

Allen & Greenough Sparknoted

Note that many examples are taken directly from the book
n.b. if something is marked as “wanting” that means that it does not exist

Formation of Nouns and Adjectives

Declensions:

1st: feminine nouns + pain words

Endings -

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	a	ae
Genitive	ae	arum
Dative	ae	īs
Accusative	am	ās
Abl	ā	īs

examples: puella, stella, stola, toga, filia

exceptions : Filia, Dea, Equa, Mula, and Liberta – for the dat. & ab. plural instead of –is , use ābus.

2nd: masculine & Neuter nouns

Endings for masculine

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	us	ī
Genitive	ī	ōrum
Dative	ō	īs
Accusative	um	ōs
Abl	ō	īs

Endings for neuter

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	um	a

Genitive	ī	ōrum
Dative	ō	īs
Accusative	um	a
Abl	ō	īs

examples: servus, dominus, vir, aurum (gold), bellum, puer, ager

Adjectives such as bonus-a-um, parvus-a-um, altus-a-um are declined in 1st and 2nd declension depending on gender. So if you have a feminine noun, use 1st declension to decline adjectives, for masculine nouns use 2nd declension masculine, and for neuter use 2nd declension neuter.

3rd: Masculine, Feminine and Neuter

Singular forms

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	a, e, i, o, c, l, n, r, s, t, or x	a, e, i, o, c, l, n, r, s, t, or x	a, e, i, o, c, l, n, r, s, t, or x
Genitive	-is	-is	-is
Dative	-ī	-ī	-ī
Accusative	-em	-em	same as nominative
Ablative	-e	-e	-e

Plural Forms

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	-es	-es	-a
Genitive	-um	-um	-um
Dative	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
Accusative	-ēs	-ēs	-a
Ablative	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus

Some 3rd declension nouns are called i-stems and follow a slightly different declension pattern. To determine if a noun is an i-stem:

To be a pure i-stem – it must be parisyllabic (meaning that it has same number of syllables in nom and genitive singular) and end in –is or some in –er or be a neuter noun ending in –e, -al, or –ar.

To be mixed i-stem (declined in singular like regularly and declined in the plural like i-stems):

- nouns in –ēs with genitive of –is
- monosyllable ending in –s or –x and preceded by a consonant
- polysyllables in –ns or –rs
- nouns ending in –tas and have a genitive of –tātis
- penates, optimates and other nouns denoting birth or abode ending in –ās, -īs, and plural of –ātes or –ites
- These nouns : dos, fraus, glis, lis, mās, mus, nix, nox, strix, or vis.

There are tons of rules regarding gender and irregular stems. So much so that there are more exceptions than rules. Best to just memorize the important irregulars.

I-stems conjugated (differences highlighted):

Singular forms

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	a, e, i, o, c, l, n, r, s, t, or x	a, e, i, o, c, l, n, r, s, t, or x	a, e, i, o, c, l, n, r, s, t, or x
Genitive	-is	-is	-is
Dative	-ī	-ī	-ī
Accusative	-em	-em	same as nominative
Ablative	-ī	-ī	-ī

Plural Forms

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	-es	-es	-ia
Genitive	-ium	-ium	-ium
Dative	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
Accusative	-ēs	-ēs	-ia
Ablative	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus

Remember mixed i-stems do not change to the ī in the singular, but do decline like an i-stem in the plural**

4th Declension: typically masculine & neuter nouns

2nd: masculine & Neuter nouns

Endings for masculine

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-us	-ūs
Genitive	-ūs	-uum
Dative	-uī	-ibus (or ubus depending on noun)

Accusative	-u,	-ūs
Abl	-ū	-ibus (or ubus depending on noun)

Endings for neuter

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-ū	-us
Genitive	-ūs	-uum
Dative	-ū	-ibus
Accusative	-ū	-ua
Abl	-ū	-ibus

The 4th declension neuter nouns are: cornū, genū, pecū, and verū

The 4th declension feminine nouns are: acus, anus, colus, domus, idūs, manus, nurus, penus, porticus, quinquatrus, scorus, specus, tribus and names of plants and trees.

Words that keep the u in the dablative plural: partus, tribus, artus, and lacus. Portus and specus are seen both ways.

Domus: special case containing both 2nd & 4th declension traits:

Sing	Plural
domus	domūs
domūs,	domuum (or domōrum)
domuī (or domō)	domibus
domum	domōs (or domūs)
domō (or domū)	domibus

5th declension: usually feminine:

Endings -

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-ēs	-ēs
Genitive	-eī	-ērum
Dative	eī	-ēbus
Accusative	-em	-ēs

Abl	-ē	-ēbus
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n.b. – dies is masculine in sing. esp. for fixed times & feminine when discussing the day in general.

n.b. – only dies and res are fully conjugated in 5th declension. Everything else takes pieces of the case.

