

ലാറ്റിൻ ഭാഷാപഠനം

(Latin Grammar)

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Table of contents

Preface	05
The Latin Language	06
Letters	08
Sounds	08
Vowels	08
Consonants	09
Parts of Speech	10
General Notions	11
Rules of Gender	13
Declension of Substantives	13
1. Noun	13
2. Adjectives	23
3. Pronouns	30
4. Verbs	37
5. Adverbs	91
6. Preposition	92
7. Conjunction	93
8. Interjection	93
9. Christian Prayers	94
10. Abbreviations	96
11. ലത്തീൻ ഭാഷാ പഠനം	97

PREFACE

The aim of this new Latin Text is to formulate a handbook for closer acquaintance with the Latin grammar, especially for the students of ecclesiastical Latin. The Latin vocabularies given are prominently in the ecclesiastical usage. However, the basic grammar introduced in this text is classical Latin. This text explains the basic rules of grammar in a simple way so that the students can easily follow. English and Malayalam languages are used to explain certain rules and regulations of the Latin grammar for the theological students of the Alpha Insitutte of Theology and sciences, Thalassery. Since it is a collection of class notes ment to the use of students, this text is a compilation of three grammar books, namely: (1) *A Primer of Ecclesiastical Latin*,¹ (2) *A Smaller Latin Grammar*², and (3) *The Revised Latin Primer*.³ Vocabularies given in this text are collected form the *Cassell's Latin Dictionary*.⁴

¹ John F. Collins, *A Primer of Ecclesiastical Latin* (Washington: The Catholic University of America Press) 1991.

² *A Smaller Latin Grammar*, seventh Edotion (Trichinopoly: St. Joseph's Industrial School press) 1947.

³ James Mountford, *The Revised Latin Primer* (London: Longman Goup Limited) 1998.

⁴ D.P.Simpson, *Cassell's Latin Dictionary* (New York: Wiley Publishing Inc.) 1968.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE

The ancient Romans used the language of the district in which they lived, '*Latium*' in Italy. Thus their language was called '*Latin*', not Roman. Latin belongs to the linguistic family of *Indo-European*. The main groups in the Indo-European family of languages are:

In Asia: Indian (Sanskrit)
Iranian (Persian)

In Europe: Greek (Ancient and modern)
Italic (Latin, Oscan, Umbrian)
Celtic (Welsh, Irish, Gaelic)
Germanic (German, English)
Slavonic (Russian)

The imperial power of Rome made Latin the general language of South and Western Europe and from it are derived the Romance languages like Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Roumanian.

In Britain, after its conquest by the Angels and Saxons, a group of the Germanic group, Anglo-Saxon or Old English was spoken. Even before the Norman Conquest (AD 1066), this language had borrowed many words from Latin, either directly or through French. Similar borrowing has been made thereafter. Hence to understand the English language thoroughly, it is necessary to have a knowledge of Latin.

The earliest specimens of the Latin Language we possess are inscriptions, fragments of songs, hymns, laws and annals. The literary activities in Latin, properly speaking, began in Rome in the third century. In most branches of literature, the Romans were indebted to Greek models since the influence of Greek civilization on Rome began early with the commerce between the

people of Latium and the Greek cities of South Italy and reached its fullest development after the conquest of Greece by Rome, which was completed in 146 BC.

The first Latin author known to us is Livius Andronicus, a Greek of Tarentum, taken prisoner in war, who became a teacher at Rome and who produced Latin adaptations of Greek plays (240 BC). The ages regarded as classical are:

1. The golden age. It comprises: (a) the Ciceronian age (80-43 BC) in which the chief poets were Luceritus and Catullus, the chief prose writers were Cicero, Caesar and Sallust; and (b) Augustan age (43 BC-AD 14) during which the chief poets were Virgil and Horance.

2. The Silver age (AD 14-120). The chief poets of this period were Lucan, Martial, Statius and Juvenal and the chief prose writers were Seneca, Pliny and Tacitus.

For many centuries after AD 120, Latin was used for literary purposes, and until recent times scientific and philosophical works were often written in Latin. The Roman Catholic Church still uses it in its services and for official purposes.

LETTERS

The Latin alphabet contained twenty-three letters

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z.

Notes:

1. The small letters did not come into general use until middle ages. The small form of V was u.
2. In early times C represented a sound like 'g' in *get*. Later, 'C' was used for 'k' sound
3. The letters Y and Z were added in Cicero's time, but they were used only in words taken from the Greek.

SOUNDS

The sounds which made up the Latin language are divided into:

- (a) Vowels, which can be sounded alone, and
- (b) Consonants, which can be sounded in conjunction with a vowel

VOWELS

Vowels were: a, e, i, o, u and y.

A vowel is called 'long' or 'short' according to the time taken in pronunciation. A long vowel is indicated by a sign ¯ and the short vowel is indicated by a sign ˇ.

Long	short
ā	ă
ē	ĕ
ī	ĭ
ō	ĭ
ū	ŭ
	ÿ

Diphthong (Double sound). A diphthong is formed by two vowels pronounced continuously. The diphthongs are:

a+e (*portae*)

a+u (*aurum*)

e+i (*mei*)

e+u (*seu*)

o+e (*poena*)

u+i (*huic*)

CONSONANTS

Consonants include letters other than the above given vowels. The production of a Consonant involves:

(1) Vocal chords, (2) some part of the mouth, and (3) breath. Hence the Latin consonants are classified into the following three groups as:

I. Voiceless (without vibration of the vocal chords); or Voiced (with vibration of the vocal chords)

II. Velar (formed at the *vēlum* or soft palate); Palatal (formed at the roof of the mouth); Dental (formed at the teeth); Labial (formed with the lips); Labio-dental (formed with the lips and teeth). Velar and palatal are sometimes called gutturals.

III. Plosives (formed by complete interruption of the breath); Fricatives (formed by partial interruption of the breath); Liquids (formed by vibrating the breath with the tongue); and Nasals (formed by letting the breath escape through the nose).

PARTS OF SPEECH

In the Latin language, words in a sentence are classified into:

I. **Noun** (substantives) which indicates name of persons, places, things or qualities.

Eg. *Caesar, Rōma, veritās*

II. **Adjective**, which qualifies nouns by expressing their qualities.

Eg. *Rōma antīqua*- ancient Rome. *Antīqua* is adjective.

III. **Pronoun**, which points out a person, place, thing or quality without giving their name.

Eg. *Ego*- I; *ille*- that/he.

IV. **Verb**, which expresses an action or state

Eg. *Sol dat lucem*- Sun gives light.

V. **Adverb**, which qualifies and limits verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

Eg. *Laboro feliciter*- I work happily

VI. **Preposition**, which: (a) indicates the relation of a noun, adjective or pronoun to other words in a sentence; (b) modifies the meaning of a verb.

Eg. *Per Romam errō*, I wander through Rome.

VII. **Conjunction**, which connects words, phrases and sentences

Eg. *Luna et stellae*, Moon and stars

Caelum suspiciō ut lunam et sidera videam, I look at the sky that I may see the moon and stars.

VIII. **Interjection**, which are words of exclamation.

Eg. *Heu, ēheu*- alas!

GENERAL NOTIONS

I. In the above given parts of speech in Latin, four are inflected while using in a sentence and four are uninflected. Those words which are modified while using in a sentence are grouped into ‘inflected’ and those which are not changed are uninflected.

1. Inflected: Noun, Adjective, Pronoun and Verb
2. Uninflected: Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection.

II. 1. Nouns, adjectives and pronouns are declined and verbs are conjugated.

2. Adjectives and adverbs are modified by comparison.

3. Preposition, conjunction and interjections have no modifications.

III. There is no article in Latin. *Rosa* may mean: “a rose”, “the rose”, or simply “rose”

IV. Substantives denoting the names of persons or places (Caesar, Roma) are called proper nouns and all other are common nouns. Common nouns are: either (a) concrete (*vir*, a man; *mensae*, tables) or (b) abstract (*virtus*, virtue) or (c) collective (*turba*, a crowd).

V. Numerals are words which express Number. They are nouns as *milia*, thousand; or adjectives as *ūnus*, one or adverbs as *semel*, once.

VI. A Declension is a grouping of the forms of nouns, adjectives and pronouns, according to **numbers** and **cases**.

VII. The numbers are two: Singular for one (*mensa*, a table), Plural for more than one (*mensae*, tables).

VIII. The Latin language has **five declensions of Nouns**. They are distinguished from one another by the termination of genitive singular which ends in: *-ae* in the first declension, *-i* in the second declension, *-is* in the third declension, *-us* in the fourth declension and *-ei* in the fifth declension.

IX. A Case is the form of a noun, adjective, or pronoun standing in a particular relation to other words in a sentence.

There are six cases in Latin:

1. Nominative; the Subject case
2. Vocative; the case of address, the form of noun used in order to call
3. Accusative; the object case
4. Genitive; the *of* case
5. Dative; the *to* or *for* case
6. Ablative; the *from*, *by*, *in* or *with* case.

In all declensions, except the vocative singular of the *-us* ending nouns in the second declension, the nominative and vocative, both in singular and plural, are the same.

In all declensions, the dative and ablative plural are the same.

In all *neuter nouns*, the nominative, vocative and accusative, both singular and plural, are the same.

X. All but the Nominative and vocative are called Oblique cases.

RULES OF GENDER

Natural gender distinguishes between male, female and inanimate things.

Grammatical gender refers of nouns, adjectives and pronouns and distinguishes between (1) masculine, (2) feminine and (3) neuter.

Words denoting a male are masculine. eg. *Natua*- sailor.

Words denoting a female are feminine. eg. *Mulier*- a woman.

Words denoting inanimate things are either masculine, or feminine or neuter. The grammatical gender of such words may often be determined (A) by the form of nominative singular, or (B) by the meaning.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES

All the five declensions of nouns are distinguished from each other by the final sound of the stem. They differ also in the termination of the genitive singular. Therefore every noun is given in the dictionary with its genitive singular.

1. NOUN

1.1. I DECLENSION NOUNS

First declension nouns are Feminine in general and ending in *a*

Stella-ae=a star/the star (In the dictionary, any noun is given always with its genitive singular in order to identify its declension. Hence *stellae* is the genitive case singular of the nominative singular, *stella*. In order to have a better understanding for the beginners, the last syllable in every case is given after a space.)

DECLENSION

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative :	<i>Stell a</i> = a/the star	<i>Stell ae</i> = stars
Vocative :	<i>Stell a</i> = o star	<i>Stell ae</i> = o stars
Accusative:	<i>Stell am</i> = a/the star	<i>Stell as</i> = stars
Genitive :	<i>Stell ae</i> = of a star	<i>Stell arum</i> = of stars
Dative :	<i>Stell ae</i> = to/for a star	<i>Stell is</i> =to/for stars
Ablative :	<i>Stell a</i> = a star (from, in..)	<i>Stell is</i> = stars (from..)

Vocabulary

<i>Rosa-Rosae</i> =a rose flower	<i>Terra-ae</i> =earth
<i>Stella-ae</i> =star	<i>Via-viae</i> =way
<i>Filia-filiae</i> =daughter	<i>Ecclesiaecclesiae</i> =Church
<i>Mensa-ae</i> =table	<i>Pluvia-pluviae</i> =rain
<i>Vita-ae</i> =life	<i>Lingua-ae</i> =language
<i>Missa-ae</i> =Holy mass	<i>Luna-ae</i> =moon
<i>Aqua-ae</i> =water	<i>Causa-ae</i> =cause
<i>Umbrella-ae</i> =umbrella	<i>Laetitia-ae</i> =joy
<i>Littera-ae</i> =letter	<i>Victoria-ae</i> =victory
<i>Gloria-ae</i> =glory	<i>Gratia-ae</i> =grace
<i>Poena-ae</i> =punishmen	<i>Discipula-ae</i> =female disciple
<i>Regina-ae</i> =queen	<i>Vespra-ae</i> =evening
<i>Puella-ae</i> =girl	<i>Rana-ae</i> =frog
<i>Virga-ae</i> =rod, stick	<i>Poena-ae</i> =punishment
<i>Aquila-ae</i> = Eagle	<i>Sapientia-ae</i> = wisdom
<i>Ancilla-ae</i> =maid servant	<i>Epistula-ae</i> = epistle, letter
<i>Anima-ae</i> =soul, breath	<i>Prudentia-ae</i> = prudence
<i>Amicitia-ae</i> =friendship	<i>Amica-ae</i> =a girl friend
<i>Hora-ae</i> =hour	<i>Machina-ae</i> =machine
<i>Biblia-ae</i> =bible	<i>Bibliotheca-ae</i> = library
<i>Vidua-ae</i> = widow	<i>Porta-ae</i> = gate
<i>Fenestra-ae</i> =window	<i>magistra-ae</i> =lady teacher
<i>Casa-ae</i> = Hut, house	<i>Cena-ae</i> = supper
<i>tutela-ae</i> = protection, guard	<i>misericordia-ae</i> =mercy,
<i>miseria-ae</i> = unhappiness, distress	<i>Christianae</i> =Christian (fem.)

Masculine Nouns with ending in ‘a’

I There are certain First declension nouns ending in ‘a’.

<i>Scriba-ae</i> = notary	<i>Agricola-ae</i> = farmer
<i>Papa-ae</i> = pope	<i>Poeta-ae</i> = poet

1.2. II DECLENSION NOUNS

(Masculine and neuter)

There are **Masculine nouns** ending in ‘*us*’, ‘*er*’ and ‘*ir*’ as well as **Neuter nouns** ending in ‘*um*’ in the Second Declension. However, genitive singular of all nouns in the second declension ends in ‘*i*’.

Eg. *Servus* (nom.) = a/the servant; *Servi* (gen.) = of a/the servant.

1.2.1. Second Declension Masculine nouns ending in: *us. Servus-i*

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>Serv us</i> = a/the servant	<i>Serv i</i> =servants
Voc.	<i>Serv e</i> = o servant	<i>Serv i</i> = o servants
Acc.	<i>Serv um</i> = servant (As object)	<i>Serv os</i> = servants
Gen.	<i>Serv i</i> = of the servant	<i>Serv orum</i> = of servants
Dat.	<i>Serv o</i> = to/for the servant	<i>Serv is</i> = to/for servants
Abl.	<i>Serv o</i> = servant (in, from)	<i>Serv is</i> = servants

Vocabulary

<i>Deus-dei</i> =God	<i>Populus-populi</i> =people
<i>Dominus-i</i> =Lord	<i>Viduus-vidui</i> =Widower
<i>Filius-filii</i> =son	<i>Mundus-i</i> =world
<i>Discipulus-i</i> =male disciple	<i>Angelus-i</i> =angel
<i>Amicus-i</i> =friend	<i>Inimicus-i</i> =enemy
<i>Christus-i</i> = Christ	<i>Asinus-i</i> =ass
<i>Apostolus-i</i> =apostles	<i>Digitus-i</i> =finger, toe
<i>Gladius-i</i> =sword	<i>Lupus-i</i> =wolf
<i>Numerus-i</i> = Number	<i>Rivus-i</i> =stream, river
<i>Ludus-i</i> =play, game	<i>Episcopus-i</i> =bishop
<i>Annus-i</i> =year	<i>Cibus-i</i> =food
<i>Socius-i</i> =companion, friend	<i>Stultus-i</i> = fool
<i>Agnus-i</i> =lamb	<i>Oculus-i</i> =eye

<i>Diaconus-i</i> =deacon	<i>Humanus-i</i> =man
<i>Christianus-i</i> = Christian (male)	<i>Campus-i</i> =field,
<i>somnus-i</i> =sleep	<i>fumus-i</i> = smoke
<i>Clerus-i</i> =clergy	

1.2.2. Second Declension Masculine nouns ending in *er* and *ir*

II.2.2. A. *Puer-pueri* type declension (Masculine nouns)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	<i>Puer</i> = a boy	<i>Puer i</i> = boys
Voc.	<i>Puer</i> = o boy	<i>Puer i</i> = o boys
Acc.	<i>Puer um</i> = a boy	<i>Puer os</i> = boys
Gen.	<i>Puer i</i> = of a boy	<i>Puer orum</i> = of boys
Dat.	<i>Puer o</i> = to a boy	<i>Puer is</i> = to boys
Abl.	<i>Puer o</i> = boy (after in, from...)	<i>Puer is</i> = boys (in...)

