**LAT 507**

**Comprehensive Grammar Study Guide**

**NOUNS**

**1st Declension (mostly Fem.)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom./Voc. | a | ae |
| Gen. | ae | ārum |
| Dat. | ae | īs |
| Acc. | am | ās |
| Abl. | ā | īs |

**2nd Declension (Masc.)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom. | us/er | ī |
| Gen. | ī | ōrum |
| Dat. | ō | īs |
| Acc. | um | ōs |
| Abl. | ō | īs |
| Voc. | er/e | ī |

**2nd Declension (Neut.)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom./Voc. | um | a |
| Gen. | ī | ōrum |
| Dat. | ō | īs |
| Acc. | um | a |
| Abl. | ō | īs |

**3rd Declension (M/F)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom./Voc. | --  (1st. pp) | ēs |
| Gen. | is | um |
| Dat. | ī | ibus |
| Acc. | em | ēs |
| Abl. | e | ibus |

**3rd Declension (N)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom./Voc. | --  (1st pp) | a |
| Gen. | is | um |
| Dat. | ī | ibus |
| Acc. | --  (1st pp) | a |
| Abl. | e | ibus |

**3rd Declension i-stem (M/F)**

1. Parasyllabic
   * Nom. Sg. in –is/-es and same number of syllables in Nom. and Gen.
     + Hostis, hostis; moles, molis
2. Base in 2 consonants
   * Nom. Sg. in –s/-x and base ending in 2 consonants
     + Ars, artis; nox, noctis

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom./Voc. | --  (1st. pp) | ēs |
| Gen. | is | **ium** |
| Dat. | ī | ibus |
| Acc. | em | ēs |
| Abl. | e | ibus |

**3rd Declension i-stem (N)**

1. –e, -al, -ar
   * Nom. Sg. in –e, -al, -ar
     + Animal, animalis; exemplar, exemplaris; mare, maris

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom./Voc. | --  (1st. pp) | **ia** |
| Gen. | is | **ium** |
| Dat. | ī | ibus |
| Acc. | --  (1st pp) | **ia** |
| Abl. | **ī** | ibus |

**Irregular Vīs, Vīs**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom./Voc. | vīs | vīrēs |
| Gen. | vīs | vīrium |
| Dat. | vī | vīribus |
| Acc. | vim | vīrēs |
| Abl. | vī | vīribus |

**4th Declension (M/F)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom./Voc. | us | ūs |
| Gen. | ūs | uum |
| Dat. | uī | ibus |
| Acc. | um | ūs |
| Abl. | ū | ibus |

**4th Declension (N)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom./Voc. | ū | ua |
| Gen. | ūs | uum |
| Dat. | ū | ibus |
| Acc. | ū | ua |
| Abl. | ū | ibus |

**5th Declension (mostly F except diēs, diēī; merīdiēs)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom./Voc. | ēs | ēs |
| Gen. | eī, ēī | ērum |
| Dat. | eī, ēī | ēbus |
| Acc. | em | ēs |
| Abl. | ē | ēbus |

**CASES**

**Nominative**

* Subject
* Predicate Noun
* Predicate Adj.

**Genitive**

* Possessive:
* Objective Genitive:
  + Noun of verbal meaning and used as the object of the verbal idea; sometimes translated by *for*
  + Amor **laudis** = “love of praise”; cupiditas **pecuniae** = “greed for money”
* Part of the Whole
* Genitive of Material:
  + Indicates the material of which a thing is made
  + Poculum **auri** = “a goblet of gold”

**Dative**

* Indirect Object
* Agent
* Purpose
  + Often appears in conjunction with the dative of reference; this combination is called the “double dative” construction
  + Illi **nobis** (ref.) **auxilio** (purp.) venerunt = “they came as an aid to us”
* Possession
  + Dative + **sum**
  + Liber est **mihi** = “a book is to me” = “I have a book”
* Reference or Interest
  + Used to indicate a person or thing to whom some statement refers or from whose perspective it is true, or to whom it is of special interest
  + Translated with “to or “for” or “as I see it” “in my opinion”
  + Intended force generally more emotional
* Dative with Adjectives
  + Those indicating attitude, quality, or relation
  + Normally followed by “to,” “toward,” or “for”
  + Friendly to/toward, hostile to/toward, suitable to/for, useful to, similar to, equal to
* Dative with Special Verbs
  + Intransitive
  + Indicate attitude or relationship
  + Nocere-to be injurious to
  + Parco- to be lenient toward
  + Usually those meaning to favor, help/harm, please/displease, trust/distrust, believe, persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, envy, threaten, pardon and spare
* Dative with Compound Verbs
  + Verbs compounded with ad, ante, con- (=cum), in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, sub, super and sometimes circum and re-

**Accusative**

* Direct Object
* Object of Prepositions
  + Propter, post, ad, in, per, trans, inter
* Subject of Indirect Statement

**Ablative**

* Object of Prepositions
  + Sine, de, etc.
* Ablative Absolute
* Accompaniment
  + cum
* Agent
  + a/ab; passive verbs
* Manner
  + Cum; optional if modified by an adj.
* Means
  + No prep.
* Place Where
  + Verbs of motion
* Place From Which
  + Verbs of motion
* Separation
  + Sometimes with prep.
* Time When/Within Which
  + No prep; time word
* W/ Cardinal Numbers
  + Ex/de
* Respect or Specification
  + In what specific respect a verb or adj. holds true
  + Illi **virtute** omnibus (dat.) praestabant = “those men used to excel all in courage
* Cause
  + Corpora eorum **metu** debilia sunt = “their bodies are weak from fear”
* Degree of Difference
  + With comparitives and adverbs
  + **Tanto** melius = “the better by so much” = “so much the better”
* With Special Deponents
  + Used as object of a few deponent verbs such as **utor, furor, fungor, potior** and **vescor**
  + Utitur stilo = “He is using a pencil”

**Vocative**

* Direct Address

**Place Constructions**

1. **PLACE WHERE: in** or **sub** + ablative
2. **PLACE TO WHICH: in, ad,** or **sub** + accusative
3. **PLACE FROM WHICH: ab, de,** or **ex** + ablative
4. **SPECIAL PLACE CONSTRUCTIONS**
   1. Names of towns, cities, and small islands
   2. **Domus, humus, and rus**
   3. No prepositions used but supply in translation “to”
   4. **PLACE WHERE:** **Locative**
      1. Genitive for 1st and 2nd sg.
      2. Ablative elsewhere
   5. **PLACE TO WHICH:** accusative without a preposition
   6. **PLACE FROM WHICH:** ablative without a preposition

