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Intensive Latin 1

Week 10: 3C

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Congratulations!

- These will be the final videos of Intensive Latin 1.
- In this section, we will be introduced to:
 - Future participles (active and deponent)
 - Perfect participles (of active verbs to form the fut. participles)
 - Unpredictable principal parts
 - *nonne?*
 - *idem, nemo*
 - Comparative and superlative adverbs
 - Ablative of instrument/means

A note on final homework

- Originally due on the 18th, now due on the 27th to give you more time to go through the material in 3C. Feedback will be given in January before the exam.
- *RL* Latin-English Reading exercise p. 133

Future Participles

- We have met the deponent perfect participles already, both on their own and when used to form the deponent perfect forms (*minata sum; puella irata egressa est*)
- Future participles are, similarly, **adjectives** formed from the verb.
- For both deponent and active verbs they are **active** in meaning

Future Participles

- They mean 'about to x' or 'on the point of -ing'
- Future participles are formed from the perfect participle – to the stem of which 'ur' (like future) is added, before the 2-1-2 adjective endings.
- The formation of future deponent participles is therefore easy, as we know where to start:
minor, minārī, minātus -> minātūr-us a um

Future participles

polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus -> pollicitūr-us a um

loquor, loquī, locūtus -> locūtūr-us a um

mentior, mentīrī, mentītus -> mentītūr-us a um

For an irregular example:

uideor, uidērī, uīsus -> uīsūr-us a um

Future participles

- Remember that as adjectives, these will **agree with the person or thing which they describe, in NUMBER, GENDER and CASE.**

e.g: *locūtūra sum* = I (Jules) am about to speak

but *puerōs locūtūrōs uīdī* = I saw the boys (who were) on the point of speaking/ about to speak.

Famous quote



*Avē Imperātor, moritūrī tē
salūtant*

Hail, emperor, those/the
men who are about to die
salute you!

4th principal part (perfect participle)

1. *amō, amāre, amāuī, amātus* (having been loved)
2. *habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus* (having been had)
3. *dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus* – there is no regular third conjugation ppp) (having been said)
4. *audiō, audīre, audīuī, audītus* (having been heard)

- The formation of the first, second, and fourth conjugation participles are regular.
- Take the stem (from the infinitive), add *-t* and *us, a, um* adjective endings.
- Note that again the **second conjugation** 'e' has shortened to 'i'.

IT CANNOT BE OVERSTATED HOW IMPORTANT THESE ARE

Unpredictable principal parts

The principal parts of all 3rd and 3rd/4th conjugations are best treated as unpredictable.

On pp. 127-129 the book gives you the full principal parts of the active verbs of these conjugations (also including irregular 1st, 2nd, and 4th conj.) that you have learned so far in addition to four important verbs:

legō = I read

moueō = I move

praesum + dative = I am in charge of

scribō = I write

The book shows them differently (ending in *-us*) to make a distinction between transitive verbs (which take an object in the accusative, and are translated as *having been -ed*) and intransitive verbs. Where a verb is *intransitive* (I.e. it does not need to take a direct object – think about the difference between “I send (something)” and “I go”) – the fourth principal part will be given as a *supine*. So *mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus*, but *eō, īre, iī/iuī, itum*

For the supine, see previous videos for an in-depth

To form future participle from irregular verbs...

To turn these into **future participles** – we again insert a ‘-ur’ in between the ‘t’ on the participle stem:

capiō, capere, cepi, captus = capturus, a, um

Do not use these participles from active verbs for anything other than forming future participles! They **DO NOT** mean ‘*having –ed*’, and cannot be used to do so – only participles from deponent verbs may be used in that way.

Good exercise for starting to work with principal parts

Exercise 2 on p. 130.

acceptus = 1st person singular present indicative = *accipio*
translation (see again notes at the bottom of p.126):
having been received/accepted

Don't forget semi-deponents (p.116)

fiō, fierī, factus = I become, I am made, I happen

factus = *having become*, but also *having been made*

factus sum = *I became/have become*, but also *I have been made/I was made*

nōnne?

