

# Compendium of Latin Grammar

compiled and edited by Andrew Csontos and, though enlarged, systematized and otherwise changed considerably, based on Mr. Himwich's '101 Grammatical Tidbits'

## Preface

The goal of this text is not to take the place of a Latin textbook used in classrooms, but rather to be a supplementary aid for high school and college students who desire to learn more about Latin grammar. Many tidbits of information which have previously been found on national and state grammar tests have been included to help students better prepare for these tests. For a more in depth study, Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar and Buck and Hale's Latin Grammar are excellent choices.

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# CHAPTER 1: PHONOLOGY

## 1. The Latin Alphabet

Latin and English, as well as most modern European languages, are descendants of the same parent language generally known as Indo-European. For this reason, the English alphabet is almost identical to the Latin alphabet with the following exceptions:

- a) The Latin alphabet did not contain the letters: *J*, *U*, or *W*.
- b) *I* and *V* were used as both the vowels *I* and *U* and the consonants *J* and *V*. Consonantal *V* and the vowel *V* are distinguished as *V* and *U* in this text, as most people are accustomed to this.
- c) In early Latin, there was no letter *G*, so the letter *C* took its place. This can still be seen in the abbreviations: *C* for *Gaius* and *Cn.* for *Gnaius*.
- d) *X* and *Z* are called **double consonants** since they represent the sounds of *ks* (*cs*) and *dz*.

## 2. The Names of the Consonants

The names of all of the consonants in Latin were as follows:

|   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <b>B</b> = <i>be</i> (pronounced <i>bay</i> ) | <b>N</b> = <i>en</i>                |
| <b>C</b> = <i>ce</i> ( <i>kay</i> )           | <b>P</b> = <i>pe</i> ( <i>pay</i> ) |
| <b>D</b> = <i>de</i> ( <i>day</i> )           | <b>Q</b> = <i>qu</i> ( <i>koo</i> ) |
| <b>F</b> = <i>ef</i>                          | <b>R</b> = <i>er</i>                |
| <b>G</b> = <i>ge</i> ( <i>gay</i> )           | <b>S</b> = <i>es</i>                |
| <b>H</b> = <i>ha</i>                          | <b>T</b> = <i>te</i> ( <i>tay</i> ) |
| <b>K</b> = <i>ka</i>                          | <b>X</b> = <i>ix</i>                |
| <b>L</b> = <i>el</i>                          | <b>Z</b> = <i>zeta</i>              |
| <b>M</b> = <i>em</i>                          |                                     |

## 3. Basic Pronunciation Rules

The Latin consonants should be pronounced like the English with the following exceptions:

- a) **C** and **g** are always hard as in *come* and *get*.
- b) **S** is always soft as in *lips* and never pronounced like a **z**.
- c) Consonantal **i** is pronounced like a **y** as in *you*.
- d) **Ph**, **th**, and **ch** are properly pronounced **p**, **t**, and **c** followed by a short breath.
- e) **Bs** is pronounced like **ps**, and **bt** like **pt**. *e.g.* *urbs* should be pronounced "*urps*".

#### 4. Pronunciation of Vowels

##### Long Vowels

a as in father  
e as in date  
i as in machine  
o as in holy  
u as in boot  
y is a cross between u and i

##### Short Vowels

a as in idea  
e as in net  
i as in sit  
o as in obey  
u as in foot

#### 5. Diphthongs

Diphthongs are combinations of vowels which are pronounced as one. There are six of these in the Latin language:

*ae* like *I*

*oe* as in *boy*

*au* as in *now*

*ei* as in *eight*

*eu* like *e'oo*

*ui* like *oo'ee*

#### 6. Syllabification

A Latin word has as many syllables as it contains separate vowels or diphthongs. Consonantal 'i' is not counted as a vowel, nor is 'u' when preceded by a 'q'. The rules for the division of Latin words are as follows:

a) A consonant between two vowels belongs to the second syllable:

*a' mo, o' cul-us, su' us*

b) In a group of two or more consonants, only the last consonant is pronounced with the following vowel unless it is an *h, l, or r*, preceded by *b, c, d, g, p, or t*, in which case both consonants are pronounced with the following verb.

*a-gri' co-la, quat-tu-or' de-cim*

c) In a compound word, the prefix is usually separated from the rest of the word:

*con-scri'bo, in-ter' e-o*

d) The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima*; the next to last the *penult*, and the second from last the *antepenult*.

For example, in the word *a-gri-co-la*, 'la' is the *ultima*, 'co' is the *penult*, and 'gri' is the *antepenult*.

7. Length of Syllables

The Romans pronounced a long vowel twice as long as a short one. A syllable containing a long vowel or a diphthong is therefore considered **long by nature**. A syllable is considered **short by nature** when the vowel is followed by another vowel, 'nt' or 'nd'. A syllable is said to be **long by position** when a short vowel is followed by two or more consonants or a double consonant (x or z) with the following exception: a syllable ending in a short vowel and followed by a mute (b, c, g, p) is **common** and may be short or long.

8. Accent

A dissyllabic (2 syllable) word has the accent on the *penult* or first syllable (e.g. *pu'er*). This is true of polysyllabic words as well when the *penult* is long (e.g. *gra-ti'as*); otherwise the accent is on the *antepenult* (e.g. *a-gri'co-la*). In a polysyllabic word, the accent is **never** on the *ultima*.



## CHAPTER 2: ODDITIES OF DECLENSION

### 9. First Declension

#### a) Masculine Nouns of the First Declension

Most nouns of the first declension are feminine. Names of males (such as *Catilina*) and the following nouns are masculine:

|                            |   |   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| <i>agricola</i> (farmer)   | — | <i>andabata</i> (blindfolded gladiator) |
| <i>auriga</i> (charioteer) |   | <i>collega</i> (colleague)              |
| <i>incola</i> (inhabitant) |   | <i>nauta</i> (sailor)                   |
| <i>pirata</i> (pirate)     |   | <i>poeta</i> (poet)                     |
| <i>scriba</i> (secretary)  |   |   |

#### b) Dative and Ablative Plurals Ending in -abus

To differentiate the word *filia* (daughter) from *filius* (son), the Dative and Ablative plurals of *filia* become *filiabus*. This is also true of the following nouns:

|                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>dea</i> (goddess)    | <i>equa</i> (mare)          |
| <i>filia</i> (daughter) | <i>liberta</i> (freedwoman) |
| <i>mula</i> (she-mule)  |                             |

### 10. Second Declension

#### a) Feminine Nouns of the Second Declension

Most nouns of the second declension are masculine, however, many cities, countries, islands and trees are feminine. Some examples are:

|                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Aegyptus</i> (Egypt)      | <i>alvus</i> (belly)             |
| <i>anus</i> (old woman)      | <i>arctus</i> (polar bear)       |
| <i>ascanthus</i> (evergreen) | <i>carbasus</i> (linen)          |
| <i>colus</i> (distaff)       | <i>Corinthus</i> (Corinth)       |
| <i>fagus</i> (beech tree)    | <i>ficus</i> (fig tree)          |
| <i>humus</i> (ground)        | <i>methodicus</i> (method)       |
| <i>Rhodus</i> (Rhodes)       | <i>vannus</i> (winnowing shovel) |

Exceptions: *ascanthus*, *i* (when it means "bear's foot") is masculine.

#### b) Neuter Nouns of the Second Declension

Even though Latin has forms for second declension neuter nouns, there are a few neuter nouns of the second declension end in *-us* and are declined as follows:

|                            | Sing. | Plur. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| <i>cetus</i> (sea monster) | -us   | -e    |
| <i>pelagus</i> (sea)       | -i    | -orum |
| <i>virus</i> (poison)      | -o    | -is   |
| <i>vulgus</i> (crowd)      | -us   | -e    |
|                            | -o    | -is   |

c) Nouns with -e- in their base

The following nouns retain the -e- in their base as *puer, pueri*:

|                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>adulter</i> (adulterer)   | <i>armiger</i> (armor bearer)     |
| <i>gener</i> (son-in-law)    | <i>Liber</i> (Bacchus)            |
| <i>puer</i> (boy)            | <i>signifer</i> (standard bearer) |
| <i>socer</i> (father-in-law) | <i>vesper</i> (evening)           |

Note: All nouns stemming from *fero* and *gero* (e.g., *signifer* and *armiger* will retain the 'e'.

d) Genitive Plural

The Genitive plural of some second declension nouns may be shortened to -um for metrical reasons: *superum* = *superorum*, *virum* = *virorum*, *socium* = *sociorum*.

## 11. Third Declension

I-stem nouns have -ium in the Genitive plural, may have -is rather than -es in the Accusative plural, and if neuter have an Ablative singular ending in -i. One should use the following rules to determine if a third declension noun is an i-stem or not:

a) Formation of Third Declension I-Stem

- 1) The noun ends in -es or -is in the Nominative singular and has the same number of syllables in the Genitive singular:

|                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>caedes, caedis</i> (f. slaughter) | <i>aedes, aedis</i> (house)   |
| <i>hostis, hostis</i> (m. enemy)     | <i>civis, civis</i> (citizen) |

- 2) The noun ends in -ns or -rs in the Nominative singular:

|                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| <i>infans, infantis</i> (c. infant) |
| <i>mors, mortis</i> (f. death)      |

- 3) A noun of one syllable in the Nominative singular has a base that ends in two consonants:

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>nox, noctis</i> (f. night) | <i>lux, luctis</i> (f. light) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|

- 4) A neuter noun ending in -al, -e or -ar in the Nominative singular:

|                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>animal, animalis</i> (animal) | <i>iubar, iubaris</i> (radiance)      |
| <i>mare, maris</i> (sea)         | <i>exemplar, exemplaris</i> (example) |
| <i>calcar, calcaris</i> (spur)   | <i>sedile, sedilis</i> (seat)         |
| <i>vectigal</i> (tax)            | <i>ancile, ancilis</i> (shield)       |

- 5) The following are exceptions to these rules and are therefore not i-stems:

|                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>canis</i> (c. dog)  | <i>iuvenis</i> (c. youth) |
| <i>sedes</i> (f. seat) | <i>vates</i> (c. prophet) |

b) Pure I-stems

Pure i-stems have *-im* in the Accusative singular, *-i* in the Ablative singular, *-is* in the Accusative plural, and *-ium* in the Genitive plural. The following nouns fit into this category and are declined like *turris*:

*buris* (m. plough beam)

*febris* (f. fever)

*ravis* (f. hoarseness)

*securis* (f. axe)

*sitis* (f. thirst)

*tussis* (f. cough)

*cucumis* (m. cucumber)

*puppis* (f. stern, ship)

*restis* (f. rope)

*sementis* (f. planting)

*turris* (f. tower)

*vis* (f. force)

|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| <i>turris</i> | <i>turres</i>   |
| <i>turris</i> | <i>turrium</i>  |
| <i>turri</i>  | <i>turribus</i> |
| <i>turrim</i> | <i>turris</i>   |
| <i>turri</i>  | <i>turribus</i> |

c) I-stems Ending in -er

Even though the following nouns end in *-er*, they are pure i-stems.

*imber, imbris* (m. rain)

*uter, utris* m. (bag)

*linter, lintris* (f. boat, tub)

*venter, ventris* (m. stomach)

d) Masculine nouns ending in -men

While almost every noun ending in *-men* is neuter (*carmen, flumen, ...*) *flamen* (priest) is masculine.

e) Feminine nouns ending in -tas

All third declension nouns that end in *-tas* are feminine: *celeritas, brevitat...*

## 12. Fourth Declension

a) Neuter Nouns of the Fourth Declension

The fourth declension is primarily a masculine declension, and though it does have endings for the neuter, there are very few fourth declension neuter nouns. The following words are fourth declension neuter:

*cornu* (horn)

*genu* (knee)

*veru* (skewer)

*gelu* (frost)

*pecu* (herd)

b) Feminine Nouns of the Fourth Declension

The following nouns of the fourth declension are feminine, though are declined the same as a regular fourth declension nouns.)

