urbem uenit – he comes to the city

Dative of disadvantage

mihi aurum abstulit – he took the gold away from me

Distinguish this from simple movement away from something, which uses the ablative (usually with a preposition).

ab aedibus abiit – he went away from the house

‘From’ is a basic translation for the ablative, not the dative.

Datives

Dative of possession

est mihi aurum – there is gold to me = I have gold

aurum habeō means the same thing

Sentences using the possessive dative may often be turned into English sentences of the type "he has...".

Verbs which take the dative

P137-8 lists some of these verbs. You have to learn these. In some cases, the dative is really an indirect object. Some of these verbs we have already met:

tibi crēdō - I believe you

tibi aulam crēdō – I entrust the pot (acc.) to you (dat.)

tibi minor – I threaten you

tibi multa mala minor – I threaten many bad things (acc.) to you (dat.)

Verbs that take the dative

Notice here the impersonal verbs *licet* and *placet*:

This type of impersonal verb generally needs to be translated twice – as in these examples, think about a literal version first, and then adjust to make a more English version of the sentence, but make sure you don't change the underlying meaning.

mihi licet abire – it is allowed to me to go away = I am allowed to go away

Sōsiae domum ingredi non licuit – it was not allowed to Sosia to enter the house = Sosia was not allowed to enter the house

Iouī placet cum Alcumēna cubāre – it is pleasing to Jupiter to lie with Alcumena = Jupiter likes to lie with Alcumena

Datives denoting 'purpose'

Sometimes the dative case can be used to indicate the purpose of a thing (since it must be a noun/adjective to be dative...) e.g:

pecūniam dōtī dat = he gives money for/as a dowry (i.e. the purpose of the money = a dowry)

mihi auxiliō uenit = he comes for a help to me = i.e. 'to help me'.

The predicative dative is very similar...

Predicative Dative

A new and really important use of the dative is the "predicative dative" (p138), where the dative of purpose appears with a form of to be. It is best translated as "a source of" or with an idea of purpose. It is quite common in Latin. There is quite often a dative of advantage/disadvantage along with the predicative dative.

puella mihi cūrae est - the girl is a source of care to me

Mercurius Sōsiae impedīmentō fuit – Mercury was a (source of) hindrance to Sosia.

auxiliō erimus oppidō – We shall be a source of help to the town.

Again, these types of datives may need a second step of translation, as the first, most literal version may give you some odd English!

Predicative dative continued

Some more examples of this are found on P138 – note especially:

odiō sum = I am a source of hatred (dat) to X (I am hated by X (dat))

uoluptātī sum = I am a source of pleasure (dat) to X (dat).

ūsui sum = I am useful (a source of utility! dat) to X (dat).

Make especially sure that if you need a double dative (predicative dative and the person with dative of advantage/disadvantage) you remember to include or recognise both datives!

Independent exercise

Now do exercise 2 top p.140

answers in next slide (pause the video!)

exercises 2 top p.140

- a. The Roman cavalrymen were a hindrance to Hannibal.
- b. Hannibal was beloved by his father.
- c. This bad citizen is hated by all the good ones.
- d. Hannibal was always a salvation for his soldiers,
- e. I will help this town.
- f. This task is a source of pleasure to me.
- g. This is a source of duty to you

Section 4A

- New verb tense (imperfect indicative active/deponent)
- Recap infinitives; new infinitives (perfect and future)
- indirect (reported) statements
- New pronouns (*iste, a, ud; quidam, quaedam, quoddam*)
- *num* (surely not?)

Imperfect (aren't we all?)

Endings are: *-bam, -bās, -bat, -bāmus, -bātis, -bant*.

Endings are attached to the **present** stem + key vowel *-ē-* in the 3rd, 4th, 3rd/4th conjugation:

amabam, **habe**batis, **dice**bamus, **audie**bant and so on

Contrast the future endings for 1st and 2nd conjugations: *-bō, -bis -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt*.

Imperfect of deponent verbs: *-bar, -baris (-bare), -batur, -bamur, -bamini, -bantur*

Meaning and usage

The perfect tense, which we already know, gives a completed action in the past.

The imperfect tense indicates a continuous action in the past. Translate: 'was loving', 'used to love', sometimes 'tried to love/began loving), but sometimes also just 'loved', same as the perfect (simple past).

Start with 'was loving', then adapt if necessary.

Examples

Marcus per uiās ingrediēbātur. subito amīcum cōnspicātus est.

