❧ Graphic Latin Grammar ❧

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Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar

B. L. Gildersleeve and G. Lodge

613 pp (1895, 3rd edition reprint 2003) Paperback ISBN 978-0-86516-353-9; Hardbound ISBN 978-0-86516-477-2

A classic Latin grammar favored by many students and teachers, *Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar* been enhanced by a 45-page, comprehensive bibliography by William E. Wycislo listing scholarship on Latin grammar produced in English during the 20th century, and a foreword by Ward W. Briggs. In the words of Basil L. Gildersleeve, "No study of literature can yield its highest result without the close study of language, and consequently the close study of grammar."

New Latin Grammar

Charles E. Bennett

xvi + 287 pp (1908, Reprint 1995) Paperback ISBN 978-0-86516-261-7

First published in 1908, *New Latin Grammar* by Charles E. Bennett remains an outstanding resource for students at virtually any level.

Bennett's book is a model of clear precision in its presentation of the basics of Latin grammar. Bennett uses specific examples from primary sources to help students learn the inflections and syntax of Latin, while offering a fundamental understanding of the sounds, accents, particles, and word formations of the Latin language. As an added bonus, the book provides students with a fascinating and informative history of the Indo-European family of languages and the stages of development of the Latin language.

Especially helpful to both students and instructors are the sections on prosody, the Roman calendar, Roman names, and definitions and examples of figures of syntax and rhetoric.
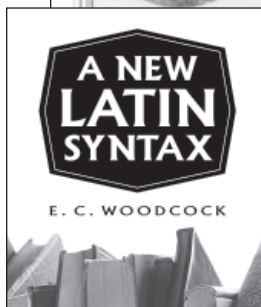
A New Latin Syntax

E. C. Woodcock

xxiv + 267 pp (1959, Reprint 1987) Paperback ISBN 978-0-86516-126-9

This book gives a historical account of the chief Latin constructions, aiming to equip students to interpret texts as well as to write correct Latin. The index of passages quoted makes it useful as a reference work for teachers. This is a necessary reference and an indispensible vademecum for teachers and advanced students.

Wheelock's Latin GrammarQuick!

Richard A. LaFleur and Brad Tillery

6 (2 sided cards) (2007) Laminated Cards ISBN 978-086516-666-0

A quick and complete overview of Latin grammar—both forms and usage—on six durably coated cards, five-hole punched for easy insertion into notebooks. Arranged by part of speech, with summaries of all forms and the most common syntax, including case uses and subjunctive clauses. An essential companion to *Wheelock's Latin* and all introductory texts, and a handy reference guide for intermediate and more advanced students as well.
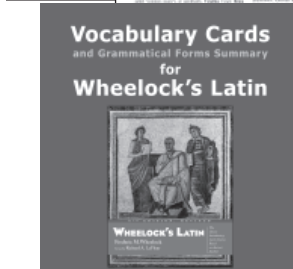
Vocabulary Cards and Grammatical Forms Summary for Wheelock's Latin

Richard A. LaFleur and Brad Tillery

(2003, Revised ed. 2005) ISBN 978-0-86516-557-1

Repetitio est mater memoriae (repetition is the mother of memory): these vocabulary cards allow students an easy way to memorize Latin vocabulary words as they appear in each chapter of *Wheelock's Latin*, one of the most popular first-year Latin books of all time. Students can memorize Latin to English or English to Latin, and use the cards to help them memorize the full lexical forms of the Latin vocabulary words. These cards make vocabulary review a snap! A convenient cross-index of cards helps students locate the number of a particular card; a summary of grammatical forms from *Wheelock's Latin* allows students faster and easier access to these references while studying.

A Comprehensive Guide to Wheelock's Latin

Dale A. Grote

xix + 307 pp (2001, Reprint 2003) Paperback ISBN 978-0-86516-486-4

This study guide accompanies the 6th edition (pub. 2000) of a standard introductory Latin text, Wheelock's Latin. This guide expands and explains important grammatical concepts that the Wheelock text presents too briefly for many contemporary students. The guide can also be used to review beginning Latin.

1. REGULAR VERBS

In Latin the verb is especially important. It causes the subject either to act or to be acted upon. It expresses mood, voice, tense, person, and number. It includes four participles, the gerund, and the supine.

The present, imperfect, and the future indicative tenses, active and passive, are formed from the *present stem,* obtained by removing the -re from the present infinitive. The three perfect indicative active tenses are formed from the *perfect stem,* obtained by removing the -ī from the third principal part. The three perfect indicative passive tenses are formed from the fourth principal part, the entire *perfect passive participle.*

First Conjugation

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF LAUDŌ

laudō, Pres. Ind., Act., 1st Sing., *I praise*
laudāre, Pres. Inf. Act., *to praise*
laudāvī, Perf. Ind. Act., 1st Sing., *I have praised, I praised*
laudātus, Perf. Pass. Part., *having been praised*

PARTICIPLES

Present Active: laudāns *praising*
Perfect Passive: laudātus, -a, -um *having been praised*
Future Active: laudātūrus, -a, -um *being about to praise*
Gerundive: laudandus, -a, -um *worthy to be praised*

INDICATIVE ACTIVE

Present		Perfect	
laudō	*I praise*	laudāvī	*I have praised*
laudās	*you...*	laudāvistī	*you have...*
laudat	*he praises*	laudāvit	*he has...*
laudāmus	*we praise*	laudāvimus	*we have...*
laudātis	*you...*	laudāvistis	*you have...*
laudant	*they...*	laudāvērunt	*they have...*
Imperfect		**Pluperfect**	
laudābam	*I was praising*	laudāveram	*I had praised*
laudābās	*you were...*	laudāverās	*you had...*
laudābat	*he was...*	laudāverat	*he had...*
laudābāmus	*we were...*	laudāverāmus	*we had...*
laudābātis	*you were...*	laudāverātis	*you had...*
laudābant	*they were...*	laudāverant	*they had...*
Future		**Future Perfect**	
laudābō	*I shall praise*	laudāverō	*I shall have praised*
laudābis	*you will...*	laudāveris	*you will have...*
laudābit	*he will...*	laudāverit	*he will have...*
laudābimus	*we will...*	laudāverimus	*we will have...*
laudābitis	*you will...*	laudāveritis	*you will have...*
laudābunt	*they will...*	laudāverint	*they will have...*

INDICATIVE PASSIVE

Present		Future		Pluperfect	
laudor	*I am (being) praised*	laudābor	*I shall be praised*	laudātus, -a, -um eram	*I had been praised*
laudāris	*you are...*	laudāberis	*you will be...*	laudātus, -a, -um erās	*you had been...*
laudātur	*he is...*	laudābitur	*he will be...*	laudātus, -a, -um erat	*he had been...*
laudāmur	*we are...*	laudābimur	*we shall be...*	laudātī, -ae, -a erāmus	*we had been...*
laudāminī	*you are...*	laudābiminī	*you will be...*	laudātī, -ae, -a erātis	*you had been...*
laudantur	*they are...*	laudābuntur	*they will be...*	laudātī, -ae, -a erant	*they had been...*
Imperfect		**Perfect**		**Future Perfect**	
laudābar	*I was being praised*	laudātus, -a, -um sum	*I have been praised*	laudātus, -a, -um erō	*I shall have been praised*
laudābāris	*you were...*	laudātus, -a, -um es	*you have been...*	laudātus, -a, -um eris	*you will have been...*
laudābātur	*he was...*	laudātus, -a, -um est	*he has been...*	laudātus, -a, -um erit	*he will have been...*
laudābāmur	*we were...*	laudātī, -ae, -a sumus	*we have been...*	laudātī, -ae, -a erimus	*we shall have been...*
laudābāminī	*you were...*	laudātī, -ae, -a estis	*you have been...*	laudātī, -ae, -a eritis	*you will have been...*
laudābantur	*they were...*	laudātī, -ae, -a sunt	*they have been...*	laudātī, -ae, -a erunt	*they will have been...*

INFINITIVES

Active
Present: laudāre *to praise*
Perfect: laudāvisse *to have praised*
Future: laudātūrus esse *to be about to praise*
Passive
Present: laudārī *to be praised*
Perfect: laudātus esse *to have been praised*
Future: laudātum īrī (rare) *to be about to be praised*

GERUND

Nominative: laudāre *praising*
Genitive: laudandī *of praising*
Dative: laudandō *for praising*
Accusative: laudandum *praising*
Ablative: laudandō *by praising*

SUPINE

laudātum *to praise*
laudātū *to praise*

IMPERATIVE ACTIVE

Present
Sing.: laudā *praise*
Plur.: laudāte *praise*

IMPERATIVE PASSIVE

Present
Sing.: laudāre *be praised*
Plur.: laudāminī *be praised*

SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE[1]

Present	Perfect
laudem	laudāverim
laudēs	laudāverīs
laudet	laudāverit
laudēmus	laudāverīmus
laudētis	laudāverītus
laudent	laudāverint
Imperfect	**Pluperfect**
laudārem	laudāvissem
laudārēs	laudāvissēs
laudāret	laudāvisset
laudārēmus	laudāvissēmus
laudārētis	laudāvissētis
laudārent	laudāvissent

SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE

Present	Perfect	
lauder	laudātus, -a, -um	sim
laudēris	laudātus, -a, -um	sīs
laudētur	laudātus, -a, -um	sit
laudēmur	laudātī, -ae, -a	sīmus
laudēminī	laudātī, -ae, -a	sītis
laudentur	laudātī, -ae, -a	sint
Imperfect	**Pluperfect**	
laudārer	laudātus, -a, -um	essem
laudārēris	laudātus, -a, -um	essēs
laudārētur	laudātus, -a, -um	esset
laudārēmur	laudātī, -ae, -a	essēmus
laudārēminī	laudātī, -ae, -a	essētis
laudārentur	laudātī, -ae, -a	essent

[1]No meanings are given for the subjunctive because of the great variety of its uses. Each use calls for its own, special translation.

