

THE COMPREHENSIVE LATIN LANGUAGE GUIDE v2.4.1.0-BETA.1

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I. **GENERAL** | *information about Latin or about this guide*

- I.1. This guide relates the use of Classical Latin, the formal Latin of ancient Rome
 - I.1.1. The modern Romance Languages (which include Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French, and are also referred to as the ‘Romanic’ or ‘Neo-Latin’ Languages), descended by stages from the colloquial Vulgar Latin
- I.2. Inflected language: for any Inflected language, such as Latin, it is dominantly the manipulated form of its words and not the manipulated placement of its words that determines semantics
 - I.2.1. Changing any word’s form to match its situation is to Inflect, and more specifically, to Inflect any verb is to Conjugate, while to Inflect any other word is to Decline
 - I.2.1.1. “Conjugation” may refer to the act of Conjugating any verb or to any member of the set of categories, to one of which any verb belongs
 - I.2.1.2. “Declension” may refer to the act of Declining any non-verb word or to any member of the set of categories, to one of which any noun or adjective belongs
- I.3. Although Latin mandates no definite word order, a common template is [subject, prepositional phrase, indirect object, direct object, verb | modified, modifiers]
- I.4. Latin as it existed in ancient times had no punctuation, no spacing, no articles, and no letter case distinction

I.4.1. Punctuation, spacing, articles, and letter case distinction have been added contextually to any modern transcription of Latin

I.5. Scansion in Latin

I.5.1. Pronunciation

I.5.1.1. Any “c” is hard, as in “card”

I.5.1.2. Any “v” is pronounced as “w”, as in “wine”

I.5.1.3. Any “a” is soft, as in “harm”

I.5.1.4. Any “e” is pronounced as a hard “a”, as in “lake”

I.5.1.5. Any “i” is pronounced as a hard “e”, as in “regal”

I.5.1.6. Any “o” is hard, as in “protest”

I.5.1.7. Any “u” is pronounced as “oo”, as in “soothe”

I.5.1.8. Any “ae” is pronounced as a hard “i”, as in “sci-fi”

I.5.2. Accentuation: lexical stress

I.5.2.1. Graphical accentuation: the heavy macron (e.g. “u”)

I.5.2.1.1. Always, a macron is present on any vowel before any “-ns-” or “-ns”

I.5.2.1.2. Never is a macron present on any vowel directly before any “-nt-” or “-nt”

I.5.2.1.3. Never is a macron present on any vowel directly before any “-m”, “-r”, or “-t”

I.5.2.2. Syllabic accentuation

I.5.2.2.1. For any disyllabic word, its first syllable is accented

I.5.2.2.2. Multisyllabic words

I.5.2.2.2.1. For any multisyllabic word, if its penultimate syllable is long, its penultimate syllable is accented

I.5.2.2.2.2. For any multisyllabic word, if its penultimate syllable is short, its antepenultimate syllable is accented

I.5.2.3. Poetic accentuation

I.5.2.3.1. Any syllable is long if it contains any long vowel or any diphthong

I.5.2.3.2. Any syllable is long if its vowel or vowels appear directly before any two consonants, repeated or not

I.5.2.3.2.1. Any letter that has a bipartite pronunciation counts as two consonants (e.g. “x”)

I.5.2.3.2.2. Any two consonants making one sound (e.g. “ch”, “ph”, “th”) count as *one* consonant

- I.5.2.3.2.3. Any stop consonant (e.g. “p”, “b”, “t”, “g”, “c”, “d”) followed by any liquid consonant (e.g. “l”, “r”), may count as *one* consonant
- I.6. Often, lexical entries are abbreviated using the notation [(Stem)+(ending1), -(ending2), -(ending3), ..., -(ending n)] (e.g. “amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum | to love | | am+ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum | to love”)

II. NOUNS | *words or phrases that other elements complement to convey semantics (see: §IX.1)*

II.1. Principal Parts: any noun has three Principal Parts

- II.1.1. For any noun, its First Principal Part is its Nominative Singular form
- II.1.2. For any noun, its Second Principal Part is its Genitive Singular form
- II.1.3. For any noun, its Third Principal Part is its Gender

II.2. Declensions: any noun belongs to a Declension category

II.2.1. First Declension

- II.2.1.1. Any noun whose Second Principal Part ends with “-ae” belongs to the First Declension

II.2.2. Second Declension

- II.2.2.1. Any noun whose Second Principal Part ends with “-ī” belongs to the Second Declension

II.2.3. Third Declension

- II.2.3.1. Any noun whose Second Principal Part ends with “-is” belongs to the Third Declension

- II.2.3.2. Many Third Declension nouns have special derivations (see: §IX.1.2)

- II.2.3.2.1. Often, any Abstract Feminine “-ionis” Noun is formed from the Perfect Passive Participle of a verb (see: §IX.1.2.1)

- II.2.3.2.2. Often, any Agency Masculine “-oris” Noun is formed from the Perfect Passive Participle of a verb (see: §IX.1.2.2)

- II.2.3.2.3. Often, any Abstract Feminine “-tatis” Noun is formed from an adjective (see: §IX.1.2.3)

- II.2.3.2.4. Often, any Abstract Feminine “-tudinis” Noun is formed from an adjective (see: §IX.1.2.4)

II.2.4. Third Declension *i*-Stem

- II.2.4.1. The Third Declension *i*-Stem is a special Case of the Third Declension but is often treated as a disparate Declension

II.2.4.2. In order to distinguish whether any noun belongs to the Third Declension *i*-Stem, the following methods are often used:

II.2.4.2.1. Parisyllabic Rule: often, any Masculine or Feminine Third Declension noun that is parisyllabic (has the same number of syllables) in its First Principal Part and Second Principal Part and has a First Principal Part and a Second Principal Part ending with “-ēs” and “-is”, respectively (e.g. “nūbēs, nūbis, f. | cloud”) belongs to the Third Declension *i*-Stem

II.2.4.2.2. Often, any Masculine or Feminine Third Declension noun whose First Principal Part is monosyllabic and ends with “-s” or “-x”, and whose Second Principal Part contains two consonants before the ending “-is” (e.g. “nox, noctis, f. | night”), belongs to the Third Declension *i*-Stem

II.2.4.2.3. Often, any Third Declension Neuter noun whose First Principal Part ends with “-e”, “-al”, or “-ar” (e.g. “mare, maris, n. | sea”, “animal, animalis, n. | animal”, “exemplar, exemplāris, n. | exemplar”) belongs to the Third Declension *i*-Stem

II.2.5. Fourth Declension

II.2.5.1. Any noun whose Second Principal Part ends with “-ūs” belongs to the Fourth Declension

II.2.6. Fifth Declension

II.2.6.1. Any noun whose Second Principal Part ends with “-eī” or “-eīr” belongs to the Fifth Declension

II.3. Noun Stem

II.3.1. For any noun, to determine its Noun Stem, remove its Genitive Singular ending from its Second Principal Part

II.4. Qualities of any Declined noun form include Case, Number, and Gender

II.4.1. Case

II.4.1.1. Nominative

II.4.1.1.1. Nominative Subject

II.4.1.1.2. Predicate Nominative (equal: Nominative Subject Complement)

II.4.1.2. Genitive (class: Oblique)

II.4.1.2.1. Genitive of Possession (equal: Genitive of Attachment) (e.g. “filius *matris* | the son *of the mother*”)

- II.4.1.2.2. Genitive of Description (e.g. “vir *penūniae* | a man *of money*”, “res *periculi* | a thing *of danger*”)
- II.4.1.2.3. Genitive of Whole (Partitive): used to indicate amount (e.g. “cēnō *cenae* | I eat *of the dinner*”, “hūc est nihil *periculi* | here there is nothing *of danger*; there is no *danger* here”, “habēt nonnullam *penūniae* | he has some *of money*; he has some *money*”, “optimus *virī* | the best *of men*”, “plēnus *amōris* | full *of love*”)
- II.4.1.2.4. Genitive of Explication: used to demonstrate nature (e.g. cōgnōmen *agricolae* | the name *of Agricola*; the cognomen *Agricola*”)
- II.4.1.2.5. Genitive of Subject: used to indicate the agent of any verb-derived noun’s implicit action (e.g. “habēs amōrem *virī* [fr. *vir tē amat*] | you have the love *of the man* [fr. *the man* loves you]”)
- II.4.1.2.6. Genitive of Object: used to indicate the patient of any verb-derived noun’s implicit action (e.g. “vir amōrem *tui* habēt [fr. *vir tē amat*] | the man has a love *of you* [fr. *the man* loves *you*]”)
- II.4.1.2.7. Genitive Special Object: used as the syntactical direct object and semantical patient of any Special Genitive Object Verb (for a list, see: §IX.2.7.1), often indicating memory or accusation (e.g. “accūsō *perfidiae* tibi | I accuse you *of treachery*”, “meminī *tui* | I am mindful *of you*; I remember *you*”)
- II.4.1.3. Dative (class: Oblique)
- II.4.1.3.1. Indirect Object (e.g. “servī *civibus* discōs quarebant | the slaves used to search for discuses *for the citizens*”)
- II.4.1.3.2. Dative of Transitivity: used as the syntactical direct object and semantical patient of any Special Dative Object Verb (for a list, see: §IX.2.7.2), often indicating that the action is not literally visible (e.g. “ego *tibi* credō | I believe *you*; I place credence *in you*”)
- II.4.1.3.3. Dative of Compound Verbs: often, used as the syntactical direct object and semantical patient of any verb compounded with the prepositions “ad | to, towards”, “ante | before”, “con | with”, “in | in”, “inter | between, among”, “ob, op | against, facing”, “post | after”, “prae | before, first”, “pro | for, towards”, “sub | below”, “super | above” or “circum | around” (e.g. “hōc *mibi* sufficit; hōc *mibi* subficit | this suffices *for me*”)

- II.4.1.3.4. Dative of Relation: used with any adjective expressing advantage, disadvantage, suitability, usefulness, likeness, nearness, friendliness, or hostility to indicate reference (e.g. “amicus *mibi* | friendly *to me*”)
- II.4.1.3.5. Dative of Possession: used with a form of the verb “sum, esse, fuī, futūrus | to be” to indicate possession (e.g. “servī *sunt tibi* | there *are to you* slaves; slaves *are to your name*”)
- II.4.1.3.6. Dative of Reference (equal: Dative of Advantage; Dative of Disadvantage; Dative of Interest): used to indicate out of regard for whom, with a prejudice of interest toward whom, or affecting whom any action occurs (e.g. “*tibi* lacrimō | I cry *for you*”, “*tibi* arās | you plough *for yourself*”, “difficile est *mibi* | it is difficult *for me*”)
- II.4.1.3.7. Dative of Separation: often, used as the indirect object of any verb indicating ‘wresting’ or ‘depriving’, especially “dētrahō, dētrahere, dētraxī, dētractum | to diminish, to wrest, to detract” (e.g. “nihil enim *tibi* dētrāxit senātus | for the senate has taken nothing *from you*”)
- II.4.1.3.8. Dative of Purpose (e.g. “ego Quintō *auxiliō* erim | I will be *a help* to Quintus; I will be *for the purpose of a help* to Quintus”)
- II.4.1.4. Accusative (class: Oblique)
- II.4.1.4.1. Accusative of Direct Object
- II.4.1.4.2. Accusative of Place to Which (Motion Toward): used to indicate motion toward or into, often with a secondary preposition (e.g. “villam; ad *villam* | toward *the house*”)
- II.4.1.4.3. Accusative of Duration of Time (e.g. “eram huc *multōs annōs* | I was being here *for many years*”)
- II.4.1.4.4. Accusative of Indirect Statement: used with an Infinitive verb to indicate an observer’s perception (e.g. “Quīntus *mē obstāre* eī dixit | Quintus said *me to obstruct* him; Quintus said *that I obstructed* him”, “ego cōgnosco *tē amāre* mē | I recognize *you to love* me; I recognize *that you love* me”)
- II.4.1.4.5. Accusative of Interjection (e.g. “Ō *me miserum* | O *wretched me!*”)
- II.4.1.5. Ablative (class: Oblique)
- II.4.1.5.1. Ablative Proper (equal: ‘True’ Ablative)
- II.4.1.5.1.1. Ablative of Place (equal: Ablative Locative) (e.g. “ego *dōmī* dormiō | I, *at home*, sleep”)

- II.4.1.5.1.2. Ablative of Place from Which (Separation) (e.g. “ego *dē domī* vēnī | I came *from home*, I am come *from home*”)
- II.4.1.5.1.3. Ablative Absolute: used to indicate that a phrase does not syntactically interact with any other clause (e.g. “*hīs verbīs dictīs*, discēdī | *with these words having been said*, I left”, “virō advenientī, puer fūgit | *with the man approaching*, the boy fled”, “*illō servō coquō*, sumus tutēs | *with that slave our cook*, we are safe”)
- II.4.1.5.1.4. Ablative of Personal Agent: used with the preposition “ā, ab | from, by, of” to indicate the agent of a Passive verb or Passive verbal derivative (e.g. “puer cūrantur *ā medicō* | the boy is cured *by the doctor*”, “puer laudātus *mē* discessit contentus | the boy, having been praised *by me*, departed content”)
- II.4.1.5.1.5. Ablative of Comparison (e.g. “sum celerior *tē* | I am faster *than you*”)
- II.4.1.5.1.6. Ablative of Accordance (equal: Ablative of Respect): used to indicate that an action is executed in deference to something, often with the preposition “ē, ēx | out of, from” (e.g. “vēnī *ēx mandata* tuī | I came *in accordance with* your orders; I came *out of respect for* your orders”)
- II.4.1.5.1.7. Ablative of Origin (equal: Ablative of Arising) (e.g. “invidia *virtute* | envy *born of virtue*, hatred *arising from virtue*”)
- II.4.1.5.2. Instrumental Ablative
- II.4.1.5.2.1. Ablative of Means (equal: Ablative of Instrument; Ablative of Impersonal Agent; Ablative of Cause) (e.g. “*quō modō* fēcisti | *by what means* did you do it?”, “vēnī *nāve* | I came *by boat*”)
- II.4.1.5.2.2. Ablative of Manner: used with the preposition “cum | with” to indicate the manner with which an action occurs (e.g. “veniō *summā cum celeritate* | I come *with the greatest speed*”)
- II.4.1.5.2.3. Ablative of Attendant Circumstances: used with the preposition “cum | with” to indicate circumstances (e.g. “advēnī *magnō cum clamore senātī* | I arrived *to the great clamor of the senate*”)
- II.4.1.5.2.4. Ablative of Accompaniment: used with the preposition “cum | with” to indicate accompaniment (e.g. “vēnī *cum tē* | I came *with you*”)
- II.4.1.5.2.5. Ablative of Degree of Difference: used to indicate the particular extent of a disparity (e.g. “est longior *stadiō* | it is longer *by one stade*”)

II.4.1.5.2.6. Ablative of Description: rarely, used to describe (e.g. “*vir magnō bonōre* | a man *with great honor*”)

II.4.1.5.2.7. Ablative Special Deponent Object: used as the syntactical direct object and semantical patient of any Special Ablative Object Deponent Verb (see: §IX.2.7.3)

II.4.1.5.3. Locative Ablative

II.4.1.5.3.1. Ablative of Time When (e.g. “*coquus ante nocte cenam parāvit* | the cook prepared the dinner *before night*”, “*veniam aestāte* | I will come *during summer*”, “*eras multās hōrās domī* | you were *many hours* at home”)

II.4.1.6. Vocative

II.4.1.6.1. Direct address

II.4.1.7. Locative (class: Oblique)

II.4.2. Number

II.4.2.1. Singular

II.4.2.2. Plural

II.4.3. Gender, similarly to ‘color’ of a quark, is simply a distinguishing label

