

Intensive Latin 1

Week 6: Reading Latin 2d

Aims

- Introduce the perfect indicative active and how to translate it
- Learn the new person endings for the perfect tense
- Learn the typical ways in which perfect stems form for each conjugation
- Introduce the unpredictable perfect forms of common verbs and where to find them
- Suggest some ways to spot and remember perfect tense forms
- Introduce the ablative of time

Perfect tense



The perfect is the first of the past tenses you will learn in Latin; it is important to distinguish it from ‘past’ in general.



The perfect tense is used for finite or completed actions in the past tense.



In English we have two tenses that can be used to translate the Latin perfect:

Simple past: I walked, I ran, I sang, I spoke

True perfect: I have walked, I have run, I have sung, I have spoken



You will need to decide from context how to translate the perfect, but it will commonly use an –ed ending or equivalent in English.



[See notes 1a-c on p91 for some helpful detail.]

Perfect tense active person endings

Person	Perfect	Present/future for comparison
1 st s (I)	i	o/m
2 nd s (you)	isti	s
3 rd s (he/she/it)	it	t
1 st pl (we)	imus	mus
2 nd pl (you)	istis	tis
3 rd pl (they)	erunt [ere]	nt

Perfect tense (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation <i>I loved, I have loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation <i>I had, I have had</i>	3 rd Conjugation <i>I said, I have said</i>	4 th Conjugation <i>I heard, I have heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation <i>I captured, I have captured</i>
1 st s (I)	ama ui	hab ui	dix i	audi ui	ce pi
2 nd s (you)	ama uisti	hab uisti	dix isti	audi uisti	ce pisti
3 rd s (he/she/it)	ama uit	hab uit	dix it	audi uit	ce pit
1 st pl (we)	ama uimus	hab uimus	dix imus	audi uimus	ce pimus
2 nd pl (you)	ama uistis	hab uistis	dix istis	audi uistis	ce pistis
3 rd pl (they)	ama uerunt	hab uerunt	dix erunt	audi uerunt	ce perunt

Paradigm perfect stems and where they come from (1st)

Person	1 st Conjugation <i>I loved, I have loved</i>	Explanation
1 st s (I)	ama <u>a</u> <u>u</u> i	present stem: ama
2 nd s (you)	ama <u>a</u> <u>u</u> isti	+ u (= v)
3 rd s (he/she/it)	ama <u>a</u> <u>u</u> it	+ perfect person endings
1 st pl (we)	ama <u>a</u> <u>u</u> imus	
2 nd pl (you)	ama <u>a</u> <u>u</u> istis	
3 rd pl (they)	ama <u>a</u> <u>u</u> erunt	

Paradigm perfect stems and where they come from (2nd)

Person	2 nd Conjugation <i>I had, I have had</i>	Explanation
1 st s (I)	hab <u>ui</u>	present stem: habe
2 nd s (you)	hab <u>uisti</u>	- e
3 rd s (he/she/it)	hab <u>uit</u>	+ u
1 st pl (we)	hab <u>uimus</u>	+ perfect person endings
2 nd pl (you)	hab <u>uistis</u>	
3 rd pl (they)	hab <u>uerunt</u>	

Paradigm perfect stems and where they come from (3rd)

Person	3 rd Conjugation <i>I said, I have said</i>	Explanation
1 st s (I)	di <i>x</i> i	present stem: dic
2 nd s (you)	di <i>x</i> isti	+ s sound
3 rd s (he/she/it)	di <i>x</i> it	→ x
1 st pl (we)	di <i>x</i> imus	+ perfect person endings
2 nd pl (you)	di <i>x</i> istis	
3 rd pl (they)	di <i>x</i> erunt	

Paradigm perfect stems and where they come from (4th)

Person	4 th Conjugation <i>I heard, I have heard</i>	Explanation
1 st s (I)	audi <u>i</u> i	present stem: audi
2 nd s (you)	audi <u>i</u> isti	+ u (= v)
3 rd s (he/she/it)	audi <u>i</u> it	+ perfect person endings
1 st pl (we)	audi <u>i</u> imus	
2 nd pl (you)	audi <u>i</u> istis	
3 rd pl (they)	audi <u>i</u> erunt	

Paradigm perfect stems and where they come from (3rd/4th)

