Prīmum Agmen III

The Arrival of Aeneas in Carthage, Jean-Bernard Restout, c. 1772-1774

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Objectives
- **Recognize Fourth Conjugation verbs by their infinitives.**
- **Distinguish Fourth Conjugation verbs from verbs of other conjugations.**

We have finally arrived at our final conjugation of regular verbs – Fourth Conjugation! Now that we will have rounded out our collection of verbal groupings, we should first focus on identifying verbs of the Fourth Conjugation compared to others. This will especially come in handy as we learn about a special group of Third Conjugation verbs in our next grammar unit.

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation are identified not only by their *-iō* ending in the present-tense form for First Person singular but also by the characteristic long "i" found in their infinitives. Take for instance *audīre* ("to hear"), *venīre* ("to come"), and *dormīre* ("to sleep"). Even without the macron above the "i" in the Second Principal Part, however, we can still distinguish verbs of the Fourth Conjugation from others seeing as how Fourth Conjugation is the only one to feature an "i" in its present active infinitives.

Since Fourth Conjugation is the last conjugation, we can now actually inspect all the endings for present active infinitives together in order to see the identifying characteristics of each conjugation.

Conjugation	Characteristic	Infinitive Ending	Example
First	long "a"	***-āre***	*amō, amāre*
Second	long "e"	***-ēre***	*videō, vidēre*
Third	short "e"	***-ere***	*agō, agere*
Fourth	long "i"	***-īre***	*audiō, audīre*

Though we can obviously see that Fourth Conjugation verbs are distinct from the other conjugations, they in many ways resemble First and Second Conjugation verbs in how they are conjugated – a topic we will cover in our next lesson.

Grammatica I.ii
Fourth Conjugation Verbs
Present Tense

Objectives
- **Conjugate and translate Fourth Conjugation verbs in the present tense.**

Although Fourth Conjugation verbs are quite distinct from verbs of other conjugations in many ways, we will come to find that they do share some similarities with Second and Third Conjugation verbs in particular. For instance, just as all conjugated forms of verbs of the Second Conjugation have an "e" in them in the present system, Fourth Conjugation verbs **will feature an "i" in all conjugated forms of the present, future, and imperfect tenses**. As we explore more tenses of Fourth Conjugation verbs, we will see their being more and more similar to verbs of the Third Conjugation. For now, though, let's focus on the present tense.

Conjugating Fourth Conjugation Verbs in Present Tense

When it comes to finding the stems for Fourth Conjugation verbs, we can actually return to the procedure we used for First and Second conjugations: remove **only** the *-re* from the infinitive. This is helpful since every form of a Fourth Conjugation verb in present tense will feature an "i" in it as we noted before. The stem of *audiō, audīre*, then, would be *audī-* once we have removed the *-re* from *audīre*. To conjugate a Fourth Conjugation verb in the present tense, we then add the personal endings below, which should look largely familiar from our experience with First and Second Conjugations.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-ō**	**-mus**
Second Person	**-s**	**-tis**
Third Person	**-t**	**-unt**

When adding the personal endings to the stems of Fourth Conjugation verbs, we will notice that the "i" stays in each form – even in First Person singular – which is

reminiscent of the "e" in the stems of Second Conjugation verbs. Also like the "e" in the stems of Second Conjugation verbs, the "i" in Fourth Conjugation verbs' stems remains long before the personal endings *-s, -mus,* and *-tis*, as we can see in the following chart where we find *audiō, audīre* conjugated in the present tense. We will also take note that the Third Person plural present-tense ending for Fourth Conjugation verbs is the same as that for Third Conjugation verbs, with a "u" being inserted to prevent the "i" in the stem from being pronounced together with the *-nt* personal ending.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**audiō**	**audīmus**
Second Person	**audīs**	**audītis**
Third Person	**audit**	**audiunt**

Translating Fourth Conjugation Verbs in Present Tense

Despite any differences we might find between conjugating verbs of different conjugations in various tenses, there is no difference in how we translate Fourth Conjugation verbs compared to the other conjugations in the present or any other tense. A present-tense form like *audiunt*, then, will still be translated as either "they hear" or "they are hearing" using the same methods of translation we have employed with verbs of other conjugations.

Grammatica I.iii
Principal Parts III
Fourth Conjugation

Objectives
- **Recognize patterns in the principal parts of Fourth Conjugation verbs.**
- **Use glossaries to complete dictionary entries for Fourth Conjugation verbs.**

We have often used the term "principal parts" when talking about verbs before; however, we have really only worked with the first two while dealing with tenses of the present system (<u>incomplete</u> action): the **present active indicative** (e.g., *amō, videō, agō, audiō*) and the **present active infinitive** (e.g., *amāre, vidēre, agere, audīre*). As you eventually learn more about Latin verbs in the perfect system (<u>completed</u> action), though, the last two principal parts will be crucial. Here, we will once again 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. In this lesson, we will also discuss specific forms for principal parts of verbs belonging to the Fourth Conjugation.

First Principal Part: <u>Present Active Indicative</u>
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 singular.

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: <u>Present Active Infinitive</u>
We have become familiar with a regular verb's present active infinitive as the 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**, <u>which encompasses the present, imperfect,</u>

and future tenses (incomplete action). Secondly, the Second Principal Part helps us distinguish between verbs of First (*amāre*), Second (*vidēre*), or Third (*agere*) Conjugations.

Third Principal Part: <u>Perfect Active Indicative</u>

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

To conjugate a verb 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 the Third Principal Part (e.g., *amāvī, vīdī, ēgī*) to find the stems that we will use to conjugate a verb in all forms of the perfect active 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 as we encounter them.

Fourth Principal Part: <u>Perfect Passive Participle</u>

Sometimes referred to as the "supine," the Fourth Principal Part of a Latin verb is what is known as its **perfect passive participle**. Like present active participles, perfect passive participles are **verbal adjectives**, meaning they can <u>represent an action like a verb while also modifying a noun or pronoun like an adjective</u>.

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 **has been 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, in those few instances, it is not actually

the perfect passive participle but instead some other participial form that has taken the spot of the normal Fourth Principal Part.

Fourth Conjugation Verbs – Principal Parts

As we saw with the other conjugations, the Second Principal Part (present active infinitives) of a Fourth Conjugation verb will be standard throughout this group of verbs. Thankfully, Fourth Conjugation also offers us some general patterns for Third and Fourth Principal Parts, as we found with verbs of First and Second Conjugations but not nearly as much with Third Conjugation.

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation will often have a Third Principal Part ending in *-īvī* and a Fourth Principal Part 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.

Grammatica II.i
Third Conjugation *-iō* Verbs
Recognition

Objectives
- **Recognize *-iō* verbs as Third Conjugation by their infinitives.**
- **Distinguish Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs from Fourth Conjugation verbs by using their infinitives.**

At this point, we have worked with Third Conjugation verbs in the present, future, and imperfect tenses. The knowledge we have acquired on conjugating these verbs in these tenses will now prove invaluable as we explore a special group of Third Conjugation verbs known as "***-iō* verbs**."

These verbs take their name from their First Person singular present-tense forms – all of which end in *-iō* like *capiō* ("I capture"), *faciō* ("I make"), *fugiō* ("I flee"), *incipiō* ("I start"), and *sapiō* ("I taste"). We can still tell that these verbs belong to the Third Conjugation, though, if we inspect their infinitives, which have the short "e" before the *-re* characteristic of Third Conjugation: *cap**e**re* ("to capture"), *fac**e**re* ("to make"), *fug**e**re* ("to flee"), *incip**e**re* ("to start"), and *sap**e**re* ("to taste").

Although there is no "i" in their infinitives, **Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs will feature an "i" in all conjugated forms of the present, future, and imperfect tenses**, just like verbs of the Fourth Conjugation that we have seen recently.

Distinguishing Fourth Conjugation from Third Conjugation *-iō*

Having just mentioned Fourth Conjugation verbs and some similarities they share with Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs, it is important that we take a moment to learn how to distinguish them from one another. This is because *audiō* and *faciō* would appear to belong to the same conjugation at first glance, which means we cannot use the verbs' First Principal Part to tell them apart. Instead, we have to return to our tried-and-true method of distinguishing verbs of different conjugations by relying on their Second Principal Part – the present active infinitive. With their infinitives, we can clearly see that *audīre* belongs to the Fourth Conjugation; whereas, *facere* belongs to the Third Conjugation.

Though they account for the majority of verbs like this, Fourth and Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs are not the only ones to end in *-iō*, either, as there are some First Conjugation verbs (e.g., *satiō*) that feature these two final letters in their First Principal Part, as well, which is all the more reason for us to pay close attention to the verbs' infinitives.

Grammatica II.ii
Third Conjugation *-iō* Verbs
Present Tense

Objectives
- **Conjugate and translate Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs in the present tense.**

Having worked with other Third Conjugation verbs already has taught us that verbs of this conjugation are nothing if not a little odd compared to verbs of other conjugations. As we will soon see, Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs like to be even more peculiar in some ways. Luckily, though, many of the forms for these types of verbs will look very similar to Fourth Conjugation verbs – so much so, in fact, that we will actually later learn how to conjugate them together with Fourth Conjugation verbs in the future and imperfect tenses.

Finding Stems for Third Conjugation *-iō* Verbs

Typically – even with other Third Conjugation verbs – we use the present active infinitive (Second Principal Part) to find a verb's stem used in conjugating it. With Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs, though, it is actually much easier and no less accurate to use the First Principal Part to find their stems. If we were to work with *capiō, capere* ("I capture, to capture"), for instance, the best way for us to find its stem for the present system (present, future, and imperfect tenses) would be to use the First Principal Part, *capiō*. From here, we will remove the First Person singular present-tense personal ending *-ō* to give us the stem *capi-*. We will then have a stem for the verb that retains the "i" that we will need in each conjugated form.

Conjugating *-iō* Verbs in Present Tense

When we first started working with verbs of the Third Conjugation, we said that the phrase **"i's in the present; 'e's in the future"** would help us keep our endings straight that we use for these two tenses. The "'i's in the present" part of that phrase is especially true in the present-tense forms of *-iō* verbs.