Variable Nouns:

- some nouns vary in declension (called heteroclites) or gender (heterogeneous)
 - colus – distaff and domus and names of plants ending in us rotate btwn 2nd & 4th declensions
 - iugerum, (takes 3rd declension dablative), mulciber (takes 3rd declension genitive)
 - penus goes between 2,3,& 4 as penus, penī or penoris, penum, penū (dative wanting)
 - nouns w/ -us in sing and –um in plural: balteus, caseus, clipeus, collum, cingulum, pileus, tergum, vallum & rare others.
- words that vary in gender from sing & plural

Word	Sing. Gender	Plural Gender	Meaning
Balneum	n	F	bath
Caelum	n	M	heaven
Carbasus	F	N	sail
Delicium	N	f (means pet in plural)	pleasure
Epulum	N	F	feast
Frenum	N	F	bit/bridle
locus	M	N	jest
Locus	M	N	place
Rastrum	N	M	rake

Cases:

Note – in poetry poets do not care about what should be in what case, translate based on context, not grammatical rules.

Nominative: for subjects only or words in the predicate of the sentence (anything after the verb when spoken in english) that modify or equal the subject. Can also be used for exclamations.

He is pretty. – in this case both the words “he” and “pretty” are in the nominative.

Genitive: typically for possession. The possessor is the one in the genitive. So in the sentence: “the farmer’s daughter is pretty” – daughter and pretty would be in the nominative and farmer would be in the gen.: puella agricolae pulchra est.

Other types of genitives:

of material: denotes substance of material of an object (sedes aurī = throne of gold)

of quality: denotes the quality when quality is modified by adj. (vir summae virtutis – a man of highest courage) –but “vir virtutis” cannot work because “virtutis is not modified by an adjective.

partitive genitive: denotes a part of the whole (also known as the genitive of the whole). Examples: pars militum = part of the military.; nemo eorum = none of them. Can be paired with milia but no other number; milia passum sescenta = 600 miles (a mile is a thousand paces). Also used with quantity and place (e.g. satis pecuniae – enough of money or plus vinae – much of wine).

objective genitive: used with nouns of action, agency, and feeling. (e.g. timor simiarum = fear of monkeys, vacatio muneris = relief from duty; desiderium otii = longing for rest).

with special adjectives: some adjectives take the genitive here are important ones: avidus (greedy), peritus (skilled at), memor, -is (mindful), oblitus (forgetful), plenus (full), cupidus (desirous), egens (lacking), potens (powerful), insons (innocent). NB participles ending in -ns take genitive when used as adj. and denote a constant disposition.

with special verbs: memini, obliviscor, admoneo (and relatives such as commoneo, but not moneo itself), verbs of accusing, condemning, acquitting, plenty, want, and feeling all take the genitive. Also impersonals interest and refert take genitive of the person affected.

of measure: with weights and measurement quantities: e.g.) tres pedum = of 3 ft (in height)

also – causā, gratiā, ergo, instar (like), pridie (day before), postridie (day after) and tenus (as far as) can all take the genitive. Adj. of quantity can go in gen to denote indefinite value: magni, parvi, tanti, quanti, pluris, and minoris.

Dative: typically for indirect objects used with verbs of giving showing or telling.

i.e. I gave the book to mom. I showed Mr. Chang my grades. I told Mrs. Covington the story of Romulus. Each of the words underlined above are the i.o. (indirect objects) and should be in the dative.

Other types of datives:

with special verbs: **o so many words** take the dative. many verbs meaning favor, help, trust, believe, persuade, command, obey, envy, spare, pardon, etc: Including: adversor, cedo, credo, faveo, fido, ignosco, impero, indulgeo, invideo, irascor, minitor, noceo, parco, pareo, placeo, resisto, servio, studeo, suadeo, persuadeo, suscenseo, tempero, adolor, aemulor, despero, praestolor, medeor, nubo, permitto, gratificor, supplico, misceo, iungo, and desum.

with compound verbs: some compound verbs (ie verbs who have prefixes or other words attached) take the dative. Not all compound verbs do, as many compounded with ad, ante, and ob may take the accusative.

of possession: used with forms of esse to denote possession and is translated as “there is to ___ this” examples: “habeo matrem = mihi mater est” or literally there is to me a mother. Other examples are: “tibi liber est” - your book, “puero nomen est Marcus” – Marcus is the boy’s name.

of agent: used with gerundives. look to the gerundives section in the verbs for more information. Normally the ablative governs agent.

of reference: pretty much every dative is a dative of reference. It pretty much means “for ___” so “tibi” would mean “for you.” Examples: fratrem mihi laudavit – he praised my brother for me. “quo mihi fortunam” (of what use to me is fortune?)

ethical dative: a branch of the dative of reference where the dative is w/ personal pronouns to show interest by a person. examples: quid mihi Celsus agit – what is Celsus doing? quid tibi vis? – what do you wish for yourself?

dative of separation: verbs of taking away prefer the dat. of separation to the abl. of sep. Especially when it affects a person: ex. hunc mihi terrorem eripe – take this terror from me.

dative of purpose: denotes purpose ex. tertiam aciem nostris subsidio misit – he sent the 3rd line as relief to our men.

double dative: has a dative of purpose and a dative of reference in one construction. The example in the previous line is also one of a double dative with “subsidio” being the dat of purpose and “nostris” being the dat. of reference.

with special adjectives: some adj take the dative including: accommodatus, aptus, amicus, inimicus, infestus, invisus, molestus, idoneus, opportunus, proprius, utilis, inutilis, affinis, finitimus, propinquus, vicinus, par, dispar, similis,, dissimilis, iucundus, gratus, notus, ignotus, etc.

