

LATIN 1B
TOPIC BOOK

By Dr. Nelson

TOPIC-1: Second Declension Neuter Nouns

Nouns that appear in the dictionaries like this:

Bellum, belli n.
Concilium, concilii n.
bellum, -i n.
concilii –i n.

are called Second declension neuter nouns. They are very similar to the 2nd declension masculine nouns we learned last marking period, differing only in the nominative and accusative cases.

Basic Endings:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	-um	-a
GENITIVE	-i	-orum
DATIVE	-o	-is
ACCUSATIVE	-um	-a
ABLATIVE	-o	-is

Examples

	Singular	Plural
NOM	bellum	bella
GEN	belli	bellorum
DAT	bello	bellis
ACC	bellum	bella
ABL	bello	bellis

NEUTER ADJECTIVES: any regular adjective, like “bonus, -a, -um” will use these same endings when it agrees with a neuter gendered noun:

Concilium bonum “the good plan”
Concilii boni “of the good plan”
Concilio bono “for the good plan”, etc.

NEUTER FEATURES: the fact that the Neuter Nominative (um, -a) and Accusative (-um, -a) are identical is not an accident¹, and this feature will reappear over and over again. Every neuter set of forms will have identical nominatives and accusative cases. This is even true in English, compare: he/him, she/her but it/it. Also, the –a ending will repeat quite frequently as the neuter plural ending in many other Latin forms, so take note of it.

¹ The reason being, that in linguistic prehistory the “neuter” category nouns were not permitted to be the subject of the sentence, so never took the nominative endings, when this changed, the accusative was simply reduplicated as the new neuter nominative.

TOPIC-2: FUTURE TENSE OF VERBS

The Latin Future Tense is almost identical in use to the English Future tense. It is translated into English with the helping verbs “Will” or “Shall”.

1. The base used for forming the verb is the second principal part, minus the –RE plus the following endings:

I	-bo
You	-bis
He/she/it	-bit
We	-bimus
Y'all	-bitis
They	-bunt

Examples:

Amo/ amare	video/ videre
Amabo “I shall love”	videbo “I shall see”
Amabis “you will love”	videbis “you will see”
Amabit “he will love”	videbit “he will see”
Amabimus “we shall love”	videbimus “we shall see”
Amabitis “you will love”	videbitis “you will see”
Amabunt “they will love”	videbunt “they will see”

IRREGULAR VERB FUTURE TENSE:

SUM	ADSUM	ABSUM	POSSUM	EO
ERO	ADERO	ABERO	POTERO	IBO
ERIS	ADERIS	ABERIS	POTERIS	IBIS
ERIT	ADERIT	ABERIT	POTERIT	IBIT
ERIMUS	ADERIMUS	ABERIMUS	POTERIMUS	IBIMUS
ERITIS	ADERITIS	ABERITIS	POTERITIS	IBITIS
ERUNT	ADERUNT	ABERUNT	POTERUNT	IBUNT
I will be	I will be present	I will be absent	I will be able	I will go

NOTE: the vowel pattern of bo, bis, bit, bimus, bitis, bunt, is the same as the vowel pattern in –ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt. (O, I, I, I, I, U). This same pattern will appear again in further verb forms.

A Warning: when we learn the 3rd, 4th and 3rd-io conjugations later this term, we will see that they use a completely different method of forming the future tense.

TOPIC-3: IDENTIFYING CONJUGATIONS

CONJUGATIONS:

Latin verbs have a wide variety of endings used to express, Person, Number, Tense, Voice and Mood. But, all regular Latin verbs are arranged into 5 categories called CONJUGATIONS. A verb's CONJUGATION can be determined by examining the first two of its 4 principal parts (provided on vocabulary lists, glossary or dictionary)

ARE	First Conjugation: AMO, AMARE , AMAVI, AMATUS	-O, -
ERE	Second Conjugation: HABEO, HABERE , HABUI, HABITUS	-EO, -
ERE	Third Conjugation: DUCO, DUcere , DUXI, DUCTUS	-O, -
IRE	Fourth Conjugation: VENIO, VENIRE , VENI, VENTUS	-IO, -
ERE	3 rd -io Conjugation: CAPIO, CApere , CEPI, CAPTUS	-IO, -

While in the first semester we were only interested in the first two conjugations, we will now move on to the third, 4th and 3rd-io conjugations as well.

