

Latin 1: *Latin Alive! Book 1*
Units 1-7 Grammar
(Chapters 1-29)

VERBS:

- Tense: Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect
- Voice: Active
- Mood: Indicative; Infinitive; Imperative
- Person: 1st, 2nd, 3rd
- Number: Singular, Plural

CONJUGATION PATTERNS:

1st -ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum

2nd -eō, -ēre, -uī, -itum

3rd -ō, -ere, ---, ---

4th -iō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum

Present System Verb Stem: 2nd principal part minus -re (e.g. amāre => amā-)

PRESENT TRANSLATION: “—s” OR “is/are ---ing”
(e.g. nāvigās “you sail” OR “you are sailing”)

Present Tense Formation: Present Stem + endings (**1st and 2nd conjugations**)

	S		P	
1 st	-ō*	“I”	-mus	“we”
2 nd	-s	“you”	-tis	“you all”
3 rd	-t	“he/she/it”	-nt	“they”

* With -ō, the ‘a’ in first conjugation verbs is “swallowed up” (e.g. amaō => amō)
the same is true of the 3rd conjugation ‘e’ (e.g. ageō => agō)

3rd conjugation Present Tense Formation: Present Stem - ‘e’ + endings
(e.g. dīcere => dīc + endings)

	S		P	
1 st	-ō*	“I”	-imus	“we”
2 nd	-is	“you”	-itis	“you all”
3 rd	-it	“he/she/it”	-unt	“they”

4th conjugation and **3rd -iō** Present Tense Formation: 1st principle part - ‘ō’ + 3rd conjugation endings (see above)

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nōmen tibi: _____
hic diēs est: _____

IMPERFECT TRANSLATION: “---ed” OR “was ----ing” OR “used to ----”
(e.g. pugnābat “he fought” “he was fighting” “he used to fight”)

Imperfect Tense Formation: Present stem + -ba- + endings (**all conjugations**)

	S		P	
1 st	-bam	“I”	-bāmus	“we”
2 nd	-bās	“you”	-bātis	“you all”
3 rd	-bat	“he/she/it”	-bant	“they”

4th conjugation and 3rd -iō Imperfect Tense Formation: 1st pp. minus ‘ō’ add ‘ē’ + endings.
(see above)

FUTURE TRANSLATION: “will ---” OR “will be ---ing”
(e.g. cantābimus “we will sing” “we will be singing”)

Future Tense Formation: Present stem + -bō / -bi- / -bu- + endings (**1st and 2nd conjugations**)

	S		P	
1 st	-bō	“I”	-bimus	“we”
2 nd	-bis	“you”	-bitis	“you all”
3 rd	-bit	“he/she/it”	-bunt	“they”

3rd conjugation Future Tense Formation: Present stem + endings (1st singular is -am)

	S		P	
1 st	-am	“I”	-ēmus	“we”
2 nd	-ēs	“you”	-ētis	“you all”
3 rd	-et	“he/she/it”	-ent	“they”

4th conjugation and 3rd -iō Future Tense Formation: 1st pp. minus ‘ō’ + 3rd conjugation endings.
(see above)

PERFECT TRANSLATION: “---ed” OR “have ---ed”
(e.g. cantāvistī “you sang” “you have sung”)

Perfect System Verb Stem: 3rd principal part minus -ī (e.g. amāvī => amāv-)

Perfect Tense Formation: Perfect stem + Perfect endings (**all conjugations**)

	S		P	
1 st	-ī	“I”	-imus	“we”
2 nd	-istī	“you”	-istis	“you all”
3 rd	-it	“he/she/it”	-erunt	“they”

PLUPERFECT TRANSLATION: “had ---ed”
(e.g. cantāverātis “you all had sung”)

Pluperfect Tense Formation: Perfect stem + Imperfect of *sum*

	S		P	
1 st	-eram	“I”	-erāmus	“we”
2 nd	-erās	“you”	-erātis	“you all”
3 rd	-erat	“he/she/it”	-erant	“they”

FUTURE PERFECT TRANSLATION: “will have ---ed”
(e.g. cantāveritis “you all will have sung”)

Future Perfect Tense Formation: Perfect stem + Future of *sum*

	S		P	
1 st	-erō	“I”	-erimus	“we”
2 nd	-eris	“you”	-eritis	“you all”
3 rd	-erit	“he/she/it”	-erint	“they” (3 rd plural is different)