II.4.3.1. Masculine

II.4.3.2. Feminine

II.4.3.3. Neuter

II.4.3.4. Ambiguous Masculine/Feminine

II.5. Inflection

III. VERBS AND VERBALS | *words or phrases that express states of being or actions as well as their many derivative constructions (see: §IX.2)*

III.1. Often, for any verb, its subject is implied contextually instead of expressed explicitly

III.2. There are six types of verb:

III.2.1. Copulative Verb (class: Irregular): “*sum, esse, fui, futūrus* | to be”

III.2.1.1. Sometimes, the Copulative Verb often appears as an element in any compound verb (e.g. “*possum, posse, potui* | to be able”) (see: §IX.2.1)

III.2.2. Active Verb (class: Regular or Irregular) (e.g. “*amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum* | to love”)

III.2.2.1. Rarely, any Active Verb may take on exclusively Active semantical forms which are exclusively denoted by corresponding Active syntactical forms

III.2.3. Deponent Verb (class: Regular or Irregular) (see: §IX.2.2): any Deponent Verb takes on exclusively Active semantical forms which are almost exclusively denoted by corresponding Passive syntactical forms (e.g. “possum, posse, potuī | to be able”)

III.2.3.1.1. Any Deponent Verb retains three Active syntactical forms:

III.2.3.1.1.1. Present Active Participle (e.g. “cōnāns, -antis | trying”)

III.2.3.1.1.2. Future Active Participle (e.g. “cōnātūrus, -a, -um | destined to try”)

III.2.3.1.1.3. Future Active Infinitive (e.g. “cōnātūrus esse | to be destined to try”)

III.2.3.1.1.4. Supine

III.2.3.1.1.5. Gerund

III.2.3.1.2. Any Deponent Verb retains one Passive semantical and syntactical form:

III.2.3.1.2.1. Future Passive Participle (equal: Gerundive)

III.2.4. Semi-Deponent Verb (class: Regular or Irregular) (see: §IX.2.3): any Semi-Deponent Verb takes on an Active Verb form for its First Principal Part and an Active Verb form for its Second Principal Part, but a Deponent Verb form for its Third Principal Part (e.g. “audeō, -ēre, ausus sum | to dare”)

III.2.4.1. For any Semi-Deponent Verb, its forms created by its Present Stem are treated as Active Verb forms

III.2.4.2. For any Semi-Deponent Verb, its forms created by its Perfective Stem or Supine Stem are treated as Deponent Verb forms

III.2.5. Defective Verb (class: Irregular) (see: §IX.2.4): any Defective Verb exists only in nonstandard restricted grammatical constructions, and is rarely translated but into the Present (e.g. “inquam | I say”)

III.2.6. Impersonal Verb (class: Irregular) (see: §IX.2.5): any Impersonal Verb includes the implied subject “it” (e.g. “pluit | it rains”)

III.3. Principal Parts

III.3.1. First Principal Part: for any Active Verb or Deponent Verb or Semi-Deponent Verb, its First Principal Part is its First-Person Singular Present Active Indicative form

III.3.2. Second Principal Part: for any verb, its Second Principal Part is its Present Active Infinitive

III.3.3. Third Principal Part: for any verb, its Third Principal Part is its First-Person Singular Perfect Active Indicative form

III.3.4. Fourth Principal Part: for any Active Verb with four Principal Parts, its Fourth Principal Part is its Accusative Supine form

III.3.4.1. For any Active Verb, its Fourth Principal Part may sometimes be represented as its Future Active Participle

III.3.4.1.1. For any Fourth Principal Part that is represented as its verb's Future Active Participle, default discussion of it must be suspended

III.4. Conjugations: any verb belongs to a Conjugation category

III.4.1. First Conjugation

III.4.1.1. Any Active Verb or Semi-Deponent Verb whose Second Principal Part ends with “-āre” or a similar variant belongs to the First Conjugation

III.4.1.2. Any Deponent Verb whose Second Principal Part ends with “-ārī” or a similar variant belongs to the First Conjugation

III.4.2. Second Conjugation

III.4.2.1. Any Active Verb or Semi-Deponent Verb whose Second Principal Part ends with “-ēre” belongs to the Second Conjugation

III.4.2.2. Any Deponent Verb whose Second Principal Part ends with “-ērī” or a similar variant belongs to the Second Conjugation

III.4.3. Third Conjugation

III.4.3.1. Any Active Verb or Semi-Deponent Verb whose Second Principal Part ends with “-ere” belongs to the Third Conjugation

III.4.3.2. Any Deponent Verb whose Second Principal Part ends with “-ī” or a similar variant belongs to the Third Conjugation

III.4.3.2.1. Because any Deponent Verb ends with some variant of “-ī” in its Second Principal Part, one must be cautious

III.4.4. Third Conjugation *i*-Stem

III.4.4.1. Any Active Verb or Semi-Deponent Verb whose Second Principal Part ends with “-ere” *and* whose First Principal Part ends with “-iō” belongs to the Third Conjugation *i*-Stem

III.4.4.2. Any Deponent Verb whose Second Principal Part ends with “-ī” or a similar variant *and* whose First Principal Part ends with “-ior” belongs to the Third Conjugation *i*-Stem

III.4.5. Fourth Conjugation

- III.4.5.1. Any Active Verb or Semi-Deponent Verb whose Second Principal Part ends with “-īre” or a similar variant belongs to the Fourth Conjugation
- III.4.5.2. Any Deponent Verb whose Second Principal Part ends with “-īrī” or a similar variant belongs to the Fourth Conjugation
- III.5. Verb Stems: for any Verb, any of its forms is created by one of its Stems
 - III.5.1. Often, for any Irregular Verb, its method for identifying any of its Stems is similar to the method for identifying the corresponding Stem of a Regular verb
 - III.5.2. There are three forms of Verb Stem:
 - III.5.2.1. Present Stem: for any verb, its Present Stem is used for any Non-Perfective Tense forms, namely Present, Imperfect, or Future; as well as for certain verbal forms
 - III.5.2.1.1. For any Active Verb, to form its Present Stem, remove the infinitive “-[vowel]+re” ending from its Second Principal Part
 - III.5.2.1.2. For any Deponent Verb, to form its Present Stem, remove the infinitive “-[vowel]+rī” or “-ī” ending from its Second Principal Part
 - III.5.2.2. Perfective Stem: for any verb, its Perfective Stem is used for any Perfective Tense forms, namely Perfect, Pluperfect, or Future Perfect; as well as for certain verbal forms
 - III.5.2.2.1. For any Active Verb, to form its Perfective Stem, remove the personal “-ī” ending from its Third Principal Part
 - III.5.2.2.2. For any Deponent Verb, to form its Deponent Perfective Stem, remove the personal “-us sum” ending from its Third Principal Part
 - III.5.2.3. Supine Stem: for any verb, its Supine Stem is used for its Supine forms, for its Perfect Passive Participle forms, and for its Future Active Participle forms
 - III.5.2.3.1. For any Active Verb, to form its Supine Stem, remove the “-um” ending from its Fourth Principal Part
 - III.5.2.3.2. For any Deponent Verb, to form its Supine Stem, remove the personal “-us sum” ending from its Third Principal Part
- III.6. Qualities of any Conjugated verb form include Tense, Number, Person, Voice, and Mood
 - III.6.1. Tense
 - III.6.1.1. Present
 - III.6.1.1.1. Tense: Present
 - III.6.1.1.2. Aspect: Imperfective (continuous or habitual)

III.6.1.1.3. Translations

III.6.1.1.3.1. Present Simple (e.g. “ambulāt | he *walks*”)

III.6.1.1.3.2. Present Progressive (e.g. “ambulāt | he *is walking*”)

III.6.1.1.3.3. Present Indicative (e.g. “ambulāt | he *does walk*”)

III.6.1.2. Imperfect

III.6.1.2.1. Tense: Past

III.6.1.2.2. Aspect: Imperfective (continuous or habitual)

III.6.1.2.3. Translations

III.6.1.2.3.1. Past Progressive (e.g. “ambulābat | he *was walking*”)

III.6.1.2.3.2. Imperfect Inceptive (e.g. “ambulābat | he *began to walk*”)

III.6.1.2.3.3. Imperfect Indicative (e.g. “ambulābat | he *used to walk*”)

III.6.1.2.3.4. Past Perfect Progressive (e.g. “ambulābat | he *had been walking*”)

III.6.1.3. Future

III.6.1.3.1. Tense: Future

III.6.1.3.2. Aspect: Imperfective (continuous or habitual)

III.6.1.3.3. Translations

III.6.1.3.3.1. Future Simple (e.g. “ambulābit | he *will walk*”)

III.6.1.3.3.2. Future Progressive (e.g. “ambulābit | he *will be walking*”)

III.6.1.4. Perfect

III.6.1.4.1. Tense: Past

III.6.1.4.2. Aspect: Perfective (instantaneous); Present Prior

III.6.1.4.3. Translations

III.6.1.4.3.1. Past Simple (e.g. “ambulāvit | he *walked*”)

III.6.1.4.3.2. Present Perfect (e.g. “ambulāvit | he *has walked*”)

III.6.1.4.3.3. Past Indicative (e.g. “ambulāvit | he *did walk*”)

III.6.1.5. Pluperfect

III.6.1.5.1. Tense: Past

III.6.1.5.2. Aspect: Perfective (instantaneous); Past Prior

III.6.1.5.3. Translations

III.6.1.5.3.1. Past Perfect (e.g. “ambulāverat | he *had walked*”)

III.6.1.6. Future Perfect

III.6.1.6.1. Tense: Future

III.6.1.6.2. Aspect: Perfective (instantaneous); Future Prior

III.6.1.6.3. Translations

III.6.1.6.3.1. Future Perfect (e.g. “ambulāverit | he *will have walked*; he *shall have walked*”)

III.6.1.6.3.2. Future Perfect Progressive (e.g. “ambulāverit | he *will have been walking*”)

III.6.2. Number

III.6.2.1. Singular

III.6.2.2. Plural

III.6.3. Voice

III.6.3.1. Active: for any Active construction, its semantical agent is its syntactical subject

III.6.3.2. Passive: for any Passive construction, its semantical patient is its syntactical subject

III.6.4. Mood

III.6.4.1. Indicative: any Indicative construction indicates an actual situation (e.g. “ambulāt | he walks”)

III.6.4.2. Imperative (no past tenses defined)

III.6.4.2.1. Command

III.6.4.2.2. Prohibition: uses either an Imperative form of the verb “nōlō, nōlle, nōlui | to not want” with the Infinitive of the prohibited action (e.g. “nōlī tangere | do not touch!” “nōlīte tangere | you all do not touch!”) or the particle “nē” with an Imperative form of the prohibited action (e.g. “nē tangite | you all do not touch!”)

III.6.4.3. Subjunctive (no future tenses defined)

III.6.4.3.1. Potential: used to refer to possibilities, often expressed with “may”, “might”, “could”, or “would” (e.g. “ambulet | he might walk”)

III.6.4.3.2. Independent (Main) Clauses

III.6.4.3.2.1. Jussive: used as a Third-Person Imperative by imposition of will (e.g. “ambulet | he shall walk!”)

III.6.4.3.2.2. Prohibition: used with the particle “ne” to negate the Subjunctive of Imperative (e.g. “ne ambulet | he shall not walk!”)

III.6.4.3.2.3. Hortatory

- III.6.4.3.2.3.1. Hortatory Proper: used as a first-person plural form to exhort a group of which the speaker is a part to do something (e.g. “*nunc exeāmus* | now *let us exit!*”)
- III.6.4.3.2.3.2. Negative Hortatory: used as a first-person plural form with the particle “*ne*” to exhort a group of which the speaker is a part not to do something (e.g. “*ne exeāmus* | let us not exit!”)
- III.6.4.3.2.4. Optative
- III.6.4.3.2.4.1. Wish: used with the adverb “*ut, uti, utinam* | if only” to indicate a wish (e.g. “*ut ambulet* | I wish that he would walk”)
- III.6.4.3.2.4.2. Contrary Wish: used with an Imperfect Subjunctive verb form to indicate a wish that something were happening in the present (e.g. “*utinam adessēs* | would that you were present!”) or with a Pluperfect Subjunctive verb form or, rarely, a Perfect Subjunctive verb form to indicate a wish that something had happened in the past (e.g. “*uti adfuissēs* | would that you had been present!”)
- III.6.4.3.2.4.3. Negative Wish: used with the phrase “*ut non* | wish not, if only not” or with the particle “*ne*” to indicate a negative wish (e.g. “*ut non ambulet* | I hope that he does not walk”, “*ne veniās* | may you not come”)
- III.6.4.3.2.4.4. Contrary Negative Wish: used with an Imperfect Subjunctive verb form to indicate a wish that something were not happening in the present (e.g. “*ne adessēs* | would that you were not present!”) or with a Pluperfect Subjunctive verb form or, rarely, a Perfect Subjunctive verb form to indicate a wish that something had not happened in the past (e.g. “*uti non adfuissēs* | would that you had not been present!”)
- III.6.4.3.2.5. Deliberation (e.g. “*quid faciam* | what am I to do?”, “*sed iterum, quid fecissem* | but again, what was I to have done?”)
- III.6.4.3.3. Dependent clauses (equal: Subordinate clauses)
- III.6.4.3.3.1. Positive Purpose: used with the particle “*ut*” to indicate purpose (e.g. “*vēnī ut adsim* | I came *so that I could be present*; I came *that I may be present*”)

- III.6.4.3.3.2. Negative Purpose: used with the particle “ne” to indicate negative purpose (e.g. “tū pūniendus es *ne faciās hoc iterum* | you ought to be punished *that you may not do this again*; you ought to be punished *lest you do this again*”)
- III.6.4.3.3.3. Relative Clause of Purpose: used with a Relative Pronoun to indicate purpose (e.g. “mīsī illōs *quī possint id facere* | I sent those *who might be able to do it*”)
- III.6.4.3.3.4. Postive Result: used with the particle “ut” to indicate result, often with a main reference clause including “tam | so”, “tot | so many”, “sic | thus, just like”, or “ita | such, so” (e.g. “tam celeriter vēnī *ut iam adsim* | I came so quickly *that I am already present*”)
- III.6.4.3.3.5. Negative Result: used with the phrase “ut non” to indicate negative result, often with a main clause including “tam | so”, “tot | so many”, “sic | thus, just like”, or “ita | such, so” (e.g. “iter ita longum faciēs *ut non possīs redēre domum umquam* | so long a journey will you make *that you will not be able to return home ever?*”)
- III.6.4.3.3.6. Fear
- III.6.4.3.3.6.1. Fear That
- III.6.4.3.3.6.2. Fear That Not
- III.6.4.3.3.7. Cum Causal: used with the adverb “cum | since” to indicate cause (e.g. “*cum adsim* possum id vidēre | *since I am present* I am able to see it”)
- III.6.4.3.3.8. Cum Circumstantial (Attendant Circumstances): used with the adverb “cum | when, while” to indicate circumstances (e.g. “*cum omnēs vidērent* id fēcī | *while all were watching* I did it”)
- III.6.4.3.3.9. Cum Concessive: used with the adverb “cum | although, despite” to indicate concession, often with a main clause including “etsi, etiamsi, tametsi | although, albeit”, “quamquam | although”, “tamen | however”, or “quamvīs, quantumvīs | everso, although, still, yet, nevertheless, as you please” (e.g. “*cum omnēs viderent* quamvīs id fēcī | *although all were watching* I did it”)
- III.6.4.3.3.10. Indirect Command: used with the particle “ut” to indicate imposition of will (e.g. “ōrāvit *ut peterent* | he pleaded *that they attack*”)

