

Latin 1-3
Cumulative Grammar

VERBS:

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

Voice

- Active – tells that the subject is doing the action
- Passive – tells that the subject is receiving the action
- Deponents – verbs with passive forms and active meanings; these verbs only have three principal parts; they must be memorized
 - [The **first** principal part is the present passive indicative 1st singular (e.g. *ūtor* instead of *ūtō*). The **second** principal part is the present passive infinitive (e.g. *ūtī* instead of *ūtēre*). The **third** principal part is the perfect passive indicative first singular (e.g. *ūsus sum* instead of ???). They correspond to the first three principal parts of a normal verb except that to find the perfect passive participle or the supine, you use take the 3rd pp., leave out the *sum* and then transform it (e.g. perf. pass. part. = *ūsus, ūsa, ūsum*; supine = *ūsum/ūsū*)]
- Semi-Deponents – verbs with perfect passive system forms and active meanings (*audeō* and *gaudeō* are the only ones we've learned)

CONJUGATION PATTERNS:

ACTIVE

1st -ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum
2nd -eō, -ēre, -uī, -itum
3rd -ō, -ere, ---, ---
4th -iō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum

DEPONENT

-or, -ārī, -ātus sum
-eor, -ērī, -itus sum
-or, -ī, ---
-ior, -īrī, -ītus sum

INDICATIVES

Present Active System – Present, Imperfect, and Future active verbs

Present		Imperfect		Future (1 st /2 nd)		Future (3 rd /4 th)	
-ō/m	-mus	-bam	-bāmus	-bō	-bimus	-am	-ēmus
-s	-tis	-bās	-bātis	-bis	-bitis	-ēs	-ētis
-t	-nt	-bat	-bant	-bit	-bunt	-et	-ent

Present Passive System – Present, Imperfect, and Future passive verbs

Present		Imperfect		Future (1 st /2 nd)		Future (3 rd /4 th)	
-r	-mur	-bar	-bāmur	-bor	-bimur	-ar	-ēmur
-ris	-minī	-bāris	-bāminī	-beris	-biminī	-ēris	-ēminī
-tur	-ntur	-bātur	-bantur	-bitur	-buntur	-ētur	-entur

Perfect Active System – Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Perfect Active verbs (based on the 3rd pp.)

Perfect		Pluperfect		Future Perfect	
-ī	-imus	-eram	-erāmus	-erō	-erimus
-istī	-istis	-erās	-erātis	-eris	-eritis
-it	-ērunt	-erat	-erant	-erit	-erint

Perfect Passive System – Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Perfect Passive verbs (based on the 4th pp.)

Perfect	Pluperfect	Future Perfect
4 th pp. + pres. of <i>sum</i> .	4 th pp. + impf. of <i>sum</i>	4 th pp. + fut. of <i>sum</i>

Translations of the Tenses in the Indicative

ACTIVE

- Present: “---s” or “is ---ing”
- Imperfect: “---ed” or “was ---ing” or “used to ---”
- Future: “will ---”
- Perfect: “has/have ---ed” or “---ed”
- Pluperfect: “had ---ed”
- Future Perfect: “will have ---ed”

PASSIVE

- Present: “is ---ed” or “is being ---ed”
- Imperfect: “was ---ed” or “was being ---ed” or “used to be ---ed”
- Future: “will be ---ed”
- Perfect: “has/have been ---ed” or “was ---ed”
- Pluperfect: “had been ---ed”
- Future Perfect: “will have been ---ed”

IMPERATIVES: Commands

- Positive Imperative
 - singular = present active stem (e.g. *discēde* “go away!”)
 - plural = present active stem + *-te* (e.g. *discēdite* “go away!”)
- Negative Imperative
 - singular = *nōlī* + inf. (e.g. *nōlī discēdere* “don’t go away!”)
 - plural = *nōlīte* + inf. (e.g. *nōlīte discēdere* “don’t go away!”)

SUBJUNCTIVES (Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect)

Present: the present subjunctive is formed by taking the 1st principal part and replacing the vowel with an ‘e’ in the 1st conjugation and an ‘a’ in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. The first person singular active ending is *-m*.

	Present Active	Present Passive
1 st	<i>-em, -ēs, -et, -ēmus, -ētis, -ent</i>	<i>-er, -ēris, -ētur, -ēmur, -ēminī, -entur</i>
2 nd	<i>-eam, -eās, -eat, -eāmus, -eātis, -eant</i>	<i>-ear, -eāris, -eātur, -eāmur, -eāminī, -eantur</i>
3 rd	<i>-am, -ās, -at, -āmus, -ātis, -ant</i>	<i>-ar, -āris, -ātur, -āmur, -āminī, -antur</i>
4 th	<i>-iam, -iās, -iat, -iāmus, -iātis, -iant</i>	<i>-iar, -iāris, -iātur, -iāmur, -iāminī, -iantur</i>

(and 3rd *-iō*)

Imperfect: the imperfect subjunctive is formed by taking the 2nd principal part and adding endings directly. The first person singular active ending is *-m*.

