

Intensive Latin 2

Week 1: Reading Latin 3d & 4a

Aims

- Learn more about the **dative** and its uses
- Introduce the form and use of the **imperfect tense**, indicative, active and deponent
- Learn the imperfect tense of irregular verbs *sum*, *eo*, and *possum*
- Learn to decline and use **pronouns** *iste* and *quidam*
- Revise the **present infinitive**, active and deponent
- Learn how to form the **perfect infinitive**, active and deponent
- Learn how to form the **future infinitive**, active and deponent
- Learn to use and translate **indirect statements** using acc + inf

Recap: uses of the dative case

Last semester you learned a number of uses of the dative:

- **To** or **for** the noun
- **Advantage** [*mihi aurum dedit*] and **disadvantage** [*mihi aurum abstulit*]
- **Possessor** [*est mihi pecunia*] – an alternative to *habeo/teneo* + acc [*pecuniam habeo; pecuniam teneo*]
 - Note also the idiom: *nomen mihi est Mercurio* (my name is Mercury)
- **Person spoken to** [*mihi dixit*]

Recap: verbs taking the dative case

In chapter 3d of verbs you will find a list of verbs that take the dative on pp137-38

- *adsum* + dat – I am present with, I am close to, I assist
- *credo* + dat – I believe (in), I trust
- *impero* + dat – I order, I give orders to
- *obsto* + dat – I hinder, I stand in the way of
- *licet* + dat – it is permitted
- *placet* + dat – it pleases, it is pleasing to
- *minor* + dat – I threaten
- *pareo* + dat – I obey
- *seruio* + dat – I serve
- *supplico* + dat – I implore, I bow to

Non-personal uses of the dative case

Here are some new uses of the dative:

- **Purpose** for which something is done [*pecuniam doti dat. mihi auxilio it.*]
- **Predicative dative**, dative of purpose with verb 'to be' [*milites saluti sunt ciuibus. auxilio erimus oppido.*]
 - *cordi sum* – I am beloved by X (dat.)
 - *impedimento sum* – I am a hindrance to X (dat.)
 - *odio sum* – I am a source of hatred to X (dat.)
 - *uoluptati sum* – I am a source of pleasure to X (dat.)
 - *usui sum* – I am useful to X (dat.)

NB. The use of double datives here: one dative is the dative of purpose, the other the dative of the person involved in or affected by that purpose.

Learning and Practice



TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO RECAP
YOUR DATIVE ENDINGS AND MAKE A
LIST OF THE USES OF THE DATIVE



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON
PP139-142

The imperfect tense: use and translation

- The **imperfect** is another **past tense**. Unlike the perfect, which is used for completed or one-off actions in the past, the imperfect is used for ongoing or repeated actions.
- The most simple translation of the imperfect is **was –ing / were –ing**, ie. I was carrying; they were walking.
- However, there are other ways of rendering it in English, according to context: **I used to – / I began to –**, ie. I used to carry; I began to walk
- At times, it can be translated using the simple past tense: **–ed**

The imperfect tense: how to recognize it

- The **imperfect** is formed in a very recognizable way:
present stem + BA + present endings (m, s, t, mus, tis, nt)
 - ama + **ba** + m – I was loving (I loved, I used to love)
 - habe + **ba** + m – I was having (I had, I used to have)
 - dic + **e** + **ba** + m – I was saying
 - audi + **e** + **ba** + m – I was hearing (I heard, I used to hear)
 - capi + **e** + **ba** + m – I was capturing

Imperfect indicative active verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Imperfect Active <i>I was loving</i>	2 nd Conjugation Imperfect Active <i>I was having</i>	3 rd Conjugation Imperfect Active <i>I was saying</i>	4 th Conjugation Imperfect Active <i>I was hearing</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Imperfect Active <i>I was capturing</i>
1 st s (I)	am a ba m	hab e ba m	dice a ba m	aud i ba m	cap i ba m
2 nd s (you)	am a ba s	hab e ba s	dice a ba s	aud i ba s	cap i ba s
3 rd s (he/she/it)	am a ba t	hab e ba t	dice a ba t	aud i ba t	cap i ba t
1 st pl (we)	am a ba mus	hab e ba mus	dice a ba mus	aud i ba mus	cap i ba mus
2 nd pl (you)	am a ba tis	hab e ba tis	dice a ba tis	aud i ba tis	cap i ba tis
3 rd pl (they)	am a ba nt	hab e ba nt	dice a ba nt	aud i ba nt	cap i ba nt

