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Intensive Latin 1

Week 3 pt. 1: 1E



Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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1E outline

- Accusative of exclamation
- Revision: interrogative pronouns and adjectives
- Verb forms: introduction of $\frac{3}{4}$ conjugation (*cipio*)
- Verb forms: revision imperatives, introduction of irregular imperatives
- Introduction: two irregular verbs: *fero* 'I carry' and *uolo* 'I want'
- Exercise pp.47-48 Introduction: another partitive genitive (*quid noui*)

Woe is me!

- As you will have seen from the homework, you have seen **accusative forms** used on their own without being part of a sentence.
- Staphyla: o me miseram!
- Euclio: o me miserum!
- This only happens in exclamations and is called 'accusative of exclamation'.

Accusative of exclamation

- The form (gender, number) of the adjective depends on the gender and number of the speaker(s)
 - seruus: o me miserum!
 - serua: o me miseram!
 - seruae: o **nos** miseras!
- Sometimes, these phrases are ‘signalled’ by the interjection ‘heus!’

Interrogative pronouns and adjectives

- Use the pattern in RL 29 (bottom p. 39):
- Int. adjective forms are exactly identical to those of the int. pronoun in the plural, and mostly identical in the singular except for the nominative singular and the neuter accusative singular.

Interrogative pronoun

The interrogative pronoun stands alone in a sentence to ask the question “who?” “whom?” “which?” or “what?”.

Quem uides?

Whom do you see?

Interrogative adjective

While the interrogative pronoun stands alone in a question, the interrogative adjective explicitly modifies a noun within the question, asking the question “which?” or “what (kind of)?”. As an adjective, it matches its noun in gender, case, and number.

quam puellam uides?
which girl do you see?

Interrogative pronouns and adjectives

- Which daughter?
 - More context: *Both Cicero and Atticus are bringing their daughters to the forum, but I want to know who is Cicero's daughter.*
 - What you need is the interrogative pronoun
 - => **quis filia est?** (which is the daughter? Who is the 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?** (what daughter is it?)

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)

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	fero	
2 nd	fers	fer
3 rd	fert	
1 st	ferimus	
2 nd	fertis	ferte
3 rd	ferunt	

...and *uolo* 'I want'

	<i>uolo</i>
ego	<u>u</u> olo
tu	<u>u</u> is
serua/seruus/nomen	<u>u</u> ult
<u>nos</u>	<u>u</u> ol <u>u</u> mus
<u>uos</u>	<u>u</u> ult <u>i</u> s
seruae serui <u>que</u> et	<u>u</u> olunt

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 exercise p.47-48

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

est bona puella.

imus ad aedis Euclionis

fert bene onus ^N [ⓓ] ^N ~~serua~~.

optimum consilium habent.

Euclio filiam statim promittit.

- Megadorus satis pecuniae habet.
- soror fratrem bene audit.
- scaenam uidetis
- Euclio honorem numquam dat
- Uxores nimis auri semper habent

-ne

-ne attached to the 1st word of a sentence turns a statement into a question. Emphasis is place on the first word in such questions.

puerum amas = you love the boy

puerumne amas? = is it *the boy* you love?

So, taking into account the
sentences we have just done

est bona puella = estne bona puella?
is she a good girl?

imus ad aedis Euclionis = imusne ad aedis
Euclionis?
are we going to Euclio's house?

*fertne bene onus serua?
optimumne consilium habent?
Euclione filiam statim promittit?
Megadorusne satis pecunia habet?
sororne fratrem bene audit?
scaenamne uidetis?
Euclione honorem numquam dat?
Uxoresne nimis auri semper habent?*

Partitive genitives thus far

- We have worked 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.

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

Onus, burden.

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

But compare the
2nd declension:

Somnium, dream.

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