Vocabulary: Nouns like *puer-pueri*

Presbyter-i = elder, priest. *Socer-i*= father-in-law
vir-viri= man, husband

II.2.2. B. *Liber-libri* Type Declension (Masculine Nouns)

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>Liber</i> = a/the book	<i>Libr i</i> = books
Voc.	<i>Liber</i> = o book	<i>Libr i</i> =o books
Acc.	<i>Libr um</i> = a/the book	<i>Libr os</i> =books
Gen.	<i>Libr i</i> =of a/the book	<i>Libr orum</i> =of books
Dat.	<i>Libr o</i> = to a/the book	<i>Libr is</i> =to books
Abl.	<i>Libr o</i> =a/ the book (after in...)	<i>Libr is</i> =books (after in...)

Vocabulary: Nouns like *liber-libri*:

Minister-ministri = servant, minister

Ager-agri = land, field

Magister-magistri = master, male teacher

1.2.3. Second Declension Neuter nouns (ending in *-um*)

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>Templ um</i> = a temple	<i>Templ a</i> = temples
Voc.	<i>Templ um</i> = o temple	<i>Templ a</i> = o temples
Acc.	<i>Templ um</i> = a temple	<i>Templa</i> =temples
Gen.	<i>Templ i</i> = of a temple	<i>Templ orum</i> = of temples
Dat.	<i>Templ o</i> = to a temple	<i>Templ is</i> = to temples
Abl.	<i>Templ o</i> = in, from..temple	<i>Templ is-</i> in... temples

Vocabulary: Nouns like *templum-i*:

Bellum-belli= War

Caelum-i = heaven

Cubiculum-i= a bed-room

Auxilium-auxilii- help

Miraculum-i= miracle

Signum-i= sign, signal, mark

Verbum-i = a word, a verb

Peccatum-i= sin

Periculum-i= danger

Daemonium-i=demon

Vinum-i = wine

Ientaculum-i= breakfast

Rosarium-i= Ros

Iudicium-i=judgment

Sacrificium-i=sacrifice

Votum-i= a vow

Regnum-regni= Kingdom, reign

Seminarium-seminarii=Nursery

Donum-doni= gift, present

Concilium-concilii=council

Ovum-i = egg

Mysterium-i =mystery

Studium-i = study

Evangelium-i=Gospel

Praemium-i=reward

Initium-i=beginning

Domicilium-i=domicile

Prandium-i= lunch

Principium-i= beginning, origin

Mandatum-i=mandate, order

Somnium-i dream

1.3. III DECLENSION NOUNS

There are masculine, feminine and neuter nouns in the third declension. To decline these nouns, one must know the genitive singular of each noun. In the third declension, nominative singular and vocative singular are the same.

1.3. 1. Third Declension Masculine Nouns

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	<i>Rex</i> = a king	<i>Reges</i> = Kings
Voc.	<i>Rex</i>	<i>Reges</i>
Acc.	<i>Regem</i>	<i>Reges</i>
Gen.	<i>Regis</i>	<i>Regum</i>
Dat.	<i>Regi</i>	<i>Regibus</i>
Abl.	<i>Rege</i>	<i>Regibus</i>

Vocabulary: Third declension Masculine nouns

<i>dux-ducis</i> = leader	<i>iudex-iudicis</i> = judge
<i>flos-floris</i> = a flower	<i>miles-militis</i> = soldier
<i>pes-pedis</i> = foot	<i>amor-amoris</i> = love
<i>dolor-doloris</i> = sorrow	<i>color-coloris</i> = colour
<i>cantor-cantoris</i> = singer	<i>peccator-oris</i> = sinner
<i>redemptor-oris</i> = redeemer	<i>sacerdos-dotis</i> = priest
<i>sol-solis</i> = sun	<i>pater-patris</i> = father
<i>frater-fratris</i> = brother	<i>venter-ventris</i> = stomach, womb
<i>leo-leonis</i> = lion	<i>senex-senis</i> = old man
<i>homo-hominis</i> = the human being	<i>canis-canis</i> = a dog
<i>sanguis-sanguinis</i> = blood	<i>cardo-dinis</i> = hinge
<i>martyr-martyris</i> = martyr	<i>rector-oris</i> = rector
<i>labor-oris</i> = work, labour	<i>vesper-vesperis</i> = evening
<i>finis-finis</i> = end, limit	<i>tumor-oris</i> = swelling, tumor
<i>latro-latrōnis</i> = thief, robber,	<i>Iōannēs-Iōannis</i> = John

III Declension masculine nouns with difference in genitive plural

<i>civis-civis/ civium</i> (gen.pl.) = citizen.
<i>dens-dentis/ dentium</i> (gen.pl.) = tooth
<i>finis/finis/ finium</i> (gen.pl.) = end
<i>infans-infantis/ infantium</i> (gen.pl.) = child, infant
<i>mens-mensis/ mensium</i> (gen.pl.) = month
<i>mons-montis/ montium</i> (gen.pl.) = mountain
<i>panis-panis/ panium</i> (gen.pl.) = bread
<i>piscis-piscis/ piscium</i> (gen.pl.) = fish

1.3.2. Third Declension Feminine Nouns

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom. <i>Lex</i> = a/the law	<i>leges</i> = the laws
voc. <i>Lex</i>	<i>leges</i>
acc. <i>Legem</i>	<i>leges</i>
gen. <i>legis</i>	<i>legum</i>
dat. <i>Legi</i>	<i>legibus</i>
abl. <i>Lege</i>	<i>legibus</i>

Vocabulary: Third declension feminine nouns

<i>lux-lucis</i> = light	<i>crux-crucis</i> =cross
<i>pax-pacis</i> =peace	<i>mater-matris</i> = mother
<i>vox-vocis</i> = voice	<i>virtus-virtutis</i> = virtue
<i>natio-nationis</i> = nation	<i>religio-religionis</i> = religion
<i>veritas-veritatis</i> = truth	<i>caritas-atis</i> = charity
<i>voluntas-atis</i> = will	<i>civitas-atis</i> =city
<i>potestas-atis</i> = power	<i>oratio-onis</i> = prayer
<i>ratio-onis</i> = reason	<i>actio-onis</i> = action
<i>virgo-virginis</i> = virgin	<i>soror-sororis</i> = sister
<i>arbor-arboris</i> =a tree	<i>uxor-uxoris</i> =wife
<i>caro-carnis</i> = meat, flesh	<i>nox-noctis</i> =Night
<i>mulier-eris</i> = wife,	<i>prōbātio-ōnis</i> = trial, probation
<i>Salus-salutis</i> =health, soundness, salvation	

III Declension Feminine nouns with differences in genitive plural

<i>Urbs-urbis/ urbium</i> (gen.pl.) = city, town
<i>Ars-artis/ atrium</i> (gen.pl.) = art
<i>Mors-mortis/ mortium</i> (gen.pl.) = death
<i>Avis-avis/ avium</i> (gen.pl.) = bird
<i>Mens-mentis/ mentium</i> (gen.pl.) = mind
<i>Pars-partis/ partium</i> (gen.pl.) = part

1.3.3. Third Declension Neuter Nouns:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom. <i>Caput</i> = a/the head	<i>Capita</i> = heads
Voc. <i>Caput</i>	<i>Capita</i>
Acc. <i>Caput</i>	<i>Capita</i>
Gen. <i>Capitis</i>	<i>Capitum</i>
Dat. <i>Capiti</i>	<i>Capitibus</i>
Abl. <i>Capite</i>	<i>Capitibus</i>

Vocabulary: Third declension neuter nouns

<i>Baptisma-baptismatis</i> = baptism	<i>caput-capitis</i> = head
<i>ius-iuris</i> = law	<i>tempus-temporis</i> = time
<i>cor-cordis</i> = heart	<i>genus-generis</i> = kind, race
<i>nomen-nominis</i> = name	<i>lumen-luminis</i> = light
<i>flumen-fluminis</i> =river	<i>altare-altaris</i> =altar
<i>opus-operis</i> = work	<i>funus-funeris</i> = funeral,burial
<i>exemplar-exemplaris</i> =example	<i>munus-muneris</i> = remuneration, reward,

Third declension Neuter nouns with differences in genitive plural

Mare-maris/ marium (gen.pl.) = sea
sal-salis/ salium (gen.pl.) = salt
animal/-alis/-alium (gen.pl.) = animal
sedile-sedilis/ sedilium = seat
tribunal/-alis/-alium (gen.pl.) = tribunal

1.4. IV DECLENSION NOUNS

There are Masculine, feminine and neuter nouns in the fourth declension

1.4.1. Fourth Declension Masculine Nouns:

Singular

Nom. *Ritus*-a/the rite; ceremony
Voc. *Ritus*
Acc. *Ritum*
Gen. *Ritus*
Dat. *Ritui*
Abl. *Ritu*

Plural

ritus-rites; ceremonies
ritus
ritus
rituum
ritibus
ritibus

Vocabulary: Fourth declension Masculine nouns

<i>Ritus-ritus</i> = rite, ceremony	<i>cantus-us</i> =song, melody
<i>spiritus-us</i> =spirit	<i>gradus-us</i> = grade
<i>potus-us</i> =drink	<i>portus-us</i> =(air,sea) port
<i>consensus-us</i> =agreement	<i>fructus-us</i> = fruit
<i>gustatus-us/gustus-us</i> = taste	<i>vultus – us</i> = face

NB. Exception: *Iesus* =Jesus.

(no) *Iesus*=Jesus; (vo) *Iesu*; (ac) *Iesum*; (gen) *Iesu*; (dat & abl) *Iesu*.

1.4.2. Fourth Declension Feminine nouns:

Singular

Plural

Nom. <i>manus</i> -a hand	<i>manus</i> –hands
Voc. <i>Manus</i>	<i>manus</i>
Acc. <i>Manum</i>	<i>manus</i>
Gen. <i>manus</i>	<i>manuum</i>
Dat. <i>manui</i>	<i>manibus</i>
Abl. <i>manu</i>	<i>manibus</i>

Vocabulary: Fourth declension Feminine nouns

Manus-us=hand

porticus-us=portico, porch

methodus-us=method

tribus-us=tribe

acus-us=needle

domus-us = House, home

NB. The declension of ‘*domus*’ is an exception and it is declined:

Singular

Plural

Nom & voc. <i>domus</i>	<i>domus</i>
Acc. <i>domum</i>	<i>domos/domus</i>
Gen. <i>domus</i> (or <i>domi</i>)	<i>domorum</i>
Dat. <i>domui</i>	<i>domibus</i>
Abl. <i>domo</i>	<i>domibus</i>

1.4.3. – Fourth Declension Neuter Noun:

Neuter nouns in common use are: *Genu*= knee; *cornu*-horn; *veru*-a spit

Singular: *genu* (nom, voc and acc); *genus* (gen); *genu* (dat); *genu* (abl)

Plural: *genua* (nom, voc and acc); *genuum* (gen); *genibus* (dat. and abl)

NB. Other such neuter nouns are rare in use

1.5. V TH DECLENSION NOUNS

Fifth Declension nouns are mostly feminine

1.5.1. Fifth Declension Feminine Nouns

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom. <i>Rēs</i> - A thing	<i>rēs</i>
Voc. <i>rēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>
Acc. <i>rem</i>	<i>rēs</i>
Gen. <i>reī</i>	<i>rērum</i>
Dat. <i>reī</i>	<i>rēbus</i>
Abl. <i>re</i>	<i>rēbus</i>

Vocabulary: Fifth declension Feminine nouns

<i>Rēs-reī</i> = a thing	<i>fidēs-eī</i> = faith, trust
<i>faciēs-eī</i> = face	<i>progeniēs-eī</i> = offspring
<i>spēs-speī</i> = hope	<i>materiēs-eī</i> = matter
<i>glaciēs-eī</i> = ice	<i>seriēs-eī</i> = series
<i>perniciēs-eī</i> = ruin, danger.	

1.5.2 Fifth Declension Masculine Nouns

NB. All the 5th declension nouns are feminine, except two: *diēs* (day) and *meridiēs* (midday or noon). The declensions of these two are as same as that of the 5th declension feminine nouns.

Singular:	<i>diēs</i> (nom and voc);	<i>diem</i> (acc);
	<i>dieī</i> (gen and dat);	<i>die</i> (abl).
Plural:	<i>diēs</i> (nom, voc and acc);	<i>dīerum</i> (gen);
	<i>dīebus</i> (dat and abl).	

2. ADJECTIVES

Adjectives have declension. They are declined by Gender, Number and Case. They fall into two main classes: (A) Adjectives declined like nouns of the first and second declensions; (B) Adjectives declined like nouns of the third declension.

2.1. DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

(A) Adjectives like nouns of the first and second declensions are declined as adjectives of three endings in: -us, -a, -um or -er, -a, -um.

Eg. Stem: *bono* = good

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	bonus	bona	bonum
Voc.	bone	bona	bonum
Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum
Gen.	boni	bonae	boni
Dat.	bono	bonae	bono
Abl.	bono	bona	bono

<u>Plural</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	boni	bonae	bona
Voc.	boni	bonae	bona
Acc.	bonos	bonas	bona
Gen.	bonorum	bonarum	bonorum
Dat.	bonis	bonis	bonis
Abl.	bonis	bonis	bonis

Vocabulary: Adjectives declined like *bonus-bona-bonum*.

Malus-mala-malum = bad

Purus-pura-purum = pure

Magnus -a -um = great, big
Parvus -a -um = small, short
Altus -a -um = high
Primus -a-um = first
Secundus-a-um = second
Minimus-a-um = least, minimum
Maximus-a-um = maximum
novus-a-um = new
solus-a-um = alone
Multus-a-um = many
Sanctus-a-um = holy
Vanus-a-um = empty, void
Mirus-a-um = wonderful
Meus-mea-meum = mine
Suus-sua-suum (Pl. also the same) = his/her/its/their
plenus-a-um = plenty, full
Verus-a-um = True, real
Divinus-a-um = divine
Tuus-tua-tuum = thine/your's

Some adjectives are declined like *puer-pueri* in the Masculine form and *-a* and *-um* ending in the feminine and neuter form respectively.

Stem: *tenero* = tender

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	tener	tenera	tenerum
Voc.	tener	tenara	tenerum
Acc.	teneru	teneram	tenerum
Gen.	teneri	tenerae	teneri
Dat.	tenero	tenerae	tenero
Abl.	Tenero	tenera	tenero
<u>Plural</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	teneri	tenerae	tenera
Voc.	teneri	tenerae	tenera
Acc.	teneros	temneras	tenera
Gen.	tenerorum	tenerarum	tenerorum
Dat.	teneris	teneris	teneris
Abl.	Teneris	teneris	teneris

Liber-libera-liberum=free

miser-era-erum=wretched, miserable

prosper-era-erum=prosperous

lacer-era-erum= torn

Some adjectives are declined like *liber-libri* in the

Masculine form

Stem: *nigro* = black

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom. & voc.	niger	nigra	nigrum
Acc.	nigrum	nigram	nigrum
Gen.	nigri	nigrae	nigri
Dat.	nigro	nigrae	nigro
Abl.	nigro	nigra	nigro

<u>Plural</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom. & Voc.	nigri	nigrae	nigra
Acc.	nigros	nigras	nigra
Gen.	nigrorum	nigrarum	nigrorum
D. & Abl.	nigris	nigris	nigris

Adjectives declined like *niger-nigra-nigrum*

Sacer-cra-crum= sacred, holy

pulcher-chra-chrum=beautiful, fair

noster-tra-trum=our

Vester-tra-trum =your

Exercise: Decline together- 1. Good servant 2. Bad wine 3. First girl 4. Holy temple

(B) Third declension Adjectives

They are three types:

1. One ending in the nominative singular: These are adjectives with nominative singular the same for all genders. These are called adjectives of one termination.

Eg. *Felix-felicitas*= happy

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom. & voc.	felix	felix	felix
Acc.	felicem	felicem	felix
Gen.	felicitas	felicitas	felicitas
Dat & Abl.	felici	felici	felici

<u>Plural</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom & V.	felices	felices	felicia
Acc.	felices, -is	felices-is	Felicia
Gen.	felicitum	felicitum	felicitum
Dat. & abl.	Felicitibus	felicitibus	felicitibus

Adjectives declined like *felix-felicitis*

Pauper-pauperis=poor; *misericors-misericordis*=merciful

ardens-ardentis=burning, hot; *sapiens-entis*=wise

atrox-ocis=terrible, cruel; *omnipotens-entis*=all powerful

vetus-veteris (exception: Abl.singular is *vetere*) =old

2. Two endings in the nominative singular: Adjectives ending with *-is* in nominative singular of masculine as well as feminine and *-e* in the neuter singular. These are called adjectives of two termination.

