

Magistra Chapman's Latin Catechism

Larger version

I. INTRODUCTION

Magistra (teacher): Why do we study Christian Latin?

Discipuli (students): We study Latin in order to understand the structure of language so that we will be able to express ourselves well in any language. Latin helps our minds to become sharper and more logical. Christian, or Ecclesiastical, Latin is a rich language because of its ties with Church history and music. It also has a simpler structure than Classical Latin and is easier to learn.

Magistra: What are the rules for pronunciation?

Discipuli: Ecclesiastical Latin pronunciation is very similar to Italian. The vowels A, E, I, O, U are pronounced "ah, ay, ee, oh, ōō." (E and I are sometimes short as in "bet" and "bit.") The diphthong AE is pronounced "ay," OE is pronounced "ay," and AU is pronounced "ow" (as in "that hurts!"). The consonant C is pronounced "ch" as in "church" before E, I, AE and OE, but "k" before A, O, and OU. G is soft as in "giant" before E, I, AE and OE, but hard as in "gorilla" before A, O, and OU. GN is pronounced as in "lasagna", J is pronounced "y" as in "yellow," S is always pronounced as "s" and not "z," and T is sometimes pronounced as "tsee" when it comes before I and another vowel (example: "gratia.")

M: How important is it to follow the rules of pronunciation?

D: Not terribly! Latin is not a spoken language anymore, and when it was, people in different places spoke it with different accents. Three different forms of pronunciation are commonly used today.

M: What are the parts of speech in Latin?

D: The parts of speech are nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

M: Aren't those the same parts of speech as in English?

D: Yes! Language is the God-given tool that human beings use to express thought, and people all over the world and throughout history have the same basic thoughts, so many rules of language are universal!

II. NOUNS

M: What is a noun?

D: A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

M: What are the four attributes of Latin nouns?

D: The four attributes of Latin nouns are declension, gender, number, and case.

M: What is a declension?

D: A declension is a group or “family” of nouns. Latin nouns are divided into five groups, or declensions, each with its own set of case endings and rules for gender.

M: What is gender?

D: Gender is the aspect of a noun that identifies it as masculine, feminine, or neuter.

M: Does that mean that a *table* is a *girl*?!

D: No, Latin tends to identify nouns as masculine or feminine that are neuter in English, just as the Romance languages that come from Latin do.

M: Why do we need to know the gender of a noun?

D: It is important to be able to identify the gender of a Latin noun, because if we want to modify it with an adjective or refer back to it with a pronoun, the gender of that adjective or pronoun must match the noun.

M: What is number?

D: Number is the aspect of a noun that identifies it as singular or plural. Singular means “one,” plural means “more than one.”

M: What is case?

D: Case is the aspect of a noun that identifies its function in a sentence. Latin nouns are inflected (their endings are changed) to show what job they do.

M: What are the cases of Latin nouns?

D: Latin nouns have five main cases: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative. In addition, there is a Vocative case, which is very similar to the Nominative.

M: What is the function of the Nominative case?

D: The Nominative case is used for subjects and predicate nominatives.

M: What is the function of the Genitive case?

D: The Genitive case is used to show possession and in expressions using “of.”

M: What is the function of the Dative case?

D: The Dative case is used for indirect objects and in expressions using “to” or “for.”

M: What is the function of the Accusative case?

D: The Accusative case is used for direct objects and for the objects of certain prepositions which indicate forward motion.

M: What is the function of the Ablative case?

D: The Ablative case is used for objects of prepositions and for expressions using “in, by, with, or from.” It is also used for many other purposes in Latin.

M: What is the function of the Vocative case?

D: The Vocative is used for nouns of direct address. Its form is the same as the Nominative except for the 2nd declension masculine, where –us becomes –e. For example: “Et tu, Brute?” “You too, Brutus?”

M: What does it mean to “decline” a noun?

D: To decline a noun is to give the stem of the noun with all its inflected endings in all five cases and in both singular and plural.

M: Why do we need to know how to decline nouns?

D: This demonstrates that we know how to recognize which declension a noun belongs to and use the appropriate ending for the noun’s job in the sentence.

M: What are the principal parts of a Latin noun, and why do we need to know them?

D: The principal parts are the nominative and genitive singular, and we need to know them to identify the declension and to find the stem.

M: How do we identify the declension to which a noun belongs?

D: We identify the declension to which a noun belongs by the genitive singular ending. Each declension has a characteristic ending in the genitive singular.

M: How do we identify the stem of a Latin noun?

D: Again, we look at the genitive singular. We drop the ending and what remains is the stem.

M: Can’t we just look at the nominative singular to find the stem?

D: Not always. Sometimes the stem of the nominative is different from the stem of the genitive. The rest of the declension will be like the genitive, not the nominative.

M: How do we identify nouns of the 1st Declension?

D: All nouns with the genitive singular ending –ae are members of the 1st Declension.

M: What are the gender rules for the 1st Declension?

D: All 1st Declension nouns are feminine except for those that name individual male persons, such as nauta, poeta, agricola, auriga and incola: These nouns follow the Natural Gender Rule and are masculine.

M: Decline the noun terra:

D: (For study, the entire declension with meanings is given. For oral recitation, only the actual form is necessary.)

