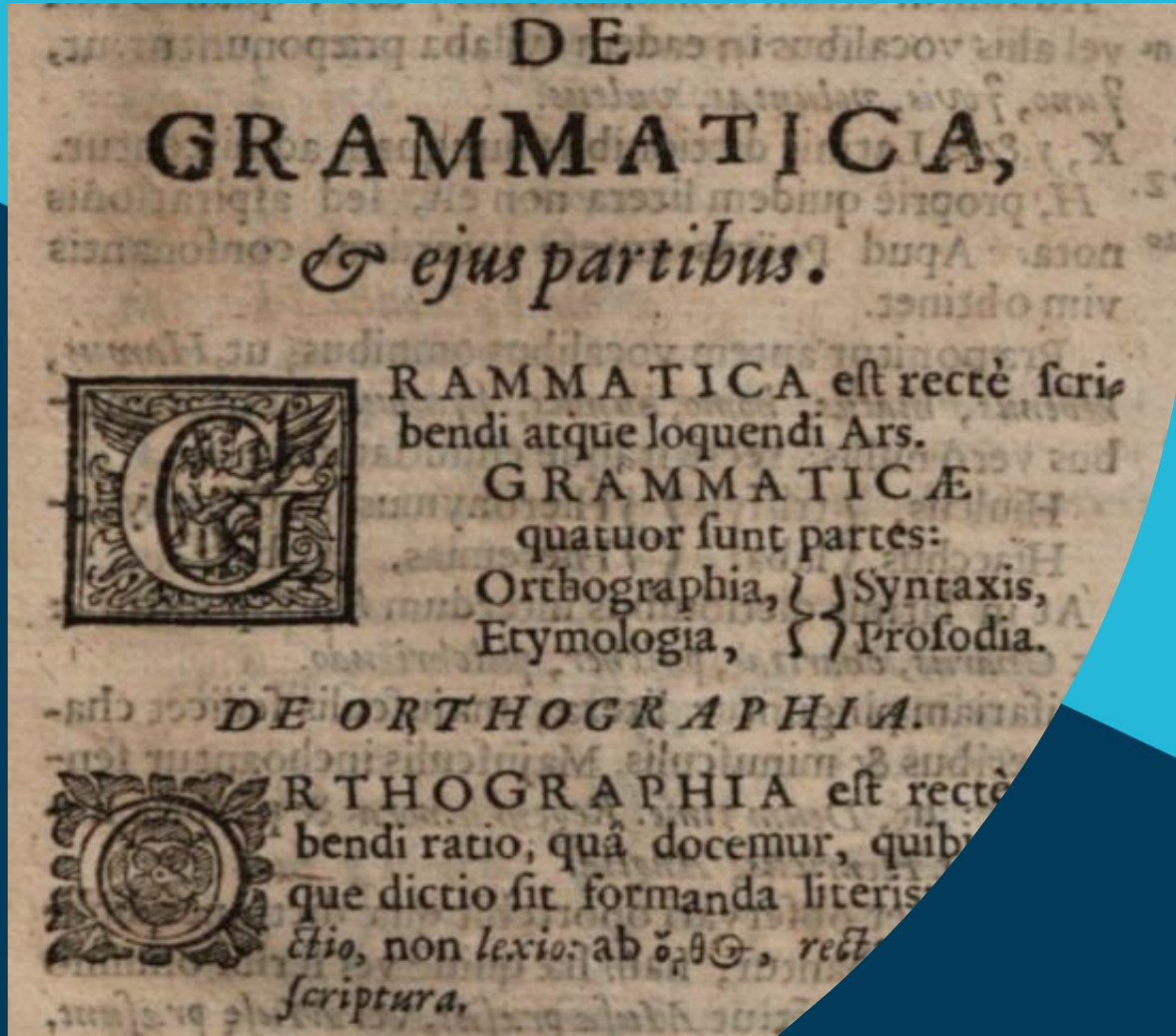




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Intensive Latin 1

Week 4 pt. 1:
1G + parts of
2A

*Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives*



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Outline

- Use of the dative case
- Use of ablative (ablative of description)
- Some material from 2A:
 - 4th declension *manus*
 - Irregular declension *domus*

Syntax

- **Accusative object (direct object)**
 - The dog licks their nose: the nose is the first thing/person affected by the verb action outside of the subject
- **Dative object (indirect object)**
 - The owner gives a treat to the dog: the dog is the second thing/person affected by the verb action
 - In English, direct objects usually have a 'to' or 'for' to signal that they receive something: Latin uses the dative form only.

1G Dative

Dative on its own 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.**
- ...but Latin uses the dative case for other things, too...

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 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.*

What kind of dative?

- 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:
- E.g. ‘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.

Possessive Dative

- We have used genitive to express ownership before:
 - aedis Euclionis 'Euclio's house'; 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/to 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.

1G Ablative of description

- Euclio uir summa uirtute est.
- serua amat coquere. si cenam coquit, bono animo est.
- animo aequo este, amici.

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

Care is needed with the *-us* ending, which might be:

Nom. s.

Gen. s.

Nom. Pl.

Acc. Pl.

	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*

...but remember

- The different forms of *domus* have different meanings, some of which you have already seen as set expressions:
 - *Domum* – used to express direction to the home (e.g. *domum ducere*)
 - *Domi* – at home (locative)
 - *Domo* – from home (e.g. *ex domo abire*)
- So for instance: *Domi nostrae*: at our house, but *in illa domo*: in that house (which is not ours!)