	Imperfect Active	Imperfect Passive
1 st	<i>-ārem, -ārēs, -āret -ārēmus, -ārētis, -ārent</i>	<i>-ārer, -ārēris, -ārētur -ārēmur, -ārēminī, -ārentur</i>
2 nd	<i>-ērem, -ērēs, -eret -ērēmus, -ērētis, -ērent</i>	<i>-ērer, -ērēris, -ērētur -ērēmur, -ērēminī, -ērentur</i>
3 rd	<i>-erem, -erēs, -eret -erēmus, -erētis, -erent</i>	<i>-erer, -erēris, -erētur -erēmur, -erēminī, -erentur</i>
4 th	<i>-īrem, -īrēs, -īret -īrēmus, -īrētis, -īrent</i>	<i>-īrer, -īrēris, -īrētur -īrēmur, -īrēminī, -īrentur</i>

Perfect: the perfect active subjunctive is formed by taking the 3rd principal part and adding the endings *-erim, -erīs, -erit, -erīmus, -erītis, -erint*. (You may notice that these are almost identical with the future perfect indicative endings, but there are a few differences.)

	Perfect Active
1 st	<i>amāverim, amāverīs, amāverit, amāverīmus, amāverītis, amāverint</i>
2 nd	<i>monuerim, monuerīs, monuerit, monuerīmus, monuerītis, monuerint</i>
3 rd	<i>cēperim, cēperīs, cēperit, cēperīmus, cēperītis, cēperint</i>
4 th	<i>audīverim, audīverīs, audīverit, audīverīmus, audīverītis, audīverint</i>

The perfect passive subjunctive is formed by taking the 4th principal part and adding as a separate word, the present subjunctive of the verb *sum* (see below). Note that the participial is modified according to gender and number.

Perfect Passive

1 st	<i>amātus, -a, -um</i> <i>amātī, -ae, -a</i>	<i>sim, sīs, sit</i> <i>sīmus, sītis, sint</i>
2 nd	<i>monitus, -a, -um</i> <i>monitī, -ae, -a</i>	<i>sim, sīs, sit</i> <i>sīmus, sītis, sint</i>
3 rd	<i>captus, -a, -um</i> <i>captī, -ae, -a</i>	<i>sim, sīs, sit</i> <i>sīmus, sītis, sint</i>
4 th	<i>audītus, -a, -um</i> <i>audītī, -ae, -a</i>	<i>sim, sīs, sit</i> <i>sīmus, sītis, sint</i>

Pluperfect: the pluperfect subjunctive is formed by taking the perfect infinitive (see below) and adding the proper active ending: *-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt*. As with the perfect passive, make sure to modify the participle according to gender and number.

Pluperfect Active

1 st	<i>amāvissem, amāvissēs, amāvisset</i> <i>amāvissēmus, amāvissētis, amāvissent</i>	<i>amātus, -a, -um</i> <i>amātī, -ae, -a</i>	<i>essem, essēs, esset</i> <i>essēmus, essētis, essent</i>
2 nd	<i>monuissem, etc.</i>	<i>monitus</i>	<i>essem, etc.</i>
3 rd	<i>cēpuissem, etc.</i>	<i>captus</i>	<i>essem, etc.</i>
4 th	<i>audīvissem, etc.</i>	<i>audītus</i>	<i>essem, etc.</i>

Uses of the Subjunctive:

INDEPENDENT:

- Hortatory/Jussive (1st/3rd person command)
 - e.g. *veniant* “Let them come.”
- Potential (hypothetical)
 - e.g. *illud dīcat* “He would say that.”
- Deliberative (in a question)
 - e.g. *dēbeōne hoc facere?* “Should I do this?”
- Optative / Wish (often with *utinam*)
 - e.g. *utinam mox adsit.* “Would that she would be here soon!”

DEPENDENT:

Sequence of Tense

- Purpose
 - Main Clause + *ut/nē* + subjunctive
- Result

- Main Clause w/ adj./adv. of degree + *ut/ut-negative* + subjunctive
- Substantive Clause of Result
 - *ut/ut-negative* + subjunctive specifying a noun or action
 - e.g. *dat hanc poenam ut crucifigatur* “He pays this penalty (namely) that he is crucified.”
 - e.g. *fac ut hoc faciās* “Make it that you do this.” (i.e. Do this!)
- Jussive Noun Clause = Indirect Command
 - Main Clause with a verb of speaking + *ut/nē* + subjunctive
 - e.g. Direct: *īte* “go!”
 - e.g. Indirect: *dixit eī ut īret* “he told her to go”
- Indirect Question
 - Main Clause with a verb of the mind/mouth + interrogative + subjunctive.
 - e.g. Direct: *quid agis?* “What are you doing?”
 - e.g. Indirect: *rogavit quid ageret.* “She asked what he was doing.”
- *cum* Clauses
 - *cum* + subjunctive expresses: circumstance, cause, concession
 - e.g. *cum Caesar imperitāret, Iēsūs nātus est.* “When Caesar was ruling, Jesus was born.”
 - e.g. *cum Caesar appropinquāret, hostēs timēbant.* “Since Caesar was approaching, the enemy were afraid.”
 - e.g. *cum Caesar appropinquāret, hostēs nōn timēbant.* “Although Caesar was approaching, the enemy were not afraid.”
- Fear Clauses
 - Main Clause with a word of fear/danger + *nē/ut* + subjunctive
 - (note that the positive is *nē* and the negative is *ut*)
 - e.g. *timeō nē Caesar veniat* “I am afraid that Caesar is coming!”
 - e.g. *periculum est ut rēs pūblica cadat.* “There is danger that the republic will fall.”
 - !! The infinitive expresses fear to act, not fear that something will happen. !!
 - e.g. *timeō dīcere* “I am afraid to speak.”
- Doubt Clauses (*quin*)
 - Main Clause with a word of doubt + interrogative + subjunctive (Positive = indirect question)
 - *dubitō an tū vērūm dīcās.* “I doubt that you are speaking the truth.”
 - Negative Main Clause with a word of doubt + *quīn* + subjunctive

