

LATIN GRAMMAR

NOUNS

Nouns decline in accordance with one of the five declensions.

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

Most nouns of the first declension are feminine. Two common exceptions are *nauta* and *agricola*, which are masculine and must be modified according to their grammatical gender, e.g., *Nauta bonus est* (The sailor is good).

Second Declension	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-us, -os, -er, -r; N: -um	-ī; N: -a
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um, -on	-ōs; N: a
Ablative	-ō	-īs
Vocative	-e, -er; N: -um	-ī; N: -a

- Most names of the second declension are masculine (those ending in **-um** are neuter). Exceptions include names of 1) trees, plants, and many jewels; 2) cities, countries, and islands, which are feminine.
- The vocative of nouns whose nominative singular ends in **-us** will have a final **-e** (e.g.: *amicus*, *amīce*).
- Proper nouns in **-ius** lose **-us** in the vocative (*filius* has vocative *filī*; *genius* has *genī*; *meus* has *mi*, and sometimes *meus*, in the vocative).

Third Declension	Singular	Plural
Nominative	— (-is, -ēs, -er); N: — (-e, —)	-ēs; N: -a (-ia)
Genitive	-is	-um, (-ium)
Dative	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-em (-em, -im); N: — (-e, —)	īs, -ēs (īs, ēs); N: -a (-ia)
Ablative	-e (-e, -ī)	-ibus
Vocative	— (-is, -ēs, -er); N: — (-e, —)	-ēs; N: -a (-ia)

[the endings in the parentheses apply to i-Stems]

I-Stems are recognized as follows:

- If a third declension noun is feminine or masculine, 1) its nominative and genitive singular forms must have the same number of syllables AND they must end in **-is** or **-ēs**; or 2) its nominative must end in **-s** or **-x**, and its base must end in two consonants.
- A neuter third declension noun is an i-Stem if its nominative singular ends in **-al**, **-ar**, or **-e**.

Fourth Declension	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-us; N: -ū	-ūs; N: -ua
Genitive	-ūs	-uum
Dative	-ūī, -ū; N: -ū	-ibus, -ubus
Accusative	-um; N: -ū	-ūs; N: -ua
Ablative	-ū	-ibus; -ubus
Vocative	-us; N: -ū	-ūs; N: -ua

- Most nouns of the fourth declension ending in **-us** are masculine, those in **-ū** are neuter.

Fifth Declension	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-ēs	-ēs
Genitive	-ēī, -ēī	-ērum
Dative	-ēī, -ēī	-ēbus
Accusative	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-ē	-ēbus
Vocative	-ēs	-ēs

- Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine except for *diēs*, which can be masculine, and *meridiēs*.

FURTHER NOTES ON NOUNS

- A noun's declension is determined by its genitive case.
- To decline a noun, drop the ending of the genitive singular case to find the base and add to it the appropriate case ending.
- The nominative and accusative cases of ALL neuter nouns are IDENTICAL.
- The vocative case is identical to the nominative in all nouns EXCEPT those of the second declension (see note under the second declension table).

ADJECTIVES

There are **two types of adjectival declensions**: one follows the first and second declension, the other, the third declension. The rule for **declining adjectives** is the same as that for nouns: drop the genitive ending and add the appropriate case ending.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

Adjectives in this category decline just like nouns of the first and second declension. Remember that adjectives do not have a gender of their own but take on that of the noun they modify (are paired with). So for instance, the adjective meaning *good* is either *bonus*, *bona*, or *bonum*. If the noun it is to modify is masculine, as in *puer*, then the pairing is *puer bonus*. If the noun is feminine, as in *puella*, the pairing becomes *puella bona*.

A. Superlative adjectives:

- Most decline like first and second declension adjectives; to form them, drop the genitive singular and add **-issimus**, **-issima**, or **-issimum**.
- Six adjectives ending in **-lis** form the superlative by adding **-limus**, **-lima**, **-limum** to the base (found after dropping the genitive singular ending). They are: *facilis*, **-e**; *difficilis*, **-e**; *similis*, **-e**; *dissimilis*, **-e**; *gracilis*, **-e**; and *humilis*, **-e**.
- Any adjective whose masculine nominative singular ends in **-er** forms the superlative by adding **-rimus** DIRECTLY to the NOMINATIVE (not genitive) singular ending in **-er**.

- Pronominal adjectives** (*alius*, *other*; *ūllus*, *any*; *nūllus*, *none*; *sōlus*, *alone*; *tōtus*, *whole*; *ūnus*, *one*; *alter*, *the other*; *uter*, *which (of two)*; *neuter*, *neither*) decline like first and second declension adjectives EXCEPT in the genitive and dative singular, where the endings are, respectively, **-ius** and **-ī**. Note that these pronominal adjectives all have to do with quantity.

Tōtus, whole	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	tōtus	tōta	tōtum
Genitive	tōtūus	tōtūus	tōtūus
Dative	tōtī	tōtī	tōtī
Accusative	tōtum	tōtam	tōtum
Ablative	tōtō	tōtā	tōtō
Vocative	tōte	tōta	tōtum

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

- Third declension adjectives are divided according to the number of endings in the nominative singular, namely, one, two, or three.
- All adjectives of this type are i-stems.

A. Adjectives of three endings:

ācer, -cris, -cre (s.)	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ācer	ācris	ācre
Genitive	ācris	ācris	ācris
Dative	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
Accusative	ācrem	ācrem	ācre
Ablative	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
Vocative	ācer	ācris	ācre

ācer, -cris, -cre (pl.)	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācra
Genitive	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
Dative	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
Accusative	ācrīs (ēs)	ācrīs (ēs)	ācra
Ablative	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
Vocative	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācra

B. Adjectives of two endings:

omnis, -e: all (sg.)	Masc. & Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	omnis	omne
Genitive	omnis	omnis
Dative	omnī	omnī
Accusative	omnem	omne
Ablative	omnī	omnī
Vocative	omnis	omne

omnis, -e: all (pl.)	Masc. & Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	omnēs	omnia
Genitive	omnium	omnium
Dative	omnibus	omnibus
Accusative	omnēs(-īs)	omnia
Ablative	omnibus	omnibus
Vocative	omnēs	omnia

- Comparative adjectives** decline like two-ending adjectives EXCEPT in the ablative singular where final **-e** is used instead of **-ī**.
- Comparative adjectives are formed by dropping the genitive singular ending and adding **-ior** in the masculine and feminine, and **-ius** in the neuter, the genitive being **-iōris**.
- Some adjectives have irregular comparative formations and are best simply memorized; the more frequent ones are: *melior*, **-ius**, *better* (from *bonus*, **-a**, **-um**); *māior*, **-ius**, *greater* (from *magnus*, **-a**, **-um**); *pēior*, **-us**, *worse* (from *malus*, **-a**, **-um**); *plūs*, *more* (which is a neuter noun in the singular and is from *multus*, **-a**, **-um**); *minor*, **-us**, *smaller* (from *parvus*, **-a**, **-um**); *prior*, **-ius**, *'former'* (from the preposition *prae*, *prō*); and *superior*, **-ius**, *higher* (from *superus*, **-a**, **-um**).