<i>singular</i>			<i>plural</i>	
	<i>form</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>meaning</i>
<i>nom.</i>	terra	land, the (a) land	terrae	lands, the lands
<i>gen.</i>	terrae	of the (a) land	terrārum	of the lands
<i>dat.</i>	terrae	to or for the (a) land	terrīs	to or for the lands
<i>acc.</i>	terram	the (a) land	terrās	lands, the lands
<i>abl.</i>	terrā	by/with/from the (a) land	terrīs	by/with/from the lands

M: How do we identify 2nd Declension nouns?

D: All nouns with the genitive singular ending *-ī* are members of the 2nd Declension.

M: What are the gender rules for the 2nd declension?

D: Nouns ending in *-us* in the nominative singular are masculine. Nouns ending in *-um* are neuter.

M: Decline the 2nd declension masculine noun servus.

D:

servus	servī
servī	servōrum
servō	servīs
servum	servōs
servō	servīs

M: Decline the 2nd declension neuter noun bellum.

D:

bellum	bella
bellī	bellōrum
bellō	bellīs
bellum	bella
bellō	bellīs

M: Is there anything else I should know about 2nd declension nouns?

D: Yes. Sometimes 2nd declension masculine nouns end in *-er* or *-ir* rather than *-us* in the nom. sing. For these nouns, find the stem from the genitive singular, and the rest of the declension is the same as for servus.

M: How do we identify 3rd Declension nouns?

D: All nouns with the genitive singular ending *-is* are members of the 3rd declension.

M: What are the gender rules for the 3rd declension?

D: Third declension nouns can be masculine, feminine, or neuter. To identify the gender, first apply the Natural Gender Rule: All nouns naming male persons are masculine (e.g., pater), and all nouns naming female persons are feminine (e.g., mater). If this rule does not apply, try the **ERROR**, **SOX**, and **LANCET** rules.

M: What in the world are they?

D: The **ERROR** rule states that 3rd declension nouns ending in *er, r, or* in the nom. sing. are masculine. The **SOX** rule states that 3rd declension nouns ending in *s, o, x* are feminine, and the **LANCET** rule states that 3rd declension nouns ending in *l, a, n, c, e, t* are neuter. There are occasional exceptions to these rules, which should be memorized at the same time the vocabulary words are being learned.

M: How can we remember which rule goes with which gender?

D: We remember that men make a lot of **errors**, women have to pick up their **sox**, and a **lancet** is just a thing that doctors use, and isn't masculine or feminine!

M: Do these gender rules work with other declensions?

D: No, just with the 3rd declension!

M: What are the grammar forms of the 3rd declension?

D: There are three grammar forms to memorize for the 3rd declension: regular masculine and feminine nouns, I-stem masculine and feminine nouns, and neuter nouns.

M: How can you tell if a 3rd declension noun is an I-stem?

D: It will either have the same number of syllables in the nominative and the genitive singular (e.g., hostis, hostis) or its stem will end in two consonants (e.g., pars, partis, stem = part-). But there are several exceptions to this rule which must be memorized when you learn the vocabulary word.

M: What is the difference between I-stem and regular 3rd declension nouns?

D: I-stem nouns have an extra *i* added only to the genitive plural. They are declined the same in every other case.

M: What is the difference between the neuter form and the masculine or feminine forms?

D: The neuter has the same ending in nominative and accusative. Otherwise it is the same as the regular masculine and feminine forms.

M: Decline the model 3rd declension nouns *lex, pars, and flumen*.

D:

<i>lēx</i>	<i>lēgēs</i>	<i>pars</i>	<i>partēs</i>	<i>flūmen</i>	<i>flūmina</i>
<i>lēgis</i>	<i>lēgum</i>	<i>partis</i>	<i>partium</i>	<i>flūminis</i>	<i>flūminum</i>
<i>lēgī</i>	<i>lēgibus</i>	<i>partī</i>	<i>partibus</i>	<i>flūminī</i>	<i>flūminibus</i>
<i>lēgem</i>	<i>lēgēs</i>	<i>partem</i>	<i>partēs</i>	<i>flūmen</i>	<i>flūmina</i>
<i>lēge</i>	<i>lēgibus</i>	<i>parte</i>	<i>partibus</i>	<i>flūmine</i>	<i>flūminibus</i>

M: Is there anything else I need to know about the 3rd declension?

D: Yes! The nominative ending is variable, and the stem often changes between the nominative and genitive, so it is very important to learn vocabulary including both principal parts and any gender rules, from the very beginning.

M: How do we identify 4th declension nouns?

D: Nouns whose genitive singular ends in *ūs* are members of the 4th declension.

M: What is the gender rule for 4th declension nouns?

D: They are masculine, with a very few exceptions.

M: Decline the 4th declension noun *portus*.

D:

portus	portūs
portūs	portuum
portuī	portibus
portum	portūs
portū	portibus

M: How do we identify 5th declension nouns?

D: All nouns ending in *eī* in the genitive singular are in the 5th declension.

M: What is the gender rule for 5th declension nouns?

D: They are all feminine except for *dies* and *meridies*, which are masculine.

M: Decline the 5th declension noun *rēs*.

D:

rēs	rēs
rēī	rērum
rēī	rēbus
rem	rēs
rē	rēbus

M: Some nouns, like *Jēsūs*, have a special declension. Decline *Jēsūs*.

D:

<i>nom.</i>	Jēsūs
<i>gen.</i>	Jēsū
<i>dat.</i>	Jēsū
<i>acc.</i>	Jēsūm
<i>abl.</i>	Jēsū

M: Why is it only in the singular, not plural?

