

# Part I: Grammar

THE



VULGATE



LATIN



COURSE:

containing

Grammar, Delectus, Exercise Book,  
and Vocabularies.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

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1874

All retyped and edited using LuaLaTeX and lots of LaTeX plugins.  
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XXII Februarii MMXXIII

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## I.I The Alphabet and Parts of Speech

§1. The Latin ALPHABET consists of 25 letters, the same as the English without *W*, both capitals and small.

§2. The LETTERS are divided into vowels and consonants.

§3. The VOWELS are *a, e i, o, u, y*; the rest are Consonants.

§4. A SYLLABLE consists of one or more letters pronounced together. Every syllable contains at least one vowel.

A DIPHTHONG is the sound of two vowels in one syllable.

The Latin diphthongs are *ae<sup>i</sup>, oe<sup>i</sup> au, and ei, eu, ui*.

A syllable is long (*ā*) or short (*ă*), according to the length (or quantity) of its vowel.

Obs — All syllables containing a diphthong are long.

§5. The PARTS OF SPEECH are eight: Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.

NOTE — There is no Article in Latin, so that *nox* may be translated “night,” “a night,” or “the night.”

1. NOUNS are the names of persons, places, and things; as in *Paulus*, St Paul; *Galilaëa*, Galilee; *mensa*, a table.
2. PRONOUNS stand instead of Nouns; as *ego*, I; *tu*, thou; *ille*, he.
3. ADJECTIVES express the qualities of persons and things; as, *unus dives et alter pauper*, the one rich and the other poor.
4. VERBS tell what persons and things do, suffer, or are; as, *scribae dicunt*, the scribes say; *agnus occisus est*, a lamb was slain; *lex est bona*, the law is good.
5. ADVERBS show how, when or where a thing is done; as *Vénio cito*, I come quickly.
6. PREPOSITIONS govern the cases of nouns and pronouns, and show their relation to each other; as *Vado ad Patrem*, I go to the Father.

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<sup>1</sup>These diphthongs are often printed thus: *Æ, æ; Œ, œ*, and are sounded like “e” in the English word “me,” as in *Caesar*.

7. CONJUNCTIONS join together words and sentences; as *oves et boves*, sheep and oxen.
8. INTERJECTIONS are words of exclamation; as *Ecce Homo!* Behold the man!

§6. Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives and Verbs are inflected, *i.e.*, their endings are changed in order to show their relation to other words, where we in English use prepositions, by, with, from, in, to, for, &c.

The inflection of Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives is called DE-CLENSION; that of Verbs, CONJUGATION.

## 1.2 Nouns

§7. Nouns are declined by Number and Case.

There are two numbers, Singular and Plural. The SINGULAR speaks of one, and the PLURAL of more than one; as *discípulus* (sing.), a disciple; *discípuli* (plur.), disciples.

§8. There are six CASES, Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative.

1. The NOMINATIVE CASE usually goes before the verb, and answers the question Who? or What? As, Who sleeps? ANS., *Puëlla dormit*, the maid sleepeth.
2. The GENITIVE CASE is translated by, of, or 's, and answers the question whose? As, Whose son? ANS., *fabri filius*, the carpenter's son.
3. The DATIVE CASE answers the question to or for whom or what? As, To whom was it given? ANS., *Datum est puëllae*, it was given to the damsel.
4. The ACCUSATIVE CASE generally follows the verb, and answers the question whom or what? As, Whom does the Father love? ANS., *Pater amat Fílium*, the Father loveth the Son.
5. The VOCATIVE CASE is translated by O; as *Mi, fili*, O my Son.
6. The ABLATIVE CASE is translated by the prepositions by, with, from, in, and others; as *In domo Patris mei*, In my Father's house.

§9. All Latin Nouns are arranged in five classes called DECLENSIONS, distinguished by the endings of the Genitive Case Singular:—

(1) *ae*, (2) *ī*, (3) *īs*, (4) *ūs*, (5) *ěi*.

§10. There are Three GENDERS, Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

OBS — When a noun may be either Masculine or Feminine, it is said to be of the Common Gender; as *parens*, parent.

### First Declension

§11. The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the First Declension ends in *a*, and the Genitive in *ae*.

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	<b>Mensa</b> <i>a table</i>	<b>Mensae</b>	<i>tables</i>
Gen.	<b>Mensae</b> <i>of a table</i>	<b>Mensarum</b>	<i>of tables</i>
Dat.	<b>Mensae</b> <i>to or for a table</i>	<b>Mensis</b>	<i>to or for tables</i>
• Acc.	<b>Mensam</b> <i>a table</i>	<b>Mensas</b>	<i>tables</i>
Voc.	<b>Mensa</b> <i>O table</i>	<b>Mensae</b>	<i>O tables</i>
Abl.	<b>Mensa</b> <i>by, with, from, or in a table</i>	<b>Mensis</b>	<i>by, with, from, or in tables</i>

OBS — Every noun is made up of two parts: (1) the STEM, that part of the word which remains unchanged; and (2) the CASE-ENDING. The stem of a noun may always be found by throwing away the case-ending of the gen. sing. Stem, *mens*. Case-endings *a*, *ae*, *am*, *arum*, *is*, *as*.

Nouns of the First Declension are Feminine, except the names of males, as *Poēta*, a poet; *Prophēta*, a prophet.

•Decline also; *Turba*, a multitude; *puēlla*, a girl; *causa*, a cause; *scriba*, a scribe; *poēta*, a poet; *porta*, a gate; *prophēta*, a prophet; *flamma*, a flame; *stella*, a star; *epistola*, a letter.

## Second Declension

§12. The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the Second Declension ends in *us, er, um*, and the Genitive in *i*.

Nouns in *us* and *er* are generally Masculine, those in *um* Neuter.

## A. MASCULINE.

	Singular.		Plural.
•		I.	
Nom.	<b>Dóminus</b> <i>the lord</i>	<b>Dómini</b>	<i>lords</i>
Gen.	<b>Dómini</b> <i>of the lord</i>	<b>Dominórum</b>	<i>of lords</i>
Dat.	<b>Dómino</b> <i>to or for the lord</i>	<b>Dóminis</b>	<i>to or for lords</i>
Acc.	<b>Dóminum</b> <i>the lord</i>	<b>Dóminos</b>	<i>lords</i>
Voc.	<b>Dómine</b> <i>O lord</i>	<b>Dómini</b>	<i>O lords</i>
Abl.	<b>Dómino</b> <i>by, with, from, or in the lord</i>	<b>Dóminis</b>	<i>by, with, from, or in lords</i>
•		2.	
Nom.	<b>Mágister</b> <i>a master</i>	<b>Mágistri</b>	<i>masters</i>
Gen.	<b>Mágistri</b> <i>of a master</i>	<b>Magistrórum</b>	<i>of masters</i>
Dat.	<b>Mágistro</b> <i>to or for a master</i>	<b>Mágistris</b>	<i>to or for masters</i>
Acc.	<b>Mágistrum</b> <i>a master</i>	<b>Mágistros</b>	<i>masters</i>
Voc.	<b>Mágister</b> <i>O master</i>	<b>Mágistri</b>	<i>O masters</i>
Abl.	<b>Mágistro</b> <i>by, with, from, or in a master</i>	<b>Mágistris</b>	<i>by, with, from, or in masters</i>
•		3.	
Nom.	<b>Puer</b> <i>a boy</i>	<b>Púeri</b>	<i>boys</i>
Gen.	<b>Púeri</b> <i>of a boy</i>	<b>Puerórum</b>	<i>of boys</i>
Dat.	<b>Púero</b> <i>to or for a boy</i>	<b>Púeris</b>	<i>to or for boys</i>
Acc.	<b>Púerum</b> <i>a boy</i>	<b>Púeros</b>	<i>boys</i>
Voc.	<b>Puer</b> <i>O boy</i>	<b>Púeri</b>	<i>O boys</i>
Abl.	<b>Púero</b> <i>by, with, from, or in a boy</i>	<b>Púeris</b>	<i>by, with, from, or in boys</i>