C. Adjectives of one ending

simplex (sg.)	Masc. & Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	simplex	simplex
Genitive	simplicis	simplicis
Dative	simplici	simplici
Accusative	simplicem	simplex
Ablative	simplici	simplici
Vocative	simplex	simplex

simplex (pl.)	Masc. & Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	simplicēs	simplicia
Genitive	simplicium	simplicium
Dative	simplicibus	simplicibus
Accusative	simplicīs(-ēs)	simplicia
Ablative	simplicibus	simplicibus
Vocative	simplicēs	simplicia

- Present participles** decline like adjectives of one ending.
- Present participles are formed from the second principal part. Note that in the ablative singular final **-ī** is found when the participle is used as an adjective; final **-e** when used as a noun or verbal noun.

stō, stāre, steī, stātum: to stand	Masc., Fem., N.	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	stāns	stantēs, N: stantia
Genitive	stantis	stantium
Dative	stantī	stantibus
Accusative	stantem, N: stāns	stantēs(-īs), N: stantia
Ablative	stantī(-e)	stantibus
Vocative	stāns	stantēs, N: stantia

LATIN GRAMMAR

ADVERBS

A. Adverbs formed from first and second declension adjectives:

These adverbs add **-ē** to the base (after the genitive singular ending has been dropped).
e.g.: *cārus* produces *cārē*. Note that the common adverbs *male* (from *malus*) and *bene* (from *bonus*) have a final SHORT **-e**. Note too that some adverbs of this formation are lacking an adjective, e.g., *ferē* and *fermē*, *almost*.

B. Adverbs (mostly, but not exclusively) formed from third declension adjectives:

These adverbs add **-ter** or **-iter**, e.g., *graviter*, *heavily* (from *gravis*, *-e*); *hūmāniter*, *humanely*, but also *hūmānē* (from *hūmānus*, *-a*, *-um*).

C. Adverbs with other types of endings:

- ō**, e.g., *prīmō*, *at first* (from *prīmus*)
- ā**, e.g., *aliā*, *otherwise* (from *alius*)
- tim**, e.g., *prīvātīm*, *privately* (from *prīvātus*)
- um**, e.g., *multum*, *much* (from *multus*, *-a*, *-um*)
- am**, e.g., *clam*, *secretly*; *palam*, *openly*; *tam*, *iam*, *quam*
- tus**, e.g., *funditus*, *from the bottom*

D. Comparative degree of adverbs:

The comparative form of most adverbs is simply the neuter **-ius** form of the comparative degree of the adjective, e.g., *facilius*, *more easily*; *plūs*, *more*.

E. Superlative degree of adverbs:

The superlative form of most adverbs derives from the superlative form of the adjective: drop the case ending and add **-ē** instead, e.g., *ācerrimus* gives *ācerrimē*.

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

First Person	Singular	Plural	Second Person	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ego	nōs	Nominative	tū	vōs
Genitive	meī	nostrum, nostrī	Genitive	tuī	vestrum, vestrī
Dative	mihi (mī)	nōbīs	Dative	tibi	vōbīs
Accusative	mē	nōs	Accusative	tē	vōs
Ablative	mē	nōbīs	Ablative	tē	vōbīs
Vocative	—	—	Vocative	tū	vōs

Nostrum and *vestrum* are used as partitive genitives (e.g., *multī nostrum*, *many of us*); *nostrī* and *vestrī* as objective genitives (*admīrātiō nostrī magna est*, *the admiration of/for us is great: we are the object of admiration*).

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

The 1st and 2nd person reflexive pronouns are identical to the personal pronouns, with the exception of the nominative singular and plural forms that do not occur.

Genitive	suī	of himself	of herself	of itself	of themselves
Dative	sibi	to himself	to herself	to itself	to himself
Accusative	sē, sēsē	himself	herself	itself	themselves
Ablative	sē, sēsē	(by) himself	(by) herself	(by) itself	(by) themselves

REFLEXIVE POSSESSIVE AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- meus, mea, meum*: *my*
- tuus, tua, tuum*: *your* (sg.)
- nostrer, nostra, nostrum*: *our*
- vester, vestra, vestrum*: *your* (pl.)
- suus, sua, suum*, *his, her, its, their*: used ONLY as a reflexive. Otherwise use *eius* (sg.) and *eōrum/eārum* (pl.) for 3rd person possession.
- All possessive pronouns decline like first and second declension adjectives; remember that the vocative of *meus* is *mī*.

DEMONSTRATIVE (NON-REFLEXIVE THIRD PERSON) PRONOUNS

The declension of these pronouns is very similar to the pronominal adjectives (see under "Adjectives"), i.e., the genitive singulars end in **-ius** (**-ius** for *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*), the dative singulars in **-ī** (except for *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*).

A. The weak demonstrative: this (or he)

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	is (he)	ea (her)	id (it)
Genitive	eius (of him, his)	eius (of her, her)	eius (of it, its)
Dative	eī (to/for him)	eī (to/for her)	eī (to/for it)
Accusative	eum (him)	eam (her)	id (it)
Ablative	eō (by/w./fr. him)	eā (by/w./fr. her)	eō (by/w./fr. it)

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	eī, īī (they)	eae (they)	ea (they)
Genitive	eōrum (of them, their)	eārum (of them, their)	eōrum (of them, their)
Dative	eīs, īīs (to/for them)	eīs, īīs (to/for them)	eīs, īīs (to/for them)
Accusative	eōs (them)	eās (them)	ea (them)
Ablative	eīs, īīs (by/w./fr. them)	eīs, īīs (by/w./fr. them)	eīs, īīs (by/w./fr. them)

B. The stronger demonstrative

1. This, the latter

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	hic	haec	hoc
Genitive	huius	huius	huius
Dative	huic	huic	huic
Accusative	hunc	hanc	hoc
Ablative	hōc	hāc	hōc

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	hī	hae	haec
Genitive	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dative	hīs	hīs	hīs
Accusative	hōs	hās	haec
Ablative	hīs	hīs	hīs

2. That, the former

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ille	illa	illud
Genitive	illius	illius	illius
Dative	illī	illī	illī
Accusative	illum	illam	illud
Ablative	illō	illā	illō

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	illī	illae	illa
Genitive	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dative	illīs	illīs	illīs
Accusative	illōs	illās	illa
Ablative	illīs	illīs	illīs

INTENSIVE PRONOUNS (-SELF)

The declension of these pronouns resembles that of pronominal adjectives (see Adjectives) in that ALL genitive singulars end with **-tus**, and ALL dative singulars, in **-ī**.

