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.

Andrew S. Csortos
Virginia Senior Classical League President
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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 Gnatus.

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

3. Basic Pronunciation Rules

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

a) Cang 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 is 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 get
i as in sit
o as in gay
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, 'ni' 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:

- agricola (farmer)
- auriga (charioteer)
- incola (inhabitant)
- pirata (pirate)
- scriba (secretary)

- andabata (blindfolded gladiator)
- collega (colleague)
- nauta (sailor)
- poeta (poet)

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:

- dea (goddess)
- filia (daughter)
- mula (she-mule)

- equa (mare)
- liberta (freedwoman)

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:

- Aegyptus (Egypt)
- anus (old woman)
- ascanthus (evergreen)
- colus (distaff)
- fagus (beech tree)
- inus (ground)
- Rhodos (Rhodes)

- alivus (belly)
- arctus (polar bear)
- carbasus (linen)
- Corinthus (Corinth)
- ficus (fig tree)
- methodicus (method)
- vannus (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:

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<td>-us</td>
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<tr>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-orum</td>
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<td>-is</td>
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<tr>
<td>-us</td>
<td>-e</td>
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<td>-o</td>
<td>-is</td>
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</table>
c) **Nouns with -e- in their base**

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

- *adulter* (adulterer)  
- *gener* (son-in-law)  
- *puer* (boy)  
- *sacer* (father-in-law)  
- *armiger* (armor bearer)  
- *Liber* (Bacchus)  
- *signifer* (standard bearer)  
- *vesper* (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:

- *caedes, caedis* (f. slaughter)  
- *aedes, aedis* (house)  
- *hostis, hostis* (m. enemy)  
- *civis, civis* (citizen)

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

- *infans, infantis* (c. infant)  
- *mors, mortis* (f. death)

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

- *nox, noctis* (f. night)  
- *lax, luctis* (f. light)

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

- *animal, animalis* (animal)  
- *iubar, iubaris* (radiance)  
- *mare, maris* (sea)  
- *examplar, exemplaris* (example)  
- *calcarius, calcaris* (spur)  
- *sedile, sedilis* (seat)  
- *antile, antilis* (shield)

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

- *canis* (c. dog)  
- *iuvensis* (c. youth)  
- *sedes* (f. seat)  
- *vates* (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)  cucumis (m. cucumber)
febris (f. fever)  puppis (f. stern, ship)
ravris (f. hoarseness)  restis (f. rope)
securis (f. axe)  sementis (f. planting)
sitis (f. thirst)  turris (f. tower)
tussis (f. cough)  vis (f. force)

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c) I-stems Ending in -er
Even though the following nouns end in -er, they are pure i-stems.

imber, imbris (m. rain)  linter, linris (f. boat, tub)
uter, urris m. (bag)  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, brevitas...

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)  gelu (frost)
gen (knee)  pecu (herd)
veru (skewer)

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)  anus (old woman)
colus (distaff)  domus (house)
Idus (ides)  manus (hand, band of men)
nurus (young woman)  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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>domus</th>
<th>domus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domus (domi)</td>
<td>domum (domorum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domui (dimo)</td>
<td>domibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domum</td>
<td>domos (domus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domo (dimo)</td>
<td>domibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

- *affinis* (related to)
- *avidus* (greedy)
- *egenus* (destitute of)
- *fastidiosus* (disagreeable to)
- *inops* (destitute of)
- *memor* (mindful of)
- *particeps* (sharing in)
- *plenus* (full of)
- *referens* (cramped, full)

- *appetens* (eager, greedy)
- *cupidus* (desirous of)
- *expers* (free from)
- *inanis* (empty, poor)
- *inons* (harmless)
- *obitus* (forgetful of)
- *peritus*† (skilled in)
- *potens* (powerful over)

*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.

- *callidus amoris* — skilled in love
- *fossus rerum* — tired of things
- *integer vitae* — whole of life
- *notus virtutis* — known for courage
- *pauper aquae* — a scant of water
- *purus animi* — 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 summae 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 oti* — 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)

*quinque milia passuum* — five thousands of paces (five miles)
*pars virorum* — part of the men
*tantum spati* — 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.

