

# Latin

## Latin 101

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## 1 Subjects

2025 February 10 17:20

In latin we have same subjects like in the other languages like I means ego you means tu and 3rd person we have also plural of them but we don't consider now later we will learn also we have subject verb agreement like in the turkish I explain right now when you know who make the action like ego you add o to end of your verb like this

ego saluto  
tu salutas  
amicus salutat

in turkish we have this like when you I make you can say yaparim instead of ben yaparim it is too weird to add ben  
and don't forget it this endings can be change by grammar so when you using them you have to also aware of what grammer we are using right now

## 2 Nouns And Their Cases

2025 February 27 16:01

In this topics we will explore the topic of nouns now in latin therrre are 5 groups of nouns and they are called declensions

Remember we said latin is an inflected language that means we looked at the endings of word to vital clues about their purpose in a sentence

so declensions are merely groups based on how these nouns end

	Declensions	
1st	stella,stellae	star
2nd	hortus,horti	garden
3rd	rex,regis	king
4th	manus,manus	hand
5th	res,rei	thing

### Cases:

Nominative: The subject of your word for example  
Caeser had a dog named Brutus

Genitive: Used for possessions no not demonic possessions Think of  
the dog of Caesar is named Brutus  
Caesar's dog is named Brutus  
Canis Caesaris Brutum nominatur

Dative: The indirect object of a sentence  
Caesar gives the ball to the dog  
Caesar pilam cani dat

Accusative: The direct object receives the object of a verb for example  
Caesar gives the ball to the dog  
Caesar pilam cani dat

Ablative: Versatile used with prepositions like by under and with ab,sub  
and cum Also have ablative of means or instruments for example  
Cicero writes my means of a stylus  
Cicero scribit stylo

Vocative: Used to express the noun of direct address; that is the person  
Musa, mihi causas memora  
O Muse, the causes and crimes relate  
O tempora! O mores!  
Oh the time we live in! Oh, the corruption

Locative: Used when speaking about the place, cities, and small islands,  
but rare. We tend to called it the home Rome rule Looks like Genitive:  
domi(at home)  
Romae(at Rome)

### 3 Declensions

2025 February 10 16:48

In latin we have declensions for now we only have to know 3 of them 1st declension is ended with a in the nominative case and the 2nd declension is finishing with us in the nominative form but in the 3rd declension there is no unique pattern for finishing

the finishing are change case by case and you have to memorize them i will write them to anki so you can memorize and retain them more goodly but now I don't know any about of them after learn the all cases also there 6 cases in the latin we will memorize every declension and a remainder there is a lot of thing to memorize in the latin from words to declension to stems to tenses rules so you have to prepare for this

### 4 1st Declension

2025 February 17 16:46

At first learning latin can often seem intimidating especially vocabulary that's why we tend to classify nouns into five major groups and we call these groups Declensions

The first declension used to be called the feminine because most of the nouns belonging to this class were associated with feminine gendered nouns like puella or femina

The fact is some masculine nouns such as agricola and nauta also share these endings and they are certainly masculine

Table 1: 1st Declension

puella -ae (F.) girl				
	Singular		Plural	
Nom.	puella	the girl	puellae	the girls
Genitive	puellae	of the girl	puellarum	of the girls
Dative	puellae	to the girl	puellis	to the girls
Accusative	puellam	the girl	puellas	the girls
Ablative	puella	by the girl	puellis	by the girls

Lets put what we know into practice:

	English	Latin
Subject (Nom.)	The farmer is famous	Agricola est fama
Possession (Genitive)	The life of the farmer	Vita agricolae
Indirect Object (Dative)	The farmer gives a note to her	Agricola notam eae dat
Direct Object (Accusative)	The sailor drinks water	Nauta aquam bibit
Object of the preposition (Abl.)	The sailor sails by the stars	Nauta stellis navigat
Direct Address (Vocative)	O Goddess	O Deae

Now lets us try some sight translation

## Pandoras's Box Latin

Pandorra est femina. Pandora semper est curiosa. Uno die arcam accipit. Nota dicit: non aperi! Suus vir, Epimetheus, eam non aperi monet. Sed, eam aperit. Miseriae effungunt. Spes tamen remanet.

