



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

RL 1G and (parts of) 2A

Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Monday outline

- Revision: Syntax and prepositions
- Introduction: Use of the dative case
- Introduction: Use of ablative: ablative of description
- Exercise: Parse and translate RL p. 63
- Introduction: 4th declension
 - manus 'hand'
 - domus 'house'
- Introduction: present of *possum*, *malo*, and *nolo*
- Revision: 3rd declension adjectives

Syntax revision

The man holds the shield.

1. What happens? = predicate
2. Who + (1) = subject
3. What/whom does (2) + (1)?
= direct object

Funerary stele for two hoplites, Chairedemos and Lykeas. C. 420 BCE. Pireaus museum.

Syntax revision: next steps

The man holds the shield.

1. What happens? = predicate
 2. Who + (1) = subject
 3. What/whom does (2) + (1)? = direct object
- (2) = subject must be nominative
 - (3) = direct object must be accusative

Funerary stele for two hoplites, Chairedemos and Lykeas. C. 420 BCE. Pireaus museum.

Syntax revision: next steps

The man holds the shield.

- (2) = subject must be nominative
 - What number?
 - What gender is the Latin word?
- (3) = direct object must be accusative
 - What number?
 - What gender is the Latin word?
- (1) = predicate must be in the same number as (2)

Funerary stele for two hoplites, Chairedemos and Lykeas. C. 420 BCE. Pireaus museum.

Syntax revision: prepositional phrases

- The naked hoplite stands **in front of** the other.
- If you have a phrase using a preposition to describe location or direction, the case of the following noun will depend on the preposition
 - Technically, this is an adverbial phrase: it is connected to the verb 'stands'
- Euclio comes out of the temple.

Funerary stele for two hoplites, Chairedemos and Lykeas. C. 420 BCE. Pireaus museum.

But...

- Latin uses prepositions far less than English does
- We can use the preposition “to” in the sentence “he gives the book to his friend”
- (We don’t have to, cf. “he gives his friend the book” or “He gives him a present.”)
- If you can swap out the preposition in English in this way, you are not really dealing with a prepositional phrase describing position – but with a preposition used to signal syntactical function.

Syntax: indirect object

- Accusative object (direct object)
 - The dog licks their nose: the nose is the first thing/person affected by the verb action outside of the subject
- Dative object (indirect object)
 - The owner gives a treat to the dog: the dog is the second thing/person affected by the verb action
 - In English, direct objects usually have a ‘to’ or ‘for’ to signal that they receive something: Latin uses the dative form only...and have more similar uses of the dative.
 - But cf. “to whom do you give a treat?” where we use case too.

1G Dative

Dative on its own is used for:

- The indirect (or dative) object:
 - The slave gives the pot to Euclio => **Seruus aulam Euclioni dat.**
 - The slave gives the pot to the slave girl => **Seruus aulam seruae dat.**
 - The household god gives the pot to Demaenetus => **Lar aulam Euclioni dat.** (Ch. 1B)
- ...but Latin uses the dative case for other things, too...

Dative of advantage/disadvantage

- The person/object to whose advantage something happens
 - The slave woman makes way for the master.
 - *serua decedit domino*
- The person/object being deprived of something or to whose disadvantage something happens
 - The slave takes the pot away from Euclio.
 - *Seruus aulam Euclioni aufert.*
 - The slave takes the pot away from the master.
 - *Seruus aulam domino aufert.*

What kind of dative?

- The use of dative for the indirect object can be seen as related to the 'dative of advantage'.
- Often, it is helpful to have a wide interpretation of 'give' to catch all necessary datives:
- E.g. 'The old man says many things to the son': Here, the son is a recipient of a speech rather than a pot: he winds up a dative object: **senex multa dicit filio.**

Possessive Dative

- We have used genitive to express ownership before:
 - aedis Euclionis 'Euclio's house'; pecunia Euclionis est. 'It is Euclio's money', or 'The money belongs to Euclio'.
- Now, we will also see phrases like: '**est tibi pecunia**'.
There is money for you => you have money.
 - This is a possessive dative.
- The possessive dative is more commonly used of people, less often of things.
 - If the reference is to ownership of concrete, material goods, it is more common to use phrases like 'habeo' or 'possideo'.

Personal pronouns

	'I'	'you' (sg.)	'we'	'you' (pl.)
Nom.	Ego	Tu	Nos	Uos
Acc.	Me	Te	Nos	Uos
Gen.	Mei	Tui	Nostrum / Nostri	Uestrum / Uestri
Dat.	Mihi	Tibi	Nobis	Uobis
Abl.	Me	Te	Nobis	Uobis

1G Ablative of description

- So far, we have seen ablative used only after certain prepositions
 - In (meaning ‘in’ denoting position rather than direction), a/ab, e/ex...
- In this chapter, we see our first ‘clean’ use of the ablative: **ablative of description**
- The RL explanation is: “The ablative is used to describe the qualities of people or things have which enable them to act as they do.”
- It is particularly frequent in descriptions of people’s appearance, passing emotions and emotional qualities, or when an adjective of the 3rd declension prop up the noun, or, as we will have in our text, especially often when ‘*summus*’ is used.