## B. NEUTER.

	Singular.		Plural.
•			
Nom.	<b>Regnum</b> <i>a kingdom</i>	<b>Regna</b>	<i>kingdoms</i>
Gen.	<b>Regni</b> <i>of a kingdom</i>	<b>Regnórum</b>	<i>of kingdoms</i>
Dat.	<b>Regno</b> <i>to or for a kingdom</i>	<b>Regnis</b>	<i>to or for kingdoms</i>
Acc.	<b>Regnum</b> <i>a kingdom</i>	<b>Regna</b>	<i>kingdoms</i>
Voc.	<b>Regnum</b> <i>O kingdom</i>	<b>Regna</b>	<i>O kingdoms</i>
Abl.	<b>Regno</b> <i>by, with, from, or in a kingdom</i>	<b>Regnis</b>	<i>by, with, from, or in kingdoms</i>



OBS — 1. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative of all Neuter Nouns are alike in each number, and in the Plural these Cases always end in *a*.

2. The Vocative is always the same as the Nominative, except in Singular Nouns of the Second Declension in *us*. The Dative and Ablative Plural are always the same.

3. *Filius*, a son, makes *fili* in the Vocative Singular.

4. Most Nouns in *er* are declined like *magister*, throwing out the *e* in the Genitive, a few only are declined like *puer*.

- Decline also (like *Dóminus*):—*Angelus*, an angel; *inimicus*, an enemy; *hortus*, a garden; *gladius*, a sword; *murus*, a wall; *servus*, a servant; *asinus*, an ass; *amicus*, a friend; *oculus*, an eye; *annus*, a year; *discipulus*, a disciple; *lupus*, a wolf; *agnus*, a lamb; *digitus*, a finger; *equus*, a horse.

- Decline also (like *Mágister*):—*Minister*, *ministri*, a servant; *faber*, *fabri*, a workman (a carpenter); *liber*, *libri*, a book; *ager*, *agri*, a field; *arbiter*, *arbitri*, an umpire.

- Decline also (like *Puer*):—*Socer*, *sóceri*, a father-in-law; *gener*, *géneri*, a son-in-law; *vesper*, *vésperi*, evening.

- Decline also (like *Regnum*):—*Bellum*, war; *astrum*, a star; *donum*, a gift; *jugum*, a yoke; *prétium*, value, price; *vesitígium*, footstep; *templum*, a temple; *signum*, a sign; *fólium*, a leaf; *verbum*, a word; *coelum*, heaven; *proélium*, a battle; *scutum*, a shield.

## Third Declension

§13. The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the Third Declension ends in various letters, but the Genitive Singular always ends in *is*.

## A. MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

(a) Not increasing in the Genitive.<sup>1</sup>

	Singular.	I.	Plural.
Nom.	<b>Nubes</b> <i>a cloud</i>	<b>Nubes</b>	<i>clouds</i>
Gen.	<b>Nubis</b> <i>of a cloud</i>	<b>Núbium</b>	<i>of clouds</i>
Dat.	<b>Nubi</b> <i>to or for a cloud</i>	<b>Núbibus</b>	<i>to or for clouds</i>
• Acc.	<b>Nubem</b> <i>a cloud</i>	<b>Nubes</b>	<i>clouds</i>
Voc.	<b>Nubes</b> <i>O cloud</i>	<b>Nubes</b>	<i>O clouds</i>
Abl.	<b>Nube</b> <i>by, with, from, in a cloud</i>	<b>Núbibus</b>	<i>by, with, from, in clouds</i>
2.			
Nom.	<b>Civis</b> <i>a citizen</i>	<b>Cives</b>	<i>citizens</i>
Gen.	<b>Civis</b> <i>of a citizen</i>	<b>Cívium</b>	<i>of citizens</i>
Dat.	<b>Civi</b> <i>to or for a citizen</i>	<b>Cívibus</b>	<i>to or for citizens</i>
• Acc.	<b>Civem</b> <i>a citizen</i>	<b>Cives</b>	<i>citizens</i>
Voc.	<b>Cives</b> <i>O citizen</i>	<b>Cives</b>	<i>O citizens</i>
Abl.	<b>Cive</b> <i>by, with, from, in a citizen</i>	<b>Cívibus</b>	<i>by, with, from, in citizens</i>

## (b) Increasing in the Genitive.

		I.	
Nom.	<b>Lapis</b> <i>a stone</i>	<b>Lápides</b>	<i>stones</i>
Gen.	<b>Lápidis</b> <i>of a stone</i>	<b>Lapídum</b>	<i>of stones</i>
Dat.	<b>Lápidi</b> <i>to or for a stone</i>	<b>Lapídibus</b>	<i>to or for stones</i>
• Acc.	<b>Lápidem</b> <i>a stone</i>	<b>Lápides</b>	<i>stones</i>
Voc.	<b>Lapis</b> <i>O stone</i>	<b>Lápides</b>	<i>O stones</i>
Abl.	<b>Lápide</b> <i>by, with, from, in a stone</i>	<b>Lapídibus</b>	<i>by, with, from, in stones</i>
2.			
Nom.	<b>Judex</b> <i>a judge</i>	<b>Júdictes</b>	<i>judges</i>
Gen.	<b>Júdicis</b> <i>of a judge</i>	<b>Júdicum</b>	<i>of judges</i>
Dat.	<b>Júdicti</b> <i>to or for a judge</i>	<b>Júdictibus</b>	<i>to or for judges</i>
• Acc.	<b>Júdicem</b> <i>a judge</i>	<b>Júdictes</b>	<i>judges</i>
Voc.	<b>Judex</b> <i>O judge</i>	<b>Júdictes</b>	<i>O judges</i>
Abl.	<b>Júdice</b> <i>by, with, from, in a judge</i>	<b>Júdictibus</b>	<i>by, with, from, in judges</i>

Nom.	<b>Virgo</b>	<i>a virgin</i>	3.	<b>Virgines</b>	<i>virgins</i>
Gen.	<b>Virginis</b>	<i>of a virgin</i>		<b>Virginum</b>	<i>of virgins</i>
Dat.	<b>Virgini</b>	<i>to or for a virgin</i>		<b>Virginibus</b>	<i>to or for virgins</i>
• Acc.	<b>Virginem</b>	<i>a virgin</i>		<b>Virgines</b>	<i>virgins</i>
Voc.	<b>Virgo</b>	<i>O virgin</i>		<b>Virgines</b>	<i>O virgins</i>
Abl.	<b>Virgine</b>	<i>by, with, from, in a virgin</i>		<b>Virginibus</b>	<i>by, with, from, in virgins</i>
Nom.	<b>Serpens</b>	<i>a serpent</i>	4.	<b>Serpentes</b>	<i>serpents</i>
Gen.	<b>Serpentis</b>	<i>of a serpent</i>		<b>Serpentium</b>	<i>of serpents</i>
Dat.	<b>Serpenti</b>	<i>to or for a serpent</i>		<b>Serpentibus</b>	<i>to or for serpents</i>
• Acc.	<b>Serpentem</b>	<i>a serpent</i>		<b>Serpentes</b>	<i>serpents</i>
Voc.	<b>Serpens</b>	<i>O serpent</i>		<b>Serpentes</b>	<i>O serpents</i>
Abl.	<b>Serpente</b>	<i>by, with, from, in a serpent</i>		<b>Serpentibus</b>	<i>by, with, from, in serpents</i>

## B. NEUTERS.

(a) Plural *a*.