*utrique castra* — both camps  
*utrique nostrum* — each of us

*utrique 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
dannare 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)  
egrinc (because of)  
gratia (because of)  
instar (in the likeness of)  
tenus (as far as)

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
25. **Dative with Verbs**

The following verbs may take the Dative for their objects:

- *appropinquo* (to approach)
- *cedo* (to yield to)
- *credо* (to believe)
- *fido* (to trust)
- *gratulor* (to congratulate)
- *haereo* (to mix)
- *indulgeo* (to indulge)
- *iungо* (to join)
- *misceо* (to mix)
- *nubо* (to marry)
- *parco* (to spare)
- *persuadeо* (to persuade)
- *praesum* (to be in charge of)
- *praeficio* (to put in charge of)
- *resisto* (to resist)
- *servio* (to be a slave to)
- *suadeо* (to persuade)
- *temperо* (to refrain)

- *bellum inferre* (to attack)
- *faveо* (to favor)
- *gratificor* (to do service)
- *ignosco* (to pardon)
- *imperо* (to order)
- *invideo* (to envy)
- *mando* (to order)
- *noceо* (to harm)
- *pareо* (to obey)
- *permitto* (to permit)
- *placeо* (to please)
- *probo* (to approve)
- *provideо* (to provide for)
- *respondeо* (to respond)
- *studeо* (to be studious)
- *supplico* (to pray to)

* 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: *Misceо, iungо, 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.

- *accingo* (to make ready)
- *dono* (to present)
- *impertio* (to communicate)
- *induo* (to put on, entangle)

- *circumdeo* (to surround)
- *exuo* (to lay aside)
- *implico* (to involve, connect)
- *inspergo* (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 Latio — He brought his gods into Latium*

* (prose) inferretque deos ad Latio — 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:

- *accommodus* (suitable)  
- *amicus* (friendly to)  
- *difficilis* (difficult, awkward)  
- *dissimilis* (dissimilar)  
- *fidelis* (faithful to)  
- *gratus* (pleasing)  
- *ignotus* (unknown)  
- *inimicus* (unfriendly)  
- *invisus* (unseen)  
- *molestus* (annoying)  
- *opportunus* (opportune, useful)  
- *propinquus* (near)  
- *utilis* (useful)

- *affinis* * (near to)  
- *aptus* (fit)  
- *dispar* (uneven)  
- *facilis* (easy, well suited for)  
- *finitimus* (near to)  
- *idoneus* (suitable for)  
- *infestus* (unsafe)  
- *inutilis* (useless)  
- *iucundus* (pleasant)  
- *notus* (familiar)  
- *par* (even)  
- *similis†* (similar)  
- *vicinus* (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) praesidio (for a guard)
curae (for a care) subsidio (for a support)
impedimento (hinder) 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.

\[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{vitam vivere} - \text{to live a life} \\
\text{servire servitutem} - \text{to serve servitude} \\
\text{vinum redolens} - \text{smelling of wine}
\end{array} \]

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.

\[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{(active)} & \text{Ciceronem consulem creare} - \text{to elect Cicero consul} \\
\text{(passive)} & \text{Cicero creatur consul} - \text{Cicero is made consul.}
\end{array} \]

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 \textit{trans}.

\[ \text{Caesar Germanos flumen traicit} - \text{Caesar throws the Germans across the river.} \]

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.

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
\text{celo (to conceal from)} & \text{doceo (to teach)} \\
\text{interrogo (to ask about)} & \text{lateo (to lie hidden)} \\
\text{oro (to pray, beg)} & \text{posco (to ask)} \\
\text{reposco (to reclaim, demand back)} & \text{rogo (to ask)}
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{me sententiam rogavit} - \text{He asked me my opinion.} \]
\[ \text{haec praetorem postulabas} - \text{You demanded this of the praetor.} \]
\[ \text{docere pueros grammaticam} - \text{To teach children grammar.} \]
\[ \text{non te celavi sermonem} - \text{I did not conceal the oration from you.} \]
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 quaeavit 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 oculus 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:

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

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.

creatus (son of)  cretus (descended, born from)
editus (descended from)  generatus (bred from)
genitus (born, produced from)  natus (born from)
orundus (sprung from)  ortus (born from)
sanus (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:

ardeo (to burn with)  exsilio (to jump for)
exsulto (to exult in)  facio (to do)
gaeudeo (to rejoice in)  glorior (to glorify)
laboro (to suffer)  lacrimo (to cry)
triumphe (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
- *volutatibus 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)
- *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:

- *ego* (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 brevier* — much shorter (lit. shorter by much)
- *paulo brevier* — 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* (cramped)
- *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)
- *opus est* (there is need)
- *fruor* (to enjoy)
- *potior* (to gain possession of)

*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 utenda 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)  
*haereo* (to cling to)  
*iungo* (to join with)  
*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)  
*vertio* (to turn into, exchange)  
*muto* (to change)  
*commuto* (to barter)

*agrum vendidit sesterium sex millibus* — 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.