*acus* (needle)

*colus* (distaff)

*Idus* (Ides)

*nurus* (young woman)

*anus* (old woman)

*domus* (house)

*manus* (hand, band of men)

*porticus* (port)

c) Heteroclites

Heteroclites are nouns that alternate between two declensions. *domus* (f. house) and *colus* (f. distaff) are examples of heteroclites that alternate between the second and fourth declensions.

|                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>domus</i>                 | <i>domus</i>                     |
| <i>domus</i> { <i>domi</i> } | <i>domuum</i> { <i>domorum</i> } |
| <i>domui</i> { <i>domo</i> } | <i>domibus</i>                   |
| <i>domum</i>                 | <i>domos</i> { <i>domus</i> }    |
| <i>domo</i> { <i>domu</i> }  | <i>domibus</i>                   |

13. Fifth Declension

a) *Dies* and *Res*

There are only two nouns of the fifth declension which are declined in full: *dies* (day) and *res* (thing).

b) Exceptions to gender rule

Most nouns of the fifth declension are feminine except for *dies* and *meridies* which are usually masculine except when referring to a fixed time or time in general as the following:

*constituta die* (on the decided day)

*longa dies* (in a long time)

Normally: *die quarto* (on the fourth day)

## CHAPTER 3: GENITIVES

### 14. Genitive with Adjectives

The Genitive case is often used to show: desire, knowledge, memory, fullness, power, sharing, and guilt with adjectives.

|                                      |   |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <i>affinis</i> * (related to)        | — | <i>appetens</i> (eager, greedy) |
| <i>avidus</i> (greedy)               |   | <i>cupidus</i> (desirous of)    |
| <i>egenus</i> (destitute of)         |   | <i>expers</i> (free from)       |
| <i>fastidiosus</i> (disagreeable to) |   | <i>inanis</i> (empty, poor)     |
| <i>inops</i> (destitute of)          |   | <i>insons</i> (harmless)        |
| <i>memor</i> (mindful of)            |   | <i>oblitus</i> (forgetful of)   |
| <i>particeps</i> (sharing in)        |   | <i>peritus</i> † (skilled in)   |
| <i>plenus</i> (full of)              |   | <i>potens</i> (powerful over)   |
| <i>refertus</i> (crammed, full)      |   |                                 |

\* Note: *Affinis* may occasionally be found in Dative.

† Note: *Peritus* often takes an Ablative.

### -15. Genitive of Specification

The Genitive of Specification is an extension of the Genitive with Adjectives.

|   |
|---|
| <i>callidus amoris</i> — skilled in love  |
| <i>fessus rerum</i> — tired of things     |
| <i>integer vitae</i> — whole of life      |
| <i>notus virtutis</i> — known for courage |
| <i>pauper aquae</i> — a scant of water    |
| <i>purus animi</i> — pure of spirit       |

### 16. Genitive of Material

The Genitive may be used when specifying the material of an object.

*talentum auri* — a talent of gold

Note: Contrast this with the Ablative of Material.

### 17. Genitive of Measure

The Genitive of Measure is used with numerals to denote heights, depths, etc.

*fossa trium pedum* — a trench of three feet (in depth)

*murus sedecim pedum* — a wall of 17 feet (in height)

Note: While the Genitive of Measure is used with heights and depths, the Accusative Extent of Space is normally used with horizontal distances.

## 18. Genitive of Quality (Description)

The Genitive may be used to describe a particular quality of an object when the quality is modified by an adjective.

*vir summæ virtutis* — a man of the highest courage

Note: See also the Ablative of Description .

## 19. Objective Genitive

The Objective Genitive may be used with nouns of agency, action, feeling, skill, participation, memory, etc.

*caritas tui* — care for you

*desiderium otii* — longing for rest

*fuga malorum* — refuge from disaster

*vacatio muneris* — relief from duty

Note: The Objective Genitive requires the 'i' endings of *vos* and *nos* (*vestri* and *nostri*.)

## 20. Partitive Genitive (Genitive of the Whole)

A Partitive Genitive, or Genitive of the whole, is used to denote the whole to which a part belongs. The Partitive Genitive is regularly used with adverbs, ordinal numbers, comparatives, superlatives, and the following words:

*alius* (one)

*milia* (thousands)

*nihil* (nothing)

*quisque*\* (each)

*tantum* (so much)

*uterque*\* (both, each)

*alter* (the one)

*milia* (thousands)

*pars* (part)

*satis* (enough)

*ubinam* (wherever)

*quinque milia passuum* — five thousands of paces (five miles)

*pars virorum* — part of the men

*tantum spoti* — so much of space

*sumus ubinam gentium* — wherever in the world we are

\* Note: *Uterque* and *quisque* take a Partitive Genitive only when used with pronouns.

*utraque castra* — both camps

*uterque nostrum* — each of us

*uterque consul* — both consuls

*quisque vestrum* — each of you

Note: The Partitive Genitive requires the *-um* endings of *vos* and *nos* (*vestrum*, *nostrum*).

## 21. Partitive Adjectives

Since the partitive idea is included in meanings of the following adjectives, they do not take a Genitive of the whole, but take the case of the noun they modify.

*medius* (middle of)  
*omnes* (all of)  
*reliquus* (rest of)

*multi* (many of)  
*summus* (on top of)

*in medias res* — into the middle of things  
*bibimus reliquum vinum* — we drank the rest of the wine

Note: There are several adjectives that take neither the Genitive nor have the partitive idea contained within their meaning. For a list of these, please see the Partitive Ablative.

## 22. Genitive of Charge of Penalty

The Genitive of Charge or Penalty is used with verbs of accusing, condemning and acquitting. The person charged is put in the Accusative, and the charge itself in the Genitive. It is used with the following verbs:

*absolvo* (to acquit)  
*arguo* (to accuse)  
*condemno* (to condemn)

*accuso* (to accuse)  
*coarguo* (to convict)  
*damno* (to condemn)

*arguit me furti* — he accuses me of thievery  
*damnare capiti* — to sentence to death

## 23. Remembering and Forgetting

Verbs of remembering and forgetting take their objects in the Genitive case.

*obliviscor* (to forget)  
*reminiscor* (to remember)  
*memini* (to remember)

*ipse sui meminerat* — he was mindful of himself

Exception: *Recordor* (to remember) takes an Accusative rather than a Genitive for its object.

## 24. Prepositions

The following prepositions take the Genitive for their object:

*causa* (because of)

*gratia* (because of)

*tenus* (as far as)

*ergo* (because of)

*instar* (in the likeness of)

Note: *Gratia* and *causa* are usually used with a Genitive, but are used with an Ablative when their object is a pronoun.

*exempli gratia* - for the sake of an example

*mea causa* — for my sake



## CHAPTER 4: DATIVES

### 25. Dative with Verbs

The following verbs may take the Dative for their objects:

|   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <i>appropinquo</i> * (to approach)                  | <i>bellum inferre</i> (to attack) |
| <i>cedo</i> (to yield to) <i>credo</i> (to believe) | <i>faveo</i> (to favor)           |
| <i>fido</i> † (to trust)                            | <i>gratificor</i> (to do service) |
| <i>gratulor</i> (to congratulate)                   | <i>ignosco</i> (to pardon)        |
| <i>haereo</i> ‡ (to mix)                            | <i>impero</i> (to order)          |
| <i>indulgeo</i> (to indulge)                        | <i>invideo</i> (to envy)          |
| <i>iungo</i> ‡ (to join)                            | <i>mando</i> (to order)           |
| <i>misceo</i> ‡ (to mix)                            | <i>noceo</i> (to harm)            |
| <i>nubo</i> (to marry)                              | <i>pareo</i> (to obey)            |
| <i>parco</i> (to spare)                             | <i>permitto</i> (to permit)       |
| <i>persuadeo</i> (to persuade)                      | <i>placeo</i> (to please)         |
| <i>praesum</i> (to be in charge of)                 | <i>probo</i> (to approve)         |
| <i>praeficio</i> (to put in charge of)              | <i>provideo</i> (to provide for)  |
| <i>resisto</i> (to resist)                          | <i>respondeo</i> (to respond)     |
| <i>servio</i> (to be a slave to)                    | <i>studeo</i> (to be studious)    |
| <i>suadeo</i> (to persuade)                         | <i>supplico</i> (to pray to)      |
| <i>tempero</i> (to refrain)                         |                                   |

\* Note: *Appropinquo* may take a preposition with the Accusative instead of a Dative.  
*appropinquo ad silvam* (I am approaching the forest)

† Note: *Fido* and *confido* may take an Ablative of the object entrusted.

‡ Note: *Misceo*, *iungo*, and *haereo* are more often found with an Ablative of Accompaniment than a Dative.

### 26. Other Verbs Taking the Dative

The following verbs may take a Dative of the Person and an Accusative of the Thing or an Accusative of the Person and an Ablative of the Thing.

|                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>accingo</i> (to make ready)     | <i>circumdo</i> (to surround)        |
| <i>dono</i> (to present)           | <i>exuo</i> (to lay aside)           |
| <i>impertio</i> (to communicate)   | <i>implico</i> (to involve, connect) |
| <i>induo</i> (to put on, entangle) | <i>inspergo</i> (to sprinkle on)     |

*donat coronas suis* — he presents wreaths to his men (Dative)

*donat suos coronis* — he presents his men with wreaths (Ablative)

## 27. Dative of Possession

The Dative may be used with a form of *sum* to denote possession. The would be direct object is then placed in the Nominative case (*domus*) below, and the former subject is placed into the Dative:

*est mihi Romae domus.* — I have a house in Rome. — (Dative of possession)  
*Romae domum habeo.* — I have a house in Rome. — (normal)

## 28. Dative of Direction

The Dative of Direction is occasionally used in poetry instead of the Accusative with a preposition.

(poetry)      *inferretque deos Latium* — He brought his gods into Latium  
(prose)        *inferretque deos ad Latium* — He brought his gods into Latium

## 29. Dative with Adjectives

Adjectives that fit into the following ditty: "kind, friendly, dear...pleasing, hostile, near...and their opposites" all take the Dative case. The following are some of these:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>accommodus</i> (suitable)           | <i>affinis</i> * (near to)             |
| <i>amicus</i> (friendly to)            | <i>aptus</i> (fit)                     |
| <i>difficilis</i> (difficult, awkward) | <i>dispar</i> (uneven)                 |
| <i>dissimilis</i> (dissimilar)         | <i>facilis</i> (easy, well suited for) |
| <i>fidelis</i> (faithful to)           | <i>finitimus</i> (near to)             |
| <i>gratus</i> (pleasing)               | <i>idoneus</i> (suitable for)          |
| <i>ignotus</i> (unknown)               | <i>infestus</i> (unsafe)               |
| <i>inimicus</i> (unfriendly)           | <i>inutilis</i> (useless)              |
| <i>invisus</i> (unseen)                | <i>iucundus</i> (pleasant)             |
| <i>molestus</i> (annoying)             | <i>notus</i> (familiar)                |
| <i>opportunus</i> (opportune, useful)  | <i>par</i> (even)                      |
| <i>propinquus</i> (near)               | <i>similis</i> † (similar)             |
| <i>utilis</i> (useful)                 | <i>vicinus</i> (near)                  |

\* Note: *Affinis* is often used with the Genitive.

† Note: With pronouns, *similis* usually takes the Genitive case:

*est similis mei* — He is similar to me.

## 30. Desum, Absum

*Desum* and *absum* \* take a Dative of Possession.

*hoc unum Caesari defuit* — This only was lacking to Caesar  
*quid abesse huic poterit* — What can be wanting to him?

\* Note: *Absum* usually takes the Ablative case, but is occasionally in the Dative.

### 31. Dative of Agent

The Dative of Agent is used with the passive periphrastic construction to denote the person on whom the necessity rests.

*mihi est amandum* — I must love (lit. It must be loved by me.)

Note: The Ablative with *a* or *ab* is used instead of the Dative of Agent when the Dative case would be ambiguous.

*ei liber a me est dandus* — I must give the book to him.

### 32. Double Dative

The Double Dative is a combination of the Dative of Purpose and the Dative of Reference.

