Cumulative Grammar

from

Latin Alive! Books 1 and 2

VERBS

<u>Voice</u>

- 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 *ūtere*). 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)

VERBS: Properties of Verbs

- Tense: Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect
- Voice: Active, Passive; (Deponents, Semi-deponents)
- 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 ACTIVE SYSTEM:

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

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

	S		P	
1st	**-ō**[*]	"I"	**-mus**	"we"
2nd	**-s**	"you"	**-tis**	"you all"
3rd	**-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 + endigs)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERFECT ACTIVE SYSTEM
<u>Perfect System Verb Stem</u>: 3rd principal part minus –ī (e.g. amāvī => amāv-)

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRESENT PASSIVE SYSTEM
<u>Present Passive System</u> – Present, Imperfect, and Future passive verbs

Present		Imperfect		Future (1st/2nd)		Future (3rd/4th)	
-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 PASSIVE SYSTEM

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

      Perfect   Pluperfect   Future Perfect

      4th pp. + pres. of *sum.*   4th pp. + impf. of *sum*   4th pp. + fut. of *sum*

<u>Translations of the Tenses in the **Indicative**</u>

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: <u>Commands</u>

- 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!")

INFINITIVES

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

         "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"
	2nd pp. minus *–re* plus
	    -ns (nom.),
	    -ntis (gen.)
	3rd declension
	e.g. *amāre => amāns* "loving"
		xxx ☺

Perfect	xxx ☺	"-ed" "having been –ed" = English 3rd pp. *4th pp.* 1st/2nd declension e.g. *amātus, amāta, amātum* "loved"

Future	"about to ---"
	4th pp. minus *–us* plus *ūrus*
	1st/2nd declension
	e.g. *amātūrus, -a, -um*
	    "about to love"
		** expresses present obligation **
		"having to be ---ed"
		2nd pp. minus *–re* plus *–ndus, -a, -um*
		1st/2nd declension
		e.g. *amandus, -a, -um* "to be loved"
		    "having to be loved"

Used in two ways:

1) Adjectivally/attributively = relative clause

    a. *vir currēns* "the <u>running</u> man" "the man <u>who is running</u>"

2) Adverbially = circumstantial clause "when, since, although"
   a. *vir cūrrēns* "the man, <u>running</u>, …" "the man <u>although he was running</u>"
   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 from 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 mātre 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 <u>by eating</u> **food**.")
- active in Latin and in translation

gerund formation of *amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus*
    nom.   [*amāre*]
    gen.   *amandī*
    dat.   *amandō*
    acc.   *amandum*
    abl.   *amandō*

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)
     * <u>must agree with</u> a **noun**, which is translated by a direct object in English
          (e.g. *crēscit* **cibō** <u>*edendō*</u>)
     * passive in Latin ("food being eaten") but translated actively in English ("eating food")

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

	M		F		N	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
nom.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
gen.	*amandī*	*amandōrum*	*amandae*	*amandārum*	*amandī*	*amandōrum*
dat.	*amandō*	*amandīs*	*amandae*	*amandīs*	*amandō*	*amandīs*
acc.	*amandum*	*amandōs*	*amandam*	*amandās*	*amandum*	*amanda*
abl.	*amandō*	*amandīs*	*amandā*	*amandīs*	*amandō*	*amandīs*

NB: If the English gerund has a direct object, Latin prefers to use the gerundive phrase rather than the gerund phrase (e.g. *amōrem lībrōrum 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* **interfectum** *incolās vēnit!* "Caesar came to our town **to slay** the inhabitants!")

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"

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*

eō

Present		Imperfect	Future
eō	*imus*	*ī + bam, bās, bat, etc.*	*ī + bō, bis, bit, etc.*
īs	*ītis*		
it	*eunt*		

ferō

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

volō

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

nōlō

Present		Imperfect	Future (normal 3ʳᵈ conj.)
nōlō	*nōlimus*	*nōlē + bam, bās, bat*, etc.	*nōlam, nōlēs, nōlet*, etc.
nōn vīs	*nōn vultis*		
nōn vult	*nōlunt*		

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

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	-**i**um
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	-**i**um
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)	-**i**a
Gen.	-is	-**i**um
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	(see nom.)	-**i**a
Abl	-**ī**	-ibus
Voc.	(see nom.)	-**i**a

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

Irregular 3rd declension noun *vīs*

      vīs   *vīrēs*

      vīs   *vīrium*

      vī   *vīribus*

      vim   *vīrēs*

      vī   *vīribus*

      vīs   *vīrēs*

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

nōmen tibi: _____

hic diēs est: _____

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

1st Singular	1st Plural	2nd Singular	2nd 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
is	*ea*	*id*	*eī*	*eae*	*ea*
ēius	*=>*	*=>*	*eōrum*	*eārum*	*eōrum*
eī	*=>*	*=>*	*eīs*	*=>*	*=>*
eum	*eam*	*id*	*eōs*	*eās*	*ea*
eō	*eā*	*eō*	*eīs*	*=>*	*=>*

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
hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
hūius	=>	=>	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
huic	=>	=>	hīs	=>	=>
hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	=>	=>

ille, illa, illud ("that, those")

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

iste, ista, istud ("that, those")

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

INTENSIVE PRONOUN

ipse, ipsa, ipsum ("himself, herself, itself; themselves")

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

RELATIVE PRONOUN ("who, which, that" "whose" "whom")

M	F	N		M	F	N
quī	*quae*	*quod*		*quī*	*quae*	*quae*
cūius	*cūius*	*cūius*		*quōrum*	*quārum*	*quōrum*
cui	*cui*	*cui*		*quibus*	*quibus*	*quibus*
quem	*quam*	*quod*		*quōs*	*quās*	*quae*
quō	*quā*	*quō*		*quibus*	*quibus*	*quibus*

> *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.
> *Antedecent*: 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?" – e.g. *quis es?* "who are you?")

