Stage 16

Nova Grammatica:

Form the **pluperfect tense** by adding <u>the imperfect of the verb "to be"</u> to the <u>perfect stem.</u>

ex. vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, (the perfect stem = <u>vocāv</u>-) – add eram, erās, erat, erāmus, erātis, errant

Pluperfect Tense			**(review) Perfect Tense**		
(ego)	**vocāveram**	**- I had called**	(ego)	vocāvī	- I called
(tū)	**vocāverās**	**- you had called**	(tū)	vocāvistī	- you called
	vocāverat	**- he/she/it had called**		vocāvit	- he/she/it called
(nōs)	**vocāverāmus**	**- we had called**	(nōs)	vocāvimus	- we called
(vōs)	**vocāverātis**	**- you had called**	(vōs)	vocāvistis	- you called
	vocāverant	**- they had called**		vocāvērunt	- they called

<u>**Question word**</u>

-ne   (attached to the first word of a sentence) -
    asks a question expecting "<u>yes</u>" or "<u>no</u>"

Tū<u>ne</u> in hortō dormīvistī ?
    Did you sleep in the garden?

nōnne – asks a question expecting a "<u>yes</u>"

<u>Nōnne</u> tū in hortō dormīvistī ?
    Surely you slept in the garden?

num – asks a question expecting a "<u>no</u>"

<u>Num</u> tū in hortō dormīvistī ?
    Surely you didn't sleep in the garden?

Stage 17

Nova Grammatica: The **<u>Genitive</u>** Case:

The **genitive case** expresses <u>possession</u> and is often translated with the preposition "**of**".

The **genitive singular** form of a noun tells you to what declension that noun belongs. (e.g. **-ae** = 1st declension,   **-ī** = 2nd declension,   **-is** = 3rd declension)

The genitive is also used to determine the **base of a noun** or what you will add the other case endings to in order to form the other cases. (e.g. the genitive of servus is servī, minus the ī genitive ending gives the base <u>serv</u>- to which you add all the other ending). This is most important for 3rd declension noun like pāvō, <u>pāvōn</u>is, or urbs, <u>urb</u>is.

From this stage on the vocabulary checklists will give nouns with their nominative and genitive singulars as they are given in the glossary.

	1ˢᵗ Declension		2ⁿᵈ Declension				3ʳᵈ Declension	
	feminine		*masculine*		*neuter*		*masculine/feminine*	
	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	-um	-a	---	ēs
Genitive	**-ae**	**-ārum**	**-ī**	**-ōrum**	**-ī**	**-ōrum**	**-is**	**-um**
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-e	-ibus

Stage 18

Nova Grammatica: ────────────────────

Neuters: The 2ⁿᵈ and 3ʳᵈ declensions also have **neuter nouns**.
The nominative and accusative of neuters are always the same…

	1ˢᵗ Declension		2ⁿᵈ Declension				3ʳᵈ Declension			
	feminine		*masculine*		**neuter**		*masc./fem.*		**neuter**	
	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	**-um**	**-a**	---	-ēs	**---**	**-a**
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum	-is	-um	-is	-um
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ī	-ibus	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	**-um**	**-a**	-em	-ēs	**---**	**-a**
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-e	-ibus	-e	-ibus

Fourth and Fifth Declensions:

	4ᵗʰ declension		5ᵗʰ declension	
	masc. / fem.		*masc. / fem*	
	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
Nominative	-us	-ūs	-ēs	-ēs
Genitive	-ūs	-uum	-eī (ēī)	-ērum
Dative	-ui	-ibus	-eī (ēī)	-ēbus
Accusative	-um	-ūs	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-ū	-ibus	-ē	-ēbus

Stage 19

Nova Grammatica:

Demonstrative Pronouns: (Hic - this)   and   (Ille - that)

Hic   singular   plural

	masculine	**feminine**	**neuter**	**masculine**	**feminine**	**neuter**
nominative	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
accusative	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec

Ille

	masculine	feminine	neuter	masculine	feminine	neuter
nominative	ille	illa	illud	illī	illae	illa
accusative	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa

Imperatives: The imperative mood is used to give commands and is most often used in the 2nd person, "*You! Do Something*".   The singular is the **stem** of a verb which is formed by taking the "–re" off of the infinitive: <u>vōcāre</u>, stem = **vōcā**,   <u>rīdēre</u>, stem = **rīdē**, <u>petere</u>, stem = **pete**,   <u>audīre</u>, stem = **audī.** For the plural, add "–te" to the stem. For 3rd conjugation, take the "-e" off the stem and add "-ite"

	singular	**plural**
1st conjugation	vōcā (You! Call.)	vōcāte (You (pl)! Call.)
2nd conjugation	rīdē (You! Laugh.)	rīdēte (You (pl)! Laugh.)
3rd conjugation	pete (You! Seek.)	petite (You (pl)! Seek.)
4th conjugation	audī (You! Listen.)	audīte (You (pl)! Listen.)

Negative Imperatives: Negative commands are constructed with the **imperative of "nolle"** – do not wish + **the infinitive** of what you don't want someone to do.

singular	**plural**
nōlī rīdēre! **Don't** (you sing.) **laugh!**	nōlīte rīdēre! **Don't** (you pl.) **laugh!**

Vocative Case: When you speak to a person directly, what you call that person must be in the **vocative case**. The vocative case is **the same as the <u>nominative</u>** except for **singular words of the 2nd declension** like servus and Caecilius. These words that end in **"–us"** and **"–ius",** in the vocative respectively end in **"–e"** and **"-ī"**

<u>Nominative</u>	<u>vocative singular</u>	<u>vocative plural</u>
Metella	Metella	
ancilla	ancilla	ancillae
amīcus	**amīce**	amīcī
filius	**fīlī**	fīliī
Marcus	Marce	
pictor	pictor	pictorēs
Clēmēns	Clēmēns	

Stage 20

Nova Grammatica:

Present Participles: Participles are **part verb** and **part adjective.** They are <u>made from verbs</u> but have <u>adjective endings</u> and **act** primarily **as adjectives**. The present participle uses 3rd declension endings**.**

They are **used as adjectives to modify nouns** but **as verbs** they can also <u>take a direct object</u> and be modified by adverbs and prepositional phrases.

singular

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
	(walking)	*(leaving)*	*(flowing)*	*(dying)*
<u>nominative</u>	ambulāns	discēdēns	fluēns	periēns
<u>accusative</u>	ambulāntem	discēdentem	fluentem	perientem

plural

<u>nominative</u>	ambulāntēs	discēdentēs	fluentēs	perientēs
<u>accusative</u>	ambulāntēs	discēdentēs	fluentēs	perientēs

<u>Demonstrative Pronouns:</u>   **is,**   **ea,**   **id**   (this, that, these, those, he, she, it, they, them)

      "is, ea, id" is a very important word in Latin and is used frequently. It not only means **this, that, these** and **those** but is often used as the missing 3rd personal pronoun and can mean **he, she, it, they** and **them.**

	<u>singular</u>			<u>plural</u>		
	masculine	feminine	neuter	masculine	feminine	neuter
Nominative	**is**	**ea**	**id**	eī	eae	ea
Genitive	eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dative	eī	eī	eī	eīs	eīs	eīs
Accusative	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
Ablative	eō	eā	eō	eīs	eīs	eīs

     Other Topics to Study:

1. Vocabulary on blue pages Stages 16 – 20.

2. Index cards:

      All declension noun endings except i-stems.

      Active Verb formation.

      Prepositions

      Adverbs

      Pronouns

      Demontratives:

hic haec hoc	nominatives and accusatives
ille illa illud	nominatives and accusatives
quī quae quod	nominatives and accusatives
is ea id	all cases

Culture Readings:

      Stages 17, 18, 19, 20