## Pandoras's Box

### English

Pandora is a woman. Pandora is always curious. One day, she receives a box. The note says: do not open. Her husband, Epimetheus, warns her to not open it. But she opens it. All the troubles escape. Nevertheless, Hope remains.

## 5 2nd Declension

2025 February 18 16:41

At first learning latin can often seem intimidating especially vocabulary that's why we tend to classify nouns into five major groups and we call these groups Declensions

the 2nd declension is concerned primarily with masculine and neuter nouns

nouns ending in -us, -er and -ir are masculine

nouns ending in -um are neuter

the earlier forms of the nominative and accusative were -os and -om as a result you, will notice that often in inscriptions, terminal -s and -m are sometimes omitted

Another curiosity of Latin is that many names of countries and towns in -us (-os) are feminine for example: Aegyptus, Cyprus

let's take a look at the 2nd Declension

Table 2: 2nd Declension

equus -i (M.) horse

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	equus	equi
Genitive	equi	equorum
Dative	equo	equis
Accusative	equum	equos
Ablative	equo	equis

Let's look at also a neuter noun

Table 3: 2nd Declension

bellum -i (M.) horse

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	bellum	bella
Genitive	belli	bellorum
Dative	bello	bellis
Accusative	bellum	bella
Ablative	bello	bellis

Lets put what we know into practice:

	English	Latin
Subject (Nom.)	The man is good	Vir est bonus
Possession (Genitive)	The horse of the man	Equus viri
Indirect Object (Dative)	He gives a sword to the man	viro gladium dat
Direct Object (Accusative)	The Teacher reads a book	magister librum legit
Object of the preposition (Abl.)	He writes with a stylus	stylo scribet

Now lets us try some sight translation

## The Trojan Horse

### Latin

Troiani Graecis bellum pugnant. Bellum decem annis mane. Troiani de bellum fatigant. Graecus Odysseus consilium cogitat Equum lingum faciunt, donum Troianis, et ipsos intra occultant. Sacerdos Laocoon eos non accipere monet. Subito, dui serpentes apparent, et eumque eos filios procul trahunt. Quando Troiani accepit Graecos manent.

# The Trojan Horse

## English

The Trojans are fighting a war with the Greeks. The war is lastin ten years. The Trojans are tired of war. The Greek Odysseus thinks of a plan. They build a wooden horse as a gift for the trojans and hide inside. The Trojans priest Laocoon warned them not accept the gift. Suddenly, two serpents appeared and dragged him and his sons away. When the Trojans accepted the gift the Greeks remained

## 6 3rd Declension

2025 February 22 13:03

The 3rd Declension is an entirely different beast  
it's the most common declension and contains nouns of all three genders

Femine,Masculine and Neuter

But it's a whole class of nouns whose nominative forms vary

So we refer to Nominative as "blank" memorizing each word's unique ending.  
To identify them we look to the genitive for the -is ending for identification

homo,homonis(m.)

if you see that -is in the genitive then you know you have 3rd Declension noun. Are you ready? OK so here we go

Table 4: Feminine

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	-	-es
Genitive	-is	-um
Dative	-i	-ibust
Accusative	-em	-es
Ablative	-e	-ibus

Table 5: Masculine

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	-	-es
Genitive	-is	-um
Dative	-i	-ibust
Accusative	-em	-es
Ablative	-e	-ibus

Table 6: Neuter

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	-	-a
Genitive	-is	-um
Dative	-i	-ibust
Accusative	-	-a
Ablative	-e	-ibus

rex regis (M.) king

	Singular		Plural	
Nom.	rex	the king	reges	the kings
Genitive	regis	of the king	regum	of the kings
Dative	regi	to the king	regibus	to the kings
Accusative	regem	the king	reges	the kings
Ablative	rege	by the king	regibus	by the kings

uxor uxoris (F.) wife

	Singular		Plural	
Nom.	uxor	the wife	uxores	the wives
Genitive	uxoris	of the wife	uxorum	of the wives
Dative	uxori	to the wife	uxoribus	to the wives
Accusative	uxorem	the wife	uxores	the wives
Ablative	uxore	by the wife	uxoribus	by the wives

tempus temporis (N.) time

	Singular		Plural	
Nom.	tempus	the time	tempora	the times
Genitive	temporis	of the time	temporum	of the times
Dative	tempori	to the time	temporibus	to the times
Accusative	tempus	the time	tempora	the times
Ablative	tempore	by the time	temporibus	by the times

