

# Notes Ch 17-21

## Chapter 17

**Tense:** Tense is the characteristic of verbs which indicates what time a verb happens. It also indicates what kind of action the verb was, either continuing, repeated or occurring once. So far, all our verbs have been in the present tense. Present tense indicates that the verb is happening now (is \_\_\_\_ing) or happens every day ( \_\_\_\_s).

Scintilla carpit flores. Scintilla picks flowers. (every day) or Scintilla is picking flowers. (now).

Latin has two **past** tenses.

**Imperfect tense:** Imperfect tense indicates a past action which is continuous or repeated or incomplete:

Flaccus was working in the field for a long time. (Continuous)

Quintus used to walk to school everyday. (Repeated)

Horatia was shutting the door when her mother said, "Don't shut the door." (Incomplete)

English is not as precise as Latin in terms of what kind of action it was.

### Formation of the Imperfect Tense:

Base (drop o) + vowel (a, e, e, ie) + Tense indicator (BA) + Personal ending (m, s, t, mus, tis, nt)

	1st	2nd	3rd	3rd io/ 4th	Translation
<b>-bam</b>	portabam	docebam	ponebam	audiebam	I used to verb or I was verbing etc.
<b>-bas</b>	portabas	docebas	ponebas	audiebas	
<b>-bat</b>	portabat	docebat	ponebat	audiebat	
<b>-bamus</b>	portabamus	docebamus	ponebamus	audiebamus	
<b>-batis</b>	portabatis	docebatis	ponebatis	audiebatis	
<b>-bant</b>	portabant	docebant	ponebant	audiebant	

**Imperfect of SUM:** eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant: I was, you were, etc.

**Perfect Tense:** The perfect tense is similar to the English past tense and similar to the English Present Perfect tense. Perfect tense indicates that the action is completed past action. or has just recently been completed.

**Formation of the Perfect tense:** Latin verbs have 4 principal parts. Principal parts are all the parts of the verb that one needs to make all the forms and tenses of the verb. English verbs have 3 principal parts, as you know. English: go, went, gone or drive, drove, driven or break, broke, broken. English has many irregular ones. Check an ESL website to find many more examples. Most

principal parts are regular: walk, walked, walked or shop, shopped, shopped. To you they are second nature; the Latin principal parts will be second nature to you once they are fully integrated into your Latin formation field.

You already know the first two principal parts of Latin verbs.

**1st PP: 1st person singular:** moneo, facio, porto, etc

**2nd PP: the infinitive:** manEre, facere, audire, portare, etc.

**3rd Principal part** is not as easy. How do I find the 3rd (and 4th) principal part: look it up in the vocabulary section of the book. This indeed is laborious and tedious, but with a little bit of effort, you will start to see some patterns which make it easier. (On a quiz, I will give you the PP if you need to conjugate the verb.) 3rd conjugation PPs are all irregular but many patterns. And sometimes there is no change in the principal parts like the word burst, run, put, hit, etc.

Regular Principal Parts			
1st Conjugation	porto, -are, portavi	tempto, -are, temptavi	erro, -are, erravi
2nd Conjugation	doceo, -Ere, docui	teneo, -Ere, tenui	moneo, -Ere, monui
4th Conjugation	domio, -ire, dormivi	audio, -ire, audivi	scio, scire, sciivi

**Formation of Perfect tense:** Every conjugation is the same. Hooray!! No matter how irregular the verb is, the **perfect tense is perfectly regular for each verb.**

Base of 3rd Principal part (drop i) + Perfect tense endings. Endings: -i, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -it.

	trado	clamo	habeo	cognosco	verto
Base of 3rd PP (Drop i)	tradid	clamav	habu	cognov	Vert
-i	tradidi	clamavi	habui	cognovi	verti
-sti	Tradidisti	clamavisti	habuisti	cognovisti	vertisti
-it	tradidit	clamavit	habuit	cognovit	vertit
-imus	tradidimus	clamavimus	habuimus	cognovimus	vertimus
-istis	tradidistis	clamavistis	habuistis	cognovistis	vertistis
-erunt	tradiderunt	clamaverunt	habuerunt	cognoverunt	verterunt

**Two possible translations:** I have verbed or I verbed

**Perfect of SUM:** Principal parts: sum, esse, fui: So: fui, fuisti, fuit, fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt: I was or have been, etc.

## Meaning and Translation of the Perfect:

A perfect tense verb in Latin can be translated as the simple past or the "true" perfect with have. In the verb, there is not an indication of which translation should be used. The context will usually make it clearer. "True" perfect with have occurs only in present contexts.

Quinque dies contenderunt sed Roma adhuc longe abest.

They have marched for five days but Rome is still far away.

Noli timēre, fili; lupus abiit. Don't fear, son; the wolf has gone away.

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## Chapter 18

### Irregular Verbs: Imperfect and perfect:

Principal Parts	<b>Sum esse fui</b>	<b>possum posse potui</b>	<b>eo ire ii</b>	<b>fero ferre tuli</b>
Imperfect	Eram	poteram	ibam	ferebam
	Eras	poteras	ibas	ferebas
	Erat	poterat	ibat	ferebat
	eram	poteram	ibamus	ferebamus
	eratis	poteratis	ibatis	ferebatis
	erant	poterant	ibant	ferebant
Perfect	Fui	potui	ii	tuli
use 3rd Part	fuisti	potuisti	iisti	tulisti
	Fuit	potuit	iit	tulit
	fuimus	potuimus	iimus	tulimus
	fuistis	potuistis	iistis	tulistis
	fuerunt	potuerunt	ierunt	tulerunt

### Numbers:

	<b>Numeral</b>	<b>Cardinal</b>	<b>Ordinal</b>	
1	I	Unus	primus	1st
2	II	Duo	secundus	2nd
3	III	Tres	tertius	3rd
4	IV	quattuor	quartus	4th
5	V	quinque	quintus	5th
6	VI	sex	sextus	6th
7	VII	septem	septimus	7th
8	VIII	octo	octavus	8th

9	IX	novem	nonus	9th
10	X	decem	decimus	10th
100	C	centum		
1000	M	mille		

Numbers 1-3 decline. Check out page 118 in Book 2 Chapter 18.