D: Because there is only one Jesus!

M: Now, just to show you can do it, recite all the case endings for all five noun declensions, as fast as you can.

D: <deep breath>

a, ae, ae, am, a; ae, arum, is, as, is!	<1 st >
us, i, o, um, o; i, orum, is, os, is!	<2 nd m.>
um, i, o, um, o; a, orum, is, a, is!	<2 nd n.>
--, is, i, em, e; es, um, ibus, es, ibus!	<3 rd >
--, is, i, em, e; es, ium, ibus, es, ibus!	<3 rd I-stem>
--, is, i, --, e; a, um, ibus, a, ibus!	<3 rd n.>
us, us, ui, um, u; us, uum, ibus, us, ibus!	<4 th >
es, ei, ei, em, e; es, erum, ebus, es, ebus!	<5 th >

III. ADJECTIVES

M: What is an adjective?

D: An adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun.

M: What is the rule for noun/adjective agreement?

D: An adjective must agree with the noun it modifies in gender, number and case.

M: What is the rule for the placement of adjectives?

D: Adjectives of quantity usually go before their nouns. Adjectives of quality usually come after their nouns.

M: What about predicate adjectives? What case should they be?

D: Because predicate adjectives modify the subject of the sentence and are connected to it by a linking verb, they should be in the nominative case. (i.e., *Deus est bonus...* God is good.)

M: How many kinds of adjectives are there in Latin?

D: There are two main kinds: some are 1st/2nd declension adjectives, and others are 3rd declension adjectives.

M: Decline the 1st/2nd declension adjective *bonus*.

D:

Declension of Bonus (to the tune of Mexican hat dance)

Singular			Plural		
<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
bonus	bona	bonum	bonī	bonae	bona
bonī	bonae	bonī	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
bonō	bonae	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
bonum	bonam	bonum	bonōs	bonās	bona
bonō	bonā	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

M: Are there any other things we should know about 1st and 2nd declension adjectives?

D: Yes, some of them have a masculine nominative singular form ending in -er, like *miser* and *integer*. But they are declined regularly in every other case!

M: Decline the 3rd declension adjective *gravis*.

D:

Singular			Plural		
<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
gravis	gravis	grave	gravēs	gravēs	gravia
gravis	gravis	gravis	gravium	gravium	gravium
gravī	gravī	gravī	gravibus	gravibus	gravibus
gravem	gravem	grave	gravēs	gravēs	gravia
gravī	gravī	gravī	gravibus	gravibus	gravibus

M: How are 3rd declension adjective forms different from 3rd declension noun forms?

D: They differ in the ablative singular and the genitive plural for all three genders, and in the neuter nominative and accusative.

M: What if I have a 3rd declension noun with a 1st/2nd declension adjective, or if I have a 1st declension noun with a 3rd declension adjective? Do I have to change the declension of the adjective?

D: No! The adjective must always be declined according to the rules of its own declension, but it has to match its noun in gender, number and case.

IV. PRONOUNS

M: What is a pronoun?

D: A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

M: What are the attributes of Latin pronouns?

D: Since they take the place of nouns, Latin pronouns also have gender, number and case. In addition, they are further divided into 1st, 2nd or 3rd person.

M: What do the three persons mean?

D: First person refers to the person or persons speaking: I, me, we, or us. Second person refers to the person or persons spoken to: you singular or you plural. Third person refers to the person or persons spoken about: he, him, she, her, it, they, them.

M: Is there a special word to describe the word that the pronoun replaces?

D: Yes. It is the antecedent.

M: What is the rule about agreement between a pronoun and its antecedent?

D: A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person, number, and gender, but not in case, because case is governed by its function in the sentence.

M: How many different kinds of pronouns are there in Latin?

D: There are eight different kinds: Personal, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, relative, reflexive, intensive, and indefinite. Many of them can also function as adjectives.

M: Wow! That's a lot of pronouns. Let's start with the 1st person forms for personal pronouns.

D:

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
ego	<i>I</i>	nōs	<i>we</i>
mēī	<i>of me, of myself</i>	nostrī/nostrum	<i>of us, of ourselves</i>
mihi	<i>to me, to myself</i>	nōbīs	<i>to us, to ourselves</i>
mē	<i>me, myself</i>	nōs	<i>us, ourselves</i>
mē	<i>by/with/from me, myself</i>	nōbīs	<i>by/with/from us, ourselves</i>

M: Recite the 2nd person forms for personal pronouns.

D:

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
tū	<i>you</i>	vōs	<i>you</i>
tuī	<i>of you, of yourself</i>	vestrī/vestrum	<i>of you, of yourselves</i>
tibi	<i>to you, to yourself</i>	vōbīs	<i>to you, to yourselves</i>
tē	<i>you, yourself</i>	vōs	<i>you, yourselves</i>
tē	<i>by/with/from you, yourself</i>	vōbīs	<i>by/with/from you, yourselves</i>

M: Recite the 3rd person forms for personal pronouns.

