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Intensive Latin 1

Week 6 pt. 1: 2D

*Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives*



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2D Tense in Latin

- So far you've seen:
 - Present (both active and deponent verbs, plus a number of irregular verbs)
 - Future (active, plus a number of irregular verbs)
- This week, we are adding the perfect tense. It refers to:
 - One-off, fully concluded actions in the past
 - “**I entered the classroom**”
 - Don't worry too much about the three types listed in RL p. 91 – an understanding of the 'action-like' quality of the perfect tense is more important
 - We will later add another type of past tense which is used to describe 'background conditions'
 - “**The sun was shining** and I entered the classroom”

The perfect tense

Perfectus = completed, finished.

It has two main meanings:

I loved - simple past (a completed past action)

I have loved - this is an action in the past seen from the point of view of the present.

To recap

The perfect denotes an action either as now completed, or as having taken place at some undefined point of past time.

The former corresponds in general to the English perfect with *have*; the former to the English preterite (or past).

New tense, new endings

- -i
- -isti
- -it
- -imus
- -istis
- -erunt (replacement form: **ere**)

Forming the perfect (1st and 4th conjugations)

For 1st and 4th conjugation, active perfect forms are created by adding –**ui** to the present stem:

AMĀ-UI	AUDI-UI
AMĀ-UISTI	AUDI-UISTI
AMĀ-UIT	AUDI-UIT
AMĀ-UIMUS	AUDI-UIMUS
AMĀ-UISTIS	AUDI-UISTIS
AMĀ-UERUNT	AUDI-UERUNT

At times, some forms *contract* (are shortened):

amāsti = amaUsti

amāstis = amaUIstis

amāuēre/amārunt = amauerunt

Forming the perfect (2nd conjugation)

- 2nd conjugation verbs occasionally have *-ui* added to the stem, but more commonly the stem vowel is dropped and *-ui* tagged on to the 'stumped' stem:
- **Monere: stem = mone => mone + ui => monui**
- **Habere: stem = habe => habe + ui => habui**

Forming the perfect (2nd conjugation)

hab-u-ī

hab-u-istī

hab-u-it

hab-u-imus

hab-u-istis

hab-u-erunt (or habuere)

Only one of these forms contracts – but be careful to distinguish habuēre from habēre
(perfect 3rd pl vs. present infinitive).

Forming the perfect (3rd conjugation)

- 3rd conjugation is more complex
 - Like for 2nd conjugation, the stem of the verb is usually affected... ...but in more varied ways.
- The lack of a useful key vowel for formation here means a stem change. This will vary based on the stem (e.g. dīc → dīx, ger → gess, crēd → crēdid) – and so you need to learn how the stem changes in the perfect

Forming the perfect (3rd conjugation)

dīx-ī

dīx-istī (dīxtī)

dīx-it

dīx-imus

dīx-istis

dīx-ērunt (dīxēre)

Two contracted forms to watch out for – again, notice that dīxēre is not the same as dīcere.

Forming the perfect (3/4 conjugation)

3/4 conjugation goes back to acting like a third conjugation – so there is usually a stem change, after which we see the perfect endings. So, *capio*, *capere*, *cepi*

cēp-ī

cēp-istī

cēp-it

cēp-imus

cēp-istis

cēp-ērunt (cēpēre)

Principal parts

Therefore, learn the principal parts of all verbs, but especially, 3rd conjugation verbs: e.g. *dico dicere dixi* (dictum) to make sure you know have a basis for creating the perfect forms.

You now know three of the 4 principal parts...

...which will be listed in dictionaries:

- first person singular present, infinitive, first person singular perfect, ... [fourth not learnt yet]

habeō, habēre, habuī, ...

dīco, dīcere, dīxī, ...

audiō, audīre, audīuī, ...

capiō, capere, cēpī, ...

maneō, manēre, mānsī, ...

dō, dare, dedī, ...

uideō, uidēre, uīdī, ...

uinciō, uincīre, uīnxī, ...

Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs often have regular perfect endings, but very irregular perfect stems:

- auferō, auferre, abstulī, ... (so fero is ferō, ferre, tulī, ...)
- sum, esse, fuī, ...
- eō, īre, iī/īuī, ...
- mālō, malle, māluī, ...
- nōlō, nolle, nōluī, ...
- uolō, uelle, uoluī, ...

The book helpfully provides you with the principal parts of irregular verbs on pages 330-340 – with limitations.

The Total Learning Vocab (from p.490) contains ALL principal parts.

For homework

RL 96: Verbs & their perfect forms

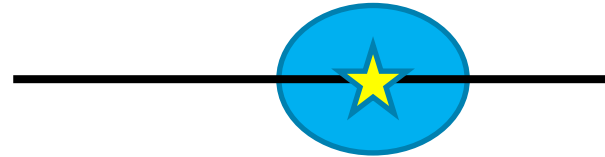
- capio $\frac{3}{4}$ => irregular perfect => **cepi**
- expugno 1 => regular perfect
- mitto 3 => irregular perfect => **misii**
- aedifico 1 => regular perfect
- sum => irregular perfect => **fui**
- exeo => irregular perfect => **exi**
- deleo 2 => regular perfect
- pereio => irregular perfect => **peri**

Give the following perfect forms

- 3rd sg – uocare
- 3rd pl – tenere
- 1st pl – uerberare
- 1st sg – obsecrare
- 3rd sg – habere
- 2nd pl – rogare
- ...and translate!

Ablative of time

- You've seen ablatives prompted by a specific preposition (e.g. a + abl, in + abl)
- ...and ablatives of description (uir summā astutiā)
- The ablative is also used of time, for describing the time at which or within which something happens
 - *Illo tempore* (star)
 - *His annis* (blue)
 - ...for answers to the question 'for how long', we use the accusative (black)



Ablative of time

Remember, ablative time phrases give either a time when something happened, (“on the tenth day”) or time within (“within ten days”) NOT the duration of time ‘for ten days’

hōc tempore – at this time

prīmā hōrā – at the first hour

hōc tempore seruus pecūniam fēminae dedit

at this time the slave gave money to the woman.