With other Third Conjugation verbs, the only forms in the present tense that did not have an "i" in them were First Person singular (e.g. *agō*) and Third Person plural (e.g. *agunt*). With *-iō* verbs – as with verbs of the Fourth Conjugation – **every** form will feature the letter "i." That being said, each "i" in the stem of a Third Conjugation *-iō* verb will be short; whereas, we ran into the occasional long "i" in Fourth Conjugation. Nevertheless, we will actually add the same present-tense

endings to the stems of *-iō* verbs that we used to conjugate Fourth Conjugation verbs in the present tense, which have been provided here for your review.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-ō**	**-mus**
Second Person	**-s**	**-tis**
Third Person	**-t**	**-unt**

   If we wanted to conjugate the Third Conjugation *-iō* verb *capiō, capere* in the present tense, then, we would add the endings above to the stem *capi-* that we found previously to give us the present-tense forms below.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**capiō**	**capimus**
Second Person	**capis**	**capitis**
Third Person	**capit**	**capiunt**

Translating Third Conjugation *-iō* Verbs in Present Tense

Despite the subtle differences between conjugating *-iō* verbs and other verbs of the Third Conjugation, there is no difference in how we translate these verbs in the present or any other tense. For instance, we can still translate *capimus* as "we capture" or as "we are capturing."

Grammatica III.i
Third Conjugation *-iō* and Fourth Conjugation
Future-Tense Endings

Objective
- **Recall endings used to conjugate Third Conjugation verbs in the future tense.**

You might recall from when we last discussed Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs that each of their forms will contain the letter "i" in the present, future, and imperfect tenses. You might also remember that we used the phrase **"i" in the present, "e" in the future** to help remind us what vowels we find in the personal endings of other Third Conjugation verbs in those tenses. When we combine these two concepts, you might think that there would be issues with conjugating *-iō* verbs in the future tense since all of their forms feature an "i." Nevertheless, *-iō* verbs still use the same endings for future tense, which you can find below.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-am**	**-ēmus**
Second Person	**-ēs**	**-ētis**
Third Person	**-et**	**-ent**

When we conjugate Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs in the future tense, the endings we see above will still be present; however, they will also feature the "i" that helps us distinguish *-iō* verbs from other verbs of the Third Conjugation. How that "i" becomes part of the future-tense form, though, we will discuss in our next lesson.

Fourth Conjugation – Future-Tense Endings
We have noted before that Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs and verbs of the Fourth Conjugation are conjugated using the same endings in the present tense. The same can be said for endings in the future tense, as well. The key difference between Third Conjugation *-iō* and Fourth Conjugation verbs in the future or any other present-system tense is the manner in which we find their stems, which will be a discussion for next time.

Grammatica III.ii
Third Conjugation *-iō* and Fourth Conjugation
Future-Tense Stems

Objective
- **Identify stems used to conjugate Third Conjugation *-iō* and Fourth Conjugation verbs in the future tense.**

For the most part, we will find the stems to conjugate Third Conjugation *-iō* and Fourth Conjugation verbs in the future tense in the same way we found their stems in the present tense. Let's just take a few moments to remind ourselves what procedures we follow to find the stems for these two very similar sets of Latin verbs.

Future-Tense Stems – Third Conjugation *-iō* Verbs

We recalled in our last lesson that all forms of Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs in the present system (present, future, and imperfect tenses) feature the letter "i." The best way to ensure that the "i" remains a part of the stem of these verbs in the future tense is to follow the same procedure we did in the present tense: remove the *-ō* from the end of the First Principal Part. Just remember, this procedure for finding stems is reserved *only* for Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs in the present system.

Future-Tense Stems – Fourth Conjugation Verbs

Fourth Conjugation verbs feature an "i" in all forms of the present system, as well. As with Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs, we use the same process we employed in the present tense to find the stems of Fourth Conjugation verbs in the future tense: remove the *-re* from the infinitive as we did with First or Second Conjugation verbs. When conjugating Fourth Conjugation verbs in the future tense, though, we need to make one modification to the stem before adding on the future-tense personal endings. Simply removing the *-re* from the infinitive of a Fourth Conjugation verb leaves a long "i" ($\bar{\imath}$) on the end of the stem. Rather than leaving this "i" long, we will shorten it before adding the future-tense endings.

Grammatica IV.i
Third Conjugation *-iō* and Fourth Conjugation
Imperfect-Tense Endings

Objective
- **Recall endings used to conjugate verbs in the imperfect tense.**

We have seen that the endings used to conjugate verbs in the imperfect tense are the same across the various conjugations, so let's remind ourselves of those endings here.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bam**	**-bāmus**
Second Person	**-bās**	**-bātis**
Third Person	**-bat**	**-bant**

Although the endings are the same, we will have to complete take one extra minor step when using them to conjugate Third Conjugation *-iō* and Fourth Conjugation verbs in imperfect tense, which we will discuss in our next lesson.

Grammatica IV.ii
Third Conjugation *-iō* and Fourth Conjugation
Imperfect Tense
Conjugation

Objectives
- **Identify stems used to conjugate Third Conjugation *-iō* and Fourth Conjugation verbs in imperfect tense.**
- **Conjugate Third Conjugation *-iō* and Fourth Conjugation verbs in imperfect tense.**

Having worked with Third Conjugation *-iō* and Fourth Conjugation verbs in the future tense, we are perfectly poised to work with these verbs easily in the imperfect tense. This is thanks to the fact that we will use the same methods to find the stems of these verbs to conjugate in the imperfect tense as we did in the future tense.

Imperfect-Tense Stems – Third Conjugation *-iō* Verbs

It should now be well-known that all forms of Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs in the present system (present, future, and imperfect tenses) feature the letter "i." As we saw in the future tense, the best way to ensure that the "i" remains a part of the stem of these verbs in the imperfect tense is to follow the same procedure we did in the present tense: remove the *-ō* from the end of the First Principal Part. Always remember, though, that this procedure for finding stems is reserved *only* for Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs in the present system.

Imperfect-Tense Stems – Fourth Conjugation Verbs

We have become acquainted with the fact that Fourth Conjugation verbs feature an "i" in all forms of the present system, as well. As with Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs, we use the same process we employed in the present tense to find the stems of Fourth Conjugation verbs in the imperfect tense: remove the *-re* from the infinitive as we did with First or Second Conjugation verbs.

As with conjugating Fourth Conjugation verbs in the future tense, though, we need to make one modification to the stem before adding on the future-tense personal endings. Simply removing the *-re* from the infinitive of a Fourth Conjugation verb leaves a long "i" (*ī*) on the end of the stem. Rather than leaving this "i" long, we will shorten it before adding the imperfect-tense endings.

Imperfect-Tense Conjugation – Final Step

The "i" at the end of the stem of a Third Conjugation *-iō* or Fourth Conjugation verb typically became a "glide vowel," which is actually half vowel and half consonant. Therefore, before we add imperfect-tense endings to the stems of Third Conjugation *-iō* and Fourth Conjugation verbs, we must complete one final step: add a long "e" (*ē*) between the stem and the ending. This gives us forms like those we see below with *audiō, audīre* conjugated in imperfect tense.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**audiēbam**	**audiēbāmus**
Second Person	**audiēbās**	**audiēbātis**
Third Person	**audiēbat**	**audiēbant**

Grammatica V.i
Verbal Properties III
Voice

Objectives
- **Recall the verbal properties of person, number, and tense.**
- **Define voice as a verbal property.**

We have discussed previously how verbs possess five distinct properties: person, number, tense, voice, and mood. So far, we have really only worked with the first three of these properties, which tell us who and how many (person and number) are involved in a verb's action and when (tense) the action takes place. We will now begin to explore our fourth verbal property: voice.

We can describe **voice** as <u>the verbal property that describes the agency of a subject in the verb's action</u>. In other words, it tells us whether the subject of the verb is performing the action or is having the action performed on it. Until now, you have probably been most familiar with defining a verb's subject as the noun or pronoun that is performing the verb's action. For instance, in the clauses "I run," "you were walking," and "the cat will sleep," the subject of each verb is also performing the action – "I" am doing the running, "you" were doing the walking, and "the cat" will be doing the sleeping. We will begin to see in our next lesson that the subject of a verb is not always necessarily the one who is actually performing the action. For now, though, we will spend our time reviewing the verbal properties we have seen before and properly defining "voice."

Grammatica V.ii
Voice
Active and Passive

Objectives
- **Differentiate active and passive voices.**
- **Identify active and passive English verbs.**

We have learned so far that **voice** identifies <u>the verbal property that describes the agency of a verb's subject in the verb's action</u>. This verbal property also possesses multiple possibilities just like the other verbal properties with which we have become familiar – i.e., person (First, Second, and Third), number (singular and plural), and tense (e.g., present, imperfect, and future). For voice in English and Latin, we have two such possibilities: active and passive.

All the Latin verb forms we have learned so far are in the **active voice**, meaning <u>the subject of the verb is performing the verb's action</u>. In the examples "I call," "you (all) were catching," and "we will warn," then, the subjects "I," "you (all)," and "we" are all performing the actions described by their verbs. With **passive voice**, however<u>, the subject of the verb is having the verb's action performed on it</u>.

In English, some form or a combination of forms of the being is employed to make a verb passive. In Latin, passive verb endings – which we will soon learn – are all that is necessary to make a verb passive. For now, let's take a look at how we would convert the active verbs we mentioned earlier to passive voice.

Active Voice	Tense	Passive Voice
I call	Present	I **am being** *called*
you (all) were catching	Imperfect	you (all) **were being** *caught*
we will warn	Future	we **will** <u>be</u> *warned*

We see in the examples above that, in addition to the underlined forms of the being verb ('am being," "were being," and "be"), English passive verbs feature another component in italics known as a passive participle ("called," "caught," and "warned"). When we translate a Latin passive verb, this passive participle will be taken from that verb's basic definition. For instance, if we needed to translate a passive form of *monēre* ("to warn"), we would use the passive participle "warned." We will be careful not to confuse these participial forms with past-tense verbs, but we will discuss this further in another lesson.

Grammatica V.iii
Voice
Subject vs. Agent

Objectives
- **Define agent.**
- **Differentiate and identify a verb's subject and agent.**

Up to this point, we have always associated a verb's subject with the individual(s) performing the verb's action. That is because we have only been working with verbs in the active voice. The truth of the matter is that a verb's subject is simply the individual(s) most directly involved in a verb's action. Now that we have begun to work with passive voice, we are going to see that a verb's subject is not always responsible for performing its action.

Derived from the Latin verb *agere* ("to do"), the **agent** of a verb represents <u>the individual(s) responsible for performing the verb's action</u>. In other words, the agent is the one *doing* the action. The subject and the agent of an active verb are the same, which is why – having only worked with active verbs – we have become so accustomed to assuming that the subject performs a verb's action. In the example "The Romans are building a temple," "the Romans" are both the subject and the agent of the verb "are building" since they are both most directly involved in the verb's action and are also the ones performing it.