D:

<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
is <i>he</i>	ea <i>she</i>	id <i>it</i>	eī <i>they</i>	eae <i>they</i>	ea <i>they (those things)</i>
ējus <i>of him, his</i>	ējus <i>of her, her</i>	ējus <i>of it, its</i>	eōrum <i>of them, their</i>	eārum <i>of them, their</i>	eōrum <i>of them, their</i>
eī <i>to/for him</i>	eī <i>to/for her</i>	eī <i>to/for it</i>	eīs <i>to/for them</i>	eīs <i>to/for them</i>	eīs <i>to/for them</i>
eum <i>him</i>	eam <i>her</i>	id <i>it</i>	eōs <i>them</i>	eās <i>them</i>	ea <i>them/ those things</i>
eō <i>by, etc. him</i>	eā <i>by, etc. her</i>	eō <i>by, etc. it</i>	eīs <i>by, etc. them</i>	eīs <i>by, etc. them</i>	eīs <i>by, etc. them</i>

M: What about possessive pronouns?

D: The adjectives/pronouns meus, mea, meum (my, mine) and noster, nostra, nostrum (our, ours) are used in the first person. The adjectives/pronouns tuus, tua, tuum (singular your, yours) and vester, vestra, vestrum (plural your, yours) are used in the 2nd person. The adjective/pronoun suus, sua, suum is used in the 3rd person. These are all declined like 1st/2nd declension adjectives.

M: What about reflexive pronouns?

D: Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject of the verb. They cannot have a nominative case. The first and second person forms are the same as the regular personal pronouns. Third person forms are different. The same forms work for both singular and plural.

M: List the 3rd person reflexive pronouns.

D:

Nom.	-----	-----
Gen.	suī	of himself, herself, itself, themselves
Dat.	sibi	to/for himself, herself, itself, themselves
Acc.	sē	himself, herself, itself, themselves
Abl.	sē	by/with/from himself, herself, itself, themselves

M: What about relative pronouns?

D: Relative pronouns are used to introduce relative clauses: in English we use who, which, that, and what. In Latin we use the relative pronoun/adjective quī, quae, quod.

M: Recite the declension of the relative pronoun/adjective.

D:

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	cūjus	cūjus	cūjus	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

M: What about demonstrative pronouns?

D: They are used to point out things or persons we are speaking about. In English we use this, that, these, and those. In Latin we use hic and ille, and sometimes is/ea/id, which is less emphatic.

M: Recite the declension of the demonstrative pronoun/adjective meaning this/these.

D:

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
<i>Gen.</i>	hūjus	hūjus	hūjus	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
<i>Acc.</i>	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
<i>Abl.</i>	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

M: Recite the declension of the demonstrative pronoun/adjective meaning that/those.

D:

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ille	illa	illud	illī	illae	illa
<i>Gen.</i>	illīus	illīus	illīus	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	illī	illī	illī	illīs	illīs	illīs
<i>Acc.</i>	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
<i>Abl.</i>	illō	illā	illō	illīs	illīs	illīs

M: I think that should be enough about pronouns to do for now.

D: So do we!

V. VERBS

M: What is a verb?

D: A verb is a word that shows action or state of being.

M: Where is the verb usually located in a Latin sentence?

D: The verb is usually the last word in a Latin sentence.

M: What are the six attributes of verbs?

D: The six attributes of verbs are conjugation, person, number, tense, mood, and voice.

M: What is a conjugation?

D: A conjugation is a group or “family” of verbs that share similar rules for forming the endings. There are four conjugations in Latin.

M: What is an irregular verb?

D: Some Latin verbs do not fit into any of the four conjugations. These are irregular verbs and we must study them individually.

M: What is person?

D: Person refers to who or what is performing the action of the verb: the person speaking, the person spoken to, or the person spoken about. Every Latin verb has a personal pronoun built in, and this pronoun is the subject of the sentence if there is no separate subject.

M: What is number?

D: Number refers to how many people or things are performing the action of the verb. Singular means one; plural means more than one.

M: What is tense?

D: Tense refers to the time period when the action of the verb takes place.

M: How many tenses are there in Latin?

D: There are six tenses in Latin: present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect.

M: Using the English verb “to happen,” demonstrate how to translate all six tenses using 3rd person singular.

D:

present – it happens, it is happening, or it does happen
imperfect – it was happening
future – it will happen
perfect – it happened, it has happened, or it did happen
pluperfect – it had happened
future perfect – it will have happened

M: What is mood?

D: There are three moods in Latin: the **INDICATIVE** mood is for statements of fact. The **IMPERATIVE** mood is for commands. The **SUBJUNCTIVE** mood is for wishes, possibilities, conditions, expressions of purpose, exhortations, might-have-beens and alternate realities.

M: What is voice?

D: If the subject performs the action of the verb, the verb is in **ACTIVE** voice. If the subject receives the action of the verb, the verb is in **PASSIVE** voice.

M: What are the four principal parts of verbs?

D: They are the parts of a verb from which all of the other forms are derived. The first is the first person singular of the present tense, the second is the infinitive, the third is the first person singular of the perfect tense, and the fourth is the perfect passive participle.

M: Do we HAVE to memorize the four principal parts of every verb?

D: Yes, and no whining!

M: Why do we need to know the four principal parts?

D: They tell us what conjugation a verb is in, and they give us the clues we need to conjugate it in any tense, mood, or voice.

M: How do we tell if a verb is in the first conjugation?

D: Its infinitive ends in -āre.

M: Is there a regular pattern for the four principal parts in the first conjugation?

D: Yes. It is -ō, -āre, -āvī, -atus. But there are exceptions!

M: How do we tell if a verb is in the second conjugation?