   *praecedent 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)  
   *dignus* (worthy of)  
   *fretus* (relying on)  
   *indignus* (unworthy of)  
   *laetus* (rejoicing in )  
   *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
- after the signal was given
- if the signal is given
- since the signal was given
- when the signal was 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) ab amante — by a lover
- (Adjective) ab amanti muliere — by a loving woman
- (Abl. Absolute) amante muliere — with the woman, loving

57. **Ablative with Prepositions**

The following prepositions take the Ablative case for their objects:

- *a, ab, abs* (from, by) absque (without)
- *coram* (in the presence of) cum (with)
- *de* (down from, about) ex (out of)
- *in* (in, on) palam (in the presence of)
- *praee* (before, in front of) pro (before, in front of)
- *procul* (far from) sine (without)
- *sub* (under) tenus * (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, guidam*, 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).

- unus ex puereis — one of the boys
- guidam ex feminis — a certain of the women
- paucos de libris poetae dedimus — we gave a few books to the poet
- complures de viris — 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 (peregrinatio)).
## Place Constructions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Locative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place where:</td>
<td><em>in foro</em></td>
<td><em>Romae</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;in the forum&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;in Rome&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place from which:</td>
<td><em>ab foro</em></td>
<td><em>Roma</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;from the forum&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;from Rome&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place to which:</td>
<td><em>ad foro</em></td>
<td><em>Romam</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;to the forum&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;to Rome&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
   * muliae 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 temberitas et inuestitia 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.
   * bonus (a good man) *
   * bona (a good woman) *
   * bonum (a good thing) *
   * boni (good men) *
   * bonae (good women) *
   * bona (good things) *

63. Irregular Adjectives

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solus</td>
<td>sola</td>
<td>solum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solius</td>
<td>solius</td>
<td>solius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soli</td>
<td>soli</td>
<td>soli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solum</td>
<td>solam</td>
<td>solum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solo</td>
<td>sola</td>
<td>solo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The plurals of all of these are regular.
64. Irregular Comparison of Adjectives

a) Irregular Comparisons
   benevolus, benevolentior, benevolentissimus (kind)
   maleficus, maleficentior, maleficentissimus (foul-mouthed)
   magnificus, magnificientior, magnificientissimus (grand)
   providus, providentior, providentissimus (far-sighted)
   egens, 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)                          difficilis (difficult)
   similis (similar)                     dissimilis (dissimilar)
   gracilis (slender)                    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, ditoris (divitor), ditissimus (diventissimus) (rich)
   frugi*, frugalius, frugalissimus (useful, worthy)
   iuvenis, iuonor, natu minimus (young)
   magnus, maior, maximus (great)
   malus, peior, pessimus (bad)
   maturus, maturior, maturissimus (maturissimus) (mature)
   multus, plus, plurimus (many)
   nequam, nequior, nequissimus (worthless)
   parvus, minor, minimus (small)
   praec/pro, prior, primus (before)
   satius (enough), sattius (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 undecinable.
65. **Adjectives Declined Like *liber, libera, liberum***

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asper  (rough)</th>
<th>Aliger  (winged)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lacer (mangled)</td>
<td>Miser  (wretched)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saeiger (bristly)</td>
<td>Satur  (filled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tener (tender)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aeger (sick)</th>
<th>Ater  (black)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creber (thick)</td>
<td>Faber (skillful)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaber (bald)</td>
<td>Integer  (whole)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludicer (playfull)</td>
<td>Macer  (lean, poor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger (dark)</td>
<td>Noster  (our)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piger (slow, dull)</td>
<td>Ruber  (red)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacer (sacred)</td>
<td>Scaber  (rough)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinister (left)</td>
<td>Taeter  (foul)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vafer (crafty)</td>
<td>Vester  (your)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 9: NUMBERS

67. Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers

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

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>duo*</th>
<th>duae</th>
<th>duo</th>
<th>tres</th>
<th>tria</th>
<th>milia†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>duorum</td>
<td>duarum</td>
<td>duorum</td>
<td>trium</td>
<td>trium</td>
<td>milium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duobus</td>
<td>duabus</td>
<td>duobus</td>
<td>tribus</td>
<td>tribus</td>
<td>milibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duos</td>
<td>duas</td>
<td>duo</td>
<td>tres</td>
<td>tria</td>
<td>milia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duobus</td>
<td>duabus</td>
<td>duobus</td>
<td>tribus</td>
<td>tribus</td>
<td>milibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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)  
* quinquaes (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):  
* tercia pars* = one third = 1/3

c) When the numerator is one less than the denominator, use *partes* with a cardinal:  
* duas 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)  grandinat (it hails)
luciscit (it is getting light)  ngingit (it is snowing)
pluit (it is raining)  rorat (the dew falls)
tonat (it thunders)  vesperascit (it grows late)

b) Impersonals Taking a Genitive

interest (it concerns, it is of interest)  referit (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 referit? (How does that concern you)

c) Impersonals Taking the Dative

displacit (it displeases)  libet (lubet) (it pleases)
licet (it is permitted)  necesse est (it is necessary)
placet (it pleases)  prodest (it benefits)
tempus est (it is time)  videtur (it seems)

placet ei — it is pleasing to him

d) Impersonals Taking the Accusative

decet (it is fitting)  delectat (it pleases)
fallit (it deceives)  iuvat (it pleases, it helps)
oportet (it is necessary)

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)  tui me miseret (I pity you)
paenitet (it repents)  me paenitet (I am sorry)
piget (it disgusts)  me iniuistitiae piget (Injustice pains me)
pudet (it shames)  tui me pudet (I am ashamed of you)
taedet (it wearies)  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.

- accidit
- fit
- contingit
- obtingit
- evenit
- obvenit

*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.

- decet
- nescesse est
- paenitet
- pudet
- libet
- oportet
- piget
- taedet
- licet
- opus est
- placet
- visum est

*nescesse 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, fisus (to trust)

A semi-deponent verb is therefore conjugated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>audeo (I dare)</td>
<td>ausus sum (I have dared)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>audēbam (I used to dare)</td>
<td>ausus eram (I had dared)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>audebo (I shall dare)</td>
<td>ausus ero (I shall have dared)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 -seo 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 -ito 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 -esso. Meditative verbs are formally of the third conjugation, however have perfect and supine stems of the fourth conjugation.

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

*capesso* (to lay hold of)

*lacesso* (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ACTIVE</th>
<th>PASSIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESENT</strong></td>
<td>2nd principle part</td>
<td>1st, 2nd, 4th conjugations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>amare</em></td>
<td>2nd prin. part <em>-re + -i</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>habere</em></td>
<td><em>amari</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>regere</em></td>
<td><em>haberi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>capere</em></td>
<td><em>audi</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>audire</em></td>
<td><em>3rd, 3io conjugations</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd prin. part <em>-ere + -i</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>reg</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>capi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERFECT</strong></td>
<td>3rd principle part <em>-sse</em></td>
<td>4th principle part <em>esse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>amavisse</em></td>
<td><em>amatum esse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>habuisse</em></td>
<td><em>habitum esse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>rexisse</em></td>
<td><em>rectum esse</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>cepisse</em></td>
<td><em>captum esse</em></td>
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<td><em>audisse</em></td>
<td><em>auditum esse</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FUTURE</strong></td>
<td>4th principle part <em>-us + -urus</em></td>
<td>4th principle part <em>iri</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>amaturum esse</em></td>
<td><em>amatum iri</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>habitaturum esse</em></td>
<td><em>habitum iri</em></td>
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<td><em>rectaturum esse</em></td>
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<td><em>captaturum esse</em></td>
<td><em>captum iri</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>auditaturum esse</em></td>
<td><em>auditum iri</em></td>
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</table>

## 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.

*Curare 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.

- *constituo* (to decide)
- *possum* (to be able)
- *conor* (to try)
- *opportet* (it is necessary)
- *debeo* (to ought)
- *queo* (to be able)
- *dubito* (hesitate)
- *pator* (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.)