**Time Constructions**

* **Ablative of Time When or Within Which**
  + No prep. But translate with “in, within, at, on, etc.”
* **ACCUSATIVE OF DURATION OF TIME**
  + For how long a period of time the action occurs
  + No prep. Translate using “for”
  + Also occurs with **natus** to indicate a person’s age

**Genitive and Ablative of Description**

* A noun in either ablative or genitive case plus a modifying adjective may be employed to modify another noun
* **Ablative of Description** and **Genitive of Description** might describe a noun by indicating its character, quality, or size
* Like adjectives, these descriptive phrases usually follow the nouns the modify
* “femina magnae sapientae” = “a woman of great intellect”
* “miles firma manu” = “the soldier with the strong hand”

**ADJECTIVES**

**1st/2nd Declension**

* “us, a, um”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom./Voc. | a | ae |
| Gen. | ae | ārum |
| Dat. | ae | īs |
| Acc. | am | ās |
| Abl. | ā | īs |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom. | us/er | ī |
| Gen. | ī | ōrum |
| Dat. | ō | īs |
| Acc. | um | ōs |
| Abl. | ō | īs |
| Voc. | er/e | ī |

**1st/2nd Declension -ius (UNUS NAUTA)**

* Unus, a, um- *one*
* Nullus, a, um- *no, none*
* Ullus, a um- *any*
* Solus, a, um- *alone, only*
* Neuter, neutra, neutrum- *neither*
* Alius, a, ud- *another, other*
* Uter, utra, utrum- *either, which (of two)*
* Totus, a, um- *whole, entire*
* Alter, altera, alterum- *the other (of two)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sing.** | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
| Nom./Voc. | sōlus | sōla | sōlum |
| Gen. | sōlīus | sōlīus | sōlīus |
| Dat. | sōlī | sōlī | sōlī |
| Acc. | sōlum | sōlam | sōlum |
| Abl. | sōlō | sōlā | sōlō |
| **Plur.** |  |  |  |
| Nom./Voc. | sōlī | sōlae | sōla |
| Gen. | sōlōrum | solārum | sōlōrum |
| Dat. | sōlīs | sōlīs | sōlīs |
| Acc. | sōlōs | sōlās | sōlōs |
| Abl. | sōlīs | sōlīs | sōlīs |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sing.** | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
| Nom./Voc. | alius | alia | aliud |
| Gen. | alterīus | alterīus | alterīus |
| Dat. | aliī | aliī | aliī |
| Acc. | alium | aliam | aliud |
| Abl. | aliō | aliā | aliō |
| **Plur.** |  |  |  |
| Nom./Voc. | aliī | aliae | alia |
| Gen. | aliōrum | aliārum | aliōrum |
| Dat. | aliīs | aliīs | aliīs |
| Acc. | aliōs | aliās | aliōs |
| Abl. | aliīs | aliīs | aliīs |

**3rd Declension 3-ending- acer, acris, acre**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sing.** | Masc. & Fem. | Neuter |
| Nom./Voc. | ācer, ācris | ācre |
| Gen. | ācris | ācris |
| Dat. | ācrī | ācrī |
| Acc. | ācrem | ācre |
| Abl. | ācr**ī** | ācr**ī** |
| **Plur.** |  |  |
| Nom./Voc. | ācrēs | ācr**ia** |
| Gen. | ācr**ium** | ācr**ium** |
| Dat. | ācribus | ācribus |
| Acc. | ācrēs | ācr**ia** |
| Abl. | ācribus | ācribus |

**3rd Declension 2-ending- fortis, forte**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sing.** | Masc. & Fem. | Neuter |
| Nom./Voc. | fortis | forte |
| Gen. | fortis | fortis |
| Dat. | fortī | fortī |
| Acc. | fortem | forte |
| Abl. | fort**ī** | fort**ī** |
| **Plur.** |  |  |
| Nom./Voc. | fortēs | fort**ia** |
| Gen. | fort**ium** | fort**ium** |
| Dat. | fortibus | fortibus |
| Acc. | fortēs | fort**ia** |
| Abl. | fortibus | fortibus |

**3rd Declension 1-ending- potens, gen. potentis**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sing.** | Masc. & Fem. | Neuter |
| Nom./Voc. | potēns | potēns |
| Gen. | potentis | potentis |
| Dat. | potentī | potentī |
| Acc. | potentem | potēns |
| Abl. | potent**ī** | potent**ī** |
| **Plur.** |  |  |
| Nom./Voc. | potentēs | potent**ia** |
| Gen. | potent**ium** | potent**ium** |
| Dat. | potentibus | potentibus |
| Acc. | potentēs | potent**ia** |
| Abl. | potentibus | potentibus |

**Ille, Illa, Illud**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sing.** | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
| Nom. | ille | illa | illud |
| Gen. | illīus | illīus | illīus |
| Dat. | illī | illī | illī |
| Acc. | illum | illam | illud |
| Abl. | illō | illā | illō |
| **Plur.** |  |  |  |
| Nom. | illī | illae | illa |
| Gen. | illōrum | illārum | illōrum |
| Dat. | illīs | illīs | illīs |
| Acc. | illōs | illās | illa |
| Abl. | illīs | illīs | illīs |

**Hic, Haec, Hoc**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sing.** | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
| Nom. | hic | haec | hoc |
| Gen. | huius | huius | huius |
| Dat. | huic | huic | huic |
| Acc. | hunc | hanc | hoc |
| Abl. | hōc | hāc | hōc |
| **Plur.** |  |  |  |
| Nom. | hī | hae | haec |
| Gen. | hōrum | hārum | hōrum |
| Dat. | hīs | hīs | hīs |
| Acc. | hōs | hās | haec |
| Abl. | hīs | hīs | hīs |

**Iste, Ista, Istud**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sing.** | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
| Nom. | iste | ista | istud |
| Gen. | istīus | istīus | istīus |
| Dat. | istī | istī | istī |
| Acc. | istum | istam | istud |
| Abl. | istō | istā | istō |
| **Plur.** |  |  |  |
| Nom. | istī | istae | ista |
| Gen. | istōrum | istārum | istōrum |
| Dat. | istīs | istīs | istīs |
| Acc. | istōs | istās | ista |
| Abl. | istīs | istīs | istīs |

