



Caput IX Grammar

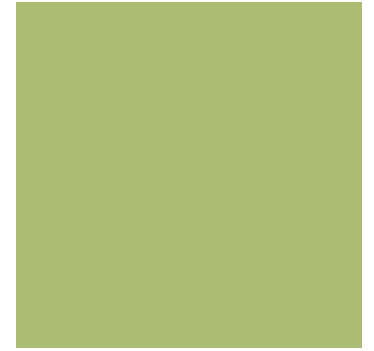
Nota Bene:

- When learning vocabulary, verbs are (almost) always shown with four words, called **principal parts**
- These tell you many things about the verb, like if its regular or irregular, how to form the various tenses and much more
- It is important to learn (and memorize) all four parts
 - I promise, it will make your life easier down the road!



Nota Bene:

- Each **principal part** has a specific job and tells you how to form the different verbs we use
 - First principal part: how to form the first person singular present active tense
 - Second principal part: the infinitive that forms the stem for our present, imperfect and future verbs
 - Third principal part: how to form the first person singular perfect active tense
 - Fourth principal part: the participle that tells us the adjective form of the verb
 - We will see this in Latin II, primarily



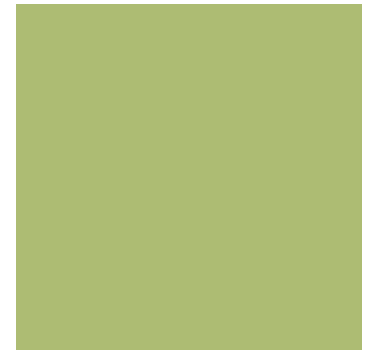
Nota Bene:

- Latin verbs have **conjugations**, which is just a fancy way of saying “pattern group”
 - **First conjugation** verbs will have an **a** in their infinitive
 - **Second conjugation** verbs will have a long **e** in their infinitive (an **e** with a hat: **ē**)
 - **Third conjugation** verbs will have a short **e** in their infinitive
 - **Fourth conjugation** verbs will have an **i** in their infinitive



Nota Bene:

- We have been primarily working with conjugations one and two
- First conjugation verbs will often be shown with a number one behind it instead of listing all principal parts. This is because they are all formed the same way:
 - 1st p.p: stem + -o
 - 2nd p.p: stem + -are
 - 3rd p.p: stem + -avi
 - 4th p.p: stem + -atus

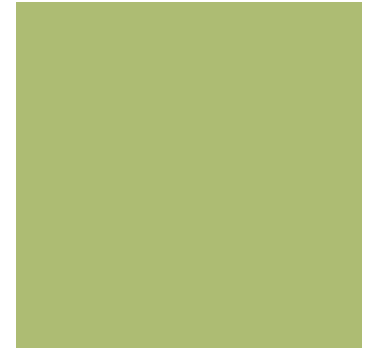


Perfect Tense



Perfect Tense

- So far, we've just used verbs from the present system. To form the present stem, remove the -re from the **infinitive (2nd principal part)**.
- To find the perfect stem, simply remove the -i from the 3rd principal part.

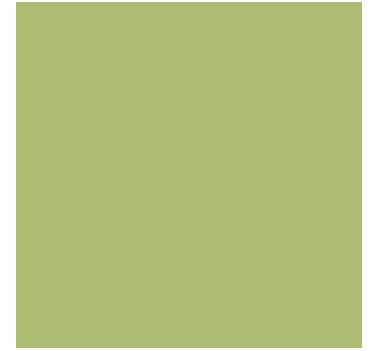


Perfect Tense

<i>voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus</i>	Perfect Active Stem:	vocav-
<i>moveo, movere, movi, motus</i>	Perfect Active Stem:	mov-
<i>appropinquo, -are, appropinquavi, -atus</i>	Perfect Active Stem:	appropinquav-
<i>iaceo, iacere, iacui, iacitus</i>	Perfect Active Stem:	iacu-
<i>curo, curare, curavi, curatus</i>	Perfect Active Stem:	curav-
<i>retineo, retinere, retinui, retentus</i>	Perfect Active Stem:	retinu-
<i>sum, esse, fui, futurus</i> be	Perfect Active Stem:	fu-
<i>possum, posse, potui, ----</i> be able	Perfect Active Stem:	potu-







Perfect Tense

- The perfect stem is used to express a **completed past condition or event**.
 - When translating these verbs, use the words: **has, have or did**
 - How does this vary from the imperfect tense?
- The perfect tense uses a new set of endings (but they are similar to present stem endings in many ways!).

