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New material in RL 3D & 4A Intensive Latin 2

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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New material in 3D & 4A

- 3D introduces additional uses of the dative, building on material in 1G
- 4A focusses mainly on the verb, including new tense, and adding infinitive forms for both perfect and future...
- ...which in turn allows us to return to the accusative with infinitive constructions and its use in reported speech

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 (**mihi**) plus a dative of purpose (**auxilio**)!
- 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”

Key verbs with dative

- *licet* (impersonal)
 - *placet* (impersonal)
 - *credo*
 - *impero*
 - but cf. *iubeo*
 - *pareo*
 - *supplico*
- The exercise at the bottom of RL E&G p. 139 and on 140 is a good way of getting a handle on these uses of the dative.

‘Double datives’

- Previously, we have had examples of verbs taking double accusatives:
 - *rogauerunt uicinos coniuges* ‘they requested wives from their neighbours’ (3B)
- Other verbs do this with predicative datives:
 - *uoluptati est Helena pastori* ‘Helen is a source of pleasure to the shepherd’
 - *odio sum Ciceroni* ‘I am a source of hatred to Cicero’
 - List on p. 138: the dictionary will help too!

Imperfect active

	1st	2nd	3rd	4 th	3/4
1 ^s	amabam	monebam	dicebam	audiebam	capiebam
2 nd	amabas	monebas	dicebas	audiebas	capiebas
3 rd	amabat	monebat	dicebat	audiebat	capiebat
1 st	amabamus	monebamus	dicebamus	audiebamus	capiebamus
2 nd	amabatis	monebatis	dicebatis	audiebatis	capiebatis
3 rd	amabant	monebant	dicebant	audiebant	capiebant

...so a clear sign of the imperfect is the insertion of –b following the stem vowel, followed by –a- as a binding vowel and then the relevant person endings

Deponent verbs in the imperfect

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3/4
1 st	minabar	pollicebar	loquebar	mentiebar	progrediebar
2 nd	minabaris	pollicebaris	loquebaris	mentiebaris	progrediebaris
3 rd	minabartur	pollicebatur	loquebatur	mentiebatur	progrediebatur
1 st	minabamur	pollicebamur	loquebamur	mentiebamur	progredibamur
2 nd	minabamini	pollicebamini	loquebamini	mentiebamini	progrediebamini
3 rd	minabantur	pollicebantur	loquebantur	mentiebantur	progrediebantur

Also add the imperfect forms of *sum*, *eo*, and *possum* this week [RL p. 144] – forms of *sum* especially will be helpful in coming weeks!!

Meaning of the imperfect

- We already know one past tense in Latin: the perfect
- We have described perfect indicative as action-focussed, describing finished actions:
 - uiuo => uixit
 - uinco => uici
- Imperfect is used to describe more extended “background” events
 - or: continuing, repeated actions
 - or: inceptive actions
 - or: conative actions
- The sun was shining all the time when I lived in Lampeter
 - NB: I’ve moved away now to the rainy Bahamas
 - Latin would need imperfect for “was shining”
 - ...and perfect for “lived”
- Please add imperfect forms both in active and deponent plus of *sum*, *eo*, and *possum* to your active knowledge this week

Infinitives

- We have covered present active and deponent infinitives thus far, but...
- ...Latin has infinitive forms in three different tenses: present, future, and perfect
 - Present: *amare, monere, dicere, audire, capere*
 - Present deponent: *minari, polliceri, loqui, mentiri, progredi*

Perfect active infinitives

- Prefect infinitives are created from the perfect stem:
 - amo: amaui – i = **amau-**
 - moneo: monui – i = **monu-**
 - dico: dixi – i = **dix-**
- Add **-isse** to the perfect stem to arrive at the perfect infinitive:
 - **amauisse; monuisse; dixisse** etc.
- This form remains the same regardless of who is said to have performed the action, just as for present infinitives
- A ‘clean’ perfect active infinitive can be translated “to have ...-ed”, but in fluent text this will normally be too clumsy: more shortly!

