

Caput VIII Grammar

FUTURE TENSE

Future Tense

- The future tense is used for verb that happen in the future
- It is formed by adding -bi-, then the personal endings onto the stem of the verb

Future Tense

- celare → cela- + -bi- + endings = will hide
 - errare → erra- + -bi- + endings = will wander
 - manere → mane- + -bi- + endings = will stay
 - videre → vide- + -bi- + endings = will see
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- Nota Bene:
 - In the first person singular, the **-bi-** becomes -bo
 - In the third person plural, the **-bi-** becomes -bunt

Future Tense

Subiectum

Finis

ego

-bo



Subiectum

Finis

nos

-bimus



tu

-bis



vos

-bitis



is, ea, id

-bit



ei, eae, ea

-bunt



Future Tense

video, videre

Ego

videbo

Nos

videbimus

Tu

videbis

Vos

videbitis

Is, Ea

videbit

Ei, Eae

videbunt

IRREGULAR *ESSE*

Irregular *Esse*

- Remember that the verb **esse** is irregular
- Latin conjugates **to be** the present and imperfect tenses as follows:

sum	<i>I am</i>	sumus	<i>We are</i>	eram	<i>I was</i>	eramus	<i>We were</i>
es	<i>You are</i>	estis	<i>You (pl.) are</i>	eras	<i>You were</i>	eratis	<i>You (pl.) were</i>
est	<i>He, she, it is</i>	sunt	<i>They are</i>	erat	<i>He, she, it was</i>	erant	<i>They were</i>

Irregular *Esse*

- Latin also conjugates the verb **to be** in the future tense irregularly
- Remember that the verb **sum** does not need a pronoun before it. But for reference, the pronouns are listed below:

Ego	ero	<i>I will be</i>	Nos	erimus	<i>We will be</i>
Tu	eris	<i>You will be</i>	Vos	eritis	<i>You will be</i>
Is, Ea, Id	erit	<i>He, she, it will be</i>	Ei, Eae, Ea	erunt	<i>They will be</i>

Irregular *Esse*

- While **to be** is a helping verb in English, it is not necessary to write it in Latin when there is another verb in the sentence with a personal ending.
 - Vocabo vaccam. ~~Ere~~ vocabo vaccam.
 - Docebit discipulos. ~~Erit~~ docebit discipulos.

Irregular *Esse*

- Examine the following sentences. Think if you would use a form of **esse** in these sentences, or simply a conjugated verb:
 - The students will sit in class shortly.
Discipuli in classe mox sedebunt.
 - We will be around the table.
Nos erimus circum tabulam
 - I will not be in History tomorrow.
Ego ero non in classe Historiā cras
 - She will have a new book for class.
Ea librum novum pro classe habebit.
 - They will be near the car after school.
Ei erunt prope carrum post scholā.
 - You will walk to the restaurant.
Vos ad tabernam eritis.

PRONOUNS WITH CUM

Pronouns with *Cum*

- When the preposition *cum* is used with pronoun objects:

• me	_____	“with me”
• te	_____	“with you”
• nobis	_____	“with us”
• vobis	_____	“with ya’ll”

- The preposition is attached to the end of the pronoun

• cum + me	=	_____	mecum
• cum + te	=	_____	tecum
• cum + nobis	=	_____	nobiscum
• cum + vobis	=	_____	vobiscum

Bonus trivia: Pax vobiscum (a common liturgical greeting) = Peace be with you

Pronouns with *Cum*

- How might the following prepositional phrases be written?:
 - Iunius walks with his friends.
 - *Iunius* **cum amicis** *ambulat.*
 - Iunius walks with me.
 - *Iunius* **mecum** *ambulat.*
 - We are reading with the teacher.
 - *Nos* **cum magistra** *legimus.*
 - We are reading with you (*pl*).
 - *Nos* **vobiscum** *legimus.*
 - Octavia ought to eat with her son.
 - *Octavia edere* **cum filio** *debet.*
 - Octavia ought to eat with us.
 - *Octavia edere* **nobiscum** *debet.*