Second Conjugation

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF MONEŌ

		SUPINE
moneō *I warn*	monuī *I have warned*	monitum
monēre *to warn*	monitus *warned*	monitū

INDICATIVE ACTIVE

Present	Perfect
moneō	monuī
monēs	monuistī
monet	monuit
monēmus	monuimus
monētis	monuistis
monent	monuērunt
Imperfect	**Pluperfect**
monēbam	monueram
monēbās	monuerās
monēbat	monuerat
monēbāmus	monuerāmus
monēbātis	monuerātis
monēbant	monuerant
Future	**Future Perfect**
monēbō	monuerō
monēbis	monueris
monēbit	monuerit
monēbimus	monuerimus
monēbitis	monueritis
monēbunt	monuerint

INDICATIVE PASSIVE

Present	Perfect	
moneor	monitus, -a, -um	sum
monēris	monitus, -a, -um	es
monētur	monitus, -a, -um	est
monēmur	monitī, -ae, -a	sumus
monēminī	monitī, -ae, -a	estis
monentur	monitī, -ae, -a	sunt
Imperfect	**Pluperfect**	
monēbar	monitus, -a, -um	eram
monēbāris	monitus, -a, -um	erās
monēbātur	monitus, -a, -um	erat
monēbāmur	monitī, -ae, -a	erāmus
monēbāminī	monitī, -ae, -a	erātis
monēbantur	monitī, -ae, -a	erant
Future	**Future Perfect**	
monēbor	monitus, -a, -um	erō
monēberis	monitus, -a, -um	eris
monēbitur	monitus, -a, -um	erit
monēbimur	monitī, -ae, -a	erimus
monēbiminī	monitī, -ae, -a	eritis
monēbuntur	monitī, -ae, -a	erunt

PARTICIPLES

Present Act.: monēns *warning*
Perfect Pass.: monitus, -a, -um
Future Act.: monitūrus, -a, -um
Gerundive: monendus, -a, -um

GERUND

Nom.: monēre
Gen.: monendī
Dat.: monendō
Acc.: monendum
Abl.: monendō

IMPERATIVE ACT.

Present
Sing.: monē
Plur.: monēte

IMPERATIVE PASS.

Present
Sing.: monēre
Plur.: monēminī

INFINITIVES

Active
Present: monēre
Perfect: monuisse
Future: monitūrus esse
Passive
Present: mōnērī
Perfect: monitus esse
Future: monitum īrī

SUBJUNCTIVE ACT.

Present	Perfect
moneam	monuerim
moneās	monuerīs
moneat	monuerit
moneāmus	monuerīmus
moneātis	monuerītis
moneant	monuerint
Imperfect	**Pluperfect**
monērem	monuissem
monērēs	monuissēs
monēret	monuisset
monērēmus	monuissēmus
monērētis	monuissētis
monērent	monuissent

SUBJUNCTIVE PASS.

Present	Perfect	
monear	monitus, -a, -um	sim
moneāris	monitus, -a, -um	sīs
moneātur	monitus, -a, -um	sit
moneāmur	monitī, -ae, -a	sīmus
moneāminī	monitī, -ae, -a	sītis
moneantur	monitī, -ae, -a	sint
Imperfect	**Pluperfect**	
monērer	monitus, -a, -um	essem
monērēris	monitus, -a, -um	essēs
monērētur	monitus, -a, -um	esset
monērēmur	monitī, -ae, -a	essēmus
monērēminī	monitī, -ae, -a	essētis
monērentur	monitī, -ae, -a	essent

Third Conjugation

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF DŪCŌ

dūcō	*I lead*	dūxī	*I have led*
dūcere	*to lead*	ductus	*having been led*

The future active of the third conjugation is formed by adding -am, -ēs, -et, etc. to the present stem minus -e. To form the passive, -ar, -ēris, ētur, etc. are added to the present stem minus -e.

INDICATIVE ACTIVE

Present	Perfect
dūcō	dūxī
dūcis	dūxistī
dūcit	dūxit
dūcimus	dūximus
dūcitis	dūxistis
dūcunt	dūxērunt
Imperfect	*Pluperfect*
dūcēbam	dūxeram
dūcēbās	dūxerās
dūcēbat	dūxerat
dūcēbāmus	dūxerāmus
dūcēbātis	dūxerātis
dūcēbant	dūxerant
Future	*Future Perf.*
dūcam	dūxerō
dūcēs	dūxeris
dūcet	dūxerit
dūcēmus	dūxerimus
dūcētis	dūxeritis
dūcent	dūxerint

INDICATIVE PASSIVE

Present	Perfect
dūcor	ductus, -a, -um sum
dūceris	ductus, -a, -um es
dūcitur	ductus, -a, -um est
dūcimur	ductī, -ae, -a sumus
dūciminī	ductī, -ae, -a estis
dūcuntur	ductī, -ae, -a sunt
Imperfect	*Pluperfect*
dūcēbar	ductus, -a, -um eram
dūcēbāris	ductus, -a, -um erās
dūcēbātur	ductus, -a, -um erat
dūcēbāmur	ductī, -ae, -a erāmus
dūcēbāminī	ductī, -ae, -a erātis
dūcēbantur	ductī, -ae, -a erant
Future	*Future Perfect*
dūcar	ductus, -a, -um erō
dūcēris	ductus, -a, -um eris
dūcētur	ductus, -a, -um erit
dūcēmur	ductī, -ae, -a erimus
dūcēminī	ductī, -ae, -a eritis
dūcentur	ductī, -ae, -a erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE ACT.

Present	Perfect
dūcam	dūxerim
dūcās	dūxerīs
dūcat	dūxerit
dūcāmus	dūxerīmus
dūcātis	dūxerītis
dūcant	dūxerint
Imperfect	*Pluperfect*
dūcerem	dūxissem
dūcerēs	dūxissēs
dūceret	dūxisset
dūcerēmus	dūxissēmus
dūcerētis	dūxissētis
dūcerent	dūxissent

IMPERATIVE ACTIVE

Sing.: dūc[1]
Plur.: dūcite

[1]There are 4 verbs whose imperative omits the final "e" in the singular: dīc, dūc, fer, fac.

SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE

Present	Perfect
dūcar	ductus, -a, -um sim
dūcāris	ductus, -a, -um sīs
dūcātur	ductus, -a, -um sit
dūcāmur	ductī, -ae, -a sīmus
dūcāminī	ductī, -ae, -a sītis
dūcantur	ductī, -ae, -a sint
Imperfect	*Pluperfect*
dūcerer	ductus, -a, -um essem
dūcerēris	ductus, -a, -um essēs
dūcerētur	ductus, -a, -um esset
dūcerēmur	ductī, -ae, -a essēmus
dūcerēminī	ductī, -ae, -a essētis
dūcerentur	ductī, -ae, -a essent

IMPERATIVE PASSIVE

Sing.: dūcere
Plur.: dūciminī

PARTICIPLES

Present Active: dūcēns, dūcentis
Perf. Passive: ductus, -a, -um
Fut. Active: ductūrus, -a, -um
Gerundive: dūcendus, -a, -um

INFINITIVES

ACTIVE
Pres.: dūcere
Perf.: dūxisse
Fut.: ductūrus esse
PASSIVE
Pres.: dūcī[2]
Perf.: ductus esse
Fut.: ductum īrī

[2]To form the present passive infinitive, replace the -ere of the active form with -ī.

SUPINE
ductum
ductū

GERUND
Nom.: dūcere
Gen.: dūcendī
Dat.: dūcendō
Acc.: dūcendum
Abl.: dūcendō

Fourth Conjugation

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF AUDIŌ

audiō	*I hear*	audīvī	*I have heard*
audīre	*to hear*	audītus	*having been heard*

INDICATIVE ACTIVE

Present	Perfect
audiō	audīvī
audīs	audīvistī
audit	audīvit
audīmus	audīvimus
audītis	audīvistis
audiunt	audīvērunt
Imperfect	*Pluperfect*
audiēbam	audīveram
audiēbās	audīverās
audiēbat	audīverat
audiēbāmus	audīverāmus
audiēbātis	audīverātis
audiēbant	audīverant
Future	*Future Perf.*
audiam	audīverō
audiēs	audīveris
audiet	audīverit
audiēmus	audīverimus
audiētis	audīveritis
audient	audīverint

INDICATIVE PASSIVE

Present	Perfect
audior	audītus, -a, -um sum
audīris	audītus, -a, -um es
audītur	audītus, -a, -um est
audīmur	audītī, -ae, -a sumus
audīminī	audītī, -ae, -a estis
audiuntur	audītī, -ae, -a sunt
Imperfect	*Pluperfect*
audiēbar	audītus, -a, -um eram
audiēbāris	audītus, -a, -um erās
audiēbātur	audītus, -a, -um erat
audiēbāmur	audītī, -ae, -a erāmus
audiēbāminī	audītī, -ae, -a erātis
audiēbantur	audītī, -ae, -a erant
Future	*Future Perfect*
audiar	audītus, -a, -um erō
audiēris	audītus, -a, -um eris
audiētur	audītus, -a, -um erit
audiēmur	audītī, -ae, -a erimus
audiēminī	audītī, -ae, -a eritis
audientur	audītī, -ae, -a erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE ACT.

Present	Perfect
audiam	audīverim
audiās	audīverīs
audiat	audīverit
audiāmus	audīverīmus
audiātis	audīverītis
audiant	audīverint
Imperfect	*Pluperfect*
audīrem	audīvissem
audīrēs	audīvissēs
audīret	audīvisset
audīrēmus	audīvissēmus
audīrētis	audīvissētis
audīrent	audīvissent

IMPERATIVE ACT.

Sing.: audī
Plur.: audīte

IMPERATIVE PASS.