At this time it is best to drill students on identifying which conjugation various verbs belong to, culminating in a quiz. It is impossible to correctly form verb tenses unless the conjugation is known.

TOPIC-4: 3rd, 4th AND 3rd-IO CONJUGATION VERBS

CONJUGATIONS:

The third, fourth and third –io conjugations form their Present, Imperfect and Imperatives slightly differently than the first and second conjugations we have already learned.

Third Conjugation: DUCO, DUCERE, DUXI, DUCTUS	-O, -ERE
Fourth Conjugation: VENIO, VENIRE, VENI, VENTUS	-IO, -IRE
3 rd -io Conjugation: CAPIO, CAPERE, CEPI, CAPTUS	-IO, -ERE

1. PRESENT INFINITIVE

The Infinitive is a verb form that is used as a noun. In English, the Present Infinitive is expressed with the preposition TO. In Latin, the present infinitive is the 2nd principal part of the verb. This is not different than the first and second conjugations.

DUCERE: to lead

VENIRE: to come

CAPERE: to take

2. PRESENT INDICATIVE:

The present tense is formed by taking as a base the FIRST principal part and dropping the –O, and then adding the following endings:

First Person Singular:	-O "I"
Second Singular:	-IS "You"
Third Singular	-IT "he, she, it"
First Plural	-IMUS "we"
Second Plural	"ITIS" "y'all"
Third Plural	"UNT" they

BUT: when there would be 2 letter "I's" in a row, omit one of them.

EXAMPLE (3rd Conjugation)
DUCO I lead, I do lead, I am leading
DUCIS you lead etc.
DUCIT he leads etc.
DUCIMUS we lead
DUCITIS y'all lead
DUCUNT they lead

EXAMPLE (4th Conjugation)
VENIO I come, I do come, I am coming
VENIS you come
VENIT he comes etc.
VENIMUS we come
VENITIS y'all come
VENIUNT they come

NOTE 1: 3rd-io conjugation will look identical to 4th conjugation in present tense

NOTE 2: There are three ways of translating the Latin present tense into English: simple present "they lead", present progressive "they are leadng", present emphatic "they do lead"

NOTE 3: Students will be constantly tempted to use an –E as the connecting vowel for 3rd conjugation (ducet instead of ducit) this is very wrong and must be guarded against with constant vigilance.

TOPIC-5: FUTURE TENSE OF 3rd, 4th and 3rd-io CONJUGATION VERBS

The Latin Future Tense is almost identical in use to the English Future tense. It is translated into English with the helping verbs “Will” or “Shall”.

THE THIRD, FOURTH AND 3rd-IO CONJUGATION VERBS form their future tenses in a way completely different than the first and second conjugation!

1. The base used for forming the verb is the FIRST principal part, minus the –O
2. Then add the following endings:

I	-am
You	-es
He/she/it	-et
We	-emus
Y'all	-etis
They	-ent

Examples:

THIRD CONJUGATION

Ducam I shall lead
Duces you will lead
Ducet he will lead
Ducemus we shall lead
Ducetis y'all will lead
Ducent they will lead

Fourth Conjugation

Veniam I shall come
Venies you will come
Veniet he will come
Veniemus we shall come
Venietis y'all will come
Venient they will come

3rd-io Conjugation

Capiam I shall take
Capiēs you will take
Capiet he will take
Capiemus we shall take
Capietis y'all will take
Capiēt they will take

TOPIC-6 THE PERFECT TENSE

GENERAL NOTES: The three tenses we previously introduced—present, imperfect, and future—are linked together and called the “Present System”. In the present system tenses, the conjugation of the verb is verb important, and you use the first or second principal part variously to find the base or stem. The next three tense: perfect, pluperfect and future perfect, are together called the “Perfect System” and are in fact far easier to deal with and far more regular than the present system. Yeah, verily, even the irregular verbs are completely regular in the perfect system.

THE BASE: for all 3 tenses, all conjugations, even irregulars, the base will be the 3rd principal part minus the –i.

Examples:

Do, dare, dedi, datus: perfect stem: DED-

Capio, Capere, Cepi, Captus: perfect stem: CEP-

Eo, Ire, ii, Itus: perfect stem: I-

Sum, esse, fui, futurus: perfect stem: FU-

PERFECT TENSE:

“**Perfect**” means “completely (per), done (facio)”, it is the tense used to describe a single event that is finished.

