

Nouns

Case	Function	Clue
nominative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subject or predicate nominative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does the action or is described
genitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • possessive • objective genitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • owns something ‘s; s’; of • of
dative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indirect object • used with certain adjectives • dative of agent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • answers <i>to or for whom</i> something is done • expresses <i>by whom</i> something is done (only with passive periphrastic)
accusative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct object • accusative of time or space • preposition • subject of indirect statement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is verbed • expresses for <i>how long</i> or <i>for how far</i> • look for the preposition • does the action of the infinitive
ablative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preposition • ablative of time • ablative of agent • ablative of means 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • look for preposition • expresses the time <i>within, in, on</i> or <i>during</i> • expresses <i>by whom</i> a passive verb is done • expresses the <i>means by which</i> something is done

The farmer's slaves are buying the farmer some grain in the market with money during the summer.

farmer's	- genitive	-possessive
slaves	-nominative	-subject
grain	-accusative	-direct object
in the market	-preposition	-ablative
for the farmer	-indirect object	-dative
with money	- ablative of means	-ablative
during the summer	-ablative of time	-ablative

1st declension

nom.	-a	-ae
gen.	-ae	-arum
dat.	-ae	-is
acc.	-am	-as
abl.	-ā	-is

2nd Masculine

nom.	-us, -er -ir	-i
gen.	-i	-orum
dat.	-o	-is
acc.	-um	-os
abl.	-o	-is

2nd Neuter

nom.	-um	-a
gen.	-i	-orum
dat.	-o	-is
acc.	-um	-a
abl.	-o	-is

3rd M/F (i-stem)

nom.	*	-es
gen.	-is	-um (ium in i-stem)
dat.	-i	-ibus
acc.	-em	-es
abl.	-e	-ibus

3rd Neuter

nom.	*	-a (-ia in i-stem)
gen.	-is	-um (-ium in i-stem)
dat.	-i	-ibus
acc.	*	-a (-ia in i-stem)
abl.	-e (-i in i-stem)	-ibus

4th M/F

nom.	-us	-ūs
gen.	-ūs	-uum
dat.	-ui	-ibus
acc.	-um	-ūs
abl.	-u	-ibus

4th Neuter

nom.	-u	-ūa
gen.	-ūs	-uum
dat.	-u	-ibus
acc.	-u	-ūa
abl.	-u	-ibus

5th declension

nom.	-es	-es
gen.	-ei	-erum
dat.	-ei	-ebus
acc.	-em	-es
abl.	-e	-ebus

Helpful hints- look for patterns

- accusative singular tends to end in **-m**
- genitive plural often has **-rum**
- dative and ablative plurals are always the same **-is, -ibus, -ebus**
- ablative singular is always just a vowel **-ā, -o, -e, -u, -e**
- neuter nominative and accusatives are always the same.
- neuter nominative and accusative plural always end in **-a**

In vocabulary lists you are always given the nominative and genitive singular so you know what declension the noun is from.

To get the BASE you use the genitive singular and drop the ending.

1st-2nd declension adjectives are usually listed with the masculine form first, then the feminine and then the neuter.

laetus, laeta, laetum – *happy*

The endings are the same as for the nouns for 1st and 2nd declension

Adjective Endings 1st-2nd declension adjectives

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	sing	pl	sing	pl	sing	pl
nom	-us/-er	-i	-a	-ae	-um	-a
gen	-i	-orum	-ae	-arum	-i	-orum
dat	-o	-is	-ae	-is	-o	-is
acc	-um	-os	-am	-as	-um	-a
abl	-o	-is	-ā	-is	-o	-is

3rd declension adjectives have a confusing nominative singular. You have to know how many terminations the adjective has.

celer, celeris, celere – 3 termination (three forms all in nominative)

brevis, breve - 2 termination (two forms both nominative and the 2nd one ends in an *-e*)

audax, audacis – 1 termination (two forms and the second one ends in an *-is* and is the genitive)

3rd declension Adjective endings

	Masc	Fem	Neuter
nom. 3 Termination	-er	-is	-e
nom. 2 Termination	-is (masc. and fem. is the same)		-e
nom. 1 Termination	* (masc. fem. and neuter are the same)		