- III.6.4.3.3.11. Indirect Question: used with a Interrogative Particle to indicate uncertainty or revelation (“*rogāvī quid dīxissēs*| I asked *what you might have said*; I asked *what you had said*”, “*nōlēbat patefacere ubi esset*| he was not wanting to reveal *where he might have been*; he was not wanting to reveal *where he was*”)
- III.7. Sequence of Tense dictates that, in some situations, any verb can take on only certain tenses
- III.7.1. The Sequence of Subjunctive Tense applies when the action of any Subjunctive verb occurs in reference to any main verb (as in the case of a Subjunctive clause)
- III.7.1.1. Primary Sequence occurs when any main reference verb takes on the Present, Future, or Future Perfect
- III.7.1.1.1. Any Primary Sequence Subjunctive verb must take on the Present to show concurrent or future action (e.g. “*iter ita longum faciās ut non possīs redēre domum umquam*| so long a journey will you make that *you will not be able* to return home ever!”)
- III.7.1.1.2. Any Primary Sequence Subjunctive verb must take on the Perfect to show past action (e.g. “*iter ita longum faciās ut, postrēmo, familiae tuī oblitus sīs* | so long a journey will you make that, at last, *you will have forgotten* your family!”)
- III.7.1.2. Secondary Sequence occurs when any main reference verb takes on the Imperfect, Perfect, or Pluperfect
- III.7.1.2.1. Any Secondary Sequence Subjunctive verb must take on the Imperfect to show concurrent or future action (e.g. “*ubi redī, laborāretis diligenter*| if only *you all had been working* diligently when I returned!”)
- III.7.1.2.2. Any Secondary Sequence Subjunctive verb must take on the Pluperfect to show past action (e.g. “*redī enim is mē necāvisset*| I returned, for he *would have killed* me!”)
- III.7.2. Sequence of Indirect Discourse Tense applies to the action of any Infinitive Clause in reference to its introductory verb of perception
- III.7.2.1. Any Infinitive Clause must take on the Present to show concurrent action
- III.7.2.2. Any Infinitive Clause must take on the Perfect to show past action
- III.7.2.3. Any Infinitive Clause must take on the Future to show future action
- III.8. Infinitive: any Infinitive is an unconjugated form of its verb for a specific Tense and Voice

III.8.1. There are six forms of Infinitive

- III.8.1.1. Present Active Infinitive (e.g. “esse | to be”, “amāre | to love”, “cōnārī | to try”)
- III.8.1.2. Perfect Active Infinitive (e.g. “fuisse | to have been”, “amāvisse | to have loved”)
- III.8.1.3. Future Active Infinitive (e.g. “amāturus esse | to be destined to love”)
- III.8.1.4. Present Passive Infinitive (e.g. “amārī | to be loved”, “delērī | to be destroyed”, “dūcī | to be led”)
- III.8.1.5. Perfect Passive Infinitive (e.g. “amātus esse | to have been loved”)
- III.8.1.6. Future Passive Infinitive (rare) (e.g. “amātum īrī | to be destined to be loved”)

III.8.2. Often, any Infinitive serves as a verbal Nominative Singular noun

III.8.3. Infinitive Clause (equal: Indirect Discourse; Indirect Statement): uses an Infinitive with an Accusative noun to convey a perception (e.g. “Quīntus *mē obstāre* ēī dixit | Quintus said *me to obstruct* him; Quintus said *that I obstructed* him”, “ego cōgnoscō *tē amāre* mē | I recognize *you to love* me; I recognize *that you love* me”)

III.9. Participle: any Participle is a verbal adjective

III.9.1. There are four forms of Participle

- III.9.1.1. Present Active Participle (e.g. “amāns | loving”)
 - III.9.1.1.1. For any verb, its Present Active Participle serves as and is Declined as a Third Declension adjective
 - III.9.1.1.1.1. Often, any Present Active Participle, unlike any adjective, takes on an “-ī” ending instead of an “-e” ending in its Ablative Singular form
- III.9.1.2. Perfect Participle (e.g. “amātus | loved, having been loved”)
 - III.9.1.2.1. For any verb, its Perfect Participle served as and is Declined as a First & Second Declension adjective
 - III.9.1.2.2. There are two forms of Perfect Participle:
 - III.9.1.2.2.1. For any Active Verb, its Perfect Participle is its Perfect Passive Participle (e.g. “amātus | loved, having been loved”)
 - III.9.1.2.2.2. For any Deponent Verb or Semi-Deponent Verb, its Perfect Participle is its Perfect Active Participle (e.g. “cōnātus | having tried”)
- III.9.1.3. Future Active Participle (e.g. “amātūrus | destined to love”)
 - III.9.1.3.1. For any verb, its Future Active Participle serves as and is declined as a First & Second Declension adjective
- III.9.1.4. Future Passive Participle (e.g. “amāndus | destined to be loved”)

- III.9.1.4.1. For any verb, its Future Passive Participle serves as and is declined as a First & Second Declension adjective
- III.10. Gerundive: any Gerundive is a verbal First & Second Declension adjective
- III.10.1. Simple Adjective Construction
- III.10.2. Gerundive with Direct Object
- III.10.3. Gerundive of Motivation with Direct Object
- III.10.3.1. Often, any Gerundive of Motivation with Direct Object in the Accusative is used with the preposition “ad | to, towards” (e.g. “*venī ad videndum librum* | I came *for the purpose of the book being read*”)
- III.10.3.2. Often, any Gerundive of Motivation with Direct Object in the Genitive is used with the Ablative Singular Feminine noun “*causā* | with the cause” (e.g. “*venī ad videndorum librorum* | I came *with the cause of books being read*”)
- III.10.4. Often, any clause in which any noun serves as the object of any Gerund is replaced by a clause in which that noun takes on the Case of that Gerund and that Gerund is replaced by a Gerundive modifying that noun (e.g. “*urbem capiendī causā* | with the cause *of capturing the city* | | *urbis capiendae causā* | with the cause *of capturing the city*”, “*pācem petendō* potes | you are able to do it *by seeking peace* | | *pāce petendā* potes | you are able to do it *by seeking peace*”)
- III.11. Gerund: any Gerund is a verbal Second Declension Neuter noun
- III.11.1. For any verb, the function of its Gerund’s deprecated Nominative form is supplied by its Infinitive (e.g. “*amāre* est facile mihi | *to love* is easy for me”)
- III.11.2. Any Gerund is Active in force
- III.11.3. Uses of the Gerund
- III.11.3.1. For any verb, its Gerund retains the ability to take its direct object and its indirect object and to be modified by adverbs
- III.11.3.1.1. Any Special Object Verb retains the special Case of its object in its Gerund form (e.g. “*credendō mihi* potes habēre aurem | *by believing me* you are able to have gold”)
- III.11.3.2. Often, any clause in which any noun serves as the object of any Gerund is replaced by a clause in which that noun takes on the Case of that Gerund and that Gerund is replaced by a Gerundive modifying that noun (e.g. “*urbem capiendī causā* | with the cause *of capturing the city* | | *urbis capiendae causā* | with the cause *of capturing the city*”, “*pācem petendō* potes | you are able to do it *by seeking peace* | | *pāce petendā* potes | you are able to do it *by seeking peace*”)

- III.11.3.3. Any Gerund in the Genitive may exist as an Oblique (e.g. “is cupidus *legendi* | he is desirous of *reading*”) or with “*causā* | with the cause” to express motivation (e.g. “*venī causā videndi* | I came *with the cause of seeing*; I came *for the sake of seeing*”)
- III.11.3.4. Any Gerund in the Accusative may be used with the preposition “*ad* | to, toward” to express motivation (e.g. “*venī ad videndum* | I came *to see*”)
- III.11.3.5. A Gerund in the Ablative is treated as an Ablative of Means (e.g. “*libenter credendo mihi potes habēre aurem* | *by believing* me willingly you are able to have gold”)
- III.12. Supine: any Supine is a verbal Fourth Declension noun that takes the form of an Infinitive in translations (e.g. “*venī visum* | I came *to see*”, “*mirabile visū* | fabulous *to see*”)
- III.12.1. There are two forms of Supine:
- III.12.1.1. Accusative Singular Supine: used with a verb to express the motivation or goal of a verb showing motion (e.g. “*venī visum* | I came *to see*”)
- III.12.1.1.1. Rarely, any Accusative Singular Supine is used with the Passive Infinitive of the verb “*eō, ire, īi* | to go”, “*īrī*” to represent a Third-Person Future Passive form (e.g. “*urbem visum īrī* | the city was going *to be seen*”)
- III.12.1.2. Ablative Singular Supine: used with an adjective to demonstrate the perspective of an action (e.g. “*mirabile visū* | fabulous *to see*”)
- III.13. Periphrastic construction
- III.13.1. There are two forms of Periphrastic construction:
- III.13.1.1. Active (First) Periphrastic: uses a Future Active Participle form with a Conjugated form of “*sum, esse, fuī, futūrus* | to be” as a tense-shifted future construction, sometimes expressing obligation or wish (e.g. “*is amātorus est* | he is destined to love”, “*amātorus fuistīne* | had you been destined to love?”, “*amātorus fuissem* | I should have been destined to love; I may have been destined to love”)
- III.13.1.2. Passive (Second) Periphrastic: uses a Gerundive form with an Active Indicative form of the verb “*sum, esse, fuī, futūrus* | to be”, sometimes specifying an agent in the Dative, to express obligation or necessity (e.g. “*Carthagō Romae dēlendā est* | Carthage must be destroyed by Rome”)
- III.13.1.2.1. Often, the agent of any Passive Periphrastic is the object of its obligation
- III.13.1.2.1.1. In these instances, the agent is still presented as a Dative of Agent, but the patient of the Gerundive’s action is absent (e.g. “*nōbīs festīnandum est* | (it) ought to be hurried by us; we ought to hurry”, “*vōbīs currendum est* | (it) ought to be run by you all; you all ought to run”)

III.13.1.2.2. Often, if the Gerundive derives from a Special Verb, the agent of the verb's obligation or necessity takes on the Ablative with the preposition "ā, ab | from, by, of" (e.g. "nautae *a nobis* parcendum erat | *we* ought to have spared the sailor; the sailor ought to have been spared *by us*")

IV. ADJECTIVES | *words or phrases that modify nouns*

IV.1. Any adjective has three Principal Parts

IV.1.1. Masculine Nominative Singular form

IV.1.2. Feminine Nominative Singular form

IV.1.3. Neuter Nominative Singular form

IV.2. Declensions: Any adjective belongs to a Declension category

IV.2.1. Any adjective differs in Declension in its Positive, Comparative, and Superlative forms (e.g. the Principal Parts "laetus, -a, -um | happy" are different from the Principal Parts "laetior, -ior, -ius | more happy", which in turn are different from the Principal Parts "laetissimus, -issima, -issimum | most happy")

IV.2.2. There are two Adjective Declensions:

IV.2.2.1. First & Second Declension

IV.2.2.1.1. Any adjective whose Second Principal Part ends with "-a" belongs to the First & Second Declension

IV.2.2.2. Third Declension

IV.2.2.2.1. Any adjective that does not belong to the First & Second Declension belongs to the Third Declension

IV.3. Any Declined adjective must match the Case, Number, and Gender of the noun it modifies

IV.4. Qualities of any Declined adjective form include Case, Number, and Gender, and Degree

IV.4.1. Case (see: §II.3.1)

IV.4.1.1. Nominative

IV.4.1.2. Genitive

IV.4.1.3. Dative

IV.4.1.4. Accusative

IV.4.1.5. Ablative

IV.4.1.6. Vocative

- IV.4.1.7. Locative
- IV.4.2. Number
 - IV.4.2.1. Singular
 - IV.4.2.2. Plural
- IV.4.3. Gender
 - IV.4.3.1. Masculine
 - IV.4.3.2. Feminine
 - IV.4.3.3. Neuter
 - IV.4.3.4. Ambiguous Masculine/Feminine
- IV.4.4. Degree
 - IV.4.4.1. Any Positive adjectives merely describes (e.g. “laetus | happy”)
 - IV.4.4.2. Any Comparative adjective describes as more intense than something else (e.g. “laetior | more happy”)
 - IV.4.4.2.1. Any Comparative Degree adjective may also be translated to describe something that is rather intense (e.g. “laetior | rather happy”)
 - IV.4.4.3. Any Superlative adjective describes as the most intense of all (e.g. “laetissimus | most happy”)
 - IV.4.4.3.1. Any Superlative Degree adjective may also be translated to describe something that is very intense (e.g. “laetissimus | very happy”)
- IV.5. Verbal adjectives (see: §III.8, §III.9)
- IV.6. Adjective-like pronouns (see: §VI.5)

V. ADVERBS | *words or phrases that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs (see: §IX.3)*

- V.1. Any adverb has one Principal Part
 - V.1.1. Positive form
- V.2. Any adjective can be made into an adverb
- V.3. Qualities of any Declined adverb form include Degree
 - V.3.1. Degree
 - V.3.1.1. Positive
 - V.3.1.2. Comparative
 - V.3.1.2.1. The Comparative Degree can be used to express degree of difference with “quam | than, as” and a Nominative noun or with an Ablative of Difference (e.g.

“nūntius est *celerius quam ego*, nūntius est *celerius mē* | the messenger is *swifter than I*”)

V.3.1.3. Superlative

V.3.1.3.1. The Superlative Degree can be used to express limit of possibility with

“quam | than, as” (e.g. “senātor *quam saepissimē* ad mē vēnit | the senator came to me as often as possible”)

V.4. For any adverb, to inflect it, its Adverb Stem must be provided

VI. PRONOUNS | *words or phrases that replace or complement nouns (see: §IX.4)*

VI.1. Any pronoun has three Principal Parts

VI.1.1. Masculine Nominative Singular form

VI.1.2. Feminine Nominative Singular form

VI.1.3. Neuter Nominative Singular form

VI.2. Because any pronoun does not belong to specific Declension pattern, its forms must be memorized

VI.3. Qualities of any Declined pronoun form include Case, Number, Gender, and Person

VI.3.1. Case (see: §II.3.1)

VI.3.1.1. Nominative

VI.3.1.2. Genitive

VI.3.1.3. Dative

VI.3.1.4. Accusative

VI.3.1.5. Ablative

VI.3.1.6. Vocative

VI.3.1.7. Locative

VI.3.2. Number

VI.3.2.1. Singular

VI.3.2.2. Plural

VI.3.3. Gender

VI.3.3.1. Masculine

VI.3.3.2. Feminine

VI.3.3.3. Neuter

VI.3.3.4. Ambiguous Masculine/Feminine

VI.3.4. Person specifies the Person of pronoun's antecedent

- VI.3.4.1. First
- VI.3.4.2. Second
- VI.3.4.3. Third
- VI.4. There are six types of pronoun:
 - VI.4.1. Personal (see: §IX.4.1)
 - VI.4.1.1. Replaces its antecedent noun
 - VI.4.2. Demonstrative/Determiner (see: §IX.4.2)
 - VI.4.2.1. Determines the instance of its demonstration
 - VI.4.3. Relative Pronoun (see: §IX.4.3)
 - VI.4.3.1. Introduces a Relative Clause, which itself functions as an adjective modifying its antecedent (e.g. “*urbs, quam ego deleō, est magna* | the city, *which I destroy*, is large”, “*ubi est vinum, quod emi* | where is the wine *which I bought?*”)
 - VI.4.3.2. For any Relative Pronoun, it must match its antecedent in Number and Gender, but its Case is determined by its function in its Relative Clause (e.g. “*urbs, quam ego deleō, est magna* | the city, *which I destroy*, is large”)
 - VI.4.4. Reflexive (see: §IX.4.4)
 - VI.4.4.1. Indicates equivalence of semantical agent to semantical patient (e.g. “*rex se interfecit* | the king killed *himself*”, “*Servi sibi cibum ferunt* | the slaves bring the food *for themselves*”)
 - VI.4.5. Intensive (see: §IX.4.5)
 - VI.4.5.1. Refocuses attention (e.g. “*ipse dixit* | he said it *himself*”)
 - VI.4.6. Indefinite (see: §IX.4.6)
 - VI.4.6.1. Indicates uncertainty or universality (e.g. “*aliquis erat hūc* | *someone* was here”)

