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New material in 1G and 2A Intensive Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Chapters 1G and 2A

- These chapters get to grips with some material that we have touched on in passing in previous classes:
 - Dative: usage and meaning
- ...but they also add a good deal of completely new material
 - Ablative: ablative of description
 - 4th declension nouns: *manus* (hand) and *domus* (house)
 - Adjectives:
 - 1st/2nd declension adjectives ending in –er: *noster*, *uester*, *acer*
 - 3rd declension adjectives ending in –er: *celer*
 - Verbs: future tense
 - Regular futures of all conjugations
 - Irregular futures: *sum*, *eo*
 - Verbs: 3 irregular verbs building on *sum* and *uolo*:
 - *Possum*, *nolo*, and *malo*.
 - In both present and future tense

1G Dative

Dative is used for:

- The indirect (or dative) object:
 - The slave gives the pot to Euclio => **Seruus aulam Euclioni dat.**
 - The slave gives the pot to the slave girl => **Seruus aulam seruae dat.**
 - The household god gives the pot to Demaenetus => **Lar aulam Euclioni dat.** (Ch. 1B)
- The use of dative for the indirect object can be seen as related to the 'dative of advantage'. Often, it is helpful to have a wide interpretation of 'give' to catch all necessary datives:
 - 'The old man says many things to the son': Here, the son is a recipient of a speech rather than a pot: he winds up a dative object: **senex multa dicit filio.**

Dative of advantage/disadvantage

- The person/object to whose advantage something happens
 - The slave woman makes way for the master.
 - *serua decedit domino*
- The person/object being deprived of something ('dative of disadvantage') or to whose disadvantage something happens
 - The slave takes the pot away from Euclio.
 - *Seruus aulam Euclioni aufert.*
 - The slave takes the pot away from the master.
 - *Seruus aulam domino aufert.*

1G Possessive Dative

- We have used genitive to express ownership before:
 - pecunia Euclionis est. 'It is Euclio's money', or 'The money belongs to Euclio'.
- Now, we will also see phrases like: 'est tibi pecunia'.
There is money for you => you have money.
 - This is a possessive dative.
- The possessive dative is more commonly used of people, less often of things. If the reference is to ownership of concrete, material goods, it is more common to use phrases like 'habeo' or 'possideo'.

1G Ablative of description

- So far, we have seen ablative used only after certain prepositions
 - In (meaning ‘in’ denoting position rather than direction), a/ab, e/ex...
- In this chapter, we see our first ‘clean’ use of the ablative: **ablative of description**
- The RL explanation is: “The ablative is used to describe the qualities of people or things have which enable them to act as they do.”
- It is particularly frequent in descriptions of people’s appearance, passing emotions and emotional qualities, or when an adjective of the 3rd declension prop up the noun, or, as we will have in our text, especially often when ‘*summus*’ is used.
 - For (much) later: there is also a genitive of description...

1G Ablative of description

- uir summa uirtute est.
- serua amat coquere. si cenam coquit, bono animo est.

Tenses in Latin

- There are six tenses in the Latin language
- We will now be able to master two: present and future
 - A third tense, the perfect, will follow in Chapter 2D
- Other categories for classifying the finite verb are:
 - person: 1st, 2nd, 3rd
 - number: singular or plural
 - mood: indicative, imperative, and subjunctive
 - voice: active or passive

2A: Three irregular verbs

present indicative active

Person	Uolo / I want	Nolo / I don't want	Malo / I would rather	Possum / I can
1 st singular	uolo	nolo	malo	possum
2 nd singular	uis	non uis	mauis	possis
3 rd singular	uult	non uult	mauult	potest
1 st plural	uolumus	nolumus	malumus	possumus
2 nd plural	uultis	non uultis	mauultis	potestis
3 rd plural	uolunt	nolunt	malunt	possunt
Infinitive	uelle	nolle	malle	posse

Revision: Our 5 conjugations in present indicative active

	1st	2nd	3rd	3rd/4th	4th
1 st	amo	habeo	dico	capio	audio
2 nd	amas	habes	dicis	capis	audis
3 rd	amat	habet	dicit	capit	audit
1 st	amamus	habemus	dicimus	capimus	audimus
2 nd	amatis	habetis	dicitis	capitis	auditis
3 rd	amant	habent	dicunt	capiunt	audiunt

2A: Future indicative active

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
1 st sing.	uocabo	habebo	
2 nd sing.	uocabis	habebis	
3 rd sing.	uocabit	habebit	
1 st plural	uocabimus	habebimus	
2 nd plural	uocabitis	habebitis	
3 rd plural	uocabunt	habebunt	

USE THE PRESENT TENSE STEM:

UOCA-
HABE-

ADD ENDINGS:

-B-O
-B-IS
-B-IT
-B-IMUS
-B-ITIS
-B-UNT

...SO THE COMBINATION OF -B- AND
ENDINGS BASED ON -O, -I-, AND -U WILL
SIGNAL THE FUTURE TENSE

2A Future indicative active

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	3 rd /4 th	4 th
1 st singular	uocabo	habebo	dic am	capi am	audi am
2 nd singular	uocabis	habebis	dice s	capie s	audie s
3 rd singular	uocabit	habebit	dice t	capie t	audie t
1 st plural	uocabimus	habebimus	dice mus	capie mus	audi mus
2 nd plural	uocabitis	habebitis	dice tis	capie tis	audie tis
3 rd plural	uocabunt	habebunt	dice nt	capie nt	audie nt

...so for the 3-4 conjugations, we create the future by changing (3rd) or adding (3rd/4th and 4th) a **binding vowel e** and then tagging on **person endings** familiar from the present tense

Note that the first person singular (dicam, capiam, audiam) deviate from this pattern: historically, the person ending signalling 1st person singular here is –m.

This form of the future is borrowed from the subjunctive pattern, which we will learn in the spring.

This means that later, the question will arise whether it is subjunctive or future? The syntactical context will tell you.

2A Future of irregular verbs

	sum	possum	eo	uolo	nolo	malo
1 st singular	ero	potero	ibo	uolam	*nolam	*malam
2 nd singular	eris	poteris	ibis	uoles	noles	*males
3 rd singular	erit	poterit	ibit	uolet	nolet	mallet
1 st plural	erimus	poterimus	ibimus	uolemus	nolemus	malemus
2 nd plural	eritis	poteritis	ibitis	uoletis	noletis	maletis
3 rd plural	erunt	poterunt	ibunt	uolunt	nolunt	malunt

Fourth declension nouns

	Manus (f), hand	
	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Manus	Manūs
Acc.	Manum	Manūs
Gen.	Manūs	Manuum
Dat.	Manui	Manibus
Abl.	Manū	Manibus

Most 4th declension nouns are masculine – but the very common *manus* is feminine

	Domus (f), house (irregular)	
	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Domus	Domus
Acc.	Domum	Domos (or domus)
Gen.	Domus (or domi)	Domorum (or domuum)
Dat.	Domui (domo)	Domibus
Abl.	Domo	Domibus

domus partly follows 2nd declension. The acc. pl. *domos* is more common than *domūs*

Next steps

- Add the declension patterns for adjectives like *acer* and *celer* (RL 53)
- The exercises in RL 56 offers practice on new forms