SINGULAR

Masc. and Fem

Neuter

nom.	see above	see above
gen	-is	-is
dat	-i	-i
acc	-em	same as nom.
abl	-i	-i

PLURAL

Masc. and Fem

Neuter

nom	-es	-ia
gen	-ium	-ium
dat	-ibus	-ibus
acc	-es	-ia
abl	-ibus	-ibus

COMPARATIVE FORMS

- Adjectives have gender, number, case and degree. Up until now, we have not talked about degree.
- There are three degrees an adjective can have. The first one is called positive which is what we have been doing. I sometimes call these regular adjectives or normal adjectives. The second is the comparative and the third is the superlative. This handout discusses the comparative.
- Comparatives are translated using one of the following with the adjective: **rather, too, more**, or you can just add the letters **e r** to the end of the adjective. Here is an English example: **faster, rather fast, more fast, too fast**.
- To put an adjective into the comparative you follow these steps.
 1. Find the base by dropping the **a** or **is**
 2. add **-ior** or **-ius** (use **-ius** only for neuter nominative and accusative singular)
 3. add 3rd declension noun endings to the **-ior**. You never add anything to the **-ius**.

Below is an example of an adjective in all the cases in the masculine and feminine (which are the same) and the neuter (which has a few differences).

It does not matter what declension an adjective was originally. Once you put it into the comparative form it uses 3rd declension endings. But be careful because the endings are like 3rd declension NOUN endings not 3rd declension adjective endings.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE	
Singular	Plural
amicior	amiciores
amicioris	amiciorum
amiciori	amicioribus
amiciozem	amiciores
amicioze	amicioribus

NEUTER	
singular	Plural
amicius	amiciora
amicioris	amiciorum
amiciori	amicioribus
amicius	amiciora
amicioze	amicioribus

There are two ways to express the idea of “than” in Latin.

I. Use the word **quam**.

Hic vir est fortior **quam** ille.

This man is stronger **than** that man

II. **Ablative of Comparison**-put the second word in the comparison in the ablative case. In this instance there is no actual word in the Latin sentence that means “than”.

Hic vir est fortior **illo**

This man is stronger **than** that man

Ablative of degree of difference

Multo- much

Paulo – a little

Both words are in the ablative and are used with a comparative to express the degree by which something is ----er.

Example: *Hic est paulo fortior quam ille- This man is a little stronger than that man*

Example: *Hic est multo fortior quam ille- This man is much stronger than that man*

VERBS – REGULAR

1 st and 2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	3 rd –I stem and 4 th conjugation
PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT
1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the –re 3. add -o -mus -s -tis -t -nt ambulans = they walk, they do walk, they are walking monent = they warn etc. NOTE- in 1 st conj. smush the a and o together into just -o	1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the –ere 3. add -o -imus -is -itis -it -unt regunt=they rule, etc.	1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the –ere / -ire 3. add -io -imus -is -itis -it -iunt capiunt=they capture, etc. audiunt=they listen, etc.
IMPERFECT	IMPERFECT	IMPERFECT
1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the –re 3. add -ba 4. add -m -mus -s -tis -t -nt ambulabant = they were walking they used to walk monebant = they were warning they used to warn	SAME AS 1 st and 2 nd conjugation	1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the -ere / ire 3. add -ieba 4. add -m -mus -s -tis -t -nt capiebant= they were capturing audiebant= they were listening
FUTURE	FUTURE	FUTURE
1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the –re 3. add bo bimus bis bitis bit bunt ambulabunt = they will walk monebunt = they will warn	1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the –ere 3. add -am -emus -es -etis -et -ent cedent – they will move	1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the –ere / ire 3. add -iam -iemus -ies -ietis -iet -ient capient=they will capture audient=they will listen

ALL VERBS REGULAR AND IRREGULAR REGARDLESS OF CONJUGATION

Perfect active

1. 3rd principal part
2. drop the -i
3. add

-i -imus
-isti -istis
-it **-erunt**

monuerunt – they warned
 they have warned
 they did warn

Pluperfect active

1. 3rd principal part
2. drop the -i
3. add

-eram -eramus
-eras -eratis
-erat -erant

monuerant – they had warned

Future Perfect active

1. 3rd principal part
2. drop the -i
3. add

-ero -erimus
-eris -eritis
-erit **-erint**

monuerint – they will have warned

The Passive Voice

In the passive voice something is being done to the subject. An example would be *We are being attacked*.