Perfect deponent infinitives

- Deponent perfect infinitives are formed of two elements: the perfect deponent participle + esse
 - minatus-a-um + esse
 - locutus-a-um + esse
- Because it is made up using a perfect deponent participle, the perfect deponent infinitive **does** change to take into account who performs the action:
 - pollicitus esse [about a singular masculine character's action]
 - progressas esse [about multiple female characters' action]

Examples: active perfect infinitives

- *uir uidetur uxorem amauisse*
 - the man seems to have loved the wife
 - *amauisse* explains the man's actions
- *uxor uidetur uirum amauisse*
 - the wife seems to have loved the husband
 - *amauisse* explains her actions
 - *amauisse* does not change, cf:

Examples: deponent perfect infinitives

- *uir uidetur seruo minatus esse*
 - the man seems to have threatened the slave
 - *minatus esse* explains the man's actions
 - *minatus* is declined in masculine, singular, nominative as the subject of the main verb *uidetur* and *minatus esse* coincide
- *serua uxori minata esse uidetur*
 - the slave girl seems to have threatened the wife
 - *minata esse* explains what the slave girl did
 - *minata* is feminine, singular, nominative

When the subject is different: ACI

- We have already seen a number of examples of the accusative with infinitive construction
- Compare the following sentences:
 - *uolo in aedis intrare*: 'I want to go into the house'
 - *uolo seruam in aedis intrare*: 'I want the slave girl to go into the house'
- ACI is common after *uolo/nolo/malo; habeo* [when meaning consider, hold to be, etc]; *iubeo; credo; opinor; sino*

A little translation (Latin 1)

- I believe that slave woman is entering into the master's house.

Credo, ^{enim} ~~ACL~~
illam servam intrare
in aedus domini
domum

ACI in reported speech + new tenses

- Nearly all verbs with meanings like 'to state' and 'to say' are followed by ACI:
 - *dicit Caesarem uicisse*
 - He says that Caesar had conquered
 - *dicit Caesarem Gallos uicisse*
 - He says that Caesar had conquered the Gauls
- And applied to our previous perfect deponent infinitive sentences...
 - dicit uirum seruo minatum esse
 - dicit seruam uxori minatam esse

Tense in infinitive constructions

- So far we have used perfect infinitives in our examples and translated it “he had conquered” or “he had threatened”
- = **with perfect infinitives, the action of the infinitive pre-dates the action of the governing verb (uidetur, dicit)**
- If we change to present infinitives...
 - *[uir] uidetur uxorem amare*
 - *[uir] uidetur seruo minari*
 - *dicit Caesarem uenire*
- ...we also need to change the translation:
 - the husband seems to love the wife
 - the man seems to threaten
 - he says that Caesar is coming
- = **with present infinitives, the action of the infinitive happens at the same time as the action of the governing verb (uidetur, dicit)**

...so what about future infinitives?

- Future infinitives are made up of the future participle + esse
 - amaturus-a-um esse
 - habiturus-a-um esse
 - capturus-a-um esse
- NB: *sum* has a distinct future infinitive: *fore*. This form does not change but remains the same regardless of whose actions is described
 - See also RL on verbs lacking a future infinitive (p. 201)

The meaning of the future infinitive

- *uidetur uxorem amaturus esse*: 'he seems about to [fall in] love [with] the wife'
- *dicit Caesarem uenturum esse*: 'he says that Caesar is about to come'
- ...so with a future infinitive, the action of the infinitive is due to come after the action of the main verb (i.e. it lies in the future in relation to the main verb)

Summary: Sequence of tense in ACI

- = with present infinitives, the action of the infinitive happens at the same time as the action of the governing verb (uidetur, dicit)
- = with perfect infinitives, the action of the infinitive pre-dates the action of the governing verb (uidetur, dicit)
- = with a future infinitive, the action of the infinitive is due to come after the action of the governing verb (uidetur, dicit)
- ...and this actually applies regardless of whether the governing verb itself is present (like in our examples), perfect, or future
 - NB: Where the main verbs mean hope, threaten, or promise, the infinitives behave a bit differently and we will return to them later

In addition...

- On infinitives, also note that the phrase ‘I say that... ...not...’ is best translated with *nego*:
 - *negat Caesarem uenisse* ‘he said that Caesar had not arrived’ / ‘he denied that Caesar had arrived.’
- 4A also gives you two new pronouns:
 - *iste* (‘the 2nd person demonstrative’)
 - *quidam* (‘a’, ‘a certain’)