VII. PREPOSITIONS | *words or phrases that express relationships between nouns or phrases* (see: §IX.5)

- VII.1. Any preposition has one Principal Part
 - VII.1.1. Prepositional form
- VII.2. There are two types of preposition:
- VII.3. Ablative Object (see: §IX.5.1)
 - VII.3.1. Often, a preposition expressing location or motion away takes an Ablative object
- VII.4. Accusative Object (see: §IX.5.2)
 - VII.4.1. Often, a preposition showing motion toward or into takes an Accusative object

VII.4.2. For any Accusative Object preposition, if it takes an Ablative object (if the Ablative Object construction exists), it changes to a preposition of position

VIII. CONJUNCTIONS, CLITICS, AND PARTICLES | *minor words or phrases that clarify relationships*

VIII.1. Any conjunction, clitic, or particle may have multiple Principal Parts because of syntactical variation, but semantical variation is rare within each word

VIII.2. There are three main types of conjunction: (see: §IX.1.6.1)

VIII.2.1. Coordinating (see: §IX.1.6.1.1)

VIII.2.1.1. Clarifies the relationship between two items of equal importance

VIII.2.2. Correlative (see: §IX.1.6.2)

VIII.2.2.1. Clarifies the relationship between two items of equal importance using a pair of noncontiguous words

VIII.2.3. Subordinating (see: §IX.1.6.3)

VIII.2.3.1. Stresses one of two items

VIII.3. Clitic (see: §IX.1.6.2)

VIII.3.1. A small word or phrase that is appended to a major word to clarify relationship

VIII.4. Particle (see: §IX.1.6.3)

VIII.4.1. A word that has no coherent meaning unless attached to its host clause, to which it adds depth

IX. LEXICON | *abridged word reference (headings arranged in logical order; entries arranged in alphabetical order)*

IX.1. Nouns

IX.1.1. First Declension Masculine Nouns

IX.1.1.1. *accola*, -ae, m. | neighbor

IX.1.1.2. *agricola*, -ae, m. | farmer

IX.1.1.3. *incola*, -ae, m. | inhabitant

IX.1.1.4. *nauta*, -ae, m. | sailor

IX.1.1.5. *plēbicola*, -ae, m. | populist

IX.1.1.6. *poeta*, -ae, m. | poet

IX.1.1.7. *scriba*, -ae, m. | scribe

IX.1.2. Third Declension Special Derivation Nouns

IX.1.2.1. Feminine -ionis Nouns

IX.1.2.1.1. *aequātiō*, -nis, f. | equality

IX.1.2.1.2. ōrātiō, -nis, f. | oration; eloquence

IX.1.2.2. Masculine –oris Nouns

IX.1.2.2.1. doctor, -ōris, m. | medic

IX.1.2.2.2. gladiātor, -ōris, m. | gladiator

IX.1.2.2.3. imperātor, -ōris, m. | emperor

IX.1.2.2.4. monitor, -ōris, m. | advisor

IX.1.2.2.5. vector, -ōris, m. | traveler

IX.1.2.3. Feminine –tatis Nouns

IX.1.2.3.1. aequālītās, -tātis, f. | equality

IX.1.2.3.2. frāternitās, -tātis, f. | brotherhood

IX.1.2.3.3. libertās, -tātis, f. | liberty

IX.1.2.3.4. māiestās, -tātis, f. | majesty

IX.1.2.4. Feminine –tudinis Nouns

IX.1.2.4.1. magnitūdō, -tūdinis, f. | magnitude

IX.1.2.4.2. multitūdō, -tūdinis, f. | multiplicity; crowd

IX.2. Verbs

IX.2.1. Compound verbs of the Copulative Verb “sum, esse, fuī, futūrus | to be”

IX.2.1.1. absum, abesse, afuī, afutūrus | to be absent

IX.2.1.2. adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus | to be present

IX.2.1.3. dēsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+DAT) | to fail at

IX.2.1.4. insum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+ABL) | to be in, to be inside

IX.2.1.5. intersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+DAT) | to be among

IX.2.1.6. obsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+DAT) | to be against

IX.2.1.7. possum, posse, potuī | to be able (to)

IX.2.1.8. praesum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+DAT) | to be in charge of, preside over

IX.2.1.9. prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī, prōfutūrus (+DAT) | to be useful for, be good for

IX.2.1.10. subsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+DAT) | to be near

IX.2.1.11. supersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+DAT) | to survive

IX.2.2. Common Deponent Verbs

IX.2.2.1. aggredior, -ī, aggressus sum | to approach, to attack

IX.2.2.2. arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum | to think

IX.2.2.3. congrātulor, -ārī, -ātus sum | to rejoice

IX.2.2.4. congregior, -ī, congressus sum | to meet, to come together

- IX.2.2.5. cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum | to try, to attempt
IX.2.2.6. ēgredior, -ī, ēgressus sum | to go out, to disembark
IX.2.2.7. hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum | to encourage, to urge
IX.2.2.8. ingredior, -ī, ingressus sum | to approach, to attack, to enter
IX.2.2.9. īrāscor, -ī, īrātus sum (+DAT) | to be enraged (at)
IX.2.2.10. loquor, loquī, locūtus sum | to speak, to talk
IX.2.2.11. mereor, -ērī, meritus sum | to deserve, earn
IX.2.2.12. minitor, -ārī, -ātus sum (+DAT) | to threaten (someone)
IX.2.2.13. minor, -ārī, -ātus sum (+DAT) | to protrude; to intimidate (someone)
IX.2.2.14. mīror, -ārī, -ātus sum | to wonder at, to be surprised
IX.2.2.15. morior, -ī, mortuus sum (Fut. Act. Part. “moritūrus”) | to die
IX.2.2.16. moror, -ārī, -ātus sum | to delay
IX.2.2.17. nāscor, -ī, natus sum | to be born; to be found
IX.2.2.18. opperior, -īrī, oppertus sum | to await, to wait for, to expect
IX.2.2.19. orior, -īrī, ortus sum | to rise, to arise
IX.2.2.20. patior, patī, passus sum | to suffer; to permit, to allow
IX.2.2.21. polliceor, -ērī, pollicitus sum | to promise
IX.2.2.22. potior, -īrī, potītus sum (+ABL) | to get possession of
IX.2.2.23. proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum | to set out, to depart
IX.2.2.24. prōgredior, -ī, prōgressus sum | to advance, to go forward
IX.2.2.25. revertor, -ī, reversus sum | to go back, to return
IX.2.2.26. sequor, sequī, secūtus sum | to follow
IX.2.2.27. ūtor, -ī, usus sum (+ABL) | to use, to make use of
IX.2.2.28. vereor, -ērī, veritus sum | to fear
IX.2.2.29. videor, -ērī, vīsus sum | to seem
- IX.2.3. Common Semi-Deponent Verbs (there are very few others)
- IX.2.3.1. audeō, -ēre, ausus sum | to dare
IX.2.3.2. fidō, fidere, fīsus sum (+DAT) | to trust (someone)
IX.2.3.3. confidō, -fidere, -fīsus sum (+DAT) | to confide (in)
IX.2.3.4. diffidō, -fidere, fīsus sum (+DAT) | to distrust; to despair (of)
IX.2.3.5. fīō, -erī, factus sum | to become, to be made (into)
IX.2.3.6. gaudeō, -ēre, gāvīsus sum | to rejoice
IX.2.3.7. soleō, -ēre, solitus sum | to be accustomed (to)

IX.2.7.1.8. *oblīvīscor, oblīvīscī, oblītus sum* | to forget

IX.2.7.1.9. *reminīscor, reminīscī, reminīscītus sum* | to call to mind, to recall

IX.2.7.2. Dative Object

IX.2.7.2.1. *cēdō, -ere, cessī, -us (+DAT)* | to yield (to); to concede (to); to change (into)

IX.2.7.2.2. *confīdō, -fīdere, -fīsus sum (+DAT)* | to confide (in)

IX.2.7.2.3. *crēdō, -ere, idī, -itus (+DAT)* | to trust; to have faith (in)

IX.2.7.2.4. *dēsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+DAT)* | to fail (at)

IX.2.7.2.5. *diffīdō, -fīdere, fīsus sum (+DAT)* | to distrust; to despair (of)

IX.2.7.2.6. *ēveniō, -venīre, -vēmī, -ventus (+DAT)* | to occur (to)

IX.2.7.2.7. *faveō, -ēre, -ī, fautus (+DAT)* | to favor (someone)

IX.2.7.2.8. *fīdō, fīdere, fīsus sum (+DAT)* | to trust (someone)

IX.2.7.2.9. *īgnōscō, -ere, īgnōvī, -tus (+DAT)* | to forgive (someone), to pardon (someone)

IX.2.7.2.10. *imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (+DAT)* | to command (someone (to))

IX.2.7.2.11. *indulgēō, -ēre, indulsī, indultus (+DAT)* | to indulge (in); to be mannerly (toward)

IX.2.7.2.12. *intersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+DAT)* | to be among (something)

IX.2.7.2.13. *invidēō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -vīsus (+DAT)* | to look askance (at), to be loath (toward (someone)), to begrudge (someone)

IX.2.7.2.14. *īrāscor, -ī, īrātus sum (+DAT)* | to be enraged (at)

IX.2.7.2.15. *minitor, -ārī, -ātus sum (+DAT)* | to threaten (someone)

IX.2.7.2.16. *minor, -ārī, -ātus sum (+DAT)* | to protrude; to intimidate (someone)

IX.2.7.2.17. *noceō, -ēre, -uī, -itus (+DAT)* | to injure (someone), to do harm (to)

IX.2.7.2.18. *obsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+DAT)* | to be against (someone)

IX.2.7.2.19. *parco, -ere, pepercī, parsus (+DAT)* | to spare; to refrain (from)

IX.2.7.2.20. *pāreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus (+DAT)* | to obey (someone), to submit (to); to appear (to)

IX.2.7.2.21. *persuādeō, -suādēre, -suāsī, -suāsus (+DAT)* | to persuade (someone)

IX.2.7.2.22. *placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus (+DAT)* | to please (someone), to suit (someone)

IX.2.7.2.23. *praesum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+DAT)* | to preside (over)

IX.2.7.2.24. *prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī, prōfutūrus (+DAT)* | to be useful (for)

IX.2.7.2.25. *resistō, -ere, restitī (+DAT)* (no passive) | to resist (someone) (something); to arise; to remain steady

IX.2.7.2.26. respondeō, -ēre, -ī, respōnsus (+DAT) (limited passive) | to respond (to); to yield (to)

IX.2.7.2.27. serviō, -īre, -īvī (+DAT) (no passive) | to serve (someone); to be devoted (to)

IX.2.7.2.28. studeō, -ēre, -uī (+DAT) (no passive) to desire, to devote oneself (to)

IX.2.7.2.29. suādeō, -ēre, suāsī, -sus (+DAT) | to recommend (to), to advise (someone)

IX.2.7.2.30. subsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+DAT) | to be near (to)

IX.2.7.2.31. supersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (+DAT) | to survive (an occurrence)

IX.2.7.3. Ablative Object

IX.2.7.3.1. fungor, fungī, fūctus sum (+ABL) | to perform (something), to execute (something)

IX.2.7.3.2. fūror, -ārī, -ātus sum (+ABL) | to steal (something), to plunder (something)

IX.2.7.3.3. potior, -īrī, potītus sum (+ABL) | to get possession (of)

IX.2.7.3.4. ūtor, -ī, usus sum (+ABL) | to use (something), to make use (of)

IX.2.7.3.5. vescor, -ī (+ABL) | to eat (something); to make use (of); to enjoy (something)

IX.3. Adverbs

IX.3.1. Adverbs of Manner, Degree, Cause

IX.3.1.1. adeō | so much, so greatly, to such a degree

IX.3.1.2. an, annon; nonne | surely?

IX.3.1.3. cūr | why

IX.3.1.4. ergō | thus, therefore

IX.3.1.5. haud | not at all

IX.3.1.6. ita | so, in this way

IX.3.1.7. itaque | therefore, and so

IX.3.1.8. non modō | by no means

IX.3.1.9. num; utrum | surely not?

IX.3.1.10. paene | almost, nearly

IX.3.1.11. prope | nearly, approximately

IX.3.1.12. quam | how (not to be confused with “quam | than”)

IX.3.1.13. quare | therefore, for that reason

IX.3.1.14. quō modō | by means (of)

IX.3.1.15. tam | to such an extent

IX.3.1.16. vix | hardly

IX.3.2. Adverbs of Time

- IX.3.2.1. cotīdiē | each day
- IX.3.2.2. deinde | then, next
- IX.3.2.3. dēnique | at last
- IX.3.2.4. herī | yesterday
- IX.3.2.5. hodiē | today
- IX.3.2.6. iam | already
- IX.3.2.7. mox | soon
- IX.3.2.8. numquam | never
- IX.3.2.9. nunc | now
- IX.3.2.10. ōlim | once upon a time
- IX.3.2.11. postquam | after
- IX.3.2.12. postrēmo | finally
- IX.3.2.13. saepē | often, frequently
- IX.3.2.14. semper | always
- IX.3.2.15. simulac, simulatque | as soon as
- IX.3.2.16. tandem | at length
- IX.3.2.17. tum | then
- IX.3.2.18. ubi | when
- IX.3.2.19. umquam | ever

IX.3.3. Adverbs of Place

- IX.3.3.1. eodem | thither
- IX.3.3.2. hic | here
- IX.3.3.3. huc | hither
- IX.3.3.4. hinc | from here
- IX.3.3.5. ibi | there
- IX.3.3.6. ibidem | in the same place
- IX.3.3.7. porrō | further on
- IX.3.3.8. quō | whither
- IX.3.3.9. ubi | where
- IX.3.3.10. unde | whence
- IX.3.3.11. usque | all the way to

IX.4. Pronouns

IX.4.1. Personal pronouns

- IX.4.1.1. ego | I
- IX.4.1.2. is, ea, id | he, she, it
- IX.4.1.3. quis, quis, quid | who, who, what
- IX.4.1.4. tū | you

IX.4.2. Demonstrative/Determiner pronouns

- IX.4.2.1. hic, haec, hoc | this
- IX.4.2.2. īdem, eadem, idem | the same
- IX.4.2.3. ille, illa, illud | that
- IX.4.2.4. iste, ista, istud | that (disparaging/derisive)
- IX.4.2.5. quīdam, quaedam, quoddam | a certain

IX.4.3. Relative Pronoun

- IX.4.3.1. quī, quae, quod | who, which

IX.4.4. Reflexive pronoun

- IX.4.4.1. sē | oneself

IX.4.5. Intensive pronoun

- IX.4.5.1. ipse, ipsa, ipsum | himself, herself, itself

IX.4.6. Indefinite Pronouns

- IX.4.6.1. aliquis, aliquis, aliquid | someone, someone, something
- IX.4.6.2. quisquam, quicquam, quidquam | anyone, anyone, anything

IX.5. Prepositions

IX.5.1. Ablative Object

- IX.5.1.1. ā, ab, abs | by; from
- IX.5.1.2. ad | at
- IX.5.1.3. dē | about; of; down, away
- IX.5.1.4. ē, ex | out of; from
- IX.5.1.5. in | in, on
- IX.5.1.6. īnfra | below
- IX.5.1.7. prae | before
- IX.5.1.8. prō | for
- IX.5.1.9. sub | below
- IX.5.1.10. super | above
- IX.5.1.11. supra | above

