Caput XXVII Grammar

Perfect Passive Participles

When looking up a verb in the dictionary, what do you see?

vocāre:	voco	vocare	vocavi	vocatus
vidēre:	video	videre	vidi	visus
currere:	curro	currere	cucurri	cursus
capere:	capio	capere	cepi	captus
audīre:	audio	audire	audivi	auditus

These four words are collectively referred to as **principal parts**, each with their own function grammatically.

Perfect Passive Participles

A closer look at each word's grammatical function:

- iacio: First person sing. pres. act. indicative
- iacere: Present active infinitive
- ieci: First person sing. Perf. act. indicative
- iactus: Perfect passive participle

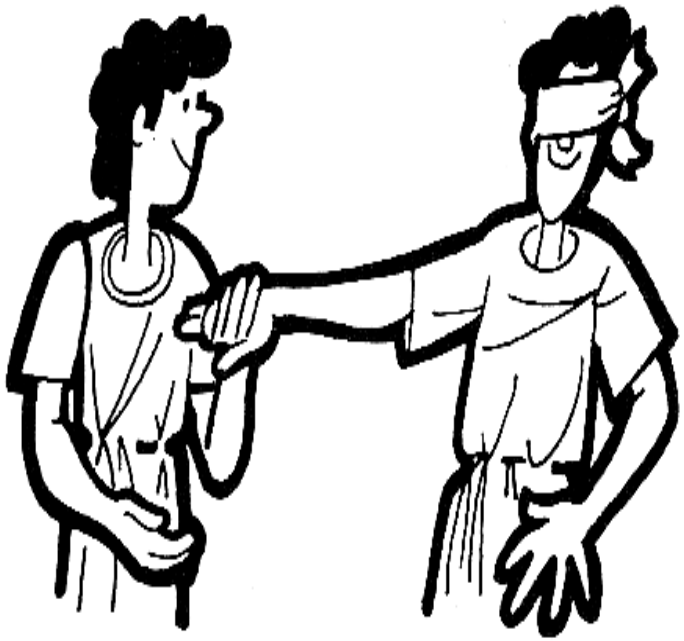
Perfect Passive Participles

- A participle is an **adjective** formed from a verb.
  - The three inherent characteristics to this part of speech are:
    - gender : masculine, feminine and neuter
    - case : Nom., Gen., Dat., Acc., Abl.
    - number : singular or plural

Perfect Passive Participles

- In this chapter, we will discuss the **perfect** **passive** **participle**, which is formed by using the **fourth** **principal** **part** of the verb
  - You already know which endings and how to use them. The *perfect passive participle* simply uses first and second declension endings.
  - When we use the *perfect passive participle* in English, we express it by using the phrase **having** **been** **(_____)ed** or simply **(_____)ed**.

scribo, -ere, scripsi, **scriptus**



duco, -ere, duxi, **ductus**

vinco, -ere, vici, **victus**

curro, -ere, cursi, **cursus**

iacio, -ere, ieci, **iactus**

Irregular Verbs

ire

velle

nolle

Irregular Verbs

- **By now you have become quite familiar with the irregular verb *sum, esse*; however, there exists a plethora of other irregular verbs.**
- **Now we will highlight some of the more common irregular verbs:**

eo, ire, ivi, itum – to go

volo, velle, volui, ----- - to wish, to want

nolo, nolle, nolui, ----- - to be unwilling, not wish

eo, ire, ivi, itum

The Present tense is:

Latin	Singular	Plural
1st Person	eo	imus
2nd Person	is	itis
3rd Person	it	eunt

eo, ire, ivi, itum

English	English Translation: Singular	Plural
1st Person	I go	We go
2nd Person	You go	You go
3rd Person	He, she, it goes	They go

eo, ire, ivi, itum

The imperfect tense is:

Latin	Singular	Plural
1st Person	i**bam**	i**bamus**
2nd Person	i**bas**	i**batis**
3rd Person	i**bat**	i**bant**

eo, ire, ivi, itum

The English translation is:

English	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I was going	We were going
2nd Person	You were going	You were going
3rd Person	He, she, it was going	They were going

eo, ire, ivi, itum

The imperative form is:

Latin	Singular	Plural	English	Singular	Plural
1st Person	----	----	1st Person	----	----
2nd Person	i	ite	2nd Person	Go	Go
3rd Person	----	----	3rd Person	----	----

volo, velle, volui, -----

The Present Tense:

Latin	Singular	Plural
1st Person	vol**o**	volu**mus**
2nd Person	**vis**	vul**tis**
3rd Person	**vult**	vol**unt**

volo, velle, volui, -----

The present tense translated to English is:

English	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I wish	We wish
2nd Person	You wish	You wish
3rd Person	He, she, it wishes	They wish

volo, velle, volui, -----

The imperfect tense:

Latin	Singular	Plural
1st Person	Vole**bam**	Vole**bamus**
2nd Person	Vole**bas**	Vole**batis**
3rd Person	Vole**bat**	Vole**bant**

As you may notice the imperfect of irregular verbs shares the same ending as regular verbs.

volo, velle, volui, -----

The English translation is:

English	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I was wishing	We were wishing
2nd Person	You were wishing	You were wishing
3rd Person	He, she, it was wishing	They were wishing

volo, velle, volui, -----

Latin	Singular	Plural
1st Person	Volam	Volemus
2nd Person	Voles	Voletis
3rd Person	Volet	Volent

The future tense:

volo, velle, volui, -----

The English translation is:

English	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I will wish	We will wish
2nd Person	You will wish	You will wish
3rd Person	He, she, it will wish	They will wish

volo, velle, volui, -----

There is no imperative form of volo, velle

nolo, nolle, nolui, -----

The Present Tense:

Latin	Singular	Plural
1st Person	Nol**o**	Nolu**mus**
2nd Person	Non vi**s**	Non vul**tis**
3rd Person	Non vul**t**	Nolu**nt**

nolo, nolle, nolui, -----

English Translation:

English	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I do not wish	We do not wish
2nd Person	You do not wish	You do not wish
3rd Person	He, she, it does not wish	They do not wish

nolo, nolle, nolui, -----

Latin	Singular	Plural
1st Person	Nole**bam**	Nole**bamus**
2nd Person	Nole**bas**	Nole**batis**
3rd Person	Nole**bat**	Nole**bant**

Imperfect form:

nolo, nolle, nolui, -----

English	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I was not wishing	We were not wishing
2nd Person	You were not wishing	You were not wishing
3rd Person	He, she, it was not wishing	They were not wishing

English Translation

nolo, nolle, nolui, -----

Latin	Singular	Plural
1st Person	Nol**am**	Nole**mus**
2nd Person	Nol**es**	Nole**tis**
3rd Person	Nole**t**	Nole**nt**

Future form:

nolo, nolle, nolui, -----

English Translation

English	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I will wish	We will not wish
2nd Person	You will not wish	You all will not wish
3rd Person	He, she, it will not wish	They will not wish

nolo, nolle, nolui, -----

- Unlike volo, the verb nolo includes an **imperative form.**

Latin	Singular	Plural	English	Singular	Plural
1st person	----	----	1st person	----	----
2nd person	noli	nolite	2nd person	do not wish	do not wish
3rd person	----	----	3rd person	----	----

Exercises

Translate the following sentences:

English to Latin:

"I do not wish to go to school," says Aurelia.

"Go watch the race," says Venus to the suitors.

The people seem to wish Hippomenes to be the victor.

Latin to English:

Virgo procum superare non vult.

Ad scholam ibam.

Cornelius inquit, "In piscina natare volumus."

Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives

Interrogative Pronouns

- You have already met most of the forms of the interrogative pronoun in the question of each lesson