- *nōn dubium est quīn tū vērum dīcās*. “There is no doubt that you are telling the truth.”
 - !! The infinitive expresses hesitation rather than doubt. !!
 - e.g. *dubitō dīcere* “I am hesitant to speak.”
- Proviso Clauses
 - *dummodo*, *dum ... modo*, or *dum* + subjunctive = “provided that” “as long as”
 - e.g. *cēnābis bene, dummodo omnia ferās*. “You will dine well as long as you bring everything.”
 - Negative is *nē*
 - e.g. *tūta eris, dummodo nē domō abeat*. “You will be safe as long as you don’t leave the house.”
- Relative Clause of Characteristic (RCC)

Relative Clauses of Characteristic are relative clauses with a subjunctive verb. The mnemonic device *Exstatic Great Purple Radishes Can Cause Polka-dots* can be used to help remember the kinds. Some grammarians limit these to the first two types, but it is really only context that tells how to interpret each one.

 - Existence (simply states that someone or thing exists or does not)
 - e.g. *nēmō est mē amet*. “There is no one who loves me!”
 - e.g. *sunt quī cōtidiē ambulēt*. “There are people who walk every day.”
 - General Characteristic (expresses a characteristic rather than an actual occurrence)
 - e.g. *Cicero est quī loquendō canem interficiat*. “Cicero is [the type of man] who would kill a dog with his talking.”
 - Purpose (“in order that”)
 - e.g. *Caesar nūntiōs mīsit quī mandāta sua nuntiāret*. “Caesar sent messengers to announce his demands.”
 - Result (“so that”)
 - e.g. *Caesar tam celeriter iter fēcit quī prius hostēs advenīret*. “Caesar made his journey so quickly that he arrived before the enemy.”
 - Cause (“since”)
 - e.g. *beāta rēs pūblica es quae in Caesare imperātōrem vērum invēnerit*. “You are a blessed state, because you have found in Caesar a true general.”
 - Concession (“although”)
 - e.g. *Caesar quī sērius advēnisset tamen hostēs vīcit*. “Caesar, although he had arrived too late, nevertheless conquered the enemy.”
 - Proviso (“as far as”)
 - *quod sciam* “as far as I know”

CONDITIONS: Indicative and Subjunctive

(conditions consist of an *if* clause or protasis and a *then* clause or apodosis)

	Real (Indicative)	Unreal (Subjunctive)
Present	<p>$s\bar{i}$ + pres. ind., pres. ind. “If x ---s, y ---s” “If x was ---ing, y was ---ing.” (Simple Present)</p>	<p>$s\bar{i}$ + impf. subj., impf. subj. “If x were ---ing, y would be ---ing.” (Present Contrary-to-Fact)</p>
Past	<p>$s\bar{i}$ + past. ind., past, ind.* “If x ---ed, y ---ed.” “If x was ---ing, y was ---ing.” (Simple Past)</p>	<p>$s\bar{i}$ + plup. subj., plup. subj. “If x had ---ed, y would have ---ed.” (Past Contrary-to-Fact)</p>
Future	<p>$s\bar{i}$ + fut. ind., fut. ind.** “If x ---s, y will ---.” (Future More Vivid)</p>	<p>$s\bar{i}$ + pres. subj., pres. subj. “If x were to ---, y would ---.” (Future Less Vivid)</p>

* The past indicative can be imperfect, perfect, or pluperfect.

** The future can be replaced by the future perfect, especially when the completion of the action is emphasized. e.g. $s\bar{i}$ *Caesar Antōnium superāverit, Rōmam rēget*. “If Caesar conquers Antony, he will rule over Rome.” Note that Caesar has to have completed his defeat of Antony before he rules Rome.

INFINITIVES

Present Active: 2nd principal part (e.g. $amāre$, $monēre$, $agere$, $audire$)

“to ----” (e.g. “to love”, “to warn”, “to do”, “to hear”)

Present Passive: 2nd principal part minus –e plus –ī (e.g. $amārī$, $monērī$, $agī$, $audīrī$)

“to be ----ed” (e.g. “to be loved, to be warned, to be done, to be heard”)

(3rd conjugation is minus –ere plus –ī – see above)

Perfect Active: 3rd principal part minus –ī plus –isse

(e.g. $amāvisse$, $monuisse$, $ēgisse$, $audīvisse$)

“to have loved, to have warned, to have done, to have heard”

Perfect Passive: 4th principal part and *esse*

(e.g. *amātus esse*, *monitus esse*, *āctus esse*, *audītus esse*)

“to have been loved, to have been warned, to have been done, to have been heard”

Future Active Infinitive: Future Active Participle + *esse* (e.g. *amātūrum esse*)

[no basic translation because always in I.S.]

Future Passive Infinitive: Supine + *īrī* (e.g. *amātum īrī*)

[no basic translation because always in I.S.]

