Lesson VIII

\textit{id est (i.e.)} \textit{that is}

\textbullet{} In the Review Index, study for mastery:
  \textbullet{} \textbf{Vocabulary}: personal, possessive, reflexive, and intensive pronouns and adjectives
  \textbullet{} \textbf{Grammar Forms}: declension of above pronouns and adjectives
  \textbullet{} \textbf{Syntax}: 13-19, 24-25, 5-6 (Review these last two numbers \textit{after} the others.)

Ablative of Separation

\textbullet{} Any time a sentence includes a verb or a predicate adjective that implies separation (e.g., \textit{free from}, \textit{empty of}), the preposition \textit{a (ab), de, or e (ex)} are used to show FROM WHAT PERSON someone or something has been separated. To show from what THING, the ablative either \textit{without a preposition} or with one of the above prepositions is used.

\begin{align*}
\text{Jesus liberat póbulum metu.} & \quad \text{Jesus frees people from fear.} \\
\text{Ácies est vácuam a milítibus.} & \quad \text{The battle line is empty of soldiers.}
\end{align*}

\textbullet{} On p. 345, Henle I, there is a list of words that may be used with the ablative of separation.

\textbf{Vocabulary}

\begin{tabular}{lll}
\textbf{núntius} & -i & \textit{m.} \quad \text{messenger, message} \quad \textit{nuncio} \\
\textbf{tribunus} & -i & \textit{m.} \quad \text{tribune} \quad \textit{tribunal} \\
\textbf{absum abesse áfui afuturus} & w/a (ab) & \text{to be away, be absent} \quad \textit{absent} \\
\textbf{cómpleo complère complevi completus} & w/abl. & \text{to fill (with)} \quad \textit{complete} \\
\textbf{commóveo commovēre commovi commotus} & & \text{to alarm, arouse} \quad \textit{commotion} \\
\textbf{contíneo continēre contínui contentus} & & \text{to restrain, hold in} \quad \textit{contain} \\
\textbf{obtíneo obtinēre obtínui --} & & \text{to hold, occupy} \quad \textit{obtain} \\
\textbf{pertíneo pertinēre pertínui -- w/ad} & & \text{to pertain to, stretch to} \quad \textit{pertinent} \\
\textbf{retíneo retinēre retínu retentus} & & \text{to hold back, keep} \quad \textit{rein, retain} \\
\textbf{sustíneo sustinēre sustínu sustentus} & & \text{to sustain, withstand} \quad \textit{sustain}
\end{tabular}

\textit{Id est} is frequently used in its abbreviated form, \textit{i.e.}, to introduce an explanation. \textit{Id est} is one of many Latin sayings that are commonly used in English. Another is \textit{exempli grátia}, \textit{for the sake of example} (this is a special use of \textit{grátia} meaning \textit{for the sake of}). \textit{Exempli grátia} is abbreviated \textit{e.g.} and, as it says in Latin, it introduces an example. Sometimes people confuse \textit{i.e.} and \textit{e.g.}, but now that you know their Latin meanings, you will know which one to use.
Prefixed Verbs - Changes in Spelling

In Lesson 7, the prefixed verbs (e.g., *adjuvo*) did *not* change the spelling of the original verb (e.g., *juvo*). Neither do *absum* and *commóveo*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Original Verb</th>
<th>New Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>a, ab</code> (away)</td>
<td><code>sum</code> (be)</td>
<td><em>absum</em></td>
<td>to be distant (literally, <em>to be away</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cum</code> (together)</td>
<td><code>móveo</code> (move)</td>
<td><em>commóveo</em></td>
<td>to arouse (lit., <em>to move together</em>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last five verbs in the vocabulary have *téneo* as their original verb, but the spelling has changed. The first e in each principal part has become i, except in the 4th principal part.

```
-tíneo -tínere -tínuí but *tentus*
```

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<tr>
<td><code>cum</code> (together)</td>
<td><code>téneo</code> (hold)</td>
<td><em>contíneo</em></td>
<td>to restrain (lit., <em>to hold together</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ob</code> (towards, against)</td>
<td><code>téneo</code> (hold)</td>
<td><em>obtíneo</em></td>
<td>to occupy (lit., <em>to hold against</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>per</code> (through)</td>
<td><code>téneo</code> (hold)</td>
<td><em>pertíneo</em></td>
<td>to stretch (lit., <em>to hold through</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>re-</code> (back, again)1</td>
<td><code>téneo</code> (hold)</td>
<td><em>retíneo</em></td>
<td>to keep (lit., <em>to hold back</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sub</code> (under, up from under)</td>
<td><code>téneo</code> (hold)</td>
<td><em>sustíneo</em></td>
<td>to sustain (lit., <em>to hold up from under</em>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Again, prefixes are common in Latin. Learning them will be helpful.

**Note on Absum**

*Absum* is a prefixed verb whose original verb is *sum*. It is conjugated exactly like *sum*, just with *ab* (present system) or *a* (perfect system) as a prefix.

```
absum, abes, abest ... aberam ... abero ...  afui, afuisti, áfuit ... afueram ... afuero ...
```

**When in Rome - How Did the Romans Say That?**

Use *do* with a prepositional phrase containing *inter* and a reflexive pronoun (e.g., *inter nos, inter vos, inter se*, etc.) to say *exchange* (literally, *give between*).

```
Principes obsides inter se dabant. The chiefs were exchanging hostages.
```

Use *téneo* with *memóriā* (ablative singular of *memória*) to say *remember* (literally, *hold in memory*).

```
Virtutem militum memóriā tenebo. I will remember the courage of the soldiers.
```

1 `re-` is a particle like `di-`. 