#### a) Dative of Reference

The Dative of Reference is used to show the advantage or disadvantage of the action of the verb.

*Ede illum cibum tibi* — Eat that food for yourself

#### b) Dative of Purpose

A noun demonstrating purpose may be placed in the Dative when used with the Dative of Reference. The following nouns are commonly used to express purpose:

*auxilio* (as an aid)

*curae* (for a care)

*impedimento* (hinder)

*praesidio* (for a guard)

*subsidio* (for a support)

*usui* (for an advantage)

Examples: *Caesar auxilio erat copiis.* — Caesar served as an aid to his troops.

### 33. Ethical Dative

The Dative of Reference when used with personal pronouns (*mihi, tibi, sui*) may be used to show a certain interest felt by the person indicated. In this sense, it is called the Ethical Dative.

## CHAPTER 5: ACCUSATIVES

### 34. Cognate Accusative

Intransitive verbs may take a noun of kindred meaning in the Accusative case. This construction may also be used with verbs of smelling and tasting.

*vitam vivere* - to live a life  
*servire servitutem* - to serve servitude  
*vinum redolens* - smelling of wine

### 35. Predicate Accusative

Verbs of naming, choosing, appointing, making, etc. take their object in the Accusative, although the same verb, when passive, will have a Predicate Nominative instead.

(active)      *Ciceronem consulem creare* — to elect Cicero consul  
(passive)     *Cicero creatur consul* — Cicero is made consul.

### 36. Accusative of Secondary Object

With verbs compounded by prepositions, the object of the preposition is often placed in the Accusative. This is especially common with verbs compounded by *trans*.

*Caesar Germanos flumen traicit* — Caesar throws the Germans across the river.

### 37. Double Accusatives

Some verbs of asking and teaching, and a couple of hiding, take a Double Accusative: of the person, and of the thing.

|  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| <i>celo</i> (to conceal from)            | <i>doceo</i> (to teach)      |
| <i>interrogo</i> (to ask about)          | <i>lateo</i> (to lie hidden) |
| <i>oro</i> (to pray, beg)                | <i>posco</i> (to ask)        |
| <i>reposco</i> (to reclaim, demand back) | <i>rogo</i> (to ask)         |

*me sententiam rogavit* — He asked me my opinion.  
*haec praetorem postulabas* — You demanded this of the praetor.  
*docere pueros grammaticam* — To teach children grammar.  
*non te celavi sermonem* — I did not conceal the oration from you.

### 38. Verbs that Don't Take a Double Accusative

Some verbs of asking take a preposition and the Ablative of the person asked rather than a Double Accusative. This is always the case with *peto* and *quaero*, and occasionally with the others.

*flagito (ab)*  
*posco \* (ab)*  
*quaero (de, ab, ex)*

*peto (ab)*  
*postulo (ab)*

*pacem ab Romanis petierunt* — they asked for peace from the Romans  
*quod quaesivit ex me P. Apuleius* — what Publius Apuleius asked from me

\* Note: *Posco* may also be found with a Double Accusative.

### 39. Accusative of Specification

The Accusative of Specification, modeled after the Greek, is very rare in Latin, but is occasionally found in poetry to denote a part of the body which has been affected.

*nuda genu* - naked with respect to her knee

*caput nectentur* - they shall be bound by the head

*femur ictus* - wounded in the thigh

*ardentis oculos suffecti sanguine et igni* — suffused as to their eyes with blood and fire

*nitent arbor fulva comam* — A tree shines yellow in its branches.

### 40. Accusative of Exclamation

The Accusative is most often used for exclamations (though the Nominative may be used.)

*Ecce\* eos* - look at them

*O me infelicem* - O unhappy I

\* Note: *Ecce* is almost always used with Nominative: cf. *ecce homo* — behold the man.

### 41. Accusative Extent of Space

The Accusative Extent of Space denotes the object through or over which the action takes place. The action in this case is a horizontal motion as opposed to a vertical one.

*fossa quinque pedes longas* — a trench five feet long

*progressus milia passuum duodecim* — having advanced about 12 miles

## 42. Accusative with Prepositions

### a) Adjectives that take the Accusative

The following adjectives take the Accusative case:

|                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>ad</i> (to, toward, at, near) | <i>ante</i> (in front of, before) |
| <i>apud</i> (at, near, among)    | <i>circum</i> (around)            |
| <i>circiter</i> (about)          | <i>cis, citra</i> (this side of)  |
| <i>contra</i> (against)          | <i>erga</i> (toward)              |
| <i>extra</i> (outside)           | <i>infra</i> (below)              |
| <i>inter</i> (among)             | <i>iuxta</i> (near)               |
| <i>ob</i> (on account of)        | <i>penes</i> (in the power of)    |
| <i>per</i> (through)             | <i>pone</i> (behind)              |
| <i>post</i> (after)              | <i>praeter</i> (beyond)           |
| <i>prope</i> (near)              | <i>propter</i> (on account of)    |
| <i>supra</i> (above)             | <i>trans</i> (across)             |
| <i>ultra</i> (beyond)            |                                   |

### b) In and sub

When *in* and *sub* are used with motion, they take the Accusative, but when they are used without motion, they take the Ablative.

*Navigo sub pontem* — I am sailing under the bridge.

*Sum sub ponte* — I am under the bridge.

## CHAPTER 6: ABLATIVES

### 43. Ablative of Origin

The Ablative of Origin expresses the place of birth or the source of the object.

|                                      |   |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>creatus</i> (son of)              | — | <i>cretus</i> (descended, born from) |
| <i>editus</i> (descended from)       |   | <i>generatus</i> (bred from)         |
| <i>genitus</i> (born, produced from) | — | <i>natus</i> (born from)             |
| <i>oriundus</i> (sprung from)        |   | <i>ortus</i> (born from)             |
| <i>satus</i> (sprung from)           |   |                                      |

*edite regibus* — descended from kings  
*genitae Pandione* — daughters of Pandion (lit. the female offspring of Pandion)

### 44. Ablative of Material

The Ablative of Material with a preposition may be used instead of the Genitive of Material.

*Templum de marmore ponam* — I will build a temple of marble.

Note: See also the Genitive of Material.

### 45. Ablative of Cause

The Ablative of Cause shows the cause of an action and may be used with or without a preposition. The following verbs lend themselves to this construction:

|                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>ardeo</i> (to burn with)     | <i>exsilio</i> (to jump for) |
| <i>exulto</i> (to exult in)     | <i>facio</i> (to do)         |
| <i>gaudeo</i> (to rejoice in)   | <i>glorior</i> (to glorify)  |
| <i>laboro</i> (to suffer)       | <i>lacrimo</i> (to cry)      |
| <i>triumpho</i> (to triumph in) |                              |

*hoc feci amore vestri* — I did it because of my love for you.  
*inopia cibi laborabant* — They were suffering from a lack of food.  
*Neglegentia plectimur* — We are chastised for our negligence.  
*qua de causa* — for which reason

### 46. Ablative of Agent

The Ablative with the preposition *a* (*ab*) denotes personal agent.

*laudatur a viro* — he is praised by the man

## 47. Ablative of Separation

### a) Nouns and Verbs

The Ablative of Separation is used with verbs and adjectives meaning to remove, set free, be absent, want, lack, etc.

*ei aqua et igni interdicitur* — it is debarred to him from fire and water

*voluptatibus carere* — to lack enjoyments

*oculis se privavit* — he deprived himself of eyes

### b) Adjectives

The following adjectives take an Ablative of Separation:

*immunis* (exempt from)

*liber* (free from)

*nuda* (naked of)

*vacuus* (empty of)

*urbs nuda praesidio* — a city naked of defense

*liber periculo* — free from danger

*vacuus aqua* — empty of water

### b) Verbs

The following verbs take an Ablative of Separation:

*egeo* (to be destitute of)

*careo* (to lack)

*libero* (to free from)

## 48. Ablative of Comparison

### a) Without Quam

The Ablative of Comparison may be used without *quam* compare two words if the first word is either in the Nominative or Accusative. If this is so, then the second word being compared is placed in the Ablative case.

*Cato est Cicerone eloquentior* — Cato is more eloquent than Cicero (abl.)

*Cato est eloquentior quam Cicero* — Cato is more eloquent than Cicero (*quam*)

*haec via est longior illa est* — This road is longer than that one.

### b) With Relatives and Negatives

The Ablative of Comparison is always used with relative pronouns or when a general negative is implied:

*Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo iustior alter nec* — Aeneas was our king, than whom none was more just

*nemo est carior te* — No one is dearer than you.



c) Special Comparatives

The following comparatives of measure or number may be used with the Ablative of Comparison without *quam*:

*amplius* (more than)  
*minus* (less than)

*longius* (longer than)  
*plus* (more than)

*plus tertia parte interfecta* — with more than one third having been slain

49. Ablative Degree of Difference

The Ablative may be used to denote the general difference between time periods. *Paulo* (a little) and *multo* (a lot) are commonly used for this purpose.

*paucis post diebus* — a few days later  
*multis ante horis* — many hours before  
*multo brevior* — much shorter (lit. shorter by much)  
*paulo brevior* — shorter by a little  
*altior duabus pedibus* — two feet higher (lit. higher by two feet)

50. Ablative of Means or Instrument

a) Words of Filling and Abounding

The Ablative of Means may be used with words of filling, abounding, etc.

*compleo*\* (to fill up with)  
*differtus* (crammed)  
*impleo*\* (to satisfy)  
*plenus*\* (full with)

*confertus* (crowded)  
*expleo* (to fill up)  
*opimus* (rich with)

*Deus bonis omnibus explevit mundum* — God has filled the world with all good things.

\* Note: The Genitive case is more common with *compleo*, *impleo*, and *plenus* in poetry.

b) Verbs and Idioms

The Ablative of Means is used with the following verbs:

*utor* (to use)  
*fungor* (to perform)  
*vescor* (to feed upon)  
*usus est* (there is need)

*fruor* (to enjoy)  
*potior* (to gain possession of)  
*opus est* (there is need)

*fruor malis* — I enjoy apples  
*magistratibus opus est nobis* — We need magistrates. (lit. There is a need to us of Magistrates)

Note: When any of these verbs are used with a gerundive, the case of the gerundive will override that of the verb.

*venit ad utendam latrinam* — He comes to use the latrine.

*venit causa utendae latrinae* — He comes to use the latrine.

## 51. Ablative of Manner

The Ablative may be used with or without the preposition *cum* to express manner. When *cum* is used with a noun **modified by an adjective**, it must fall between the noun and its adjective.

*cum celeritate* — with speed

*maxima celeritate* — with the greatest speed

*maxima cum celeritate* — with the greatest speed

## 52. Ablative of Accompaniment

The Ablative of Accompaniment **with *cum*** may be used with verbs of motion to express the person who is accompanying the subject.

*Ambulo cum matre* — I walk with my mother

### a) Verbs of mixing

The Ablative of Accompaniment may be used with or without *cum* with verbs of mixing or joining.

*confundo* (to mix, confuse)

*iungo* (to join with)

*haereo* (to cling to)

*misceo* (to mix with)

### b) Verbs of contention

The Ablative of Accompaniment may be used with *cum* to express the object of contention.

*armis cum hoste certare* — to fight with the enemy in arms

## 53. Ablative of Price

The Ablative case is used to define a definite price, and may be used with some verbs of exchanging as well.

*permuto* (to exchange)

*muto* (to change)

*verto* (to turn into, exchange)

*commuto* (to barter)

*agrum vendidit sestertium sex milibus* — He sold the land for 6000 sestertii.

*fidem suam et religionem pecunia commutare* — to barter his faith and conscience for money

Note: The Genitive may be used to denote indefinite value.

## 54. Ablative of Description (Quality)

The Ablative of Description may be used to describe the physical qualities of a noun. This form may be used interchangeably with the Genitive of Description, however, the Ablative is more often used to describe physical qualities such as height or size.

*est vir magna virtute* — he is a man of great virtue

Note: This construction, as with the Genitive of description, may not be used without an adjective. To say: he is a man of virtue, one must say: *vir fortis est* (lit. He is a brave man.)

