

## 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
cómpleo complère complevi completus w/abl.	to fill (with)	complete
commóveo commovēre commovi commotus	to alarm, arouse	commotion
contíneo continēre contínui contentus	to restrain, hold in	contain
obtíneo obtinēre obtínui obtentus	to hold, occupy	obtain
pertíneo pertinēre pertínui -- w/ad	to pertain to, stretch to	pertinent
retíneo retinēre retínui retentus	to hold back, keep	rein, retain
sustíneo sustinēre 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**.

<b>a, ab</b> ( <i>away</i> )	+ <b>sum</b> ( <i>be</i> )	= <b>absum</b>	to be distant	(literally, <i>to be away</i> )
<b>cum</b> ( <i>together</i> )	+ <b>móveo</b> ( <i>move</i> )	= <b>commóveo</b>	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 4<sup>th</sup> principal part.

### -tíneo -tínēre -tínui but tentus

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

<b>absum, abes, abest ...</b>	aberam ...	abero ...
<b>áfui, afuisti, áfuit ...</b>	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 mílitum memóriā tenebo.**      I will remember the courage of the soldiers.

<sup>1</sup> **re-** is a particle like **di-**.