**Attributive**

* Simple modifier
* *“****magna*** *porta”* = “the large gate”

**Predicate**

* An adjective linked to the subject by a linking verb
* “*porta* ***est magna****”* = “the gate is large”

**Substantive**

* An adjective used in place of a noun
* “***multī*** *sunt stultī*” = “many (men) are foolish”

**Objective Complement**

* An adjective describing the result of the action of the verb on the *object*
* “*virtus* ***fecit viros fortes****”=* “virtue made the men brave”

**Comparison of Adjectives**

* Positive: normal vocab
* Comparative: base of positive + -ior (m/f), -ius (n.); -ioris (gen.)
  + Declined like 2-ending adjectives of the 3rd declension (not i-stems)
* Superlative: base of positive + -issimus, issima, issimum
  + Declined like positive
* \*Quam=”than”
* \*Ablative of Comparison
  + First element being compared was Nom. or Acc., quam is omitted and 2nd element is in the ablative case

**Irregular Comparison of Adjectives**

* 6 ending in –lis form irregular superlative by adding –limus, -lima, -limum to the base
  + Facilis, e
  + Difficilis, e
  + Similis, e
  + Dissimilis, e
  + Gracilis, e
  + Humilis, e
* Adj. with masculine in –er, all decl., form the superlative by adding –rimus to the –er
* Other irregulars with different forms

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Positive | Trans. | Comparative | Trans. | Superlative | Trans. |
| Bonus, a, um | “good” | Melior, ius | “better” | Optimus, a, um | “best” |
| Magnus, a, um | “great” | Maior, ius | “greater” | Maximus, a, um | “greatest” |
| Malus, a, um | “bad” | Peior, ius | “worse” | Pessimus, a, um | “worst” |
| Multus, a, um | “much” | ----, plus | “more” | Plurimus, a, um | “most” |
| Parvus, a, um | “small” | Minor, minus | “smaller” | Minimus, a, um | “smallest” |
| (prae, pro) | “in front of, before” | Prior, ius | “former” | Primus, a, um | “first” |
| Superus, a, um | “that above” | Superior, ius | “higher” | Summus, a, um  Supremus, a, um | “highest, furthest”  “highest, last” |

**VERBS**

**1st and 2nd Conjugation**

Present Active Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add personal endings
* *“I verb, am verbing, do verb”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | o/m | mus |
| 2nd (you) | s | tis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | t | nt |

Future Active Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –bo-, -bi-, -bu-
* Add personal endings
* *“I will/shall verb”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | bo | bimus |
| 2nd (you) | bis | bitis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | bit | bunt |

Imperfect Active Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –ba-
* Add personal endings
* *“I was verbing, kept verbing, used to verb”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | bam | bamus |
| 2nd (you) | bas | batis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | bat | bant |

Perfect Active Indicative

* 3rd principal part
* Drop –i
* Add perfect endings
* *“I verbed, have verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | i | imus |
| 2nd (you) | isti | istis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | it | erunt, ere |

Future Perfect Active Indicative

* 3rd principal part
* Drop –i
* Add future indicative of *sum*
* *“I will have/shall have verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | ero | erimus |
| 2nd (you) | eris | eritis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | erit | erint |

Pluperfect Active Indicative

* 3rd principal part
* Drop –i
* Add imperfect indicative of *sum*
* *“I had verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | eram | eramus |
| 2nd (you) | eras | eratis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | erat | erant |

Present Passive Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add passive endings
* *“I am being verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | or | mur |
| 2nd (you) | ris | mini |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | tur | ntur |

Future Passive Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –bo-, -be-, -bi-, -bu-
* Add passive endings
* *“I will be verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | bor | bimur |
| 2nd (you) | beris | bimini |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | bitur | buntur |

Imperfect Passive Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –ba-
* Add personal endings
* *“I was being verbed, used to be verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | bar | bamur |
| 2nd (you) | baris | bamini |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | batur | bantur |

Perfect Passive Indicative

* 4th principal part
* Add present indicative of *sum*
* *“I was verbed, have been verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | laudatus, a, um sum | laudatus, a, um sumus |
| 2nd (you) | laudatus, a, um es | laudatus, a, um estis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | laudatus, a, um est | laudatus, a, um sunt |

Future Perfect Passive Indicative

* 4th principal part
* Add future indicative of *sum*
* *“I will have been verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | laudatus, a, um ero | laudatus, a, um erimus |
| 2nd (you) | laudatus, a, um eris | laudatus, a, um eritis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | laudatus, a, um erit | laudatus, a, um erunt |

Pluperfect Passive Indicative

* 4th principal part
* Add imperfect indicative of *sum*
* *“I had been verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | laudatus, a, um eram | laudatus, a, um eramus |
| 2nd (you) | laudatus, a, um eras | laudatus, a, um eratis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | laudatus, a, um erat | laudatus, a, um erant |

Present Active Imperative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –te for plural
* “*lauda* (sg.), *laudate* (pl)” – “praise!”

**3rd Conjugation**

Present Active Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –ere
* Add –i- (except 1st sg and 3rd pl)
* Add personal endings
* *“I verb, am verbing, do verb”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | o | imus |
| 2nd (you) | is | itis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | it | unt |

Future Active Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add personal endings
* *“I will/shall verb”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | am | emus |
| 2nd (you) | es | etis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | et | ent |

Imperfect Active Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –ba-
* Add personal endings
* *“I was verbing, kept verbing, used to verb”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | ebam | ebamus |
| 2nd (you) | ebas | ebatis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | ebat | ebant |

Perfect Active Indicative

* 3rd principal part
* Drop –i
* Add perfect endings
* *“I verbed, have verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | i | imus |
| 2nd (you) | isti | istis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | it | erunt, ere |

Future Perfect Active Indicative

* 3rd principal part
* Drop –i
* Add future indicative of *sum*
* *“I will/shall have verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | ero | erimus |
| 2nd (you) | eris | eritis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | erit | erint |

Pluperfect Active Indicative

* 3rd principal part
* Drop –i
* Add imperfect indicative of *sum*
* *“I had verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | eram | eramus |
| 2nd (you) | eras | eratis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | erat | erant |