1G Ablative of description

- uir summa uirtute est.
- serua amat coquere. si cenam coquit, bono animo est.

est Euclioni aula auri plena. Euclio aulam
ex aedibus portat. omnibus enim bonis
fures omne aurum auferre semper uolunt.

uult igitur in fano aulam celare. ubi aurum
in fano celat Euclio, Strobilus uidet. e fano
exit Euclio. bono animo est, quod nunc
furem timet nullum.

Fourth declension nouns

	Manus (f), hand	
	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Manus <i>h</i>	Manūs
Acc.	Manum	Manūs
Gen.	Manūs <i>h</i>	Manuum
Dat.	Manui <i>h</i>	Manibus
Abl.	Manū	Manibus

Most 4th
declension
nouns are
masculine –
but the very
common
manus is
feminine

Domus (f), house (irregular)

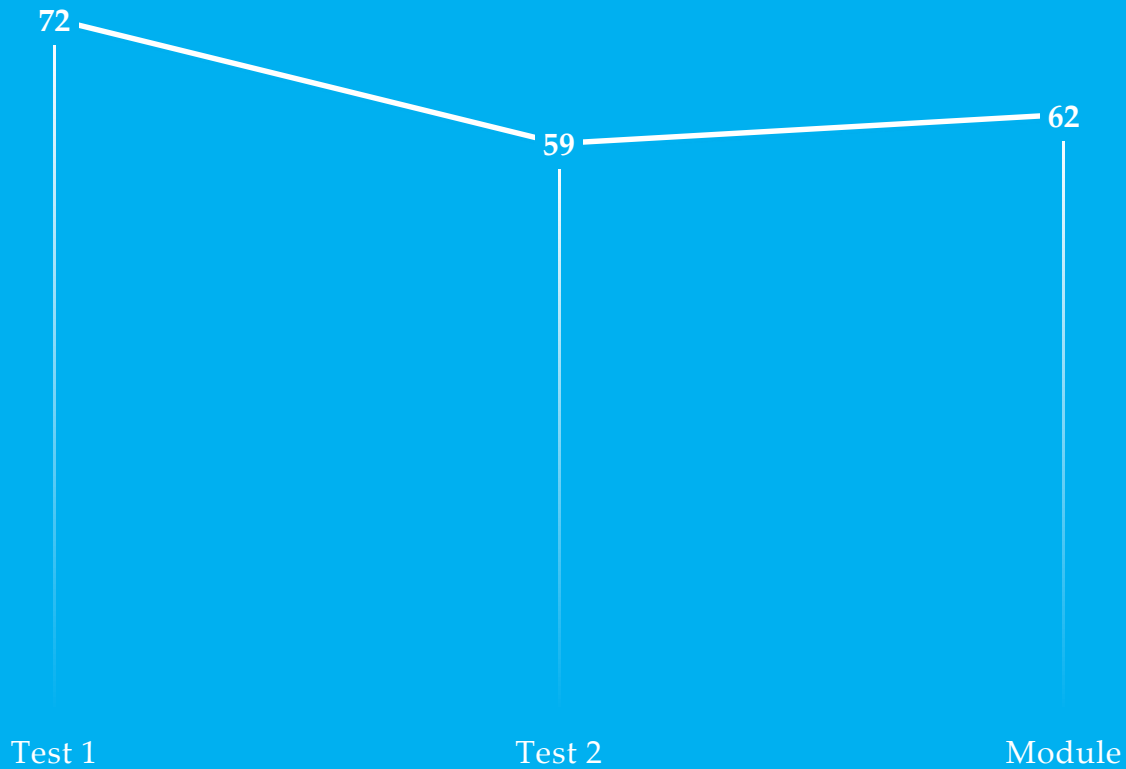
	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Domus	Domus
Acc.	Domum	Domos (or domus)
Gen.	Domus (or domi)	Domorum (or domuum)
Dat.	Domui (domo)	Domibus
Abl.	Domo	Domibus

domus partly follows 2nd declension. The acc. pl. *domos* is more common than *domūs*

...but remember

- The different forms of *domus* have different meanings, some of which you have already seen as set expressions:
 - *Domum* – used to express direction to the home (e.g. *domum ducere*)
 - *Domi* – at home
 - *Domo* – from home (e.g. *ex domo abire*)
- So for instance: *Domi nostrae*: at our house, but *in illa domo*: in that house (which is not ours!)

TEST AND MODULE RESULTS: AVERAGE



Home work

- In addition to your individual revision:
- Complete and review the translation on p. 63. Bring your parsed copy of the text to me as well.
- Use RL § 50 (p. 66) to start learning the forms of future indicative active for regular verbs