When working with a passive verb, however, the verb's subject and its agent are not the same. If we were to make our previous example passive, for instance, we would end up with "The temple is being built by the Romans." Here, the subject "the temple" is most directly involved in the verb's action, but it is not the one performing it – i.e., a temple cannot build itself. Instead, "the Romans" are the agent of the verb's action since they are the ones doing the actual building. You will notice, then, that we express the agent of a passive verb in English using the preposition "by." In Latin, the agent of a passive verb is also expressed using a preposition, along with a special use of the ablative case that we will discuss later.

Grammatica VI.i
Present Passive
Endings

Objectives
- **Memorize present passive verb endings.**
- **Distinguish present passive endings from those of active voice.**

   As we have been learning about the verbal property known as "voice," we have discovered that English passive verbs require two elements: 1) a form of the "being" verb and 2) a passive participle. Latin verbs in the passive voice, though, only require one element in the present system (present, imperfect, and future tenses) to be made passive – their passive endings.
   You have already begun to become familiar with these passive endings for the present tense as you have practiced them in your *Cantūs*. Now, we will take a closer look at these endings to see what distinguishes them from active endings of the present tense with a review of both sets of endings below.

Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-or**	**-mur**
Second Person	**-ris**	**-minī**
Third Person	**-tur**	**-ntur**

Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-ō**	**-mus**
Second Person	**-s**	**-tis**
Third Person	**-t**	**-nt**

Examining both present passive and active endings together, the first thing you might notice is that the letter "r" is a good indicator that the ending is passive since it is present in all present passive endings except Second Person plural (*-minī*). In fact, this letter will continue to be a marker for passive voice as we later learn about imperfect and future passive endings, as well.

Looking at the two sets of endings side-by-side allows us to see the extent to which the letter "r" is important in forming passive endings. The letter is essentially added to the active endings to make them passive (First Person singular, *-or*; Third Person singular, *-tur*; Third Person plural, *-ntur*) or substituted for another letter in the active ending (i.e., First Person plural, *-mur* vs. *-mus*). Passive endings used for verbs in Second Person (singular, *-ris*; plural *-minī*), however, will always be the most unlike the others and will require closer attention and more intentional memorization.

Second Person Singular: *-re*

We just noted that the passive endings for Second Person are the most dissimilar from the others or from their active counterparts. Another irregularity to note is that Second Person singular actually has another possible passive ending: *-re*. While this passive ending is commonly used for Second Person singular in Latin texts, we will only make use of *-ris* for now as a passive form ending in *-re* could easily be mistaken for a present active infinitive, which will also end in *-re*.

Grammatica VI.ii
Present Passive
First and Second Conjugations

Objective
- **Conjugate First and Second Conjugation verbs in present passive.**

    Although we have the most experience with verbs of the First and Second Conjugations, it has been some time since we have had to work specifically on conjugating them. Luckily for us, though, the procedures for conjugating a First or Second Conjugation verb in the present passive are the same as those used to conjugate these verbs in the present active. Therefore, let's review those procedures and use them to conjugate both a First (*laudāre*) and a Second Conjugation verb (*monēre*) in the present passive.

1) Identify the verb's infinitive. (*laudāre* and *monēre*)
2) Remove the final *-re* from the infinitive to find the verb's stem. (*laudā-* and *monē-*)
3) Add appropriate endings. (*-or*, *-ris*, *-tur*, etc.)

laudāre – Present Passive

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**laudor**	**laudāmur**
Second Person	**laudāris**	**laudāminī**
Third Person	**laudātur**	**laudantur**

monēre – **Present Passive**

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**moneor**	**monēmur**
Second Person	**monēris**	**monēminī**
Third Person	**monētur**	**monentur**

Examining the passive forms of the verbs above, we will notice two important things about First and Second Conjugation verbs in the passive voice. The first is that the vowels at the end of the verbs' stems (-*ā*- or -*ē*-) remain long before all passive endings except Third Person plural and First Person singular.
The shortening of these thematic vowels before the passive endings for First Person singular brings us to our second important note. Just as in active voice, the short "a" at the end of the stem of First Conjugation verbs disappears before the "o" (i.e., *laudor* **not** *laudaor*); whereas the short "e" at the end of the stem of Second Conjugation verbs remains before the "o" (i.e., *moneor* **not** *monor*). This second point concerning the thematic vowels in the verbs' stems is the same phenomenon we witnessed in active voice, so keeping this in mind as we work with passive voice should present us with no problems at all.

Grammatica VI.iii
Present Passive
Fourth Conjugation

Objective
- **Conjugate Fourth Conjugation verbs in present passive.**

    Having just learned how to conjugate First and Second Conjugation verbs in present passive, you might think we would move on to doing the same with Third Conjugation verbs. However, since Fourth Conjugation is conjugated so similarly to First and Second Conjugation in present passive, we will work with this group of verbs next and will save the peculiarities of the Third Conjugation for later lessons.

    As we work with Fourth Conjugation verbs in present passive, we will actually follow the same procedures we used for First and Second Conjugation verbs, with one minor modification in Third Person plural that we will note as we practice those procedures with *mūnīre* below.

1) Identify the verb's infinitive. (*mūnīre*)
2) Remove the final *-re* from the infinitive to find the verb's stem. (*mūnī-*)
3) Add appropriate endings. (*-or*, *-ris*, *-tur*, etc.)

mūnīre – Present Passive

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**mūnior**	**mūnīmur**
Second Person	**mūnīris**	**mūnīminī**
Third Person	**mūnītur**	**mūniuntur**

We have seen time and again that Latin tends to avoid placing an "i" next to "nt." One instance of this principle that we have seen most recently is during the process of conjugating Fourth Conjugation verbs in the Third Person plural of present active. As we now work with these verbs in present passive, we note again that a "u" is placed between the "i" of the verb's stem and the "nt" found in the ending. We will also notice that the "i" of the stem becomes short before the "u" as it does before the "o" in First Person singular (cf. the "e" in *moneor*).

Grammatica VI.iv
Present Passive
Third Conjugation

Objective
- **Conjugate Third Conjugation verbs in present passive.**

We have witnessed on several occasions how verbs of the Third Conjugation are peculiar when compared to verbs of the other conjugations. Of course, this is no different when working with this conjugation in present passive. Thankfully, though, there are some similarities between working with Third Conjugation in present active and working with these verbs in present passive.

To begin with, we will follow mostly the same procedures to conjugate Third Conjugation verbs in present passive that we did in present active. We will outline those procedures below and follow them to conjugate the Third Conjugation verb *mittere*. Afterward, we will note the extra steps and other peculiarities we must remember when conjugating this group of verbs in present passive.

1) Identify the verb's infinitive. (*mittere*)
2) Remove the final *-ere* from the infinitive to find the verb's stem. (*mitt-*)
3) Add appropriate endings. (*-or*, *-ris*, *-tur*, etc.)

mittere – Present Passive

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**mittor**	**mittimur**
Second Person	***mitteris***	**mittiminī**
Third Person	**mittitur**	**mittuntur**

Aside from the ending for First Person singular – which already begins with a vowel (*-or*) – the present passive endings cannot be added directly to the stem of a Third Conjugation verb without a vowel between the stem and the ending. As we might expect recalling the phrase **"'i' in the present, 'e' in the future"** that we used in present active, this vowel for present passive forms of Third Conjugation verbs is a short "i" except in two instances. The first, of course, is in Third Person

plural, where we know a "u" is substituted for the "i" due to the "nt" that is part of the ending.

Second Person Singular

The second substitution in Second Person singular is a little more unexpected, though. Instead of an "i," we find an "e" between the Third Conjugation verb's stem and the ending *-ris*. For this reason, you might want to confuse this form for a future passive rather than a present passive form ("i" in the present, "e" in the future). However, we will discover in later lessons that the "e" that does indeed appear in Second Person singular future passive forms of Third Conjugation is in fact long as opposed to short, so we will have to pay careful attention to this feature when we begin working with these verbs in future passive.

Grammatica VI.v

Present Passive
Third Conjugation *-iō*

Objective

- **Conjugate Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs in present passive.**

    As if Third Conjugation verbs were not different enough, Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs often require us to devote even more deliberate attention to their conjugation than any other group of verbs. Nevertheless, if we recall some principles that we learned while working with these verbs in present active, we should have no trouble dealing with them in present passive.

    One such principle that is key to working with Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs in the present system (present, imperfect, and future tenses) dictates that we find the stems for these verbs by removing the *-ō* from their First Principal Part. Always remember, though, that this is the *only* group of verbs with which we should follow this practice of forming a verb's stem.

    Once we have found a Third Conjugation *-iō* verb's stem in this way, we will then proceed to add present passive endings. Unlike with other Third Conjugation verbs, though, we can add most present passive endings directly to a Third Conjugation *-iō* verb's stem without any further steps since there is a vowel ("i") at the end of it. There is one more peculiarity to note, however, that we will find when we inspect the conjugated forms of *accipere* below.

accipere – Present Passive

	Singular	Plural
First Person	accipior	accipimur
Second Person	*acciperis*	accipiminī
Third Person	accipitur	accipiuntur

Second Person Singular

As with other Third Conjugation verbs, we must remember to insert a "u" next to the "nt" found in Third Person plural; only, the "u" appearing with Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs is also accompanied by the "i" found at the end their stems.

The peculiarity we mentioned before actually refers to the Second Person singular forms of Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs in present passive. Rather than finding a form like *accipiris*, we instead see one like *acciperis*. We should take note, then, that the Second Person singular forms of **all** Third Conjugation verbs will feature a short "e" in present passive as opposed to the "i" we would expect to find.

Grammatica VI.vi

Present Passive
Translation

Objective

- **Translate verbs in present passive.**

The primary reason that we spent time working with passive voice in English before ever conjugating a Latin verb in passive voice is so that we could begin learning how to translate Latin passive verbs effectively in English.

Perhaps the most valuable lesson we learned while exploring passive voice in English is that English passive verbs consist of two elements: 1) a form of the being verb and 2) a passive participle. We discovered that the passive participial form (e.g., "called," "given," "taught") will remain the same regardless of the present-system tense (i.e., present, imperfect, or future). The form of the being verb, though, will of course change depending on the tense.