  [The plural is the same as the relative pronoun forms]

SINGULAR		PLURAL		
M/F	N	M	F	N
quis	*quid*	*quī,*	*quae,*	*quae*
cūius,	*cūius*	*quōrum,*	*quārum,*	*quōrum*
cui,	*cui*	*quibus,*	*quibus,*	*quibus*
quem,	*quid*	*quōs,*	*quās,*	*quae*
quō,	*quō*	*quibus,*	*quibus,*	*quibus*

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	M	F	N
quī,	*quae,*	*quod*	*quī,*	*quae,*	*quae*
cūius,	*cūius,*	*cūius*	*quōrum,*	*quārum,*	*quōrum*
cui,	*cui,*	*cui*	*quibus,*	*quibus,*	*quibus*
quem,	*quam,*	*quod*	*quōs,*	*quās,*	*quae*
quō,	*quā,*	*quō*	*quibus,*	*quibus,*	*quibus*

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES: ("some")

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

SINGULAR   PLURAL

M	F	N	M	F	N
quīdam,	*quaedam,*	*quoddam*	*quīdam,*	*quaedam,*	*quaedam*
cūiusdam,	*cūiusdam,*	*cūiusdam*	*quōrundam,*	*quārundam,*	*quōrundam*
cuidam,	*cuidam,*	*cuidam*	*quibusdam,*	*quibusdam,*	*quibusdam*
quendam,	*quandam,*	*quoddam*	*quōsdam,*	*quāsdam,*	*quaedam*
quōdam,	*quādam,*	*quōdam*	*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
īdem,	*eadem,*	*idem*	*eīdem,*	*eaedem,*	*eadem*
ēiusdem,	*ēiusdem,*	*ēiusdem*	*eōrundem,*	*eārundem,*	*eōrundem*
eīdem,	*eīdem,*	*eīdem*	*eīsdem,*	*eīsdem,*	*eīsdem*
eundem,	*eandem,*	*idem*	*eōsdem,*	*eāsdem,*	*eadem*
eōdem,	*eādem,*	*eōdem*	*eīsdem,*	*eīsdem,*	*eīsdem*

ADJECTIVES

UNUS NAUTA – a set of nine 1st/2nd declension adjectives that have a special genitive singular –īus and dative singular –ī (in all genders)

Ūnus   *one*
Nūllus *no, not any*
Ūllus   *any*
Sōlus   *only, alone*

Neuter *neither*
Alter   *the other*
Uter   *either*
Tōtus   *the whole, entire, all*
Alius   *another*

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." ☺

Possessive Adjectives

"my" *meus, mea, meum*

"our" *noster, nostra, nostrum*

"your" *tuus, tua, tuum*

"your" *vester, vestra, vestrum*

"his, hers, its" *ēius* (not a possessive adjective, but the genitive of the pronoun)

"their" *eōrum, eārum, eōrum* (not a possessive adjective, but the genitive of the pronoun)

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, quāttuor, quīnque, sex, septem, octo, novem, decem

undecim, duodecim, trēdecim, quāttuordecim, quīndecim

sēdecim, septendecim, duodēvīgintī, ūndēvīgintī, vīgintī

vīgintī ūnus, vīgintī duo, vīgintī trēs, vīgintī quāttuor, vīgintī quīnque

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

ūnus	*ūna*	*ūnum*
ūnīus	*ūnīus*	*ūnīus*
ūnī	*ūnī*	*ūnī*
ūnum	*ūnam*	*ūnum*
ūnō	*ūnā*	*ūnō*

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

duo	*duae*	*duo*
duōrum	*duārum*	*duōrum*
duōbus	*duābus*	*duōbus*
duōs	*duās*	*duo*
duōbus	*duābus*	*duōbus*

Declension of *trēs, tria* (plural only)

M/F	N
trēs	*tria*
trium	*trium*
tribus	*tribus*
trēs	*tria*
tribus	*tribus*

Ordinals:

prīmus, secundus, tertius, quārtus, quīntus, sextus

septimus, octāvus, nōnus, decimus, ūndecims, duodecimus

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 refering 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 refering 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"

ADVERBS

<u>Formation of Adverbs</u>

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*

<u>Irregular Comparisons</u> (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 <u>rēgīnae</u> "daughter <u>of the queen</u>")
- 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 Dative
- Indirect Object (e.g. *mātrī dōnum dō* "I give **mom** a gift.")
- Objects of Special Verbs (e.g. *studeō **Latīnae*** "I study **Latin**")

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")
- Extent of Space – shows distance or measurement (e.g. *sum **quīnque pedēs** altus* "I am **five feet** tall."

Uses of the Ablative:
- Accompaniment (tells physical presence with someone or something) – uses the preposition *cum*
- Agent (tells the 'doer' of a passive verb) – *ā/ab* with the ablative case (e.g. *hoc scelus **ā prīncipe** factum est* "This crime was done by the emperor.")
- Cause (used with an adjective to express its cause) – no preposition (e.g. *fessus **ambulandō*** "tired from walking")
- 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 prepositon such as *ā/ab* or *ē/ex*
- Place Where (tells where something is) – uses 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/Value (tells how much something is worth) – no preposition (e.g. *librum **ūnō dēnāriō** puella ēmit* "The girl bough the book **for one denarius**."
- Respect/Specification (limits the scope of an adjective) – no preposition (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 *līberō, prohibeō,* and *careō*

- 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

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