Stem: *tristi* = sad

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom. & voc.	tristis	tristis	triste
Acc.	tristem	tristem	triste
Ge.	tristis	tristis	tristis
D. & Abl.	Tristi	tristi	tristi
<u>Plural</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom & V.	tristes	tristes	tristia
Acc.	tristes, -is	tristes -is	tristia
Gen.	tristium	tristium	tristium
D. & Abl.	tristibus	tristibus	tristibus

Adjectives declined like *tristis- te*

aequalis-e = equal

caelestis-e = celestial, heavenly

facilis-e = easy

fidelis-e = faithful, trustworthy;

fortis-e = strong, stout

honōrābilis-e = respectful, honorable

humilis-e = humble

iuvenis-e = young

mirābilis-e = wonderful, marvellous

mitis-e = meek

Omnis-e = all

salutaris-e = salutary, healthy

similis-e = similar

3. Three endings in the nominative singular: Adjectives ending in nominative singular with: *-er* in masculine, *-is* in feminine and *-e* in neuter. These are called adjectives of three termination.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom. & voc.	acer	acris	acre
Acc.	acrem	acrem	acre
Gen.	acris	acris	acris
D. & Abl	acri	acri	acri

<u>Plural</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom & V.	acres	acres	acria
Acc.	acres, -is	acres, -is	acria
Gen.	acrium	acrium	acrium
D. & Abl	acribus	acribus	acribus

Adjectives declined like *acer*, *acris*, *acre*

alacer-cris-cre=earnest

celeber-bris-bre=famous, crowded;

celer-eris-ere=swift, quick, rapid

pedester-stris-stre=pedestal

terrester-stris-stre=terrestrial, earthly

Comparison of Adjectives

1. Positive: durus=hard; tristis; tener
2. Comparative: durior=harder; tristior; tenerior
3. Superlative: durissimus; tristissimus; tenerrimus

NB. Comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives are also declinable like adjectives in positive degree.

2.2. Numeral Adjectives

Numeral adjectives are of three kinds:

Numeral adjectives are of three kinds:

1. Cardinals; answering the question, *How many?*
2. Ordinals; answering the question, *Which in order of number?*
3. Distributives; answering the question, *How many each?*

<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Roman</u>	<u>Cardinals</u>	<u>Ordinals</u>	<u>Distirbutives</u>
1	I	<i>Unus</i> (one)	<i>primus</i> (first)	<i>singuli</i> (one each)
2	II	<i>duo</i>	<i>secundus</i> (second)	<i>bini</i> (two each)
3	III	<i>tres</i>	<i>tertius</i>	<i>trini</i>
4	IV	<i>quatuor</i>	<i>quartus</i>	<i>quaterni</i>
5	V	<i>quinque</i>	<i>quintus</i>	<i>quini</i>
6	VI	<i>sex</i>	<i>sextus</i>	<i>seni</i>
7	VII	<i>septem</i>	<i>septimus</i>	<i>septeni</i>
8	VIII	<i>octo</i>	<i>octavus</i>	<i>octoni</i>
9	IX	<i>novem</i>	<i>nonus</i>	<i>noveni</i>
10	X	<i>decem</i>	<i>decimus</i>	<i>deni</i>
11	XI	<i>undecim</i>	<i>undecimus</i>	<i>undeni</i>
12	XII	<i>duodecim</i>	<i>duodecim</i>	<i>duodeni</i>
13	XII	<i>tredecim</i>	<i>tertiusdecimus</i>	<i>trenideni</i>
14	XIV	<i>quattuordecim</i>	<i>quartusdecimus</i>	<i>quaternideni</i>
15	XV	<i>quindecim</i>	<i>quintusdecimus</i>	<i>quinideni</i>
16	XVI	<i>sedecim</i>	<i>sextusdecimus</i>	<i>senideni</i>
17	XVII	<i>septemdecim</i>	<i>septimusdecimus</i>	<i>septenideni</i>
18	XVIII	<i>duodeviginti</i>	<i>duodevicensimus</i>	<i>duodeviceni</i>
19	XIX	<i>undeviginti</i>	<i>undevicensimus</i>	<i>undeviceni</i>
20	XX	<i>viginti</i>	<i>vicensimus</i>	<i>viceni</i>
21	XXI	<i>unviceni</i>	<i>unus et vicensimus</i>	<i>viceni singuli</i>
22	XXII	<i>duoviceni</i>	<i>alter et vicensimus</i>	<i>viceni bini</i>
28	XXVIII	<i>duodetriginta</i>	<i>duodetricensimus</i>	<i>duodetriceni</i>
29	XXIX	<i>undetriginta</i>	<i>undetricensimus</i>	<i>undetriceni</i>
30	XXX	<i>triginta</i>	<i>tricensimus</i>	<i>triceni</i>
40	XL	<i>quadraginta</i>	<i>quadragensimus</i>	<i>quadrageni</i>
50	L	<i>quingquaginta</i>	<i>quinguagensimus</i>	<i>quingquageni</i>
60	LX	<i>sexaginta</i>	<i>sexagensimus</i>	<i>sexageni</i>
70	LXX	<i>septuaginta</i>	<i>septuagensimus</i>	<i>septuageni</i>
80	LXXX	<i>octoginta</i>	<i>octogensimus</i>	<i>octogeni</i>
90	XC	<i>nonaginta</i>	<i>nonagensimus</i>	<i>nonageni</i>
98	IIC	<i>octo et nonaginta</i>	<i>duodecentensimus</i>	<i>uodecenteni</i>
100	C	<i>centum</i>	<i>centensimus</i>	<i>centeni</i>
101	CI	<i>centum et unus</i>	<i>centensimus primus</i>	<i>centeni singuli</i>
200	CC	<i>ducenti-ae-a</i>	<i>ducentensimus</i>	<i>ducenti</i>
500	D	<i>quingenti-ae-a</i>	<i>quingentensimus</i>	<i>quingeni</i>
1000	M	<i>mile</i>	<i>milensimus</i>	<i>singulamilia</i>

3. PRONOUNS

There are the following kinds of pronouns:

- (1) Personal
- (2) Reflexive
- (3) Possessive
- (4) Demonstrative
- (5) Definitive
- (6) Intensive
- (7) Relative
- (8) Interrogative
- (9) Indefinitive

Personal and reflexive pronouns are used only as subjunctives; possessive pronouns are used only as adjectives and the others as either subjunctives or adjectives.

3.1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

There are three persons:

First persons: The person speaking: *ego* (I) and *nos* (we)

Second person: The person spoken to: *tu* (thou) *vos* (you)

Third person: The person or thing spoken of: *is* (he) *ea* (she) *id* (it/that).

3.1.1 DECLENSION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1st Person

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	<i>ego</i> =I	<i>nos</i> = we
Acc.	<i>me</i> =me	<i>nos</i> = us
Gen.	<i>mei</i> - of me	<i>nostri/nostrum</i> = of us
Dat.	<i>mihi</i> = to me	<i>nobis</i> = to us
Abl.	<i>me</i> = from me	<i>nobis</i> =(from, in, for)...us

2nd Person:

Singular: *tu* (n) *tu* (voc) *te* (ac) *tui* (gen) *tibi* (dat) *te* (abl)

Plural: *vos* (n) *vos* (vo) *vos* (ac) *vestrum*/*vestri* (gen)
vobis (da) *vobis* (ab)

For the personal pronoun of the third person, the demonstrative pronoun '*is*', '*ea*' and '*id*' is used.

3rd Person: Masculine; he

Singular: *is* (nom), *eum* (acc), *eius* (gen), *ei* (d), *eo* (ab)

Plural: *ii* (nom), *eos* (acc), *eorum* (gen), *eis/iis* (dat),
eis/iis (abl).

3rd person Feminine; she

Singular: *ea* (nom), *eam* (acc), *eius* (gen), *ei* (dat), *ea* (ab)

Plural: *ae* (nom), *eas* (acc), *earum* (gen), *eis/iis* (dat),
eis/iis (abl)

3rd Person: Neuter; it, that

Singular: *id* (nom), *id* (acc), *eius* (gen), *ei* (dat), *eo* (abl)

Plural: *ea* (nom), *ea* (acc), *eorum* (gen), *eis/iis* (dat),
eis/iis (abl)

3.2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

1st Person

Singular: *meus* (masc.); *mea* (Fem.); *meum* (neuter) = my

Plural: *noster* (masc); *nostra* (Fem.); *nostrum* (n.) = our

2nd Person

Singular: *tuus* (masculine); *tua* (feminine); *tuum* (neuter) = thy, your.

Plural: *vester* (masculine), *vestra* (feminine); *vestrum* (neuter)- Your

3rd Person:

Singular: *suus* (masculine), *sua* (feminine); *suum* (neuter) = his, her, its

Plural: *sui*, *sue* and *sua*=their

NB. *Meus*, *tuus* and *suus* are declined like *bonus*; *noster* and *vester* are declined like *niger*. *Meus* has voc. masculine: *mi*. The other possessives, except *noster* has no vocative.

3.3. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

1. *Is*= that or he, she, it.

Masculine: *is*= that/he.

Singular: (nom) *is*= that/he, (acc) *eum*, (gen) *eius*, (d) *ei*, (ab) *eo*.

Plural: (nom) *ii*, (acc) *eos*, (gen) *eorum*, (dat) *eis/iis*, (abl) *eis/iis*.

Feminine: *ea*=that/she

Singular: (nom) *ea*=that/she, (acc) *eam*, (gen) *eius*, (dat) *ei*, (abl) *ea*.

Plural: (nom) *eae*, (acc) *eas*, (gen) *earum*, (dat) *eis/iis*, (abl) *eis/iis*.

Neuter: *id*=that/it

Singular: (nom) *id*=that or it, (acc) *id*, (gen) *eius*, (dat) *ei*, (abl) *eo*.

Plural: (nom) *ea*, (acc) *ea*, (gen) *eorum*, (dat) *eis/iis*, (abl) *eis/iis*.

2. *Hic* =this (near me) or he, she it.

Masculine: *hic* = this/he.

Singular: (nom) *hic* = this/he, (acc) *hunc*, (gen) *huius*, (d) *huic*, (ab) *hoc*

Plural: (nom) *hi*, (acc) *hos*, (gen) *horum*, (dat) *his*, (abl) *his*.

Feminine: *haec* =this/she

Singular: (no) *haec* = this/she, (ac) *hanc*, (gen) *huius*, (dat) *huic*, (abl) *hac*.

Plural: (no) *hae*, (acc) *has*, (gen) *harum*, (dat) *his*,
(abl) *his*.

Neuter: *hoc = this/it*

Singular: (no) *hoc = this/it*, (acc) *hoc*, (gen) *huius*, (dat)
huic, (abl) *hoc*.

Plural: (nom) *haec*, (acc) *haec*, (gen) *horum*, (dat) *his*,
(abl) *his*.

3. *Ille* = that (yonder) or he, she, it

Masculine: *Ille* = that/he.

Singular: (nom) *ille* = that/he, (acc) *illum*, (gen) *illius*,
(d) *illi*, (ab) *illo*.

Plural: (nom) *illi*, (acc) *illos*, (gen) *illorum*, (dat) *illis*,
(abl) *illis*.

Feminine: *illa* = that/she

Singular: (nom) *illa* = that/she, (acc) *illam*, (gen) *illius*,
(dat) *illi*, (abl) *illa*.

Plural: (nom) *illae*, (acc) *illas*, (gen) *illarum*, (dat)
illis, (abl) *illis*.

Neuter: *id* = that/it

Singular: (nom) *illud* = that/it, (acc) *illud*, (gen) *illius*,
(dat) *illi*, (abl) *illo*.

Plural: (nom) *illa*, (acc) *illa*, (gen) *illorum*, (dat) *illis*,
(abl) *illis*.

3.4. INTENSIVE PRONOUN

Ipsē = self

Masculine: *ipse* = himself.

Singular: (no) *ipse* = himself, (ac) *ipsum*, (gen) *ipsius*,
(dat) *ipsi*, (abl) *ipso*.

Plural: (no) *ipsi*, (ac) *ipsos*, (gen) *ipsorum*, (dat) *ipsis*,
(abl) *ipsis*.

Feminine: *ipsa* = herself

Singular: (no) *ipsa* = herself, (ac) *ipsam*, (gen) *ipsius*,
(dat) *ipsi*, (abl) *ipsa*.

Plural: (nom) *ipsae*, (acc) *ipsas*, (gen) *ipsarum*, (dat)
ipsis, (abl) *ipsis*.

Neuter: *ipsum* = itself

Singular: (no) *ipsum* = itself, (ac) *ipsum*, (gen) *ipsius*,
(dat) *ipsi*, (abl) *ipso*.

Plural: (no) *ipsa*, (ac) *ipsa*, (gen) *ipsorum*, (dat) *ipsis*,
(abl) *ipsis*.

3.5. DEFINITIVE PRONOUN

Idem = same

Singular: *idem* (m), *eadem* (f), *idem* (n)

Plural: *idem/eidem* (m), *eaedem* (f), *eadem* (n)

3.6. RELATIVE PRONOUN

Qui (m) = who, which; *quae* (f), *quod* (n)

Masculine: *qui* = who, which.

Singular: (nom) *qui*, (acc) *quem*, (gen) *cuius*, (dat) *cui*,
(abl) *quo*

Plural: (nom) *qui*, (acc) *quos*, (gen) *quorum*, (dat &
abl) *quibus/quis*

Feminine: *quae* = who, which

Singular: (no) *quae*, (ac) *quam*, (gen) *cuius*, (dat) *cui*,
(abl) *qua*.

Plural: (no) *quae*, (acc) *quas*, (gen) *quarum*, (dat &
abl) *quibus/quis*

Neuter: *quod* = who, which

Singular: (nom) *quod*, (acc) *quod*, (gen) *cuius*, (dat) *cui*,
(abl) *quo*

Plural: (nom) *quae*, (acc) *quae*, (gen) *quorum*, (dat &
abl) *quibus/quis*

3.7. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

Quis? = who? what? *Quis/qui(m) quae(f), quid/quod* (n)

Masculine: *Quis/qui?* = who? what?

Singular: (nom) *quis/qui*, (acc) *quem*, (gen) *cuius*, (dat)
cui, (abl) *quo?*

Plural: (nom) *qui*, (acc) *quos*, (gen) *quorum*, (dat)
quibus (abl) *quibus?*

Feminine: *quae* = who? what?

Singular: (no) *quae*, (ac) *quam*, (gen) *cuius*, (dat) *cui*,
(abl) *qua?*

Plural: (no) *quae*, (acc) *quas*, (gen) *quarum*, (dat)
quibus (abl) *quibus?*

Neuter: *quid/quod* = who? what?

Singular: (no) *quid/quod*, (acc) *quid/quod*, (gen) *cuius*,
(dat) *cui*, (abl) *quo*?

Plural: (nom) *quae*, (acc) *quae*, (gen) *quorum*, (dat)
quibus (abl) *quibus*?

3.8. INDEFINITE PRONOUN

Quis = anyone or anything

Singular: *quis/qui* (m); *qua/quae* (f); *quid/quod* (n)

Plural: *qui* (m); *quae* (f); *qua/quae* (n)

4. VERBS

The verb has:

Three persons-First person, Second person Third person

Two numbers-Singular and plural

Six tenses: (1) Present, (2) Simple Future, (3) Past imperfect, (4) Perfect, (5) Future perfect, (6) Pluperfect.

Three moods- (1) Indicative, (2) Imperative, (3) Subjunctive

The Infinitives- (Verbal Substantives)

Three participles- (Verbal adjectives)

Gerund and Gerundive- (Verbal Substantive and adjective)

Two Supines-(Verbal Substantives)

Two Voices- (1) Active, (2) passive

PERSONS AND NUMBER

The inflexion of a verb according to person and number is effected by adding personal suffixes.

su-m = I am; *am-ō*, I love; *su-mus* = we are; *es-tis*; you are; *su-nt*, they are

TENSES

The Present, Simple Future and Future Perfect are called Primary tenses.

The Imperfect and Pluperfect are called Historic Tenses.

The Perfect in the sense of ‘*I have asked*’ is primary and ‘*I asked*’ is historic.

MOOD

Moods are groups of verb-forms which represent the verbal activity as being real, willed, desired, hypothetical etc.

The Indicative mood makes a statement or enquiry about a fact or about something which will be a fact in the future: *Amō*, I love; *amat*? Does he love?; *non ēmit*, He did not buy.

The Imperative mood expresses the will of the speaker as command, request or entreaty: *Amā*, Love (thou); *mihi ignosce*, pardon me; *valē*, farewell!

