

Lesson 28
The Imperative Mood
The Vocative Case
The Negative Command

What type of expressions use verbs in the imperative mood? Give two examples of this type of expression in English:

What new case is used to mark the name of the person who is directly addressed?

Basic Sentences

From each Basic Sentence, copy the Latin imperative verbs and their English equivalents.

- BS 28.1
- BS 28.2
- BS 28.3

Find and copy from the Basic Sentences

- an indirect statement clause and governing verb
- two adverbial modifiers and name them
- three adjectival modifiers and name them
- a linking kernel (label the items)

The Imperative Mood

After reviewing the examples on the bottom of page 282, create rules for forming

- the singular active imperative form
- the plural active imperative form

What four verbs have a singular active imperative without a final *-e*? Are their plural active imperative forms regular?

What verb form do singular deponent imperatives look like? Why is this not a source of confusion for deponent verbs?

The Vocative Case

The form of the vocative is the same as the nominative, except in two instances. These are:

Using the information in the *morphology* paragraph on page 283, give the vocative singular of the following nouns:

Marcus Marcī, m.
mater matris, f.
Mūsa Mūsae, f.
Scipiō Scipiōnis, m.
spēs speī, f.

Give the vocative plural of

filius filiū, m.
pater patris, m.
diēs diēī, m.&f.
herōs herōis, m.
Argonauta Argonautae, m.

What person are imperative verbs? What Latin words would be used for their subjects, if expressed?

Is the vocative a kernel item? Explain why or why not.

The Negative Command

What form of *nōlō nolle* is *nōlī*? *Nōlīte*?

What use of the infinitive is *abīre* in the negative command *nōlī abīre*?

What columns on the kernel chart example (p. 283) do you think would be the same for all kernels with imperative verbs?

Which features could vary from sentence to sentence?