## 55. Ablative of Specification (Respect)

### a) With Nouns

The Ablative of respect or specification may be used without a preposition to show what respect the quality of a word applies to.

*praecedunt virtute* - They excel in courage

*rex nomine erat* — He was king by name

*Marcus par tibi virtute est* — Marcus is equal to you with respect to virtue.

### b) With Adjectives

The following adjectives take an Ablative of respect:

*contentus* (content with)

*fretus* (relying on)

*laetus* (rejoicing in)

*dignus* (worthy of)

*indignus* (unworthy of)

*peritus* (experienced)

*patre indignus est* — he is unworthy of his father

*lenitate fretus* — relying on leniency

*non contentus laude* — not content with praise

### c) With the Supine

When an adjective is used with the supine, the supine is placed in the Ablative.

*mirabile dictu* —marvelous to say.

## 56. Ablative Absolute

### a) Formation

The Ablative Absolute consists of two words in the Ablative case which denote a time, cause or condition. The two words are usually separated from the rest of the sentence by commas, and may be:

#### 1) Two Nouns

*Caesare duce, sumus invicti* — With Caesar as leader, we are unconquerable.

## 2) A Noun and a Participle

*Signo dato, oppugnavimus* — With the signal having been given, we attacked.

## 3) A Noun and an Adjective

*Periculo magno, fugiunt* — With the danger being great, they fled.

### b) Translation

The Ablative Absolute may be translated many different ways. For example, *signo dato* may be translated as follows:

|                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| with the signal having been given | since the signal was given    |
| after the signal was given        | when the signal was given     |
| if the signal is given            | although the signal was given |

Note: The noun in the Ablative Absolute may not refer to the subject of the main clause.

\* Note: The Ablative singular of the present participle ends in -e when used in an Ablative Absolute or when used substantively (as a noun).

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| (substantive)   | <i>ab amante</i> — by a lover                  |
| (Adjective)     | <i>ab amanti muliere</i> — by a loving woman   |
| (Abl. Absolute) | <i>amante muliere</i> — with the woman, loving |

## 57. Ablative with Prepositions

The following prepositions take the Ablative case for their objects:

|                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>a, ab, abs</i> (from, by)      | <i>absque</i> (without)           |
| <i>coram</i> (in the presence of) | <i>cum</i> (with)                 |
| <i>de</i> (down from, about)      | <i>ex</i> (out of)                |
| <i>in</i> (in, on)                | <i>palam</i> (in the presence of) |
| <i>prae</i> (before, in front of) | <i>pro</i> (before, in front of)  |
| <i>procul</i> (far from)          | <i>sine</i> (without)             |
| <i>sub</i> (under)                | <i>tenus</i> * (as far as)        |

\* Note: *tenus* sometimes takes the Genitive.

† Note: *in* and *sub* may also be used with the Accusative.

## 58. Partitive Ablative

With cardinal numbers, *pauci*, *quidam*, and *complures*, the partitive Genitive is not used, but rather the Ablative case with the prepositions: *de* or *ex*. Either the partitive Genitive or the partitive Ablative may be used with *multi* (many).

|  |
|--|
| <i>unus ex pueris</i> — one of the boys                                  |
| <i>quidam ex feminis</i> — a certain of the women                        |
| <i>paucos de libris poetae dedimus</i> — we gave a few books to the poet |
| <i>complures de viris</i> — several of the men                           |

## CHAPTER 7: VOCATIVE, LOCATIVE

### 59. Vocative

#### a) Nouns

The vocative case is used for direct address and is usually separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. The vocative case is the same as the Nominative case for all declensions except for second. The vocative of second declension nouns ending in *-ius* (like *Lucius*) end simply in *-i* (*Luci*), and nouns ending in *-us* (*Marcus*) end in *-e* (*Marce*).

Note: *Filius* is the only common noun ending in *-ius* which is normally used with a vocative.

#### b) Adjectives

The vocative of an adjective is the same as the Nominative with two exceptions: adjectives ending in *-us* (*bonus*) have a vocative ending of *-e* (*bone*), and adjectives ending in *-ius* (*egregius*) have a vocative in *-i* (*egregie*).

### 60. Place Constructions

#### a) Locative

With names of cities, towns, small islands, *domus*, *humus*, and *rus*, the locative case is used to express place where rather than an Ablative with a preposition. In the singular, the locative case of nouns of the first and second declensions is the same as the Genitive, and for the other declensions the Ablative. In the plural, the locative case is the same as the Dative or Ablative form.

#### b) Ablative place from which. Accusative place to which

The Ablative place from which and the Accusative place to which may be expressed without a preposition with nouns that have a locative.

Note: Irregular locatives: *ruri* (in the country), *Carthagini* (in Carthage), *animi* (in the mind), *humi* (on the ground).

Note: A noun in apposition to a locative is placed in the Ablative case: *habito Romae, magna urbe* — I live in Rome, a great city.

Note: The following adverbs were originally locatives: (*ubi, ibi, hodie, perendie, hic, peregre* {*peregrī*}).

## Place Constructions

| <b>Construction</b> | <b>Normal</b>                      | <b>Locative</b>            |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Place where:        | <i>in foro</i><br>"in the forum"   | <i>Romae</i><br>"in Rome"  |
| Place from which:   | <i>ab foro</i><br>"from the forum" | <i>Roma</i><br>"from Rome" |
| Place to which:     | <i>ad foro</i><br>"to the forum"   | <i>Romam</i><br>"to Rome"  |

## CHAPTER 8: ADJECTIVES

### 61. Agreement of Adjectives

- a) An adjective agrees with the noun that it modifies in gender, number, and case.
- b) An attributive adjective agrees with the nearest noun.  
*multae operae ac laboris* — of much trouble and labor
- c) Two or more abstract nouns of the same gender may have a predicate adjective in the neuter plural.  
*stultitia et temeritas et iniustitia sunt fugienda* — folly, rashness, and injustice are [things] to be shunned.
- d) A predicate adjective will be masculine if nouns of different genders refer to living things, and will be neuter if referring to things without life.

### 62. Substantives

An adjective, when left by itself, may be used as a noun. The translation of this substantive depends on the gender and number of the adjective.

|                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>bonus</i> (a good man)   | <i>boni</i> (good men)    |
| <i>bona</i> (a good woman)  | <i>bonae</i> (good women) |
| <i>bonum</i> (a good thing) | <i>bona</i> (good things) |

### 63. Irregular Adjectives

The following adjectives are irregular in the Genitive and Dative singular:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>alius, alia, aliud</i> (other, another) | <i>alter, altera, alterum</i> (the other)       |
| <i>neuter, neutra, neutrum</i> (neither)   | <i>nullus, -a, -um</i> (none) <i>solī</i>       |
| <i>solus, -a, -um</i> (only, alone)        | <i>totus, -a, -um</i> (whole, entire)           |
| <i>ullus, -a, -um</i> (any)                | <i>unus, -a, -um</i> (one)                      |
| <i>uter, utra, utrum</i> (which of two)    | <i>uterque, utraque, utrumque</i> (each of two) |

| <i>Masculine</i> | <i>Feminine</i> | <i>Neuter</i> |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>solus</i>     | <i>sola</i>     | <i>solum</i>  |
| <i>solius</i>    | <i>solius</i>   | <i>solius</i> |
| <i>soli</i>      | <i>soli</i>     | <i>soli</i>   |
| <i>solum</i>     | <i>solam</i>    | <i>solum</i>  |
| <i>solo</i>      | <i>sola</i>     | <i>solo</i>   |

Note: The plurals of all of these are regular.

## 64. Irregular Comparison of Adjectives

### a) Irregular Comparisons

*benevolus, benevolentior, benevolentissimus* (kind)  
*maledicus, maledicentior, maledicentissimus* (foul-mouthed)  
*magnificus, magnificentior, magnificentissimus* (grand)  
*providus, providentior, providentissimus* (far-sighted)  
*egeus, egentior, egentissimus* (needy)

### b) Comparison of -ius, -eus, and -uus Nouns

*arduus, magis arduus, maxime arduus* (difficult)  
*dubius, magis dubius, maxime dubius* (doubtful)  
*idoneus, magis idoneus, maxime idoneus* (suitable)

### c) Irregular Comparison of Adjectives Ending in -lis

The following adjectives are compared like *similis*:

*similis, similior, simillimus*

*facilis* (easy)  
*similis* (similar)  
*gracilis* (slender)

*difficilis* (difficult)  
*dissimilis* (dissimilar)  
*humilis* (humble)

Note: All other adjectives ending in *-lis* are compared normally:

*utilis, utilior, utilissimus*

### d) Other Irregular Comparisons

*bonus, melior, optimus* (good)  
*dexter, dexterior, dextimus* (handy)  
*dives, ditior {divitor}, ditissimus {diventissimus}* (rich)  
*frugi\*, frugalior, frugalissimus* (useful, worthy)  
*iuvenis, iunior, natu minimus* (young)  
*magnus, maior, maximus* (great)  
*malus, peior, pessimus* (bad)  
*maturus, maturior, maturrimus {maturissimus}* (mature)  
*multus, plus, plurimus* (many)  
*nequam, nequior, nequissimus* (worthless)  
*parvus, minor, minimus* (small)  
*prae/pro, prior, primus* (before)  
*satis* (enough), *satius* (preferably), \_\_\_\_\_  
*secus* (otherwise), *setius* (worse), \_\_\_\_\_  
*senex, senior, natu maximus* (old)  
*superus, superior, supremus* (above)  
*vetus, vetustior, veterrimus* (old) [*vetustior* is from *vetustus*]

\* Note: *Frugi* is undeclinable.



65. Adjectives Declined Like *liber, libera, liberum*

The following adjectives retain the *-e-* in their stem:

*asper* (rough)  
*lacer* (mangled)  
*saetiger* (bristly)  
*tener* (tender)

*aliger* (winged)  
*miser* (wretched)  
*satur* (filled)

66. Adjectives Declined Like *pulcher, pulehra, pulchrum*

The following adjectives do not retain the *-e-* in their stem.

*aeger* (sick)  
*creber* (thick)  
*glaber* (bald)  
*ludicer* (playfull)  
*niger* (dark)  
*piger* (slow, dull)  
*sacer* (sacred)  
*sinister* (left)  
*vafer* (crafty)

*ater* (black)  
*faber* (skillful)  
*integer* (whole)  
*macer* (lean, poor)  
*noster* (our)  
*ruber* (red)  
*scaber* (rough)  
*taeter* (foul)  
*vester* (your)

## CHAPTER 9: NUMBERS

### 67. Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers

| <u>Cardinal numbers</u><br>"How many?" | <u>Ordinal numbers</u><br>"In what order?" | <u>Roman Numerals</u> |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| <i>unus</i> (one)                      | <i>primus</i> (first)                      | I                     |
| <i>duo</i> (two)                       | <i>secundus</i> (second)                   | II                    |
| <i>tres</i> (three)                    | <i>tertius</i> (third)                     | III                   |
| <i>quattuor</i> (four)                 | <i>quartus</i> (fourth)                    | IV                    |
| <i>quinque</i> (five)                  | <i>quintus</i> (fifth)                     | V                     |
| <i>sex</i> (six)                       | <i>sextus</i> (sixth)                      | VI                    |
| <i>septem</i> (seven)                  | <i>septimus</i> (seventh)                  | VII                   |
| <i>octo</i> (eight)                    | <i>octavus</i> (eighth)                    | VIII                  |
| <i>novem</i> (nine)                    | <i>nonus</i> (ninth)                       | IX                    |
| <i>decem</i> (ten)                     | <i>decimus</i> (tenth)                     | X                     |
| <i>undecim</i> (eleven)                | <i>undecimus</i> (eleventh)                | XI                    |
| <i>duodecim</i> (twelve)               | <i>duodecimus</i> (twelfth)                | XII                   |
| <i>decem et tres</i> (thirteen)        | <i>tertius decimus</i> (13th)              | XIII                  |
| <i>duodeviginti</i> (eighteen)         | <i>duodevicesimus</i> (18th)               | XVIII                 |
| <i>undeviginti</i> (nineteen)          | <i>undevicesimus</i> (19th)                | IXX                   |
| <i>viginti</i> (twenty)                | <i>vicisemus</i> (twentieth)               | XX                    |

Note: Ordinal numbers are regular adjectives, and must agree with the noun that they modify. Cardinal numbers are indeclinable, except for the numbers: one, two, and three, and all numbers 200 and above (though not *mille*).

|               |               |               |               |               |                |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| <i>duo*</i>   | <i>duae</i>   | <i>duo</i>    | <i>tres</i>   | <i>tria</i>   | <i>milia†</i>  |
| <i>duorum</i> | <i>duarum</i> | <i>duorum</i> | <i>trium</i>  | <i>trium</i>  | <i>milium</i>  |
| <i>duobus</i> | <i>duabus</i> | <i>duobus</i> | <i>tribus</i> | <i>tribus</i> | <i>milibus</i> |
| <i>duos</i>   | <i>duas</i>   | <i>duo</i>    | <i>tres</i>   | <i>tria</i>   | <i>milia</i>   |
| <i>duobus</i> | <i>duabus</i> | <i>duobus</i> | <i>tribus</i> | <i>tribus</i> | <i>milibus</i> |

\* Note: *Ambo, ambae, ambo* (both), an old Greek dual form, is declined like *duo*.

