LATINU

Latin I
Chapter IV

Basics

There are a few basic grammar rules to follow:

- In Latin, the verb often comes at the end of a sentence.
- Latin has no word for "the" or "a"—this needs to be supplied.
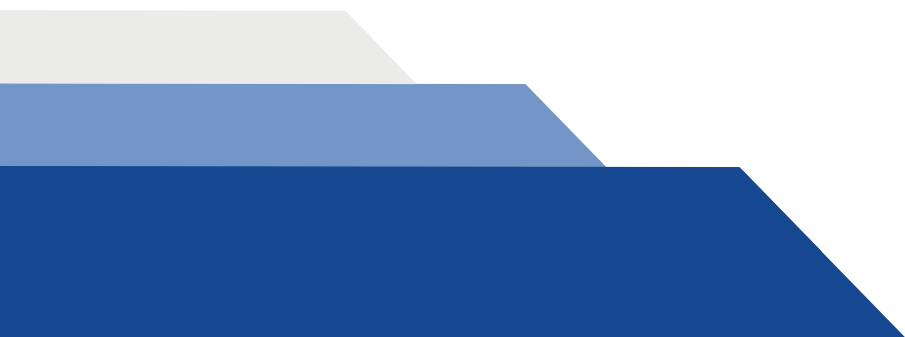- Latin does not always express the subject.

There are three primary sentence structures you will encounter:

- (subject) (verb)
- (subject) is (noun/adjective)
- (subject) (object) (verb)

There are three genders in Latin:

- masculine
- feminine
- neuter

There is also a combined gender that can be masculine or feminine, depending on the context.

Chapter 1

Latin is an inflected language (the endings of nouns are declined based on their function in a sentence).

- Nouns in the nominative case are the subjects.
- Nouns in the accusative case are the objects.

In general, to decline a noun into any form:

1. Identify the case (nominative, accusative) of the noun.
2. Remove the case ending from the noun to get the stem.
3. Add the ending of the appropriate case.

Most 1st declension nouns are feminine and have the nominative ending **-a**, follow this pattern:

nominative (subject)	puell-**a**
accusative (object)	puell-**am**

All 2nd declension nouns with the nominative ending **-us** or **-er** are masculine, following this pattern:

nominative (subject)	colon-**us**	pu**er**	ag**er**
accusative (object)	colon-**um**	puer-**um**	agr-**um**

The first type of **-er** nouns keeps the **e** of the nominative in the other cases (e.g. *puer, puer-um*).
The second drops the **e** (e.g. *ager, agr-um*).

So, the stem of the first type is its nominative form while the stem of the second type is its nominative without the **e**.

Chapter 2

All Latin verbs are in one of four conjugations.

1st conjugation	stems in **-a**	e.g. para-**t**
2nd conjugation	stems in **-e**	e.g. mone-**t**
3rd conjugation	stems ending in consonants	e.g. reg-**it**
4th conjugation	stems in **-i**	e.g. audi-**t**

Verbs are conjugated depending on their use, the context and the subject.

These verbs with endings **-t** or **-it** (for the 3rd conjugation) are in the present tense, meaning they translate to is "(verb)-ing" or "(verb)-s."

For adjectives, the masculine endings are the same as the 2nd declension endings;
the feminine endings are the same as the 1st declension endings;
the neuter endings are the same as the neuter 2nd declension endings.

This is abbreviated to, for example, *magnus, -a, -um*.

To decline an adjective,

1. Remove -us from the first (masculine) term to identify the stem.
2. Add the appropriate ending (gender and case) to the stem.

Adjectives must agree with the nouns they describe:

the adjective must have the same case and gender as the noun it describes.

The nominative plural ending for the 1st declension is -ae, and the accusative plural is -ās.

The nominative plural ending for the second declension is -ī, and the accusative plural is -ōs.

		singular	plural
nominative	1st decl. (fem.)	puell-a	puell-ae
	2nd decl. (masc.)	colōn-us	colōn-ī
		pu-er	puer-ī
		ag-er	agr-ī
accusative	1st decl. (fem.)	puell-am	puella-ās
	2nd decl. (masc.)	colōn-um	colōn-ōs
		puer-um	puer-ōs
		agr-um	agr-ōs

These same endings are used to decline adjectives.

Verbs must be conjugated to match the number (singular/plural) of the nominative—not the number of the accusative.

		singular	plural
1st decl. (fem.)	puell-a	puell-ae	
	2nd decl. (masc.)	colōn-us	colōn-ī
		pu-er	puer-ī
		ag-er	agr-ī

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Chapter 4

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3rd conjugation	stems ending in consonants	e.g. reg**-it**
4th conjugation	stems in **-i**	e.g. audi**-t**

Verbs are conjugated depending on their use, the context and the subject.

These verbs with endings **-t** or **-it** (for the 3rd conjugation) are in the present tense, meaning they translate to is "(verb)-ing" or "(verb)-s."

For adjectives, the masculine endings are the same as the 2nd declension endings; the feminine endings are the same as the 1st declension endings; the neuter endings are the same as the neuter 2nd declension endings.

This is abbreviated to, for example, *magnus, -a, -um*.

To decline an adjective,
1. Remove -us from the first (masculine) term to identify the stem.
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