Indirect Statement:

LATIN – Mind and Mouth Verb + acc. subject + infinitive

ENGLISH – Mind and Mouth Verb + “that” + subject + indicative

Time Relative: The concept that infinitives (and participles) have time that is relative to the main verb (not to the time of speech): present is *same time*, perfect is *time prior*, future is *time after*. Use this concept to double-check your translations.

PARTICIPLES:

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present	“-ing” 2 nd pp. minus <i>-re</i> plus <i>-ns</i> (nom.), <i>-ntis</i> (gen.) 3 rd declension e.g. <i>amāre</i> => <i>amāns</i> “loving”	xxx ☺
Perfect	xxx ☺	“-ed” “having been -ed” = English 3 rd pp. 4 th pp. 1 st /2 nd declension e.g. <i>amātus, amāta, amātum</i> “loved”
Future	“about to ---” 4 th pp. minus <i>-us</i> plus <i>ūrus</i> 1 st /2 nd declension e.g. <i>amātūrus, -a, -um</i> “about to love”	** expresses present obligation ** “having to be ---ed” 2 nd pp. minus <i>-re</i> plus <i>-ndus, -a, -um</i> 1 st /2 nd declension e.g. <i>amandus, -a, -um</i> “to be loved” “having to be loved”

Used in two ways:

- 1) Adjectivally/attributively = relative clause
 - a. *vir currēns* “the running man” “the man who is running”
- 2) Adverbially = circumstantial clause “when, since, although”
 - a. *vir cūrrēns* “the man, running, ...” “the man although he was running”
 - b. often set off by commas

When you translate a participle as a relative clause or a circumstantial clause, make it **sound natural** and make sure it means the same thing.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTES

A noun + adjective/participle/appositive in the ablative case describing the circumstances surrounding the main verb (adverbial); grammatically independent of the main sentence, but logically connected.

FUTURE PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC

- Future Passive Participle with a form of *sum* translated according the tense of *sum* (present obligation for the present ‘has to be ---ed’; past obligation for past ‘had to be ---ed’; future obligation for future ‘will have to be ---ed’)
- Dative of Agent: normal passive verbs use *ā/ab* + abl. to express agent (e.g. *ā mātrem meā amor* “I am loved by my mother.”), but future passive periphrastics employ the dative of agent with no preposition (e.g. *mihi māter meus amanda est* “My mother ought to be loved by me” “I ought to love my mother.”)

GERUND: a verbal noun (e.g. *crēscit eundō* “It grows by going.”)

- formed from the future passive participle in the neuter, singular, oblique cases
- the nominative is supplied by the infinitive
- translated “---ing” (expressing the reality of the verbal idea rather than describing something else: e.g. ‘going on vacation is fun’ (gerund) vs. ‘the man going on vacation is fun’ (participle))
- can take a **direct object** (e.g. *crēscit cibum edendō* “He grows by eating food.”)
- active in Latin and in translation

gerund formation of *amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus*

nom.	[<i>amāre</i>]
gen.	<i>amandī</i>
dat.	<i>amandō</i>
acc.	<i>amandum</i>
abl.	<i>amandō</i>

GERUNDIVE: a verbal adjective translated the same way as the gerund

(e.g. *crēscit cibō edendō* “He grows **by eating** food.”)

- * formed from the future passive participle (rarely if ever nominative)
- * the nominative is supplied by the infinitive (as with the gerund)
- * translated “---ing” (see gerund above)
- * must agree with a **noun**, which is translated by a direct object in English (e.g. *crēscit cibō edendō*)
- * passive in Latin (“food being eaten”) but translated actively in English (“eating food”)

gerundive formation of *amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus*

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	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
nom.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
gen.	<i>amandī</i>	<i>amandōrum</i>	<i>amandae</i>	<i>amandārum</i>	<i>amandī</i>	<i>amandōrum</i>
dat.	<i>amandō</i>	<i>amandīs</i>	<i>amandae</i>	<i>amandīs</i>	<i>amandō</i>	<i>amandīs</i>
acc.	<i>amandum</i>	<i>amandōs</i>	<i>amandam</i>	<i>amandās</i>	<i>amandum</i>	<i>amanda</i>
abl.	<i>amandō</i>	<i>amandīs</i>	<i>amandā</i>	<i>amandīs</i>	<i>amandō</i>	<i>amandīs</i>

NB: If the English gerund has a direct object, Latin prefers to use the gerundive phrase rather than the gerund phrase (e.g. *amōrem librōrum legendōrum* “a love of reading books” vs. *librōs legendī amōrem* “a love of reading books”) . If the English gerund does NOT have a direct object, the Latin CANNOT use a gerundive because the gerundive must have a noun to agree with.

SUPINE: A verbal noun formed from the 4th principal part in the 4th declension

- Ablative Supine ends in *-ū* and is used with an adjective as an ablative of respect usually in exclamations or interjections (e.g. *Caesar, mīrābile dictū, in oppidum nostrum vēnit!* “Caesar, **amazing to say**, came to our town!”)
- Accusative Supine ends in *-um* and is used with a verb of motion to express purpose (e.g. *Caesar in oppidum nostrum interfecit incolās vēnit!* “Caesar came to our town **to slay** the inhabitants!”)

