

## COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR NOTES

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## Evolution of Latin Words

- Changes in Spelling: lubet -> libet, vorto -> verito, optumus -> optimus, gerundus -> gerendus.
- After v (consonant u), o was anciently used in place of u (as in vultus, servos)
- quo became cu in the Augustan period (e.g. quom -> cum), and later quu was established.
- Unaccented ci/ti when followed by a vowel eventually merged together
- h was eventually lost, e.g. arena for harena
- Adjacent Words, pronounced together, became written as one: e.g. unusquisque, siquis, quare, quamobrem, respublica, iusiurandum, paterfamilias
- Penult = 2<sup>nd</sup> Last Syllable, Antepenult = 3<sup>rd</sup> Last Syllable
- Archaic -> Current Forms: ai -> ae, oi -> oe/u, ou -> u
- In compounds, the vowel of the simple verb often changes, e.g. facio -> conficio
- Two vowels coming together are often contracted: cogo = coago, promo = proemo, nil = nihil, debeo = dehibeo
- Final s often became r, as honor -> honos
- t/d often became s
- Final consonant often disappears
- G, C, and H combine with an s to form an x
- G and H before T become C
- Between m/s and m/t, a p is often developed

## Gender

Gender of Latin nouns is either grammatical or natural

- Gender b/c of natural gender, as in puer (m.), boy
- Many nouns have a masculine and a feminine form to distinguish sex: e.g. cervus, stag, cerva, doe
- Jobs = Masculine, e.g. nauta, Tribes = Masculine, e.g. Romani, Persae
- A few neuter nouns designate persons as belonging to a class: as, municipium tuum, your slave
- Pet names of girls and boys are neuter in form: e.g. Paegnium, Glycerium

- Names of classes/collections of people can be of any gender: exercitus (m), acies (f) agmen (n)
- Nouns of male beings, rivers, winds, months, and mountains are masculine.
  - Names of months are actually adjectives, with the implied “mensis” occurring before the month name
  - Except rivers ending in –a (Allia), and with Greek names (Lethe, Styx)
  - Except some names of mountains are feminine/neuter, taking the gender of their termination: as, Alpes (f.), Soracte (n.)
- Names of female beings, cities, countries, plants, trees, and gems, of many animals (esp. birds), and of abstract qualities are feminine
  - Some names of towns and countries are masculine, as Sulmo, Gabii (pl.); or neuter, as Tarentum/Illyricum
  - A few names of plants and gems follow the gender of their termination; as, centaureum (n.), acanthus (m.), opalus (m.)
- Indeclinable nouns, infinitives, terms or phrases used as nouns, and words quoted merely for their form, are neuter
- Some can be either gender based on sex. These are said to be common gender: e.g. box, ox/cow
- Several names of animals have a grammatical gender, independent of sex. These are called epicene. Thus, lepus, hare, is always masculine, and vulpes, fox, is always feminine.
  - Fixed grammatical gender, even if sex varies.
  - Masculine animal designated with adjective mas/masculus, feminine with femina/femina

## Nouns

### First Declension: Rules and Peculiarities

- Nouns of the First Declension are Feminine
- Exceptions: Nouns like nauta (agricola, auriga, incola, pirata, scriba, andabata, collega, poeta), personal names like Murena, Dolabella, Scaevola; also, Hadria, the Adriatic
- Genitive Singular ended in –ai (disyllabic, so pronounced without diphthong)
- Also preserved is the genitive in –as, as seen in familias
- Loc. Form for the singular = ae, plural = īs
- Genitive plural sometimes found in –um, especially in Greek patronymics (Aeneadum), and in compounds with –cola and –gena (caelicolum, Troiugenum), signifying dwelling and descent; also in the Greek nouns amphora and drachma
- Dat. and Abl. plural of dea and filia are –abus; also, rarely, of liberta, mula, equa (-abus only used in documents when the two sexes are found together)
- Old abl. singular of –ad sometimes found (praidad → praeda)

### First Declension: Greek Nouns

|      | <b>Electra, F.</b>  | <b>synopsis, F.</b> | <b>art of music, F.</b> |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| NOM. | <i>Ēlectra</i> (-ā) | <i>epitomē</i>      | <i>mūsica</i> (-ē)      |

|      |                       |                 |                      |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| GEN. | <i>Ēlectrae</i>       | <i>epitomēs</i> | <i>mūsicae</i> (-ēs) |
| DAT. | <i>Ēlectrae</i>       | <i>epitomae</i> | <i>Mūsicae</i>       |
| ACC. | <i>Ēlectram</i> (-ān) | <i>epitomēn</i> | <i>mūsicam</i> (-ēn) |
| ABL. | <i>Ēlectrā</i>        | <i>epitomē</i>  | <i>mūsicā</i> (-ē)   |

**Andromache, F.      Æneas, M.      Persian, M.**

|      |                          |                     |                     |
|------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| NOM. | <i>Andromachē</i> (-a)   | <i>Aenēās</i>       | <i>Persēs</i> (-a)  |
| GEN. | <i>Andromachēs</i> (-ae) | <i>Aenēae</i>       | <i>Persae</i>       |
| DAT. | <i>Andromachae</i>       | <i>Aenēae</i>       | <i>Persae</i>       |
| ACC. | <i>Andromachēn</i> (-am) | <i>Aenēān</i> (-am) | <i>Persēn</i> (-am) |
| ABL. | <i>Andromachē</i> (-ā)   | <i>Aenēā</i>        | <i>Persē</i> (-ā)   |
| VOC. | <i>Andromachē</i> (-a)   | <i>Aenēā</i> (-a)   | <i>Persa</i>        |

**Anchises, M.      son of Æneas, M.      comet, M.**

|      |                          |                      |                      |
|------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| NOM. | <i>Anchīsēs</i>          | <i>Aeneadēs</i> (-a) | <i>comētēs</i> (-a)  |
| GEN. | <i>Anchīsae</i>          | <i>Aeneadae</i>      | <i>comētae</i>       |
| DAT. | <i>Anchīsae</i>          | <i>Aeneadae</i>      | <i>comētae</i>       |
| ACC. | <i>Anchīsēn</i> (-am)    | <i>Aeneadēn</i>      | <i>comētēn</i> (-am) |
| ABL. | <i>Anchīsē</i> (-ā)      | <i>Aeneadē</i> (-ā)  | <i>comētā</i> (-ē)   |
| VOC. | <i>Anchīsē</i> (-ā , -a) | <i>Aeneadē</i> (-a)  | <i>Comēta</i>        |

- There are (besides proper names) about thirty-five of these words, several being names of plants or arts: as, *crambē*, cabbage; *mūsicē*, music. Most have also regular Latin forms: as, *comēta*; but the nominative sometimes has the a long.
- Greek forms are found only in the singular; the plural, when it occurs, is regular: as, *comētae*, *-ārum*, etc.