The Imperative mood expresses the will of the speaker as command, request or entreaty: *Amā*, Love (thou); *mihi ignōsce*, pardon me; *valē*, farewell!

THE VERB INFINITE

The Infinitive is a Verb Noun expressing a verbal activity in general, without limit of person or number: *amāre*, to love; *amāvisse*, to have loved; *amāri*, to be loved.

The Gerund is a Verbal Noun, active in meaning. It has no plural: *amandum*, the loving

The Gerundive is a participle or Verbal Adjective, passive in meaning: *amandus* (*amanda*, *amandum*), fit to be loved.

The Supines are Cases of Verbal Substantive: *amātum*, in order to love; *amātū*, for/in loving.

The Participles have partly the properties of Verbs and partly those of Adjectives: *amāns*, loving; *amātorus*, about to love; *amātus*, loved.

VOICES

The Active Voice expresses what the subject of a Verb is or does: *sum*, I am; *valeō*, I am well; *amō*, I love; *regō*, I rule.

The Passive Voice expresses:

(a) What is done to the subject of the verb: *amor*, I am loved; *regor*, I am ruled.

(b) The verbal activity regarded impersonally: *itur*, one goes.

Deponent Verbs are verbs which have (a) indicative, subjunctive and imperative moods, passive in form but active in meaning; (b) present and future participle, future infinitive, supine, and gerund active in form and meaning; (c) gerundive passive in form and meaning; (d) past participle, passive in form but generally active in meaning.

Verbs in the Active Voice and Deponent Verbs are:

(a). Transitive, having a direct object: *eum amō*, I love him; *vōs hortor*, I exhort you.

(b). Intransitive, not having a direct object: *stō*, I stand; *ludō*, I play

THE CONJUGATIONS

A conjugation is a grouping of verb-forms. The four regular conjugations are distinguished by the final sound of the present stem, clearly seen in the present indicative active.

In order to conjugate a verb, 1st person present Indicative, Infinitive present, 1st person perfect indicative and supine are be known.

First Conjugation ends in: *-āre*; (*amāre* = to love).

Second Conjugation ends in: *-ēre*; (*monēre* = to admonish, to warn).

Third Conjugation ends in: *-ĕre*; (*regĕre* = to reign).

Fourth Conjugation ends in: *-īre*, (*audīre* = to hear).

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION

The active future participle with the auxiliary verb *sum* forms the Active Periphrastic Conjugation:

amaturus (-a) sum, I am about to love;

amaturus (-a) eram, I was about to love

Amaturi (-ae) sumus, we are about to love

Amaturi (-ae) eramus, we were about to love

The gerundive with the auxiliary verb *sum* forms the Passive Periphrastic Conjugation:

Amandus (-a) sum, I am fit to be loved

Amandus (-a) eram, I was fit to be loved

Amandi (-ae) sumus, we are fit to be loved

Amandi (-ae) eramus, we were fit to be loved

4.1. CONJUGATION OF THE VERB: 'sum'

sum-esse-fui-futūrus = to be

4.1.1. INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense

Singular

I Person: *Ego sum* = I am

II person: *Tu es* (M & F) = thou art (you are)

III Person: (M) *Ille est* = He is

(F) *Illa est* = She is

(N) *Illud est* = it is

Plural

I Person: *Nos sumus* = we are

II person: *Vos estis* (M & F) = you are

III Person: (M) *Illi sunt* = Those/they are

(F) *Illae sunt* = Those/ they are

(N) *Illa sunt* = Those/ they are

Simple Future

<i>erō</i>	I shall be
<i>eris</i>	you (singular) will be
<i>erit</i>	he/she/it will be
<i>erimus</i>	we shall be
<i>eritis</i>	You (plural) will be
<i>erunt</i>	they will be

Imperfect (equivalent to past continuous in English)

<i>eram</i>	I was
<i>erās</i>	You (s) were
<i>erat</i>	He/she/it was
<i>erāmus</i>	We were
<i>erātis</i>	You were
<i>erant</i>	They were

Perfect (equivalent to present perfect and simple past in English)

<i>fuī</i>	I have been or I was
<i>fuisti</i>	you (s) have been or you (s) were
<i>fuit</i>	he/she/it has been or he/she/it/ was
<i>fuimus</i>	we have been or we were
<i>fuistis</i>	You have been or you were
<i>fuērunt</i>	They have been or they were

Future perfect

<i>fuērō</i>	I shall have been
<i>fuēris</i>	you (singular) will have been
<i>fuērit</i>	he/she/it will have been
<i>fuērimus</i>	we shall have been
<i>fuēritis</i>	You (plural) will have been
<i>fuērint</i>	they will have been

Pluperfect (equivalent to past perfect in English)

<i>fuēram</i>	I had been
<i>fuērās</i>	You (s) had been
<i>fuērat</i>	He/she/it had been
<i>fuēramus</i>	We had been
<i>fuērātis</i>	You had been
<i>fuērant</i>	They had been

4.1.2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Subjunctive

Singular

Plural

I Person: *Ego sim*

simus

II person: *Tu sis* (M & F)

sitis

III Person: (M) *Ille sit*

sint

(F) *Illa sit*

sint

(N) *Illud sit*

sint

Imperfect Subjunctive

Singular

I	<i>essem</i>
II	<i>essēs</i>
III	<i>esset</i>

Plural

<i>essēmus</i>
<i>essētis</i>
<i>essent</i>

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I	<i>fuerim</i>
II	<i>fueris</i>
III	<i>fuerit</i>

Plural

<i>fuerimus</i>
<i>fueritis</i>
<i>fuerint</i>

Pluperfect Subjunctive

Singular

I	<i>fuissem</i>
II	<i>fuissēs</i>
III	<i>fuisset</i>

Plural

<i>fuissēmus</i>
<i>fuissētis</i>
<i>fuissent</i>

4.1.3. IMPERATIVE MOOD

(infinitive: *esse*)

Present Imperative

Singular

II person:	<i>es, estō, be</i>
III Person:	<i>estō, let him/her/it be</i>

Plural

<i>este, estōte, be</i>
<i>suntō, let them be</i>

Present Infinitive: *esse*, to be.

Present Participle: none

Perfect Participle: none

4.2. FIRST CONJUGATION ‘a’ stems

Amo-amāre-amāvi-amātum

4.2.1. ACTIVE VOICE

4.2.1.1. INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense (equivalent to simple present and present continuous)

Singular

I Person: (<i>Ego</i>) <i>amō</i>	I love/I am loving
II person: (<i>Tu</i>) <i>amās</i> (M & F)	you (s) love/ you (s) are loving.
III Person: (M) <i>Ille amat</i>	he loves/ he is loving.
(F) <i>Illa amat</i>	she loves/ she is loving.
(N) <i>Illud amat</i>	it loves/ it is loving.

Plural

I Person: (<i>Nos</i>) <i>amāmus</i>	we love/ we are loving.
II person: (<i>Vos</i>) <i>amātis</i> (M & F)	you love/ you are loving.
III Person:	
(M) <i>Illi amant</i>	they love/ they are loving.
(F) <i>Illae amant</i>	they love/ they are loving.
(N) <i>Illud amant</i>	they love/ they are loving.

Simple Future

Singular

I Person: <i>amābō</i>	I shall love
II person: <i>amābis</i>	you (s) will love
III Person: <i>amābit</i>	he/she/it will love

Plural

I Person: <i>amābimus</i>	we shall love
II person: <i>amābitis</i>	you will love
III Person: <i>amābunt</i>	they will love (M, F, N)

Imperfect

Singular

I Person: <i>amābām</i>	I was loving
II person: <i>amābās</i>	you (s) were loving
III Person: <i>amābat</i>	he/she/it was loving

Plural

I Person: <i>amābāmus</i>	we were loving
II person: <i>amābātis</i>	you were loving
III Person: <i>amābant</i>	they were loving (M, F, N)

Perfect (equivalent to present perfect and simple past in English)

Singular

I Person: <i>amāvi</i>	I have loved/I loved.
II person: <i>amāvisti</i>	you (s) have loved/you (s) loved.
III Person: <i>amāvit</i>	he/she/it has loved/ he/she/it loved.

Plural

I Person: <i>amāvimus</i>	we have loved/we loved.
II person: <i>amāvistis</i>	you have loved/you loved.
III Person: <i>amāvērunt</i>	they have loved/they loved

Future Perfect

Singular

I Person: <i>amāverō</i>	I shall have loved
II person: <i>amāveris</i>	you will have loved
III Person: <i>amāverit</i>	he/she/it will have loved

Plural

I Person: <i>amāverimus</i>	we shall have loved
II Person: <i>amāveritis</i>	you (pl.) will have loved
III Person: <i>amāverint</i>	they will have loved

Pluperfect

Singular

I Person: <i>amāveram</i>	I had loved
II person: <i>amāverās</i>	you (s) had loved
III Person: <i>amāverat</i>	he/she/it had loved

Plural

I Person: <i>amāverāmus</i>	we had loved
II person: <i>amāverātis</i>	you had loved
III Person: <i>amāverant</i>	they had loved (M, F, N)

4.2.1.2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present subjunctive

Singular

I	<i>amem</i>
II	<i>amēs</i>
III	<i>amet</i>

Plural

<i>amēmus</i>
<i>amētis</i>
<i>ament</i>

Imperfect subjunctive

Singular

I	<i>amārem</i>
II	<i>amārēs</i>
III	<i>amāret</i>

Plural

<i>amārēmus</i>
<i>amārētis</i>
<i>amārent</i>

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: *amāverim*

II person: *amāveris*

III Person: *amāverit*

Plural

amāverimus

amāveritis

amāverint

Pluperfect Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: *amāvissēm*

II person: *amāvissēs*

III Person: *amāvisset*

Plural

amāvissēmus

amāvissētis

amāvissent

4.2.1.3. IMPERATIVE MOOD- Active voice

Singular

II person: *amā, amātō*, love

III Person: *amātō*, let him/her/it love

Plural

II person: *amāte, amātōte*, love

III Person: *amāntō*, let them love

Present Infinitive: *amāre*, to love

Supine: *amatum*, in order to love

4.2.2. PASSIVE VOICE

4.2.2.1. INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>amor</i>	I am loved/I am being loved
II person: <i>amāris</i>	you (s) are loved/ you (s) are being loved
III Person: <i>amātur</i>	he/she/it is loved/he...is being loved

Plural

I Person: <i>amāmur</i>	- we are loved/ we are being loved
II person: <i>amāmini</i>	-you are loved/ you are being loved
III Person: <i>amantur</i>	-they are loved/ they are being loved

Simple Future (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>amābor</i>	I shall be loved
II person: <i>amāberis</i>	you (s) will be loved
III Person: <i>amābitur</i>	he/she/it will be loved

Plural

I Person: <i>amābimur</i>	we shall be loved
II person: <i>amābimini</i>	you will be loved
III Person: <i>amābuntur</i>	they will be loved (M, F, N)

Imperfect (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>amābar</i>	I was being loved
II person: <i>amābāris</i>	you (s) were being loved
III Person: <i>amābātur</i>	he/she/it was being loved

Plural

I Person: <i>amābāmur</i>	we were being loved
II person: <i>amābāmini</i>	you were being loved
III Person: <i>amābantur</i>	they were being loved (M, F, N)

Perfect (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>amātus sum</i>	- I have been loved/I was loved
II person: <i>amātus es</i>	- you (s) have been loved/ you were loved
III Person: <i>amātus est</i>	- he/she/it has been loved/ he...was loved

Plural

I Person: <i>amātī sumus</i>	we have been loved/I were loved
II person: <i>amātī estis</i>	you have been loved/you were loved
III Person: <i>amātī sunt</i>	they have been loved/they were loved (M, F, N)

Future Perfect (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>amātus erō</i>	I shall have been loved
II person: <i>amātus eris</i>	you (s) will have been loved
III Person: <i>amātus erit</i>	he/she/it will have been loved

Plural

I Person: <i>amātī erimus</i>	we shall have been loved
II person: <i>amātī eritis</i>	you will have been loved
III Person: <i>amātī erunt</i>	they will have been loved (M, F, N)

Pluperfect (passive)

Singular

I Person: *amātus erm*

I had been loved

II person: *amātus erās*

you (s) had been loved

III Person: *amātus erat*

he/she/it had been loved

Plural

I Person: *amātī erāmus*

we had been loved

II person: *amātī erātis*

you had been loved

III Person: *amātī erant*

they had been loved

(M, F, N)

4.2.2.2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Suubjunctve (passive)

Singular

I Person: *amer*

II person: *amēris*

III Person: *amētur*

Plural

I Person: *amēmur*

II person: *amēmini*

III Person: *amentur*

Imperfect Subjunctive (passive)

Singular

I Person: *amārer*

II person: *amārēris*

III Person: *amārētur*

Plural

I Person: *amārēmur*

II person: *amārēmini*

III Person: *amārentur*

Perfect Subjunctive (passive)

Singular

I Person: *amātus sim*

II Person: *amātus sīs*

III Person: *amātus sit*

Plural

I Person: *amātī sīmus*

II Person: *amātī sītis*

III Person: *amātī sint*

Pluperfect Subjunctive (passive)

Singular

I Person: *amātus essem*

II Person: *amātus essēs*

III Person: *amātus esset*

Plural

I Person: *amātī essēmus*

II Person: *amātī essētis*

III Person: *amātī essent*

4.2.2.3. IMPERATIVE MOOD

PASSIVE VOICE

Singular

II person: *amāre, amātor*, be loved

III Person: *amātor*, let him/her/it be loved

Plural

amāminī, be loved

amāntor, let them
be loved

Present Infinitive (passive): *amārī*, to be loved

Perfect Participle (Passive): *amatus/a/um*, loved or
having been loved.

Some verbs in the First conjugation

Adoro-adorāre= to adore, to worship, to address

Ambulo-ambulare= to walk, to travel

Canto-cantāre= to sing

Celebro-celebrāre= to celebrate, to publish

Cēno-cenāre= to dine

Cogito-cogitāre=to reflect, to think

Creo-creāre = to create, to make

Do-dāre-dedi-datum= to give, to offer

Dono-donāre =to donate, to give a present

Dubito-dubitāre= to doubt

Gusto-gustāre= to taste
Laboro-laborāre =to work, to labour
Laudo-laudāre= to praise
Mando-mandare=to entrust, to command
Manduco-manducāre= to eat [edo-edēre= to eat]
Ministro-ministāre= to serve
Nuntio-nuntiāre= to announce
Oro-orāre= to speak, to pray
Puto-putāre= to think, to clear, to settle
Regno-regnāre= to reign
Sacrifico-sacrificare=to offer sacrifice
Saluto-āre= to greet
Semino-Semināre=to plant, to sow
Vindico-vindicāre= to claim, to vindicate
Voco-vocāre=to call

4.3. SECOND CONJUGATION ‘ē’ stems

Moneo-mon ē re-monui-monitum- to warn, to admonish, to advise

4.3.1. ACTIVE VOICE

4.3.1.1. INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense (equivalent to simple present and present continuous)

Singular

I Person: *moneō* I warn or I am warning

II person: *monēs* you (s) warn or you (s) are warning

III Person: (M) *Ille monet* -he warns or he is warning.
 (F) *Illa monet* - she warns or she is warning.
 (N) *Illud monet* -it warns or it is warning.

Plural

I Person: (*Nos*) *monēmus* -we warn or we are warning.

II person: (*Vos*) *monētis* -you warn or you are warning.

III Person: (M) *Illi moment* - they warn /they are warning.

(F) *Illae moment* - they warn/they are warning.

(N) *Illa moment* - they warn/they are warning.

Simple Future

Singular

I Person: *monēbō*

I shall warn

II person: *monēbis*

you (s) will warn

III Person: *monēbit*

he/she/it will warn

Plural

I Person: *monēbimus*

we shall warn

II person: *monēbitis*

you will warn

III Person: *monēbunt*

they will warn (M, F, N)

Perfect

Singular

I Person: *monuī*

I have warned/I warned.

II person: *monuisti*

you (s) have warned/you
(s) warned.

III Person: *monuit*

he/she/it has warned/ he/she/it
warned.

