LAT101 notes – by Yucen Liu

Unit 1

1. Alphabet
   - 24 letters (no j or w)
   - These letters developed from the Latin i and u respectively
   - English j and w arose partly from consonantal uses in Latin

English	Latin
Julius	IVLIVS
vultus (face)	VVLTVS

2. Pronunciation
   - Long vowels

Long vowel	Pronunciation	Example
ā	f**a**ther	māter, hās
ē	th**ey**	salvē, tētē
ī	mach**i**ne	quīnque, dormīre
ō	cl**o**ver	more, dōnārem
ū	r**u**de	ūnus, fortūna, flētū

   - Short vowels

Short vowel	Pronunciation	Example
a	**a**like	pater, quattuor, salvē
e	p**e**t	bene, septem
i	p**i**n	tibi, mihi, ita
o	**o**ften	octō, locus
u	p**u**t	ut, unda, culīna

   - Diphthongs

Diphthong	Pronunciation	Example
ae	**ai**sle	puellae, quaesō, saepe
au	h**ou**se	laudat, aut, paulīsper
ei	r**ei**n	deinde
oe	b**oi**l	coepit
ui	g**ooe**y	cuius, huius, cui, hui, huic

- Consonants
  - Similar to English
  - b c g h I q(u) s t v x ch ph th gu
  - The consonants c and g are only equivalent to hard c and g in English

Consonants	Pronunciation
ch	kh
ph	Hard p plus h
th	Hard t plus h
gu	gw

- Every letter in a Latin word is pronounced. There are no silent letters.

3. Accentuation

Terminology	Meaning	Example
Ultima	Final syllable	Fortū**na**
Penult	Second to last syllable	For**tū**na
Antepenult	Third to last syllable	**For**tūna

For the word has two syllables	The penult receives the accent.
For the word has more than two syllables	The penult receives the accent if it is long; If the penult is short, the accent is placed on the antepenult.

Long syllable	Long by nature	Contains a long vowel or diphthong
	Long by position	Contains a vowel followed by two consonants

4. Parts of speech

Noun	person, place, thing, (idea)	Lincoln, Hartford, pencil, justice
Verb	action word	Run, sleep, say
Adjective	describes a noun (or pronoun)	Slimy, good, yellow
Adverb	describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb	Well, quickly, easily
Pronoun	takes the place of a noun	you, it, he , she, they
Preposition	shows the relationship between a noun and the rest of the sentence.	For, in, from, with, by, under, between etc.
Conjunction	joins two words, phrases, or sentences	but, and, however
Interjection	Short exclamations	ouch!, hi!, oh!

5. Noun functions/uses

- Subject – the subject performing the action (of an active verb)
  - Tom hit the ball.
- Direct object – receives the action of an active verb
  - Tom hit the ball.
  - The ball hit Tom.
- Predicate nominative
  - Tom is a boy.
  - Bruce Wayne is Batman.

6. Inflection and word order
   - Inflection: Latin changes its endings to express grammatical information.
     - Conjugation: the inflection of verbs (conjugate a verb)
     - Declension: the inflection of nouns, pronouns and adjectives (decline these words)
   - Inflection makes word order flexible.

7. Diagramming sentences

8. Nominal system
   - Nouns in Latin have three qualities: case, number, gender
   - Parse a noun = give all qualities of a noun
   - Qualities of nouns
     - Case: the case indicates the grammatical and syntactical relationship to the other words in the sentence.

5 principal cases	
Nominative	Subject/predicate
Genitive	Of
Dative	To/for
Accusative	Direct object, object of prepositions
Ablative	By, with, from, object of prepositions

     - Number: singular, plural
     - Gender: masculine, feminine, neuter (m./f./n.)

9. Declining a noun
   - To decline: to change the ending of a word to show nominal qualities (case, number, gender)
   - A declension is a set of endings that help to show some or all of these qualities

10. First declension
    - Nouns that belong to the first declension have these endings to display case and number.
    - The gender must be observed in the dictionary entry, but most are feminine.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā	-īs

11. Translation
    - Steps: parse, analyze, translate

12. Verbal system

13. Qualities of a verb

Person	1st, 2nd, 3rd
Number	Singular, plural
Tense	Present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future, future perfect
Mood	Indicative, subjunctive, imperative
Voice	Active, passive

- The indicative mood simply conveys matters of fact.
    - "He came to the house" is indicative.
    - "He would have come to the house" Is not.
- The active voice indicates the subject is performing rather than receiving the action of the verb.
    - "He sees" is active but "He is being seen" is passive.