- Many Greek nouns vary between the first, the second, and the third declensions: as, Boōtae (genitive of Boōtēs, -is), Thūcŷdidās (accusative plural of Thūcŷdidēs, -is)

## Second Declension: Rules and Peculiarities

- Earlier forms of nominative and accusative were –os/-om
- Evolution of forms like equus: equos → ecus → equus
- Names of countries and towns in –us are feminine (Aegyptus, Corinthus), plus the following; alvus, belly; carbasus, linen (pl. sails is neuter), colus, distaff; humus, ground; vannus, winnowing-shovel
- Greek nouns do the same; arctus, Polar Bear, methodus, method
- Neuter: pelagus, sea; virus, poison; vulgus (rarely m), crowd
  - These are not found in the plural
  - Except pelagus, which has a rare nominative/accusative -e
- cete, nom. pl. of cetus (sea monster) exists
- Locative form has singular in –ī, plural in –īs
- Proper names in –ius have –ī in the vocative in –i, as well as filius, son; genius, divine guardian
- Alternative vocative of puer: puere
- Adjectives in –ius form vocative in –ie, sometimes as nouns, as Lacedaemonie (O Spartan)
- Greek names in –ius have the vocative –ie (Lyricius)
- Gen. Plural often –um/-om (after v), especially in poetry; as, deum, superum, virum, divom; also in compounds of vir, and words of money, measure, and weight; nummum, of coins; iugerum, of acres
- Ablative singular original, -od, sometimes found in early Latin (Gnaivod → Gnaeo)
- Vocative Singular of deus said to be dee, but does not occur in classical Latin
- The following words decline like puer: adulter, socer, gener, vesper, Liber
- Also, compounds in –fer and –ger; as, Lucifer (morning star) and armiger (squire)
- vesper has the ablative vespere (loc. vesperi, in the evening)
- Mulciber has -beri and –bri in the genitive
- The barbaric names Hiber and Celtiber retain e throughout
- The following are declined like ager: aper, arbiter, auster, cancer, caper, coluber, conger, faber, fiber, liber, magister, minister, oleaster, onager (-grus), scomber (-brus)

## Second Declension: Greek Nouns

- Greek names of the second declension end in –os/-os/-on
- Mostly proper names, have regular plurals

**Mythos (m)    Athos (m)    Delos (f)    Ilion (n)**

fable                      Athos                      Delos                      Ilium

|      |               |              |              |              |
|------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| NOM. | <i>Mythos</i> | <i>Athos</i> | <i>Delos</i> | <i>Ilion</i> |
| GEN. | <i>Mythi</i>  | <i>Atho</i>  | <i>Deli</i>  | <i>Ilii</i>  |
| DAT. | <i>Mytho</i>  | <i>Atho</i>  | <i>Delo</i>  | <i>Ilio</i>  |
| ACC. | <i>mython</i> | <i>Athon</i> | <i>Delon</i> | <i>Ilion</i> |
| ABL. | <i>Mytho</i>  | <i>Atho</i>  | <i>Delo</i>  | <i>Ilio</i>  |
| VOC. | <i>Mythe</i>  | <i>Athos</i> | <i>Dele</i>  | <i>Ilion</i> |

- Some names in –es in 3<sup>rd</sup> declension have genitive in ī; as Thucydides, Thucydidi
- Several names in –er also have a nominative in –us: as, Teucer or Teucrus. The name Panthus has the vocative Panthu
- Genitive plural of certain titles of books takes the Greek termination –on; as, Georgicon, of the Georgics
- Termination –oe sometimes found in the nom. pl.; as Adelphoe
- Greek names in –eus have forms of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declension

### Third Declension: Rules and Peculiarities

- Greek neuters with nominative singular in –a (as poema), frequently end in –īs for the dative and abl. plural, rarely in –orum for the genitive plural
- Genitive plural of bos: boum
- Some nouns like honor and arbor have alternative nominatives in –s
- Some monosyllabic nouns want the genitive plural (cor)
- Locative in 3<sup>rd</sup> Decl.: Sing -i/e, Pl. -ibus

### Third Declension: I-stems

Pure I-Stems: buris, febris, ravis, secures, sitis, tussis, cucumis, ignis, puppis, restis, sementis, turris, vis, imber, uter, linter, venter

Mixed I-stems (-im in acc sing, -i in abl sing, -is in acc pl)

- Nouns with nominative sing. in -es, genitive -is (caedes, vates, et al.)
- Monosyllables in -s or -x preceded by a consonant (pons, arx, etc.)
- Polysyllables in -ns or -rs (cliens, cohors)
- Nominative in -tas, genitive -tatis (civitas)
- Penates, optimates, nouns denoting birth/abode (Quirites, Arpinates)
- Dos, fraus, glis, lis, mas, mus, nix, nox, strix, vis
- Nouns like mare have ī in the ablative singular
- Acc. in –im found:
  - In Greek names + names of rivers
  - Buris, cucumis, ravis, sitis, turris, vis

- Adverbs in -tim, e.g. partim
- Sometimes in febris, puppis, restis, turris, secures, sementis
- Abl. in -ī found:
  - Nouns with accusative in -im + securis
  - When aequalis, annalis, consularis, gentilis, moralis, tribulis, are used as nouns
  - neuters in -e, al, ar: except bacchar, iubar, rete

### Third Declension: Greek Nouns

- Genitive singular in -os, as tigridos
- Accusative singular in -a, as aethera
- Vocative singular like the stem, as Pericle, Orpheu, Atla
- Nominative plural in es, as heroes
- Accusative plural in as, as heroas
- Delphinus, -I (m) can also be delphin, -inis
- Salamis, -is (F) has accusative Salamina

|                         |                           |                         |                                              |                              |                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>hērōs</i> , M., hero | <i>lampas</i> , F., torch | <i>basis</i> , F., base | <i>tigris</i> ,<br>C., tiger                 | <i>nāis</i> ,<br>F., naiad   |                 |
| STEM <i>hērō-</i>       | STEM <i>lampad-</i>       | STEM <i>basi-</i>       | STEM <i>tigri</i><br><i>d-</i> <i>tigri-</i> | STEM <i>nāi</i><br><i>d-</i> |                 |
| SING                    |                           |                         |                                              |                              |                 |
| NOM.                    | <i>hērōs</i>              | <i>lampas</i>           | <i>basis</i>                                 | <i>tigris</i>                | <i>nāis</i>     |
| GEN.                    | <i>hērōis</i>             | <i>lampados</i>         | <i>baseōs</i>                                | <i>tigris</i> (-idos)        | <i>nāidos</i>   |
| DAT.                    | <i>hērōī</i>              | <i>lampadī</i>          | <i>basī</i>                                  | <i>tigrī</i>                 | <i>nāidī</i>    |
| ACC.                    | <i>hērōa</i>              | <i>lampada</i>          | <i>basin</i>                                 | <i>tigrin</i> (-ida)         | <i>nāida</i>    |
| ABL.                    | <i>hērōe</i>              | <i>lampade</i>          | <i>basī</i>                                  | <i>tigrī</i> (-ide)          | <i>nāide</i>    |
| PLUR                    |                           |                         |                                              |                              |                 |
| NOM.                    | <i>hērōēs</i>             | <i>lampadēs</i>         | <i>basēs</i>                                 | <i>Tigrēs</i>                | <i>nāidēs</i>   |
| GEN.                    | <i>hērōum</i>             | <i>lampadum</i>         | <i>basium</i><br>(-eōn)                      | <i>Tigrium</i>               | <i>nāidum</i>   |
| D.,A. <sup>1</sup>      | <i>hērōibu</i><br>s       | <i>lampadibus</i>       | <i>basibus</i>                               | <i>Tigribus</i>              | <i>nāidibus</i> |

|      |               |                 |                         |                       |               |
|------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| ACC. | <i>hērōās</i> | <i>lampadās</i> | <i>basīs</i> (-<br>eis) | <i>tigrīs</i> (-idās) | <i>nāidās</i> |
|------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|