- *cogo* (to compel)
- *iubeo* (to order)
- *pator* (permit)
- *prohibeo* (to prohibit)

*Caesar tubet 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 cecidis* — He says that he was falling.
- *dicit se casurum esse* — He says that he will fall.
- *dicit se fore ut cediderit* — He says that he will have fallen.

**Secondary**

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

\textit{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.

- \textit{aio} (I say) (common forms: \textit{aio, ais, ait, aiunt, aiebam})
- \textit{inquam} (I say) (common forms: \textit{inquam, inquis, inquit, inquiunt})
- \textit{inquam “est bonus”} — I say “he is good”.
Chapter 12: Participles

Formation of Participles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Passive</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active</strong></td>
<td><strong>Passive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb stem + <em>-ns</em></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>amans, amantis</em> (loving)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>habens, habentis</em> (holding)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>regens, regentis</em> (ruling)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>capiens, capientis</em> (capturing)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>audiens, auditentis</em> (hearing)</td>
<td>—</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>4th principle part</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>amatus, a, um</em> (having been loved)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>habitus, a, um</em> (having been held)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>rectus, a, um</em> (having been ruled)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>captus, a, um</em> (having been captured)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>auditus, a, um</em> (having been heard)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Future</th>
<th>4th principle part + <em>-us</em> + <em>-urus</em></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>amatus, a, um</em> (about to love)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>habitus, a, um</em> (about to hold)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>rectus, a, um</em> (about to rule)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>captus, a, um</em> (about to capture)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>auditus, a, um</em> (about to hear)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Verb Stem + <em>-ndus</em></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>amandus, a, um</em> (about to be loved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>habendus, a, um</em> (about to be held)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>regnendus, a, um</em> (about to be ruled)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>capiendus, a, um</em> (about to be captured)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>audiendus, a, um</em> (about to be heard)</td>
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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.

*cibus 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. (g.v.)
# CHAPTER 13: SUBJUNCTIVES

## Subjunctives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ACTIVE</th>
<th>PASSIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESENT</strong></td>
<td>Special vowels: She wears a diamond Verb stem – vowel + special vowel + m, s, t, mus, tis, nt</td>
<td>Verb stem – vowel – special vowel + r, ris, tur, mur, mini, ntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amem</td>
<td>amer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>habeam</td>
<td>habear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>regam</td>
<td>regar</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>capiam</td>
<td>captar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>audiam</td>
<td>audiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMPERFECT</strong></td>
<td>2nd Prin. part + m, s, t, mus, tis, nt</td>
<td>2nd Prin. part + r, ris, tur, ...</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amarem</td>
<td>amarer</td>
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<td>haberem</td>
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<td>regerem</td>
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<td>capirem</td>
<td>capirer</td>
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<td>audirem</td>
<td>audirer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERFECT</strong></td>
<td>Perfect stem + erim, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint</td>
<td>Supine stem + sim, stil, simus, sitis, sint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amaverim</td>
<td>amatus sim</td>
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<td></td>
<td>habuerim</td>
<td>habitus sim</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rexerim</td>
<td>rectus sim</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cepherim</td>
<td>captus sim</td>
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<td></td>
<td>audiverim</td>
<td>auditus sim</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PLUPERFECT</strong></td>
<td>Perfect stem + isse + endings</td>
<td>Supine stem + essem, esses, esse, essmus, essetis, essent</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amavissem</td>
<td>amatus essem</td>
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<td>habuissem</td>
<td>habitus essem</td>
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<td>resissem</td>
<td>rectus essem</td>
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<td>cepissem</td>
<td>captus essem</td>
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<td></td>
<td>audivissem</td>
<td>auditus essem</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sequence of Tenses</th>
<th>Incomplete Action of subjunctive verb</th>
<th>Completed Action of subjunctive verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Sequences:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td><strong>Present</strong></td>
<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
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<td>Future</td>
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<td>Future Perfect</td>
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<td>Secondary Sequences:</td>
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<td>Imperfect</td>
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<td><strong>Pluperfect</strong></td>
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<td>Pluperfect</td>
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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 fuissem* — 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVE FORMS</th>
<th>PASSIVE FORMS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>plural</td>
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<tr>
<td>ama</td>
<td>amate</td>
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<td>amato</td>
<td>amato</td>
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<tr>
<td>amanto</td>
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</table>

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 *cavea*, 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 addit, 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 addeset, bene esset* — if he would were here, it would be well
- **past**
  - *si adfisset, bene fisset* — 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 cuitis in victoria ceciderit nemo nisi armatus — You are the only man in whose victory no one has fallen unless armed.

c) Quam ut, quam qui

Quam ut or quam qui are used after comparatives.

maiores arbores caedebant quam quas 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:

adoe (so long, so much)  ita (so, thus)
sic (so)  tali (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.

effect ut tribunum disceret — 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 (adv) + 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 the 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 iam 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 event occurred, it is translated "when" and the main verb is in the indicative.

