

Chapter 6/7

Case endings

	nominative	accusative	ablative	vocative
1df singular	puell-a	puell-am	puell-ā	puell-a
1df plural	puell-ae	puell-ās	puell-is	puell-ae
2dm singular	puer	puer-um	puer-ō	puer
2dm plural	puer-i	puer-ōs	puer-is	puer-i
2dm singular	colōn-us	colōn-um	colōn-ō	colōn-e
2dm plural	colōn-i	colōn-ōs	colōn-is	colōn-i
2dn singular	bell-um	bell-um	bell-ō	bell-um
2dn plural	bell-a	bell-a	bell-is	bell-a
3dmf singular	rēx	rēg-em	rēg-e	rēx
3dmf plural	rēg-ēs	rēg-ēs	rēg-ibus	rēg-ēs
	2ds 3ds can vary	am ās um ōs em ēs	ā is ō is e ibus	nom except 2ds-us

Chapter 6

Infinitives

1v **parō**, **parā-re**, to prepare

3v **regō**, **reg-ere**, to prepare

2v **moneō**, **monē-re**, to warn

4v **audiō**, **audi-re**, to prepare

The infinitive is used, as in English, with verbs such as:

cupiō, I desire to, want to: **lūdere cupimus**, We want to play.

debeō, I ought to, I must: **laborāre debētis**, You ought to work.

iubeō, I order X to: **magister puerōs iubet laborāre**,

The master orders the boys to work.

cōstituo, I decide to: **magister cōstituit fābulam nārrāre**,

The master decides to tell a story.

Complimentary infinitives: Infinitive completes activity suggested by s/pl verb.

Chapter 6

3iō–3rd conj. -iō verbs

Besides the four regular conjugations there is a small class of verbs ending in **-iō** which in some forms behave like 3v, and like 4v in others, e.g.,

capi-ō, **cap-ere**, I take

audi-ō, **audi-re**, I hear

cap-is

audi-s

cap-it

audi-t

cap-imus

audi-mus

cap-itis

audi-tis

capi-unt

audi-unt

Ending in *italic* are like those of **reg-ō**. Other verbs in this conjugation are

cupiō, I want, desire, and **faciō**, I do, make.

Chapter 6

The vocative case

New case, the *vocative*, used when calling or addressing someone. This case mimics the *nominative* except in 2ds nouns ending in **-us** or **-ius**.

Quint-us **Quint-e**

colōn-us **colōn-e**

fil-ius **fil-i**.

So, **quid facis**, **Quinte**? But **quid facis**, **Horātia**?, **quid facitis**, **pueri**?

We sometimes find the interjection “**ō**” with the vocative:

e.g., **quid facis**, **ō fili**?

Chapter 6

Questions

Questions in Latin are not unlike questions in English. They are usually introduced by an interrogative word such as:

cūr? why? **quōmodo**? how? **ubi**? where? (adverbs);

quis? who? **quid**? what? (pronouns); **quantus**? how big? (adjective).

Sometime the interrogative particles **-ne** (attached to the first word of the sentence) or **nōne** (used in questions expecting the answer “yes”) are used, e.g.,

venisne ad lūdum? Are you coming to school?

nōne ad lūdum venis? Aren't you coming to school or?

You are coming to school aren't you?

Chapter 7

3rd declension

1st declension nominative **-a**, **-ae**, accusative **-am**, **-ās**, ablative **-ā**, **īs**.

2nd declension nominative **-us/-er**, **-i**, accusative **-um**, **-ōs**, ablative **-ō**, **īs**.

3rd declension nominative (**varies**), accusative **-em**, **-ēs**, ablative **-e**, **ibus**.

The endings are added to the noun stem. For example, **rēx**, king, stem **rēg-**:

	singular	plural
nominative	rēx	rēg-ēs
accusative	rēg-em	rēg-ēs
ablative	rēg-e	rēg-ibus

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3rd declension

1 In the 3rd declension the vocative is always the same as the nominative.

2 The endings are the same for the nominative and accusative plural.

3 The 3rd declension contains masculine, feminine and neuter nouns, e.g.

rēx, king, is masculine; **navis**, ship, is feminine; **mare**, sea, is neuter.

Some 3rd decl. nouns have nominatives ending in **-er**, e.g., **pater**, stem **patr-**:

	singular	plural
nominative	pater	patr-ēs
accusative	patr-em	patr-ēs
ablative	patr-e	patr-ibus

So also **māter** and **frāter**.

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3rd declension

Some 3rd decl. nouns have stems in **-i**, e.g., **nāvis**, ship, stem **nāvi-**:

	singular	plural
nominative	nāv-is	nāv-ēs
accusative	nāv-em	nāv-ēs
ablative	nāv-e	nāv-ibus

Nearly all 3rd decl. nouns in **-i** decline like the nouns with consonant stems in the nominative, accusative and ablative.

Chapter 7

3rd declension adjectives

Adjectives with 3rd declension endings have the same case endings for masculine and feminine. Most adjectives have stems in **-i** and ablative **-ī** (not **-e**), e.g., **omn-is** (all):

	singular	plural
nominative	omn-is	omn-ēs
accusative	omn-em	omn-ēs
ablative	omn-ī	omn-ibus

The ablative of most 3rd decl. nouns ends in **-e**; of 3rd decl adjectives ends in **-ī**. The ending of the adjective is not always the same as that of the noun with which it agrees in case and number, e.g.: **bon-us** can **-is**, **bon-um** can **-em**, **bon-ō** can **-e**, **omn-ēs** **fēmin-ae**, **omn-ēs** **fēmin-as**, **omn-ibus** **fēmin-īs**.

In these examples the endings differ since **bon-us** is 2nd decl. in form but **can-is** is 3rd decl. **omn-ēs** is 3d, **fēmin-ae** is 1d.

Chapter 7

Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs are verbs which do not follow the usual patterns.

pos-sum , posse , I am able to, I can	eō , i-re , I go
pot-es	is
pot-est	it
pos-sumus	īmus
pot-estis	ītis
pos-sunt	eunt

pos-sum was originally **pot-sum**; where **pot-** is followed by **s** it becomes **pos-**.

The stem of **eō** is **i-**; all forms of the verb start **i-** except for **eō** and **eunt**.)

Note the following: **in-eō**, I go into; **ab-eō**, I go from, go away; **ad-eō**, I go to, approach; **red-eō**, I go back, return.