Accusative: for direct objects and some prepositions. The direct object is what is *directly* affected by the verb i.e. I gave the book to mom. I showed Mr. Chang my grades. I told Mrs. Covington the story of Romulus.

cognate accusative: when an intransitive verb take accusative of a noun that is related to verb (makes sense in examples): e.g. canto cantam (I sing a song), tutiorem vitam vivere (to live a safer life), servitutem servire (to serve in slavery). Also for taste and smell: herbam mella sapiunt – the honey tastes of grass. Neuter pronouns w/ loose meanings are also used: ego illud adsentior – I agree in this, hoc te moneo – I warn you this, etc.

predicate accusative: referring to the d.o. but not in apposition. ex) ciceronem consulem creare – to elect Cicero consul., o Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? – o Spartacus, for what else shall I call you?

greek accusative: for parts of the body. also called the accusative of specification or respect. Can be translated like “in respect to x body part.” Examples: nuda genu – naked in respect to her knee. caput nectentur – bounded in respect to their head or the heads bounded; suffusa oculos lacrimantibus – filled in respect to her eyes with tears.

duration of time: expresses how long – no preposition. for three days = tres dies.

extent of space: no preposition shows amount of space needed e.g.) tres pedes – 3 ft.

place to which: use prep’s ad or in – in Italiam – to Italy

Ablative: for prepositions such as in, – to be explained more in the preposition section.

of separation: for verbs meaning to remove, deprive, or want. Sometimes prepositions ab or ex is involved. examples: voluptatibus carere – to lack enjoyments, non egeo medicina – i want no doctor, liberamur mortis metu – we are freed from fear of death. abire magistratu – to leave from the office.

of source of material: takes preposition denotes source – ab his – from these things, e floribus – from the flowers. ex auro – out of gold.

of cause: sometimes has preposition, expresses cause translate as “because of” or “for” ex) aeger ex vulnere – sick because of a wound. exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio coepit – exult b/c of gladness, triumph b/c of joy.

of agent – use prep a or ab – esp with a passive verb. Explain by whom something occurred. laudatur ab his – he is praised by these people; ab animo – by your spirit. perire ab hoste – slain by an enemy.

of instrument: same as ablative of agent except now an object is the one by which something occurs instead of a person.

of comparison: followed by comparative degree, no preposition. No *quam* is used to represent than. In the sentence “I am taller than her” the “her” would be placed in the ablative – “*sum altior eā*” NB that without the ablative to form comparisons the word “*quam*” would be used and both the things being compared would be in the same case.

of means: no preposition. if it can be translated as “by means of” then it is ablative of means ex) I walked by means of my feet = *ambulavit pedibus*. I fight by means of a sword = *pugno gladio*. By courage, Aeneas went to Italy = *virtute, Aeneas ad Italiam it*.

with special verbs & adjectives: the “PUFF-V” verbs are deponents famous for taking the abl (the abl of means specifically) – *Potior, Utor, Fruor, Fungor, and Vescor*. Also *nitor, abutor, defungor, defruor*, can be found. Also NB – *potior* can take the the genitive on occasion. Also – *acquiesco, delector, laetor, gaudeo, glorior, sto, maneo, fido, confido, consisto, and contineor*. *Dignus* and *indignus* (worthy and unworthy) are popular adj. that take the ablative.

of manner: usually with prep “*cum*” unless there is a modifying adj. Translated as “with” and describes the manner in which something is done. Examples: “*cum celeritate venit*” – he came with speed. *quanto id cum periculo fecerit* – at what risk he did this. Poetry often omits the *cum*.

of accompaniment: usually has *cum* which becomes enclitic (latches onto the previous word) when used with personal pronouns. means “with” someone or something. “*Cum coniugibus ac liberis* – with wives and children. *cum ceteris* – with the rest. *secum* – with him.

Ablative degree of difference – with comparative words. Shows how much difference in comparisons. No preposition. e.g.) *quinque milibus passuum distat* – it is 5 miles distant, *aliquanto post surrexit* – after a while, he rose, *paulo minus ducentis* – a little less than 200 (literally less than 200 by a little).

of quality: quality denoted by abl w/ an adj or genitive modifier. Also called the abl of description. genitive and abl of qualities are usually equivalent but physical qualities prefer the abl. e.g.) *capillo sunt promisso* – the y have long hair. *vir summo scientia* – man of the greatest knowledge.

of price: the price of anything is in the Abl. e.g.) *Antonius regna addixit pecunia* – Anthony sold thrones for money. *logos ridiculos quis cena poscit* – jokes who wants them for the price of a dinner?

of specification/respect: the respect to which something is done. e.g.) *virtute praecedunt* – they excel in courage. *maior natu* – greater in respect to birth. *paulum aetate progressi* – advanced a bit in respect to age. Abl of specification is the same but only when modifying adj: e.g.) *claudus altero pede* – lame on one foot.