Marcus was advancing through the streets

puerī semper apud dīuitiorem manēbant et magnās cenas habēbant

Eucliō ūnam seruam habēbat

Infinitives

We already know the present infinitives, ending in *-re* for active verbs, and *-i* or *-ri* for deponent verbs.

amare = to love

minari = to threaten

loqui = to speak

Infinitives are not main (finite) verbs, so, as you know, don't have person endings – but they do have a tense.

Perfect infinitives: ('to have x-ed')

Active: Take the **perfect** stem (so watch for stem changes), remove the ending, and add *-isse*)

So: *amāuisse habuisse dīxisse audīuisse cēpisse*

Contracted forms: *amāsse, audīisse/audīsse, dēlēsse (dēlēuisse)* = sometimes the *-ui* drops out of these infinitives (including where a stem change leads to an unexpected *-ui*, as in *dēlēō*) so don't be surprised by this!

Perfect infinitive (deponent verbs)

As you know, perfect forms of deponent verbs use the participle + *sum, es, est* etc. – e.g. “I threatened” = *mināt-us/a/um sum*

To form the perfect deponent infinitive, therefore, we use the participle again, and combine it with *esse*.

minātus esse; pollicitus esse; locūtus esse; mentītus esse; prōgressus esse

REMEMBER THAT PARTICIPLES ARE **ADJECTIVES** – which means that even in an infinitive, they must agree in Number, Gender, and Case with whatever they describe. We will often see them in the accusative.

Future infinitives: ('to be about to x')

Future participle + esse – for both **active** and **deponent** verbs

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	mixed
amātūrus esse	habitūrus esse	dictūrus esse	audītūrus esse	captūrus esse
minātūrus esse	pollicitūrus esse	locūtūrus esse	mentītūrus esse	prōgressūrus esse

Indirect statement/Reported speech

So far we've covered direct speech only – i.e. She says, “The slaves are here!”

Now we will cover indirect statements (also called reported speech or statements) – i.e. “She says that the slaves are here.” We often use 'that' in English to indicate indirect statements – see also “she thinks that, they know that”, which are the same type of construction.

REMEMBER that we don't want extra main verbs in the same clause (speech marks (“) start a new, self-contained mini sentence, but we don't have them in reported speech) – so we can't just have *dīcit seruī adsunt* - this gives us two main verbs, which is **BAD!**

Indirect statements/reported speech

- For reported statements, Latin therefore uses the accusative and infinitive construction:

dīcit seruōs adesse

- The subject of the reported statement goes into the accusative, and the reported verb becomes an infinitive.
- Literally: “she says the slaves to be present” Adjust to: she says that the slaves are present.

(In English we do sometimes recreate this exact construction, especially in more formal/archaic language, e.g. “I know her to be an excellent scholar.”)

This construction is used for any reported/indirect statement, whether or not someone is literally speaking – e.g: *fāma est seruōs templum expugnāre* = there is a rumour that the slaves are storming the temple.

Note that we can therefore have an accusative reported subject, and any objects of the verb also in accusative (here *templum*), so you'll need to a) look at word order and b) think about what makes sense – you couldn't have a temple attacking slaves, for example!

Moving tenses about

Changing the tense of the main verb **does not affect** the tense or construction of the reported statement: *fāma erat seruōs templum expugnāre*:
“There was a rumour that the slaves were storming the temple.”

Nothing in our accusative + infinitive has changed!

In English, however, we now say the slaves 'were' – what has actually happened is that the rumour, in the past, said that at that time (so present), slaves were attacking – the English tenses are adjusted to reflect the movement of everything backwards, but the Latin does not.

What if we want to change the tense of the reported statement?

fāma est seruōs templum expugnāre.

There is a rumour that slaves are storming the temple

fāma est seruōs templum expugnāuisse.

There is a rumour that slaves have stormed the temple

fāma est seruōs templum expugnātūrōs esse.

There is a rumour that slaves will storm the temple.

The tense of the infinitive tells you the relationship between the event reported/statement, and the main verb.

Present infinitive = statement reports thing which happens at the same time as the main verb

Perfect infinitive = statement reports thing which happened before the main verb.

Future infinitive = statement reports thing due to happen in the future of (after) the main verb.

So, look at the tense of the main verb (there is a rumour *est*/there was a rumour *erat*), then the infinitive, and make sure your translation reflects the chronological relationship between these two things.

fāma est seruōs templum expugnāuisse.

There is a rumour that slaves have stormed the temple. (Latinate: slaves to have stormed)

fāma erat seruōs templum expugnāuisse.

