

TEXTBOOK



LATIN IN THE CHRISTIAN TRIVIUM



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**Volume II
Edition XS**

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Chapter One

*Qui est imago Dei invisibilis, primogenitus omnis creaturae.
He is the image of the invisible God, the first-born of all creation.*

Review of Forms; Daniel in the Lion's Den; King Herod

I. Grammar

A. Verbs

The verb is the most important word in the sentence. It is called the governing word of the sentence. A verb is identified by its person, number, voice, tense and mood.

1. **Person** means that a verb is in the first, second, or third person. First person is the speaker; second person is the person spoken to; third person is the person spoken about.
2. **Number** indicates whether the subject of the verb is one or more persons, places, or things. It is singular or plural.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
First person:	I	we
Second person:	you	you
Third person:	he, she, it	they

3. **Voice** is active or passive. Verbs that you have learned to this point are in the active voice, which means that the subject of the verb *performs the action*, rather than being acted upon.

ACTIVE VOICE: Robert graduates from college this spring.

4. **Tense** indicates the time the action is taking place. It can be referring to the present, past, or the future time. There are three tenses which you have learned so far. In Latin, we express those times in this way:

Present: occurring in the present time

Imperfect: action which has occurred in the past and may or may not be completed at this time

Future: occurring in the future time



Chapter Seventeen

Data est mihi omnis potestas in caelo et in terra: cunctes ergo docete omnes gentes.
All power has been given to me in heaven and on earth; therefore, go and teach all nations.

Present Participles; Accusative of Space; Locative Case; The Rumors aren't True, are They? (Quarta Pars)

I. Grammar

A. English Present Active Participles

1. Definition. A participle is a word that is part verb and part adjective. It looks like a verb, with the ending *-ing* or *-ed*. It modifies a noun or pronoun, and it is often placed right before or right after the noun or pronoun it modifies.

FIRST EXAMPLE: The *running* boys arrived home first. The boys were running, it is true, but in that sentence, *boys* is the subject, and *arrived* is the predicate (verb). *Running* is a participle (adjective) which describes the boys.

2. Formation. Present active participles in English are formed by adding *-ing* to the plain form of the verb. They are formed from verbs, but they are not verbs. They are adjectives with a verb stem.

SECOND EXAMPLE: The boys, *running*, got home quickly.

A participial phrase is one in which the participle has an object, such as,

THIRD EXAMPLE: *Running home*, the boys raced against each other. *Home* is the object of the participle, *running*.

B. Latin Participles

1. Forms

In Latin, there are four types of participles. This lesson will only deal with the Present Active Participle. Remember, in English the present active participle is the *-ing* form of the verb, used as an adjective. In Latin, here are the rules for the different conjugations:

First and second conjugations: add *-ns* to the present stem.

amo, present stem *ama* + *ns* = *amans*, *loving*

video, present stem *vide* + *ns* = *videns*, *seeing*

Third and fourth conjugations: add *-ens* to the present stem.

rego, present stem *reg* + *ens* = *regens*, *ruling*

invenio, present stem *inveni* + *ens* = *inveniens*, *finding*

capio, present stem *capī* + *ens* = *capiens*, *capturing, taking*