ablative absolute: shows time & circumstance. 2 ways to do this: 1 – to state while something was something (e.g. while Caesar was sleeping) – take the noun and the present participle of the verb and put both in the abl. so “while Caesar was sleeping” = *Caesare dormiente*. Note that the participle has an –e in the abl singular in this case. more examples: while the king dies = *rege moriente*, in the monkey’s consulship = *simiā consule*. In the consulship of Lucius = *Lucio consule*. 2 – to state after something was done (e.g. after the dogs slept) – take the noun and the perfect passive participle of the verb and put them both in the abl. e.g.) *canibus dormitis*. etc. Technically the abl. absolute should not have anything to do with the rest of the sentence in syntax. so “while the dogs were barking, they ran” is not allowed but “while the dogs were barking the cat snored” is fine.

of time when or within which: use the ablative, no preposition e.g. on the appointed day – *constitutā die*. and *tribus annis* = in 3 years. sometimes time within which takes the prep “in” but not consistently.

place from which: use *ab, de, or ex*. e.g. – *de provincia* – from the province, *ex Hispania* – out of Spain

place where – use prep “in” e.g. in hac urbe (in this city), in foro (in the forum), in insulā (on the island).

Crazy Adjectiveness:

Hic Haec Hoc – (translated as this or the latter) is declined as:

Singular	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative	Hic	Haec	Hoc
Genitive	Huius	Huius	Huius
Dative	Huic	Huic	huic
Accusative	Hunc	Hanc	hoc
Ablative	Hōc	Hāc	hōc

Plural	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative	Hī	Hae	Haec
Genitive	Hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dative	Hīs	hīs	hīs
Accusative	Hōs	hās	haec
Ablative	Hīs	hīs	hīs

Ille, Illa, Illud (translated as that or the former)

Singular	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative	Ille	Illa	Illud
Genitive	Illius	illius	illius
Dative	Illī	illī	illī
Accusative	Illum	illam	illud
Ablative	Illō	illā	illō

Plural	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative	Illī	illae	illa
Genitive	Illōrum	illārum	illōrum

Dative	Illīis	illīis	illīis
Accusative	Illōs	illās	illa
Ablative	Illīis	illīis	illīis

Note for ille, illa, illud only the dat and gen singulars are irregular from normal 1-2 declension adjectives.

Other words like ille, illa, illud:

alius – other

nullus – none

solus – alone

totus – whole

ullus – any

unus – one

alter – the other

neuter – neither

uter – which

note that they tend to be opposites and can be remembered as the **U**llus **N**ullus **U**nus **S**olus **N**euter
Alius **U**ter **T**otus **A**lter (U.N.U.S. N.A.U.T.A.) words

also – ipse, ipsa, ipsum,; iste, ista, istud; and is, ea, id

3rd Declension Adjectives:

- can be 3, 2, or 1 termination (possible ending sets)
 - 3 terminations have a different stem for each gender such as acer, acris, acre
 - 2 terminations are divided into 2 stem sets: one for masc and feminine nouns and one for neuter nouns such as levis, leve
 - 1 terminations have one stem for all 3 genders such as atrōx

3 & 2 termination adjectives are declined like pure i-stems and 1 termination are declined like mixed i-stems.

All comparative adjectives (to be discussed further in detail) are discussed like 1 termination adjectives.

Comparison of Adjectives & adverbs:

- 3 degrees of comparison: positive (regular); comparative (translated as rather, -more, -er); & superlative (too, very)
- comparative adjectives formed by adding –ior for masc/feminine and –ius for neuter
- superlative adj. formed by adding –issimus, a, um. to positive even for 3rd declension adj.
 - e.g. carus – carior, carissimus; levis – levior, levissimus, etc.
- adj ending in –er form comparative regularly and superlative by adding –rimus e.g. acer, acrior, acerrimus
 - vetus & maturus are irregular and also have –rimus as a superlative

- Irregulars ending in –lis whose comparatives are regular and superlatives become –limus
 - gracilis, humilis, similis, dissimilis, facilis, diffacilis
- note other irregular – pius becomes piissimus in superlative

irregular comparison

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bonus – good	melior, melius	optimus
malus – bad	peior, peius	pessimus
magnus – large	maior, maius	maximus
parvus –small	minor, minius	minimus
multi – many	Plures	plurimī
iuvenis	Iunior	minimus natū ¹
senex	Senior	maximus natū

1. here natū is an abl. of respect or specification

Adjectives w/ positives wanting or rare

ocior – swifter; potior – preferable, exterior – outer, inferior – lower, posterior – latter, superior - higher

Adjectives w/ comparatives wanting or rare

bellus, caesius, falsus, fidus & compounds, inclutus, inclitus, invictus, invitus, meritus, novus, pius, sacer, vafer

Common Adjectives w/ superlatives wanting or rare

actuosus, agrestis, alacer, caecus, exilis, ingens, longinquus, obliquus, opimus, propinquus, satur, serus, supinus, surdus, taciturnus, tempestivus, vicinus

Adjectives can be used substantively and act as a noun. Most commonly one sees the neuter plural noun “multa” standing for “many things” also “omnes” standing for all men and “Romanī” standing for Roman people are common.

