

Primum Agmen I

Fourth Grade Latin Review Packet

2020-2021



The Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum, John Martin, c. 1821

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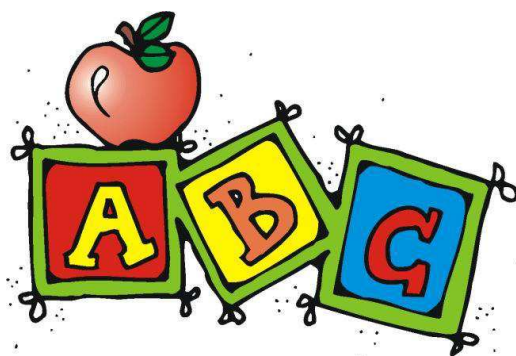
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Carmen Abecedarium

(sung to the tune of “This Old Man”)

A = ah

O = oh

B = bay

P = pay

C = cay

Q = koo

D = day

R = er

E = eh

S = es

F = ef

T = tay

G = gay

U = oo

H = ha

X = eex

I = ee

Y = upsilon

K = kah

Z = zeta

L = el

Nunc carmen factum'st!

M = em

(Now the song is done!)

N = en

Roman Alphabet and Latin Pronunciation

English uses the same letters that were utilized by the Romans – with some minor differences. We are going to take a moment now to hear how the Romans would have pronounced these letters, beginning with the consonants.

Consonants

For the most part, Latin consonants make the same sounds they do in English. There are some variations in sounds, though, especially when it comes to **digraphs** – two letters joined together to make a different sound – which we will examine here, as well.

Letter	Pronunciation	English Example	Latin Example
B	<i>b / p</i> before “t” or “s”	bar ber / ap t -or- Eps om	<i>barba</i> – “beard” <i>urbs</i> – “city”
C	<i>k</i> (always a hard “k”)	ca ke	<i>caecus</i> – “blind”
D	<i>d</i>	da d	<i>domus</i> – “home”
F	<i>f</i>	fi fty	<i>falsus</i> – “false”
G	<i>g</i> (always hard) / <i>ngn</i> before “n”	ga g / han gnail	<i>gēns</i> – “clan” <i>magnus</i> – “large”
H	<i>h</i> (considered silent by some Romans)	han gnail (honor)	<i>humus</i> – “ground” <i>honor</i> – “honor”
K	<i>k</i> (rarely seen in Latin)	ki wi	<i>Kalendae</i> – “first day of the month”
L	<i>l</i>	la b	<i>lacrima</i> – “tear”
M	<i>m</i>	mo nument	<i>memoria</i> – “memory”
N	<i>n</i>	nu n	<i>nōn</i> – “not”
P	<i>p</i>	po p	<i>populus</i> – “people”
Q(u)	<i>kw</i>	qu een	<i>quattuor</i> – “four”
R	<i>r</i> (with a slight trill)	<i>gracias</i> (Spanish)	<i>rēgīna</i> – “queen”
S	<i>s</i> (N ever like the “z” sound in “season”)	les ss on	<i>satis</i> – “enough”
T	<i>t</i>	ta ttle	<i>terra</i> – “earth”
X	<i>ks</i>	ta xi	<i>saxum</i> – “stone”
Z	<i>z</i> (rarely seen in Latin)	zo ne	<i>zōna</i> – “zone”
Ch	emphatic <i>k</i> (N ever like “ ch urch” or “ ma chine”)	me chanical!	<i>chorus</i> – “chorus/choir”

Ph	emphatic <i>p</i> (Never like “f” sound in “em ph atic”)	pop!	<i>philosophia</i> – “ <i>philosophy</i> ”
Th	emphatic <i>t</i> (Never like “ th is”)	terrible!	<i>thema</i> – “theme”

Vowels

Latin vowel sounds are the ones that really differ from English pronunciation. Like English, though, Latin has short and long vowels; however, it is much easier to tell which ones are which in Latin because long vowels will often have a **macron**, or a dash above a vowel to indicate that it is long. Latin vowels are also similar to English in that short and long vowels have different pronunciations. Therefore, we will look at both short and long vowels individually. Also, “y” (borrowed from Greek, hence the name “upsilon”) is always a vowel in Latin.

Letter	Pronunciation	English Example	Latin Example
a	<i>a</i> ; Close to the schwa (ə) (Never like “hat”)	electrical	<i>anima</i> – “breath/spirit”
ā	<i>ah</i>	father	<i>āter</i> – “black”
e	<i>eh</i>	wet	<i>ego</i> – “I”
ē	<i>ay</i>	fiancé	<i>ērēctus</i> – “upright”
i	<i>ih</i>	rip	<i>inimicus</i> – “enemy”
ī	<i>ee</i>	machine	<i>ītalīa</i> – “Italy”
o	<i>o</i>	mop	<i>oculus</i> – “eye”
ō	<i>oh</i>	wrote	<i>ōtium</i> – “leisure”
u	<i>uh</i>	put	<i>unda</i> – “wave”
ū	<i>oo</i>	due	<i>ūnus</i> – “one”
y	<i>eo</i>	<i>une</i> (French)	<i>Styx</i> – “Styx”

Diphthongs

Diphthongs are special digraphs made from two vowels. When the two vowels are put together, their sounds change from what they might sound like when seen separately. English uses many of the same diphthongs, but the pronunciations are quite different in many cases.

Diphthong	Pronunciation	English Example	Latin Example
ae	<i>igh</i>	fright	<i>aestās</i> – “summer”
au	<i>ow</i>	cow	<i>aurum</i> – “gold”
ei	<i>ay</i>	way	<i>ei</i> – “Ah!”
eu	<i>ehoo</i>	ew! (Draw out the sounds slightly as you would if something were really gross.)	<i>Euphrātēs</i> – “Euphrates”
oe	<i>oy</i>	boy	<i>oeconomia</i> – “economy”
ui	<i>uhwih</i>	<i>cuisine</i> (French)	<i>cui</i> – “to whom”

And sometimes “i”...

You are of course familiar with “i” and “u” as vowels, and we have already seen how to pronounce them when both long and short. However, “i” and “u” in Latin are sometimes also used as consonants.

You probably noticed that there are a few letters missing from the *Carmen Abecedarium* compared to what we have in English. That is because letters like “j” and “v” are actually just “i” and “u” behaving as consonants rather than vowels, so the Romans did not feel the need to distinguish them. In later periods of Latin development, people began to differentiate between when these letters were acting as consonants or vowels, and “j” became the consonantal “i,” while “v” became the consonantal “u.”

When pronouncing consonantal “i” the sound is that of consonantal “y” in English: for instance, in the word “yes.” A consonantal “u” will often actually appear in some texts as a “v,” but it should be pronounced as a “w” (as in “wet”) rather than a “v” in English. By now, you are probably wondering, though, how the letter “w” even came to be. Well, if we look at the spelling of *vultus*, for example, and remove the distinction between “v” and “u” as the Romans would have, we can see that *uultus* does in fact begin with a “double-u.”

Grammatica I

Introduction to Inflection

Objectives

- **Define terms associated with the inflection of Latin verbs and nouns.**
- **Memorize basic uses of Latin noun cases.**

One of the greatest challenges to learning Latin is that it is a highly inflected language. This means that the majority of the language's words undergo some degree of **inflection**, which is any change made in the form of a word to demonstrate its grammatical relationships. This is so challenging for native speakers of English because we do not use very much inflection at all with our words. Even our verbs do not change very much to reflect different subjects. Take for instance the verb "to love."

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	I love	We love
<i>Second Person</i>	You love	You (all) love
<i>Third Person</i>	He/she/it loves	They love

Notice how every form of the verb is exactly the same except for third person singular ("loves")? Due to the lack of inflection, English speakers have to use personal pronouns (i.e. "I," "you," "we," etc.) or subject nouns (e.g. the dogs or Caesar) to clarify who or what is actually performing a verb's action or experiencing its state of being.

In Latin, we can tell the subject of a verb by simply examining the verb itself with no need for other words! This is because Latin verbs undergo a great deal of inflection; whereas, English verbs experience almost none at all. The inflection of a verb to reflect its subject is known as **conjugation**. Therefore, if you change the form of a Latin verb to say that its subject is "we," you *conjugate* as first person plural.

Inflection of Nouns

In English, the only changes we ever really see in the forms of our nouns are those that occur when we change them from singular to plural (e.g. "boy" to "boys" or "box" to "boxes") or add apostrophes to make them possessive noun adjectives (e.g. "boy's" or "boxes"). However, like Latin verbs, Latin nouns also experience a high level of inflection. So much so, in fact, that most Latin nouns have at least ten different forms each! All these forms are the result of the inflection of a noun to

reflect its function, which we call **declension**. When we are going to change the form of a Latin noun, then, we say that we are going to *decline* it.

Latin Noun Cases

Why are Latin nouns declined into so many different forms? As we saw with English nouns, Latin nouns can also be singular or plural: a characteristic we refer to as a noun's "number." The inflection just does not stop there, though. Latin nouns also have different forms depending on the "case" in which they appear. A noun's case is determined by its **syntax**, or its function or grammatical relationship to other words in the sentence.

There are *five* main cases for Latin nouns; so, multiply those five cases by the two different numbers (singular and plural), and we have the ten different forms for each Latin noun that we mentioned earlier. Each of the Latin noun cases is assigned different syntactic functions. Considering all the different functions words can perform and the fact that there are only five cases, it only makes sense that most cases are assigned multiple functions – some certainly more than others. Nevertheless, the chart below outlines the most basic functions for each case. These will be the functions that we will be most concerned with mastering for now until we gradually learn more uses for them along the way.

Latin Case	Syntax (Function in a sentence)
Nominative	Subject Noun; Predicate Nominative
Genitive	Possessive Noun Adjective
Dative	Indirect Object
Accusative	Direct Object; Object of the Preposition
Ablative	Object of the Preposition; Various Functions

Recapitulāta

I) Match each definition with a key term from the grammar lesson.

inflection	conjugation
declension	syntax

i) A word's function or grammatical relationship to other words in the sentence:

ii) The inflection of a noun to reflect its function: _____

iii) The inflection of a verb to reflect its subject: _____

iv) Any change made in the form of a word to demonstrate its grammatical relationships: _____

II) Match each function with the Latin noun case that typically performs that function. Some cases will perform more than one function.

Nominative	Genitive
Dative	Accusative
Ablative	

i) Subject Noun _____

ii) Direct Object _____

iii) Possessive Noun Adjective _____

iv) Object of the Preposition _____ -or- _____

v) Predicate Nominative _____

vi) Indirect Object _____

vii) Various Functions _____

Grammatica II

First Declension Nouns

Objectives

- **Memorize case endings for First Declension nouns.**
- **Decline a First Declension noun in all forms.**

We saw in our last grammar lesson that “declension” is the inflection of a noun to reflect its function. However, when we talk about a group of nouns that use similar endings as part of their inflection, this is also referred to as a **declension**.

The first such group of nouns that we will be exploring is known as the **First Declension**. The endings for nouns of the First Declension are characterized by the appearance of the letter “a” in most of them, making them rather easy to master and to recognize in Latin texts. Let’s take a look now at just the endings for the First Declension; then, we will see how these endings are added to noun stems in the process of declining the nouns into their different forms.

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	-a	-ae
<i>Genitive</i>	-ae	-ārum
<i>Dative</i>	-ae	-īs
<i>Accusative</i>	-am	-ās
<i>Ablative</i>	-ā	-īs

Declining First Declension Nouns

Now that we have seen what the endings look like for First Declension, it is time to discuss how we affix these endings to nouns in the process of declining them. You have probably noticed by now that nouns in our vocabulary or those in a Latin dictionary are listed with two forms: the nominative singular first, followed by the genitive singular. This is important because the “oblique” forms of Latin nouns – all forms of a noun except nominative singular – are sometimes quite different

from the nominative singular form. For now, all of the forms of our nouns are going to look fairly similar, but it is important to get into the practice now of looking to our genitive singular form to find the noun stem as this practice will come in handy as we learn new declensions.

Let's use *puella, puellae* ("girl") as an example. Once we have located the genitive singular form (*puellae*), we then remove the genitive singular ending from the noun, which as we just learned above would be the ending *-ae* in this case. This gives us our noun stem (*puell-*) to which we will add all the other endings we might need for declining the noun in a given case and number. For instance, then, if we wanted to decline *puella* in the accusative plural, we would find our noun stem (*puell-*) and add to it the accusative plural ending for First Declension (*-ās*), giving us the accusative plural form of our noun (*puellās*).

Here we will find the process for declining nouns broken down into easy steps. Then, we will examine *puella, puellae* fully declined in all its forms.

How to Decline a Latin Noun

I) Identify the noun's genitive singular form. [*puellae*]

II) Remove the genitive singular ending to find the noun stem. [*puell-*]

III) Add the appropriate ending to the noun stem depending on the case and number needed. [accusative plural: *puellās*]

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puell- <u>a</u>	puell- <u>ae</u>
Genitive	puell- <u>ae</u>	puell- <u>ārum</u>
Dative	puell- <u>ae</u>	puell- <u>īs</u>
Accusative	puell- <u>am</u>	puell- <u>ās</u>
Ablative	puell- <u>ā</u>	puell- <u>īs</u>

Recapitulāta

I) Number each step according to its order in the process of declining Latin nouns.

_____ Remove the genitive singular ending to find the noun stem.

_____ Add the appropriate ending to the noun stem depending on the case and number needed.

_____ Identify the noun's genitive singular form.

II) List the endings used with First Declension nouns in each number and case.

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>		
<i>Genitive</i>		
<i>Dative</i>		
<i>Accusative</i>		
<i>Ablative</i>		

III) Using the steps and endings you just reviewed, fully decline the First Declension noun *lupa*, *lupae*.

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

Grammatica III

Latin Nouns and Gender

We have learned so far that Latin nouns will have a case (nominative, genitive, etc.) and number (singular or plural). There is also one last property of Latin nouns that we need to learn – gender.

The concept of gendered nouns is one that is unfamiliar to most English speakers, even though we might apply a gender to many nouns without thinking about it. For instance, we often subconsciously characterize dogs as masculine and cats as feminine before knowing for sure whether they are male or female. That being said, though, we do not use many officially gendered terms outside of pronouns (e.g. “he” or “she”) or formal addresses (e.g. “Mr.” and “Mrs.”).

It is possible for Latin nouns, however, to have one of *three* genders: masculine, feminine, or neuter. Most nouns of the First Declension are feminine in gender. It is easy to see, then, why we find the names and titles of female individuals such as *puella* (“girl”), *fēmina* (“woman”), and *dea* (“goddess”) as part of the First Declension. The Romans also classified many other things and ideas as being “feminine,” especially including some of the abstract concepts we have seen in our vocabulary (i.e. *excellētia*, *iūstitia*, *prūdentia*).

The names of cities (*Rōma*), countries (*Graecia*), and many animals, plants, and trees were also considered inherently feminine by the Romans. Nevertheless, many other Latin nouns are assigned a gender purely out of grammatical necessity, meaning the Romans saw no inherently gendered characteristics in those nouns, but it was necessary for the noun to have a gender because all Latin nouns do (e.g. *fābula* “story,” feminine).

As we continue to learn Latin vocabulary, you will always find the gender provided – whether it is in our vocabulary lists or in a dictionary. Genders are typically designated with an “**m**” for masculine, an “**f**” for feminine, or an “**n**” for neuter. Some nouns that we encounter, though, may be considered “common” gender (labeled “**c**” or “**comm.**”), which means they can be thought of as either masculine or feminine depending on the context. For now, though, we will be working with words with more clearly defined genders.

First Declension Masculine Nouns

We have already established that *most* nouns of the First Declension are feminine in gender, but this certainly does not include all of them. There are several nouns that, although they technically belong to the First Declension according to the endings they use, are nonetheless masculine in gender. Such nouns are typically names of occupations that were not held by females in antiquity. Take for instance words such as *agricola* (“farmer”), *nauta* (“sailor”), or *athlēta* (“athlete”). The

Romans would have typically considered women either incapable of or forbidden from being farmers, sailors, or athletes. Therefore, even though *agricola*, *nauta*, and *athlēta* are nouns of the First Declension, they are always masculine in gender since men were the only ones thought capable or allowed to fill those roles.

Despite their being masculine, such nouns are still declined in exactly the same way as all other First Declension nouns. We can see this concept in the chart below, where we find *nauta*, *nautae* declined in all of its forms.

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	naut <u>a</u>	naut <u>ae</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	naut <u>ae</u>	naut <u>ārum</u>
<i>Dative</i>	naut <u>ae</u>	naut <u>īs</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	naut <u>am</u>	naut <u>ās</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	naut <u>ā</u>	naut <u>īs</u>

Recapitulāta

I) List the three possible genders for Latin nouns.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

II) Nouns that are either masculine or feminine depending on context are referred to as this “gender.” _____

III) Nouns of the First Declension are typically what gender? _____

Grammatica IV

Latin Verbs

Objectives

- Recognize principal parts of Latin verbs.
- Identify Latin infinitives.

Just as we see in English, there are different types of verbs in Latin with different sorts of forms. Latin verbs might tell us about an action, or they might describe a state of being. All the verbs we have seen in our Latin vocabulary so far are action verbs and, like English action verbs, they have different forms that we might see.

Let's take the English verb "love" for instance. We might see this verb as a present participle ("loving") or a past (perfect passive) participle ("loved"). This verb could also be **finite**, meaning it is a verb that has a subject. For example, we could say "I love" or "they will be loved," where our subjects are "I" and "they," respectively.

We could also come across this verb as an **infinitive**, or a verb that has no subject assigned to it (*infinitive* = **not finite**). The infinitive form of "love" is simply that: "love." However, we often express infinitives in English using **infinitive phrases** – infinitives combined with the function word "to," as in "to love." Latin verbs also have different parts to them; in fact, most Latin verbs have four what we call "principal parts" that give us information about how the verb looks in different tenses or voices. Below, we can see the four principal parts of the Latin word for the verb "love."

1st Person Singular Present Present Active Infinitive 1st Person Singular Perfect Perfect Passive Participle

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus

For the moment, we will only be concerned with the first two principal parts of Latin verbs: the first person singular present tense form (*amō* = "I love") and the present active infinitive form (*amāre* = "to love"). We will start to work with the last two principal parts again once we begin to learn about the perfect tenses.

Latin Infinitives and Verb Stems

The infinitive forms of Latin verbs will be extremely important as we learn more about verbs and how to conjugate them. We can identify most Latin present infinitives as a verb's principal part that ends with *-re* (e.g. *amāre*, *cessāre*, *rogāre*).

Once we have identified a verb's infinitive, we can then use it to find the verb's stem that we will use to conjugate it in various other forms. We can find this stem by simply removing the *-re* from the end of the infinitive, making *amā-* the stem for *amāre*, *cessā-* the stem for *cessāre*, and *rogā-* the stem for *rogāre*.

Recapitulāta

I) Match each definition with a key term from the grammar lesson.

finite verb	infinitive
-------------	------------

i) A verb that has a subject: _____

ii) A verb that has no subject assigned to it: _____

II) Number the principal parts of the Latin verbs provided.

i) *laudāre* _____

v) *vocō* _____

ix) *cessātus* _____

ii) *laudātus* _____

vi) *vocāvī* _____

x) *cessāvī* _____

iii) *laudō* _____

vii) *vocāre* _____

xi) *cessō* _____

iv) *laudāvī* _____

viii) *vocātus* _____

xii) *cessāre* _____

III) Circle the present active infinitive of each vocabulary term.

i) *ambulō, ambulāre*

ii) *dō, dare*

iii) *nāvigō, nāvigāre*

iv) *amō, amāre*

v) *parō, parāre*

vi) *clāmō, clāmāre*

vii) *rogō, rogāre*

Grammatica V

Properties of Verbs I: Person and Number

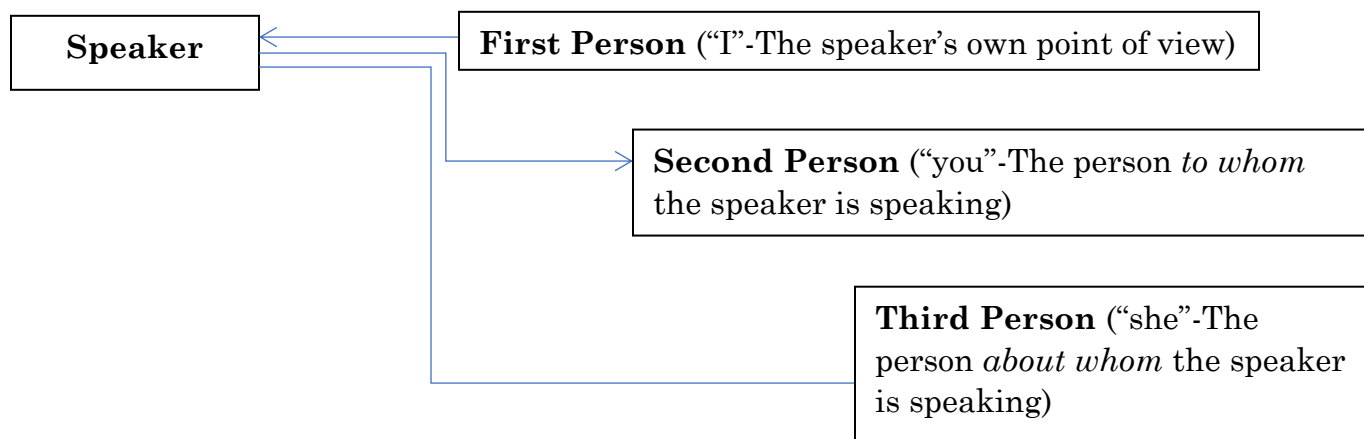
Objective

- **Explain the verbal properties of person and number.**

Before we actually begin to conjugate Latin verbs, we need to make sure that we have a good understanding of the various properties of verbs that affect how they are conjugated. There are five individual properties of a verb that give us all the information about the verb's action that we need. For now, though, we will only focus on two of them: person and number.

Person

The **person** of a verb tells us who is involved in the action in relation to the speaker. The numbers (first, second, or third) assigned to the different persons relate to the “closeness” of those persons to the speaker. Use the illustration below to help you understand the concept of the different verbal persons.



Examining the illustration above, we can see that first person has to be the “closest” to the speaker, because it represents the speaker's own point of view. Second person is the next closest to the speaker since it represents someone in conversation with the speaker. The furthest person from the speaker is third person since this person is the one whom the speaker is talking about but who is not involved in the conversation.

Number

A verb's **number** (singular or plural) simply tells us how many individuals are involved in the verb's action. Together, a Latin verb's person and number inform us who the verb's subject is. If we refer to our *Cantus* from the past couple of weeks, we can see how combining a verb's person and number lead us to subject pronouns we can use for each of the six possible combinations.

Recapitulāta

I) Match each definition with a key term from the grammar lesson.

person	number
--------	--------

- i) Verbal property that tells us how many individuals are involved in the verb's action: _____
- ii) Verbal property that tells us who is involved in the action in relation to the speaker: _____

II) Match each person with the point of view it represents.