IMPERATIVES: Imperatives express commands

- Singular Imperatives are the 2nd principal part minus the –re (e.g. amāre => amā)
- Plural Imperatives are the singular plus –te (e.g. amā => amāte)
 - 3rd conjugation plural imperatives end in –ite (e.g. cape => capite)

NEGATIVE IMPERATIVES

- Singular: *nōlī* + infinitive (e.g. *nōlī venīre* “don’t come”)
- Plural: *nōlīte* + infinitive (e.g. *nōlīte venīre* “don’t come”)

IRREGULAR VERBS

Forms of Sum (principal parts: *sum, esse, fuī, futūrum*)

Present Tense:

sum	“I am”	sumus	“we are”
es	“you are”	estis	“you all are”
est	“he/she/it is”	sunt	“they are”

Imperfect Tense:

eram	“I was”	erāmus	“we were”
erās	“you were”	erātis	“you all were”
erat	“he/she/it was”	erant	“they were”

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Future Tense:

erō	“I will be”	erimus	“we will be”
eris	“you will be”	eritis	“you all will be”
erit	“he/she/it will be”	erunt	“they will be”

Perfect Tense (formed regularly)

fuī	“I was” “have been”	fuimus	“we were” “have been”
fuistī	“you were” “have been”	fuistis	“you all were” “have been”
fuit	“he/she/ it was” “has been”	fuērunt	“they were” “have been”

Forms of *eō*, *ferō*, *possum*, *volō*, *nōlō*

<i>eō</i>	Present <i>eō imus</i> <i>īs itis</i> <i>it eunt</i>	Imperfect <i>ī + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	Future <i>ī + bō, bis, bit, etc.</i>
<i>ferō</i>	Present <i>ferō ferimus</i> <i>fers fertis</i> <i>fert ferunt</i>	Imperfect <i>ferē + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	Future (normal 3 rd conjugation) <i>feram, ferēs, feret, etc.</i>
<i>volō</i>	Present <i>volō volumus</i> <i>vīs vultis</i> <i>vult volunt</i>	Imperfect <i>volē + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	Future (normal 3 rd conjugation) <i>volam, volēs, volet, etc.</i>
<i>nōlō</i>	Present <i>nōlō nōlimus</i> <i>nōn vīs nōn vultis</i> <i>nōn vult nōlhunt</i>	Imperfect <i>nōlē + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	Future (normal 3 rd conj.) <i>nōlam, nōlēs, nōlet, etc.</i>

possum in the Present System = *pot* + forms of *sum*; *pot* becomes *pos* before an ‘s’

e.g. *pot + sum => possum*
pot + es => potes

NOUNS and ADJECTIVES:

- Gender: Masculine, Feminine, Neuter
- Number: Singular, Plural
- Case: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative, Vocative

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nōmen tibi: _____
hic diēs est: _____

1st declension endings.

	S	P
Nom.	-a	-ae
Gen.	-ae	-ārum
Dat.	-ae	-īs
Acc.	-am	-ās
Abl.	-ā	-īs
Voc.	-a	-ae

2nd declension *masculine* endings.

	S	P
Nom.	-us/-ius/-r	-ī
Gen.	-ī	-ōrum
Dat.	-ō	-īs
Acc.	-um	-ōs
Abl.	-ō	-īs
Voc.	-e/-ī/-r	-ī

2nd declension *neuter* endings.

	S	P
Nom.	-um	-a
Gen.	-ī	-ōrum
Dat.	-ō	-īs
Acc.	-um	-a
Abl.	-ō	-īs
Voc.	-um	-a

1st and 2nd declension ADJECTIVES have all three sets of endings (masc. 2nd decl., fem. 1st decl., neut. 2nd decl.). Their gender depends on the gender of the noun they modify. (e.g. flamma magna, templum magnum, deus magnus)

3rd declension *masculine* and *feminine* endings.

	S	P
Nom.	(memorize)	-ēs
Gen.	-is	-um
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-e	-ibus
Voc.	(see nom.)	-ēs

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3rd declension *neuter* endings.

	S	P
Nom. (memorize)		-a
Gen. -is		-um
Dat. -ī		-ibus
Acc. (see nom.)		-a
Abl -e		-ibus
Voc. (see nom.)		-a

3rd declension **i-stem nouns**

masculine and feminine endings.