14. How to translate tense
    - **Present:** the present tense indicates an action which is going on now or is habitual
        - optat: he desires, he is desiring, he (always) desires, he does desire
        - The Latin form makes no distinction between the simple present tense and the present progressive

    - **Imperfect** (imperfectum = not complete): the imperfect describes an action which was going on or was habitual in the past. The imperfect is in some respects a motion picture of past action.
        - optābat: he desired (continually, habitually), he was desiring, he used to desire, he kept on desiring

    - **Future**: the future refers to an action which will occur at some later time.
        - optābit: he will desire, he will be desiring
        - no distinction between the simple future and the future progressive

    - **perfect** (perfectum = completed): the perfect describes one of two types of action
        a. one which took place at some point in the past.
            - optāvit: he desired
            - most nearly equivalent to the English past tense. It is a snapshot of past action.
        b. One which is completed from the point of view of the present
            - optāvit: he has desired
            - nearly equivalent to the English present prefect

- **pluperfect** [past perfect] (plūs quam perfectum = more than completed): this tense describes an action which was already completed at some time in the past.
  - optāverat: he had desired

- **future perfect**: the future perfect indicates an action which will be completed before some point of time in the future.
  - optāverit: he will have desired

15. how to conjugate a verb
  - principle parts
    - like the dictionary entry for a noun, a verb's principal parts allow you to deduce all possible forms of the verb.

16. Conjugations
  - There are groups of verbs, called conjugations
  - These groups can be identified by their 2nd principle part, the infinitive

Conjugation	Present infinitive	Example	Meaning
First	-āre	optāre	to desire
Second	-ēre	implēre	to fill
Third	-ere	incipere	to begin
Fourth	-īre	sentīre	to feel, perceive

17. 1st and 2nd conjugation
  - For first and second conjugation verbs, obtaining the present stem is quite easy. Simply remove re from the infinitive.

18. Primary active endings
  - Present tense

	Singular	Plural
1st	ō/m	mus
2nd	s	tis
3rd	t	nt

  - Imperfect tense (ba)

	Singular	plural
1st	bam	bāmus
2nd	bās	bātis
3rd	bat	bant

- Future tense (bi)

	Singular	**plural**
1st	bō	bimus
2nd	bis	bitis
3rd	bit	bunt

19. The verb "to be "
    - The verb sum, esse, fuī, futūrus is irregular in Latin.
    - Present

	singular	**plural**
1st	sum	sumus
2nd	es	estis
3rd	est	sunt

    - Imperfect

	singular	**plural**
1st	eram	erāmus
2nd	erās	erātis
3rd	erat	erant

    - Future

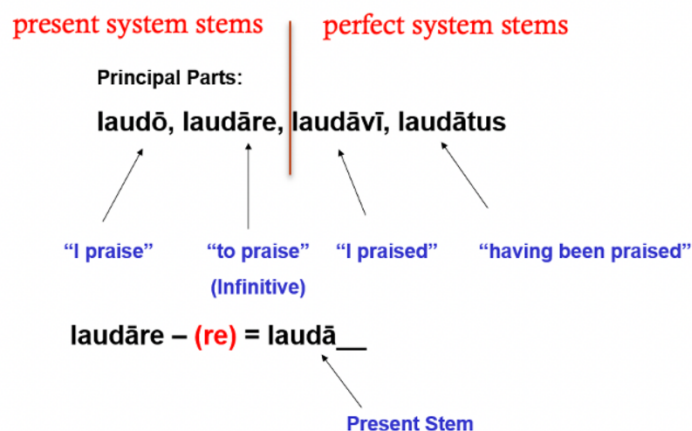|	**singular**	**plural**
1st	erō	erimus
2nd	eris	eritis
3rd	erit	erunt

Unit 2

1. Linguistic categories
   - Morphology: what forms are you seeing/hearing? What are the letters/sounds? (e.g. declensions)
   - Semantics: what's the vocabulary used? What are the things being referred to?
   - Syntax/grammar: how are the items above being combined to form statements, questions etc.?

