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Latin 2

1.4

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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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

Practice: se

The subject is
'Romani'

sibi must refer to
the Romani

'si Romani coniuges *sibi* habere uolunt,
consilium pro eis capere debemus.'

eis rather than
se: this cannot
refer to the
subject

'we' is the subject, referring to
Romulus and his fellow
leaders. This is different from
the 'Romani'.

- Se adlocutus Romulus ... inquit
- Adloquor 1 **ad**loctum + alqm
- Eis dixit

- Eum adlocutus Romulus...

suus, sua, suum

- In English, normal 3rd person possessive pronouns and reflexive ones coincide and we signal the distinction by changing subjects instead:
 - ‘Laura got ready to travel to Rome, so she packed her bag [Laura’s bag].’
 - ‘Lizzie, age nine, was going on a school trip to Rome, so her mother packed her bag [Lizzie’s bag].’
- ...although generally, we would try to avoid creating confusion this way by re-phrasing

suus, sua, suum

- Latin highlights the ownership more clearly by also using different pronouns
- *suus sua suum* for reference back to the subject
- *other pronouns*, e.g. forms of *is ea id*, to refer to anyone else
 - Laura packing her own bag: form of *suus*
 - Laura packing Lizzie's bag: *eius*

Practice: suus sua suum

is igitur in urbe sua spectaculum fecit.

ad eius spectaculum multae feminae uenerunt.

Ad suum spectaculum multae feminae
uenerunt.

Exercise on p. 122 at the top – hard but useful!

p. 122

- Pueris in flumen ingressis
- Legatos haec uerba locutos
- Geminorum e flumine profectorum
- Eis mulieribus patres domum secutis
- Remum ad muros nouae Urbis transire ausum...
- ...Romulus minatus est.
- ...Amulius mortem minatus est.
- ...Celer necauit.
- ...Uitam pastor seruauit.
- ...Milites secuti sunt.

New Material in RL 3C

- The main issues of this chapter are
 - Creation of future participle
 - Creation of perfect active participle *ppp*
- For both, you will need to learn a number of irregular verbs – as listed on p. 127-129
 - Not knowing these may cost you valuable time in the exam (not to mention later!)
 - Usages of future and perfect active participles

Perfect participle of active verbs

- The perfect participle for active verbs (like *amo*) is formed in the same way as it is for deponent verbs using the 3rd principal part
 - ama+t+us/a/um
- However, for non-deponent verbs it is passive in meaning:
 - amatus vivit: Having been loved, he lived.
 - eis minatus, fugit: Having threatened [them], he fled.
- As you see, the translation is the same in terms of the order of actions: the perfect participle is always translated as having preceded the action of the following main verb

Future participle

- To create the future participle (active and deponent verbs alike), we again use the supine *ama-t-ur-us/a/um*
- ...but this time with a suffix *-ur*+ending as for a 1st/2nd declension adjective
- So:
 - *minat-ur-us*
 - *amat-ur-us* *amatus*
 - *pollicit-ur-us* etc

ur

Meaning of the future participle

- The future participle is always active in meaning
- It is translated as 'being about to/being at the point of doing'

amaturus
dicturus

Participles and sequence of tense

- In relation the finite main verb (the one with person endings, e.g. *dixit*), the action of participles...
- ...in the future: is only about to happen
- ...in the perfect: has already happened
- *Helenam amaturus, Paris eam domum duxit*
 - Love only after they arrive back in Troy
- *amore captus, Paris Helenam domum duxit.*
 - ‘Having been caught by love, Paris married Helen: love already before arriving back in Troy.

capio - cepi - captum

Ablative of instrument

- The most important of these is the ablative of instrument: a new use of the ablative case
- You've previously seen ablatives for:
 - 'in', 'at', 'on' etc both with regards to place and time
 - Separation (usually with prepositions)
 - ...and the old favourite 'vir summa virtute', the ablative of description
- Ablative of instrument is used for describing the means by which something is done: it is extremely common, so you need to be able to recognise it quickly

Ablative of instrument

- Can be used both of things and people so long as they are described as tools only
 - plebs muneribus placata 'the people, having been appeased with gifts,...'
 - *me manibus suis oppressit* 'he defeated me with his hands'
 - *gladiatoribus populum delectat* 'he entertains the people with gladiators'
- ...but if people are more involved in making something happen, conveying facts etc, other constructions are usually preferred
 - e.g. *Caesar id per nuntios audiuit*.
 - e.g. *plebs a consule placata*

acc f ss Sentences (p. 130-131)

- Mulierem *minibus suis* oppressit homo pessimus
h. ss m *malus* *3rd perf ac*
abl. instr
- Uiri Romani equis celeribus progressi sunt.
- Gladio uictor hostem illo tempore occidit.

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

Comparison of adverbs

- This is easy once you know your comparison of adjectives:
- *stultus/a/um, stultior/ius, stultissimus/a/um*
- => for adverbs:
- *stulte, stultius* (borrow the neuter nominative), *stultissime*
 - Again, please note the common, irregular adverbs on p. 132

You also have...

- Declension of *idem, eadem, idem* (the same) and *nemo* (no-one) (p. 131 and 132)

For Monday

- Don't forget to submit the translation exercises on p. 123 on Monday morning
- This time we get the story of Romulus and the Sabine women: it is based on Livy Book 1 (9-13), so it might be helpful to read through a translation of Book 1 to get an overview