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
Genitive	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
Dative	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
Accusative	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Ablative	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
Genitive	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dative	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
Accusative	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Ablative	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	quī	quae	quod
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dative	cui	cui	cui
Accusative	quem	quam	quod
Ablative	quō	quā	quō

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	quī	quae	quae
Genitive	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dative	quibus	quibus	quibus
Accusative	quōs	quās	quae
Ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus



INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

When used as a pronoun, the interrogative is *quis* (who?) or *quid* (what?), when used as an adjective the forms are identical to the relative pronoun singular and plural.

Singular	Masc. & Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	quis	quid
Genitive	cuius	cuius
Dative	cui	cui
Accusative	quem	quid
Ablative	quō	quō

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	quī	quae	quae
Genitive	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dative	quibus	quibus	quibus
Accusative	quōs	quās	quae
Ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus

VERBS

Long vowels SHORTEN before final -r, -m, -t, and -nt.

FIRST CONJUGATION

Present stem ends in -ā, infinitive in -āre.
cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātum: to sing

THE INDICATIVE

PRESENT	cantāre: to sing
Active	Passive
1PS	cantōcantorcantor
2PS	cantāscantāris or -re
3PS	cantatcantātur
1PP	cantāmuscantāmur
2PP	cantātiscantāminī
3PP	cantantcantantur

Drop the infinitive's final -re, the resulting final -a is the present stem. To form the present, just add the personal endings.

FUTURE	1st INDICATIVE
Active	Passive
1PS	cantābōcantābor
2PS	cantābiscantāberis or -re
3PS	cantābitcantābitur
1PP	cantābimuscantābimur
2PP	cantābitiscantābiminī
3PP	cantābuntcantābuntur

To form the future, insert the future tense sign (-bi-) between the present stem and the personal endings.

IMPERFECT	1st INDICATIVE
Active	Passive
1PS	cantābamcantābar
2PS	cantābascantābāris
3PS	cantābatcantābātur
1PP	cantābāmuscantābāmur
2PP	cantābātiscantābāminī
3PP	cantābantcantābantur

To form the imperfect, insert the imperfect tense sign (-bā-) between the present stem and the personal endings.

PERFECT	1st INDICATIVE
Active	Passive
1PS	cantāvīcantātus, -a, -um sum
2PS	cantāvisīcantātus, -a, -um es
3PS	cantāvitcantātus, -a, -um est
1PP	cantāvimuscantātī, -ae, -a sumus
2PP	cantāvistiscantātī, -ae, -a estis
3PP	cantāvērunt or -ērecantātī, -ae, -a sunt

To form the active, simply add perfect personal endings to perfect stem (third principal part). The passive consists of the fourth principal part (p.p.p.) and sum in the present.

The alternative ending of the third person plural is a syncope (perfect) form and occurs frequently in poetry.

PLUPERFECT	1st INDICATIVE
Active	Passive
1PS	cantāveramcantātus, -a, -um eram
2PS	cantāverāscantātus, -a, -um erās
3PS	cantāveratcantātus, -a, -um erat
1PP	cantāverāmuscantātī, -ae, -a erāmus
2PP	cantāverātiscantātī, -ae, -a erātis
3PP	cantāverantcantātī, -ae, -a erant

To form the active, add the imperfect of the verb sum to the perfect stem. The passive consists of the fourth principal part (p.p.p.) and the imperfect of sum.

FUTURE PERFECT	1st INDICATIVE
Active	Passive
1PS	cantāverōcantātus, -a, -um erō
2PS	cantāveriscantātus, -a, -um eris
3PS	cantāveritcantātus, -a, -um erit
1PP	cantāverimuscantātī, -ae, -a erimus
2PP	cantāveritiscantātī, -ae, -a eritis
3PP	cantāverintcantātī, -ae, -a erunt

To form the active, add the future of sum (except for the 3rd person pl.) to the perfect stem. The passive consists of p.p.p. and the future of sum.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT	cantāre: to sing
Active	Passive
1PS	cantemcanter
2PS	cantēscantēris or -re
3PS	cantetcantētur
1PP	cantēmuscantēmur
2PP	cantētiscantēminī
3PP	cantentcantentur

To form the present, switch stem vowel -ā to ē.

IMPERFECT	1st SUBJUNCTIVE
Active	Passive
1PS	cantāremcantārer
2PS	cantārēscantārēris or -re
3PS	cantāretcantārētur
1PP	cantārēmuscantārēmur
2PP	cantārētiscantārēminī
3PP	cantārentcantārentur

To form the imperfect, attach personal endings to the present active infinitive.

PERFECT	1st SUBJUNCTIVE
Active	Passive
1PS	cantāverimcantātus, -a, -um sim
2PS	cantāverīscantātus, -a, -um sīs
3PS	cantāveritcantātus, -a, -um sit
1PP	cantāverīmuscantātī, -ae, -a sīmus
2PP	cantāverītiscantātī, -ae, -a sītis
3PP	cantāvērintcantātī, -ae, -a sint

To form the active, attach the future of sum (with LONG -i) to the perfect stem. Watch out for the 1st sg. and 3rd pl. The passive consists of p.p.p. and the present subjunctive of sum.

PLUPERFECT	1st SUBJUNCTIVE
Active	Passive
1PS	cantāvissemcantātus, -a, -um essem
2PS	cantāvisseścantātus, -a, -um essēs
3PS	cantāvissetcantātus, -a, -um esset
1PP	cantāvissemmuscantātī, -ae, -a essēmus
2PP	cantāvissetīscantātī, -ae, -a essētis
3PP	cantāvissentcantātī, -ae, -a essent

To form the active, place the -isse- between the perfect stem and personal endings. The passive consists of p.p.p. and the imperfect subjunctive of sum.

THE IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE	cantāre: to sing
Present	Future
2PS	cantācantātō (you shall sing)
3PS	—cantātō (s/he shall sing)
2PP	cantātecantātōte
3PP	—cantantō

PASSIVE	1st IMPERATIVE
Present	Future
2PS	cantārecantātor
3PS	—cantātor
2PP	cantāminīcantantor

INFINITIVE	1st INFINITIVE		
	Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	cantāre	cantāvisse	cantātūrum, -am, -um esse
PASSIVE	cantārī	cantātum, -am, -um esse	cantātum īrī

- present active: second principal part (-āre)
- present passive: switch final -e (of the active) to -ī
- perfect active: third principal part + -isse (true for ALL conjugations)
- perfect passive: fourth principal part (p.p.p.) + esse (true for ALL conjugations)
- future active: future active participle + esse (true for ALL conjugations)
- future passive: RARE

PARTICIPLES

PARTICIPLES		cantāre: to sing	
	Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	cantāns	—	cantātūrus, -a, -um
PASSIVE	—	cantātus, -a, -um	cantandus, -a, -um

- A. Formation: present participles are formed from the present stem; the future participle, from the supine stem; the perfect, from the perfect stem. This holds true for participles of ALL conjugations.
- B. Regular verbs (in contrast to deponent verbs) have NEITHER present passive NOR perfect active participles.
- C. Declension: participles are verbal adjectives and therefore decline. Only the present participle declines according to the third declension; all other participles follow first and second declension.