IRREGULAR VERBS

sum, esse, fui, futurum

Present Indicative:

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

Imperfect Indicative:

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

Future Indicative:

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

Perfect Indicative (formed regularly)

<i>fui</i>	“I was” “have been”	<i>fuimus</i>	“we were” “have been”
<i>fuisti</i>	“you were” “have been”	<i>fuistis</i>	“you all were” “have been”
<i>fuit</i>	“he/she/ it was” “has been”	<i>fuērunt</i>	“they were” “have been”

Present Subjunctive

<i>sim</i>	<i>sīmus</i>
<i>sīs</i>	<i>sītis</i>
<i>sit</i>	<i>sint</i>

Imperfect Subjunctive (formed regularly; *essem*, etc.)

Perfect Subjunctive (formed regularly; *fuerim*, etc.)

Pluperfect Subjunctive (formed regularly; *fuīsem*, etc.)

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

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

pot + *es* => *potes*

eō, īre, īvī/iī, itum

Indicatives: (perfect system is normal)

Present	Imperfect	Future
<i>eō imus</i>	<i>ī + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	<i>ī + bō, bis, bit, etc.</i>
<i>īs itis</i>		
<i>it eunt</i>		

Subjunctives: (all normal except the present subjunctive)

Present	Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
<i>eam eāmus</i>	<i>īrem, etc.</i>	<i>īverim/ierim, etc.</i>	<i>īssem, etc.</i>
<i>eās eātis</i>			
<i>eat eant</i>			

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum

Indicatives: (perfect system is normal)

Present	Imperfect	Future (normal 3 rd conjugation)
<i>ferō ferimus</i>	<i>ferē + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	<i>feram, ferēs, feret, etc.</i>
<i>fers fertis</i>		
<i>fert ferunt</i>		

Subjunctives (all normal except for the present)

Present	Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
<i>feram ferāmus</i>	<i>ferrem, etc.</i>	Act. <i>tulerim, etc.</i>	<i>tulissem, etc.</i>
<i>ferās ferātis</i>		Pass. <i>lātus sim, etc.</i>	<i>lātus essem, etc.</i>
<i>ferat ferant</i>			

volō, velle, voluī

Indicative (no passive)

Present	Imperfect	Future (normal 3 rd conjugation)
<i>volō volumus</i>	<i>volē + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	<i>volam, volēs, volet, etc.</i>
<i>vīs vultis</i>		
<i>vult volunt</i>		

Subjunctives (all normal except for the present)

Present	Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
<i>velim velimus</i>	<i>vellem, etc.</i>	<i>voluerim, etc.</i>	<i>voluissem, etc.</i>
<i>velīs velītis</i>			
<i>velit velint</i>			

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī

Indicative (no passive)

Present	Imperfect	Future (normal 3 rd conj.)
<i>nōlō nolumus</i>	<i>nōlē + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	<i>nōlam, nōlē, nōlet, etc.</i>
<i>nōn vīs nōn vultis</i>		
<i>nōn vult nōlunt</i>		

Subjunctives (all normal except for the present)

Present	Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
<i>nōlim nōlimus</i>	<i>nōllem, etc.</i>	<i>nōluerim, etc.</i>	<i>nōluissem, etc.</i>
<i>nōlīs nōlītis</i>			
<i>nōlit nōlint</i>			

mālō, mālle, mālui

Indicative (no passive)

Present	Imperfect	Future (normal 3 rd conj.)
<i>mālō mālumus</i>	<i>mālē + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	<i>mālam, mālēs, mālet, etc.</i>
<i>māvīs nōn vultis</i>		
<i>māvult nōlunt</i>		

Subjunctives (all normal except for the present)

Present	Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
<i>mālim mālīmus</i>	<i>māllem, etc.</i>	<i>māluerim, etc.</i>	<i>māluissem, etc.</i>
<i>mālīs mālītis</i>			
<i>mālit mālint</i>			

fīō, fīērī, factus sum

Indicative (perfect system is passive – as is the present infinitive)

Present	Imperfect	Future
<i>fīō fīmus</i>	<i>fīēbam, etc.</i>	<i>fīam, fīēs, fīet, etc.</i>
<i>fīs fītis</i>		
<i>fīt fīunt</i>		

Perfect	Pluperfect	Future Perfect
---------	------------	----------------

<i>factus sum, etc.</i>	<i>factus eram, etc.</i>	<i>factus erō, etc.</i>
<i>factī sumus, etc.</i>	<i>factī erāmus, etc.</i>	<i>factī erimus, etc.</i>

Subjunctive

Present	Imperfect
<i>fiā, fiās, fiat</i>	<i>fiērem, fiērēs, fiēret</i>
<i>fiāmus, fiātis, fiant</i>	<i>fiērēmus, fiērētis, fiērent</i>
Perfect	Pluperfect
<i>factus sim, etc.</i>	<i>factus essem, etc.</i>
<i>factī sīmus, etc.</i>	<i>fācī essēmus, etc.</i>

Dative Verbs – verbs that take dative direct objects!

Impersonal Verbs:

oportet + acc + inf.

e.g. *oportet Caesarem eōs vincere* “It is fitting for Caesar to conquer them.”

licet + dat. + inf.

e.g. *licetne mihi ad latrīnam īre* “May I go to the bathroom?”

libet + dat. + inf.

e.g. *hoc dicere mihi libet* “It pleases me to say this.”

placet + dat. + inf.

e.g. *hoc facere mihi placet* “It pleases me to do this.”