Nom.	<b>Nomen</b>	<i>a name</i>	I.	<b>Nomina</b>	<i>names</i>
Gen.	<b>Nominis</b>	<i>of a name</i>		<b>Nominum</b>	<i>of names</i>
Dat.	<b>Nomini</b>	<i>to or for a name</i>		<b>Nominibus</b>	<i>to or for names</i>
• Acc.	<b>Nomen</b>	<i>a name</i>		<b>Nomina</b>	<i>names</i>
Voc.	<b>Nomen</b>	<i>O name</i>		<b>Nomina</b>	<i>O names</i>
Abl.	<b>Nomine</b>	<i>by, with, from, in a name</i>		<b>Nominibus</b>	<i>by, with, from, in names</i>
Nom.	<b>Opus</b>	<i>a work</i>	2.	<b>Opera</b>	<i>works</i>
Gen.	<b>Operis</b>	<i>of a work</i>		<b>Operum</b>	<i>of works</i>
Dat.	<b>Operi</b>	<i>to or for a work</i>		<b>Operibus</b>	<i>to or for works</i>
• Acc.	<b>Opus</b>	<i>a work</i>		<b>Opera</b>	<i>works</i>
Voc.	<b>Opus</b>	<i>O work</i>		<b>Opera</b>	<i>O works</i>
Abl.	<b>Opere</b>	<i>by, with, from, in a work</i>		<b>Operibus</b>	<i>by, with, from, in works</i>

(b) Plural *ia*.

## I.

Nom.	<b>Mare</b>	<i>the sea</i>	<b>Maria</b>	<i>seas</i>
Gen.	<b>Maris</b>	<i>of the sea</i>	<b>Marium</b>	<i>of seas</i>
Dat.	<b>Mari</b>	<i>to or for the sea</i>	<b>Maribus</b>	<i>to or for seas</i>
• Acc.	<b>Mare</b>	<i>the sea</i>	<b>Maria</b>	<i>seas</i>
Voc.	<b>Mare</b>	<i>O sea</i>	<b>Maria</b>	<i>O seas</i>
Abl.	<b>Mari</b>	<i>by, with, from, in the sea</i>	<b>Maribus</b>	<i>by, with, from, in seas</i>

Nom.	<b>Animal</b>	<i>an animal</i>	2. <b>Animalia</b>	<i>animals</i>
Gen.	<b>Animalis</b>	<i>of an animal</i>	<b>Animalium</b>	<i>of animals</i>
Dat.	<b>Animali</b>	<i>to or for an animal</i>	<b>Animalibus</b>	<i>to or for animals</i>
• Acc.	<b>Animal</b>	<i>an animal</i>	<b>Animalia</b>	<i>animals</i>
Voc.	<b>Animal</b>	<i>O animal</i>	<b>Animalia</b>	<i>O animals</i>
Abl.	<b>Animali</b>	<i>by, with, from, in an animal</i>	<b>Animalibus</b>	<i>by, with, from, in animals</i>

• Decline also (like *Nubes*):—*Auris, auris*, an ear; *testis, testis*, a witness; *ovis, ovis*, a sheep; *avis, avis*, a bird; *pars, partis*, a part; *nox, noctis*, night; *urbs, urbis*, a city; *civis, civis*, a citizen.

• Decline also (like *Lapis*):—*Rex, regis*, a king; *princeps, príncipis*, a chief; *flos, floris*, a flower; *pes, pedis*, a foot; *trabs, trabis*, a beam; *arbor, arbóris*, a tree; *sácerdos, sacerdotís*, a priest; *lex, legis*, a law; *homo, homine*, a man; *leo, leónis*, a lion; *miles, militis*, a soldier.

• Decline also (like *Serpens*):—*Gens, gentis*, a nation; *mons, montis*, a mountain; *dens, dentis*, a tooth; *pons, pontis*, a bridge; *fons, fontis*, a fountain.

• Decline also (like *Nomen*):—*Corpus, corporis*, a body; *caput, capítis*, a head; *cor, cordis*, a heart; *tempus, temporis*, time; *munus, muneris*, a gift; *onus, oneris*, a burden; *carmen, carminis*, a song.

• Decline also (like *Mare*):—*Rete, retis*, a net; *altare, altaris*, an altar.

## Fourth Declension

§14. The Nominative Singular of Masculine and Feminine Nouns of the Fourth Declension ends in *us*, Neuters in *u*.

### I.

Nom.	<b>Gradus</b>	<i>a step</i>	<b>Gradus</b>	<i>steps</i>
Gen.	<b>Gradus</b>	<i>of a step</i>	<b>Graduum</b>	<i>of steps</i>
Dat.	<b>Gradui</b>	<i>to or for a step</i>	<b>Gradibus</b>	<i>to or for steps</i>
• Acc.	<b>Gradum</b>	<i>a step</i>	<b>Gradus</b>	<i>steps</i>
Voc.	<b>Gradus</b>	<i>O step</i>	<b>Gradus</b>	<i>O steps</i>
Abl.	<b>Gradu</b>	<i>by, with, from, in a step</i>	<b>Gradibus</b>	<i>by, with, from, in steps</i>

2.

Nom.	<b>Genu</b>	<i>a knee</i>	<b>Genua</b>	<i>knees</i>
Gen.	<b>Genus</b>	<i>of a knee</i>	<b>Genuum</b>	<i>of knees</i>
Dat.	<b>Genu</b>	<i>to or for a knee</i>	<b>Genibus</b>	<i>to or for knees</i>
• Acc.	<b>Genu</b>	<i>a knee</i>	<b>Genua</b>	<i>knees</i>
Voc.	<b>Genu</b>	<i>O knee</i>	<b>Genua</b>	<i>O knees</i>
Abl.	<b>Genu</b>	<i>by, with, from, in a knee</i>	<b>Genibus</b>	<i>by, with, from, in knees</i>

Obs — The holy name of JESUS is thus declined: N. *Jesus*, G. D. V. and Abl. *Jesu*, Acc. *Jesum*.

• Decline also (like *Gradus*):—*Fructus*, fruit; *manus*, the hand; *exercitus*, an army; *spiritus*, a spirit; *portus*, a haven; *passus*, a pace; *quercus*,<sup>1</sup> an oak; *tribus*,<sup>3</sup> a tribe.

• Decline also (like *Genu*): *Cornu*, a horn.

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<sup>1</sup>Ablative Plural—*ubus*.

## Fifth Declension

§15. The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the Fifth Declension ends in *es*, and the Genitive in *ei*.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<b>Dies</b> <i>a day</i>	<b>Dies</b> <i>days</i>
Gen.	<b>Diei</b> <i>of a day</i>	<b>Dierum</b> <i>of days</i>
Dat.	<b>Diei</b> <i>to or for a day</i>	<b>Diebus</b> <i>to or for days</i>
• Acc.	<b>Diem</b> <i>a day</i>	<b>Dies</b> <i>days</i>
Voc.	<b>Dies</b> <i>O day</i>	<b>Dies</b> <i>O days</i>
Abl.	<b>Die</b> <i>by, with, from, in a day</i>	<b>Diebus</b> <i>by, with, from, in days</i>

OBS — Nouns of the Fifth Declension are Feminine, except *Dies*, which is Common in the Singular, and Masculine in the Plural.

• Decline also (like *Dies*):—*Facies*, a face; *res*, a thing; and in Singular only, *species*, appearance; *spes*, hope; *fides*, faith.

## Irregular Nouns

§16. The following are irregularly declined:—*Vir*, a man, or husband; *vis*, strength; *domus*, a house; *bos*, an ox; *senex*, an old man; *Deus*, God.

