

## Capitulum XXIII - Epistula Magistrī

### The Future Active Periphrastic

The Future Active Participle expresses what is likely or about to happen. It is formed by inserting *-ūr-* before the ending of the Fourth Principal Part of the verb (the Perfect Passive Participle):

amātus → amātūrus = *about to love, going to love*

audītus → audītūris = *about to hear, going to hear*

The Future Active Periphrastic (also called the First Periphrastic) is formed by adding a form of *sum* to the Future Active participle:

amāturus sum, *I am going to love*

audīturus sum, *I am about to hear*

Note the examples from this chapter:

Posthāc bonus puer futūrus sum. *Hereafter I am going to be a good boy.*

Semper vōbīs pāritūrus sum. *I am always going to obey you.*

Numquam pugnātūrus sum in viā. *Never I am going to fight in the street.*

### The Future Active Infinitive

The Future Active Infinitive is formed by adding *esse* to the Future Active Participle. It is commonly used in indirect speech:

Mārcus dīcit sē parentibus pāritūrum esse. *Marcus says that he is going to obey his parents.*

Mārcus dīcit sē numquam pugnātūrum esse. *Marcus says that he is never going to fight.*

Mārcus dīcit sē numquam dormītūrum esse in ludo. *Marcus says that he is never going to sleep in school.*

### The Future Passive Infinitive

The Future Passive infinitive is formed by adding *īrī* to the Supine. The usage is not common. Note the examples from this chapter:

Aemilia Mārcum ā patre verberātum īrī putat. *Aemilia thinks that Marcus is to be going to be beaten by his father.*

Ego eum nec mūtātum esse nec posthāc mūtātum īrī crēdō. *I believe that neither he has changed nor that he is going to change.*

### The Impersonal Verb *pudet*

The impersonal verb *pudet* takes the genitive of the cause of the feeling and the accusative of the person affected. It may also govern an infinitive.

Puerum pudet factī suī. *The boy is ashamed of his deed.*

Nōnne tē pudet hoc fēcisse? *Does it not shame you to have done this?*

### The Emphatic Enclitic *-nam*

The enclitic *-nam* is added to interrogatives for emphasis.

Cuīnam scrīptūrus es? *To whom are you going to write?*

Quōnam modō? *In what fashion?*

### Vocabulary

**vultus, -us** *m* face, expression

**laus, laudis** *f* praise

**factum, -ī** *n* deed, action

**pudor, -ōris** *m* (sense of) shame

**clāvis, -is** *f* key

**comes, -itis** *c* companion

**nēgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, to say not

**fateor, -ērī, fassus sum**, to admit

**comitor, -āri, -ātus sum**, to accompany

**īllinc**, from that place

**hinc**, from this place

**fortasse** *adv* perhaps

**umquam** *adv* ever

**posthāc** *adv* after

**antehāc** *adv* before

**herī** *adv* yesterday

**ob** *prep +acc* on account of, because of