Numerals :

Types of numerals

- cardinal numbers
- ordinal numbers
- distributive numerals
- numeral adverbs

- multiplicatives

Number	Cardinal	Ordinal
1	unus-a-um	primus, - a, um (first)
2	duo, duae, duo	secundus – second
3	tres, tria	tertius – third
4	quattuor	quartus – fourth
5	quinque	quintus
6	sex	sextus
7	septem	septimus
8	octo	octavus
9	novem	nonus
10	decem	decimus
11	undecim	undecimus
18	duodeviginti	duodevicensimus
19	undeviginti	undevicensimus
20	viginti	vicensimus or vigensimus
21	viginti unus	vicensimus primus
30	triginta	tricensimus
40	quadraginta	quadragensimus
50	quingquaginta	quingquagensimus
60	sexaginta	sexagensimus
70	septuaginta	septuagensimus
80	octoginta	octogensimus
90	nonaginta	nonagensimus
100	centum	centensimus
101	centum et unus	centensimus primus

200	ducenti-ae-a	ducentensimus
300	trecenti	trecentensimus
400	quadrigenti	quadringsentensimus
500	quingenti	quingentensimus
600	sescenti	sescentensimus
700	septingenti	septingentensimus
800	octingenti	octingentensimus
900	nongenti	nongentensimus
1000	mille	millensimus
5000	quinque milia	quinqiens millensimus
10000	decem milia	deciens millensimus
100,000	centum milia	centiens millensimus

declension of duo and ambo

M.	F.	N.
duo	duae	duo
duorum	duarum	duorum
duobus	duabus	duobus
duos	duas	duo
duobus	duabus	duobus

declension of tres

M/F.	N.
tres	tria
trium	trium
tribus	tribus
tres	tria
tribus	tribus

Distributives:

singulī – one by one

bīnī – two by two etc....

ternī, trīnī

quaternī

quīnī

senī

septenī
octonī
novenī
denī
undenī
duodenī
terni denī = 13
18. – octoni denī
19. novenī denī
20. vicenī
21. vicenī singulī
30. tricenī
40. quadragenī
50. quinquagenī
60. sexagenī
70. septuagenī
80. octogenī
90. nonagenī
100. centenī
200. ducenī
300. trecenī
etc. etc.

Numerical adverbs:

answer “how many” and “how often”

semel – once

bis – twice

ter – thrice

quater

quinqüiens

sexiens

etc. etc.

Multiplicatives:

simplex – single

duplex – double

triplex – triple

quadruplex

quinqüplex,

septemplex
decemplex
centuplex – 100
sesquplex (1.5)
multiplex – manifold

Proportional's – duplus, triplus, quadruplus, etc. twice as great, thrice as great etc.
Temporals: bimus, trimus – of two or 3 year's age; biennis, triennis – of two or three years
Partitives – binarius, ternarius – of 2 or 3parts

Pronouns:

1st:

SING	PLURAL
Ego	nos
mei	nostrum (partitive), nostri (possession & objective)
mihi (mī in poetry)	nobis
me	nos
me	nobis

2nd:

SING	PLURAL
tu	vos
tui	vestrum (partitive), vestri (possession & objective)
tibi	vobis
te	vos
te	vobis

3rd reflexive.

- no nominative in singular or plural
- sing & plural are the same

gen – sui

dat – sibi

acc – sē

abl – sē

possessive pronouns

meus – a- um – my

tuus –a – um – your

suus –a um – his/her

noster - our

Vester - your

suus –their

declined as 1-2 adjectives

relative pronouns – for who and which. the relative pronouns agrees in number and gender addressed before it (the antecedent)., its case depends on its function in the relative clause.

e.g. we saw the women who were talking = vidimus feminas quae dicebant
 they were singing to the man who has a wife = cantabant virō qui uxorem habes.

	Sing			Plural		
Nom	qui	quae	Quod	qui	quae	quae
Gen	cuius	cuius	Cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat	cui	cui	Cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc	quem	quam	Quod	quos	quas	quae
Abl	quō	quā	Quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

interrogative pronouns for who? What?

	M/F	N
Nom	Quis	quid
Gen	Cuius	cuius
Dat	Cui	cui
Acc	Quem	quid
Abl	Quō	quō

plural is same as for qui, quae, quod

note that aliquis, aliqua, aliquid is declined the same way. also N.B. After Si, Nisi, Num, and Ne, the “ali” disappears off of aliquis, aliqua, and aliquid and the word, although still translated as anyone, anything looks like qui, quae, quod.

notes –

nemo (no one)’s forms are: nemo, nullius, nemini, nemo, nullō. Only in the singular.

Verbs

Principle parts:

1st principle part – 1st singular present active indicative

2nd principle part – present active infinitive

3rd principle part – 1st singular perfect active indicative

4th principle part – 1st person perfect passive indicative/ perfect passive participle

Indicative Mood

1st conjugation Active w/ verb laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatus,-a,-um

Tense	Person	Singular	Plural
Present	1	laudo	laudamus
	2	laudas	laudatis
	3	laudat	laudant
Imperfect	1	laudabam	laudabamus
	2	laudabas	laudabatis
	3	laudabat	laudabant
Future	1	laudabo	laudabimus
	2	laudabis	laudabitis
	3	laudabit	laudabunt
Perfect	1	laudavi	laudavimus
	2	laudavisti	laudavistis
	3	laudavit	laudaverunt
Pluperfect	1	laudaveram	laudaveramus
	2	laudaveras	laudaveratis
	3	laudaverat	laudaverant
Future Perfect	1	laudavero	laudaverimus
	2	laudaveris	laudaveritis
	3	laudaverit	laudaverint