In present tense, there are two options for translating a Latin verb in English – simple present and present progressive. For simple present, the forms of the being verb are simply "am," "is," or "are." These present-tense forms are combined with the present participial form "being" to translate a verb in present progressive. We can see both techniques modeled here with the present passive forms of *laudāre*.

laudāre – Simple Present Passive

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**laudor** *I am praised*	**laudāmur** *we are praised*
Second Person	**laudāris** *you are praised*	**laudāminī** *you (all) are praised*
Third Person	**laudātur** *he/she/it is praised*	**laudantur** *they are praised*

laudāre – **Present Progressive Passive**

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**laudor** *I am being praised*	**laudāmur** *we are being praised*
Second Person	**laudāris** *you are being praised*	**laudāminī** *you (all) are being praised*
Third Person	**laudātur** *he/she/it is being praised*	**laudantur** *they are being praised*

Whether a Latin present passive verb is translated using the simple present or the present progressive is typically dictated by context. Without this specific context, though, either method is acceptable for translating a Latin present passive verb in English.

Grammatica Supplēmentālis I.i
Present Passive Infinitive
First, Second, and Fourth Conjugations

Objectives
- **Recognize and form present passive infinitives of First, Second, and Fourth Conjugation verbs.**

Up to this point, we have become familiar with a verb's infinitive as its Second Principal Part (e.g., *amō, **amāre***); however, this is but one of several infinitive forms available to Latin verbs. The Second Principal Part of most Latin verbs is its present *active* infinitive, and we are now going to learn how to recognize and to form a verb's present *passive* infinitive.

For verbs of the First, Second, or Fourth Conjugations, the process of forming the present passive infinitive is as simple as **1)** locating its present active infinitive (Second Principal Part), **2)** removing the final "e," and **3)** replacing it with a long "i" (*-ī*). Below, you can find examples of present active and passive infinitives from each of the conjugations mentioned above.

	Present Active Infinitive	**Present Passive Infinitive**
First	*amār**e***	*amār**ī***
Second	*monēr**e***	*monēr**ī***
Fourth	*audīr**e***	*audīr**ī***

Grammatica Supplēmentālis I.ii
Present Passive Infinitive
Third Conjugation

Objectives
- **Recognize and form present passive infinitives Third Conjugation verbs.**

As we now well know, verbs of the Third Conjugation are a bit peculiar compared to those of the other conjugations, and this group becomes even more peculiar when we consider its subgroup – Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs. While it is true that we must follow a slightly different procedure for forming a Third Conjugation verb's present passive infinitive than we did for the others, the process is somewhat simplified by two principles: 1) we will still use the long "i" (*-ī*) to form the present passive infinitive, and 2) both regular Third Conjugation and Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs form their present passive infinitives in the same way.

We will begin in the same way as we did with verbs of the other conjugations by locating the verb's present active infinitive (Second Principal Part). As we did while finding the stems for Third Conjugation verbs in the present and future tenses, we will then remove the entire *-ere* from the infinitive and replace it with just the long "i" that helps us identify an infinitive as present passive. Examples of present passive infinitives for both Third and Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs are found below.

	Present Active Infinitive	**Present Passive Infinitive**
Third	*ag**ere***	*ag**ī***
Third -*iō*	*cap**ere***	*cap**ī***

<u>*Grammatica Supplēmentālis* I.iii</u>
Present Passive Infinitive
Translating

Objective
- **Translate present passive infinitives.**

    Like their active counterparts, present passive infinitives can be used in a variety of ways, so we must familiarize ourselves with how we translate them. We have become accustomed to translating present active infinitives using English infinitive phrases featuring the function word "to" (e.g., "to love," "to warn," etc.). We can translate present passive infinitives similarly, but we will have to remember some characteristics of English passive verbs in order to translate these infinitives correctly.

    You should now be well acquainted with the fact that English passive verbs require two elements: 1) a form of the "being" verb and 2) a passive participle. This is no different when translating present passive infinitives. The function word "to" is still going to be used; we then just have to add the other two elements we need for an English passive verb. For example, the present active infinitive *amāre* is translated "to love," and the present passive infinitive ***amārī*** would be translated "**to be loved**," where "to" has been combined with the present-tense "being" verb ("be") and the passive participle ("loved").

Passive Complementary Infinitives

    Translating infinitives simply as infinitives, though, is not something we have frequently done. We have instead been more accustomed to seeing infinitives as complements to finite verbs, completing the sense of one verb with another action (i.e., complementary infinitives). Present passive infinitives are also used as complementary infinitives, and we can see some examples of these passive complements below.

<u>vincī</u> nōn possumus.   *We cannot <u>be conquered</u>.*

vir malus <u>laudārī</u> nōn dēbet.   *The evil man should not <u>be praised</u>.*

<u>docērī</u> bene solēbās.   *You were accustomed to <u>being taught</u> well.*

You can recall in the examples above that the function word "to" that is often included in English infinitive phrases is often absent when we translate complementary infinitives. In most instances with present passive complementary infinitives, we will simply have "be" and the passive participle (e.g., "conquered," "praised"). When translating a complementary infinitive with *soleō* ("I am accustomed to") the "to" is not actually part of an infinitive phrase – a concept that is further reinforced by the appearance of "being" instead of "be" with this particular verb.

Grammatica VII.i
Ablatives with Passive Voice
Ablative of Agent

Objectives
- **Recognize and translate Ablatives of Agent.**

We noted when we first began working with the passive voice in English that the subject and the **agent** – <u>the individual responsible for performing a verb's action</u> – of a passive verb are two different entities. As we have seen with active verbs, the subject of a passive verb appears in the nominative case; however, we will find the verb's agent expressed by the Ablative of Agent, a special use of the ablative case that we will learn to recognize and to translate in this lesson.

Use with *ā/ab*

We realized that identifying the agent of an English passive verb was made easier by looking for the preposition "by." Similarly, we can easily recognize the Ablative of Agent due to its use with the Latin preposition ***ā/ab*** ("by).

We must be careful, though, not to confuse an Ablative of Agent with an Ablative of Separation because *ā/ab* might also be used to mean "from" or "away from." Nevertheless, context will make it clear which special ablative is being used – especially when that context includes a passive verb.

Use with Passive Voice

Once a prepositional phrase containing *ā/ab* has been identified, we can further recognize the Ablative of Agent by its almost exclusive use with passive verbs. Of course, passive verbs could include not only finite verbs like *doceor* ("I am being taught") but also passive participles like *scrīptus* ("written") or others such as we found in *Vocābula* V that are really just the Fourth Principal Parts of verbs.

<u>ā Senecā</u> doceor.	*I am being taught <u>by Seneca</u>.*
librum <u>ā Senecā</u> scrīptum legō.	*I am reading a book written <u>by Seneca</u>*

Personal Agent

The Ablative of Agent is also often referred to as the "Ablative of *Personal* Agent" because it is almost always used when a person is doing the action of a passive verb, making it even easier to recognize this use of the ablative. The Romans would here even draw a line between humans and animals since an

animal's involvement in performing a passive verb's action was often expressed via another special use of the ablative case that we will discuss in our next lesson.

Translating the Ablative of Agent

Once we have identified an Ablative of Agent, translating it is as simple as using the English preposition "by" along with the appropriate translation of the agent.

<div align="center">

ab hostibus dēlentur　　　　*they are destroyed <u>by the enemy</u>*

ā Vergiliō scrīptus　　　　*written <u>by Vergil</u>*

</div>

Grammatica VII.ii
Ablatives with Passive Voice
Ablative of Means

Objectives
- **Recognize and translate ablatives of means.**
- **Distinguish ablatives of means from ablatives of agent.**

We discussed in our last lesson how we use the ablative case to talk about the person who performs the action of a passive verb. The ablative case is also used to talk about <u>the means by which an action is performed</u> in the form of the **Ablative of Means**, which we will learn to recognize and to translate here.

Instrumental Ablative

Unlike the Ablative of (Personal) Agent, which is used when *someone* performs a verb's action, the Ablative of Means is used when *something* brings about the action of a verb. Also known as the "Ablative of Instrument," we employ the Ablative of Means to talk about the tools (i.e., instruments) or other inanimate or even intangible objects at the root of a verb's action. These often included animals for the Romans; though, animals were also occasionally seen in an Ablative of Agent construction.

Actually, telling the difference between an animal as an Ablative of Agent or as an Ablative of Means illustrates another way that we can tell these two special uses of the ablative case apart. The Ablative of Means not only identifies non-human involvement but it also appears ***without a preposition***, unlike the Ablative of Agent, which describes personal involvement with the preposition *ā/ab*.

ager <u>ab equīs</u> arātur.	*The field is plowed <u>by horses</u>.*	**Agent**
agricola agrum <u>equīs</u> arat.	*The farmer plows the field <u>with horses</u>.*	**Means**

You might have noticed another key difference between an Ablative of Means and an Ablative of Agent in the examples above. It becomes even easier to identify an Ablative of Agent when we consider that this construction is almost only seen with a passive verb such as *arātur* above. An Ablative of Means on the other hand, while often found with passive verbs, can also often be seen with active verbs like *arat*.

Translating the Ablative of Means

Although the Ablative of Means appears without any prepositions in Latin, we will have a choice of two particular prepositions to use in English when translating it. One of these prepositions is "by," where we really mean "by *means* of." The other preposition we have seen in the previous examples is "with." Here, "with" takes on the meaning of "using" instead of "accompanying." Take a look at two more examples below to see "by" and "with" used to translate an Ablative of Means.

urbs <u>igne</u> dēlētur.   *The city is being destroyed <u>by (means of) fire</u>.*
cibum <u>igne</u> parābō.   *I will prepare the food <u>with fire</u>.*

Grammatica VIII.i
Imperfect Passive
Endings

Objective
- **Memorize imperfect passive endings.**

Working with the imperfect tense in active voice has offered us the most consistency in verb forms, even with verbs of the Third Conjugation. Thankfully, the same can be said for the imperfect tense in passive voice.

We have often identified imperfect-tense endings by their characteristic *-ba-* forms and we will be able to do the same with passive imperfect-tense endings. In fact, we can think of forming imperfect passive endings by simply replacing the *-m*, *-s*, *-t*, etc. final endings of active voice with the *-r*, *-ris*, *-tur*, etc. final endings we learned with present passive, as we can see in the chart below.

Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bar**	**-bāmur**
Second Person	**-bāris**	**-bāminī**
Third Person	**-bātur**	**-bantur**

As we saw in active voice, verbs of all conjugations – even Third and Fourth Conjugation verbs – will use the same endings in imperfect tense. There are, however, some differences in forming the imperfect-tense stems for various conjugations, which we will discuss in subsequent lessons.

