

Lesson 3

The Complementary Infinitive

Questions

How many major uses are there for the Latin infinitive?

What use is introduced in this lesson?

Basic Sentences

Look at the first two words in BS 3.1: *Fūrem fūr*. What kernel type do you have in this sentence – transitive active or intransitive active? Why?

Copy the two words which make up the English verb phrase in BS 3.1 and the Latin words which correspond to them.

Copy the English infinitives from BSs 3.1 and 3.2. What word in English is used to mark an infinitive?

In addition to the question marks in the English translations of BS 3.2 and 3.3, what else marks them as questions?

What Latin words are the equivalents of BS 3.2 *Who* and BS 3.3 *Whom*?

The Complementary Infinitive

How many Latin words have made up your entry in the kernel chart box for *Item* so far?

How many Latin words will make up the kernel item for *verb* in a sentence with a complementary infinitive?

What *personal ending* have we used for verbs so far, and how does the ending of an infinitive verb differ?

What is a verb with a personal ending called (see note)?

Morphology

What form is the second principal part of a verb?

What is the term used for the groups into which Latin verbs fall?

What is the term used for the groups into which Latin nouns fall?

How many main conjugations are there for Latin verbs?

How does the infinitive help you decide the conjugation of a verb?

Copy the infinitive endings for each conjugation:

First conjugation	_____
Second conjugation	_____
Third conjugation	_____
Fourth conjugation	_____

For each verb below, copy the infinitive ending and give the conjugation number:

	inf ending	conj #
ruō ruere	_____	_____
satiō satiāre	_____	_____
lateō latēre	_____	_____
veniō venīre	_____	_____
pariō parere	_____	_____

Syntax

Give two English verbs that raise the expectation of a complementary infinitive.

Give an example of an English sentence with a complementary infinitive:

Why do you think this grammatical construction is called the "complementary infinitive"?

Questions

What words are used as "interrogative pronouns" in English?

Morphology: Interrogative Pronouns

What morpheme (at the beginning of the word, this time) distinguishes the "interrogative pronoun" in Latin?

What morpheme has so far been associated with the accusative case/direct object? _____ How do the forms of the interrogative pronoun (p. 24) change that rule?

What difficulty might the nonanimate forms of the interrogative present when metaphrasing a question?

Syntax

What are two ways of recognizing a Latin question?

The Latin questions below (taken from p. 24) begin with the interrogative pronoun *quid*. Decide whether the *quid* in each one is nominative (=subject) or accusative (=direct object) and explain how you know.

	nom or acc	how you know
Quid agit vir?	_____	_____
Quid vincit?	_____	_____
Quid agit veritas?	_____	_____

How is an affirmative answer given in Latin (i.e. does the Lesson introduce a single word that means "yes"?)?

Label the kernel items for the following sentences from Exercise 5:

S1.4 Fugitne hōra?

S1.5 Quid agit occāsiō?

S2.4 Quid vītam nōn regit?

R2.2 Quis locum ōrnat?

S3.1 Quem fūr cognōscere potest?

Semantics: Animate versus Nonanimate

When deciding which form of the interrogative pronoun to use in a sentence, what "semantic feature" do we need to take into account (i.e. in deciding whether to use a neuter or masculine/feminine form)?