## Daedalus & Icarus

### Latin

Daedalus artifex est. Machinas mirabilis facit. Icarus eius filius est. Fugiti ex Athenis sunt. Insulae Crete navigant. Ibi Minonem concurrunt. Rex est tyrannus. Minos secretum habet. Sua uxor monstrum peperit, Minotaurum. Minos Daedalum labyrinthum Minotaurum facit. Postea, Daedalus et suus filius Cretam cum pinnis cereis fugiunt. Daedalus eum manet: noli volare prope sole. Icarus non verbas patris audit. Pinnae solvunt. Icarus in marem cadit

## Daedalus & Icarus

### English

Daedalus is an inventor. He makes marvelous machines. Icarus is his son. Fugitives from Athens, they sail to the island of Crete. There they encounter Minos. He is a tyrant king. Minos has a secret. His wife Pasiphae gave birth to the monster, The Minotaur. Minos has Daedalus build a labyrinth for the Minotaur. Afterwards, Daedalus and Icarus escape Crete with waxed wings. Daedalus warns him: not to fly too close to sun. Icarus does not listen to the words of his father. The wings melt. Icarus falls into the sea

## 7 4th Declension

2025 February 24 15:58

If you recall last time we mentioned that there are 5 groups of nouns called Declension

Fourth declension displays a characteristic -u- through their declension (except in the dative and ablative plural). They are also identified by the -us- in the genitive singular.

Table 7: 4th Declension

senatus, senatus (M.) Senate		
	Singular	Plural
Nom.	senatus	senatus
Genitive	senatus	senatuum
Dative	senatui	senatibus
Accusative	senatum	senatus
Ablative	senatu	senatibus

## Cicero VS. Catiline

### Latin

O tempora O mores! Senatus haec intellegit, consul videt; hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Immovero etiam in senatum venit, fit publici consili particeps, notat et designat oculis adcaedem unum quemque nostrum. Nos autem fortes viri satis facere rei publicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitamus.

## Cicero VS. Catiline

### English

O such times, such morals! The senate is aware of these things; the consul sees them; and yet this man lives. He lives? He even comes into the senate and participates in the public deliberations; he is watching and marking down and checking off for execution every individual among us. And we, gallant men that we are, think that we are doing our duty to the Republic if we avoid his fury and attacks

## 8 5th Declension

2025 February 25 16:19

if you recall last time we mentioned that there are 5 groups of Nouns called

Now we come to the 5th Declension an even smaller class of latin nouns.

All 5th Declension nouns are feminine

Except dies and compounds of dies which are masculine. Dies however can take the feminine when it refers to a specific day e.g. constituta die that is on the appointed day

Table 8: 5th Declension

res rei (F.) thing		
	Singular	Plural
Nom.	res	res
Genitive	rei	rerum
Dative	rei	rebus
Accusative	rem	res
Ablative	re	rebus



# The Great Fire

## Latin

Dies magni ignis erat aequus. In tabernam proper Circum coeperat, et cito per urbem transiit Palatio, Caelio, dividendo urbem tam ferri. Populus fugit in viasque vacuos campos. Sex diebus ignes flammavit

# The Great Fire

## English

The day of the great fire was calm. It had begun in a shop neat the circus and swept quickly through the city, from the Caelion to the Palatine, dividing the city just like a sword. The people fled to the streets and empty fields. The fires raged for six days

## 9 Latin Verbs

2025 March 01 14:25

Probably one of the most complicated topics to covers is the Latin Verb

Because there is so many endings, and these depends on:

- Person (Who is doing the action)
- Number (How many of us are there)
- Tense (When are we doing it)
- Voice (Active or passive) and
- Mood (Indicative or subjunctive (wish that i would))

Well latin is an inflected language. I can't say that enough it likes to wrap every word up in a neat little package

The Latin VERB is no exception

Take the verb amo, amare, amavi, amatum ... meaning to love

	Singular	Plural
1st	am -o	am -a -mus
2nd	am -a -s	am -a -tis
3rd	am -a -t	am -a -nt

Note that the theme vowel is "a"

Some say that Latin is a backwards language.

