Inquam; Possum; Partitive Genitive; Reign of Herod

I. Grammar

A. Inquam, the verb meaning *I say,* is an irregular and defective verb which only has five commonly used forms. This verb is used to introduce direct quotations, and is usually placed after the first word or phrase in the sentence. The Romans used little pronunciation (although we do for this book), and this word took the place of quotation marks.

Copy this chart and put it in the "Conjugations" section of your notebook on the page which is titled <u>Irregular Verbs</u>.

Present tense	Perfect tense
in′quām, *I say*	
in′quis, *you say*	
in′quit, *he* or *she says*	in′quit, *he* or *she said*
in′quiunt, *they say*	

B. Possum, the verb meaning *I can,* or *I am able*, is a combination of the adjective **potis**, *able*, and the verb **sum**, *I am*. You will notice that, in these three tenses, the stem changes: the **pot-** is followed by an **e**, and the **pos-** is followed by an **s.** In Latin, this verb is followed by the complementary infinitive, and can be translated in this way: **possum ambulare**, *I am able to walk*, or *I can walk.*

> The imperfect tense can be translated in either of these two ways.
> **Libros portare poterat.** *He was able to carry the books. He could carry the books.*
>
> The future tense is translated: **Ambulare potero.** *I shall be able to walk, I would be able to walk.*

The girls are able to walk.
The girls can walk.

Copy this chart and put it after the one for **inquit**.

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possum, **posse, potui,** ------ (no fourth part), *I am able, I can*

PRESENT TENSE		IMPERFECT TENSE		FUTURE TENSE	
pōs′sum	possū′mus	pō′teram	poterā′mus	potē′rō	potē′rimus
pō′tes	potes′tis	pō′teras	poterā′tis	potē′ris	potē′ritis
pō′test	pōs′sunt	pō′terat	potē′rant	pō′terit	potē′runt

C. Partitives and Ablative of Place from Which

Please copy this chart and add it to the page titled <u>Genitive Case</u> in the "Cases/Declensions" section of your notebook.

Put this little chart on the page titled <u>Ablative Case</u> in the "Cases/ Declension" section.

Partitive Genitive
Words indicating a part of something are followed by the Genitive of the Whole, to which the part belongs.

Pars montis est alba.
Part of the mountain is white.

Sunt duae puellae, quarum Marcia est mea soror et Lucia est mea amica.
There are two girls, of whom Marcia is my sister and Lucia is my friend.

The **-um** forms of the genitive plural of the personal pronouns (**nostrum, vestrum**) are used as Partitive Genitives.

Pars vestrum cras cantabit.
Part of you will sing tomorrow.

Quis nostrum est vere liber?
Which of us is truly free?

Sometimes the Partitive Genitive is used with **nihil**.

Est nihil cibi.
There is no food. (nothing of food)

Ablative of Place from Which
Another use of the place from which is expressed by **ab**, **de** or **ex** and also **pauci**, with a partitive meaning.

Pauci pueri ab Italiā venerunt.
A few boys came from Italy.

Quattuor ex angelis in terrā erant.
Four of the angels were on earth.

Paucos e gladiis gravibus ad bellum portabant.
They were carrying a few of the heavy swords to war.

II. Vocabulary   English Derivatives

Put verbs on white cards with blue ink (4), nouns go on blue for masculine (1), pink for feminine (3), and yellow for neuter (2) - all with black ink. Total cards needed: 10.

Nouns

aerūm′na, aerūm′nae, I, f., *trouble, problem, task*

ā′nīma, ā′nīmae, I, f., *soul, mind, spirit*   (animated, animation)

cūl′ter, cūl′trī, II, m., *knife, razor*   (cutlery)

gau′dīūm, gau′dī, II, n., *joy, gladness*

mōdes′tīa, mōdes′tīae, I, f., *humility, obedience to authority*
                                                                                                (modesty)

offĭ′cīūm, offĭ′cī, II, n., *duty, service, favor, kindness*

Verbs

FIRST CONJUGATION VERBS

bāptĭ′zō, bāptīzā′rē, bāptīzā′vī, bāptīzā′tūs, I, *baptize*

māgnī′fĭcō, -ā′rē, -ā′vī, -ā′tūs, I, *prize highly, esteem, magnify*

titū′bō, -ā′rē, -ā′vī, -ā′tūs, I, *lurch, stagger, falter*

IRREGULAR VERB

pos′sūm, pos′sē, pō′tūī, --, (irreg.) *able, can*   (posse, possibility, potential, potentate)

Flashcards

Pertinax

III. Helps for Translation from Latin to English

1. Separate long clauses, and translate one part of a sentence at a time.
2. Notice any prepositional phrases. Many begin with "**magnā cum**...". Circle them; now they are out of the way of the main sentence structure.
3. Look for verb(s). Notice the tense, person, and number.
4. Look for words which may be in the nominative case, and may function as the subject of the verb.
5. Note any words in the accusative case which have no prepositions preceding them. They might be the direct objects of verbs.
6. Translate the sentence literally at first, and then say the same thought in good English. The goal of translating is to translate the thought, not necessarily the exact words.