THE GERUNDIVE

- A. The gerundive, like the participle, is a verbal ADJECTIVE. It can approximate the future passive participle's meaning.
- B. The gerundive is used either like a simple adjective (e.g., carmen cantandum, a song to be sung) or in the passive periphrastic conjugation, which consists of a gerundive, as a predicate adjective, agreeing with the subject of a conjugated form of sum (e.g., hoc carmen cantandum est, this song should be sung). In either case, the gerundive connotes necessity, duty, or obligation (your translation should convey that idea).
- C. A gerundive phrase is often substituted for a gerund phrase without any of the gerundive's usual sense of duty, etc. Latin often has carmine cantandō mē dēlectat instead of carmen cantandō mē dēlectat, although both mean by singing a song he delights me.

THE GERUND

- A. The gerund is a verbal noun formed from the gerundive. It can approximate the future passive participle's meaning.
- B. But unlike the gerundive, the gerund has only FOUR forms: the neuter singular genitive (cantandī, of singing), dative (cantandō, to/for singing), accusative (cantandum, singing), and ablative (cantandō).
- C. Note that Latin does not have a nominative form of the gerund; the infinitive is used instead.
- D. All the forms of the gerund are ACTIVE.
- E. Latin AVOIDS the use of a gerund governing an accusative of direct object, e.g., exercitātīō cantandī carmina, the practice of composing songs. It prefers to use the gerundive; note, however, that the translation remains THE SAME, e.g., exercitātīō carminum cantandōrum.
- F. The gerundive or gerund indicates purpose in two ways:
 - ad + accusative gerund or gerundive phrase, e.g., Vivō ad carmina cantanda, I live to sing songs.
 - causā used postpositively after the noun it governs + the genitive gerund or gerundive phrase, e.g., Vtīvō cantandī carmina causā, I live to sing songs.

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

THE SUPINE

The supine is a verbal NOUN that occurs only in the neuter accusative and ablative singular.

- A. The accusative supine is used with a verb of motion to express purpose, or when motion is implied, e.g., *Vēnimus carmina cantātum*, we came to sing songs.
- B. The ablative supine is used in a locative or dative construction after some adjectives in the **ablative of respect** construction, e.g., *hoc carmen mīrābile est cantātū*, this song is wonderful for singing/in the singing.

SECOND CONJUGATION

Present stem ends in **-ē**, infinitive in **-ēre**. All tenses form like first conjugation verbs (with different vowel stem) unless otherwise noted. *praebeō*, *praebeere*, *praebeū*, *praebitum*: to offer

THE INDICATIVE

PRESENT		praebeere: to offer	
Active		Passive	
1PS	praebeō	praebeor	
2PS	praebeēs	praebeēris or -re	
3PS	praebet	praebeētur	
1PP	praebeamus	praebeāmur	
2PP	praebeātis	praebeāminī	
3PP	praebent	praebentur	

FUTURE		2nd INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	praebebō	praebebōr	
2PS	praebebīs	praebeberis or -re	
3PS	praebebit	praebebitur	
1PP	praebebimus	praebebimur	
2PP	praebebitis	praebebiminī	
3PP	praebebunt	praebebuntur	

IMPERFECT		2nd INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	praebebā	praebebār	
2PS	praebebās	praebebāris or -re	
3PS	praebebāt	praebebātur	
1PP	praebebāmus	praebebāmur	
2PP	praebebātis	praebebāminī	
3PP	praebebant	praebebantur	

PERFECT		2nd INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	praebeuī	praebitus, -a, -um sum	
2PS	praebeuistī	praebitus, -a, -um es	
3PS	praebeuit	praebitus, -a, -um est	
1PP	praebeuimus	praebiti, -ae, -a sumus	
2PP	praebeuistis	praebiti, -ae, -a estis	
3PP	praebeuerunt or -ēre	praebiti, -ae, -a sunt	

PLUPERFECT		2nd INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	praebeueram	praebitus, -a, -um eram	
2PS	praebeuerās	praebitus, -a, -um erās	
3PS	praebeuerat	praebitus, -a, -um erat	
1PP	praebeuerāmus	praebiti, -ae, -a erāmus	
2PP	praebeuerātis	praebiti, -ae, -a erātis	
3PP	praebeuerant	praebiti, -ae, -a erant	

FUTURE PERFECT		2nd INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	praebuerō	praebitus, -a, -um erō	
2PS	praebueris	praebitus, -a, -um eris	
3PS	praebuerit	praebitus, -a, -um erit	
1PP	praebuerimus	praebiti, -ae, -a erimus	
2PP	praebueritis	praebiti, -ae, -a eritis	
3PP	praebuerint	praebiti, -ae, -a erunt	

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT		praebeere: to offer	
Active		Passive	
1PS	praebeam	praebear	
2PS	praebeās	praebeāris or -re	
3PS	praebeat	praebeātur	
1PP	praebeāmus	praebeāmur	
2PP	praebeātis	praebeāminī	
3PP	praebeant	praebeantur	

To form, add **-ā** to the present stem.

IMPERFECT		2nd SUBJUNCTIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	praeberem	praeberer	
2PS	praeberēs	praeberēris or -re	
3PS	praeberet	praeberētur	
1PP	praeberēmus	praeberēmur	
2PP	praeberētis	praeberēminī	
3PP	praeberent	praeberentur	

PERFECT		2nd SUBJUNCTIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	praeberim	praebitus, -a, -um sim	
2PS	praeberis	praebitus, -a, -um sis	
3PS	praeberit	praebitus, -a, -um sit	
1PP	praeberimus	praebiti, -ae, -a simus	
2PP	praeberitis	praebiti, -ae, -a sitis	
3PP	praeberint	praebiti, -ae, -a sint	

PLUPERFECT		2nd SUBJUNCTIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	praebuissē	praebitus, -a, -um essem	
2PS	praebuissēs	praebitus, -a, -um essēs	
3PS	praebuisset	praebitus, -a, -um esset	
1PP	praebuissēmus	praebiti, -ae, -a essēmus	
2PP	praebuissētis	praebiti, -ae, -a essētis	
3PP	praebuissent	praebiti, -ae, -a essent	

THE IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE		praebeere: to offer	
Present		Future	
2PS	praebe	praebeātō (you)	
3PS	—	praebeātō (s/he, it)	
2PP	praebeite	praebeātōte	
3PP	—	praebeātō	

PASSIVE		2nd IMPERATIVE	
Present		Future	
2PS	praebere	praebeātor	
3PS	—	praebeātor	
2PP	praebeiminī	praebeantur	

INFINITIVE		2nd INFINITIVE		
		Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	praebere	praeuisse	praebitūrum, -am, -um esse	
PASSIVE	praeberi	praebitum, -am, -um esse		

Formation:

- present active: second principal part (**-ēre**)
- present passive: switch final **-e** (of the active) to **-ī**
- perfect and future: see under "First Conjugation"

PARTICIPLES, GERUNDIVE, GERUND

See under "First Conjugation"

THIRD CONJUGATION

Present stem ends in **-e**, infinitive in **-ere**. All tenses form like those of first conjugation verbs except where noted. *trādō*, *trādere*, *trādidī*, *trāditum*: to hand over

THE INDICATIVE

PRESENT		trādere: to hand over	
Active		Passive	
1PS	trādō	trādor	
2PS	trādis	trāderis, -re	
3PS	trādit	trāditur	
1PP	trādimus	trādimur	
2PP	trādītis	trādiminī	
3PP	trādunt	trāduntur	

The present vowel stem ends in short **-i**.

