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New material in RL 3C Intensive Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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New Material in RL 3C

- The main issues of this chapter are
 - Creation of future participle
 - Creation of perfect active participle
 - For both, you will need to learn a number of irregular verbs – as listed on p. 127-129
 - Not knowing these may cost you valuable time in the exam (not to mention later!)
 - Usages of future and perfect active participles
- However, the chapter also introduces a couple of odds and ends...

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
 - 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
- ...but this time with a suffix –ur+ending as for a 1st/2nd declension adjective
- So:
 - minat-ur-us
 - amat-ur-us
 - pollicit-ur-us etc

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'

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

Ablative of instrument

- Can be used both of things and people so long as they are described as tools only
 - plebs muneribus placata 'the people, having been appeased with gifts,...'
 - *me manibus suis oppressit* 'he defeated me with his hands'
 - *gladiatoribus populum delectat* 'he entertains the people with gladiators'
- ...but if people are more involved in making something happen, conveying facts etc, other constructions are usually preferred
 - e.g. *Caesar id per nuntios audiuit*.
 - e.g. *plebs a consule placata*

You also have...

- Declension of *idem*, *eadem*, *idem* (the same) and *nemo* (no-one) (p. 131 and 132)
- Comparison of adverbs
 - This is easy once you know your comparison of adjectives:
 - *stultus/a/um*, *stultior/ius*, *stultissimus/a/um*
 - => for adverbs:
 - *stulte*, *stultius* (borrow the neuter nominative), *stultissime*
 - Again, please note the common, irregular adverbs on p. 132