Plural

I Person: *monuimus* - we have warned/we warned

II person: *monuistis* - you have warned/you warned

III Person: *monuerunt* - they have warned/they warned
(M, F, N)

4.3.1.2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present subjunctive

Singular

I *moneam*

II *moneās*

III *moneat*

Plural

moneāmus

moneātis

moneant

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: *monuerim*

II person: *monuerīs*

III Person: *monuerit*

Plural

monuerīmus

monuerītis

monuerint

4.3.1.3. IMPERATIVE MOOD

Active voice

Singular

II *monē, monētō*, warn/adminish

III: *monētō*, let him/her/it warn

Plural

monēte,
monētōte, warn

monentō, let
them warn

Present Infinitive: *monēre*, to admonish/to warn/to advise

Supine: *monitum*, in order to admonish/warn/advise

4.3.2. PASSIVE VOICE

4.3.2.1. INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>moneor</i>	I am advised/I am being advised
II person: <i>monēris</i>	you (s) are advised/you (s) are being advised
III Person: <i>monētur</i>	he/she/it is advised/he...is being advised

Plural

I Person: <i>monēmur</i>	we are advised/we are being advised
II person: <i>monēmini</i>	you are advised/you are being advised
III Person: <i>monentur</i>	they are advised/they are being advised (M, F, N)

Simple Future (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>monēbor</i>	I shall be advised
II person: <i>monēberis</i>	you (s) will be advised
III Person: <i>monēbitur</i>	he/she/it will be advised

Plural

I Person: <i>monēbimur</i>	we shall be advised
II person: <i>monēbimini</i>	you will be advised
III Person: <i>monēbuntur</i>	they will be advised

Perfect (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>monitus sum</i>	I have been advised / I was advised
II person: <i>monitus es</i>	you (s) have been advised / you were advised
III Person: <i>monitus est</i>	he/she/it has been advised /he...was advised

Plural

I Person: <i>monitī sumus</i>	we have been advised /we were advised
II person: <i>monitī estis</i>	you have been advised /you were advised
III Person: <i>monitī sunt</i>	they have been advised /they were advised

4.3.2.2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Subjunctive (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>monear</i>
II person: <i>moneāris</i>
III Person: <i>moneātur</i>

Plural

I Person: <i>moneāmur</i>
II person: <i>moneāmini</i>
III Person: <i>moneantur</i>

Perfect Subjunctive (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>monitus sim</i>
II Person: <i>monitus sīs</i>
III Person: <i>monitus sit</i>

Plural

I Person: <i>monitī sīmus</i>
II Person: <i>monitī sītis</i>
III Person: <i>monitī sint</i>

4.3.2.3. IMPERATIVE MOOD

PASSIVE VOICE

Singular

II person: *monēre, monētor*, be advised

III Person: *monētor*, let him/her/it be advised

Plural

II person: *monēmini*, be advised

III Person: *monentor*, let them be advised

Present Infinitive (passive): *monērī*, to be advised

Perfect Participle (Passive): *monitus/a/um*,
advised/having been advised.

Some verbs in the second conjugation

Doceo-docēre-docui-doctum=To teach (Doceo= I teach)

moneo-monēre-mōnŭi-monitum = to admonish, to warn

maneo-manēre-mansi-mansum= To remain

deleo-delēre-delēvi-delētum = to delete, to destroy

doleo-dolēre-dōlŭi-fut.partic. dōlīturus =to sorrow

video- vidēre-vidi-visum = to see

appareo-apparēre= to appear

respondeo- respondēre-respondi-responsum=to respond,

moveo-movēre-mōvi-mōtum= to move

placeo-placēre-ŭi-ītum= to please

sedeo- sedēre-sēdi-sessum= to sit

voveo-vovēre-vovi-votum =to vow, to promise

4.4. THIRD CONJUGATION: Consonant (and u) Stem

4.4. 1. ‘ō’-‘ĕre’ type: *rego-regĕre-rexi-rectum*=to rule, to reign.

4.4.1.1. ACTIVE VOICE

4.4.1.1.1. INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense (equivalent to simple present and present continuous)

Singular

I Person:	<i>regō</i>	I rule or I am ruling /reigning
II person:	<i>regis</i>	you (s) rule or you (s) are ruling
III Person:		
	(M) <i>Ille regit</i>	he rules or he is ruling.
	(F) <i>Illa regit</i>	she rules or she is ruling.
	(N) <i>Illud regit</i>	it rules or it is ruling.

Plural

I Person:	<i>(Nos) regimus</i>	we rule or we are ruling.
II person:	<i>(Vos) regitis</i>	you rule or you are ruling.
III Person:		
	(M) <i>Illi regunt</i>	they rule or they are ruling.
	(F) <i>Illae regunt</i>	they rule or they are ruling.
	(N) <i>Illa regunt</i>	they rule or they are ruling.

Simple Future

Singular

I Person:	<i>regam</i>	I shall rule
II person:	<i>regēs</i>	you (s) will rule
III Person:	<i>reget</i>	he/she/it will rule

Plural

I Person: <i>regēmus</i>	we shall rule
II person: <i>regētis</i>	you will rule
III Person: <i>regent</i>	they will rule (M, F, N)

Perfect

Singular

I Person: <i>rexī</i>	I have ruled/I ruled.
II person: <i>rexisti</i>	you (s) have ruled/you (s) ruled.
III Person: <i>rexit</i>	he/she/it has ruled/ he/she/it ruled.

Plural

I Person: <i>reximus</i>	we have ruled /we ruled
II person: <i>rexistis</i>	you have ruled /you ruled
III Person: <i>rexērunt</i>	they have ruled /they ruled

4.4.1.1.2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present subjunctive

Singular

I	<i>regam</i>
II	<i>regās</i>
III	<i>regat</i>

Plural

<i>regāmus</i>
<i>regātis</i>
<i>regant</i>

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: <i>rexerim</i>
II person: <i>rexerīs</i>
III Person: <i>rexerit</i>

Plural

<i>rexerīmus</i>
<i>rexerītis</i>
<i>rexerint</i>

4.4.1.3. IMPERATIVE MOOD

Active Voice

Singular

II person: *rege, regitō*, rule/reign

III Person: *regitō*, let him/her/it rule

Present Infinitive: *regēre*, to rule/to reign

Supine: *rectum*, in order to rule/ reign

Plural

regite, regitōte,
rule/reign

reguntō

let them rule

4.4.1.2. PASSIVE VOICE

4.4.1.2.1. INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense (passive)

Singular

I Person: *regor*

II person: *regeris*

III Person: *regitur*

I am ruled/I am being ruled

you (s) are ruled /you (s) are
being ruled

he/she/it is ruled/he...is being
ruled

Plural

I Person: *regimur*

II person: *regimini*

III Person: *reguntur*

ruled (M, F, N)

we are ruled /we are being ruled

you are ruled /you are being ruled

they are ruled /they are being

Simple Future (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>regar</i>	I shall be ruled
II person: <i>rēgēris</i>	you (s) will be ruled
III Person: <i>regētur</i>	he/she/it will be ruled

Plural

I Person: <i>regēmur</i>	we shall be ruled
II person: <i>regēmini</i>	you will be ruled
III Person: <i>regentur</i>	they will be ruled (M, F, N)

Perfect (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>rēctus sum</i>	I have been ruled/I was ruled
II person: <i>rēctus es</i>	you (s) have been ruled/ you were ruled
III Person: <i>rēctus est</i>	he/she/it has been ruled/he...was ruled

Plural

I Person: <i>rēctī sumus</i>	we have been ruled/we were ruled
II person: <i>rēctī estis</i>	you have been ruled/you were ruled
III Person: <i>rēctī sunt</i>	they have been ruled /they were ruled

4.4.1.2.2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Subjunctive (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>regar</i>
II person: <i>regāris</i>
III Person: <i>regātur</i>

Plural

I Person: <i>regāmur</i>
II person: <i>regāmini</i>
III Person: <i>regantur</i>

Perfect Subjunctive (passive)

Singular

I Person: *rēctus sim*

II Person: *rēctus sīs*

III Person: *rēctus sit*

Plural

I Person: *rēctī sīmus*

II Person: *rēctī sītis*

III Person: *rēctī sint*

4.4.1.2.3. IMPERATIVE MOOD

PASSIVE VOICE

Singular

II person: *regere, regitor*, be ruled

III Person: *regitor*, let him/her/it be ruled

Plural

II person: *regiminī*, be ruled

III Person: *reguntor*, let them be ruled

Present Infinitive (passive): *regī*, to be ruled

Perfect Participle (Passive): *rēctus/a/um*, advised or having been advised.

Some 'ō'-'ēre' type Verbs in the Third conjugation

Aspergo-aspergere-aspersi-aspersum=to sprinkle upon

rego-rēgēre-rexi-rectum = to reign

dico-dicere-dixi-dictum = to say

vivo-vivere-vixi-victum= to live

mitto-mittere-misi-mitum = to send

duco-ducere-duxi-ductum=to lead, to draw

vinco-vincere-vici-victum= to win; to conquer

neglego-neglegere-lexi-lectum = neglect

cognosco-cognoscere-gnovi-gnitum = to know

ago-agere-agi-actum = to act

bibo-bibere-bibi-bibitum = to drink

divido-dividĕre-visi-visum = to divide
quaero-quaerĕre-quaesii-quaesitum = to enquire
solvo-solvĕre-solvi-solutum = to solve
intellego-intellegĕre-lexi-lectum = to understand
scribo-scribĕre-scripsi-scriptum = to write
ludo-ludĕre-lusi-lusum = to play
lego-legĕre-legi-lectum = to read
cado-cadĕre-cecidi-cāsum = to fall down
vado-vadĕre = to go
prendo-prendĕre-prendi-prensum = to take, to assume
cresco-crescĕre-crevi-cretum = to grow, spring forth
credo=credĕre-credidi-creditum = to believe
dico-dicĕre-dixi-dictum = to say, to indicate
solvo-solvere-solvi-solūtum = to solve, to set free

4.4. 2. ‘iō-ĕre’ type (THIRD CONJUGATION)

B. ‘iō-ĕre’ type: *capio-capĕre-cepi-captum* = to take, to catch, to receive

Capio-Capere-cepi-captum = to take, to catch, to receive, to grasp.

4.4.2.1. ACTIVE VOICE

4.4.2.1.1. INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense (equivalent to simple present and present continuous)

Singular

I Person: *capiō* I take or I am taking /catching/ receiving

II person: *capis* (M & F) you (s) take or
you (s) are taking.

III Person: (M) *Ille capit* he takes or he is taking
(F) *Illa capit* she takes or she is taking.
(N) *Illud capit* it takes or it is taking.

Plural

I Person: (*Nos*) *capimus* we take or we are taking.

II person: (*Vos*) *capitis* you take or you are taking.

III Person:

Illi capiunt (M) they take or they are taking.

Illae capiunt (F) they take or they are taking.

Illa capiunt (N) they take or they are taking.

Simple Future

Singular

I Person: *capiam* I shall take/catch/receive

II person: *capies* you (s) will take...

III Person: *capiet* he/she/it will take...

Plural

I Person: *capiemus* we shall take...

II person: *capietis* you will take...

III Person: *capient* they will take... (M, F, N)

Perfect

Singular

I Person: *cēpī*- I have taken/caught/received/ I took...

II person:- *cēpisti*-you (s) have taken.../you (s) to

III Person: *cēpit*-he/she/it has taken.../he/she/it took...

Plural

I Person: *cēpimus* we have taken.../we took...

II person: *cēpistis* you have taken.../you took...

III Person: *cēpērunt* they have taken.../they took...

(M, F, N)

4.4.2.1.2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present subjunctive

Singular

I *capiam*

II *capiās*

III *capiat*

Plural

capiāmus

capiātis

capiant

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: *cēperim*

II person: *cēperīs*

III Person: *cēperit*

Plural

cēperīmus

cēperītis

cēperint

4.4.2.1.3. IMPERATIVE MOOD

Active Voice

Singular

II person *cape*, *capitō*, take/catch/receive

III Person: *capitō*, let him/her/it take....

Plural

capite, *capitōte*,
take...

capiuntō, let
them take...

Present Infinitive: *capĕre*, to take/to catch/to receive

Supine: *captum*, in order to take/catch/receive

4.4.2.2. PASSIVE VOICE

4.4.2.2.1. INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense (passive)

Singular

I Person: *capior*--I am taken/caught/received/I am
being taken...

II person: *caperis*-- you (s) are taken... /you (s) are
being taken...

III Person: *capitur*-- he/she/it is taken.../he...is being
taken...

Plural

I Person: *capimur*-- we are taken... /we are being
taken...

II person: *capimini*-- you are taken.../you are being
taken...

III Person: *capiuntur*--they are taken.../they are being
taken... (M, F, N)

Simple Future (passive)

Singular

I Person: *capiar* --I shall be taken/caught/received

II person: *capieris* --you (s) will be taken...

III Person: *capietur*--he/she/it will be taken...

Plural

I Person: *capiemur*-- we shall be taken...

II person: *capiemini*-- you will be taken...

III Person: *capientur*--they will be taken... (M, F, N)

Perfect (passive)

Singular

I Person: *captus sum*-- I have been taken /caught /
received /I was taken

II Person: *captus es*-- you (s) have been taken.../you
were taken...

III Person: *captus est*-- he/she/it has been
taken.../he...was taken...

Plural

I Person: *capti sumus* we have been taken.../we were
taken...

II person: *capti estis* you have been taken.../you
were taken...

III Person: *capti sunt* they have been taken.../they
were taken...

4.4.2.2.2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Subjunctive (passive)

Singular

I Person: *capiar*

II person: *capiāris*

III Person: *capiātur*

Plural

I Person: *capiāmur*

II person: *capiāmini*

III Person: *capiantur*

Perfect Subjunctive (passive)

Singular

I Person: *captus (-a-um) sim*

II Person: *captus (-a-um) sīs*

III Person: *captus (-a-um) sit*

Plural

capti (-ae-a) sīmus

capti (-ae-a) sītis

capti (-ae-a) sint

4.4.2.2.3. IMPERATIVE MOOD

PASSIVE VOICE

Singular

II person: *capere, capitor*--be taken, caught, receive

III Person: *capitor*--let him/her/it be taken, caught, received

Plural

II person: *capimini*--be taken, caught, received

III Person: *capiuntor*-- let them be taken, caught, received

Present Infinitive (passive): *capī*, to be taken, caught, received

Perfect Participle (passive): *captus/a/um*, taken... or
having been taken

2) Some 'io- ěre' type Verbs in the Third Conjugation

Capio-capĕre-cĕpi-captum=to take, to receive, to understand

cupio-cupĕre-cupīvi-cupītum=to desire, to long for, to wish

accipio- accipĕre-accĕpi-acceptum = to accept, to
receive, to take

facio-facĕre-fĕci-factum = to make, to do

4.5. FOURTH CONJUGATION: *i* -Stems

Audio-audire-audīvi-audītum=to hear.

4.5.1. ACTIVE VOICE

4.5.1.1. INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense (equivalent to simple present and present continuous)

Singular

I Person: *audiō* I hear/I am hearing

II person: *audīs* (M & F) you (s) hear/you (s)
are hearing.

III Person:

(M) <i>Ille audit</i>	he hears or he is hearing.
(F) <i>Illa audit</i>	she hears or she is hearing.
(N) <i>Illud audit</i>	it hears or it is hearing.

Plural

I Person: (<i>Nos</i>) <i>audīmus</i>	we hear/we are hearing.
II person: (<i>Vos</i>) <i>audītis</i>	you hear/ you are hearing
III Person:	
(M) <i>Illi audiunt</i>	they hear or they are hearing.
(F) <i>Illae audiunt</i>	they hear or they are hearing.
(N) <i>Illud audiunt</i>	they hear or they are hearing.