S. Nom.	<b>Vir</b> ( <i>man</i> )	<b>Vis</b> ( <i>strength</i> )	<b>Domus</b> ( <i>house</i> )
Gen.	<b>Viri</b>	—	<b>Domus</b>
Dat.	<b>Viro</b>	—	<b>Domui</b>
Acc.	<b>Virum</b>	<b>Vim</b>	<b>Domum</b>
Voc.	<b>Vir</b>	—	<b>Domus</b>
Abl.	<b>Viro</b>	<b>Vi</b>	<b>Domo</b>
• P. Nom.	<b>Viri</b>	<b>Vires</b>	<b>Domus</b>
Gen.	<b>Virorum</b>	<b>Virium</b>	<b>Domuum</b> ( <i>domōrum</i> )
Dat.	<b>Viris</b>	<b>Viribus</b>	<b>Domibus</b>
Acc.	<b>Viros</b>	<b>Vires</b>	<b>Domos</b> ( <i>domūs</i> )
Voc.	<b>Viri</b>	<b>Vires</b>	<b>Domus</b>
Abl.	<b>Viris</b>	<b>Viribus</b>	<b>Domibus</b>

S. Nom.	<b>Bos</b> ( <i>ox</i> )	<b>Senex</b> ( <i>old man</i> )	<b>Deus</b> ( <i>God</i> )
Gen.	<b>Bovis</b>	<b>Senis</b>	<b>Dei</b>
Dat.	<b>Bovi</b>	<b>Seni</b>	<b>Deo</b>
Acc.	<b>Bovem</b>	<b>Senem</b>	<b>Deum</b>
Voc.	<b>Bos</b>	<b>Senex</b>	<b>Deus</b>
Abl.	<b>Bove</b>	<b>Sene</b>	<b>Deo</b>
• P. Nom.	<b>Boves</b>	<b>Senes</b>	<b>Dei, Dii, Di</b>
Gen.	<b>Bovum (boum)</b>	<b>Senum</b>	<b>Deōrum, Deum</b>
Dat.	<b>Bobus (bubus)</b>	<b>Senibus</b>	<b>Deis, Diis, Dis</b>
Acc.	<b>Boves</b>	<b>Senes</b>	<b>Deos</b>
Voc.	<b>Boves</b>	<b>Senes</b>	<b>Dei, Dii, Di</b>
Abl.	<b>Bobus (bubus)</b>	<b>Senibus</b>	<b>Deis, Diis, Dis</b>

### I.3 Adjectives

§17. Adjectives are declined by Number, Gender and Case.

§18. Adjectives of Three Endings in *us, a, um, or er, a, um*, follow the First and Second Declensions of Nouns; as, *bonus*, good; *niger*, black; *tener*, tender.

*Bonus, a, um*, are declined like *Dominus, Mensa*, and *Regnum*.

*Niger* is declined like *Magister*, and *Tener* like *Puer*.

	Singular.			Plural.		
	M.	F.	N.	1.	2.	3.
N.	<b>Bonus</b>	<b>bona</b>	<b>bonum</b>	<b>Boni</b>	<b>bonae</b>	<b>bona</b>
G.	<b>Boni</b>	<b>bonae</b>	<b>boni</b>	<b>Bonōrum</b>	<b>bonārum</b>	<b>bonōrum</b>
D.	<b>Bono</b>	<b>bonae</b>	<b>bono</b>	<b>Bonis</b>	<b>bonis</b>	<b>bonis</b>
A.	<b>Bonum</b>	<b>bonam</b>	<b>bonum</b>	<b>Bonos</b>	<b>bonas</b>	<b>bona</b>
V.	<b>Bone</b>	<b>bona</b>	<b>bonum</b>	<b>Boni</b>	<b>bonae</b>	<b>bona</b>
A.	<b>Bono</b>	<b>bona</b>	<b>bono</b>	<b>Bonis</b>	<b>bonis</b>	<b>bonis</b>
•				2.		
N.	<b>Niger</b>	<b>nigra</b>	<b>nigrum</b>	<b>Nigri</b>	<b>nigrae</b>	<b>nigra</b>
G.	<b>Nigri</b>	<b>nigrae</b>	<b>nigri</b>	<b>Nigrōrum</b>	<b>nigrārum</b>	<b>nigrōrum</b>
D.	<b>Nigro</b>	<b>nigrae</b>	<b>nigro</b>	<b>Nigris</b>	<b>nigris</b>	<b>nigris</b>
A.	<b>Nigrum</b>	<b>nigram</b>	<b>nigrum</b>	<b>Nigros</b>	<b>nigras</b>	<b>nigra</b>
V.	<b>Niger</b>	<b>nigra</b>	<b>nigrum</b>	<b>Nigri</b>	<b>nigrae</b>	<b>nigra</b>
A.	<b>Nigro</b>	<b>nigra</b>	<b>nigro</b>	<b>Nigris</b>	<b>nigris</b>	<b>nigris</b>
•				3.		

N.	<b>Tener</b>	<b>tenera</b>	<b>tenerum</b>	<b>Teneri</b>	<b>tenerae</b>	<b>tenera</b>
G.	<b>Teneri</b>	<b>tenerae</b>	<b>teneri</b>	<b>Tenerōrum</b>	<b>tenerārum</b>	<b>tenerōrum</b>
D.	<b>Tenero</b>	<b>tenerae</b>	<b>tenero</b>	<b>Teneris</b>	<b>teneris</b>	<b>teneris</b>
A.	<b>Tenerum</b>	<b>teneram</b>	<b>tenerum</b>	<b>Teneros</b>	<b>teneras</b>	<b>tenera</b>
V.	<b>Tener</b>	<b>tenera</b>	<b>tenerum</b>	<b>Teneri</b>	<b>tenerae</b>	<b>tenera</b>
A.	<b>Tenero</b>	<b>tenera</b>	<b>tenero</b>	<b>Teneris</b>	<b>teneris</b>	<b>teneris</b>

• Decline also (like *Bonus*):—*Verus*, true; *excelsus*, high; *malus*, wicked; *durus*, hard; *carus*, dear; *magnus*, great.

• Decline also (like *Niger*):—*Sacer*, sacred; *pulcher*, beautiful.

• Decline also (like *Tener*):—*Liber*, free; *miser*, wretched.

§19. Adjectives of Two Endings follow the Third Declension of Nouns: as *tristis*, sad; *melior*, better.

*	M. F.	N.	I.	M. F.	N.
N.	<b>Tristis</b>	<b>triste</b>	<b>Tristes</b>	<b>trístia</b>	
G.	<b>Tristis</b>		<b>Trístium</b>		
D.	<b>Tristi</b>		<b>Trístibus</b>		
A.	<b>Tristem</b>	<b>triste</b>	<b>Tristes</b>	<b>trístia</b>	
V.	<b>Tristis</b>	<b>triste</b>	<b>Tristes</b>	<b>trístia</b>	
A.	<b>Tristi</b>		<b>Trístibus</b>		
*	M. F.	N.	2.	M. F.	N.
N.	<b>Mélior</b>	<b>mélius</b>	<b>Melióres</b>	<b>melióra</b>	
G.	<b>Melióris</b>		<b>Meliórum</b>		
D.	<b>Melióri</b>		<b>Melióribus</b>		
A.	<b>Meliórem</b>	<b>mélius</b>	<b>Melióres</b>	<b>melióra</b>	
V.	<b>Melióris</b>	<b>mélius</b>	<b>Melióres</b>	<b>melióra</b>	
A.	<b>Melióre</b> or <b>i</b>		<b>Melióribus</b>		

• Decline also (like *Tristis*):—*Brevis*, short; *facilis*, easy; *fidelis*, faithful; *omnis*, all, every.

• Decline also (like *Melior*):—*Durior*, harder; *altior*, higher; *pulchrior*, more beautiful.



§20. Adjectives of One Ending also follow the Third Declension: as *felix*, happy; *prudens*, wise, prudent.