It's true, so if you backwards you will find it more efficient

Here, let me show you what I mean

Let us choose the word amat → am -a -t

I We have the suffix -t, that tell you that the person and number, here is third person singular

II Next we have the infix, it tells you the the tense here we don't have one but if you were to travel forwards or backwards in time like the doctor you might do **ba** for the Imperfect and **bo** for the Future

III Next you have the "**theme vowel**". Here it is **-a-** which indicates the mood, Indicative, ie. things that do happen versus the Subjunctive things that might happen or you would wish to happen.

IV Finally you have the stem "am"

Take the verb moneo, monere, monui, monitum ... meaning to warn

	Singular	Plural
1st	mon -e -o	mon -e -mus
2nd	mon -e -s	mon -e -tis
3rd	mon -e -t	mon -e -nt

Now I promised to you let's look at the principal parts of the Verbs

1	2	3	4
amo	amare	amavi	amatus

## 10 1st Conjugation

2025 February 15 10:26

Latin is an inflected language it likes to wrap every word up in a neat little package and verb is no exception

A verb provides us vital clues about the sentence

I Person (who is doing the action)

II Numbers (how many is there)

III Tense (when we are doing) or voice (active,passive) finally

IV Mood (indicative or subjunctive)

Just like nouns latin verbs can be categorized into various types and we call these types Conjugations

These classifications based on the theme vowels

-a- -e- -ê- -i-

and the behaviour of the verb in the present system

1st Conjugation includes all verbs with which add a thematic vowel -a- the root to form the present stem

and for the find present stem we use present infinitive which is a principal parts and I for the verb conjugation we have to memorize them for example

pugno	pugnare	pugnavi	pugnatus
Present Active Indicative	Present Infinitive	Perfect Active Indicative	Perfect Passive Participle
I fight	to fight	I fought	having been fought

to form the present,imperfect and future tenses we take the second principle part of pugnare remove the -re keep the theme vowel -a- and the personal endings

-o,-s,-t,-mus,-tis,-nt

Table 9: Present

	Singular	Plural
1st	pugno I fight	pugnamus we fight
2nd	pugnas you fight	pugnatis you all fight
3rd	pugnat he/she/it fight	pugnant they fight

Table 10: Imperfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	pugnabam	I was fighting	pugnabamus	we were fighting
2nd	pugnabas	you were fighting	pugnabatis	you all were fighting
3rd	pugnabat	he/she/it was fighting	pugnabant	they fighting

Table 11: Future

	Singular		Plural	
1st	pugnabo	I will fight	pugnabimus	we will fight
2nd	pugnabis	you will fight	pugnabitis	you all will fight
3rd	pugnabit	he/she/it will fight	pugnabunt	they will fight

to form the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses we take the third principle part of pugnare remove the -i- and add the personal endings

-i, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt for perfect tense  
 -eram, -eras, -erat, -eramus, -eratis, -erant for Pluperfect tense  
 -ero, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint for Future perfect tense

Table 12: Perfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	pugnavi	I fought	pugnavimus	we fought
2nd	pugnastis	you fought	pugnastis	you all fought
3rd	pugnastis	he/she/it fought	pugnastis	they fought

Table 13: Pluperfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	pugnastis	I was fought	pugnastis	we had fought
2nd	pugnastis	you had fought	pugnastis	you all had fought
3rd	pugnastis	he/she/it had fought	pugnastis	they fought

Table 14: Future Perfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	pugnastis	I will have fought	pugnastis	we will have fought
2nd	pugnastis	you will have fought	pugnastis	you all will have fought
3rd	pugnastis	he/she/it will have fought	pugnastis	they will have fought

## 11 2nd Conjugation

2025 February 16 12:23

Latin is an inflected language it likes to wrap every word up in a neat little package and verb is no exception

