

Grammar Topics:

**1. PARTICIPLES**

- Adjectives made from verbs
- Must agree in GNC with noun they describe
- Can often be translated as *relative clauses* (e.g. the guy *that was looking at me*)
- Translate? Outsides then insides! [*Modestus*,<sup>1</sup> *in tabernā*<sup>3</sup> *sedēns*,<sup>2</sup>; Modestus(1) sitting/who was sitting(2) in the shop(3)]
- Often marked off with commas (see above)!
- Four Kinds:
  - **Present Active** (“\_\_ing”)
    - Formed from the **infinitive** –[re] + [-ns OR -nt + 3<sup>rd</sup> dec.]
    - Usually –ns, -ntem, or -ntēs
    - Noun *does the action* (the *swimming* fish; piscēs *natantēs*)
    - Action happens *at the same time as* the main action of the sentence!
  - **Perfect Passive** (“\_\_ed,” “having been \_\_ed,” “after being \_\_ed”)
    - Formed from the 4<sup>th</sup> principal part (-tus, -sus)
    - Can have any 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> dec. ending (usually -a, -ae, -am, -ās, -us, -ī, -um, -ōs)
    - Action *happened to* the noun (i.e. a *burnt* log; lignea *incēnsa*)
    - Action happened *before* the main action of the sentence!
  - **Perfect Active** (“having \_\_ed,” “after \_\_ing”)
    - Same as above but noun *does the action* (e.g. *ingressus*, etc.)
    - We learned these as separate vocab words, NOT from verbs!
  - **Future Active** (“going to/about to \_\_”)
    - 4<sup>th</sup> ppart + ūrus/a/um
    - Action will happen *after* the main action of the sentence!

**2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**

- Two tenses (so far)
  - **Imperfect Tense** (infinitive + ending; e.g. *facere*mus)
    - Common in **result**, **indirect command**, and **purpose** clauses
    - Can also appear in **indirect questions** and “**cum**” clauses
    - Means that this action happens roughly the same time as the main action of the sentence (or later)!
    - Watch out for irregulars like *esset*, *posset*, *vellet* and *ferret*!
  - **Pluperfect Tense** (3<sup>rd</sup> p.p. – ī + isse + ending; e.g. *fēcissent*)
    - Can only appear in **indirect questions** and “**cum**” clauses
    - This action happened *before* the main action
- **Clause Types** (N.B. – Subjunctive verbs usually appear at the *end* of the clauses below)
  - “**cum**” clauses (where *cum* means “when, since, although”)
  - **indirect questions** (begin with question words like *num*, *ubi*, *cūr*; e.g. I knew *what you had done last summer*; I wondered *who he was*)
  - **indirect commands** (start with *ut* or *ne* after verb of asking/telling/persuading, etc.; what someone orders/asks; e.g. He *persuaded me to take Latin IV.*)
  - **purpose** clauses (usually start with *ut* or *ne*; shows intention behind action; e.g. I studied hard *in order to ace my Latin exam.*)
    - **N.B.** remember sometimes a purpose clause will start with *quī/quae/quod* (e.g. *Salvius militēs mīsīt quī Cogidubnum necārent*)
  - **result** clauses (look for *tam*, *adeō*, *sīc*, *tantus*, *talis*, *tot*; e.g. I was *so hungry* that I ate the whole thing!)

### 3. GERUNDIVES (and equivalents *nesesse est, oportet, decet, etc.*)

- Add **-ndus/a/um** to **infinitive** (-re).
- Used with **dative case** person and a form of *esse* to mean “must”
- Type 1 = ‘impersonal’ (technically no subject), ends in **-um** always, e.g.:
  - o *mihi bene faciendum est*. I must do well.
  - o *Modestō dormiendum est*. Modestus must sleep.
- Type 2 = ‘personal’, ending matches subject (though subject sounds like D.O. frequently in translation – remember these are technically passive), e.g.:
  - o *Cogidubnus militibus inveniendus est*. The soldiers must find Cdubs (literally: Cdubs must be found by the soldiers)
  - o *fēminae virīs ad forum ducendae sunt*. The men must lead the women to the forum (literally: the women must be led to the forum by the men)

### 4. NOUNS: NEW CASE USES

*Genitive Case:*

Noun + Adjective = **description** →

*vir magnae prūdentiae*; a man *of great good sense*;  
*fēmina ingenī optimī*; a woman *of the best character*.