Formation of the above

present – take stem and add o, s, t, mus, tis, nt

imperfect – take stem add ba, then add m, s, t, mus, tis, nt

future – take stem add bi (for everything but 1st sing) and add endings, add bo for 1st sing

perfect – take 3rd p.p. stem and add endings – ī, isti, it, imus, istis, erunt

pluperfect – take 3rd p.p. and add imperfect of esse

future perfect – take 3rd p.p. and add future of esse (except instead of erunt for 3rd plural, add erint)

For passive endings (not shown):

present - take stem and add r, ris (re is alternative), tur, mur, mini, ntur

imperfect – take stem add ba then add above endings

future - take stem add bor, beris, bitur, bimus, biminī, buntur

perfect – take 4th principle part , make it agree in gender and #, and add present tense of esse
 pluperfect – same as perfect but add imperfect tense of esse
 future perfect – same as perfect but add future tense of esse

For 2nd declension – endings remain the same for both active & passive, but stem has an ē instead of an ā

For 3rd declension – endings remain the same, but stem changes. Also a subset of 3rd conjugation called i.o. verbs are added. Because 3rd conjugation has a base of a weak –e, it changes to an i when declined in the present, and a “u” appears in the 3rd plural. For future in 3rd and 4th declension bo, bis, bit goes away and instead am, es, et, emus, etis, ent appears

3rd Regular
 Using rego, regere, rexi , rectus,a, um active voice

Tense	Person	Singular	Plural
Present	1	rego	regimus
	2	regis	regitis
	3	regit	regunt
Imperfect	1	regebam	regebamus
	2	regebas	regebatis
	3	regebat	regebant
Future	1	regam	regemus
	2	reges	regetis
	3	reget	regent
Perfect	1	rexī	reximus
	2	reexisti	reexistis
	3	rexit	rexerunt
Pluperfect	1	rexeram	rexeramus
	2	rexeras	rexeratis
	3	rexerat	rexerant
Future Perfect	1	rexero	rexerimus

	2	rexeris	rexeritis
	3	rexerit	rexerint

For passive voice:

present – keep vowel change and add same endings as in 1st conjugation

imperfect – take stem (no vowel change) and add endings

future – take future vowels for 3rd & add endings

perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect – same as 1st conjugation

3rd I.O. verbs

- such as iacio, iacere, iecī, iactus-a-um which, although they have an e in their infinitives, are conjugated like 4th conjugation verbs.

4th conjugation

using audio, audire, audivi, auditum active voice

Tense	Person	Singular	Plural
Present	1	audio	audimus
	2	audis	auditis
	3	audit	audiunt
Imperfect	1	audiebam	audiebamus
	2	audiebas	audiebatis
	3	audiebat	audiebant
Future	1	audiam	audiemus
	2	audies	audietis
	3	audiet	audient
Perfect	1	audivi	audivimus
	2	audivisti	audivistis
	3	audivit	audiverunt
Pluperfect	1	audiveram	audiveramus
	2	audiveras	audiveratis
	3	audiverat	audiverant
Future Perfect	1	audivero	audiverimus

	2	audiveris	audiveritis
	3	audiverit	audiverint

same principles apply for passive as with 1st conjugation

Conjugations of irregular verbs:

Esse

Tense	Person	Singular	Plural
Present	1	sum	sumus
	2	es	estis
	3	est	sunt
Imperfect	1	eram	eramus
	2	eras	eratis
	3	erat	erant
Future	1	ero	erimus
	2	eris	eritis
	3	erit	erunt
Perfect	1	fui	fuius
	2	fuisti	fuistis
	3	fuit	fuerunt
Pluperfect	1	fueram	fueramus
	2	fueras	fueratis
	3	fuerat	fuerant
Future Perfect	1	fuero	fuerimus
	2	fueris	fueritis
	3	fuerit	fuerint

no passive voice

all compounds of sum including possum, posse are conjugated this way.

Also – volo velle, volui, - , nolo, nolle, nolui - , and malo, malle, malui are conjugated in this format

Tense	Person	Singular	Plural
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Present	1	volo	volumus
	2	vis	volutis (non vultis for nolo) archaic form is voltis
	3	vult (non vult for nolo)	volunt
Imperfect	1	volebam	volebamus
	2	volebas	volebatis
	3	volebat	volebant

Everything else is regular. The future is conjugated as a 3rd/4th conjugation verb. Perfect/plup/futperfect are formed normally.

The verb eo, ire, īī, itum is irregular in the present indicative and is conjugated as: eo, īs, it, imus, itis, eunt. It follows a 1st conjugation pattern in all other tenses. In present subjunctive its stem is ea-.

Deponents:

Look passive but are translated actively. They have only 3 active forms: present participle, future participle, and the future infinitive. Principle parts are: 1st singular present passive indicative, present passive infinitive, and the standard 4th principle part. Examples include: hortor, hortari, hortatus sum, loquor, loqui, locutus sum, gradior, gradī, grassus sum, and morior, morī, moritus sum.* - irregular infinitive. Additional note – the future passive infinitive does not exist.