FUTURE		3rd INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	trādam	trādar	
2PS	trādēs	trādēris, -re	
3PS	trādet	trādētur	
1PP	trādēmus	trādēmur	
2PP	trādētis	trādēminī	
3PP	trādent	trādentur	

Third conjugation verbs do not have a tense sign; instead, the future is formed like the present with a vowel stem in **-ē**. Note the **a** of the 1st person singular.

IMPERFECT		3rd INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	trādēbam	trādēbar	
2PS	trādēbās	trādēbāris, -re	
3PS	trādēbat	trādēbātur	
1PP	trādēbāmus	trādēbāmur	
2PP	trādēbātis	trādēbāminī	
3PP	trādēbant	trādēbantur	

Note how the tense sign **-bā-** lengthens vowel **-e**.

PERFECT		3rd INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	trādidī	trāditus, -a, -um sum	
2PS	trādidistī	trāditus, -a, -um es	
3PS	trādidit	trāditus, -a, -um est	
1PP	trādidimus	trādiī, -ae, -a sumus	
2PP	trādidistis	trādiī, -ae, -a estis	
3PP	trādidērunt, -ēre	trādiī, -ae, -a sunt	

PLUPERFECT		3rd INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	trādideram	trāditus, -a, -um eram	
2PS	trādidērās	trāditus, -a, -um erās	
3PS	trādiderat	trāditus, -a, -um erat	
1PP	trādidērāmus	trādiī, -ae, -a erāmus	
2PP	trādidērātis	trādiī, -ae, -a erātis	
3PP	trādidērunt	trādiī, -ae, -a erant	

FUTURE PERFECT		3rd INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	trādidērō	trāditus, -a, -um erō	
2PS	trādidēris	trāditus, -a, -um eris	

3PS	trādidērīt	trāditus, -a, -um erit	
1PP	trādidērīmus	trādiī, -ae, -a erimus	
2PP	trādidērītis	trādiī, -ae, -a eritis	
3PP	trādidērīnt	trādiī, -ae, -a erunt	

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT		trādere: to hand over	
Active		Passive	
1PS	trādam	trādar	
2PS	trādās	trādāris, -re	
3PS	trādat	trādātur	
1PP	trādāmus	trādāmur	
2PP	trādātis	trādāminī	
3PP	trādant	trādantur	

The vowel stem switches from **-i** to **-ā**.

IMPERFECT		3rd SUBJUNCTIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	trāderem	trāderer	
2PS	trāderēs	trāderēris, -re	
3PS	trāderet	trāderētur	
1PP	trāderēmus	trāderēmur	
2PP	trāderētis	trāderēminī	
3PP	trāderent	trāderentur	

PERFECT		3rd SUBJUNCTIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	trādidirim	trāditus, -a, -um sim	
2PS	trādidirīs	trāditus, -a, -um sis	
3PS	trādidirīt	trāditus, -a, -um sit	
1PP	trādidirīmus	trādiī, -ae, -a simus	
2PP	trādidirītis	trādiī, -ae, -a sitis	
3PP	trādidirīnt	trādiī, -ae, -a sint	

PLUPERFECT		3rd SUBJUNCTIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	trādidissem	trāditus, -a, -um essem	
2PS	trādidissēs	trāditus, -a, -um essēs	
3PS	trādidisset	trāditus, -a, -um esset	
1PP	trādidissemus	trādiī, -ae, -a essēmus	
2PP	trādidissetis	trādiī, -ae, -a essētis	
3PP	trādidissent	trādiī, -ae, -a essent	

THE IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE		trādere: to hand over	
Present		Future	
2PS	trāde	trāditō	
3PS	—	trāditō	
2PP	trādite	trāditōte	
3PP	—	trāduntō	

PASSIVE		3rd IMPERATIVE	
Present		Future	
2PS	trādere	trāditor	
3PS	—	trāditor	
2PP	trādiminī	trāduntur	

INFINITIVE		3rd INFINITIVE		
		Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	trādere	trādisse	trāditūrum, -am, -um esse	
PASSIVE	trādi	trāditum, -am, -um esse		

- present active: second principal part (**-ere**)
- present passive: replace final **-ere** (of the active) with **-ī**
- for perfect and future, see under "First Conjugation"

PARTICIPLES, GERUNDIVE, GERUND

See under "First Conjugation"

THIRD CONJUGATION -iō

Third conjugation verbs in **-iō** have many forms identical to those of the fourth conjugation. *capiō, capere, cēpī, captum*: to seize

THE INDICATIVE

PRESENT		capiō: to seize	
Active		Passive	
1PS	capiō	capior	
2PS	capis	caperis, -re	
3PS	capit	capitur	
1PP	capimus	capimur	
2PP	capitis	capiminī	
3PP	capiunt	capiuntur	

FUTURE		3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	capiam	capiar	
2PS	capies	capieris, -re	
3PS	capiet	capietur	
1PP	capiemus	capiemur	
2PP	capietis	capiemini	
3PP	capient	capientur	

IMPERFECT		3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	capiebam	capiebar	
2PS	capiebās	capiebāris, -re	
3PS	capiebat	capiebātur	
1PP	capiebāmus	capiebāmur	
2PP	capiebātis	capiebāmini	
3PP	capiebant	capiebantur	

PERFECT		3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	cēpī	captus, -a -um sum	
2PS	cēpisti	captus, -a -um es	
3PS	cēpit	captus, -a -um est	
1PP	cēpimus	capti, -ae -a sumus	
2PP	cēpistis	capti, -ae -a estis	
3PP	cēperunt, -ēre	capti, -ae -a sunt	

PLUPERFECT		3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	cēperam	captus, -a -um eram	
2PS	cēperās	captus, -a, -um erās	
3PS	cēperat	captus, -a, -um erat	
1PP	cēperāmus	capti, -ae -a erāmus	
2PP	cēperātis	capti, -ae, -a erātis	
3PP	cēperant	capti, -ae, -a erant	