IV.   During the Reign of Herod

It came to pass that there lived near the city of   Hebron a priest named Zacharias. Zacharias had a wife, Elizabeth, who was also of the priestly family. They were very old and very humble, but they were godly and contented. Their only sorrow was that they had no child.

But one day, when Zacharias was ministering at the golden altar in the Temple at Jerusalem, an angel came to him and announced that his secret prayers to God had been heard, and his wife was about a bear a child.   Zacharias was naturally amazed, because he was already a very old man. He asked for some assurance of the promised blessing. Consequently, the angel declared that the priest, because of this unbelief, would not be able to speak until the day that the child was born.

As soon as his act of service at the Temple was ended, Zacharias, now silent, returned to his home. It came to pass just as the angel had promised: Zacharias′ wife, Elizabeth, conceived and became with child.

Six months after he appeared to Zacharias in the Temple, the same angel came to Nazareth, a remote village in the hills of Galilee, and there appeared to a virgin named Mary. This young woman

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was betrothed to a carpenter in Nazareth named Joseph. The Holy Spirit had sought her out and found her worthy of bearing a child who would grow to be the Redeemer of the world.

Mary was a kinswoman of Elizabeth, and having heard of the miracle that had occurred to the aged woman, she made haste to go up to Judea to confer with her. Mary remained about three months with Elizabeth, and then returned to Nazareth. But when Joseph, the carpenter to whom Mary was betrothed, saw that she was with child, he was determined to cast her off.

He was a kindly man, and did not want to report the girl to the authorities; but he refused to consider marrying her now, for he believed she had sinned. Before he could take any action, he too was visited by the angel and was assured that the child Mary was about to bear had been conceived through the operation of the Holy Spirit. Joseph no longer hesitated, but immediately took Mary to be his wife.

Meanwhile the event that had been announced to the aged Zacharias in the Temple was fulfilled and Elizabeth bore a male child. She named him John. And the child grew to be a prophet.
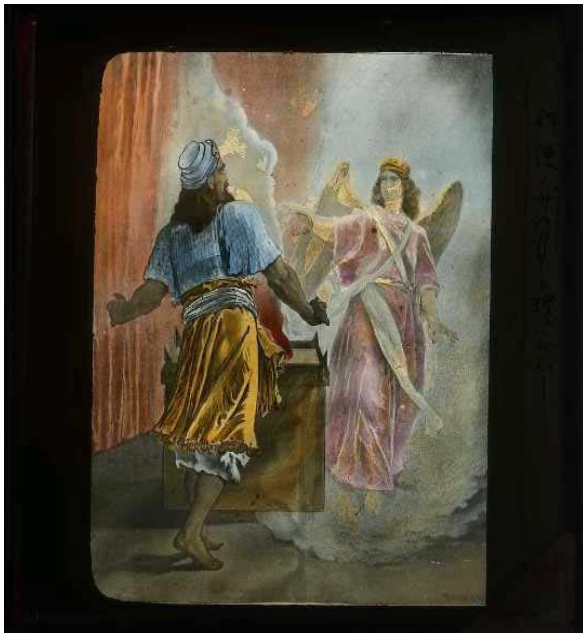
Zacharias and the Angel
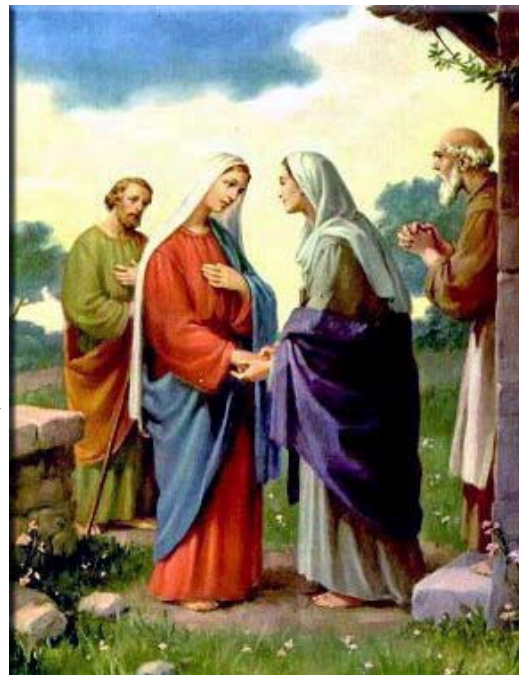
Elizabeth greets Mary.

V. Exercises

A. Translate.
1. potes, poteram, possumus. 2. poteramus, inquit, possum. 3. potero, poteris, poterant.
4. poterat, inquam, inquis. 5. potestis, poteritis, inquiunt. 6. potes ambulare, potest dare.
7. poterant lacrimare, poteramus spectare. 8. possunt putare, poteram nuntiare. 9. poteritis portare, possumus vocare. 10. potero te salutare, poterunt Deum laudare.

B. Translate.
1. I am able, he was able, you (pl.) can 2. they were able, they could, they will be able.
3. he will be able, he is able, you are able. 4. I am able to guard, I am able to ask for.
5. they were able to sing, they could sing.