There are the PUFF-V verbs: Potior, Utor, Fruor, Fungor, and Vescor. They take the abl. as their objects. The abl. in this case is an abl. of means. Also Nitor is a deponent which takes an abl. object, but that is an abl. place which.

There are 5 semi-deponents: gaudeo, gaudere, gavīsus sum; soleō, solēre, solitus; audeō, audēre, ausus, fido, fidere, fisis, and confido, fidere, confisus. These are regular in present, but are deponent below the ding-ding line (in the present, plup, and futperf)

Neutral Passive:

There's one common neutral passive (opposite of deponent where it is translated passively but has active forms): fio, fieri, factus sum – which is the deponent form of facio.

Present is : fio, fis, fit, fimus, fitis, fiunt – everything else is regular as a 3rd i.o. verb

Subjunctive Mood

Formations:

Present – The base vowel changes for each conjugation. Easiest to remember by mnemonic: **He beat a liar**. So the base vowel for 1st conjugation becomes “e” for 2nd conjugation becomes “ea” for 3rd becomes “a” and 4th and 3i.o. becomes “ia.” This works for both active & passive

Imperfect – take infinitive and add endings. This works for both active & passive

Future – DOESN'T EXIST YEAH!

Perfect – looks like future perfect of the indicative; however, it goes erim, eris, erit... instead of ero, eris erit... for active. For the passive take the 4th pp and add the subjunctive present of esse.

plup – take 3rd pp. stem, add isse, add normal endings for the active. For the passive take the 4th pp and add the subjunctive imperfect of esse.

Future perfect – DOESN'T EXIST YEAH!

Irregular subjunctive forms:

Volo, possum, esse, nolo, malo: are all irregular in the present subj and look like this:

volo becomes – velim, velis, velit....etc.

possum becomes – possim, possis, possit....etc.

esse becomes – sim, sis, sit....etc.

nolo becomes – nolim, nolis, nolit...etc.

malo becomes – malim, malis, malit...etc.

Defective Verbs –

there are 3: coepi, odi, and memini

They only have perfect, plup, and futperf forms. For odi and memini only – the perfect form is translated as the present, the plup is translated as the imperfect, and the futperf is translated as the future. Coepi's forms are translated like they look.

note –coepi typically takes the present infinitive.

Opposites of defectives such as maero, maerere and ferio, ferire, are found only in the present.

Impersonals –

Only found in the 3rd singular, infinitive and gerund. Translated as “it___”

verbs of nature and time do not operate any differently than normal: e.g.) versperacit (it grows late), pluit (it rains), ningit (it snows), fulgurat (it lightens), tonat (it thunders).

verbs of feeling – take an accusative subject and genitive object if there is one. e.g.) pudet (it shames_), paenitet (it repents), piget (it disgusts), taedet (it wearies).

verbs that mean “it happens” e.g. fit, accidit, obtingit, obvenit, contingit,etc. take a substantive clause of result (explanation – they take subjunctive with full sequence of tenses)

verbs w/ necessity – take the infinitive as their object e.g.) libet, licet, oportet, decet (it suits), placet, visum est, pudet, piget, necesse est, opus est....

impersonals interest and refert take the genitive; however..... instead of the genitive of the personal pronoun, the corresponding possessive is placed in the abl singular for no reason (sarcasm intended). so instead of quid tui id refert? for how does that concern you it becomes quid tuā id refert.

Verbs from other Verbs:

Inceptive or Inchoative verbs – have –sco at the end and have a sense of beginning to do something (e.g. calesco – grow warm, versperascit – getting late, scisco – determine). Usually have this –sco in present stem but then return back to the base verbs for the 3rd and 4th pp.

Intensive or Iterative verbs – have –ito or –to for their stems. Have a sense of repeated action (e.g. dictito – repeat, iacto – hurl, dormito – be sleepy). They are always 1st conjugation.

Meditatives – end in –esso or –isso and denote energy or eagerness (e.g. petesso – seek eagerly).

Diminutives – end in –illo and denote tiny or feeble actions (e.g. cantillo – chirp)

Desideratives – end in –turio or –surio and denote a sense of wishing (e.g. esurio – to be hungry).

Notes:

- verbs may have two subjects. The verb may be either plural or singular if it is “attracted” to one of the nouns. Meaning that one of the nouns is close beside it and therefore, it is “singular by attraction.” We do this in English too: The dog and the cat which is very colorful, eats a lot, although it is not proper English, we speak that way sometimes. This is no different for the Romans.
- Many times verbs are omitted from the sentence – most frequently occurs with esse and its forms.

Particles

Adverbs -

Adverbs formed off of 1st/ 2nd declension adjectives change the us-a-um to an ē. For 3rd declension adverbs are formed by adding –ter to the stem.

-n.b. that neuter accusative of adj and pronouns are often used as an adverb – multum – much, facile – easily, quid – why?. Similarly is the case w/ the abl. singular neuter.

- Adverbs can be classified under the following
 - adverbs of place
 - adverbs of time
 - adverbs of manner, degree, or cause
 - interrogative particles
 - negative particles

To make an adverb in the comparative, use the neuter form of the corresponding comparative adj.

