

## Chapter 3: Future and Imperfect Active Indicative of Verbs

### Future:

- Love and will be loving.
- 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugations : -bo, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bunt
- 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> i-stems conjugations : -am, -es, -et, -emus, -ent
- Note that 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugations drop the linking vowel i.

Person and Number	1 <sup>st</sup> Conjugation	2 <sup>nd</sup> Conjugation	3 <sup>rd</sup> Conjugation	4 <sup>th</sup> Conjugation	3 <sup>rd</sup> i-stems Conjugation
1 <sup>st</sup> singular	amabo	menebo	mittam	audiam	capiam
2 <sup>nd</sup> singular	amabis	monebis	mittes	audies	capies
3 <sup>rd</sup> singular	amabit	monebit	mittet	audiet	capiet
1 <sup>st</sup> plural	amabimus	monebimus	mittemus	audiemus	capiemus
2 <sup>nd</sup> plural	amabitis	monebitis	mittetis	audietis	capietis
3 <sup>rd</sup> plural	amabunt	monebunt	mittent	audient	capient

### Imperfect:

- In progress (was loving), repeated (used to), begun, attempted (tried).
- ALL conjugations : -bam, -bas, -bat, -bamus, -bant
- Note the 'e' in between the stem word and the ending.
- Note that 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugations drop the linking vowel i.

Person and Number	1 <sup>st</sup> Conjugation	2 <sup>nd</sup> Conjugation	3 <sup>rd</sup> Conjugation	4 <sup>th</sup> Conjugation	3 <sup>rd</sup> i-stems Conjugation
1 <sup>st</sup> singular	amabam	monebam	mittebam	audiebam	capiebam
2 <sup>nd</sup> singular	amabas	monebas	mittebas	audiebas	capiebas
3 <sup>rd</sup> singular	amabat	monebat	mittebant	audiebat	capiebat
1 <sup>st</sup> plural	amabamus	monebamus	mittebamus	audiebamus	capiebamus
2 <sup>nd</sup> plural	amabatis	monebatis	mittebatis	audiebatis	capiebatis
3 <sup>rd</sup> plural	amabant	monebant	mittebant	audiebant	capiebant

## Chapter 10: *Volo, Nolo, Malo*, Numbers, Nouns of Limited Form and Variable Meaning

### Uses of the Genitive Case:

#### 1. Genitive of Description:

- a. A noun in the genitive, modified by an adjective, is attached to another noun to indicate the degree to which it possesses a quality.
- b. Examples:
  - i. uxor nautae femina **maximae stultitiae** erat. (*genitive*)  
= The sailor's wife was a woman of very **great stupidity**.
  - ii. canem **magni laboris** habebat pastor. (*genitive*)  
= The shepherd had a **hard-working** dog.

#### 2. Genitive of Characteristic:

- a. The genitive of a noun is used as predicate and the verb is usually *esse*.
- b. In translating, 'it is characteristic of' or 'it is a mark of' should be inserted.
- c. Examples:
  - i. **luporum** est agnos terrere (*genitive*)  
= It is characteristic of wolves to **frighten** lambs.
  - ii. **magistri boni** est discipulos laudare. (*genitive*)  
= It is the mark of a **good teacher** to praise his students.

#### 3. Genitive of Value:

- a. magni, parvi, pluris, tanti : so much.
- b. as, assis (neut. 3) : worthlessness.
- c. floccus, -i (masc. 2) : tuft of wool.
- d. nihilum, nihili (neut. 2) : nothing.
- e. Examples:
  - i. magistrum meum non **flocci** facio. (*genitive*)  
= My teacher isn't worth/worth only a floccus to me.
  - ii. pastori non est **tanti** Romam videre. (*genitive*)  
= It is not **so much** to the shepherd (value) to see Rome.

## The Irregular Verbs

- volo, velle, volui → wish; want.

Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Future Perfect	Pluperfect
volo	volam	volebam	volui	voluero	volueram
vis	voles	volebas	voluisti	voleris	volueras
vult	volet	volebat	voluit	voluerit	voluerat
volumus	volemus	volebamus	voluimus	voluerimus	volueramus
vultis	voletis	volebatis	voluistis	volueritis	volueratis
volunt	volent	volebant	voluerunt	voluerint	voluerant

- nolo, nelle, nolui → do no wish.

Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Future Perfect	Pluperfect
nolo	nolam	nolebam	nolui	noluero	nolueram
non vis	noles	nolebas	noluisti	nolueris	nolueras
non vult	nolet	nolebat	noluit	noluerit	noluerat
nolumus	nolemus	nolebamus	noluimus	noluerimus	nolueramus
non vultis	noletis	nolebatis	noluistis	nolueritis	nolueratis
nolunt	nolent	nolebant	noluerunt	noluerint	noluerant

- malo, malle, malui → prefer.

Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Future Perfect	Pluperfect
malo	malam	malebam	malui	maluero	malueram
mavis	males	malebas	maluisti	malueris	malueras
mavult	malet	malebat	maluit	maluerit	maluerat
malumus	malemus	malebamus	maluimus	maluerimus	malueramus
mavultis	maletis	malebatis	maluistis	malueritis	malueratis
malunt	malent	malebant	maluerunt	maluerint	maluerant

- ALL 3 verbs are often followed by infinitive.
- Examples:
  - senex filio ducenti nummi **dare voluit**.  
= The old man wanted to give 200 coins to his son.

## Uses of The Dative:

- Dative expresses a remoter object of the verb:
  - **Examples:**
    - **agricolae** plaustrum demonstramus  
= we are showing the wagon **to the farmer**.
- Dative of Indirect Object:
  - Used after verbs of giving, saying, sending, telling, promising and showing.
  - dico, dicere, dixi, dictum – ‘to say, tell, speak’
  - mitto, mittere, misi, missum – ‘to send’
  - do, dare, dedi, datum – ‘to give’
  - narro, narrare, narraui, narratum – ‘to tell, narrate’
  - promitto, promittere, promisi, promissum – ‘to promise’
  - credo, credere, credidi, creditum – ‘to entrust, trust’
  - **Examples:**
    - agricola **puero** aquam dat.  
= The farmer give the water **to the boy**.  
= The farmer gives **the boy** water.
    - domina **seruae** rosas dat.  
= The mistress gives roses **to the slave**.  
= The mistress gives **the slave** a rose.
- Dative expresses ‘to whom’ the action of the verb is done:
  - **Examples:**
    - tibi librum damus ubi sollicitus aut fessus es.  
= we give you a book when you are tired.
- Dative of Advantage/Disadvantage:
  - Can occur with any transitive or intransitive verb.
  - The dative of disadvantage is mainly used of people, whilst the ablative of separation is used with things or people.
    - quod auri in meis urbibus fuit, id **mihi** tu, C.Verre, eripuisti atque abstulisti  
= What gold there was in my cities, you, Gaius Verres, have snatched away and taken **from me**.
    - pecuniam **de aerario** auferre mandata ad consules attulit.  
= He brought orders to the consuls to take the money away **from the treasury**.

- This use the dative shows the person for whose advantage the action of the verb is done:
  - poeta carmina **pueris puellisque** canit.  
= The poet is singing songs **for the boys and girls.**
- It can equally indicate for whose disadvantage the action of the verb is done:
  - moram **natuae** facis.  
= You are causing a delay for the sailor.
- Dative of Possession:
  - Particularly in combination with the verb **esse**, the dative can be used to **indicate possession.**
  - **Examples:**
    - **pastori** multi porci sunt.  
= The shepherd **has many** pigs.
    - **est mihi** domi pater  
= **I have** a father at home.
  - Different ways of expressing possession:
    - vir liberos habet.  
= The man has children (Neutral)
    - viro sunt liberi.  
= The man has children (The Latin construction emphasises the fact of possession).
    - liberi sunt viri.  
= The children are the man's (The Latin construction emphasises the children are the man's).
- Dative of Reference/Purpose:
  - The dative is often used to indicate who is affected by, or interested in, the action or idea. An impersonal use of the dative, because the noun in the dative is a thing rather than a person.
  - Rather than expressing the noun affected by the verb, this use of the dative indicates the effect of the verb.
  - **Can be concrete or abstract:**
    - Caesar locum **castris** delegit. (concrete)  
= Caesar chose a place **for a camp.**
    - **munitioni** castrorum tempus relinqui uoluit. (abstract)  
= He wished time to be left **for the fortification** of the camp.