

## Notes on Inflected Language

- **Inflected Language**- Language in which the words change according to their grammatical function
- Inflectional forms change when words' grammatical functions change
  - Nouns are **declined**
  - Verbs are **conjugated**
- **Gender**- Applies to nouns/adj.; Describes whether word is masculine, feminine, or neuter
- **Number (nouns)**- Applies to nouns/adjs.; Describes whether word is singular or plural
- **Case**- indicates the function that the word performs such as subject or direct object (more on this concept later. For now just know that Case applies to nouns/adjectives and indicates their grammatical function in a particular sentence)
- **Person**- describes who is being spoken of; applies to verbs; 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup> person
- **Number (verbs)**- Describes whether word is singular or plural; Note: number describes the same characteristic for both verbs and nouns
- **Tense**- 6 tenses in Latin (Present, Future, Imperfect, Perfect [Past], Pluperfect, Future Perfect); for now, don't worry about the names of these tenses. Just know that tense indicates the time when an action is performed.
- **Voice**- Applies to verbs only; describes whether verb is ACTIVE or PASSIVE (same as in English)
- **Mood**- Indicates speaker "attitude" or tone. (This concept is fairly advanced and won't be explored until much later in the course, if at all this year. Just know that it exists.)
- **Declensions**- provide **case** endings for a noun or adj. to indicate its function in the sentence; 5 declensions in Latin
- **Conjugations**- categories of verbs that change to indicate **tense**, **person**, and **mood**; 4 conjugations in Latin