IX.5.1.12. trans | across

IX.5.1.13. ultrā | beyond

IX.5.2. Accusative Object

IX.5.2.1. ad | to, toward

IX.5.2.2. adversus | against

IX.5.2.3. ante | before

IX.5.2.4. apud | at; among

IX.5.2.5. circiter; circum | about, around

IX.5.2.6. cis; citra | on this side (of)

IX.5.2.7. contra | against

IX.5.2.8. erga | toward

IX.5.2.9. extra | outside

IX.5.2.10. in | into, onto

IX.5.2.11. infrā | below

IX.5.2.12. inter | between; among

IX.5.2.13. intrā | within

IX.5.2.14. juxtā | near

IX.5.2.15. ob | on account of; facing, opposing

IX.5.2.16. per | through

IX.5.2.17. post | after

IX.5.2.18. praeter | beyond

IX.5.2.19. prope | near

IX.5.2.20. propter | because of

IX.5.2.21. secundum | next to

IX.5.2.22. sub | below

IX.5.2.23. super | above

IX.5.2.24. supra | above

IX.5.2.25. trans | across

IX.5.2.26. versus | toward

IX.5.2.27. ultrā | beyond

IX.6. Conjunctions, Clitics, and Particles

IX.6.1. Conjunctions

IX.6.1.1. Coordinating

IX.6.1.1.1. ac | and

IX.6.1.1.2. at | but

IX.6.1.1.3. atque | moreover; furthermore

IX.6.1.1.4. aut | or

IX.6.1.1.5. autem | but

IX.6.1.1.6. et | and

IX.6.1.1.7. nec non; neque non | and notwithstanding; and further; and anyway

IX.6.1.1.8. sed | but

IX.6.1.1.9. vel | or

IX.6.1.2. Correlative

IX.6.1.2.1. atque... atque | both... and

IX.6.1.2.2. aut... aut | either... or

IX.6.1.2.3. et... et | both... and

IX.6.1.2.4. nec... et; neque... et | not only... but also

IX.6.1.2.5. nec... nec; neque... neque | neither... nor

IX.6.1.3. Subordinating

IX.6.1.3.1. cum | when; since

IX.6.1.3.2. dum | while; so long as; until

IX.6.1.3.3. etsi, etiamsi, tametsi | although, albeit

IX.6.1.3.4. nisi | unless; except

IX.6.1.3.5. quam | than (not to be confused with “quam | how”)

IX.6.1.3.6. quamquam | although

IX.6.1.3.7. quamvis, quantumvis | ever so, although, still, yet, nevertheless, as you please

IX.6.1.3.8. si | if

IX.6.1.3.9. tamen | however

IX.6.1.3.10. usque | until

IX.6.1.3.11. ut | while; as

IX.6.2. Clitics

IX.6.2.1. -ne | interrogative clitic (is it so?)

IX.6.2.2. -que | additive clitic (and)

IX.6.3. Particles

IX.6.3.1. Interrogative Particles

IX.6.3.1.1. ecquid | interrogative particle (is it so?)

- IX.6.3.1.2. ne; nec; neque; non | negative particle (not)
- IX.6.3.1.3. numquid | interrogative particle (is it not so?)
- IX.6.3.1.4. cūr? | why?
- IX.6.3.1.5. quālis? | what kind?
- IX.6.3.1.6. quantus? | how great?
- IX.6.3.1.7. quis, quis, quid? | who, who, what?
- IX.6.3.1.8. quō? | whither?
- IX.6.3.1.9. quō modō? | by what means?
- IX.6.3.1.10. quot? | how many?
- IX.6.3.1.11. ubi? | where?; when?
- IX.6.3.1.12. unde? | whence?

X. TABLES | inflection patterns

X.1. Nouns

| Noun Declension, Endings | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | <u>1st Declension</u> | | <u>2nd Declension</u> | | | | <u>3rd Declension</u> | | | |
| | <u>Feminine</u> | | <u>Masculine</u> | | <u>Neuter</u> | | <u>Masculine/Fem.</u> | | <u>Neuter</u> | |
| | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural |
| Nom | -a | -ae | -us/-er | -ī | -um | -a | -? | -ēs | -? | -a |
| Gen | -ae | -ārum | -ī | -ōrum | -ī | -ōrum | -is | -um | -is | -um |
| Dat | -ae | -īs | -ō | -īs | -ō | -īs | -ī | -ibus | -ī | -ibus |
| Acc | -am | -ās | -um | -ōs | -um | -a | -em | -ēs | -[NOM] | -a |
| Abl | -ā | -īs | -ō | -īs | -ō | -īs | -e | -ibus | -e | -ibus |
| Voc | -a | -ae | -e/-ī/-er | -ī | -um | -a | -[NOM] | -ēs | -[NOM] | -a |
| Loc | -ae | -īs | -ī/-ō | -īs | -ī/-ō | -īs | -e/-ī | -ibus | -e/-ī | -ibus |
| | <u>3rd Declension i-Stem</u> | | | | <u>4th Declension</u> | | | | <u>5th Declension</u> | |
| | <u>Masculine/Fem.</u> | | <u>Neuter</u> | | <u>Masculine/Fem.</u> | | <u>Neuter</u> | | <u>Feminine</u> | |
| | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural |
| Nom | -is/ēs//s/x //ns/rs | -ēs | -e/al/ar | -ia | -us | -ūs | -ū | -ua | -ēs | -ēs |
| Gen | -is | -ium | -is | -ium | -ūs | -uum | -ūs | -uum | -ēī/eī | -ērum |
| Dat | -ī | -ibus | -ī | -ibus | -uī | -ibus | -ū | -ibus | -ēī/eī | -ēbus |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|-----|-------|
| Acc | -em/-im | -ēs/-is | -[NOM] | -ia | -um | -ūs | -ū | -ua | -em | -ēs |
| Abl | -e | -ibus | -ī | -ibus | -ū | -ibus | -ū | -ibus | -ē | -ēbus |
| Voc | -[NOM] | -ēs | -[NOM] | -ia | -us | -ūs | -ū | -ua | -ēs | -ēs |
| Loc | -e/-ī | -ibus | -ī | -ibus | -ī | -ibus | -ī | -ibus | -ē | -ēbus |

Rules: To form, take the Noun Stem and then append the indicated ending; Although this chart provides guidelines for Nominative Singular endings and Genders, these are only generalizations; for instance, some First Declension nouns are Masculine (see: §IX.1.1); Any ending labeled -[NOM] is just the Nominative ending for that Number, which must be provided; The Vocative endings are usually the same as the Nominative endings; however, there are two exceptions to this rule, namely: in the Vocative Singular ending for a Second Declension noun ending with “-us”, the ending “-us” changes to an ending “-e” and in the Vocative Singular ending for a Second Declension noun ending with “-ius”, the ending “-ius” changes to an ending “-ī”; Any Neuter noun takes on the same forms for its Nominative Singular and Accusative Singular, and its Nominative Plural and Accusative Plural, respectively

X.2. Adjectives

| Adjective Declension, Endings | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------|-----------------|--------|---------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | <i>1st & 2nd Declension</i> | | | | | | <i>3rd Declension</i> | | | |
| | <i>Masculine</i> | | <i>Feminine</i> | | <i>Neuter</i> | | <i>Masculine/Fem.</i> | | <i>Neuter</i> | |
| | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural |
| Nom | -ŕ | -ī | -ŕ | -ae | -ŕ | -a | -ŕ | -ēs | -ŕ | -ia * |
| Gen | -ī | -ōrum | -ae | -ārum | -ī | -ōrum | -is | -ium * | -is | -ium * |
| Dat | -ō | -īs | -ae | -īs | -ō | -īs | -ī | -ibus | -ī | -ibus |
| Acc | -um | -ōs | -am | -ās | -um | -a | -em | -ēs | -[NOM] | -ia * |
| Abl | -ō | -īs | -ā | -īs | -ō | -īs | -ī * | -ibus | -ī * | -ibus |
| Voc | -[NOM] | -ī | -[NOM] | -ae | -[NOM] | -a | -[NOM] | -ēs | -[NOM] | -a |
| Loc | -ī/-ō | -īs | -ae | -īs | -ī/-ō | -īs | -ī/-e ‡ | -ibus | -ī/-e ‡ | -ibus |

Rules: These endings are almost identical to noun endings, except in certain instances indicated by an asterisk (*); (‡) these forms are just the adjective’s Principal Part or Degree-modified form of the appropriate Gender; Note that the order of endings from First and Second Declension is altered to match the order of the genders of an adjective’s Principal Parts; When a Third Declension Participle is used Substantively, its Ablative Singular ends with “-e”

| Degree, “Good” | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| Positive Degree | bonus | bona | bonum |
| Comparative Degree | melior | melior | melius |
| Superlative Degree | optimus | optima | optimum |

Rules: The Genitive Singular form of the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter forms of “melior, melior, melius | better” is “melioris”

| Degree, “Bad” | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Positive Degree | malus | mala | malum |
| Comparative Degree | peior | peior | peius |
| Superlative Degree | pessimus | pessima | pessimum |

Rules: The Genitive Singular form of the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter forms of “peior, peior, peius | worse” is “peioris”

| Degree, “Large” | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| Positive Degree | magnus | magna | magnum |
| Comparative Degree | maior | maior | maius |
| Superlative Degree | maximus | maxima | maximum |

Rules: The Genitive Singular form of the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter forms of “maior, maior, maius | larger” is “maioris”

| Degree, “Small” | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| Positive Degree | parvus | parva | parvum |
| Comparative Degree | minor | minor | minus |
| Superlative Degree | minimus | minima | minimum |

Rules: The Genitive Singular form of the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter forms of “minor, minor, minus | smaller” is “minoris”

| Degree, “Much” | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Positive Degree | multus | multa | multum |
| Comparative Degree | plus | plus | plus |
| Superlative Degree | plurimus | plurima | plurimum |

Rules: The Genitive Singular form of the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter forms of “plus, plus, plus | more” is “ploris”; these Declension sets constitute the Singular forms of the Declensions of “multī, multae, multa | many”, “plorēs, plorēs, plora | more”, and “plurimī, plurimae, plurima | most”

| Degree, “Many” | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| Positive Degree | multī | multae | multa |
| Comparative Degree | plorēs | plorēs | plora |
| Superlative Degree | plurimī | plurimae | plurima |

Rules: The Genitive Singular form of the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter forms of “plores, plores, plora | more” is “ploris”; these Declension sets constitute the Plural forms of the Declensions of “multus, multa, multum | much”, “plus, plus, plus | more”, and “plurimus, plurima, plurimum | most”

| Regular Adjective Comparison, Endings | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Positive Degree | [1 st Principal Part] | [2 nd Principal Part] | [3 rd Principal Part] |
| Comparative Degree | -ior | -ior | -ius |
| Superlative Degree | -issimus | -issima | -issimum |

Rules: To form, take the Adjective Stem, and then append the indicated ending

| Regular Adjective Comparison, Examples | | | |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Positive Degree | laetus | laeta | laetum |
| Comparative Degree | laetior | laetior | laetius |
| Superlative Degree | laetissimus | laetissima | laetissimum |

| “-er” Adjective Comparison, Endings | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Positive Degree | [1 st Principal Part] | [2 nd Principal Part] | [3 rd Principal Part] |
| Comparative Degree | -ior | -ior | -ius |
| Superlative Degree | -rimus | -rima | -rimum |

Rules: Note that if the first Principal Part of the adjective ends with “-er”, use the entire Positive Singular Masculine form of the adjective as the root, and the Superlative endings change

| “-er” Adjective Comparison, Examples | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Positive Degree | pulcher | pulchra | pulchrum |
| Comparative Degree | pulcherior | pulchrior | pulchrius |
| Superlative Degree | pulcherrimus | pulcherrima | pulcherrimum |

| Irregular Adjective Comparison, Endings | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Positive Degree | [1 st Principal Part] | [2 nd Principal Part] | [3 rd Principal Part] |
| Comparative Degree | -ior | -ior | -ius |
| Superlative Degree | -limus | -lima | -limum |

Rules: These adjectives (and *only* these adjectives): “facilis, facilis, facile | easy”, “difficilis, difficilis, difficile | difficult”, “similis, similis, simile | similar”, “dissimilis, dissimilis, dissimile | dissimilar”, “gracilis, gracilis, gracile | slender, modest, plain-looking”, and “humilis, humilis, humile | humble, submissive, lowly” follow the irregular Degree modification above

| Irregular Adjective Comparison, Examples | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Positive Degree | difficilis | difficilis | difficile |
| Comparative Degree | difficilior | difficilior | difficilius |
| Superlative Degree | difficillimus | difficillima | difficillimum |

X.3. Adverbs

| Adverb Comparison, Endings | | Adverb Comparison, Examples |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Positive Degree | -* | diū |
| Comparative Degree | -ius | diūtius |
| Superlative Degree | -issimē | diūtissimē |

Rules: These endings apply to “pure” adverbs, or adverbs not having been formed from adjectives; To form, take the Adverb Stem, and then append the indicated ending; *This form is just the adverb’s First Principal Part

| Adverbs from Adjectives, Endings | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Positive/Superlative Degrees | Comparative Degree |
| 1 st & 2 nd Declension | -ē | [Nom. Sing. Neut.]* |
| 3 rd Declension | -iter | [Nom. Sing. Neut.]* |

Rules: To form, take the Adjective Stem, and then append the indicated ending; * All adverbs formed from Comparative Adjectives take forms identical to that of the Comparative Adjective's Nominative Singular Neuter form

| Adverbs from Adjectives, Examples | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Positive/Superlative Degrees | Comparative Degree |
| 1 st & 2 nd Declension | lentē | lentius |
| 3 rd Declension | ferōciter | celerius |

X.4. Pronouns

| Personal Pronouns “ego”, “tū”, “is” | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| | <u>1st-Person</u> | | <u>2nd-Person</u> | | <u>3rd-Person Masculine</u> | | <u>3rd-Person Feminine</u> | | <u>3rd-Person Neut.</u> | |
| | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural | Sing. | Plural |
| Nom | ego | nōs | tū | vōs | is | eī/ iī | ea | eae | id | ea |
| Gen | meī | nostrum/ nostrī | tuī | vestrum/ vestrī | eius | eōrum | eius | eārum | eius | eōrum |
| Dat | mihi | nōbīs | tibi | vōbīs | eī | eīs/ iīs | eī | eīs/ iīs | eī | eīs/ iīs |
| Acc | mē | nōs | tē | vōs | eum | eōs | eam | eās | id | ea |
| Abl | mē | nōbīs | tē | vōbīs | eō | eīs | eā | eīs | eō | eīs |
| Voc | ego | nōs | tū | vōs | is | eī/ iī | ea | eae | id | ea |
| Loc | mē | nōbīs | tē | vōbīs | eō | eīs | eā | eīs | eō | eīs |

