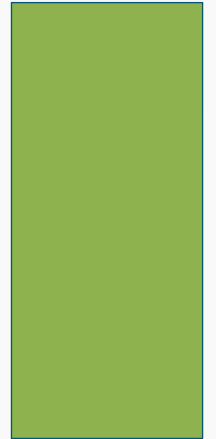


CAPUT XXIII GRAMMAR



INFINITIVES

INFINITIVES

- Infinitives exist in three tenses: present, perfect, and future
- Infinitives exist in two voices: active, passive

Active

Passive

Present

to _____

to be _____

Perfect

to have _____ed

to have been _____ed

Future

to be about
to _____

to be going to
be _____

INFINITIVES

- Here's a quick guide on how to form the infinitives:

| | <i>Active</i> | <i>Passive</i> | |
|----------------|--|---|--|
| <i>Present</i> | <u>2nd principal part</u> | <u>2nd p.p – -e, + -i</u> | *** III & III-io drop the –er: <i>ducere</i> = <i>duci</i> |
| <i>Perfect</i> | <u>3rd principal part + sse</u> | <u>4th p.p + esse</u> | |
| <i>Future</i> | <u>4th p.p. + “ur” + esse</u> | <u>4th p.p. in –um + iri</u> | |

INFINITIVES

amo, amare, amavi, amatus

Active

Passive

amare (to love)

amari (to be loved)

amavisse (to have loved)

amatus esse (to have been loved)

amaturus esse (to be about
to loved)

amatum iri (to be going
to be loved)

duco, ducere, duxi, ductus

Active

Passive

ducere (to lead)

duci (to be lead)

duxisse (to have lead)

ductus esse (to have been lead)

ducturus esse (to be about
to lead)

ductum iri (to be going
to be lead)

INFINITIVES

teneo, tenere, tenui, tentus

Active

Passive

tenere (to have)

tenui (to be had)

tenuisse (to have had)

tentus esse (to have been had)

**tenturus esse (to be about
to have)**

**tentum iri (to be going to
have had)**

capio, capere, cepi, captus

Active

Passive

capere (to seize)

cepi (to be seized)

cepisse (to have seized)

captus esse (to have been seized)

**capturus esse (to be about
to seize)**

**captum iri (to be going to
be seized)**

INFINITIVES

audio, audire, audivi, auditus

Active

Passive

Present

audire (to hear)

audivi (to be heard)

Perfect

audivisse (to have heard)

auditus esse (to have been heard)

Future

**auditurus esse (to be about
to hear)**

**auditum iri (to be going
to be heard)**

PRACTICE:

- Identify the kind of infinitive:
 - expellere **present active**
 - dilecturus esse **future active**
 - iacere **present active**
 - liberavisse **perfect active**
 - facturus esse **future active**
 - delectatum iri **future passive**
 - cupitus esse **perfect passive**
 - vocavisse **perfect active**
 - amari **present passive**
 - acceptus esse **perfect passive**

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- If a pronoun used in the sentence is referring back to the subject, then that pronoun is called a reflexive pronoun.
- In indirect statements, we will focus primarily on the accusative forms of these pronouns

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- *ego* → me
- Ego dico, “Ego amicos meos specto.”
 - *I say, “I see my friends.”*
- Ego dico me amicos meos spectare.
 - *I say that I will see my friends*

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- *nos* → nos
 - Nos putamus, “Nos librum malum legemus.”
 - *We think, “We are reading a bad book.”*
 - Nos putamus nos librum malum legere.
 - *We think that we are reading a bad book*

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- *tu* → **te** _____
- Tu dicis, “Ego tacite hodie lego.”
 - *You say, “I am reading quietly today.”*
- Tu dico **te** tacite hodie legere.
 - *You say that you are reading quietly today.*

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- *vos* → *vos*
 - *Vos credatis, “Nos legere librum novum debemus.”*
 - *You believe, “We ought to read a new book.”*
 - *Vos credatis vos legere librum novum debere.*
 - *You believe that you ought to read a new book.*

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- *is, ea* → se
 - Ignatius nuntiat, “Ego pro nivibus spero.”
 - *Ignatius announces, “I hope for snow.”*
 - Ignatius nuntiat **se** pro nivibus sperare.
 - *Ignatius announces that he hopes for snow.*
- This is **NOT** the accusative form of this pronoun. This is the reflexive pronoun used for subjects in the 3rd person singular.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- *ei, eae* → se
 - Discipulae putant, “Nos examinationem hodie habemus.”
 - *The students think, “We have a test today.”*
 - Discipulae putant **se** examinationem hodie habemus.
 - *The students think that they have a test today.*
- This is **NOT** the accusative form of this pronoun. This is the reflexive pronoun used for subjects in the 3rd person plural.

