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Latin 2

W1 Tuesday

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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2E: Future indicative deponent

Minari	Polliceri	Loqui	Mentiri	Progredi
Minab <u>or</u>	Pollicebor	Loquar	Mentiar	Progrediar
Minab <u>eris</u>	Polliceberis	Loqueris	Mentieris	Progredieris
Minabitur	Pollicebitur	Loquetur	Mentietur	Progredietur
Minabimur	Pollicebimur	Loquemur	Mentiemur	Progrediemur
Minabimini	Pollicebimini	Loquimini	Mentiemini	Progrediemini
Minabuntur	Pollicebuntur	Loquentur	Mentientur	Progredientur

2E Exercises

decree nisi

in this night

nisi me iterum amplexaberis, te non amplexabor

hac nocte.

1st conj dependent
2nd person sing. in, 1st pers. sg
acc sg futur
ego / future
night / amplexor
nox. noctis

Si longa uita tua erit, malum longum accipies.

If. 2nd
fem 1
sg
non
3rd
fem 3rd sg
longus
acc sg
accipio 3
capiō 3
trans-a-um

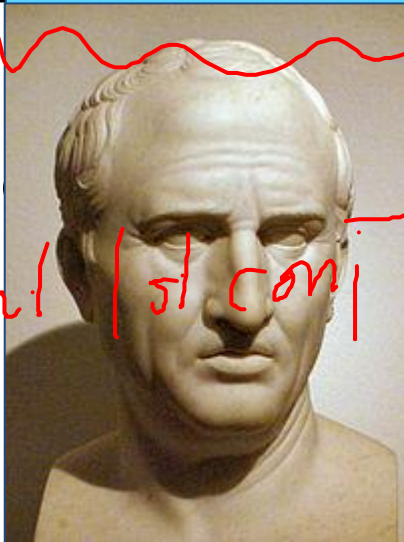
interrogative pronoun

to hear

o me miserum:

accusative of exclamation

Cicero uses this a lot, especially when in exile!



2E

Iuppiter declension

N: Iuppiter

V: Iuppiter

A: Iouem

G: Iouis

D: Ioui

A: Ioune



Future indicative active (3/4 conj.)

1st: capiam

2nd: capies

3rd: capiet

1st: capiemus

2nd: capietis

3rd: capient

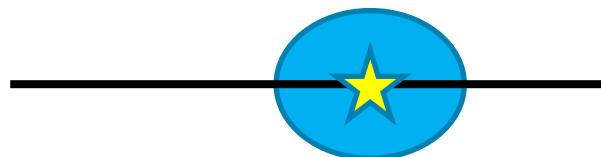
ful 1st conj

rascor
he will be
angry

Ablative of time

har note

- 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?'
multis noctibus
- *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
<i>ille</i> is	<i>illa</i> ea	<i>illud</i> id	ei	eae	ea
<i>illum</i> eum	<i>illam</i> eam	<i>illud</i> id	eos	eas	ea
eius	eius	eius	eorum	earum	eorum
ei	ei	ei	eis	eis	eis
<i>eō</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>eō</i>	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

Singular

plural

Singular		plural	
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 difficiliorem quam Latinam*

long-issimus/a/um

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** *celerissimus -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!