Rules: Forms provided after a slash indicate archaic forms

| Demonstrative/Determiner Pronouns “hic”, “ille”, “iste”, “quīdam”, “idem” | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| | <u>This (Masculine)</u> | | <u>This (Feminine)</u> | | <u>This (Neuter)</u> | |
| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Nom | hic | hī | haec | hae | hoc | haec |
| Gen | huius | hōrum | huius | hārum | huius | hōrum |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Dat | huic | hīs | huic | hīs | huic | hīs |
| Acc | hunc | hōs | hanc | hās | hoc | haec |
| Abl | hōc | hīs | hāc | hīs | hōc | hīs |
| Voc | hic | hi | haec | hae | hoc | haec |
| Loc | hōc | hīs | hāc | hīs | hōc | hīs |
| | <u>That (Masculine)</u> | | <u>That (Feminine)</u> | | <u>That (Neuter)</u> | |
| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Nom | ille | illī | illa | illae | illud | illa |
| Gen | illīus | illōrum | illīus | illārum | illīus | illōrum |
| Dat | illī | illīs | illī | illīs | illī | illīs |
| Acc | illum | illōs | illam | illās | illud | illa |
| Abl | illō | illīs | illā | illīs | illō | illīs |
| Voc | ille | illī | illa | illae | illud | illa |
| Loc | illō | illīs | illā | illīs | illō | illīs |
| | <u>That Disparaging (Masculine)</u> | | <u>That Disparaging (Feminine)</u> | | <u>That Disparaging (Neuter)</u> | |
| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Nom | iste | istī | ista | istae | istud | ista |
| Gen | istīus | istōrum | istīus | istārum | istīus | istōrum |
| Dat | istī | istīs | istī | istīs | istī | istīs |
| Acc | istum | istōs | istam | istās | istud | ista |
| Abl | istō | istīs | istā | istīs | istō | istīs |
| Voc | iste | istī | ista | istae | istud | ista |
| Loc | istō | istīs | istā | istīs | istō | istīs |
| | <u>Certain (Masculine)</u> | | <u>Certain (Feminine)</u> | | <u>Certain (Neuter)</u> | |
| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Nom | quīdam | quīdam | quaedam | quaedam | quiddam | quaedam |
| Gen | cuiusdam | quōrundam | cuiusdam | quārandam | cuiusdam | quōrundam |
| Dat | cuidam | quibusdam | cuidam | quibusdam | cuidam | quibusdam |
| Acc | quendam | quōsdam | quandam | quāsdam | quiddam | quaedam |
| Abl | quōdam | quibusdam | quādam | quibusdam | quōdam | quibusdam |
| Voc | quīdam | quīdam | quaedam | quaedam | quoddam | quaedam |
| Loc | quōdam | quibusdam | quādam | quibusdam | quōdam | quibusdam |

| | <u>The Same (Masculine)</u> | | <u>The Same (Feminine)</u> | | <u>The Same (Neuter)</u> | |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Nom | īdem | eīdem/ īidem | eadem | eaedem | īdem | eadem |
| Gen | eiusdem | eōrundem | eiusdem | eārundem | eiusdem | eōrundem |
| Dat | eīdem | eīsdem/ īisdem | eīdem | eīsdem/ īisdem | eīdem | eīsdem/ īisdem |
| Acc | eundem | eōsdem | eandem | eāsdem | īdem | eadem |
| Abl | eōdem | eīsdem | eādem | eīsdem | eōdem | eīsdem |
| Voc | īdem | eīdem/ īidem | eadem | eaedem | īdem | eadem |
| Loc | eōdem | eīsdem | eādem | eīsdem | eōdem | eīsdem |

| Reflexive Pronoun “se” | Singular | Plural |
|------------------------|----------|--------|
| Nominative | -/- | -/- |
| Genitive | sui | sui |
| Dative | sibi | sibi |
| Accusative | se | se |
| Ablative | se | se |
| Vocative | -/- | -/- |
| Locative | se | se |

Rules: Because a reflexive pronoun refers back to the subject, which is always in the Nominative form, the relative pronoun itself has no Nominative forms, existing only in the Oblique Cases

| Intensive Pronoun “ipse, ipsa, ipsum” | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | <u>Masculine</u> | | <u>Feminine</u> | | <u>Neuter</u> | |
| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Nom | ipse | ipsī | ipsa | ipsae | ipsum | ipsa |
| Gen | ipsīus | ipsōrum | ipsīus | ipsārum | ipsīus | ipsōrum |
| Dat | ipsī | ipsīs | ipsī | ipsīs | ipsī | ipsīs |
| Acc | ipsum | ipsōs | ipsam | ipsās | ipsum | ipsa |
| Abl | ipsō | ipsīs | ipsā | ipsīs | ipsō | ipsīs |
| Voc | ipse | ipsī | ipsa | ipsae | ipsum | ipsa |
| Loc | ipsō | ipsīs | ipsā | ipsīs | ipsō | ipsīs |

| Relative Pronoun “quī, quae, quod” | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | <i>Masculine</i> | | <i>Feminine</i> | | <i>Neuter</i> | |
| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Nom | quī | quī | quae | quae | quod | quae |
| Gen | cuius | quōrum | cuius | quāram | cuius | quōrum |
| Dat | cui | quibus | cui | quibus | cui | quibus |
| Acc | quem | quōs | quam | quās | quod | quae |
| Abl | quō | quibus | quā | quibus | quō | quibus |
| Voc | quī | quī | quae | quae | quod | quae |
| Loc | quō | quibus | quā | quibus | quō | quibus |

| Indefinite Pronouns “aliquis”, “quisquam” | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | <i>Someone (Masculine)</i> | | <i>Someone (Feminine)</i> | | <i>Something (Neuter)</i> | |
| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Nom | aliquī | aliquī | aliquae | aliquae | aliquid | aliqua |
| Gen | alicuius | aliquōrum | alicuius | aliquāram | alicuius | aliquōrum |
| Dat | alicui | aliquibus | alicui | aliquibus | alicui | aliquibus |
| Acc | aliquem | aliquōs | aliquam | aliquās | aliquid | aliqua |
| Abl | aliquō | aliquibus | aliquā | aliquibus | aliquō | aliquibus |
| Voc | aliquī | aliquī | aliquae | aliquae | aliquid | aliquae |
| Loc | aliquō | aliquibus | aliquā | aliquibus | aliquō | aliquibus |
| | <i>Anyone (Masculine)</i> | | <i>Anyone (Feminine)</i> | | <i>Anything (Neuter)</i> | |
| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Nom | quīquam | quīquam | quaequam | quaequam | quidquam/quicquam | quaquam |
| Gen | cuiusquam | quōrumquam | cuiusquam | quāramquam | cuiusquam | quōrumquam |
| Dat | cuiquam | quibusquam | cuiquam | quibusquam | cuiquam | quibusquam |
| Acc | quemquam | quōsquā | quamquam | quāsquam | quidquam/quicquam | quaquam |
| Abl | quōquam | quibusquam | quāquam | quibusquam | quōquam | quibusquam |
| Voc | quīquam | quīquam | quaequam | quaequam | quodquam | quaequam |
| Loc | quōquam | quibusquam | quāquam | quibusquam | quōquam | quibusquam |

X.5. Verbs and Verbals

X.5.1.1.1. Certain Tenses use Tense Markers; in these Tenses, the Tense Marker will be presented as an underlined segment of a conglomerate Personal Ending

| Thematic Vowels | Active Infinitive | Deponent Infinitive | Thematic Vowel |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 st Conjugation | -āre | -ārī | ā |
| 2 nd Conjugation | -ēre | -ērī | ē |
| 3 rd Conjugation | -ere | -erī | i |
| 3 rd Conjugation <i>i</i> -Stem | -ere | -erī | i (sometimes “iē”) |
| 4 th Conjugation | -īre | -īrī | ī (sometimes “iē”) |

Rules: Thematic Vowel changes are largely because hard vowel sounds are favored; Any Thematic Vowel, stressed or not, must have stress before an “-ns-” or ending “-ns”; Any stressed Thematic Vowel (indicated by a macron) loses its macron (and thus loses stress) before an “-nt-”, “-nd-”, or ending “-m”, “-t”, or “-r”

| Subjunctive Present Vowels | Active Infinitive | Deponent Infinitive | Subj. Pres. Vowel |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 st Conjugation | -āre | -ārī | ē |
| 2 nd Conjugation | -ēre | -ērī | eā |
| 3 rd Conjugation | -ere | -erī | ā |
| 3 rd Conjugation <i>i</i> -Stem | -ere | -erī | iā |
| 4 th Conjugation | -īre | -īrī | iā |

Rules: Subjunctive Present Vowels act as Thematic Vowels for all Subjunctive Present forms, replacing the original Thematic Vowels; These vowels follow the “wē beāt ā liār” mnemonic while conforming to macron rules

| Participles, Endings | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | Present Active | Perfect | Future Active | Future Passive |
| <i>Stem Base:</i> | <i>Present + Them. Vowel</i> | <i>Supine</i> | <i>Supine</i> | <i>Present + Them. Vowel</i> |
| Active | -ns (Genitive: -ntis) | -us, (-a, -um) | -ūrus, (-ra, -rum) | -ndus, (-nda, -ndum) |
| Deponent | -ns (Genitive: -ntis) | -us, (-a, -um) | -ūrus, (-ra, -rum) | -/- |

| Participles, Examples | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|----------------|
| | Present Active | Perfect | Future Active | Future Passive |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Active 1st | amāns | amātus | amātūrus | amandus |
| Act. 3rd-i | capiēns | captus | captūrus | capiendus |
| Dep. 1st | cōnāns | cōnātus | cōnātūrus | -/- |

| Infinitives, Endings | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Perfect Act. | Future Act. | Present Pass. | Perfect Pass. | Future Pass. |
| <i>Stem Base:</i> | <i>Perfective</i> | <i>Supine</i> | <i>Present</i> | <i>Supine</i> | <i>Supine</i> |
| Act. 1st, 2nd, 4th | -isse | -ūrus esse | -rī | -us esse | -um īrī |
| Act. 3rd, 3rd-i | -isse | -ūrus esse | -ī | -us esse | -um īrī |
| Deponent | -us esse | -ūrus esse | -/- | -/- | -/- |

Rules: A verb's Present Active Infinitive is simply its Second Principal Part; A Deponent verb follows this same format, but does not have any Active forms (its Passive, forms, however, are translated as if Active, and so are classified as Active) other than in the Future

| Infinitives, Examples | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Perfect Act. | Future Act. | Present Pass. | Perfect Pass. | Future Pass. |
| Active 1st | amāvisse | amatūrus esse | amārī | amātus esse | amātum īrī |
| Active 3rd-i | duxisse | ductūrus esse | dūcī | captus esse | captum īrī |
| Deponent 1st | cōnātus esse | cōnātūrus esse | -/- | -/- | -/- |

| Gerunds, Endings | | Gerunds, Examples |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Nominative | -/- | -/- |
| Genitive | - <u>nd</u> ī | amāndī capiendī |
| Dative | - <u>nd</u> ō | amāndō capiendō |
| Accusative | - <u>nd</u> um | amāndum capiendum |
| Ablative | - <u>nd</u> ō | amāndō capiendō |
| Vocative | -/- | -/- |
| Locative | - <u>nd</u> ō | amāndō capiendō |

Rules: To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Thematic Vowel, and then append the indicated ending; The function of the Nominative form is supplied by the verb's Infinitive; In the Third Conjugation *i*-Stem or Fourth Conjugation, the Thematic Vowel is an "ie"

| Supine, Endings | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Accusative Singular | Ablative Singular |
| Ending | -um | -ū |

Rules: To form, take the Supine Stem, and then append the indicated ending

| Supine, Examples | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Accusative Singular | Ablative Singular |
| Active 1 st Conjugation | amātum | amātū |
| Active 3 rd <i>i</i> -Stem Conjugation | captum | captū |
| Deponent 1 st Conjugation | cōnātum | cōnātū |

CONJUGATION// “TO BE” ▶ “TO GIVE” ▶ “TO GO” ▶ “TO BEAR” ▶ “TO BECOME” ▶ “TO PREFER” ▶ “TO NOT WANT” ▶ “TO WANT” ▶ GENERAL

“SUM, ESSE, FUĪ, FUTŪRUS | TO BE” —

ACTIVE VOICE ▶

INDICATIVE:

| Present, “to be” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | sum | sumus |
| 2 nd -Person | es | estis |
| 3 rd -Person | est | sunt |

| Imperfect, “to be” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | eram | erāmus |
| 2 nd -Person | erās | erātis |
| 3 rd -Person | erat | erant |

| Future, “to be” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | erō | erimus |
| 2 nd -Person | eris | eritis |
| 3 rd -Person | erit | erunt |

| Perfect, “to be” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 st -Person | fuī | fuimus |
| 2 nd -Person | fuistī | fuistis |
| 3 rd -Person | fuit | fuērunt |

| Pluperfect, “to be” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 st -Person | fueram | fuerāmus |
| 2 nd -Person | fuerās | fuerātis |
| 3 rd -Person | fuerat | fuerant |

| Future Perfect, “to be” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 st -Person | fuerō | fuerimus |
| 2 nd -Person | fueris | fueritis |
| 3 rd -Person | fuerit | fuerint |

IMPERATIVE:

| Present, “to be” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2 nd -Person | es | este |
| 3 rd -Person | -/- | -/- |

| Future, “to be” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2 nd -Person | estō | estōte |
| 3 rd -Person | estō | suntō |

SUBJUNCTIVE:

| Present, “to be” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | sim | sīmus |
| 2 nd -Person | sīs | sītis |
| 3 rd -Person | sit | sint |

| Imperfect, “to be” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 st -Person | essem | essēmus |
| 2 nd -Person | essēs | essētis |
| 3 rd -Person | esset | essent |

| Perfect, “to be” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 st -Person | fuerim | fuerīmus |
| 2 nd -Person | fuerīs | fuerītis |
| 3 rd -Person | fuerit | fuerint |

| Pluperfect, “to be” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 st -Person | fuissem | fuissēmus |
| 2 nd -Person | fuissēs | fuissētis |
| 3 rd -Person | fuisset | fuissent |

“DŌ, DARE, DEDĪ, DATUM | TO GIVE” —

THEMATIC VOWEL changes from “ā” to “a” except in the Active Indicative Present Second-Person Singular and the Active Imperative Present Second-Person Singular

“EŌ, ĪRE, ĪĪ/IVĪ, ĪTUS (NO PASSIVE) | TO GO” —

ACTIVE VOICE ►

INDICATIVE:

| Present, “to go” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | eō | īmus |
| 2 nd -Person | īs | ītis |
| 3 rd -Person | it | eunt |

| Imperfect, “to go” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | ībam | ībāmus |

| | | |
|------------------------------|------|--------|
| 2nd-Person | ībās | ībātis |
| 3rd-Person | ībat | ībant |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Future, “to go” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | ībō | ībimus |
| 2nd-Person | ībis | ībitis |
| 3rd-Person | ībit | ībunt |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Perfect, “to go” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | īī, īvī | īīmus, īvīmus |
| 2nd-Person | īstī, īvistī | īstis, īvistis |
| 3rd-Person | īit, īvit | īērunt, īvērunt |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Pluperfect, “to go” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | īeram, īveram | īerāmus, īverāmus |
| 2nd-Person | īerās, īverās | īerātis, īverātis |
| 3rd-Person | īerat, īverat | īerant, īverant |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Future Perfect, “to go” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | īerō, īverō | īerimus, īverimus |
| 2nd-Person | īeris, īveris | īeritis, īveritis |
| 3rd-Person | īerit, īverit | īerint, īverint |

IMPERATIVE:

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Present, “to go” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2nd-Person | ī | īte |
| 3rd-Person | -/- | -/- |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Future, “to go” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2nd-Person | ītō | ītō |

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| 3rd-Person | ītōte | euntō |
|-------------------|-------|-------|

SUBJUNCTIVE:

| Present, “to go” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|----------|--------|
| 1st-Person | eam | eāmus |
| 2nd-Person | eās | eātis |
| 3rd-Person | eat | eant |

| Imperfect, “to go” | Singular | Plural |
|--------------------|----------|--------|
| 1st-Person | īrem | īrēmus |
| 2nd-Person | īrēs | īrētis |
| 3rd-Person | īret | īrent |

| Perfect, “to go” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|----------|---------|
| 1st-Person | ierim | ierīmus |
| 2nd-Person | ierīs | ierītis |
| 3rd-Person | ierit | ierint |

| Pluperfect, “to go” | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1st-Person | issem, iissem, īvissem | issēmus, iissēmus, īvissēmus |
| 2nd-Person | issēs, iissēs, īvissēs | issētis, iissētis, īvissētis |
| 3rd-Person | isset, iisset, īvisset | issent, iissent, īvissent |

