

*Nulla potentia supra leges esse debet.*¹



Comparison of adjectives and Future Perfect Tense

Latin Without Tears page 92-94 (on Volume 7 of the *Mothers' Companion*) introduces the Future Perfect Tense. In addition it covers the comparison of three common adjectives that do not follow the pattern we have already learned.

We can look at the adjectives first. As with the other adjectives we have learned, the comparative form of these three adjectives follows the pattern of nouns in declensions we have not yet learned. We will leave these until later. However, the superlatives follow the *us-a-um* forms we have already learned with adjectives qualifying masculine nouns following the second declension masculine pattern (like *dominus*), adjectives qualifying feminine nouns following the first declension pattern (like *femina*) and adjectives qualifying neuter nouns following the second declension neuter pattern (like *bellum*). See Term 3 Week 6 Day 2.

The future perfect tense is not difficult to learn with its endings *...vero, ...veris, ...verit, ...verimus, ...veritis, ...verunt*. Nowadays it is almost acceptable to translate these simply as “I will have... you will have... he will have...” etc. However, you should note that this is not *quite* correct. You will notice that *Latin Without Tears* gives the pattern as:

“I shall have...”

“You will have...” (or “thou wilt” but do not use this in a Latin exam nowadays!)

“he will have...”

“we shall have...”

“you will have...”

“they will have...”

This is technically correct and is worth learning.

There is a colouring sheet for this tense on volume 7 of the *Mothers' Companion* flashdrive under “Latin Without Tears Part 3”/verb resources files/First Conjugation Future Perfect (colouring sheet).

Now that you have covered all the tenses of the first conjugation verbs you might also like the *Key to the First Conjugation* which is on the same section of volume 7 of the *Mothers' Companion*

¹ No power should be above the law. Cicero.

flashdrive. This can be printed out and used as a handy reference either up on the wall on laminated or in a poly-pocket type cover on your desk.

Bible example:

Et in quamcunque domum intraveritis, illic manete, et illinc exite Luke 9:4 (Beza's translation)

This verse is part of Jesus instructions to the twelve disciples when he gave them power over the devils and over diseases and sent them out to preach the gospel. The verb *intrare* means “to enter.” you may be able to guess some words: *domum* is related to “domestic,” *quamcunque* is a long “wh” word in English, put “re” in front of *man(ete)*, and take the final *e* from *exite*.