First Person	Second Person	Third Person
--------------	---------------	--------------

- i) The speaker's own point of view: _____
- ii) The person to whom the speaker is speaking: _____
- iii) The person about whom the speaker is speaking: _____

Grammatica VI

Properties of Verbs II: Present Tense

Objectives

- Describe the tense of a verb.
- Memorize the personal endings used to conjugate First Conjugation verbs in the present tense.
- Translate First Conjugation verbs in the present tense.

As we discussed last week, there are various properties of verbs that affect how they are conjugated. We learned about person and number, which tell us who is performing a verb's action. This week, we are going to learn about **tense**, which informs us when the action of a verb takes place. In other words, **tense = time**.

For now, we are going to focus on **present tense**. This tense tells us that a verb's action is taking place here and now. To conjugate Latin verbs in the present tense, we have six personal endings that correspond to each of the combinations of person and number. Take a look at the table below to see what the personal endings are for present tense.

Present Tense Personal Endings		
	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-ō = I	-mus = we
<i>Second Person</i>	-S = you	-tis = you (all)
<i>Third Person</i>	-t = he/she/it	-nt = they

With these six personal endings, we are told who is doing a verb's action in the present time. Now let's look at the steps we take in order to conjugate a First Conjugation verb in the present tense.

Present Tense of First Conjugation Verbs

We can identify First Conjugation verbs as the group of verbs that have a long *a* (*ā*) as part of their infinitives. For instance, verbs such as *amō*, *amāre*; *nārrō*, *nārrāre*; and *spectō*, *spectāre* are all First Conjugation verbs because they have *ā* in their infinitives (*amāre*, *nārrāre*, *spectāre*). To **conjugate** these verbs, or to inflect them according to their subject and tense, we will follow these steps:

I) Identify the verb's infinitive.

II) Find the stem of the verb by removing the final *-re* from the infinitive.

III) Add personal endings according to the person and number of the verb's subject.

There is one more step that we have to remember when conjugating First Conjugation verbs in the present tense, though. Since the *ā* in a verb's stem shortens before the personal endings *-ō*, *-t*, and *-nt*, the sound of the *-ō* found in First Person singular overpowers the sound of the now short *a*, causing the *a* at the end of the stem to fall out entirely. This means that we end up with *amō* or *nārrō* instead of *amaō* or *nārraō*. The rest of the personal endings, however, are simply added directly to the verb stems without any other changes, as we can see in the following table where we have fully conjugated *amō*, *amāre* in the present tense.

<i>amō</i> , <i>amāre</i> – Present Tense		
	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	amō	amāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	amās	amātis
<i>Third Person</i>	amat	amant

Translating the Present Tense

Since the present tense tells us that a verb's action is taking place at the present time, there are a couple of different ways that we can translate a verb in the present tense. One way simply tells us that the action is an ongoing occurrence in the present; for instance, *amant* can be translated as “**they love**.” Another way of translating the present tense can be referred to as the “present progressive,”

meaning that the verb's action is taking place *right now*. Therefore, we might also translate *amant* as “**they are loving** (right now).” The final table in our lesson shows us the two different ways that we can translate *spectō*, *spectāre* in the present tense.

<i>spectō, spectāre</i> – Present Tense		
	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	spectō = <i>I watch</i> <i>I am watching</i>	spectāmus = <i>we watch</i> <i>we are watching</i>
<i>Second Person</i>	spectās = <i>you watch</i> <i>you are watching</i>	spectātis = <i>you (all) watch</i> <i>you (all) are watching</i>
<i>Third Person</i>	spectat = <i>he/she/it watches</i> <i>he/she/it is watching</i>	spectant = <i>they watch</i> <i>they are watching</i>

Recapitulāta

I) Match each definition with a key term from the grammar lesson.

tense	conjugate
-------	-----------

- i) To inflect them according to their subject and tense: _____
 ii) Verbal property that tells us when the action of a verb takes place:

II) Order the steps followed to conjugate a Latin verb in the present tense.

- i) Find the stem of the verb by removing the final *-re* from the infinitive. _____
 ii) Identify the verb's infinitive. _____
 iii) Add personal endings according to the person and number of the verb's subject.

III) List the personal endings used to conjugate First Conjugation verbs in the present tense.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>		
<i>Second Person</i>		
<i>Third Person</i>		

IV) Translate each finite verb in two ways in the present tense.

i) *stāmus*

ii) *labōrās*

iii) *salūtant*

iv) *nārrō*

v) *intrātis*

vi) *creat*

Grammatica VII

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Objectives

- Define a direct object.
- Distinguish between transitive and intransitive verbs.

While it is not one of the five verbal properties we have mentioned before, being able to determine the relationships between verbs and nouns other than their subjects is still important. One of the most important relationships between verbs and non-subject nouns is that of a **direct object**, or a noun that is directly affected by the action of a verb. A verb that can take or even often requires a direct object to complete its meaning is known as a **verb transitive**. A **verb intransitive**, on the other hand, is an action verb that cannot have a direct object.

One of the easiest ways to tell the difference between these two types of verbs is to ask the questions “Who?” or “What?” in relation to the verb’s action. For example, if we were to say “Vergil tells stories,” we could ask the question “What did Vergil tell?” The answer to that question would be “stories,” making “stories” the direct object of “tells” and making “tells” a verb transitive. Also, consider finding only the words “Vergil tells.” We would obviously end up asking the same question we did before regarding what it is that Vergil tells, meaning that not only does “tells” take a direct object, but it really needs one to complete its meaning.

Verbs intransitive not only do not require a direct object to complete their meaning, but they also cannot have one in the first place. Take for instance the verbs “fall” or “shine.” I cannot “fall” something or someone, and the sun does not “shine” photons on us. The relationships between verbs intransitive and other nouns, then, is usually expressed through various phrases, such as prepositional phrases: “I fell **on the ground**.”

Some verbs can be both transitive and intransitive depending on the context in which we find them. Take for instance “read” and “write.” We could say “Cicero reads and writes speeches,” where “speeches” is the direct object of the verbs transitive “reads” and “writes.” We might also find these verbs in a context such as “Some Romans did not know how to read or write” in which “read” and “write” are intransitive and do not require a direct object for us to understand what is meant by them.

Recapitulāta

I) Match each definition with a key term from the grammar lesson.

direct object	verb transitive	verb intransitive
---------------	-----------------	-------------------

- i) A noun that is directly affected by the action of a verb _____
- ii) An action verb that cannot have a direct object _____
- iii) A verb that can take or even often requires a direct object to complete its meaning _____

II) True or False? Some verbs can be both transitive and intransitive.

Grammatica VIII

Transitive Verbs II: Nominative and Accusative Cases

Objectives

- Review the concept of transitive verbs and direct objects.
- Review cases used in Latin for subjects and direct objects.
- Highlight nominative and accusative endings of First Declension nouns.

When we talked about transitive verbs last week, we identified a **verb transitive** as one that can take or often even requires a direct object to complete its meaning. Saying that a verb is “transitive” really gives us some important information about the relationships between such a verb and nouns. Whether transitive or intransitive, conjugated verbs will need subjects, and subjects are typically indicated by pronouns (e.g. “I,” “you,” “it”) or nouns (e.g. “Caesar,” “the sailors”).

Another crucial relationship between nouns and verbs exists between a verb transitive and its **direct object**, or a noun that is directly affected by the action of a verb. In English, there is no difference in the form of a noun when it is a subject or a direct object. For instance, “cow” remains the same whether it is the direct object (“The farmer is milking the cow.” – D.O. of “milking”) or the subject of a verb (“The cow kicked the farmer.” – S.N. of “kicked”).

When we look at pronouns in English, though, we can find different forms depending on what their job in the sentence is. Take for example the sentences “I am milking the cow.” And “The cow kicked **me**.” Both “I” and “me” refer to the same person; the difference between the two lies in what the individual is doing in the sentence. With “I,” this pronoun is the subject of the verb “milking;” whereas, “me” represents the direct object of the verb “kicked.”

Subject Noun – Nominative Case

This difference between the forms “I” and “me” illustrates an important point that we find with nouns (or pronouns) in Latin: there are different forms for different cases to demonstrate the noun’s job in the sentence. Perhaps the most vital, or certainly the most often seen, job of nouns in the nominative case is as the subject of a verb. The nominative case form of a noun, then, is like the “I” form, and its **syntax** or function in the sentence will most likely be a subject noun.

Direct Object – Accusative Case

The accusative case can be used for a number of different reasons, but the reason we are most likely to find a noun in an accusative case form is if that noun is the direct object of a verb. Accusative case forms are then akin to the “me” form of the pronoun we saw earlier since they are also used in similar ways in Latin.

Nominative and Accusative Forms for First Declension

For nouns of the First Declension (the only declension of Latin nouns we have worked with so far), the endings we will use are **-a** for nominative singular and **-ae** for nominative plural, along with **-am** for accusative singular and **-ās** for accusative plural. Just to refresh our memories, let’s go ahead and take a look at these endings in relation to all of the other endings we use for First Declension nouns in the different cases.

First Declension Case Endings

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā	-īs

Regardless of whether a verb is transitive or intransitive, its subject will always be in the nominative case. The English sentence “The (female) students are working,” then, could be translated into Latin as *discipulae labōrant*, where the subject noun *discipulae* is in the nominative plural (*discipulae*) even though the verb (*labōrant*) is intransitive.

Similarly, the Latin sentence *fēmina puellās vocat* contains a verb transitive (*vocat*); nevertheless, its subject noun (*fēmina*) is still in the nominative case. Since

vocat is a verb transitive, though, it also has a direct object in the accusative case (*puellās*). If we examine the word order of this Latin sentence, we notice that it does

not follow typical word order that we find in English. This is the reason we use different cases for Latin nouns: no matter where they might appear in a sentence, the cases in which they appear will always be able to tell us what they are doing.

Recapitulāta

I) What case do we use for subject nouns? _____

II) What case do we use for direct objects? _____

III) List the nominative and accusative endings used for First Declension nouns.

Nominative

Singular: _____

Plural: _____

Accusative

Singular: _____

Plural: _____

Grammatica IX

Second Conjugation Verbs

Present Tense

Objectives

- Recall personal endings of verbs in the present tense.
- Identify characteristics of Second Conjugation verbs.
- Conjugate a Second Conjugation verb in the present tense.

Up to this point, we have worked with First Conjugation verbs, which we can recognize by the characteristic long *a* (*ā*) that we find in their infinitives and stems (e.g. *amāre* / *amā-*, *spectāre* / *spectā-*, *nārrāre* / *nārrā-*). We can also identify Second Conjugation verbs by their infinitives and stems; only, instead of a long *a*, Second Conjugation verbs have a long *e* (*ē*).

Verbs of the Second Conjugation are **conjugated**, or inflected according to their subject and tense, in much the same way we conjugate verbs of the First Conjugation. Therefore, before we jump into conjugating these new verbs, let's review the personal endings that we use to conjugate verbs in the present tense.

Present Tense Personal Endings		
	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-ō = <i>I</i>	-mus = <i>we</i>
<i>Second Person</i>	-s = <i>you</i>	-tis = <i>you (all)</i>
<i>Third Person</i>	-t = <i>he/she/it</i>	-nt = <i>they</i>

Characteristics of Second Conjugation Verbs

We have already briefly mentioned that we can recognize Second Conjugation verbs by the characteristic long *e* in their infinitives and stems. While this is one of the most important characteristics of this group of verbs, there is another important aspect about conjugating them that helps distinguish them from First Conjugation verbs.

When adding the personal ending *-ō* to the stems of First Conjugation verbs like *amō*, *amāre*, we found that the *a* in the stem drops out, giving us forms such as *amō*, *spectō*, or *nārrō*. However, the sound of the *e* found in the stem of Second Conjugation verbs is distinct enough from the *-ō* ending that we do not have to lose the *e* in our First Person singular forms, which gives us forms like *habeō* and *videō*.

Conjugating Second Conjugation Verbs

Aside from keeping the characteristic *e* in all of their forms, we conjugate Second Conjugation verbs in the present tense using the same steps we followed to conjugate verbs of the First Conjugation. Below, we will list those steps and utilize them to see how we conjugate the Second Conjugation verb *videō*, *vidēre* (“I see, to see”) in the present tense.

- 1) Identify the verb’s infinitive. (*vidēre*)
- 2) Remove the final *-re* from the infinitive to find the verb’s stem. (*vidē-*)
- 3) Add personal endings to the stem to conjugate the verb according to the desired person and number.

<i>videō</i> , <i>vidēre</i> – I see, to see		
	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	videō = <i>I see</i>	vidēmus = <i>we see</i>
<i>Second Person</i>	vidēs = <i>you see</i>	vidētis = <i>you (all) see</i>
<i>Third Person</i>	videt = <i>he/she/it sees</i>	vident = <i>they see</i>

Recapitulāta

I) Match each definition with a key term from the grammar lesson.

tense	conjugate
-------	-----------

- i) To inflect them according to their subject and tense: _____
- ii) Verbal property that tells us when the action of a verb takes place:

II) Order the steps followed to conjugate a Latin verb in the present tense.

- i) Find the stem of the verb by removing the final *-re* from the infinitive. _____
- ii) Identify the verb's infinitive. _____
- iii) Add personal endings according to the person and number of the verb's subject.

III) Conjugate the Second Conjugation verb *habeō, habēre* ("I have, to have") in the present tense.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>		
<i>Second Person</i>		
<i>Third Person</i>		

IV) Translate each finite verb in two ways in the present tense.

i) *manēmus*

ii) *exercētis*

iii) *magistra iubet*

Grammatica X

Second Declension Masculine Nouns

-us, -ī

Objectives

- **Memorize endings used to decline Second Declension masculine nouns.**
- **Decline a Second Declension masculine noun.**

As we saw with First Declension nouns, a **declension** is a group of nouns that share the same endings used to decline them. This is no different for nouns of the Second Declension. There are also several similarities between the endings used for First Declension nouns and those used for Second Declension. First, let's introduce the new endings we will be working with in Second Declension; then, we will take a look at the endings used for both First and Second Declensions side-by-side in order to spot the similarities they share.

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-us	-ī
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um	-ōs
Ablative	-ō	-īs

Comparing First and Second Declensions

When we examine the endings used for First Declension and those used for Second Declension alongside one another, we discover that there are several ways in which they are alike. On the most basic level, both declensions have **thematic**

vowels, or vowels that are characteristically found as part of a noun's or verb's inflection. The thematic vowel for First Declension is clearly *a* since it occurs in

almost every ending for this declension; whereas, *ō* and *u* are characteristically seen in the endings for Second Declension.

Another important similarity between First and Second Declension is that genitive singular and nominative plural forms will be the same because they share the same endings (i.e. *-ae* for First Declension, and *-ī* for Second Declension).

Having an *m* as the final letter for accusative singular endings is a commonality found not just between First and Second Declensions, but one we will continue to find in other declensions, as well. The accusative plural endings for First and Second Declensions are also very much alike, with the only difference being *ā* for First Declension (*-ās*) and *ō* for Second Declension (*-ōs*). Similarly, the *ā* found in the genitive plural ending for First Declension (*-ārum*) is simply replaced by *ō* in the genitive plural of Second Declension nouns.

The greatest likeness found between the endings of First Declension and those of Second Declension, though, is clearly seen in those used for dative and ablative plural. The endings used for dative and ablative plural forms of First Declension nouns are *exactly the same* as those used for the same forms of Second Declension nouns. Use the chart below to help you keep track of these comparisons between the two declensions, as well as to refresh your memory of what First Declension endings look like.

Comparing First and Second Declensions				
	First Declension	Second Declension	First Declension	Second Declension
Case	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	-a	-us	-ae	-ī
Genitive	-ae	-ī	<u>-ārum</u>	<u>-ōrum</u>
Dative	-ae	-ō	<u>-īs</u>	<u>-īs</u>
Accusative	<u>-am</u>	<u>-um</u>	<u>-ās</u>	<u>-ōs</u>
Ablative	-ā	-ō	<u>-īs</u>	<u>-īs</u>

Declining Second Declension Masculine Nouns

Despite any similarities we might find between First and Second Declensions, they are nonetheless two different groups of nouns. Thankfully, however, we still follow the same rules to decline Second Declension Masculine

nouns as we do for First Declension. Here are the steps for declining a Latin noun (of any declension):

1) Locate the noun's genitive singular form.

(This will be the second of the two forms given in any vocabulary or dictionary entry.)

2) Remove the genitive singular ending from the genitive singular form to find the noun's stem.

3) Add endings to the stem to decline the noun in a given case and number.

Let's follow these steps with the Second Declension masculine noun *dominus*, *dominī* ("master") to get in a little practice.

1) *dominus*, *dominī*: Genitive singular form = *dominī*

2) Second Declension genitive singular ending = *-ī*

Stem for *dominus*, *dominī* = *domin-*

3) Add Second Declension endings to stem:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<u>domin</u> us	<u>domin</u> ī
Genitive	<u>domin</u> ī	<u>domin</u> ōrum
Dative	<u>domin</u> ō	<u>domin</u> īs
Accusative	<u>domin</u> um	<u>domin</u> ōs
Ablative	<u>domin</u> ō	<u>domin</u> īs

Gender in Second Declension

We refer to the collection of nouns ending with *-us* in nominative singular and *-ī* in genitive singular (*-us*, *-ī*) as “Second Declension masculine” nouns because *most* of this type happen to be masculine in gender. However, as we found with First Declension (e.g. *agricola*, *agricolae*), there are always exceptions, and we will soon find nouns that follow the *-us*, *-ī* pattern that are actually feminine rather than masculine.

Recapitulāta

I) List the endings used to decline Second Declension masculine nouns.

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

II) Decline the Second Declension masculine noun *deus, deī* (“god”).

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

Grammatica XI

Second Declension *-er* Nouns

Objectives

- **Recognize which nouns retain the “e” in their stems and those that do not.**
- **Identify the stems of Second Declension *-er* nouns.**

Aside from the tree names that we worked with in our last vocabulary list, we have established that most Second Declension nouns following the pattern *-us*, *-ī* in their nominative and genitive singular forms are masculine in gender. However, *-us* is not the only nominative singular ending in Second Declension that is associated with masculine nouns.

Another quite common ending to find for the nominative singular forms of Second Declension masculine nouns is the ending *-er*. As we can see in the chart below, the only difference between the endings for these sorts of nouns and those for other Second Declension masculine nouns is this one nominative singular ending.

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-er	-ī
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um	-ōs
Ablative	-ō	-īs

Declining Second Declension -er Nouns

Since we use the same endings except for the one used for nominative singular, there is no difference between how we decline Second Declension masculine nouns ending with *-us* in the nominative singular and how we decline those ending in *-er*.

However, we do have to pay close attention to *-er* nouns when we are finding their stems for declining. This is because some of these nouns will keep the “e” of the ending in the stem for all of their forms (e.g. *puer*, *puerī*); while, others will drop the “e” from all forms except the nominative singular (e.g. *liber*, *librī*).

The best way to make sure we have the correct stem (i.e. with or without the “e”) is to follow the same steps for finding our noun stems that we always use – **1) identify the genitive singular form** (*puerī* or *librī*), **2) remove the genitive singular ending (-ī) to find the noun’s stem** (*puer-* or *libr-*). Below, you will find both of these examples of Second Declension *-er* nouns fully declined, with close attention paid to where the “e” remains.

	<i>puer</i> , <i>puerī</i> – boy		<i>liber</i> , <i>librī</i> – book	
Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<i>puer</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>liber</i>	<i>librī</i>
Genitive	<i>puerī</i>	<i>puerōrum</i>	<i>librī</i>	<i>librōrum</i>
Dative	<i>puerō</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>librō</i>	<i>librīs</i>
Accusative	<i>puerum</i>	<i>puerōs</i>	<i>librum</i>	<i>librōs</i>
Ablative	<i>puerō</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>librō</i>	<i>librīs</i>

Working with *vir*

Although *vir*, *virī* (“man”) has a nominative singular form ending in *-ir* instead of *-er*, we treat it the same as Second Declension nouns ending with *-er*. Since the “i” is kept in the genitive singular form, we decline *vir* in the same way that we have *puer* above or any other Second Declension *-er* noun that keeps the “e” in all of its forms.

Recapitulāta

Identify the genitive singular form of each noun and determine whether the noun will retain the “e” in all of its forms or drop it. Then, write the stem for each noun.

I) *ager, agrī*

Keep or Drop the “e”: _____

Noun stem: _____

II) *armiger, armigerī*

Keep or Drop the “e”: _____

Noun stem: _____

III) *caper, caprī*

Keep or Drop the “e”: _____

Noun stem: _____

IV) *faber, fabrī*

Keep or Drop the “e”: _____

Noun stem: _____

V) *liber, librī*

Keep or Drop the “e”: _____

Noun stem: _____

VI) *magister, magistrī*

Keep or Drop the “e”: _____

Noun stem: _____

VII) *puer, puerī*

Keep or Drop the “e”: _____

Noun stem: _____

VIII) *vesper, vesperī*

Keep or Drop the “e”: _____

Noun stem: _____

IX) *vir, virī*

Keep or Drop the “i”: _____

Noun stem: _____

Grammatica XII

Second Declension Neuter Nouns

Objectives

- **Memorize endings used to decline Second Declension neuter nouns.**
- **Decline Second Declension neuter nouns.**

The last category of Second Declension nouns we have to tackle is the one belonging to nouns that are neuter in gender. The endings used by Second Declension neuter nouns are very similar to those other Second Declension nouns use; however, let's take a look now at the slight differences we find between masculine and neuter nouns of the Second Declension.

Endings for Second Declension Neuter Nouns		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-<u>um</u>	-<u>a</u>
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-<u>um</u>	-<u>a</u>
Ablative	-ō	-īs

Even though a **declension** is a group of nouns that use the same endings in their inflection, we saw with Second Declension masculine nouns ending in *-er* that nouns of the same declension can sometimes have some slightly different endings – especially in their nominative singular forms (*-er* vs. *-us*). Similarly, Second Declension neuter nouns differ from their masculine counterparts in their nominative singular forms, as well. Instead of ending in *-er* or *-us* in the nominative singular, Second Declension neuter nouns have nominative singular forms ending in *-um*.

In reality, this difference between Second Declension masculine and neuter nouns in the nominative singular is due to a very important fact: **all neuter Latin nouns – regardless of declension – have the same forms for the nominative and accusative cases.**

This rule for declining neuter nouns applies to their plural forms, too. Notice how the neuter endings used for nominative and accusative plural are also the same. We should also note that the short “a” we find for these neuter plural endings in Second Declension is a recurring characteristic that we will see again as we work with neuter nouns of other declensions.

Declining Second Declension Neuter Nouns

As we will eventually see with other types of nouns, we always use the same steps to decline Latin nouns, no matter the gender or declension. These steps are...

- 1) Identify the noun's genitive singular form.
- 2) Remove the genitive singular ending to find the noun's stem.
- 3) Add appropriate endings to decline the noun in its various forms.

Let's use these steps to decline the Second Declension neuter noun *bellum, bellī*.