There was a rumour that slaves had stormed the temple. (Latinate: slaves to have stormed)

The actual words were “slaves **have stormed** the temple!”, so perfect infinitive.

fāma est seruōs templum expugnāre.

There is a rumour that slaves are storming the temple. (Latinate: slaves to storm/to be storming)

fāma erat seruōs templum expugnāre.

There was a rumour that slaves were storming the temple. (Latinate: slaves to storm/to be storming)

The actual words were “slaves **are storming** the temple”, so present infinitive.

fāma est seruōs templum expugnātūrōs esse.

There is a rumour that slaves will storm the temple. (Latinate: slaves to be about to storm)

fāma erat seruōs templum expugnātūrōs esse.

There was a rumour that slaves would storm the temple. (Latinate: slaves to be about to storm)

The actual words were “slaves will storm the temple”, so future infinitive.

REMEMBER THAT PARTICIPLES ARE ADJECTIVES – if your infinitive includes a participle, make sure it agrees with whatever it describes.

is dīxit seruās corōnās factūrās esse. He said that the female slaves would make garlands.

ea dīxit omnēs seruās ēgressas esse. She said that all the female slaves had gone out.

NOTE: Reported statement about the subject of the main verb

Even if the reported subject is the same as the subject of the main verb, the reported subject is always accusative.

So, use the reflexive pronoun 'se' – e.g. *serua dīxit sē nēminem amātūram esse* = The slave-woman said that she (i.e. the slave) would (i.e., in the future) love no one.

Whereas: *serua eam nēminem amātūram esse* = The slave-woman said that she/that woman (someone else, not the person speaking) would love no one.

Reporting a negative statement

To make your reported statement negative, you cannot just stick in a 'non'.

Instead, in Latin, use *negō*... = I say that... not/ I deny that. + acc & infin.

i.e. *negō seruōs templum expugnāre* = I deny that slaves are attacking the temple. OR I say that slaves are not attacking the temple.

Now do exercise 1 p. 152 pt.1

(answers in the next slide, so pause the video!)

exercise 1 p. 152 pt.1

1. Cicero asserts strongly that the men from Agrigento have the statue of Hercules.

habere: present infinitive

2. The men from Agrigento were saying that Verres had not been a good praetor.

fuisse: perfect infinitive

3. The rumour was/there was a rumour that the slaves of that man had entered the temple and had lifted the statue.

ingressos esse / sustulisse: perfect infinitives

4. Cicero said that a certain messenger had announced all of these things to the men of Agrigento.

nuntiauisse: perfect infinitive

5. I myself think that that man of yours will always lie to you (pl)

mentiturum esse: future infinitive

6. Cicero was thinking that no one would ever commit worse crimes than that man (Verres)

facturum esse: future infinitive

exercise 2 p.152 pt.2

1. Verres used to send his slaves into the temple, he would seize gold from the citizens with force, and he would embrace all crimes.

they are all imperfect verbs.

2. I hear that Verres will report the name of a certain slave.

delaturum esse

3. Verres ordered a certain friend of his to lie, because he did not want to be under accusation.

I know that Verres was accustomed to accusing innocent men.

solitum esse: perfect infinitive (*soleo* is semi deponent)

4. Surely you have never heard of more wicked crimes, gentlemen of the jury?

Verres is a most wicked man, is he not?

5. I heard that the people of Agrigentum made an attack on Verres' slaves.

fecisse: perfect infinitive

More pronouns: pp. 146-7

iste “that” (of yours – i.e. more distant/less associated with the speaker than *ille*).
iste declines exactly like *ille*.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam “a, a certain”, which is *quī, quae, quod* with -dam stuck on the end – and a minor change for m + d → nd (e.g. *quem* + dam = *quendam*).

Notice that there are different forms in the neuter for the adjective/pronoun versions.

quīdam is used almost like an indefinite article although much less frequent. You will find it used to indicate a particular (a certain) thing either alone (pronoun) *quīdam me amat* - “a certain man loves me” or describing something (adjective) *amō quandam mulierem* - I love a particular/certain woman.

Surely...not?

We already know how to ask: questions expecting no particular answer *-ne* and questions expecting the answer 'yes' *nōnne...?* (Surely...?)

Questions expecting the answer 'no' are asked using *num...?* (Surely not?)

e.g. *num pēiōra audīuistis?* = Surely you have not heard worse things?

This week's homework

Reading exercise top p. 154

Deadline: Sunday 05/02 (23.59pm)