

Module practicalities

- My office hours: Mon. 9-10; Tues. 11-12; Fri. 10-11
- ...although I like to work from the office so you can usually find me there at other times too.
- Otherwise email: m.ohrman@uwtsd.ac.uk

Module practicalities

- Normally, classes take place between 2 and 5 pm in Khalifa 2
- Two schedule changes:
- **Friday 11 January:** we will start at 1 pm and finish at 4 pm.
- **Monday 21 January** (after 1st time test): no scheduled class – you will have guided tasks to complete but can do them where you like

Online assessment

- As for Latin 1, there are two online time tests on this module
- Both are open book, allowing you to use any aids at your disposal
- Both are designed to put you under time pressure
- Both include an element of unseen translation of a text similar but not identical to reading exercises covered in class

Assessment

1. One hour time test up to and including Chapter 4A in *Reading Latin*. This time test will take place on Friday 18 January. 50% of the portfolio mark.
2. One hour time test up to and including Chapter 4E in *Reading Latin*. This time test will take place on Friday 1 February. 50% of the portfolio mark.

NB: We will have a short feedback session at 4 pm after each time test!

‘Homework’

- **Thursday 10 January:** Reading exercise for 3A, RL E&G p. 111.
- **Monday 14 January:** Reading exercise for 3B, RL E&G p. 123.
- **Thursday 17 January:** Reading exercise for 3D, RL E&G p. 141.
- **Thursday 24 January:** Reading exercise for 4B, RL E&G p. 163.
- **Thursday 31 January:** Reading exercise for 4E, RL E&G p. 195.

Class pattern

- The 'homework' schedule means that we will basically follow the pattern of Latin 1
- New content introduced on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, with Thursdays as a 'bounce back' day going through the translation exercises together
- Any adjustments you'd like, do let me know – there's only three of us after all!
- We are covering nine chapters in RL and will cover material not included in last year's Intensive Latin 1!

Content covered in Latin 1

- All noun and adjective declensions
- Verbs:
 - Present tense of all verbs (including deponent) in indicative, infinitive, and imperative
 - Future tense of all verbs (including deponent) in the indicative
 - Perfect tense of active verbs
- Basic syntax – including an introduction to accusative with infinitive

Content in Latin 2

- Expansion of use of past tense in Latin
 - Use of participles (present, perfect and future)
 - Subjunctive mood
 - Syntax: complex sentences – including reported speech
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- There will be new forms, but we will focus far more on usage and fitting sentences together
 - => you need to be confident in recognising and creating old and new forms!

Outcomes of Latin 2

- At the end of this module, you will be able to read many unadapted Latin texts with the help of a grammar and dictionary
- For example, many of the sources used for the Caesar and Cicero module in Block 1 or the Latin side of Gender and Sexuality in Block 5 will now be accessible to you – this is our reward! 😊
- After the module, you should aim to use your Latin actively in assessing scholarship, using commentaries on Latin texts, and doing word searches

Revision: perfect indicative

- The perfect tense refers to:
 - One-off, fully concluded actions in the past
 - “**I entered the class room**”
 - Don’t worry too much about the three types listed in RL p. 91 – an understanding of the ‘action-like’ quality of the perfect tense is more important
 - We will later add another type of past tense which is used to describe ‘background conditions’
 - “**The sun was shining** and I entered the class room”

New tense, new endings

- -i
- -isti
- -it
- -imus
- -istis
- -erunt (replacement form: ere)
 - The replacement form means a potential for confusion with other forms, e.g. infinitive present

Forming regular perfects

Uoco

Taceo

Dico

Capio

Audio

Vocav
Vocavist
Vocav

tacuit

dixi

Stem changes

- ...but you will also recall that to generate perfect forms of many verbs (especially 3rd and 4th conjugation) you also need to know how the stem changes
- Revision advice: go back to the list on p. 91

Exercises p. 95

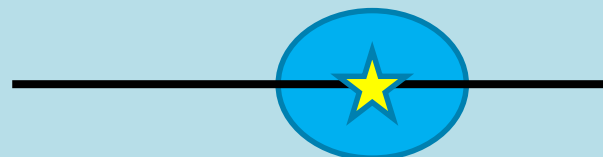
Amphitruo, sine dubio iratus, uerba uxoris
audiuit et illam iterum castigauit, illa ergo
tacita non fuit, sed subito respondit.

