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New material in 2D Intensive Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Tuesday outline

- Revision: Translation together
 - hic / ille
 - ACI after iubeo and sino (1, I allow)
 - dative (indirect object, dative of disadvantage)
- Introduction: Perfect tense
 - Perfect in 1st, 2nd, and 4th conjugation (with practice)
 - Perfect in 3rd conjugation
- Exercises: Creating perfect forms
- Introduction: Ablative of time

Revision: pronouns and datives

aufero + dative a
acc. obj

ille

dative of disavow.

- He takes the silver away from that woman.

Subject mmm

mmm

3rd aufero

argentum

(illi feminae)

- He will give the pot to us.

dabit

fut. 3rd sg

aulam

aurei

plenam

nobis

inbet

+ inf.

dare

praedam

mihi

uxorem

- He orders the wife to give the loot to me.

Revision: Translation

acc. sm



subj acc. of perficere

acc. obj.

me pater meus, rex deorum, officium

h.s.m. h.s.m. h.s.m. g m pl. acc sg n

magnum perficere iubet.

acc. sg n perficio facio 3rd sg pres ind active

Alcumena-ae Amphitruo-ones Translation with pronouns

while

dum enim hic Alcumenam, Amphitruonis

m

3rd.s

subj. acc. of intrare

his / the former's

uxorem, decipit, ego hunc seruum illius

present

domum intrare non sinam.

future

future

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

The former, the latter

- **Together**, *ille* and *hic* are used contrastingly as we use 'the former' and 'the latter'
- *ille* is the one furthest away both in sequence of mention and distance
- *hic* is the one closest to the speaker both in sequence of mention and in distance
- *dum enim hic Alcumenam decipit, ego hunc seruum illius domum intrare non sinam.*

2D Tense in Latin

- So far you've seen:
 - Present (both active and deponent verbs, plus a number of irregular verbs)
 - Future (active, plus a number of irregular verbs)
- This week, we are adding the perfect tense. It refers to:
 - One-off, fully concluded actions in the past
 - “**I entered the class room**”
 - Don't worry too much about the three types listed in RL p. 91 – an understanding of the 'action-like' quality of the perfect tense is more important
 - We will later add another type of past tense which is used to describe 'background conditions'
 - “**The sun was shining** and I entered the class room”

New tense, new endings

- -i
- -isti
- -it
- -imus
- -istis
- -erunt (replacement form: ere)
 - The replacement form means a potential for confusion with other forms, e.g. infinitive present

audit dormit

Forming the perfect

audi-u-it

- For 1st and 4th conjugation, active perfect forms are created by adding –ui to the stem:

AMA-UI	AUDI-UI
AMA-UISTI	AUDI-UISTI
AMA-UIT	AUDI-UIT
AMA-UIMUS	AUDI-UIMUS
AMA-UISTIS	AUDI-UISTIS
AMA-UERUNT	AUDI-UERUNT

- ...as you see, we have vowel clashes with the person ending – no double ‘i’s!
- At times, endings are shortened (amasti = ama~~ui~~sti)

Forming the perfect

dic-it
m

- 2nd conjugation verbs occasionally have –ui added to the stem, but more commonly the stem vowel is dropped and –ui tagged on to the ‘stumped’ stem:
- **Monere: stem = mone => mone-+ ui => monui**
- 3rd conjugation is more complex
 - Like for 2nd conjugation, the stem of the verb is usually affected... ..but in more varied ways
- It is useful to learn the principal parts of all 3rd conjugation verbs: e.g. dico dicere **dixi** (dictum) to make sure you know have a basis for creating the perfect forms

Give the following perfect forms

- 3rd sg – uocare
- 3rd pl – tenere
- 1st pl – uerberare
- 1st sg – obsecrare
- 3rd sg – habere
- 2nd pl – rogare
- ...and translate!

3rd conjugation (and a few irregular visitors)

- **Verbs adding –s to the stem:**

- 3 Mitto mittere (stem: mit-) => misi
- 2 Iubeo iubere (stem: iube-) => iussi
- 3 Duco ducere (stem: duc-) => duxi
- 3 Dico dicere (stem: dic-) => dixi

ducsi

- ...so you see that the addition of –s sometimes forces orthographic, if not phonetic, changes

- **And remember, once we've created the perfect stem, that's when we can add the perfect person endings!**

dixit dixerunt

3rd conjugation (and a few irregular visitors)

- **Lengthening the vowel in the stem:**

- 3 inuenio inuenire (stem invĕn-) => inuēni

- 3 fugio fugere (stem fŭg-) => fūgi

- 3 lego legere (stem lĕg-) => lēgi

- **Changing the vowel in the stem (resulting in a long vowel):**

- 3 facio facere (stem fac-) => fēci

- 3 ago agere (stem ag-) => ēgi

invenit
invenit
invenirent
invenisti

3rd conjugation (and a few irregular visitors)

- **Stems ending in l, m, n, or r (liquids and nasals) add a binding vowel u**
 - 3 aperio aperire (aper-) => aperui
- **Some verbs have no stem change at all:**
 - 3 defendo defendere (defend-) => defendi
- **Some verbs have Greek-style reduplication of the first consonant of the stem + an added vowel:**
 - do dare (stem da-) => dedi
 - tango tangere (tang-) => tetigi
 - Here, you will often see a shift of the stem vowel too

Adding perfect forms

- As many of the most common verbs are irregular, you will need to add the perfect form to your active vocabulary
- The sooner you do this, the easier the next couple of chapters will be --- not to mention your translation work at higher levels!
- *Reading Latin* has useful lists on p. 93-94

5th declension

	S	n.
N	Res	Res
A	Rem	Res
G	Rer	Rerum
D	Rei	Rebus
A	Re	Rebus

From Suetonius Vita Vespasiani

- Statura fuit quadrata
- Ordinem vitae hunc fere tenuit
- postero die Flaurum salutavit

Sum

ordo:
ordinis

vita

almost
hearing

tenuo moneo

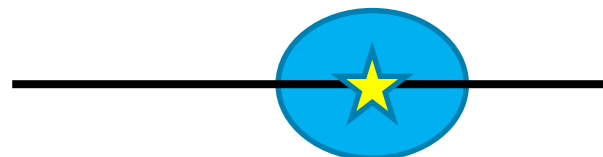
arc
sum

u

Florus
an

Ablative of time

- You've seen ablatives prompted by a specific preposition (e.g. a + abl, in + abl)
- ...and ablatives of description (uir summā astutiā)
- The ablative is also used of time, for describing the time at which or within which something happens
 - *Illo tempore* (star)
 - *His annis* (blue)
 - ...for answers to the question 'for how long', we use the accusative (black)



Preparation for the test

Thursday

- Please complete the translation from Latin on p. 96!
- Also feel free to email me further last-minute revision requests!