- 1) Genitive singular form: *bellī*
- 2) Genitive singular ending: *-ī* Noun stem: *bell-*
- 3) Adding Second Declension neuter endings:

<i>bellum, bellī</i> – war		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<u>bellum</u>	bell <u>a</u>
Genitive	bellī	bellōrum
Dative	bellō	bellīs
Accusative	<u>bellum</u>	bell <u>a</u>
Ablative	bellō	bellīs

Recapitulāta

I) True or False? Latin neuter nouns always have the same nominative and accusative forms. _____

II) Provide the endings used for Second Declension neuter nouns that differ from those used with Second Declension masculine nouns.

i) Nominative Singular: _____

ii) Nominative Plural: _____

iii) Accusative Plural: _____

III) Following the steps found in the section “Declining Second Declension Neuter Nouns,” identify the stem of each of the vocabulary terms.

i) *astrum, astrī*

Stem: _____

ii) *bellum, bellī*

Stem: _____

iii) *caelum, caelī*

Stem: _____

iv) *dōnum, dōnī*

Stem: _____

v) *exemplum, exemplī*

Stem: _____

vi) *folium, foliī*

Stem: _____

vii) *fōrum, fōrī*

Stem: _____

viii) *praemium, praemiī*

Stem: _____

ix) *verbum, verbī*

Stem: _____

x) *vinculum, vinculi*

Stem: _____

Grammatica XIII

Dative Case Indirect Object

Objectives

- Identify indirect objects in English.
- Associate the dative case and word order with Latin indirect objects.

When we talked about verbs transitive in the past, we noted that they were verbs that could have direct objects – nouns (or pronouns) that are directly affected by the verb’s action. The direct object of a verb can be found by answering the questions “whom?” or “what?”. For instance, in the sentence “The boy often gives roses,” our verb transitive is “gives,” and the direct object would be “roses” since it answers the question “The boy gives what?”.

A verb transitive is also capable of having an **indirect object**, or a noun or pronoun that is the recipient of the verb’s action but is not its primary object. We can identify a verb’s indirect object by answering the question “**to/for whom?**” or “**to/for what?**”. The prepositions “to” and “for” may not be present in an English sentence since they are not necessary to have an indirect object; however, even if they are present, we should look at the noun or pronoun associated with them as the indirect object, **not** the object of a preposition.

Let’s work with the sentence we saw just a moment ago and let’s add an indirect object.

The boy often gives the girl roses.

SN Adv. V IO DO

In our sentence, we still have the same subject noun (“boy”), verb (“gives”), and direct object (“roses”) as we had before. This time, though, we have added an indirect object – a recipient of the verb’s action of giving without being what is given (“roses”). If we use our question for indirect objects “To whom does the boy give roses?”, we find that the answer to this question is “the girl;” therefore, “girl” is our indirect object.

We will also notice here that the typical relationship between direct and indirect objects is illustrated well in this sentence. As the recipient of a verb’s action, an indirect object (e.g. “girl”) will often actually be receiving the direct object itself (e.g. “roses”).

Dative Case for Indirect Objects

In Latin, we know that certain cases for our nouns are used to tell us what that noun is doing in the sentence – in other words, the noun’s syntax. Just as we usually use the accusative case for nouns that are direct objects, the **dative case is used for indirect objects**.

If we look at how we derive the name of the dative case, it can help us understand why it would be used for indirect objects. The name “dative” actually comes from the Latin verb *dō, dare*, “I give, to give.” Verbs like “give,” “offer,” “make,” or “recommend” will frequently have indirect objects, so the “dative” case was designated as the one we use for these types of objects so often seen with verbs of giving.

Aside from the dative case endings found on nouns, though, we can find another clue of a Latin sentence’s indirect object in the order of the sentence’s words. Even though we have much more freedom with word order in Latin than we do in English, there is still a general order to words in a Latin sentence. In a typical simple Latin sentence, the order of words will follow this general pattern: 1) subject noun, 2) indirect object, 3) direct object, 4) adverbs, and 5) verb. With that in mind, we can often look between the subject noun and the direct object to find the indirect object of a Latin sentence, as in the example below.

Latin

puer puellae rosās saepe dat.
 SN IO DO Adv. V

English

The boy often gives the girl roses.
 SN Adv. V IO DO

Recapitulāta

I) What do we call a noun or pronoun that is the recipient of the verb’s action but is not its primary object?

II) Which Latin noun case is used to designate an indirect object?

III) What questions does an indirect object answer?

_____ -or-

IV) Using abbreviations, list the components of a sentence in the order they typically appear in Latin.

i) _____ ii) _____ iii) _____ iv) _____ v)

Grammatica XIV

First and Second Declension Adjectives

Objectives

- Review endings used for First and Second Declension nouns.
- Learn how Latin adjectives modify nouns.
- Decline First and Second Declension adjectives.

So far, we have declined First and Second Declension nouns in all genders. We have seen as we have declined these nouns that they have different endings that are used for each declension. We have also learned that these endings are often linked to the gender of a noun and not just to a declension, as in the case of Second Declension masculine and Second Declension neuter nouns. Before we jump into working with Latin adjectives, let's review those endings we have used to decline First and Second Declension nouns.

First and Second Declension Noun Endings						
	Singular			Plural		
Case	<i>First</i>	<i>Second Masc.</i>	<i>Second Neut.</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Second Masc.</i>	<i>Second Neut.</i>
Nominative	-a	-us/-er	-um	-ae	-ī	-a
Genitive	-ae	-ī	-ī	-ārum	-ōrum	-ōrum
Dative	-ae	-ō	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs
Accusative	-am	-um	-um	-ās	-ōs	-a
Ablative	-ā	-ō	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs

Latin Adjectives – First and Second Declension

In English, adjectives usually do not have to undergo any changes to modify nouns. One example of an adjective changing form to match its noun that we do have in English, though, is found in the word “blond.” Since this word is borrowed from French, “blond” technically has two forms depending on the gender of the person it describes – “blond” for males, and “blonde” for females.

Adjectives in Latin not only have to match the nouns they modify in **gender** as “blond” does in English or French, but they must also match their nouns in **number** and **case**. For this reason, First and Second Declension adjectives are found listed in dictionaries or your vocabulary with three different forms. Take for instance the adjective *bonus, bona, bonum* (“good”). These “three-termination”

adjectives as we call them use endings (terminations) that correspond to the three different genders. We also call them “First and Second Declension” adjectives because they use the same endings as First and Second Declension nouns when we decline them.

First and Second Declension adjectives modifying masculine nouns use the Second Declension endings associated with terms that are typically masculine (i.e. *-us*, *-ī*). Feminine adjectives of the same type utilize endings of the First Declension (*-a*, *-ae*), which is usually linked to feminine nouns. Likewise, Second Declension neuter endings (*-um*, *-ī*) are applied to adjectives modifying neuter nouns. Therefore, First and Second Declension adjectives use the endings we saw in our chart for nouns above in the following way according to what gender they need to be –

First and Second Declension Adjective Endings						
	Singular			Plural		
Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	-us	-a	-um	-ī	-ae	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ae	-ī	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-ae	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs
Accusative	-um	-am	-um	-ōs	-ās	-a
Ablative	-ō	-ā	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs

Declining First and Second Declension Adjectives

When declining Latin nouns, we will look for the genitive singular forms to find our stems, which is the second form of the word we see (e.g. *terra*, *terrae*). When declining First and Second Declension adjectives, we will also look for the second form listed, which happens to be the feminine form (e.g. *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*).

Each of the forms listed is the nominative singular form for its respective gender. Therefore, we would remove the nominative singular ending *-a* from *bona* to find the stem we will use to decline *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum* in any other form. The final step, then, is to make sure the adjective matches its noun in gender, number, and case by making sure it has the appropriate ending listed in the chart above.

The charts that follow will show *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum* declined fully as it matches a noun of each gender. As we will see, the endings used by adjectives will often be exactly the same as those used by the nouns they are modifying. However, since a noun's gender is the most restrictive aspect governing the endings used by the adjective attached to it, we will also run into situations in which the endings used to decline the noun will not match so perfectly to the endings used by the

adjective. This usually happens in cases where a First Declension noun – which would usually be feminine – is actually masculine and so must use masculine endings for any adjective modifying it. Similarly, Second Declension nouns following the pattern *-us*, *-ī* are usually masculine; however, in the event that such a noun is feminine or neuter, the appropriate endings would have to be used by an adjective modifying it.

<i>discipulus bonus</i> – “a good student (male)”		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	discipulus bonus	discipulī bonī
Genitive	discipulī bonī	discipulōrum bonōrum
Dative	discipulō bonō	discipulīs bonīs
Accusative	discipulum bonum	discipulōs bonōs
Ablative	discipulō bonō	discipulīs bonīs

<i>discipula bona</i> – “a good student (female)”		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	discipula bona	discipulae bonae
Genitive	discipulae bonae	discipulārum bonārum
Dative	discipulae bonae	discipulīs bonīs
Accusative	discipulam bonam	discipulās bonās
Ablative	discipulā bonā	discipulīs bonīs

<i>dōnum bonum</i> – “a good gift”		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	dōnum bonum	dōna bona
Genitive	dōnī bonī	dōnōrum bonōrum
Dative	dōnō bonō	dōnīs bonīs
Accusative	dōnum bonum	dōna bona
Ablative	dōnō bonō	dōnīs bonīs

Recapitulāta

I) In what three ways must Latin adjectives match the nouns they modify?

i) _____ ii) _____ iii) _____

II) Which form of a Latin adjective do we use to find the adjective's stem?

III) True or False? Latin adjectives tend to follow the nouns they modify.

Grammatica XV

First and Second Declension Adjectives II

Adjectives Ending in *-er*

Objectives

- Recall the concepts of declining Second Declension *-er* nouns.
- Apply those concepts to declining *-er* adjectives.

Some First and Second Declension adjectives end in *-er* in their masculine nominative singular forms and work the same way as the Second Declension masculine nouns ending in *-er* that we have seen before.

Some adjectives will keep the “e” in all of their forms; whereas, others will drop the “e” from every form except the masculine nominative singular. Just as we looked to the genitive singular (second) forms of those Second Declension nouns to determine whether their stems would retain the “e,” we can do the same with these adjectives by looking at their feminine nominative singular (second) forms. If we examine these forms of the adjective *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum* (“beautiful/handsome”), for example, we will find that it has the “e” missing from its feminine nominative singular form, so it will also be missing from the rest of the forms except masculine nominative singular.

Other adjectives that end in *-er* keep the “e” in all of their forms. Again, we can look to their feminine nominative singular forms to verify that the “e” remains; however, we can also rely on another trick to remind us.

As we saw with Second Declension masculine *-er* nouns, English words derived from these adjectives will typically reveal whether the Latin word retained the “e” in all of its forms. Take for instance *puer, puerī* and the English word “puerile” or *liber, librī* and “library.” We will find the same thing happens with words derived from *-er* adjectives. We can tell that *miser* (“miserable”) keeps the “e” in all forms, as we can see in its derivative “miserable;” where, *pulcher* will lose the “e” as it is also absent from its derivative, “pulchritude.”

In order to familiarize ourselves further with how these *-er* adjectives operate, let’s take a look at the charts below where we will find both *pulcher* and *miser* fully declined along with a noun.

<i>puella (f.) pulchra</i> – “the beautiful girl”		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puella pulchra	puellae pulchrae
Genitive	puellae pulchrae	puellārum pulchrārum
Dative	puellae pulchrae	puellīs pulchrīs
Accusative	puellam pulchram	puellās pulchrās
Ablative	puellā pulchrā	puellīs pulchrīs

<i>puella (f.) misera</i> – “the miserable girl”		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puella misera	puellae miserae
Genitive	puellae miserae	puellārum miserārum
Dative	puellae miserae	puellīs miserīs
Accusative	puellam miseram	puellās miserās
Ablative	puellā miserā	puellīs miserīs

Recapitulāta

I) True or False? Latin adjectives ending in *-er* are not declined like Second Declension *-er* nouns. _____

II) True or False? We use the same process to find the stems of *-er* adjectives that we do to find the stems of other First and Second Declension adjectives. _____

Grammatica XVI

First and Second Declension Adjectives III

Possessive Adjectives

Objectives

- Recall use of the genitive case to demonstrate possession.
- Recall concepts of declining First and Second Declension adjectives.
- Apply these concepts to declining possessive adjectives.

We have discussed how a noun in the genitive case can be used to show possession. We usually translate such nouns as English possessive noun adjectives, using either the preposition “of” (e.g. “the fruit **of the yew tree**”) or an apostrophe (e.g. “the **student’s** book” or “the **students’** desks”).

When we use personal pronouns, though, we typically would not use either of those methods to show that someone owns something. For instance, we probably would find it funny to say phrases such as “the desk of me” or “we’s books.” Instead, we use in English a variety of possessive adjectives like “my,” “your,” or “our.” These same sorts of possessive adjectives exist in Latin, as well, and they work in the same way as the other Latin adjectives we have encountered.

The First (*meus*, -a, -um) and Second Person (*tuus*, -a, -um) singular possessive adjectives follow the same familiar pattern as the First and Second Declension adjective *bonus*, -a, -um. Not only do they use the same endings, but *meus* and *tuus* must also **match the nouns they modify in gender, number, and case** just like *bonus* or any other Latin adjective. To remind us what that pattern looks like, we will examine below a chart displaying all endings used for First and Second Declension adjectives, along with one that shows the possessive adjective *meus* paired with a neuter noun.

	Singular			Plural		
Case	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Nominative	-us / -er	-a	-um	-ī	-ae	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ae	-ī	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-ae	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs
Accusative	-um	-am	-um	-ōs	-ās	-a
Ablative	-ō	-ā	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs

As with all other First and Second Declension adjectives, we will look to the feminine nominative singular (second) form of our possessive adjectives to find our stem by removing the feminine nominative singular ending (-a). Therefore, the stem

for *meus*, *-a*, *-um* would be *me-* once we have removed the *-a* from *mea*. To modify the neuter noun *praemium*, then, Second Declension neuter endings would be added to our stem *me-* as we can see in the chart below.

<i>praemium meum</i> – “my reward”		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	praemium meum	praemia mea
Genitive	praemiī meī	praemiōrum meōrum
Dative	praemiō meō	praemiīs meīs
Accusative	praemium meum	praemia mea
Ablative	praemiō meō	praemiīs meīs

Our First (*noster*) and Second person (*vester*) **plural** possessive adjectives belong to the group of First and Second Declension adjectives we recently encountered – *-er* adjectives. As we discovered, some *-er* adjectives will keep the “e” in all of their forms; whereas, others will drop the “e” from every form except the masculine nominative singular. We use the same process to determine if *noster* and *vester* will keep the “e” in all forms; namely, we look to the feminine nominative singular. If we examine these forms of the possessive adjectives *noster* and *vester*, we will find that *nostra* and *vestra* both have the “e” missing from their feminine nominative singular forms, so it will also be missing from the rest of their forms except masculine nominative singular.

In order to refamiliarize ourselves with how these *-er* adjectives work, let’s take a look at the charts below where we will find both of our possessive adjectives fully declined along with a noun.

<i>liber (m.) noster</i> – “our book”		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	liber noster	librī nostrī
Genitive	librī nostrī	librōrum nostrōrum
Dative	librō nostrō	librīs nostrīs
Accusative	librum nostrum	librōs nostrōs
Ablative	librō nostrō	librīs nostrīs

<i>oppidum (f.) vestrum</i> – “your town”		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	oppidum vestrum	oppida vestra
Genitive	oppidī vestrī	oppidōrum vestrōrum
Dative	oppidō vestrō	oppidīs vestrīs
Accusative	oppidum vestrum	oppida vestra
Ablative	oppidō vestrō	oppidīs vestrīs

Using Possessive Adjectives

We make use of possessive adjectives in English much more freely than they are used in Latin. In fact, the Romans left out such adjectives even in situations where we might usually include them in an English translation. They frequently relied on context alone, especially in situations describing family ties or other relationships between free individuals. Keep in mind that a possessive adjective

could take on a very different connotation in Latin when Romans were actually permitted to own another human being.

In instances when we do find possessive adjectives, their arrangement in relation to other words in the sentence gives us clues as to how we should translate and emphasize them. For example, most Latin adjectives tend to follow the nouns they modify; however, possessive adjectives may frequently appear before their nouns, which can often shift the emphasis. The phrase *hortus meus* could be translated as simply “my garden.” We might also find a situation such as *hortus tuus est parvus, sed meus hortus est magnus* in which we could translate the possessive *meus* with a little more emphasis in its inflection: “Your garden is small, but *my* garden is large.”

Recapitulāta

I) True or False? Possessive adjectives are used to show possession instead of the genitive forms of personal pronouns. _____

II) True or False? Romans never left out possessive adjectives where we would also use them. _____

III) Singular possessive adjectives resemble what type of First and Second Declension adjectives?

IV) Plural possessive adjectives resemble what type of First and Second Declension adjectives?

Grammatica XVII

Noun-Adjective Agreement

Objectives

- **Apply concepts of gender to noun-adjective agreement.**
- **Decline First and Second Declension adjectives that use different endings from the nouns they modify.**

We have learned that Latin adjectives must of course agree with the nouns they modify in number and case, but gender is perhaps the most important aspect we have to match. This is because the gender of a noun determines the set of endings we must use to decline the adjective that modifies it. First and Second Declension adjectives modifying masculine nouns use the Second Declension endings associated with terms that are typically masculine (i.e. *-us/-er, -ī*). Feminine adjectives of the same type utilize endings of the First Declension (*-a, -ae*), which is usually linked to feminine nouns. Likewise, Second Declension neuter endings (*-um, -ī*) are applied to adjectives modifying neuter nouns. Therefore, First and Second Declension adjectives organize their sets of endings by gender as follows.

	Singular			Plural		
Case	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Nominative	-us/-er	-a	-um	-ī	-ae	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ae	-ī	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-ae	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs
Accusative	-um	-am	-um	-ōs	-ās	-a
Ablative	-ō	-ā	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs

So far, we have really only seen nouns and the adjectives modifying them use the same sets of endings (e.g. *discipulam bonam, puerōs pigrōs, bella mala*). However, since a noun's gender is the most restrictive aspect governing the endings used by the adjective attached to it, we will also run into situations in which the endings used to decline the noun will not match so perfectly to the endings used by the adjective. This usually happens in cases where a First Declension noun – which would usually be feminine – is actually masculine, and so we must use masculine endings for any adjective modifying it. Similarly, Second Declension nouns following the pattern *-us, -ī* are usually masculine; however, in the event that such a noun is feminine or neuter, the appropriate endings would have to be used by an adjective modifying it.

Below, you will find examples of two such instances. The first features a First Declension noun that is actually masculine rather than feminine (*convīva*), so the adjective modifying it (*bonus*) must use the appropriate masculine endings. Likewise, we find in the second example a Second Declension noun that is feminine instead of masculine (*domus*) that must then use feminine endings for the adjective modifying it (*nostra*). As we learn more nouns and adjectives of different declensions, we will see many more instances in which a noun's endings are quite different from those of the adjective accompanying it, so this is a phenomenon we should get well acquainted with now.

<i>convīva bonus</i> – “a good guest (male)”		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	convīva bonus	convīvae bonī
Genitive	convīvae bonī	convīvārum bonōrum
Dative	convīvae bonō	convīvīs bonīs
Accusative	convīvam bonum	convīvās bonōs
Ablative	convīvā bonō	convīvīs bonīs

<i>domus nostra</i> – “our home”		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	domus nostra	domī nostrae
Genitive	domī nostrae	domōrum nostrārum
Dative	domō nostrae	domīs nostrīs
Accusative	domum nostram	domōs nostrās
Ablative	domō nostrā	domīs nostrīs

Recapitulāta

I) Of the three aspects in which a Latin adjective must match a noun it modifies, which is the most restrictive? _____

II) True or False? Latin adjectives will always use the same set of endings to decline as the nouns they modify? _____

III) List the endings by gender used to decline First and Second Declension adjectives.

	Singular			Plural		
Case	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Nominative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Accusative						
Ablative						

Grammatica XVIII

Imperfect Tense

First and Second Conjugation Verbs

Objectives

- Recall the concept of verb tenses.
- Memorize endings used for First and Second Conjugation Verbs in the imperfect tense.
- Conjugate and translate Latin verbs in the imperfect tense.

When we first introduced the idea of present tense, we identified **tense** as the property of a verb that tells us when the action of a verb takes place. In other words, **tense = time**.

For present tense, that time is of course the present, meaning that the action of a verb in the present tense is happening now or in the process of happening now. With verbs in the imperfect tense, though, the action took place in the past. However, there is one more important aspect of the imperfect tense to remember. The imperfect tense represents action in the past that was *ongoing* or *habitual*, not completed. This incomplete aspect of imperfect tense action really affects how we translate verbs in the imperfect tense, so we will look at that a little more closely momentarily. For now, let's take a look at the endings that we will use to show us that a verb is conjugated in the imperfect tense.

Imperfect Tense Personal Endings

When conjugating verbs in the present tense, we saw that there are personal endings added to our verb stems that tell us who the subject of the verb is. There is also a set of personal endings used for verbs in the imperfect tense, and these endings will be added to the stems of our verbs in much the same way for imperfect tense as they were for present tense.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-bam = <i>I was</i>	-bāmus = <i>we were</i>
<i>Second Person</i>	-bās = <i>you were</i>	-bātis = <i>you (all) were</i>
<i>Third Person</i>	-bat = <i>he/she/it was</i>	-bant = <i>they were</i>

If we examine the personal endings that we use for imperfect tense closely, we will notice that they actually share more similarities with our present tense personal endings than we might have imagined. These similarities will become even more apparent when we look at the sets of endings side-by-side.

	Present Tense	Imperfect Tense
<i>First Person singular</i>	-ō	-bam
<i>Second Person singular</i>	-s	-bās
<i>Third Person singular</i>	-t	-bat
<i>First Person plural</i>	-mus	-bāmus
<i>Second Person plural</i>	-tis	-bātis
<i>Third Person plural</i>	-nt	-bant

Although the personal endings *-ō* (present tense) and *-bam* (imperfect tense) do not have much in common, we will come to find that the ending *-m* is also frequently seen with First Person singular the more we work with Latin verbs. For the rest of the personal endings used for imperfect tense, though, what we find is that the endings for present tense are actually found as part of those used for imperfect tense!

Conjugating in the Imperfect Tense

The steps we follow to conjugate First and Second Conjugation verbs in the imperfect tense are exactly the same as those we use to conjugate them in the present tense. In fact, they are even more simplified when we consider that we never have to worry about removing the final long vowel from the verb's stem (as we

do before the *-ō* with First Conjugation verbs) and that this final vowel in the stem will always be long in the imperfect tense.

Let's practice conjugating verbs in the imperfect tense by walking through steps for conjugation with two verbs: *amō*, *amāre* (First Conjugation) and *videō*, *vidēre* (Second Conjugation).

- 1) Identify the verb's infinitive. (*amāre* and *vidēre*)
- 2) Remove the final *-re* from the infinitive to find the verb's stem. (*amā-* and *vidē-*)
- 3) Add personal endings to conjugate the verb according to its person and number.

	Singular		Plural	
<i>First Person</i>	amābam	vidēbam	amābāmus	vidēbāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	amābās	vidēbās	amābātis	vidēbātis
<i>Third Person</i>	amābat	vidēbat	amābant	vidēbant

Translating the Imperfect Tense

We mentioned earlier that the imperfect tense tells us that the action of a verb happened in the past; however, we also noted that this tense tells us that the action was *ongoing* or *habitual* in the past. This means that the action of an imperfect tense verb did not happen just once in the past and was done; rather, this means that the action of a verb in the imperfect tense was continuous or happened on a regular basis.