Sing.: audīre
Plur.: audīminī

SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE

Present	Perfect
audiar	audītus, -a, -um sim
audiāris	audītus, -a, -um sīs
audiātur	audītus, -a, -um sit
audiāmur	audītī, -ae, -a sīmus
audiāminī	audītī, -ae, -a sītis
audiantur	audītī, -ae, -a sint
Imperfect	*Pluperfect*
audīrer	audītus, -a, -um essem
audīrēris	audītus, -a, -um essēs
audīrētur	audītus, -a, -um esset
audīrēmur	audītī, -ae, -a essēmus
audīrēminī	audītī, -ae, -a essētis
audīrentur	audītī, -ae, -a essent

PARTICIPLES

Present Active: audiēns
Perf. Passive: audītus, -a, -um
Fut. Active: audītūrus, -a, -um
Gerundive: audiendus, -a, -um

SUPINE
audītum, audītū

INFINITIVES[1]

ACTIVE
Pres.: audīre
Perf.: audīvisse
Fut.: audītūrus esse
PASSIVE
Pres.: audīrī
Perf.: audītus esse
Fut.: audītum īrī

[1]The present passive infinitive of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th conjugations is formed by replacing the final -e of the present active infin. with an ī.

GERUND
Nom.: audīre
Gen.: audiendī
Dat.: audiendō
Acc.: audiendum
Abl.: audiendō

2. ORTHOGRAPHIC-CHANGING AND IRREGULAR VERBS

The -io Verbs of the 3rd Conjugation

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF CAPIŌ

capiō	*I seize*	cēpī	*I have seized*
capere	*to seize*	captus	*having been seized*

INDICATIVE
The six tenses of the indicative active are conjugated like audiō (4th conjugation) except that the -i of capiō is short throughout the present tense.
In the indicative passive, the second person singular, present passive, differs from its parallel in audiō: caperis, audīris.

SUBJUNCTIVE
The imperfect subjunctive of capiō, both active and passive, is formed from the 2nd principal part, capere, while audiō performs the same way. For example:

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
caperem	audīrem	caperer	audīrer
etc.	*etc.*	*etc.*	*etc.*

INFINITIVES

ACTIVE
Pres.: capere
Perf.: cēpisse
Fut.: captūrus esse
PASSIVE
Pres.: capī
Perf.: captus esse
Fut.: captum īrī

IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
cape	capere
capite	capiminī

GERUND AND SUPINE
These are formed like counterparts in audiō.

The Irregular Verb Sum

PRINCIPAL PARTS

sum	*I am*	fuī	*I have been*
esse	*to be*	futūrus	*being about to be*

INDICATIVE

Present	Perfect
sum	fuī
es	fuistī
est	fuit
sumus	fuimus
estis	fuistis
sunt	fuērunt
Imperf.	*Pluperf.*
eram	fueram
erās	fuerās
erat	fuerat
erāmus	fuerāmus
erātis	fuerātis
erant	fuerant
Future	*Fut. Perf.*
erō	fuerō
eris	fueris
erit	fuerit
erimus	fuerimus
eritis	fueritis
erunt	fuerint

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present	Perfect
sim	fuerim
sīs	fuerīs
sit	fuerit
sīmus	fuerīmus
sītis	fuerītis
sint	fuerint
Imperf.	*Pluperf.*
essem	fuissem
essēs	fuissēs
esset	fuisset
essēmus	fuissēmus
essētis	fuissētis
essent	fuissent

IMPERATIVE[1]

Present
es *be thou*
este *be ye*

[1]The future imperative of sum, esto, sometimes means *So be it.*

INFINITIVES

Present *Perfect*
esse fuisse
Future
futūrus esse

PARTICIPLE
Future
futūrus, -a, -um

The Irregular Verb Possum

PRINCIPAL PARTS

possum	*I am able*	potuī	*I have been able*
posse	*to be able*		

INDICATIVE

Present	Perfect
possum	potuī
potes	potuistī
potest	potuit
possumus	potuimus
potestis	potuistis
possunt	potuērunt
Imperfect	*Pluperf.*
poteram	potueram
poterās	potuerās
poterat	potuerat
poterāmus	potuerāmus
poterātis	potuerātis
poterant	potuerant
Future	*Fut. Perf.*
poterō	potuerō
poteris	potueris
poterit	potuerit
poterimus	potuerimus
poteritis	potueritis
poterunt	potuerint

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present	Perfect
possim	potuerim
possīs	potuerīs
possit	potuerit
possīmus	potuerīmus
possītis	potuerītis
possint	potuerint
Imperfect	*Pluperf.*
possem	potuissem
possēs	potuissēs
posset	potuisset
possēmus	potuissēmus
possētis	potuissētis
possent	potuissent

INFINITIVES
Present
posse
Perfect
potuisse

PARTICIPLE
Present
potēns (*Gen.* potentis)

Deponent Verbs (Passive in form; active in meaning)

There are deponent verbs in all four conjugations. All are regularly passive in form. Exceptions are the future infinitive and the present and future participles, which are active in form (see cōnor, on the right).

cōnāns — *trying* (1st conjug.)
cōnātus — *having tried*
cōnātūrus — *being about to try*
cōnandus — *worthy to be tried*

Present: cōnārī — *to try*
Perfect: cōnātus esse — *to have tried*
Future: cōnātūrus esse — *to be about to try*

The Irregular Verb Ferō

PRINCIPAL PARTS

ferō	*I bear*	tulī	*I have borne*
ferre	*to bear*	lātus	*having been borne*

INDICATIVE ACTIVE

Present	Perfect
ferō	tulī
fers	tulistī
fert	tulit
ferimus	tulimus
fertis	tulistis
ferunt	tulērunt
Imperf.	*Pluperf.*
ferēbam	tuleram
ferēbās	tulerās
ferēbat	tulerat
etc.	etc.
Future	*Fut. Perf.*
feram	tulerō
ferēs	tuleris
feret	tulerit
etc.	etc.

INDICATIVE PASSIVE

Present	Perfect
feror	lātus, -a, -um sum
ferris	lātus, -a, -um es
fertur	lātus, -a, -um est
ferimur	etc.
feriminī	
feruntur	
Imperf.	*Pluperfect*
ferēbar	lātus, -a, -um eram
ferēbāris	lātus, -a, -um erās
ferēbātur	lātus, -a, -um erat
etc.	etc.
Future	*Future Perfect*
ferar	lātus, -a, -um erō
ferēris	lātus, -a, -um eris
ferētur	lātus, -a, -um erit
etc.	etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE

Present	Perfect
feram	tulerim
ferās	tuleris
ferat	tulerit
etc.	etc.
Imperf.	*Pluperf.*
ferrem	tulissem
ferrēs	tulissēs
ferret	tulisset
etc.	etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE

Present	Perfect
ferar	lātus, -a, -um sim
ferāris	lātus, -a, -um sīs
ferātur	lātus, -a, -um sit
etc.	etc.
Imperf.	*Pluperfect*
ferrer	lātus, -a, -um essem
ferrēris	lātus, -a, -um essēs
ferrētur	lātus, -a, -um esset
etc.	etc.

IMPERATIVE ACTIVE
Present
Sing.: fer
Plur.: ferte

INFINITIVES—ACTIVE
Present
ferre
Perfect
tulisse
Future
lātūrus esse

PARTICIPLES—ACTIVE
Present
ferēns
Future
lātūrus, -a, -um

IMPERATIVE—PASSIVE
Present
Sing.: ferre
Plur.: feriminī

INFINITIVES—PASSIVE
Present
ferrī
Perfect
lātus esse
Future
lātum īrī

PARTICIPLES—PASSIVE
Perfect
lātus, -a, -um
Gerundive
ferendus, -a, -um

SUPINE	GERUND		
lātum	*Nom.:* ferre	*Acc.:* ferendum
lātū	*Gen.:* ferendī	*Abl.:* ferendō
	Dat.: ferendō	

The Irregular Verbs Volō, Nōlō, and Mālō

Nōlō is made up from nē-volō, while mālō is curtailed from magis-volō.

PRINCIPAL PARTS

volō	*I wish*
velle	*to wish*
voluī	*I have wished*

Note: With the exception of the present tense, the forms of nōlō and mālō are similar to volō. For forms not given below, see volō, which is complete.

INDICATIVE

Present	Perfect
volō	voluī
vīs	voluistī
vult	voluit
volumus	voluimus
vultis	voluistis
volunt	voluērunt
Imperfect	*Pluperfect*
volēbam	volueram
volēbās	voluerās
volēbat	voluerat
volēbāmus	voluerāmus
volēbātis	voluerātis
volēbant	voluerant
Future	*Future Perf.*
volam	voluerō
volēs	volueris
volet	voluerit
volēmus	voluerimus
volētis	volueritis
volent	voluerint

IMPERATIVE
(*none*)

INFINITIVES
Present: velle
Perfect: voluisse

PARTICIPLES
Present: volēns
(*Gen.* volentis)

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present	Perfect
velim	voluerim
velīs	voluerīs
velit	voluerit
velīmus	voluerīmus
velītis	voluerītis
velint	voluerint
Imperfect	*Pluperfect*
vellem	voluissem
vellēs	voluissēs
vellet	voluisset
vellēmus	voluissēmus
vellētis	voluissētis
vellent	voluissent

PRINCIPAL PARTS

mālō	*I prefer*
mālle	*to prefer*
māluī	*I have prefered*

INDIC.	SUBJ.
Present	*Present*
mālō	mālim
māvīs	mālīs
māvult	mālit
mālumus	mālīmus
māvultis	mālītis
mālunt	mālint

INFINITIVES
mālle
māluisse

PRINCIPAL PARTS

nōlō	*I do not wish*
nōlle	*to be unwilling*
nōluī	*I have been unwilling*

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	*Present*
nōlō	nōlim
nōn vīs	nōlīs
nōn vult	nōlit
nōlumus	nōlīmus
nōn vultis	nōlītis
nōlunt	nōlint

IMPERATIVE[1]
Sing.: nōlī
Plur.: nōlīte

(These forms, plus a complementary infinitive, express a negative command.)

[1]Mālō and volō do not have imperative forms. Mālō is deficient in participles also.