Superlative takes the adjectival form of the word and change the –us,-a,-um to an ē.

Irregular comparative adverbs

- diu (long), diūtius, diūtissimē
- potius (rather), potissimum – (first of all, in preference to all)
- saepe (often), saepius (oftener), saepissimē
- satis (enough), satius (preferable)
- secus (otherwise), sētius (worse)
- multum (multō), magis, maximē – much, more, most

- parum (not enough), minus (less), minimē (least)
- nuper (newly), nuperrimē
- temperē (seasonably), temperius

Conjunctions –

can be either coordinate or subordinate

- coordinate
 - copulative or disjunctive meaning that they either connect or separate.
 - adversative – connecting words by contrasting thought (ie. sed)
 - causal – cause or rason
 - illative – like therefore
- subordinate
 - conditionals – si, nisi, etc.
 - comparatives – qualis, ac sī, vel etc.
 - concessives – denoting admission
 - temporal – time (i.e. after)
 - consecutive – expressing result

Conjunction meanings must be memorized. Some conjunctions can be repeated to mean something else though:

e.g.

et...et (both ...and)

aut....aut (either ...or) – same for vel...vel

sive...sive (whether...or) N.B. – sive can also be written as “seu”

nunc...nunc, tum...tum, iam....iam, modo....modo (now...now)

simul...simul (at the same time.....at the same time)

ut...ita (as...so) or (while....yet)

tam....quam (so....as)

sum....tum (while....so also) or (not only....but also)

note that “simul ac” means “as soon as”

conjunctions can be rephrased or negated: nec quisquam = et nemo; neque ullus = et nullus; nec umquam= et numquam; neve (neu) = et ne

Question particles :

the enclitic (meaning that it attached to the previous word) –ne is used for a simply question, although not necessary.

nonne – interrogative particle meaning “surely” that expects a “yes” response. (e.g. nonne linguam latinam amas? = surely you love the latin language?)

num – interrogative particle expecting a negative answer (e.g. num dubium est = surely there is no doubt)

some particles introduce a “double question” meaning that two or more choices are offered (e.g. *utrum* or *ne* = “whether” followed by *an*, *anne*, *nor* *necne* = “or not”)

Prepositions

Following are list of prepositions and when they should be used (note that poetry uses prepositions only when the authors feel like it and occasionally with the wrong case and so this is only useful for prose and grammar tests)

Accusative preps:

Ad – to or towards: used as accusative of place (*ad urbem venit* = he came to the city), of time (*ad nonam horam* = till the ninth hour), with people (*ad eum venit* = he came to him).

ante – in front, before: used as accusative of place (*ante portam* = in front of the gate), of time (*ante bellum* = before the war) ; it’s opposite “*post*” meaning “after” operates the same way.

apud – among: used as accusative of place

circa – around = used as accusative of place (*templa circa forum* = temples around the forum), or of time (*circum nonam horam* = around the 9th hour)

circiter & *circum* – around = accusative of place

contra – opposite, against = accusative with preposition only, sometimes adverbial

in – into = accusative place into which (*in Italiam contendit* = he hastens into Italy)

Infra – below & *inter* – among = accusative of place

ob – on account of, towards = accusative (*ob iram Iovis* = because of the anger of Juno), *ob Romam* (towards Rome)

per – through = accusative of motion or time (*per urbem* = through the city; or *per hiemem* = through the winter)

praeter – along, by = accusative object means beside; can be adverbial to mean beyond or besides

propter – near, by = accusative of place (*propter te sedet* = he sits next to you)

subter – under or below: accusative of place (*subter arborem* = under the tree)

supra – on top, above: accusative of place (*supra terram* = above the earth)

trans- across : accusative of motion (*trans flumen* = across the river)

ultra – beyond: accusative of place (*ultra arborem* = beyond the tree)

Ablative Preps:

a(ab for before a vowel) – away from: abl place from which (ab italiā = from Italy), also can be used with time under same principle.

cum – with or together: ablative of accompaniment (mecum venite = come with me); if cum is beside a pronoun (e.g. me, te, se, nobis, vobis) it usually locks onto its end. or of time when (prima cum luce = at first light).

de – down from : abl place from which – works same as “a/ab”

e (ex for vowel) – from – abl place from which – works same as “a/ab”

in - in/on: ablative place in which - (in castris = in the camp), (in mensā = on the table).

pro – in front of: abl w/ prep, for abl place where

sub – under, at foot of: abl place where (sub monte = at foot of the hill)

tenus – as far as: can also take genitive = (capulō tenus = up to the hilt)

Oddities that actually could be useful at some point in life:

- in oldish Latin (i.e. Plautus) tetulī replaces tulī for the 3rd p.p. of fero.
- The verb edo, edere, edī, esum, has archaic forms which look like the conjugation of esse throughout the present indic and imperf. subj. and imperative. Present subj. can look like the format volo follows of edim, edis, edit.
- Audeo, audere, ausus can have “ausim, ausis, ausit...” for the present subjunctive in archaic forms.
- Sodēs is found in dramatists to represent “sī audēs.” “Sis can be a contraction of “Si Vis”
- Faxo can replace fecero and faxim can replace fecerim (perfect subjunctive)