**Person endings**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Person | Present | Imperfect | Perfect | Pluperfect |  |
| sing | I | O | Bam | I | Eram |  |
|  | You | S | Bas | Isti | Eras |  |
|  | He/she/it | T | Bat | It | Erat |  |
| plural | We | Mus | Bamus | Imus | Eramus |  |
|  | You (pl) | Tis | Batis | Istis | Eratis |  |
|  | they | Nt | bant | erunt | erant |  |

**Sum, esse, fui = I am**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Present | Present | Imperfect | imperfect |
| I am | Sum | I was | Eram |
| You are | Es | You were | Eras |
| He/she/it is | Est | He/she/it was | Erat |
| We are | Sumus | We were | Eramus |
| You (pl) are | Estis | You (pl) were | Eratis |
| They are | sunt | They were | erant |

Volo, velle, volui = I want

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Present | Present | Imperfect | Imperfect |
| I want | Volo | I was wanting | Volebam |
| You want | Vis | You were wanting | Volebas |
| He/she/it want | Vult | He/she/it was wanting | Volebat |
| We want | Volumus | WE were wanting | Volebamus |
| You (pl) want | Vultis | You (pl) were wanting | Volebatis |
| They want | volunt | They were wanting | volebant |

Other parts of the verb:

**Present stem**: Take the 1st person sing **present**, and remove –o ending

**Perfect Stem**: Take the 1st person sing **perfect**, and remove the –I ending

**Infinitive**: “to verb” (i.e: to love). Present stem + ‘re’ (i.e: *ama****re***)

**Imperitive**: Verb! (i.e: Love!) – an order.

To one person = Present stem (i.e: ama)

To plural people = Present tense + ‘te’ (i.e: amate)

**Nouns: (things, names, people, places)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Case** | **First declension** | **Second declension** | **Second declension** | **Third declension** |
| ### | ### | Feminine | masculine | neuter | Fem. OR masc |
| SING | Nominative | Puella | Servus | Bellum | Rex |
| SING | Vocative | Puella | Serve | Bellum | Rex |
| SING | Accusative | Puellam | Servum | Bellum | Regem |
| SING | Genitive | Puallae | Servi | Belli | Regis |
| SING | Dative | Puellae | Servo | Bello | Regi |
| SING | Ablative | Puella | Servo | Bello | Rege |
| ########### | ########### | ############ | ############ | ########### | ########### |
| PLU | Nominative | Puellae | Servi | Bella | Reges |
| PLU | Vocative | Puellae | Servi | Bella | Reges |
| PLU | Accusative | Puellas | Servos | Bella | Reges |
| PLU | Genitive | Puellarum | Servorum | Bellorum | Regum |
| PLU | Dative | Puellis | Servis | Bellis | Regibus |
| PLU | Ablative | puellis | servis | bellis | regibus |

**Verb definitions:**

**Active = Grammatical subject is *doing* the action**

**Passive = Grammatical subject is *receiving* the action**

Number = Singular or Plural

Person = Who does the verb

Tense = When the verb happens

Present = Action happening NOW

Imperfect = Action in the past, uncompleted. (*used to / was / started to*)

Perfect = Action in the past, completed

Pluperfect = Action completed even further in the past

**Noun definitions:**

Number = singular or plural

Gender = masculine, feminine or neuter

Declensions = group of nouns with the same endings

Case = Gramatical function of a known

**Case:**

Rhyme: NVAGDAb

**Nom**inative = the **subject** – does the verb (does the action)

**Voc**ative = **addresse**

**Acc**usative = The **object** – verb happens to it (receives the action)

**Gen**itive = **of the noun**

**Dat**ive = **to** or **for the noun**

**Abl**ative = **in / on / by / with / from**

**Accusative prepositions:**

Ad = to, towards

Circum = around

In = into, onto

Per = through, along

**Second conjugation verbs**

* **These are vebs whose stems end in –E**
* **The model verb is *monere = to warn***

**Present tense (monere)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **moneo** | **I warn / am warning** |
| **Mones** | **You are warning** |
| **Monet** | **She/he/it is warning** |
| **Monemus** | **We are warning** |
| **Monetis** | **You (pl) are warning** |
| **monent** | **They are warning** |

**\*pronounced with a LONG “e”**

**Principal parts:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Moneo** | **monere** | **Monui (-i ending)** | **Monitus** |
| **I warn** | **To warn** | **I warned** | **Having been warned** |

**Other high-frequency 2nd conjugation verbs:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Habere** | **To have** |
| **Timere** | **To fear** |
| **Terrere** | **To frighten** |
| **Videre** | **To see** |
| **sedere** | **To sit** |

**Imperfect tense**

* **The imperfect tense is indicated with the letters “ba”**
* **It must be (mostly!) translated with the words “was” or “were”**
  + **In the 1st conjugation, “bam” is added to the –a stem.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Porta-**bam** | Porta-**bas** | Porta-**bat** | Porta-**bamus** | Porta-**batis** | Porta-**bant** |

