Grammatica: Unit 5

Verbs

Irregular Verbs: *Volo, Nolo,* and *Malo*

Volo, Nolo,* and *Malo are three common verbs that are irregular in the present tense. Their principal parts are as follows:

volo, velle, volui, ----- - to wish, be willing
nolo, nolle, nolui, ----- - to be unwilling, not want
malo, malle, malui, ----- - to prefer

Here is the paradigm for present forms of *volo, nolo*, and *malo*:

	Volo		Nolo		Malo	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	volo	volumus	nolo	nolumus	malo	malumus
2nd person	vis	vultis	non vis	non vultis	mavis	mavultis
3rd person	vult	volunt	non vult	nolunt	mavult	malunt

Notice that *nolo* is a compound of *non* and *volo* and *malo* is a compound of *magis* (more) and *volo*. The forms of *nolo* and *malo* change in the same pattern as *volo*.

1. If the form of *volo* begins with *vol-*, then the form of *nolo* will begin with *nol-*, and the form of *malo* will begin with *mal-*. (ex. ***vol****umus,* ***nol****umus,* ***mal****umus*)
2. If the form of *volo* begins with *vi-* or *vu-*, then the form of *nolo* will be a compound, and the form of *malo* will have the prefix *ma-* before the form of *volo*. (ex. ***vult, non vult,*** ***ma****vult*).

Neither *volo* nor *malo* has an imperative. The imperatives of *nolo* are *noli* and *nolite*. They are used with an infinitive to form negative commands.

Nolite domo exire.
Don't leave the house.

Noli me amare nimium, Messalla.
Don't love me too much, Messalla.

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Irregular Verbs: *Fero, ferre, tuli, latum*

Fero, ferre, tuli, latum ("to bear, carry, endure") is a very common Latin verb and worth learning well. It is a 3rd conjugation verb with irregular forms in the present tense, present infinitives, and present imperatives.

Here are the forms for the **present, imperfect, and future active**. The irregular forms are in bold.

	Present Active		Imperfect Active		Future Active	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	fero	ferimus	ferebam	ferebamus	feram	feremus
2nd person	**fers**	**fertis**	ferebas	ferebatis	feres	feretis
3rd person	**fert**	ferunt	ferebat	ferebant	feret	ferent

As you can see, The present stem is *fer-*. The vowel that links the present stem to the ending disappears in the **active forms** of the 2nd and 3rd person singular, and the 2nd person plural.

Here are the forms for the **present, imperfect, and future passive**. The irregular forms are in bold.

	Present Passive		Imperfect Passive		Future Passive	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	feror	ferimur	ferebar	ferebamur	ferar	feremur
2nd person	**ferris**	ferimini	ferebaris	ferebamini	fereris	feremini
3rd person	**fertur**	feruntur	ferebatur	ferebantur	feretur	ferentur

In the **present passive**, the vowel that links the stem to the ending only disappears in the 2nd and 3rd person singular.

The vowel also disappears in the **infinitive** *ferre*. The present passive infinitive is *ferri*.
The **imperatives** are *fer* (singular) and *ferte* (plural).

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A Note on the Perfect System of *fero, ferre, tuli, latum*

The principal parts of this verb are unusual: *fero, ferre, tuli, latum*.

Originally *fero, ferre* had no perfect system. Later, the perfect (*tuli*) and perfect passive participle (*latus*) were borrowed from another verb to fill out the forms of *fero*. As with all verbs, all you need to do is memorize the principal parts of this verb, and you will have no problems!

Impersonal Verbs

There are a number of verbs that only appear in the 3rd person singular and the infinitive called **impersonal verbs**, as they have no personal subject. In English, we supply "it" as the subject for such verbs. For example,

*Iam **licet** mihi natali Romae esse.*
Now **it is permitted** for me to be in Rome for my birthday.

You are required to learn two impersonal verbs for this chapter (*decet* and *licet*), but you will see others in the reading vocabulary.

Note that *licet* can also be used as a conjunction synonymous with *quamvis* or *quamquam*. In this case it is best translated as "although," or "even though." For example:

Licet Aelia Marcum amat, tamen debet amorem tegere.
Although Aelia loves Marcus, nevertheless she must hide her love.

Pronouns

Types of Pronouns

There are six types of pronouns in Latin of which you have already learned two:

1) Personal pronouns (e.g. *is, ea, id*: he, she, it)
2) Reflexive pronouns (e.g. *sui, sibi, se, se*: himself, herself, itself)
3) Demonstrative pronouns (e.g. *hic, haec, hoc*: this)
4) Relative pronouns (e.g. *qui, quae, quod*: who, which)
5) Interrogative pronouns (e.g. *quis, quid*: who, what*)*
6) Indefinite pronouns (e.g. *aliquis, aliquid*: someone, something)

You learned **personal pronouns** in **Unit 2.** You learned **reflexive pronouns** in **Unit 2**. We will learn the four other types of pronouns in this Unit.