The personal endings used in the passive voice in the present, imperfect and future tenses are different from the active voice.

	singular	plural
1 st person	-or -r = I	-mur = we
2 nd person	-ris = you	-mini = you
3 rd person	-tur =he, she, it, noun	-ntur = they, noun

When translating the passive voice into English you will need to add one of the following words **be**, **being** (and later when we do the other tenses **been**) along with *am, is, are, was, were, will*. The action word will end in **-ed** (unless it is irregular in English)

some examples in various forms

I am being helped

you are being watched

she is being elected

we were being taught (note this word does not end in **-ed** because we do not say *teached*)

Be careful. A passive verb is not in the PAST tense just because the word ends in **-ed**.

PRESENT 1 st and 2 nd	PRESENT 3 rd	PRESENT 3 rd I-stem and 4 th
1 st -o, -are / 2 nd -eo, -ere 1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the -re 3. add -or -mur -ris -mini -tur -ntur o + a = o <i>-am, is, are being---ed</i>	3 rd -o, -ere 1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the -ere 3. add -or -imur -eris -imini -itur -untur <i>-am, is, are being---ed</i>	3 rd i -io, -ere / 4 th -io, -ire 1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the -ere / ire 3. add -ior -imur -eris / iris * -imini -itur -iuntur *the <i>eris</i> is for 3 rd i the <i>iris</i> is for 4 th <i>-am, is, are being---ed</i>
IMPERFECT 1 st -2 nd	IMPERFECT 3 rd	IMPERFECT 3 rd I and 4 th
1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the -re 3. add -ba 4. add -r -mur -ris -mini -tur -ntur <i>was, were being ---ed</i>	Same as 1-2 nd	1. take the 2 nd principal part 2. drop the -ere / ire 3. add -ieba 4. add -r -mur -ris -mini -tur -ntur <i>was, were being ---ed</i>
FUTURE 1 st and 2 nd	FUTURE 3 rd	FUTURE 3 rd I and 4 th
1. take the 2 nd pp 2. drop the -re 3. add -bo r -bi mur -be ris -bi mini -bi tur -bu ntur <i>will be ---ed</i>	1. take the 2 nd pp 2. drop the -ere 3. add -ar -emur -eris -emini -etur -entur <i>will be ---ed</i>	1. take the 2 nd pp 2. drop the -ere / ire 3. add -iar -iemur -ieris -iemini -ietur -ientur <i>will be ---ed</i>

ALL VERBS REGULAR AND IRREGULAR REGARDLESS OF CONJUGATION

Perfect passive

1. Take the 4th principal part
2. Make the ending agree with the subject by using nominative singular endings for 1st –2nd decl adj.

	singular	plural
masc.	-us	-i
fem.	-a	-ae
neut.	-um	-a

3. As a separate word use a form of sum

sum	sumus
es	estis
est	sunt

monitus sum – I have been warned
I was warned

Pluperfect passive

1. Take the 4th principal part
2. Make the ending agree with the subject by using nominative singular endings for 1st –2nd decl adj.

	singular	plural
masc.	-us	-i
fem.	-a	-ae
neut.	-um	-a

3. As a separate word use a form of eram

eram	eramus
eras	eratis
erat	erant

monitus eram – I had been warned

Future perfect passive

1. Take the 4th principal part
2. Make the ending agree with the subject by using nominative singular endings for 1st –2nd decl adj.

	singular	plural
masc.	-us	-i
fem.	-a	-ae
neut.	-um	-a

3. As a separate word use a form of ero

ero	erimus
eris	eritis
erit	erunt

monitus ero I will have been warned

Irregular verbs and their principal parts

sum, esse, fui, futurus

possum, posse, potui, no 4th pp. be able

Present

singular	plural
sum- I am	sumus – we are
es – you are	estis - you are
est – he, she, it, there, noun is	sunt, they, there, noun are

singular	plural
possum- I am able	possumus – we are able
potes – you are able	potestis - you are able
potest – he, she, it, noun is able	possunt, they, noun are able

Imperfect

singular	plural
eram- I was	eramus – we were
eras – you were	eratis – you were
erat – he (etc.) was	erant – they (etc.) were

singular	plural
poteram- I was able	poteramus – we were able
poteras – you were able	poteratis – you were able
poterat – he (etc.) was able	poterant – they (etc.) were able

Future

singular	plural
ero – I will be	erimus – we will be
eris – you will be	eritis – you will be
erit – he (etc.) will be	erunt – they (etc.) will be

singular	plural
potero – I will be able	poterimus – we will be able
poteris – you will be able	poteritis – you will be able
poterit – he (etc.) will be able	poterunt – they (etc.) will be able