Present Passive Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –ere
* Add –o-, -e-, -i-, -u-
* Add passive endings
* *“I am being verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | or | imur |
| 2nd (you) | eris | imini |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | itur | untur |

Future Passive Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –ere
* Add –a-, -e-
* Add passive endings
* *“I will be verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | r | emur |
| 2nd (you) | eris | emini |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | etur | entur |

Imperfect Passive Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –ba-
* Add personal endings
* *“I was being verbed, used to be verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | ebar | ebamur |
| 2nd (you) | ebaris | ebamini |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | ebatur | ebantur |

Perfect Passive Indicative

* 4th principal part
* Add present indicative of *sum*
* *“I have been verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | laudatus, a, um sum | laudatus, a, um sumus |
| 2nd (you) | laudatus, a, um es | laudatus, a, um estis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | laudatus, a, um est | laudatus, a, um sunt |

Future Perfect Passive Indicative

* 4th principal part
* Add future indicative of *sum*
* *“I will have been verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | laudatus, a, um ero | laudatus, a, um erimus |
| 2nd (you) | laudatus, a, um eris | laudatus, a, um eritis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | laudatus, a, um erit | laudatus, a, um erunt |

Pluperfect Passive Indicative

* 4th principal part
* Add imperfect indicative of *sum*
* *“I had been verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | laudatus, a, um eram | laudatus, a, um eramus |
| 2nd (you) | laudatus, a, um eras | laudatus, a, um eratis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | laudatus, a, um erat | laudatus, a, um erant |

Present Active Imperative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –ite for plural
* “*age* (sg.), *agite* (pl)” – *“lead!”*

**4th Declension and 3rd –io**

* Same except 3rd Decl. –io Pres. Act. Ind. is all short –i-, 4th has long –i- in 1st personal pl., and 2nd sg. and pl.

Present Active Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –i-
* Add personal endings
* *“I verb, am verbing, do verb”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | io | imus/ imus |
| 2nd (you) | is/ is | itis/ itis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | it | iunt |

Future Active Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –ie-, -ia-
* Add personal endings
* *“I will/shall verb”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | iam | iemus |
| 2nd (you) | ies | ietis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | iet | ient |

Imperfect Active Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –ie-
* Add -ba-
* Add personal endings
* *“I was verbing, kept verbing, used to verb”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | iebam | iebamus |
| 2nd (you) | iebas | iebatis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | iebat | iebant |

Perfect Active Indicative

* 3rd principal part
* Drop –i
* Add perfect endings
* *“I verbed, have verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | i | imus |
| 2nd (you) | isti | istis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | it | erunt, ere |

Future Perfect Active Indicative

* 3rd principal part
* Drop –i
* Add future indicative of *sum*
* *“I will have verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | ero | erimus |
| 2nd (you) | eris | eritis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | erit | erint |

Pluperfect Active Indicative

* 3rd principal part
* Drop –i
* Add imperfect indicative of *sum*
* *“I had verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | eram | eramus |
| 2nd (you) | eras | eratis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | erat | erant |

Present Passive Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –i-
* Add passive endings
* *“I am being verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | ior | imur |
| 2nd (you) | eris/iris | imini |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | itur | iuntur |

Future Passive Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –ia-, -ie-
* Add passive endings
* *“I will be verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | iar | iemur |
| 2nd (you) | ieris | iemini |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | ietur | ientur |

Imperfect Passive Indicative

* 2nd principal part
* Drop –re
* Add –ie-
* Add –ba-
* Add personal endings
* *“I was being verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | iebar | iebamur |
| 2nd (you) | iebaris | iebamini |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | iebatur | iebantur |

Perfect Passive Indicative

* 4th principal part
* Add present indicative of *sum*
* *“I have been verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | laudatus, a, um sum | laudatus, a, um sumus |
| 2nd (you) | laudatus, a, um es | laudatus, a, um estis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | laudatus, a, um est | laudatus, a, um sunt |

Future Perfect Passive Indicative

* 4th principal part
* Add future indicative of *sum*
* *“I will have been verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | laudatus, a, um ero | laudatus, a, um erimus |
| 2nd (you) | laudatus, a, um eris | laudatus, a, um eritis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | laudatus, a, um erit | laudatus, a, um erunt |

Pluperfect Passive Indicative

* 4th principal part
* Add imperfect indicative of *sum*
* *“I had been verbed”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st (I; we) | laudatus, a, um eram | laudatus, a, um eramus |
| 2nd (you) | laudatus, a, um eras | laudatus, a, um eratis |
| 3rd (he/she/it;  they) | laudatus, a, um erat | laudatus, a, um erant |

Present Active Imperative

* 2nd principal part
* 3rd –io sing: drop –re; plur: drop –ere, add –ite
  + “*cape, capite”*
* 4th sing: drop –re; plur: drop –re, add –te
  + “*audi, audite*”

**Sum *“to be”*, Possum *“to be able”***

Present Active Indicative

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | Sum | Possum |
| 1st | sum | possum |
| 2nd | es | potes |
| 3rd | est | potest |
| Plur. |  |  |
| 1st | sumus | possumus |
| 2nd | estis | potestis |
| 3rd | sunt | possunt |

Future Active Indicative

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | Sum | Possum |
| 1st | ero | potero |
| 2nd | eris | poteris |
| 3rd | erit | poterit |
| Plur. |  |  |
| 1st | erimus | poterimus |
| 2nd | eritis | poteritis |
| 3rd | erunt | poterunt |

Imperfect Active Indicative

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | Sum | Possum |
| 1st | eram | poteram |
| 2nd | eras | poteras |
| 3rd | erat | poterat |
| Plur. |  |  |
| 1st | eramus | poteramus |
| 2nd | eratis | poteratis |
| 3rd | erant | poterant |

**Participles**

* Verbal adjectives

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Active | Translation | Passive | Translation |
| Pres. | present stem + -ns (gen. –ntis) | *“verbing”* | --------------------------- | *------------------------* |
| Perf. | ----------------- | *----------------------* | 4th pp | *“verbed, having been “verbed* |
| Fut. | 4th pp + urus, ura, urum | *“about to verb, going to verb”* | present stem + -ndus, -nda, -ndum | *“about to be verbed, deserving to be verbed”* |