NOUNS and ADJECTIVES:

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

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

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

Irregular 3rd declension noun *vīs*

vīs *vīrēs*
vīs *vīrium*
vī *vīribus*

vim *vīrēs*
vī *vīribus*
vīs *vīrēs*

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
<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hoc</i>
<i>hūius</i>	=>	=>
<i>huic</i>	=>	=>
<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hoc</i>
<i>hōc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>hōc</i>

M	F	N
<i>hī</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>hōrum</i>	<i>hārum</i>	<i>hōrum</i>
<i>hīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>hōs</i>	<i>hās</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>hīs</i>	=>	=>

ille, illa, illud (“that, those”)

SINGULAR

M	F	N
<i>ille</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>
<i>illūius</i>	=>	=>
<i>illī</i>	=>	=>
<i>illum</i>	<i>illam</i>	<i>illud</i>
<i>illō</i>	<i>illā</i>	<i>illō</i>

PLURAL

M	F	N
<i>illī</i>	<i>illae</i>	<i>illa</i>
<i>illōrum</i>	<i>illārum</i>	<i>illōrum</i>
<i>illīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>illōs</i>	<i>illās</i>	<i>illa</i>
<i>illīs</i>	=>	=>

iste, ista, istud (“that, those”)

SINGULAR

M	F	N
<i>iste</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>istud</i>
<i>istūius</i>	=>	=>
<i>istī</i>	=>	=>
<i>istum</i>	<i>istam</i>	<i>istud</i>
<i>istō</i>	<i>istā</i>	<i>istō</i>

PLURAL

M	F	N
<i>istī</i>	<i>istae</i>	<i>ista</i>
<i>istōrum</i>	<i>istārum</i>	<i>istōrum</i>
<i>istīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>istōs</i>	<i>istās</i>	<i>ista</i>
<i>istīs</i>	=>	=>

INTENSIVE PRONOUN

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

SINGULAR

M	F	N
<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>
<i>ipsūius</i>	=>	=>
<i>ipsī</i>	=>	=>
<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>
<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>

PLURAL

M	F	N
<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
<i>ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsārum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>
<i>ipsīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsa</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>

Relative Pronoun: Pronoun that introduces a subordinate clause and refers to an antecedent; it gets its gender and number from the antecedent, but not its case, which comes from its function.

Antecedent: the word or phrase that a pronoun refers to or replaces.

Omitted Antecedent: when the antecedent of a relative clause can be inferred from the context, usually in a general clause, such as “whoever” “he who”.

Incorporated Antecedent: when the antecedent is moved inside the relative clause and takes the same case as the relative pronoun (e.g. *diēs quō* → *quō diē* “the day on which” → “on which day”); it usually is awkward to translate literally into English.

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

M/F N (plural same as he relative pronoun)

quis *quid*

cūius *cūius*

cui *cui*

quem *quid*

quō *quō*

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES: (“what, which?” – e.g. *quī vir ille est?* “What man is that?”)

[All the forms are the same as the relative pronoun]

SINGULAR

PLURAL

M F N
quī, quae, quod

cūius, cūius, cūius

cui, cui, cui

quem, quam, quod

quō, quā, quō

M F N
quī, quae, quae

quōrum, quārum, quōrum

quibus, quibus, quibus

quōs, quās, quae

quibus, quibus, quibus

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES: (“some”)

[All the forms are ALMOST the same as the relative pronoun plus -dam]

SINGULAR

PLURAL

M F N
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam

cūiusdam, cūiusdam, cūiusdam

cuidam, cuidam, cuidam

quendam, quandam, quoddam

quōdam, quādam, quōdam

M F N
quīdam, quaedam, quaedam

quōrundam, quārundam, quōrundam

quibusdam, quibusdam, quibusdam

quōsdam, quāsdam, quaedam

quibusdam, quibusdam, quibusdam

IDENTICAL PRONOUNS: (“the same”)

[All forms are ALMOST the same as the 3rd person personal pronoun plus *-dem*]

SINGULAR

PLURAL

M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>īdem, eadem, idem</i>			<i>eīdem,</i>	<i>eaedem,</i>	<i>eadem</i>
<i>ēiusdem, ēiusdem, ēiusdem</i>			<i>eōrundem,</i>	<i>eārundem,</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>
<i>eīdem, eīdem, eīdem</i>			<i>eīsdem,</i>	<i>eīsdem,</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>
<i>eundem, eandem, idem</i>			<i>eōsdem,</i>	<i>eāsdem,</i>	<i>eadem</i>
<i>eōdem, eādem, eōdem</i>			<i>eīsdem,</i>	<i>eīsdem,</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>

ADJECTIVES

DEFINITION: a group of words that modifies nouns either attributively by identifying a noun (“the red car”) or predicatively by adding information about a noun (“the car is red”).

2-1-2 ADJECTIVES (1st and 2nd declension adjectives): adjectives that take first declension endings in the feminine and second declension in the neuter (see noun endings)

3rd DECLENSION ADJECTIVES: adjectives that take third declension endings; there are three types: one-ending, two-ending, and three-ending. This only refers to the nominative singular form which either has three separate endings for the three genders; two, one for the masculine and feminine and another for the neuter; one for all three genders. Elsewhere, all third declension adjectives have two basic forms as nouns: 1) masculine/feminine and 2) neuter.