<p>3rd principal part drop the –i add</p> <p>-i -imus -isti -istis -it -erunt</p>	perfect
<p>3rd principal part drop the –i add</p> <p>-eram -eramus -eras -eratis -erat -erant</p>	pluperfect
<p>3rd principal part drop the –i add</p> <p>-ero -erimus -eris -eritis -erit -erint</p>	future perfect

Irregular verbs

principal parts

volo,	velle,	volui,	want, wish, be willing
nolo,	nolle,	nolui,	not want, be unwilling
malo,	malle,	malui,	prefer

present tense

volo	volumus	nolo	nolumus	malo	malumus
vis	vultis	non vis	non vultis	mavis	mavultis
vult	volunt	non vult	nolunt	mavult	malunt

imperfect tense

volebam	volebamus	nolebam	nolebamus	malebam	malebamus
volebas	volebatis	nolebas	nolebatis	malebas	malebatis
volebat	volebant	nolebat	nolebant	malebat	malebant

future tense

volam	volemus	nolam	nolemus	malam	malemus
voles	voletis	noles	noletis	males	maletis
volet	volent	nolet	nolent	malet	malent

Perfect	3 rd pp.	drop the -i	add:
-i	-imus		
-isti	-istis		-----ed, did, have/has
-it	-erun		
Pluperfect	3 rd pp.	drop the -i	add -era- add m, s, t, mus, tis, nt
		had	
Future Perfect	3 rd pp.	drop the -i	add
ero	erimus		
eris	eritis		will have
erit	erint		

The irregular verb: eo, ire, ivi, itum - go

ii (there is an alternative 3rd principal part)

- This verb is not as irregular as the others we have been learning.
- The present tense is only irregular in the 1st person singular and the 3rd person plural.
- The imperfect tense is actually regular
- The future tense is only irregular because a 4th conjugation does not use –bo, bi, bu.

present tense

eo-I go	imus – we go
is- you go	itis-you go
it – he goes	eunt-they go

imperfect tense

ibam – I was going, I used to go	ibamus
ibas	ibatis
ibat	ibant

future tense

ibo- I will go	ibimus
ibis	ibitis
ibit	ibunt

- There are no passive forms.
- The perfect, pluperfect and future perfect follow regular steps.
- This verb is very small and it often confuses students because it looks more like endings than an actual verb form. Be careful when reading and translating

The Demonstrative Pronoun *is, ea, id* used as a 3rd Person Personal Pronoun

	Masc		Fem		Neut	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom	is- he	ei-they	ea-she	eae-they	id-it	ea-they (those things)
Gen	eius-his	eorum-their	eius-her	earum-their	eius-its	eorum-their
Dat	ei-to/for him	eis-to/for them	ei-to/for her	eis –to/for them	ei-to/for it	eis-to/for them
Acc	eum-him/it (d.o. or obj of prep)	eos-them (d.o. or obj of prep)	eam-her/it (d.o. or obj of prep)	eas-them (d.o. or obj of prep)	id-it (d.o. or obj of prep)	ea-them (those things) (d.o. or obj of prep)
Abl	eo-him (obj of prep)	eis-them (obj of prep)	eā-her/it (obj of prep)	eis-them (obj of prep)	eo-it (obj of prep)	eis-them (obj of prep)

This pronoun can also be translated as *this* _____, these _____, *that* _____, those _____ or *the* _____.

As such it is functioning as a demonstrative pronoun not a personal pronoun

The Demonstrative Pronoun *ille, illa, illud*

	Masc		Fem		Neut	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom	ille-that man, that----	illi-those men those----	illa-that woman that----	illae-those women those---	illud-that thing that---	illa-those things those----
Gen	illius-that man's, that----'s	illorum-those men's those---s'	illius-that woman's that----'s	illarum-those women's those---s'	illius-that thing's that----'s	illorum-those things' those---s'
Dat	illi- to/for that man to/for that---	illis- to/for those men to/for those----	illi -to/for that woman to/for that---	illis- to/for those women to/for those----	illi- to/for that thing to/for that---	illis- to/for those things, to/for those- ---
Acc	illum -that man, that----	illos-those men those----	illam- that woman that----	illas-those women those---	illud- that thing that----	illa-those things those----
Abl	illo- that man, that----	illis-those men those----	illā- that woman that----	illis-those women those----	illo- that thing that----	illis-those things those----