FUTURE PERFECT		3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	cēperō	captus, -a, -um erō	
2PS	cēperis	captus, -a, -um eris	
3PS	cēperit	captus, -a, -um erit	
1PP	cēperimus	capti, -ae, -a erimus	
2PP	cēperitis	capti, -ae, -a eritis	
3PP	cēperint	capti, -ae, -a erunt	

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT		capiō: to seize	
Active		Passive	
1PS	capiam	capiar	
2PS	capias	capiaris, -re	
3PS	capiat	capiatur	
1PP	capiamus	capiamur	
2PP	capiatis	capiamini	
3PP	capiant	capiantur	

IMPERFECT		3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	caperem	caperer	
2PS	caperēs	caperēris, -re	
3PS	caperet	caperētur	
1PP	caperēmus	caperēmur	
2PP	caperētis	caperēmini	
3PP	caperent	caperentur	

PERFECT		3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	cēperim	captus, -a -um sim	
2PS	cēperis	captus, -a, -um sis	
3PS	cēperit	captus, -a, -um sit	
1PP	cēperimus	capti, -ae -a simus	
2PP	cēperitis	capti, -ae, -a sitis	
3PP	cēperint	capti, -ae, -a sint	

PLUPERFECT		3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	cēpissem	captus, -a -um essem	
2PS	cēpissēs	captus, -a, -um essēs	
3PS	cēpisset	captus, -a, -um esset	
1PP	cēpissēmus	capti, -ae, -a essēmus	
2PP	cēpissētis	capti, -ae, -a essētis	
3PP	cēpissent	capti, -ae, -a essent	

THE IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE		capiō: to hand over	
Present		Future	
2PS	cape	capitō	
3PS	—	capitō	
2PP	capite	capitōte	
3PP	—	capiantō	

PASSIVE		3rd (iō) IMPERATIVE	
Present		Future	
2PS	capere	capitor	
3PS	—	capitor	
2PP	capimini	capiantur	

INFINITIVE		3rd (iō) IMPERATIVE		
		Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	capere	cēpisse	captūrum, -am, -um esse	
	capī	captum, -am, -um esse		
PASSIVE	capī	captum, -am, -um esse		

FOURTH CONJUGATION

Present stem ends in **-ī**, infinitive in **-īre**. All tenses form like those of first conjugation verbs except where noted. *mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvi* or *mūnīi, mūnītum*: to fortify

THE INDICATIVE

PRESENT		mūniō: to fortify	
Active		Passive	
1PS	mūniō	mūnior	
2PS	mūnīs	mūnīris, -re	
3PS	mūnit	mūnitur	
1PP	mūnimus	mūnimur	
2PP	mūnitis	mūnimini	
3PP	mūniunt	mūniuntur	

FUTURE		4th INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	mūniam	mūniar	
2PS	mūniēs	mūniēris, -re	
3PS	mūniet	mūniētur	
1PP	mūniēmus	mūniēmur	
2PP	mūniētis	mūniēmini	
3PP	mūnient	mūnientur	

IMPERFECT		4th INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	mūniēbam	mūniēbar	
2PS	mūniēbās	mūniēbāris, -re	
3PS	mūniēbat	mūniēbātur	
1PP	mūniēbāmus	mūniēbāmur	
2PP	mūniēbātis	mūniēbāmini	
3PP	mūniēbant	mūniēbantur	

PERFECT		4th INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	mūnīvi	mūnītus, -a, -um sum	
2PS	mūnīvistī	mūnītus, -a, -um es	
3PS	mūnīvit	mūnītus, -a, -um est	
1PP	mūnīvimus	mūnītī, -ae, -a sumus	
2PP	mūnīvistis	mūnītī, -ae, -a estis	
3PP	mūnīverunt, -ēre	mūnītī, -ae, -a sunt	

PLUPERFECT		4th INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	mūnīveram	mūnītus, -a -um eram	
2PS	mūnīverās	mūnītus, -a, -um erās	
3PS	mūnīverat	mūnītus, -a, -um erat	
1PP	mūnīverāmus	mūnītī, -ae -a erāmus	
2PP	mūnīverātis	mūnītī, -ae, -a erātis	
3PP	mūnīverant	mūnītī, -ae, -a erant	

FUTURE PERFECT		4th INDICATIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	mūnīverō	mūnītus, -a -um erō	
2PS	mūnīveris	mūnītus, -a, -um eris	
3PS	mūnīverit	mūnītus, -a, -um erit	
1PP	mūnīverimus	mūnītī, -ae, -a erimus	
2PP	mūnīveritis	mūnītī, -ae, -a eritis	
3PP	mūnīverint	mūnītī, -ae, -a erunt	

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT		mūniō: to fortify	
Active		Passive	
1PS	mūniam	mūniar	
2PS	mūniās	mūniāris, -re	
3PS	mūniat	mūniātur	
1PP	mūniāmus	mūniāmur	
2PP	mūniātis	mūniāmini	
3PP	mūniant	mūniantur	

IMPERFECT		4th SUBJUNCTIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	mūnīrem	mūnīrer	
2PS	mūnīrēs	mūnīrēris, -re	
3PS	mūnīret	mūnīrētur	
1PP	mūnīrēmus	mūnīrēmur	
2PP	mūnīrētis	mūnīrēmini	
3PP	mūnīrent	mūnīrentur	

PERFECT		4th SUBJUNCTIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	mūnīverim	mūnītus, -a, -um sim	
2PS	mūnīveris	mūnītus, -a, -um sis	
3PS	mūnīverit	mūnītus, -a, -um sit	
1PP	mūnīverimus	mūnītī, -ae, -a simus	
2PP	mūnīveritis	mūnītī, -ae, -a sitis	
3PP	mūnīverint	mūnītī, -ae, -a sint	

PLUPERFECT		4th SUBJUNCTIVE	
Active		Passive	
1PS	mūnīvissem	mūnītus, -a, -um essem	
2PS	mūnīvisēs	mūnītus, -a, -um essēs	
3PS	mūnīvisset	mūnītus, -a, -um esset	
1PP	mūnīvissemus	mūnītī, -ae, -a essēmus	
2PP	mūnīvissetis	mūnītī, -ae, -a essētis	
3PP	mūnīvissent	mūnītī, -ae, -a essent	

THE IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE		mūniō: to fortify	
Present		Future	
2PS	mūnī	mūnītō	
3PS	—	mūnītō	
2PP	mūnīte	mūnītōte	
3PP	—	mūniuntō	

PASSIVE		4th IMPERATIVE	
Present		Future	
2PS	mūnīre	mūnītor	
3PS	—	mūnītor	
2PP	mūnīmini	mūniuntor	

INFINITIVE		4th IMPERATIVE		
		Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	mūnīre	mūnīvisse	mūnītūrum, -am, -um esse	
	mūnīrī	mūnītum, -am, -um esse		
PASSIVE	mūnīrī	mūnītum, -am, -um esse		

SUM

Sum, to be, is irregular. Note that it has no passive forms.