Grammatica VIII.ii

Imperfect Passive
First, Second, and Third Conjugations

Objective
- **Conjugate First, Second, and Third Conjugation verbs in imperfect passive.**

We discovered while working with imperfect tense in active voice that it offered the most consistency between verbs of different conjugations, and the same can be said when working with this tense in passive voice. In fact, verbs of the First, Second, and Third Conjugations will follow the same basic procedures for conjugating in imperfect passive, with Third Conjugation verbs requiring one minor extra step.

As has often been the case, we will start with a verb's present active infinitive (Second Principal Part) and then remove the final *-re* to isolate the verb's present-system stem. We then complete the conjugation by adding the imperfect passive endings we have been memorizing to the verb stem. You can find examples of First and Second Conjugation verbs in imperfect passive below.

First Conjugation – *onerō, onerāre*

	Singular	Plural
First Person	onerābar	onerābāmur
Second Person	onerābāris	onerābāminī
Third Person	onerābātur	onerābantur

Second Conjugation – *moveō, movēre*

	Singular	Plural
First Person	movēbar	movēbāmur
Second Person	movēbāris	movēbāminī
Third Person	movēbātur	movēbantur

Third Conjugation – Imperfect Passive

As when we conjugated Third Conjugation verbs in imperfect active, there is one extra step we have to remember when conjugating these verbs in imperfect passive. After removing the *-re* from the present active infinitive, we must make the characteristically short "e" at the end of a Third Conjugation verb's stem long (*ē*) before adding the imperfect passive endings to complete the conjugation process. We can see this reflected here in the conjugation of the Third Conjugation verb *condō, condere*.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	condēbar	condēbāmur
Second Person	condēbāris	condēbāminī
Third Person	condēbātur	condēbantur

Grammatica VIII.iii
Imperfect Passive
Fourth and Third Conjugation *-iō*

Objective
- **Conjugate Fourth and Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs in imperfect passive.**

Although imperfect tense presents us with the most consistent conjugation process across the conjugations, there are still some extra steps we have to remember when conjugating Fourth and Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs in imperfect passive as we did in imperfect active. Namely, we will be adding a long "e" (*ē*) between the verb stems and the imperfect passive endings, but these two groups of verbs follow different steps in isolating their stems.

Fourth Conjugation

As we did with First, Second, and Third Conjugations, we will simply remove the final *-re* from the end of a Fourth Conjugation verb's present active infinitive to find its stem. Then, we will add the long "e" (*ē*) we mentioned earlier before finishing the conjugation process with the imperfect passive endings, as we can see here with the Fourth Conjugation verb *nūtriō, nūtrīre*.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**nūtriēbar**	**nūtriēbāmur**
Second Person	**nūtriēbāris**	**nūtriēbāminī**
Third Person	**nūtriēbātur**	**nūtriēbantur**

Third Conjugation *-iō*

We found out with Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs in active voice that the process of isolating their stems is considerably different from other groups of verbs in present system. Since imperfect passive is still part of the present system, we will need to follow the same steps to find the stems of Third Conjugation *-iō* verbs for conjugating in imperfect passive.

Instead of starting with the present active infinitive (Second Principal Part) as we do with all other types of verbs, we will begin with the First Principal Part of a Third Conjugation *-iō* verb. To find the present-system stems of these verbs, we will then remove the final *-ō*, giving us stems ending in *-i-* similar to those of Fourth Conjugation verbs. We then add the long "e" (*ē*) from earlier to the stem before finally adding the imperfect passive endings to complete the conjugation process. You will see this process completed in the chart below with the Third Conjugation *-iō* verb *adiciō, adicere*.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**adiciēbar**	**adiciēbāmur**
Second Person	**adiciēbāris**	**adiciēbāminī**
Third Person	**adiciēbātur**	**adiciēbantur**

Grammatica VIII.iv
Imperfect Passive
Translation

Objective
- **Translate verbs in imperfect passive.**

    You might recall from our experience with imperfect tense in active voice that it describes action in the past. However, there is more to be said about this past action as the **aspect** – <u>a property describing complete or incomplete action</u> – of imperfect tense further describes incomplete action. This means that imperfect-tense action takes place in the past, but it is ongoing, habitual, or otherwise incomplete instead of being performed once and done.

    We can also remember from our previous experience with passive voice that translating passive verbs in English requires two elements: 1) a form of the "being" verb and 2) a passive participle. Combine these two conventions of translation, and we will see how it is that we work with the imperfect passive in English.

    When translating in imperfect active, we employed two primary methods of conveying incomplete past action: 1) "was/were *doing*" and 2) "used to *do*." Add the "being" verb and the passive participle to make the verb passive in English, and we have forms for the imperfect passive that look like the examples below.

puer laudābātur.   *The boy **was <u>being praised</u>**.*

laudābāmur.   *We **used to <u>be praised</u>**.*

    Our new primary formulas, then, for imperfect passive become "**was/were being done**" or "**used to *be done***."

    You might also remember the use of the English auxiliary "would" in translating the imperfect tense, but this should really only ever be used if we have an adverb modifying our Latin verb so as not to get it confused with a condition or a verb otherwise in a different mood. A good example could be *puer saepe laudābātur* ("The boy **would often** be praised.").

Appendix I
Syntax – Parts of Speech

Parts of Speech

Part of Speech: a group of words categorized by similar functions

Noun: identifies a person, place, thing, or idea

Pronoun: stands in the place of a noun and performs the same functions as a noun

Verb: identifies an action or state of being

Adjective: modifies a noun or pronoun

Adverb: modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb

Preposition: demonstrates relationships between its object (noun or pronoun) and other words or elements in a clause
Prepositional phrases **can function as adjectives or adverbs and might answer the following questions –**

How? / In what way? – "with care"	**Why? – "because of the storm"**
Whose? – "of Caesar"	**When? – "at midnight"**
Where? – "on the table"	**Which? – "against the wall"**

Conjunction: connects or otherwise joins multiple words or clauses – either coordinating, subordinating, or correlative

Interjection: abruptly interrupts the flow of speech as an expression of exclamation, response, greeting, or hesitation

Noun Functions

Subjective Noun Functions

Subject Noun: noun most directly involved in a verb's action or state of being

Caesar was a Roman general.

Predicate Noun (Predicate Nominative): noun that renames or further identifies a subject noun and that is found in the predicate of a sentence where the verb is a being or other linking verb

<p align="center">Caesar became <u>dictator</u>.</p>

Objective Noun Functions

Direct Object: noun most directly affected by a verb's action (<u>Answers "Whom?" or "What?"</u>)

<p align="center">Caesar wrote a <u>letter</u>.</p>

Indirect Object: noun indirectly affected by a verb's action – often found with verbs of giving, making/composing, or telling (<u>Answers "To/for whom?" or "To/for what?"</u>)

<p align="center">Caesar wrote <u>Julia</u> a letter.</p>

Object of Preposition: noun directly governed by a preposition (<u>Answers "Whom?" or "What?" after a preposition</u>)

<p align="center">Caesar wrote Julia a letter about the <u>war</u>.</p>

Common Types of Adjectives

Possessive Noun Adjective: noun that has become an adjective by the addition of *'s or s'* to show possession

Possessive Pronoun Adjective: possessive form of a personal pronoun – "my," "your," "his," "her," "its," "our," "their"

Article Adjective: adjective used to modify an indefinite or indeterminate ("a," "an") or a definite or otherwise familiar ("the") noun

Participle (Verbal Adjective): verb form (typically present active or perfect passive) used to modify nouns or pronouns

<p align="center">Will you turn off the <u>running</u> water?   Livia loves the <u>quilted</u> pillow.</p>

Demonstrative Adjective: adjective used to demonstrate relative positions in space or time – "this," "that," "these," "those"

Interrogative Adjective: adjective used in asking a question – "what," "which," "whose"

Distributive Adjective: adjective used to refer to individual members of a group – e.g., "each," "every," "neither," "either"

Appendix II
Syntax – English Prepositional Phrase-Latin Case Usage Correlations

Genitive Case
Genitive of Possession (Possessive Noun Adj.): "**of** *someone/something*" (Answers "Whose?")

Partitive Genitive: "*part* **of** *a whole*"

Objective Genitive: "*mental noun* **for** *someone/something*"
("mental noun" is typically an English noun that could also be a verb [e.g. "love," "fear," "care," "disdain"])

Accusative Case
Accusative of Place to Which: "**to/toward/into/onto** *someplace*"

Accusative of Extent of Space: "**for** *a distance*"

Accusative of Duration of Time: "**for** *a period of time*"

Ablative Case
Ablative of Separation:
- "**from**/**out of**/**without** *someone/something*"
- "*removal/freedom/absence* **from** *something/someone/someplace*"
- "*deprivation/lack* **of** *something*"
- "*devoid/deprived/empty* **of** *something*"

Ablative of Place from Which: "**away from/down from/out of/from** *someplace*"

Ablative of Place Where: "**in/on/under/below/beneath** *something*"

Ablative of Time When: "**on**/**at** *day/time*"

Ablative of Accompaniment: "**with** *someone/something*"

Ablative of Manner: "**with** *abstract concept*" (Answers "How?" or "In what way?")

Ablative of Agent: "**by** *someone*" (with *ā / ab* and passive verb)

Ablative of Means: "**with / by (means of)** *something*"

Appendix III
Latin Translation Guide

Latin Word Order

Although the nature of Latin inflection allows for a great deal of freedom in how words in a clause are arranged, there is nonetheless a general order in which Latin words typically appear in a sentence.

1) Subject 2) Direct Object 3) Indirect Object 4) Adverb 5) Verb

You can use this general ordering to help you decipher the basic layout of many of the sentences you will see in Upper Elementary.

Verbs

The best place to start in tackling a Latin sentence is identifying its main verb. Doing so will give you a strong starting point as the endings of a **finite** (<u>verb with a subject</u>) Latin verb will quite often also tell us the verb's subject. The easiest way to find a finite verb, then, is to look for its personal endings.

The following charts display the most essential endings that will be found at the very end of regular verbs regardless of their tense in the present system (present, imperfect, or future).

Active Personal Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	-ō / -m	-mus
Second Person	-s	-tis
Third Person	-t	-nt

Passive Personal Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	-r	-mur
Second Person	-ris / -re	-minī
Third Person	-tur	-ntur

Some Latin verbs might also require or allow for a **complementary infinitive**, <u>a verb with no subject of its own (**infinitive**) that completes (**complementary**) the thought of another verb</u>. The best way to identify this form of a verb, of course, is to look for the ***-re*** ending that we find at the end of present active infinitives of regular verbs of any conjugation.