INFINITIVES
nōlle
nōluisse

PARTICIPLES
nōlēns
nōlentis (*Gen.*)

The Irregular Verb Fīō

PRINCIPAL PARTS

fīō	*I am made*
fierī	*to be made*
factus	*having been made*

INDICATIVE

Present	Perfect [1]
fīō	factus, -a, -um sum
fīs	etc.
fit	
fīmus	
fītis	
fīunt	
Imperf.	*Pluperfect*
fīēbam	factus, -a, -um eram
fīēbās	etc.
fīēbat	
fīēbāmus	
fīēbātis	
fīēbant	
Future	*Future Perfect*
fīam	factus, -a, -um erō
fīēs	etc.
fīet	
fīēmus	
fīētis	
fīent	

PARTICIPLES
Present: (none)
Perfect: factus
Gerundive: faciendus

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present	Perfect
fīam	factus, -a, -um sim
fīās	etc.
fīat	
fīāmus	
fīātis	
fīant	
Imperf.	*Pluperfect*
fierem	factus, -a, -um essem
fierēs	etc.
fieret	
fierēmus	
fierētis	
fierent	

INFINITIVES
Present: fierī
Perfect: factus esse
Future: factum īrī

Note: Fīō is the irregular passive of faciō. Even though it is conjugated actively in the present, future, imperfect, it always has passive meaning.

[1]Most compounds of faciō become -ficiō, while factus becomes -fectus. They are conjugated ike capiō. *But* the passive of satisfaciō is satisfīō.

The Irregular Verb eō[1]

PRINCIPAL PARTS

eō	*I go*	iī (īvī)	*I have gone*
īre	*to go*	itum (est)	*it has been gone*

INDICATIVE

Present	Future	Pluperf.
eō	ībō	ieram
īs	ībis	ierās
it	ībit	ierat
īmus	ībimus	ierāmus
ītis	ībitis	ierātis
eunt	ībunt	ierant
Imperf.	*Perfect*	*Fut. Perf.*
ībam	iī	ierō
ībās	iistī	ieris
ībat	iit	ierit
ībāmus	iimus	ierimus
ībātis	iistis	ieritis
ībant	iērunt	ierint

PARTICIPLES
Present: iēns (euntis)
Future: itūrus, -a, -um
Gerundive: eundus

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present	Perfect
eam	ierim
eās	ierīs
eat	ierit
eāmus	ierīmus
eātis	ierītis
eant	ierint
Imperf.	*Pluperfect*
īrem	iissem (īssem)
īrēs	iissēs
īret	iisset
īrēmus	iissēmus
īrētis	iissētis
īrent	iissent

IMPERATIVE
Present
Sing.: ī
Plur.: īte

INFINITIVES
Pres.: īre
Perf.: iisse
Fut.: itūrus esse

GERUND
Nom.: īre
Gen.: eundī
Dat.: eundō
Acc.: eundum
Abl.: eundō

SUPINE
itum — *to go*
itū — *to go*

[1]Adeō, ineō, and trānseō are transitive and may therefore be conjugated in the passive. Queō and nequeō are conjugated like eō.

The Defective Verbs Coepī, Ōdī, and Meminī

These verbs have forms in the perfect system only, the present, imperfect, and future tenses having been displaced. Coepī is the only one of the three to have passive forms; the other two are conjugated only in the perfect active systems. The conjugations of all three are otherwise perfectly regular and have not been reproduced below.

PRINCIPAL PARTS

coepī	*I began*[1]
coepisse	*to have begun*
coeptus	*begun*

(Note *past* meaning.)

INFINITIVES
Perfect coepisse
Future coeptūrus esse

PARTICIPLES
Perfect coeptus
Future coeptūrus

ōdī	*I hate*
ōdisse	*to hate*
ōsus	*hated, hating*

(Note *present* meaning.)

Perfect: ōdisse
Future: ōsūrus esse

Perfect: ōsus
Future: ōsūrus

Ōdī lacks imperatives.

meminī	*I remember*
meminisse	*to remember*

(Note *present* meaning.)

Perfect: meminisse

IMPERATIVE
Sing.: mementō
Plur.: mementōte

[1]For a present meaning of *"begin,"* use incipiō. Coepī has no imperative forms.

Indicative Mood

1. The historical present is used to make the past more vivid: Mīlitēs iter faciunt. *The soldiers made a journey.*
2. Iam with any expression of time, plus the present, equals the English perfect: Iam diū in Americā est. *He has been.* Iam plus the imperfect equals the English pluperfect: Iam multōs annōs rēgnābat. *He had been...*
3. Dum *(while)* plus the present equals the English past. Dum pugnant, imperātor pervēnit. *While they were fighting...*
4. Quamquam and etsī *(although)* take any tense of the indicative: Quamquam Rōmae est... *Although he is in Rome...*
5. Postquam *(after)*, ubi *(when)*, simul atque *(as soon as)*, plus the Latin perfect, equal English pluperfect: Postquam ad oppidum pervēnit... *After he had arrived at the town...*
6. Causal clauses introduced by quod or quoniam employ the indicative: Fortissimī sunt illī virī quod longissimē absunt. *Those men are the bravest because they are the farthest away.*
7. Temporal clauses introduced by cum and showing true time are in the indicative: Tum cum multī rēs magnās āmīserant... *At the time when many men had lost great fortunes...*
8. Relative clauses are usually in the indicative: ...in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae *...into three parts, of which the Belgians inhabit one.* (For relative clauses in subjunctive, see below.)

Subjunctive Mood—Independent Uses

1. Deliberative or dubitative questions (rhetorical or expressing doubt) use the subjunctive: Quid agam, iūdicēs? *What am I to do, jurors?*
2. Statements of potential (possible action) employ subjunctive: Dīcat quispiam... *Someone may say...*
3. Commands of the 1st or 3rd person are in subjunctive (hortatory subjunctive):
   Laudēmus... *Let us praise...*
   Laudet... *Let him praise...*
   (BUT 2nd person commands are in imperative: Laudā... *(You) Praise...*)
4. Wishes possible of fulfillment are in present subjunctive: Utinam vīvat! *Oh that he might live (go on living)!* Wishes impossible of fulfillment are in imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive: Utinam vīveret! *If he were only alive!*
5. Conditional ("if-then") sentences possible of fulfillment employ present subjunctive in both clauses: Sī pater tēcum loquātur, nōnne audīre debeās? *If your father speaks, shouldn't you listen?*
6. Conditional sentences impossible of fulfillment (or contrary to fact) employ the imperfect subjunctive or the pluperfect subjunctive: Sī hoc accidisset, Clōdius nōn mortuus esset. *If this had happened, Clōdius would not have died.*

Some Special Verb Rules

1. A finite verb agrees with its subject in person and number.
2. A question expecting the answer "maybe" has the suffix -ne attached to the most important word in the sentence. A question introduced by nōnne expects "yes;" num expects "no."
3. Verbs meaning *favor, help, please, trust* (and their opposites) and *believe, persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, envy, pardon,* and *spare* take the dative case.
4. Many Verbs compounded with ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, and super take the dative case.
5. The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative case.
6. The subject of an infinitive is in the accusative case.
7. The deponent verbs, ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, vēscor take the ablative case.
8. Verbs of fearing take the subjunctive with nē *(that)* and ut or nē nōn *(that not)*.
9. Attraction means that a verb ordinarily indicative is attracted into the subjunctive mood by the proximity of another subjunctive.

Subjunctive Mood—Dependent Uses

1. Any subordinate clause introduced by an interrogative word is an indirect question. It ordinarily depends upon a verb of *knowing, telling, seeing, hearing,* or any expression of uncertainty. The verb of the indirect question goes in the subjunctive. The tense of the subjunctive clause depends upon whether the action of the indicative verb in the main clause is continuing or complete. There are two sequences of tenses (depending upon the two possible times of the main verb):

   A. Primary (main verb in present time):
   Scit quid faciam. *He knows what I am doing.*
   Scit quid factūrus sim.[1] *He knows what I shall do.*
   Scit quid fēcerim. *He knows what I did.*

   B. Secondary (main verb in past time):
   Scīvit quid facerem. *He knew what I was doing.*
   Scīvit quid factūrus essem.[1] *He knew what I was going to do.*
   Scīvit quid fēcissem. *He knew what I had done.*

   [1]Since in this instance a future form of the subjunctive is needed, the present and imperfect forms of the verb sum are used, along with the future participle, to take the place of the missing form.

2. Purpose Clauses — Adverbial. The purpose clause modifies the introducing verb. Venit ut mē videat. *He comes to* (literally, *in order that he may*) *see me.*
3. Purpose Clauses — Relative. The purpose clause is adjectival. Mīsit explōrātōrem quī mīlitēs dūceret. *He sent a scout to lead the soldiers.*
4. Purpose Clauses — Substantive. The clause is the object of a verb of asking, commanding, etc. Eīs persuādēbit ut exeant. *He will persuade them to leave.*
5. Result Clauses — Adverbial. Tam fortis erat ut vincī nōn posset. *He was so brave that he could not be conquered.*
6. Result Clauses — Substantive. Accidit ut sit lūna plēna. *It happens that the moon is full.*
7. After verbs of fearing. Germānī verēbantur nē Caesar cōpiās trāns Rhēnum trādūceret. *The Germans feared that Caesar would lead troops across the Rhine. Note:* After verbs of fearing, nē replaces ut, and ut becomes negative "that not."
8. In Cum Clauses (when cum means *when, since,* or *although*). Cum id nūntiātum esset... *When this was announced...* Quae cum ita sint... *Since this is so...* Cum prīmī ōrdinēs concidissent... *Although the first ranks had fallen...*
9. After Dum (meaning *until*). Dum relīquae nāvēs convenīrent, ad nōnam hōram exspectāvit. *He waited until (to) the ninth hour, until the rest of the ships would assemble.*
10. Clauses of comparison introduced by utsi, velutsi, quasi. Dīcit velutsi sit āmēns. *He speaks as if he were mad.*
11. Negative expressions of doubt and hindering: Nōn est dubium quīn mīlitēs sint fortēs. *There is no doubt that the soldiers are brave.*
12. Relative Clause of Description — Erat mīles quī fortiter pugnāret. *He was a soldier who would fight bravely.*