**Infinitives**

* Verbal noun

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Active | Translation | Passive | Translation |
| Pres. | -are, -ere, -ere, -ire | *“to verb”* | -ari, -eri, -i, -iri | *“to be verbed”* |
| Perf. | perfect stem + -isse | *“to have verbed”* | perf. pass. participle + esse | *“to have been verbed”* |
| Fut. | fut. act. participle + esse | *“to be about to verb,*  *to be going to verb”* | 4th pp neuter + iri | *“to be about to be verbed,*  *to be going to be verbed”* |

**Irregular Verb- fero, ferre, tuli, latum = “to bear, carry”**

* Present System
  + 3rd conjugation verb with a few irregular forms

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | Active | Passive |
| 1st | Fero | Feror |
| 2nd | **Fers** | **Ferris** |
| 3rd | **Fert** | **Fertur** |
| Plur. |  |  |
| 1st | Ferimus | Ferimur |
| 2nd | **Fertis** | Ferimini |
| 3rd | ferunt | Ferunter |

* + Present Active Imperative: **fer, ferte**
  + Infinitives

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Active | Passive |
| Pres. | **Ferre** | **Ferri** |
| Perf. | Tulisse | Latus esse |
| Fut. | Laturus esse | Latum iri |

* + Imperfect subjunctive formed on irregular infinitive **ferre** but otherwise follows usual pattern of pres. inf. + endings

**Irregular Volo, velle, volui = “to wish”**

* No passive forms, no future active infinitive or participle, and no imperatives
* Perfect system is entirely regular
* Only irregular forms are in Present Indicative and Present Subjunctive
* Imperfect Subjunctive resembles fero; while formed from irregular infinitive velle, it follows usual pattern
* Vol- is the base in present system indicatives, vel- in the subjunctives

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Pres. Ind.** | **Pres. Subj.** | **Imp. Subj.** | **Infinitives** |
| 1st | Volo | Velim | Vellem | Pres. Velle |
| 2nd | Vis | Velis | Velles | Perf. voluisse |
| 3rd | Vult | Velit | Vellet | Fut. ---- |
| Pl. |  |  |  |  |
| 1st | Volumus | Velimus | Vellemus | **Participle** |
| 2nd | Vultis | Velitis | Velletis | Pres. Volens |
| 3rd | volunt | velint | vellent |  |

**Nolo AND Malo**

* Present Indicative of Nolo
  + Sg. nolo, non vis, non vult
  + Pl. nolumus, non vultis, nolunt
* Present Indicative of Malo
  + Sg. malo, mavis, mavult
  + Pl. malumus, mavultis, malunt
* Volo and Malo lack imperatives
* Nolo has sing. and plur. imperatives used with complementary infinitives to express negative commands
  + Noli, nolite “do not!”

**Subjunctive**

* Mood of potential, tentative, hypothetical, ideal, or even unreal action
* English translation uses auxiliaries such as *“were, would, may, might, should, would, may have, would have, etc.”*

Present Active Subjunctive

* Present stem
* “wE fEAr A lIAr” or “wEndy wEArs A gIAnt dIAper”
* Add personal endings

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 3rd –io |
| 1st | laud**e**m | mon**ea**m | ag**a**m | aud**ia**m | cap**ia**m |
| 2nd | laud**e**s | mon**ea**s | ag**a**s | aud**ia**s | cap**ia**s |
| 3rd | laud**e**t | mon**ea**t | ag**a**t | aud**ia**t | cap**ia**t |
| Plur. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st | laud**e**mus | mon**ea**mus | ag**a**mus | aud**ia**mus | cap**ia**mus |
| 2nd | laud**e**tis | mon**ea**tis | ag**a**tis | aud**ia**tis | cap**ia**tis |
| 3rd | laud**e**nt | mon**ea**nt | ag**a**nt | aud**ia**nt | cap**ia**nt |

Present Passive Subjunctive

* Present stem
* “wE fEAr A lIAr” or “wEndy wEArs A gIAnt dIAper”
* Add passive endings

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 3rd –io |
| 1st | laud**e**r | mon**ea**r | ag**a**r | aud**ia**r | cap**ia**r |
| 2nd | laud**e**ris | mon**ea**ris | ag**a**ris | aud**ia**ris | cap**ia**ris |
| 3rd | laud**e**tur | mon**ea**tur | ag**a**tur | aud**ia**tur | cap**ia**tur |
| Plur. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st | laud**e**mur | mon**ea**mur | ag**a**mur | aud**ia**mur | cap**ia**mur |
| 2nd | laud**e**mini | mon**ea**mini | ag**a**mini | aud**ia**mini | cap**ia**mini |
| 3rd | laud**e**ntur | mon**ea**ntur | ag**a**ntur | aud**ia**ntur | cap**ia**ntur |

Imperfect Active Subjunctive

* Present Active Infinitive
* Add present system personal endings (\*passive the same, just with passive personal endings)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 3rd –io |
| 1st | laudarem | monerem | agerem | audirem | caperem |
| 2nd | laudares | moneres | ageres | audires | caperes |
| 3rd | laudaret | moneret | ageret | audiret | caperet |
| Plur. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st | laudaremus | moneremus | ageremus | audiremus | caperemus |
| 2nd | laudaretis | moneretis | ageretis | audiretis | caperetis |
| 3rd | laudarent | monerent | agerent | audirent | caperent |

Perfect Active Subjunctive

* 3rd principal part
* Drop –i
* Add –eri-
* Add personal endings

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st | laudaverim | laudaverimus |
| 2nd | laudaveris | laudaveritis |
| 3rd | laudaverit | laudaverint |

Perfect Passive Subjunctive

* 4th principal part
* Add subjunctive of sum “*sim, etc.”*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st | laudatus, a, um sim | laudati, ae, a simus |
| 2nd | laudatus, a, um sis | laudati, ae, a sitis |
| 3rd | laudatus, a, um sit | laudati, ae, a sint |

Pluperfect Active Subjunctive

* 3rd principal part
* Drop –i
* Add –isse-
* Add personal endings

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st | laudavissem | laudavissemus |
| 2nd | laudavisses | laudavissetis |
| 3rd | laudavisset | laudavissent |

Pluperfect Passive Subjunctive

* 4th principal part
* Add subjunctive of esse “*essem, etc.*”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sing. | Plur. |
| 1st | laudatus, a, um essem | laudati, ae, a essemus |
| 2nd | laudatus, a, um esses | laudati, ae, a essetis |
| 3rd | laudatus, a, um esset | laudati, ae, a essent |