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Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative Pronouns (and adjectives) are used to point out (*demonstro*) a noun for special attention. Examples in English are “this” and “that.” The most common demonstrative pronouns in Latin are: *hic, haec, hoc* (“this”); *ille, illa illud* (“that”); *iste, ista, istud* (“that,” but ruder than *ille, illa, illud*); *ipse, ipsa, ipsum* (“very” or “him/her/itself”); and *idem*, *eadem*, *idem* (“the same”), all declined below. The declensions of these pronouns are irregular **and must be memorized,** but they follow a pattern similar to the personal pronoun *is, ea, id ,* which you have already learned.

The personal pronoun *is, ea, id* can also be used as a weak demonstrative adjective when paired with a noun. E.g. *is vir* “that man;” *eam feminam* “that woman.”

hic, haec, hoc (this, these):

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	hic	haec	hoc
Gen	huius	huius	huius
Dat	huic	huic	huic
Acc	hunc	hanc	hoc
Abl	hoc	hāc	hoc
Plural	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nom	hi	hae	haec
Gen	horum	harum	horum
Dat	his	his	his
Acc	hos	has	haec
Abl	his	his	his

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ille, illa, illud (that, those):

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	ille	illa	illud
Gen	illius	illius	illius
Dat	illi	illi	illi
Acc	illum	illam	illud
Abl	illo	illā	illo
Plural	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nom	illi	illae	illa
Gen	illorum	illarum	illorum
Dat	illis	illis	illis
Acc	illos	illas	illa
Abl	illis	illis	illis

iste, ista, istud (that, those [with contempt]):

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	iste	ista	istud
Gen	istius	istius	istius
Dat	isti	isti	isti
Acc	istum	istam	istud
Abl	isto	istā	isto
Plural	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nom	isti	istae	ista
Gen	istorum	istarum	istorum
Dat	istis	istis	istis
Acc	istos	istas	ista
Abl	istis	istis	istis

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ipse, ipsa, ipsum (very or him/her/itself):

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
Gen	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
Dat	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
Acc	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Abl	ipso	ipsā	ipso
Plural	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nom	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
Gen	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
Dat	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
Acc	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
Abl	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

The forms for *idem, eadem, idem* are composed of the personal pronoun *is*, *ea*, *id* (Unit 2) with the suffix *-dem*. Note that the final *-m* where it occurs in *is*, *ea*, *id* changes to *-n* before the suffix *-dem*.

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	idem	eadem	idem
Gen	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
Dat	eidem	eidem	eidem
Acc	**eundem**	**eandem**	idem
Abl	eodem	eādem	eodem
Plural	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nom	īdem*	eaedem	eadem
Gen	**eorundem**	**earundem**	**eorundem**
Dat	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
Acc	eosdem	easdem	eadem
Abl	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem

*sometimes uncontracted as *eidem*.

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Relative Pronouns and Relative Clauses

A relative pronoun introduces a relative clause. The relative pronoun in Latin is ***qui, quae, quod*** (who, which):

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	qui	quae	quod
Gen	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dat	cui	cui	cui
Acc	quem	quam	quod
Abl	quo	quā	quo
Plural	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nom	qui	quae	quae
Gen	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc	quos	quas	quae
Abl	quibus	quibus	quibus

The relative pronoun introduces a **subordinate clause** known as a relative clause. The clause itself describes a noun or pronoun in the main clause, known as the antecedent. For example,

The soldiers love the man who wins the battle.

"The man" is the antecedent that is described by the clause "who wins the battle." Just as adjectives agree with the nouns they describe or modify, so relative pronouns will agree with the nouns (antecedents) they describe. However, relative pronouns will only agree with their antecedent in number and gender. The case of a relative pronoun is determined by its function within its own clause. Take the example above:

The soldiers love the man who wins the battle.

In the main sentence "the man" is the direct object and would be accusative. In the relative clause "who" is the subject ("who wins the battle") and would be nominative. The relative pronoun in this sentence is masculine and singular (agreeing with "the man") and nominative (reflecting the role it plays in its own clause).

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Milites amant virum qui proelium vincit.

Examples of relative pronouns in English include “who,” “whose,” “whom” and “which.” Like English personal pronouns (I, my, me), English relative pronouns change depending on case.

Consider the following examples:

*Aelia Marcum amat **cui carmina canit**.*
Aelia loves Marcus **to whom she sings poems**.

Cui introduces the relative clause. It agrees with its antecedent *Marcum* in number (sg.) and gender (m.). Its case is dative because it is the indirect object in its own clause.

*Hoc quaeritur ab hominibus **qui dant lacrimas**.*
This is sought by human beings **who give tears**.

Qui introduces the relative clause. It agrees with its antecedent *hominibus* in number (pl.) and gender (m.). Its case is nominative because it is the subject of the verb in its own clause, *dant*.