	S	P
Nom. (memorize)		-ēs
Gen. -is		-ium
Dat. -ī		-ibus
Acc. -em		-ēs/ īs
Abl -e		-ibus
Voc. (see nom.)		-ēs

i-stem adjectives

masculine and feminine endings

	S	P
Nom. (memorize)		-ēs
Gen. -is		-ium
Dat. -ī		-ibus
Acc. -em		-ēs/ īs
Abl -ī		-ibus
Voc. (see nom.)		-ēs

3rd declension **i-stem neuter nouns and adjectives.**

	S	P
Nom. (memorize)		-ia
Gen. -is		-ium
Dat. -ī		-ibus
Acc. (see nom.)		-ia
Abl -ī		-ibus
Voc. (see nom.)		-ia

i-stem Rules

* All 3rd declension **adjectives** are i-stem.

* 3rd declension **nouns** are i-stem under the following conditions:

- 1) Parasyllabic M/F nouns ending in -is/-es in the nom. sing.
(i.e. nom./gen. sing. forms have the same number of syllables)
e.g. *cīvis, cīvis, c.*
- 2) M/F nouns ending in 's' or 'x' and having a stem ending in two consonants.
e.g. *urbs, urbis, f.*
- 3) N nouns ending in -al, -ar, or -e in the nominative singular.
e.g. *animal, animālis, n.*

3rd declension adjectives can be 1-ending, 2-ending, or 3-ending.

- This means that their nominative singular:
 - may have one form for all three genders
 - may have two forms: one for the M/F and one for the N
 - may have three forms: one for the M, one for the F, and one for the N
- They still have two basic sets of endings
 - M/F
 - N

4th declension endings.

	M(F)		N	
	S	P	S	P
Nom.	-us	-ūs	-ū	-ua
Gen.	-ūs	-uum	-ūs	-uum
Dat.	-uī	-ibus	-ū	-ibus
Acc.	-um	-ūs	-ū	-ua
Abl	-ū	-ibus	-ū	-ibus
Voc.	-us	-ūs	-ū	-ua

5th declension endings

	F(M)	
	S	P
Nom.	-ēs	-ēs
Gen.	-ēī/-eī	-ērum
Dat.	-ēī/-eī	-ēbus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-ē	-ēbus
Voc.	-ēs	-ēs

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1 st Singular	1 st Plural	2 nd Singular	2 nd Plural
ego	nōs	tū	vōs
meī	nostrī/nostrum	tuī	vestrī/vestrum
mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs
mē	nōs	tē	vōs
mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs

is, ea, id (“he, she, it; they, them” OR “this/that”)

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>is</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eae</i>	<i>ea</i>
<i>ēius</i>	=>	=>	<i>eōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>
<i>eī</i>	=>	=>	<i>eīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>ea</i>
<i>eō</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>eīs</i>	=>	=>

Reflexive Pronouns:

1st and 2nd person = same as person pronoun, except NO NOMINATIVE

3rd person (singular and plural and all genders)

suī
sibi
sē
sē

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

is, ea, id (see forms above)

hic, haec, hoc (“this, these”) [sing to the tune of “this old man”]

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hī</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>hūius</i>	=>	=>	<i>hōrum</i>	<i>hārum</i>	<i>hōrum</i>
<i>huic</i>	=>	=>	<i>hīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hōs</i>	<i>hās</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>hōc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hīs</i>	=>	=>

ille, illa, illud (“that, those”)

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>ille</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illae</i>	<i>illa</i>
<i>illius</i>	=>	=>	<i>illōrum</i>	<i>illārum</i>	<i>illōrum</i>
<i>illī</i>	=>	=>	<i>illīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>illum</i>	<i>illam</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illōs</i>	<i>illās</i>	<i>illa</i>
<i>illō</i>	<i>illā</i>	<i>illō</i>	<i>illīs</i>	=>	=>

iste, ista, istud (“that, those”)

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>iste</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>istud</i>	<i>istī</i>	<i>istae</i>	<i>ista</i>
<i>istūus</i>	=>	=>	<i>istōrum</i>	<i>istārum</i>	<i>istōrum</i>
<i>istī</i>	=>	=>	<i>istīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>istum</i>	<i>istam</i>	<i>istud</i>	<i>istōs</i>	<i>istās</i>	<i>ista</i>
<i>istō</i>	<i>istā</i>	<i>istō</i>	<i>istīs</i>	=>	=>

INTENSIVE PRONOUN

ipse, ipsa, ipsum (“himself, herself, itself; themselves”)

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
<i>ipsūus</i>	=>	=>	<i>ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsārum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>
<i>ipsī</i>	=>	=>	<i>ipsīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	=>	=>

RELATIVE PRONOUN (“who, which, that” “whose” “whom”)

M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>cūius</i>	<i>cūius</i>	<i>cūius</i>	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN (“who? what?” “whose?” “whom?”)