UNUS NAUTA Adjectives

A group of 1st/2nd declension adjectives with the genitive singular in *-ūs* and dative singular in *-ī* (in all genders)

<i>Ūnus one</i>	Neuter <i>neither</i>
<i>Nūllus no, not any</i>	Alter <i>the other</i>
<i>Ūllus any</i>	Uter <i>either</i>
<i>Sōlus only, alone</i>	Tōtus <i>the whole, entire, all</i>
	Alius <i>another</i>

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 Possessive Adjectives

“my own” *meus, mea, meum*
“our own” *noster, nostra, nostrum*
“your own” *tuus, tua, tuum*
“your own” *vester, vestra, vestrum*
“his own, her own, its own; their own” *suus, sua, suum*

NUMERALS

Cardinals:

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

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

<i>ūnus</i>	<i>ūna</i>	<i>ūnum</i>
<i>ūnūs</i>	<i>ūnūs</i>	<i>ūnūs</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

Comparison of Adjectives

Positives: Basic Adjectives

1st and 2nd declension (e.g. *bonus, bona, bonum* or *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum*)

3rd declension (e.g. *ācer, ācris, ācre*; or *ingēns, ingentis*)

Comparatives: (translated “-er/more,” “too,” “rather”)

FORMATION: positive stem + *-ior* (m/f), *-ius* (n)

3rd declension => *-ior, -iōris, -iōrī*, etc.

(e.g. *pulcherior, pulcherius; celerior, celerius*)

Superlatives: (translated “-est/most,” “very”)

FORMATION:

a) regular: positive stem + *-issimus* (1st/2nd declension)

e.g. *ingēns, ingentis* => *ingentissimus*

b) adjectives ending in *-er*: masculine nominative form + *-rimus* (1st/2nd declension)

e.g. *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum* => *pulcherrimus*

c) six adjectives ending in *-lis*: positive stem + *-limus* (1st/2nd declension)

e.g. *similis, simile* => *simillimus*

(six adjectives are: *similis, dissimilis, facilis, difficilis, humilis, gracilis*)

“THAN” => *quam* or the ablative case

laetior quam tū sum “I am happier than you.”

lātior tē sum “I am wider than you.” ☺

ADVERBS

Formation of Adverbs

Positive: (translation: *-ly*)

FORMATION

a) 1st and 2nd declension adjectives: positive stem + *-ē*

e.g. *laetus* “happy” => *laetē* “happily”

b) 3rd declension adjectives: positive stem + *-iter*

e.g. *celer* “swift” => *celeriter* “swiftly”

c) 3rd declension adjectives with a stem ending in ‘*nt*’: positive stem + *-er*

e.g. *prudēns, prudentis* “prudent” => *prudenter* “prudently”

Comparative: (translation: *more –ly*)

FORMATION: Neuter accusative singular of the comparative adjective.

e.g. *celerius, longius, prudentius, laetius, lātius, ācrius*

Superlative: (translation: *most –ly*)

FORMATION: Stem of the superlative adjective + *-ē*

e.g. *celerrimē, longissimē, prudentissimē, laetissimē, simillimē, ācerrimē*

Irregular Comparisons (see p.68)

MUST BE MEMORIZED!

BASIC LATIN WORD ORDER:

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

DEFINITIONS

<i>Ablative</i>	– expresses object of the preposition (see uses of the ablative below)
<i>Accusative</i>	– expresses direct object or object of the preposition (see uses of the accusative below)
<i>Case</i>	– an ending that tells you the function of a noun in the sentence
<i>Conjugate</i>	– to list a verb with all its endings
<i>Complementary Infinitives</i>	– Infinitives used to complete the meaning of a main verb.
<i>Conjugation</i>	– a group of verbs with the same pattern of endings, particularly the same 2 nd principal part.
<i>Dative</i>	– expresses indirect object or is translated “to” or “for”
<i>Dative Verbs</i>	– verbs that take a dative “direct object” instead of the accusative
<i>Declension</i>	– a group of nouns with the same pattern of endings and an identical genitive singular ending.
<i>Decline</i>	– to list a noun with all its endings
<i>Gender</i>	– category in which a noun falls that tells how adjectives are affected
<i>Genitive</i>	– expresses possession or is translated by “of” or “’s” (see uses of the genitive below)
<i>Nominative</i>	– expresses the subject or the predicate in a Latin sentence
<i>Number</i>	– answers the question “how many?”
<i>Parsing</i>	– listing the properties of a verb (Tense, Voice, Mood, Person, Number) or noun (Gender, Number, Case) in order.
<i>Person</i>	– refers to the involvement of the speaker: 1 st includes the speaker; 2 nd the listener; 3 rd another person
<i>Tense</i>	– answers the question “when?”
<i>Vocative</i>	– expresses direct address

Uses of the Genitive:

- Appositional – renames something already mentioned (e.g. *oppidum Rōmae* “the town of Rome”)
- Description – a noun-adjective phrase in the genitive used to describe another noun (e.g. *vir comae longae* “a long-haired man”)
- 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”)
- Objective – a genitive used with a noun expressing a verbal idea and acting as the object of the action or feeling (e.g. *amor patris* “love of the father” = “I love my father”)
- Partitive – shows a part of a whole – the whole being expressed by the genitive (e.g. *pars militum* “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”)
- Subjective – a genitive used with a noun expressing a verbal idea and acting as the subject of the action or feeling (e.g. *amor patris* “love of the father” = “my father loves me”)
- Whole (of the) – see the Partitive Genitive

Uses of the Ablative:

- Accompaniment – tells physical presence with someone or something; uses the preposition *cum*
- Agent – tells by whom something was done; uses the preposition *ā/ab* with a passive verb (e.g. *hoc scelus ā prīncipe factum est*. “This crime was done **by the emperor.**”)
- Cause – tells the cause of a feeling or sentiment; (e.g. *fēssus ambulandō* “tired from walking”; *causā* and *grātiā* (as ablatives) are ablatives of cause that are paired with the genitive to express why something is done (e.g. *amōris causā* “for the sake of love”))
[Prepositions can also express cause, such as *propter* + acc.]
- Description – a noun-adjective phrase in the ablative used to describe another noun (e.g. *vir comā longā* “a long-haired man”)
- 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, using a preposition such as *in*
- 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”)
- Price – used with verbs of selling and buying, expressing the cost of something (e.g. *librum ūnō dēnāriō puella ēmit* “The girl bought the book **for one denarius.**”)
- Respect – an ablative that limits the scope of an adjective (e.g. “he is tall **in height**” *altus est altitūdine*)
- Separation – tells that something is separate from or being separated from another thing, often with verbs such as *liberō*, *prohibeō*, and *careō*
- Specification (see Ablative of Respect)

- 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
- 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

Uses of the Accusative:

- Duration of Time – shows how long it took for something to happen (e.g. *quīnque hōrās* “for five hours”); can appear with numbers
- Extent of Space – expresses distance or measurement (e.g. *sum quīnque pedēs altus* “I am five feet tall.”)
- 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”)

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

mīlle and mīlia

- a) *mīlle* is an indeclinable adjective
 e.g. *mīlle hominēs* “a thousand people”
 e.g. *mīlle hominum* “of a thousand people”
 e.g. *mīlle hominibis* “for a thousand people”
- b) *mīlia* is a noun that can take the partitive genitive when referring to a whole group
 e.g. *decem mīlia mīlitum* “ten thousand soldiers”
 e.g. *quīnque mīlia fēminārum* “five thousand woman”

- c) *mīlia* takes the “partitive ablative” when referring to a part of the group
 e.g. *decem mīlia dē mīlitibus* “ten thousand of the soldiers”
 e.g. *quīnque mīlia ē fēminīs* “five thousand of the women”

METER / SCANSION

Syllable Scansion: Scansion is the analysis of syllables into longs and shorts. The idea is not stressed-unstressed as in English poetry, but more musical like a quarter note and a half note respectively.

Longs (marked l)

- A syllable is long *by nature* when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong.
 - e.g. ‘e’ in *po-ē-ta*
- A syllable is long *by position* when it contains a short vowel followed by two or more consonants; in poetry these consonants can belong to the following word
 - e.g. second ‘e’ in *fe-ne-stra*
 - e.g. ‘a’ in *e-rat ver-bum*
- ‘h’ does not count as a consonant (or a vowel)
 - short second ‘o’ in *phi-lo-so-phi-a*
- Ambiguous a stop followed by a liquid may or may not lengthen the previous vowel
 - e.g. ‘a’ in *pa-tris* can be scanned long or short

Shorts (marked w)

- Any remaining syllable containing a short vowel. (see ‘long’ above)
 - e.g. second ‘a’ in *pa-tri-a*

Elision (traditionally marked by the reader with parentheses)

- The loss of a vowel or vowel+m combination at the end of a word preceding a vowel beginning the next word.
 - e.g. *multa illa et*, marked: *mult(a) ill(a) et*, pronounced: *mult’ ill’ et*
 - e.g. *mōnstrum ignēns*, marked: *mōnstr(um) ingēns*, pronounced: *mōnstr’ ingēns*

Prodelision (also traditionally marked by the reader with parentheses)

- The loss of the ‘e’ in ‘es’ or ‘est’ when preceded by a word with a vowel or a vowel+m combination. Sometimes even when preceded by the ending *-us*.
 - *parāta est*, marked *parāta (e)st*, pronounced *parāta’st*
 - *parātum est*, marked *parātum (e)st*, pronounced *paratum’st*
 - *parātus est*, marked *paratus (e)st*, pronounced *parātus’st*

Types of Meter

Hendecasyllabic: a meter in which each line has eleven syllables with the following basic pattern:

lllwwlwlwl, though some actual variety is permitted:

ualwwlwlwlx; the last syllable (marked ‘x’) counts as long even when it is short

I || ww | w | w ||

- e.g. *cui dōnō lepidum novum libellum* (Catullus *Carmina* 1.1)

Hexameter: a meter in which each line consists of six dactyls or spondees

A dactyl is: lww

A spondee is: ||

Therefore, a hexameter has the basic pattern:

ly|ly|ly|ly|ly|lx

I ww | I w w | I | I | I ww | ||

- e.g. *arma virumque canō Trōiae quī prīmus ab ōrīs* (Vergil *Aeneid* 1.1)