

JASON AND MEDEA - NEW GRAMMAR REVIEW FOR SECTIONS 3-5
Latin II

SECTION 3.

NEW GRAMMAR:

- a) **CONNECTING RELATIVE:** Very often in advanced Latin a sentence **starts** with a relative pronoun (a form of quī-quae-quod) which refers to someone or something in the previous sentence but in English just means "he/him/she/her/it/they/them."

Quern cum Pelias vidisset, Quern refers to Jason, but is translated "him."

When Pelias had seen him. (Jason was the subject of the sentence before and this quern is a pronoun (him) that connects back to that sentence.)

- b) **SUBJUNCTIVE IN A DEPENDENT CLAUSE INSIDE INDIRECT STATEMENT:** (this is #9 in the Handy Dandy) This is a **DCIIS**

ANY dependent clause inside an indirect statement needs its verb in the subjunctive:

1. Anytime there is an indirect statement along with a dependent clause - remember a dependent clause CANNOT stand alone - the verb in that dependent clause MUST be subjunctive.

Line 2:

intellexit enim hunc esse hominem quern oraculum monstravisset.
head vb ace infin dependent clause must be **subjunctive**

Another way to look at it:

Indirect Statement: **Intellexit enim hunc esse hominem** - for he knew that this was the man

Plus there is more - a dependent clause describing the man
quern oraculum *monstravisset*
whom the oracle had shown.

A DCIIS must have two clauses - an **indirect statement** and a *dependent clause* and because there is an indirect statement, the verb in the dependent clause must be subjunctive.

We know that people who learn the Latin language are the best.
Scimus homines, qui Latinam linguam discant, optimos esse.

I see that the girl, who carries dead chicks, is walking in the road.
Video puellam, quae mortuos pullos portet, in viA ambulare.

- c) **SUPERLATIVE IN -LIMUS-A-UM:** six (6) 3rd declension Latin adjectives which end -lis-le form their superlative as -limus-a-um:

- 1 facilis-e --> facilLIMUS,
- 2 difficilis-e --> difficilLIMUS,
- 3 similis-e --> similLIMUS,
- 4 dissimilis-e --> dissimilLIMUS,
- 5 humilis-e --> humilLIMUS,
- 6 gracilis-e --> gracilLIMUS

- d) **PUFFV VERBS:**

There are five deponent verbs in Latin which take **ablative** direct objects:

- Potirī** - to gain possession of
- Otī** - to use
- Fruī** - to enjoy
- Fungī** - to perform
- Vescī** - to eat

For example:

They gain possession of the. Vellere potiuntur.

He uses a sword. Gladio utitur.

We enjoy leisure. Otio fruimur.

You were eating apples. Malis vescebamini.

SECTION 4.

GERUNDIVES OF PURPOSE: This is a verbal adjective (found under Verb Forms - Gerundives #2 - on the last page of the Handy Dandy)

The noun (gerund) becomes an adjective (gerundive of purpose).

(You can change a Gerund (which is a noun) to a Gerundive (which is an adjective, more specifically a future passive participle) by making its ending *-us-a-um*.)

When a gerund, which is a noun and can only end in um-i-o, takes a direct object, that gerund usually becomes a gerundIVE. The ending of that gerundIVE then matches the noun which is the direct object. That gerundive must agree in case, gender, and number of the noun it is modifying.

lines 3-4: ad armandAS naves "for arming the ships": armandUM has become armandAS to agree with the fem. acc. pl. naves.

If it were a gerund (a verbal noun) it would ad armandum

line 7: *Ad vim tempestatum perferendAM* "for enduring the strength of storms": *perferendUM* has become *perferendAM* to agree with the fem. acc. sing. *vim*.

Follow these steps to provide a Direct Object to a gerund:

1. A gerund is a verbal noun - an ND noun from a verb and ends in um - i- o.
2. If that gerund takes a direct object, the gerund becomes a descriptive word, or a verbal adjective called a Gerundive of Purpose.
3. Look at the object the gerund has taken and determine its case, gender, and number.
4. Instead of only um-i-o endings on the GeruND, the ending is just like any other us-a-um adjective - or gerundive and make the ending of the gerundive agree in that case, gender, and number.

For example:

Ready for spanking takes a OS - ready for spanking the boys:

Paratus ad verberaNDUM - ready for spanking becomes

paratus ad puerOS verberaNDOS - ready for spanking the boys.

The boys is the direct object which the gerund takes and now this no longer a gerund, but a gerundive.

N.B. - and this may go without saying, but just in case -- this is for the purpose of explaining a gerundive of purpose. In written Latin, you would not see the gerund written and then see it become a gerundive. A gerundive stands alone as a verbal adjective in Latin.

Another example:

Plan for fleeing. = Consilium fugiendi

Plan for fleeing the prison = consilium carcerem fugiendum

SECTION 5:

NEW GRAMMAR:

*1 The **5th declension noun dies** is usually Masculine, but when it refers to a specific date, it can be feminine. Line 1: *ea dies*

2 **Jussive subjunctive.** A Hortatory subjunctive is always a present subjunctive in the first person plural ("Let us verb"). A **Jussive**, however, is always third person singular or plural, present subjunctive: "Let it happen, Let him/her/it/them verb!"

Hortatories and Jussives are INdependent subjunctives: they are their own main clause. The title of this chapter Navis Solvatur! is a Jussive Subjunctive - **Let the ship set sail!**