PRESENT		sum: to be	
Indicative		Subjunctive	
1PS	sum	sim	
2PS	es	sīs	
3PS	est	sit	
1PP	sumus	sīmus	
2PP	estis	sītis	
3PP	sunt	sint	

FUTURE		sum: to be	
Indicative			
1PS	erō	1PP	erimus
2PS	eris	2PP	eritis
3PS	erit	3PP	erunt

IMPERFECT		sum: to be	
Indicative		Subjunctive	
1PS	eram	essem	
2PS	erās	essēs	
3PS	erat	esset	
1PP	erāmus	essēmus	
2PP	erātis	essētis	
3PP	erant	essent	

PERFECT		sum: to be	
Indicative		Subjunctive	
1PS	fuī	fuerim	
2PS	fuisti	fueris	
3PS	fuit	fuerit	
1PP	fuius	fuerimus	
2PP	fuistis	fueritis	
3PP	fuērunt, -ēre	fuerint	

PLUPERFECT		sum: to be	
Indicative		Subjunctive	
1PS	fueram	fuissem	
2PS	fuerās	fuisēs	
3PS	fuerat	fuisset	
1PP	fuerāmus	fuissemus	
2PP	fuerātis	fuissetis	
3PP	fuerant	fuisent	

FUTURE PERFECT		sum: to be	
Indicative			
1PS	fuerō	1PP	fuerimus
2PS	fueris	2PP	fueritis
3PS	fuerit	3PP	fuerint

ACTIVE		sum: to be	
Present		Future	
2PS	es	estō	
3PS	—	estō	
2PP	este	estōte	
3PP	—	suntō	
INFINITIVE		sum: to be	
Present		Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	esse	fuisse	futūrum, -am, -um esse or fore

USE OF CASES

NOMINATIVE

- A. **Subject of a finite verb:** *Ille miles opprimitur.* (That soldier is being overwhelmed.)
- B. **Appositive:** *Ille miles, meus amicus, opprimitur.* (That soldier, a friend of mine, is being overwhelmed.)
- C. **Predicate:** Predicate nouns mirror the subject through a copulative verb (e.g., *to be*, *to seem*) and therefore reflect the nominative case of the subject. *Ille miles amicus meus est.* (That soldier is my friend.)

GENITIVE

- A. **Possession:** *cōnsulis auctōritās* (the authority of the consul)
- B. **Partitive:** *Satis pecūniae habet.* (He has enough money.)
- C. **Subjective:** *Odium plēbis in regem ācre erat.* (The people's hatred for the king used to be keen.)
- D. **Objective:** *cupidus pecūniae* (desirous of money)
- E. **Predicate** (genitive of characteristic): *Ducis bonī est auctōritāte dūcere.* (It is the mark of a good leader to lead with authority.)
- F. **Description** (quality): *tribūnus rārissimae sapientiae* (a tribune of very rare wisdom)
- G. **Indefinite value:** *Omnēs ūnīus aestimēmus assis.* (Let us consider everyone to be worth one penny.)
- H. **With verbs of accusing and condemning:** *dāmnātus longī labōris* (condemned to long labor)
- I. **With expressions of remembering and forgetting:** *memor longae iniūriae* (mindful of a long-standing hurt)
- J. **Fullness and Want:** *flūmen pauper aquae* (a river poor in water (i.e., dry))

DATIVE

- A. **Indirect object:** *Augustus plēbī pānem et circēnsēs dābat.* (Augustus used to give bread and games to the people.)
- B. **With certain intransitive verbs:** *deīs placēre* (to please the gods)
- C. **Possession:** the possessor is in the dative (+ the verb to be). *Eī nihil pecūnia est.* (He has no money.)
- D. **With compound verbs:** many verbs compounded with such prefixes as **ad-**, **ante-**, **circum-**, **con-**, **in-**, **inter-**, **ob-**, **post-**, **prae-**, **prō-**, **sub-**, **super-** govern a dative. *Caesar praeerat hīs legiōnibus.* (Caesar was in command of these legions.)
- E. **Ethical:** *Quīntia fōrmōsa est multīs.* (Quintia is beautiful to many (in the eyes/opinion of many).)
- F. **Purpose:** *Cōpiās mīsit auxiliō rēgīnae.* (He sent troops as an aid to the queen.)

ACCUSATIVE

- A. **Direct object:** *Carmen compōnit.* (He is composing a song.)
- B. **Cognate accusative:** direct object is very closely related to the verb. *vivere eam vītā* (to live that life)
- C. **Double accusative:** some verbs take two accusatives. *Linguam hominum docēbit volucrēs.* (He will teach birds the language of man.)
- D. **Respect** (Greek accusative): the accusative is used as the object of a verb that looks passive, but which is actually the equivalent of the Greek middle. *mentem pressus* (overwhelmed in (with respect to his) mind)
- E. **Subject of infinitive:** *Iussit mē venīre quam prīmum.* (He ordered me to come as soon as possible.)
- F. **Duration of time and extent of space:** *Duās hōrās dormīvī.* (I slept for two hours.)
- G. **Exclamation:** the accusative is sometimes used in exclamations. *Mē miserum!* (Wretched me!)
- H. **Adverbial:** *Nihil hoc meā rēfert.* (This is in no way important to me.)
- I. **With certain prepositions:** *ad*, *per*, *trāns*, *inter*, *post*, *intrā*, *apud*, *contrā*, *super*.
- J. **Place to which:** *Ad Italiā nāviganī.* (They are sailing to Italy.)
- K. **Place into which:** *Manūs currunt in oppidum.* (Bands of men are rushing into town.)

ABLATIVE

- A. **Means:** used without preposition. *Ignī ferrōque vicērunt.* (They conquered by means of fire and sword.)
- B. **Personal agent:** used with a person preceded by *ā* or *ab* and a passive verb. *Doctus es ā sapientissimīs.* (You were taught by the wisest.)
- C. **With certain deponent verbs:** *ūtor*, *to use*; *fruor*, *to enjoy*; *fungor*, *to perform*; *potior*, *to gain possession of*; *vēscor*, *to eat*. *Sanguine vēscitur ātrō.* (He feeds on black blood.)
- D. **Comparison:** if *quam* is not used, then the ablative is. *Sōl candidior lūnā est.* (The sun is brighter than the moon.)
- E. **Cause or reason:** *Metū reliquī.* (I left because (out of) fear.)
- F. **Respect (specification):** *Fortis erat animō.* (He was strong in spirit.)
- G. **Attendant circumstances:** *Adversīs omnibus venit.* (He came under unfavorable omens.)
- H. **Absolute:** *Caesare duce, civitās valet.* (With Caesar as leader (under Caesar's leadership), the state fares well.)
- I. **Accompaniment:** with preposition *cum*. *Veniunt cum amicīs.* (They are coming with friends.)
- J. **Place in which:** with preposition, except for names of small islands, towns and cities, and with *domus* and *rūs*. *Vīnum in cellīs est.* (The wine is in the cellar.)
- K. **Place from which:** with preposition, except for names of small islands, towns, and cities. *Festīnāvimus ab ignī.* (We hastened away from the fire.)
- L. **Place out of which:** *Populērunt interfecōrēs ex patriā.* (They drove the murderers out of the country.)
- M. **Manner:** if the noun is not modified by an adjective, the use of *cum* is required; if it is, *cum* is optional. *Cum studiō pūgnāvisī.* (You fought with zeal.)
- N. **Separation:** the ablative governed by some verbs expressing separation or lack; the prepositions *ā/ab*, *ē/ex*, or *dē* are sometimes used in addition to the ablative. *Mē liberā miserum hōc metū.* (Free wretched me from this fear.)
- O. **Origin:** *Clārā gente nātus sum.* (I was born of a famous lineage.)