#### Fourth Declension:

- Masc. Exceptions:
  - Fem.: acus, anus, colus, domus, idus (pl.), manus, nurus, porticus, quinquatrus (pl.), socrus, tribus
  - Neuter: cornu, genu, pecu, veru
- Senatus is 4<sup>th</sup> Declension, but with genitive in -i
- Dative/Ablative Plural in -ubus retained in partus, tribus, artus, lacus
- Old Genitive Singular in -uis/-uos and plural in -uom rarely occur
- Ablative Singular ended anciently in -ud
- Domus: special case containing both 2<sup>nd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> declension traits:

| Sing            | Plural              |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Domus           | domūs               |
| Domūs           | domuum (or domōrum) |
| domuī (or domō) | domibus             |
| Domum           | domōs (or domūs)    |
| domō (or domū)  | domibus             |

#### Fifth Declension:

- All nouns in fifth declension are feminine, except dies (usually masculine) day, and meridies (m.) noon
- Dies sometimes feminine in singular, especially in phrases indicating a fixed time and regularly when used of time in general (die constituta, longa dies)
- Of this declension, only dies and res are declined in entirety (most want the plural)
- Locative form is in -e
- Materia, -ies and saevitia, -ies have forms of first and fifth declension.
- Some nouns vary between 5<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declension as requires (saties, plebes, and fames)

#### Singularia tantum:

- Most proper nouns: as Caesar, Gallia
- Names of things not counted, but reckoned in mass: as aurum, gold, aer, air, triticum, wheat
- Abstract nouns
- However, many of these are used in the plural in a different sense
  - Plurals of proper names can become strictly common (Ioves = images of Jupiter)
  - Plurals of things reckoned in mass can mean specific objects (aera = bronze utensils)
  - Plurals of abstract nouns mean instances of the quality (otia = periods of rest)

#### Pluralia tantum:

- Names of towns, e.g. Athenae, Thurii, Philippi, Veii
- Festivals + Games: Bacchanalia, Quinquatrus, etc.
- Names of classes



- Words plural by signification: arma, weapons, artus, joints, divitiae, riches, scalae, stairs, valvae, folding-doors, fores, double-doors, angustiae, narrow pass, moenia, walls (some of these are translated into English in the singular, as fides: lyre)

### **Defective Nouns:**

- Indeclinable nouns, used only in nom. and acc. sing.: fas, nefas, instar, nihil, opus, (when meaning “need”), secus
- Monoptotes:
  - Nom. Singular: glos
  - Genitive Singular: dicis, nauci
  - Dative Singular: divisui
  - Accusative Singular: amussim, venum
  - Ablative Singular: pondo, mane, astu, iussu, iniussu, natu, etc.
    - Mane is also used as an indeclinable accusative, old form mani as abl
    - Pondo with numeral is equivalent to pounds
  - Accusative Plural: infitias
- Diptotes:
  - Nominative and Ablative Singular: fors, forte
  - Genitive and Ablative Singular: spontis (rare), sponte
  - Accusative Singular and Plural: dicam, dicas
  - Accusative and Ablative Plural: foras, foris
- Triptotes:
  - Nominative, Accusative, and Ablative Sg.; impetus, um, u; lues, em, e
  - Nominative, Accusative, and Dat./Abl. Pl.: grates, ibus
  - Nominative, Genitive, and Dat./Abl. Pl.: iugera, um, ibus
- Tetraptotes:
  - Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative Sg.: dicionis, i, em, e
- Nouns declined regularly in plural but defective in singular:
  - Nouns found in the singular, in genitive, dative, accusative, ablative: frugis, i, em, e; opis, i, em, e
- Nouns found in dative, accusative, ablative: preci, em, e
- Nouns found in accusative and ablative: cassem, e; sordem, e
- Found in ablative only: ambage, fauce, obice
- Regular in singular, defective in plural:
  - In plural, nominative and accusative only: fel, hordeum, ius (broth), mel, murmur, pus, rus, tus/thus (ius meaning right has very rare gen pl iurum)
  - calx, cor, cos, crux, fax, lanx, lux, nex, os (both), pax, pix, ros, sal, sol, vas want in the genitive plural
- Most 5<sup>th</sup> declension nouns want the plural
- Nouns defective in both singular and plural:
  - Found in genitive, accusative, ablative, and nominative, accusative, dative, ablative plural: vicis, em, e; vices, vicibus
  - Noun found in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative singular; genitive plural wanting: dapis, I, em, e; es, ibus
- Heteroclites

- colus, domus, and many names of plants in us, vary between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> declension
- Between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>: iugerum, Mulciber, sequester, vas
- Between 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup>: penus
- Between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>: requies, fames, pubes
- Between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>: pecus
- Different stems, same declension
  - femur (oris/inis), iecur (iecinoris/iocinoris/iecoris), munus (munera/munia)
- Heterogeneous:
  - Masculine form in –us, and neuter in –um: balteus, caseus, clipeus, collum, cingulum, pileus, tergum, vallum
  - Plural a different gender from that of the singular:
    - balneum (n.), balneae (f.)
    - caelum (n.), caelos (m.)
    - carbasus (f.), carbasa (n.)
    - delictum (n.), delictae (f.)
    - epulum (n.), epulae (f.)
    - frenum (n.), freni (m.), frena (n.) a bridle
    - iocus (m.), ioca (n.), ioci (m.) jests
    - locus (m.), loca (n.), loci (m.) topics, passages in books
    - rastrum (n.), rastrum (m.), rastra (n.)
- Nouns with different forms in singular and plural
  - aedes, aedis, f. temple; aedes, aedium, house
  - aqua, f. water; aquae, mineral springs
  - auxilium, n. help; auxilia, auxiliaries
  - balneum, bath; balneae, public baths
  - bonum, n. good; bona, goods
  - carcer, m. dungeon; carceres, barriers (of a race-course)
  - castrum, n. fort; castra, camp
  - cera, wax; cerae, wax tablets
  - comitium, n. place of assembly; comitia, an election
  - copia, f. plenty; copiae, troops
  - delicta, pleasure; delictae, f. pet
  - fides, f. harp-string; fides, lyre
  - finis, m. end; fines, territories
  - fortuna, f. fortune; fortunae, possessions
  - gratia, f. favor; gratiae, thanks
  - hortus, m. garden; horti, pleasure-grounds
  - impedimentum, n. hindrance; impedimenta, n. baggage
  - littera, f. letter (of alphabet); litterae, literature
  - locus, m. place; loci, topics
  - ludus, m. sport; ludi, public games
  - mos, m. custom; mores, character
  - natalis, m. birthday; natales, descent
  - nix, f. snow; nives, snowflakes
  - opera, f. work; operae, day-laborers

- ops, opis, f. help; opes, wealth
- pars, f. part; partes, party
- rostrum, n. beak of a ship; rostra, speaker's platform
- sal, m./n., salt; sales, witticisms
- scala, ladder; scalae, stairs
- tabella, f. tablet; tabellae, records
- vas, n. vessel; vasa, dishes