Imperfect indicative active irregular verbs

Person	<i>sum, esse</i> I was	<i>eo, ire</i> I was going	<i>possum, posse</i> I was able
1 st s (I)	eram m	ibam m	poteram m
2 nd s (you)	eras s	ibas s	poteras s
3 rd s (he/she/it)	erat t	ibat t	poterat t
1 st pl (we)	eram us	ibam us	poteram us
2 nd pl (you)	eratis is	ibatis is	poteratis is
3 rd pl (they)	erant t	ibant t	poterant t

Imperfect indicative deponent verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Imperfect Deponent <i>I was threatening</i>	2 nd Conjugation Imperfect Deponent <i>I was promising</i>	3 rd Conjugation Imperfect Deponent <i>I was speaking</i>	4 th Conjugation Imperfect Deponent <i>I was lying</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Imperfect Deponent <i>I was advancing</i>
1 st s (I)	min a bar	pollic e bar	loqu e bar	ment i bar	progre d iebar
2 nd s (you)	min a baris	pollic e baris	loqu e baris	ment i baris	progre d iebaris
3 rd s (he/she/it)	min a batur	pollic e batur	loqu e batur	ment i batur	progre d iebatur
1 st pl (we)	min a bamur	pollic e bamur	loqu e bamur	ment i bamur	progre d iebamur
2 nd pl (you)	min a bamini	pollic e bamini	loqu e bamini	ment i bamini	progre d iebamini
3 rd pl (they)	min a bantur	pollic e bantur	loqu e bantur	ment i bantur	progre d iebantur

Learning and Practice



LEARN TO FORM THE IMPERFECT
TENSE, INCLUDING IRREGULARS
AND HOW TO TRANSLATE THEM



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON PP145-46

Pronoun/adjective:

iste, ista, istud (that [of yours], (pl) those)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	iste	ista	istud	isti	istae	ista
Accusative	istum	istam	istud	istos	istas	ista
Genitive	istius	istius	istius	istorum	istarum	istorum
Dative	isti	isti	isti	istis	istis	istis
Ablative	isto	ista	isto	istis	istis	istis

Pronoun/adjective: *quidam*, *quaedam*, *quoddam* (a certain, a; (pl) some)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	quidam	quaedam	quoddam	quidam	quaedam	quoddam
Accusative	quendam	quandam	quoddam	quosdam	quasdam	quoddam
Genitive	cuiusdam	cuiusdam	cuiusdam	quorundam	quarundam	quorundam
Dative	cuidam	cuidam	cuidam	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam
Ablative	quodam	quadam	quodam	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam

Learning and Practice



LEARN TO DECLINE
THESE NEW PRONOUNS



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP146-47

Question words: *nonne*...? and *num*...?

As we learned last semester:

- When a question starts with the word *nonne*, it is anticipating the answer 'yes'. A safe way to translate it is 'surely...'.
 - eg. *nonne Romani hostes uincunt?*
 - Surely the Romans will defeat the enemy?
- We'll now learn its opposite, which is *num*, which anticipates the answer 'no'. It can be translated 'surely...not'.
 - eg. *num hostes Romanos uincunt?*
 - Surely the enemy will not defeat the Romans?

Infinitives: present active and deponent

We have already learned the present infinitive: to – eg. to carry, to walk

- Active present infinitives end –re
- Deponent present infinitives end –ri (except 3rd conjugation: – i)

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	3 rd /4 th conjugation
Active	amare	habere	dicere	audire	capere
	<i>to love</i>	<i>to have</i>	<i>to say</i>	<i>to hear</i>	<i>to capture</i>
Deponent	minari	polliceri	loqui	mentiri	progredi
	<i>to threaten</i>	<i>to promise</i>	<i>to speak</i>	<i>to lie</i>	<i>to advance</i>

Infinitives: perfect active

The perfect infinitive: to have –ed eg. to have carried

- These are formed from the perfect stem +isse

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	3 rd /4 th conjugation
Active	ama uisse	hab uisse	dix isse	audi uisse	cep isse
	<i>to have loved</i>	<i>to have had</i>	<i>to have said</i>	<i>to have heard</i>	<i>to have captured</i>

Be aware that the -ui- can be dropped, giving the form eg. *audisse*, to have heard.