Syntax of the Infinitive

1. In indirect statement when the statement made by a speaker is reported by someone, the subject is in the accusative case, the verb becomes an infinitive, and any subordinate verb becomes subjunctive. In deciding upon the tense of any subordinate verb, the sequence of tenses is followed. In deciding upon the tense of the infinitive, the problem may be resolved by returning the sentence to direct statement, and then using the same tense of the infinitive.
   Dīcit sē venīre. *He says that he is coming.* (direct: *I am coming.*)
   Dīxit sē venīre. *He said that he was coming.* (direct: *I am coming.*)
   Dīcit sē vēnisse. *He says that he has come.* (direct: *I have come.*)
   Dīxit sē vēnisse. *He said that he had come.* (direct: *I have come.*)
   Dīcit sē ventūrum esse. *He says that he will come.* (direct: *I shall come.*)
   Dīxit sē ventūrum esse. *He said that he would come.* (direct: *I shall come.*)
   Subordinate clauses occurring within an indirect statement are often conditions. In such cases, the "if clause" is in the subjunctive and the "conclusion" is an infinitive construction. Dīxit sī īret, nēminem secūtūrum esse. *He said that if he should go, no one should follow.*
2. Complementary Infinitive. An infinitive without a subject is used to complete the action of certain verbs:

possum — *I am able*	statuō — *I determine*
volō — *I wish*	cōnor — *I try*
nōlō — *I do not wish*	temptō — *I try*
mālō — *I prefer*	audeō — *I dare*
cupiō — *I desire*	dēbeō — *I ought*
patior — *I allow*	constituō — *I decide*
dubitō — *I hesitate*	parō — *I prepare*
incipiō — *I begin*	dēsistō — *I cease*
	videor — *I seem*

   Bellum īnferre possunt... *They are able to make war on...*
3. Objective Infinitive. Many verbs which ordinarily would take a complementary infinitive take an objective infinitive when the subject of the verb is different from the subject of the infinitive. Eum abīre iussērunt. *They ordered him to go away.*
4. Subjective Infinitive. Facile est hoc facere. *To do this is easy.*
5. Historical Infinitive. The infinitive, with a nominative subject, is sometimes used to express past time more vividly. Ego īnstāre ut mihi respondēret. *I kept urging him to reply to me.*

Syntax of Participles

1. Participles are verbals which perform as adjectives. Mīlitēs moritūrī proelium commīsērunt. *The soldiers who were about to die engaged in battle.*
2. Future passive participles (sometimes called gerundives) express necessity or obligation. Vir laudandus. *A man worthy to be praised.* The future passive participle used with some form of sum is called the second periphrastic conjugation. Puella est amanda. *The girl ought to be loved.*
3. The future active participle combined with sum (first periphrastic conjugation) is a way of expressing futurity, even in past time. Ducem monitūrus eram. *I was about to advise the general.*
4. The gerund is a verbal noun which is declinable only in the singular. The gerund, as a verb, may take an object. Ars bene disserendī... *The art of speaking well...*
5. The supine, ending in -um, is used to express purpose with verbs of motion. Pugnātum vēnērunt. *They came to fight.* Ending in -ū, the supine is used with certain adjectives. Difficile factū... *Difficult to do...*

Nouns are the names of persons, places, or things. In Latin, nouns, pronouns, and adjectives are inflected to show their grammatical relations to the other words in the sentence. These inflectional endings are usually equivalent to prepositional phrases in English.

The names of the cases and their functions are as follows:

LATIN CASE	USE IN THE SENTENCE	ENGLISH CASE	EXAMPLE
Nominative	Subject or subj. complement.	Nominative.	Puer *(the or a boy)*
Genitive	Shows possession and other relationships.	Possessive or the objective, with "of."	Puerī *(of the boy, or of a boy)*
Dative	Indirect object and other relationships.	Objective, often with "to" or "for."	Puerō *(to or for the boy)*
Accusative	Direct object.	Objective.	Puerum *(boy, or the boy)*
Ablative	Occurs in adverbial phrases, usually with a preposition.	Objective, as object of many prepositions.	Puerō *(by the boy, from, with, on, at, etc.)*

There are two additional cases which occur infrequently, and are not usually given with the declensions:

Vocative	Case of address. (The Latin inflectional ending is the same as in the nominative with exceptions noted, p. 7.)	Nominative of address.	Puer! *(Boy!)*
Locative	Case of "place at which," with cities, towns, small islands, and domus *(home)* only.	Objective, with "at."	Rōmae *(at Rome)*

Inflection in General

The inflectional ending of a word shows its *number, gender,* and *case*. The general concepts of number and case are similar to their counterparts in English (singular-plural, case structure outlined above). However, *gender* in Latin is often *grammatical* only, and unrelated to *natural* gender. Although there are the same three genders (masculine, feminine, neuter) in Latin as in English, it is not uncommon for a word like nauta *(sailor),* which is naturally male, to appear in a feminine declension (1st declension). Inflected words are comprised of two parts: the *base* and the inflected portion. The *base* is that part of the word which remains unchanged, and the base of any noun may be determined by removing the ending of the *genitive singular* form. The base of terra is terr-; the base of ager is agr-, and so on.

4. NOUNS

First and Second Declension Nouns

The gender of most 1st declension nouns is feminine. That of most 2nd declension nouns is neuter (ending in -um) or masculine (ending in -us or -er).

	1st Declension — Fem.		2nd Declension — Masc.		2nd Declension — Neut.		2nd Declension Masc. Ending in -er			
	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
Nom.	terra *(land)*	-ae	dominus *(lord)*	-ī	caelum *(sky)*	-a	ager *(field)*	agrī	puer *(boy)*	-ī
Gen.	terrae	-ārum	dominī	-ōrum	caelī	-ōrum	agrī	-ōrum	puerī	-ōrum
Dat.	terrae	-īs	dominō	-īs	caelō	-īs	agrō	-īs	puerō	-īs
Acc.	terram	-ās	dominum	-ōs	caelum	-a	agrum	-ōs	puerum	-ōs
Abl.	terrā	-īs	dominō	-īs	caelō	-īs	agrō	-īs	puerō	-īs

Third Declension Nouns

The trademark of the 3rd declension is the ending -is in the genitive singular. It is added to the base. All genders are represented in the 3rd declension.[1]

	(light)		*(soldier)*		*(ship)*		*(night)*		*(sea)*		*(type)*		*(river)*	
	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
Nom.	lūx	lūcēs	mīles	mīlitēs	nāvis	-ēs	nox	noctēs	mare	-ia	genus	genera	flūmen	flūmina
Gen.	lūcis	-um	mīlitis	-um	nāvis	-ium	noctis	-ium	maris	-ium	generis	-um	flūminis	-um
Dat.	lūcī	-ibus	mīlitī	-ibus	nāvī	-ibus	noctī	-ibus	marī	-ibus	generī	-ibus	flūminī	-ibus
Acc.	lūcem	-ēs	mīlitem	-ēs	nāvem	-ēs (-īs)	noctem	-ēs (-īs)	mare	-ia	genus	-a	flūmen	-a
Abl.	lūce	-ibus	mīlite	-ibus	nāve	-ibus	nocte	-ibus	marī	-ibus	genere	-ibus	flūmine	-ibus

[1]Nouns ending in -is or -es that have the same number of syllables in the genitive and the nominative take -ium in the genitive plural and, sometimes, -īs in the accusative plural.

Nouns whose bases end in double consonants take -ium in the genitive plural and, sometimes, -īs in the accusative plural.

Neuter nouns ending in -e, -al, or -ar take -ī in the ablative singular, -ia in the nominative and accusative plural, and -ium in the genitive plural.

Irregular Nouns of the Third Declension

A. Bōs, bovis *(ox, cow)* has boum in the genitive plural and bōbus or būbus in the dative and ablative plural.

B. Carō, carnis *(flesh),* fem., has carnium in the genitive plural.

C. Vīs *(force* in sing., *strength* in plur.), fem., is declined vīs, vis, vī, vim, vī, (plur.) vīrēs, vīrium, vīribus, vīrēs (-īs), vīribus.

D. Turris, turris *(tower),* fem., and sitis, sitis *(thirst),* fem., have -im in the accusative singular, and -ī in the ablative singular.

E. Senex, senis *(old man),* masc., has senum in the genitive plural.

F. Sus, suis *(swine),* masc. and fem., has suum in the genitive plural, and subus (suibus) in the dative and ablative plural.

G. The declension of Iuppiter *(Jupiter):* Iuppiter, Iovis, Iovī, Iovem, Iove.

H. Iter, itineris *(route, march, journey),* neuter.

I. Hērōs, hērōis, hērōī, hērōa, hērōe is a Greek masc. noun meaning *hero*.

J. Ilias, Iliados *(The Iliad),* fem., is declined like hērōs.

Fourth Declension Nouns

Most fourth declension nouns are masculine and are formed from the 4th principal part of the verb. Feminine nouns of the 4th declension are: anus *(old woman),* manus *(hand),* domus *(house),* tribus *(tribe).* There are also a few names of trees, such as pinus *(pine)* and ficus *(fig).* There are very few neuters in the 4th declension; cornū *(horn)* and pecū *(cattle)* are two. The ending -ubus sometimes replaces -ibus in the dative and ablative plural; tribus and lacus *(lake)* are common examples.

	Masc. *(port)*		Fem. *(house)*		Neut. *(knee)*	
	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
Nom.	portus	-ūs	domus	-ūs	genū	-ua
Gen.	portūs	-uum	domūs (-ī)	-uum (-ōrum)	genūs	-uum
Dat.	portuī (-ū)	-ibus	domuī (-ō)	-ibus	genū	-ibus
Acc.	portum	-ūs	domum	-ōs (-ūs)	genū	-ua
Abl.	portū	-ibus	domō (-ū)	-ibus	genū	-ibus

Note: Domus has forms in both 2nd and 4th declensions.

Fifth Declension Nouns

Only 3 nouns in the 5th declension are declined throughout: diēs, rēs, and merīdiēs *(noon, south).*
The following are used in the singular throughout, but only in the nominative and the accusative plural: aciēs *(sharp edge, line of battle),* effigiēs *(likeness),* faciēs *(face),* glaciēs *(ice),* seriēs *(series, succession),* speciēs *(appearance),* and spēs *(hope).*

All 5th declension nouns are feminine except diēs, which is occasionally feminine, and merīdiēs, which is masculine.