D: Its infinitive ends in -ēre (with an accent).

M: Is there a regular pattern for the four principal parts in the second conjugation?

D: Yes. It is -eō, -ēre, -uī, -itus. And there are exceptions!

M: How do we tell if a verb is in the third conjugation?

D: Its infinitive ends in -ere (with no accent).

M: Is there a regular pattern for the four principal parts in the third conjugation?

D: No, we have to memorize them each individually. <SIGH>

M: How do we tell if a verb is in the fourth conjugation?

D: Its infinitive ends in -īre.

M: Is there a regular pattern for the four principal parts in the fourth conjugation?

D: Yes. It is -iō, -īre, -ivī, -itus. And there are exceptions!

V. 1. The Indicative Active

M: When do we use verbs in the indicative active?

D: We use the indicative active for declarative statements and direct questions where the subject performs the action of the verb.

M: How do we form the present tense?

D: We add the personal endings (-o or -m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt) to the present stem, using the appropriate stem vowel for the conjugation of the verb (3rd and 4th conjugation use i/o/u).

M: How do we form the imperfect tense?

D: We add the personal endings to the tense sign -ba-, using the appropriate stem vowel.

M: How do we form the future tense?

D: In the 1st and 2nd conjugations we add the personal endings to the tense sign -bi-, using the appropriate stem vowel. In the 3rd and 4th conjugations we add -am, -es, -et, -emus, -etis, -ent to the stem.

M: How do we form the perfect tense?

D: We add the perfect endings -ī, -istī, -it, -imus, -istis, -ērunt to the perfect stem, which we find in the third principal part.

M: How do we form the pluperfect tense?

D: We add the endings -eram, -erās, -erat, -eramus, -erātis, -erant to the perfect stem.

M: How do we form the future perfect tense?

D: We add the endings -erō, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint to the perfect stem.

M: There's something familiar about those pluperfect and future perfect endings...

D: They're almost exactly the same as the imperfect and future tense of the being verb sum!

M: Let's conjugate some model verbs now. Start with the first conjugation verb laudō and give its four principal parts.

D: Laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus.

M: Now give the four principal parts of the second conjugation model verb moneō.

D: Moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus.

M: Now the four principal parts of the third conjugation model verb mittō.

D: Mittō, mittere, misī, missus.

M: How about -io verbs of the 3rd conjugation? The model verb is capiō.

D: Capiō, capere, cēpī, captus.

M: Now give the four principal parts of the fourth conjugation model verb audiō.

D: Audiō, audīre, audivī, audītus.

M: And the four principal parts of the being verb sum?

D: Sum, esse, fuī, futūrus

M: Now conjugate these verbs in all six tenses of the Indicative Active.

D: (For recitation, pick one model verb and do it in 6 tenses)

Present Active Indicative

Uses present stem (1st principal part). 1st conjugation uses stem vowel “a”, 3rd and 4th conjugations follow “iou” rule. Translated “I praise,” etc.

1 st conj.	2 nd conj.	3 rd conj.	3 rd conj. -io	4 th conj.	Sum
laudō	moneō	mittō	capiō	audiō	sum
laudās	monēs	mittis	capis	audīs	es
laudat	monet	mittit	capit	audit	est
laudāmus	monēmus	mittimus	capimus	audīmus	sumus
laudātis	monētis	mittitis	capitis	audītis	estis
laudant	monent	mittunt	capiunt	audiunt	sunt

Imperfect Active Indicative

Uses present stem (1st principal part) and “ba” tense sign. 1st conjugation uses stem vowel “a”, 2nd, 3rd and 4th conjugations use “e”. Translated “I was praising,” etc.

1 st conj.	2 nd conj.	3 rd conj.	3 rd conj. -io	4 th conj.	Sum
laudābam	monēbam	mittēbam	capiēbam	audiēbam	eram
laudābās	monēbās	mittēbās	capiēbās	audiēbās	erās
laudābat	monēbat	mittēbat	capiēbat	audiēbat	erat
laudābāmus	monēbāmus	mittēbāmus	capiēbāmus	audiēbāmus	erāmus
laudābātis	monēbātis	mittēbātis	capiēbātis	audiēbātis	erātis
laudābant	monēbant	mittēbant	capiēbant	audiēbant	erant

Future Active Indicative

Uses present stem (1st principal part). 1st and 2nd conjugations use “bi” tense sign. 3rd and 4th follow “am, es, et” model. Translated “I will praise,” etc.

1 st conj.	2 nd conj.	3 rd conj.	3 rd conj. -io	4 th conj.	Sum
laudābō	monēbo	mittam	capiam	audiam	erō
laudābis	monēbis	mittēs	capiēs	audiēs	eris
laudābit	monēbit	mittet	capiet	audiet	erit
laudābimus	monēbimus	mittēmus	capiēmus	audiēmus	erimus
laudābitis	monēbitis	mittētis	capiētis	audiētis	eritis
laudābunt	monēbunt	mittent	capient	audient	erunt

Perfect Active Indicative

Uses perfect stem (3rd principal part). Translated "I have praised," etc.