A verb provides us vital clues about the sentence

I Person (who is doing the action)

II Numbers (how many us there)

III Tense (when we are doing) or voice (active, passive) finally

IV Mood (indicative or subjunctive)

Just like nouns latin verbs can be categorized into various types and we call these types Conjugations

These classifications based on the theme vowels

-a- -e- -ê- -i-

and the behaviour of the verb in the present system

2nd Conjugation includes all verbs with which add a thematic vowel -e- the root to form the present stem

and for the find present stem we use present infinitive which is a principal parts and I for the verb conjugation we have to memorize them for example

moneo	monere	monui	monitus
Present Active Indicative	Present Infinitive	Perfect Active Indicative	Perfect Passive Participle
I warn	to warn	I warned	having been warned

to form the present,imperfect and future tenses we take the second principle part of monere remove the -re keep the theme vowel -e- and the personal endings

-o,-s,-t,-mus,-tis,-nt

Table 15: Present

	Singular		Plural	
1st	moneo	I warn	monemus	we warn
2nd	mones	you warn	monetis	you all warn
3rd	monet	he/she/it warn	monent	they warn

Table 16: Imperfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	monebam	I was warning	monebamus	we were warning
2nd	monebas	you were warning	monebatis	you all were warning
3rd	monebat	he/she/it was warning	monebant	they were warning

Table 17: Future

	Singular		Plural	
1st	monebo	I will warn	monebimus	we will warn
2nd	monebis	you will warn	monebitis	you all will warn
3rd	monebit	he/she/it will warn	monebunt	they will warn

to form the perfect,pluperfect and future perfect tenses we take the third principle part of monere which is monui remove the -i- and add the personal endings

-i, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt for perfect tense  
 -eram, -eras, -erat, -eramus, -eratis, -erant for Pluperfect tense  
 -ero, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint for Future perfect tense

Table 18: Perfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	monui	I warned	monuimus	we warned
2nd	monuisti	you warned	monuistis	you all warned
3rd	monuit	he/she/it warned	monuerunt	they warned

Table 19: Pluperfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	monueram	I was warned	monueramus	we had warned
2nd	monueras	you had warned	monueratis	you all had warned
3rd	monuerat	he/she/it had warned	monuerant	they warned

Table 20: Future Perfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	monuero	I will have warned	monuerimus	we will have warned
2nd	monueris	you will have warned	monueritis	you all will have warned
3rd	monuerit	he/she/it will have warned	monuerint	they will have warned

## 12 3rd Conjugation

2025 February 16 12:47

Latin is an inflected language it likes to wrap every word up in a neat little package and verb is no exception

A verb provides us vital clues about the sentence

I Person (who is doing the action)

II Numbers (how many are there)

III Tense (when we are doing) or voice (active, passive) finally

IV Mood (indicative or subjunctive)

Just like nouns Latin verbs can be categorized into various types and we call these types Conjugations

These classifications based on the theme vowels

-a- -e- -i-

Like the 3rd Declension noun the 3rd Conjugation appeared irregular and weird but that is because we haven't gotten to know it yet

if you remember 2nd Conjugation had a strong -e-

In contrast the 3rd Conjugation has a weak -e-

That means you will see its bigger brother -i- drop in for the present tense as your theme vowel but then that weak -e- will return for the imperfect and future tenses

curro	currere	cucurri	cursus
Present Active Indicative	Present Infinitive	Perfect Active Indicative	Perfect Passive Participle
I run	to run	I ran	having been ran

to form the present, imperfect and future tenses we take the second principle part of monere remove the -re keep the theme vowel -e- and the personal endings

-o, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt

Table 21: Present

	Singular		Plural	
1st	curro	I run	currimus	we run
2nd	curris	you run	curritis	you all run
3rd	currit	he/she/it run	currunt	they run

Table 22: Imperfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	curebam	I was running	curebamus	we were running
2nd	currebas	you were running	curebatis	you all were running
3rd	currebat	he/she/it was running	curebant	they running