2. Perfect system
   - Any form from the following tenses: perfect, pluperfect, future perfect
   - Basically, anything with perfect in the name except imperfect because that literally means "not-perfect"
   - Conveniently, we can get the stems for the whole perfect system from the

   - Take the stem from the third principle part by chopping off the vi.
   - Notice that the conjugation does not matter for obtaining the perfect stems because they are taken directly from a principal part.

3. Perfect active endings

	Singular	Plural
1st	ī	imus
2nd	istī	istis
3rd	it	ērunt

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4. Pluperfect active endings

	singular	plural
1st	eram	erāmus
2nd	erās	erātis
3rd	erat	erant

5. Future perfect active endings

	singular	plural
1st	erō	erimus
2nd	eris	eritis
3rd	erit	erint

6. Additional case use
    - With verbs of accusing and condemning, the genitive is used to indicate the charge or the penalty.
        - Genitive of charges
          e.g. Nautam cūrae culpat. He blames the sailor [of] for (his) concern.
        - Genitive of penalty
          e.g. Nautam pecūniae dāmnāvit. He sentenced the sailor [of money] to pay money.

7. The subjunctive
    - The indicative mood is used to make statement of fact or to ask direct questions. The subjunctive mood is connected with notions involving idea, intent, desire, uncertainty, potentiality, anticipation, and the like.
    - Unlike the indicative, which states matters of fact, the subjunctive cannot be translated outside of context.
    - Because the subjunctive already contains a notion of futurity, there is no future tense or future perfect tense of the subjunctive.
    - To conjugate the forms that do exist, we take out stems from the same principal parts as for the indicative.

8. Present subjunctive 1st conjugation
    - To form the present subjunctive, we take the present stem and change the theme-vowel for the conjugation, or the vowel in which the stem ends.

9. Present subjunctive of the verb sum

	singular	plural
1st	sim	sīmus
2nd	sīs	sītis
3rd	sit	sint

10. Imperfect subjunctive
    - The imperfect subjunctive is exceptionally easy to form.
    - Take the second principle part, the active infinitive and you add your primary endings.

	singular	plural
1st	ārem	ārēmus
2nd	ārēs	ārētis
3rd	āret	ārent

11. Perfect subjunctive
    - The perfect subjunctive of all verbs is formed with the perfect stem plus the endings to the right.
    - Nota bene: the perfect subjunctive and the future perfect indicative use almost identical endings. The only place they differ is in the first person singular.

	singular	plural
1st	erim	eritis
2nd	eris	erimus
3rd	erit	erint

12. Pluperfect subjunctive
    - The pluperfect subjunctive of all verbs is formed with the perfect stem plus the following endings.

	singular	plural
1st	issem	issēmus
2nd	issēs	issētis
3rd	isset	issent

13. Prolegomena to conditions
   - Phrase: a group of words
   - Clause: a group of words with a subject and a verb
     • Dependent clauses: clauses which cannot be a separate sentence on their own
       e.g. a relative clause, "who used to play for the Mets"
     • Independent clauses: clauses which could be a sentence on their own because they express a complete thought.
       e.g. the clause "Tom hit a home-run."
     • Hypotaxis: a more complex sentence can be formed by combining these.
     • Conditional sentences will have both dependent and independent clauses.
   - Sentence: a group of words with a subject and verb that expresses a complete thought
   - Hypotaxis: a more complex sentence can be formed by combining these.

14. Conditional sentences
   - Conditional sentences are best exemplified by the "if-then" statement
     • e.g. "if you had built it, he will come"
     • stated as a counterfactual in the past: "if you had built it, then he would have come."
     • These can also be expressed without "if". "had you built it, he would have come."
   - The "if" clause is called the protasis and is the dependent clause
   - The "then" statement is called the apodosis and is the independent clause.
   - Conditional sentences can be categorized by type:
     • By quality: simple (or general) vs. contrary to fact
       o e.g. "if Bill is alive, he is surely in California." Vs "if Bill were alive, surely he would be in California."
       o Note that the second sentences, is contrary to fact, and implies that Bill has dies.
       o The first sentence makes no implication at all.
     • By time: conditionals can be about the past, present or future.
       o e.g. "if Bill had been alive, he would have been in California." This is the second sentence above set in the past.