Person	3 rd /4 th Conjugation <i>I captured, I have captured</i>	Explanation
1 st s (I)	cepi	present stem: capi
2 nd s (you)	cepisti	a → e
3 rd s (he/she/it)	cepit	+ perfect person endings
1 st pl (we)	cepimus	
2 nd pl (you)	cepistis	
3 rd pl (they)	ceperunt	

Patterns in the perfect stem

Conjugation	Typical changes	Examples
1 st	+ u (consonantal u = v)	amaui: I loved; rogaui: I asked; seruaui: I saved; uerberaui: I beat
2 nd	- e + u (vowel u)	habui: I had; monui: I warned; tacui: I was silent
3 rd	+ s sound (s, ss, x)	dixi: I said; promisi: I promised; duxi: I led; gessi: I did; oppressi: I crushed
4 th	+ u (consonantal u = v)	audiui: I heard; dormiui: I slept; sciui: I knew
3 rd /4 th	lengthened vowel	cepi: I captured; decepi: I deceived; fugi: I fled; feci: I made

Mnemonic for perfect tense patterns

SUSSEX VS ESSEX

amavi (amaui); rogavi (rogaui); audiivi (audiui); dormivi (dormiui)

habui; monui

iussi; discessi

misi; mansi

dixi; duxi

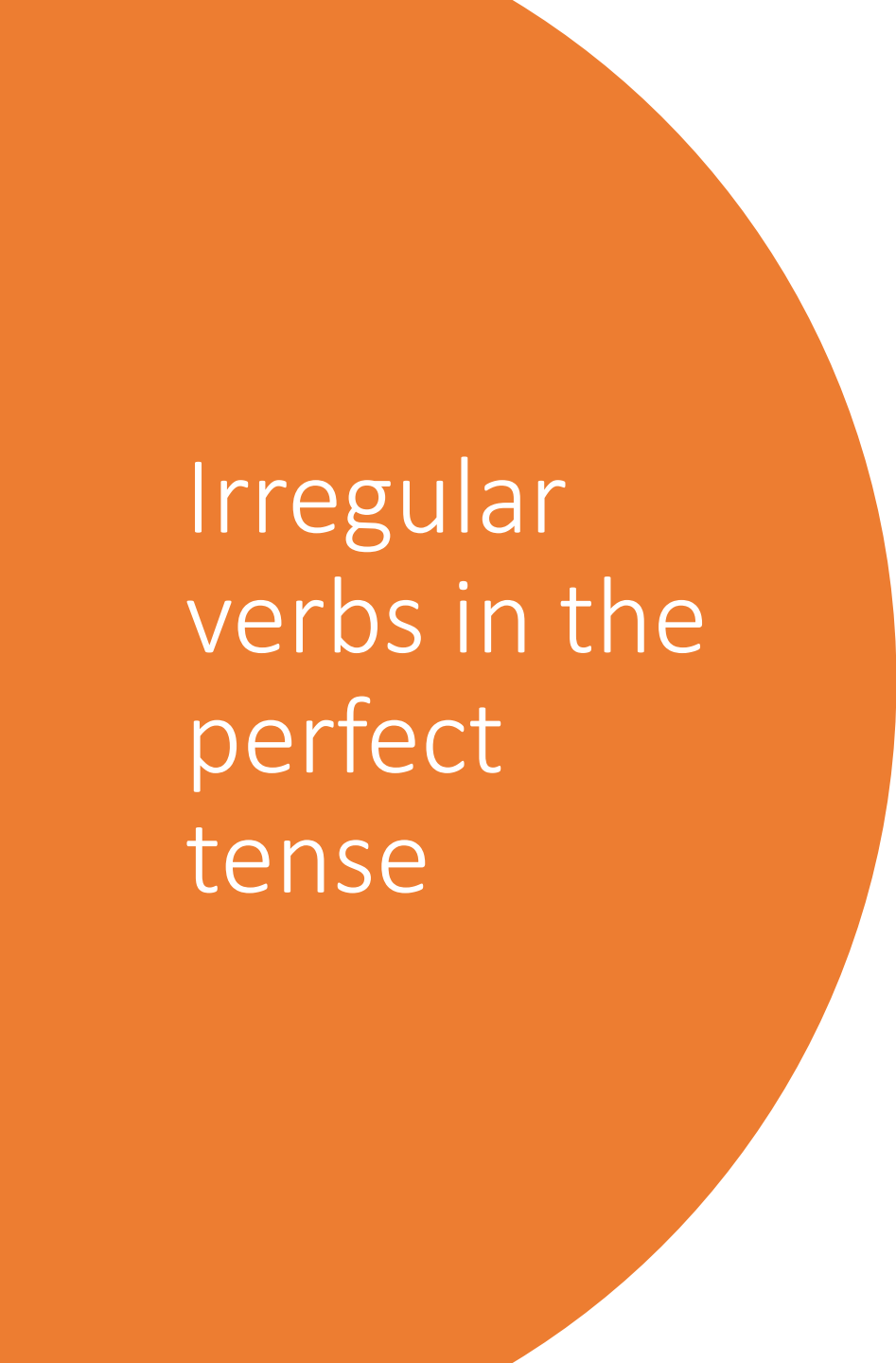
cepi; egi; feci

Note also: no change (defendi); lengthened vowel (fugi)
reduplication (cucurri; poposci)



Unpredictable perfect tenses

1. do → dedi; sto → steti
2. caueo → caui; deleo → deleui; irrideo → irrisi;
iubeo → iussi; maneo → mansi; possideo →
possedi; respondeo → respondi; uideo → uidi
3. ago → egi; cognosco → cognoui; coquo → coxi;
credo → credidi; defendo → defendi; dico →
dixi; duco → dixi; gero → gessi; mitto → misi;
opprimo → oppressi; ostendo → ostendi; pergo
→ perrexī; posco → poposci; redo → reddidi;
soluo → solui; tango → tetigi; uinco → uici
4. inuenio → inueni; uincio → uinxi
- 3/4. capio → cepi; decipio → decepi; facio → feci;
fugio → fugi; perficio → perfecī

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Irregular verbs in the perfect tense

adsum → adfui

sum → fui

fero → tuli

aufero → abstuli

eo → iui / ii

malo → malui

nolo → nolui

uolo → uolui

Examples of the perfect tense

1. pugnauerunt
2. dormiuitis
3. gessimus
4. redii