Nouns

Subject

The personal endings of a Latin verb will often tell us the verb's subject with no need for a pronoun. However, if the verb is in the Third Person, we will typically need to find the noun that is its subject.

When looking for the subject of a Latin verb, we can use two signposts: **1) word order (see "Latin Word Order")** and **2) nominative case endings**. Below is a chart that provides the basic nominative case endings you can find for a noun of the First, Second, or Third Declension.

	Singular	**Plural**
First Declension	**-a**	**-ae**
Second Declension	**-us / -er / -um (n.)**	**-ī / -a (n.)**
Third Declension	**Various**	**-ēs / -a (n.)**

Direct Object

Like Latin subjects, we can use two means to find a verb's direct object: **1) word order (see "Latin Word Order")** and **2) accusative case endings**, which you can find here.

	Singular	**Plural**
First Declension	**-am**	**-ās**
Second Declension	**-um**	**-ōs / -a (n.)**
Third Declension	**-em / Various (n.)**	**-ēs / -īs / -a (n.)**

Indirect Object

Once again, we can use a couple methods of identifying an indirect object in a Latin clause: **1) word order (see "Latin Word Order")** and **2) dative case endings**, which have been given below.

	Singular	Plural
First Declension	**-ae**	**-īs**
Second Declension	**-ō**	**-īs**
Third Declension	**-ī**	**-ibus**

Adjectives

Latin adjectives tend to follow the nouns or pronouns that they modify and must of course match those nouns or pronouns in **gender**, **number**, and **case**. Pay close attention to the adjective's endings in order to identify what noun or pronoun the adjective is modifying.

Adverbs

Whether Latin or English, an adverb is a part of speech that modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb. For our purposes, adverbs will typically modify verbs and can be recognized by their proximity to the verb (**see "Latin Word Order"**).

Adverbs are even easier to work with for the time being because, unlike most other words in Latin, they will only have one form. You will eventually learn comparative and superlative forms of adverbs, but this will be much later. For now, you will only need to identify a single form of an adverb.

Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional phrases are generally easy to recognize because they of course begin with a preposition – another part of speech in Latin that will only ever have a single form, making them easy to find in your glossary or a dictionary.

Since prepositional phrases can function as either adjectives or adverbs, they will be positioned accordingly. An adjectival prepositional phrase will usually follow the noun or pronoun it modifies, as in the example below.

liber in mēnsā   the book on the table

An adverbial prepositional phrase will tend to appear where any other adverb typically would when it modifies a verb (**see "Latin Word Order"**) and will give us more information about the verb's action.

ē flūmine rapiet   will snatch <u>out of the river</u>

As with any other function that a noun or pronoun can perform, we can use case endings to help identify the object of a preposition (e.g. *mēnsā̱* or *flūmin̲e̲*). Objects of Latin prepositions are, for the most part, either accusative or ablative. You can find an overview of accusative case endings in the section of this guide on **Direct Objects**, while the ablative case endings have been provided below.

	Singular	**Plural**
First Declension	**-ā**	**-īs**
Second Declension	**-ō**	**-īs**
Third Declension	**-e / -ī**	**-ibus**

Appendix IV
Syntax and Inflection Tables

Case Usages (Syntax)

Case	Syntax
Nominative	• **Subject Noun (SN)** • **Predicate Nouns & Adjectives (Predicate Nominatives)**
Genitive	• **Possessive Noun Adjective (PNA)** • **Partitive Genitive** • **Objective Genitive**
Dative	• **Indirect Object (IO)** • **Dative of Possession (with *sum*)** • **Object of some Verbs**
Accusative	• **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**
Ablative	• **Object of Preposition (OP)** • **Ablative of Separation** • **Ablative of Place Where** • **Ablative of Place from Which** • **Ablative of Time When** • **Ablative of Accompaniment** • **Ablative of Manner** • **Ablative of Agent** • **Ablative of Means** • **Ablative of Source or Origin**
Vocative	• **Direct Address**

Noun Declension

First Declension

First Declension Endings

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

terra, terrae (f.) – earth

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	terra	terrae
Genitive	terrae	terrārum
Dative	terrae	terrīs
Accusative	terram	terrās
Ablative	terrā	terrīs

Second Declension

Second Declension Masculine Endings

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

deus, deī (m.) – god

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	deus	deī
Genitive	deī	deōrum
Dative	deō	deīs
Accusative	deum	deōs
Ablative	deō	deīs

Second Declension Masculine *-er* Nouns

puer, puerī (m.) – boy (Keeps "e")

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puer	puerī
Genitive	puerī	puerōrum
Dative	puerō	puerīs
Accusative	puerum	puerōs
Ablative	puerō	puerīs

liber, librī (m.) – book (Drops "e")

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	liber	librī
Genitive	librī	librōrum
Dative	librō	librīs
Accusative	librum	librōs
Ablative	librō	librīs

Second Declension Neuter

Second Declension Neuter Endings

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	**-um**	**-a**
Genitive	**-ī**	**-ōrum**
Dative	**-ō**	**-īs**
Accusative	**-um**	**-a**
Ablative	**-ō**	**-īs**

bellum, bellī (n.) – war

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	bell**um**	bell**a**
Genitive	bell**ī**	bell**ōrum**
Dative	bell**ō**	bell**īs**
Accusative	bell**um**	bell**a**
Ablative	bell**ō**	bell**īs**

Third Declension

Consonant Stems

Consonant Stem Endings (M/F)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	**Various**	**-ēs**
Genitive	**-is**	**-um**
Dative	**-ī**	**-ibus**
Accusative	**-em**	**-ēs**
Ablative	**-e**	**-ibus**

amor, amōris (m.) – love

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	am**or**	amōr**ēs**
Genitive	amōr**is**	amōr**um**
Dative	amōr**ī**	amōr**ibus**
Accusative	amōr**em**	amōr**ēs**
Ablative	amōr**e**	amōr**ibus**

Consonant Stem Endings (Neuter)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	**Various**	**-a**
Genitive	**-is**	**-um**
Dative	**-ī**	**-ibus**
Accusative	**Various**	**-a**
Ablative	**-e**	**-ibus**

carmen, carminis (n.) – song

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	car**men**	carmin**a**
Genitive	carmin**is**	carmin**um**
Dative	carmin**ī**	carmin**ibus**
Accusative	car**men**	carmin**a**
Ablative	carmin**e**	carmin**ibus**

Pure *i*-stems

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

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

nāvis, nāvis (f.) – ship

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	nāv**is**	nāv**ēs**
Genitive	nāv**is**	nāv**ium**
Dative	nāv**ī**	nāv**ibus**
Accusative	nāv**em**/nāv**im**	nāv**īs**/nāv**ēs**
Ablative	nāv**ī**	nāv**ibus**

Pure *i*-stem Endings (Neuter)

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

mare, maris (n.) – sea

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	mar**e**	mar**ia**
Genitive	mar**is**	mar**ium**
Dative	mar**ī**	mar**ibus**
Accusative	mar**e**	mar**ia**
Ablative	mar**ī**	mar**ibus**

Mixed *i*-stems

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

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

urbs, urbis (f.) – city

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

Adjective Declension

First and Second Declension Adjectives

First and Second Declension Adjective Endings

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	*Feminine*	*Neuter*	*Masculine*	*Feminine*	*Neuter*
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

meus, mea, meum – my/mine

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

līber, lībera, līberum – free (Keeps "e")

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	*Feminine*	*Neuter*	*Masculine*	*Feminine*	*Neuter*
Nominative	līb**er**	līber**a**	līber**um**	līber**ī**	līber**ae**	līber**a**
Genitive	līber**ī**	līber**ae**	līber**ī**	līber**ōrum**	līber**ārum**	līber**ōrum**
Dative	līber**ō**	līber**ae**	līber**ō**	līber**īs**	līber**īs**	līber**īs**
Accusative	līber**um**	līber**am**	līber**um**	līber**ōs**	līber**ās**	līber**a**
Ablative	līber**ō**	līber**ā**	līber**ō**	līber**īs**	līber**īs**	līber**īs**

noster, nostra, nostrum – our/ours (Drops "e")

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	*Feminine*	*Neuter*	*Masculine*	*Feminine*	*Neuter*
Nominative	nost**er**	nost**ra**	nost**rum**	nost**rī**	nost**rae**	nost**ra**
Genitive	nost**rī**	nost**rae**	nost**rī**	nost**rōrum**	nost**rārum**	nost**rōrum**
Dative	nost**rō**	nost**rae**	nost**rō**	nost**rīs**	nost**rīs**	nost**rīs**
Accusative	nost**rum**	nost**ram**	nost**rum**	nost**rōs**	nost**rās**	nost**ra**
Ablative	nost**rō**	nost**rā**	nost**rō**	nost**rīs**	nost**rīs**	nost**rīs**

Third Declension Adjectives
Third Declension Adjective Endings

	Singular		Plural	
	Masc./Fem.	*Neuter*	*Masc./Fem.*	*Neuter*
Nominative	**Various**	**Various**	**-ēs**	**-ia**
Genitive	**-is**	**-is**	**-ium**	**-ium**
Dative	**-ī**	**-ī**	**-ibus**	**-ibus**
Accusative	**-em**	**Various**	**-īs/-ēs**	**-ia**
Ablative	**-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		
	Masculine	*Feminine*	*Neuter*	*Masculine*	*Feminine*	*Neuter*
Nominative	cel**er**	celer**is**	celer**e**	celer**ēs**	celer**ēs**	celer**ia**
Genitive	celer**is**	celer**is**	celer**is**	celer**ium**	celer**ium**	celer**ium**
Dative	celer**ī**	celer**ī**	celer**ī**	celer**ibus**	celer**ibus**	celer**ibus**
Accusative	celer**em**	celer**em**	celer**e**	celer**īs** (celer**ēs**)	celer**īs** (celer**ēs**)	celer**ia**
Ablative	celer**ī**	celer**ī**	celer**ī**	celer**ibus**	celer**ibus**	celer**ibus**

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

	Singular		Plural	
	Masc./Fem.	*Neuter*	*Masc./Fem.*	*Neuter*
Nominative	omn**is**	omn**e**	omn**ēs**	omn**ia**
Genitive	omn**is**	omn**is**	omn**ium**	omn**ium**
Dative	omn**ī**	omn**ī**	omn**ibus**	omn**ibus**
Accusative	omn**em**	omn**e**	omn**īs** (omn**ēs**)	omn**ia**
Ablative	omn**ī**	omn**ī**	omn**ibus**	omn**ibus**