Type of Conditional Sentence	Subordinate Clause	Main Clause
Future More Vivid	Future Perfect Indicative (or Future Indicative)	Future Indicative
	*Sī pecūniam **habuerō**,*	*dōnum pulcherrimum tibi **parābō**.*
	"If I have money,	I will prepare for you a very beautiful gift."
Future Less Vivid	Perfect Subjunctive (or Present Subjunctive)	Present Subjunctive
	*Sī pecūniam **habuerim**,*	*dōnum pulcherrimum tibi **parem**.*
	"If I should have money,	I would prepare for you a very beautiful gift."
Present Contrary-to-Fact	Imperfect Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive
	*Sī pecuniam **habērem**,*	*dōnum pulcherrimum tibi **parārem**.*
	"If I were to possess money,	I would prepare for you a very beautiful gift." (but I don't have money and I am not preparing you any gift)
Past Contrary-to-Fact	Pluperfect Subjunctive	Pluperfect Subjunctive
	*Sī pecūniam **habuissem**,*	*dōnum pulcherrimum tibi **parāvissem**.*
	"If I had possessed money,	I would have prepared for you a very beautiful gift." (but I did not have money and I did not prepare you any gift)
Present General	Present Indicative	Present Indicative
	*Sī pecūniam **habeō***	*dōnum pulcherrimum tibi **parō**.*
	"If I have money (i.e., if the condition of my having money exists),	I prepare for you a very beautiful gift."
Past General Condition	Past Indicative	Past Indicative
	*Sī pecūniam **habēbam**,*	*dōnum pulcherrimum tibi **parābam**.*
	"If I had money (i.e., if the condition of my having money was present),	I used to prepare for you a very beautiful gift."

The negative of *sī* is *sī nōn* or *nisi*.

- The future less vivid uses the auxiliary verb "should" for the protasis. This tends to be observed more strictly by British speakers of English than by North American speakers.
    - e.g., Americans are generally more likely to say, "If you see him, tell him I said hello!" than "If you *should* see him, tell him I said hello!"
- "If" tends not to be combine with the auxiliary "will" in sentences and so this combination is avoided.
    - It sounds infelicitous to say, "If I will have money, I will buy it." "If I *have* money..." would be a likely substitute.

15. Mixed conditions
    - It is possible to take the protasis of one kind of condition and the apodosis from another.
    - The limits on these mixtures are imposed by logic rather than grammar. So, for example, you can't have a conditional where a past state of affairs depends on a present protasis.

Unit 3

1. Second declension

	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	-us	-um	-ī	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ī	-ōrum	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-ō	-īs	-īs
Accusative	-um	-um	-ōs	-a
Ablative	-ō	-ō	-īs	-īs

2. Neuter law
   - This is a good rule of thumb to help you memorize declension forms:
     • Neuter law
       o Part I: the nominative and accusative will have the same form (not just ending) in its respective number for nominative and accusative.
       o Part II: the nominative/accusative plural will end in a
     • Part I holds for all parts of the nominal system (Nouns, adjectives etc.)
     • Part II holds in almost all instances, with some exceptions.
   - Remember the neuter law extends to the whole form of the word, not just the endings.

3. Adjectives
   - Adjective modify or describe a substantive (noun, pronoun, or anything that acts like a noun)
     • An adjective will agree with the substantive in
       o Case
       o Number
       o Gender
     • This does not mean they will look the same or have the same ending.

4. Declining adjectives

	Singular			Plural		
	M.	**F.**	**N.**	**M.**	**F.**	**N.**
Nom.	-us	-a	-um	-ī	-ae	-a
Gen.	-ī	-ae	-ī	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
Dat.	-ō	-ae	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs
Acc.	-um	-am	-um	-ōs	-ās	-a
Abl.	-ō	-ā	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs

5. Substantive adjectives
   - Sometimes the nouns an adjective modifies are implied. This is called a substantive adjective. The following identifications can occur.
     - Neuter = for things
     - Feminine = for feminine individual/group
     - Masculine = for masculine individual/group/group of mixed gender.

6. Ablative of means and manner
   - Ablative of means: indicates the means or instrument with which something is done.
   - Ablative of manner: provide a (quasi adverbial) description of an action. Cum is optional.

