

# Caput XXI Grammar

fero, ferre, tuli, latum

# fero, ferre, tuli, latum

- The Latin verb *fero, ferre, tuli, latum* is an irregular verb that you will see with great frequency.
- It is often seen in its compound forms, such as:  
affero, infero,  
refero, or transfero.

# fero, ferre, tuli, latum

- The complete conjugation in the active voice is given below (for you to fill out!):

	in voce activa		
	<i>Praesenti Tempore</i>	<i>Imperfecto Tempore</i>	<i>Futuro Tempore</i>
<i>ego</i>	<b>fero</b>	<b>ferebam</b>	<b>feram</b>
<i>tu</i>	<b>fers</b>	<b>ferebas</b>	<b>feres</b>
<i>is, ea</i>	<b>fert</b>	<b>ferebat</b>	<b>feret</b>
<i>nos</i>	<b>ferimus</b>	<b>ferebamus</b>	<b>feremus</b>
<i>vos</i>	<b>fertis</b>	<b>ferebatis</b>	<b>feretis</b>
<i>ei, eae</i>	<b>ferunt</b>	<b>ferebant</b>	<b>ferent</b>

# fero, ferre, tuli, latum

- The complete conjugation in the passive voice is given below (for you to fill out!):

	in voce passiva		
	<i>Praesenti Tempore</i>	<i>Imperfecto Tempore</i>	<i>Futuro Tempore</i>
<i>ego</i>	<b>feror</b>	<b>ferebar</b>	<b>ferar</b>
<i>tu</i>	<b>ferris</b>	<b>ferebaris</b>	<b>fereris</b>
<i>is, ea</i>	<b>fertur</b>	<b>ferebatur</b>	<b>feretur</b>
<i>nos</i>	<b>ferimur</b>	<b>ferebamur</b>	<b>feremur</b>
<i>vos</i>	<b>ferimini</b>	<b>ferebamini</b>	<b>feremini</b>
<i>ei, eae</i>	<b>feruntur</b>	<b>ferebantur</b>	<b>ferentur</b>

# fero, ferre, tuli, latum

- When dealing with the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses, all forms are conjugated **regularly**.
- Note that the compound versions of this verb are conjugated the **same**! Use the principal parts as a basis, but use the chart above as a guide.

# Third Declension Adjectives

# Third Declension Adjectives

- Whereas nouns can belong from one of five different declensions, adjectives only belong to the first three
  - Adjectives of the first and second declension are identified and declined like:
    - bonus, -a, -um
    - altus, -a, -um
    - maestus, -a, -um
  - Adjectives of the third declension, will use the same endings as the nouns, but not so uniformly identified



# Third Declension Adjectives

- These adjectives belong to a special classification called **terminations**, which basically refers to the number of variation in the nominative singular
  - **one** **termination**: the nominative singular of all three genders is the same
    - **Example:** felix, felicis; ingens, ingentis
  - **two** **terminations**: the nominative singular for masculine and feminine is different from that for neuter
    - **Example:** omnis, -e; talis, -e; viridis, -e
  - **three** **terminations**: the nominative singular of all three genders is the different
    - **Example:** acer, acris, acre

# Third Declension Adjectives

- Determine the termination of the following adjectives:

brevis, -e	short	two	audax, audacis	bold	one
caelestis, -e	heavenly	two	alacer, -cris, -cre	brisk	three
fortis, -e	brave	two	simplex, simplicis	simple	one
similis, -e	similar	two	celeber, -bris, -bre	famous	three

# Third Declension Adjectives

- These adjectives are declined like the i-stem nouns of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension, so they have the endings:
  - -i in the ablative singular
  - -ium in the genitive plural
  - -es/-es in the accusative plural (masculine/feminine)
  - -ia in the nominative/accusative plural (neuter)

# Third Declension Adjectives

	<i>sg.</i> Masc. & Fem.	<i>pl.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>(varies)</b>	<b>-es</b>
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-ium</b>
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>-i</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>-em</b>	<b>-es</b>
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>-i</b>	<b>-bus</b>

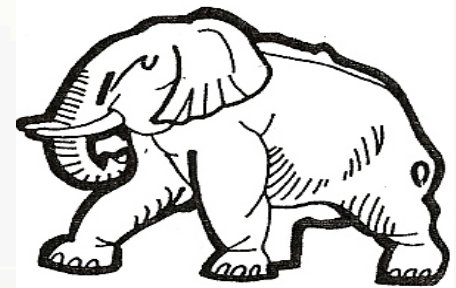
	<i>sg.</i> Neut.	<i>pl.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>(varies)</b>	<b>-ia</b>
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-ium</b>
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>-i</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ia</b>
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>-i</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

# Common Third Declension Adjectives

gravis, grave



heavy



ingens, ingentis

huge

fat



pinguis, pingue



sad

tristis, triste

# Common Third Declension Adjectives

mollis, molle  
**soft**



felix, felicitas  
**happy**



ferox, ferocis

**fierce**



elegans, elegantis

**elegant**

# Common Third Declension Adjectives



dives, divitis

**rich**



amabilis, amabile

**friendly**

dulcis, dulce

**sweet**



vetus, veteris

**old**



# Common Third Declension Adjectives

iuvenis, -e



young

pauper, -eris

poor

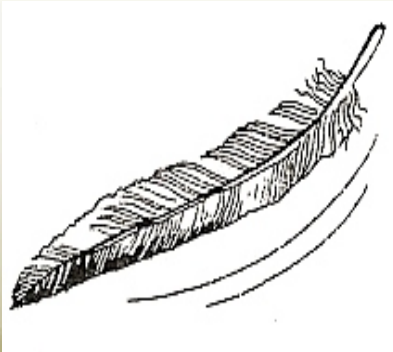


intellegens, -ntis

smart

levis, -e

light





# Present Participles

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- The present participle in English occurs when a verb has –ing and is used as an adjective.
  - the **loving** friend
  - the **playing** child
- It is used to describe an action that is *contemporaneous with (at the same time as)* the main verb
- In Latin, they are still treated as adjectives and follow the pattern of 1<sup>st</sup> termination 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives

# Present Participles

- These words are formed by adding specific endings to the present verb stem (second principal part – “re”)
  - ama + -ns, -ntis = amans, amantis
  - time + -ns, -ntis = timens, timentis
  - coge + -ns, -ntis = cogens, cogentis
  - capie + -ns, -ntis = capiens, capientis
  - audie + -ns, -ntis = audiens, audientis

# Present Participles

- Using the same chart as *felix*, fill out the following chart using *amans, amantis*:

	Singular		Plural	
	<i>M and F</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>M and F</i>	<i>N</i>
Nom	amans		amantes	amantia
Gen	amantis		amantium	
Dat	amanti		amantibus	
Acc	amantem	amante	amantes	amantia
Abl	amanti		amantibus	