†Note: *Mille* is not declined in the singular, but in the plural is declined as shown and usually takes a Partitive Genitive:

*mille passus* — one thousand paces (one mile)

*quinque milia passuum* — five thousands of paces (five miles)

## 68. Distributive and Numeral Adverbs

### Distributives

How many at a time?

*singuli, ae, a* (one by one)

*bini* (two by two)

*trini* {*terni*} (three by three)

*quaterni* (four by four)

*quini* (five by five)

*deni* (ten by ten)

### Numeral Adverbs

How often?

*semel* (once)

*bis* (twice)

*ter* (three times)

*quater* (four times)

*quingens* (five times)

*decies* (ten times)

Note: *Bini* is used with plural nouns that have a special meaning to mean "two".

*Bina castra* = two camps (*duo castra* = two forts)

*trina castra* = three camps

*una castra* = one camp

## 69. Temporals and Multiplicatives

### Temporals

How much time?

*bimus* (of two years age)

*trimus* (of three years age)

*triplex* (three fold)

*biduum* (a period of two days)

*bimestris* (a period of two months)

*biennium* (a period of two years)

### Multiplicatives

What fold?

*simplex* (single)

*duplex* (two fold)

*triplex* (three fold)

## 70. Fractions

- a) Fractions in Latin are very similar to those in English. The numerator is a cardinal number and the denominator is an ordinal number. The noun *partes* (from *pars, partis*, f. part) is assumed.

*tres octavae* = three eighths =  $3/8$

- b) When the numerator is one, use *pars* and an ordinal number (*una* is assumed):

*tertia pars* = one third =  $1/3$

- c) When the numerator is one less than the denominator, use *partes* with a cardinal:

*duae partes* = two thirds =  $2/3$

- d) One half  $1/2$  is translated *dimidium* or *dimidia pars*.

## CHAPTER 10: VERBS

### 71. Impersonal Verbs

Impersonal verbs are verbs whose only subject is "it". They may be conjugated with respect to tense, but not to person.

#### a) Time and Weather

*fulgurat* (it is lightening)  
*luciscit* (it is getting light)  
*pluit* (it is raining)  
*tonat* (it thunders)

*grandinat* (it hails)  
*ningit* (it is snowing)  
*rorat* (the dew falls)  
*vesperascit* (it grows late)

#### b) Impersonals Taking a Genitive

*interest* (it concerns, it is of interest)      *refert* (it matters, it concerns)

*interest Caesaris* (it is of interest to Caesar)

Note: Instead of a personal pronoun, the feminine Ablative singular of the possessive adjective is often used: *Quid tua id refert?* (How does that concern you)

#### c) Impersonals Taking the Dative

*displicet* (it displeases)  
*licet* (it is permitted)  
*placet* (it pleases)  
*tempus est* (it is time)

*libet* {*libet*} (it pleases)  
*necesse est* (it is necessary)  
*prodest* (it benefits)  
*videtur* (it seems)

*placet ei* — it is pleasing to him

#### d) Impersonals Taking the Accusative

*decet* (it is fitting)  
*fallit* (it deceives)  
*oportet* (it is necessary)

*delectat* (it pleases)  
*iuvat* (it pleases, it helps)

#### e) Verbs of Feeling

With the following impersonal verbs, the person affected is in the Accusative, and the cause of the feeling is in the Genitive.

*miseret* (it grieves)  
*paenitet* (it repents)  
*piget* (it disgusts)  
*pudet* (it shames)  
*taedet* (it wearies)

*tui me miseret* (I pity you)  
*me paenitet* (I am sorry)  
*me iniustitiae piget* (Injustice pains me)  
*tui me pudet* (I am ashamed of you)  
*me facetiarum taedet* (I weary of witticisms)

#### f) Impersonals and Subordinate Clauses

The following impersonal verbs (all meaning, "it happens") are usually followed by a substantive clause of result.

|                |                  |                |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| <i>accidit</i> | <i>contingit</i> | <i>evenit</i>  |
| <i>fit</i>     | <i>obtingit</i>  | <i>obvenit</i> |

*accidit ut esset luna plena* — it happened that it was a full moon .

#### g) Impersonals with Infinitives

The following impersonal verbs usually take an infinitive clause rather than a substantive clause of result.

|                    |                |                  |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| <i>decet</i>       | <i>libet</i>   | <i>licet</i>     |
| <i>necesse est</i> | <i>oportet</i> | <i>opus est</i>  |
| <i>paenitet</i>    | <i>piget</i>   | <i>placet</i>    |
| <i>pudet</i>       | <i>taedet</i>  | <i>visum est</i> |

*necesse est discipulum studere* — It is necessary for the students to study.

### 72. Semi-deponents

Semi-deponent verbs are normal in the present tenses, however use passive forms for the perfect tenses.

*audeo, audere, ausus* (to dare)  
*gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus* (to rejoice)  
*soleo, solere, solitus* (to be accustomed)  
*fido, fidere, fisis* (to trust)

A semi-deponent verb is therefore conjugated as follows:

|           |                                 |            |                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Present   | <i>audeo</i> (I dare)           | Perfect    | <i>ausus sum</i> (I have dared)       |
| Imperfect | <i>audebam</i> (I used to dare) | Pluperfect | <i>ausus eram</i> (I had dared)       |
| Future    | <i>audebo</i> (I shall dare)    | Fut. Perf. | <i>ausus ero</i> (I shall have dared) |

### 73. Neutral Passives

Neutral passives are verbs that are active in form but passive in meaning (the opposite of a deponent verb.)

*accedo, accedere* \* (to be added)  
*exsulo, exsulare* (to be banished)  
*fio, fieri, factus* (to be made)  
*vapulo, vapulare* (to be flogged)  
*veneo, venire* (to be sold) { comes from *venum ire* }

\* Note: *Accedo* can also mean "to approach", and is therefore only sometimes neutral passive.

#### 74. Inceptive (Inchoative) Verbs

Inceptive endings show the beginning of an action, and can be recognized by the ending *-sco* on the end of the verb. The perfect tense of these verbs does not exist, therefore the original verb is substituted for the perfect.

*calesco* (to become warm) (from *caleo*)

Note: Inceptives only have a present stem. To make such a verb perfect, one would use the perfect of the pre-inceptive form. For example, the perfect of *calesco* would be *calui*.

#### 75. Diminutive Verbs

Diminutive verbs end in *-illo* and make a verb have a smaller or dearer action.

*cantillo* - to chirp (from *canto, cantare*)

#### 76. Intensive (Iterative) Verbs

Intensives (occasionally called frequentatives) show repeated action and are formed from the supine stem of the verb and end in *-to* or *-ito*.

*dormito, -are* (to be sleepy)

*vendito, -are* (to try to sell)

*volito\**, *-are* (to flit)

\* Note: First conjugation verbs end in *-ito* rather than *-ato* as one would suspect.

#### 77. Meditative Verbs

Meditative verbs, which are similar in origin to intensives, denote energy or eagerness for action. These verbs end in *-esso* or *-isso*. Meditative verbs are formally of the third conjugation, however have perfect and supine stems of the fourth conjugation.

*arcesso, ere, ivi, itum* - to summon

*capesso* (to lay hold of)

*laccio* (to provoke)

*petesso* (to seek eagerly)

#### 78. Desiderative Verbs

Desiderative verbs indicate a wish or longing for something and are designated by the endings *-turio* or *-surio*.

*esurio, -ire, -itum* (to be hungry)

*parturio, -iri* (to be in labor)

## CHAPTER 11: INFINITIVES

| Formation of Infinitives |  |  |
|--------------------------|--|--|
|                          | ACTIVE   | PASSIVE  |
| PRESENT                  | 2nd principle part<br><i>amare</i><br><i>habere</i><br><i>regere</i><br><i>capere</i><br><i>audire</i>   | <u>1st, 2nd, 4th conjugations</u><br>2nd prin. part <i>-re + -i</i><br><i>amari</i><br><i>haberi</i><br><i>audiri</i><br><u>3rd, 3io conjugations</u><br>2nd prin. part <i>-ere + -i</i><br><i>regi</i><br><i>capi</i> |
| PERFECT                  | 3rd principle part + <i>-sse</i><br><i>amavisse</i><br><i>habuisse</i><br><i>rexisse</i><br><i>cepisse</i><br><i>audisse</i>                                     | 4th principle part + <i>esse</i><br><i>amatum esse</i><br><i>habitum esse</i><br><i>rectum esse</i><br><i>captum esse</i><br><i>auditum esse</i>   |
| FUTURE                   | 4th principle part - <i>us + -urus</i><br><i>amaturum esse</i><br><i>habiturum esse</i><br><i>recturum esse</i><br><i>capturum esse</i><br><i>auditurum esse</i> | 4th principle part + <i>iri</i><br><i>amatum iri</i><br><i>habitum iri</i><br><i>rectum iri</i><br><i>captum iri</i><br><i>auditum iri</i>   |

### 79. Subjective Infinitive

The infinitive may be used as a noun, (as the nominative of the Gerund) though it is not declined. The gender of the infinitive is **neuter**.

*Currere est bonum* — Running is good.

*Amo currere* — I like to run.

## 80. Complementary Infinitive

The infinitive is used with many verbs to complete their meaning.

|                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>constituo</i> (to decide)     | <i>debeo</i> (to ought)   |
| <i>possum</i> (to be able)       | <i>queo</i> (to be able)  |
| <i>conor</i> (to try)            | <i>dubito</i> (hesitate)  |
| <i>oportet</i> (it is necessary) | <i>patior</i> (to permit) |

*Castra movere constituerunt* — They decided to break camp.

*Possum audire te* — I can hear you. (I am able to hear you)

*Debeo iuvare eum* — I ought to help him.

## 81. Objective Infinitive (Infinitive with Subject Accusative)

Many verbs of ordering take their object in the Accusative case with the verb in the infinitive rather than being followed by a substantive clause of purpose (Indirect Command.)

|                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>cogo</i> (to compel) | <i>iubeo</i> (to order)       |
| <i>patior</i> (permit)  | <i>prohibeo</i> (to prohibit) |

*Caesar iubet me necare Marcum* — Caesar orders me to kill Marcus.

## 82. Historical Infinitive

The historical infinitive is occasionally used for an imperfect indicative in narrations. In this case, the subject of the infinitive is Nominative.

*ego instare ut mihi responderet* — I kept urging him to answer me.

## 83. Indirect Statement (Oratio Obliqua)

Indirect statement is used with verbs of saying, telling, thinking, knowing, perceiving, etc. The subject of the indirect statement is put in the Accusative, and the verb in the infinitive. There is no word in Latin to express the English word "that".

### Primary

*dicit se cadere* — He says that he is falling.

*dicit se cecidisse* — He says that he was falling.

*dicit se casurum esse* — He says that he will fall.

