

Intensive Latin 2

Week 2: Reading Latin 4b & 4c

Aims

- Learn more about the **ablative** and its uses
- Introduce **genitive of description**
- Introduce the **ablative absolute**
- Learn to decline and use **pronouns** *alius* and *aliquis; ipse; qui*
- Introduce the **relative clause** and learn how to translate it
- Learn to form and translate the **pluperfect** active and deponent

Recap: uses of the ablative case

Last semester we learned a number of uses of the ablative:

- Most simply **by, with, from, it, at, on** the noun

This can be explained further:

- **Movement away from** (literally or figuratively)
- **Point in time or space**
- **Instrument/means** and **accompanying quality**

Further uses of the ablative case

Here are some new uses of the ablative:

- **Comparison:** instead of *quam*, the noun following the implied 'than' goes into the ablative (there is no word for 'than' in this use)
 - eg. *canis meus pulchrior est cane tuo*. My dog is more beautiful than your dog.
- **Attendant circumstance:** 'together with' (with or without *cum*)
- **Manner:** how something is done (also with or without *cum*)
- **Following the verbs** *utor* (3 dep.): I use, and *fruor* (3 dep.): I enjoy
- **Measure of difference:** by how much –er
- **Ablative of origin/source:** from –
- **Ablative of cause:** out of, because of

Genitive of description

We have already learned to use the ablative of description:

canis magna pulchritudine – a dog of (with) great beauty

but you can also use the genitive in a similar way:

canis magnae pulchritudinis – a dog of great beauty

Ablative Absolute (without participles)

- We learned that the translation ‘with’ can be appropriate for ablatives. This is the best way to think about a construction we call the **ablative absolute**.
- This refers to phrases that are not grammatically connected to the rest of the sentence, but add extra information.
- We’ll learn more about this in due course, but for now you will see the use with two ablative nouns/pronouns:
 - *Verre praetore* – with Verres [as] praetor → when Verres was praetor
 - *me amico* – with me [as] a friend → because I am your friend
 - *Metello et Afranio consulibus*

Learning and Practice



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



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON
P159; 172-3

Pronoun/adjective:

alius, alia, aliud (other, another, different)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	alius	alia	aliud	alii	aliae	alia
Accusative	aliu m	alia m	aliud	alio s	alia s	alia
Genitive	alius	alius	alius	alio rum	alio rum	alio rum
Dative	alii	alii	alii	alii s	alii s	alii s
Ablative	alio	alia	alio	alii s	alii s	alii s

NB. *alii...alii* – some...others

Pronoun:

aliquis, aliqua, aliquid (someone, something)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	aliquis	aliqua	aliquid	aliqui	aliquae	aliqua
Accusative	aliquem	aliquam	aliquid	aliquos	aliquas	aliqua
Genitive	alicuius	alicuius	alicuius	aliquorum	aliquarum	aliquorum
Dative	alicui	alicui	alicui	aliquibus (aliquis)	aliquibus (aliquis)	aliquibus (aliquis)
Ablative	aliquo	aliqua	aliquo	aliquibus (aliquis)	aliquibus (aliquis)	aliquibus (aliquis)

Adjective:

aliqui, aliqua, aliquod (some)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	aliqui(s)	aliqua	aliquod	aliqui	aliquae	aliqua
Accusative	aliquem	aliquam	aliquod	aliquos	aliquas	aliqua
Genitive	alicuius	alicuius	alicuius	aliquorum	aliquarum	aliquorum
Dative	alicui	alicui	alicui	aliquibus (aliquis)	aliquibus (aliquis)	aliquibus (aliquis)
Ablative	aliquo	aliqua	aliquo	aliquibus (aliquis)	aliquibus (aliquis)	aliquibus (aliquis)

Pronoun/adjective: *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*
(himself, herself, itself, themselves; very; actual)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
Accusative	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
Genitive	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
Dative	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
Ablative	ipso	ipsa	ipso	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

Learning and Practice



LEARN TO FORM AND TRANSLATE
THE NEW PRONOUNS/ADJECTIVES



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON PP161-165

The pluperfect tense: use and translation

- The **pluperfect** is another **past tense**, but it is used for verbs that happen further back in time than the perfect or imperfect.
- The pluperfect in English is 'I had ...ed' or its equivalent.
- In Latin, the **active** forms by combining the **perfect stem** with new endings, formed using the imperfect of the verb 'to be':
 - **perfect stem + eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant**
 - eg. *amaueram, monueras, dixerat, audiueramus*, etc
- The **deponent** forms in two words, by combining the **PAP** and the imperfect of the verb 'to be':
 - **PAP + eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant**
 - eg. *minatus eram, pollicita eras, locutum erat, mentitae eramus*, etc