## Adjectives

### Various Irregulars:

- meus has the vocative masc. mi
- Lack masc. sing. nom.: cetera, infera, postera, supera
- Have genitive singular in –ius and dative in –i (UNUS NAUTA)
  - Ullus
  - Nullus
  - Unus
  - Solus
  - Neuter
  - Alius
  - Uter
  - Totus
  - Alter
- For alius, the genitive alterius is commonly used
- Comparatives decline like a 3<sup>rd</sup> declension noun (except plus)
- Several Adjectives vary in declension: gracilis (-us), hilaris (-us), inermis (-us), bicolor (-orus)
- Indeclinable: damnas, frugi, nequam, necesse, tot, quot, aliquot, totidem
- Defective: exspes (nom. only), exlex (only nom/acc singular), pernox (nom./abl. sg.), primoris, semineci, etc. (no nom singular)
- Adjectives of common gender (no neuter): adolescens, deses, inops, sospes
  - Senex, iuvenis are sometimes called “masculine adjectives”
- Adjectives in –er have superlatives in –errimus
- vetus, vetustior, veterrimus
- rare alternative superlative of maturus: maturrimus
- Six adjectives take a superlative in –limus: facilis, difficilis, similis, dissimilis, gracilis, humilis
- Compound adjectives:
  - maledicus (slandering); maledicentior, maledicentissimus
  - benevolus, benevolentior, benevolentissimus
  - malevolus (spiteful): malevolentior, malevolentissimus
  - magnificus, grand: magnificentior, magnificentissimus
  - providus, providentior, providentissimus (far-sighted)
  - egenus, egentior, egentissimus (needy)
- Adjectives in –us preceded by e or i, such as idoneus, fit: comparative = magis idoneus, superlative = maxime idoneus, also

- arduus, magis arduus, maxime arduus
  - dubius, magis dubius, maxime dubius
- pius = piissimus or, equally common, pientissimus
- Irregular comparison:
  - bonus, melior, optimus
  - malus, peior, pessimus
  - magnus, maior, maximus
  - parvus, minor, minimus
  - multus, plus, plurimus
  - multi, plures, plurimi
  - nequam, worthless, nequior, nequissimus
  - frugi, useful, frugalior, frugalissimus
  - dexter, dexterior, dextimus
  - dives, ditior, ditissimus
  - matures, maturior, maturrimus
- Defective comparison:
  - Positive and comparative without a superlative:
    - satis, satius, -
    - secus (otherwise), setius (worse) ,-
  - Comparatives and superlatives without a positive:
    - ocior, swifter, ocissimus
    - potior, preferable, potissimus
- Formed from stems not used as adjectives, but with comparative and superlative are:
  - cis, citerior, citimus
  - de, deterior, deterrimus
  - in/intra, interior, intimus
  - prae/pro, prior, primus
  - prope, propior, proximus
  - ultra, ulterior, ultimus
- Positive form rare except when used as nouns:
  - exterus, outward, exterior, extremus (extimus)
  - inferus, below, inferior, infimus (imus)
  - posterus, following, posterior, postremus (postumus)
  - superus, above, superior, supremus (summus)
- Comparative rare/wanting: bellus, caesius, falsus, fidus, inclutus/inclitus, invictus, invitus, meritus, novus, pius, sacer, vafer
- Superlative wanting:
  - in adjectives in -ilis/-bilis and,
  - actuosus, agrestis, alacer, arcanus, caecus, diuturnus, exilis, ingens, ieiunus, longinquus, obliquus, opimus, proclivis, propinquus, satur, segnis, serus, supinus, surdus, taciturnus, tempestivus, teres, vicinus
- iuvenis = iunior/minor natu, maximus natu
- senex = senior/maior natu, maximus natu
- Niger/candidus (shining black/white) are compared, not ater/albus (absolute black/white)
- Many adjectives (as, aureus, golden) are from their meaning incapable of comparison

**Numerals:**

| #  | Cardinal      | Ordinal           | #      | Cardinal       | Ordinal               |
|----|---------------|-------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 11 | undecim       | undecimus         | 80     | octoginta      | octogensimus          |
| 12 | duodecim      | duodecim          | 90     | nonaginta      | nonagensimus          |
| 13 | tredecim      | tertius decimus   | 100    | centum         | centensimus           |
| 14 | quattuordecim | quartus decimus   | 101    | centum et unus | +primus               |
| 15 | quindecim     | quintus decimus   | 200    | ducenti/ae/a   | ducentensimus         |
| 16 | sedecim       | sextus decimus    | 300    | Trecenti       | trecentensimus        |
| 17 | septendecim   | septimus decimus  | 400    | quadringenti   | quadringentisimus     |
| 18 | duodeviginti  | duodevicensimus   | 500    | quingenti      | quingentensimus       |
| 19 | undeviginti   | undevicensimus    | 600    | sescenti       | sescentensimus        |
| 20 | viginti       | vicensimus        | 700    | septingenti    | septingentisimus      |
| 21 | viginti unus  | vicensimus primus | 800    | octingenti     | octingentisimus       |
| 30 | triginta      | tricensimus       | 900    | nonaginti      | nongentensimus        |
| 40 | quadraginta   | quadragensimus    | 1000   | mille          | millensimus           |
| 50 | quingenta     | quingensimus      | 5000   | quinque milia  | Quinquens millensimus |
| 60 | sexaginta     | sexagensimus      | 10000  | decem milia    | Deciens millensimus   |
| 70 | septuaginta   | septuagensimus    | 100000 | centum milia   | Centiens millensimus  |

- Sometimes the forms in -ensimus are written without the n (e.g. vicesimus)
- After milia the name of the objects enumerated is in the genitive (duo milia hominum)
- No words for million, billion, etc; these were expressed by multiplication
- Fractions: cardinal/ordinal (pl.), feminine
  - If cardinal = 1, it is omitted and pars expressed, e.g. tertia pars = 1/3
  - When denominator is 1 greater than numerator, only numerator is given, e.g. duae partes = 2/3, tres partes = 3/4

**Distributive numerals:**

|    |                     |     |             |
|----|---------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1  | singuli, one by one | 40  | quadrageni  |
| 2  | bini, two by two    | 50  | quingeni    |
| 3  | terni, trini        | 60  | sexageni    |
| 4  | quaterni            | 70  | septuageni  |
| 5  | quini               | 80  | octogeni    |
| 6  | seni                | 90  | nonageni    |
| 7  | septeni             | 100 | centeni     |
| 8  | octoni              | 200 | ducenteni   |
| 9  | noveni              | 300 | trecenteni  |
| 10 | deni                | 400 | quadringeni |
| 11 | undeni              | 500 | quingeni    |
| 12 | duodeni             | 600 | sescenteni  |

|    |                             |        |               |
|----|-----------------------------|--------|---------------|
| 13 | terni deni, etc.            | 700    | septingeni    |
| 18 | octoni deni,<br>duodeviceni | 800    | octingeni     |
| 19 | noveni deni,<br>undeviceni  | 900    | nongeni       |
| 20 | viceni                      | 1000   | milleni       |
| 21 | viceni singuli, etc.        | 2000   | bina milia    |
| 30 | triceni                     | 10000  | dena milia    |
|    |                             | 100000 | centena milia |
|    |                             |        |               |

Distributives are used:

- in the sense of so many apiece
- Instead of cardinals, when a noun plural in form but usually singular in meaning is used in a plural sense; e.g. trina castra (cf terna castra: camps in threes)
- Multiplication: bis bina = twice two
- Poetically instead of cardinals when speaking of sets (bina hastilia: two shafts)

#### **Numeral Adverbs:**

|    |              |      |                     |
|----|--------------|------|---------------------|
| 1  | semel, once  | 17   | septiesdecies       |
| 2  | bis, twice   | 18   | duodeviciens        |
| 3  | ter, thrice  | 19   | undeviciens         |
| 4  | quater       | 20   | viciens             |
| 5  | quinqüiens   | 21   | semel viciens, etc. |
| 6  | sexiens      | 30   | triciens            |
| 7  | septiens     | 40   | quadragiens         |
| 8  | octiens      | 50   | quinqüagiens        |
| 9  | noviens      | 60   | sexagiens           |
| 10 | decies       | 70   | septuagiens         |
| 11 | undecies     | 80   | octogiens           |
| 12 | Duodecians   | 90   | nonagiens           |
| 13 | terdecies    | 100  | centiens            |
| 14 | quaterdecies | 200  | ducentiens          |
| 15 | quindecies   | 300  | trecentiens         |
| 16 | sedecies     | 1000 | millens             |
|    |              | 2000 | decies millens      |