Infinitives: perfect deponent

The perfect infinitive for deponent verbs is formed:

- PAP + esse

Remember that a participle is an adjective and therefore must agree with the person doing the action

eg. *uir uidetur mentitus* esse (the man seems to have lied); *puellae uidentur locutae* esse (the girls seem to have spoken)

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	3 rd /4 th conjugation
Deponent	minatus esse	pollicitus esse	locutus esse	mentitus esse	progressus esse
	<i>to have threatened</i>	<i>to have promised</i>	<i>to have spoken</i>	<i>to have lied</i>	<i>to have advanced</i>

Infinitives: future active and deponent

The future infinitive is formed similarly to the perfect deponent, using the future participle:

- future participle + esse

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	3 rd /4 th conjugation
Active	amaturus esse	habiturus esse	dicturus esse	auditurus esse	capturus esse
	<i>to be about to love</i>	<i>to be about to have</i>	<i>to be about to say</i>	<i>to be about to hear</i>	<i>to be about to capture</i>
Deponent	minaturus esse	polliciturus esse	locuturus esse	mentiturus esse	progressurus esse
	<i>to be about to threaten</i>	<i>to be about to promise</i>	<i>to be about to speak</i>	<i>to be about to lie</i>	<i>to be about to advance</i>

- the future infinitive of *esse* is either *futurus esse* or *fore*

Learning and Practice



LEARN TO FORM THE
INFINITIVE IN ALL TENSES



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON P150

Indirect Statements (Reported Speech)

- So far we have mostly seen infinitives being used following modal verbs, such as *portare possum* (I am able to carry) or *minari uidetur* (he seems to warn).
- Now we are going to learn one of their most common uses, in forming the indirect statement.
- This is made up of three parts:
verb of perceiving + accusative + infinitive
- We can do this in English, though it may sound old-fashioned:
I believe him to be clever. I understand them to have tried.

Indirect Statements (Reported Speech)

- The 'verb of perceiving' can be thought of as an 'above-the-neck verb', ie. one concerned with speaking, hearing, thinking, seeing. Often it is assumed in the Latin text, though to start with you can think of the verb as a sign-post.
- In Latin, you'll need to find the following parts:
verb of perceiving + **accusative** + **infinitive**
- You could then translate them literally, but you're more likely to want to add 'that', make the **accusative** into the **nominative**, and the **infinitive** into the **main verb**.

Eg. I believe **him to be** clever. → I believe **that he is** clever.

Indirect Statements (Reported Speech)

- The tricky bit tends to be the tense of the infinitive. In Latin, it will always be in the same tense as the original speech. If you put it into English using '**that**' following a **past tense** verb of perceiving, you'll have to move it back one tense.
 - Eg. dixit puellam venire. → He said the girl to come. → He said that the girl was coming.
- Be aware that you have to have an accusative in the construction, even if it's the same as the original subject.
 - *Caesar dixit se peruenisse*. Caesar said that he had arrived. (he = Caesar)
 - *Caesar dixit eum peruenisse*. Caesar said that he had arrived. (he = someone else)

Indirect Statements (Reported Speech)

Let's look at the following examples:

1. *dicit Verrem uenire.*
2. *dixit Verrem uenire.*
3. *dicit Verrem uenisse.*
4. *dixit Verrem uenisse.*
5. *dicit Verrem uenturum esse.*
6. *dixit Verrem uenturum esse.*

Verbs of perceiving: *dico, video, credo, nego, puto, spero.*

Learning and Practice



LEARN THE RULES OF
INDIRECT STATEMENT



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON P152-56



Homework

The homework to be submitted for formative assessment this week is:

- *RL* Latin-English Reading exercise, top of p154
- Deadline Sunday 4 February 2024.

The Turnitin link will go live Monday 3 February and can be found in the Moodle section for 3d-4a. Feedback will be given in the first seminar, 1230 on Monday 10 February.
