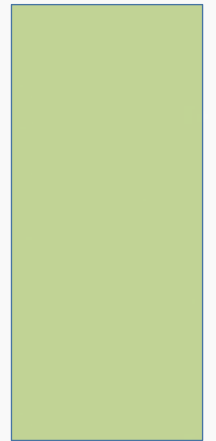


CAPUT X GRAMMAR



FUTURE & PERFECT TENSE

FUTURE & PERFECT TENSE

- As of now, you have learned four verb tenses. They are:

Translating

Present: am/are

Imperfect: was/were

Future: will/shall

Perfect: have/had

Special Identifiers

none

-ba-

-bi-

perf. stem/endings

FUTURE & PERFECT TENSE

- To make verbs in the present, imperfect, and future tense:

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\text{2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ p.p.}} \\ \text{stem} \end{array} - \begin{array}{r} \underline{\text{re}} \\ \text{endings} \end{array} = \underline{\text{pres. stem}}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\text{stem}} \\ \text{stem} \end{array} + \begin{array}{r} \underline{\text{endings}} \\ \text{endings} \end{array} = \underline{\text{verb}}$$

- To make verbs in the perfect tense:

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\text{3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ p.p.}} \\ \text{perf stem} \end{array} - \begin{array}{r} \underline{\text{i}} \\ \text{perf endings} \end{array} = \underline{\text{perf. stem}}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\text{perf stem}} \\ \text{perf stem} \end{array} + \begin{array}{r} \underline{\text{perf endings}} \\ \text{perf endings} \end{array} = \underline{\text{verb}}$$

FUTURE & PERFECT TENSE

	<i>Future Tense</i>	<i>Perfect Tense</i>		
1 st	bo	bimus	i	imus
2 nd	bis	bitis	isti	istis
3 rd	bit	bint	it	erunt

INTERROGATIVES

INTERROGATIVES

- To indicate a yes-or-no question in English, you can simply write a question mark at the end of the sentence.
- In Latin, some statements have no indication that they are in the form of a question while others will have special words to show a question is coming

INTERROGATIVES

- We already know that adding **-ne** at the end of the first word indicates that we are expecting either a “yes” or a “no” response to a question:
 - **Lupusne agnum devoravit?** Did the wolf eat the lamb?
 - **Agnumne lupus devoravit?** Did the wolf eat the lamb?
- However, if the question assumes a “yes” response, the question can begin with nonne :
 - **Nonne lupus agnum devoravit?**
Didn't the wolf devour the lamb? (Yes, he did!)
- If the question assumes a “no” response, the question can begin with num :
 - **Num lupus agnum devoravit?**
The wolf didn't devour the lamb, did he? (No, he did not!)

INTERROGATIVES

- In addition to questions seeking simply a “yes” or “no”, there are many other types of questions. Here is a list of the most commonly found interrogative words used in Latin:
 - **quis** - who?
 - **quid** - what?
 - **qui / quae / quod** - which?
 - **uter / utra / utrum** - which? (of two)
 - **cur / quare / quapropter / quid** - why?
 - **ubi** - where?
 - **quo** - where to?
 - **qua** - which way? by which route?
 - **unde** - where from?
 - **quando / ubi** - when?

INTERROGATIVES

- **quomodo** - in what way? how?
- **qualis** - what sort of? how?
- **quam** - how? to what degree?
- **quam diu** - for how long?
- **quantus** - how big? how great?
- **quantum** - how much?
- **quanto** - by how much? for how much?
- **quot** - how many?
- **quotus** - which in number? which in order? (e.g., hora quota est?)
- **quotiens** - how often

DISCUSSING GRAMMAR

COLLOQUAMUR:

DISCUSSING GRAMMAR

- Quae pars orationis est?
 - Nomen **noun**
 - Pronomen **pronoun**
 - Verbum **verb**
 - Adiectivum **adjective**
 - Adverbium **adverb**
 - Coniunctio **conjunction**
 - Interiectio **interjection**
 - Praepositio **preposition**

DISCUSSING GRAMMAR

- Quotae declinationis est?
 - Primae **first**
 - Secundae **second**
 - Tertiae **third**
- Cuius est generis?
 - Masculini **masculine**
 - Feminini **feminine**
 - Neutri **neuter**

DISCUSSING GRAMMAR

- Cuius est numeri?
 - Singularis **singular**
 - Pluralis **plural**
- Cuius est personae?
 - Primae personae **first person**
 - Secundae personae **second person**
 - Tertiae personae **third person**

DISCUSSING GRAMMAR

- Quo est casu?
 - Casu nominativo **nominative case**
 - Casu genitivo **genitive case**
 - Casu dativo **dative case**
 - Casu accusativo **accusative case**
 - Casu ablativo **ablative case**

DISCUSSING GRAMMAR

- Quidini?

Why not?

- In armariolo est

It is in my locker

- Domi est

It is at home

- Amisi

I lost it

- Non confeci

I didn't finish

- Canis meus edit

My dog ate it

DISCUSSING GRAMMAR

- Estne notari?

Is this for a grade?

- Licetne nobis una laborare?

May we work together?

- Estne pensum?

Is this homework?

- Estne probatio/examinatio hodie?

Is the test/quiz today?

- Oblivio studendi me cepit

I forgot to study