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Latin 2

1.3

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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RL Translation p. 111

do - dare - dedi - datum
pulchritudo - bonus

ubi deae Iuno, Venus, Minerua iudicium

Iouis de pulchritudine rogauerunt, Iuppiter
id eis dare noluit. nam ei omnes
pulcherrimae esse uidentur.

videor

I see

rogavi

rogabo

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dico 3 dicere dixi dictum

RL Translation p. 111

3rd perf
inac

'Venus' dixit eis 'pulcherior non est quam Minerua,
nec Iuno pulcherior quam Venus et Minerua. sed
iuuenis est, Paris nomine. is pulchritudinem uestram
melius iudicare poterit quam ego.

Sum

es

est

Sumus

estis

Sunt

RL Translation p. 111

deae igitur cum Mercurio Ilium uenerunt, ubi
Paris domum habuit. Mercurius pastori ei dixit
'quis dearum harum pulcherrima est? quis
earum plus pulchritudinis praestat?'

RL Translation p. 111

respondit pastor 'noli me rogare. omnes
pulcherrimae esse uidentur. eam deam non
pulchriorem habeo quam illam.' Paris, quamquam
deas non iudicare uult, cum eis tamen loquitur.

RL Translation p. 111

Iuno ei 'te maiorem faciam et plus pecuniae dabo.' Minerua ei 'te fortioorem faciam et in omnibus rebus meliorem.'

Translation p. 111

Sed Uenus ei 'tibi dabo uxorem, Helenam, feminam
pulchriorem quam omnis mulieres.'

tum Paris Venerem pulcherrimam dearum iudicauit
et mox Helenam, uxorem futuram, domum duxit.

The 3rd principal part of the verb

- The RL vocabulary normally lists three principal parts for each active verb, e.g. *promitto* 3 *promisi* *promissum*
- ...and two for deponent verbs, e.g. *loquor* 3 *locutum*
- This is the supine
- Sometimes identical with the perfect stem but often different too – especially in 3rd conjugation

Problems creating the supine

- 1st conjugation: add –t- to the present tense stem (mina-t-...)
- 2nd conjugation: take the present tense stem, change the ending vowel from e to i, add –t-... (pollic-i-t-....)
- 4th conjugation: add –t- to the present tense stem (menti-t-)

3rd conjugation

- Generally irregular stem formation: you need to learn the principal parts.
- However, most verbs of the 3rd conjugation will end up having a supine stem ending either in –s (ingress-, from ingredior) or –t (locut-, from loquor)

Perfect of deponent verbs

- Perfect of deponent verbs use the supine stem with the endings of a regular 1st/2nd declension adjective + the relevant form of *sum*
 - **minata sum** ‘I threatened’, said by a woman.
- So unlike active verbs, deponent verbs have a ‘two-word’ perfect form
 - **minatus est** = he threatened vs dixit = he said

Perfect deponent

- All conjugations work in the same way once you have identified the supine stem
- To create the correct perfect deponent form for your sentence, you need to keep an eye not only on the number, but the gender of your subject as well

Example: minor (1)

Supine: minatum (minat-)

Ego minatus sum (Clodius)

Tu minatus es (to Cicero,
amicus meus)

Servus minatus est

Minati sumus (discipuli)

Minati estis (discipuli)

Senes minati sunt

Ego minata sum (Clodia)

Tu minata es (to Terentia,
uxor mea)

Uxor minata est

Minatae sumus (discipulae)

Minatae estis (discipulae)

Meretrices minatae sunt

Exercises

- Put this into practice by working through exercises 1 & 2 on p. 117

More on the supine

- We have created **declined** forms of the supine (e.g. *pollicitus/a/um*) rather than the 'clean' third principle part (*pollicitum*)
- Such forms can be created for most verbs, both active and deponent
 - When not created from a deponent verb, these forms are always passive in meaning, while with deponent verbs, they remain active in meaning
- When standing on their own, such forms mean 'having ---ed' (e.g. having promised)
- **This is the Latin perfect participle and it can also be used independently**

Examples

- Servi **minati sunt**
 - Deponent perfect
- E castris **egressi**, milites ferociter pugnauerunt
 - Deponent perfect participle (no form of *esse* included) (+ later in the sentence, an indicative act perfect 3rd plural)
- What was the difference in translation?

Word of warning: semi-deponents

- Some verbs have active present forms, but are deponent in the perfect
- Chapter 3B adds two: *audeo* – *ausus sum*, and *fio* – *factus sum*
- Semi-deponents are less common than deponent verbs

Reflexive pronouns

- Pronouns are words that 'stand in' for a noun, e.g. 'it' instead of 'the biscuit': I offered Austin a biscuit. The dog ate it.
- We already have personal pronouns (ego, tu, etc)
- ...and possessive pronouns (meus, tuus, etc)
- Reflexive pronouns in the Latin are used to refer back to the subject of the sentence.
- 'se' and reflexive possessive 'suus' must refer to the subject
- Phaedr^{us} se amat – Phaedra loves *himself*
- Phaedr^{us} eum amat – Phaedra loves him [e.g. his son]

Nom: __
Acc: se
Gen. sui
Dat. sibi
Abl. se

Adverbs

- English usually adds -ly to an adjective to make it describe a verb instead (i.e. turn it into an adverb)
 - The bus is slow. The bus is being driven slowly.
- To create adverbs in Latin, adjectives of 1/2 declensions add 'e' to the stem:
 - Longus => longe
- Adjectives of the 3rd declension add 'iter' to the stem
 - Gravis => graviter
- ...and of course there are common irregular ones too:
cf. RL E&G 79