* **In the other 3 conjugations, the stem ends in “-e” *before* the “-bam” is added**
  + **2nd conjugation:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mone-bam** | **Mone-bas** | **Mone-bat** | **Mone-bamus** | **Mone-batis** | **Mone-bant** |

* + **3rd conjugation**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Trahe-bam** | **Trahe-bas** | **Trahe-bat** | **Trahe-bamus** | **Traho-batis** | **Trahe-bant** |

* + **4th conjugation:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Audie-bam** | **Audie-bas** | **Audie-bat** | **Audie-bamus** | **Audie-batis** | **Audie-bant** |

**2-1-2 adjectives**

* **2-1-2 refers to the declension/model nouns – servus, puella, bellum.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **number** | **~~~** | **Masculine** | **Feminine** | **Neuter** |
| **SINGULAR** | **nom** | **Laetus** | **Laeta** | **Laetum** |
|  | **acc** | **Laetum** | **Laetam** | **Laetum** |
|  | **gen** | **Laeti** | **Laetae** | **Laeti** |
|  | **dat** | **Laeto** | **Laetae** | **Laeto** |
|  | **abl** | **Laeto** | **Laeta** | **laeto** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **PLURAL** | **nom** | **Laeti** | **Laetae** | **Laeta** |
|  | **acc** | **Laetos** | **Laetas** | **Laeta** |
|  | **gen** | **Laetorum** | **Laetarum** | **Laetorum** |
|  | **dat** | **Laetis** | **Laetis** | **Laetis** |
|  | **abl** | **Laetis** | **Laetis** | **laetis** |

* **The adjective FOLLOWS the noun it describes**
* **If its an amount, it comes BEFORE the noun**
* **They MUST AGREE – if noun is feminine, so must the adjective be.**

**Imperative**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CONJUGATION** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** |
| **LATIN SINGULAR** | Porta! | Mone! | Trahe! | Audi! |
| **ENGLISH** | Carry! | Warn! | Drag! | Listen! |
| **LATIN PLURAL** | Portate! | Monete! | Trahite! | Audite! |

**Questions**

1. **Add ‘+ne’ to the end of the FIRST WORD in the sentence** Servusne….
2. **With ‘nonne’, especting a YES answer** Nonne ad… *Surely to…, aren’t you?*
3. **With ‘num’, expecting a NO answer** Num ad… *To…, are you?*
4. **Use a question word:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cur?** | **Why?** |
| **Quando?** | **When?** |
| **Quo?** | **Where to?** |
| **Unde?** | **Where from?** |
| **Ubi?** | **Where?** |
| **Quomodo?** | **How?** |
| **Qui?** | **Who?** |

**Time expressions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Case** |
| **Duration** | **Acc** |
| **Time when** | **Abl** |

**Personnal Pronouns**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **-** | **I, me** | **You (s)** |
| **Nom** | **Ego** | **Tu** |
| **Acc** | **Me** | **Te** |
| **Gen** | **Mei** | **Tui** |
| **Dat** | **Mihi** | **Tibi** |
| **Abl** | **Me** | **te** |

* **Use them reflexively:** me cibum consumere iussi | *I ordered myself to eat*
* **Put onto beginning of word for ‘with’:** cum me | *mecum*
* **Be used in genitive case:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Mei** | **Of me** | **My** |
| **Tui** | **Of you** | **your** |

**Future tense**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1st conjugation** | **2nd conjugation** | **3rd conjugation** | **4th conjugation** |
| Will carry | **Will warn** | **Will drag** | **Will hear** |
| **Portabo** | **Monebo** | **Traham** | **Audiam** |
| **Portabis** | **Monebis** | **Trahes** | **Audies** |
| **Portabit** | **Monebit** | **Trahet** | **Audiet** |
| **Portabimus** | **Monebimus** | **Trahemus** | **Audiemus** |
| **Portabitis** | **Monebitis** | **Trahetis** | **Audietis** |
| **portabunt** | **Monebunt** | **trahent** | **audient** |

**Time expressions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type | case |
| Duration (time how long) | Acc |
| Time when | Abl |

**Time `how long` examples**

Aneas was sailing FOR MANY HEARS *Aneas MULTOS ANNOS navigabant*

The master was writing FOR 5 HOURS *dominus QUINQUE HORAS scribebat*

Accusative words

**Time when examples**

Aneas departed AT THE FIRST HOUR *Aneas PRIMA HORA discessit*

The war ended IN TH FOURTH YEAR *bellum QUARTO ANNO finivit*

Ablative words

**Future tense of esse and possere**

**esse**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ero | I will be |
| Eris | You will be |
| Erit \* | S/he will be |
| Erimus | We will be |
| Eritis | You (pl) … |
| Erunt | They … |

\* = Can also mean ‘there will be’

**Possere**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Potero** | **I will be able** |
| **Poteris** | **You will be able** |
| **Poterit** | **S/he …** |
| **Poterimus** | **We …** |
| **Poteritis** | **You (pl) …** |
| **Poterunt** | **They …** |

**Superlative Adjectives**

> The most of something (-est) [larg**est**]

> *-issim-* is added to the **gen sing stem**. The superlative is in regular 2-1-2 form