INDIRECT STATEMENT

INDIRECT STATEMENT

- Although we frequently quote the exact words of the speaker or write, much more frequently we form a new sentence by incorporating another's words into it
- Direct quotations are referred to grammatically as:
direct statements

Direct Statements

Dicunt, "Marcus hodie adest."

They say, "Mark is here today."

Dicunt, "Marcus heri aderat."

They say, "Mark was here
yesterday."

Dicunt, "Marcus cras aderit."

They say, "Mark will be here
tomorrow."

INDIRECT STATEMENT

- Indirect quotations are referred to grammatically as:
indirect statements

Indirect Statements

Dicunt Marcum hodie adesse.

They say that Mark is here
today.

Dicunt Marcum heri adfuisse.

They say that Mark was here
yesterday.

Dicunt Marcum cras
adfuturum esse

They say that Mark will be here
tomorrow.

INDIRECT STATEMENT

- Indirect statements are formed in Latin with an infinitive verb and a subject in the accusative case.
- Latin uses indirect statements after verbs of thinking, saying, knowing, perceiving, telling, and realizing.

VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS



ait

VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS

audio, audire



VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS



credo, credere

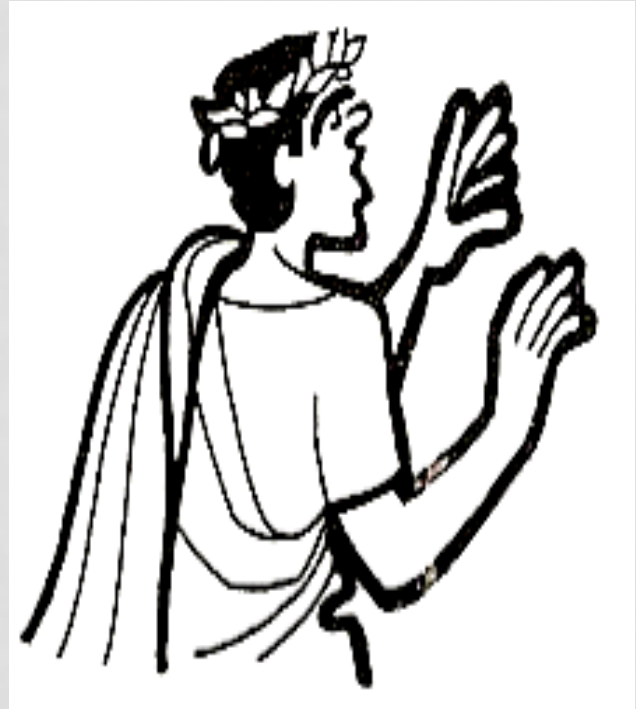
VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS



demonstro, demonstrare

VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS

dico, dicere



VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS



monstro, monstrare

VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS



narro, narrare

VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS

nego, negare



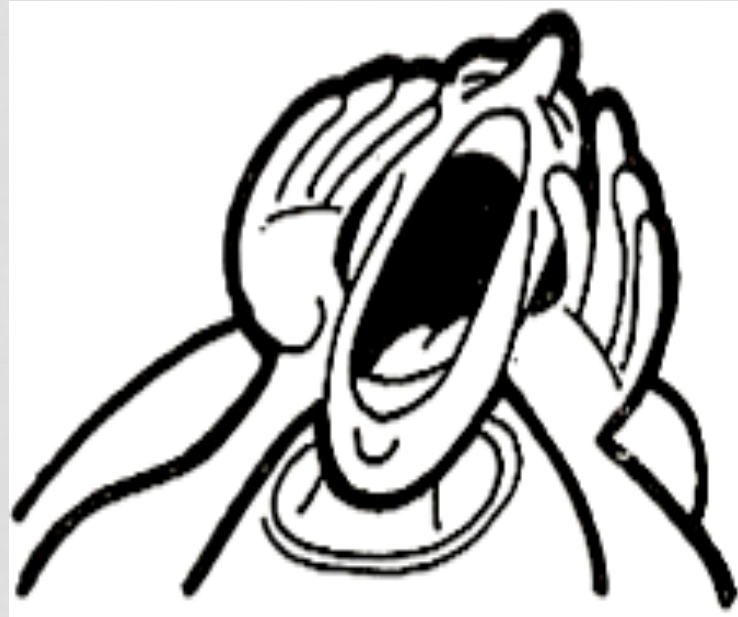
VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS



nescio, nescire

VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS

nuntio, nuntiare



VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS



puto, putare

VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS



scio, scire

VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS

sentio, sentire



VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS



spero, sperare

VERBA DE DICTIS/PUTATIS



video, videre