Caput V Grammar

Interrogative Words

- Any language has <u>interrogative words</u> which are simply words that introduce a question.

- In English, our main question words are
  - Who?
  - What?
  - Where?
  - When?
  - Why?
  - How?

Interrogative Words

♦ Latin has the same question words that will always appear at the beginning of a sentence to give you a clue that the phrase is a question.

Interrogative Words

- Who?
- What?
- Where?
- When?
- Why?
- How?

- Quis?
- Quid?
- Ubi?
- Quando?
- Cur?
- Quomodo?

Interrogative Words

- Latin also has a special way of indicating that a *yes* or *no* response is expected in a question.

- These kinds of questions are formed by adding the suffix –ne to the first word of the question.

  - Nota Bene: In Latin, suffixes like these are sometimes known as "enclitic" which is a fancy way of saying it has to be attached to another word to have any meaning.

Interrogative Words

- Some practice:
  - Cur Magistra est laeta?
    Why?
  - Ubi discipulus sedet?
    Where?
  - Estne insula pulchra?
    Is _____?
  - Quis est in sella?
    Who?
  - Estne mus parvus?
    Is_____?

Magistra est laeta quia discipuli sunt boni

Discipulus in sella sedet.

Ita, insula est pulchra

Discipula est in sella

Minime, mus non est parvus.

Imperfect Tense

- In the last chapter, we discussed the present tense of first and second conjugation verbs.

  - First conjugation verbs are identified with an infinitive ending in ____**-are**____

  - Second conjugation verbs are identified with an infinitive ending in ____**-ēre**____

Imperfect Tense

- This chapter will introduce verbs in the imperfect tense.

  - This means verbs expressing **past time**

Imperfect Tense

- For these verbs, simply add a __**-ba-**__ between the stem and the regular verb endings
  - Except for the 1st person singular (*I* form of the verb) when the ending is a __**-m**__, just like on the verb *sum*.

Imperfect Tense

	Subiectum	Finis		Subiectum	Finis
	ego	**-bam**		nos	**-bamus**
	tu	**-bas**		vos	**-batis**
	is, ea, id	**-bat**		ei, eae, ea	**-bant**

Imperfect Tense

	muto, mutare				prohibēo, prohibēre		
o	**mutabam**	*Nos*	**mutabamus**	*Ego*	**prohibebam**	*Nos*	**prohibebamus**
	mutabas	*Vos*	**mutabatis**	*Tu*	**prohibebas**	*Vos*	**prohibebatis**
a	**mutabat**	*Ei, Eae*	**mutabant**	*Is, Ea*	**prohibebat**	*Ei, Eae*	**prohibebant**

Sum, Esse

♦ Remember that the verb **esse** is irregular

♦ Latin conjugates **to be** in the imperfect as follows:

eram	I was	eramus	We were
eras	You were	eratis	You were
erat	He, she, it was	erant	They were

Sum, 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.

  - Vocabam vaccam.   ~~Eram~~ vocabam vaccam.
  - Docebat discipulos.   ~~Erat~~ docebat discipulos.

Sum, Esse

- Examine the following sentences below. Think if you would utilize a form of **esse** in these sentences, or simply a conjugated verb:

  - They were running to catch the bus today.
  - We were in the worst class.
  - I was listening poorly.
  - You were in Math class.
  - He was near his locker.
  - You were walking slowly to class.

Uses of the Dative

♦ Dative of possession

♦ This dative is used to indicate the owner or possessor of something.

♦ This use is restricted to sentences employing a form of _____ **to be** _____ .

Sapienta est **tibi**
You have wisdom.
(*lit.,*Wisdom is *to you*.)
  You are wise.

Mihi sunt plus quam **tibi**
I have more than *you* have.
(*lit.,* There are *to me* than *to you*.)

Uses of the Dative

Dative of interest

 ♦ This dative is also used to indicate the person interested in or affected by the action or event described in the rest of the sentence.

 ♦ This use is also restricted to sentences employing a form of _____**to be**_____.

Mihi fīlius est Marcus.	*My* son is Mark.
	(*lit.,* The son *to me* is Mark.)
Quid est nomen **tibi**?	What is *your* name?
	(*lit.,* What is the name *to you*?)
Nemo **mihi** magistra est.	No one is *my* teacher.
Mihi nomen est Marcus.	*My* name is Mark.

 ♦ This use of the dative is sometime called dative of reference