Caput XXVII
Grammar

Review of Subjunctive: Present System

Review of Subjunctive: Present System

- Forming present tense:
  - This has a slight variation for each conjugation of verb
    - I: vocare – are + __e__ =voce-____
    - II: monēre   – ēre + **ea** _____ = **monea-**____
    - III: ducere   – ere + **a** _____ = **duca-**
    - III-*io*: capere   – ere + **ia** _____ = **capia-**____
    - IV: audire – ire + **ia** _____ = **audia-**____

  + *personal ending*

  {-m, -s, -t;
  -mus, -tis, -nt}

  {-r, -ris, -tur;
  -mur, -mini, -ntur}

Review of Subjunctive: Present System

❀ Forming imperfect tense:

❀ Add respective *personal ending* onto the present infinitive

active: {-m, -s, -t; -mus, -tis, -nt}

passive: {-r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur}

Active

	I	II	III	III-io	IV
Pres.	amet	moneat	ducat	capiat	audiat
Imp.	amaret	moneret	duceret	caperet	audiret

Passive

	I	II	III	III-io	IV
Pres.	ametur	moneatur	ducatur	capiatur	audiatur
Imp.	amaretur	moneretur	duceretur	caperetur	audiretur

Review of Subjunctive: Present System

* There is no future tense in the subjunctive, since _____

  the subjunctive already implies possibility

Review of Subjunctive: Perfect System

Review of Subjunctive: Perfect System

- ❀ Forming perfect tense
    - ❁ Active: Use the normal perfect stem, add on the future perfect endings, which differs only in the *ego* form (**erim** instead of **ero**)
        - ❀ I: vocavi – i   +____**eri**____ =   **vocaveri-**
        - ❀ II: monui – i   +____**eri**____ =   ~~**monueri**~~
        - ❀ III: duxi – i   +____**eri**____ =   **duxeri-**
        - ❀ III-*io*: cepi – i   +____**eri**____ =   **ceperi-**
        - ❀ IV: audivi – I   +____**eri**____ =   **audiveri-**

} + *personal endings*

{-m, -s, -t; -mus, -tis, -nt}

Review of Subjunctive: Perfect System

- Forming perfect tense
  - Passive: Add the present subjunctive of esse onto the 4th p.p. of the verb
    - N.B.: Don't forget to make the 4th p.p agree in gender and number with the verb's subject!
  - vocatus
  - monitus
  - ductus
  - captus
  - auditus

} + {sim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint}

Review of Subjunctive: Perfect System

- Forming pluperfect tense
  - Active: Where the imperfect tense adds personal endings onto the present stem, the pluperfect adds personal endings onto the perfect infinitive (**-isse**)
    - vocav-
    - monu-
    - dux-
    - cep-
    - audiv-

    } + -isse + {-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt}

Review of Subjunctive: Perfect System

❀ Forming pluperfect tense

    ✿ Passive: Add the imperfect subjunctive of esse onto the 4th p.p. of the verb

        ✿ N.B.: Don't forget to make the 4th p.p agree in gender and number with the verb's subject!

      ❀ vocatus

      ❀ monitus

      ❀ ductus   } + {essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent}

      ❀ captus

      ❀ auditus

Review of Subjunctive: Perfect System

✿ There is no future perfect tense in the subjunctive, since the subjunctive itself already expresses future possibility or probability

Active

	I	II	III	III-io	IV
Pres.	amaverit	monuerit	duxerit	ceperit	audiverit
Imp.	amavisset	monuisset	duxisset	cepisset	audivisset

Passive

	I	II	III	III-io	IV
Pres.	amatus sit	monitus sit	ductus sit	captus sit	auditus sit
Imp.	amatus esset	monitus esset	ductus esset	captus esset	auditus esset

Indirect Question

Indirect Question

- Another really common use of the subjunctive is the __indirect__ __question__
  - Such subordinate clauses depend of verbs of:
    - telling: __dicere, narrare,__
    - knowing: __scire, nescire__
    - asking: __rogare, petere, quaerere__
    - wondering: __mirari__
  - Such subordinate clauses are introduced by interrogative words such as:
    - quis: __who__   quomodo: __how__
    - quid: __what__   ubi: __where__
    - cur/quam ob rem: __why__   (in) quo loco: __where__

Indirect Question

- Scit **quis sis.**
  - He knows *who you are.*

- Rogant **cur venias.**
  - They are asking *why you are coming.*

- Theseus Aethram rogavit **cur** ea se huc **adduceret.**
  - Theseus asked Aethra *why she was leading* him to this place.

- Theseus Aethram rogavit **cur** ea se huc **adduxisset.**
  - Theseus asked Aethra *why she had led* him to this place.

- Multi poetae narraverunt **quomodo Theseus** monstra **superaret.**
  - Many poets told *how Theseus overcame* the monsters.

- Multi poetae narraverunt **in quibus regionibus populi** vota Theseo **susciperent.**
  - Many poets told *in what regions the people offered* prayers to Theseus.

Locative Case

Locative Case

* Aside from the five main cases for nouns (*nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative*), there are two lesser used cases

    * vocative:

        used for direct addresses

    * locative:

        used to describe place where

* Expressing placement in a preposition is usually the job of the **ablative** case

    * **in marī**   *in the sea*
    * **in viīs**   *on the roads*
    * **in schola**   *in school*

Locative Case

- When you are expressing placement with the names of cities and small islands:
  - No _____**preposition**_____ is used
  - The _____**locative**_____ case is used instead

	1st Declension		2nd Declension		3rd Declension	
	sg.	*pl.*	*sg.*	*pl.*	*sg.*	*pl.*
	ae	**is**	**i**	**is**	**i/e**	**ibus**

Locative Case

- **Romae**
  - *at Rome*
- **Corinthī**
  - *at Corinth*
- **Carthāginī** *or* **Carthāgine**
  - *at Carthage*
- **Troezēni** *or* **Troezēne**
  - *at Troezene*
- **Athēnīs**
  - *at Athens*
- **Thēbīs**
  - *at Thebes*

Locative Case

- The words _____domi_____ (*at home*) and
  _____ruri_____ (*in the country*) are regularly
  used to indicate place where without a
  _____preposition_____

- The accusative case can be used without a
  _____preposition_____ for motion towards
  when talking about:
  - _____Romam_____: *to Rome*
  - _____Thebam_____: *to Thebes*
  - _____domum_____: *to home*
  - _____rus_____: *to the country*