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | M | F | N |
| Singular | Nom | Laet**issim**-us | Laet**issim**-a | Laet**issim**-um |
| Singular | Acc | Laet**issim**-um | Laet**issim**-am | Laet**issim**-um |
| *Etc…* | *Etc…* | *Etc…* | *Etc…* | *Etc…* |

**Comparative Adjectives**

> Compare two people or things (-er) [bigg**er**]

> The comparative is **3-3 (3rd declension[rex])** with one set of forms for the m/f, and one for the neuter

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | # | M / F | N |
| Singular | Nom | Laetior | Laetius |
| Singular | Acc | Laetior-em | Laetius |
| Singular | Gen | Laetior-is | Laetior-is |
| Singular | Dat | Laetior-i | Laetior-i |
| Singular | Abl | Laetior-e | Laetior-e |
| ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ |
| Plural | Nom | Laetior-es | Laetior-a |
| Plural | Acc | Laetior-es | Laetior-a |
| Plural | Gen | Laetior-um | Laetior-um |
| Plural | Dat | Laetior-ibus | Laetior-ibus |
| Plural | Abl | Laetior-ibus | Laetior-ibus |

Xxx = Same for m/f as n

[More on comparatives](comparative%20adjectives.docx) (examples, irregulars)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Laet**us-a-um** | Normal | Happy |
| Laetior | Comparative | Happier |
| Laetissim**us-a-um** | Superlative | Happiest |

**Passive Verbs**

> Person endings for the **Present, future and imperfect passive** are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **-r** | I |
| **-ris** | You |
| **-tur** | She / He / It |
| **-mur** | We |
| **-mini** | You (pl) |
| **-ntur** | They |

[More on passive verbs](future,%20imperfect,%20present%20passive.docx)

**Passive: Agent and Instrument**

**Agent –** When a passive verb is done by a person (agent) you need a preposition

Dominus a servo necator

The master is killed by a slave

**Instrument –** If the action is done by a thing (instrument), the preposition is omitted (**no** preposition)

Dominus ~~(a)~~ gladio necator

The master is killed by a sword

**Principle Parts**

> Principle Parts contain the most important parts of the verb, and are in the format:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1st participle part** | **2nd participle part** | **3rd participle part** | **4th participle part** |
| 1st person singular **present**, active | Present **active** infinitive | 1st person **perfect**, active | Perfect passive participle |

Examples:

Capio, capere, cepi, captus **capture**

Traho, trahere, traxi, tractus **drag**

**Participles**

*DEF:* ***Verbal Adjective***

A thing that **is happening at the same time as the verb**

**Present Active Participle**

> Nominative ens *–ns*. Rest of the cases end *–nt + 3rd declension ending (rex)*

> Plural gen, dat & abl have a prefixed *i* before the 3rd decl. ending

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ## | ## | m/f | n (rex) |
| Singular | Nom | Portans | Portans |
| Singular | Acc | Portant-em | Portans |
| Singular | Gen | Portant-is | Portant-is |
| Singular | Dat | Portant-i | Portant-i |
| Singular | Abl | Portant-e | Portant-e |
| **#################** | **#################** | **##################** | **##################** |
| Plural | Nom | Portant-es | Portant-ia |
| Plural | Acc | Portant-es | Portant-ia |
| Plural | Gen | Portant-ium | Portant-ium |
| Plural | Dat | Portant-ibus | Portant-ibus |
| Plural | Abl | Portant-ibus | Portant-ibus |

Translated by:

1. X-ing subject
2. Subject who was x-ing
3. Subject while *they were* x-ing

[See more participle sentences](participles.docx)

**Perfect Passive Participle [PPP]**

> The PPP **will** change if it is feminine or plural:

# Porta est – *She has been carried*

# Portati sunt – *They have been carried*

> The PPP is the **fourth principle part** of the verb

> The **perfect participle** is the 4th pp PLUS *–sum, -est, -es, -sumus, -estis, -sunt*

> The **pluperfect participle** is the 4th pp PLUS *-eram, -eras, -erat, -eramus, eratis, erant*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **4th principle part** | **Perfect** | **Pluperfect** |
| Missus | Missus est | Missus erat |
| Sent | He **has** been sent (was sent) | He **had** been sent |

**Self / selves pronoun**

[View table](latin%20pronouns.docx)

>> with the exception of the genitive & dative singular, this pronoun (like all pronouns) are regular 2-1-2 (like servus/puella)

**Ancilla cenam sibi et reginae ipsi paravit**

*The slavegirl prepared dinner for herself and the queen*

**Miles stultus se ipsum semper laudabat**

*Stupid soldier, always worshiping himself*

The reflexive `se` has no impact on the English; we translate it as ‘himself’ anyway, without ‘se’

**Same pronoun**

[View table](file:///C:\Users\ruben\Documents\Documents\School\st%20columbas\Form%204\Latin\grammar\latin%20pronouns.docx)

>> This pronoun is basically is, ea, id suffixed with –dem – with some exceptions. ‘is’ => ‘idem’, not ‘isdem’

**ille equus eadem semper facit**

*That horse always does (made) the same things*

‘made’ here is technically correct, but it sounds better English as ‘does’