7. Subjunctive uses: purpose clauses
   - A purpose clause, as the name suggests, is a dependent clause indicating purpose.
     - The clauses are introduced by the conjunction ut for positive nē for negative purpose.
     - The purpose clause is
       - Dependent on a main clause
       - In the subjunctive

8. Sequence of tenses
   - The sequence of tenses orders subjunctive clauses according to temporal sequence.
   - Primary and secondary tenses

	Indicative	Subjunctive	
Primary tenses.	Present	Present	(same time/in future)
	Future	Perfect	(prior time)
	Perfect (have/has)		
	Future perfect		
Secondary tenses	Imperfect	Imperfect	(same time/in future)
	Perfect (English past)	Pluperfect	(prior time)
	Perfect		

   - The sequence of tenses expresses relative time.
     - If a primary tense appears in the main clause
       - present subjunctive indicates simultaneous or subsequent action.
       - Prefect subjunctive indicates prior action.
     - If a secondary tense appears in the main clause.
       - Imperfect subjunctive indicates simultaneous or subsequent action.
       - Pluperfect subjunctive indicates prior action.

9. Indirect command
   - Verbs of ordering, advising, warning, begging, asking, etc. take a construction similar to purpose clauses in two respects:
     1) The use ut/nē to open the clause.
     2) They follow the sequence of tenses.
   - But the translation is more like a clause treated as a substantive direst object of the wishing, asking, etc.

Unit 4

1. Third conjugation
   - Present active

	singular	plural
1st	-ō	-imus
2nd	-is	-itis
3rd	-it	-unt

2. Fourth conjugation
   - Present active

	singular	plural
1st	-iō	-īmus
2nd	-īs	-ītis
3rd	-it	-iunt

3. Third conjugation -io
   - Present active

	singular	plural
1st	-iō	-imus
2nd	-is	-itis
3rd	-it	-iunt

4. Third conjugation -io and fourth conjugation
   - Imperfect active indicative

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	**2nd**	**3rd**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**
1st conjugation	-bam	-bās	-bat	-bāmus	-bātis	-bant
2nd conjugation	-bam	-bās	-bat	-bāmus	-bātis	-bant
3rd conjugation	-bam	-bās	-bat	-bāmus	-bātis	-bant
4th conjugation	-iēbam	-iēbās	-iēbat	-iēbāmus	-iēbātis	-iēbant
3rd conjugation -iō	-iēbam	-iēbās	-iēbat	-iēbāmus	-iēbātis	-iēbant

- Future

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	**2nd**	**3rd**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**
1st conjugation	-bō	-bis	-bit	-bimus	-bitis	-bunt
2nd conjugation	-bō	-bis	-bit	-bimus	-bitis	-bunt
3rd conjugation	-am	-ēs	-et	-ēmus	-ētis	-ent
4th conjugation	-iam	-iēs	-iēt	-iēmus	-iētis	-ient
3rd conjugation -iō	-iam	-iēs	-iet	-iēmus	-iētis	-ient

5. Present subjunctive: all conjugations
   - As noted previously, the present subjunctive involves a change of the "theme vowel" of the conjugation. We can now list them comprehensively as follows:
     - 1st conjugation: ā -> ē
     - 2nd conjugation: ē -> eā
     - 3rd conjugation: the stem uses ā
     - 3rd conjugation -iō and 4th conjugation: iā

6. Present active subjunctive: all conjugations

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	**2nd**	**3rd**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**
1st conjugation	-em	-ēs	-et	-ēmus	-ētis	-ent
2nd conjugation	-eam	-eās	-eat	-eāmus	-eātis	-eant
3rd conjugation	-am	-ās	-at	-āmus	-ātis	-ant
4th conjugation	-iam	-iās	-iat	-iāmus	-iātis	-iant
3rd conjugation -iō	-iam	-iās	-iat	-iāmus	-iātis	-iant

Unit 4

1. Case uses: ablative of agent
   - With a passive verb, the person performing the can be expressed with ā/ab plus the ablative
     • Puella ā regīnā terrētur. The girl is frightened by the queen.
   - This is also called the ablative of personal agent because this is not used for inanimate objects, for which the ablative of means is used.
     • Puella faā regīnae terrētur. The girl is frightened by (means of) the reputation of the queen.
   - The key difference: ablative of agent uses ā/ab whereas the ablative of means does not.