1 st conj.	2 nd conj.	3 rd conj.	3 rd conj. -io	4 th conj.	Sum
laudāvī	monuī	mīsī	cēpī	audīvī	fuī
laudāvistī	monuistī	mīsistī	cēpistī	audīvistī	fuistī
laudāvit	monuit	mīsīt	cēpīt	audīvit	fuit
laudāvimus	monuimus	mīsimus	cēpimus	audīvimus	fuimus
laudāvistis	monuistis	mīsistis	cēpistis	audīvistis	fuistis
laudāvērunt	monuērunt	mīsērunt	cēpērunt	audīvērunt	fuērunt

Pluperfect Active Indicative

Uses perfect stem (3rd principal part) plus endings identical to the imperfect tense of Sum. Translated "I had praised," etc.

1 st conj.	2 nd conj.	3 rd conj.	3 rd conj. -io	4 th conj.	Sum
laudāveram	monueram	mīseram	cēperam	audīveram	fueram
laudāverās	monuerās	mīserās	cēperās	audīverās	fuerās
laudāverat	monuerat	mīserat	cēperat	audīverat	fuerat
laudāverāmus	monuerāmus	mīserāmus	cēperāmus	audīverāmus	fuerāmus
laudāverātis	monuerātis	mīserātis	cēperātis	audīverātis	fuerātis
laudāverant	monuerant	mīserant	cēperant	audīverant	fuerant

Future Perfect Active Indicative

Uses perfect stem (3rd principal part) plus endings identical (except for 3rd pl.) to future tense of Sum. Translated "I will have praised," etc.

1 st conj.	2 nd conj.	3 rd conj.	3 rd conj. -io	4 th conj.	Sum
laudāverō	monuerō	mīserō	cēperō	audīverō	fuerō
laudāveris	monueris	mīseris	cēperis	audīveris	fueris
laudāverit	monuerit	mīserit	cēperit	audīverit	fuerit
laudāverimus	monuerimus	mīserimus	cēperimus	audīverimus	fuerimus
laudāveritis	monueritis	mīseritis	cēperitis	audīveritis	fueritis
laudāverint	monuerint	mīserint	cēperint	audīverint	fuerint

V. 2. The Indicative Passive

M: When do we use verbs in the indicative passive?

D: We use the indicative passive for declarative statements and direct questions where the subject, instead of performing the action of the verb, **receives** the action of the verb.

M: How do we form the passive voice?

D: The present, imperfect and future tenses can be changed to passive voice by changing the personal endings to the appropriate passive ending (there is a slight vowel change in the 2nd person singular future tense of the 1st and 2nd conjugations). The perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses of the passive voice are compound verbs, formed by combining the fourth principal part (the perfect passive participle) with the present, imperfect, or future tense of sum.

M: What are the passive endings for the present, imperfect, and future tenses?

D: The passive endings are -or/-r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -minī, -ntur.

M. Let's conjugate the model verbs in the 6 tenses of the indicative passive.

D:

Present Passive Indicative

(Translated "I am being praised," etc.)

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>
laudor	moneor	mittor	capior	audior
laudāris	monēris	mitteris	caperis	audīris
laudātur	monetur	mittitur	capitur	audītur
laudāmur	monēmur	mittimur	capimur	audīmur
laudāminī	monēminī	mittiminī	capiminī	audīminī
laudāntur	monentur	mittuntur	capiuntur	audiuntur

Imperfect Passive Indicative

(Translated "I was being praised," etc.)

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>
laudābar	monēbar	mittēbar	capīēbar	audiēbar
laudābāris	monēbāris	mittēbāris	capēbāris	audiēbāris
laudābatur	monēbātur	mittēbātur	capīēbātur	audiēbātur
laudābamur	monēbāmur	mittēbāmur	capīēbāmur	audiēbāmur
laudābāminī	monēbāminī	mittēbāminī	capīēbāminī	audiēbāminī
laudābantur	monēbantur	mittēbantur	capīēbantur	audiēbantur

Future Passive Indicative

(Translated "I will be praised," etc.)

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>
laudābor	monēbor	mittar	capiar	audiar
laudāberis	monēberis	mittēris	capiēris	audiēris
laudābitur	monēbitur	mittētur	capiētur	audiētur
laudābimur	monēbimur	mittēmur	capiēmur	audiēmur
laudābiminī	monēbiminī	mittēminī	capiēminī	audiēminī
laudābuntur	monēbuntur	mittentur	capientur	audientur

Perfect Passive Indicative

(Translated "I have been praised," etc.)

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>
laudātus (a, um) sum	monitus (a, um) sum	missus (a, um) sum	captus (a, um) sum	audītus (a, um) sum
laudātus (a, um) es	monitus (a, um) es	missus (a, um) es	captus (a, um) es	audītus (a, um) es
laudātus (a, um) est	monitus (a, um) est	missus (a, um) est	captus (a, um) est	audītus (a, um) est
laudātī (ae, a) sumus	monitī (ae, a) sumus	missī (ae, a) sumus	captī (ae, a) sumus	audītī (ae, a) sumus
laudātī (ae, a) estis	monitī (ae, a) estis	missī (ae, a) estis	captī (ae, a) estis	audītī (ae, a) estis
laudātī (ae, a) sunt	monitī (ae, a) sunt	missī (ae, a) sunt	captī (ae, a) sunt	audītī (ae, a) sunt