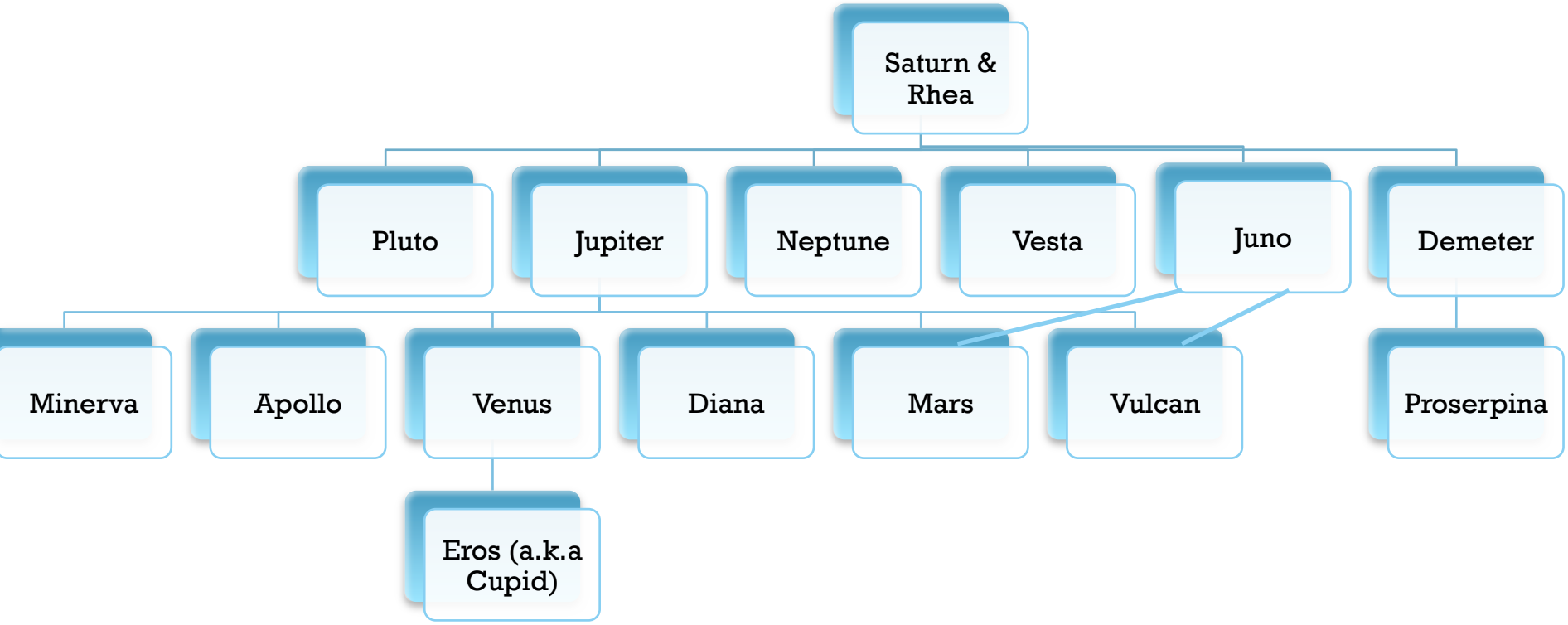
Here is a chart for the complete declension:

	Singular		Plural			
	M & F	N	M	F	N	
Nom.	**quis**	**quid**	**qui**	**quae**	**quae**	*Who, What?*
Gen.	**cuius**		**quorum**	**quarum**	**quorum**	*Whose?*
Dat.	**cui**		**quibus**			*To whom?*
Acc.	**quem**	**quid**	**quos**	**quas**	**quae**	*Whom, What?*
Abl.	**quo**		**quibus**			*By whom?*

These look familiar….

- That's because the relative pronoun and the interrogative pronoun are formed almost exactly the same, the only differences being in the nominative singular case for all three genders and the feminine and neuter accusative singular.

Brain Break: Family Tree of the Olympians



Interrogative Adjective

- The interrogative adjective is formed exactly like the relative pronoun.
- However, when accompanying a noun, this question word grammatically becomes an **adjective** instead of a **noun** when it acts alone

Example:

Pronoun: **Quis** est Minerva? **Who is Minerva?**

Adjective: **Quae dea** est auctor amōris? **What goddess is the author of love?**

- Interrogative adjectives must agree with their antecedent in gender and number

Some practice:

- **Quis** est Atalanta? **Who is Atalanta?**

  Atalanta est virgo.

- **Quid** Hippomenēs fēcit? **What did Hippomenes do?**

  Hippomenes cursum currit.

- **Cui** Venus poma dedit? **To whom did Venus give an apple?**

  Venus Hippomenis poma dedit.

- Ā **quō** pomum iaciēbātur? **By whom was the apple thrown?**

  Hippomeni pomum iacebatur.

- **Cuius** arbor in agrō stat? **Whose tree stands in the field?**

  Arbor Veneris in agro stat.