



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

New material in RL 2B and C Intensive Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



www.uwtsd.ac.uk

Deponent verbs

- The most surprising grammar in 2B is the introduction of deponent verbs
- These are verbs that are passive in form but active in meaning
- The deponent verbs have a specific set of person endings

Deponent endings

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

- Using these endings instead of the active endings, you create the forms for deponent exactly as you do active forms:
 - By adding the ending to the stem vowel
- You remember the pattern:
 - Active: 1st conj. uoca + ending leading to uoco (o of the ending winning out over the a of the stem)
 - Deponent: 1st conj. Mina + ending leading to minor (o of the ending winning out over the a of the stem)
- Stem vowels: 1st = a, 2nd = long e, 3rd = an i added to the consonant stem, 4th = I
- The whole system then looks like this...

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

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

New verb forms practice

- Precatur
- Celabit
- Pollicemur
- Dicent
- Minaris
- Loquimini
- Capiam
- Mentior
- Opinare
- ...and continue on p. 104 of RL

5th declension nouns

- 5th declension words are usually feminine
- Res and dies are the two most common words – but they are extremely common
 - Note that *dies* can be either f or m depending on meaning!
 - Feminine when it denotes a specific day, e.g. a birthday

Res (thing)	s	pl
Nom	Res	Res
Acc	Rem	Res
Gen	Rei	Rerum
Dat	Rei	Rebus
Abl	Re	Rebus

Accusative with infinitive

- quid uis me facere? malo enim adiuuare quam nil facere.
- uos progredi iubeo et hostis sequi
- ut polliceris, sic rem esse uolo.

A few words on the ACI

- The abbreviation stands for *accusativus cum infinitivo*, i.e. accusative with infinitive
- This is a common construction in Latin, and learning how it works now – even if our phrases so far can be resolved through comparison with English – will give you a significant advantage once we start working on reported speech
 - It is fully introduced in RL 4A
- NB: In this chapter, we are using only a limited version: eventually, we will also need to consider the tense of the infinitives in relation to the tense of the governing verb

From infinitive to ACI

- onera magna ferre uolo
 - I want... is followed up by an infinitive phrase [here expanded through an accusative object within that infinitive phrase, **onera magna**]
 - We might say that the infinitive phrase is the **accusative object** of uolo.
 - The subject does not change between main predicate and infinitive phrase: 'I' is the person envisioned as carrying out both actions
- seruum onera magna ferre uolo
 - I want... is followed up by an infinitive phrase [here expanded through an accusative object within that infinitive phrase, **onera magna**]
 - We might say that the infinitive phrase is the **accusative object** of uolo.
 - The subject does change: 'I' carries out the action of 'uolo', but an additional accusative [**subject accusative**] tells us who will carry out the action of 'ferre'.

Common verbs with ACI constructions

- uolo/nolo/malo
- habeo [when meaning consider, hold to be, etc]
- iubeo
- credo
- opinor

Negative commands

- We have previously learned to use the imperative forms for commands...
- ...but they have been positive commands only
 - ‘Go out’ – ‘exite’, ‘promise!’ – ‘pollicere’
 - Don’t forget to add the deponent imperatives to your learning list as they are easily confused with other forms
- This chapter also shows us (one) way of giving a negative command / prohibition
 - We will add other ways of doing this once we learn the subjunctive forms later on
- Latin creates these negative commands by borrowing the imperative forms from ‘nolo’ and combining them with infinitives:
 - Nolite aulam celare! – Don’t hide the pot! (to several people)
 - Noli aulam celare! – Don’t hide the pot! (to one person)

Adjectives: *nullus*, *alter*

- Chapter 2B also adds two adjectives which basically follow 1st/2nd declension – but which also have some features from the pronominal declension
 - The problematic forms are in genitive and dative singular
 - cf. cuius and cui in the declension pattern for quis/qui
- The two adjectives are *nullus* (which we have seen in text in carefully selected cases, genders and numbers) and *alter*.

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	Alterius			Alterorum	Alterarum	Alterorum
D	Alteri			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	Illi	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

Check list

- Deponent in all present tense forms (indicative, imperative, infinitive)
- *Noli* + infinitive
- Nouns: *caput* (3rd, neuter), *res* (5th, feminine)
- Adjectives: *nullus* and *alter*
- Pronouns: *hic* and *ille*