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES IN -ER AND -IR

Nouns and Adjectives in –er and -ir

- You have already learned that there are a few masculine nouns (*and corresponding adjectives*) that end in –er
 - There are nouns and adjectives that end in -er or -ir in the nominative singular
 - Some like **puer** keep the e throughout declension
 - Some like **ager** drop the e throughout declension
 - Vir is the only noun ending in -ir
- The same goes for certain adjectives:
 - miser, misera, miserum
 - pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
 - **N.B.:** Look at the feminine form to determine whether the –e– is dropped

Nouns and Adjectives in -er and -ir

puer

ager

vir

puer

ager

vir

Singular

Plural

<i>Nom.</i>	puer	ager	vir	pueri	agri	viri
<i>Gen.</i>	pueri	agri	viri	puerorum	agrorum	virorum
<i>Dat.</i>	puero	agro	viro	pueris	agris	viris
<i>Acc.</i>	puerum	agrum	virum	pueros	agros	viros
<i>Abl.</i>	puero	agro	viro	pueris	agris	viris

Nouns and Adjectives in -er and -ir

miser, misera, miserum

	Singular			Plural		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>miser</i>	<i>misera</i>	<i>miserum</i>	<i>miseri</i>	<i>miserae</i>	<i>misera</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>miseri</i>	<i>miserae</i>	<i>miseri</i>	<i>miserorum</i>	<i>miserarum</i>	<i>miserorum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>miserō</i>	<i>miserae</i>	<i>miserō</i>	<i>miseris</i>	<i>miseris</i>	<i>miseris</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>miserum</i>	<i>miseram</i>	<i>miserum</i>	<i>miseros</i>	<i>miseras</i>	<i>miseros</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>miserō</i>	<i>misera</i>	<i>miserō</i>	<i>miseris</i>	<i>miseris</i>	<i>miseris</i>

QUOTA HORA EST?

Quota Hora Est?

- Romans were never rigidly precise about time, the day being divided between sunrise and sunset into “horae” and after sunset until dawn into “vigiliae”
 - There were 12 horae, numbered from sunrise to sunset with the ordinal numbers (prima, secunda, etc.)
 - Each hora was divided into 60 minutae primae
 - Each minuta prima was divided into 60 partes minutae secundae
 - There were traditionally 4 vigilae “watches” throughout the 12 hour night
 - This is largely because of the extensive military influence on Roman culture; originally the vigilae were shifts for watching over the camp at nights

Quota Hora Est?

- Time was measured by sundials, which were positioned in many places around the cities
 - Typically, sundials were expensive and it quickly became a status symbol if you could afford to have one in your home
- Romans were not precise enough to get down to the minute within the hour, especially since the length of hours and minutes varied depending on the time of year

Quota Hora Est?

- Romans were not precise enough to get down to the minute within the hour, especially since the length of hours and minutes varied depending on the time of year
- Romans speaking Latin would use the ablative case to tell at what time something was going to happen
 - I was walking at 6 a.m. Sexta hora antemeridiem ambulabat.
 - This is called the “Ablative of Time When”
- Romans speaking Latin would use the accusative case to tell how long something would go on
 - I will work for four hours Quattuor horam laborabo.
 - This is called the “Accusative of Duration of Time”

Quota Hora Est?

- Latin uses the **present** form of **to be** with a number to give the time.
 - **Est**, being singular, is used with *una hora*
Est una hora It is one o'clock
 - **Sunt**, being plural, is used with all other *horae*
Sunt tres horae It is three o'clock
- Any *hora* before noon (*meridiem*) is noted *ante meridiem* (A.M.)
- Any *hora* after noon (*meridiem*) is noted *post meridiem* (P.M.)

Quota Hora Est?



Est una hora.



Sunt duo horae.



Sunt tres horae.



Sunt quattuor horae.



Sunt quinque horae.



Sunt sex horae.



Sunt septem horae.



Sunt octo horae.



Sunt novem horae.



Sunt decim horae.



Sunt undecim horae.



Sunt duodecim horae.