			1.			
	M. F.	N.		M. F.	N.	
N.	<b>Felix</b>			<b>Felices</b>	<b>felicia</b>	
G.	<b>Felcis</b>			<b>Felcium</b>		
D.	<b>Felci</b>			<b>Felcibus</b>		
A.	<b>Felcem</b>	<b>felix</b>		<b>Felices</b>	<b>felicia</b>	
V.	<b>Felix</b>			<b>Felices</b>	<b>felicia</b>	
A.	<b>Felci</b>	<i>or e</i>		<b>Felcibus</b>		
2.						
	M. F.	N.		M. F.	N.	
N.	<b>Prudens</b>			<b>Prudentes</b>	<b>prudentia</b>	
G.	<b>Prudentis</b>			<b>Prudentium</b>		
D.	<b>Prudenti</b>			<b>Prudentibus</b>		
A.	<b>Prudentem</b>	<b>melius</b>		<b>Prudentes</b>	<b>prudentia</b>	
V.	<b>Prudentis</b>	<b>melius</b>		<b>Prudentes</b>	<b>prudentia</b>	
A.	<b>Prudente</b>	<i>or i</i>		<b>Prudentibus</b>		

• Decline also (like *Felix*):—*Rapax*, *rapacis*, rapacious; *audax*, *audacis*, bold.

• Decline also (like *Prudens*):—*Potens*, *potentis*, powerful; *amans*, loving; *sapiens*, wise.

Adjectives in *er*, of the Third Declension, have three endings in the Nominative and Vocative Singular: as *acer*, *acris*, *acre*, sharp; *celer*, *celeris*, *celere*, swift.

				1.				
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.	
N.	<b>Acer</b>	<b>acris</b>	<b>acre</b>		<b>Acres</b>	<b>acres</b>	<b>acria</b>	
G.	<b>Acris</b>				<b>Acrium</b>			
• D.	<b>Acri</b>				<b>Acribus</b>			
A.	<b>Acrem</b>	<b>acrem</b>	<b>acre</b>		<b>Acres</b>	<b>acres</b>	<b>acria</b>	
V.	<b>Acer</b>	<b>acris</b>	<b>acre</b>		<b>Acres</b>	<b>acres</b>	<b>acria</b>	
A.	<b>Acri</b>				<b>Acribus</b>			
2.								
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.	
N.	<b>Celer</b>	<b>celeris</b>	<b>celere</b>		<b>Celeres</b>	<b>celeres</b>	<b>celeria</b>	
G.	<b>Celeris</b>				<b>Celerium</b>			
• D.	<b>Celeri</b>				<b>Celeribus</b>			
A.	<b>Celerem</b>	<b>celerem</b>	<b>celere</b>		<b>Celeres</b>	<b>celeres</b>	<b>celeria</b>	
V.	<b>Celeris</b>	<b>celeris</b>	<b>celere</b>		<b>Celeres</b>	<b>celeres</b>	<b>celeria</b>	
A.	<b>Celeri</b>				<b>Celeribus</b>			

## Comparison of Adjectives

§21. Adjectives have three Degrees of Comparison—the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

Pos.	Comp.	Superi.
• Altus, high	altior, higher	altissimus, highest.

The POSITIVE is the Adjective in its simplest form.

The COMPARATIVE is formed from the Positive by changing *i* or *is* of the Genitive Singular into *ior* (M. and F.), *ius* (N.).

The SUPERLATIVE is formed by changing *i* or *is* of the Genitive into *issimus*, *a*, *um*.

Pos.		Comp.	Superi.
• Doctus (docti),	<i>learned</i> ,	doctior,	doctissimus
Brevis (brevis),	<i>short</i> ,	brevior,	brevissimus
Sapiens (sapientis),	<i>wise</i> ,	sapientior,	sapientissimus
Audax (audacis),	<i>bold</i> ,	audacior,	audacissimus

The Comparative is declined like *melior*, the Superlative like *bonus*.

Adjectives in *er* form the Superlative by adding *rimus* to the Nominative.

Niger, <i>black</i> ,	nigrior,	nigerrimus
Miser, <i>wretched</i> ,	miserior,	miserrimus
• Acer, <i>sharp</i> ,	acrior,	acerrimus
Celer, <i>swift</i> ,	celerior,	celerrimus.

The following form the Superlative in *limus* :—

Facilis, <i>easy</i> ,	facilior,	facillimus
Difficilis, <i>difficult</i> ,	difficilior,	difficillimus
• Gracilis, <i>slender</i> ,	gracilior,	gracillimus
Humilis, <i>humble, low</i> ,	humilior,	humillimus
Similis, <i>like</i> ,	similior,	simillimus
Dissimilis, <i>unlike</i> ,	dissimilior,	dissimillimus.

If a vowel comes before *us* in the Nominative of an Adjective, it is compared by  
• *magis*, more, and • *maxime*, most : as,

• Dubius, <i>doubtful</i> ,	magis dubius,	maxime dubius; but,
Pius, <i>godly</i> ,	magis pius,	piissimus.

§22. The following Adjectives are irregularly compared:—

Bonus,	<i>good,</i>	mélior,	óptimus
Malus,	<i>bad,</i>	pejor,	péssimus
Magnus,	<i>great,</i>	major,	máximus
Parvus,	<i>small,</i>	minor,	mínimus
Multus,	<i>much,</i>	plus,	plúrimus
Nequam,	<i>worthless,</i>	néquior,	nequíssimus
• Dives,	<i>rich,</i>	dítior,	ditíssimus
Senex,	<i>old,</i>	sénior,	(natu máximus)
Juvenus,	<i>young,</i>	júnior,	(natu mínimus)
Exterus,	<i>outward,</i>	extérior,	extrémus and éxtimus
Inferus,	<i>low,</i>	inférior,	ínfimus and infímus
Superus,	<i>high,</i>	supérior,	suprémus and summus
Posterus,	<i>hindward,</i>	postérior,	postrémus and póstumus.

§23. Some Comparatives and Superlatives are formed from Prepositions.

(Citra,	<i>this side of),</i>	citérior,	cítimus
(Intra,	<i>within),</i>	intérior,	íntimus
• (Ultra,	<i>beyond),</i>	ultérior,	últimus
(Prae,	<i>before),</i>	prior,	primus
(Prope,	<i>near),</i>	próprior,	próximus

Compare the following adjectives:—*Dignus*, worthy; *durus*, hard; *altus*, high; *integer*, *integra*, *integrum*, whole; *latus*, broad; *fortis*, brave; *gravis*, weighty; *tener*, *tenera*, *tenerum*, tender; *felix*, (gen. *felicis*), happy; *liber-adj*, *libera*, *liberum*, free; *levis*, light; *pulcher*, *pulchra*, *pulchrum*, beautiful; *sagax*, (gen. *sagacis*), sagacious; *celeber*, *celebris*, *celebre*, famous.

Numerals

§24. The two principal classes of Numerals are Cardinals and Ordinals. Cardinal Numerals answer the question, how many? *Septem*, seven. Ordinals answer the question, which (in point of order)? as, *Septimus*, the seventh.