The Demonstrative Pronoun *hic, haec, hoc*

	Masc		Fem		Neut	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom	hic-this man, this---	hi-these men, these---	haec-this woman, this---	hae-these women, these---	hoc-this thing, this---	haec-these things, these---
Gen	huius – of this man, of this---	horum-of these men, of these---	huius-of this woman, of this---	harum-of these women, of these---	huius – of this thing, of this---	horum of these things, of these---
Dat	huic – to/for this man, to/for this---	his-to/for these men, to/for these...	huic-to/for this woman, to/for this---	his – to/for these women, to/for these---	huic – to/for this thing, to/for this---	his-to/for these things, to/for these---
Acc	hunc-this man, this--- (d.o./obj of prep)	hos-these men, these--- (d.o./obj of prep)	hanc-this woman, this--- (d.o./obj of prep)	has-these women, these--- (d.o./obj of prep)	hoc – this thing, this--- (d.o./obj of prep)	haec- these things, these--- (d.o./obj of prep)
Abl	hoc-this man, this- -- (obj of prep)	his-these men, these --- (obj of prep)	hac-this woman, this--- (obj of prep)	his-these women, these--- (obj of prep)	hoc – this thing, this--- (obj of prep)	his –these things, these--- (obj of prep)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

MASCULINE			FEMININE		NEUTER		Translations
s.	pl.		s.	pl.	s.	pl.	
nom.	quis	qui	none	quae	quid*	quae	nom. <i>who (m/f) what (n.)</i>
gen.	cuius	quorum	none	quarum	cuius	quorum	gen. <i>whose, of whom, of what</i>
dat.	cui	quibus	none	quibus	cui	quibus	dat. <i>(to/for) whom/(to/for) what</i>
acc.	quem	quos	none	quas	quid *	quae	acc. <i>whom / what</i>
abl.	quo	quibus	none	quibus	quo	quibus	abl. <i>whom / what</i>

***quis** can only mean *who*

***quid** can only be translated as *what*

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

MASCULINE		FEMININE		NEUTER		Translations for all
sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	
genders						
qui	qui	quae	quae	quod	quae	which-----
cuius	quorum	cuius	quarum	cuius	quorum	of which/ which ----‘s s’
cui	quibus	cui	quibus	cui	quibus	to/for which-----
quem	quos	quam	quas	quod	quae	which-----
quo	quibus	qua	quibus	quo	quibus	which-----

Relative pronouns

MASCULINE		FEMININE		NEUTER		Translations for all genders
sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	
qui	qui	quae	quae	quod *	quae	nom. <i>who/which</i>
cuius	quorum	cuius	quarum	cuius	quorum	gen. <i>whose/of whom/of which</i>
cui	quibus	cui	quibus	cui	quibus	dat. <i>(to/for) whom which</i>
quem	quos	quam	quas	quod*	quae	acc. <i>whom/which</i>
quo	quibus	quā	quibus	quo	quibus	abl. <i>whom/which</i>

***quod** can **only** get translated as *which*

The **antecedent** is the word the relative pronoun and relative clause refer to. A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number. The case depends on how it functions in its own clause.

The following are **impersonal verbs**. The subject is usually expressed by the word “it” or by an infinitive.

placet- *it pleases, it is pleasing* (placeo, placere, placui, placitum – please, delight)

licet- *it is allowed; licuit- it has been allowed, it was allowed*

necesse est- *it is necessary*

oportet – *it is proper, it behooves, one should*

The person for whom “it” is necessary etc. is often put in the DATIVE

mihi legere placet – *to read is pleasing to me or it is pleasing to me to read*

mihi discedere licet – *it is allowed for me to leave*

mihi discedere necesse est – *it is necessary for me to leave*

The exception is **oportet**. With **oportet** the person who should do something is put in the accusative. The action they should do is put in the infinitive.

vos audire oportet- *it is proper that you listen, it behooves you to listen, you ought to listen*

The translations above are **literal** translations that make the grammar obvious.

However, they sound strange in English so translators often shift to a more **idiomatic** English way of expressing the same idea

mihi legere placet – *I like to read*

mihi discedere licet – *I am allowed to leave*

mihi discedere necesse est – *I must leave*

vos audire oportet - *you ought to listen*

Licetne mihi ire ad latrinam- *Is it allowed for me to go the bathroom?*

Can I go to the bathroom?

Licetne mihi ire et bibere aquam – *Is it permitted for me to go and to drink water?*

Can I get some water?

Vos audire oportet – *You should listen*