For this reason, we should be careful not to translate *vidēbam*, for instance, as simply "I saw." Instead, there are a couple of other ways to translate verbs in the imperfect tense that captures the ongoing aspect of the action. One formula we might use would be "**Subject was/were verb-ing**," as in "I was seeing" for *vidēbam* or "They were loving" for *amābant*. Another formula commonly used for the imperfect tense follows the pattern "**Subject used to verb**," which we find in the translation "We used to see" for *vidēbāmus* or "You used to love" for *amābās*.

One last method that we can use to translate verbs in the imperfect tense follows the pattern "**Subject would verb**." Usually, "would" is used in English to signal a condition of some sort; however, when used to translate the imperfect tense, it carries about the same weight as "used to," as in "You (all) would see [every day]" for *vidēbātis* [*quotīdiē*]. Nevertheless, since this kind of translation can sometimes be a little confusing, it should probably be used sparingly.

Recapitulāta

I) List the personal endings used to conjugate First and Second Conjugation verbs in the imperfect tense.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>		
<i>Second Person</i>		
<i>Third Person</i>		

II) What English words and phrase can we use to translate imperfect-tense Latin verbs?

III) The imperfect tense represents what kind of action in the past?

IV) Conjugate the First Conjugation verb *dictō, dictāre* (“I dictate, to dictate”) in the imperfect tense.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>		
<i>Second Person</i>		
<i>Third Person</i>		

V) Conjugate the Second Conjugation verb *doceō, docēre* (“I teach, to teach”) in the imperfect tense.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>		
<i>Second Person</i>		
<i>Third Person</i>		

Grammatica XIX

Future Tense

First and Second Conjugation Verbs

Objectives

- Memorize endings used for First and Second Conjugation Verbs in the future tense.
- Conjugate and translate Latin verbs in the future tense.

It is time again to talk about verb tenses! To refresh our memory on what a verb **tense** is, we can reiterate that it is the property of a verb that tells us when the action of the verb takes place, or, as we always say, **tense = time**.

We tend to think of time linearly in terms of past, present, and future. So far, we have worked with tenses in Latin that deal with actions in two of these periods of time – the present and the past (imperfect tense). We will now finally complete the trifecta as we learn to conjugate First and Second Conjugation verbs in the future tense!

Now that you have had experience with how we conjugate First and Second Conjugation verbs in the imperfect tense, conjugating in the future tense will seem much less complicated. There are two reasons for this: 1) conjugating in the future tense follows the same steps as conjugating in the imperfect tense, and 2) future tense personal endings look very similar to those used for the imperfect tense. With that in mind, let's take a quick look at the personal endings used for future tense before we review the steps for conjugation.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-bō = <i>I will</i>	-bimus = <i>we will</i>
<i>Second Person</i>	-bis = <i>you will</i>	-bitis = <i>you (all) will</i>
<i>Third Person</i>	-bit = <i>he/she/it will</i>	-bunt = <i>they will</i>

You probably noticed that, like imperfect tense endings, the personal endings used for future tense all begin with the letter “b.” This similarity will go far in helping us recall these endings. Nevertheless, we do want to be able to differentiate between the “a”s seen in imperfect tense endings (e.g. -*bam*, -*bat*, -*bant*) and the “ō,” “i”s, and “u” found in future tense endings.

Conjugating in the Future Tense

As we mentioned earlier, conjugating First and Second Conjugation verbs in the future tense will involve exactly the same steps as conjugating them in the imperfect tense, so let’s review them –

- 4) **Identify the verb’s infinitive. (*amāre* and *vidēre*)**
- 5) **Remove the final -*re* from the infinitive to find the verb’s stem. (*amā-* and *vidē-*)**
- 3) **Add personal endings to conjugate the verb according to its person and number.**

Adding the future tense personal endings directly to our stems, then, will result in forms that look like these.

	Singular		Plural	
<i>First Person</i>	amābō	vidēbō	amābimus	vidēbimus
<i>Second Person</i>	amābis	vidēbis	amābitis	vidēbitis
<i>Third Person</i>	amābit	vidēbit	amābunt	vidēbunt

Translating the Future Tense

As we saw with the present and imperfect tenses, there are often multiple ways of translating a Latin verb in a certain tense into English. For a verb in the future tense, of course the most common and recognizable way to translate it would be to add the auxiliary “will” to the verb’s action. For instance, *vidēbimus* could be translated as “we will see.” The English phrase “going to” added to a verb also indicates action in the future, so we might translate *amābis* as “you are going to love.”

Recapitulāta

I) List the personal endings used to conjugate First and Second Conjugation verbs in the future tense.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>		
<i>Second Person</i>		
<i>Third Person</i>		

II) What English auxiliary verb do we use to translate future-tense Latin verbs?

III) What English phrase can we use to translate future-tense Latin verbs?

IV) Conjugate the First Conjugation verb *iuvō, iuvāre* (“I help, to help”) in the future tense.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>		
<i>Second Person</i>		
<i>Third Person</i>		

V) Conjugate the Second Conjugation verb *obtineō, obtinēre* (“I obtain, to obtain”) in the future tense.

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>		
<i>Second Person</i>		
<i>Third Person</i>		

Grammatica XX

Direct Questions

Objectives

- Identify Latin question words and other elements of questions in Latin.
- Translate direct questions.

It is usually pretty easy to identify a question in English because we use question marks (?) at the ends of interrogative sentences. The Romans, however, did not use such punctuation; therefore, they had to rely on other means of understanding a sentence as a question.

One method that we also employ in English involves beginning the direct question with an **interrogative word**, or a word that signals a question. In English, many interrogative words are readily recognizable by the fact that they begin with the letter “w” (e.g. “who,” “what,” “when,” “where,” “why”). You can see in your vocabulary this week that a similar phenomenon exists in Latin, where we find that many (but certainly not all) interrogative words begin with the letter “q” (e.g. *quis, quid, quando, quā, quārē*). As in English, the interrogative word in a Latin direct question will typically start the sentence, as you can see below.

quō nautae nunc nāvigant?

Where are the sailors sailing to now?

“Yes” or “No” and Leading Questions

As we said earlier, the Romans did not use question marks to indicate questions. However, as in English, they did not always use interrogative words to pose questions, either. How, then, could they tell someone was asking a question?

Instead of question marks or “standard” interrogative words, the Romans would also use other signposts to mark a question. In many cases, these were simple questions answered with either “yes” or “no,” or it was what we might call a **leading question**, or a question that expects a certain answer.

“Yes” or “No” Questions

If Romans wanted to ask a simple question that could be answered with either “yes” or “no,” they would use the **enclitic particle** – an incomplete word added onto another – *-ne*. Enclitic particles function like suffixes in that they are placed on the end of a word, and the enclitic particle *-ne* placed on the end first word of a question acted for Romans in much the same way a question mark does for us

while also emphasizing the word to which it was added. Along with a reversal of word order (i.e. placing the verb at the beginning of the sentence instead of at the end), the enclitic *-ne* would signal to Romans that they were hearing a question like the one we see here.

crāsne vidēbimus templum antīquum?

Will we see the ancient temple tomorrow?

Leading Questions

We sometimes ask questions expecting to get a particular answer in return, and the Romans were no different in that regard. In fact, they had a couple different ways of asking leading questions that anticipated different answers.

nonne

If we wanted to ask a question in Latin that expected the answer “yes,” we would begin our question with the interrogative word *nonne*. Although we might see *nonne* translated as “Surely...,” there are other ways we could translate such a question in English, like we find with this question.

nonne servōs dominus bonus liberābit?

Surely, the good master will free the slaves?

The good master will free the slaves, won't he?

The good master will free the slaves, right?

num

Similarly, the Romans would begin a question with the interrogative word *num* if they anticipated the answer to be “no.” As we saw with *nonne*, there are different ways we can translate *num* (“Surely...not”), as we can see in the following question.

num pīrātae gladium fabricās?

Surely you're not forging a sword for the pirate?

You're not forging a sword for the pirate, are you?

You're not forging a sword for the pirate, right?

Recapitulāta

I) What do we call a word that signals a question?

II) What type of question expects a certain answer?

III) What do we call an incomplete word that is added onto another?

Grammatica XXI

Being Verb *sum, esse*

Present Tense

Objectives

- **Become familiar with the idea of irregular verbs.**
- **Memorize the conjugation and translation of *sum, esse* in the present tense.**
- **Review the concept of predicate nominatives.**

The verbs we have worked with so far all follow certain patterns. In fact, all of those verbs belong to “conjugations,” or groups of verbs that follow the same patterns for conjugating them. Since there are so many First and Second Conjugation verbs that follow such constant patterns, we often refer to them as “regular verbs.”

If there are regular verbs, though, this also means that there are some verbs that are not so regular. Verbs that do not follow the same patterns of conjugation as other groups of verbs are known as **irregular verbs**. When we work with irregular verbs, we will simply have to memorize their conjugated forms because we cannot employ one of the patterns found in regular verbs to the process of conjugating them as we normally would.

The Being Verb *sum, esse*

All languages have some form of irregular verbs, and, in many languages, the most irregular verb of them all is the verb “to be.” From English to Greek to Spanish to Sanskrit, the idea of existence can be a strange and a difficult one for any word to try to express, making the being verbs in these and many other languages highly irregular.

In Latin, that verb is *sum, esse* (“I am, to be”). We can see that the Latin being verb is so irregular that it does not even follow the same pattern for forming its infinitive: no matter what conjugation we have encountered, we have been able to recognize a verb’s infinitive as the form ending in *-re* (e.g. *amāre* or *vidēre*). The infinitive *esse*, though, obviously does not follow this rule.

However, despite its irregularity, the Latin being verb does share a feature that we find with regular Latin verbs. We have actually seen some forms of *sum, esse* in the present tense before in our vocabulary (*sum, est, sumus, and sunt*), but you might not have noticed then what similarity *sum, esse* shares with other verbs. We will look below at the full conjugation of *sum, esse* in the present tense; then, we will discuss a helpful way to remember the subjects of each form.

<i>sum, esse</i> – I am, to be (Present Tense)		
	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	sum	sum<u>us</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	es<u>u</u>	est<u>is</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	est<u>u</u>	sunt<u>u</u>

Although we are clearly not using the infinitive (*esse*) to find a stem to which we would add personal endings as with other verbs, we can see with the underlined letters in the chart that most of the present-tense forms of *sum, esse* do in fact contain those familiar personal endings – a fact that will help us remember our forms of *sum, esse* and their subjects.

Personal Ending	Subject	Form of <i>sum, esse</i>	Translation
-s	“you”	es<u>u</u>	“ <u>you</u> are”
-t	“he/she/it”	est<u>u</u>	“ <u>he/she/it</u> is”
-mus	“we”	sum<u>us</u>	“ <u>we</u> are”
-tis	“you (all)”	est<u>is</u>	“ <u>you (all)</u> are”
-nt	“they”	sunt<u>u</u>	“ <u>they</u> are”

You probably noticed that we did not include the First Person singular form *sum* in this table, but there are still a couple of ways to help us remember that it means “I am.” First of all, we know that the first form of any verb we see is always the present First Person singular form, meaning “I” is the subject of that form. Also, you may not be familiar with it yet, but you will eventually come to recognize -*m* (e.g. *sum*, Imperfect-tense ending: -*bam*) as another personal ending used for “I” in addition to the -*ō* we already know.

Predicate Nominatives and *sum, esse*

We have discussed before that the nominative case is used for nouns or pronouns that are the subject of a Latin sentence or that are predicate nominatives. Now that we have seen the being verb *sum, esse* in all of its forms in the present tense, let’s discuss the use of predicate nominatives.

Being verbs such as *sum, esse* do not tell us about any sort of action as other verbs do; instead, they simply describe or provide more information about their subjects. Since that is the case, a noun used with *sum, esse* in the predicate to describe the nominative subject of the verb will also be in the nominative case, known in English as a “predicate noun.” Similarly, adjectives used with *sum, esse* in the predicate to describe its subject will not only also be in the nominative case but will also match the nouns they describe in gender and number. We call these

adjectives “predicate adjectives” in English. In Latin, we tend to refer to such nouns and adjectives collectively as “**predicate nominatives**” (PN). What follows are two example sentences that demonstrate the use of predicate nominatives with *sum*, *esse*.

vir est *agricola*.
SN PN

The **man** is a *farmer*.
Subject Predicate Noun

cēdrī sunt *altae*.
SN PN

The **cedar trees** are *tall*.
Subject Predicate Adjective

Recapitulāta

I) Verbs like *sum*, *esse* are known as _____ verbs because they do not conjugate using the same endings or methods as other groups of verbs.

II) With the meaning “I am, to be,” *sum*, *esse* is the Latin version of what kind of verb that is usually highly irregular? _____

III) List the personal endings used – even with *sum*, *esse* – to identify the subject of a Latin verb.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|-------|
| i) “I” | _____ * | iv) “we” | _____ |
| ii) “you” | _____ | v) “you (all)” | _____ |
| iii) “he/she/it” | _____ | vi) “they” | _____ |

IV) Nouns or adjectives that appear in the predicate of a sentence featuring a form of *sum*, *esse* are often collectively known as _____ and appear in the _____ case.

V) What is the present active infinitive (Second Principal Part) of the irregular being verb *sum*? _____

Grammatica XXII

Personal Pronouns

First and Second Person

Objective

- **Recognize First- and Second-Person personal pronouns in all forms.**

A **pronoun** is a word that stands in the place of a noun. Since they stand in the place of nouns, pronouns can perform the same functions as nouns, and we must decline them to reflect these functions as we decline nouns in Latin.

We have a lot of experience declining Latin nouns, but we have really only ever seen Latin pronouns in their nominative singular forms (e.g. *ego* and *tū*). This is largely due to the fact that the declension of Latin pronouns looks considerably different from how we decline nouns.

Think about how we have had to simply memorize the conjugated forms of irregular verbs (e.g. *sum* or *possum*) because they do not follow the same patterns as other verbs. The same can be said for the various forms of First- and Second-Person personal pronouns. Since these pronouns do not follow the same patterns for declension as any of the nouns we have encountered, we will have to memorize their forms.

First-Person Personal Pronouns: *ego* and *nōs*

Both *ego* and *nōs* are First-Person personal pronouns. The only difference between them is that one is singular (*ego* – “I”), and the other is plural (*nōs* – “we”). The following chart contains both pronouns declined in all their forms, which we will simply have to memorize. The chart also contains simple translations of each form, which should help remind us how we use each case.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	ego (<i>I</i>)	nōs (<i>we</i>)
<i>Genitive</i>	meī (<i>of me</i>)	nostrum/nostrī (<i>of us</i>)
<i>Dative</i>	mihi (<i>to me</i>)	nōbīs (<i>to us</i>)
<i>Accusative</i>	mē (<i>me</i>)	nōs (<i>us</i>)
<i>Ablative</i>	mē (<i>from me</i>)	nōbīs (<i>from us</i>)

Second-Person Personal Pronouns: *tū* and *vōs*

Just as we have two First-Person personal pronouns, we have a singular (*tū*) and a plural (*vōs*) Second-Person personal pronoun, as well. We will have to memorize the various forms of these pronouns, too, and you can find them all in the chart below.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	tū (you)	vōs (you [all])
<i>Genitive</i>	tuī (of you)	vestrum/vestrī (of you [all])
<i>Dative</i>	tibi (to you)	vōbīs (to you [all])
<i>Accusative</i>	tē (you)	vōs (you [all])
<i>Ablative</i>	tē (from you)	vōbīs (from you [all])

Although both charts contain the nominative forms for each of our personal pronouns, these forms are rarely seen since the personal endings of our verbs already tell us that “I,” “we,” “you,” or “you (all)” is the subject. Roman authors included *ego*, *nōs*, *tū*, or *vōs* in these nominative forms **only** when they wanted to emphasize the subject.

Personal Pronouns and the Genitive Case

We know that one of the more frequent uses of the genitive case is to show possession; however, Romans would not have used the genitive forms of personal pronouns to demonstrate possession. Instead, we will use the possessive adjectives *meus*, -a, -um (“my/mine”); *noster*, *nostra*, *nostrum* (“our/ours”); *tuus*, -a, -um (“your/yours”); and *vester*, *vestra*, *vestrum* (“your” plural).

The genitive forms of personal pronouns are used in other constructions that employ the genitive case (e.g. partitive genitives). This is also why there are two different forms of the genitive plural pronouns (*nostrum/nostrī* and *vestrum/vestrī*). *Nostrum* and *vestrum* were typically used for partitive genitives; while, *nostrī* and *vestrī* were used in other genitive constructions that you will learn later.

Recapitulāta

I) Decline the First-Person personal pronouns in all forms.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>		
<i>Genitive</i>		
<i>Dative</i>		
<i>Accusative</i>		
<i>Ablative</i>		

II) Decline the Second-Person personal pronouns in all forms.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>		
<i>Genitive</i>		
<i>Dative</i>		
<i>Accusative</i>		
<i>Ablative</i>		

Grammatica XXIII

Being Verb *sum, esse*

Imperfect Tense

Objectives

- Compare the personal endings used to conjugate First and Second Conjugation verbs in the imperfect tense to the forms of *sum, esse* in the imperfect tense.
- Conjugate and translate *sum, esse* in the imperfect tense.

As we've discussed previously, one way to talk about the past in Latin is to use what is known as the **imperfect tense**. We have had experience at this point with the imperfect tense with regular First- and Second-Conjugation verbs; however, it is now time to see how we conjugate the irregular being verb *sum, esse* in this tense.

Since *sum, esse* is irregular, we know that it does not follow the same rules of conjugation as other verbs in the imperfect or any other tense. This does not mean, though, that there are not some similarities between how regular verbs appear in the imperfect tense and what *sum, esse* looks like conjugated in the same tense. To really illustrate this point, let's take a look at the verb endings we use to conjugate regular First- and Second- Conjugation verbs in the imperfect tense before we then conjugate *sum, esse*.

Imperfect Tense Endings (Regular 1 st & 2 nd Conjugations)		
	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-<u>bam</u>	-<u>bāmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	-<u>bās</u>	-<u>bātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	-<u>bat</u>	-<u>bant</u>

<i>sum, esse</i> – I am, to be (Imperfect Tense)		
	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>eram</u>	<u>erāmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>erās</u>	<u>erātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>erat</u>	<u>erant</u>

When we were learning about *sum, esse* in the present tense, we noted how most of the personal endings we use to conjugate regular verbs in the present tense find their way even into the forms of this irregular verb (e.g. the *-t* in *est* or the *-mus* in *sumus*). Some of the same types of similarities can be found between the forms of *sum, esse* conjugated in the imperfect tense and the endings we use to conjugate regular verbs in the imperfect tense.

If you look at the underlined portions of *sum, esse* in the imperfect tense, you will notice that they are exactly the same as the underlined portions of the imperfect-tense endings used with regular verbs. In fact, we might even say that conjugating *sum, esse* in the imperfect tense is as easy as replacing the “b” of the regular imperfect-tense endings with *er-*. That way, *-bam* becomes *eram*, *-bās* becomes *erās*, and so on. Nevertheless, it is always useful and beneficial to memorize the forms of *sum, esse* in the imperfect or any other tense.

Translating *sum, esse* in the Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense does indicate actions or states of being in the *past*, but, if we recall from when we have seen this tense before, the action is specifically *ongoing* or *habitual*, not completed.

With that in mind, the “used to” formula we have used before with the imperfect tense is still very useful with *sum, esse* in the imperfect tense. For instance, we might translate *eram* as “I used to be.” We might also simply translate *eram* as “I was,” but just keep in mind that the imperfect tense indicates that “I was” something for an ongoing period of time – not just once.

Recapitulāta

I) The imperfect tense describes _____
action in the _____.

II) The being verb *sum, esse* is a(n) _____ verb, so it is
beneficial to memorize its forms in the imperfect or any other tense.

III) When conjugating *sum, esse* in the imperfect tense; however, we can
think of it as removing the _____ from the imperfect-tense endings of
regular verbs and replacing it with _____.

Grammatica XXIV

Prepositions and their Objects

Objectives

- Define and identify prepositional phrases.
- Associate the use of the accusative and ablative cases with the objects of certain prepositions.

On the most fundamental level, **prepositions** function in Latin the same way that they do in English in that they are the part of speech governing nouns or pronouns and demonstrating their relationships to other elements of a clause. The noun or pronoun governed by a preposition is known as the **object of the preposition (OP)**, and together the preposition and its object form a **prepositional phrase**.

All of these characteristics of prepositions are the same as we find in English, but Latin prepositions differ from those in English in how we see their objects. We know that Latin nouns are declined into different cases and we know that there are two different cases used for a noun when it is the object of a preposition: accusative or ablative. This does not mean, though, that these cases can simply be used interchangeably.

The vast majority of Latin prepositions require that their objects be in either the ablative or the accusative case. The case required by each preposition is always noted any time we look for them. For instance, the prepositions in our vocabulary this week have “+ accusative” or “+ ablative” in parentheses with each entry, which tells us what case should be used for each preposition’s object. We will also find this information provided for us when we look for a preposition in a Latin dictionary.

As a general rule of thumb, we can often identify prepositions that require an ablative object as those that express a stationary condition, an absence of something, or a direction away from something (*Cum* is, of course, a notable exception to this rule.). Conversely, those taking an accusative object often express proximity to or motion toward or through something (In this case, *extrā* would be an exception.). To be safe, though, we really must memorize what case is required by each preposition.

Recapitulāta

I) Match each key term with its definition.

preposition	object of the preposition	prepositional phrase
-------------	---------------------------	----------------------

i) A noun or pronoun governed by a preposition: _____

ii) The part of speech governing nouns or pronouns and demonstrating their relationships to other elements of a clause: _____

iii) A preposition and its object: _____

II) Which case is usually associated with expressing a stationary condition, an absence of something, or a direction away from something?

III) Which case is usually associated with expressing proximity to or motion toward or through something? _____

IV) Identify which case – accusative or ablative – is used for the object of each preposition (OP).

i) *ā/ab* (“from/away from”)

OP Case: _____

ii) *circum* (“around”)

OP Case: _____

iii) *extrā* (“outside of/beyond”)

OP Case: _____

iv) *cum* (“with”)

OP Case: _____

v) *ad* (“to/toward”)

OP Case: _____

vi) *ē/ex* (“from/out of”)

OP Case: _____

vii) *sine* (“without”)

OP Case: _____

viii) *trāns* (“across/over”)

OP Case: _____

ix) *dē* (“down from/about”)

OP Case: _____

x) *ante* (“before”)

OP Case: _____

Grammatica XXV

Being Verb *sum, esse*

Future Tense

Objectives

- Compare the personal endings used to conjugate First and Second Conjugation verbs in the future tense to the forms of *sum, esse* in the future tense.
- Conjugate and translate *sum, esse* in the future tense.

To this point, we have worked with *sum, esse* in present and imperfect tenses, so it is now time to explore the last tense of *sum, esse* for this year: future tense. With our regular verbs, we have seen that the future tense tells us about actions that the subject *will do*. With the being verb *sum, esse*, though, the future tense tells us about what or who the subject *will be*.

