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Latin 2

2.2.1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Reading Exercise 3B Follow-up

- Work through your translation of the homework in comparison to the parsed texts provided
 - What issues were fixed by considering the correctly parsed text?
 - What sentences can you now translate better?
 - What parts of the text still makes little sense?
 - Analyse your mistakes: is there a particular type of word (e.g. perfect participles, adverbs) that cause you trouble?

Follow-up 3B: Dictionary skills

- Use the dictionaries and the Lewis & Short search tool on the Perseus site to search for:
 - *liberi*
 - *respondeo*
 - *irascor*
 - *multum*
 - *paulum*
 - *se ferre* [under *fero*]
- When you know where the text is going: try to use the English-Latin part to confirm a hunch

Questions

- What issues were fixed by considering the correctly parsed text?
- What sentences can you now translate better?
- What parts of the text still makes little sense?
- Analyse your mistakes: is there a particular type of word (e.g. perfect participles, adverbs) that cause you trouble?

RL 3B Reading exercise

multos homines in lucum ingressos

Romulus ciuis Romanos fecit.

sed nullae mulieres domo profectae in

lucum se tulerunt.

se ferre
take oneself

proficisci or
domum
domui
domo

legati ex urbe progressi alias urbes coniuges

rogauerunt.

rogo + acc + acc

nulla urbs legatis ex urbe noua profectis

~~~~ dative ~~~~

respondit.

responde

indirect obj'  
dative obj'.

Romulus igitur paulum meditatus ad  
spectaculum uicinos uocauit.

Romam multae uirgines gentis Sabinae  
profectae sunt.



uirgines Romam ingressas iuuenes Romani  
celeriter et audacter rapuerunt.

*Romani* *adipser*  
nam conubium adepti liberos ex mulieribus  
Sabinis habere uoluerunt.

patres tamen uirginum Sabinarum, multum

minati, Romanis maxime irati sunt. sed

dat

uirgines, conubium passae, coniuges

morbum

Romanorum factae sunt. sic ex maximo

hio-factus sum

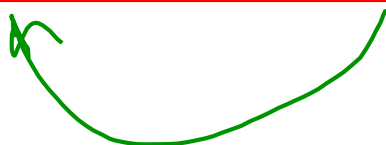
malo gratia maxima orta est.

origo - ortus sum

# Participle phrases bracketing dependent constructions

Pueris in flumen ingressis Amulius mortem  
minatus est.

legatos haec uerba locutos milites secuti sunt.



# Participle phrases bracketing dependent constructions

Geminorum e flumine profectorum uitam  
pastor seruauit.

Eis mulieribus patres domum secutis Romulus  
minatus est.

# Handling participle brackets

- It's very common to get this type of construction at the opening of a longer sentence
- Easier to scan the whole sentence first than to translate in word order
- When you've found a perfect participle: look back for the noun to try to spot the bracket reaching from noun to participle
- Try to translate the bracket as a stand-alone before fitting it into the wider sentence

# Perfect participle of active verbs

- The perfect participle for active verbs (like *amo*) is formed in the same way as it is for deponent verbs using the 3<sup>rd</sup> principal part
  - ama+t+us/a/um
- However, for non-deponent verbs it is passive in meaning:
  - amatus vivit: Having been loved, he lived.
  - eis minatus, fugit: Having threatened [them], he fled.
- As you see, the translation is the same in terms of the order of actions: the perfect participle is always translated as having preceded the action of the following main verb

# Future participle

- To create the future participle (active and deponent verbs alike), we again use the supine *ama-t-ur-us/a/um*
- ...but this time with a suffix *-ur*+ending as for a 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> declension adjective
- So:
  - *minat-ur-us*
  - *amat-ur-us* *amatus*
  - *pollicit-ur-us* etc

*ur*

*-ur-*

# Meaning of the future participle

- The future participle is always active in meaning
- It is translated as 'being about to/being at the point of doing'

amaturus  
dicturus

# Tense and participles

- Perfect participles: always finished before the action of the finite verb
  - *Romulus in lucum ingressus eos novos ciues Romanos fecit*
  - ‘Having entered into the grove, Romulus made them new Roman citizens.’
- Future participle: always about to happen when the action of the finite verb takes place
  - *Romulus eos ciues factururus in lucum ingreditur*
  - ‘Being about to make them citizens, Romulus entered the grove.’
- Present participles (RL 4E): always at exactly the same time as the finite verb

# Ablative of instrument

- The most important of these is the ablative of instrument: a new use of the ablative case
- You've previously seen ablatives for:
  - 'in', 'at', 'on' etc both with regards to place and time
  - Separation (usually with prepositions)
  - ...and the old favourite 'vir summa virtute', the ablative of description
- Ablative of instrument is used for describing the means by which something is done: it is extremely common, so you need to be able to recognise it quickly

# 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 *decedere* 3
- 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:

*credo + dat*

- 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.**

*crede mihi*

# 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'.

# My name is...

- The phrase 'my name is' in Latin is construed with two datives
  - *mihi nomen est Magdalenae*
  - *ei nomen est Ciceroni*
- => dative for both person and the actual name

# Non-personal uses of the dative

- Dative of purpose
- Answers the question: for what purpose/aim?
  - *pecuniam doti dat*
  - *mihi auxilio it*
    - Note the double whammy here: a dative of advantage plus a dative of purpose!
- Very similar is the predicative dative appearing with *esse*:
  - *saluti sumus Romae*
  - “we are for the purpose of salvation to Rome” => “we are the salvation of Rome”