* Jussive Clause
  + Independent clause that expresses a command or exhortation, especially in the 1st or 3rd person
  + Main verb is subjunctive; negative commands introduced by “ne”
  + Translation: “may/should/let” (let is used most often)
* Purpose Clause
  + Subordinate clause indicating the objective of the action in the main clause
  + Introduced by “ut” or “ne”
  + Translation: “to/in order to”
  + Answers “why?”
* Result Clause
  + Subordinate clause that shows the result of the action in the main clause
  + Introduced by “ut” and contains a subjunctive verb (usually at the end) and usually contains an adverb (ita, tam, sic, “so”) or adjective (tantus, “so much/so great”)
  + Negative is still introduced by “ut” but contains a negative word such as “non, nihil, nemo, numquam, or nullus”
  + Uses the word “that”
  + Translation: usually translated as an indicative, without an auxiliary; “may/might” are used in instances where a potential or ideal result, rather than an actual result, is being described
  + Answers “what is/was the outcome?”
* Indirect Questions
  + Subordinate clause which reports a question indirectly, not via a direct quotation
  + Uses a subjunctive verb and is introduced by an interrogative word such as “quis/quid, qui/quae/quod, quam, quando, cur, ubi, unde, uter, utrum…an, -ne”
  + The verb in main clause is usually a verb of speech, mental activity, or sense perception
  + Translation: Subjunctive verb is usually translated as an indicative in the same tense without an auxiliary
* Proviso Clauses
  + Subjunctive is used in a subordinate clause introduced by “dummodo” = “provided that, so long as”
  + Expresses a provisional circumstance
  + “Ne” used for negative
  + Verb translated as an indicative
* Jussive Noun Clauses
  + Indirect Command: I urged him to go home.
  + Begins with “ut” or “ne” with a subjunctive verb
    - Looks like purpose clause but not
* **Sequence of Tenses**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Main Verb | Subordinate Subjunctive |
| Primary | Pres. Or Fut. | Present (=action *at same time* or *after*)  Perfect (=action *before*) |
| Historical | Past Tenses | Imperfect (=action *at same time* or *after*)  Pluperfect (=action *before*) |

**Cum Clauses**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CLAUSE NAME |  | MOOD OF CUM CLAUSE VERB | CONDITIONS | TRANSLATE |
| Temporal | *Cum* + | Indicative | Describes precise time of main action | *“When…”/*  *“While…”* |
|  | | | *Cum…tum…* | *“Not only…but also…”* |
| Circumstantial | *Cum +* | Subjunctive | Describes general circumstances of main action | *“When…”/*  *“While…”* |
| Causal | *Cum +* | Subjunctive | Explains the cause of main action | *“Since…”/*  *“Because…”* |
| Concessive | *Cum* + | Subjunctive | Describes a circumstance that might have obstructed main action but didn’t | *“Although…”* |
|  | | | *Cum…tamen…* | *“Although…*  *Nevertheless…”* |

**Conditions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NAME OF CONDITION | MOOD OF VERBS | TENSE OF PROTASIS | TRANSLATION OF PROTASIS “If X…” | TENSE OF APODASIS | TRANSLATION OF APODASIS “…[Then] Y” |
| Simple Present | Indicative | Present | *“does”* | Present | *“does”* |
| Simple Past | Indicative | Imp./Perf. | *“did/was doing”* | Imp./Perf. | *“did/was doing”* |
| Future More Vivid | Indicative | Future | *“does”* | Future | *“will do”* |
| Contrary-to-Fact Present | Subjunctive | Imperfect | *“were doing”* | Imperfect | *“would do”* |
| Contrary-to-Fact Past | Subjunctive | Pluperfect | *“had done”* | Pluperfect | *“would have done”* |
| Future Less Vivid | Subjunctive | Present | *“should do”* | Present | *“would do”* |

**Deponent Verbs**

* Passive endings but active meanings
* Only 3 principal parts
  + Passive equivalents of the 1st 3 principal parts of regular verbs
* Conjugated according to the same rules as regular verbs in the passive voice
* Exceptions:
  + Present and future participles: active forms with active meanings
  + Gerundive (fut. pass. participle): passive form with passive meaning
  + Future infinitive: active form with active meaning
* Imperatives
  + Sing: fake present active infinitive
  + Plur: 2nd pp + -mini
* Semi-Deponent Verbs
  + Normal in the present system, deponent in the perfect system
  + Audeo, audere, ausus sum
  + Gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum
* Ablative with Special Deponents
  + Ablative is used as object of a few deponent verbs
    - Utor-*to use, enjoy*

**Fio, fieri, factus sum**

* Conjugation-less verb with ACTIVE forms ONLY in the PRESENT SYSTEM and PASSIVE ONLY in the PERFECT SYSTEM
* Can be translated actively or passively in any tense
  + *“to occur/become/happen, to be done, to be made”*
* Present Active Indicative

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | Present | Imperfect | Future |
| 1st | Fio | Fiebam | Fiam |
| 2nd | Fis | Fiebas | Fies |
| 3rd | Fit | Fiebat | Fiet |
| Plur. |  |  |  |
| 1st | Fimus | Fiebamus | Fiemus |
| 2nd | Fitis | Fiebatis | Fietis |
| 3rd | Fiunt | Fiebant | Fient |

* Perfect Passive Indicative

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | Perfect | Pluperfect | Future Perfect |
| 1st | Factus sum | Factus eram | Factus ero |
| 2nd | Factus es | Factus eras | Factus eris |
| 3rd | Factus est | Factus erat | Factus erit |
| Plur. |  |  |  |
| 1st | Facti sumus | Facti eramus | Facti erimus |
| 2nd | Facti estis | Facti eratis | Facti eritis |
| 3rd | Facti sunt | Facti erant | Facti erunt |

* Present Active Subjunctive

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | Present | Imperfect |
| 1st | Fiam | Fierem |
| 2nd | Fias | Fieres |
| 3rd | Fiat | Fieret |
| Plur. |  |  |
| 1st | Fiamus | Fieremus |
| 2nd | Fiatis | Fieretis |
| 3rd | Fiant | Fierent |

* Perfect Passive Subjunctive

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | Perfect | Pluperfect |
| 1st | Factus sim | Factus essem |
| 2nd | Factus sis | Factus esses |
| 3rd | Factus sit | Factus esset |
| Plur. |  |  |
| 1st | Facti simus | Facti essemus |
| 2nd | Facti sitis | Facti essetis |
| 3rd | Facti sint | Facti essent |

* Participles:
  + NO present
  + Perfect: factus
  + Future: faciendus
* Infinitives:
  + Present: fieri
  + Perfect: factus esse
  + Future: factum iri
* Imperative:
  + Fi!, Fite!

