# Caput XIV Grammar

 Verbs are classified by their conjugations; for present, imperfect, and future tenses, the conjugation is determined by the present infinitive of the verb

<u>l<sup>st</sup></u>: amo, amā**re**, *to love* 

• <u>3<sup>rd</sup></u>: figo, fig**ere**, *to fasten* 

3<sup>rd</sup> -io : facio, facere, to make

• <u>4<sup>th</sup></u>: nescio, nescī**re**, to not know

Normally the stem of a verb is formed by removing the –re ending of the infinitive; however, there is a slight variation in the 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation → this forms the present stem

• amāre –	<u>re</u>	=	ama-
• habēre –	<u>re</u>	=	habē
· figere –	<u>ere</u> + <u>i/u</u> /e:	=	figi-
· facere –	<u>re</u> + i	=	faci-
• nescīre –	<u>re</u>	=	nesci-

	figi-	fige-	fig-
	Present	Imperfect	Future
Ego	figo	figebam	figam
Tu	figis	figebas	figes
Is, Ea	figit	figebat	figet
Nos	figimus	figebamus	figemus
Vos	figitis	figebatis	figetis
Ei, Eae	figunt	figebant	figent

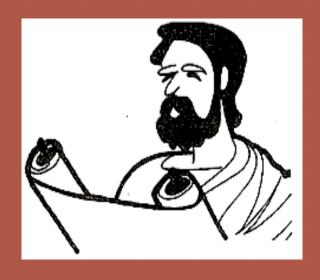
edere Senes cibum multum edunt,





ludere

Marcia cum amicā ludit



legere

Legis netubene?



dicere

Ego classi male dico



Scribere
Quid nos hodie scribimus?



currere

Curvos lente curritis

- There are some third conjugation verbs which end in \_\_-io\_\_\_ in the present, first person singular
- These verbs will also end in:
  - <u>-unt</u> in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural
  - <u>-e-</u> before the tense sign <u>-ba-</u> in the imperfect
  - \_\_\_\_\_a- or \_e-\_ before the endings of the future tense
- The perfect tenses are completed regularly

	faci-	facie-	faci-
	Present	Imperfect	Future
Ego	facio	faciebam	faciam
Tu	facis	faciebas	facies
Is, Ea	facit	faciebat	faciet
Nos	facimus	faciebamus	faciemus
Vos	facitis	faciebatis	facietis
Ei, Eae	faciunt	faciebant	facient



capere

Capit ne puer orbem?



Capiunt

*capere* \_\_ne viri aquam?



capere
Tu aurem <u>capis</u> audire bene.



facere
Nos in hieme virum ex nive

facimus



facere

Ego canem purum <u>facio</u>.



facere

**Facitis** 

ne vos musicam bonam?

#### Personal Pronouns

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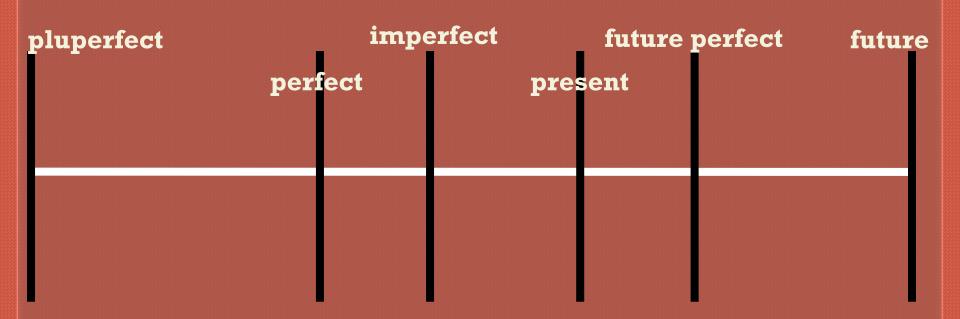
- Pronouns, just as in English, are simply words that are used to replace nouns. In Latin, there are several classifications.
- First is the personal pronoun which expresses:
  - The speaker or writer.
    - (example: <u>I</u> or <u>we</u>)
  - The person being spoken to.
    - (example: you or ya'll )
  - The person spoken about.
    - (example: he , she , it or they

#### Personal Pronouns

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person		
Singulai					
			Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	ego	tu	is	ea	id
Gen.	mei	tui	eius	eius	eius
Dat.	mihi	tibi	ei	ei	ei
Acc.	me	te	eum	eam	id
Abl.	me	te	eo	ea	eo
Plural					
			Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	nos	vos	ei	eae	ea
Gen.	nostri/nostrum	vestri/vestrum	eorum	earum	eorum
Dat.	nobis	vobis	eis	eis	eis
Acc.	nos	vos	eos	eas	ea
Abl.	nobis	vobis	eis	eis	eis

#### Putting All the Verbs Together

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## Putting All the Verbs Together

	Time	Forming	Identifiers	Translation
Present	now	2 <sup>nd</sup> principal	lots of 'i's and a -unt	is/am/are ing
Imperfect	past, ongoing	part – ere + endings	-ebam, -ebas, etc.	was/were ing
Future	future ongoing		apple and 5 eggs	will
Perfect	past completed	2rd muin ain al	perfect stem + endings	ed
Pluperfect	distant past, completed	3 <sup>rd</sup> principal part – i + endings	perfect stem + impf. esse	haded
Future Perfect	future,		perfect stem + fut. esse	will have ed