Pluperfect Passive Indicative

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>
laudātus (a, um) eram	monitus (a, um) eram	missus (a, um) eram	captus (a, um) eram	audītus (a, um) eram
laudātus (a, um) erās	monitus (a, um) erās	missus (a, um) erās	captus (a, um) erās	audītus (a, um) erās
laudātus (a, um) erat	monitus (a, um) erat	missus (a, um) erat	captus (a, um) erat	audītus (a, um) erat
laudātī (ae, a) erāmus	monitī (ae, a) erāmus	missī (ae, a) erāmus	captī (ae, a) erāmus	audītī (ae, a) erāmus
laudātī (ae, a) erātis	monitī (ae, a) erātis	missī (ae, a) erātis	captī (ae, a) erātis	audītī (ae, a) erātis
laudātī (ae, a) erant	monitī (ae, a) erant	missī (ae, a) erant	captī (ae, a) erant	audītī (ae, a) erant

Future Perfect Passive Indicative

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>
laudātus (a, um) erō	monitus (a, um) erō	missus (a, um) erō	captus (a, um) erō	audītus (a, um) erō
laudātus (a, um) eris	monitus (a, um) eris	missus (a, um) eris	captus (a, um) eris	audītus (a, um) eris
laudātus (a, um) erit	monitus (a, um) erit	missus (a, um) erit	captus (a, um) erit	audītus (a, um) erit
laudātī (ae, a) erimus	monitī (ae, a) erimus	missī (ae, a) erimus	captī (ae, a) erimus	audītī (ae, a) erimus
laudātī (ae, a) eritis	monitī (ae, a) eritis	missī (ae, a) eritis	captī (ae, a) eritis	audītī (ae, a) eritis
laudātī (ae, a) erunt	monitī (ae, a) erunt	missī (ae, a) erunt	captī (ae, a) erunt	audītī (ae, a) erunt

V. 3. The Subjunctive Active

M: When do we use verbs in the subjunctive active?

D: The subjunctive mood is used much more in Latin than in English. The major uses are purpose clauses, indirect questions, wishes, exhortations, and many subordinate clauses. We use the active voice when the subject performs the action of the verb.

M: How many tenses are used in the subjunctive mood?

D: There are four tenses in the subjunctive – the present, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect. The future and future perfect tenses do not exist in the subjunctive mood.

M: How do we form the present subjunctive active?

D: We use the present stem and the personal endings -m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt; in the 1st conjugation we use the vowel “e” and in the other conjugations we use the vowel “a.”

M: How do we form the imperfect subjunctive active?

D: We use the infinitive (the 2nd principal part) and add the personal endings -m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt.

M: How do we form the perfect subjunctive active?

D: We use the perfect stem (from the 3rd principal part) and add the endings “erim, erīs, erit, erīmus, erītis, erint.”

M: How do we form the pluperfect subjunctive active?

D: We use the perfect stem and add the endings “issem, issēs, isset, issēmus, issētis, issent.”

M: What is the rule for subordinate purpose clauses?

D: Purpose clauses are introduced by “ut” (or “nē” in the negative); sometimes they are introduced by the relative pronoun quī/quae/quod; and before a comparative they are introduced by “quō” (negative “nē”). They always use the subjunctive mood; they use the present subjunctive after a main clause verb in a primary tense, and they use the imperfect subjunctive after a main clause verb in a secondary tense.

M: What are the primary tenses?

D: The primary tenses of the indicative are the present, future, and future perfect. The primary tenses of the subjunctive are the present and the perfect.

M: What are the secondary tenses?

D: The secondary tenses of the indicative are the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect. The secondary tenses of the subjunctive are the imperfect and the pluperfect.

M: What is the rule for primary tense sequence?

D: In sentences where the main clause has a primary tense verb, the subjunctive verb in the subordinate clause must be in a primary tense also. If the action of the subordinate clause verb happens AT THE SAME TIME as the main verb, the PRESENT subjunctive is used. If the action of the subordinate clause verb happens BEFORE the main verb, the PERFECT tense is used.

M: What is the rule for secondary tense sequence?

D: In sentences where the main clause has a secondary tense verb, the subjunctive verb in the subordinate clause must be in a secondary tense also. If the action of the subordinate clause verb happens AT THE SAME TIME as the main verb, the IMPERFECT subjunctive is used. If the action of the subordinate clause verb happens BEFORE the main verb, the PLUPERFECT subjunctive is used.

M: Now, conjugate the model verbs in the four tenses of the subjunctive active.

D:

Present active subjunctive

(Translated "That I may praise," etc.)

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>	<i>Sum</i>
laudem	moneam	mittam	capiam	audiam	sim
laudēs	moneās	mittās	capiās	audiās	sīs
laudēt	moneat	mittat	capiat	audiat	sit
laudēmus	moneāmus	mittāmus	capiāmus	audiāmus	sīmus
laudētis	moneātis	mittātis	capiātis	audiātis	sītis
laudent	moneant	mittant	capiant	audiant	sint

Imperfect active subjunctive

(Translated "That I might praise," etc.)

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>	<i>Sum</i>
laudārem	monērem	mitterem	caperem	audīrem	essem
laudārēs	monērēs	mitterēs	caperēs	audīrēs	essēs
laudāret	monēret	mitteret	caperet	audīret	esset
laudāremus	monērēmus	mitterēmus	caperēmus	audīrēmus	essēmus
laudārētis	monērētis	mitterētis	caperētis	audīrētis	essētis
laudārent	monērent	mitterent	caperent	audīrent	essent

Perfect active subjunctive

(Translated "(whether) I praised," etc.)