	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
Nom.	diēs *(day)*	diēs	rēs *(matter)*	rēs
Gen.	diēī	-ērum	reī	rērum
Dat.	diēī	-ēbus	reī	rēbus
Acc.	diem	-ēs	rem	rēs
Abl.	diē	-ēbus	rē	rēbus

Defective Nouns

Many Latin nouns are defective in case. Outstanding are nouns having only two cases: fors, nominative *(chance),* forte, ablative *(by chance);* and spontis, genitive *(accord),* sponte, ablative *(of one's accord).* Other nouns are defective in number. These nouns are used only in the plural: arma, armōrum, neut. *(arms);* castra, castrōrum, neut. *(camp);* Kalendae, Kalendārum, fem. *(The Kalends);* īnsidiae, īnsidiārum, fem. *(ambush);* īnferī, -ōrum, masc. *(the dead, the underworld).*

5. ADJECTIVES

First and Second Declension Adjectives

Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case. Those in the predicate after sum *(be)* agree with the subject, as in English. Most masculine adjectives are declined like ager, puer, or dominus, neuter adjectives like caelum, and feminine adjectives like terra.

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
Nom.	bonus	-ī	bona	-ae	bonum	-a
Gen.	bonī	-ōrum	bonae	-ārum	bonī	-ōrum
Dat.	bonō	-īs	bonae	-īs	bonō	-īs
Acc.	bonum	-ōs	bonam	-ās	bonum	-a
Abl.	bonō	-īs	bonā	-īs	bonō	-īs

Third Declension Adjectives

Third declension adjectives fall into four distinct categories: (1) *three-termination*, with separate endings for all three genders, like **ācer;** (2) *two-termination*, with the same endings for masculine and feminine, like **omnis;** (3) *one-termination*, with the nominative singular the same in all genders, like **potēns;** and (4) the *comparative* of all adjectives, like **longior.** Present participles are declined like **potēns.**

(1) ācer (keen)

	Masc. Sing.	Masc. Plur.	Fem. Sing.	Fem. Plur.	Neut. Sing.	Neut. Plur.
Nom.	ācer	ācrēs	ācris	ācrēs	ācre	ācria
Gen.	ācris	-ium	ācris	-ium	ācris	-ium
Dat.	ācrī	-ibus	ācrī	-ibus	ācrī	-ibus
Acc.	ācrem	-ēs (-īs)	ācrem	-ēs (-īs)	ācre	-ia
Abl.	ācrī	-ibus	ācrī	-ibus	ācrī	-ibus

(2) omnis (all)

	Masc. & Fem. Sing.	Masc. & Fem. Plur.	Neut. Sing.	Neut. Plur.
Nom.	omnis	-ēs	omne	-ia
Gen.	omnis	-ium	omnis	-ium
Dat.	omnī	-ibus	omnī	-ibus
Acc.	omnem	-ēs (-īs)	omne	-ia
Abl.	omnī	-ibus	omnī	-ibus

(3) potēns (powerful)

	Masc. & Fem. Sing.	Masc. & Fem. Plur.	Neut. Sing.	Neut. Plur.
Nom.	potēns	potentēs	potēns	potentia
Gen.	potentis	-ium	potentis	-ium
Dat.	potentī	-ibus	potentī	-ibus
Acc.	potentem	-ēs (-īs)	potēns	-ia
Abl.	potentī (-e)	-ibus	potentī (-e)	-ibus

(4) longior (longer)

	Masc. & Fem. Sing.	Masc. & Fem. Plur.	Neut. Sing.	Neut. Plur.
Nom.	longior	longiōrēs	longius	longiōra
Gen.	longiōris	-um	longiōris	-um
Dat.	longiōrī	-ibus	longiōrī	-ibus
Acc.	longiōrem	-ēs (-īs)	longius	-a
Abl.	longiōre	-ibus	longiōre	-ibus

(5) plūs (more)

	Masc. & Fem. Plur.	Neut. Sing.	Neut. Plur.
Nom.	plūrēs	plūs	plūra
Gen.	-ium	plūris	-ium
Dat.	-ibus	plūrī	-ibus
Acc.	-ēs (-īs)	plūs	-a
Abl.	-ibus	plūre	-ibus

The Nine Irregular Adjectives

There are nine adjectives ("the naughty nine") which are regular in the plural and irregular in the singular. The plurals of these words are declined like **bonus.** With the exceptions noted, the *singulars* of these adjectives are declined like **tōtus.**

alius   *other, another*
(neut. — aliud)
ūllus   *any*
ūnus   *one, alone*
neuter   *neither*
(gen. — neutrīus)

alter   *the other*
(gen. — alterīus)
nūllus   *no, none*
sōlus   *alone, only*
uter   *which of two*
(gen. — utrīus)

tōtus *(whole, all)*

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	tōtus	tōta	tōtum
Gen.	tōtīus	tōtīus	tōtīus
Dat.	tōtī	tōtī	tōtī
Acc.	tōtum	tōtam	tōtum
Abl.	tōtō	tōtā	tōtō

Comparison of Adjectives

There are three degrees of comparison in Latin, just as there are in English: *positive, comparative,* and *superlative.* The *comparative* is formed by adding **-ior** for the masculine and feminine, and **-ius** for the neuter to the base of the *positive.* The *superlative* is formed by adding **-issimus, -a, -um** to the base. The *comparative* is declined like **longior** on page 6 of this chart; the *positive* is declined like bonus for 1st and 2nd declension, like omnis for third declension adjectives. The *superlative* is declined like bonus.

Note: Six adjectives ending in **-lis** (facilis, difficilis, similis, dissimilis, gracilis, humilis) add **-limus** instead of -issimus to the base to form the *superlative.* (facilis, facilior, facillimus.)

Note: Adjectives ending in **-er** add **-rimus** instead of -issimus to form the *superlative.*

miser, -a, -um	miserior, miserius	miserrimus, -a, -um
ācer, -is, -e	ācrior, ācrius	ācerrimus, -a, -um

Note: Adjectives ending in **-ius** or **-eus** add **magis** to form the comparative and **maximē** to form the superlative: idōneus, magis idōneus, maximē idōneus.

Regular Forms

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
longus, -a, -um	longior, longius	longissimus, -a, -um
fortis, forte	fortior, fortius	fortissimus, -a, -um

Irregular Comparisons

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bonus *(good)*	melior	optimus
malus *(bad)*	peior	pessimus
magnus *(large)*	maior	maximus
multus *(much)*	plūs	plūrimus
multī *(many)*	plūrēs	plūrimī
parvus *(small)*	minor	minimus
maledicus *(slanderous)*	maledicentior	maledicentissimus
malevolus *(spiteful)*	malevolentior	malevolentissimus

6. PRONOUNS

Pronouns, as the name implies, take the place of nouns. At times, they are used as adjectives, to modify nouns. Under those circumstances, they agree with the nouns in gender, number, and case.

Personal Pronouns

1st Person

	Sing.		Plur.	
Nom.	ego	*I*	nōs	*we*
Gen.	meī	*of me*	nostrum, nostrī	*of us*
Dat.	mihi	*to me*	nōbīs	*to us*
Acc.	mē	*me*	nōs	*us*
Abl.	mē	*by,* etc., *me*	nōbīs	*by,* etc., *us*

2nd Person

	Sing.		Plur.	
Nom.	tū	*you*	vōs	*you*
Gen.	tuī	*of you*	vestrum, vestrī	*of you*
Dat.	tibi	*to you*	vōbīs	*to you*
Acc.	tē	*you*	vōs	*you*
Abl.	tē	*by,* etc., *you*	vōbīs	*by,* etc., *you*

3rd Person: A demonstrative pronoun is used as the pronoun of the 3rd person.

The Demonstrative Pronouns (or Adjectives)

There are 5 demonstratives used to point out special objects or persons.
Hic (this here) refers to what is near the speaker in place, time, or thought. Sometimes the word may also mean *he, she,* or *it.*
Ille (that there) refers to something remote from the speaker. It also means *that famous.*
Is, ea, id are most commonly used for *he, she,* or *it.* They may also mean *this* or *that.*
Iste (*that — nearby* or *that of yours*) is often used comtemptuously.
Īdem means *the same.*

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
hic	haec	hoc	ille	illa	illud
huius	huius	huius	illīus	illīus	illīus
huic	huic	huic	illī	illī	illī
hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
hōc	hāc	hōc	illō	illā	illō
hī	hae	haec	illī	illae	illa
hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
hīs	hīs	hīs	illīs	illīs	illīs
hōs	hās	haec	illōs	illās	illa
hīs	hīs	hīs	illīs	illīs	illīs

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
is	ea	id	iste	ista	istud
ēius	ēius	ēius	istīus	istīus	istīus
eī	eī	eī	istī	istī	istī
eum	eam	id	istum	istam	istud
eō	eā	eō	istō	istā	istō
eī	eae	ea	istī	istae	ista
eōrum	eārum	eōrum	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
eīs	eīs	eīs	istīs	istīs	istīs
eōs	eās	ea	istōs	istās	ista
eīs	eīs	eīs	istīs	istīs	istīs

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
īdem	eadem	idem
ēiusdem	ēiusdem	ēiusdem
eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
eundem	eandem	idem
eōdem	eādem	eōdem
eīdem	eaedem	eadem
eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem
eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem

Indefinite Pronouns

Quis, quispiam, aliquis, and **quīdam** are the indefinite pronouns. **Quis** is usually used immediately after sī, nisi, nē, and num. Only the quis and quī of the indefinites may be declined: **quis** is declined like the interrogative below; **quī** is declined like the relative.

Interrogative Pronouns

The interrogative pronoun, as its name implies, introduces a question. **Quis** means *who,* and **quid** means *what.* Declension is like the relative, **quis** for **quī, quid** for **quod,** with the plural declined the same.