**Eo, ire, ii, itum- *“to go”***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicative** | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Pres**. | **Imperf.** | | **Fut.** | **Perf.** | **Pluperf.** | | **Fut. Perf.** |
| 1 | eo | ibam | | ibo | ii | ieram | | iero |
| 2 | is | ibas | | ibis | isti | ieras | | ieris |
| 3 | it | ibat | | ibit | iit | ierat | | ierit |
| 1 | imus | ibamus | | ibimus | iimus | ieramus | | ierimus |
| 2 | itis | ibatis | | ibitis | istis | ieratis | | ieritis |
| 3 | eunt | ibant | | ibunt | ierunt | ierant | | ierint |
| **Subjunctive** | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Pres.** | | **Imperf.** | | **Perf.** | | **Plup.** | |
| 1 | eam | | irem | | ierim | | issem | |
| 2 | eas | | ires | | ieris | | isses | |
| 3 | eat | | iret | | ierit | | isset | |
| 1 | eamus | | iremus | | ierimus | | issemus | |
| 2 | eatis | | iretis | | ieritis | | issetis | |
| 3 | eant | | irent | | ierint | | issent | |

* **Imperatives:** Sg. i Pl. ite
* **Gerund:** eundi
* **Participles:** Pres. iens, euntis Fut. iturus, a, um
* **Infinitives:** Pres. ire Fut. iturus esse Perf. isse
* Stem i- becomes e- before a, o, and u in the present indicitave and subjunctive, as well as in present participle except the Nom. sg. and gerund
* Fut has tense sign and endings of 1st and 2nd conj verb –bo, bis, bit
* Ii before s changes to i
* No passive for our purposes

**PRONOUNS**

**Personal Pronouns**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st Person | Sing. | Trans. | Plur. | Trans. |
| Nom. | ego | *“I”* | nos | *“we”* |
| Gen. | mei | *“of me”* | nostrum/nostri | *“of us”* |
| Dat. | mihi | *“to/for me”* | nobis | *“to/for us”* |
| Acc. | me | *“me”* | nos | *“us”* |
| Abl. | me | *“by/w/from me”* | nobis | *“by/w/from us”* |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2nd Person | Sing. | Trans. | Plur. | Trans. |
| Nom. | tu | *“you”* | vos | *“you”* |
| Gen. | tui | *“of you”* | vestrum/vestry | *“of you”* |
| Dat. | tibi | *“to/for you”* | vobis | *“to/for you”* |
| Acc. | te | *“you”* | vos | *“you”* |
| Abl. | te | *“by/w/from you”* | vobis | *“by/w/from you”* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3rd Person Sing. | Masc. | Trans. | Fem. | Trans. | Neut. | Trans |
| Nom. | is | *“he/this man”* | ea | *“she/this woman”* | id | *“it/this thing”* |
| Gen. | eius | *“of him/his”* | eius | *“of her/her”* | eius | *“of it/its”* |
| Dat. | ei | *“to/for him”* | ei | *“to/for her”* | ei | *“to/for it’* |
| Acc. | eum | *“him”* | eam | *“her”* | id | *“it”* |
| Abl. | eo | *“by/w/from him”* | ea | *“by/w/from her”* | eo | *“by/w/from it”* |
| 3rd Person Plur. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nom. | ei, ii | *“they”* | eae | *“they”* | ea | *“they”* |
| Gen. | eorum | *“of them, their”* | earum | *“of them, their”* | eorum | *“of them/their”* |
| Dat. | eis | *“to/for them”* | eis | *“to/for them”* | eis | *“to/for them”* |
| Acc. | eos | *“them”* | eas | *“them”* | ea | *“them”* |
| Abl. | eis | *“by/w/from them”* | eis | *“by/w/from them”* | eis | *“by/w/from them”* |

\* “Is, ea, id” also used as a demonstrative, weaker than hic/ille = *“this/these, that/those”*

**Demonstrative “Idem” = *“the same”***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
| Nom. | idem | eadem | idem |
| Gen. | eiusdem | eiusdem | eiusdem |
| Dat. | eidem | eidem | eidem |
| Acc. | eundem | eandem | idem |
| Abl. | eodem | eadem | eodem |
| Plur. |  |  |  |
| Nom. | eidem, idem | eaedem | eadem |
| Gen. | eorundem | earundem | eorundem |
| Dat. | eisdem | eisdem | eisdem |
| Acc. | eosdem | easdem | eadem |
| Abl. | eisdem | eisdem | eisdem |

**Reflexive Pronoun**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | 1st Pers. | Trans. | 2nd Pers. | Trans. | 3rd Pers. | Trans. |
| Nom. | ------ | *------* | ------ | *------* | ------ | *------* |
| Gen. | mei | *“of myself”* | tui | *“of yourself”* | sui | *“of himself/herself/itself* |
| Dat. | mihi | *“to/for myself”* | tibi | *“to/for yourself”* | sibi | *“to/for himself,etc.”* |
| Acc. | me | *“myself”* | te | *“yourself”* | se | *“himself, herself, itself”* |
| Abl. | me | *“by/w/from myself”* | te | *“by/w/from yourself”* | se | *“by/w/from himself, etc”* |
| Plur. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nom. | ------ | *------* | ------ | *------* | ------ | *------* |
| Gen. | nostri | *“of ourselves”* | vestri | *“of yourselves”* | sui | *“of themselves”* |
| Dat. | nobis | *“to/for ourselves”* | vobis | *“to/for yourselves”* | sibi | *“to/for themselves”* |
| Acc. | nos | *“ourselves”* | vos | *“yourselves”* | se | *“themselves”* |
| Abl. | nobis | *“by/w/from ourselves”* | vobis | *“by/w/from yourselves”* | se | *“by/w/from themselves”* |