Table 23: Future

	Singular		Plural	
1st	currebo	I will run	curremus	we will run
2nd	cures	you will run	curretis	you all will run
3rd	curret	he/she/it will run	current	they will run

to form the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses we take the third principle part of monere which is monui remove the -i- and add the personal endings

-i, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt for perfect tense  
 -eram, -eras, -erat, -eramus, -eratis, -erant for Pluperfect tense  
 -ero, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint for Future perfect tense

Table 24: Perfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	cucurri	I ran	cucurrimus	we ran
2nd	cucurristi	you ran	cucurristis	you all ran
3rd	cucurrit	he/she/it ran	cucurrerunt	they ran

Table 25: Pluperfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	cucurreram	I was run	cucurreramus	we had run
2nd	cucurreras	you had run	cucurreratis	you all had run
3rd	cucurrerat	he/she/it had run	cucurrerant	they run

Table 26: Future Perfect

	Singular		Plural	
1st	cucurrero	I will have run	cucurrerimus	we will have run
2nd	cucurreris	you will have run	cucurreritis	you all will have run
3rd	cucurrerit	he/she/it will have run	cucurrerint	they will have run

## 13 Present Tense

2025 February 11 16:46

In latin we have absolutely have present tenses it's even in the all languages and big suprise it is use for explain something right now you suprised isn't it anyways let cut the fun and go back to lesson

In latin we have stem kokler in the turkish and they are change for every declension for example like amare (love) present stem is ama (btw there is 3 stems in the latin present stem perfect stem and subine stem for now we will learn present stem) and after ama you subjects endings to stem like this

Table 27: 1st Conjugation

ama	amare	
1st	Singular	Plural
1st	amo	amamus
2nd	amas	amatis
3rd	amat	amant

btw i learned we have 5 conjugation but there is 2 conjugation type named 3rd conjugation -ere conjugation and -io conjugation so 4th conjugation type is last conjugation type but actually it is 5th conjugation

Table 28: 2nd Conjugation

mone	monere	
	Singular	Plural
1st	moneo	monemus
2nd	mones	monetis
3rd	monet	monent

Table 29: 3rd Conjugation

trahi	trahere	
	Singular	Plural
1st	traho	trahimus
2nd	trahis	trahtis
3rd	trahit	trahint

Table 30: 4th Conjugation

audi	audire	
	Singular	Plural
1st	audio	audimus
2nd	audis	auditis
3rd	audit	audint

In the internet it is says there 5 of them but in the video I only saw 4 of them so i just given example from this 4 of them

And as always our all verbs are not regular we have some irregular verbs like in the english and there is no easy way or pattern to memorize them you have memorize them brute force but to be honest they are easy to memorize

lets look at the conjugation of the sum

Table 31: sum Conjugation

	Singular	Plural
1st	sum	sumus
2nd	es	estis
3rd	est	sunt

## 14 Imperfect Tense

2025 February 12 11:24

We use imperfect tense in latin for explain an event made in the past but it took some time not happened immediately it continued for a time this is equal to past continious tense in the english

and for the verb conjugation we use present stem for this and add -ba appendix which means was and finally add personal endings like -o -tis -t for example

present stem	infix	personal endings
ama	ba	t
loving	was	he/she/it

I Identify the present stem

II Add the infix -ba-

III Add the personal endings

And now I will give examples of the imperfect tense conjugation from each conjugation

Table 32: 1st Conjugation

ama	amare	
	Singular	Plural
1st	amabam	amabamus
2nd	amabas	amabatis
3rd	amabat	amabant

Table 33: 2nd Conjugation

mone	monere	
	Singular	Plural
1st	monebam	monebamus
2nd	monebass	monebatis
3rd	monebat	monebant

Table 34: 3rd Conjugation

trahi	trahere	
	Singular	Plural
1st	trahebam	trahebamus
2nd	trahebas	trahebatis
3rd	trahebat	trahebant

Table 35: 4th Conjugation

audi	audire	
	Singular	Plural
1st	audiebam	audiebamus
2nd	audiebas	audiebatis
3rd	audiebat	audiebant

And the most important verb the knowing the irregular form is sum below I gave the irregular form of it in the imperfect tense