*dicit se fore ut ceciderit* — He says that he will have fallen.

### Secondary

*dixit se cadere* — He said that he was falling.

*dixit se cecidisse* — He said that he had fallen.

*dixit se casurum esse* — He said that he would fall.

*dixit se fore ut cecidisset* — He said that would have fallen.

### a) Clauses in Indirect Discourse

1. Real questions in an indirect statement are put in the **subjunctive**. Rhetorical questions are put in the **infinitive mood**.



2. Relative clauses in indirect discourse are in the **subjunctive**.
3. Conditions in indirect discourse are quite strange. The protasis goes in the subjunctive, though the apodosis remains in the infinitive.

*dicit si Caesar veniat, exercitum esse victurum.* — He says that if Caesar comes, the army will win.

Note: A direct statement may be accomplished by using the following defective verbs with quotation marks.

*aio* (I say) (common forms: *aio, ais, ait, aiunt, aiebam*)

*inquam* (I say) (common forms: *inquam, inquis, inquit, inquiunt*)

*inquam "est bonus"* — I say "he is good".

## CHAPTER 12: PARTICIPLES

| Formation of Participles |   |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
|                          | ACTIVE  | PASSIVE  |
| <b>PRESENT</b>           | <b>Verb stem + <i>ns</i></b><br><i>amans, amantis</i> (loving)<br><i>habens, habentis</i> (holding)<br><i>regens, regentis</i> (ruling)<br><i>capiens, capientis</i> (capturing)<br><i>audiens, audientis</i> (hearing)   |  |
| <b>PERFECT</b>           |   | <b>4th principle part</b><br><i>amatus, a, um</i> (having been loved)<br><i>habitus, a, um</i> (having been held)<br><i>rectus, a, um</i> (having been ruled)<br><i>captus, a, um</i> (having been captured)<br><i>auditus, a, um</i> (having been heard)                |
| <b>FUTURE</b>            | <b>4th principle part - <i>us</i> + <i>-urus</i></b><br><i>amaturus, a, um</i> (about to love)<br><i>habiturus, a, um</i> (about to hold)<br><i>recturus, a, um</i> (about to rule)<br><i>capturus, a, um</i> (about to capture)<br><i>auditurus, a, um</i> (about to hear) | <b>Verb Stem + <i>-ndus</i></b><br><i>amandus, a, um</i> (about to be loved)<br><i>habendus, a, um</i> (about to be held)<br><i>regendus, a, um</i> (about to be ruled)<br><i>capiendus, a, um</i> (about to be captured)<br><i>audiendus, a, um</i> (about to be heard) |

### 84. Participles — Verbal Adjectives

There are four participles in Latin, the present active, the perfect passive, the future active, and the future passive (also known as the gerundive.) Since participles are essentially adjectives, they are declined as such. The present participle is declined like a third declension adjective, with the neuter form being the same as the masculine/feminine. (e.g., the neuter of *amans* is *amans*.) Since participles are also verbal in nature, they can take a direct object as well.

a) Translations:

The participle is used in Latin much more frequently than in English. Therefore, there are many ways of translating it. Often the best translation is that of a relative clause.

*cibum coctum edit*

He ate the food, having been cooked.

He ate the food which he had cooked.

b) The Ablative singular

The Ablative singular of the present participle normally ends in *-i*; however, when it is used **substantively** *i.e.*, as a noun, the Ablative ends in *-e*. This is also the case when the participle is being used in an Ablative Absolute. (*q.v.*)

## CHAPTER 13: SUBJUNCTIVES

| Subjunctives      |  |   |
|-------------------|--|---|
|                   | ACTIVE   | PASSIVE   |
| <b>PRESENT</b>    | Special vowels: She <u>wears</u> a <u>diamond</u><br>Verb stem – vowel + special vowel +<br><i>m, s, t, mus, tis, nt</i><br><i>amem</i><br><i>habeam</i><br><i>regam</i><br><i>cipiam</i><br><i>audiam</i> | Verb stem – vowel – special vowel<br>+ <i>r, ris, tur, mur, mini, ntur</i><br><br><i>amer</i><br><i>habear</i><br><i>regar</i><br><i>cipiar</i><br><i>audiar</i>                        |
| <b>IMPERFECT</b>  | 2nd Prin. part + <i>m, s, t, mus, tis, nt</i><br><i>amarem</i><br><i>haberem</i><br><i>regerem</i><br><i>capirem</i><br><i>audirem</i>   | 2nd Prin. part + <i>r, ris, tur, . . .</i><br><i>amarer</i><br><i>haberer</i><br><i>regerer</i><br><i>capirer</i><br><i>audirer</i>   |
| <b>PERFECT</b>    | Perfect stem +<br><i>erim, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint</i><br><i>amaverim</i><br><i>habuerim</i><br><i>rexerim</i><br><i>ceperim</i><br><i>audiverim</i>   | Supine stem +<br><i>sim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint</i><br><i>amatus sim</i><br><i>habitus sim</i><br><i>rectus sim</i><br><i>captus sim</i><br><i>auditus sim</i>                    |
| <b>PLUPERFECT</b> | Perfect stem + <i>isse</i> + endings<br><br><i>amavissem</i><br><i>habuissem</i><br><i>rexissem</i><br><i>cepissem</i><br><i>audivissem</i>  | Supine stem + <i>essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent</i><br><i>amatus essem</i><br><i>habitus essem</i><br><i>rectus essem</i><br><i>captus essem</i><br><i>auditus essem</i> |

## 85. Volitive (Hortatory) Subjunctive

The hortatory subjunctive expresses a command or exhortation. In English, we usually translate it "let"; Latin uses the present subjunctive, and the negative is expressed by *ne*.

*Eamus igitur* — Let us go, therefore.

*Ne bibamus curramusque* — Let us not drink and drive.

Note: The word "hortatory" generally refers only to first person and "jussive" to second and third persons, however there is no difference between the two in meaning.

| Sequence of Tenses   |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | Incomplete Action<br>of subjunctive verb | Completed Action<br>of subjunctive verb |
| Primary Sequences:<br>Present<br>Future<br>Future Perfect  | Present                                  | Perfect                                 |
| Secondary Sequences:<br>Imperfect<br>Perfect<br>Pluperfect | Imperfect                                | Pluperfect                              |

The Sequence of Tenses is shown below in the Indirect Question.

## 86. Indirect Question

Indirect question is used with verbs of asking, requesting, etc., an interrogative particle, and a verb in the subjunctive.

### Primary

*dico te quid faciam* — I tell you what I am doing.

*dico te quid fecerim* — I tell you what I was doing.

*dico te quid facturus sim* — I tell you what I will do.

### Secondary

*dixi te quid facerem* — I told you what I did.

*dixi te quid fecissem* — I told you what I had done.

*dixi te quid facturus essem* — I told you what would do.

*dixi te quid facturus fuisset* — I told you what I would have done.

## 87. Indirect Command

Many verbs of asking, advising and commanding are followed by an **Indirect Command** (or **Substantive Clause of Purpose**), which is merely a subjunctive clause preceded by *ut* and following the sequence of tenses. The case of the direct object is dependent upon the verb.

- a) **Accusative** (*moneo, oro, rogo . . .*)  
*Me rogavit ne venirem* — He asked me not to come.
- b) **Dative** (*impero, mando, persuadeo . . .*)  
*mihi imperat ut veniam.* — He orders me to come.
- c) **Ablative** (*peto, postulo, quaero . . .*)  
*a me postulavit ut venirem* — He asks me to come.

## 88. Optative Subjunctive

The optative subjunctive is translated "if only" or "would that" and denotes an act as wished for or desired. The optative is often introduced by *utinam* or *utinam ne* if negative, though *utinam* is more often used with the imperfect than the present subjunctive.

### Present

An act denoted as possible is in the present subjunctive.

*sint beati* — I wish that they be happy (lit. may they be happy)

### Imperfect

An act denoted as unaccomplished is in the imperfect subjunctive.

*utinam Caesar adesset* — Would that Caesar were here (but he is not).

### Pluperfect

An act denoted as unaccomplished in the past is in the pluperfect subjunctive.

*utinam ne venisset* — would that he had not come (but he did)

## 89. Deliberative Subjunctive

The deliberative subjunctive shows doubt, indignation, or impossibility, and is usually in the form of a question.

*quid agam* — What am I to do?

## CHAPTER 14: OTHER VERB FORMS

### 90. The Supine

The Supine in Latin, as in English, is a verbal noun. In Latin, there are two forms for the supine. The Accusative supine (ending in *-um*) is used with verbs of motion to express purpose, and the Ablative supine (ending in *-u*) is used with adjectives to denote respect or specification.

*Venit pugnatum* — I came to fight.

*Mirabile dictu* — Marvelous to say.

Note: The Ablative supine cannot take an object.

### 91. Imperative Mood

The imperative mood is used for commands.

#### a) Present Imperative

The present imperative is formed by removing the *-re* from the second principal part, and the plural by adding *-te* to this.

*Festina lente* — Hurry slowly.

*Marcus, da librum mihi* — Marcus, give the book to me.

*Liberi, date libros mihi* — Children, give the books to me.

Note: The imperatives of *dico*, *duco*, *facio*, *fero*, and *sum* are irregular. These are: *dic*, *dicite*; *duc*, *ducite*; *fac*, *facite*; *fer*, *ferite*; and *es*, *este*.

#### b) Future Imperative

Present imperatives are used for commands in the immediate future; commands in the distant future, however, require a future imperative.

The verbs: *memini* (to remember), *scio* (to know), and *habeo* (to have, consider) have no present imperatives — only future imperatives since their meanings denote actions which must be continued in the future. Thus: *memento*, *scito*, and *habeto*.

|              | <u>ACTIVE FORMS</u> |                | <u>PASSIVE FORMS</u> |                |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
|              | sing.               | plur.          | sing.                | plural         |
| present:     | <i>ama</i>          | <i>amate</i>   | <i>amare</i>         | <i>amamini</i> |
| future (2nd) | <i>amato</i>        | <i>amatote</i> | <i>amator</i>        | —              |
| future (3rd) | <i>amato</i>        | <i>amanto</i>  | <i>amator</i>        | <i>amantor</i> |

1. The second person future imperative is used to show continued action in the future.
2. The third person future imperative is usually used for precepts, wills, and statutes:  
*in iuris civilis custos esto* — let him be the guardian of civil right

## 92. Negative Commands

### a) *noli* with present infinitive

The most common form of negative command is formed with the imperative of *nolo*, *nolle* (to wish not) and a complementary infinitive.

*Antonius, noli amare celeres feminas* — Don't love fast women, Antonius.

*Viri, nolite currere sine caligulis* — Soldiers don't run without boots.

### b) *cave* with the present subjunctive.

*Cave*, the imperative of *caveo*, to warn, may be followed by the present subjunctive.

*cave festines* — don't hurry

### c) *ne* with the perfect subjunctive

*Ne* with the perfect subjunctive is the third possible way of expressing negative commands

*ne locutus sis* — don't speak



## CHAPTER 15: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

A conditional sentence consists of an independent clause and a dependent or subordinate clause. The subordinate clause is introduced by the word *si* (if) and is called the **protasis**. The independent clause is called the **apodosis**.

### 93. Simple Condition

A simple condition, which expresses a simple fact, goes in the indicative mood.

*si adest, bene est* — if he is here, it is well

*si aderat bene erat* — if he was here, it was well

*si adfuit, bene fuit* — if he has been here, it has been well

### 94. Future Conditions

#### a) Future More Vivid

The future more vivid uses the future indicative and expresses a fact in the future.

*si aderit, bene erit* — if he is here, it will be well

*si adfuerit, bene erit* — if he shall have been here, it will be well

#### b) Future Less Vivid

The future less vivid (or "should...would" clause) contains two subjunctives, and the apodosis always is in the present subjunctive.