Possessive Pronouns (or Adjectives)

1st Person Sing.
meus, -a, -um *my, mine*
(Declined like bonus)

1st Person Plur.
noster, nostra, nostrum
(Declined like pulcher)

2nd Person Sing.
tuus, tua, tuum *your*

2nd Person Plur.
vester, vestra, vestrum

3rd Person Reflexive Possessive
suus, sua, suum *his, her, its, their*

Suus refers to the subject and agrees with the noun modified in gender, number, and case.

Reflexive Pronouns

The reflexive pronoun of the third person has a single declension for singular and plural, and all three genders.

Nom.	(none)
Gen.	suī
Dat.	sibi
Acc.	sē
Abl.	sē

Note: The oblique cases of the 1st and 2nd person of the *personal* pronouns are used reflexively.
amō mē.   *(I love myself.)*

The Intensive Pronoun Ipse

Ipse is used to emphasize nouns and pronouns of any person and agrees with the pronoun contained in the verb. Lēgātus **ipse** haec dīxit. *The envoy himself said these things.*

Sing.			Plur.		
ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

Relative Pronouns

Quī, quae, quod *(who, which)* is the most commonly used of the relative pronouns (or adjectives).

Sing.			Plur.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

Nominative Case

1. The subject of a finite verb is nominative. **Caesar** veniet. *Caesar will come.*
2. Predicate Nominative (Subject Complement). After the verb *to be* or any form thereof the subject complement replaces an object of the verb. It is in the same case as the subject. Herculēs **fīlius** Alcmēnae erat. *Hercules was the son of Alcmena.*

Vocative Case

1. The vocative case is used for direct address. Its forms are exactly like those of the nominative case, except for 2nd declension nouns ending in -us or -ius. Et tū, **Brūte!** *You, too, Brutus!* **Mī fīlī!** *My son!*

Genitive Case

1. Possession: Equus **Caesaris.** *Caesar's horse.* BUT: Equus **meus**... *My horse*... (Possessive adjective)
2. Quality (When a noun is modified): Vir **magnae virtūtis**... *A man of great courage.*
3. Subjective: Adventus **Caesaris**... *The arrival of Caesar.* (If the noun "arrival" were changed to a verb, *Caesar* would become the subject of it.)
4. Objective: Amor **pecūniae**... *The love of money*... (If the noun "love" were changed to a verb, *money* would be the object of it.) *Note:* These are nouns of action, agency, and feeling.
5. Partitive: Nihil **vīnī**... *No wine*... *(Nothing of wine),* Pars **exercitūs**... *Part of the army*... *Note:* The following adjectives modify their noun directly and are not followed by the genitive:
   omnis — *all of*   summus — *top of*
   tōtus — *whole of*   medius — *middle of*
   Cardinal numerals and quīdam take ex or dē plus the ablative case rather than the partitive genitive.
6. A possessive, partitive, or genitive of quality may stand in the predicate of a sentence. Hic gladius est **Caesaris.** *This sword is Caesar's.*
7. With verbs of remembering and forgetting. Ipse **mātris suae** meminerat. *He remembered (was mindful of) his mother. Note:* To remember or forget a *thing* is rendered by meminī plus the accusative case: **Omnia** meminit. *He remembers everything.*
8. Verbs of reminding take the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing. Cicerō Catilīnam **facinōrum** admonēbat. *Cicero was warning Catiline of his crimes.*
9. Verbs of accusing or condemning take the genitive. Mē **inertiae** damnat. *He condemns me for laziness.*
10. With miseret, paenitet, piget, pudet, and taedet, the genitive is used as the cause of the feeling. Mē paenitet **inimīcitiae.** *I am sorry for my unfriendliness.*
11. Interest *(it is to the interest of)* and refert *(it interests)* take the genitive of the person. **Cicerōnis** intererat Clōdium morī. *It was to Cicero's interest for Clodius to die.*
12. With potior, sometimes the genitive is used instead of the usual ablative. **Oppidī** potītus est. *He took possession of the town.*
13. Preceding causā and gratiā *(for the sake of)* a gerund in the genitive or a noun modified by a gerundive, both genitive, is often used to express purpose. **Pugnandī** causā, *in order to fight;* **urbis expugnandae** causā, *in order to capture the city.*
14. Genitive of indefinite value is expressed by tantī *(of such value),* quantī *(of how great value),* magnī *(of great value),* parvī *(of little value),* and their comparative or superlative genitive forms. Est mihi **tantī.** *It is worthwhile (it is of such value) to me.*

Dative Case

1. Indirect object: **Fīliō** fābulam nārrāvit. *He told his son a story.*
2. Indirect object with an intransitive verb. Crēdite **mihi.** *Believe me.*
   Tibi persuādēbō ut discēdās. *I shall persuade you to go away. Note:* When these verbs are in the passive, the indirect object is retained, and the verbs become impersonal. **Tibi** persuādēbitur ut discēdās. *You will be persuaded to leave.*
3. Indirect Object with Compounds. Some verbs compounded with ad, ante, con, in, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, super in such a way as to change their meanings call for a dative object. Caesar Brūtum **exercituī** praefēcit. *Caesar put Brutus in charge of the army.*
4. Dative of Possession (with the verb *to be*). **Imperātōrī** est gladius. *The emperor has a sword.*
5. Dative of agent is used with the gerundive and some of the perfect passive constructions to show the "doer" of the action. Oppidum **Caesarī** est oppugnandum. *The town ought to be besieged by Caesar.* **Mihi** dēlīberātum est. *I have deliberated.*
6. Dative of Purpose. Vēnit **auxiliō** castrīs. *He came as an aid to the camp.* The following words are most commonly used with this construction:
   auxilium - *aid,* praesidium - *guard,*
   cūra - *care,* subsidium - *reserve*
7. Dative of Reference. The person or thing affected in the sentence ...**quibus** locus parātur *...for whom a place is being made ready. Note:* When the datives of purpose and reference are used together, they are called the double dative. Flūmen erat **magnō impedīmentō Gallīs.** *The river was a great hindrance to the Gauls.*
8. Dative of Separation. Occasionally, after compounds with ab, dē, ex, ad, the dative occurs instead of the usual ablative. Hunc timōrem **mihi** ēripe. *Take this fear from me.*
9. The dative occurs with adjectives of *fitness* (aptus), *nearness* (proximus), *likeness* (similis), *friendliness* (amīcus), and their opposites. Gallī sunt proximī **Germānīs.** *The Gauls are near the Germans.*

Accusative Case

1. Direct Object of a transitive verb. Brūtus **Caesarem** vulnerāvit. *Brutus wounded Caesar.*
2. Subject of the infinitive. In indirect statements and after iubeō *(order),* patior *(allow),* and sinō *(permit),* the subject of the infinitive goes into the accusative case. Dīxit **ducem** fūgisse. *He said that the leader had fled.*
3. Predicate accusative or object complement where a second accusative is used after appellō *(name),* dēligō *(choose),* creō *(make).* Pompeium **cōnsulem** creāvērunt. *They elected Pompey consul.*
4. After verbs of asking and teaching, two accusatives are found: one of the direct object, the other the things asked or taught. **Mē sententiam** rogāvit. *He asked me my opinion.*
5. Time how long. **Multās hōrās** pugnāvērunt. *They fought for many hours.*
6. Extent of Space. **Multa mīlia** passuum iter fēcērunt. *They marched many miles.*
7. Object of certain prepositions. These prepositions take an accusative object: ad, ante, circum, contrā, inter, intrā, ob, per, post, prope, propter, super, trāns, ultrā. Per **hōs annōs**... *During these years...*
8. *Ad* with the accusative gerund or a noun modified by the gerundive, both accusative, is often used to express purpose. *Ad* **pugnandam,** *in order to fight;* ad **urbem expugnandam,** *in order to capture the city.*

Ablative Case

1. Object of certain Prepositions (all those not listed as governing the accusative case). The more common ones are: ā/ab, cum, dē, ē/ex, in, prae, prō, sine, sub.
2. Personal agent, expressed with a passive verb and a person, with ā/ab. Caesar ā **Brūtō** interfectus est. *Caesar was killed by Brutus.*
3. Separation. With a verb of motion, the ablative is always used. Hostēs ā **fīnibus** prohibent. *They keep the enemy from their territory.*
4. Place from which. Ex **urbe** ēgressus est. *He left the city.*
5. Ablative of Cause. **Timōre** commōtus est. *He was frightened (moved by fear).*
6. Ablative of Means. With the deponent verbs ūtor *(use),* fruor *(enjoy),* fungor *(accomplish),* potior *(gain),* and vēscor *(feed on),* the ablative is usually used. **Gladiīs** ūsus est. *He used swords.*
7. With opus and usus (meaning *need*). Opus est **armīs.** *There is need of arms.*
8. Ablative of accordance. **Suā sponte**... *Of his own accord*... **Nostrīs mōribus**... *According to our customs...*
9. Ablative of place where (with *in* only). If *in* is omitted with names of towns, *domus, rūs,* and *humus,* the locative case is used (see below). In **urbe** est. *He is in the city.*
10. Ablative of Comparison. When quam *(than)* is omitted in comparisons, the ablative is used. Mare est altius **flūmine.** *The sea is deeper than the river.*
11. Specification. This ablative tells in what respect something is done or is true. Mōns magnus **altitūdine**... *A mountain great in height...*
12. Degree of Difference. After comparatives, this ablative shows the extent or degree to which the objects differ. Puer est altior quam puella **ūnō pede.** *The boy is taller than the girl by a foot.*
13. Ablative of manner, telling "how," may omit the usual cum if the noun is modified. **Magnā** (cum) **celeritāte** fūgērunt. *They fled with great speed.*
14. Accompaniment (regularly with cum). Cum **coniugibus**... *With wives...*
15. Ablative of means or instrument of an action occurs without a preposition in most cases. Mīlitēs **gladiīs** vulnerātī erant. *The soldiers had been wounded by swords.*
16. Ablative of time when, without a preposition. **Prīmō annō**... *In the first year...*
17. Ablative Absolute. This construction consists of a noun or pronoun in the ablative case plus a present active or perfect passive participle, or two nouns in the ablative case, or a noun and an adjective, with the participle understood. The construction is usually translated by a clause referring to time *(when),* cause *(since, because),* concession *(although),* condition *(if).* In any given instance any of the above translations may be appropriate, depending upon the sense of the rest of the context. **Mīlitibus** vulnerātīs, dux fūgit. *When the soldiers were wounded the leader fled.* (This could also be: *Because the soldiers...)*
18. Quality or Description. Vir **magnā virtūte**... *A man of great courage...*

Locative Case

The locative case is used only to indicate "place where" or "place at which" with names of towns or cities, humus *(soil),* domus *(home),* and rūs *(the country).* In all other cases the ablative of "place where" with the preposition *in* is used. The locative endings are:

	Sing.	Plur.
1st Declension	-ae	-īs
2nd Declension	-ī	-īs
3rd Declension	-ī or -e	-ibus

Rōmae — *in Rome,* domī — *at home,* rūrī — *in the country*

8. NUMERALS

Of the numerals, only ūnus, duo, trēs, the hundreds, and the plural of mīlle are declined.