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>	<i>Sum</i>
laudāverim	monuerim	mīserim	cēperim	audīverim	fuerim
laudāverīs	monuerīs	mīserīs	cēperīs	audīverīs	fuerīs
laudāverit	monuerit	mīserit	cēperit	audīverit	fuerit
laudāverīmus	monuerīmus	mīserīmus	cēperīmus	audīverīmus	fuerīmus
laudāverītis	monuerītis	mīserītis	cēperītis	audīverītis	fuerītis
laudāverint	monuerint	mīserint	cēperint	audīverint	fuerint

Pluperfect active subjunctive

(Translated “(whether) I had praised,” etc.)

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>	<i>Sum</i>
laudāvissem	monuisssem	mīsissem	cēpisssem	audīvissem	fuissem
laudāvissēs	monuissēs	mīsisssēs	cēpissēs	audīvissēs	fuisssēs
laudāvisset	monuisset	mīsisset	cēpisset	audīvisset	fuisset
laudāvissēmus	monuissēmus	mīsisssēmus	cēpissēmus	audīvissēmus	fuisssēmus
laudāvissētis	monuissētis	mīsisssētis	cēpissētis	audīvissētis	fuisssētis
laudāvissent	monuissent	mīsisissent	cēpissent	audīvissent	fuisissent

V. 4. The Subjunctive Passive

M: When do we use verbs in the subjunctive passive?

D: We use the subjunctive passive for the same reasons we use the active: purpose clauses, indirect questions, wishes, exhortations, and many subordinate clauses. We use the passive voice when the subject receives the action of the verb.

M: How do we form the present subjunctive passive?

D: We change the endings of the present subjunctive active, formed on the present stem, to the passive voice endings -r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -minī, -ntur.

M: How do we form the imperfect subjunctive passive?

D: We change the endings of the imperfect subjunctive active, formed on the infinitive, to the passive voice endings -r, -ris, -tur, -mur, minī, -ntur.

M: How do we form the perfect subjunctive passive?

D: We use the perfect passive participle with the present subjunctive of the being verb *sum*.

M: How do we form the pluperfect subjunctive passive?

D: We use the perfect passive participle with the imperfect subjunctive of the being verb.

M: Now, conjugate the model verbs in the four tenses of the subjunctive passive.

D:

Present Passive Subjunctive

(Translated “(that) I may be praised,” etc.)

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>
lauder	monear	mittar	capiar	audiar
laudēris	moneāris	mittāris	capiāris	audiāris
laudētur	moneātur	mittātur	capiātur	audiātur
laudēmur	moneāmur	mittāmur	capiāmur	audiāmur
laudēminī	moneāminī	mittāminī	capiāminī	audiāminī
laudentur	moneantur	mittantur	capiantur	audiantur

Imperfect Passive Subjunctive

(Translated “(that) I might be praised,” etc.)

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>
laudārer	monērer	mitterer	caperer	audīrer
laudārēris	monērēris	mitterēris	caperēris	audīrēris
laudārētur	monērētur	mitterētur	caperētur	audīrētur
laudārēmur	monērēmur	mitterēmur	caperēmur	audīrēmur
laudārēminī	monērēminī	mitterēminī	caperēminī	audīrēminī
laudārentur	monērentur	mitterentur	caperentur	audīrentur

Perfect Passive Subjunctive

(Translated “(whether) I was/ have been praised,” etc.)

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>
laudātus (a, um) sim	monitus (a, um) sim	missus (a, um) sim	captus (a, um) sim	audītus (a, um) sim
laudātus (a, um) sīs	monitus (a, um) sīs	missus (a, um) sīs	captus (a, um) sīs	audītus (a, um) sīs
laudātus (a, um) sit	monitus (a, um) sit	missus (a, um) sit	captus (a, um) sit	audītus (a, um) sit
laudātī (ae, a) sīmus	monitī (ae, a) sīmus	missī (ae, a) sīmus	captī (ae, a) sīmus	audītī (ae, a) sīmus
laudātī (ae, a) sītis	monitī (ae, a) sītis	missī (ae, a) sītis	captī (ae, a) sītis	audītī (ae, a) sītis
laudātī (ae, a) sint	monitī (ae, a) sint	missī (ae, a) sint	captī (ae, a) sint	audītī (ae, a) sint

Pluperfect Passive Subjunctive

(Translated “(whether) I had been praised,” etc.)

<i>1st conj.</i>	<i>2nd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj.</i>	<i>3rd conj. -io</i>	<i>4th conj.</i>
laudātus (a, um) essem	monitus (a, um) essem	missus (a, um) essem	captus (a, um) essem	audītus (a, um) essem
laudātus (a, um) essēs	monitus (a, um) essēs	missus (a, um) essēs	captus (a, um) essēs	audītus (a, um) essēs
laudātus (a, um) esset	monitus (a, um) esset	missus (a, um) esset	captus (a, um) esset	audītus (a, um) esset
laudātī (ae, a) essēmus	monitī (ae, a) essēmus	missī (ae, a) essēmus	captī (ae, a) essēmus	audītī (ae, a) essēmus
laudātī (ae, a) essētis	monitī (ae, a) essētis	missī (ae, a) essētis	captī (ae, a) essētis	audītī (ae, a) essētis
laudātī (ae, a) essent	monitī (ae, a) essent	missī (ae, a) essent	captī (ae, a) essent	audītī (ae, a) essent