

LESSON XXX

AENĒAS AD ĪNFERŌS

A Vocabulary The reading selection in this lesson introduces a number of new words. You can learn some valuable derivatives from each of these words. Complete the activity below using the dictionary in your textbook and an English dictionary.

LATIN WORD	ITS MEANING	ENGLISH DERIVATIVE	ITS MEANING
1. aurum	_____	aurous	_____
2. ĩnferus	_____	inferior	_____
3. lacrima	_____	lachrymose	_____
4. rāmus	_____	ramified	_____
5. somnus	_____	somnolent	_____

B Past perfect and future perfect tenses In this lesson, your textbook introduces two additional tenses of the Latin verb: the *past perfect (pluperfect)* and the *future perfect*. Since there are only six tenses in the Latin language, you have reached an important stage in your study of grammatical forms.

The English translation of the *pluperfect* tense uses the helping verb *had* to express action finished *before* another past action. To understand this tense better, it helps to review both the imperfect and the perfect tenses. Compare the underlined words in the following sentences.

As you proceed through the first few units of your textbook, you kept on memorizing (imperfect) set after set of endings.

At this point, therefore, you have memorized (perfect) many forms.

As soon as you had memorized (past perfect) them, you could recognize them quickly and translate them easily.

Using the second person singular and the idiom **memoriae mandāre**, translate the underlined expressions from the preceding sentences into Latin.

- _____
- _____
- _____

The English translation of the future perfect tense uses two helping verbs, *will have* (or, where appropriate, *shall have*). Compare the underlined words in the following sentences.

So far, you have learned (perfect) four tenses of Latin verbs. In this lesson, you will learn (future) two more tenses. By the end of the lesson, you will have learned (future perfect) the active forms of all six tenses of Latin verbs.

Using the second person singular and the verb **nōscere**, translate the underlined phrases from the preceding sentences.

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



Because the verb **nōscere** means *to learn*, its perfect tense can be translated in two ways: *to have learned* or *to know*. Once you *have* learned something, you know it. Compare and study the following translations of specific forms of **nōscō**.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| nōvī | <i>I know</i>
<i>(I have learned)</i> |
| nōveram | <i>I knew</i>
<i>(I had learned)</i> |
| nōverō | <i>I will know</i>
<i>(I will have learned)</i> |



Verb tenses: imperfect vs. past perfect; future vs. future perfect Complete the following chart using appropriate stems and personal endings. Start by identifying the person and number of the form provided in each set, and then create corresponding forms in the other two specified tenses.

IMPERFECT	PERFECT	PAST PERFECT
1. _____	appellāvistī	_____
2. retinēbat	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	āmiserāmus
4. _____	incēpistis	_____
5. conveniēbant	_____	_____
FUTURE	PERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
6. _____	_____	convocāveritis
7. _____	auxērunt	_____
8. procēdam	_____	_____
9. _____	affēcit	_____
10. audiēmus	_____	_____



Future perfect vs. future The following sentences are based on Greek and Roman myths. As you translate the italicized words in each set, pay careful attention to the tense and voice of the verbs. Be sure to use the appropriate Latin stems.

1. LEANDER TO HERO:

I will look (= will have looked) for a signal before I swim across to you.

HERO TO LEANDER:

I will have placed a torch in the tower to guide you through the darkness.

2. PYRAMUS TO THISBE:

Because we love each other, *we will flee* from Babylon.

By this time tomorrow, *we will have begun* a new life in another place.

3. Soon, on the island of Naxos, the cries of the abandoned Ariadne *will be heard* and she will be comforted.

Bacchus *will have come* to her rescue.

4. JUNO TO ECHO:

Wretched nymph! Because you have deceived me, *I will take* from you all but your voice.

Then *you will know (will have learned)* the strength of my anger.

5. On the morning after the wedding, forty-nine of Danaus' daughters *will show* their father their husbands' corpses.

One *will not have done* her duty.



Verb synopsis Now that you have learned all these forms, you can give thirty-six active variations of each Latin verb that you know (every person and number for each of the six tenses). However, you can demonstrate your knowledge without going into such detail. A convenient way of doing this is by giving one verb in all tenses, but for only one specified person and number. This is called a *synopsis*.

EXEMPLĪ GRĀTIĀ

regit	<i>she rules; she is ruling; she does rule</i>
regēbat	<i>she was ruling; she used to rule</i>
reget	<i>she will rule; she will be ruling</i>
rēxit	<i>she ruled; she has ruled; she did rule</i>
rēxerat	<i>she had ruled</i>
rēxerit	<i>she will have ruled</i>

The order of the arrangement is fairly logical: the first three tenses all come from the present stem, while the second three are all based on the perfect stem. The first three tenses involve *continuing action*, while the second three involve *completed action*.

<i>you are watching</i>	Going on at this time (present)
<i>you were watching</i>	Going on before this time (imperfect)
<i>you will be watching</i>	Going on after this time (future)
<i>you have watched</i>	Completed prior to the present time (perfect)
<i>you had watched</i>	Completed prior to a past time (pluperfect)
<i>you will have watched</i>	Completed prior to a future time (future perfect)

Create your own Latin/English synopsis in the third person plural using the English verb *to eat dinner* (**cēnō, cenāre, cēnāvī, cēnātus**).

VERB FORM	MEANINGS
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
6. _____	_____



Substantives Did you notice the following substantives in the reading selection on page 211? How did you translate them?

1. multa nova (line 8) _____
2. vērum (line 10) _____
3. malī, malōs (lines 14, 18) _____
4. bonōrum (line 15) _____