Since *sum, esse* is irregular, we know that it does not follow the same rules of conjugation as other verbs in the future or any other tense. However, this does not mean that there are not some similarities between how regular verbs appear in the future tense and what *sum, esse* looks like conjugated in the same tense. To illustrate this point, let's take a look at the verb endings we use to conjugate regular First- and Second- Conjugation verbs in the future tense before we then conjugate *sum, esse*.

Future Tense Endings (Regular 1 st & 2 nd Conjugations)		
	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-b<u>ō</u>	-b<u>imus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	-b<u>is</u>	-b<u>itis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	-b<u>it</u>	-b<u>unt</u>

<i>sum, esse</i> – I am, to be (Future Tense)		
	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	er<u>ō</u>	er<u>im</u>us
<i>Second Person</i>	er<u>i</u>s	er<u>it</u>is
<i>Third Person</i>	er<u>i</u>t	er<u>u</u>nt

When we were learning about *sum, esse* in the imperfect tense, we noted how the forms of *sum, esse* in the imperfect tense (e.g. *eram, erās, erat*) very closely resembled the endings (e.g. *-bam, -bās, bat*) that we use to conjugate regular verbs in the imperfect tense.

If you look at the underlined portions of *sum, esse* in the future tense, you will notice that they are exactly the same as the underlined portions of the future-tense endings used with regular verbs. As with conjugating *sum, esse* in the imperfect tense, we might even say that conjugating *sum, esse* in the future tense is as easy as replacing the “b” of the regular future-tense endings with *er-*. That way, *-bō* becomes *erō*, *-bis* becomes *eris*, and so on. Nevertheless, it is always useful and beneficial to memorize the forms of *sum, esse* in the future or any other tense.

Translating *sum, esse* in the Future Tense

Despite *sum, esse* being so irregular, we translate the Latin being verb in the future tense the same way we translate other verbs in the future tense. With the future-tense forms of our regular verbs, we said that we could use the English word “will” or the phrase “going to,” and we can use the same methods with the future-tense forms of *sum, esse*. We might translate *erunt*, then, as “**they will be**” or as “**they are going to be.**”

Recapitulāta

I) What English auxiliary or phrase can we use to translate *sum, esse* in the future tense?

_____ **-or-** _____

II) The being verb *sum, esse* is a(n) _____ verb, so it is beneficial to memorize its forms in the future or any other tense.

III) As with the imperfect tense, though, when conjugating *sum, esse* in the future tense, we can think of it as removing the _____ from the future-tense endings of regular verbs and replacing it with _____.

Grammatica XXVI

Dative of Possession

Objective

- Associate the use of the dative case with *sum, esse* to show possession.

We have already learned a couple of ways to show ownership in Latin: using the genitive case (possessive noun adjectives – PNA) or using possessive adjectives (e.g. *meus, -a, -um*). To these we are now going to add one more way of demonstrating possession in Latin that relies on using the dative case with a form of the being verb *sum, esse*.

The “**Dative of Possession**” as it is called is a construction formed with a noun or pronoun in the dative case and a conjugated form of *sum, esse* – the most frequently seen of which are the Third-Person forms (e.g. *est, erant, erit*).

Constructing the Dative of Possession

When constructing a dative of possession, we will find **a noun or pronoun in the dative case that tells us who or what is possessing something**. Another noun (very rarely a pronoun) **in the nominative case will tell us what is possessed**. That noun in the nominative case is then the subject of *sum, esse*, which we will then conjugate accordingly. Since we usually find other nouns as the subject of *sum, esse*, this is why we tend to find the Third-Person forms of the verb used more than any others. The following sentence provides a general example of the dative of possession construction that we will work on translating in the next section.

puerō est germāna.

Dative *sum* Nominative

Translating the Dative of Possession

If we were to translate the sentence above literally into English, it would read “There is a sister to/for the boy.” Of course, this sounds clunky and nothing like what we might actually say in English, so we will need to rearrange and even change some words when we translate datives of possession. A better way to say this sentence in English would be “The boy has a sister,” and this offers us a general framework that we can use to translate other datives of possession.

Notice how the noun that was in the dative case in the Latin sentence (*puerō*) has become the subject in the English sentence (“the boy”). This in turn makes the Latin noun in the nominative case (*germāna*) the direct object in our English sentence (“a sister”). Finally, the being verb *sum, esse* is then translated as “have” or “has” depending on the subject in the English sentence. Therefore, we can see below a formula to help us translate a Latin dative of possession into English.

Latin Dative noun/pronoun = English Subject
Latin Nominative noun = English Direct Object
sum, esse = “have/has”

The dative forms of Latin personal pronouns – which you will find in our vocabulary for this week – are frequently used as part of the dative of possession construction. Just remember that these dative forms become the subject when we translate the construction into English, and you can see below a couple more examples of the dative of possession using these pronouns.

Example 1

Latin Dative of Possession

mihi sunt māli.

Dative *sum* Nominative

Latin Dative pronoun (*mihi*) = English Subject (“I”)

Latin Nominative noun (*māli*) = English Direct Object (“apple trees”)

sum, esse (*sunt*) = “have”

English Translation

I have apple trees.

Example 2

Latin Dative of Possession

vōbīs est fundus.

Dative *sum* Nominative

Latin Dative pronoun (*vōbīs*) = English Subject (“You [all]”)

Latin Nominative noun (*fundus*) = English Direct Object (“farm”)

sum, esse (*est*) = “have”

English Translation

You (all) have a farm.

Recapitulāta

I) When translating a Dative of Possession, the noun or pronoun in the dative case acts as the _____ of the English sentence, the noun in the nominative case acts as the English _____, and we translate the form of *sum, esse* as _____.

II) Provide the dative singular and plural forms of the First Declension noun *puella, puellae* (“girl”).

Dative singular: _____ Dative plural: _____

III) Provide the dative singular and plural forms of the Second Declension masculine noun *puer, pueri* (“boy”).

Dative singular: _____ Dative plural: _____

IV) Provide the dative singular and plural forms of the Second Declension neuter noun *templum, templi* (“temple”).

Dative singular: _____ Dative plural: _____

Appendix I: Case Usages (Syntax)

Case	Syntax
<i>Nominative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject Noun (SN) • Predicate Nouns & Adjectives (Predicate Nominatives)
<i>Genitive</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possessive Noun Adjective (PNA) • Partitive Genitive • Objective Genitive
<i>Dative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect Object (IO) • Dative of Possession (with <i>sum</i>) • Object of some Verbs
<i>Accusative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Object (DO) • Object of Preposition (OP) • Accusative of Place to Which • Subject Accusative of Indirect Statement • Accusative of Extent of Space • Accusative of Duration of Time
<i>Ablative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Object of Preposition (OP) • Ablative of Separation • Ablative of Agent • Ablative of Means • Ablative of Place Where • Ablative of Place from Which • Ablative of Time When • Ablative of Source or Origin
<i>Vocative</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Address

Appendix II: Noun Declension

First Declension

First Declension Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	-a	-ae
<i>Genitive</i>	-ae	-ārum
<i>Dative</i>	-ae	-īs
<i>Accusative</i>	-am	-ās
<i>Ablative</i>	-ā	-īs

terra, terrae (f.) – earth

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	terra <u>a</u>	terrae <u>ae</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	terrae <u>ae</u>	terrā <u>rum</u>
<i>Dative</i>	terrae <u>ae</u>	terrī <u>s</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	terra <u>m</u>	terrā <u>s</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	terrā <u>a</u>	terrī <u>s</u>

Second Declension

Second Declension Masculine Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	-us	-ī
<i>Genitive</i>	-ī	-ōrum
<i>Dative</i>	-ō	-īs
<i>Accusative</i>	-um	-ōs
<i>Ablative</i>	-ō	-īs

deus, deī (m.) – god

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	de <u>s</u>	de <u>ī</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	de <u>ī</u>	deō <u>rum</u>
<i>Dative</i>	deō <u>o</u>	deī <u>s</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	de <u>m</u>	deō <u>s</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	deō <u>o</u>	deī <u>s</u>

Second Declension Masculine -er Nouns

puer, puerī (m.) – boy (Keeps “e”) *liber, librī* (m.) – book (Drops “e”)

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	puer	puer <u>ī</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	puer <u>ī</u>	puerō <u>rum</u>
<i>Dative</i>	puerō <u>o</u>	puerī <u>s</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	puer <u>m</u>	puerō <u>s</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	puerō <u>o</u>	puerī <u>s</u>

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	liber	libr <u>ī</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	libr <u>ī</u>	librō <u>rum</u>
<i>Dative</i>	librō <u>o</u>	librī <u>s</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	libr <u>m</u>	librō <u>s</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	librō <u>o</u>	librī <u>s</u>

Second Declension Neuter

Second Declension Neuter Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	-um	-a
<i>Genitive</i>	-ī	-ōrum
<i>Dative</i>	-ō	-īs
<i>Accusative</i>	-um	-a
<i>Ablative</i>	-ō	-īs

bellum, bellī (n.) – war

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	bell <u>um</u>	bell <u>a</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	bell <u>ī</u>	bell <u>ōrum</u>
<i>Dative</i>	bell <u>ō</u>	bell <u>īs</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	bell <u>um</u>	bell <u>a</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	bell <u>ō</u>	bell <u>īs</u>

Third Declension

Consonant Stems

Consonant Stem Endings (M/F)

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	Various	-ēs
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-um
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	-em	-ēs
<i>Ablative</i>	-e	-ibus

amor, amōris (m.) – love

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	am <u>or</u>	amōr <u>ēs</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	amōr <u>is</u>	amōr <u>um</u>
<i>Dative</i>	amōr <u>ī</u>	amōr <u>ibus</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	amōr <u>em</u>	amōr <u>ēs</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	amōr <u>e</u>	amōr <u>ibus</u>

Consonant Stem Endings (Neuter) *carmen, carminis (n.) – song*

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	Various	-a
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-um
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	Various	-a
<i>Ablative</i>	-e	-ibus

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	car <u>men</u>	carmin <u>a</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	carmin <u>is</u>	carmin <u>um</u>
<i>Dative</i>	carmin <u>ī</u>	carmin <u>ibus</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	car <u>men</u>	carmin <u>a</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	carmin <u>e</u>	carmin <u>ibus</u>

Pure *i*-stems

Pure *i*-stem Endings (M/F)

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	-is	-ēs
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-ium
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	-em/-im	-īs/-ēs
<i>Ablative</i>	-ī	-ibus

nāvis, nāvis (f.) – ship

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<u>nāv</u> is	<u>nāv</u> ēs
<i>Genitive</i>	<u>nāv</u> is	<u>nāv</u> ium
<i>Dative</i>	<u>nāv</u> ī	<u>nāv</u> ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>nāv</u> em/nāv im	<u>nāv</u> īs/nāv ēs
<i>Ablative</i>	<u>nāv</u> ī	<u>nāv</u> ibus

Pure *i*-stem Endings (Neuter)

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	-e/-al/-ar	-ia
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-ium
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	-e/-al/-ar	-ia
<i>Ablative</i>	-ī	-ibus

mare, maris (n.) – sea

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nominative</i>	<u>mar</u> e	<u>mar</u> ia
<i>Genitive</i>	<u>mar</u> is	<u>mar</u> ium
<i>Dative</i>	<u>mar</u> ī	<u>mar</u> ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>mar</u> e	<u>mar</u> ia
<i>Ablative</i>	<u>mar</u> ī	<u>mar</u> ibus

Mixed *i*-stems

Mixed *i*-stem Endings (M/F)

	Singular (Consonant Stem)	Plural (Pure <i>i</i> - stem)
<i>Nominative</i>	Various	-ēs
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-ium
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	-em	-īs/-ēs
<i>Ablative</i>	-e	-ibus

urbs, urbis (f.) – city

	Singular (Consonant Stem)	Plural (Pure <i>i</i> - stem)
<i>Nominative</i>	<u>urb</u> s	<u>urb</u> ēs
<i>Genitive</i>	<u>urb</u> is	<u>urb</u> ium
<i>Dative</i>	<u>urb</u> ī	<u>urb</u> ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>urb</u> em	<u>urb</u> īs/urb ēs
<i>Ablative</i>	<u>urb</u> e	<u>urb</u> ibus

Appendix III: Adjective Declension

First and Second Declension Adjectives

First and Second Declension Adjective Endings

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	-us/-er	-a	-um	-ī	-ae	-a
<i>Genitive</i>	-ī	-ae	-ī	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
<i>Dative</i>	-ō	-ae	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs
<i>Accusative</i>	-um	-am	-um	-ōs	-ās	-a
<i>Ablative</i>	-ō	-ā	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs

meus, mea, meum – my/mine

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<u>me<u>us</u></u>	<u>me<u>a</u></u>	<u>me<u>um</u></u>	<u>me<u>ī</u></u>	<u>me<u>ae</u></u>	<u>me<u>a</u></u>
<i>Genitive</i>	<u>me<u>ī</u></u>	<u>me<u>ae</u></u>	<u>me<u>ī</u></u>	<u>me<u>ōrum</u></u>	<u>me<u>ārum</u></u>	<u>me<u>ōrum</u></u>
<i>Dative</i>	<u>me<u>ō</u></u>	<u>me<u>ae</u></u>	<u>me<u>ō</u></u>	<u>me<u>īs</u></u>	<u>me<u>īs</u></u>	<u>me<u>īs</u></u>
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>me<u>um</u></u>	<u>me<u>am</u></u>	<u>me<u>um</u></u>	<u>me<u>ōs</u></u>	<u>me<u>ās</u></u>	<u>me<u>a</u></u>
<i>Ablative</i>	<u>me<u>ō</u></u>	<u>me<u>ā</u></u>	<u>me<u>ō</u></u>	<u>me<u>īs</u></u>	<u>me<u>īs</u></u>	<u>me<u>īs</u></u>

līber, lībera, līberum – free (Keeps “e”)

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<u>lī<u>ber</u></u>	<u>lī<u>bera</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berum</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berī</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berae</u></u>	<u>lī<u>bera</u></u>
<i>Genitive</i>	<u>lī<u>berī</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berae</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berī</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berōrum</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berārum</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berōrum</u></u>
<i>Dative</i>	<u>lī<u>berō</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berae</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berō</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berīs</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berīs</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berīs</u></u>
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>lī<u>berum</u></u>	<u>lī<u>beram</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berum</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berōs</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berās</u></u>	<u>lī<u>bera</u></u>
<i>Ablative</i>	<u>lī<u>berō</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berā</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berō</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berīs</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berīs</u></u>	<u>lī<u>berīs</u></u>

***noster, nostra, nostrum* – our/ours (Drops “e”)**

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	nostr<u>e</u>r	nostr<u>a</u>	nostr<u>u</u>m	nostr<u>i</u>	nostr<u>ae</u>	nostr<u>a</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	nostr<u>i</u>	nostr<u>ae</u>	nostr<u>i</u>	nostr<u>ō</u>rum	nostr<u>ā</u>rum	nostr<u>ō</u>rum
<i>Dative</i>	nostr<u>ō</u>	nostr<u>ae</u>	nostr<u>ō</u>	nostr<u>īs</u>	nostr<u>īs</u>	nostr<u>īs</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	nostr<u>u</u>m	nostr<u>am</u>	nostr<u>u</u>m	nostr<u>ō</u>s	nostr<u>ās</u>	nostr<u>a</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	nostr<u>ō</u>	nostr<u>ā</u>	nostr<u>ō</u>	nostr<u>īs</u>	nostr<u>īs</u>	nostr<u>īs</u>

Third Declension Adjectives

Third Declension Adjective Endings

	Singular		Plural	
	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	Various	Various	-ēs	-ia
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-is	-ium	-ium
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ī	-ibus	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	-em	Various	-īs/-ēs	-ia
<i>Ablative</i>	-ī/-e*	-ī/-e*	-ibus	-ibus

* The -e ending for ablative singular is usually found only with one-termination adjectives.

Three-termination Adjective: *celer, celeris, celere* – fast

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	celer<u>e</u>	celer<u>is</u>	celere<u>e</u>	celer<u>ēs</u>	celer<u>ēs</u>	celer<u>ia</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	celer<u>is</u>	celer<u>is</u>	celer<u>is</u>	celer<u>ium</u>	celer<u>ium</u>	celer<u>ium</u>
<i>Dative</i>	celer<u>ī</u>	celer<u>ī</u>	celer<u>ī</u>	celer<u>ibus</u>	celer<u>ibus</u>	celer<u>ibus</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	celer<u>em</u>	celer<u>em</u>	celere<u>e</u>	celer<u>īs</u> (celer <u>ēs</u>)	celer<u>īs</u> (celer <u>ēs</u>)	celer<u>ia</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	celer<u>ī</u>	celer<u>ī</u>	celer<u>ī</u>	celer<u>ibus</u>	celer<u>ibus</u>	celer<u>ibus</u>

Two-termination Adjective: *omnis, omne* – every/all

	Singular		Plural	
	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	omn <u>is</u>	omne <u>e</u>	omn <u>ēs</u>	omnia <u>a</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	omn <u>is</u>	omn <u>is</u>	omn <u>ium</u>	omn <u>ium</u>
<i>Dative</i>	omn <u>ī</u>	omn <u>ī</u>	omn <u>ibus</u>	omn <u>ibus</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	omn <u>em</u>	omne <u>e</u>	omn <u>īs</u> (omn <u>ēs</u>)	omnia <u>a</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	omn <u>ī</u>	omn <u>ī</u>	omn <u>ibus</u>	omn <u>ibus</u>

One-termination Adjective: *sapiēns* (gen. sing. = *sapientis*) – wise

	Singular		Plural	
	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	sapiē <u>ns</u>	sapiē <u>ns</u>	sapient <u>ēs</u>	sapientia <u>a</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	sapient <u>is</u>	sapient <u>is</u>	sapient <u>ium</u>	sapient <u>ium</u>
<i>Dative</i>	sapient <u>ī</u>	sapient <u>ī</u>	sapient <u>ibus</u>	sapient <u>ibus</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	sapient <u>em</u>	sapiē <u>ns</u>	sapient <u>īs</u> (sapient <u>ēs</u>)	sapientia <u>a</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	sapiente <u>e</u>	sapiente <u>e</u>	sapient <u>ibus</u>	sapient <u>ibus</u>

Appendix IV: Principal Parts of Latin Verbs

Here, we will outline the forms and functions of all four principal parts so you will know what to do with them should you come across them in your vocabulary or in a dictionary entry. Specific forms for principal parts of verbs belonging to a certain conjugation will be discussed at the beginning of that conjugation's verb list.

First Principal Part: Present Active Indicative

The first principal part of any verb will tell us what that verb looks like in the present active system. More specifically, this principal part represents the **First Person singular ("I")** form of most verbs in the present tense, so the first principal parts of regular verbs tend to end with the **-ō** personal ending characteristic of First Person.

In many ways, saying "I am doing something" (First Person singular, present active indicative) is the earliest and most basic type of phrase we learn in our own or any other language, so it makes sense that this form would be the first principal part of Latin verbs.

Second Principal Part: Present Active Infinitive

We have become familiar with a regular verb's present active infinitive as that form of the verb that ends with **-re**, making identification of the second principal part incredibly easy. As we have seen time after time, the second principal part serves two important functions.

For one, the present active infinitive is used to find the stem of a verb for conjugating it in the **present system**, which encompasses the present, imperfect, and future tenses. Secondly, the second principal part helps us distinguish between verbs of First (*amāre*), Second (*vidēre*), Third (*agere*), or Fourth (*audīre*) conjugations.

Third Principal Part: Perfect Active Indicative

The present, imperfect, and future tenses that we have discussed so far describe continuous or ongoing action and belong to what we call the "**present system**." The **perfect system** on the other hand describes completed action and consists of the perfect ("I have done"), pluperfect ("I had done"), and future perfect ("I will have done") tenses.

To conjugate verbs in these tenses of the perfect system, we use the third principal part to find its stem. This principal part is readily identified by the **-ī** ending used for the **First Person singular ("I")** form of most verbs in the perfect tense. This ending is then removed from third principal parts like *amāvī*, *vīdī*, *ēgī*, or *audīvī* to find the stems that we will use to conjugate these verbs in all forms of the perfect system.

You will notice that there is a considerable amount of variation between the third principal parts of different verbs. While there is no real way to account for this level of variety, there will be some patterns that apply to the perfect active indicative forms of verbs belonging to a particular conjugation, and we will discuss those patterns with each conjugation.

Fourth Principal Part: Perfect Passive Participle

Sometimes referred to as the "supine," the fourth and final principal part of a Latin verb is what is known as its **perfect passive participle**. Like present participles, perfect passive

participles are **verbal adjectives**, meaning they can represent an action like a verb while also modifying a noun or pronoun like an adjective.

Take for instance the fourth principal part of *cremō, cremāre* (“I burn, to burn”), *cremātum*. We can use the fourth principal part as part of the conjugation of *cremāre* in the perfect tense and passive voice when we say that *templum ab hostibus cremātum est* (“The temple **was burnt** by the enemies.”). We might also see it used more as a simple adjective in the phrase *templum cremātum* (The **burnt** temple).

Since the fourth principal part deals with the passive voice, many intransitive verbs will not have a perfect passive participle at all, or it may be used impersonally when it does appear. The fourth principal parts of some other verbs will look considerably different from others because, for those few instances, it is not actually the perfect passive participle but instead some other participial form that has taken the spot of the fourth principal part.

First Conjugation Verbs

The second principal part (present active infinitive) of First Conjugation verbs has become very familiar to us, and we might consider verbs of this conjugation to have some of the more regular patterns among their other principal parts, as well.