Pluperfect indicative active verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Pluperfect Active <i>I had loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Pluperfect Active <i>I had had</i>	3 rd Conjugation Pluperfect Active <i>I had said</i>	4 th Conjugation Pluperfect Active <i>I had heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Pluperfect Active <i>I had captured</i>
1 st s (I)	am <u>a</u> ueram	habu <u>e</u> ram	dix <u>e</u> ram	audi <u>i</u> ueram	ce <u>p</u> eram
2 nd s (you)	am <u>a</u> ueras	habu <u>e</u> ras	dix <u>e</u> ras	audi <u>i</u> ueras	ce <u>p</u> eras
3 rd s (he/she/it)	am <u>a</u> uerat	habu <u>e</u> rat	dix <u>e</u> rat	audi <u>i</u> uerat	ce <u>p</u> erat
1 st pl (we)	am <u>a</u> ueramus	habu <u>e</u> ramus	dix <u>e</u> ramus	audi <u>i</u> ueramus	ce <u>p</u> eramus
2 nd pl (you)	am <u>a</u> ueratis	habu <u>e</u> eratis	dix <u>e</u> eratis	audi <u>i</u> ueratis	ce <u>p</u> eratis
3 rd pl (they)	am <u>a</u> uerant	habu <u>e</u> erant	dix <u>e</u> erant	audi <u>i</u> uerant	ce <u>p</u> erant

Pluperfect indicative deponent verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Pluperfect Deponent <i>I had threatened</i>	2 nd Conjugation Pluperfect Deponent <i>I had promised</i>	3 rd Conjugation Pluperfect Deponent <i>I had spoken</i>	4 th Conjugation Pluperfect Deponent <i>I had lied</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Pluperfect Deponent <i>I had advanced</i>
1 st s (I)	minatus eram	pollicitus eram	locutus eram	mentitus eram	progressus eram
2 nd s (you)	minatus eras	pollicitus eras	locutus eras	mentitus eras	progressus eras
3 rd s (he/she/it)	minatus erat	pollicitus erat	locutus erat	mentitus erat	progressus erat
1 st pl (we)	minati eramus	polliciti eramus	locuti eramus	mentiti eramus	progressi eramus
2 nd pl (you)	minati eratis	polliciti eratis	locuti eratis	mentiti eratis	progressi eratis
3 rd pl (they)	minati erant	polliciti erant	locuti erant	mentiti erant	progressi erant

Learning and Practice



LEARN TO CONJUGATE AND
TRANSLATE THE PLUPERFECT



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP167-68

Relative pronoun and clauses

- We already learned the interrogative *quis, quid* (who...? what...? which...?) and last week the pronoun *quidam, quaedam, quoddam* (a certain, certain).
- Now we are going to learn *qui, quae, quod*, ‘who/which’, almost identical to *quis, quid* and the front part of *quidam*.
- First we need to understand the relative pronoun in English, which is one of our rare inflected forms:

Nom	who
Acc	whom
Gen	whose
Dat	to/for whom
Abl	by/with/from whom

Relative pronoun: *qui, quae, quod* (who, which, that)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
Accusative	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dative	cui	cui	cui	quibus (quis)	quibus (quis)	quibus (quis)
Ablative	quo	qua	quo	quibus (quis)	quibus (quis)	quibus (quis)

Relative pronoun and clauses cont.

- A relative clause adds extra information within a sentence.
 - Eg. I know a girl who is very clever. The student who learns their vocabulary translates with ease.
- Think about it like this:

puer in foro est. is puellam amat.
puer, qui puellam amat, in foro est.

- The relative pronoun gets its number and gender from its antecedent, the word it refers to in the main clause. It gets its case from its syntactical function in the relative clause.

puer in foro est. eum puella amat.
puer, quem puella amat, in foro est.

- Here are a few examples of the different cases.
 1. puer, qui aulam portat, in foro est.
 2. puer, quem dominus vocat, in foro est.
 3. puer, cuius librum habeo, in foro est.
 4. puer, cui cenam dedisti, in foro est.
 5. puer, quocum ad aedes ambulabimus, in foro est.

Learning and Practice



LEARN THE TABLE OF RELATIVE
PRONOUNS AND READ PP171-72



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON PP172-175



Homework

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

- *RL* Latin-English Reading exercise, bottom of p173
- Deadline Sunday 16 February 2024.

The Turnitin link will go live Monday 10 February and can be found in the Moodle section for 4b-4c. Feedback will be given in the seminar, 1230 on Monday 17 February.