Take the perfect stem, and add the following endings:

-I

-ISTI

-IT

-IMUS

-ISTIS

-ERUNT or –ERE

Translation: the perfect tense is how Latin expresses an English Simple past tense. He flew, He painted, He spoke etc. If necessary, the Latin perfect can also be used to translate an English perfect “he has come”, but it is a much better habit to translate the Latin perfect as a simple past.

EXAMPLES:

Venio, Venire, Veni, Ventus “come”

Capio, Capere, Cepi, Captus “take”

Voco, Vocare, Vocavi, Vocatus “call”

Sum, Esse, Fui, Futurus “be”

Veni I came	Cepi	Vocavi	Fui
Venisti you came	Cepisti	Vocavisti	Fuisti
Venit he came	Cepit	Vocavit	Fuit
Venimus we came	Cepimus	Vocavimus	Fuimus
Venistis y'all came	Cepistis	Vocavistis	Fuistis
Venerunt they came	Ceperunt	Vocaverunt	Fuerunt
(Venere) they came	(Cepere)	(Vocavere)	(Fuere)
	They took	They called	They were

Notes:

- the –erunt version of the third person plural is more common, but the –ere variant (actually the older, original form) is still frequent.
- The perfect of SUM is not translated noticeably differently into English than the imperfect: erat “he was” fuit “he was”. The difference is whether it is felt to be an ongoing state (erat) or a single event (fuit).
- There will be some times, infrequently, where some perfect forms will look just like a present tense forms (venit for example), sorry, that’s life.

TOPIC-7: PLUPERFECT AND FUTURE PERFECT TENSES

PLUPERFECT TENSE:

The name pluperfect means “more than completely done”, i.e., a tense even farther in the past than another past. In English we express the idea of Pluperfect with the auxiliary verb “Had.”

In Latin, take the third principal part of the verb, drop the final “-i-“ and add the endings:

-eram	-eramus
-eras	-eratis
-erat	-erant

Every verb is the same, regardless of conjugation.

Examples:

Veneram	I had come	Fueram	I had been
Veneras	you had come	fueras	you had been
Venerat	he had come	fuerat	he had been
Veneramus	we had come	fueramus	we had been
Veneratis	y'all had come	fueratis	y'all had been
Venerant	they had come	fuerant	they had been

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:

The future perfect tense is used to describe an event that will be complete at a specific point in the future. In English we express the idea of the Future Perfect with the auxiliary verbs “Will Have”

In Latin, take the third principal part of the verb, drop the final “-i-“ and add the endings:

-ero	-erimus
-eris	-eritis
-erit	-erint

Every verb is the same, regardless of conjugation.

Examples:

Venero	I will have come	fuero	I will have been
Veneris	you will have come	fueris	you will have been
Venerit	he will have come	fuerit	he will have been
Venerimus	we will have come	fuerimus	we will have been
Veneritis	y'all will have come	fueritis	y'all will have been
Venerint	they will have come	fuerint	they will have been

TOPIC-8: PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLES

Form

The Perfect Passive Participle is simply the 4th principal part of the verb. The ending changes to match the subject in gender, number and case using 1st or 2nd declension adjective ending.

Translation

This participle is translated either like an English past participle, or with the helping verbs “having been” attached.

BY

When expressing the idea of the “agent”, the person who did the action of the participle, use the preposition **A** or **AB** plus the **ablative** case. If concept “by” is in reference to something other than a person, use a plain ablative with no preposition

1. by the teacher: ab magistro
2. by an ambush: insidiis.

Examples:

DUCO, DUCERE, DUXI, **DUCTUS** “to lead”
Cornelia ab servo ducta ad atrium adiit.

Cornelia, **having been led** by the slave, approached the hall.

or

Cornelia, **led** by the slave, approached the hall.

CAPIO, CAPERE, CEPI, **CAPTUS** “to take or capture”
Titus oppidum ab hostibus captum vidit.

Titus saw the town **captured** by the enemies.

or

Titus saw the town **having been captured** by the enemies

normally in English we would say:

Titus saw the town which **had been captured** by the enemies.

SAMPLES: underline perfect passive participle, translate the sentence.

1. cena, ab domina visa, est bona.
2. deus barbarorum superatorum erat caecus.
3. magister libellum discipulo inviso dedit.
4. tyrannus superbus copiam deletam vidit.
5. ridiculus vir ex terra laudata erit laetus

