Hybrid Parts of Speech

The Participle: a verbal adjective – Chapter 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present active</td>
<td>pres. stem + nt + 3rd dec. ending (”-ing”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect passive</td>
<td>4th principal part (”-ed”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future active</td>
<td>4th p.p. stem + ur + us/a/um (“about to ____”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future passive</td>
<td>see below, gerundive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common uses:
- **adjective**: the barking dog/the dog barking at the mailbox; the blinded man; the man blinded by the sun
- **ablative absolute**: with pres. ppl.: with the abl. noun ___ing;
  with past ppl: with the abl. noun having been ___ed.

The Infinitive: a verbal noun – p. 174 (review)

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<tr>
<td>present active</td>
<td>present stem + -re to ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present passive</td>
<td>pres. stem + rī (ī for 3rd) to be ___ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect active</td>
<td>perf. act. stem + isse to have ___ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect passive</td>
<td>perf. pass. part. esse to have been ___ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future active</td>
<td>4th p.p. + urus/a/um esse about to have ___ed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common uses:
- **complementary** (p. 9)
- **subjective** (p. 54). main verb: to be
- **indirect statement** (175-177). main verb: head verb
- **objective** (p. 184). main verb: ordering, wishing

The Gerund: a verbal noun – Chapter 29

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Formula</th>
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</table>
| present stem + nd + 2nd  | dec. singular neuter endings (not nominative)

Common uses:
- **genitive**
  - after nouns/adjectives *ars bene vivendī*
  - with causā/gratiā *pugnandī causā*
- **dative** after adj. of “fitness” or “suitability”
  - *navis apta navigandō*
- **accusative** with *ad* (sometimes *in*) to show **purpose**
  - *ad pugnandum; ad audiendum convenerunt*
- **ablative**
  - w/o preposition: means *dicendo dīcere discimus*
  - w/ prep *a/ab, de, ex, in* *de bene vivendo dixerunt*

The Gerundive: a verbal adjective – Chapter 29

aka “future passive participle”

Looks like a gerund, but comes in every case, number and gender.

Common uses:
- adjective that expresses obligation or necessity
- replacing a gerund with a DO
- **with verb “to be”**
  - *future passive periphrastic expressing necessity.*
  - (takes a dative agent) *Carthago delenda est nobis.*
A few more uses of relative pronouns – Chapter 30

Connecting relative
Often when a relative pronoun comes at the beginning of a sentence, it is a “connecting relative” – it’s doesn’t introduce a relative clause, but it links the sentence to the previous one. Translate it “And...” with a pronoun matching the case/number/gender. (“Quī... → And he...”)  

Characteristic: With Subjunctive Verb
When a relative clause has a subjunctive verb, it isn't telling about some particular person or object. Rather, it tells about “the kind of person/object that...”

He's the kind of guy who fights in the forum. → Is est quī in forō pugnet.

Purpose: With Subjunctive Verb
A relative clause with a subjunctive verb can replace an ut purpose clause.

Regina militēs in oppidum misit quī civēs terrerent.  
The queen sent soldiers who were to frighten the citizens into the town.
The queen sent soldiers into the town to frighten the citizens.