- Answer the question quotiens, how many times/how often
- Numeral adverbs are used with mille to express the higher numbers, e.g. ter et triciens (centena milia) sestertium, 3.3 million sesterces (three and thirty times a hundred thousand sesterces) (centena milia is regularly omitted)

#### **Other Numerals:**

- Multiplicatives: simplex, duplex, triplex, quadruplex, quinquiplex, septemplex, decemplex, centuplex, sesquiple (1.5), multiplex (manifold)
- Proportionals: duplus, triplus, quadruplus, octuplus, etc. twice as great

- Temporals: bimus, trimus, of 2 or 3 years' age; biennis, triennis, lasting 2 or 3 years; bimestris, trimestris, or 2 or 3 months; biduum, a period of 2 days; biennium, a period of 2 years
- Partitives: binarius, ternarius, of 2 or 3 parts

## **Pronouns**

### **Types of Pronouns:**

- Personal: ego
- Reflexive: se
- Possessive: meus
- Demonstrative: hic
- Relative: qui
- Interrogative: quis?
- Indefinite: aliquis

### **Irregularities/Notables:**

- Old forms of genitive singular: mis, tis; accusative and ablative singular: med, ted
- Forms nostrum/vestrum, etc. are used partitively, nostri/vestri objectively
- Emphatic forms of tu are tute and tutemet
- Early emphatics: mepte/tepte
- Reduplicated: meme/tete
- Emphatic forms in -pte are found in the ablative singular, e.g. suopte
- Rare adjective: cuius, -a, -um (whose)
- One another/each other = inter se/alter...alterum
- Hic is compound of stem ho- and enclitic -ce; -ce is sometimes retained for emphasis (his-ce)
- Old form of dative/ablative plural of hic: hibus; haec old form of hae
- Old forms of ei and eis (dative feminine): eae, eabus/eibus
- Ille preplaced the earlier ollus (olle)
- Iste is sometimes found in early writing as ste
- Illi and isti, gen sing, illae and istae, dat sing, and istaece, nom pl, are sometimes found
- Ipse compound of is and intensive -pse, also found in eapse, eampse, eopse, etc
- Old form of ipse: ipsus, superlative ipsissimus used for comic effect
- Eccum = ecce eum, this construction used with various pronouns (eccam, eccistam, etc)
- Old forms for the genitive and dative singular are quoius, quoi
- Nominative plural ques occurs in early Latin
- Dative and Ablative Plural in quis
- Both parts of quisquis are declined
- For quidam/quivis/quilibet, substantive neuter is quid and adjective quod
- Aliquis is like qui except aliqua for aliquae in all cases but nom sing fem
- ecquis is declined like aliquis, but has ecquae/ecqua in the nom. sing fem
- Unusquisque: both parts are declined (gen sing is uniuscuiusque)

## Verbs

### Special Forms:

- Middle voice has reflexive meaning: ferro accingor, I gird myself with my sword
- Pf. Ps. Pcp. With fore also makes a future passive infinitive, e.g. amatus fore
- Present participle of sum would be sons; appears in adjective insons (innocent)
- Imperative of scio = scito/scito
- Forms found chiefly in poetry: -ibam/-ibo for -iebam/-iam (fut) in the 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation
- Present subjunctive can have -im for -am (perduim for perdam)
- Faxim, iusso, recepso for fecerim, iusseram, recepseram
- Present passive infinitive can be in -ier instead of -i (ducier for duci)
- Form in -asso, -assere is found for future perfect: as, amassis, from amo; levasso, from levo
- Verbs with more than one set of forms:
  - lavo, lavare/lavere to wash
  - scateo, scatēre/scatere, to bubble
  - ludifico, lucificare/ludificor, ludificari
  - fulgo, fulgere/fulgeo, fulgēre
- Deponents have no passive infinitives (i.e. no future passive infinitive)
- Gerundives for deponents found only in transitive verbs, or intransitive verbs used impersonally (moriendum est omnibus)

### Defectives:

- Semi-deponents:
  - audeo, audēre, ausus sum
  - fido, fidere, fisis sum
  - gaudeo, gaudēre, gavisus sum
  - soleo, solēre, solitus sum
- audeo has the perfective subjunctive ausim
- Neutral passives: vapulo, veneo, exsulo, fio (veneo is a contraction of venum ire)
- Sometimes semi-deponents
  - iuro, iurare, iuratus sum, to swear
  - nubo, nubere, nuptus sum, to marry
  - placeo, placēre, placitus sum, to please
- Preteritive verbs: novi, suevi, etc.
- First Periphrastic: Fut. Act. Pcp. + forms of sum = future action
- Second Periphrastic: Gerundive + sum, denotes obligation
- Malo has no present participle
- Malo, nolo, volo have no passive system
- Irregular forms of edo: ēs for edis, ēst for edit, ēstis for editis; edim, edis, etc for pres subj; ēssēm, ēssēs, etc for imp subj (passive irregular forms: ēstur for editur, ēssētur for ederetur)
- Eo: Present participle, iens, euntis, gerundive: eundum
- Veneo has several passive forms
- Ppp of odi: osus
- Meminisse has no participles/future infinitive



- The passive of *coepī* is often used with the passive infinitive: *as, coeptus sum vocārī*, I began to be called, but *coepī vocāre*, I began to call. For the present system *incipiō* is used. Early and rare forms are *coepiō, coepiam, coeperet, coepere*.
- Verbs only in present system: *maereo, ēre*, to be sorrowful; *ferio, ferire*, to strike
- Pres subj of *aio*: *aias, aiat*; imperative (rare): *ai*; participle: *aiens*
- Vowels *a* and *i* are pronounced separately
- Perf ind of *inquam*: *inquii, inquisti*; pres imp: *inque*; fut imp: *inquito*; fut inquires
- *Queo/nequeo* have no imperative/gerundive/supine
- *Quaeso* (orig form of *quaero*) has only *quaeso, quaesimus*, perf system of *quaero*
- *Ovāre* (triumph) has *ovas, ovat, ovet, ovaret, ovans, ovaturus, ovatus, ovandi*
- A few verbs are found chiefly in the Imperative:
- *Salve, salvete, salveto*, rare *salvere, salveo, salvetis, salvebis*
- *Ave* (have), *avete, aveto*, infinitive *avere*
- *Cēdo*, plural *cēdite* (cette): give, tell.
- *Apage, begone* (appropriated from Greek)

### Impersonals List:

- Time and weather
  - *fulgurat*, it is lightening
  - *luciscit*, it is getting light
  - *pluit*, it rains
  - *tonat*, it thunders
  - *grandinat*, it hails
  - *ningit*, it snows
  - *rorat*, the dew falls
  - *vesperascit*, it grows late
- Taking Genitive
  - Interest, *refert*, it concerns (it is of interest to Caesar)
- Taking Dative
  - *Displicet*, it displeases
  - *licet*, it is permitted
  - *placet*, it pleases
  - *tempus est*, it is time
  - *libet/lubet*, it pleases
  - *necesse est*, it is necessary
  - *prodest*, it benefits
  - *videtur*, it seems
- Taking Accusative
  - *decet*, it is fitting
  - *fallit*, it deceives
  - *oportet*, it is necessary
  - *delectat*, it pleases
  - *iuvat*, it helps
- Person affected in acc., cause of feeling in genitive