§25. *Unus*, one; *duo*, two; *tres*, three; *millia*, thousands; and *ambo*, both, are thus declined:—

M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <b>Unus</b>	<b>una</b>	<b>unum</b>	<b>Duo</b>	<b>duae</b>	<b>duo</b>
G. <b>Unius</b>	<b>unius</b>	<b>unius</b>	<b>Duorum</b>	<b>duarum</b>	<b>duorum</b>
D. <b>Uni</b>	<b>uni</b>	<b>uni</b>	<b>Duobus</b>	<b>duabus</b>	<b>duobus</b>
A. <b>Unum</b>	<b>unam</b>	<b>unum</b>	<b>Duos</b>	<b>duas</b>	<b>duo</b>
A. <b>Uno</b>	<b>una</b>	<b>uno</b>	<b>Duobus</b>	<b>duabus</b>	<b>duobus</b>
M. F.	N.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <b>Tres</b>	<b>tria</b>	<b>Millia</b>	<b>Ambo</b>	<b>ambae</b>	<b>ambo</b>
G. <b>Trium</b>	<b>trium</b>	<b>Millium</b>	<b>Amborum</b>	<b>ambarum</b>	<b>amborum</b>
D. <b>Tribus</b>	<b>tribus</b>	<b>Millibus</b>	<b>Ambobus</b>	<b>ambabus</b>	<b>ambobus</b>
A. <b>Tres</b>	<b>tria</b>	<b>Millia</b>	<b>Ambos</b>	<b>ambas</b>	<b>ambo</b>
A. <b>Tribus</b>	<b>tribus</b>	<b>Millibus</b>	<b>Ambobus</b>	<b>ambabus</b>	<b>ambobus</b>

OBS — 1. Cardinals from *quattuor* to *centum* are indeclinable.

2. *Ducenti*, *ae*, *a*; *trecenti*, *ae*, *a*; &c., are regularly declined like the Plural of *bonus*, *a*, *um*.

3. *Mille* is indeclinable in the Singular. The Noun following *millia* is put in the Genitive, e.g., *quattuor millia hominum*, 4,000 men. 4. Ordinals are regularly declined like *bonus*, *a*, *um*.

No.	ROMAN NUMERALS	CARDINALS	ORDINALS
1	I	unus, a, um	primus, a, um
2	II	duo, duae, duo	secundus
3	III	tres, tres, tria	tertius
4	IV	quattuor	quartus
5	V	quinque	quintus
6	VI	sex	sextus
7	VII	septem	septimus
8	VIII	octo	octavus
9	IX	novem	nonus
10	X	decem	decimus

11	XI	undecim	undecimus
12	XII	duodecim	duodecimus
13	XIII	tredecim	tertius decimus
14	XIV	quattuordecim	quartus decimus
15	XV	quindecim	quintus decimus
16	XVI	sedecim	sextus decimus
17	XVII	septemdecim	septimus decimus
18	XVIII	duodeviginti	duodevicesimus
19	XIX	undeviginti	undevicesimus
20	XX	viginti	vicésimus or vigésimus
21	XXI	unus et viginti	unus et vicésimus
28	XXVIII	duodetreginta	duodetricesimus
29	XXIX	undetreginta	duodetricesimus
30	XXX	treginta	tricesimus or tricesimus
40	XL	quadraginta	quadragesimus
50	L	quingenta	quingagesimus
60	LX	sexaginta	sexagesimus
70	LXX	septaginta	septagesimus
80	LXXX	octaginta	octagesimus
90	XC	nonaginta	nonagesimus
100	C	centum	centésimus
200	CC	ducenti, ae, a	ducentésimus
300	CCC	trecenti	trecentésimus
400	CCCC	quadringenti	quadringentesimus
500	D or ID	quingenti	quingentesimus
600	DC	sexcenti	sexcentésimus
700	DCC	septingenti	septingentesimus
800	DCCC	octingenti	octingentesimus
900	DCCCC	nongenti	nongentesimus
1000	M or CID	mille	millésimus

## 1.4 Pronouns

§26. Pronouns have Three Persons, 1st, the speaker, *ego*, I; 2nd, the person spoken to, *tu*, thou; 3rd, the person spoken of, *ille*, he.

§27.

A. *Personal.*

## 1. First Person

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <b>Ego,</b>	<i>I</i>	<b>Nos,</b>	<i>we</i>
G. <b>Mei,</b>	<i>of me</i>	<b>Nostri</b> and <b>nostrum</b>	<i>of us</i>
D. <b>Mihi,</b>	<i>to me</i>	<b>Nobis,</b>	<i>to, or for us</i>
A. <b>Me,</b>	<i>me</i>	<b>Nos,</b>	<i>us</i>
A. <b>Me,</b>	<i>by, with, or from me</i>	<b>Nobis,</b>	<i>by, with, or from us</i>

## 2. Second Person

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <b>Tu,</b>	<i>thou</i>	<b>Vos,</b>	<i>we</i>
G. <b>Tui,</b>	<i>of thee</i>	<b>Vestri</b> and <b>vestrum</b>	<i>of you</i>
D. <b>Tibi,</b>	<i>to thee</i>	<b>Vobis,</b>	<i>to, or for you</i>
A. <b>Te,</b>	<i>thee</i>	<b>Vos,</b>	<i>you</i>
V. <b>Tu,</b>	<i>O thou</i>	<b>Vos,</b>	<i>O ye</i>
A. <b>Te,</b>	<i>by, with, or from thee</i>	<b>Vobis,</b>	<i>by, with, or from you</i>

## 3. Reflexive—Third Person.

## Singular and Plural.

Nom.	(wanting)	
Gen.	<b>Sui,</b>	<i>of himself, herself, itself, or themselves</i>
Dat.	<b>Sibi,</b>	<i>to or for himself, itself, themselves</i>
Acc.	<b>Se,</b> or <b>sese,</b>	<i>himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>
Abl.	<b>Se,</b> or <b>sese,</b>	<i>by or from himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>

## §28. B. Possessive.

Decline (like *Bonus, a, um*):—

**Meus, mea, meum,** *my, mine*<sup>1</sup>  
**Tuus, tua, tuum,** *thy, thine*  
**Suus, sua, suum,** *his, her, its, their own.*

Decline (like *Niger, nigra, nigrum*):—

**Noster, nostra, nostrum,** *our*  
**Vester, vestra, vestrum,** *your.*

## §29. C. Demonstrative and Determinative.

(1) *Hic, this (here)*;

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	<b>Hic</b>	<b>haec</b>	<b>hoc</b>	<b>Hi</b>	<b>hae</b>	<b>haec</b>
Gen.	<b>Hujus</b>			<b>Horum</b>	<b>harum</b>	<b>horum</b>
Dat.	<b>Huic</b>			<b>His</b>		
Acc.	<b>Hunc</b>	<b>hanc</b>	<b>hoc</b>	<b>Hos</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>haec</b>
Abl.	<b>Hoc</b>	<b>hac</b>	<b>hoc</b>	<b>His</b>		

(2) *Iste, that (there)*;

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	<b>Iste</b>	<b>ista</b>	<b>istud</b>	<b>Isti</b>	<b>istae</b>	<b>ista</b>
Gen.	<b>Istius</b>			<b>Istorum</b>	<b>istarum</b>	<b>istorum</b>
Dat.	<b>Isti</b>			<b>Istis</b>		
Acc.	<b>Istum</b>	<b>istam</b>	<b>istud</b>	<b>Istos</b>	<b>istas</b>	<b>ista</b>
Abl.	<b>Isto</b>	<b>ista</b>	<b>isto</b>	<b>Istis</b>		

(3) *Ille, that (yonder)*;

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	<b>Ille</b>	<b>illa</b>	<b>illud</b>	<b>Illi</b>	<b>illae</b>	<b>illa</b>
Gen.	<b>Illius</b>			<b>Illorum</b>	<b>illarum</b>	<b>illorum</b>
Dat.	<b>Illi</b>			<b>Illis</b>		
Acc.	<b>Illum</b>	<b>illam</b>	<b>illud</b>	<b>Illos</b>	<b>illas</b>	<b>illa</b>
Abl.	<b>Illo</b>	<b>illa</b>	<b>illo</b>	<b>Illis</b>		

<sup>1</sup>The Vocative Masculine Singular of *meus* is *mi, mi fili*, O my son.