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

	Singular		Plural	
	Masc./Fem.	*Neuter*	*Masc./Fem.*	*Neuter*
Nominative	sapiē**ns**	sapiē**ns**	sapient**ēs**	sapient**ia**
Genitive	sapient**is**	sapient**is**	sapient**ium**	sapient**ium**
Dative	sapient**ī**	sapient**ī**	sapient**ibus**	sapient**ibus**
Accusative	sapient**em**	sapiē**ns**	sapient**īs** (sapient**ēs**)	sapient**ia**
Ablative	sapient**e**	sapient**e**	sapient**ibus**	sapient**ibus**

Verb Conjugation – Present System
First Conjugation

Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-ō**	**-mus**
Second Person	**-s**	**-tis**
Third Person	**-t**	**-nt**

laudāre – to praise

	Singular	Plural
First Person	laud**ō**	laudā**mus**
Second Person	laudā**s**	laudā**tis**
Third Person	laud**at**	laud**ant**

Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bam**	**-bāmus**
Second Person	**-bās**	**-bātis**
Third Person	**-bat**	**-bant**

levāre – to relieve

	Singular	Plural
First Person	levā**bam**	levā**bāmus**
Second Person	levā**bās**	levā**bātis**
Third Person	levā**bat**	levā**bant**

Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bō**	**-bimus**
Second Person	**-bis**	**-bitis**
Third Person	**-bit**	**-bunt**

amāre – to love

	Singular	Plural
First Person	amā**bō**	amā**bimus**
Second Person	amā**bis**	amā**bitis**
Third Person	amā**bit**	amā**bunt**

Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-or**	**-mur**
Second Person	**-ris**	**-minī**
Third Person	**-tur**	**-ntur**

creāre – to create

	Singular	Plural
First Person	cre**or**	creā**mur**
Second Person	creā**ris**	creā**minī**
Third Person	creā**tur**	cre**antur**

Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bar**	**-bāmur**
Second Person	**-bāris**	**-bāminī**
Third Person	**-bātur**	**-bantur**

cūrāre – to care for

	Singular	Plural
First Person	cūrā**bar**	cūrā**bāmur**
Second Person	cūrā**bāris**	cūrā**bāminī**
Third Person	cūrā**bātur**	cūrā**bantur**

Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bor**	**-bimur**
Second Person	**-beris**	**-biminī**
Third Person	**-bitur**	**-buntur**

iuvāre – to help

	Singular	Plural
First Person	iuvā**bor**	iuvā**bimur**
Second Person	iuvā**beris**	iuvā**biminī**
Third Person	iuvā**bitur**	iuvā**buntur**

Second Conjugation

Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-ō**	**-mus**
Second Person	**-s**	**-tis**
Third Person	**-t**	**-nt**

vidēre – to see

	Singular	Plural
First Person	vide**ō**	vidē**mus**
Second Person	vidē**s**	vidē**tis**
Third Person	vide**t**	vide**nt**

Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bam**	**-bāmus**
Second Person	**-bās**	**-bātis**
Third Person	**-bat**	**-bant**

habēre – to have

	Singular	Plural
First Person	habē**bam**	habē**bāmus**
Second Person	habē**bās**	habē**bātis**
Third Person	habē**bat**	habē**bant**

Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bō**	**-bimus**
Second Person	**-bis**	**-bitis**
Third Person	**-bit**	**-bunt**

studēre – to study

	Singular	Plural
First Person	studē**bō**	studē**bimus**
Second Person	studē**bis**	studē**bitis**
Third Person	studē**bit**	studē**bunt**

Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-or**	**-mur**
Second Person	**-ris**	**-minī**
Third Person	**-tur**	**-ntur**

dēlēre – to destroy

	Singular	Plural
First Person	dēl**eor**	dēl**ēmur**
Second Person	dēl**ēris**	dēl**ēminī**
Third Person	dēl**ētur**	dēl**entur**

Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bar**	**-bāmur**
Second Person	**-bāris**	**-bāminī**
Third Person	**-bātur**	**-bantur**

miscēre – to mix

	Singular	Plural
First Person	miscē**bar**	miscē**bāmur**
Second Person	miscē**bāris**	miscē**bāminī**
Third Person	miscē**bātur**	miscē**bantur**

Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bor**	**-bimur**
Second Person	**-beris**	**-biminī**
Third Person	**-bitur**	**-buntur**

iubēre – to order

	Singular	Plural
First Person	iubē**bor**	iubē**bimur**
Second Person	iubē**beris**	iubē**biminī**
Third Person	iubē**bitur**	iubē**buntur**

Third Conjugation

Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-ō**	**-imus**
Second Person	**-is**	**-itis**
Third Person	**-it**	**-unt**

agere – to do/act

	Singular	Plural
First Person	ag**ō**	ag**imus**
Second Person	ag**is**	ag**itis**
Third Person	ag**it**	ag**unt**

Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-am**	**-ēmus**
Second Person	**-ēs**	**-ētis**
Third Person	**-et**	**-ent**

cadere – to fall

	Singular	Plural
First Person	cad**am**	cad**ēmus**
Second Person	cad**ēs**	cad**ētis**
Third Person	cad**et**	cad**ent**

Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bam**	**-bāmus**
Second Person	**-bās**	**-bātis**
Third Person	**-bat**	**-bant**

dīcere – to say

	Singular	Plural
First Person	dīc**ēbam**	dīc**ēbāmus**
Second Person	dīc**ēbās**	dīc**ēbātis**
Third Person	dīc**ēbat**	dīc**ēbant**

Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-or**	**-mur**
Second Person	**-ris**	**-minī**
Third Person	**-tur**	**-ntur**

crēdere – to trust

	Singular	Plural
First Person	crēd**or**	crēd**imur**
Second Person	crēd**eris**	crēd**iminī**
Third Person	crēd**itur**	crēd**untur**

Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-ar**	**-ēmur**
Second Person	**-ēris**	**-ēminī**
Third Person	**-ētur**	**-entur**

dūcere – to lead

	Singular	Plural
First Person	dūc**ar**	dūc**ēmur**
Second Person	dūc**ēris**	dūc**ēminī**
Third Person	dūc**ētur**	dūc**entur**

Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bar**	**-bāmur**
Second Person	**-bāris**	**-bāminī**
Third Person	**-bātur**	**-bantur**

alere – to nourish

	Singular	Plural
First Person	al**ēbar**	al**ēbāmur**
Second Person	al**ēbāris**	al**ēbāminī**
Third Person	al**ēbātur**	al**ēbantur**

Third Conjugation *-iō*

Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-ō**	**-imus**
Second Person	**-is**	**-itis**
Third Person	**-it**	**-unt**

capere – to capture

	Singular	Plural
First Person	cap**iō**	cap**imus**
Second Person	cap**is**	cap**itis**
Third Person	cap**it**	cap**iunt**

Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-am**	**-ēmus**
Second Person	**-ēs**	**-ētis**
Third Person	**-et**	**-ent**

facere – to make/do

	Singular	Plural
First Person	faci**am**	faci**ēmus**
Second Person	faci**ēs**	faci**ētis**
Third Person	fac**iet**	fac**ient**

Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bam**	**bāmus**
Second Person	**-bās**	**bātis**
Third Person	**-bat**	**-bant**

sapere – to taste

	Singular	Plural
First Person	sapi**ēbam**	sapi**ēbāmus**
Second Person	sapi**ēbās**	sapi**ēbātis**
Third Person	sapi**ēbat**	sapi**ēbant**

Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-or**	**-mur**
Second Person	**-ris**	**-minī**
Third Person	**-tur**	**-untur**

iacere – to throw

	Singular	Plural
First Person	iac**ior**	iac**imur**
Second Person	iac**eris**	iac**iminī**
Third Person	iac**itur**	iac**iuntur**

Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-ar**	**-ēmur**
Second Person	**-ēris**	**-ēminī**
Third Person	**-ētur**	**-entur**

rapere - to seize

	Singular	Plural
First Person	rapi**ar**	rapi**ēmur**
Second Person	rapi**ēris**	rapi**ēminī**
Third Person	rapi**ētur**	rapi**entur**

Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bar**	**-bāmur**
Second Person	**-bāris**	**-bāminī**
Third Person	**-bātur**	**-bantur**

fodere – to dig

	Singular	Plural
First Person	fodi**ēbar**	fodi**ēbāmur**
Second Person	fodi**ēbāris**	fodi**ēbāminī**
Third Person	fodi**ēbātur**	fodi**ēbantur**

Fourth Conjugation

Present Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-ō**	**-mus**
Second Person	**-s**	**-tis**
Third Person	**-t**	**-unt**

audīre – to hear

	Singular	Plural
First Person	aud**iō**	aud**īmus**
Second Person	aud**īs**	aud**ītis**
Third Person	aud**it**	aud**iunt**

Future Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-am**	**-ēmus**
Second Person	**-ēs**	**-ētis**
Third Person	**-et**	**-ent**

dormīre – to sleep

	Singular	Plural
First Person	dorm**iam**	dorm**iēmus**
Second Person	dorm**iēs**	dorm**iētis**
Third Person	dorm**iet**	dorm**ient**

Imperfect Active Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bam**	**-bāmus**
Second Person	**-bās**	**-bātis**
Third Person	**-bat**	**-bant**

scīre – to know

	Singular	Plural
First Person	sc**iēbam**	sc**iēbāmus**
Second Person	sc**iēbās**	sc**iēbātis**
Third Person	sc**iēbat**	sc**iēbant**

Present Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-or**	**-mur**
Second Person	**-ris**	**-minī**
Third Person	**-tur**	**-untur**

mūnīre – to fortify

	Singular	Plural
First Person	mūn**ior**	mūn**īmur**
Second Person	mūn**īris**	mūn**īminī**
Third Person	mūn**ītur**	mūn**iuntur**

Future Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-ar**	**-ēmur**
Second Person	**-ēris**	**-ēminī**
Third Person	**-ētur**	**-entur**

vincīre – to bind

	Singular	Plural
First Person	vinc**iar**	vinc**iēmur**
Second Person	vinc**iēris**	vinc**iēminī**
Third Person	vinc**iētur**	vinc**ientur**

Imperfect Passive Endings

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**-bar**	**-bāmur**
Second Person	**-bāris**	**-bāminī**
Third Person	**-bātur**	**-bantur**

servīre – to serve

	Singular	Plural
First Person	serv**iēbar**	serv**iēbāmur**
Second Person	serv**iēbāris**	serv**iēbāminī**
Third Person	serv**iēbātur**	serv**iēbantur**