Table 36: sum Conjugation

	Singular	Plural
1st	eram	eramus
2nd	eras	eratis
3rd	erat	erant

## 15 Perfect Tense

2025 February 12 11:49

We use perfect tense for the an action happened at the past but it is also happened at once not multiple times To form the Perfect Tense

1. Find the perfect stem of the verb
2. Add the personal endings and also the endings also different from the present endings

And now as a classic I will write it's conjugations

	Singular	Plural
1st	monui	monuimus
2nd	monuisti	monuistis
3rd	monuit	monuerunt

	Singular	Plural
1st	traxi	traximus
2nd	traxisti	traxistis
3rd	traxit	traxerunt

audi	audire	audivi	
	Singular		Plural
1st	audivi		audivimus
2nd	audivisti		audivistis
3rd	audivit		audiverunt

## 16 Adjectives

2025 March 2 10:39

Where would we be without Adjectives They make things more interesting. They provide the color and chracter for the subject and objects of out sentences

They are a funny sort. They like to run around behind the nouns they describe, dressing up like them. Think of them as the groupies of Latin language.

So how do Latin adjectives work? Well like the Latin nouns they modify, they decline. Most take either the 1st or 2nd Declension endings (magnus -a -um "great"), or the 3rd Declension (felix,felicitis "lucky")

All adjectives **must** agree with the nouns they describe in **gender**, **number**, and **case**

### Adjective Placemet

Where do they go? Good question. Most follow behind the nouns they modify. For example:

He is a **good** horse  $\implies$  Equus est **bonus**.

Only a few adjectives are so great they appear before their nouns For example:

A **great** work  $\implies$  **Magnus** optus

The ones that may give you trouble are:

I 3rd Declension Adjectives + 1st and 2nd Declension nouns or

II 3rd Declension Nouns + 1st and 2nd Declension Adjectives

Here let me show you what I mean

The good man  $\implies$  homo **bonus**

Some adjectives get a little too **big** for their britches becoming those rock star nouns they used to idealize we call them substantives

What if we wanted to say a sharp sword

we will use nominative case of sword which is gladius + nominative case of sharp which is acer then our sentence will be **gladius acer**

So how can we say by sharp sword in this time we use ablative case of each word

then our sentence will be **gladio acri**

## 17 Part Of Speech

2025 March 3 10:53

What is a part of speech the definition of part of speech is class of words based on their functions they can be list like this

- noun
- pronoun
- adjective
- conjunction
- verbs
- adverbs
- preposition
- interjection

## Nouns

A noun is a person, place or thing.

## Pronoun

A word used in place of a noun

he is we nos

she ea this one ille

it id that one iste

Caesar crossed the Rubicon

He crossed the Rubicon

# Adjectives

Adjectives modify nouns. Because Latin is an inflected language, your adjectives will have endings that will try to mirror the nouns they modify in gender, number and case. Think of them a bit like groupies, that like to dress up to look like their favorite rock band members

# Conjunctions

Linking words, that connect other words, phrases or clauses together

and	et	...this and that
but	sed	...stronger but not greater
while	dum	he ate while doing his homework

# Verbs

Definition: "Verbs are words expressing actions"  
Examples: typing, eating, running, reading

# Adverbs

Adverbs modify verbs, or explain the degree to which someone or something is doing something for example  
The horse runs swiftly.

# Prepositions

Usually a short indeclinable word connecting a noun or noun phrase to another noun, verb or adjective  
For example: in sub cum  
Quintus went to the Forum with Julia  
Quintus Foro cum Julia venit

Prepositions usually affect the case of the thing which they refer. In the case of Julia, cum demands Julia take the ablative case -a. We need to study each preposition on a case-by-case basis. Sometimes they shift. In the following example, in silva "in the forest", in demands an ablative but in the example in hostes incedimus, "we march against the enemy" in demands an accusative -es

# Interjection

Words that indicate excitement or surprise!  
Astonishment: o, en, ecce, ehem, vah, Mehercule, pol (Polux)  
Sorrow: Heu, eheu, vae "Alas"  
Joy: io, evae, evoe, euhoe  
Praise: meia, euge