M/F	N	(plural same as the relative pronoun)
<i>quis</i>	<i>quid</i>	
<i>cūius</i>	<i>cūius</i>	
<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	
<i>quem</i>	<i>quid</i>	
<i>quō</i>	<i>quō</i>	

ADJECTIVES

UNUS NAUTA Adjectives

- A group of 1st/2nd declension adjectives with the genitive singular in -īus and dative singular in -ī

Ūnus	Neuter
Nūllus	Alter
Ūllus	Uter
Sōlus	Tōtus
	Alius

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Personal and Reflexive:

meus, mea, meum ‘my’ ‘my own’ *noster, nostra, nostrum* ‘our’ ‘our own’
tuus, tua, tuum ‘your’ ‘your own’ *vester, vestra, vestrum* ‘your’ ‘your own’

Personal, NOT reflexive (also technically not adjectives, but the genitives of the pronoun)

ēius, ēius, ēius ‘his’ ‘her’ ‘its’ *eōrum, eārum, eōrum* ‘their’ ‘theirs’

Reflexive

suus, sua, suum (all genders and numbers)
‘his own’ ‘her own’ ‘its own’; ‘their own’

NUMERALS

Cardinals:

ūnus, duo, trēs, quattuor, quīnque, sex, septem, octo, novem, decem
undecim, duodecim, trēdecim, quattuordecim, quīndecim
sēdecim, septendecim, duodēvīgintī, undēvīgintī, vīgintī
vīgintī ūnus, vīgintī duo, vīgintī trēs, vīgintī quattuor, vīgintī quīnque

Declension of *ūnus, ūna, ūnum* (singular only)

<i>ūnus</i>	<i>ūna</i>	<i>ūnum</i>
<i>ūnīus</i>	<i>ūnīus</i>	<i>ūnīus</i>
<i>ūnī</i>	<i>ūnī</i>	<i>ūnī</i>
<i>ūnum</i>	<i>ūnam</i>	<i>ūnum</i>
<i>ūnō</i>	<i>ūnā</i>	<i>ūnō</i>

Declension of *duo*, *duae duo* (plural only)

<i>duo</i>	<i>duae</i>	<i>duo</i>
<i>duōrum</i>	<i>duārum</i>	<i>duōrum</i>
<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>
<i>duōs</i>	<i>duās</i>	<i>duo</i>
<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>

Declension of *trēs*, *tria* (plural only)

M/F	N
<i>trēs</i>	<i>tria</i>
<i>trium</i>	<i>trium</i>
<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>
<i>trēs</i>	<i>tria</i>
<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>

Ordinals:

prīmus, *secundus*, *tertius*, *quārtus*, *quīntus*, *sextus*
septimus, *octāvus*, *nōnus*, *decimus*, *ūndecims*, *duodecimus*

ADVERBS (regular formation of the positive degree)

Formed from 1st/2nd declension adjectives: stem + *-ē* (e.g. *longus* => *longē*)

Formed from 3rd declension adjectives: stem + *-iter* (e.g. *fortis* => *fortiter*)

Formed from 3rd declensions with a stem in ‘-nt-’: stem + *-er* (e.g. *sapiēns* => *sapienter*)

Basic Latin Word Order:

- S IO DO V(S) (e.g. *rēgīna filiae pūpam dat.* “The queen gives [her] daughter a doll.”)
- Genitives usually follow the noun they go with (e.g. *filia rēgīnae* “daughter of the queen”)
- Adjectives usually follow the noun they go with, unless they denote size or amount

DEFINITIONS

Ablative – expresses object of the preposition (see uses of the ablative below)

Accusative – expresses direct object or object of the preposition

Case – an ending that tells you the function of a noun in the sentence

Conjugate – to list a verb with all its endings

Complementary Infinitives – Infinitives used to complete the meaning of a main verb.

Conjugation – a group of verbs with the same pattern of endings, particularly the same 2nd principal part.