(4) *Is, that (or he, she, it).*

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	<b>Is</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>id</b>	<b>li</b>	<b>eae</b>	<b>ea</b>
Gen.	<b>Ejus</b>			<b>Eorum</b>	<b>earum</b>	<b>eorum</b>
Dat.	<b>Ei</b>			<b>lis or eis</b>		
Acc.	<b>Eum</b>	<b>eam</b>	<b>id</b>	<b>Eos</b>	<b>eas</b>	<b>ea</b>
Abl.	<b>Eo</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>eo</b>	<b>lis or eis</b>		

(5) *Idem, same.*

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	<b>Idem</b>	<b>eadem</b>	<b>idem</b>	<b>idem</b>	<b>eadem</b>	<b>eadem</b>
Gen.	<b>Ejusdem</b>			<b>Eórundem</b>	<b>eárundem</b>	<b>eórun-</b>
Dat.	<b>Eídem</b>			<b>lísdem or eísdem</b>		[dem
Acc.	<b>Eumdem</b>	<b>eamdem</b>	<b>idem</b>	<b>Eósdem</b>	<b>eásdem</b>	<b>eádem</b>
Abl.	<b>Eódem</b>	<b>eádem</b>	<b>eódem</b>	<b>lísdem or eísdem</b>		

(6) *Ipse, self.*

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	<b>Ipse</b>	<b>ipsa</b>	<b>ipsum</b>	<b>ipsi</b>	<b>ipsae</b>	<b>ipsa</b>
Gen.	<b>Ipsius</b>			<b>ipsorum</b>	<b>ipsarum</b>	<b>ipsorum</b>
Dat.	<b>Ipsi</b>			<b>ipsis</b>		
Acc.	<b>Ipsum</b>	<b>ipsam</b>	<b>ipsum</b>	<b>Ipsos</b>	<b>ipsas</b>	<b>ipsa</b>
Abl.	<b>Ipsa</b>	<b>ipsa</b>	<b>ipso</b>	<b>ipsis</b>		

*D. Relative.**Qui, who or which.*

Nom.	<b>Qui</b>	<b>quae</b>	<b>quod</b>	<b>Qui</b>	<b>quae</b>	<b>quae</b>
Gen.	<b>Cujus</b>			<b>Quorum</b>	<b>quarum</b>	<b>quorum</b>
Dat.	<b>Cui</b>			<b>Quibus, queis, or quis</b>		
Acc.	<b>Quem</b>	<b>quam</b>	<b>quod</b>	<b>Quos</b>	<b>quas</b>	<b>quae</b>
Abl.	<b>Quo</b>	<b>qua</b>	<b>quo</b>	<b>Quibus, queis, or quis</b>		



§31.

E. *Interrogative.*

Quis? — who? which? what?

Nom.	<b>Quis</b>	<b>quae</b>	<b>quid</b>	<b>Qui</b>	<b>quae</b>	<b>quae</b>
Gen.	<b>Cujus</b>			<b>Quorum</b>	<b>quarum</b>	<b>quorum</b>
Dat.	<b>Cui</b>			<b>Quibus, queis, or quis</b>		
Acc.	<b>Quem</b>	<b>quam</b>	<b>quid</b>	<b>Quos</b>	<b>quas</b>	<b>quae</b>
Abl.	<b>Quo</b>	<b>qua</b>	<b>quo</b>	<b>Quibus, queis, or quis</b>		

Note When joined to a Noun *quod* is used instead of *quid*, and *qui* for *quis*.

§32.

F. *Indefinite.*Decline (like *Unus, a, um*):—**Ullus, a, um** (Genitive **ullius**), *any*.**Nullus, a, um** (Genitive **nullius**), *none*.**Solus, a, um** (Genitive **solius**), *alone*.**Totus, a, um** (Genitive **totius**), *whole*.**Alius, a, ud** (Genitive **alius**), *another*.**Alter, a, um** (Genitive **alterius**), *one of two, the other*.**Uter, utra, utrum** (Genitive **utrius**), *which of two*.**Neuter, neutra, neutrum** (Genitive **neutrius**), *neither*.Decline (like *Qui*):—

**Quidam, quaedam, quiddam** (**quoddam** with a noun), *a certain one*.

Decline (like *Quis*):**Quisque, quaeque, quidque** (**quodque** with a noun), *whoever*.Decline (like *Uter*):—**Uterque, utraque, utrumque**, *each*.

## 1.5 Verbs

§33. Verbs have Two Voices:—1st, Active; as, *amo*, I love : 2nd, Passive; as, *amor*, I am loved.

§34. A Deponent Verb is chiefly Passive in form, with an Active signification : as, *hortor*, I exhort.

§35. Active and Deponent Verbs are either Transitive or Intransitive.

Transitive Verbs require an object : as, *Amo Deum*, I love God; *Sequere me*, follow me.

Intransitive Verbs express a state : as, *Dormit*, he sleeps; *Morior*, I die.

§36. MOOD means manner. There are Four Moods: the Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive.

§37. TENSE means time. There are Six Tenses:— the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, and Future Perfect.

§38. In each tense there are two NUMBERS and three PERSONS.

§39. There are four classes, or CONJUGATIONS, of Regular verbs, known by the endings of the Infinitive Mood—*áre*, *ére*, *ere*, *íre*, thus:—

1. *Amáre*, to love; 2. *Monére*, to advise; 3. *Régere*, to rule; 4. *Audíre*, to hear.

Before these can be learnt it is necessary to conjugate the Verb *Sum*.

## §40. The Verb Sum

Sum, es, fui, esse, futúrus, *to be*.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## (1) PRESENT TENSE—am.

- |                                |                                    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| S. I. <b>Sum</b> , <i>I am</i> | P. I. <b>sumus</b> , <i>we are</i> |
| 2. <b>es</b> , <i>thou art</i> | 2. <b>estis</b> , <i>ye are</i>    |
| 3. <b>est</b> , <i>he is.</i>  | 3. <b>sunt</b> , <i>they are.</i>  |

## (2) IMPERFECT TENSE—was.

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| S. I. <b>Eram</b> , <i>I was</i>  | P. I. <b>erámus</b> , <i>we were</i> |
| 2. <b>eras</b> , <i>thou wast</i> | 2. <b>erátis</b> , <i>ye were</i>    |
| 3. <b>erat</b> , <i>he was.</i>   | 3. <b>erant</b> , <i>they were.</i>  |

## (3) PERFECT TENSE—have.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| S. I. <b>Fui</b> , <i>I have been</i>    | P. I. <b>fúimus</b> , <i>we have been</i>  |
| 2. <b>fuísti</b> , <i>thou hast been</i> | 2. <b>fuístis</b> , <i>ye have been</i>    |
| 3. <b>fuit</b> , <i>he has been.</i>     | 3. <b>fuérunt</b> , <i>they have been.</i> |

## (4) PLUPERFECT TENSE—had.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| S. I. <b>Fúeram</b> , <i>I had been</i>   | P. I. <b>fuerámus</b> , <i>we had been</i> |
| 2. <b>fúeras</b> , <i>thou hadst been</i> | 2. <b>fuerátis</b> , <i>ye had been</i>    |
| 3. <b>fúerat</b> , <i>he had been.</i>    | 3. <b>fúerant</b> , <i>they had been.</i>  |

## (5) FUTURE TENSE—shall or will.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| S. I. <b>Ero</b> , <i>I shall be</i> | P. I. <b>érimus</b> , <i>we shall be</i> |
| 2. <b>eris</b> , <i>thou wilt be</i> | 2. <b>éritis</b> , <i>ye will be</i>     |
| 3. <b>erit</b> , <i>he will be.</i>  | 3. <b>erunt</b> , <i>they will be.</i>   |