“FERŌ, FERRE, TULĪ, LĀTUM | TO BEAR” —

ACTIVE VOICE ►

INDICATIVE:

| Present, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|--------------------|----------|---------|
| 1st-Person | ferō | ferimus |
| 2nd-Person | fers | fertis |
| 3rd-Person | fert | ferunt |

| Imperfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 st -Person | ferēbam | ferēbāmus |
| 2 nd -Person | ferēbās | ferēbātis |
| 3 rd -Person | ferēbat | ferēbant |

| Future, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 st -Person | feram | ferēmus |
| 2 nd -Person | ferēs | ferētis |
| 3 rd -Person | feret | ferent |

| Perfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 st -Person | tulī | tulimus |
| 2 nd -Person | tulistī | tulistis |
| 3 rd -Person | tulit | tulērunt |

| Pluperfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 st -Person | tuleram | tulerāmus |
| 2 nd -Person | tulerās | tulerātis |
| 3 rd -Person | tulerat | tulerant |

| Future Perfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 st -Person | tulerō | tulerimus |
| 2 nd -Person | tuleris | tuleritis |
| 3 rd -Person | tulerit | tulerint |

IMPERATIVE:

| Present, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2 nd -Person | fer | ferite |
| 3 rd -Person | -/- | -/- |

| Future, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|----------|--------|
|-------------------|----------|--------|

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| 1st-Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2nd-Person | fertō | fertō |
| 3rd-Person | fertōte | feruntō |

SUBJUNCTIVE:

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Present, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | feram | ferāmus |
| 2nd-Person | ferās | ferātis |
| 3rd-Person | ferat | ferant |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Imperfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | ferrem | ferrēmus |
| 2nd-Person | ferrēs | ferrētis |
| 3rd-Person | ferret | ferrent |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Perfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | tulerim | tulerīmus |
| 2nd-Person | tulerīs | tulerītis |
| 3rd-Person | tulerit | tulerint |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Pluperfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | tulissēm | tulissēmus |
| 2nd-Person | tulissēs | tulissētis |
| 3rd-Person | tulisset | tulissent |

PASSIVE VOICE ►

INDICATIVE:

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Present, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | feror | ferimur |
| 2nd-Person | ferris | ferimini |
| 3rd-Person | fertur | feruntur |

| Imperfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 st -Person | ferēbar | ferēbāmur |
| 2 nd -Person | ferēbāris | ferēbamini |
| 3 rd -Person | ferēbātur | ferēbantur |

| Future, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 st -Person | ferar | ferēmur |
| 2 nd -Person | ferēris | ferēmini |
| 3 rd -Person | ferētur | ferentur |

| Perfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 st -Person | lātus/-a/-um sum | lātī/-ae/-a sumus |
| 2 nd -Person | lātus/-a/-um es | lātī/-ae/-a estis |
| 3 rd -Person | lātus/-a/-um est | lātī/-ae/-a sunt |

| Pluperfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 st -Person | lātus/-a/-um eram | lātī/-ae/-a erāmus |
| 2 nd -Person | lātus/-a/-um erās | lātī/-ae/-a erātis |
| 3 rd -Person | lātus/-a/-um erat | lātī/-ae/-a erant |

| Future Perfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 st -Person | lātus/-a/-um erō | lātī/-ae/-a erimus |
| 2 nd -Person | lātus/-a/-um eris | lātī/-ae/-a eritis |
| 3 rd -Person | lātus/-a/-um erit | lātī/-ae/-a erunt |

IMPERATIVE:

| Present, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2 nd -Person | fer | ferite |
| 3 rd -Person | -/- | -/- |

| Future, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|----------|--------|
|-------------------|----------|--------|

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| 1st-Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2nd-Person | fertō | fertō |
| 3rd-Person | fertōte | feruntō |

SUBJUNCTIVE:

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Present, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | ferar | ferāmur |
| 2nd-Person | ferāris | ferāminī |
| 3rd-Person | ferātur | ferantur |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Imperfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | ferrer | ferrēmur |
| 2nd-Person | ferrēris | ferrēminī |
| 3rd-Person | ferrētur | ferrentur |

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Perfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | lātus/-a/-um sim | lātī/-ae/-a sīmus |
| 2nd-Person | lātus/-a/-um sis | lātī/-ae/-a sītis |
| 3rd-Person | lātus/-a/-um sit | lātī/-ae/-a sint |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Pluperfect, “to bear” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | lātus/-a/-um essem | lātī/-ae/-a essēmus |
| 2nd-Person | lātus/-a/-um essēs | lātī/-ae/-a essētis |
| 3rd-Person | lātus/-a/-um esset | lātī/-ae/-a essent |

“FĪŌ, FIERĪ, FACTUS SUM | TO BECOME” —

ACTIVE VOICE ►

INDICATIVE:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Present, “to become” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | fīō | fīmus |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|
| 2nd-Person | fīs | fītis |
| 3rd-Person | fīt | fīunt |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Imperfect, “to become” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | fīēbam | fīēbāmus |
| 2nd-Person | fīēbās | fīēbātis |
| 3rd-Person | fīēbāt | fīēbant |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Future, “to become” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | fīam | fīēmus |
| 2nd-Person | fīēs | fīētis |
| 3rd-Person | fīet | fient |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Perfect, “to become” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | factus/-a/-um sum | factī/-ae/-a sumus |
| 2nd-Person | factus/-a/-um es | factī/-ae/-a estis |
| 3rd-Person | factus/-a/-um est | factī/-ae/-a sunt |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Pluperfect, “to become” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | factus/-a/-um eram | factī/-ae/-a erāmus |
| 2nd-Person | factus/-a/-um erās | factī/-ae/-a erātis |
| 3rd-Person | factus/-a/-um erat | factī/-ae/-a erant |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Future Perfect, “to become” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | factus/-a/-um erō | factī/-ae/-a erimus |
| 2nd-Person | factus/-a/-um eris | factī/-ae/-a eritis |
| 3rd-Person | factus/-a/-um erit | factī/-ae/-a erunt |

IMPERATIVE:

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Present, “to become” | Singular | Plural |
| 1st-Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2nd-Person | fī | fīte |

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|
| 3rd-Person | -/- | -/- |
|-------------------|-----|-----|

| Future, “to become” | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------|----------|--------|
| 1st-Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2nd-Person | fītō | fītō |
| 3rd-Person | fītōte | fīuntō |

SUBJUNCTIVE:

| Present, “to become” | Singular | Plural |
|----------------------|----------|--------|
| 1st-Person | fīam | fīāmus |
| 2nd-Person | fīās | fīātis |
| 3rd-Person | fīat | fīant |

| Imperfect, “to become” | Singular | Plural |
|------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1st-Person | fīrem | fīrēmus |
| 2nd-Person | fīrēs | fīrētis |
| 3rd-Person | fīret | fīerent |

| Perfect, “to become” | Singular | Plural |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1st-Person | factus/-a/-um sim | factī/-ae/-a sīmus |
| 2nd-Person | factus/-a/-um sīs | factī/-ae/-a sītis |
| 3rd-Person | factus/-a/-um sit | factī/-ae/-a sint |

| Pluperfect, “to become” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1st-Person | factus/-a/-um essem | factī/-ae/-a essēmus |
| 2nd-Person | factus/-a/-um essēs | factī/-ae/-a essētis |
| 3rd-Person | factus/-a/-um esset | factī/-ae/-a essent |

“MĀLŌ, MĀLLE, MĀLŪĪ (NO PASSIVE) | TO PREFER” —

ACTIVE VOICE ►

INDICATIVE:

| Present, “to prefer” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 st -Person | mālō | mālumus |
| 2 nd -Person | māvīs | māvultis |
| 3 rd -Person | māvult | mālunt |

| Imperfect, “to prefer” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 st -Person | mālēbam | mālēbāmus |
| 2 nd -Person | mālēbās | mālēbātis |
| 3 rd -Person | mālēbat | mālēbant |

| Future, “to prefer” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 st -Person | mālam | mālēmus |
| 2 nd -Person | mālēs | mālētis |
| 3 rd -Person | mālet | mālent |

| Perfect, “to prefer” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 st -Person | māluī | māluimus |
| 2 nd -Person | māluistī | māluistis |
| 3 rd -Person | māluit | māluērunt |

| Pluperfect, “to prefer” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1 st -Person | mālueram | māluerāmus |
| 2 nd -Person | māluerās | māluerātis |
| 3 rd -Person | māluerat | māluerant |

| Future Perfect, “to prefer” | Singular | Plural |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1 st -Person | māluerō | māluerimus |
| 2 nd -Person | mālueris | mālueritis |
| 3 rd -Person | māluerit | māluerint |

SUBJUNCTIVE:

| Present, “to prefer” | Singular | Plural |
|----------------------|----------|--------|
|----------------------|----------|--------|

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|---------|
| 1st-Person | mālim | mālīmus |
| 2nd-Person | mālīs | mālītis |
| 3rd-Person | mālīt | mālīnt |

| Imperfect, “to prefer” | Singular | Plural |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1st-Person | māllem | māllēmus |
| 2nd-Person | māllēs | māllētis |
| 3rd-Person | māllet | māllent |

| Perfect, “to prefer” | Singular | Plural |
|----------------------|----------|------------|
| 1st-Person | māluerim | māluerīmus |
| 2nd-Person | māluerīs | māluerītis |
| 3rd-Person | māluerit | māluerint |

| Pluperfect, “to prefer” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1st-Person | māluissem | māluissemus |
| 2nd-Person | māluisēs | māluisētis |
| 3rd-Person | māluisset | māluisent |

“NŌLŌ, NŌLLE, NŌLUI (NO PASSIVE) | TO NOT WANT” —

ACTIVE VOICE ►

INDICATIVE:

| Present, “to not want” | Singular | Plural |
|------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1st-Person | nōlō | nōlumus |
| 2nd-Person | nōn vīs | nōn vultis |
| 3rd-Person | nōn vult | nōlunt |

| Imperfect, “to not want” | Singular | Plural |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1st-Person | nōlēbam | nōlēbāmus |
| 2nd-Person | nōlēbās | nōlēbātis |

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|
| 3rd-Person | nōlēbat | nōlēbant |
|-------------------|---------|----------|

| Future, “to not want” | Singular | Plural |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1st-Person | nōlam | nōlēmus |
| 2nd-Person | nōlēs | nōlētis |
| 3rd-Person | nōlet | nōlent |

| Perfect, “to not want” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1st-Person | nōluī | nōluimus |
| 2nd-Person | nōluistī | nōluistis |
| 3rd-Person | nōluit | nōluērunt |

| Pluperfect, “to not want” | Singular | Plural |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1st-Person | nōlueram | nōluerāmus |
| 2nd-Person | nōluerās | nōluerātis |
| 3rd-Person | nōluerat | nōluerant |

| Future Perfect, “to not want” | Singular | Plural |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1st-Person | nōluerō | nōluerimus |
| 2nd-Person | nōlueris | nōlueritis |
| 3rd-Person | nōluerit | nōluerint |

IMPERATIVE:

| Present, “to not want” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1st-Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2nd-Person | nōlī | nōlīte |
| 3rd-Person | -/- | -/- |

| Future, “to not want” | Singular | Plural |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1st-Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2nd-Person | nōlītō | nōlītō |
| 3rd-Person | nōlītōte | nōluntō |

SUBJUNCTIVE:

| Present, “to not want” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 st -Person | nōlim | nōlīmus |
| 2 nd -Person | nōlīs | nōlītis |
| 3 rd -Person | nōlit | nōlint |

| Imperfect, “to not want” | Singular | Plural |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 st -Person | nōllem | nōllēmus |
| 2 nd -Person | nōllēs | nōllētis |
| 3 rd -Person | nōllet | nōllent |

| Perfect, “to not want” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1 st -Person | nōluerim | nōluerīmus |
| 2 nd -Person | nōluerīs | nōluerītis |
| 3 rd -Person | nōluerit | nōluerint |

| Pluperfect, “to not want” | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 st -Person | nōluissem | nōluissēmus |
| 2 nd -Person | nōluissēs | nōluissētis |
| 3 rd -Person | nōluisset | nōluissent |

“VOLŌ, VELLE, VOLŪI (NO PASSIVE) | TO WANT” —

ACTIVE VOICE ►

INDICATIVE:

| Present, “to want” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 st -Person | volō | volumus |
| 2 nd -Person | vīs | vultis |
| 3 rd -Person | vult | volunt |

| Imperfect, “to want” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 st -Person | volēbam | volēbāmus |
| 2 nd -Person | volēbās | volēbātis |
| 3 rd -Person | volēbat | volēbant |

| Future, “to want” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 st -Person | volam | volēmus |
| 2 nd -Person | volēs | volētis |
| 3 rd -Person | volet | volent |

| Perfect, “to want” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 st -Person | voluī | voluimus |
| 2 nd -Person | voluistī | voluistis |
| 3 rd -Person | voluit | voluērunt |

| Pluperfect, “to want” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1 st -Person | volueram | voluerāmus |
| 2 nd -Person | voluerās | voluerātis |
| 3 rd -Person | voluerat | voluerant |

| Future Perfect, “to want” | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1 st -Person | voluerō | voluerimus |
| 2 nd -Person | volueris | volueritis |
| 3 rd -Person | voluerit | voluerint |

SUBJUNCTIVE:

| Present, “to want” | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 st -Person | velim | velīmus |
| 2 nd -Person | velis | velītis |
| 3 rd -Person | velit | velint |

| Imperfect, “to want” | Singular | Plural |
|----------------------|----------|--------|
|----------------------|----------|--------|

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|----------|
| 1st-Person | vellem | vellēmus |
| 2nd-Person | vellēs | vellētis |
| 3rd-Person | vellet | vellent |

| Perfect, “to want” | Singular | Plural |
|--------------------|----------|------------|
| 1st-Person | voluerim | voluerīmus |
| 2nd-Person | voluerīs | voluerītis |
| 3rd-Person | voluerit | voluerint |

| Pluperfect, “to want” | Singular | Plural |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1st-Person | voluissēm | voluissēmus |
| 2nd-Person | voluissēs | voluissētis |
| 3rd-Person | voluisset | voluissent |

GENERAL PERSONAL ENDINGS —

ACTIVE VOICE (ACTIVE VERBS) ►

INDICATIVE:

| Present, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|----------|--------|
| 1st-Person | -ō*, m† | -mus |
| 2nd-Person | -s | -tis |
| 3rd-Person | -t | -nt |

Rules: To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Thematic Vowel, and then append the appropriate Personal Ending; For any Third Conjugation verb in the Third-Person Plural the Thematic Vowel changes to “u”; For any Third Conjugation *i*-Stem or Fourth Conjugation verb in the Third-Person Plural the Thematic Vowel changes to “iu”; * “-ō” is usually the ending for the First Person, Present, Singular, Active, Indicative Tense, but the real form is actually just the First Principal Part; † “-m” is used for the Non-Perfective Tenses when using the Tense Marker method

| Present, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1st-Person | amō capiō | amāmus capimus |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 2nd-Person | amās capis | amātis capitis |
| 3rd-Person | amat capit | amant capiunt |

| Imperfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1st-Person | - <u>b</u> am | - <u>b</u> āmus |
| 2nd-Person | - <u>b</u> ās | - <u>b</u> ātis |
| 3rd-Person | - <u>b</u> at | - <u>b</u> ant |

Rules: To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Thematic Vowel, and then append the appropriate Personal Ending; For any Third Conjugation verb, the Thematic Vowel changes to “ē”; For any Third Conjugation *i*-Stem or Fourth Conjugation verb, the Thematic Vowel changes to an “īē”

| Imperfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1st-Person | amābam capiēbam | amābāmus capiēbāmus |
| 2nd-Person | amābās capiēbās | amābātis capiēbātis |
| 3rd-Person | amābat capiēbat | amābant capiēbant |

| Future, Conj. 1&2 Endings | Singular | Plural |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1st-Person | - <u>b</u> ō | - <u>b</u> imus |
| 2nd-Person | - <u>b</u> is | - <u>b</u> itis |
| 3rd-Person | - <u>b</u> it | - <u>b</u> unt |