C. Translate. The first clause is marked for you with brackets.
1. Miles cenam [quam fiscellā celare temptabamus] spectabat. 2. "Potesne," inquit nauta, "natare trans flumen nunc?" 3. Quis vestrum onus ad navem portabit? 4. Dives puerum ob timorem malorum celat. 5. Est parva fiscella hic in mensā; porta ad me. 6. Cui cantabimus? Laudes Deo cantabimus. 7. Olim homines magnae fortitudinis Deum auscultabant, et erant beati. 8. "Via ad caelum est angusta," inquit Iesus. 9. Vela in nostrā nave alba sunt. 10. Sunt duodecim menses in uno anno.

D. Translate after marking.
1. Part of you will be able to sing with us.
2. Seven of the men were able to baptize the new disciples.
3. Nine of the sisters were giving food to their brothers.
4. Will Peter give part of us the knife?
5. Part of us will do *(aget)* our duty.

VI. Scriptures
1. Omnia per Christum qui me confirmat facere *(to do)* possum.
2. In nomine Patris et Fili et Spiritūs Sancti.
3. Magnificat anima mea Dominum, observat enim
   modestiam ancillae.
4. "Baptizo," inquit Ioannes, "aquā."

NOTA BENE: This form is correct; Spiritus is a 4th declension noun.

VII. Reading Lesson

This reading lesson has many words which you have not learned. You know the grammar for them, and the words are either on this page or in the vocabulary at the back of your book. For the few that have grammar you haven′t learned yet, the exact meanings are given in the passage.

Magna Tempestas II

"Redite *(Return)* ad vestra officia!" clamat magister.
Subito nauta cultro Iosephum oppugnat, sed navis titubat, et telum gubernatorem percutit! *(strikes).* Remus ferociter iacitur *(is thrown)* e manibus *(from his hands).* Iosephus remum rapit *(grabs)* et navem quae erat ad magnum saxum servat.

Magister nautas tranquillare temptat. "Mercator navem et omnes vestras vitas servabat! Nunc, tu ibi! Succurre eum *(Relieve him)* statim!"

Iosephus saucium virum curat et eum *(him)* veste celat.   Fidelius et Chuza celeriter infra ambulant et familias consolantur. Iosephus caput demittit *(bows)* et Deo orat auxilium et consilium.

Navis in angustiis periculosis est et nigritia noctis adest. Navis prora in fluctu *(wave)* alto ponens *(putting)* aquam in constrato titubat. Territi ad Iosephum properant et saucius magnā cum difficultate surgit *(stands up)*.

"Desistite!   Cur Israelitos necare temptatis?   Me cultro percutiebatis et me ignorabatis. Me adiuvabat. Vos stulti estis! Omnes nostrae vitae sunt in periculo quod vestra officia neglegebatis, et innocentes necare cupiebatis!" magnā cum voce inquit gubernator.

Magister viros tranquillat. Nautae ad stationes redeunt.

Tres naves per angustias tute navigant. Tribus diebus *(in three days)* ad urbem Laseam in orā insulae Cretae appropinquant. Hic omnes naves cessant. Est nihil aerumnarum et ad portum Caesareae in orā Iudeae appropinquant.

Recognition Vocabulary

cā′pūt, (acc. case) *head*
cē′lāt, *cover, conceal*
ces′sānt, *cease, stop*
consōlān′tūr, *(they) console*
constrā′tūm, -ī, n., *deck (of a ship)*
cūpīēbā′tis, *you wanted*
dēsisti′tē, *stop! (a command)*
ignōrā′bātis, *were ignoring*
in′fra, adv., *below*
innōcen′ tēs, *harmless ones,*
            innocents
Lāsē′a, -ae, f., *Lasea*
mercā′tōr, -ō′ris, m., *merchant,*
            businessman
nēcā′rē, *to kill*
nēglēgēbā′tis, *you neglected*
nīgrī′tīa, -ae, f., *blackness*

percū′tit, *(he) strikes*
percūtīēbā′tis, *you were striking*
pōr′tūm, *harbor, port*
prō′ra, -ae, f., *bow (of a ship)*
rēdē′ūnt, *return*
rē′mus, rē′mi, m., *oar.*
saucī′ūs, -a, -ūm, *wounded*
sāx′ūm, -ī, n., *rock, boulder*
stā′tīō, stātīō′nis, f., *station, position*
stūl′tūs, -a, -ūm, *stupid, foolish*
su′bito, adv., *suddenly*
tē′lūm, -ī, n., *weapon*
trānquīllā′rē, *to calm down*
tū′tē, adverb, *safely*
ves′tē, abl., *with (his) garment, blanket*

Responde Latine.

1. Quis Iosephum cultro oppugnat? 2. Quis Deo auxilium orat?   3. Quot *(how many)* naves sunt?   4. Ad quam insulam appropinquant? 5. Quid gubernator clamat?

VIII.   Supplementary Bible Reading Read John 1: 29-34 in your Bible.