*si adsit, bene sit* — if he should be here, it would be well

*si adfuerit, bene sit* — if he should have been here, it would be well

### 95. Contrary to Fact

A contrary to fact condition uses imperfect subjunctives in both clauses if the time is present, or pluperfect subjunctives if in the past.

present      *si adesset, bene esset* — if he would were here, it would be well

past          *si adfuisset, bene fuisset* — if he had been here, it would be well

### 96. General Conditions

#### a) Both Present

protasis: present subjunctive

apodosis: present indicative

*si hoc dicat, creditur* — if he says this, it is believed

#### b) Subordinate Clause in Past

protasis: perfect indicative

apodosis: present indicative

*si quid dixit, creditur* — if he ever says anything, it is believed

c) Repeated in Past Time

protasis: pluperfect indicative

apodosis: imperfect indicative

*si quid dixerat, credebatur* — if he ever said anything, it was believed

d) Both in Past

protasis: imperfect subjunctive

apodosis: imperfect indicative

*si quid diceret, credebatur* — if he were ever to say anything, it was believed

## CHAPTER 16: OTHER CLAUSES

### 97. Relative Clauses of Characteristic

A relative clause of characteristic is used after expressions of existence, and takes a subjunctive. The following three phrases are often followed by the relative clause of characteristic.

a) Sunt qui

*sunt qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem* — There are some who think that the departure of the soul from the body constitutes death.

b) Unus, Solus

*solus es cuius in victoria ceciderit nemo nisi armatus* — You are the only man in whose victory no one has fallen unless armed.

c) Quam ut, quamqui

*Quam ut* or *quam qui* are used after comparatives.

*maiores arbores caedebant quamquas ferre miles posset* — They cut trees too large for a soldier to carry.

### 98. Result Clauses

a) With Ut or Ut Non

Clauses describing an action which results from the action of the main verb are called result clauses, and use *ut* or *ut non* with the subjunctive following the sequence of tenses. Result clauses are signaled by the following words:

*adeo* (so long, so much)

*ita* (so, thus)

*sic* (so)

*talis* (of such a kind)

*tam* (so)

*tantus* (so great)

*tot* (so many)

*tanta vis probitatis est ut eam in hoste diligamus* — So great is the power of goodness that we love it even in an enemy.

Note: *sic* modifies only verbs, *tam* only adjectives and adverbs, and *ita* may modify either.

b) Substantive Clauses of Result

Result clauses can also be used as the subject or object of certain verbs meaning "it happens" or other similar phrases.

*effecit ut tribunus discederet* — He brought it about that the tribune left.

*accedit ut consul adesset* — It happened that the consul was present.

## 99. Purpose Clauses

There are seven basic ways to express purpose.

### a) Ut (uti) + Subjunctive

*Ut*, when used to express purpose, takes a present subjunctive if the main verb is present and an imperfect subjunctive if in the past tense.

*venit ut petat pacem* — He comes to seek peace.

*venit ut peteret pacem* — He came to seek peace.

Note: To make this clause negative, replace *ut* with *ne*.

### b) Relative Pronoun + Present or Imperfect Subjunctive

The relative pronoun may be used with *to* to express purpose if the subject of the subordinate clause is different than that of the main clause or to express the purpose of the subordinate clause rather than the whole clause.

*mittit milites qui petant pacem* — He sends soldiers who are to seek peace.

*misit milites qui peterent pacem* — He sent soldiers who were to seek peace.

### c) Quo With Comparative + Subjunctive

*Quo* is used whenever the purpose clause contains a comparative adjective or adverb.

*venit quo facilius petat pacem* — He comes by which he may more easily seek peace.

### d) Supine

*venit petitum pacem* — He comes to seek peace.

### e) Causa, Gratia + Gerund or Gerundive in Genitive

*venit causa pacem petendi* (gerund)

*venit causa pacis petendi* (gerundive)

### f) Ad + Gerund or Gerundive in Accusative

*venit ad petendum pacem* (gerund)

*venit ad petendam pacem* (gerundive)

### g) Future Participle

*venit peturus pacem* — lit. He comes about to seek peace.

## 100. Clauses of Anticipation

### a) Dum

*Dum*, meaning "while", uses the present tense, though it is translated in English by the imperfect.

*Dum*, meaning "as long as", takes the indicative.

*Dum*, meaning "until", take the subjunctive.

c) *Iam diu, iam dudum*

1) *Iam diu* with a verb in the present tense means that the act was begun in the past and is continuing in the present. In English we translate it in the perfect tense.

*patimur multos iam diu annos* — We have suffered now for many years (and still do).

2) *Iam diu* with a verb in the imperfect tense denotes that the act was being continued in the past and begun before. It is rendered pluperfect in English.

*iam dudum flebam* — I had been weeping for a long time (but no longer am).

## 101. Quin Clauses

a) Result

*Quin* may be used in a negative result clause to mean “*qui non*”.

*nemo est tam fortis quin perturbetur* — No one is so brave as to not be disturbed.

b) Characteristic

*Quin* may be used in a clause of characteristic to mean “*qui non*”.

*nemo nostrum est quin sciat* — There is no one of us who does not know.

c) With Verbs of Hindering, Etc.

With verbs of hindering, resisting, refusing, doubting, delaying, etc., when negative, *quin* may be used with the subjunctive.

*praeterire non potui quin sciberem ad te* — I could not neglect to write you.

d) Non dubito

*Quin* is often used in clauses with *non dubito* and *non est dubitum*.

*non dubitabat quin ei crederemus* — He did not doubt that we had believed him.

*non erat dubitum quin Helvetii plurimum possent* — There was no doubt that the Helvetii were the most powerful.

e) General

*Quin* may be used with the indicative to mean “why not”.

## 102. Quominus

*Quominus* is often used with verbs of hindering meaning “to prevent from” when no negative is implied.

*nec aetas impedit quominus agri colendi studia teneamus* — nor does age prevent us from retaining an interest in tilling the soil.

*nihil impedit quominus id facere possimus* — Nothing prevents us from being able to do this.

### 103. Cum Clauses

The conjunction *cum* (as opposed to the preposition) may be used with several clauses to denote four different things.

#### a) Temporal Clauses

When *cum* merely establishes the time at which a certain even occurred, it is translated "when" and the main verb is in the indicative.

*Cum Caesar transiit Rubicon, mensis erat Ianuarius.* — When Caesar crossed the Rubicon, the month was January.

#### b) Circumstantial Clauses

*Cum*, in this usage, is also translated as "when", however, in this instance, *cum* does not merely establish the time, but rather the circumstances of the events. The main verb is therefore dependent upon the *cum* clause for its occurrence. The verb in the *cum* clause is subjunctive if it refers to past events and indicative if referring to present or future events. The main verb will be indicative in all situations.

*Cum Caesar transiverit Rubicon, populus territus erat.* — When Caesar crossed the Rubicon, the people were frightened.

*Cum imperator clamat, audimus.* — When the general shouts, we listen.

#### c) Cum Causal

When *cum* is translated "since" the verb in the *cum* clause is in the subjunctive.

*Cum Caesar esset in Gallia, Pompeius rexit senatus.* — Since Caesar was in Gaul, Pompey ruled the senate.

#### d) Cum Concessive

*Cum* may be translated "although" when coupled with *tamen* or *tum* or another such word. Again, the verb of the *cum* clause will be in the subjunctive.

*Cum Caesar non adsit in corpore, tamen adest in animo.* — Although Caesar is not here in body, nevertheless, he is here in mind.

## CHAPTER 17: CONJUNCTIONS, ENCLITICS, AND DEMONSTRATIVES

### 104. Enclitics

| <u>Enclitic</u> | <u>Use</u>            | <u>Example</u>                              |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---|
| -ce .....       | demonstrative .....   | ( <i>hosce annos</i> — for these years)     |
| -dum .....      | “now” .....           | ( <i>nondum</i> — not yet)                  |
| -met .....      | emphasis .....        | ( <i>egomet</i> — I)                        |
| -nam .....      | shows emphasis .....  | ( <i>quisnam</i> )                          |
| -ne .....       | asks a question ..... | ( <i>estne puer</i> — Are you a boy?)       |
| -pte .....      | “own, self” .....     | ( <i>supte natura</i> — by its own nature)  |
| -que .....      | “and” .....           | ( <i>pueri puellaeque</i> — boys and girls) |
| -te .....       | “self” .....          | ( <i>tute</i> — you yourself)               |
| -ve .....       | “or” .....            | ( <i>pueri puellaeve</i> — boys or girls)   |

### 105. Hic, ille, iste

*Hic* is the 1st person demonstrative (this....of mine)

*Iste* is the 2nd person demonstrative (that...of yours)

*Ille* is the 3rd person demonstrative (that...of his)

*Iste* may be used to indicate something well known to everyone: *ille Marcus* (that Marcus whom we know well), or it is often used with contempt *iste femina* (that woman).

*Hic* often means “the latter” and *ille* “the former”. In the sentence: “Brutus killed Caesar,” “Caesar” would be the latter, and “Brutus” the former.

### 106. Quam

The word *quam* has many uses in Latin.

#### a) Relative Pronoun

As a form of *qui, quae, quod*, it means “whom” or “which”:

*puella quam amo...* — the girl whom I love...

#### b) Interrogative

As a form of the interrogatives *qui, quae, quod* or *quis, quid*, it means “which?” or “whom?”:

*Quam puellam amas?* — Which girl do you love?

#### c) With Comparative

*Quam* may be used with a comparative adjective or adverb to mean “than”:

*Puer est celerior quam puella* — The boy is faster than the girl.

d) With Superlative

*Quam* with a superlative means "as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible":  
*quam celerrime* — as quickly as possible

e) With the Positive

With a positive adjective or adverb, *quam* means "how":  
*Quam longe?* — How long?

107. Ut

*Ut* may mean "as, how, while, since or where" with the indicative.

108. Haud

*Haud* negates a single word.  
*haud facile* — not easily

109. Coordinates

*cum ... tandem* (although ... nevertheless)

*cum ... tum* (both ... and) or (not only ... but also) or (although ... nevertheless)

*mono ... modo* (now ... now)

*qua ... qua* (on the one hand ... on the other)

*quanto gravior ... tanto crebriores* (the severer ... the more frequently)

*quo minus ... eo plus* (the less ... the more)

*tam ... quam* (so ... as)

*tantus ... quantus* (as great ... as)

*tot ... quot* (

*tum ... tum* (not only ... but also)



## CHAPTER 18: RARE AND ALTERNATE FORMS

### 110. Syncopations

Syncopations are shortenings of a normal word, mostly used in poetry for metrical reasons.

- a) The *-vi* or *-ve* may be removed from the third principal part of a verb for metrical reasons:

*amavisti = amasti*  
*amaveram = amaram*  
*amavero = amaro*  
*amavisse = amasse*

- b) The third person plural of the perfect tense, *-erunt*, may be exchanged for *-ere*:

*amaverunt = amavere*  
*monuerunt = monuere*

- c) The *-is*, *-iss*, *-sis* may be removed from the perfect tenses:

*dixisti = dixti*  
*traxisse = traxe*  
*evasisti = evasti*  
*vixisset = vixet*  
*decessisse = decesse*  
*erepissemus = erepemus*

- d) The second person singular, passive voice of a verb, *-ris*, may be exchanged for *-re*.