2. Passive voice: morphology
   - Conjugating a verb in the passive depends on the conjugation and the system (present or perfect system).
   - The present system replaces the active endings with following passive endings.

	singular	plural
1st	-r	-mur
2nd	-ris	-minī
3rd	-tur	-ntur

3. Passive voice: imperfect indicative

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	**2nd**	**3rd**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**
1st conjugation	-ābar	-ābāris	-ābātur	-ābāmur	-ābāminī	-ābantur
2nd conjugation	-ēbar	-ēbāris	-ēbātur	-ēbāmur	-ēbāminī	-ēbantur
3rd conjugation	-ēbar	-ēbāris	-ēbātur	-ēbāmur	-ēbāminī	-ēbantur
4th conjugation	-iēbar	-iēbāris	-iēbātur	-iēbāmur	-iēbāminī	-iēbantur
3rd conjugation -iō	-iēbar	-iēbāris	-iēbātur	-iēbāmur	-iēbāminī	-iēbantur

4. Passive voice: present indicative

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	**2nd**	**3rd**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**
1st conjugation	-or	-āris	-ātur	-āmur	-āminī	-antur
2nd conjugation	-eor	-ēris	-ētur	-ēmur	-ēminī	-entur
3rd conjugation	-or	-eris	-itur	-imur	-iminī	-untur
4th conjugation	-ior	-īris	-ītur	-īmur	-īminī	-iuntur
3rd conjugation -iō	-ior	-eris	-itur	-imur	-iminī	-iuntur

5. Passive voice: future indicative

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	**2nd**	**3rd**	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**
1st conjugation	-ābor	-āberis	-ābitur	-ābimur	-ābiminī	-abuntur
2nd conjugation	-ēbor	-ēberis	-ēbitur	-ēbimur	-ēbiminī	-ēbuntur
3rd conjugation	-ar	-ēris	-ētur	-ēmur	-ēminī	-entur
4th conjugation	-iar	-iēris	-iētur	-iēmur	-iēminī	-ientur
3rd conjugation -iō	-iar	-iēris	-iētur	-iēmur	-iēminī	-ientur

6. Perfect passive participle
   - For the passive of the perfect system we will use the fourth principle part. Technically, the fourth principle part is not a verb form but a participle, the perfect passive participle (the PPP) to be precise.
   - Principles ace like adjectives. Thus, laudātus is actually short for laudātusamum.

7. Compound verbs forms
   - A compound verb form use on or more auxiliary or "helping" verbs in addition to the base verb.

8. Passive voice: perfect system
   - Perfect passive: PPP + present of sum
     - Laudātsu est – he was praised/has been praised.
   - Pluperfect passive: PPP + imperfect of sum
     - Laudātus erat – he had been praised.
   - Future perfect passive: PPP + future of sum
     - Laudātus erit – he will have been praised.

Unit 5

1. Participles: definition
   - Participles are essentially verbal adjectives. As such they have both verbal and nominal.
     - Verbal
       - Tense
       - Voice
     - Nominal
       - Case
       - Number
       - Gender

2. Participles

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	-us	-a	-um	-ī	-ae	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ae	-ī	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-ae	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs
accusative	-tum	-am	-um	-ōs	-ās	-a
Ablative	-ō	-ā	-ō	-ī	-īs	-īs

3. Participles: formation
   - There are four participles in Latin:

	Active	Passive
Present	Optāns (desiring)	
Perfect		Optātus, -a, -um (having been desired, desired)
Future	Optātūrus, -a, -um (going to desire, about to desire)	Optandus, -a, -um (having to be desired, to be desired)

   - The formulae for forming these participles are as follows
     - Present active
       - The stem use for the imperfect tense + -ns, -ntis (capiō -> capiēns, capientis)
       - This belongs to the third declension.
     - Perfect passive
       - Fourth principal part
     - Future active
       - Fourth principal part with -ur- inserted between stem and ending

- Future passive
  - This uses the stem use for the imperfect tense + -ndus-a-um (capiō -> capiendus)
  - Usuallt has the sense of obligation or necessity:
    Has to be taken, should/must be taken
  - This is also called the Gerundive

4. Participles: uses
   - In addition to their literal translations, participles can be understood/transalted in three ways
     - Temporal
       - Indicating time – translated "when"
     - Causal
       - Indicating cause – translated "since" or "because"
     - Concessive
       - Generally translated "although" or "even though"
   - Participles have three main kinds of uses or meanings in addition to their literal translations.
     Caesar, vidēns oppidum captum, discessit -> Caesar, seeing the captured town, departed.
     - Temporal
       - Caesar, when he saw the town, departed.
     - Causal
       - Caesar, because he saw the town, departed.
     - Concessive
       - Caesar, though he saw the town, departed.

