

Nouns from verbs

Agenda

1. some new vocabulary items
2. a new use of the ablative
3. using the infinitive and the gerund

(1) New vocabulary

- *āgo, agere, ēgi, actum* – to lead, drive; and compound
 - *cōgo, cogere, cōēgi, cōactum* – force, compel
- *coepio, coepere, coepi, coeptum* – to begin
- *cupidus, cupida, cupidum* – eager or longing for, desiring (*a thing* expressed in genitive case)

A *postpositive* preposition:

- *gratia*, preposition + *genitive* – on account of, for the sake of

exempli gratia

(abbreviated e.g.)

Linking verb expressions

- sum, esse, fui, futurus
- passive of facio, facere, feci, factus

| verbum caro factum est.

caro, carnis, *feminine* - flesh

Expressions with *complementary infinitive*

- cōgo, cogere, cōēgi, cōactum
- possum, posse, potui, --
- coep̃o, coepere, coepi, coeptum

(2) The ablative to express *means* or *instrument*

9pr Diana **sagittis** filias interfecit.

Diana killed the daughters **with arrows**

oculis vidēre

to see **with the eyes**

- *oculus, -i, masc, "eye"*

47pr Hippolyta se ipsa **suspendio** interfecit.

- *suspendium, -i, neuter, "hanging"*

(3) Using the infinitive and the gerund

Reminder:

- use infinitive for *nominative* case: active or passive voice
- gerund for *all other cases*: active only
- infinitive and gerund can have their own direct and indirect objects!

Examples

sacra facere bonum est.

| Making sacrifice is good.

sacra faciendi gratia ad templum venit.

| She came to the temple for the sake of making sacrifice.