- Miseret, it grieves
- paenitet, it repents
- piget, it disgusts
- pudet, it shames
- taedet, it wearies
- Followed by a substantive clause of result
  - accidit, contingit, evenit, fit, obtingit, obvenit
- Take an infinitive clause
  - Decet
  - necesse est
  - paenitet
  - pudet
  - libet
  - oportet
  - taedet
  - licet
  - opus est
  - placet
  - visum est

### **Verbs from Other Verbs:**

- Inceptives/Inchoatives add –sco, denote beginning of an action
- Intensive/Iteratives/Frequentatives add –to/-ito, denote repeated action
- Meditatives (subset of intensives) add –esso, denote eagerness
- Diminutives add –illo, denote feeble/petty action
- Desideratives end in –turio, express longing

### **Adverbs**

- Adverbs from 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension Adjectives are in –e
- For 3<sup>rd</sup> declension –ter
- Some 1<sup>st</sup>+2<sup>nd</sup> have both (durus, miser, etc.)
- Comparative of Adverbs = -ius, superlative = -issime
- Defective Comparatives and Superlatives:
  - diu, diutius, diutissime
  - potius, potissimum
  - saepe, saepius, saepissime
  - satis, satius
  - secus, setius
  - multum, magis, maxime
  - parum, minus, minime
  - nuper, nuperrime
  - tempere, temperius

### **Adverbs**

- et, -que, atque (ac), and

- et...et ; et...-que (atque); -que...et; -que...-que (poetical), both...and
- etiam, quoque, neque nōn (necnōn), quīn etiam, itidem (item), also
- cum...tum; tum...tum, both...and; not only...but also
- quā...quā, on the one hand...on the other hand
- modo...modo, now...now
- aut...aut; vel...vel (-ve), either...or
- sive (seu)... sive, whether...or
- nec (neque) ...nec (neque); neque...nec; nec...neque (rare), neither ... nor
- et...neque, both...and not
- nec...et; nec (neque)...-que, neither (both not) ... and
- sed, autem, vērū, vērō, at, atquē, but
- tamen, attamen, sed tamen, vērū tamen, but yet, nevertheless
- nihilōminus, none the less
- at vērō, but in truth; enimvērō, for in truth
- cēterum, on the other hand, but
- nam, namque, enim, etenim, for
- quāpropter, quārē, quamobrem, quōcircā, unde, wherefore, whence
- ergō, igitur, itaque, ideō, idcircō, inde, proinde, therefore, accordingly
- sī, if sīn, but if; nisi (nī), unless, if not; quod sī, but if
- modo, dum, dummodo, sī modo, if only, provided
- dummodo nē (dum nē, modo nē), provided only not
- ut, utī, sicut, just as; velut, as, so as; prout, ceu, like as, according as
- tamquam (tanquam). quasi, ut sī, ac sī, velutī, velut sī, as if
- quam atque (ac), as than
- etsī, etiamsī, tametsī, even if; quamquam (quanquam), although
- quamvīs, quantumvīs, quamlibet, quantumlibet, however much
- licet (properly a verb), ut cum (quom), though, suppose, whereas
- cum (quom), quandō, when; ubi, ut, when, as; cum primum, ubi primum, simul, simul ac, simul atque, as soon as; postquam (posteaquam), after
- prius...quam, ante...quam, before; nōn ante...quam, not until
- dum, usque dum, dōnec, quoad, until, as long as, while
- ut (utī), quō, so that, in order that
- nē, ut nē, lest (that...not, in order that not); nēve (neu), that not, nor
- quīn (after negatives), quōminus, but that (so as to prevent), that not
- quia, quod, quoniam (†quom-iam), quandō, because
- cum (quom), since
- quandōquidem, sī quidem, quippe, ut pote, since indeed, inasmuch as
- propterea...quod, for this reason...that

## Interjections

- ō, ēn, ecce, ehem, papae, vāh (of astonishment).
- iō, ēvae, ēvoe, euhoe (of joy).
- heu, ē~heu, vae, alas (of sorrow).
- heus, eho, ehodum, ho (of calling)

- êia, euge (of praise).
- prō (of attestation): as, prō pudor, shame!

## Suffixes

- -tor/-trix = agent
- -es = descriptive of character
- -o (added to verb) = persons employed in some specific trade, e.g. gero = bearer
- -or, -do, -go = abstract nouns from verb stems
- -ia, -tia, -tas, -tus, -tudo = abstract nouns from adjective stems (rarely from nouns)
- -io, -ionis, -tus = abstract nouns from roots/verbs
- -nia, -nium, -lium, -cinium = abstract nouns from nouns
- -men/-mentum/-monium/-monia = acts/results/means of acts
- -bulum/-culum/-brum/-crum/-trum = means/instruments
- -ium/-tium = neuter abstracts (denote offices and groups)
- Diminutives form the suffixes -ulus/-olus/-culus/-ellus/-illus
- Diminutives often are used to express pity, affection, or contempt
- -cio added to stems in n-, but only for masculines (e.g. homuncio, dwarf)
- Patronymics, indicating descent or relationship, are formed by adding -ades/-ides/-eus/-as/-is/-eis
- Adjectives meaning full of are formed from -osus/-lens/-lentus
- Adjectives meaning provided with are formed by the stems -tus/-atus/-itus/-utus
- Adjectives of various meanings, but signifying made of/belonging to use the suffixes -eus/-ius/-aceus/-icius/-aneus/-ticus
- Adjectives denoting pertaining to are formed by -alis/-aris/-elis/-ilis/-ulis
- Adjectives meaning belonging to are formed using -anus/-enus/-inus/-cus/-ceus/-icus/-eus/-eius/-icius
- Belonging to places/times use -ter/-ester/-timus/-nus/-emus/-urnus/-ternus
- Belonging to use the suffixes -arius/-torius
- Adjectives expressing the action of a verb as a tendency use -ax/-idus/-ulus
- Adjectives expressing passive qualities are formed by -ilis/-bilis/-ius/-tilis
- -ndus forms a few active reflexive adjectives
- -bundus/-cundus denote a continuance of the act or quality expressed by the verb
- -minus/-mnus added to participial roots
- -arius = person employed about anything
- -aria = thing connecting with something (e.g. argentaria)
- -arium = place of a thing
- -torium/-sorium = place of action
- -ile = animal stall
- -al/-ale = think connected with the primitive
- -etum/-tum = place of a thing, especially a place where plants grow
- -o + noun stems = possessed of (e.g. epulae, feast; epulo, feaster)

## Syntax:

### Miscellaneous Rules of Syntax:

- Synesis: an adjective referring to a collective noun takes an adjective of a different gender/number to indicate the individuals implied, not the actual grammar of the noun
- Superlative in the predicate can (rarely) take the gender of a partitive genitive modifying it: *velocissimum animalium delphinus est*
- An adjective, agreeing with the subject or object, often has the force of an adverb: *primus venit*, he was the first to come.
- With *quam*, *vel*, *unus*, the superlative denotes the highest possible degree (*quam plurimi*)
- A high degree can also be denoted by *admodum*, *valde*, etc, a low one by *sub*, *parum*, *minus*
- When 2 qualities of an object are compared, both adjectives are in the comparative. Same for adverbs, e.g. *verior quam gravior*, more true than agreeable
- Where *magis* is used, both adjectives are in the positive, e.g. *clari magis quam honesti*
- Superlatives can denote a part of an object, e.g. *summus mons* (the top of the hill)
- *quisque* used w/superl. and ordinal numerals, as:
  - *nobilissimus quisque* = all the noblest
  - *primo quoque tempore* = at the very first opportunity
  - *quotus quisque* = how few
- Genitive + Ablative of *nullus* used in place of *nemo*
- *Nonne* requires yes answer, *num* no answer
- Particles *-nam* (encl.) and *tandem* may be added to interrogative pronouns adverbs for the sake of emphasis
- YES: *vero*, *etiam*, *ita*, *sane*, *certe*, *factum*, *ita vero*, *sane quidem*, *ita est*
- NO: *non*, *nullo modo*, *minime*, *minime vero*, *non quidem*, *non hercle vero*