Simple Future

Singular

I Person: <i>audiam</i>	I shall hear
II person: <i>audiēs</i>	you (s) will hear
III Person: <i>audiet</i>	he/she/it will hear

Plural

I Person: <i>audiēmus</i>	we shall hear
II person: <i>audiētis</i>	you will hear
III Person: <i>audient</i>	they will hear (M, F, N)

Perfect

Singular

I Person: <i>audīvī</i>	I have heard/I heard
II person: <i>audīvisti</i>	you (s) have heard/you (s) heard
III Person: <i>audīvit</i>	he/she/it has heard/ he/she/it heard

Plural

I Person: <i>audīvimus</i>	we have heard/we heard
II person: <i>audīvistis</i>	you have heard/you heard
III Person: <i>audīvērunt</i>	they have heard/they heard

4.5.1.2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present subjunctive

Singular

I	<i>audiam</i>
II	<i>audiās</i>
III	<i>audiat</i>

Plural

<i>audiāmus</i>
<i>audiātis</i>
<i>audiant</i>

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: <i>audīverim</i>
II person: <i>audīverīs</i>
III Person: <i>audīverit</i>

Plural

<i>audīverīmus</i>
<i>audīverītis</i>
<i>audīverint</i>

4.5.1.3. IMPERATIVE MOOD

Active Voice

Singular

II person: <i>audī, audītō</i> , hear	<i>audīte, audītōte</i> , hear
III Person: <i>audītō</i> , let him/her/it hear	<i>audiuntō</i> , let them hear

Plural

Present Infinitive: *audīre*, to hear
Supine: *audītum*, in order to hear

4.5.2. PASSIVE VOICE

4.5.2.1. INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>audior</i>	I am heard /I am being heard
II person: <i>audīris</i>	you (s) are heard /you (s) are being heard
III Person: <i>audītur</i>	he/she/it is heard /he...is being heard

Plural

I Person: <i>audīmur</i>	we are heard/we are being heard
II person: <i>audīmini</i>	you are heard /you are being heard
III Person: <i>audiuntur</i>	they are heard /they are being heard (M, F, N)

Simple Future (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>audiar</i>	I shall be heard
II person: <i>audiēris</i>	you (s) will be heard
III Person: <i>audiētur</i>	he/she/it will be heard

Plural

I Person: <i>audiēmur</i>	we shall be heard
II person: <i>audiēmini</i>	you will be heard
III Person: <i>audientur</i>	they will be heard (M, F, N)

Perfect (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>audītus sum</i>	I have been heard /I was heard
II person: <i>audī es</i>	you (s) have been heard /you were heard
III Person: <i>audī est</i>	he/she/it has been heard /he...was heard

Plural

I Person: <i>audītī sumus</i>	we have been heard /we were heard
II person: <i>audītī estis</i>	you have been heard /you were heard
III Person: <i>audītī sunt</i>	they have been heard /they were heard

4.5.2.2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Suubjunctve (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>audiar</i>
II person: <i>audiāris</i>
III Person: <i>audiātur</i>

Plural

I Person: <i>audiāmur</i>
II person: <i>audiāmini</i>
IIIPerson: <i>audiantur</i>

Perfect Subjunctive (passive)

Singular

I Person: <i>audītus (-a-um) sim</i>
II Person: <i>audītus (-a-um) sīs</i>
III Person: <i>audītus (-a-um) sit</i>

Plural

<i>audītī(-ae-a) sīmus</i>
<i>audītī (-ae-a) sītis</i>
<i>captī (-ae-a) sint</i>

4.5.2.3. IMPERATIVE MOOD

Singular

II person: *audīre, audītor*, be heard

III Person: *audītor*, let him/her/it be heard

Plural

II person: *audīminī*, be heard

III Person: *audiuntor*, let them be heard

Present Infinitive (passive): *audīri*, to be heard

Perfect Participle (passive): *audītus/a/um*, heard or
having been heard

Some Verbs in the Fourth Conjugation

aperio-aperīre-aperui-apertum = to open, to uncover, to
appear

finio-finīre = To finish, to put an end.

sentio-sentīre-sensi-sensum = to feel, to sense

sepelio-sepelīre-pelīvi-sepultum = to bury

servio-servīre = to serve

venio-venīre-vēni-ventum = to come

vincio-vincīre-vinxi-vinctum = to tie round, to bind

4.6. DEPONENT VERBS

4.6.1. FIRST CONJUGATION

mīror-mīrārī-mīrātus sum =to wonder

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense

Singular

I Person: <i>mīror</i>	I wonder or I am wondering
II person: <i>mīrāris</i>	you (s) wonder or you (s) are wondering
III Person: <i>mīrātur</i>	he/she/it wonders or he/she/it is wondering

Plural

I Person: <i>mīrāmur</i>	we wonder or we are wondering.
II person: <i>mīrāmini</i>	you wonder or you are wondering
III Person: <i>mīrāntur</i>	they wonder or they are wondering

Simple Future

Singular

I Person: <i>mīrābor</i>	I shall wonder
II person: <i>mīrābēris</i>	you (s) will wonder
IIIPerson: <i>mīrābitur</i>	he/she/it will wonder

Plural

I Person: <i>mīrābimur</i>	we shall wonder
II person: <i>mīrābiminī</i>	you will wonder
III Person: <i>mīrābuntur</i>	they will wonder (M, F, N)

Perfect

Singular

I Person: *mīrātus sum* I have wondered/I wondered

II person: *mīrātus es* you (s) have wondered/you wondered

III Person: *mīrātus est* he/she/it has wondered /he.. wondered

Plural

I Person: *mīrātī sumus* we have wondered/we wondered

II person: *mīrātī estis* you have wondered/you wondered

III Person: *mīrātī sunt* they have wondered/they wondered

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: *mīrer*

II person: *mīrēris*

III Person: *mīrētur*

Plural

I Person: *mīrēmur*

II person: *mīrēmini*

III Person: *mīrēntur*

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: *mīrātus (-a-um) sim*

II Person: *mīrātus (-a-um) sīs*

III Person: *mīrātus (-a-um) sit*

Plural

mīrātī (-ae-a) sīmus

mīrātī (-ae-a) sītis

mīrātī (-ae-a) sint

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Singular

II person: *mīrāre*, wonder

Plural

mīrāminī, wonder

Present Infinitive: *mīrārī*, to wonder

Present Participle: *mīrāns* (Gen. *mirantis*)

Perfect Participle: *mīrātus-a-um*, wondering

4.6.2. SECOND CONJUGATION

Misereor-miserēri-misertus sum- to pity, have
compassion on

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
I Person:	<i>misereor</i>	<i>miserēmur</i>
II person:	<i>miserēris</i>	<i>miserēmini</i>
III Person:	<i>miserētur</i>	<i>miserēntur</i>

Simple Future

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
I Person:	<i>miserēbor</i>	<i>miserēbimur</i>
II person:	<i>miserēberis</i>	<i>miserēbimini</i>
III Person:	<i>miserēbitur</i>	<i>miserēbuntur</i>

Perfect

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
I Person:	<i>misertus (a-um) sum</i>	<i>misertī (-ae-a) sumus</i>
II person:	<i>misertus (a-um) es</i>	<i>misertī (-ae-a) estis</i>
III Person:	<i>misertus (a-um) est</i>	<i>misertī (-ae-a) sunt</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Suubjunctve

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
I Person:	<i>miserear</i>	<i>misereāmur</i>
II person:	<i>misereāris</i>	<i>misereāmini</i>
III Person:	<i>misereātur</i>	<i>misereantur</i>

Perfect Subjunctive

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
I Person:	<i>misertus (-a-um) sim</i>	<i>misertī(-ae-a) sīmus</i>
II Person:	<i>misertus (-a-um) sīs</i>	<i>misertī(-ae-a) sītis</i>
III Person:	<i>misertus (-a-um) sit</i>	<i>misertī (-ae-a) sint</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Singular

II person: *miserēre*, pity, have compassion

Plural

miserēmini

Present Infinitive: *miserērī*, to pity, to have compassion

Present Participle: *miserēns* (Gen. *miserentis*)

Perfect Participle: *misertus* (-a-um)

4.6.3. THIRD CONJUGATION – ‘o’ type

Ūtor-ūtī-ūsus sum -ūsum= to use; make use of

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense

Singular

I Person: *ūtor* I use or I am using

II person: *ūteris* you (s) use or you (s) are using

III Person: *ūtitur* he/she/it uses or he/she/it is using.

Plural

I Person: *ūtimur* we use or we are using.

II person: *ūtimini* you use or you are using.

III Person: *ūtuntur* they use or they are using.

Simple Future

Singular

I Person: *ūtar* I shall use

II person: *ūtēris* you (s) will use

III Person: *ūtētur* he/she/it will use

Plural

I Person: *ūtēmur* we shall use

II person: *ūtēmini* you will use

III Person: *ūtentur* they will use (M, F, N)

Perfect

Singular

I Person: <i>ūsus sum</i>	I have used/I used
II person: <i>ūsus es</i>	you (s) have used/you used
III Person: <i>ūsus est</i>	he/she/it has used/he... used

Plural

I Person: <i>ūsī sumus</i>	we have used/we used
II person: <i>ūsī estis</i>	you have used/you used
III Person: <i>ūsī sunt</i>	they have used/they used

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: <i>ūtār</i>
II person: <i>ūtāris</i>
III Person: <i>ūtātur</i>

Plural

<i>ūtāmur</i>
<i>ūtāmini</i>
<i>ūtantur</i>

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: <i>ūsus (-a-um) sim</i>	<i>ūsī (-ae-a) sīmus</i>
II Person: <i>ūsus (-a-um) sīs</i>	<i>ūsī (-ae-a) sītis</i>
III Person: <i>ūsus (-a-um) sit</i>	<i>ūsī (-ae-a) sint</i>

Plural

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Singular

II person: <i>ūtēre, ūtitor</i> , use

Plural

<i>ūtiminī</i> , use
III Person: <i>ūtitor</i> , let him/her/it use <i>ūtuntor</i> , let them use

Present Infinitive: *ūtī*, to use

Present Participle: *ūtēns* (Gen. *utentis*), using

Perfect Participle: *ūsus-a-um*, having used

NB. *Nāscor-nāsci-nātus sum*, to be born (like *Ūtor*)

THIRD CONJUGATION – ‘io’ type

Patior-patī-passus sum = to suffer

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense

Singular

I Person:	<i>patior</i>	I suffer or I am suffering
II person:	<i>pateris</i>	you (s) suffer or you (s) are suffering.
III Person:	<i>patitur</i>	he/she/it suffers or he/she/it is suffering.

Plural

I Person:	<i>patimur</i>	we suffer or we are suffering.
II person:	<i>patimini</i>	you suffer or you are suffering.
III Person:	<i>patiuntur</i>	they suffer or they are suffering.

Simple Future

Singular

I Person:	<i>patiar</i>	I shall suffer
II person:	<i>patiēris</i>	you (s) will suffer
III Person:	<i>patiētur</i>	he/she/it will suffer

Plural

I Person:	<i>patiēmur</i>	we shall suffer
II person:	<i>patiēmini</i>	you will suffer
III Person:	<i>patientur</i>	they will suffer (M, F, N)

Perfect

Singular

I Person:	<i>passus (-a-um) sum</i>	I have suffered/I suffered
II person:	<i>passus (-a-um) es</i>	you (s) have suffered/you suffered
III Person:	<i>passus (-a-um) est</i>	he/she/it has suffered/ he... suffered

Plural

I Person: <i>passī (-ae-a) sumus</i>	we have suffered/we suffered
II person: <i>passī (-ae-a) estis</i>	you have suffered/you suffered
III Person: <i>passī (-ae-a) sunt</i>	they have suffered/they suffered

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: <i>patiar</i>
II person: <i>patiāris</i>
III Person: <i>patiātur</i>

Plural

<i>patiāmur</i>
<i>patiāmini</i>
<i>patiantur</i>

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: <i>passus (-a-um) sim</i>
II Person: <i>passus (-a-um) sīs</i>
III Person: <i>passus (-a-um) sit</i>

Plural

<i>passī(-ae-a) sīmus</i>
<i>passī (-ae-a) sītis</i>
<i>passī (-ae-a) sint</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Singular

II person: <i>patere</i> , suffer

Plural

II person: <i>patiminī</i> , suffer

Present Infinitive: *patī*, to suffer

Present Participle: *patiēns* (Gen. *patientis*), suffering

Perfect Participle: *passus-a-um*, having suffered

4.6.4. FOURTH CONJUGATION

Experior-experīrī-expertus sum= to prove, to test

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense

Singular

I Person:	<i>experior</i>	I prove/test or I am proving
II person:	<i>experīris</i>	you (s) prove or you (s) are proving
III Person:	<i>experītur</i>	he/she/it proves or he/she/it is proving.

Plural

I Person:	<i>experīmur</i>	we prove/test or we are proving
II person:	<i>experīmini</i>	you prove or you are proving
III Person:	<i>experiuntur</i>	they prove or they are proving

Simple Future

Singular

I Person:	<i>experiar</i>	I shall prove
II person:	<i>experiēris</i>	you (s) will prove
III Person:	<i>experiētur</i>	he/she/it will prove

Plural

I Person:	<i>experiēmur</i>	we shall prove
II person:	<i>experiēmini</i>	you will prove
III Person:	<i>experientur</i>	they will prove (M, F, N)

Perfect

Singular

I Person:	<i>expertus (-a-um) sum</i>	I have proven/ I proved
II person:	<i>expertus (-a-um) es</i>	you (s) have proven /you proved
III Person:	<i>expertus (-a-um) est</i>	he/she/it has proven/ he... proved

Plural

I Person: <i>expertī (-ae-a) sumus</i>	we have proven /we proved
II person: <i>expertī (-ae-a) estis</i>	you have proven /you proved
III Person: <i>expertī (-ae-a) sunt</i>	they have proven /they proved

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Suubjunctive

Singular

I Person: <i>experiar</i>
II person: <i>experīāris</i>
III Person: <i>experīātur</i>

Plural

<i>experīāmur</i>
<i>experīāmini</i>
<i>experiantur</i>

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I Person: <i>expertus (-a-um) sim</i>
II Person: <i>expertus (-a-um) sīs</i>
III Person <i>expertus (-a-um) sit</i>

Plural

<i>expertī (-ae-a) sīmus</i>
<i>expertī (-ae-a) sītis</i>
<i>expertī (-ae-a) sint</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Singular

II person: *experīre*, prove, test.

Plural

II person: *experīmini*, prove, test.

Present Infinitive: *experīrī*, to prove, to test.

Present Participle: *experīēns* (Gen. *experientis*), proving.

Perfect Participle: *expertus-a-um*, having proven.

4.7. IRREGULAR VERBS

1. The verb *Dō* differs from *Amō* in the present and supine.
2. The Verb '*possum-posse- potuī*, can, to be able

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense

Singular

I Person: *possum*, I can

II person: *potes*

III Person: *potest*

Plural

possumus

potestis

possunt

Simple Future

Singular

poterō

poteris

poterit

Plural

poterimus

poteritis

poterunt

Imperfect

Singular

poteram

poterās

poterat

Plural

poterāmus

poterātis

poterant

Perfect

Singular

potuī

potuisti

potuit

Plural

potuimus

potuistis

potuērunt

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Subjunctive

Singular

possim

possis

possit

Plural

possim

possitis

possint

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I *potuerim*

II *potueris*

III *potuerit*

Plural

potuerimus

potueritis

potuerint

IMPERATIVE MOOD (infinitive: *esse*)

Present Imperative

Singular

none

Plural

none

Present Infinitive: *posse*

Present Participle: *potēns* (gen. *potentis*)

Perfect Participle: none

2.The Verb ‘*eō-īre-ivi-itus*’, to go

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense

Singular

I Person: *eō*

II person: *is*

III Person: *it*

Plural

īmus

ītis

eunt

Simple Future

Singular

ībō

ibis

ibit

Plural

ībimus

ibitis

ibunt

Perfect (equivalent to present perfect and simple past in English)

Singular

īvī

īvistī

īvit

Plural

īvimus

īvistis

īvērunt/īvēre

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Subjunctive

Singular

I *eam*

II *eās*

II *eat*

Plural

eāmus

eātis

eant

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I *īverim/ierim*

II *īveris/ieris*

III *īverit/ierit*

Plural

īverimus/ierimus

īveritis/ieritis

īverint/ierint

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Present Imperative

Singular

II person: *ī, go*

III Person: *ītō, let him/her/it go*

Plural

īte, go

euntō, let them go

Present Infinitive: *īre, to go.*

Present Participle: *iēns (gen. euntis)*

Perfect Participle: none

4. *volō, velle, voluī*, to wish, to be willing

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present tense

Singular

I Person: *volō*

II person: *vīs*

III Person: *vult*

Plural

volumus

vultis

volunt

Simple Future

Singular

volam

volēs

volet

Plural

volēmus

volētis

volent

Perfect

Singular

voluī

voluistī

voluit

Plural

voluimus

voluistis

voluērunt/voluēre

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Subjunctive

Singular

velim

velīs

velit

Plural

velīmus

velītis

velint

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I *voluerim*

II *volueris*

III *voluerit*

Plural

voluerimus

volueritis

voluerint

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Present Imperative

Volō has no imperative.