*Cum Caesar transit 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 transierit 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, tamet adest in animo.* — Although Caesar is not here in body, nevertheless, he is here in mind.
CHAPTER 17: CONJUNCTIONS, ENCLITICS, AND DEMONSTRATIVES

104. Enclitics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enclitic</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ce</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
<td>(hosce annos — for these years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dum</td>
<td>“now”</td>
<td>(nondum — not yet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-met</td>
<td>emphasis</td>
<td>(egomet — I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nam</td>
<td>shows emphasis</td>
<td>(quisnam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ne</td>
<td>asks a question</td>
<td>(estne puer — Are you a boy?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-pte</td>
<td>“own, self”</td>
<td>(suapte natura — by its own nature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-que</td>
<td>“and”</td>
<td>(pueri puellaque — boys and girls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-te</td>
<td>“self”</td>
<td>(nite — you yourself)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ve</td>
<td>“or”</td>
<td>(pueri Pavelaeve — boys or girls)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

105. Hic, ille, iste

Hic is the 1st person demonstrative (this...of mine)
Ille 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 uses 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)
   *t antis ... 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 -\textit{vi} or -\textit{ve} may be removed from the third principal part of a verb for metrical reasons:
   \begin{itemize}
   \item \textit{amavisti} = \textit{amasti}
   \item \textit{amaveram} = \textit{amaram}
   \item \textit{amavero} = \textit{amaro}
   \item \textit{amavisse} = \textit{amasse}
   \end{itemize}

b) The third person plural of the perfect tense, -\textit{erunt}, may be exchanged for -\textit{ere}:
   \begin{itemize}
   \item \textit{amaverunt} = \textit{amavere}
   \item \textit{monuerunt} = \textit{monuere}
   \end{itemize}

c) The -\textit{is}, -\textit{iss}, -\textit{sis} may be removed from the perfect tenses:
   \begin{itemize}
   \item \textit{dixisti} = \textit{dixti}
   \item \textit{traxisse} = \textit{traxe}
   \item \textit{evastisti} = \textit{evasti}
   \item \textit{vixisset} = \textit{vixet}
   \item \textit{decessisse} = \textit{decesse}
   \item \textit{eripissetemus} = \textit{erepemus}
   \end{itemize}

d) The second person singular, passive voice of a verb, -\textit{ris}, may be exchanged for -\textit{re}.
   \begin{itemize}
   \item \textit{amaris} = \textit{amare}
   \item \textit{audieris} = \textit{audiere}
   \end{itemize}

111. Archaic Forms Of Nouns

The following are old forms of the various declensions.

a) \textbf{Genitive Singular}
   \begin{itemize}
   \item 1. -\textit{as} = archaic form of the Genitive case for first declension
         \textit{paterfamilias} --- Genitive = \textit{patrisfamilias}
   \item 2. -\textit{ai} = archaic form of the Genitive case for first declension
         \textit{aulai} --- (\textit{aula}: court)
   \end{itemize}

c) \textbf{Ablative Singular}
   \begin{itemize}
   \item First declension: -\textit{ad}
   \item Second declension: -\textit{od}
   \item Fourth declension: -\textit{ud}
   \end{itemize}
c) **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 = amarier; agi = agier

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
   veniam dare = vendere
   veniam ire = venire
   visne, scisne = vin, scin
   futurum esse = fore
   iteri = tuli (3rd principal part of fero)
114. Distinguishables