5. Relative time
   - Unlike a finite verb, the tense of a participle does not indicate absolute time but time relative to the verb in its clause:
     - A present participle refers to an action contemporaneous with that of the main verb.
     - A perfect participle refers to an action prior to that of the main verb.
     - A future participle refers to an action subsequent to that of the main verb.
       e.g. cognovit virum interfecturum Caesarem -> he recognized the man who would kill Caesar.

6. Translating participles: tense
   - In the last presentation we saw that the tense of a participle expresses time relative to the verb in the clause.
     - Poēta dē bellō gestō canit. The poet sings about the war (that) was waged.
     - Poēta dē bellō gestō cecinit. The poet sang about the war (that) had been waged.
     - Poēta dē bellō gestō canēbat. The poet used to sing about the war (that) had been waged.
     - Poēta dē bellō gestō canet. The poet will sing about the war (that) has/will have been waged.

7. Translating participles: options
   - There are several options for translating a participle.
   - Fēminam discessūra certē puerum vīdit.
     - Literally
       - The about-to-depart woman certainly saw the boy.
     - As a relative clause
       - The woman who was about to depart certainly saw the boy.
     - Temporally, concessively or causally
       - The woman certainly saw the boy as she was about to depart.
     - Even as the protasis of a conditional
       - If she was about to depart, the woman certainly saw the boy.
       - Being about to depart, the woman certainly saw the boy.

8. Translating participles: options
   - Similarly, there are a range of options for the Gerundive.
     - Literally
       - He placed the having-to-be-read books on the table.
       - He placed books to be read on the table.
     - Relative
       - He placed books which had to be read on the table.

9. Periphrastic constructions
   - With future participles, active and passive, the verb "to be" can be used separately.
     e.g. ventūrus eram – I was about to come.
     e.g. oppidum delendum erat – the town needed to be destroyed.
   - With this construction in the gerundive the dative is used to show agent, not the ablative. This is called the "dative of agent"
     e.g. puerīs librī legnedī sunt – the boys need to read the books
                  [literally] – the books are needing-to-be-read for the boys

10. Case uses: dative of possession
    - With forms of sum, the dative is sometimes used to show possession. In such instances, the possessor is put into the dative case.
        • Liber est regīnae – the book is for the queen; the queen has a book; the book is the queen's
        • Tectum est amīcō – the house is to the friend; his friend has a house; the house is his friend's

11. Possum, posse, potuī – to be able
    - The verb "to be able" in Latin was probably originally some combination some combination of potis "able" and sum "to be". But in classical Latin and beyond, it si conjugated like sume, except:
        • Before forms of sum that begin with e, pot- is added.
        • Before forms of sum that begin with s, pos- is added.

12. Complementary and objective infinitives
    - Complimentary infinitives fill out the meaning of a word such as pessum.
      e.g. possum ambulāre – I can/am able to walk.
    - When the verb is transitive, this is technically an objective infinitives because the infinitive is acting as a direct object of the verb.
      e.g. optō aliquid dicere – I wish to say something.

Unit 6

1. Verbal system: infinitives
   - Although infinitives lack the verbal qualities of person, number and mood, they do have tense and voice.
   - Present and perfect infinitives

Present active	Present passive	Perfect active	Perfect passive
parāre	parārī	parāvisse	parātus, parāta, parātum esse
To prepare	To be prepared	To have prepared	To have been prepared

   - The formulae for infinitive formation are as follows:
     - Present
       - Active = second principle part
       - Passive = to form the present passive infinitive for the first, second, and fourth conjugations replace the final -e of the active infinitive with -ī.
         e.g. laudāre -> laudārī
         For the third conjugation, replace the entire -ere at the end of the active infinitive with -ī
         e.g. dūcere -> dūcī, capere -> capī
     - Perfect
       - Active = perfect active stem + -isse
         e.g. parāvī -> parāvisse
       - Passive = fourth principle part + esse
         e.g. parātus est -> parātus esse

