LATIN GRAMMAR I
Wheelock 1: Intro to Verbs; Present Tense for 1st and 2nd Conj
Dr. Marshall

Welcome to Latin!

Acquiring the language requires grasping *grammar*.
Morphology: study of how words are formed (from parts or constituents)
Syntax: study of how words combine to form phrases and clauses

Consider the following word: verbs

Consider the following clauses: Verbs ____ moody. (which present form of *BE*?)
                                    A verb ___ moody.

1. Verbs
Today: we will study mainly the morphology of verbs—how verbs are formed in the present tense. Verbs specify the subject's activity or state (for ex., John *runs*. Gus *stinks*.)

1.1. Five characteristics of Latin finite verbs (finite verbs mark the subject; non-finite verbs, or infinitives, name the verbal activity or state without reference to a specific subject).

Person	Number	Tense	Mood	Voice
1st (speaker) 2nd (addressee) 3rd (everyone else)	Singular Plural	Present Future Imperfect Perfect Future Perfect Pluperfect	Indicative Imperative Subjunctive	Active Passive

1.2. To conjugate a verb is to provide its forms through the various persons and numbers in a particular TVM (tense, voice, mood). In English, conjugate the verb *to praise* in the Present Active Indicative:

1s	I praise	1p	we praise
2s	you praise	2p	you/ya'll praise
3s	he/she/it praises	3p	they praise

1.3. Latin Personal Endings (Active Voice)

Personal endings: morphemes (meaningful units of a word) attached as suffixes to Latin verbs to mark the Subject. (These PEs are one type of inflection, occuring on forms of the verb; nouns will have a different set of inflections or inflectional endings.) The PEs in Latin mark the Subject's person (1, 2, 3) and number (sg, pl).

Person	PE	Subject	Person	PE	Subject
1s	–ō / –m	I	1p	–mus	we
2s	–s	you	2p	–tis	you (pl)/y'all
3s	–t	he/she/it	3p	–nt	they

MEMORIZE these personal endings NOW. You will see them over and over! To form the present active tense, you just add them to the present tense stem. But how do you find that?

1.4. Present Active Infintive and the Present Stem

New verbs in vocab list: 4 principal parts are provided (you should work on learning all 4 as you learn new verbs). Here are the prin. parts of the 2 main verbs we're studying in this overview (for what's called the 1ˢᵗ and 2ⁿᵈ conjugation):

laudō   laudāre   laudāvī   laudātum   to praise
moneō   monēre   monuī   monitum   to remind, advise, warn

Pres Act Ind   Pres Act Infinitive

The Prsent Stem is found by taking the Infinitive, and dropping the –re from the end. If the stem vowel (the vowel at the end of the verb stem) is ā, then the verb is going to follow the 1ˢᵗ conjugation. If the stem vowel is ē, then the verb follows the 2ⁿᵈ conjugation.

The Present Stem of laudāre is…
The Present Stem of monēre is…
Which conjugation patterns do they follow?

1.5. The Present Active Indicative forms of 1ˢᵗ and 2ⁿᵈ Conjugation verbs.

Now we add the PEs to the Present Stem to conjugate the verbs in the Pres Act Ind

Person	Form in 1ˢᵗ Conj	English Gloss
1s	laudō	I praise, am praising, do praise
2s	laudās	you praise, are praising, do praise
3s	laudat	he/she/it praises, is praising, does praise

Person	Form in 1st Conj	English Gloss
1p	laudāmus	we praise, are praising, do praise
2p	laudātis	you/y'all praise, are praising, do praise
3p	laudant	they praise, are praising, do praise

Person	Form in 2nd Conj	English Gloss
1s	moneō	I advise, am advising, do advise
2s	monēs	you advise, are advising, do advise
3s	monet	he/she/it advises, is advising, does advise

Person	Form in 2nd Conj	English Gloss
1p	monēmus	we advise, are advising, do advise
2p	monētis	you/y'all advise, are advising, do advise
3p	monent	they advise, are advising, do advise

NOTE: The long stem vowel shortens (so loses its macron) in 3 situations:
- followed by a vowel
- followed by word-final consonants: –t, –r, –m
- followed by –nd and –nt in any position (not just word-final)

Mnemonic device: aNT aND TRiM

Also: the stem vowel disappears in 1s of 1st Conj. verbs due to contraction with final –ō: laudā+ō > laudaō > laudō, but monē+ō > moneō

1.6. The Present Active Imperative forms of 1st and 2nd Conjugation verbs.

To command someone (a 'you' or addressee) to do something, you use the Imperative mood. Formed by:
- 2nd person sg: use the Present Stem (remember how to find it?)
- 2nd person pl: use the Present Stem + -te

	Impv	English Gloss	Impv	English Gloss
2s	laudā	Praise!	monē	Advise!
2p	laudāte	Praise!	monēte	Advise!

2. Adverbs: Word from this part of speech modify verbs, adjective, and adverbs. Usually precede the word they modify. Two adverbs in Ch. 1 vocab: nōn (not) and saepe (often).

Mē nōn amant.   Mē saepe monent.