Exercises p. 95

illa hora in urbem rediit Sosia et omnia de
Mercurio mendaci dixit

Ablative of time

- You've seen ablatives prompted by a specific preposition (e.g. a + abl, in + abl)
- ...and ablatives of description (uir summā astutiā)
- The ablative is also used of time, for describing the time at which or within which something happens
 - *Illo tempore* (star)
 - *His annis* (blue)
 - ...for answers to the question 'for how long', we use the accusative (black)



3A: Accusative of time

- We've used 'clean' ablative to describe the point in time at which something happens
- Accusative ('clean' or with a preposition) is used to answer the question 'for how long?'
- huc (there) Caesar multos noctes contendit
- Caesar was marching there many nights (ie: it took him many nights to get there).

New material in RL 3A

- This chapter mainly focusses on the comparison of adjectives (long, longer, the longest, etc)
- Smaller items on the agenda include:
 - accusative of time – cf. ablative of time in 2D
 - the demonstrative pronoun *is ea id* – where the declension is strongly resemblant of other pronominal patterns, especially *ille*

The light-weight 'he, she, it': *is, ea, id*

M SG	F SG	N SG	M PL	F PL	N PL
is	ea	id	ei	eae	ea
eum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea
eius	eius	eius	eorum	earum	eorum
ei	ei	ei	eis	eis	eis
eo	ea	eo	eis	eis	eis

is and other pronouns

- On its own, *is ea id* means 'that (man), that (woman)', or simply 'he', 'she', and 'it' etc
- Compare it to *ille illa illud* (2C), and *hic haec hoc* (2C)
 - *hic* 'this one here'
 - *ille* 'that one over there' (further away)
 - *is* 'that one, the one just mentioned'
- *ille* is much more emphatically demonstrative, whereas *is* just allows us to refer back to someone/something already mentioned or implied without spelling out the full noun

Comparison of adjectives

- We have only used simple adjectives so far
'long', 'old', 'beautiful' etc.
- Adjectives of course also appear in other
'degrees', 'longer', 'older', 'more beautiful'
/ 'longest', 'oldest' etc
- Grammatical terms:
 - Positive – comparative – superlative

Regular comparison of adjectives

- The **comparative** is formed by adding to the consonant stems (use the genitive singular form, minus the genitive ending!) the endings –ior for the masculine and feminine, and –ius for the neuter.
- E.g.
 - Altus (alt-) => altior (m/f), altius (n)
 - Longus (long-) => longior (m/f), longius (n)

Declension of the comparative forms

M & F	N	M & F	N
longior	longius	longiores	longiora
longiorem	longius	longiores	longiora
longioris	longioris	longiorum	longiorum
longiori	longiori	longioribus	longioribus
longiore	longiore	longioribus	longioribus

Comparing things to other things...

- Initially, we will see comparison expressed only with *quam* to translate the English 'than'
 - 'Greek students have to learn even more forms *than* Latin students'
- In the *quam*-clause, Latin uses the same case for the thing compared as that which it is compared to:
 - *habeo linguam Graecam difficiliores quam Latinam*

Regular superlative forms

- The **superlative** is formed by adding to the consonant stems the endings –issimus/a/um.
 - Adjectives ending in –er (*pulcher, miser, celer*, e.g.) have regular comparative formation, but the superlative ending is –errimus/a/um
 - Very similar are the two irregular adjectives *facilis* and *similis* (and their compounds): regular comparatives, but reduplication in the superlative: *facillimus* and *simillimus*
- E.g. *altus* (alt-) => *altissimus/a/um*; *longus* (long-) => *longissimus/a/um*
- So the finished superlative form declines just as *bonus, bona, bonum*!

Irregular adjectives

- You will need to learn a number of **irregular** adjectives in addition to these rules! See p. 109 in the Grammar of *Reading Latin*. **Bonus, malus, multus, magnus and parvus** are must-learns!