**Mille** (1000) is a neuter noun. In the plural it is **milia** (1 L) and is followed by a genitive:  
 mille equorum (literally a thousand of horses.)  
 duo milia equorum (2 thousand of horses)

**Expressions of Time:** to express time, the Romans put their time words into certain cases to express either duration, when or within.

Some time words: dies=day, mensis=month, hora=hour, tempus=time, annus=year, meridies=midday, nox=night, lux=light

**Accusative Duration of Time or Accusative extent of Time:** This one construction with two names is exactly what it indicates. To show for how long something has been occurring, place the time words into the accusative case **without a preposition**. (Remember numbers 4 or greater do not decline.)

Examples: Flaccus decem horas dormiebat. Flaccus slept for ten hours.  
 Quintus quinque annos Romae studebat. Quintus studied at rome for five years.  
 Argus longum tempus currere potest. Argus can run for a long time.

**Ablative time when:** This aptly named construction shows the time when an action occurs. The time words are placed in the ablative case without a preposition.

Examples: Primā luce, Scintilla evigilat. At first light, Scintila wakes up.  
Ilo tempore, Horatia e lecto cecedit. At that very time, Horatia fell from her bed.  
Tertio die, Iesus resurrexit sicut dixit. On the third day, Jesus resurrected just as he said.

**Ablative of Time Within Which:** This ablative construction does **not use a preposition** and is not used too often. It shows the time within which an action is done. It looks just like Ablative Time When so Latin scholars have to be careful.

Example: Argus abscurrit sed tribus horis domum rediit.  
 Argus ran away but he returned home within three hours.

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## Chapter 19

**Pluperfect tense:** Pluperfect tense is also known as the past perfect tense. It is used to indicate an action that precedes another past action. In English we use the helping verb "had" and the verb.

We had studied before we took the test. The studying is completed before the test is taken.

We had driven for three hours before we arrived at grandma's house. The driving is completed before the action of arriving.

**Formation of Pluperfect tense:** 3rd Principal Part (+drop i) + eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant. **All** conjugations and irregular **verbs** are formed in this **same exact way**.

Verb	vinco	porto	cogo	
3rd Principal Part (drop i)	vici	portavi	coegi	
Pluperfect	<b>viceram</b>	portaveram	coegeram	I <b>had</b> conquered
	<b>viceras</b>	portaveras	coegeras	You <b>had</b> conquered
	<b>vicerat</b>	portaverat	coegerat	HSI <b>had</b> conquered
	<b>viceramus</b>	portaveramus	coegeramus	We <b>had</b> conquered
	<b>viceratis</b>	portaveratis	coegeratis	You <b>had</b> conquered
	<b>vicerant</b>	portaverant	coegerant	They <b>had</b> conquered

**Expressions of place:** Some times city names and the word domus do not use a preposition to express place. To express **motion toward**, use the **accusative without a preposition**. To express **motion away** from use the **ablative without a preposition**.

Festinaverunt Romam. They hurried to Rome. (no prep in Latin. Acc case shows motion to.)  
 Contenderunt Romā. They marched from Rome. (no prep in Latin. Abl case shows motion from.)

**Locative case:** Locative case is used to show in what city something happens. This is only used with City names.

1st declension city names: Locative case endings: Sing: ae Plural: is  
 Romae: at Rome Athenis: at Athens

2nd declension city names: Locative case endings: Sing: I Plural: is  
 Corinthi: At Corinth Puteolis: at Puteoli

3rd declension city names: Locative case endings: Sing: e Plural: ibus  
 Cartagine: At Carthage Gadibus: At Cadiz

Brother Charles has never asked locative case endings on a quiz/test. But be aware that they exist.



# Chapter 20

## 4th Declension:

We have already had many 4<sup>th</sup> declension words. How many do you remember?

Adventus = arrival  
Exercitus = army  
Fructus = fruit  
Iesus = Jesus  
Impetus = attack  
Magistratus = magistrate, official  
Manus (f) = hand  
Metus = fear

Porticus = portico  
Portus = harbor  
Quercus (f) = oak tree  
Senatus = the Senate  
Sinus = pocket, curve  
Spiritus = Spirit  
Tumultus = uproar, riot  
Versus = verses (of a poem)

Mostly Masculine. Some Feminine		
	Singular	Plural
Nom	-us	-us
Acc	-um	-us
Gen	-us	-uum
Dat	-ui	-ibus
Abl	-u	-ibus

Neuter		
	Singular	Plural
Nom	-u	-ua
Acc	-u	-ua
Gen	-us	-uum
Dat	-u	-ibus
Abl	-u	-ibus

4<sup>th</sup> Declension Neuter: Two most common words: **genu** (knee), and **cornu** (horn) Neuter words are very rare.

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# Chapter 21

**5<sup>th</sup> declension:** Most words are feminine. Dies (Day) is masculine

Most common words: **res** (thing), **dies** (Day), **spes** (hope)

Feminine		
	Singular	Plural
Nom	-es	-es
Acc	-em	-es
Gen	-ei	-erum
Dat	-ei	-ebus
Abl	-e	-ebus

**Weird 5th Declension word:** respublica: When declining this word; both the res part and the public part take endings.

Nom: respublica

Acc: rempublicam

Gen: reipublicae

Dat: reipublicae

Abl: republicā

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