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RL 2B and 2C with dep. fut. ind. Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Deponent revision with Austin



- precor
- precaris / precare
- Ab domina cenam precatur Augustinus.
- precamur
- precamini
- precantur

Deponent verb forms

	1 st (threaten)	2 nd (promise)	3 rd (speak, talk)	3 rd /4 th (go forward, advance)	4 th (lie)
1 st	Minor	Polliceor	Loquor	Progredior	Mentior
2 nd	Minaris (-re)	Polliceris (-re)	Loqueris (-re)	Progredieris (- re)	Mentiris (- re)
3 rd	Minatur	Pollicetur	Loquitur	Progreditur	Mentitur
1 st	Minamur	Pollicemur	Loquimur	Progredimur	Mentimur
2 nd	Minamini	Pollicemini	Loquimini	Progredimini	Mentimini
3 rd	Minantur	Pollicentur	Loquuntur	Progrediuntur	Mentiuntur

Deponent verb forms

-r
-ris (-re)
-tur
-mur
-mini
-ntur

- These are verbs that are passive in form but active in meaning
- The deponent verbs have a specific set of person endings
- Stem vowels: 1st = a, 2nd = long e, 3rd = an i added to the consonant stem, 4th = i,
- For 3rd and 3/4 NB: e in 2nd sing, u and iu in 3rd plural

Imperative and infinitive

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	3 rd / ₄	4 th
2 nd sg	Minare	Pollicere	Loquere	Progredere	Mentire
2 nd pl	Minamini	Pollicemini	Loquimini	Progredimini	Mentimini

- Note the overlap between the alternative form for indicative 2nd sg with 2nd sg imperative and 2nd pl imperative with 2nd pl indicative
- Infinitives: minari, polliceri, **loqui**, **progredi**, mentiri

2E: Future indicative deponent

Minari	Polliceri	Loqui	Mentiri	Progredi
Minabor	Pollicebor	Loquar	Mentiar	Progrediar
Minaberis	Polliceberis	Loqueris	Mentieris	Progredieris
Minabitur	Pollicebitur	Loquetur	Mentietur	Progredietur
Minabimur	Pollicebimur	Loquemur	Mentiemur	Progrediemur
Minabimini	Pollicebimini	Loquēmini	Mentiemini	Progrediemini
Minabuntur	Pollicebuntur	Lonquentur	Mentientur	Progredientur

Principles

- In 1st and 2nd conjugation, a key signal of the future is the occurrence of –b+e/i/u (never a!) between stem and personal ending
- In 3rd and 4th conjugation, an **ē** fulfils the same function
 - ...only in 1st person singular is this **a** instead
 - The length of this **ē** affects pronunciation...
 - ...and can sometimes help you tell the difference

Sine ira et studio

Deponent verbs in the Learning Vocab

terra in nostra

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| • hortor | • adloquor | • ingredior |
| • minor <i>+ dat.</i> | • obliviscor | • arbitror |
| • opinor | • proficiscor <i>X</i> | • conor <i>X</i> |
| • precor | • sequor | • irascor <i>X</i> |
| • recordor | • mentior | • suspicor |
| • polliceor | • adgredior | • amplexor |
| • adipiscor <i>X</i> | • egredior | • conspicor |
| • loquor | • progredior | <i>hortus</i> |

Progredior

Progredimur

Progrediuntur

Infinitive:



RL p. 83 *ad*

quia hostes praedam ingentem terra in

ulciscor

nostra capiunt, Amphitruo ulcisci uult.

Amphitruo, uir *summa uirtute* *per + acc* per legatos

acc. *reddo* hostis praedam reddere iubet.

RL p. 83

n pl. apposition & masc.
at hostes, uiri saeui, multa exercitui nostri
minantur: cauete! nolite manere in terra
nostra! nolite nos adloqui!

RL p. 83

nolite pugnare! maletis enim statim abire

rather than

quam in agro manere, quia capiemus uos

omnis et seruos faciemus!

RL p. 83

nullam uictoriam ciuibus uestris nuntiare poteritis,

VOL *VOL.*
homines miseri! abite! nolite redire!' Amphitruo deos

precatur ac exercitum hortatur et in proelium ducit.

atque / *et*
ac

RL p. 83

longum est proelium exercitui atque
saeuum. tandem uictoriam magnam
adipiscuntur nostri uiri.

RL p. 83

legati hostium miseri ex oppido proficiscuntur et in
castrum . i (2n)
castra nostra cum praeda multa et multa pecunia
ineunt. res omnis nobis dant et redeunt.

Nullus-a-um

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	Nullus	nulla	Nullum	Nulli	Nullae	Nulla
A	Nullum	Nullam	Nullum	Nullos	Nullas	Nulla
G	nullius			Nullorum	Nullarum	Nullorum
D	nulli			Nullis		
A	Nullo	Nulla	Nullo	Nullis		

Alter-altera-alterum

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	Alter	Altera	Alterum	Alteri	Alterae	Alter
A	Alterum	Alteram	Alterum	Alteros	Alteras	Alter
G	Alterius			Alterorum	Alterarum	Alterorum
D	Alteri			Alteris		
A	Altero	Alter	Altero	Alteris		

Also note the pronunciation of alterius and nullius!

Demonstrative pronouns

- We're adding two demonstrative pronouns this week, *hic* (this) and *ille* (that)
- Both have declension patterns similar to that of *nullus* and *alter*
- In terms of translation, both vary between needing to be emphasised in the translation (this man/that man) or not (in which case he/she/it is often a perfectly sufficient translation).

Hic, haec, hoc: This

	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
N	hic	Haec	Hoc	Hi	Hae	Haec
A	Hunc	Hanc	Hoc	Hos	Has	Haec
G	<u>Huius</u>	<u>Huius</u>	<u>Huius</u>	Horum	Harum	Horum
D	<u>Huic</u>	<u>Huic</u>	<u>Huic</u>	<u>His</u>	<u>His</u>	<u>His</u>
A	Hoc	Hac	Hoc	<u>His</u>	<u>His</u>	<u>His</u>

Ille, illa, illud: That

	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
N	Ille	Illa	Illud	<u>Illi</u>	Illae	Illa
A	Illum	Illam	Illud	Illos	Illas	Illa
G	<u>Illius</u>	<u>Illius</u>	<u>Illius</u>	Illorum	Illarum	Illorum
D	<u>Illi</u>	<u>Illi</u>	<u>Illi</u>	Illis	Illis	Illis
A	Illo	Illa	Illo	Illis	Illis	illis

The former, the latter

- **Together**, *ille* and *hic* are used contrastingly as we use 'the former' and 'the latter'
- *ille* is the one furthest away both in sequence of mention and distance
- *hic* is the one closest to the speaker both in sequence of mention and in distance
- *seruam uerberat uxor mea. illa clamat, haec irascitur.*

Syntax with Austin



- Magdalena orders Austin to go forward.

*Lenae iubet Augustinum progredi
iubet.*

- She will give Austin a good thing.

will give him...
*Dabit Augustino rem
bonam.*
Augustino

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... ..and have more similar uses of the dative.
 - But cf. “to whom do you give a treat?” where we use case too.

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 => *Amphitruoni* **Seruus aulam seruae dat.**
 - The household god gives the pot to Demaenetus => **Lar aulam Euclioni dat.** (Ch. 1B)
- ...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 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'.

Week planning

- For Tuesday: Revise deponent forms and hic/ille
- For Tuesday: Read through the introduction to perfect tense in RL p. 91-95
- For Thursday: Parse and translate the translation exercise from Latin on RL p. 96
- Practice Quiz: There is a short practice quiz available on Moodle – 5 questions should