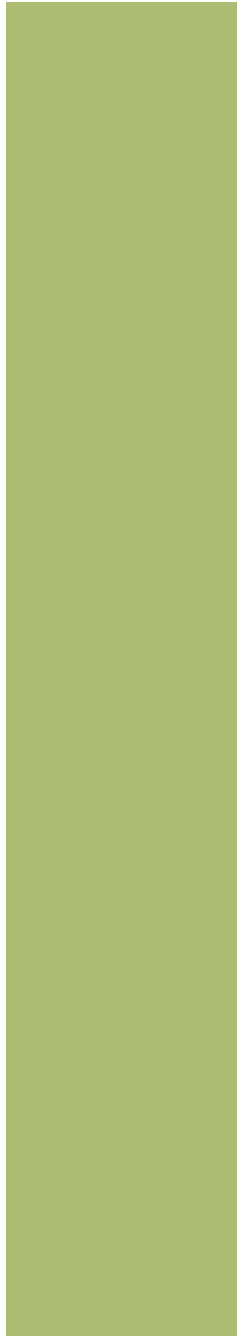


Perfect Tense

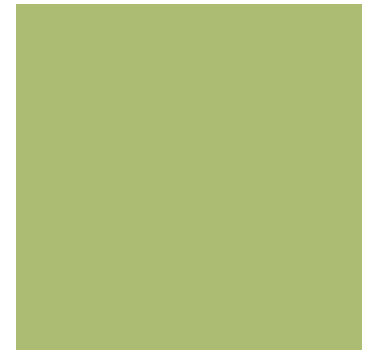


Subiectum	Finis	Subiectum	Finis
 ego	-i	 nos	-imus
 tu	-isti	 vos	-istis
 is, ea, id	-it	 ei, eae, ea	-erunt

Present System vs. Perfect System



Present System vs. Perfect System



- When conjugating verbs in the present, imperfect, or future tenses, you must start with the **2nd principal part (infinitive)**

■ infinitive - -re + ending = verb

■ EX: iacere - -re + -bamus = iacebamus

■ EX: portare - -re + -bitis = portabitis

Present System vs. Perfect System



- When conjugating verbs in the perfect tenses, you must start with the **3rd principle part**.

■ **3rd p.p.** - **-i** + **endings** = **verb**

■ EX: **iacui** - **-i** + **-imus** = **iacuimus**

■ EX: **portavi** - **-i** + **-istis** = **portavistis**

Present System vs. Perfect System

- curo, curare, curavi

Present System:

curare

- -re

+ s

= curas

I care for...

Perfect System:

curavi

- -i

+ -isti

= curavisti

I had cared for



Present System vs. Perfect System

- habeo, habere, habui

Present System:

habere

- -re

+ -mus

= habemus

We have...

Perfect System:

habui

- -i

+ -imus

= habuimus

We did have...



Present System vs. Perfect System

- When would each of these tenses be utilized?