### Noun Case Uses:

- All cases except for nominative and vocative are sometimes called oblique cases (*casus obliqui*)
- Nominative:
  - Subjects
  - May be used in exclamations, e.g. *en dextra fidesque*
- Vocative:
  - The vocative of an adjective is sometimes used in poetry instead of nominative, where verb is in the second person (*quo moriture ruis*)
  - The vocative *macte* is used as a predicate in the phrase *macte esto virtute*, success attend to your valor
- Genitive:
  - Possession
  - Appositional: limiting genitive in place of nominative, e.g. *nomen insaniae* (replacing *insania* as a nominative appositive to mean the word, madness)
  - Material: *talentum auri*
  - Quality (only when quality modified by an adjective): *vir summae virtutis*
  - Measure (more specific quality), with numerals, denotes heights and depths more than lengths (*fossa trium pedum*)

- Partitive: Numbers take ablative, *uterque* and *quisque* take partitive genitive only when used with pronouns (*uterque consul* but *uterque nostrum*)
- Objective: Nouns of action, agency, feeling, genitive as direct object replacement, usually translated as “for”
- W/ ADJ: Desire, knowledge, memory, fullness, power, sharing, guilt
- Specification: Uses adjective, denotes with reference to which the quality exists, e.g. *pauper aquae, fessi rerum*
- Special Verbs: Remembering and Forgetting, Pity (*misereo[r]*), Pleny and want (these more common with ablative), sometimes *potior*, always with *potiri rerum*, to be master of affairs, *memini* and *obliscor* take acc when meaning literally retaining in mind or losing all trace of in mind as opposed to bringing to mind/dismissing from mind, *recordor* regularly acc; verbs of reminding (*admoneo, commoneo*) take acc of person, gen of thing
- Charge: Verbs of accusing, condemning, and acquitting (ablative for definite amounts of time, often for indefinite penalties)
- Impersonals, *miseret, paenitet, piget, pudet, taedet*, take genitive of cause of feeling and accusative of person affected
  - With impersonals, the cause of the feeling may be expressed by an infinitival clause
- (Indefinite) Price: Adjectives like *magni, parvi, tanti, quanti, pluri, minori*, e.g. *mea magni interest*, it is of great consequence to me
- Impersonals *refert, interest* take the genitive of the person affected
  - Subject of the verb, neuter pronoun/substantive clause, e.g. *Clodi intererat Milonem perire*, it was in the interest of Clodius that Milo should die
  - Instead of genitive of personal pronoun, the corresponding possessive is denoted by ablative
  - Accusative with *ad* is used to express the thing with reference to which one is interested
- Apparent genitive *animi*, which is really locative (in my mind) is used with some verbs of feeling (*qui pendet animi*- who is in suspense)
- Exclamation
- Prepositions taking the genitive: *causa, gratia, ergo, instar, tenus*
- Dative:
  - Indirect Object
  - Special Verbs
    - Transitive with accusative (to distinguish meanings or sometimes indistinguishably between intransitive with dative), Intransitive with dative (*adulor, aemulor, despero, praestolor, medeor*)
    - Impersonals: *libet, licet*, verbs compounded with *satis, bene, male*
    - *Gratificor, gratulor, nubo, permitto, plaudo, probo, studio, supplico, excello*
  - Compound Verbs
  - Possession, also with *desum + absum*
  - Agent: gerundive, etc. also w/ *pf. pcp.*
  - Dative of Direction: used occasionally in poetry instead of accusative with a preposition

- Reference: depends on meaning of sentence, denotes the person or thing for whose benefit or to whose prejudice the action is performed (encompasses Advantage/Disadvantage, Person Judging)
- Ethical: used to show a certain interest felt by the person indicated
- Separation: verbs of taking away (compounds)
- Purpose: shows for which a thing serves/which it accomplishes
- With adjective: fitness, nearness, likeness, service, inclination
- Accusative:
  - Direct Object
  - Impersonals: decet, dedecet, delectat, iuvat, opeortet, fallit, fugit, preverit (ita ut vos decet)
  - Cognate
  - Double Accusative
    - 2 kinds
    - Direct object + predicate, with verbs meaning to call, appoint, nominate, consider, estimate, judge etc.
    - Person direct object + thing direct object: to show, to hide, to seek, to ask
    - However, flagito, posco, quaero, peto, postulo do not take double
  - Duration of time
  - Extent of space
  - Adverbial: id temporis, id aetatis, id genus, meam vicem, bonam partem, maximam partem, virile secus, quod si
  - Greek: denotes part affected
  - DO of V in Middle Voice
  - Exclamation
- Ablative
  - Separation
  - Source: denotes from which anything is derived (no preposition necessary with words denoting birth)
  - Material: What it's made of
  - Cause
  - Agent
  - Comparison
  - Means/Instrument (encompasses PUFFV)
  - Manner
  - Accompaniment
  - Degree of Difference: w/ comparatives and words implying comparison
  - Quality: Used w/ adj./gen. modifier
  - Price (both definite and indefinite, mostly definite)
  - Specification: denotes in respect to which anything is/is done (they excel in courage), also the use for ablative supines
  - Ablative Absolute
  - Time when
  - Time within which
  - Place from which
  - Place where (Locative Ablative): taken by fretus, contentus, laetus

- Egeo can also take the genitive
- Only islands that don't take the locative: Sicily and Ithaca

### **Independent Subjunctive Uses:**

- Hortatory/Jussive: negative = ne
- Optative (buzzword: utinam): negative = ne
- Deliberative: negative = non
- Potential (buzzword: forsitan)

### **Dependent Subjunctive Uses:**

- Some conditionals (Present Contrary to Fact, Past Contrary to Fact, Future Less Vivid)
- Concessive Clauses
- Proviso Clauses
- Purpose Clauses with "ut"
- Relative Clauses of Characteristic
- Relative Clauses of Purpose
- Result Clauses with "ut"
- Relative Clauses of Result
- Cum Causal Clauses
- Cum Concessive Clauses
- Cum Circumstantial Clauses
- Temporal Clauses
- Substantive Clauses of Purpose
- Fear Clauses
- Substantive Clauses of Result

### **Imperative:**

- Scio, memini, and habeo (meaning consider) often use the future imperative
- Prohibition: noli + infinitive, cave + present subjunctive, ne + perfect subjunctive

### **Infinitive Uses:**

- Used as the apparent subject with many impersonal verbs, such as libet, licet, oportet, decet, placet, pudet, visum est, piget, etc.
- Complementary: Verbs which require another half to complete the meaning verbs of being able, daring, undertaking, remembering, forgetting, being accustomed, continuing, etc.
- Indirect Statement
- Purpose: w/ habeo, do, ministro, paratus, suetus (rare, replaces gerund)
- Subjective: Subject of a Sentence
- Objective: DO of a Sentence
- Exclamatory: ne often attached to the first word in sentence
- Historical: Replaces imperfect indicative



