

Intensive Latin 1

Week 9: Reading
Latin 3B

Aims

- Learn to form the perfect tense of deponent verbs
- Learn the perfect participles for all deponents studied to date
- Introduce semi-deponent verbs: *audeo* and *fio*
- Learn to translate perfect active participles (deponent participles)
- Learn to form and translate adverbs from adjectives
- Introduce the forms and function of the pronoun *se*

Forming the deponent perfect tense

The perfect tense of deponent verbs is made up of two parts:

1. the perfect participle

2. the verb 'to be' (present tense)

- The regular perfect participle is formed by adding -t- to the stem, followed by the 2-1-2 adjective endings

eg. minor, minari → mina-t-us, mina-t-a, mina-t-um etc

- On its own, the perfect participle means 'having -ed', i.e.

minatus means 'having threatened'

- Followed by *sum*, it means 'I threatened'

- The perfect tense is the 3rd principal part of a deponent verb:

eg. minor, minari, **minatus sum**

What you need to know...

1. Your present tense of the verb 'to be':

sum sumus

es estis

est sunt

2. How the perfect participle of your deponent verb forms:

1st: *minatus, minata, minatum*

2nd: *pollicitus, pollicita, pollicitum*

3rd: various

4th: *mentitus, mentita, mentitum*

Breaking down a deponent perfect tense verb

1. minatus sum
2. minata sum
3. minatus est
4. minatum est
5. minati sumus
6. minatae estis
7. minati sunt
8. minata sunt

Perfect indicative deponent verbs (all conjugations)

Pers on	1st Conj Perfect Deponent <i>I threatened</i>	2nd Conj Perfect Deponent <i>I promised</i>	3rd Conj Perfect Deponent <i>I spoke</i>	4th Conj Perfect Deponent <i>I lied</i>	3rd/4th Conj Perfect Deponent <i>I advanced</i>
1st s (I) 2nd	min atus sum	pollic itus sum	locut us sum	ment itus sum	progress us sum
s (you) 3rd s	min atus es	pollic itus es	locut us es	ment itus es	progress us es
(he/she/it)	min atus est	pollic itus est	locut us est	ment itus est	progress us est
1st pl (we)	min ati sumus	pollic iti sumus	locut i sumus	ment iti sumus	progress i sumus
2nd pl (you)	min ati estis	pollic iti estis	locut i estis	ment iti estis	progress i estis
3rd pl (they)	min ati sunt	pollic iti sunt	locut i sunt	ment iti sunt	progress i sunt

Perfect participles of unpredictable deponents

uideor → uisus (having seemed)

aggredior → aggressus (having gone up to, having attacked)

egredior → egressus (having gone out)

ingredior → ingressus (having entered)

progredior → progressus (having advanced)

loquor → locutus (having spoken)

sequor → secutus (having followed)

obliuiscor → oblitus (having forgotten)

irascor → iratus (having grown angry)

adipiscor → adeptus (having obtained)

proficiscor → profectus (having set out)

Semi- deponent verb: *audeo, audere, ausus sum* – I dare

Person	Present <i>I dare</i>	Future <i>I shall dare</i>	Perfect <i>I dared</i>
1st s (I)	aude o	aude bo	aus us sum
2nd s (you)	aude s	aude bis	aus us es
3rd s (he etc)	audet t	aude bit	aus us est
1st pl (we)	audem us	aude bimus	aus i sumus
2nd pl (you)	audet is	aude bitis	aus i estis
3rd pl (they)	audent t	aude bunt	aus i sunt

Semi- deponent verb: *fio, fieri, factus sum* – I become, am made, happen

Person	Present <i>I become</i>	Future <i>I shall become</i>	Perfect <i>I became</i>
1st s (I)	fi o	fi am	fact us sum
2nd s (you)	fi s	fi es	fact us es
3 rd s he,she, it	fi t	fi et	fact us est
1 st plu (we)	[fi mus]	fi emus	fact i sumus
2 nd plu (you)	[fi tis]	fi etis	fact i estis
3 rd plu (they)	fi unt	fi ent	fact i sunt

Deponent perfect tense in sentences

Perfect tense verbs

1 ciues ex aedibus egressi sunt.

2.Romulus multa senatoribus locutus est.

3.prima hora profectae sumus.

Perfect active participles

1.ciues multa minati egressi sunt.

2.Romulus, multa locutus, in templum ingressus est.

3.feminas profectas conspectus sum.

Learning and Practice



LEARN THE FORM OF PERFECT
PARTICIPLES FOR THE DEPONENT
VERBS YOU KNOW



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP77-79

Forming adverbs from adjectives

- In English we generally add -ly to an adjective to make an adverb: eg. slow → slowly; loud → loudly; peaceful → peacefully
- Adverbs can be formed from Latin adjectives similarly by changing their endings
- Most 2-1-2 adjectives become adverbs by adding -e to the stem: eg. stultus → stult**e** (stupidly); laetus → laet**e** (happily)
- Most* 3rd adjectives become adverbs by adding -(i)ter to the stem: eg. fortis → fort**iter** (bravely); celer → celer**iter** (quickly)

* common exception is *facile* (easily)

Irregular adverbs

bonus (good) → *bene* (well)

paruus (small) → *paulum* (a little, slightly)

multus (much [adj]) → *multum* (much [adv])

magnus (great) → *magnopere* (greatly)

Note also this English irregularity:

longus (long) → *longe* (far)

Learning and Practice



LEARN TO FORM AND
RECOGNIZE ADVERBS
FROM ADJECTIVES



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON P120

[Recap] Demonstrative pronouns/adjectives:
is, ea, id (that, (pl) those; he, she, it)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nom	is	ea	id	ei	eae	ea
Acc	eum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea
Genitive	eius	eius	eius	eorum	earum	eorum
Dative	ei	ei	ei	eis	eis	eis
Ablative	eo	ea	eo	eis	eis	eis

Reflexive pronoun *se* – him(self), her(self), it(self), them(selves)

	Singular/Plural
	Masc/Fem/Neut
Nominative	--
Accusative	se
Genitive	sui
Dative	sibi
Ablative	se

Comparing *se* with *ego* and *tu*

	him/her/itself	1s (I, me, ...)	2s (you, you, ...)
Nominative	--	ego	tu
Accusative	se	me	te
Genitive	sui	mei	tui
Dative	sibi	mihi	tibi
Ablative	se	me	te

Possessive adjective *suus* (from *se*) – his, her, its, their [referring to self cf. *eius*] (2-1-2)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nom	su us	su a	su um	sui	su ae	su a
Acc	su um	su am	su um	su os	su as	su a
Genitive	sui	su ae	sui	su orum	su arum	su orum
Dative	su o	su ae	su o	su is	su is	su is
Ablative	su o	su a	su o	su is	su is	su is

Learning and Practice



LEARN TO IDENTIFY AND
TRANSLATE REFLEXIVE
PRONOUN *SE* AND ADJECTIVE
SUUS



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON P121-24



Homework

The homework to be submitted for formative assessment this week is:

- *RL* Latin-English p. 122-23 (*Romulus in lucum...*)
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