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

115. Irregular Declensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(force)</th>
<th>(cow, ox)</th>
<th>(Aeneas)</th>
<th>(pig)</th>
<th>(god)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vis</td>
<td>bos</td>
<td>Aeneas</td>
<td>sus</td>
<td>deus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vis</td>
<td>bovis</td>
<td>Aeneae</td>
<td>suis</td>
<td>dei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi</td>
<td>bovi</td>
<td>Aeneae</td>
<td>suí</td>
<td>deo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vim</td>
<td>bovem</td>
<td>Aenean</td>
<td>suem</td>
<td>deum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi</td>
<td>bove</td>
<td>Aenea</td>
<td>sue</td>
<td>deo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(strength)</th>
<th>(cows)</th>
<th>(no one)</th>
<th>(pigs)</th>
<th>(gods)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vires</td>
<td>boves</td>
<td>nemo</td>
<td>suses</td>
<td>deis, dii, di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virium</td>
<td>bovum</td>
<td>nullius</td>
<td>suum</td>
<td>deorum, deum, divom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viribus</td>
<td>bobus</td>
<td>nemini</td>
<td>subus</td>
<td>deis, diis, dis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vires</td>
<td>boves</td>
<td>nemenem</td>
<td>sues</td>
<td>deos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viribus</td>
<td>bobus</td>
<td>nullo</td>
<td>subus</td>
<td>deis, diis, dis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The vocative of deus is dee or just plain deus.
116. Odd Genitives

bos, bovis (f. cow)
iectur, iecinoris/iecoris/ioecinoris (n. liver)
funis, funeris (n. funeral)
Jupitier, Jovis (Jupiter)
mele, mellis (n. honey)
nix, nivis (f. snow)
supellex, suppellectilis (f. furniture)
Venus, Veneris (Venus)

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

altaria (altar)
gangustiae (narrow pass)
Athenae (Athens)
Bacchanalia (Bacchanalia)
brachae (trousers)
divitiae (riches)
epuliae (feast)
exuviae (spoils)
fores (doors)
hiberna (winter quarters)
Idus (Ides)
insidiae (ambush)
kalendar (calends)
maiores (ancestors)
moenia (walls)
nonae (nonnes)
nuptiae (wedding)
spolia (spoils)
viscera (entrails)

118. Nouns With Different Meanings in the Singular and Plural

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

a) First Conjugation

*domo, domare, domui, ___ (to subdue)*
*frico, fricare, fricui, ___ (to rub)*
*iuvo, iuvere, iuvi, iutum (to help)*
*lavo, lavare, lavi, latum (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, caveare, cavi, cautum (to beware)*
*fareo, favere, favi, fautum (to favor)*
*mulceo, mulcere, mulsi, mulsun (to soothe)*
*torqueo, torquere, torsi, tortum (to twist)*
*voveo, vovere, vovi, votum (to vow)*

c) Third Conjugation

*carpo, carpere, carpsi, carptum (to pluck)*
*cerno, cernere, crevi, cretum (to decide, decree)*
*cingo, cingere, cini, 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, repeperi, 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 (pang), pactum (to fasten)
parco, parere, peperi, parsurus (to spare)
pario, parere, peperi, partum (to bring forth)
pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsum (to drive)
pendo, pendere, pependi, pensum (to hang)
pendo, pendere, pependi, pensum (to weigh)
perdo, perdere, peperdi, perditum (to destroy)
posco, poscere, posposci, _____ (to demand)
reperio, repere, repeperi, repertum (to find)
sto, stare, steti, statum (to stand)
tango, tangere, tetti, tactum (to touch)
tendo, tendere, tetendi, tenum (to stretch)
tondeo, tondere, totendi, tonsum (to cut, shave)
tundo, tundere, tutudi, tunsum [tusum] (to beat repeatedly)
The following is a list of many of the trees in the Roman era. They are all feminine.

abies, abletis (fir)                 alnus, i (alder)
castanea, ae (chestnut)             cerasus, i (cherry tree)
cyprissus, i (cypress)              cypressus, i (cypress)
jagus, i (beech)                   farmus, i (ask)
figus, i & us (fig)                 fraxinus, i (ash)
ilix, ilicis (holm oak)             iuglans, iuglandis (walnut)
larix, laris (larch)                laurus, i (laurel)
maius, i (apple tree)               morus, i (mulberry)
myrurus, i (myrtle)                 olea, ae (olive)
ornus, i (manna ash)               palma, ae (palm, date)
pinus, i & us (pine)                pirus, i (pear)
populus, i (poplar)                 quercus, us (oak)
salix, salicis (willow)             tamarix, tamarinis (tamarisk)
taxus, i (yew)                      tilla, ae (linden, lime)
ulmus, i (elm)                     

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