### Sequence of Tenses:

- Primary System = P, F, FP, P and PF subj., and P and F imperative
- Secondary System = Imperfect, Perfect, IMPF + PP subj, Historical infinitive
- Prim. in independent -> P/PF in dependent
- Sec. in independent -> IMPF/PP in dependent
- Perfect subjunctive rarely used in result clauses after secondary verbs

### Gerund and Gerundive Uses:

- Gerundive
  - Used to agree with a noun
  - Obligation
  - After verbs of giving, delivering, agreeing, having, receiving, undertaking, demanding gerundive in agreement w/ an object is used to express purpose
- Gerund:
  - Ad + gerund = purpose
  - Causa/gratia + gerund = purpose
- Basically, gerund + object of a gerund vs. gerundive, which is basically an adjective

### Conditionals:

- Future more vivid: fut perf + fut or fut + fut
- General conditions: indicative in apodosis (present for present, imperfect for past)
- Fut act pcp with eram or fui can replace imp/pp subj in the apodosis of a contrafactual
- Fut act pcp can replace present subjunctive in a conditional
- Nisi vs. si non: nisi- apodosis is universally true except in the single case supposed (nisi Conon adest, maereo, unless Conon is here, I mourn); si non- apodosis only true in the negative case supposed, no statement about other cases (si Conon non adest, maereo, if Conon is not here, I mourn)

### Other Clauses:

- Clauses of comparison: take the subjunctive, usually in the pres./pf. unless sequence of tenses requires imp/pp, introduced by tamquam, quasi, etc. (tamquam sic laudus sim)
- Particles of concession: quamvis, ut, licet, etsi, tametsi, etiam si, quamquam, cum
- Quamvis + ut take subjunctive, licet does as well (licet limited to pres/perf subjunctive by sequence of tenses, since it is a present-tense verb)
- etsi = etiam si = tametsi = si
- quamquam takes the indicative, introduces an admitted fact
- dum, modo, dummodo, and tantum, ut, introduce proviso and take the subjunctive
- negative with proviso= ne
- RCC: multi sunt qui, nonnulli sunt qui, etc, mood depends on author intent
- RCC can follow unus and solus
- RCC with quam ut/quam qui can be used after comparatives: Canachi signa sunt rigidiora quam ut imitentur veritatem (the Canachian statues are too stiff to represent nature)
- Negative of RCCs with digni, etc: non
- Quod, quia, quando, quoniam take indicative, subjunctive within indirect discourse
- Relatives regularly take the subjunctive when used to express cause

- Cum clauses
  - Temporal: Time at which something occurs without further relationship, indicative
  - Circumstantial: Circumstances or surrounding events at the time of action, subjunctive
  - Causal: cause of action, subjunctive
  - Concessive: subjunctive
- Substantive Clause of Purpose: used as the objectives of verbs denoting an action towards the future: e.g. to warn, ask, command, wish, it is the same thing as an indirect command

### Uses of Quin/Quominus:

- Quin:
  - Result, used after a negative result clause to mean qui non
  - Used in a clause of characteristic to mean qui non
  - With verbs of hindering, when negative
  - Non dubito + non est dubium
  - +indic. = why not
- Quominus: Used with verbs of hindering to mean “to prevent from” when no negative is implied

### Subordinate Clause Mood Summary:

- Antequam and priusquam take sometimes indicative, sometimes subjunctive
  - Perfect indicative states a fact in past time
  - Imperfect subjunctive denotes purpose/expectancy/that the action did not take place
  - Present/future perfect indicative refers to future
- Dum + quoad take the pres./impf. subjunctive implying intention/expectancy
- Donec + quoad with perfect indicative denote an actual fact in past time
- Verbs of permitting, determining, decreeing, resolving, bargaining, take subj/infinite
- Verbs of caution, effort take subjunctive with ut, except conor, which takes comp inf
- Volo, licet, oportet, dic, fac often take subjunctive without ut
- Use fore with a substantive clause of result if a verb has no supine ste (cum viderem fore ut non possem)
- Indirect Question: For the future, use active periphrastic
- Accusative of Anticipation: subject of indirect question dragged into main clause as object (nosti Marcellum quam tardus sit for nosti quam tardus sit Marcellus)
- Attraction occurs when the clause is considered a necessary part of the sentence
- A real question in indirect discourse takes the subjunctive; rhetorical questions take infinitive with subject accusative
- All commands in indirect discourse are in the subjunctive
- The protasis of a conditional in indirect discourse is in the subjunctive, while the apodosis is in the infinitive

### Helpful Lists

#### Enclitics List:

- -ce = demonstrative
- -dum = now
- -met = emphasis
- -nam = emphasis
- -ne = asks a question
- -pte – own, self
- -que = and
- -te = self
- -ve = or

### **Coordinate Conjunctions List:**

- cum...tandem = although...nevertheless
- cum...tum = both...and/not only...but also/although...nevertheless
- mono...modo = now...now
- qua...qua = on the one hand...on the other
- quanto gravior...tanto crebriores = the severer...the more frequently
- quo minus...eo plus = the less ... the more
- tam ... quam = so...as
- tantus...quantus = as great...as
- tot...quot = as many ... as
- tum...tum = not only, but also

### **Abbreviated Forms List:**

- faciendum est = faciendumst
- fors sit an = forsitan (old use: indirect question)
- homo est = homost
- qui ne = quin
- si audes = sodes
- si vultis = sultis
- ut eo = quo
- ut eo minus = quominus (old use: relative clause of purpose)
- ut is = qui, quis
- venum dare = vendere
- venum ire = venire
- visne, sciscne = vin, scin
- futurum esse = fore
- tetuli = tuli

### **Irregular verbs:**

- 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation with irregular perfect: crepo, cubo, domo, frico, iuvo, lavo, mico, no, neco, plico, potō, seco, sono, sto, tono, veto
- Reduplicative: cado, cano, credo, disco, do, fallo, mordeo, pango, parco, pario, pello, pendeo, pendo, perdo, posco, reperio, sto, tango, tendo, tondeo, tundo

**Money:**

- The as, divided into twelve unciae
- Denarius = 10 asses, sestertius = 2.5 asses
- 10 asses/4 sestertii = 1 denarius
- 1000 sestertii = 1 sestertium

**Measurements:**

- Length
  - 12 unciae = 1 Roman foot
  - 1.5 feet = 1 cubit
  - 2.5 feet = 1 gradus
  - 5 feet = 1 passus, 1000 paces = 1 mile
  - iugerum = 240 by 120 ft.
- Volume
  - 1 talent = 60 librae
  - 12 cyathi = 1 sextarius (nearly pint)
  - 16 sextarii = 1 modius (peck)
  - 6 sextarii = 1 congius (3 quarts)
  - 8 congi = 1 amphora

**Fractions:**

- $1/12$  = uncia
- $1/6$  = sextans
- $1/4$  = quadrans
- $1/3$  = triens
- $5/12$  = quincunx
- $1/2$  = semis
- $7/12$  = septunx
- $2/3$  = bes(sis)
- $3/4$  = dodrans
- $5/6$  = dextans
- $11/12$  = deunx
- $12/12$  = as

**Miscellaneous:**

- Trees: ables, castanea, cyparissus, fagus, ficus, ilex, larix, malus, myrtus, ornus, pinus, populus, salix, taxus, ulmus, almus, cerasus, cypressus, farnus, fraxinus, iuglans, laurus, morus, olea, palma, pirus, quercus, tamarix, tilla
- Only infix in Latin: -m-
- Only diminutive in the *Aeneid*: parvulus