Most First Conjugation verbs will have third principal parts ending in **-āvī**; while, their fourth principal parts will typically end in **-ātus**. These patterns are so widespread among First Conjugation verbs that many Latin dictionaries will even leave out the third and fourth principal parts from a verb entry, finding their inclusion redundant after letting the reader know that the verb belongs to First Conjugation.

ambulō¹, ambulāre², ambulāvī³, ambulātus⁴

I walk / to walk / I walked / was walked

amō¹, amāre², amāvī³, amātus⁴

I love / to love / I loved / was loved

arō¹, arāre², arāvī³, arātus⁴

I plow / to plow / I plowed / was plowed

cantō¹, cantāre², cantāvī³, cantātus⁴

I sing / to sing / I sang / was sung

cessō¹, cessāre², cessāvī³, cessātus⁴

I stop / to stop / I stopped / was stopped

clāmō¹, clāmāre², clāmāvī³, clāmātus⁴

I shout / to shout / I shouted / was shouted

cōgitō¹, cōgitāre², cōgitāvī³, cōgitātus⁴

I think / to think / I thought / was thought

cremō¹, cremāre², cremāvī³, cremātus⁴

I burn / to burn / I burned / was burnt

creō¹, creāre², creāvī³, creātus⁴

I create / to create / I created / was created

cūrō¹, cūrāre², cūrāvī³, cūrātus⁴

I care for / to care for / I cared for / was cared for

dedicō¹, dedicāre², dedicāvī³, dedicātus⁴

I dedicate / to dedicate / I dedicated / was dedicated

dēmōnstrō¹, dēmōnstrāre², dēmōnstrāvī³, dēmōnstrātus⁴

I show / to show / I showed / was shown

dō¹, dare², dedī^{3*}, datus⁴

I give / to give / I gave / was given

dōnō¹, dōnāre², dōnāvī³, dōnātus⁴

I bestow / to bestow / I bestowed / was bestowed

**Dō, dare is technically an irregular verb; however, it is not nearly as irregular as sum, esse. Nevertheless, its irregularity does give us the odd third principal part dedī.*

fabricō¹, fabricāre², fabricāvī³, fabricātus⁴

I build / to build / I built / was built

flō¹, flāre², flāvī³, flātus⁴

I blow / to blow / I blew / was blown

flūctuō¹, flūctuāre², flūctuāvī³, flūctuātus⁴

I toss / to toss / I tossed / was tossed

gestō¹, gestāre², gestāvī³, gestātus⁴

I wear / to wear / I wore / was worn

incohō¹, incohāre², incohāvī³, incohātus⁴

I begin / to begin / I began / was begun

intrō¹, intrāre², intrāvī³, intrātus⁴

I enter / to enter / I entered / was entered

irrigō¹, irrigāre², irrigāvī³, irrigātus⁴

I water / to water / I watered / was watered

iuvō¹, iuvāre², iūvī^{3*}, iūtus^{4*}

I help / to help / I helped / was helped

labōrō¹, labōrāre², labōrāvī³, labōrātus⁴

I work / to work / I worked / was worked

laudō¹, laudāre², laudāvī³, laudātus⁴

I praise / to praise / I praised / was praised

levō¹, levāre², levāvī³, levātus⁴

I relieve / to relieve / I relieved / was relieved

liberō¹, liberāre², liberāvī³, liberātus⁴

I free / to free / I freed / was freed

nārrō¹, nārrāre², nārrāvī³, nārrātus⁴

I tell / to tell / I told / was told

nāvigō¹, nāvigāre², nāvigāvī³, nāvigātus⁴

I sail / to sail / I sailed / was sailed

negō¹, negāre², negāvī³, negātus⁴

I deny / to deny / I denied / was denied

nuntiō¹, nuntiāre², nuntiāvī³, nuntiātus⁴

I announce / to announce / I announced / was announced

oppugnō¹, oppugnāre², oppugnāvī³, oppugnātus⁴

I attack / to attack / I attacked / was attacked

parō¹, parāre², parāvī³, parātus⁴

I prepare / to prepare / I prepared / was prepared

pōtō¹, pōtāre², pōtāvī³, pōtus^{4*}

I drink / to drink / I drank / was drunk

probō¹, probāre², probāvī³, probātus⁴

I recommend / to recommend / I recommended / was recommended

properō¹, properāre², properāvī³, properātus⁴

I hurry / to hurry / I hurried / was hurried

pugnō¹, pugnāre², pugnāvī³, pugnātus⁴

I fight / to fight / I fought / was fought

*The third and fourth principal parts of *iuvō* evolved to their current forms to eliminate the string of “u”s the Romans would have used to spell them: i.e. **iūuāuī** and **iūuātum**.

putō¹, putāre², putāvī³, putātus⁴

I think / to think / I thought / was thought

rogō¹, rogāre², rogāvī³, rogātus⁴

I ask / to ask / I asked / was asked

salūtō¹, salūtāre², salūtāvī³, salūtātus⁴

I greet / to greet / I greeted / was greeted

satiō¹, satiāre², satiāvī³, satiātus⁴

I satisfy / to satisfy / I satisfied / was satisfied

spectō¹, spectāre², spectāvī³, spectātus⁴

I watch / to watch / I watched / was watched

spērō¹, spērāre², spērāvī³, spērātus⁴

I hope / to hope / I hoped / was hoped

stō¹, stāre², steti^{3*}, status⁴

I stand / to stand / I stood / was stood

verberō¹, verberāre², verberāvī³, verberātus⁴

I beat / to beat / I beat / was beaten

vocō¹, vocāre², vocāvī³, vocātus⁴

I call / to call / I called / was called

**Stō, stāre* was derived from the form *stāeō* of a Proto-Italic dialect. Its form originally made it Second Conjugation, but its pronunciation brought it into First Conjugation, giving us the strange third principal part compared to others in the First Conjugation.

Second Conjugation Verbs

As we have seen for some time now, the *-ē-* found in the present active infinitives of Second Conjugation verbs makes it easy to identify their second principal parts. With verbs of the Second Conjugation, though, there will be much more variation in the appearance of their third and fourth principal parts than we saw with verbs of the First Conjugation.

We will find some general patterns, however, as the third principal parts of many Second Conjugation verbs end in *-uī (-vī)*, and many of their fourth principal parts ending in *-itus*.

audeō¹, audēre², ausus sum^{4*}

I dare / to dare / I dared

careō¹, carēre², caruī³, caritus⁴

I lack / to lack / I lacked / was lacked

**The term may not make much sense to you right now, but there are a few verbs like *audeō* that are known as “semi-deponent.” For us now, this means that they technically have no third principal part and so no perfect-tense stem.*

caveō¹, cavēre², cāvī³, cautus⁴

I avoid / to avoid / I avoided / was avoided

dēbeō¹, dēbēre², dēbui³, dēbitus⁴

I owe / to owe / I owed / was owed

dēleō¹, dēlēre², dēlēvī³, dēlētus⁴

I destroy / to destroy / I destroyed / was destroyed

doceō¹, docēre², docui³, doctus⁴

I teach / to teach / I taught / was taught

doleō¹, dolēre², dolui³, dolitus⁴

I grieve / to grieve / I grieved / was grieved

exerceō¹, exercēre², exercui³, exercitus⁴

I train / to train / I trained / was trained

gaudeō¹, gaudēre², gāvīsus sum^{4*}

I rejoice / to rejoice / I rejoiced

habeō¹, habēre², habui³, habitus⁴

I have / to have / I had / was had

haereō¹, haerēre², haesī³, haesus⁴

I hesitate / to hesitate / I hesitated / (was stuck)*

iubeō¹, iubēre², iussī³, iussus⁴

I order / to order / I ordered / was ordered

lūgeō¹, lūgēre², luxī³, luctus⁴

I mourn / to mourn / I mourned / was mourned

maneō¹, manēre², mānsī³, mansum⁴

I remain / to remain / I remained / (there was a remaining)*

misceō¹, miscēre², miscui³, mixtus⁴

I mix / to mix / I mixed / was mixed

moneō¹, monēre², monui³, monitus⁴

I warn / to warn / I warned / was warned

*Like *audeō*, *gaudeō* is a semi-deponent verb, so it technically has no third principal part.

*We often translate *haerēre* as “to hesitate,” however, its most basic meaning is “to stick,” thus “hesitating” was seen as “sticking in place.” The present passive participle *haesum*, then, is best translated as “was stuck.”

Cf. “adhere” and “adhesive”

*As we mentioned in the general discussion on fourth principal parts, some intransitive verbs will not have a perfect passive participle at all; while, some like *mansum* are used and translated impersonally.

mulgeō¹, mulgēre², mūlsī³, mulctus⁴

I milk / to milk / I milked / was milked

possideō¹, possidēre², possēdī³, possessus⁴

I possess / to possess / I possessed / was possessed

praebeō¹, praebēre², praebuī³, praebitus⁴

I offer / to offer / I offered / was offered

respondeō¹, respondēre², respondi³, respōnsus⁴

I answer / to answer / I answered / was answered

salveō¹, salvēre²

I am well / to be well

sedeō¹, sedēre², sēdī³, sēssus⁴

I sit / to sit / I sat / was set

soleō¹, solēre², solitus sum^{4*}

I am accustomed / to be accustomed / I was accustomed

**Soleō is a semi-deponent verb like audeō and gaudeō, so it lacks a third principal part.*

studeō¹, studēre², studuī³

I study / to study / I studied

taceō¹, tacēre², tacuī³, tacitus⁴

I am silent / to be silent / I was silent / was silenced

teneō¹, tenēre², tenuī³

I hold / to hold / I held

terreō¹, terrēre², terruī³, territus⁴

I frighten / to frighten / I frightened / was frightened

**The fourth principal part of valeō is used almost exclusively as an adjective: valitus, -a, -um = “powerful.”*

valeō¹, valēre², valuī³, valitus⁴

I am strong / to be strong / I was strong / powerful*

videō¹, vidēre², vīdī³, vīsus⁴

I see / to see / I saw / (seemed)*

*In the passive voice, we usually translate forms of *videō* as “seem” instead of “see.” Consider how something that “**is seen**” (passive voice) in a particular way “seems” that way.

Third Conjugation Verbs

As we have seen in every other experience with Third Conjugation, verbs in this group will have the most differences compared to verbs of other conjugations. They will even display more differences compared to other Third Conjugation verbs, particularly when it comes to the wide variety of third and fourth principal parts. The one real unifying factor for verbs of the Third Conjugation, then, is that their present active infinitives (second principal part) will look the same.

abdūcō¹, abdūcere², abdūxī³, abductus⁴

I lead away / to lead away / I led away / was led away

accipiō¹, accipere², accēpī³, acceptus⁴

I accept / to accept / I accepted / was accepted

agō¹, agere², ēgī³, āctus⁴

I do / to do / I did / was done

alō¹, alere², aluī³, altus⁴

I nourish / to nourish / I nourished / was nourished

āmittō¹, āmittere², āmīsī³, āmissus⁴

I send away / to send away / I sent away / was sent away

cadō¹, cadere², cecidī³, cāsum⁴

I fall / to fall / I fell / (there was a falling)*

*Like *maneō*, intransitive verbs such as *cadō* are often used impersonally in the passive voice. The fourth principal part *cāsum* even became its own noun (*cāsus*) to describe “a falling.”

capiō¹, capere², cēpī³, captus⁴

I capture / to capture / I captured / was captured

cernō¹, cernere², crēvī³, crētus⁴

I decide / to decide / I decided / was decided

cognōscō¹, cognōscere², cognōvī³, cognitus⁴

I recognize / to recognize / I recognized / was recognized

crēdō¹, crēdere², crēdidī³, crēditus⁴

I trust / to trust / I trusted / was trusted

dēfendō¹, dēfendere², dēfendī³, dēfēnsus⁴

I defend / to defend / I defended / was defended

dīcō¹, dīcere², dīxī³, dīctus⁴

I say / to say / I said / was said

discō¹, discere², didici³

I learn / to learn / I learned

dūcō¹, dūcere², dūxī³, ductus⁴

I lead / to lead / I led / was led

effugiō¹, effugere², effūgī³, effugitūrus^{4*}

I escape / to escape / I escaped / about to escape*

faciō¹, facere², fēcī³, factus⁴

I make / to make / I made / was made

fallō¹, fallere², fefellī³, falsus⁴

I deceive / to deceive / I deceived / was deceived

fluō¹, fluere², fluxī³, fluctus⁴ (fluxus⁴)*

I flow / to flow / I flowed / was (over)flowed*

fodiō¹, fodere², fōdī³, fōssus⁴

I dig / to dig / I dug / was dug

fugiō¹, fugere², fūgī³, fugitūrus^{4*}

I flee / to flee / I fled / about to flee*

fundō¹, fundere², fūdī³, fūsus⁴

I pour / to pour / I poured / was poured

gerō¹, gerere², gessī³, gestus⁴

I wage / to wage / I waged / was waged

iaciō¹, iacere², iēcī³, iactus⁴

I throw / to throw / I threw / was thrown

incipiō¹, incipere², incēpī³, inceptus⁴

I start / to start / I started / was started

intellegō¹, intellegere², intellēgī³, intellēctus⁴

I understand / to understand / I understood / was understood

**Fluō* has an alternate fourth principal part. Either *fluctus* or *fluxus* may be used depending on the author's preference. Also, this principal part is often translated as "overflowed" since the verb is intransitive.

*The fourth principal part *fugitūrus* (compare *effugitūrus*) is not actually a perfect passive participle. Instead, it is actually the **future active participle** of the intransitive verb *fugiō*, which we usually translate with the phrase "about to."

interdīcō¹, interdīcere², interdīxī³, interdīctus⁴

I forbid / to forbid / I forbade / was forbidden

legō¹, legere², lēgī³, lēctus⁴

I read / to read / I read / was read

mittō¹, mittere², mīsī³, missus⁴

I send / to send / I sent / was sent

neglegō¹, neglegere², neglēgī³, neglēctus⁴

I neglect / to neglect / I neglected / was neglected

plaudō¹, plaudere², plausī³, plausus⁴

I applaud / to applaud / I applauded / was applauded

pōnō¹, pōnere², posuī³, positus⁴

I place / to place / I placed / was placed

prōmittō¹, prōmittere², prōmīsī³, prōmissus⁴

I promise / to promise / I promised / was promised

rapīō¹, rapere², rapuī³, raptus⁴

I seize / to seize / I seized / was seized

regō¹, regere², rēxī³, rēctus⁴

I rule / to rule / I ruled / was ruled

sapiō¹, sapere², sapīvī³

I taste / to taste / I tasted

scrībō¹, scrībere², scrīpsī³, scrīptus⁴

I write / to write / I wrote / was written

solvō¹,olvere², solvī³, solūtus⁴

I release / to release / I released / was released

trahō¹, trahere², trāxī³, tractus⁴

I drag / to drag / I dragged / was dragged

vertō¹,vertere²,vertī³,versus⁴

I turn / to turn / I turned / was turned

vincō¹,vincere²,vīcī³,victus⁴

I conquer / to conquer / I conquered / was conquered

vīvō¹, vīvere², vīxī³, vīctus⁴

I live / to live / I lived / was lived

Fourth Conjugation Verbs

As we saw with the other conjugations, the second principal parts (present active infinitives) of Fourth Conjugation verbs will be standard throughout this group of verbs. Thankfully, Fourth Conjugation also offers us some general patterns for third and fourth principal parts.

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation will often have third principal parts ending in **-īvī** and fourth principal parts ending in **-ītus**. However, we have learned that these patterns do not apply to every verb of a particular conjugation, and the same can certainly be said for verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

adveniō¹, advenīre², advēnī³, adventum⁴*

I arrive / to arrive / I arrived / (there was an arrival)*

audiō¹, audīre², audīvī³, audītus⁴

I hear / to hear / I heard / was heard

comperiō¹, comperīre², comperī³, compertus⁴

I discover / to discover / I discovered / was discovered

custodiō¹, custodīre², custodīvī³, custōditus⁴

I guard / to guard / I guarded / was guarded

dormiō¹, dormīre², dormīvī³, dormītus⁴

I sleep / to sleep / I slept / was asleep

inveniō¹, invenīre², invēnī³, inventus⁴

I find / to find / I found / was found

mūniō¹, mūnīre², mūnīvī³, mūnītus⁴

I fortify / to fortify / I fortified / was fortified

nesciō¹, nescīre², nescīvī³, nescītus⁴

I do not know / to not know / I did not know / was not known

saliō¹, salīre², saluī³, saltus⁴

I jump / to jump / I jumped / was jumped

sciō¹, scīre², scīvī³, scītus⁴

I know / to know / I knew / was known

sentiō¹, sentīre², sēnsī³, sensus⁴

I feel / to feel / I felt / was felt

serviō¹, servīre², servīvī³, servitus⁴

I serve / to serve / I served / was served

veniō¹, venire², vēnī³, ventum⁴

I come / to come / I came / (it happened)*

vinciō¹, vincīre², vīnxī³, vīctus⁴

I bind / to bind / I bound / was bound

*Since *veniō* is an intransitive verb, we will translate its fourth principal part impersonally. This could be done by simply saying “there was a coming,” but we can also apply the phrase “it happened.” Think about how an event that “happened” might also be described as “**having come** about.” We will apply a similar concept to the fourth principal part of *adveniō* – *adventum* = “there was an arrival.”

Impersonal Verbs

The first and third principal parts of impersonal verbs will look somewhat different from the first and third principal parts of the personal verbs we have seen. This is because impersonal verbs only appear in the **Third Person singular** form.

Since the first and third principal parts of other verbs usually show us the First Person singular form, first principal parts (e.g. *libet* and *licet*) and third principal parts (e.g. *libuit* and *licuit*) of impersonal verbs will differ in that they are in the Third Person. Nevertheless, these principal parts of impersonal verbs will still correspond to the same system as those used with personal verbs – first principal part = present system, and third principal part = perfect system.

libet¹, libēre², libuit³, libitus est

It is pleasant / to be pleasant / it was pleasant / has been pleasant

licet¹, licēre², licuit³

It is permitted / to be permitted / it was permitted

Irregular Verbs

It should be no surprise that the principal parts of irregular verbs might appear drastically different from the principal parts of regular verbs. The numbers still correspond to the same principal part as any other verb, though, and the *-ī* ending characteristic of the third principal part is still shared even by irregular verbs (cf. *potuī* and *fuī*). As with all other forms of irregular verbs, however, it is simply best to memorize these principal parts as opposed to applying a formula to them that might work in a regular conjugation.

absum¹, abesse², āfuī³, āfutūrus^{4*}

I am absent / to be absent / I was absent / (about to be absent)*

adsum¹, adesse², adfuī³, adfutūrus^{4*}

I am present / to be present / I was present / (about to be present)*

dēsum¹, dēesse², dēfuī³, dēfutūrus^{4*}
I fail / to fail / I failed / (about to fail)*

possum¹, posse², potuī³
I am able / to be able / I was able

praesum¹, praeesse², praefuī³, praefutūrus^{4*}
I preside over / to preside over / I presided over / (about to preside over)*

prōsum¹, prōdesse², prōfuī³, prōfutūrus^{4*}
I benefit / to benefit / I benefited / (about to benefit)*

subsum¹, subesse², subfuī³, subfutūrus^{4*}
I am near / to be near / I was near / (about to be near)*

sum¹, esse², fuī³, futūrus^{4*}
I am / to be / I was / (about to be)*

supersum¹, superesse², superfuī³, superfutūrus^{4*}
I survive / to survive / I survived / (about to survive)*

*As we saw with *fugiō*, the fourth principal part of *sum* is not a perfect passive participle, but rather the verb's future active participle. *Futūrus* is then translated with the same "about to" phrase we saw earlier in the translation "about to be."

Appendix V: Verb Conjugation – Present System

First Conjugation

Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-ō	-mus
<i>Second Person</i>	-s	-tis
<i>Third Person</i>	-t	-nt

laudāre – to praise

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	laud <u>ō</u>	laud <u>āmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	laud <u>ās</u>	laud <u>ātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	laud <u>at</u>	laud <u>ant</u>

Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-bam	-bāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	-bās	-bātis
<i>Third Person</i>	-bat	-bant

levāre – to relieve

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	lev <u>ābam</u>	lev <u>ābāmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	lev <u>ābās</u>	lev <u>ābātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	lev <u>ābat</u>	lev <u>ābant</u>

Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-bō	-bimus
<i>Second Person</i>	-bis	-bitis
<i>Third Person</i>	-bit	-bunt

amāre – to love

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	am <u>ābō</u>	am <u>ābimus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	am <u>ābis</u>	am <u>ābitis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	am <u>ābit</u>	am <u>ābunt</u>

Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-or	-mur
<i>Second Person</i>	-ris	-minī
<i>Third Person</i>	-tur	-ntur

creāre – to create

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	cre <u>or</u>	cre <u>āmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	cre <u>āris</u>	cre <u>āminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	cre <u>ātur</u>	cre <u>antur</u>

Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-bar	-bāmur
<i>Second Person</i>	-bāris	-bāminī
<i>Third Person</i>	-bātur	-bantur

cūrāre – to care for

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	cūr <u>ābar</u>	cūr <u>ābāmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	cūr <u>ābāris</u>	cūr <u>ābāminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	cūr <u>ābātur</u>	cūr <u>ābantur</u>

Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-bor	-bimur
<i>Second Person</i>	-beris	-biminī
<i>Third Person</i>	-bitur	-buntur

iuvāre – to help

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>iuvābor</u>	<u>iuvābimur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>iuvāberis</u>	<u>iuvābiminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>iuvābitur</u>	<u>iuvābuntur</u>

Second Conjugation

Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-ō	-mus
<i>Second Person</i>	-s	-tis
<i>Third Person</i>	-t	-nt

vidēre – to see

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>videō</u>	<u>vidēmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>vidēs</u>	<u>vidētis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>vidett</u>	<u>videntt</u>

Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-bam	-bāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	-bās	-bātis
<i>Third Person</i>	-bat	-bant

habēre – to have

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>habēbam</u>	<u>habēbāmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>habēbās</u>	<u>habēbātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>habēbat</u>	<u>habēbant</u>

Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-bō	-bimus
<i>Second Person</i>	-bis	-bitis
<i>Third Person</i>	-bit	-bunt

studēre – to study

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>studēbō</u>	<u>studēbimus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>studēbis</u>	<u>studēbitis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>studēbit</u>	<u>studēbunt</u>

Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-or	-mur
<i>Second Person</i>	-ris	-minī
<i>Third Person</i>	-tur	-ntur

dēlēre – to destroy

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<u>dēleor</u>	<u>dēlēmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	<u>dēlēris</u>	<u>dēlēminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	<u>dēlētur</u>	<u>dēlentur</u>

Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-bar	-bāmur
<i>Second Person</i>	-bāris	-bāminī
<i>Third Person</i>	-bātur	-bantur

miscēre – to mix

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	miscē <u>bar</u>	miscē <u>bāmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	miscē <u>bāris</u>	miscē <u>bāminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	miscē <u>bātur</u>	miscē <u>bantur</u>

Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-bor	-bimur
<i>Second Person</i>	-beris	-biminī
<i>Third Person</i>	-bitur	-buntur

iubēre – to order

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	iubē <u>bor</u>	iubē <u>bimur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	iubē <u>beris</u>	iubē <u>biminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	iubē <u>bitur</u>	iubē <u>buntur</u>

Third Conjugation

Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-ō	-imus
<i>Second Person</i>	-is	-itis
<i>Third Person</i>	-it	-unt

agere – to do/act

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	ag <u>ō</u>	agi <u>mus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	agi <u>s</u>	agi <u>tis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	agi <u>t</u>	agi <u>unt</u>

Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-am	-ēmus
<i>Second Person</i>	-ēs	-ētis
<i>Third Person</i>	-et	-ent

cadere – to fall

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	cad <u>am</u>	cad <u>ēmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	cad <u>ēs</u>	cad <u>ētis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	cad <u>et</u>	cad <u>ent</u>

Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-ēbam	-ēbāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	-ebās	-ebātis
<i>Third Person</i>	-ēbat	-ēbant

dīcere – to say

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	dīcē <u>bam</u>	dīcē <u>bāmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	dīcē <u>bās</u>	dīcē <u>bātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	dīcē <u>bat</u>	dīcē <u>bant</u>

Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-or	-mur
<i>Second Person</i>	-ris	-minī
<i>Third Person</i>	-tur	-ntur

crēdere – to trust

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	crē <u>dor</u>	crē <u>dimur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	crē <u>deris</u>	crē <u>diminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	crē <u>ditur</u>	crē <u>duntur</u>

Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-ar	-ēmur
<i>Second Person</i>	-ēris	-ēminī
<i>Third Person</i>	-ētur	-entur

dūcere – to lead

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	dūc <u>ar</u>	dūc <u>ēmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	dūc <u>ēris</u>	dūc <u>ēminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	dūc <u>ētur</u>	dūc <u>entur</u>

Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-ēbar	-ēbāmur
<i>Second Person</i>	-ēbāris	-ēbāminī
<i>Third Person</i>	-ēbātur	-ēbantur

alere – to nourish

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	al <u>ēbar</u>	al <u>ēbāmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	al <u>ēbāris</u>	al <u>ēbāminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	al <u>ēbātur</u>	al <u>ēbantur</u>

Third Conjugation -iō

Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-iō	-imus
<i>Second Person</i>	-is	-itis
<i>Third Person</i>	-it	-iunt

capere – to capture

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	cap <u>iō</u>	cap <u>imus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	cap <u>is</u>	cap <u>itis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	cap <u>it</u>	cap <u>iunt</u>

Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-iam	-iēmus
<i>Second Person</i>	-iēs	-iētis
<i>Third Person</i>	-iet	-ient

facere – to make/do

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	fac <u>iam</u>	fac <u>iēmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	fac <u>iēs</u>	fac <u>iētis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	fac <u>iet</u>	fac <u>ient</u>

Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-iēbam	-iēbāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	-iēbās	-iēbātis
<i>Third Person</i>	-iēbat	-iēbant

sapere – to taste

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	sapi <u>iēbam</u>	sapi <u>iēbāmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	sapi <u>iēbās</u>	sapi <u>iēbātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	sapi <u>iēbat</u>	sapi <u>iēbant</u>

Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-ior	-imur
<i>Second Person</i>	-eris	-iminī
<i>Third Person</i>	-itur	-iuntur

iacere – to throw

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	iac <u>ior</u>	iac <u>imur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	iac <u>eris</u>	iac <u>iminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	iac <u>itur</u>	iac <u>iuntur</u>

Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-iar	-iēmur
<i>Second Person</i>	-iēris	-iēminī
<i>Third Person</i>	-iētur	-ientur

rapere - to seize

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	rap <u>iar</u>	rap <u>iēmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	rap <u>iēris</u>	rap <u>iēminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	rap <u>iētur</u>	rap <u>ientur</u>

Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-iēbar	-iēbāmur
<i>Second Person</i>	-iēbāris	-iēbāminī
<i>Third Person</i>	-iēbātur	-iēbantur

fodere – to dig

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	fodi <u>iēbar</u>	fodi <u>iēbāmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	fodi <u>iēbāris</u>	fodi <u>iēbāminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	fodi <u>iēbātur</u>	fodi <u>iēbantur</u>

Fourth Conjugation

Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-iō	-īmus
<i>Second Person</i>	-īs	-ītis
<i>Third Person</i>	-it	-iunt

audire – to hear

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	audi <u>iō</u>	audi <u>īmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	audi <u>īs</u>	audi <u>ītis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	audi <u>it</u>	audi <u>iunt</u>

Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-iam	-iēmus
<i>Second Person</i>	-iēs	-iētis
<i>Third Person</i>	-iet	-ient

dormīre – to sleep

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	dorm <u>iam</u>	dormi <u>iēmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	dormi <u>ēs</u>	dormi <u>iētis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	dormi <u>et</u>	dormi <u>ent</u>

Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-iēbam	-iēbāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	-iēbās	-iēbātis
<i>Third Person</i>	-iēbat	-iēbant

scīre – to know

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	sci <u>iēbam</u>	sci <u>iēbāmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	sci <u>iēbās</u>	sci <u>iēbātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	sci <u>iēbat</u>	sci <u>iēbant</u>

Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-or	-mur
<i>Second Person</i>	-ris	-minī
<i>Third Person</i>	-tur	-ntur

mūnīre – to fortify

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	mūni <u>or</u>	mūni <u>mur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	mūni <u>ris</u>	mūni <u>minī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	mūni <u>tur</u>	mūni <u>untur</u>

Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-iar	-iēmur
<i>Second Person</i>	-iēris	-iēminī
<i>Third Person</i>	-iētur	-ientur

vincīre – to bind

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	vinci <u>ar</u>	vinci <u>iēmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	vinci <u>iēris</u>	vinci <u>iēminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	vinci <u>iētur</u>	vinci <u>entur</u>

Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-iēbar	-iēbāmur
<i>Second Person</i>	-iēbāris	-iēbāminī
<i>Third Person</i>	-iēbātur	-iēbantur

servīre – to serve

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	servi <u>iēbar</u>	servi <u>iēbāmur</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	servi <u>iēbāris</u>	servi <u>iēbāminī</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	servi <u>iēbātur</u>	servi <u>iēbantur</u>

Appendix V.ii: Verb Conjugation – Perfect System

Perfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-ī	-imus
<i>Second Person</i>	-istī	-istis
<i>Third Person</i>	-it	-ērunt

rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātus – to ask

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	rogāvī	rogāv <u>imus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	rogāv <u>istī</u>	rogāv <u>istis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	rogāv <u>it</u>	rogāv <u>ērunt</u>

Pluperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-eram	-erāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	-erās	-erātis
<i>Third Person</i>	-erat	-erant

taceō, tacēre, tacuī, tacitus – to be silent

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	tacu <u>eram</u>	tacu <u>erāmus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	tacu <u>erās</u>	tacu <u>erātis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	tacu <u>erat</u>	tacu <u>erant</u>

Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	-erō	-erimus
<i>Second Person</i>	-eris	-eritis
<i>Third Person</i>	-erit	-erint

mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus – to send

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	mī <u>serō</u>	mī <u>serimus</u>
<i>Second Person</i>	mī <u>seris</u>	mī <u>seritis</u>
<i>Third Person</i>	mī <u>serit</u>	mī <u>serint</u>

Perfect Passive forms of *sum*

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	sum	sumus
<i>Second Person</i>	es	estis
<i>Third Person</i>	est	sunt

Pluperfect Passive forms of *sum*

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	eram	erāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	erās	erātis
<i>Third Person</i>	erat	erant

Future Perfect Passive forms of *sum*

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	erō	erimus
<i>Second Person</i>	eris	eritis
<i>Third Person</i>	erit	erunt

Examples: Perfect System Passive

Perfect Passive: *sentīō, sentīre, sēnsī, sensus* – to feel

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<i>sensus, -a, -um</i> sum	<i>sensī, -ae, -a</i> sumus
<i>Second Person</i>	<i>sensus, -a, -um</i> es	<i>sensī, -ae, -a</i> estis
<i>Third Person</i>	<i>sensus, -a, -um</i> est	<i>sensī, -ae, -a</i> sunt

Pluperfect Passive: *cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus* – to sing

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<i>cantātus, -a, -um</i> eram	<i>cantātī, -ae, -a</i> erāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	<i>cantātus, -a, -um</i> erās	<i>cantātī, -ae, -a</i> erātis
<i>Third Person</i>	<i>cantātus, -a, -um</i> erat	<i>cantātī, -ae, -a</i> erant

Future Perfect Passive: *doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus* – to teach

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	<i>doctus, -a, -um</i> erō	<i>doctī, -ae, -a</i> erimus
<i>Second Person</i>	<i>doctus, -a, -um</i> eris	<i>doctī, -ae, -a</i> eritis
<i>Third Person</i>	<i>doctus, -a, -um</i> erit	<i>doctī, -ae, -a</i> erunt

Appendix V.iii: Verb Conjugation – Irregular Verbs

Present Tense

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus – to be

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	sum	sumus
<i>Second Person</i>	es	estis
<i>Third Person</i>	est	sunt

possum, posse, potuī – to be able

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	possum	possumus
<i>Second Person</i>	potes	potestis
<i>Third Person</i>	potest	possunt

Imperfect Tense

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus – to be

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	eram	erāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	erās	erātis
<i>Third Person</i>	erat	erant

possum, posse, potuī – to be able

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	poteram	poterāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	poterās	poterātis
<i>Third Person</i>	poterat	poterant

Future Tense

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus – to be

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	erō	erimus
<i>Second Person</i>	eris	eritis
<i>Third Person</i>	erit	erunt

possum, posse, potuī – to be able

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	poterō	poterimus
<i>Second Person</i>	poteris	poteritis
<i>Third Person</i>	poterit	poterunt

Perfect Tense

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus – to be

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	fuī	fuimus
<i>Second Person</i>	fuistī	fuistis
<i>Third Person</i>	fuit	fuērunt

possum, posse, potuī – to be able

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	potuī	potuimus
<i>Second Person</i>	potuistī	potuistis
<i>Third Person</i>	potuit	potuērunt

Pluperfect Tense

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus – to be

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	fueram	fuerāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	fuerās	fuerātis
<i>Third Person</i>	fuerat	fuerant

possum, posse, potuī – to be able

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	potueram	potuerāmus
<i>Second Person</i>	potuerās	potuerātis
<i>Third Person</i>	potuerat	potuerant

Future Perfect Tense

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus – to be

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	fuerō	fuerimus
<i>Second Person</i>	fueris	fueritis
<i>Third Person</i>	fuerit	fuerint

possum, posse, potuī – to be able

	Singular	Plural
<i>First Person</i>	potuerō	potuerimus
<i>Second Person</i>	potueris	potueritis
<i>Third Person</i>	potuerit	potuerint

Appendix V.iv: Verb Conjugation – Infinitives

First Conjugation

Present Active Infinitive

amāre – to love

Present Passive Infinitive

amārī – to be loved

Perfect Active Infinitive

amāvisse – to have loved

Second Conjugation

Present Active Infinitive

docēre – to teach

Present Passive Infinitive

docērī – to be taught

Perfect Active Infinitive

docuisse – to have taught

Third Conjugation

Present Active Infinitive

agere – to do

Present Passive Infinitive

agī – to be done

Perfect Active Infinitive

ēgisse – to have done

Fourth Conjugation

Present Active Infinitive

audīre – to hear

Present Passive Infinitive

audīrī – to be heard

Perfect Active Infinitive

audīvisse – to have heard

Irregular Verbs

Present Active Infinitive

esse – to be

Perfect Active Infinitive

fuiisse – to have been

Present Active Infinitive

posse – to be able

Perfect Active Infinitive

potuiisse – to have been able

Glossa Latīna

Part of Speech Key

Adj. = Adjective

Adv. = Adverb

C = Conjunction

I = Interjection

N = Noun

Prep. = Preposition

Pro. = Pronoun

V = Verb

A

ā/ab *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: (away) from, by

abdūcō, abdūcere, abdūxī, abductus *V* – I lead away, to lead away, I led away, led away

absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus *V* – I am absent, to be absent, I was absent, about to be absent

acatus, acatī *N* (f.) – boat

accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus *V* – I accept, to accept, I accepted, accepted

ācer, ācris, ācre *Adj.* – sharp

āctum, āctī *N* (n.) – act, exploits (plural)

ad *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: to, toward, at

adsum, adesse, adfuī, adfutūrus *V* – I am present, to be present, I was present, about to be present

adulēscētia, adulēscētiaē *N* (f.) – youth

adveniō, advenīre, advēnī, adventum *V* – I arrive, to arrive, I arrived, there was an arrival (impersonal)

aeger, aegra, aegrum *Adj.* – sick, unsound

aenigma, aenigmatīs *N* (n.) – riddle

aequus, -a, -um *Adj.* – equal, fair

aestās, aestātis *N* (f.) – summer

aetās, aetātis *N* (f.) – lifetime, age

ager, agrī *N* (m.) – field

agmen, agminis *N* (n.) – troop (group of soldiers)

agō, agere, ēgī, āctus *V* – I do, to do, I did, done

agricola, agricolae *N* (m.) – farmer

āit, āiunt *Defective Verb* – it says, they say; it claims, they claim

alnus, alnī *N* (f.) – alder tree

alō, alere, aluī, altus *V* – I nourish, to nourish, I nourished, nourished

altar, altāris *N* (n.) – altar

altus, -a, -um *Adj.* – high, tall, deep (sea)

ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātus *V* – I walk, to walk, I walked, walked

amīca, amīcae *N* (f.) – friend (female)

amīcitia, amīcitiae *N* (f.) – friendship

amīcus, -a, -um *Adj.* – friendly

amīcus, amīcī *N* (m.) – friend (male)

āmittō, āmittere, āmīsī, āmissus *V* – I send away, to send away, I sent away, sent away

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus *V* – I love, to love, I loved, loved

amor, amōris *N* (m.) – love

anca, ancae *N* (c.) – goose

animal, animālis *N* (n.) – animal

ante *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: before

antīquus, -a, -um *Adj.* – old, ancient

aqua, aquae *N* (f.) – water

arānea, arāneae *N* (f.) – spider

arbor, arboris *N* (f.) – tree

arma, armōrum *N* (n. pl.) – arms, weapons

armiger, armigerī *N* (m.) – squire

arō, arāre, arāvī, arātus *V* – I till, to till, I tilled, tilled

ars, artis *N* (f.) – art, skill

arx, arcis *N* (f.) – citadel, stronghold

asinus, asinī *N* (m.) – donkey

asper, aspera, asperum *Adj.* – harsh, bitter

astrum, astrī *N* (n.) – star

āter, ātra, ātrum *Adj.* – dark, gloomy

athlēta, athlētae *N* (m.) – athlete

audāx (Genitive Singular = *audācis*) *Adj.* – bold, daring, audacious

audeō, audēre, ausus sum *V* – I dare, to dare, I dared

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus *V* – I hear, to hear, I heard, heard

aura, aurae *N* (f.) – breeze

aurīga, aurīgae *N* (m.) – charioteer

aut *C* – or; **aut...aut** = either...or

autem *C* – however, on the other hand

avārus, -a, -um *Adj.* – greedy

avia, aviae *N* (f.) – grandmother

B

beātus, -a, -um *Adj.* – fortunate, blessed

bellum, bellī *N* (n.) – war

bene *Adv.* – well

bonus, -a, -um *Adj.* – good

brevis, breve *Adj.* – short, brief

C

cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsum *V* – I fall, to fall, I fell, there was a falling (impersonal)

caelum, caelī *N* (n.) – sky

caementa, caementōrum *N* (n. pl.) – rubble

calefaciō, calefacere, calefēcī, calefactus *V* – I warm, to warm, I warmed, warmed

canis, canis *N* (c.) – dog

cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus *V* – I sing, to sing, I sang, sung

caper, caprī *N* (m.) – he-goat

capiō, capere, cēpī, captus *V* – I capture, to capture, I captured, captured

capra, caprae *N* (f.) – she-goat

carcer, carceris *N* (m.) – prison

careō, carēre, caruī, caritus *V* – I lack, to lack, I lacked, lacked

cārus, -a, -um *Adj.* – dear

casa, casae *N* (f.) – hut, cabin

cassus, -a, -um *Adj.* – deprived (of), devoid (of)

causa, causae *N* (f.) – cause, reason

caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautus *V* – I avoid, to avoid, I avoided, avoided

cēdrus, cēdrī *N* (f.) – cedar tree

celer, celeris, celere *Adj.* – fast

celeritās, celeritātis *N* (f.) – speed

cēlō, cēlāre, cēlāvī, cēlātus *V* – I hide, to hide, I hid, hidden

cēna, cēnae *N* (f.) – dinner

cerasus, cerasī *N* (f.) – cherry tree

cernō, cernere, crēvī, crētus *V* – I decide, to decide, I decided, decided

certus, -a, -um *Adj.* – certain, reliable

cervus, cervī *N* (m.) – deer

cessō, cessāre, cessāvī, cessātus *V* – I stop, to stop, I stopped, stopped

ceterus, -a, -um *Adj.* – the other (singular), the rest (plural)

cinis, cineris *N* (m.) – ash, ember

circum *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: around

cito *Adv.* – quickly

citrus, citrī *N* (f.) – lemon tree

cīvilitās, cīvilitātis *N* (f.) – courtesy

cīvis, cīvis *N* (c.) – citizen

clādēs, clādis *N* (f.) – disaster, ruin

clāmō, clāmāre, clāmāvī, clāmātus *V* – I shout, to shout, I shouted, shouted

clārō, clārāre, clārāvī, clārātus *V* – I light up, to light up, I lit up, lit up

clārus, -a, -um *Adj.* – clear, famous

clepta, cleptae *N* (m.) – thief

coepī, coepisse *V* – I began, to have begun

cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātus *V* – I think, to think, I thought, thought

cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitus *V* – I recognize, to recognize, I recognized,
recognized

cohors, cohortis *N* (f.) – cohort (1/10 of a legion)

collēga, collēgae *N* (m.) – colleague

colō, colere, coluī, cultus *V* – I cultivate, to cultivate, I cultivated, cultivated

color, colōris *N* (m.) – color

comperiō, comperīre, comperī, compertus *V* – I discover, to discover, I discovered,
discovered

concors (Genitive Singular = concordis) *Adj.* – peaceful, harmonious

cōnsilium, cōnsiliū *N* (n.) – advice

cōnsul, cōnsulis *N* (m.) – consul

contentus, -a, -um *Adj.* – content, satisfied

contineō, continēre, continuī, contentus *V* – I hold, to hold, I held, held

convīva, convīvae *N* (c.) – guest

cor, cordis *N* (n.) – heart

corōna, corōnae *N* (f.) – crown

corpus, corporis *N* (n.) – body

crās *Adv.* – tomorrow

crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditus *V* – I trust, to trust, I trusted, trusted; I believe, to believe, I believed, believed (*with Dative direct object*)

creō, creāre, creāvī, creātus *V* – I create, to create, I created, created

cremō, cremāre, cremāvī, cremātus *V* – I burn, to burn, I burned, burnt

crīmen, crīminis *N* (n.) – crime

culpa, culpae *N* (f.) – fault

cultus, -a, -um *Adj.* – cultivated; groomed, elegant

cum *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: with

cūra, cūrae *N* (f.) – care, concern

cūrō, cūrāre, cūrāvī, cūrātus *V* – I care for, to care for, I cared for, cared for

custōdiō, custōdīre, custōdīvī, custōditus *V* – I guard, to guard, I guarded, guarded

custōs, custōdis *N* (c.) – guard

D

dē *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: down from, about

dea, deae *N* (f.) – goddess

dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitus *V* – I owe, to owe, I owed, owed; I should

dēdicō, dēdicāre, dēdicāvī, dēdicātus *V* – I dedicate, to dedicate, I dedicated, dedicated

dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus *V* – I defend, to defend, I defended, defended

deinde *Adv.* – afterward

dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre, dēmōnstrāvī, dēmōnstrātus *V* – I show, to show, I showed, shown

dēsum, dēesse, dēfuī, dēfutūrus *V* – I fail, to fail, I failed, about to fail (*with Dative of person disappointed or in + Ablative*)

deus, deī *N* (m.) – god

dexter, dextra, dextrum *Adj.* – right

dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus *V* – I say, to say, I said, said

dictō, dictāre, dictāvī, dictātus *V* – I dictate, to dictate, I dictated, dictated

difficilis, difficile *Adj.* – difficult

discipula, discipulae *N* (f.) – student (female)

discipulus, discipulī *N* (m.) – student (male)

discō, discere, didicī *V* – I learn, to learn, I learned

diū *Adv.* – for a long time, all day

dīvitiae, dīvitiārum *N* (f. pl.) – riches, wealth

doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus *V* – I teach, to teach, I taught, taught

doctus, -a, -um *Adj.* – learned

dō, dare, dedī, datus *V* – I give, to give, I gave, given

doleō, dolēre, doluī, dolitus *V* – I grieve, to grieve, I grieved, grieved

dolor, dolōris *N* (m.) – pain

dominus, dominī *N* (m.) – master

domus, domī *N* (f.) – home

dōnō, dōnāre, dōnāvī, dōnātus *V* – I bestow, to bestow, I bestowed, bestowed

dōnum, dōnī *N* (n.) – gift

dormiō, dormīre, dormīvī, dormītus *V* – I sleep, to sleep, I slept, asleep

drāma, drāmatīs *N* (n.) – play

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus *V* – I lead, to lead, I led, led

dulcis, dulce *Adj.* – sweet, pleasant

dum *C* – while; *Adv.* – yet

dūrus, -a, -um *Adj.* – tough, hardened, durable

dux, ducis *N* (c.) – general, leader

E

ē/ex *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: from, out of

ebur, eboris *N* (n.) – ivory

ēducō, ēducāre, ēducāvī, ēducātus *V* – I educate, to educate, I educated, educated

efflōrēscō, efflōrēscere, efflōruī *V* – I bloom, to bloom, I bloomed

effugiō, effugere, effūgī, effugitūrus *V* – I escape, to escape, I escaped, about to escape

ego *Pro.* – I

epistula, epistulae *N* (f.) – letter (written communication)

eques, equitis *N* (m.) – knight

equus, equī *N* (m.) – horse

et *C* – and; **et...et** = both...and; *Adv.* – too, also, as well, even

excellētia, excellētia *N* (f.) – excellence

excitō, excitāre, excitāvī, excitātus *V* – I wake, to wake, I woke, woken

exemplar, exemplāris *N* (n.) – model

exemplum, exemplī *N* (n.) – example

exerceō, exercēre, exercuī, exercitus *V* – I train, to train, I trained, trained

expōnō, expōnere, exposuī, expositus *V* – I display, to display, I displayed, displayed

extrā *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: outside of, beyond

F

faber, fabrī *N* (m.) – smith

fabricō, fabricāre, fabricāvī, fabricātus *V* – I build, to build, I built, built; I forge, to forge, I forged, forged

fābula, fābulae *N* (f.) – story

facilis, facile *Adj.* – easy

faciō, facere, fēcī, factus *V* – I make, to make, I made, made; I do, to do, I did, done

factum, factī *N* (n.) – deed

fāgus, fāgī *N* (f.) – beech tree

fallō, fallere, fefellī, falsus *V* – I deceive, to deceive, I deceived, deceived

famula, famulae *N* (f.) – servant (female)

famulus, famulī *N* (m.) – servant (male)

fār, farris *N* (n.) – meal (flour)

fēlēs, fēlis *N* (f.) – cat

fēlīx (*Genitive Singular* = *fēlīcis*) *Adj.* – happy, fortunate

fēmina, fēminae *N* (f.) – woman

filia, filiae *N* (f.) – daughter

filius, filiī *N* (m.) – son

fīnis, fīnis *N* (m.) – end, boundary

flamma, flammae *N* (f.) – flame

flō, flāre, flāvī, flatūs *V* – I blow, to blow, I blew, blown

flōs, flōris *N* (m.) – flower

flūctuō, flūctuāre, flūctuāvī, flūctuātus *V* – I toss, to toss, I tossed, tossed

flūmen, flūminis *N* (n.) – stream, river

fluō, fluere, fluxī, fluctus (fluxus) *V* – I flow, to flow, I flowed, (over)flowed

fodiō, fodere, fōdī, fōssus *V* – I dig, to dig, I dug, dug

folium, foliī *N* (n.) – leaf

fortis, forte *Adj.* – strong

fortūna, fortūnae *N* (f.) – fortune, luck

fōrum, fōrī *N* (n.) – public square (Forum)

frāter, frātris *N* (m.) – brother

fraxinus, fraxinī *N* (f.) – ash tree

fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitūrus *V* – I flee, to flee, I fled, about to flee

fulmen, fulminis *N* (n.) – lightning bolt

fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsus *V* – I pour, to pour, I poured, poured