     - Future
       - Active = future active participle + esse
         e.g. parātūrus -> parātūrus esse
       - Passive = NA

   - The chart below gives a synoptic view using a first conjugation verb:

	active	passive
present	parāre	parārī
perfect	parāvisse	Parātus, parāta, parātum esse
future	parātūrus, parātūra, parātūrum esse	

2. Indirect statement
   - Indirect statement conveys an idea as subordinate to someone's thinking, saying, or perceiving.
     e.g. she went home -> I knew (that) she went home.
     We heard (that) she went home.
     Bob saw (that) she went home.
   - Indirect statements are introduced by a verb of:
     - Thinking
     - Saying
     - Perceiving (seeing, hearing, feeling etc.)
   - We can lump these in the general category of "verbs of the head" (VOH)
   - To form this construction in Latin:
     - Use a verb of the head. (e.g. putō (1) 'think', narrō, videō)
     - Change the subject of the direct statement to the accusative
     - Change the verb to the infinitive.
       - Example:
         Puer amat puellam – the boy loves the girl (amō (1) 'to love')
         Puto puerum amare puella – I think that the boy loves the girl.
   - Just as with participles, the tense of infinitive in the accusative-infinative construction shows relative time rather than absolute time.
     - Present: expresses action contemporaneous with that of the main verb.
     - Perfect: expresses action prior to that of the main verb
     - Future: expresses action subsequent to that of the main verb

3. Third declension endings

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative				-ēs	-ēs	-a
Genitive	-is	-is	-is	-um	-um	-um
Dative	-ī	-ī	-ī	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
accusative	-em	-em		-ēs	-ēs	-a
Ablative	-e	-e	-e	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus

4. Third declension: i-stem
   - There is a subclass of the third declension called i-stem. These nouns add -i- between the stem and the ending of the genitive plural
   - For neuter nouns, the ablative singular ending is ī and the plural nominative and accusative end in -ia

5. Irregular noun: vīs
   - The noun vīs is declined irregularly. In singular this noun regularly means "force" or "power", in the plural it means "strength"

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	vīs	vīrēs
Genitive		vīrium
Dative		vīribus
Accusative	vim	vīrēs (vīrīs)
Ablative	vī	vīribus

6. Case uses: place
   - In general the ablative, whether by itself or with a preposition, shows place in which or place from which, while the accusative shows place to which.

     Accusative -> place (ablative) -> ablative

7. Case uses: ablative of separation
   - Some verbs like liberāre 'liberate' or prīvāre 'deprive' require an ablative, with or without a preposition to indicate separation
     - Rōmānī incolās insulae servitūte liberāvērunt.
       The Romans freed the inhabitants of the island from slavery
   - Other verbs like careō 'to lack' use the ablative where English simply uses an accusative direct object
     - Pecūniā careō.
       I lack money.

8. Case uses: ablative of origin
   - The ablative can express origin or descent with or without a preposition
     - Achilles (e) deā natus est. Achilles is the son from a goddess.

9. Case uses: ablative of place from which
   - The ablative can express separation or place from which with ā (ab), ē (ex), or dē. But with the names of towns, cities, and small islands, and the words domus 'home' and rus 'countryside', no preposition is used.
     - Ab Italiā 'from Italy' but Rōmā 'from Rome'

10. Case uses: accusative of place to which
    - The accusative can express place to which with ad. But again, with the names of towns, cities, and small islands, and the words domus 'home' and rus 'countryside', no preposition is used.
        • Ad Italiam 'toward Italy' but Rōmam 'to Rome'

11. The locative case
    - For a small class of nouns (e.g. towns, cities, and small islands) there is a special case called the 'locative' which expresses place in which
    - For nouns of the first and second declension, the locative singular is identical to the genitive singular. In the plural for these two declensions, it is identical in form to the ablative plural.
      For nouns of the third declension, the locative ends in either -e or -ī in the singular, in -ibus in the plurla.

Rōmae	at Rome
Athēnīs	at Athens
domī	at home
Carthāgine/Carthāginī	at Carthage
rūrī	in the country