

## Lesson 9

### Principal Parts of Latin Verbs

### The Present Perfective Tense

What is the form identification of the first two principal parts of a verb, e.g., *amō amāre*?

How many principal parts make up the dictionary entry for most Latin verbs?

What tense of the verb is based upon the third and fourth principal parts?

### Basic Sentences

From Basic Sentences 9.1 and 9.3, copy the Latin verbs and their English equivalents.

BS 9.1

BS 9.3

Looking strictly at the English translations of the Basic Sentences, identify the kernel type(s) contained in each.

9.1

9.2

9.3

Find and copy from the Basic Sentences

all adjective + noun pairs

an adverbial modifier

a verb with a gapped subject

### Principal Parts of Latin Verbs

How many principal parts does a Latin verb usually have? \_\_\_\_\_ Are there certain conjugations in which you can predict correctly (most of the time) the form of all the principal parts from the infinitive alone (i.e., without looking up the word)?

What are the names of the three stems are shown by the principal parts?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Morphology: Perfective Active Verb Forms

Look at the various patterns in the formation of the third principal part (listed in categories A, B, C, and D with explanations of each below). Now look at 9.1 and 9.3 in the Basic Sentences (pg. 80). Copy the verb forms in the sentence that look like they come from a third principal part (i.e. are “**perfective active**” forms) and indicate which pattern they appear to follow.

	<i>verb form</i>	<i>pattern</i>
9.1	_____	_____
9.1	_____	_____
9.3	_____	_____

How is the present perfective **active** tense formed (i.e. how do you find the stem and what endings—that we know so far—are added to it)? (pg. 81) Write out the rule for forming this tense, and then give the 3<sup>rd</sup> singular present perfective **active** form for the verb *neglegō neglegere neglēxī neglectus* ‘to neglect’.

## Morphology: Perfective Passive Verb Forms

What is a “periphrastic verb form”? Give an English example. (pg. 82)

How is the fourth principal part of a verb used to form the present perfective **passive** tense? (pg. 82)

In what respects do present imperfective active and passive verbs and present perfective active verbs agree with their subjects?

What additional points of agreement are involved with present perfective passive verbs?

Create the present perfective passive forms of *neglegō neglegere neglēxī neglectus* ‘to neglect’ which agree with the nominative nouns below:

canēs (m pl)  
occāsiō (f sg)  
opera (n pl)  
puer (m sg)  
fēminae (f pl)  
cōnsilium (n sg)

## Aspect

Look at the discussion of “Aspect” on page 83. Forms derived from the first two principal parts are described as having an “imperfective” aspect, while those forms built off of the last two are “perfective” in aspect. What would this difference mean for a Latin author or speaker?

Your book talks about “non-completeness” vs. “completeness” regarding these verbal aspects—explain this distinction. Create your own English examples of sentences expressing “completeness” and “non-completeness” in their verb forms.

## The Present Perfective Tense

What are the two possible English translations of the Latin present perfective tense?

Using the English verb “to see,” give the simple past and present perfective forms of this verb in both the active and passive voice (4 forms total). Use the subject pronoun “he” or “she”

1. Present perfective **active**:
2. Simple past **active**:
3. Present perfective **passive**:
4. Simple past **passive**:

In the sentence “Virī captī sunt,” how many kernel items does *captī sunt* represent? (See question #4 above as you consider this.) Complete the kernel chart of this sentence and give the possible English translations.

kernel item:function	kernel item:function	kernel item:function	KT

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS:

- 1.
- 2.

Was any new *syntactic* information presented in this lesson? If so, what was it?