Present Infinitive: *velle*, to wish

Present Participle: *volēns* (gen. *volentis*)

Perfect Participle: none

5. The Verb ‘*ferō-ferre-tuli-latus*’, to bear, to bring

INDICATIVE MOOD

ACTIVE VOICE

Present tense

Singular

I Person: *ferō*

II person: *fers*

III Person: *fert*

Plura

ferīmus

fertis

ferunt

Simple Future

Singular

feram

ferēs

feret

Plural

ferēmus

ferētis

ferent

Perfect

Singular

tulī

tulistī

tulit

Plural

tulimus

tulistis

tulērunt/tulēre

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Subjunctive

Singular

feram

ferās

ferat

Plural

ferāmus

ferātis

ferant

Perfect Subjunctive

Singular

I *tulerim*

II *tuleris*

III *tulerit*

Plural

tulerimus

tuleritis

tulerint

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Present Imperative

Singular

II person: *fer*

Plural

ferte

Present Infinitive: *ferre*, to bear, to bring

Present Participle: *ferēns* (gen. *ferentis*)

Perfect Participle: none

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present (passive)

Singular

I Person: *feror*

II person: *ferris/ferre*

III Person: *fertur*

Plural

I Person: *ferimur*

II person: *feriminī*

III Person: *feruntur*

Simple Future (passive)

Singular

I Person: *ferar*

II person: *ferēris/ferēre*

III Person: *ferētur*

Plural

I Person: *ferēmur*

II person: *ferēminī*

III Person: *ferentur*

Perfect (passive)

Singular

I Person: *lātus* (-a-um) *sum*

II person: *lātus* (-a-um) *es*

III Person: *lātus* (-a-um) *est*

Plural

I Person: *lātī* (-ae-a) *sumus*

II person: *lātī* (-ae- a) *estis*

III Person: *lātī* (-ae-a) *sunt*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD (PASSIVE VOICE)

Present Suubjunctve (passive)

Singular

I Person: *ferar*

II person: *ferāris/ferāre*

III Person: *ferātur*

Plural

I Person: *ferāmur*

II person: *ferāmini*

IIIPerson:*ferantur*

Perfect Subjunctive (passive)

Singular

I Person: *lātus* (-a-um) *sim*

II Person: *lātus* (-a-um) *sīs*

III Person: *lātus* (-a-um) *sit*

Plural

I Person: *lātī* (-ae-a) *sīmus*

II Person: *lātī* (-ae-a) *sītis*

III Person: *lātī* (-ae-a) *sint*

IMPERATIVE MOOD (PASSIVE)

PASSIVE VOICE

Singular

II person: *ferre*

Plural

II person: *aferiminī*

Present Infinitive (passive): *ferrī*

Present Participle (passive): none

Perfect Participle (passive): *lātus*, -a-um

4.8. IMPERSONAL VERBS

Impersonal verbs are those which have only the third person singular in each tense, an infinitive and a gerund and which do not have a personal subject.

<u>Present-III person singular,</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>
<i>Miseret</i> , it moves to pity	<i>miseruit</i>	<i>miserēre</i>
<i>Paenitet</i> , it repends	<i>paenituit</i>	<i>paenitēre</i>
<i>Licet</i> , it is lawful	<i>licuit</i>	<i>licēre</i>
<i>Rēfert</i> , it concerns	<i>rērtulit</i>	<i>rēfferre</i>

Exercise

I am John=*Ego sum Ioannus*.

You are a girl=*Tu es puella*.

We are disciples=*Nos sumus discipuli*.

He is a boy=*Ille est puer*.

You are mothers=*Vos estis matres*.

They/those are boys=*Illi sunt pueri*.

She is a girl=*Illa est puella*.

They/those are girls=*Illae sunt puellae*.

It is a gift=*Illud est donum*.

They/those are gifts = *Illae sunt dona*.

What is your name? = *quod est nomen tuum?*

Ans: (1) *Nomen est Petrus*

(2) *Nomen meum est Petrus*

(3) *Ego sum Petrus*

Quot annos habes? = *habeo decem annos*

Quot annos natus est? = *natus sum decem annos*

I am 10 years old

Exercise: (1) He thinks well (2) She prays to the Lord (3) We work always (4) Peter reigns world. (5) He writes a letter to the brothers of Mary

5. ADVERBS

Considering the meaning, adverbs are divided into adverbsof: (1) manner, (2) degree, (3) cause, (4) place, (5) time, and (6) order.

5.1. Adverbs of manner

male = badly

facile= easily

celeriter=speedily

sapienter=wisely

ita, sic=so

pulchre=beautifully

proinde, similiter= in the like manner/in the same manner

lentē= slowly

feliciter=happily

falso=falsely

vehementer=strongly

ut=as, how

bene = well

5.2. Adverbs of Degree

Multum=much

Tantum=so much

Paulum=little

valdē=very

magis=more

parum=too little

5.3. Adverbs of Cause

Ideō, propterea=on that account

5.4. Adverbs of Place

ubi-Where?

ūsqum=anywhere

ibidem= in the same lace

ūsqe=so far

ibi=there

hic= here

hinc=hence

hāc=by this way

5.5. Adverbs of Time

Nunc=now

semper = always

saepe=often

nunc=now

rārō=seldom

quandō=when

ante=before

semel=once

post=after

totiēns= very often

brevi=soon

hodie=this day, today

5.6. Adverbs of Order

primum=first

deinde=in the next place

primō=in the beginning

īnsuper=moreover

There are also adverbs of:

Negation, *ne/non* = not

Question, *cūr* =why? *quōmodo*=how?

Doubt, *fortasse*=perhaps *forte*=by chance.

6. PREPOSITION

Prepositions are used to indicate the relation between the case of a noun, adjective or pronoun and the other words in a sentence. It is also used compounded with verbs to modify the meaning of the verb.

6.1. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

The following Prepositions are used with the accusative:

ad=to;

ante=before

post=after

per=through

propter=because of

super -over, above

suprā= over, above

contra=against,

inter=between

apud=at, near

extrā=outside of, without

intrā=within

ultrā=beyond

trans=across

6.2. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ABLATIVE

The following Prepositions are used with the Ablative:

a/ab =from, by

ex =from;

cum =with

in =in

sine = without

pro=for, on behalf

corām=in the presence of

sub = under

dē=from, concerning

prae=in front of, before

7. CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions connect words, sentences and clauses. Conjunctions are either co-ordinative conjunctions, which connect two or more nouns, or Subordinative conjunctions, which connect dependent clauses to the principal clause in a sentence.

7.1. CO-ORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

et/que/atque/ac= and

aut/vel = or, either

sed = but

ergō/itaque = therefore

enimverō = for indeed

neque/nec =nor

etiam/quoque = also

tamen = yet, however, nevertheless

autem = but, however

sive/seu =whether, or

7.2. SUBORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

ut = so that

cum = since, when

quia = because

antequam = before that

sive = whether

postquam = after that

tamquam = as though

ut non = so that not

nē = lest

quoniam = since

sī = if

ubi = when

sī non = if not

quamvis = although

8. INTERJECTION

An interjection is an exclamatory word. The most usual are:

O = oh!

Ehem = well!

Vae = woe!

Hōsānā! (Greek word, a cry of praise)

ā or *ah* = alas!

Prō/prōh = forbid it!

Ecce = behold!

9. CHRISTIAN PRAYERS

9.1. *In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen.*

9.2. **PATER NOSTER**

Pater noster, qui es in caelis, sanctificetur nomen tuum. Adveniat regnum tuum. Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in caelo et in terra.

Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie, et dimitte nobis debita nostra sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo. Amen.

9.3. **AVE MARIA**

Ave Maria, gratia plena, Dominus tecum. Benedicta tu in mulieribus, et benedictus fructus ventris tui, Iesus.

Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus, nunc et in hora mortis nostrae. Amen.

9.4. **GLORIA PATRI**, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto. Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper, et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.

9.5. **SALVE REGINA**, Mater misericordiae. Vita, dulcedo, et spes nostra, salve. Ad te clamamus exsules filii Hevae. Ad te Suspiramus, gementes et flentes in hac lacrimarum valle.

Eia ergo, Advocata nostra, illos tuos misericordes oculos ad nos converte. Et Iesum, benedictum fructum ventris tui, nobis post hoc exilium ostende. O clemens, o pia, o dulcis Virgo Maria.

[Hail, Queen, Merciful Mother our life, sweetness and hope, hail. to you we cry, exiled children of Eve, to you we sigh, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears.

Come, therefore, our advocate, place your merciful eyes upon us; And Jesus, the blessed fruit of your womb show (him) to us after this exile. O lenient, o pious, o sweet Virgin Mary.]

9.6. **CREDO** (Apostles' Creed)

Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem, Creatorem caeli et terrae. Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum, qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto, natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato, crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad infernos, tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos, sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis, inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos. Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam, sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum, carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.

9.7. ANGELUS (Latin)

V. Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariae.

R. Et concepit de Spiritu Sancto.

Ave Maria, gratia plena....

V. Ecce ancilla Domini,

R. Fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum.

Ave Maria, gratia plena.....

V. Et Verbum caro factum est,

R. Et habitavit in nobis.

Ave Maria, gratia plena.....

V. Ora pro nobis, sancta Dei Genetrix,

R. Ut digni efficiamur promissionibus Christi.

Oremus. Gratiam tuam, quaesumus, Domine, mentibus nostris infunde; ut qui, Angelo nuntiante, Christi Filii tui incarnationem cognovimus, per passionem eius et crucem ad resurrectionis gloriam perducamur. Per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum.

R. Amen.

Sancte Ioseph... Ora pro nobis, Sedes sapientiae... Ora pro nobis,

10. ABBREVIATIONS

AD- *Anno Domini*= in the year of the Lord

AMDG- *Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam*= to the greater glory of God

DG- *Dei grazia*= by the grace of God

INRI-*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudæorum* = Jesus the Nazarene, king of Jews

IHS- *Iesus Hominum Salvator*= Jesus the saviour of men/human beings

RIP- *Requiescat in pace* =Let him/her rest in peace

RSVP- *Repondez s'il vous plaît* (French) = Please respond

PS- *Post Scriptum*

etc.- *et cetera* = and others

i.e. (ie)- *id est* = that is

no. –numero=in number

CV- *Curriculum Vitae*

[AH- *Anno Hegirae*- In the year of Hegira (13th September, 622 AD

ലത്തീൻ ഭാഷ/THE LATIN LANGUAGE

പുരാതന റോമാക്കാർ തങ്ങൾ അധിവസിച്ചിരുന്ന, ഇന്നത്തെ ഇറ്റലിയുടെ ഭാഗമായ, ‘*Latium*’-എന്ന ജില്ലയിൽ സംസാരിച്ചിരുന്ന ഭാഷയാണ് ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് അവരുടെ ഭാഷയ്ക്ക് റോമൻ എന്നതിനു പകരം ‘*Latin*’ (ലത്തീൻ) എന്ന പേരു വന്നു. ലത്തീൻ ‘*Indo-European*’ ഭാഷാ കുടുംബത്തിൽപ്പെടുന്നു. ഇൻഡോ-യൂറോപ്യൻ ഭാഷാകുടുംബത്തിൽപ്പെടുന്ന മറ്റു ഭാഷകൾ:

In Asia: Indian (Sanskrit)

In Europe: Greek (Ancient and modern)

Iranian (Persian) Italic (Latin, Oscan, Umbrian)

Celtic (Welsh, Irish, Gaelic)

Germanic (German, English)

Slavonic (Russian)

LETTERS

പുരാതന ലാറ്റിൻ ഭാഷയിൽ 23 അക്ഷരങ്ങളാണുള്ളത്.

ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് അക്ഷരമാലയിൽ ഉപയോഗത്തിലുള്ള J U W-

എന്നീ അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ ഇല്ല.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X
Y Z.

Note: 1. മധ്യയുഗം വരെ ചെറിയ അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. ചെറിയ അക്ഷരം V എഴുതിയിരുന്നത് u എന്നാണ്.

2. Y, Z എന്നീ അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടത് സിസറോയുടെ കാലത്താണ്. ഗ്രീക്കിൽ നിന്ന് എടുത്ത വാക്കുകളോടെപ്പം മാത്രമാണ് അവ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരുന്നത്.

PARTS OF SPEECH

ലത്തീനിലെ ഒരു വാക്യത്തിലെ വാക്കുകളെ താഴെക്കാണും വിധം എട്ടു ഭാഗങ്ങളായി തിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

I. **Noun** (substantives) which indicates name of persons, places, things or qualities.

Eg. *Caesar, Rōma, veritās*

II. **Adjective**, which qualifies nouns by expressing their qualities.

Eg. *Rōma antīqua*- ancient Rome. *Antīqua* is adjective.

III. **Pronoun**, which points out a person, place, thing or quality without giving their name.

Eg. *Ego*- I; *ille*- that/he.

IV. **Verb**, which expresses an action or state

Eg. *Sol dat lucem*- Sun gives light; *Roma manet*- Rome remains.

V. **Adverb**, which qualifies and limits verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

Eg. *Laboro feliciter*- I work happily

VI. **Preposition**, which (a) indicates the relation of a noun, adjective or pronoun to other words in a sentence; (b) modifies the meaning of a verb.

Eg. *Per Romam errō*, I wander through Rome; *adsum*, I am present.

VII. **Conjunction**, which connects words, phrases and sentences

Eg. *Luna et stellae*, Moon and stars

Caelum suspiciō utlunam et sidera videam, I look at the sky that I may see the moon and stars.

VIII. **Interjection**, which are words of exclamation.

Eg. *Heu, ēheu*- alas!

I- Declension Nouns –Feminine in general and ending always in *a*

ഒരു നാമം വാക്യത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുമ്പോൾ നാമത്തിനു വരുന്ന വ്യതിയാനങ്ങളാണ് ഡിക്ലിൻഷൻ എന്നു പറയുന്നത്. ലത്തീൻ ഭാഷയിൽ ഒന്നാമത്തെ ഡിക്ലിൻഷനിലെ നാമങ്ങൾ *a* യിൽ അവസാനിക്കുന്നു, ഭൂരിഭാഗവും സ്ത്രീലിംഗ നാമങ്ങളാണ്. ഇതിൽ 'ജെനിറ്റീവ്' ഏകവചനമാണ് 'നോമിനേറ്റീവ്' ബഹുവചനം. ഇതിൽ ഏതാനും ചില പുല്ലിംഗ നാമങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative case: <i>stella, a</i> /the star	<i>stellae, stars</i>
Vocative case: <i>stella</i> = O star	<i>stellae</i> = O stars
Accusative case: <i>stellam</i> = a/the star	<i>stellas</i> = stars
Genitive case: <i>stellae</i> = of a/the star	<i>stellarum</i> = of stars
Dative case: <i>stellae</i> = to/for a star	<i>stellis</i> = to/for stars
Ablative case: <i>stella</i> = star (a/ab, cum...) <i>stellis</i> = stars	

* ഒന്നാമത്തെ ഡിക്ലിൻഷനിൽ വരുന്ന ഏതാനും ചില നാമങ്ങൾക്ക് പേജ് 14 കാണുക

II- Declension Nouns – Masculine and neuter

രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഡിക്ലിൻഷനിൽ Masculine നാമങ്ങളും neuter നാമങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്. Masculine നാമങ്ങൾ *us, er, ir* എന്നിവയിൽ അവസാനിക്കുന്നു. Neuter നാമങ്ങൾ *um* ൽ അവസാനിക്കുന്നു.

(1.) Masculine nouns ending in *us*

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom. <i>Servus</i> = a/the servant	<i>Servi</i> = Servants
Voc. <i>Serv e</i> = O Servant	<i>Servi</i> = O Servants
Acc. <i>Serv um</i> = Servant (As object)	<i>Serv os</i> = Servants
Gen. <i>Serv i</i> = of the Servant	<i>Serv orum</i> = of servants
Dat. <i>Serv o</i> = to/for the servant	<i>Serv is</i> = to/for servants
Abl. <i>Serv o</i> = servant	<i>Serv is</i> = servants (after in...)

* രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഡിക്ലിഷനിൽ വരുന്ന *Servus* പോലുള്ള ഏതാനും ചില നാമങ്ങൾക്ക് പേജ് 15-16 കാണുക

(2.) Masculine nouns ending with *er* and *ir* (*Vir* is the only noun ending in *ir*)

A. Puer-pueri type declension (Masculine nouns):

Singular

Plural

Nom. <i>Puer</i> = a boy	<i>Puer i</i> = boys
Voc. <i>Puer</i> = o boy	<i>Puer i</i> = o boys
Acc. <i>Puer um</i> = a boy (as direct object)	<i>Puer os</i> = boys
Gen. <i>Puer i</i> = of a boy	<i>Puer orum</i> = of boys
Dat. <i>Puer o</i> = to a boy	<i>Puer is</i> = to boys
Abl. <i>Puer o</i> = boy (after ab/a, in... ect.)	<i>Puer is</i> = boys

Puer-pueri പോലെ ഡിക്ലിഷൻ ചെയ്യുന്ന നാമങ്ങൾ:

- (1) *Presbyter* = elder, priest.
- (2) *Socer* = father-in-law
- (3) *vir-viri* = man, husband

Singular

Plural

Nom. <i>Liber</i> = a/the book	<i>Libr i</i> = books
Voc. <i>Liber</i>	<i>Libr i</i>
Acc. <i>Libr um</i>	<i>Libr os</i>
Gen. <i>Libr i</i>	<i>Libr orum</i>
Dat. <i>Libr o</i>	<i>Libr is</i>
Abl. <i>Libr o</i>	<i>Libr is</i>

Liber-libri പോലെ ഡിക്ലിഷൻ ചെയ്യുന്ന നാമങ്ങൾ:

- (1) *Minister* = servant, minister
- (2) *Magister* = Master, teacher

3. II Declension Neuter nouns- ending in *um*

രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഡിക്ലിൻഷൻ Neuter nouns -ൽ, നോമിനേറ്റീവ്, വോക്കറ്റീവ്, അക്യുസേറ്റീവ് എന്നിവ ഏകവചനത്തിലും ബഹുവചനത്തിലും ഒന്നു തന്നെയാണ്.

Singular

Nom. *Templ um* = a temple

Voc. *Templ um*

Acc. *Templ um*

Gen. *Templ i*

Dat. *Templ o*

Abl. *Templ o*

Plural

Templ a = temples

Templ a

Templa

Templ orum

Templ is

Templ is

* രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഡിക്ലിൻഷനിൽ വരുന്ന *templum-templi*

പോലുള്ള ഏതാനും ചില നാമങ്ങൾക്ക് പേജ് 17 കാണുക

III Declension nouns:

* മൂന്നാം ഡിക്ലിൻഷനിൽ Masculine, Feminine, Neuter എന്നീ വകുപ്പിലുള്ള നാമങ്ങളുണ്ട്. ഇതിന്റെ genitive singular അറിഞ്ഞാൽ മാത്രമേ ഇതിനെ ഡിക്ലൈൻ ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കൂ.

III Declension Masculine Noun

Singular

Nom. *Rex* = a king

Voc. *Rex* = o king

Acc. *Regem* = king (as direct object of a verb)

Gen. *Regis*

Dat. *Regi*

Abl. *Rege*

Plural

Reges = Kings

Reges

Reges

Regum

Regibus

Regibus

* മൂന്നാം ഡിക്ലിൻഷനിൽ വരുന്ന ഏതാനും ചില Masculine നാമങ്ങൾക്ക് പേജ് 18 കാണുക

III Declension feminine nouns:

Singular

Nom. Lex = law
vo. Lex
ac. Legem
gen. legis
dat. Legi
abl. Lege

Plural

leges
leges
leges
legum
legibus
legibus

* മൂന്നാം ഡിക്ലിൻഷനിൽ വരുന്ന ഏതാനും ചില Feminine നാമങ്ങൾക്ക് പേജ് 19 കാണുക

III Declension neuter nouns:

Nom. Caput = head
Voc. Caput
Acc. Caput
Gen. Capitis
Dat. Capiti
Abl. Capite

Capita =heads
Capita
Capita
Capitum
Capitibus
Capitibus

* മൂന്നാം ഡിക്ലിൻഷനിൽ വരുന്ന ഏതാനും ചില neuter നാമങ്ങൾക്ക് പേജ് 20 കാണുക

Fourth declension nouns (Masculine, feminine and neuter)

* നാലാം ഡിക്ലിൻഷനിൽ Masculine, Feminine, Neuter എന്നീ വകുപ്പിലുള്ള നാമങ്ങളുണ്ട്. Masculine, Feminine നാമങ്ങളുടെ nominative singular-ഉം genitive singular-ഉം ഒന്നുതന്നെയാണ്. രണ്ടും us-ൽ അവസാനിക്കുന്നു. രണ്ടിന്റെയും ഡിക്ലിൻഷൻ ഒരേപോലെയാണ്.

IV –Declension Masculine Nouns:

Ritus-ritus = Rite, ceremony

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
No. Ritus	ritus
Vo. Ritus	ritus
Ac. Ritum	ritus
Gen. Ritus	rituum
Dat. Ritui	ritibus
Abl. Ritu	ritibus

NB. (no) Iesus, (vo) Iesu, (ac) Iesum, (Gen) Iesu,
(dat) Iesu, (abl) Iesu.

IV –Declension Feminine nouns: Manus-us=hand

Singular- manus (no); manus (vo); manum (ac);
manus (gen); manui (dat); manu (abl).

Plural- manus (no); manus (vo); manus (ac);
manuum (gen); manibus (dat); manibus (abl)

* നാലാം ഡിക്കിൻഷനിലെ ഏതാനും ചില Masculine,
Feminine നാമങ്ങൾക്ക് പേജ് 20-21 കാണുക

IV –Declension Neuter Noun:

Genu= knee; cornu- horn

Singular – genu (no) genu (vo) genu (ac)
genu (gen) genu (dat) genu (abl)

Plural - genua (no) genua (vo) genua (ac)
genuum (gen) genibus (dat) genibus (abl).

* നാലാം ഡിക്കിൻഷനിൽ മറ്റ് Neuter നാമങ്ങൾ അപൂർവ്വമാണ്.

Fifth Declension Nouns (Feminine)

* അഞ്ചാം ഡിക്കൻഷനിൽ കൂടുതലും **Feminine** നാമങ്ങളാണ്. എന്നാൽ **Masculine**, നാമങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്. രണ്ടിന്റെയും ഡിക്കൻഷൻ ഒരേ രീതിയിലാണ്.

Res=a thing, a matter

Singular- Rēs (no), rēs (vo), rem (ac),
 rei (gen), rei (dat), re (abl)

Plural- rēs (no), rēs (vo), rēs (ac),
 rērū (gen), rēbus (dat), rēbus (abl)

Fidēs-ei= faith; faciēs= face; progeniēs-ei= offspring;
spes=hope; materies= matter; glacies=ice; series-series;
perniciēs=ruin, danger.

Fifth Declension Nouns (Masculine)

1) Dies= day; 2) Meridies= mid day.

ഇതിന്റെ രണ്ടിന്റെയും ഡിക്കൻഷൻ **Feminine noun**-ന്റെ ഡിക്കൻഷൻ പോലെയാണ്.

PREPOSITION

Imccusative Case ന്റെ കൂടെ മാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നവ:

ad=to; *ante*=before; *post*=after; *per*=through;
propter=because of; *super/supra*= over, above;
contra= against, opposite, on the contrary
inter=between. *intrā*=within

Ablative Case ന്റെ കൂടെ മാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നവ:

a/ab =from; *ex* =from; *cum* =with; *in* =in;
sine = without; *pro*=for, on behalf of, in favour of;
sub = under *dē*=from

ADJECTIVES

Bonus, bona, bonum = good; Malus, a, um= bad;
Purus, a, um= pure; Magnus, a, um= great, big;
Parvus, a, um= small, short; Altus, a, um= high;
Primus-a- um= first; secundus-a-um= second;
Minimus-a-um=least, minimum; maximus-a-um= maximum;

* ഏതൊരു നാമവിശേഷണവും നാമത്തിന്റെ Number, gender, case എന്നിവയോട് ചേരുന്നവയായിരിക്കണം. നാമവിശേഷണങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിശദമായ പഠനത്തിന് പേജ് 23-28 കാണുക.

Exercise: Decline together- 1. good servant 2. bad wine 3. first boy 4. Small temple 5. Great Pope

Numerals

Unus -1, duo-2, tres-3, quatuor-4, quinque-5, sex-6, septem-7, octo-8, novem-9, decem-10.

Undecim-11, duo decim-12, tredecim-13, quattuor decim-14, quindecim-15, sedecim-16, septem decim-17, duodeviginti-18, undeviginti-19, Viginti-20. unviceni-21, duoviceni-22, quinviceni-25.

Decem-10, Viginti-20, triginta-30, quandraginta-40, quinquaginta-50, undesexaginta-59, sexaginta-60, septuaginta-70, octoginta-80, nonaginta-90.

Quinquaginta-50 (L) Centum-100 (C), quingenti -500 (D), mille -1000 (M).

* Numerals- നേക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിശദമായ പഠനത്തിന് പേജ് 29 കാണുക.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Pronouns- നും ഡിക്ലിനേഷൻ ഉണ്ട്.

There are three persons: [These are declinable]

First persons: The person speaking: *ego* (I) and *nos* (we)

Second person: The person spoken to: *tu* (thou) *vos* (you)

Third person: The person or thing spoken of: *is* (he) *ea* (she) *id* (it/that).

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Masculine: *Ille* = that/he.

Singular: (nom) *ille* = that/he, (acc) *illum*, (gen) *illius*, (d) *illi*, (ab) *illo*.

Plural: (nom) *illi*, (acc) *illos*, (gen) *illorum*, (dat) *illis*, (abl) *illis*.

Feminine: *illa* = that/she

Singular: (nom) *illa* = that/she, (acc) *illam*, (gen) *illius*, (dat) *illi*, (abl) *illa*.

Plural: (nom) *illae*, (acc) *illas*, (gen) *illarum*, (dat) *illis*, (abl) *illis*.

Neuter: *id* = that/it

Singular: (nom) *illud* = that/it, (acc) *illud*, (gen) *illius*, (dat) *illi*, (abl) *illo*.

Plural: (nom) *illa*, (acc) *illa*, (gen) *illorum*, (dat) *illis*, (abl) *illis*.

Interrogative Pronoun

1. S. *Quis?* (m), *quae* (f), *quod* (n) = who? What?

2. Pl. *Qui* (m), *quae* (f), *quae* (n) = who? What?

What is your name? = *quod est nomen tuum?*

Ans: (1) *Nomen est Petrus*; (2) *Meum nomen est Petrus* (Paulus; Matheus, Iusephus ...)

3. Quot = How many?

Quot annos habes? *habeo decem annos* =I am 10 years old

Quot annos natus est? *natus sum decem annos* =I am 10 years old

* **Pronouns**- നേക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിശദമായ പഠനത്തിന് 'പേജ്' 30
-36 കാണുക.

VERBS

Conjugation of Verb 'sum'

I Person Singular

Ego sum = I am (ഞാൻ ആകുന്നു)

I Person Plural

Nos sumus = we are

II person Singular

Tu es (M & F)= (you are in s.)

II person Plural

Vos estis (M & F)=You are

III Person S.

(M) Ille est = He is

(F) Illa est = She is

(N) Illud est = it is

III person Pl.

Illi sunt = Those/they are (M)

Illae sunt =Those/they are (F)

Illa sunt = Those/they are (N)

Exercise: Those are temples = *Illa sunt templa*. They are boys= *Illi sunt pueri*. They are girls=*Illae sunt puellae*. Word of God from heaven; Christ is a gift to the people of God; She is the friend of Peter; It is a bed-room; Word of God from heaven; they are ministers; We are teachers.

Exercise: It is a miracle. It is a good gift from the father-in-law. Lord of heaven. Word of God to Mary. Mary is the star of heaven and queen of earth. Those are small letters.

FIRST CONJUGATION VERBS

First conjugation Verbs end in *āre* in its infinitive form:

(1) Amāre= to love

Present tense (Active voice, indicative mood)

Singular

I Person (Ego) **Amo** = I love (ഞാൻ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നു)

II Person (Tu) **Amas** =thou love (നി സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നു)

III Person (Ille, illa, illud) **Amat**= He/she/it loves
(അവൻ/അവൾ/അത് സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നു)

Plural

I Person (Nos) **Amamus**= We love (ഞങ്ങൾ...)

II Person (Vos) **Amatis**= You love (നിങ്ങൾ...)

III Person (Illi, illae, illa) **Amant**=they love (അവർ/അവ...)

Laudo-laudāre= to praise; puto-putāre= to think, to clear, to settle; creo-creāre = to create, to make; celebro-celebrāre= to celebrate, to publish; dubito-dubitāre= to doubt; oro-orāre= to speak, to pray.

* **First conjugation verbs**- നേക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിശദമായ പഠനത്തിന് പേജ് 44-52 കാണുക.

SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

Infinitive with ending in: *ēre*

Habeo- Habēre = to have

Present tense (Active voice, indicative mood)

Singular

I-Person: (Ego) Habeo = I have

II- Person: (tu) Habes = You have

III- Person: (Ille/a/ud) Habet = He, she, it has

Plural

I Person: (nos) Habēmus= We have

II Person: (vos) Habētis = You have

III Person: (illi/illae/illa) Habent =They have

Doceo- Docēre = To teach (Doceo= I teach);

moneo-monēre = to admonish, to warn;

maneo-manēre= To remain

deleo- Delēre= to delete, to destroy.

* **Second conjugation verbs-** നേക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിശദമായ പഠനത്തിന് പേജ് 52-57 കാണുക.

Third Conjugation Verb

Present tense (Active voice, indicative mood)

1) *ō-ēre* type (*rego-regēre*= to reign)

I Person Singular: (Ego)	Rego =I reign
II Person Singular (Tu)	Regis = you reign
III P. Singular (Ille/a/ud)	Regit = he/she/it reigns

I Person Plural: (nos)	Regimus = we reign
II Person Plural (vos)	Regitis = You reign
III P. Plural (Illi/ae/a)	Regunt = They reign

2) *io- ēre* type (*capio-capēre*=to understand, to take hold of)

Singular

I Person: capio= I understand;
II Person: capis=thou understand
III Person: capit= he/she/it/ understand

Plural

I Person: capimus=- we understand
II Person: capitis= you understand
III Perosn: capiunt= they understand

* **Third conjugation verbs-** നേക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിശദമായ പഠനത്തിന് പേജ് 58-68 കാണുക.

Fourth Conjugation Verb

Audio-audire = to hear

Present tense (Active voice, indicative mood)

Singular

I Person (Ego)	audio = I hear (ഞാൻ കേൾക്കുന്നു)
II Person (Tu)	audis = you hear (നി കേൾക്കുന്നു)
III Person (Ille/a/ud)	audit = he/she/it hears (അവൻ...)

Plural

I Person (nos) audimus = we hear (ഞങ്ങൾ കേൾക്കുന്നു)

II Person (vos) auditis = you hear (നിങ്ങൾ കേൾക്കുന്നു)

III Person (Illi/ae/a) audiunt = they hear (അവർ കേൾക്കുന്നു)

* **Fourth conjugation verbs-** നേക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിശദമായ പഠനത്തിന് പേജ് 58-68 കാണുക.

ADVERBS: *ne/non* = not; *semper* = always; *bene* = well; *male* = badly; *feliciter*=happily *celeriter*=speedily; *brevi*=soon; *pulchre*=beautifully; *ergo*= Therefore; *ibi*=there; *ubi*-Where

Exercise: (1) He thinks well (2) Peter works soon.

* **Adverbs-** നേക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിശദമായ പഠനത്തിന് പേജ് 91-92 കാണുക.

CONJUNCTIONS: (1) *et* =and (*puer et puella*); *que*=and (*puer, puella que*=boy and girl); (2) *sed*=but (*sed* is used after a negative-eg. *Illud non est donum sed poena*= it is not a gift but a punishment) (3) *cum*=with eg. *Dominus caeli cum populus Dei* = Lord of heaven with the people of God.

INTERJECTION

O = oh! *ā* or *ah* = alas! *Ehem* = well!

* **Conjunction, Interjection-** എന്നിവയേക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിശദമായ പഠനത്തിന് പേജ് 93 കാണുക.

Exercise

I am John= *Ego sum Ioannus*. We are disciples= *Nos sumus discipuli*. You are a girl=*Tu es puella*.

You are mothers= *Vos estis matres*.

He thinks well= *Ille putat bene*

We work always=*Laboramus semper*

He is a boy=*Ille est puer.*

They/those are boys= *Illi sunt pueri.*

She is a girl=*Illa est puella.*

They/those are girls=*Illae sunt puellae.*

It is a gift=*Illud est donum.*

They/those are gifts = *Illa sunt dona.*

What is your name? *quod est nomen tuum?*

Ans: (1) *Nomen est Petrus;* (2) *Nomen meum est Petrus;* (3) *Ego sum Petrus.*

How old are you ? *Quot annos habes?*

Ans: *habeo decem annos.* (I am 10 years old)

Quot annos natus est? Ans: *natus sum decem annos.*

Whose son is Christ? *Cuius filius est Christus?*

Ans: *Christus est filius Mariae*