

LESSON VIII

1 ORAL RECITATION/REVIEW

Greeting

Recitation:

» *First-Third Form Review*

Grammar Questions: SF 11-12, 20-26; TF 32-40, 50-59

2 LATIN SAYING

Say aloud and ask students to repeat after you.

» **is, ea, id** hsi, they, that, those
id that, it

» **sum** to be
est hsi is

Id is being used as a demonstrative pronoun in this sentence. This use of **is, ea, id** will be reviewed in the next lesson.

The abbreviation *i.e.* is one of many Latin abbreviations that are used in English. Another, *e.g.*, is explained in the saying note. Here are some more examples:

	Latin	Literal Meaning
a.m./p.m.	ante/post meridiem	before/after noon
cf.	confer	compare
et al.	et alii	and others
etc.	et cetera	and other (things)
ibid.	ibidem	in the same place
N.B.	nota bene	note well
P.S.	post scriptum	after the written (thing)
viz.	videlicet	namely

4 GRAMMAR - CHALK TALK

Pronouns are a very confusing part of speech in any language, so don't despair if the subject is always a little foggy for you. Here are some reasons why pronouns are hard: There are eight different kinds, some with overlapping forms; they function as both pronouns and adjectives; they can have antecedents; and there are two different agreement rules.

Genitive of 1st and 2nd Person Pronouns

1. What is the genitive case? (the possessive or *of* case)
2. What is the genitive sing. of **ego**? (**mei**) of **tu**? (**tui**)
3. What are the two forms for the genitive plural of **ego**? (**nostri, nostrum**) of **tu**? (**vestri, vestrum**)
4. The genitives of **ego** and **tu** are not used to show possession. Instead, if we want to say *my* or *your*, we use which possessive pronoun adjectives? (**meus -a -um** and **tuus -a -um**)
5. So if the genitives of **ego** and **tu** do not show possession, what are they for? (*of* expressions that do not show possession)
6. Do you remember the two types of genitives that do not show possession but are translated with the word *of*? (partitive and objective) The genitives of **ego** and **tu** are used as these two types. In the singular, the genitive forms of **ego** and **tu** (**mei** and **tui**) can be used as either partitive or objective genitives, but in the plural, the partitive gen. and objective gen. each have a particular form.
7. What are the two objective genitives? (**nostri** and **vestri**) They are called objective genitives because the noun in the genitive case is actually the *object* of the action implied by the noun that precedes it.
» **metus nostri** *fear of us* **metus Dei** *fear of God*

In the first expression, what is actually feared? (*us*) In the second expression, what is feared? (*God*)

Lesson VIII

id est (i.e.) *that is*

♦ In the Review Index, study for mastery:

- **Vocabulary:** personal, possessive, reflexive, and intensive pronouns and adjectives
- **Grammar Forms:** declension of above pronouns and adjectives
- **Syntax:** 13-19, 24-25, 5-6 (Review these last two numbers *after* the others.)

Ablative of Separation

♦ Any time a sentence includes a verb or a predicate adjective that implies separation (e.g., *free from, empty of*), the preposition **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 without a preposition or with one of the above prepositions is used.

Jesus liberat pópulum metu.
Ácies est vácuá a militibus.

Jesus frees people from fear.
The battle line is empty of soldiers.

♦ On p. 345, *Henle I*, there is a list of words that may be used with the ablative of separation.

Vocabulary

núntius -i m.	messenger, message	nuncio
tribunus -i m.	tribune	tribunal
absum abesse áfui afuturus w/a (ab)	to be away, be absent	absent
cópleo complere complevi completus w/abl.	to fill (with)	complete
commóveo commovère commovi commotus	to alarm, arouse	commotion
contíneo continère contínui contentus	to restrain, hold in	contain
obtíneo obtinère obtínui obtentus	to hold, occupy	obtain
pertíneo pertinère pertinui -- w/ad	to pertain to, stretch to	pertinent
retíneo retinère retínui retentus	to hold back, keep	rein, retain
sustíneo sustinère sustínui sustentus	to sustain, withstand	sustain

Id est is frequently used in its abbreviated form, **i.e.**, to introduce an explanation. **Id est** is one of many Latin sayings that are commonly used in English. Another is **exempli grátia**, *for the sake of example* (this is a special use of **grátia** meaning *for the sake of*). **Exempli grátia** is abbreviated **e.g.** and, as it says in Latin, it introduces an example. Sometimes people confuse **i.e.** and **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**.

a, ab (<i>away</i>)	+ sum (<i>be</i>)	= absum	to be distant	(lit., <i>to be away</i>)
cum (<i>together</i>)	+ móveo (<i>move</i>)	= commóveo	to arouse	(lit., <i>to move together</i>)

♦ 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 -tínēre -tínui but tentus

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

♦ 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 ...
áfui, 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-**.

3 VOCABULARY

This week's vocabulary includes two nouns and eight prefixed verbs. Drill all of these verbs and principal parts to mastery. Remember to include memorization of prefixes if possible, perhaps as extra credit.

8. What are the two partitive genitives? (**nostrum, vestrum**) The partitive genitive shows part or division.

» **pars nostum** *part of us* **pars legionis** *part of the legion*

The partitive and objective genitives are the same expressions we have in English, only we use the preposition *of*, and Latin uses the genitive case.

Note: In the 3rd person, the genitive of **is, ea, id** is used both to show possession and in other *of* expressions like the objective and partitive genitives.

9. After reviewing the reflexive and intensive pronouns in the Review Index, say: For each of these sentences, tell me whether the pronoun is reflexive or intensive, then translate the pronoun into Latin.

The emperor praised himself. (reflexive; se)	The emperor himself arrived. (intensive; ipse)
The soldier sees the queen herself. (intensive; ipsam)	I guard myself. (reflexive; me)

10. Read Nos. 13-19 in the Syntax Appendix aloud as a class, then say: In these sentences, tell me what the pronoun would be in Latin, then translate the pronoun and the noun it describes into Latin. Remember, possessive pronouns will either be translated as **ejus**, or they will be a form of **suus -a -um**.

The queen commands her servants. (servos suos)	The king took her power away. (ejus imperium)
Caesar defeated his (Pompey's) soldiers. (ejus milites)	Pompey led his soldiers to war. (milites suos)
The herdsman led his cows into the pasture. (vaccas suas)	

FYI: Keep in mind that because **suus -a -um** is an adjective, it will agree with its noun in gender, number, and case. This means that its gender might not match the gender of its antecedent. The first and last sentences in No. 10 above are examples of this.