G

gallīna, gallīnae *N* (f.) – hen

gallus, gallī *N* (m.) – rooster

garrulus, -a, -um *Adj.* – talkative

gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum *V* – I rejoice, to rejoice, I rejoiced

genus, generis *N* (n.) – king, type

germāna, germānae *N* (f.) – sister

germānus, germānī *N* (m.) – brother

gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus *V* – I wage, to wage, I waged, waged

gestō, gestāre, gestāvī, gestātus *V* – I wear, to wear, I wore, worn; I carry, to carry, I carried, carried

gladius, gladii *N* (m.) – sword

Graecus, -a, -um *Adj.* – Greek

grammatista, grammatae *N* (m.) – grammarian

H

haereō, haerēre, haesī, haesus *V* – I hesitate, to hesitate, I hesitated, stuck

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus *V* – I have, to have, I had, had

hasta, hastae *N* (f.) – spear

herī *Adv.* – yesterday

hīc *Adv.* – here

hiemō, hiemāre, hiemāvī, hiemātus *V* – I spend the winter, to spend the winter, I spent the winter, wintered

historia, historiae *N* (f.) – history

hodiē *Adv.* – today

homō, hominis *N* (c.) – human

hōra, hōrae *N* (f.) – hour

hortus, hortī *N* (m.) – garden

hostis, hostis *N* (m.) – enemy (of the State); plural = The Enemy

hūmānus, -a, -um *Adj.* – human, kind

humus, humī *N* (f.) – ground

hybrida, hybridae *N* (c.) – hybrid

I

iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus *V* – I throw, to throw, I threw, thrown

iam *Adv.* – already, by now

igitur *Adv.* – then, therefore

ignis, ignis *N* (m.) – fire

immortālis, immortalē *Adj.* – immortal

in *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: in, on; *with Accusative*: into, onto, against

incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptus *V* – I start, to start, I started, started

incohō, incohāre, incohāvī, incohātus *V* – I begin, to begin, I began, begun

incola, incolae *N* (c.) – resident

inde *Adv.* – thenceforth, from that time on

ingenium, ingenī *N* (n.) – character, innate talent

inimīcus, inimīcī *N* (m.) – (personal) enemy (male)

īnsula, insulae *N* (f.) – island

intelligō, intelligere, intelligē, intelligētus *V* – I understand, to understand, I understood, understood

inter *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: between, among

intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātus *V* – I enter, to enter, I entered, entered

inveniō, invenire, invēnī, inventus *V* – I find, to find, I found, found

irrigō, irrigāre, irrigāvī, irrigātus *V* – I water, to water, I watered, watered

iterum *Adv.* – again

iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus *V* – I order, to order, I ordered, ordered

iūcundus, -a, -um *Adj.* – pleasant, agreeable

iungō, iungere, iunxī, iunctus *V* – I join, to join, I joined, joined

iūs, iūris *N* (n.) – law, justice

iūstitia, iūstitiae *N* (f.) – justice

iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtus *V* – I help, to help, I helped, helped

K

Kalendae, Kalendārum *N* (f. pl.) – Kalends (first day of the month)

Karthāgo, Karthāginis *N* (f.) – Carthage

L

labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī, labōrātus *V* – I work, to work, I worked, worked

lac, lactis *N* (n.) – milk

Latīnus, -a, -um *Adj.* – Latin

latrō, latrāre, latrāvī, latrātus *V* – I bark, to bark, I barked, barked

lātus, -a, -um *Adj.* – wide, broad

laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus *V* – I praise, to praise, I praised, praised

legō, legere, lēgī, lēctus *V* – I read, to read, I read, read

legūmen, legūminis *N* (n.) – bean

lēx, lēgis *N* (f.) – law

levis, leve *Adj.* – light

levō, levāre, levāvī, levātus *V* – I relieve, to relieve, I relieved, relieved

liber, librī *N* (m.) – book

liber, libera, liberum *Adj.* – free

liberō, liberāre, liberāvī, liberātus *V* – I free, to free, I freed, freed

libet *V (impersonal)* – It is pleasant...

licet *V (impersonal)* – It is permitted...

liquefaciō, liquefacere, liquefēcī, liquefactus *V* – I melt, to melt, I melted, melted

litterae, litterārum *N* (f. pl.) – literature; **littera, litterae**: letter (alphabet)

longus, -a, -um *Adj.* – long

lūgeō, lūgēre, luxī, luctus *V* – I mourn, to mourn, I mourned, mourned

lupa, lupae *N* (f.) – she-wolf

lupus, lupī *N* (m.) – he-wolf

lūx, lūcis *N* (f.) – light

M

magister, magistrī *N* (m.) – teacher (male)

magistra, magistrae *N* (f.) – teacher (female)

magnus, -a, -um *Adj.* – large, great

mālum, māli *N* (n.) – apple

malus, -a, -um *Adj.* – bad, evil

mālus, māli *N* (f.) – apple tree

mandō, mandere, mandī, mansus *V* – I chew, to chew, I chewed, chewed

maneō, manēre, mānsī, mansum *V* – I stay, to stay, I stayed, there was a staying
(*impersonal*)

mare, maris *N* (n.) – sea

marītus, marītī *N* (m.) – husband

māter, mātris *N* (f.) – mother

mathēmatica, mathēmaticae *N* (f.) – mathematics

medicus, medicī *N* (m.) – doctor

mel, mellis *N* (n.) – honey

mēnsa, mēnsae *N* (f.) – table, desk

meus, -a, -um *Adj.* – my, mine

mīles, mīlitis *N* (c.) – soldier

misceō, miscēre, miscuī, mixtus *V* – I mix, to mix, I mixed, mixed

miser, misera, miserum *Adj.* – miserable, wretched

mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus *V* – I send, to send, I sent, sent

mōlēs, mōlis *N* (f.) – weight, difficulty

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus *V* – I warn, to warn, I warned, warned

mōns, montis *N* (m.) – mountain

mora, morae *N* (f.) – delay

mors, mortis *N* (f.) – death

mortālis, mortāle *Adj.* – mortal

mōs, mōris *N* (m.) – custom, habit

mox *Adv.* – soon

mulgeō, mulgēre, mūlsī, mulctus *V* – I milk, to milk, I milked, milked

multus, -a, -um *Adj.* – much (singular), many (plural)

mundus, mundī *N* (m.) – world

mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvī, mūnītus *V* – I fortify, to fortify, I fortified, fortified

murmur, murmuris *N* (n.) – murmur

mūs, mūris *N* (c.) – mouse, rat

mūsica, mūsicae *N* (f.) – music

mūtō, mūtāre, mūtāvī, mūtātus *V* – I change, to change, I changed, changed

N

nam *C* – for

nārrō, nārrāre, nārrāvī, nārrātus *V* – I tell, to tell, I told, told

nauta, nautae *N* (m.) – sailor

nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus *V* – I sail, to sail, I sailed, sailed

nāvis, nāvis *N* (f.) – ship

nec/neque *C* – and not; **nec...nec/neque...neque** = neither...nor

neglegō, neglegere, neglēgī, neglectus *V* – I neglect, to neglect, I neglected, neglected

negō, negāre, negāvī, negātus *V* – I deny, to deny, I denied, denied

nepōs, nepōtis *N* (c.) – grandchild

nesciō, nescīre, nescīvī, nescītus *V* – I do not know, not to know, I did not know, unknown

nihil *N* (n.) – nothing

nix, nivis *N* (f.) – snow

nōmen, nōminis *N* (n.) – name

nōn *Adv.* – not

nōndum *Adv.* – not...yet

nonne *Adv.* – Surely...

nōs *Pro.* – we

noster, nostra, nostrum *Adj.* – our, ours

novus, -a, -um *Adj.* – new

nox, noctis *N* (f.) – night; **mediā nocte** = “in the dead of night”

nūllus, -a, -um *Adj.* – none, no

num *Adv.* – Surely...not

numquam *Adv.* – never

nunc *Adv.* – now

nuntiō, nuntiāre, nuntiāvī, nuntiātus *V* – I announce, to announce, I announced, announced

nūper *Adv.* – recently

nūtrīx, nūtrīcis *N* (f.) – nurse

O

ob *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: on account of, because of

obtineō, obtinēre, obtinuī, obtentus *V* – I obtain, to obtain, I obtained, obtained

ōdī, ōdisse *V* – I hate, to hate

odium, odiū *N* (n.) – hatred

odor, odōris *N* (m.) – scent, aroma, smell

odōrifer, odōrifera, odōriferum *Adj.* – fragrant

officium, officiū *N* (n.) – duty

ōlim *Adv.* – once (upon a time)

omnis, omne *Adj.* – every (singular), all (plural)

opprimō, opprimere, oppressī, oppressus *V* – I oppress, to oppress, I oppressed, oppressed

oppugnō, oppugnār, oppugnāvī, oppugnātus *V* – I attack, to attack, I attacked, attacked

opus, operis *N* (n.) – work

ōra, ōrae *N* (f.) – bank, shore, coast

ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis *N* (f.) – speech

ōrātor, ōrātōris *N* (m.) – speaker

ōrātrīx, ōrātrīcis *N* (f.) – speaker (female), suppliant

Orcus, Orcī *N* (m.) – The Underworld

ōs, ōris *N* (n.) – mouth

os, ossis *N* (n.) – bone

ovis, ovis *N* (f.) – sheep

P

pācifer, pācifera, pāciferum *Adj.* – peaceful

pānis, pānis *N* (m.) – bread

pap̄rus, pap̄rī *N* (f.) – papyrus, paper

parō, parāre, parāvī, parātus *V* – I prepare, to prepare, I prepared, prepared

pars, partis *N* (f.) – part, piece

parvus, -a, -um *Adj.* – little, small

pater, patris *N* (m.) – father

patientia, patientiae *N* (f.) – patience

patria, patriae *N* (f.) – fatherland

paucī, -ae, -a *Adj.* – few

paulus, -a, -um *Adj.* – little, not much

pecūnia, pecūniae *N* (f.) – money

per *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: through (space), during (time)

perfuga, perfugae *N* (m.) – refugee

perpetuus, -a, -um *Adj.* – perpetual

pēs, pedis *N* (m.) – foot

piger, pigra, pigrum *Adj.* – lazy

pīrāta, pīrātae *N* (m.) – pirate

plaudō, plaudere, plausī, plausus *V* – I applaud, to applaud, I applauded, applauded

plōrō, plōrāre, plōrāvī, plōrātus *V* – I weep, to weep, I weep, lamented

poena, poenae *N* (f.) – penalty

Poenicus, -a, -um / Pūnicus, -a, -um *Adj.* – Punic, Carthaginian

poēta, poētae *N* (m.) – poet

poētica, poēticae *N* (f.) – poetry

pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus *V* – I place, to place, I placed, placed

pōns, pontis *N* (m.) – bridge

populus, populī *N* (m.) – people

pōpulus, pōpulī *N* (f.) – poplar tree

porcus, porcī *N* (m.) – pig

possideō, possidēre, possēdī, possessus *V* – I possess, to possess, I possessed, possessed

possum, posse, potuī *V* – I am able, to be able, I was able

post *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: after

postmodo *Adv.* – shortly, presently

potēns (Genitive Singular = *potentis*) *Adj.* – powerful

pōtō, pōtāre, pōtāvī, pōtus *V* – I drink, to drink, I drank, drunk

praebeō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitus *V* – I offer, to offer, I offered, offered

praeclūdō, praeclūdere, praeclūsī, praeclūsus *V* – I block, to block, I blocked, blocked

praemium, praemiī *N* (n.) – reward

praesum, praesesse, praefuī, praefutūrus *V* – I preside over, to preside over, I presided over, about to preside over (*with Dative*)

premō, premere, pressī, pressus *V* – I press, to press, I pressed, pressed

prīmus, -a, -um *Adj.* – first

prīncipium, prīncipiū *N* (n.) – beginning

prīvō, prīvāre, prīvāvī, prīvātus *V* – I deprive, to deprive, I deprived, deprived

prō *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: for (the sake of), on behalf of

problēma, problēmatis *N* (n.) – problem, puzzle

probō, probāre, probāvī, probātus *V* – I recommend, to recommend, I recommended, recommended

prōdō, prōdere, prōdidī, prōditus *V* – I produce, to produce, I produced, produced

prōmittō, prōmittere, prōmīsī, prōmissus *V* – I promise, to promise, I promised, promised

properō, properāre, properāvī, properātus *V* – I hurry, to hurry, I hurried, hurried

prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī, prōfutūrus *V* – I benefit, to benefit, I benefited, about to benefit (*with Dative*)

prōtinus *Adv.* – shortly

prūdentia, prūdentiae *N* (f.) – prudence

prūnus, prūnī *N* (f.) – plum tree

puella, puellae *N* (f.) – girl

puer, puerī *N* (m.) – boy

pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātus *V* – I fight, to fight, I fought, fought

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum *Adj.* – beautiful, handsome

putō, putāre, putāvī, putātus *V* – I think (consider), to think, I thought, thought

Q

quā *Adv.* – Where?

quando *Adv.* – When?

quārē *Adv.* – Why?

-que *Enclitic Particle* – and

quid *Pro.* – What?

quis *Pro.* – Who?

quō *Adv.* – Where to?

quōmodo *Adv.* – How?

quoniam *Adv.* – since, because

quoque *Adv.* – also, too

quot *Adj. (indeclinable)* – How many?

R

rapiō, rapere, rapuī, raptus *V* – I seize, to seize, I seized, seized

rārō *Adv.* – rarely

ratio, ratiōnis *N (f.)* – reason, account

rēgīna, rēgīnae *N (f.)* – queen

regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus *V* – I rule, to rule, I ruled, ruled

respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsus *V* – I answer, to answer, I answered,
answered

rēx, rēgis *N (m.)* – king

rōbor, rōboris *N (n.)* – oak, strength

rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātus *V* – I ask, to ask, I asked, asked

Rōma, Rōmae *N* (f.) – Rome

Rōmānus, -a, -um *Adj.* – Roman

rūsticus, -a, -um *Adj.* – rustic, rural

S

saepe *Adv.* – often

sagitta, sagittae *N* (f.) – arrow

salīō, salīre, saluī, saltus *V* – I jump, to jump, I jumped, jumped

salūber, salūbris, salūbre *Adj.* – healthy

salūtō, salūtāre, salūtāvī, salūtātus *V* – I greet, to greet, I greeted, greeted

salveō, salvēre *V* – I am well, to be well

salvus, -a, -um *Adj.* – safe

sānus, -a, -um *Adj.* – healthy, sane

sapiēns, sapientis *N* (m.) – wise man, philosopher; *Adj.* – wise

sapiō, sapere, sapīvī *V* – I taste, to taste, I tasted; I experience, to experience, I experienced

satiō, satiāre, satiāvī, satiātus *V* – I satisfy, to satisfy, I satisfied, satisfied

scelus, sceleris *N* (n.) – crime, evil deed

scientia, scientiae *N* (f.) – knowledge

sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus *V* – I know, to know, I knew, known

scrība, scrībae *N* (m.) – scribe

scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptus *V* – I write, to write, I wrote, written

secundus, -a, -um *Adj.* – second, next, favorable

sed *C* – but

sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sēssus *V* – I sit, to sit, I sat, set

sedile, sedilis *N* (n.) – seat

semper *Adv.* – always

senātor, senātōris *N* (m.) – senator

senectūs, senectūtis *N* (f.) – old age

senex, senis *N* (m.) – old man; *Adj.* – old, elderly

sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sensus *V* – I sense, to sense, I sensed, sensed

serva, servae *N* (f.) – slave (female)

serviō, servīre, servīvī, servitus *V* – I serve, to serve, I served, served

servitūs, servitūtis *N* (f.) – slavery, servitude

servus, servī *N* (m.) – slave (male)

sevērus, -a, -um *Adj.* – severe, serious

sīc *Adv.* – thus, so (in this way)

silva, silvae *N* (f.) – forest

sine *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: without

sinister, sinistra, sinistrum *Adj.* – left

sitis, sitis *N* (f.) – thirst

socius, socii *N* (m.) – ally, companion (male)

sōl, sōlis *N* (m.) – sun; **sōlis ortū** = “at sunrise;” **sōlis occāsū** = “at sunset”

soleō, solēre, solitus sum *V* – I am accustomed, to be accustomed, I was accustomed

solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtus *V* – I release, to release, I released, released

solūtus, -a, -um *Adj.* – released (from), free (from)

soror, sorōris *N* (f.) – sister

spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātus *V* – I watch, to watch, I watched, watched

spērō, spērāre, spērāvī, spērātus *V* – I hope, to hope, I hoped, hoped

stō, stāre, stetī, status *V* – I stand, to stand, I stood, stood

studeō, studēre, studuī *V* – I study, to study, I studied (*with Dative direct object*)

Stygius, -a, -um *Adj.* – Stygian (relating to the Rive Styx)

sub *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: under, below; *with Accusative*: up to (from below)

subsum, subesse, subfuī, subfutūrus *V* – I am near, to be near, I was near, about to be near (*with Dative*)

subter *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: underneath, beneath; *with Accusative*: along the underside of

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus *V* – I am, to be, I was, about to be

super *Prep.* – *with Ablative*: at, upon; *with Accusative*: above, over

supersum, superesse, superfuī, superfutūrus *V* – I survive, to survive, I survived, about to survive (*with Dative*)

systema, systematis *N* (n.) – system

T

tacitus, -a, -um *Adj.* – silent

tamen *C* – nevertheless

tandem *Adv.* – at last, finally

tangō, tangere, tetigī, tactus *V* – I touch, to touch, I touched, touched

tata, tata *N* (m.) – “daddy” (children’s name for their father)

taxus, taxi *N* (f.) – yew tree

tēctum, tēctī *N* (n.) – roof

tegō, tegere, tēxī, tēctus *V* – I cover, to cover, I covered, covered

templum, temple *N* (n.) – temple

tempus, temporis *N* (n.) – time

tenebrae, tenebrarum *N* (f. pl.) – darkness, shades

teneō, tenēre, tenuī *V* – I hold, to hold, I held

terra, terrae *N* (f.) – earth

terreō, terrēre, terruī, territus *V* – I frighten, to frighten, I frightened, frightened

tertius, -a, -um *Adj.* – third

thema, thematis *N* (n.) – theme

timor, timōris *N* (m.) – fear

trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractus *V* – I drag, to drag, I dragged, dragged

trāns *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: across, over

trīstis, trīste *Adj.* – sad

tū *Pro.* – you (singular)

tunc *Adv.* – then, at that time

turba, turbae *N* (f.) – crowd

turpis, turpe *Adj.* – shameful

tuus, -a, -um *Adj.* – your, yours (singular)

tyrannus, tyrannī *N* (m.) – tyrant

U

ūllus, -a, -um *Adj.* – any

ulmus, ulmī *N* (f.) – elm tree

ultimus, -a, um *Adj.* – last

umbra, umbrae *N* (f.) – shadow, ghost

unda, undae *N* (f.) – wave

urbs, urbis *N* (f.) – city

uxor, uxōris *N* (f.) – wife

V

vacuus, -a, -um *Adj.* – empty (of)

valeō, valēre, valuī, valitus *V* – I am strong, to be strong, I was strong, powerful

vēnātor, vēnātōris *N* (m.) – hunter

veniō, venire, vēnī, ventum *V* – I come, to come, I came, it happened (impersonal)

verberō, verberāre, verberāvī, verberātus *V* – I beat, to beat, I beat, beaten

verbum, verbī *N* (n.) – word

vēritās, vēritātis *N* (f.) – truth

vērnus, -a, -um *Adj.* – (of) spring

vertō, vertere, vertī, versus *V* – I turn, to turn, I turned, turned

vērus, -a, -um *Adj.* – true, real

vesper, vesperī *N* (m.) – evening, west

vester, vestra, vestrum *Adj.* – your (plural)

via, viae *N* (f.) – road, street

videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus *V* – I see, to see, I saw, seemed

vigilō, vigilāre, vigilāvī, vigilātus *V* – I watch, to watch, I watched, watched

vinciō, vincīre, vīnxī, vīctus *V* – I bind, to bind, I bound, bound

vincō, vincere, vīcī, victus *V* – I conquer, to conquer, I conquered, conquered

vinculum, vinculī *N* (n.) – chain

vir, virī *N* (m.) – man

vīsitō, vīsitāre, vīsitāvī, vīsitātus *V* – I visit, to visit, I visited, visited

vīta, vītae *N* (f.) – life

vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, vīctus *V* – I live, to live, I lived, lived

vix *Adv.* – hardly, barely, scarcely

vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus *V* – I call, to call, I called, called

volūmen, volūminis *N* (n.) – scroll, volume

vōs *Pro.* – you (plural)

vōx, vōcis *N* (f.) – voice

vulnus, vulneris *N* (n.) – wound

vulpēs, vulpis *N* (f.) – fox

Glossa Supplēmentālis I

Numerī Cardinālēs

Latin	Roman Numeral	Arabic Numeral
ūnus, -a, -um	I	1
duo, duae, duo	II	2
trēs, tria	III	3
quattuor	IV/IIII	4
quīnque	V	5
sex	VI	6
septem	VII	7
octō	VIII	8
novem	IX/VIIII	9
decem	X	10
ūndecim	XI	11
duodecim	XII	12
tredecim	XIII	13

quattuordecim	XIV/XIIII	14
quīndecim	XV	15
sēdecim	XVI	16
septendecim	XVII	17
duodēvīgintī	XVIII	18
ūndēvīgintī	XIX/XVIII	19
vīgintī	XX	20
ntī ūnus / ūnus et vīgintī	XXI	21
trīgintā	XXX	30
quadrāgintā	XL/XXXX	40
quīnquāgintā	L	50
sexāgintā	LX	60
septuāgintā	LXX	70
octōgintā	LXXX	80
nōnāgintā	XC/LXXXX	90

centum	C	100
centum ūnus	CI	101
ducentī, -ae, -a	CC	200
trecentī, -ae, -a	CCC	300
quadrigentī, -ae, -a	CCCC	400
quīgentī, -ae, -a	D	500
sescentī, -ae, -a	DC	600
septingentī, -ae, -a	DCC	700
octingentī, -ae, -a	DCCC	800
nōngentī	DCCCC	900
mīlle	M	1,000
duo mīlia	MM	2,000
duo mīlia vīgintī	MMXX	2,020
duo mīlia vīgintī ūnus/ duo mīlia ūnus et vīgintī	MMXXI	2,021

Glossa Supplēmentālis II

Numerī Ūordinālēs

Latin	English
Adj. prīmus, -a, -um	first
Adj. secundus, -a, -um	second/next
Adj. tertius, -a, -um	third
Adj. quārtus, -a, -um	fourth
Adj. quīntus, -a, -um	fifth
Adj. sextus, -a, -um	sixth
Adj. septimus, -a, -um	seventh
Adj. octāvus, -a, -um	eighth
Adj. nōnus, -a, -um	ninth
Adj. decimus, -a, -um	tenth
Adj. ūndecimus, -a, -um	eleventh
Adj. duodecimus, -a, -um	twelfth