Rules: These are the Future endings for verbs of the First Conjugation and Second Conjugation; To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Thematic Vowel, and then append the indicated ending

| Future, Conj. 1&2 Examples | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1st-Person | amābō dēlēbō | amābimus dēlēbimus |
| 2nd-Person | amābis dēlēbis | amābitis dēlēbitis |
| 3rd-Person | amābit dēlēbit | amābunt dēlēbunt |

| Future, Conj. 3&4 Endings | Singular | Plural |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1st-Person | - <u>a</u> m | - <u>ē</u> mus |
| 2nd-Person | - <u>ē</u> s | - <u>ēt</u> is |

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 3rd-Person | - <u>et</u> | - <u>ent</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|

Rules: These are the Future endings for verbs of the Third Conjugation (including Third Conjugation *i*-Stem) and Fourth Conjugation; To form, take the Present Stem, and then append the indicated ending; For any Third Conjugation *i*-Stem or Fourth Conjugation verb, there is a Thematic Vowel addition of “i”

| Future, Conj. 3&4 Examples | Singular | Plural |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1st-Person | capiam traham | capiēmus trahēmus |
| 2nd-Person | capiēs trahēs | capiētis trahētis |
| 3rd-Person | capiet trahet | capient trahent |

| Perfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|----------|--------|
| 1st-Person | -ī | -imus |
| 2nd-Person | -istī | -istis |
| 3rd-Person | -it | -erunt |

Rules: To form, take the Perfective Stem, and then append the indicated ending

| Perfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1st-Person | amāvī cēpī | amāvimus cēpimus |
| 2nd-Person | amāvistī cēpistī | amāvistis cēpistis |
| 3rd-Person | amāvit cēpit | amāverunt cēperunt |

| Pluperfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1st-Person | - <u>eram</u> | - <u>erāmus</u> |
| 2nd-Person | - <u>erās</u> | - <u>erātis</u> |
| 3rd-Person | - <u>erat</u> | - <u>erant</u> |

Rules: To form, take the Perfective Stem, and then append the indicated ending

| Pluperfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1st-Person | amāveram cēperam | amāverāmus cēperāmus |
| 2nd-Person | amāverās cēperās | amāverātis cēperātis |
| 3rd-Person | amāverat cēperat | amāverant cēperant |

| Future Perfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 st -Person | - <u>er</u> ō | - <u>er</u> imus |
| 2 nd -Person | - <u>er</u> is | - <u>er</u> itis |
| 3 rd -Person | - <u>er</u> it | - <u>er</u> int |

Rules: To form, take the Perfective Stem, and then append the indicated ending

| Future Perfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 st -Person | amāverō cēperō | amāverimus cēperimus |
| 2 nd -Person | amāveris cēperis | amāveritis cēperitis |
| 3 rd -Person | amāverit cēperit | amāverint cēperint |

IMPERATIVE:

| Present, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 st -Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2 nd -Person | -[Them. Vowel] | -[Them. Vowel] + te |
| 3 rd -Person | -/- | -/- |

Rules: To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Thematic Vowel, and then, if necessary, append the indicated Personal Ending; For any Third Conjugation verb in the Second-Person Singular, the Thematic Vowel changes to an “e”; For any Third Conjugation verb in the Second-Person Plural, the Thematic Vowel changes to an “i”

| Present, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1 st -Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2 nd -Person | amā cape | amāte capite |
| 3 rd -Person | -/- | -/- |

| Future, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2 nd -Person | -tō | -tōte |
| 3 rd -Person | -tō | -ntō |

Rules: To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Thematic Vowel, and then, append the indicated Personal Ending; For any Third Conjugation verb in the Third-Person Plural the Thematic Vowel changes to “u”

| Future, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 st -Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2 nd -Person | amātō trahitō | amātōte trahitōte |
| 3 rd -Person | amātō trahitō | amāntō trahuntō |

SUBJUNCTIVE:

| Present, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | -m | -mus |
| 2 nd -Person | -s | -tis |
| 3 rd -Person | -t | -nt |

Rules: To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Special Subjunctive Present Vowel (following the “wē beāt ā liār” mnemonic while conforming to macron rules), and then append the indicated ending

| Present, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 st -Person | amem capiam | amēmus capiāmus |
| 2 nd -Person | amēs capiās | amētis capiātis |
| 3 rd -Person | amet capiat | ament capiant |

| Imperfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | -rem | -rēmus |
| 2 nd -Person | -rēs | -rētis |
| 3 rd -Person | -ret | -rent |

Rules: To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Thematic Vowel, and then append the indicated ending; For any Third Conjugation (including Third Conjugation *i*-Stem) verb, the Thematic Vowel changes to “e”

| Imperfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 st -Person | amārem caperem | amārēmus caperēmus |
| 2 nd -Person | amārēs caperēs | amārētis caperētis |
| 3 rd -Person | amāret caperet | amārent caperent |

| Perfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 st -Person | - <u>erim</u> | - <u>erimus</u> |
| 2 nd -Person | - <u>eris</u> | - <u>eritis</u> |
| 3 rd -Person | - <u>erit</u> | - <u>erint</u> |

Rules: To form, take the Perfective Stem, and then append the indicated ending

| Perfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 st -Person | amāverim cēperim | amāverimus cēperimus |
| 2 nd -Person | amāveris cēperis | amāveritis cēperitis |
| 3 rd -Person | amāverit cēperit | amāverint cēperint |

| Pluperfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 st -Person | - <u>issem</u> | - <u>issemus</u> |
| 2 nd -Person | - <u>isses</u> | - <u>issetis</u> |
| 3 rd -Person | - <u>isset</u> | - <u>issent</u> |

Rules: To form, take the Perfective Stem, and then append the indicated ending

| Pluperfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 st -Person | amāvissem cēpisssem | amāvissemus cēpisssemus |
| 2 nd -Person | amāvissēs cēpissēs | amāvissētis cēpissētis |
| 3 rd -Person | amāvisset cēpisset | amāvissent cēpissent |

PASSIVE VOICE (ACTIVE VERBS) & ACTIVE VOICE (DEPONENT VERBS) ►

INDICATIVE:

| Present, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 st -Person | -(o)r | -mur |
| 2 nd -Person | -ris | -mini |
| 3 rd -Person | -tur | -ntur |

Rules: To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Thematic Vowel, and then append the indicated ending; In the First-Person Singular, the Thematic Vowel changes to “o” except in the Second Conjugation, when the Thematic Vowel changes to “eo”, and in the Third Conjugation *i*-Stem or Fourth Conjugation, when the Thematic Vowel changes to “io”; For any Third Conjugation (including Third

Conjugation *i*-Stem) verb in the Second-Person Singular the Thematic Vowel changes to “e”; For any Third Conjugation verb in the Third-Person Plural the Thematic Vowel changes to “u”; For any Third Conjugation *i*-Stem or Fourth Conjugation verb in the Third-Person Plural the Thematic Vowel changes to “iu”

| Present, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 st -Person | cōnor morior | cōnāmur morimur |
| 2 nd -Person | cōnāris moreris | cōnāminī moriminī |
| 3 rd -Person | cōnātur moritur | cōnantur moriuntur |

| Imperfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 st -Person | - <u>b</u> ar | - <u>bā</u> mur |
| 2 nd -Person | - <u>bā</u> ris | - <u>bā</u> minī |
| 3 rd -Person | - <u>bā</u> tur | - <u>bā</u> ntur |

Rules: To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Thematic Vowel, and then append the indicated ending; For any Third Conjugation *i*-Stem or Fourth Conjugation verb, the Thematic Vowel changes to an “iē”

| Imperfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 st -Person | cōnābar moriēbar | cōnābāmur moriēbāmur |
| 2 nd -Person | cōnābāris moriēbāris | cōnābāminī moriēbāminī |
| 3 rd -Person | cōnābātur moriēbātur | cōnābantur moriēbantur |

| Future, Conj. 1&2 Endings | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 st -Person | - <u>b</u> or | - <u>bī</u> mur |
| 2 nd -Person | - <u>b</u> eris | - <u>bī</u> minī |
| 3 rd -Person | - <u>bī</u> tur | - <u>bū</u> ntur |

Rules: These are the Future endings for verbs of the First Conjugation and Second Conjugation; To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Thematic Vowel, and then append the indicated ending

| Future, Conj. 1&2 Examples | Singular | Plural |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 st -Person | cōnābor pollicēbor | cōnābimur pollicēbimur |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2nd-Person | cōnāberis pollicēberis | cōnābiminī pollicēbiminī |
| 3rd-Person | cōnābitur pollicēbitur | cōnābuntur pollicēbuntur |

| Future, Conj. 3&4 Endings | Singular | Plural |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1st-Person | -ar | -emur |
| 2nd-Person | -eris | -eminī |
| 3rd-Person | -etur | -entur |

Rules: These are the Future endings for verbs of the Third Conjugation (including Third Conjugation *i*-Stem) and Fourth Conjugation; To form, take the Present Stem, and then append the indicated ending; For any Third Conjugation *i*-Stem or Fourth Conjugation verb, there is a Thematic Vowel addition of “i”

| Future, Conj. 3&4 Examples | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1st-Person | loquar moriar | loquēmur moriēmur |
| 2nd-Person | loquēris moriēris | loquēminī moriēminī |
| 3rd-Person | loquētur moriētur | loquēntur moriēntur |

| Perfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1st-Person | -us/a/um sum | -ī/ae/a sumus |
| 2nd-Person | -us/a/um es | -ī/ae/a estis |
| 3rd-Person | -us/a/um est | -ī/ae/a sunt |

Rules: To form, take the Supine Stem, and then append the indicated ending that matches the subject’s Number and Gender (the subject will always be Nominative) plus the indicated Indicative Present form of “sum, esse, fuī, futūrus | to be”

| Perfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st-Person Masculine | cōnātus sum mortuus sum | cōnātī sumus mortuī sumus |
| 2nd-Person Masculine | cōnātus es mortuus es | cōnātī estis mortuī estis |
| 3rd-Person Masculine | cōnātus est mortuus est | cōnātī sunt mortuī sunt |

| Pluperfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1st-Person | -us/a/um eram | -ī/ae/a erāmus |
| 2nd-Person | -us/a/um erās | -ī/ae/a erātis |

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 3rd-Person | -us/a/um erat | -ī/ae/a erant |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|

Rules: To form, take the Supine Stem, and then append the indicated ending that matches the subject's Number and Gender (the subject will always be Nominative) plus the indicated Indicative Imperfect form of “sum, esse, fuī, futūrus | to be”

| Pluperfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1st-Person Masculine | cōnātus eram mortuus eram | cōnātī erāmus mortuī erāmus |
| 2nd-Person Masculine | cōnātus erās mortuus erās | cōnātī erātis mortuī erātis |
| 3rd-Person Masculine | cōnātus erat mortuus erat | cōnātī erant mortuī erant |

| Future Perfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1st-Person | -us/a/um erō | -ī/ae/a erimus |
| 2nd-Person | -us/a/um eris | -ī/ae/a eritis |
| 3rd-Person | -us/a/um erit | -ī/ae/a erunt |

Rules: To form, take the Supine Stem, and then append the indicated ending that matches the subject's Number and Gender (the subject will always be Nominative) plus the indicated Indicative Future form of “sum, esse, fuī, futūrus | to be”

| Future Perfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1st-Person Masculine | cōnātus erō mortuus erō | cōnātī erimus mortuī erimus |
| 2nd-Person Masculine | cōnātus eris mortuus eris | cōnātī eritis mortuī eritis |
| 3rd-Person Masculine | cōnātus erit mortuus erit | cōnātī erunt mortuī erunt |

IMPERATIVE:

| Present, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1st-Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2nd-Person | [Present Active Infinitive] | -minī† |
| 3rd-Person | -/- | -/- |

Rules: † The Second-Person Plural form is simply the Passive Indicative Present Second-Person Plural form

| Present, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------|----------|--------|
|-------------------|----------|--------|

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1st-Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2nd-Person | cōnāre morere | cōnāminī moriminī |
| 3rd-Person | -/- | -/- |

| Future, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1st-Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2nd-Person | -tor | -/- |
| 3rd-Person | -tor | -ntor |

Rules: To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Thematic Vowel, and then append the indicated ending; For any Third Conjugation verb in the Third-Person Plural the Thematic Vowel changes to “u”; For any Third Conjugation verb in the Third-Person Plural the Thematic Vowel changes to “u”; For any Third Conjugation *i*-Stem or Fourth Conjugation verb in the Third-Person Plural the Thematic Vowel changes to “iu”

| Future, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1st-Person | -/- | -/- |
| 2nd-Person | cōnātor moritor | -/- |
| 3rd-Person | cōnātor moritor | cōnātor moriuntor |

SUBJUNCTIVE:

| Present, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1st-Person | -r | -mur |
| 2nd-Person | -ris | -minī |
| 3rd-Person | -tur | -ntur |

Rules: To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Special Subjunctive Present Vowel (following the “wē beāt ā liār” mnemonic while conforming to macron rules), and then append the indicated ending

| Present, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1st-Person | cōner moriar | cōnēmur moriāmur |
| 2nd-Person | cōnēris moriāris | cōnēminī moriāminī |
| 3rd-Person | cōnētur moriātur | cōnentur moriantur |

| Imperfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 st -Person | - <u>r</u> et | - <u>r</u> ēmur |
| 2 nd -Person | - <u>r</u> ēris | - <u>r</u> ēminī |
| 3 rd -Person | - <u>r</u> ētur | - <u>r</u> entur |

Rules: To form, take the Present Stem, add the appropriate Thematic Vowel, and then append the indicated ending; For any Third Conjugation (including Third Conjugation *i*-Stem) verb, the Thematic Vowel changes to “e”

| Imperfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 st -Person | cōnārer morerer | cōnārēmur morerēmur |
| 2 nd -Person | cōnārēris morerēris | cōnārēminī morerēminī |
| 3 rd -Person | cōnārētur morerētur | cōnārentur morerentur |

| Perfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 st -Person | -us/a/um sim | -ī/ae/a sīmus |
| 2 nd -Person | -us/a/um sīs | -ī/ae/a sītis |
| 3 rd -Person | -us/a/um sit | -ī/ae/a sint |

Rules: To form, take the Supine Stem, and then append the indicated ending that matches the subject’s Number and Gender (the subject will always be Nominative) plus the indicated Subjunctive Present form of “sum, esse, fuī, futūrus | to be”

| Perfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 st -Person Masculine | cōnātus sim mortuus sim | cōnātī sīmus mortuī sīmus |
| 2 nd -Person Masculine | cōnātus sīs mortuus sīs | cōnātī sītis mortuī sītis |
| 3 rd -Person Masculine | cōnātus sit mortuus sit | cōnātī sint mortuī sint |

| Pluperfect, Endings | Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 st -Person | -us/a/um essem | -ī/ae/a essēmus |
| 2 nd -Person | -us/a/um essēs | -ī/ae/a essētis |
| 3 rd -Person | -us/a/um esset | -ī/ae/a essent |

Rules: To form, take the Supine Stem, and then append the indicated ending that matches the subject’s Number and Gender (the subject will always be Nominative) plus the indicated Subjunctive Imperfect form of “sum, esse, fuī, futūrus | to be”

| Pluperfect, Examples | Singular | Plural |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 st -Person Masculine | cōnātus essem mortuus essem | cōnātī essēmus mortuī essēmus |
| 2 nd -Person Masculine | cōnātus essēs mortuus essēs | cōnātī essētis mortuī essētis |
| 3 rd -Person Masculine | cōnātus esset mortuus esset | cōnātī essent mortuī essent |