- So far, we have been asking questions using *–ne* at the end of the first word, which asks a neutral question.
- “*nōnne...?*” allows us to ask a question which *anticipates or expects* the answer “yes!”
- In English, we often translate it as “Surely” – e.g. *nōnne eam amō?* = “Surely I love her?” / “I do love her, don’t I?” (the most natural answer to these questions is ‘yes! I do!’)

Some more pronouns

<u>Case</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
nom.	ī-dem	ea-dem	i-dem
acc.	eun-dem	ean-dem	i-dem
gen.	eius-dem	eius-dem	eius-dem
dat.	eī-dem	eī-dem	eī-dem
abl.	eō-dem	eādem	eō-dem
nom.	eī -dem (īdem)	eae-dem	ea-dem
acc.	eōs-dem	eās-dem	ea-dem
gen.	eōrun-dem	eārun-dem	eōrun-dem
dat.	eīs-dem (īsdem)	eīs-dem (īsdem)	eīs-dem (īsdem)
abl.	eīs-dem (īsdem)	eīs-dem (īsdem)	eīs-dem (īsdem)

This is really just 'is, ea, id' with '-dem' added to it, although note a couple of changes:

Before 'd', the -m at the end of e.g. eum -> eun
The 's' of *is* drops out, to give 'īdem', *not isdem*.

As with our other pronouns, this one can appear with a noun, which it describes, or as a stand-alone pronoun, in which case use the gender/number to work out what is being referred to.

<u>Case</u>	<u>Masculine/ Feminine</u>	
nom.	nēmo	
acc.	nēminem	
gen.	nūllīus	(nēminis)
dat.	nēminī	
abl.	nūllō	(nēmine)

Note that in places, some forms from ‘*nūllus*’ (which we have already met), push their way in here.

This will be masculine/feminine based on **context** – think about who is being described as ‘no one’

Comparative and Superlative Adverbs

Like standard adverbs, comparative and superlative adverbs are easily formed – take the comparative or superlative **stem** (so, after it has been made a comparative or superlative, but remove the adjective ending), and apply an adverb ending as follows:

Comparative adverbs: remove the '*ior*' and add instead the '*ius*' neuter singular ending.

E.g. more quickly -> *celerius*, more foolishly -> *stultius*

As these are the same as a **neuter singular comparative adjective**, you need to take special care to look out for them, and make sure that you think about which option makes most sense contextually.

- **Superlative adverbs:** remove the superlative adjective endings (*-us a um*), and add an adverb ‘*-e*’ ending.
- e.g. most quickly -> *celerrimē*, most foolishly -> *stultissimē*.

Irregular Comparative and Superlative adverbs

bene	(well)	melius	(better)	optimē	(best/in the best way)
male	(badly)	pēius	(worse)	pessimē	(worst/ very badly)
paulum	(a little)	minus	(less)	minimē	(very little, (also – “no”))
multum	(much)	plūs	(more)	plūrimum	(most/a lot)
magnopere	greatly	magis	(more)	maximē	(very much, most (also – “yes”))

These are only irregular inasmuch as they repeat any stem changes that we saw in the irregular comparative and superlative **adjectives for these words** – if you remember these, then the adverb is formed perfectly regularly.

With these irregular comparative/superlative adverbs, do be careful to look at a) where the form has come from to find the meaning b) to distinguish the adverbs from the adjectives.

Ablative of instrument or means: *by means of, with*

We already know the *ablative of quality/description*, the *ablative of separation* (movement, *e/ex* + *abl*/), and the 'locative' ('in', 'at', 'on', 'within' of place and time).

The **Ablative of Means** tells us *how* something was done – with what instrument?

- I killed Caesar **with a sword**” – *Caesarem (cum) ferrō necāuī*.
- They advanced to Rome on horses (i.e. using/with their horses) = *Rōmam equīs prōgressī sunt*.



Happy
Holidays!

Etruscan
dancers

(tomb of the
Triclinium in
the Necropolis
of Monterozzi
of Tarquinia,
ca. 470 BC)