

Let's look at the order of auxiliaries in English (examples with a "*" are ungrammatical):

- (1) a. She will have be-en winn-ing the race.
b. *She has been will winning the race.
- (2) a. The cake will have be-en (be-ing) eat-en.
b. *The cake is having were been eat.

What can you say about the relationship of each element with the others?

Draw a syntactic tree for (2a), based on whatever you've learned about syntax at this point. It doesn't need to be too fancy - we don't need any movement, for example, or very elaborate labels for different nodes; just an idea of what the different heads or phrases are and where they originate more or less.

(3)

Now let's do the same thing for Latin: first see how affixes are arranged. How does the order in Latin compare with the order in English?

- (4) a. *am-ā-ve-ra-m*
 $\sqrt{\text{LOVE-THHEME-Perf-Past-1SG}}$
'I loved'
- b. *am-ā-ve-r-ō*
 $\sqrt{\text{LOVE-THHEME-Perf-Fut-1SG}}$
'I will have loved'

If you want to, try to draw a tree of some kind for Latin as well.