Verb Conjugation – Irregular Verbs

Present Tense

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus – to be

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**sum**	**sumus**
Second Person	**es**	**estis**
Third Person	**est**	**sunt**

possum, posse, potuī – to be able

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**possum**	**possumus**
Second Person	**potes**	**potestis**
Third Person	**potest**	**possunt**

Imperfect Tense

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus – to be

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**eram**	**erāmus**
Second Person	**erās**	**erātis**
Third Person	**erat**	**erant**

possum, posse, potuī – to be able

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**poteram**	**poterāmus**
Second Person	**poterās**	**poterātis**
Third Person	**poterat**	**poterant**

Future Tense

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus – to be

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**erō**	**erimus**
Second Person	**eris**	**eritis**
Third Person	**erit**	**erunt**

possum, posse, potuī – to be able

	Singular	Plural
First Person	**poterō**	**poterimus**
Second Person	**poteris**	**poteritis**
Third Person	**poterit**	**poterunt**

Glossa Latīna

Part of Speech Key

Adj. = Adjective   **N** = Noun
Adv. = Adverb   **Prep.** = Preposition
C = Conjunction   **Pro.** = Pronoun
I = Interjection   **V** = Verb

Gender Key

m. = masculine   **f.** = feminine
n. = neuter   **c.** = common (masculine *or* feminine – assume masculine in absence of context)

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

adiciō, adicere, adiēcī, adiectus *V* – I add, to add, I added, added

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

adulēscentia, adulēscentiae *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, aenigmatis *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); nourished

amātus, -a, -um *Adj.* – beloved

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

arbiter, arbitrī *N* (m.) – judge, witness, arbiter

arbor, arboris *N* (f.) – tree

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

armiger, armigerī *N* (m.) – squire

argūmentum, argūmentī *N* (n.) – argument; evidence

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; **bellum gerere** – to wage 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

canō, canere, cecinī, cantus *V* – I sing, to sing, I sang, sung

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

carmen, carminis *N* (n.) – song, poem

cārus, -a, -um *Adj.* – dear

casa, casae *N* (f.) – hut, cabin

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

castra, castrōrum *N* (n. pl.) – camp (military)

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

celeriter *Adv.* – quickly

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

certāmen, certāminis *N* (n.) – contest; **certāmen īnstituere** – to arrange a contest

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)

cibus, cibī *N* (m.) – food

cinis, cineris *N* (m.) – ash, ember

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

cito *Adv.* – quickly

citrus, citrī *N* (f.) – lemon tree

cīvīlitās, cīvīlitātis *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

comedō, comedere, comēdī, comēsus *V* – I eat, to eat, I ate, eaten

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

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

condō, condere, condidī, conditus *V* – I found (establish), to found, I founded, founded

cōnsilium, cōnsiliī *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

contrā *Prep. – with Accusative*: against

convīva, convīvae *N* (c.) – guest

cōpiae, cōpiārum *N* (f. pl.) – supplies; forces

coquō, coquere, coxī, coctus *V* – I cook, to cook, I cooked, cooked

coquus, coqui *N* (m.) – cook

cor, cordis *N* (n.) – heart

corōna, corōnae *N* (f.) – crown

corpus, corporis *N* (n.) – body

crās *Adv.* – tomorrow

crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditus *V* (+ *dative*) – I trust, to trust, I trusted, trusted; I believe, to believe, I believed, believed

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

culter, cultrī *N* (m.) – knife

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

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*: on, about, concerning; down from

dea, deae *N* (f.) – goddess

dēbeō, dēbēre, 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

dēspiciō, dēspicere, dēspexī, dēspectus *V* – I despise, to despise, I despised, despised

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, clever; taught

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

dolus, dolī *N* (m.) – trickery

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, drāmatis *N* (n.) – play

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

dulcis, dulce *Adj.* – sweet, pleasant

dum *C* – while (at the same time as); *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

efflōrēsco, 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

enim *C* – in fact, indeed; truly, really

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

excellentia, excellentiae *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

exsilium, exsiliī *N* (n.) – exile, banishment

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

falsus, -a, -um *Adj.* – false; 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

fīlia, fīliae *N* (f.) – daughter

fīlius, fīliī *N* (m.) – son

fīniō, fīnīre, fīnīvī, fīnītus *V* – I finish, to finish, I finished, finished; **fīnīrī** – to come to end

fīnis, fīnis *N* (m.) – end, boundary

flamma, flammae *N* (f.) – flame

flō, flāre, flāvī, flatus *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

fortitūdō, fortitūdinis *N* (f.) – strength; bravery; fortitude, resolve

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

forum, forī *N* (n.) – marketplace, 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.) – lighting 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

geminī, geminōrum *N* (m.) – twins

genetrīx, genetrīcis *N* (f.) – ancestor, (ancestral) mother

genus, generis *N* (n.) – kind, type; lineage

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, gladiī *N* (m.) – sword

Graecia, Graeciae *N* (f.) – Greece

Graecus, -a, -um *Adj.* – Greek

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

gravis, grave *Adj.* – heavy; serious, important, grave

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

honestās, honestātis *N* (f.) – honor; integrity, honesty

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, immortāle *Adj.* – immortal

imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, imperātus *V* – I command, to command, I commanded, commanded

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, ingeniī *N* (n.) – character, innate talent

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

īnstituō, īnstituere, īnstituī, īnstitūtus *V* – I construct, to construct, I constructed, constructed

īnstrūmentum, īnstrūmentī *N* (n.) – instrument, tool, equipment

īnsula, insulae *N* (f.) – island

intellegō, intellegere, intellēgī, intellēctus *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, invenīre, invēnī, inventus *V* – I find, to find, I found, found

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

Ītalia, Ītaliae *N* (f.) – Italy

iter, itineris *N* (n.) – journey; **iter facere** – to make a journey, to travel

iterum *Adv.* – again

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

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

iūdex, iūdicis *N* (m.) – judge

iūdicium, iūdiciī *N* (n.) – judgment, decision

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

līber, lībera, līberum *Adj.* – free

līberō, līberāre, līberāvī, līberātus *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, mālī *N* (n.) – apple

malus, -a, -um *Adj.* – bad, evil

mālus, mālī *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

memoria, memoriae *N* (f.) – memory; **memoriā tenēre** – to remember

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

moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus *V* – I move, to move, I moved, moved

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

noctū *Adv.* – during the night

nōmen, nōminis *N* (n.) – name; noun

nōn *Adv.* – not

nōndum *Adv.* – not…yet

nonne *Adv.* – Surely…

nōnnumquam *Adv.* – sometimes

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

nūmen, nūminis *N* (n.) – divine presence, providence

numquam *Adv.* – never

nunc *Adv.* – now

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

nūper *Adv.* – recently

nūtriō, nūtrīre, nūtrīvī, nūtrītus *V* – I raise (children), to raise, I raised, raised

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, odiī *N* (n.) – hatred

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

odōrifer, odōrifera, odōriferum *Adj.* – fragrant

officium, officiī *N* (n.) – duty

ōlim *Adv.* – once (upon a time)

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

onerō, onerāre, onerāvī, onerātus *V* – I load, to load, I loaded, loaded

onus, oneris *N* (n.) – load, burden

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

oppugnō, oppugnāre, 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; **ōrātiōnem habēre** – to make a 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

papӯrus, papӯrī *N* (f.) – papyrus, paper

parātus, -a, -um *Adj.* – ready; prepared

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

Poenī, Poenōrum *N* (m. pl.) – Carthaginians

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

poēta, poētae *N* (m.) – poet

poētica, poēticae *N* (f.) – poetry

pōmum, pōmī *N* (n.) – fruit

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

pōns, pontis *N* (m.) – bridge

populus, populī *N* (m.) – people

pontifex, pontificis *N* (m.) – high priest

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

posteā *Adv.* – afterwards

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, praeesse, 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, prīncipiī *N* (n.) – beginning

prīvātus, -a, -um *Adj.* – private; deprived

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, recommened

prōdō, prōdere, prōdidī, prōditus *V* – I produce, to produce, I produced, produced

prōmittō, prōmittere, prōmīsī, prōmissus *V* – I promise, to promise, I promised, promised

prope *Prep.* – *with Accusative*: near; about, almost (time)

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

ratiō, ratiōnis *N* (f.) – reason, account

rēgīna, rēgīnae *N* (f.) – queen

regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus *V* – I rule, to rule, I ruled, ruled

relinquō, relinquere, relīquī, relictus *V* – I abandon, to abandon, I abandoned, abandoned

respondeō, respondēre, respondī, respōnsus *V* – I answer, to answer, I answered, answered

rēx, rēgis *N* (m.) – king

rīdeō, rīdēre, rīsī, rīsus *V* – I laugh, to laugh, I laughed, mocked; **rīdēre (+ *dative*)** – to laugh at

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

rosa, rosae *N* (f.) – rose

rūsticus, - a, -um *Adj.* – rustic, rural

S

saepe *Adv.* – often

sagitta, sagittae *N* (f.) – arrow

saliō, 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

sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessum *V* – I sit, to sit, I sat, there was a seating

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, sociī *N* (m.) – ally, companion (male)

sōl, sōlis *N* (m.) – sun; **sōlis ortū** = "at surise;" **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* (+ *dative*) – I study, to study, I studied

Stygius, -a, -um *Adj.* – Stygian (relating to the River 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

subterfugiō, subterfugere, subterfūgī *V* – I evade, to evade, I evaded

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*)

systēma, systēmatis *N* (n.) – system

T
taceō, tacēre, tacuī, tacitus *V* – I am silent, to be silent, I was silent, silenced / silent

tacitus, - a, -um *Adj.* – silent; secret

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

tēctus, -a, -um *Adj.* – hidden, covered

tegō, tegere, tēxī, tēctus *V* – I cover, to cover, I covered, covered

templum, temple *N* (n.) – temple

tempus, temporis *N* (n.) – time

tenebrae, tenebrārum *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

theātrum, theātrī *N* (n.) – theater

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

vallum, vallī *N* (n.) – wall (of a city), rampart

vēlum, vēlī *N* (n.) – sail; **vēla dare** – to set sail

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, vīnctus *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/XVIIII	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
quīngentī, -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
o mīlia vīgintī ūnus/ duo mīlia ūnus et vīgintī	MMXXI	2,021

Glossa Supplēmentālis II
Numerī Ōrdinālēs

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