	ŪNUS			DUO			TRĒS		MĪLLE
	M.	*F.*	*N.*	*M.*	*F.*	*N.*	*M. & F.*	*N.*	*P. only*
Nom.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria	mīlia
Gen.	ūnīus	ūnīus	ūnīus	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium	mīlium
Dat.	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	mīlibus
Acc.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	duōs	duās	duo	trēs (-īs)	tria	mīlia
Abl.	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	mīlibus

There are four types of numerals: Cardinal Numerals (adjectives) one, two, etc.; Ordinal Numerals (adjectives) first, second, etc.; Distributives (adjectives) one by one, two by two, three each, etc.; Numerical Adverbs (once, twice, etc.).

	Cardinals	Ordinals	Distributives	Adverbs	Numerals
1	ūnus, -a, -um	prīmus, -a, -um	singulī, -ae, -a	semel	I
2	duo, duae, duo	secundus	bīnī	bis	II
3	trēs, tria	tertius	ternī (trinī)	ter	III
4	quattuor	quārtus	quaternī	quater	IV
5	quīnque	quīntus	quīnī	quīnquiēns	V
6	sex	sextus	sēnī	sexiēns	VI
7	septem	septimus	septēnī	septiēns	VII
8	octō	octāvus	octōnī	octiēns	VIII
9	novem	nōnus	novēnī	noviēns	IX
10	decem	decimus	dēnī	deciēns	X
11	ūndecim	ūndecimus	ūndēnī	ūndeciēns	XI
12	duodecim	duodecimus	duodēnī	duodeciēns	XII
13	tredecim	tertius decimus	ternī dēnī	terdeciēns	XIII
14	quattuordecim	quārtus decimus	quaternī dēnī	quater deciēns	XIV
15	quīndecim	quīntus decimus	quīnī dēnī	quīndeciēns	XV
16	sēdecim	sextus decimus	sēnī dēnī	sēdeciēns	XVI
17	septendecim	septimus decimus	septēnī dēnī	septiēns deciēns	XVII
18	duodēvīgintī (octōdecim)	duodēvīcēsimus (octāvus decimus)	duodēvīcēnī (octōnī dēnī)	duodēvīciēns (octiēns deciēns)	XVIII
19	ūndēvīgintī (novendecim)	ūndēvīcēsimus (nōnus decimus)	ūndēvīcēnī (novēnī dēnī)	ūndēvīciēns (noviēns deciēns)	XIX
20	vīgintī	vīcēsimus	vīcēnī	vīciēns	XX
21	vīgintī ūnus	ūnus et vīcēsimus	vīcēnī singulī	vīciēns semel	XXI
30	trīgintā	trīcēsimus	trīcēnī	trīciēns	XXX
40	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimus	quadrāgēnī	quadrāgiēns	XL
50	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsimus	quīnquāgēnī	quīnquāgiēns	L
60	sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus	sexāgēnī	sexāgiēns	LX
70	septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus	septuāgēnī	septuāgiēns	LXX
80	octōgintā	octōgēsimus	octōgēnī	octōgiēns	LXXX
90	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimus	nōnāgēnī	nōnāgiēns	XC
100	centum	centēsimus	centēnī	centiēns	C
101	centum ūnus	centēsimus prīmus	centēnī singulī	centiēns semel	CI
200	ducentī, -ae, -a	duocentēsimus	ducēnī	ducentiēns	CC
300	trecentī	trecentēsimus	trecēnī	trecentiēns	CCC
400	quadringentī	quādringentēsimus	quadringēnī	quadringentiēns	CCCC
500	quīngentī	quīngentēsimus	quīngēnī	quīngentiēns	D
1000	mīlle	mīllēsimus	mīllēnī	mīlliēns	M
2000	duo mīlia	bis mīllēsimus	bīna mīlia	bis mīlliēns	MM

9. PREPOSITIONS, PREFIXES

Most of the prepositions in Latin are used to govern the use of the accusative case. About one third of them govern the ablative, and a few govern both cases, depending upon the verb used in the sentence (see Syntax of Verbs, page 4). Many prepositions are also commonly used as prefixes. Attached to the front of a word, they give it a different shade of meaning. Examples are below.

Preposition	Case	Meaning	Derivative	Meaning
ā, ab	Ablative	*away from*	abdūcō	*lead away*
ad	Accusative	*to*	addūcō	*lead to, influence*
ante	Accusative	*before*	antecēdō	*go before*
apud	Accusative	*at, among*		
circum	Accusative	*around, about*	circumferō	*carry around*
contrā	Accusative	*against*	contrādīcō	*speak against*
cum, con, com	Ablative	*with*	contrahō	*draw together*
dē	Ablative	*down from*	dēscendō	*climb down*
ē, ex	Ablative	*out from*	expellō	*drive out*
in	Accusative	*into*	iniciō	*hurl into*
in	Ablative	*in (place where)*		
inter	Accusative	*between, among*	intermittō	*interrupt*
ob	Accusative	*on account of*	occurrō	*run to meet*
per	Accusative	*through*	perrumpō	*break through*
post	Accusative	*after*	postpōnō	*put after*
prae	Ablative	*in front of*	praeficiō	*put in command*
praeter	Accusative	*along by, past*	praeterēo	*go past*
prō	Ablative	*in front of*	prōfundō	*pour forth*
propter	Accusative	*on account of*	proptereā	*on that account*
re-, red-	Prefix only	*back*	redimō	*buy back*
sub	Accusative	*up from under*	subvertō	*upset*
sub	Ablative	*under*	subtrahō	*draw from under*
super	Accusative	*above*	supergredior	*step over*
trāns	Accusative	*across*	trānseō	*go across*
ultrā	Accusative	*beyond*	ultrāmundānus	*out of this world*

10. FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Positive adverbs are formed regularly by adding **-ē** to the base of adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declensions (longē). Adjectives of the 3rd declension may be changed to adverbs by adding **-iter** to the base (fortiter). Those with a base of **-nt** simply add **-er** (prūdenter). Examples are below.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
longē	longius	longissimē
fortiter	fortius	fortissimē
miserē	miserius	miserrimē
ācriter	ācrius	ācerrimē
facile	facilius	facillimē
prūdenter	prūdentius	prūdentissimē
bene	melius	optimē
male	pēius	pessimē
magnopere	magis	maximē
multum	plūs	plūrimum
parum	minus	minimē
diū	diūtius	diūtissimē

Adverbs of Location

hīc (*here*)	hinc (*hence*)	hūc (*hither*)
ibi (*there*)	inde (*thence*)	eō (*thither*)
illīc (*there*)	illinc (*thence*)	illūc (*thither*)
istīc (*there*)	istinc (*thence*)	istūc (*thither*)
ubi (*where*)	unde (*whence*)	quō (*whither*)

hāc (*by this way*)	usquam (*anywhere*)
eā (*by that way*)	nusquam (*nowhere*)
illā (*by that way*)	intrō (*inwardly, from the outside in*)
istā (*by that way*)	
quā (*by what way*)	extrō (*outwardly, from the inside out*)
ultrō (*beyond*)	

Adverbs of Time

prīmum (*first*)	iam (*already*)
deinde (*next*)	iam diū (*long ago*)
semper (*always*)	iam nōn (*no longer*)
umquam (*ever*)	prīdiē (*the day before*)
numquam (*never*)	saepe (*often*)
cum (*when*)	hodiē (*today*)
ut (*when*)	cotīdiē (*daily*)
quandō (*when?*)	herī (*yesterday*)
mox (*soon*)	crās (*tomorrow*)
dum (*while*)	nōndum (*not yet*)

Interrogative Adverbs

-ne, an enclitic, expects the answer *"maybe."*
Ēnumerābisne puerōs? (*Will you count the boys?*)
Nōnne expects the answer *"yes."*
Nōnne ībis? (*You will go, won't you?*)
Num expects the answer *"no."*
Num manēbis? (*You won't stay, will you?*)
An, -ne, anne, utrum, num, introducing indirect questions, all mean *"whether."*
Nesciō utrum veniam an eam. (*I don't know whether I'm coming or going.*)

Negative Adverbs (Particles)

nōn (*not*), nē, in a prohibition (*not*)
haud (*not*), nē, in a purpose clause (*lest*)
minimē (*not at all*), nē, after verb of fearing (*that*)
nec, neque (*and not*) nēve, neu (*and not*)
neque...neque, nec...nec (*neither...nor*)
nē...quidem, with the emphasized word between (*not even*)
nōn sōlum...sed etiam (*not only...but also*)
nē quis, nē quid (*so that no one, so that nothing*)

Relative Adverbs

Relative adverbs introduce certain clauses:
ubi (*where*) Nesciō ubi puer sit. (*I don't know where the boy is.*)
quō (*whither*) cognōvī quō fūgisset. (*I learned whither he had fled.*)
unde (*whence*)
cum (*when, since, although*)
quārē (*why*)

Adverbs of Degree

quam (*how*)	ergō, itaque, igitur (*therefore*)
tam (*so*)	proptereā (*on this account*)
paene (*almost*)	ita, sīc (*thus, so*)
ut, utī (*how*)	cūr, quārē (*why*)