*amaris = amare*  
*audieris = audiere*

### 111. Archaic Forms Of Nouns

The following are old forms of the various declensions.

a) Genitive Singular

1. *-as* = archaic form of the Genitive case for first declension  
*paterfamilias* — Genitive = *patrisfamilias*
2. *-ai* = archaic form of the Genitive case for first declension  
*aulai* — (*aula*: court)

c) Ablative Singular

First declension: *-ad*  
Second declension: *-od*  
Fourth declension: *-ud*

e) Old Forms of Ego, Tu, and Ille

*mis, tis = mei, tui*  
*med, ted = me, te*  
*olle = ille*

112. Alternate forms of Verbs

a) Present Passive Infinitive

The present passive infinitive may end in *-ier*.  
*amari = amari<sup>er</sup>; agi = agi<sup>er</sup>*

b) Present Subjunctive

The present subjunctive used to end in *-im*.  
*dem = duim*

c) Future Perfect

The future perfect endings may be substituted by the present stem and *-asso*.  
*amavero = amasso*  
*amaveris = amassis*  
*amaverit = amassit*

d) Perfect Subjunctive, Future Perfect Indicative

*fecero = faxo*  
*fecerim = faxim*  
*ausus sim = ausim*

113. Abbreviated Forms

*faciendum est = faciendumst*  
*fors sit an = forsitan*  
*homo est = homost*  
*qui ne = quin*  
*si audes = sodes*  
*si vis = sis*  
*si vultis = sultis*  
*ut eo = quo*  
*ut eo minus = quominus*  
*ut is = qui, quis*  
*venum dare = vendere*  
*venum ire = venire*  
*visne, scisne = vin, scin*  
*futurum esse = fore*  
*tetuli = tuli (3rd principle part of fero)*

## CHAPTER 19: OTHER ODDITIES

### 114. Distinguishables

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><i>cerno, cernere, crevi, cretum</i> (think)<br/> <i>flamen, flaminis</i> (m. priest)<br/> <i>indico, -are</i> (to indicate)<br/> <i>ius, iuris</i> (n. law)<br/> <i>latus, lateris</i> (n. side)<br/> <i>levis</i> (smooth) {with macron on e}<br/> <i>luceo, lucere, luxi</i> (to shine)<br/> <i>mare, maris</i> (n. sea)<br/> <i>modo</i> (only)<br/> <i>os, oris</i> (n. mouth)<br/> <i>primo</i> (at first)<br/> <i>quoque</i> (also)<br/> <i>sapio</i> (to be wise)<br/> <i>sterno</i> (to strew)<br/> <i>tego</i> (to cover)<br/> <i>pavi</i> (from <i>paveo</i>)</p> | <p><i>cresco, crescere, crevi, cretum</i> (increase)<br/> <i>flamen, flaminis</i> (n. gust)<br/> <i>indico, -ere, dixi, indictum</i> (to proclaim)<br/> <i>ius, iuris</i> (n. broth)<br/> <i>latus, -a, -um</i> (wide)<br/> <i>levis</i> (light) {no macron}<br/> <i>lugeo, lugere, luxi</i> (to mourn)<br/> <i>mas, maris</i> (masculine)<br/> <i>modus, -i</i> (way)<br/> <i>os, ossis</i> (n. bone)<br/> <i>primum</i> (firstly)<br/> <i>quisque</i> (each)<br/> <i>saepio</i> (to hedge in)<br/> <i>sternuo</i> (to sneeze)<br/> <i>texo</i> (to weave)<br/> <i>pavi</i> (from <i>posceo</i>)</p> |
|---|---|

### 115. Irregular Declensions

|  |                |              |                |              |                            |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|
|  | (force)        | (cow, ox)    | (Aeneas)       | (pig)        | (god)                      |
|  | <i>vis</i>     | <i>bos</i>   | <i>Aeneas</i>  | <i>sus</i>   | <i>deus</i>                |
|  | <i>vis</i>     | <i>bovis</i> | <i>Aeneae</i>  | <i>suis</i>  | <i>dei</i>                 |
|  | <i>vi</i>      | <i>bovi</i>  | <i>Aeneae</i>  | <i>sui</i>   | <i>deo</i>                 |
|  | <i>vim</i>     | <i>bovem</i> | <i>Aenean</i>  | <i>suem</i>  | <i>deum</i>                |
|  | <i>vi</i>      | <i>bove</i>  | <i>Aenea</i>   | <i>sue</i>   | <i>deo</i>                 |
|  | (strength)     | (cows)       | (no one)       | (pigs)       | (gods)                     |
|  | <i>vires</i>   | <i>boves</i> | <i>nemo</i>    | <i>sues</i>  | <i>dei, dii, di</i>        |
|  | <i>virium.</i> | <i>boum</i>  | <i>nullius</i> | <i>suum</i>  | <i>deorum, deum, divom</i> |
|  | <i>viribus</i> | <i>bobus</i> | <i>nemini</i>  | <i>subus</i> | <i>deis, diis, dis</i>     |
|  | <i>vires</i>   | <i>boves</i> | <i>neminem</i> | <i>sues</i>  | <i>deos</i>                |
|  | <i>viribus</i> | <i>bobus</i> | <i>nullo</i>   | <i>subus</i> | <i>deis, diis, dis</i>     |

Note: The vocative of *deus* is *dee* or just plain *deus*.

## 116. Odd Genitives

*bos, bovis* (f. cow)  
*iecur, iecinoris/iecoris/iocinoris* (n. liver)  
*funis, funeris* (n. funeral)  
*Juppiter, Jovis* (Jupiter)  
*mel, mellis* (n. honey)  
*nix, nivis* (f. snow)  
*supellex, suppellectilis* (f. furniture)  
*Venus, Veneris* (Venus)

## 117. Nouns Only Found in the Plural (*Pluralia tantum*)

|                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>altaria</i>     | ( <i>altar</i> )           |
| <i>angustiae</i>   | ( <i>narrow pass</i> )     |
| <i>Athenae</i>     | ( <i>Athens</i> )          |
| <i>Bacchanalia</i> | ( <i>Bacchanalia</i> )     |
| <i>brachae</i>     | ( <i>trousers</i> )        |
| <i>divitiae</i>    | ( <i>riches</i> )          |
| <i>epuliae</i>     | ( <i>feast</i> )           |
| <i>exuviae</i>     | ( <i>spoils</i> )          |
| <i>fores</i>       | ( <i>doors</i> )           |
| <i>hiberna</i>     | ( <i>winter quarters</i> ) |
| <i>Idus</i>        | ( <i>Ides</i> )            |
| <i>insidiae</i>    | ( <i>ambush</i> )          |
| <i>kalendae</i>    | ( <i>calends</i> )         |
| <i>maiores</i>     | ( <i>ancestors</i> )       |
| <i>moenia</i>      | ( <i>walls</i> )           |
| <i>nonae</i>       | ( <i>nonnes</i> )          |
| <i>nuptiae</i>     | ( <i>wedding</i> )         |
| <i>spolia</i>      | ( <i>spoils</i> )          |
| <i>viscera</i>     | ( <i>entrails</i> )        |

## 118. Nouns With Different Meanings in the Singular and Plural

|                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>aedes, aedis</i> (temple)        | <i>aedes, aedium</i> (house)      |
| <i>aqua</i> (water)                 | <i>aquae</i> (mineral springs)    |
| <i>auxilium</i> (help)              | <i>auxilia</i> (reinforcements)   |
| <i>balneum</i> (bath)               | <i>balneae</i> (public baths)     |
| <i>carcer</i> (m. prison)           | <i>carceres</i> (barriers)        |
| <i>castrum</i> (fort)               | <i>castra</i> (camp)              |
| <i>cera</i> (wax)                   | <i>cerae</i> (wax tablets)        |
| <i>comitium</i> (place of assembly) | <i>comitia</i> (assembly)         |
| <i>copia</i> (plenty)               | <i>copiae</i> (troops)            |
| <i>delicia</i> (pleasure)           | <i>deliciae</i> (pet, sweetheart) |

*finis* (end)  
*fortuna* (fortune)  
*impedimentum* (hindrance)  
*littera* (letter of the alphabet)  
*locus, -i* (place)

*ludus* (school)  
*mos, moris* (m. custom)  
*nix, nivis* (f. snow)  
*opera* (work)  
*rostrum* (beak)  
*sal* (m. wit)  
*scala* (ladder)  
*tabella* (tablet)  
*vas, vasis* (n. vessel)

*fines* (territory)  
*fortunae* (possessions)  
*impedimenta* (baggage)  
*littera* (letter, epistle)  
*loci, -orum* (selections)  
*loca, -orum* (places)  
*ludi* (public games)  
*mores* (character)  
*nives* (snowflakes)  
*operae* (workmen)  
*rostra* (speaker's platform)  
*sales* (witticisms)  
*scalae* (stairs)  
*tabellae* (records)  
*vasa, -orum* (dishes)

## 119. Irregular Verbs

### a) First Conjugation

*domo, domare, domui, \_\_\_\_\_* (to subdue)  
*frico, fricare, fricui, \_\_\_\_\_* (to rub)  
*iuvo, iuvare, iuvi, iutum* (to help)  
*lavo, lavare, lavi, lautum* (to wash)  
*no, nare, navi, \_\_\_\_\_* (to swim)  
*seco, secare, secui, sectum* (to cut)  
*veto, vetare, vetui, vetitum* (to forbid)

### b) Second Conjugation

*ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsurus* (to burn)  
*caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum* (to beware)  
*faveo, favere, favi, fautum* (to favor)  
*mulceo, mulcere, mulsi, mulsum* (to soothe)  
*torqueo, torquere, torsi, tortum* (to twist)  
*oveo, ovare, vovi, votum* (to vow)

### c) Third Conjugation

*carpo, carpere, carpsi, carptum* (to pluck)  
*cerno, cernere, crevi, cretum* (to decide, decree)  
*cingo, cingere, cinxi, cinctum* (to bind)  
*coquo, coquere, coxi, coctum* (to cook)  
*cresco, crescere, crevi, cretum* (to increase)  
*emo, emi, emptum* (to buy)  
*tero, terere, trivi, tritum* (to rub)  
*vado, vadere, vasi, vasum* (to go)

d) Fourth Conjugation

*reperio, reperire, repperi, repertum* (to find)

*sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum* (to bury)

120. Reduplicative Verbs

*cado, cadere, cecidi, casurus* (to fall)

*cano, canere, cecini* \_\_\_\_\_ (to sing)

*credo, credere, credidi, creditum* (to believe)

*disco, discere, didici, discum* (to learn)

*do, dare, dedi, datum* (to give)

*fallo, fallere, fefelli, falsum* (to deceive)

*mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsum* (to bite)

*pango, pangere, pepigi [panxi], pactum* (to fasten)

*parco, parcere, peperci, parsurus* (to spare)

*pario, parere, peperii, partum* (to bring forth)

*pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsum* (to drive)

*pendeo, pendere, pependi, pensum* (to hang)

*pendo, pendere, pependi, pensum* (to weigh)

*perdo, perdere, peperdi, perditum* (to destroy)

*posco, poscere, poposci, \_\_\_\_\_* (to demand)

*reperio, reperire, repperi, repertum* (to find)

*sto, stare, steti, statum* (to stand)

*tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum* (to touch)

*tendo, tendere, tetendi, tentum* (to stretch)

*tondeo, tondere, totondi, tonsum* (to cut, shave)

*tundo, tundere, tutudi, tunsum [tusum]* (to beat repeatedly)

## 121. Trees

The following is a list of many of the trees in the Roman era. They are all feminine.

|                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>abies, abietis</i> (fir)     | <i>almus, i</i> (alder)              |
| <i>castanea, ae</i> (chestnut)  | <i>cerasus, i</i> (cherry tree)      |
| <i>cyparissus, i</i> (cypress)  | <i>cypressus, i</i> (cypress)        |
| <i>fagus, i</i> (beech)         | <i>farnus, i</i> (ask)               |
| <i>ficus, i &amp; us</i> (fig)  | <i>fraxinus, i</i> (ash)             |
| <i>ilex, ilicis</i> (holm oak)  | <i>iuglans, iuglandis</i> (walnut)   |
| <i>larix, laricis</i> (larch)   | <i>laurus, i</i> (laurel)            |
| <i>malus, i</i> (apple tree)    | <i>morus, i</i> (mulberry)           |
| <i>myrtus, i</i> (myrtle)       | <i>olea, ae</i> (olive)              |
| <i>ormus, i</i> (manna ash)     | <i>palma, ae</i> (palm, date)        |
| <i>pinus, i &amp; us</i> (pine) | <i>pirus, i</i> (pear)               |
| <i>populus, i</i> (poplar)      | <i>quercus, us</i> (oak)             |
| <i>salix, salicis</i> (willow)  | <i>tamarix, tamaricis</i> (tamarisk) |
| <i>taxus, i</i> (yew)           | <i>tilla, ae</i> (linden, lime)      |
| <i>ulmus, i</i> (elm)           |                                      |

Note: *acer, aceris* (maple) and *robur, roburis* (oak) are neuter.

