

Capitulum X - Bestiae et Homines

Passive Infinitives

The infinitive form of verbs may be active or passive. The active forms of the four conjugation patterns in the present tense are as follows:

amāre - to love *vidēre* - to see *ponere* - to place *audire* - to hear

The passive infinitive in the present tense is formed by changing the *e* at the end of the verb to an *ī*. For the 3rd Conjugation, the entire infinitive ending is dropped before adding the *ī*.

amārī - to be loved *vidērī* - to be seen *ponī* - to be placed *audīrī* - to be heard

Types of Infinitives

Infinitives are used in three distinct ways in Latin: as a complementary infinitive, as a gerund, and as an infinitive in indirect speech (*ōrātiō obliqua*).

1) A complementary infinitive *completes* the meaning of a verb and it used in the same fashion as in English, both in the active and passive voice.

Hominēs ambulāre possunt. Men are able to walk.

Piscēs in aquā natāre possunt. Fish are able to swim in water.

Piscēs numerārī nōn possunt. Fish are not able to be counted.

Nēmō sine cibō vīvere potest. No one can live without food.

2) A gerund (a verbal noun) is used in Latin in the same fashion as in English. The gerund in Latin is a 2nd Declension neuter noun. The nominative form is the infinitive.

Spīrāre necesse est hominī. To breathe is necessary for a man.

Ēsse quoque hominī necesse est. To eat also is necessary for a man.

Ērrāre humānum est. To err is human.

3) Indirect Speech. See the following section.

Indirect Speech (*Ōrātiō obliqua*)

Any direct statement in English can be turned into an indirect statement by use of an introducing verb and the subordinate conjunction *that*:

The girl is singing. → I hear *that* the girl is singing.
The boy calls. → Julius hears *that* the boy calls.
The boy runs to his father. → Julius sees *that* the boy runs to him.

Classical Latin does *not* use this method of creating a subordinate clause. Instead, it forms indirect speech statements with 1) an main verb (of mental action), 2) a subject accusative, and 3) an infinitive:

Puerī puellas canere audiunt. *The boys hear that the girls are singing.*
Canis avem suprā se volāre videt. *The dog sees that the bird is flying above him.*
Mārcus Quintum ad terram cadere videt. *Marcus sees that Marcus falls to the ground.*
Mārcus eum spirāre not videt. *Marcus does not see that he is breathing.*
Iūlius puerum vocāre audit. *Julius hears that the boy is calling.*
Iūlius eum oculōs aperīre videt. *Julius sees that he opens his eyes.*
Aemilia filium suum ā Iūliō portārī videt. *Aemilia sees that her soon is being carried by Julius.*
Aemilia Quīntum ā Iūliō in lectō ponī aspicit. *Aemilia sees that Quintus is being put on the bed by Julius.*

Note that the “introducing” verb of mental action very often comes *after* the indirect speech clause.

Ablative of Manner

The ablative of manner is used to express the manner in which the action of a verb is done. It generally is used in the case of emotions and other intangibles and is often accompanied by an adjective. The ablative of manner can be used with or without the preposition *cum*, but when *cum* is used with an ablative of manner accompanied by an adjective, the *cum* regularly is placed between them: *summā cum laude*.

Mārcus perterritus ad vīllam currit et *magnā voce* clāmat. *Marcus, terrified, runs to the villa and shouts in a loud voice.*

Third Declension Nouns

Here are the Third Declension Nouns presented in Chapter 10:

leō, -ōnis <i>m</i> lion	mercātor, -ōris <i>m</i> merchant
homō, -inis <i>m</i> person, man	mare, maris <i>n</i> sea
avis, avis <i>f</i> bird	flūmen, -inis <i>n</i> river
piscis, piscis <i>m</i> fish	pulmō, -ōnis <i>m</i> lung
āēr, āēris <i>m</i> the air	animal, -ālis <i>n</i> animal
pēs, pedis <i>m</i> foot	vōx, vocis <i>f</i> voice

Vocabulary

cum *conj* when

quod *conj* because

possum, posse, to be able

vult, volunt, he wants; they want

nēmō, no one

enim *conj* for, indeed, in fact

ergō *adv* therefore

Capitulum XI - Corpus Humanum

Neuter Nouns - Third Declension

The Third Declension contains many neuter nouns. They all follow the Great Neuter Rule (*i.e.*, the nominative and accusative will be the same and in the plural end in *-a*).

Neuters of the Third Declension show varied endings in the nominative singular ending, which must be learned by observation. Here are four common patterns:

Nom.	corpus	corpora	flūmen	flūmina
Gen.	corporis	corporum	flūminis	flūminum
Dat.	corporī	corporibus	flūminī	flūminibus
Acc.	corpus	corpora	flūmen	flūmina
Abl.	corpore	corporibus	flūmine	flūminibus
Nom.	mare	maria	animal	animalia
Gen.	maris	marium	animalis	animalium
Dat.	marī	maribus	animalī	animalibus
Acc.	mare	maria	animal	animalia
Abl.	marī	maribus	animalī	animalibus

Here are the Neuters of the Third Declension introduced in this chapter:

corpus, -oris <i>n</i> body	crūs, crūris <i>n</i> leg
caput, -itis <i>n</i> head	ōs, oris <i>n</i> mouth; face
pectus, -oris <i>n</i> chest, breast	cor, cordis <i>n</i> heart
iecur, -oris <i>n</i> liver	viscera, -um <i>npl</i> entrails

Ablative of Respect

The ablative is used to denote in what respect something is true. This ablative appears in two sentences in this chapter.

Nec modo pede, sed etiam capite aeger est. He is sick with respect to not only his foot, but also his head.

Iam filius noster nōn modo pede, sed etiam brachiō aeger est. Now our son is sick not only with respect to his foot, but also with respect to his arm.

The ablative of respect has wide usage in different contexts. Here are some examples:

Mercatōrēs sunt paucī numerō. The merchants are few in number.

Rex nomine est. He is king in name (only).

Mārcus fratrem suum virtūte superat. Marcus surpasses his brother in valor.

Aemilia pulchra est formā. Aemilia is beautiful in shape (has a beautiful shape).

Indirect Speech (*Ōrātiō oblīqua*)

Indirect Speech is reinforced in this chapter with many examples. Here are a few of them:

Dīcit linguam eius rubram esse. He says that his tongue is red.

Syra eum mortuum esse putat. Syra thinks that he is dead.

Māter filium vīvum esse videt. The mother sees that her son is alive.

Iūlius et Aemilia eum stultum esse putant. Julius and Aemilia think that he is stupid.

Third Declension Nouns

Here are the Third Declension Nouns presented in Chapter 11:

corpus, -oris *n* body

caput, -itis *n* head

pectus, -oris *n* chest, breast

iecur, -oris *n* liver

auris, auris *f* ear

sanguis, -inis *m* blood

venter, -tris *m* stomach

crūs, crūris *n* leg

ōs, oris *n* mouth; face

cor, cordis *n* heart

viscera, -um *npl* entrails

frōns, -ntis *f* forehead

color, -ōris *m* color

Vocabulary

manus, -ūs *f* hand (a fourth declension noun)

culter, -trī *m* knife

ruber, -ra, -rum, red

aeger, -ra, -rum, sick

noster, -ra, -rum, our, ours

bene *adv* well

male *adv* badly, poorly

modo *adv* only

nec = neque