*Magnus amor venit **quem non tego**.*
Great love has come **which I do not conceal**.

Quem introduces the relative clause. It agrees with its antecedent *amor* in number (sg.) and gender (m.). Its case is accusative because it is the direct object of the verb in its own clause, *tego*.

*Carmina **quae tecum legi** ab omnibus petuntur.*
Poems **which I read** with you are sought by everybody.

Quae introduces the relative clause. It agrees with its antecedent *carmina* in number (pl.) and gender (n.). Its case is accusative because it is the direct object of the verb in its own clause, *legi*.

*Marcus ad Aeneam trahitur **quem Dido amavit**.*
Marcus is drawn to Aeneas **whom Dido loved.**

Quem introduces the relative clause, agreeing with its antecedent, *Aeneam*, in number (sg.) and gender (m.). Its case is accusative because it is the direct object of the verb in its own clause, *amavit*.

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Sometimes *quo* can often be translated as “where,” “at which place.” For example:

...in foro quo sapientes audio.
...in the forum where I hear wisemen buy bread

Interrogative Adjectives and Pronouns

Interrogative Adjectives: Interrogative adjectives ask a question about a particular noun. They are formally identical to the relative pronoun. In English they are “which” and “what.”

***Qui** senex illum dixit?*
What old man said that?

*De **quo** carmine dicis?*
About **which** poem do you speak?

Interrogative Pronouns: Interrogative pronouns introduce questions. Examples of interrogative pronouns in English are “who” and “what.” For example:

***Quis** hostem interfecit?*
Who killed the enemy?

***Quid** dixisti?*
What did you say?

The interrogative pronoun in Latin derives from the same stem as the relative pronoun and is identical in the plural forms. In its singular forms, however, the masculine and feminine forms are the same.

Here is the paradigm for the interrogative pronoun *qui*s, *quid* (who?, what?)

Singular	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom	quis	quid
Gen	cuius	cuius
Dat	cui	cui
Acc	quem	quid
Abl	quo	quo

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Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	qui	quae	quae
Gen	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc	quos	quas	quae
Abl	quibus	quibus	quibus

Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are used to refer to people or things without saying exactly who or what they are. English regularly uses pronouns ending in “-body” or “-one” for people, and pronouns ending in “-thing” for things. *E.g.* somebody, someone, something, everybody, everyone, everything.

Two common indefinite pronouns in Latin are *aliquis, aliqua, aliquid* (“someone/somebody, something”) and *quisquam, quaequam, quidquam* (“any one, any thing”). With the exception of the nominative singular forms, these words decline exactly like the relative pronoun *qui, quae, quod*, with a prefix (*ali-*) or a suffix (*-quam*), so the paradigms are not reproduced here. In the following units you will learn additional indefinite pronouns.

Adjectives

Special -ius Adjectives

There is a group of nine irregular first and second declension adjectives that are often referred to as pronominal adjectives, because they function more like pronouns than describers— i.e. they are regularly used substantively. They are called “Special -ius Adjectives” because they use ***-ius*** in the genitive singular for all genders (they also use ***-i*** in the dative for all genders). These are also the endings used for pronouns, therefore, it should come as no surprise to see them used elsewhere. The nine adjectives in question are as follows and can be remembered with the mnemonic *unus nauta*(“one sailor”) formed from the first letter of each adjective:

ullus, -a, -um (any)
nullus, -a, -um (no, not any)

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unus, -a, -um (one)
solus, -a, -um (only, alone)

neuter, -tra, -trum (neither)*
alter, -tera, -terum (the other (of two))
uter, -tra, -trum (either (of two))*
totus, -a, -um (whole)
alius, -a, -um (other)
**uter and neuter are not used commonly in Latin so students are not required to learn these words in the Unit Verba.*

ullus, -a, -um (any):

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	ullus	ulla	ullum
Gen	ull**ius**	ull**ius**	ull**ius**
Dat	ull**i**	ull**i**	ull**i**
Acc	ullum	ullam	ullum
Abl	ullo	ullā	ullo
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	ulli	ullae	ulla
Gen	ullorum	ullarum	ullorum
Dat	ullis	ullis	ullis
Acc	ullos	ullas	ulla
Abl	ullis	ullis	ullis

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative Conjunctions are groups of two or more words that correspond to each other, but are located separately in the sentence. Some English examples include “either...or,” “neither..nor,” and “not only...but also.” Below is a list of correlatives formed from words you have already learned, or will learn in this Unit. You will continue to learn more correlatives as you progress through the course.

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alius…alius - one…another

alter…alter - the one…the other

aut…aut - either…or

cum…tum - both…and

et…et - both…and

modo…modo - now...now; at one moment...at another

neque/nec…neque/nec - neither…nor

non solum…sed etiam - not only…but also

eo…quo - (to) there…(to) where

ibi…ubi - there…where

tam...quam - as…as

vel...vel - either…or

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