LOCATIVE

- Names of small islands, towns, and cities, and the words *domus* and *rūs* use the locative to express place where (recall that other nouns use *in* + ablative).
- A. For nouns of the first and second declension, the locative singular is identical to the genitive singular; in the plural, to the ablative plural. *Sum Rōmae.* (I am in Rome.)
- B. For nouns of the third declension, the locative ends in either **-e** or **-ī** in the singular, in **-ibus** in the plural. *Carthāgine/-ī sunt.* (They are in Carthage.)

GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTIONS

INDIRECT STATEMENT

- An indirect statement is an indirect report of what has been said, thought, felt, etc. The subject becomes accusative and the verb, infinitive.
- Direct:** *Fōrmōsa est.* (She is beautiful.)
- Indirect:** *Cōnfiteor illam fōrmōsam esse.* (I admit that she is beautiful.)

CONDITIONS

- A. **Future more vivid:** future indicative in both the protasis and the apodosis.
- B. **Future less vivid:** present subjunctive in both the protasis and the apodosis.
- C. **Present contrary to fact:** imperfect subjunctive in both the protasis and the apodosis.
- D. **Past contrary to fact:** pluperfect subjunctive in both the protasis and the apodosis.

CUM CLAUSES

- A. **Temporal:** uses the indicative; describes the precise time of an action. *Cum hoc vīdī, rīsī.* (When I saw this, I laughed.)
- B. **Circumstantial:** uses the subjunctive in secondary sequence and the indicative in primary sequence; describes the general circumstances in which an action occurred. *Cum bellē habēret, carmina composuit.* (When he was feeling well, he wrote poetry.)
- C. **Causal:** uses the subjunctive; explains the cause behind an action. *Quae cum ita essent, mē ut cavērem praemonēbat.* (Since things were that way, he warned me to beware.)
- D. **Concessive:** uses the subjunctive; describes seeming adversity. *Cum videātur, nihil tamen sēcūrum est.* (Although it seems well, still nothing is safe.)

INDIRECT QUESTION

An indirect question is a subordinate clause which reports a question indirectly. The main verb is a verb of speech, or indicates mental activity or perception. The verb of the subordinate clause is in the subjunctive and follows the **sequence of tenses**:

Group	Main Verb	Subordinate Subjunctive
Primary	Pres. or Fut.	Pres. (contemporaneous or subsequent action); Perfect (prior action)
Historical	Past tenses	Imp. (contemporaneous or subsequent action); Pluper. (prior action)

RELATIVE CLAUSES

- A. **With indicative:** the antecedent is specific. *Ego hoc quod intellegō, iūdicēs, sīc cōfirmō.* (This which I understand, judges, I am proving.)
- B. **Characteristic:** with subjunctive; the antecedent is general (it may be indefinite, interrogative, or negative). *Modo intellēxī quam rem mulier gesserit.* (I just now understood what sort of matter the woman had been carrying on.)
- C. **Purpose:**
- The relative pronoun has a clear antecedent in the main clause which is not the subject of the main verb. *Custōdēs ad portās pōnent quī prohibeant quemquam ēgredi urbe.* (They will place guards at the gates to keep anyone from leaving the city.)
 - quō* (by which) introduces a purpose clause which contains a comparative. *Quō magis, ō lēctor, dēbēs ignōscere, sī quid errātum est, mihi...* (By which you may forgive me more, reader, if anything was astray...)

PURPOSE CLAUSE

Subordinate clause introduced by *ut* (positive) or *nē* (negative), and whose verb must be subjunctive and adhering to the rules of sequence of tenses. *Abī ante lūcem, ut mē omnīnō illī nē vidērēt.* (I left before dawn so that those men might not see me at all.)

RESULT CLAUSE

Subordinate clause introduced by *ut* (positive) or *nōn* (negative), and whose verb must be subjunctive and adhering to the rules of sequence of tenses. *Rērum obscuritās facit ut nōn intellegātur ōrātiō.* (The opacity of the matter makes it so that his speech is not understood.)

INDIRECT COMMAND

Subordinate clause introduced by *ut* (positive) or *nē* (negative), and whose verb must be subjunctive and adhering to the rules of sequence of tenses. *Apollō mihi imperat ut ego illī oculōs exūram.* (Apollo orders me to burn his eyes.)

FEAR CLAUSE

Subordinate clause dependent on a main verb that denotes apprehension that something may be the case (*nē*) or not the case (*ut*). The subordinate verb must be subjunctive and adhere to the rules of sequence of tenses. *Timēbam nē quid malī fortūna mōlirētur.* (I was afraid that fortune might engineer something bad.)

INDEPENDENT USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

- A. **Jussive and hortatory:** the present or perfect subjunctive is used to express command in the third person and exhortation in the first. The negative is indicated by *nē*. *Nē sit igitur sōl nē lūna nē stellae, quoniam nihil esse potest nisi quod attingimus aut vīdimus.* (Let there be therefore no sun, no moon, no stars, since nothing can exist except that which we have touched or seen.)
- B. **Potential:** the subjunctive may be used independently to express possibility. For present potentiality, the present or perfect subjunctive is used, for past potentiality, the imperfect subjunctive is used. *Aliquis hoc dicat.* (Someone may say this.) *Aliquis hoc diceret.* (Someone might have said this.)
- C. **Deliberative:** the present, imperfect, or perfect subjunctive is used in questions of uncertainty, anger, or impossibility. *Quid faciam?* (What am I to do?)
- D. **Optative:**
- the present subjunctive (alone or with *utinam* or *ut*) may express a wish that can be fulfilled in the future. *Utinam revocēs animum paulisper ab Irā!* (I wish that you would bring your heart back from its anger for a little while!)
 - the imperfect subjunctive may express a wish incapable of being fulfilled in the present. *Utinam mihiior essēs!* (Would that you were more gentle!)
 - the pluperfect subjunctive may express a wish incapable of having been fulfilled in the past. *Utinam ex vōbīs ūnus fuisset!* (Would that I had been one of yours!)