Dative – expresses indirect object or is translated “to” or “for”

Dative Verbs – verbs that take a dative “direct object” instead of the accusative
Declension – a group of nouns with the same pattern of endings and an identical genitive singular ending.
Decline – to list a noun with all its endings
Gender – category in which a noun falls that tells how adjectives are affected
Genitive – expresses possession or is translated by “of” or “s”
Nominative – expresses the subject or the predicate in a Latin sentence
Number – answers the question “how many?”
Parsing – listing the properties of a verb (Tense, Voice, Mood, Person, Number) or noun (Gender, Number, Case) in order.
Person – refers to the involvement of the speaker: 1st includes the speaker; 2nd the listener; 3rd another person
Tense – answers the question “when?”
Vocative – expresses direct address

Uses of the Genitive:

- Appositional – renames something already mentioned (e.g. *oppidum Rōmae* “the town of Rome”)
- Material – shows what something is made of (e.g. *casa terrae* “a house of earth”)
- Origin – shows where someone or something originally came from (e.g. *Mārcus Rōmae* “Marcus of Rome”)
- Partitive – shows a part of a whole – the whole being expressed by the genitive (e.g. *pars mīlitum* “part of the soldiers”); *mīlia* and some neuter pronouns function a little differently and do not express part of the whole, but the entire amount (e.g. *quīnque mīlia mīlitum* “five thousand soldiers”; *aliquid pecūniae* “some money”; *nihil aquae* “no water”)
- Possession – shows ownership or relationship (e.g. *casa Mārcī* “Marcus’s house”)

Uses of the Accusative:

- Accusative of Duration of Time – shows how long it took for something to happen (e.g. *quīnque hōrās* “for five hours”); can appear with numbers
- Accusative of Place-to-Which – shows the place where something is going to or into; uses a preposition with the accusative case (e.g. *ad casam* “to the house”; *apud lēgātōs* “before the officers”; *in oppidum* “into the town”)

Uses of the Ablative:

- Ablative of Place-from-Which – shows the place where something is going from or out of; uses a preposition with the ablative case (e.g. *ē casā* “out of the house”; *ab amīcō* “from my friend”)

- Ablative of Time When – shows ‘exact’ time when something happened (e.g. *quintā hōrā* “at the fifth hour”); can appear with the *ordinal* number and usually is singular
- Ablative of Time Within Which – shows ‘general’ time when something happened (e.g. *quīnque hōrīs* “within five hours”); can appear with *cardinal* numbers and is usually plural
- Accompaniment (tells physical presence with someone or something) – uses the preposition *cum*
- Manner (tells how something was done) – uses the preposition *cum*, but may omit it if there is an adjective
- Means/Instrument (tells what thing was used to accomplish a task) – NEVER uses a preposition in Latin
- Partitive – shows a part of a whole – the whole being expressed by *ex/ē* or *dē* and the ablative, the part with the cardinal numbers, sometimes *multī* and *paucī* (e.g. *quīnque ē mīlitibus* “five of the soldiers”); *mīlia* functions this way (e.g. *quīnque mīlia ē mīlitibus* “five thousand of the soldiers”)
- Place From Which (tells where something is moving from) – uses a preposition such as *ā/ab* or *ē/ex*
- Place Where (tells where something is) – uses a preposition such as *in*
- Separation (tells that something is separate from or being separated from another thing) – often with verbs such as *līberō*, *prohibeō*, and *careō*

Place Constructions:

- Accusative of Place-to-Which – shows the place where something is going to or into; uses a preposition with the accusative case (e.g. *ad casam* “to the house”; *apud lēgātōs* “before the officers”; *in oppidum* “into the town”)
- Ablative of Place-from-Which – shows the place where something is going from or out of; uses a preposition with the ablative case (e.g. *ē casā* “out of the house”; *ab amīcō* “from my friend”)
- EXCEPTIONS: names of cities, towns, and small islands omit the preposition (e.g. *Rōmā* “from Rome” and *Rōmam* “to Rome”)

Time Constructions:

- Ablative of Time When – shows ‘exact’ time when something happened (e.g. *quintā hōrā* “at the fifth hour”); can appear with the *ordinal* number and usually is singular
- Ablative of Time Within Which – shows ‘general’ time when something happened (e.g. *quīnque hōrīs* “within five hours”); can appear with *cardinal* numbers and is usually plural
- Accusative of Duration of Time – shows how long it took for something to happen (e.g. *quīnque hōrās* “for five hours”); can appear with numbers