**Possessive and Reflexive Possessive Adjectives**

* Meus, mea, meum = *“my (own)”*
* Tuus, tua, tuum = *“your (own)”*
* Noster, nostra, nostrum = *“our (own)”*
* Vester, vestra, vestrum = *“your* (pl.) *(own)”*
* Reflexive Possessive: suus, sua, suum = *“his (own), her (own), their (own)”*

**Intensive Pronoun**

* Ipse, ipsa, ipsum
* Follows pattern of demonstratives in gen. and dat. sing. (gen. ipsius, ipsius, ipsius; dat. ipsi, ipsi, ipsi); otherwise it’s like magnus, a, um
* *“myself/ourselves, yourself/yourselves, himself/herself/itself/themselves”*
* Also “*the very, the actual”*

**Relative Pronoun**

* Qui, quae, quod = “who, which, that”
* Refers to and is essentially equivalent to its antecedent; agree in number and gender, but the case is determined by its use within its own clause

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
| Nom. | qui | quae | quod |
| Gen. | cuius | cuius | cuius |
| Dat. | cui | cui | cui |
| Acc. | quem | quam | quod |
| Abl. | quo | qua | quo |
| Plur. |  |  |  |
| Nom. | qui | quae | quae |
| Gen. | quorum | quarum | quorum |
| Dat. | quibus | quibus | quibus |
| Acc. | quos | quas | quae |
| Abl. | quibus | quibus | quibus |

**Interrogative Pronoun and Adjective**

* Pronoun: Same as relative pronoun except:
  + Masculine and feminine have the same forms
  + The nominative forms are quis, quid (and n. acc. is also quid)
* Adjective: identical to relative pronoun

**Adverbs**

* Modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb, and is typically positioned before that word

**Prepositions**

* Usually positioned before a noun or pronoun (its “object”), forming with that object a prepositional phrase that modifies either a noun or a verb; usually with ablative or accusative

**Conjunctions**

* Connects two or more elements, such as two nouns or two clauses
  + Coordinating conjunctions: connect equivalent elements (we love and praise the poet)
  + Subordinating conjunctions: introduce a subordinate (dependent) clause and connect it with a main (independent) clause

**Apposition**

* An appositive is a noun that is positioned next to another noun as an explanatory equivalent *“I see Gaius, my son, in the field”;* always agree in case, usually in number, and often in gender as well; commonly separated from the preceding noun by commas

**Ablative Absolute**

* Noun or pronoun and a modifying participle in the ablative case
* Describes some general circumstance under which the action of the sentence occurs
* *“Roma visa, viri gaudebant” = “(With) Rome having been seen, the men were rejoicing.”*

**Passive Periphrastic**

* Future passive participle/gerundive with a form of sum; future passive participle agrees with subject of sum in gender, number and case
* Conveys an idea of necessary, obligatory, or appropriate action
* *“This must/should/had to be done”*
* *“Id faciendum est” = “This must be done”*

**Indirect Statement**

* Main verb of speech, mental activity, or sense perception with an accusative plus an infinitive phrase following; reports indirectly what someone has said, thought, felt, etc.
* Translate using “that”
* The *present infinitive* indicates the *same time as* that of the main verb
* The *perfect infinitive* indicates the *time before* that of the main verb
* The *future infinitive* indicates the *time after* that of the main verb
* *“Magister dixit Iuliam esse discipulam bonam” = “The teacher said that Julia was a good student”*

**Relative Clauses of Characteristic**

* Describes some general quality of an antecedent that is itself either general, indefinite, interrogative, or negative *“This is the sort of student who would love Latin”*
* Verb in the subjunctive
* **Recognition:** Verb is subjunctive and its antecedent is general, negative, etc. *“Sunt qui- there are people who”*
* **Translation:** *“would”* is sometimes used to translate the subjunctive verb and a phrase like *“the sort of, the kind of”* is used in the main clause to make it clear that the antecedent is indefinite

**Supine**

* Defective 4th declension verbal noun based on same stem as perfect passive participle (4th pp)
* Two forms in common use: accusative and ablative singular
  + **“**acc. **laudatum** abl. **laudatu**”
* The ablative is used with the neuter of certain adjectives to indicate in what respect a particular quality is applicable ***“mirabile dictu”*** *“amazing to say”*
* The accusative is employed with verbs of motion to indicate purpose ***“persuasum amicis venerunt”*** *“they came to persuade their friends”*
* Supine can take a direct object, dative, or any other construction the basic verb can govern

**Gerundive**

* Future passive participle
* -ndus, -nda, -ndum
* Sometimes functions as simple adjective
* Commonly employed in passive periphrastic
* *“liber legendus” = “a book to be read”*
* *“hic liber legendus est” = “this book should be read”*

**Gerund**

* Verbal noun resembling the gerundive, but only has 4 forms
  + **Neuter sg. of gen**. *“laudandi – of praising”*, **dat.** *“laudando – to/for praising”*, **acc.** *“laudandum – praising”*, **and abl.** *“laudando – by praising”*
* These forms are identical to the corresponding cases of the gerundive but are active in meaning and correspond to the English gerund in *“-ing”*
* Can be modified as a verb and used as a noun in various cases
* Having no nom. case, not used as a subject (infinitive instead “to err is human” not “erring is human”
* Accusative usually an object of **ad** and other preps. But not as direct object

**Gerund and Gerundive Phrases**

* When gerund takes a noun in the accusative as direct object, put noun in the case the gerund would otherwise appear and to use a gerundive in agreement with the noun
* **Ad** + accusative gerundive (or gerund) phrase and postpositive **causa** + genitive phrase often employed to indicate purpose
  + *“He came to read books”*
  + *“She seeks leisure for the sake of reading books”*

**-Ne, Num, and Nonne in Direct Questions**

* Ways of asking a direct question
  + Beginning a sentence with an interrogative pronoun (quis, quid, ubi, cur)
  + Or by suffixing –ne to the first word of the sentence
* Leading questions
  + If the speaker expects a **yes**, question introduced with **nonne**
  + If a **no** was expected, **num**  was the introductory word

**Fear Clauses**

* Verbs denoting fear or apprehension often take subjunctive noun clauses introduced by **ne** (that) or **ut** (that…not)
* Occasionally **ne non** was employed instead of ut
* Auxiliaries commonly employed in translation include *“will or may”* (in primary sequence) and *“would or might”* (in secondary sequence)
  + *“Timeo ne id credant” = “I fear that the will (may) believe this”*