- Present: **current, ongoing actions**

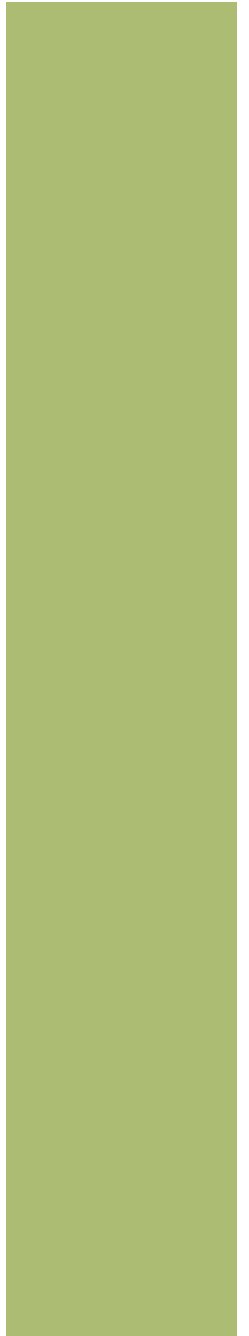
- Imperfect: **past, ongoing actions**

- Future: **potential actions**

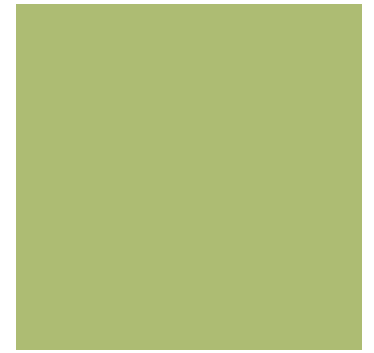
- Perfect: **past, completed actions**



Timeline of Verbs



Timeline of Verbs



In Anno Quinque

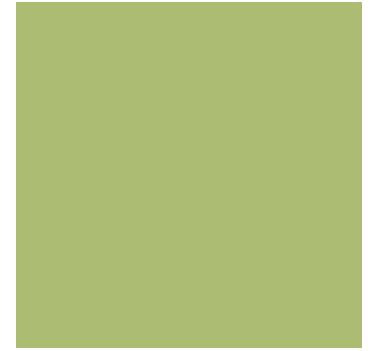
Heri

Hodie

Cras

<i>Ego</i>	-i	-bam	-o	-bo
Tu	-isti	-bas	-s	-bis
Is/Ea/Id	-it	-bat	-t	-bit
Nos	-imus	-bamus	-mus	-bimus
Vos	-istis	-batis	-tis	-bitis
Ei/Eae/Ea	-erunt	-bant	-nt	-bunt

Timeline of Verbs



**In Anno
Quinque**

Heri

Hodie

Cras

Perfect

Imperfect

Present

Future



SUUS vs. Eius



SUUS vs. Eius

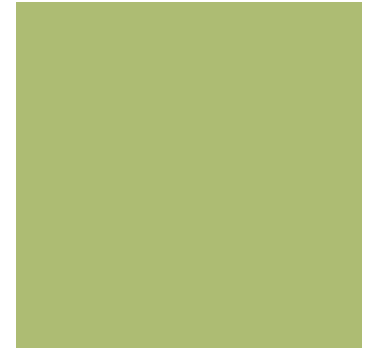
- What do the following words mean?
 - **suus, -a, -um:** his/hers/its
 - **eius:** of him/of her/of it
- **Suus, -a, -um** is an adjective and is declined like **bonus, -a, -um**
 - If it is an adjective what does it do?
describes a noun
- **Eius** is a pronoun
 - It is the genitive singular of the pronoun is, ea, id

SUUS vs. Eius

- The possessive adjective is generally not expressed in Latin. It is clear from the context who the possessor is. It is usually not expressed with parts of the body.
 - Fibula **vestimentum** retinebat et vitta **neglectos capillos** retinebat.
 - A pin held back *her garment*, and a band held back *her careless locks*.

SUUS vs. Eius

- When the third person singular possessive is stressed (for emphasis or contrast)
_____ **eius** _____ is used
- When the possessor is not the subject of the sentence, _____ **SUUS** _____ is used
 - Minerva picturas **suas** monstravit, et Arachne picturas **suas** monstravit.
 - Minerva showed *her* pictures and Arachne showed *her* pictures



SUUS vs. Eius

- Iuppiter nympham et filium **eius** in stellas in caelo transformavit.
- Jupiter transformed the nymph and *her* son into stars in the sky.
- Iuppiter nympham et filium **suum** in stellas in caelo transformavit.
- Jupiter transformed the nymph and *his (own)* son into stars in the sky.
- *Arcas was also the son of Jupiter and therefore the possessive could be reflexive. Note the difference between the two sentences above*