5. mansit
6. defendimus
7. fugerunt
8. deleuisti
9. debuit
10. inuenistis
11. fuimus
12. tulerunt





How do I know what verb the perfect tense form comes from?

1. Learn the perfect tense when you learn your vocabulary.

This is the 3rd principal part: dico, dicere, **dixi**

If the verb does something regular, you should just be able to work this out. ie. amo (1) = amo, amare, amaui

2. Try to work backwards from the perfect form when you encounter it:

eg. iussi has added a 's' sound but is spelled 'ss' so is likely to have lost a soft consonant

ie. iussi → iuss → iubs → iubeo

3. Really stuck? Check a list of irregular or unpredictable perfect tense forms (e.g. pp93-94)

4. Really really stuck? Use a [word study tool](#).



Practice sentences from p95

- (a) Amphitruō, sine dubiō irātus, uerba uxōris audīuit et illam iterum castigāuit; illa ergō tacita nōn fuit, sed subitō respondit.
- (b) Alcumēna domī uirum, ut dēbuit, salūtāuit; post, grātiās multās ēgit, quod aulam auream possēdit.
- (c) ante lūcem Amphitruō domum rediit et uxōrī ‘domī iam adsum’ inquit. ‘nam hostēs hāc nocte exercitus meus dēlēuit.’

Learning and Practice



LEARN THE PERFECT TENSE
PERSON ENDINGS AND THE
COMMON PERFECT STEMS



USE THE EXERCISES ON PP94-95 TO
PRACTISE PERFECT TENSE VERBS

Ablative of Time

- We have seen two forms of the ablative so far:
 - following prepositions (in, at, on): *in aedibus; in foro; in mensa*
 - descriptive: *uir summa audacia; uxor summa contentia*
- Now we'll see the ablative of time:
 - time at which or within which

eg. *illo tempore*
prima hora
decem diebus

Learning and Practice



ADD THE ABLATIVE OF TIME TO
YOUR LIST OF ABLATIVE USES



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP95-99



Homework

The homework to be submitted for formative assessment this week is:

- *RL* Latin-English bottom p96

Deadline Sunday 12 November 2023.

The Turnitin link will go live Monday 6 November and can be found in the Moodle section for 2d.