*Accusative Case:*

**How long** something happens →

*nōs trēs diēs ambulābāmus*; we walked *for three days*;  
*mihi ūnam horam dicendum erat*; I had to talk *for an hour*.

*Ablative Case w/out SID SPACE:*

**Time When** something happens

*illō diē* discessit. He left *that day*.

**Time Within Which** something happens

*Quīntus quinque diēbus* discēdet. Q will leave *in (within) five days*.

**Means: How** something happens (use “by,” with,” or “from”):

*ego eum tubā* excitāvī; I woke him up *with a trumpet*.  
*vīnculīs* ligātus; tied up *by chains*.

**Ablative Absolute:** Noun + participle in ablative (PAP = ‘while’, PPP/PFAP = ‘after’)

(remember: like any participial phrase, extra stuff can come between noun and participle)

*Salviō clamante*, Haterius gaudiō affectus est; “*While S was screaming*, H was overcome with joy.”

*Cogidubnō interfectō*, Quīntus fūgit; “*After C was killed*, Q fled.”

*Quīntō atrium ingressō*, Cerberus latrāvit; “*After Q entered the atrium*, C barked”

### 5. PASSIVE VOICE

- Active voice – subject *does* the verb action (e.g. Modestus elephantum *petīvit*. Modestus *attacked* the elephant.)
- Passive voice – action of the verb *is done to* the subject (e.g. Modestus ab elephant *petītus est*. Modestus *was attacked by* the elephant.)
- 4 tenses:
  - o Present (**-r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -minī, -ntur**) (“am/is/are \_\_ed”, “am/is/are being \_\_\_ed”)

- Imperfect (**-bar, -bāris, -bātur, -bāmur, -bāminī, -bantur**) (“was/were being \_\_ed”)
- Perfect – 2 WORDS! 4<sup>th</sup> ppart + **sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt** (“was/were \_\_ed”, “has/have been \_\_ed”)
- Plupf - 2 WORDS! 4<sup>th</sup> ppart + **eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant** (“had been \_\_ed”)
- N.B. in perf/plupf, 4<sup>th</sup> ppart must GNC with subject! (e.g. *virī vīsī sunt*, but *feminae vīsae sunt*)

## 6. DEPONENT VERBS

- Look **passive** but translate **active**!
- Review list on p. 292

## 7. FUTURE TENSE

- Two types:
  - 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation: present stem + **-bō, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt**
    - Passive: present stem + **-bor, -beris, -bitur, -bimur, -biminī, -buntur**
  - 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> conjugation: present stem + **-(i)am, -(i)ēs, -(i)et, -(i)ēmus, -(i)ētis, -(i)ent**
    - Passive: present stem + **-(i)ar, -(i)ēris, -(i)ētur, -(i)ēmur, -(i)ēminī, -(i)entur**

## 8. FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

- Forms: perfect stem + **-erō, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint**
  - Passive – 2 words!: 4<sup>th</sup> ppart and second word **erō, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt**
- Meaning:
  - Literally = “**will have** \_\_ed” (passive “will have **been** \_\_ed”)
  - Only ever really seen in conditions (*if futp. x, then fut. y*), translated like a present tense:
    - *sī Quīntus revēnerit, gaudēbimus*. If Q **returns**, we will rejoice.
    - *nisi Salvius punītus erit, Myropnous ultiōnem petet*. If S **is not punished**, M will seek revenge.

## 9. INFINITIVES

- Four infinitives need to be known:
  - Present active: 2<sup>nd</sup> ppart of non-deponent verbs, means “to \_\_”
    - e.g. *monēre*, ‘to warn’
  - Present passive (‘to be \_\_ed’): (\*N.B. this is the second ppart of deponent verbs)
    - *āre* -> *ārī*      *vocārī* ‘to be called’
    - *ēre* -> *ērī*      *tenērī* ‘to be held’
    - *ere* -> *ī*      *scrībī* ‘to be written’
    - *īre* -> *īrī*      *audīrī* ‘to be heard’
  - Perfect active (‘to have \_\_ed’): perfect stem + *isse*
    - e.g. *placuisse*, ‘to have pleased’
  - Perfect passive (‘to have been \_\_ed’): 2 words – 4<sup>th</sup> ppart + **esse**
    - e.g. *portātus esse*, ‘to have been carried’
- \*N.B. deponent verbs only have passive infinitives, which have active meanings
  - e.g. *ingredī*, ‘to enter’    *ingressus esse*, ‘to have entered’