

Caput XVII Grammar

Latin II

Characteristics of Verbs

- When broken down grammatically, verbs have five inherent characteristics (just like nouns and adjectives have three: *case, number, and gender*):
 - tense
 - person
 - number
 - mood
 - voice

Tense

- Present
 - Current, ongoing action
 - He is walking
- Imperfect
 - Past ongoing action
 - He was walking
- Future
 - Potential action
 - He will walk
- Perfect
 - Past completed action
 - He walked
- Pluperfect
 - Distant past completed action
 - He had walked way before that happened
- Future Perfect
 - Planned/expected completed action
 - He will have walked

Person

- First

I

we

- Second

You

you plural (ya'll)

- Third

He/she/it

they

Number

- Singular
I, you, he/she/it
- Plural
We, you all, they

Mood

- Indicative
reflects reality or ordinary objective statements
- Imperative
forms commands or requests
- Infinitive
names the action or state without reference to the subject

Voice

- Active
 - The subject performs the action

The woman saw the movie
The mayor gave the speech

- Passive
 - The subject receives the action

The movie was seen by the woman
The speech was given by the mayor

Passive Voice

- The passive forms in the present, imperfect and future tenses are based on the same present stems and identifiers which you have already learned for all four conjugations.
 - But the verbs now use passive endings.

Forming the Passive Voice

- **-r**
- **-ris**
- **-tur**
- **-mur**
- **-mini**
- **-ntur**
- Portor
- Portaris
- Portatur
- Portamur
- Portamini
- portantur

The Relative Pronoun

Qui, Quae, Quod

- A relative pronoun introduces a subordinate clause and agrees with its antecedent
 - It relates (links) the subordinate to the word it refers in the main sentence
 - It gets its gender and number from the antecedent
 - It gets its case from its use in its own clause

What is a subordinate clause?

- A subordinate (also called *dependent*) clause is a clause usually set apart from the rest of the sentence by commas and can be introduced by a subordinate conjunction (like *after, while, even though, etc.*) or a relative pronoun
- This clause will contain a subject and a verb but will not form a complete sentence or thought. It will invite the reader to continue reading for more information.

What is an antecedent?

- An antecedent (*ante*, before; *cedent*, goes) is a subject that is stated in the main clause and is referred to in a subsequent relative clause.

Here are some examples

Vir, **quī** (*subject of stat*) in certāmine stat, est Hippomenēs.

The man *who* stands in the race is Hippomenes.

Vir, **quem** (*object of vīdī*) in certāmine vīdī, est Hippomenēs.

The man *whom* I saw in the race is Hippomenes.

Nympha **quae** in silvā erravit est Callistō.

The nymph *who* wandered in the woods is Callisto.

Nympha **quam** Apollō amāvit est Daphnē.

The nymph *whom* Apollo loved is Daphne.

Hī sunt senēs **quibus** Iūppiter dōnum dat.

These are the old people *to whom* Jupiter is giving a gift.

Senēs **quōs** dī amant nihil timent.

Old men *whom* the gods love fear nothing.

Agricola **cui** casa dabātur est laetus.

The farmer *to whom* the house was given is joyful.

Forming the Relative Pronoun

singular

<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quod	<i>who, that, what</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	<u>cuius</u>	<u>cuius</u>	<i>whose</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<u>cui</u>	<u>cui</u>	<u>cui</u>	<i>to whom, for whom</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<u>quem</u>	<u>quam</u>	<u>quod</u>	<i>whom, that, which</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<u>quo</u>	<u>qua</u>	<u>quo</u>	<i>by whom, by which</i>

plural

<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quae	<i>who, that, what</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	quōrum	<u>quarum</u>	<u>quorum</u>	<i>whose</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<u>quibus</u>	<u>quibus</u>	<u>quibus</u>	<i>to whom, for whom</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<u>quos</u>	<u>quas</u>	<u>quae</u>	<i>whom, that, which</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<u>quibus</u>	<u>quibus</u>	<u>quibus</u>	<i>by whom, by which</i>

Deponent Verbs

Deponent Verbs

- There is a group of verbs in Latin which have passive forms, but active meanings
- These are deponent verbs, because they have “laid aside” (*depono, -ere*) their passive meanings but have retained their passive forms
- *****They are translated only in the active voice!

- Nota Bene: *loquor, loqui, locutus sum*

- *loquor*: I speak

- *loquiris*: You speak

- *loquitur*: He/she/it speaks

- *loquimur*: We speak

- *loquimini*: You all speak

- *loquuntur*: They speak

Conjugating deponent verbs

- The conjugation of deponent verbs is completely regular:
 - 1st: conor, -ari, -atus sum, *to try, attempt*
 - 2nd: polliceor, -eri, pollicitus sum, *to promise*
 - 3rd: loquor, loqui, locutus sum, *to speak, talk*
 - 4th: orior, oriri, ortus sum, *to rise, arise*

Present**Imperfect****Future***Procus*

loquitur

loquibatur

loquetur

loqui

Vos

sequimini

sequibamini

sequemini

sequi

Tu

videris

videbaris

videberis

videri

Ego

hortor

hortabar

hortabor

hortari

Turbae

conantur

conabantur

conabintur

conari