## (6) FUTURE PERFECT TENSE—shall or will have.

- |                                     |                     |   |                     |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| S. I. <b>Fúero</b> , <i>I shall</i> | } <i>have been.</i> | P. I. <b>fuérimus</b> , <i>we shall</i> | } <i>have been.</i> |
| 2. <b>fúeris</b> , <i>thou wilt</i> |                     | 2. <b>fuéritis</b> , <i>ye will</i>     |                     |
| 3. <b>fúerit</b> , <i>he will</i>   |                     | 3. <b>fúerunt</b> , <i>they will</i>    |                     |

## §41. Subjunctive Mood.

## (1) PRESENT TENSE—may or can.

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| S. I. <b>Sim</b> , <i>I may be</i>   | P. I. <b>simus</b> , <i>we may be</i> |
| 2. <b>sis</b> , <i>thou mayst be</i> | 2. <b>sitis</b> , <i>ye may be</i>    |
| 3. <b>sit</b> , <i>he may be.</i>    | 3. <b>sint</b> , <i>they may be.</i>  |

## (2) IMPERFECT TENSE—might or could.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| S. I. <b>Essem</b> , <i>I might be</i>   | P. I. <b>essémus</b> , <i>we might be</i> |
| 2. <b>esses</b> , <i>thou mightst be</i> | 2. <b>essétis</b> , <i>ye might be</i>    |
| 3. <b>esset</b> , <i>he might be.</i>    | 3. <b>essent</b> , <i>they might be.</i>  |

(3) PERFECT TENSE—may have, should have, &amp;c.

S. I. <b>Fúerim</b> , <i>I may</i>	} <i>have been.</i>	P. I. <b>fuérimus</b> , <i>we may</i>	} <i>have been.</i>
2. <b>fúeris</b> , <i>thou may</i>		2. <b>fuéritis</b> , <i>ye may</i>	
3. <b>fúerit</b> , <i>he may</i>		3. <b>fúerint</b> , <i>they may</i>	

(4) PLUPERFECT TENSE—might, would have, &amp;c.

S. I. <b>Fuíssem</b> , <i>I might</i>	} <i>have been.</i>	P. I. <b>fuissémus</b> , <i>we might</i>	} <i>have been.</i>
2. <b>fuísse</b> , <i>thou might</i>		2. <b>fuissétis</b> , <i>ye might</i>	
3. <b>fuísset</b> , <i>he might</i>		3. <b>fuísset</b> , <i>they might</i>	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. 2. **Es**, *be thou.*P. 2. **este**, *be ye.*

Future Tense.

S. 2. **Esto**, *be thou.*P. 2. **estóte**, *be ye.*3. **esto**, *he shall be, or  
let him be.*3. **sunto**, *they shall be, or  
let them be.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. **Esse**, *to be*PERFECT. **Fuísse**, *to have been*FUTURE. **Futúrus esse**, or **fore**, *to be about to be.*

## PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT (does not exist).

FUTURE. **Futúrus, a, um**, *about to be.*

OBS — Like *Sum*, are conjugated its compounds: *Absum*, *I am away from*; *adsum*, *I am present*; *desum*, *I am wanting*; *insum*, *I am in*; *intersum*, *I am present at*; *obsum*, *I am in the way*; *praesum*, *I am before, or at the head*; *prosum*, *I am serviceable*; *subsum*, *I am under*; *supersum*, *I am over, I am left*. *Prosum* takes *d* before *e*; as, *Prosum, prodes, prodest, prosumus, prodestis, prosumt.*

## §42. First Conjugation.—Active Voice.

**Amo, amávi, amátum, amáre,** to love.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

(1) Present Tense—am, do.

S. <b>Amo,</b> <i>I love</i>	P. <b>amámus,</b> <i>we love</i>
<b>amas,</b> <i>thou lovest</i>	<b>amátis,</b> <i>ye love</i>
<b>amat,</b> <i>he loves.</i>	<b>amant,</b> <i>they love.</i>

(2) Imperfect Tense—was, did, used to.

S. <b>Amábam,</b> <i>I was loving</i>	P. <b>amabámus,</b> <i>we were loving</i>
<b>amábas,</b> <i>thou wast loving</i>	<b>amabátis,</b> <i>ye were loving</i>
<b>amábat,</b> <i>he was loving.</i>	<b>amábant,</b> <i>they were loving.</i>

(3) Perfect Tense—have.

S. <b>Amávi,</b> <i>I loved</i>	P. <b>amávimus,</b> <i>we loved</i>
<b>amavísti,</b> <i>thou lovedst</i>	<b>amavístis,</b> <i>ye loved</i>
<b>amávit,</b> <i>he loved.</i>	<b>amavérunt,</b> <i>they loved.</i>

(4) Pluperfect Tense—had.

S. <b>Amáveram,</b> <i>I had loved</i>	P. <b>amaverámus,</b> <i>we had loved</i>
<b>amáveras,</b> <i>thou had lovedst</i>	<b>amaverátis,</b> <i>ye had loved</i>
<b>amáverat,</b> <i>he had loved.</i>	<b>amáverant,</b> <i>they had loved.</i>

(5) Future Tense—shall or will.

S. <b>Amábo,</b> <i>I shall love</i>	P. <b>amábimus,</b> <i>we shall love</i>
<b>amábis,</b> <i>thou wilt love</i>	<b>amábitis,</b> <i>ye will love</i>
<b>amábit,</b> <i>he will love.</i>	<b>amábunt,</b> <i>they will love.</i>

(6) Future Perfect Tense—shall or will have.

S. <b>Amávero,</b> <i>I shall</i>	} <i>have loved.</i>	P. <b>amavérimus,</b> <i>we shall</i>	} <i>have loved.</i>
<b>amáveris,</b> <i>thou wilt</i>		<b>amavéritis,</b> <i>ye will</i>	
<b>amáverit,</b> <i>he will</i>		<b>amáverint,</b> <i>they will</i>	

## §43. Subjunctive Mood.

(1) Present Tense—may or can.

S. <b>Amem,</b> <i>I may love</i>	P. <b>amémus,</b> <i>we may love</i>
<b>ames,</b> <i>thou mayst love</i>	<b>amétis,</b> <i>ye may love</i>
<b>amet,</b> <i>he may love.</i>	<b>ament,</b> <i>they may love.</i>

(2) Imperfect Tense—might, could, would, should.

S. <b>Amárem,</b> <i>I might love</i>	P. <b>amarémus,</b> <i>we might love</i>
<b>amáres,</b> <i>thou mightst love</i>	<b>amarétis,</b> <i>ye might love</i>
<b>amáret,</b> <i>he might love.</i>	<b>amárent,</b> <i>they might love.</i>

(3) Perfect Tense—may or can have.

S. <b>Amáverim</b> , <i>I may</i> <b>amáveris</b> , <i>thou mayst</i> <b>amáverit</b> , <i>he may</i>	}	<i>have loved.</i>	P. <b>amáverimus</b> , <i>we may</i> <b>amáveritis</b> , <i>ye may</i> <b>amáverint</b> , <i>they may</i>	}	<i>have loved.</i>
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(4) Pluperfect Tense—might, could, would, should have.

S. <b>Amavíssem</b> , <i>I might</i> <b>amavísse</b> , <i>thou mightst</i> <b>amavísset</b> , <i>he might</i>	}	<i>have loved.</i>	P. <b>amavíssémus</b> , <i>we might</i> <b>amavíssétis</b> , <i>ye might</i> <b>amavíssent</b> , <i>they might</i>	}	<i>have loved.</i>
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(1) Present Tense.

S. **Ama**, *love thou.*

P. **amáte**, *love ye.*

(2) Future Tense.

S. **Amáto**, *thou shalt love*  
**amáto**, *he shall love or,*  
*let him love.*

P. **amatóte**, *ye shalt love*  
**amánto**, *they shall love or,*  
*let them love.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT	<b>Amáre</b> ,	<i>to love.</i>
PERFECT	<b>amavísse</b> ,	<i>to have loved.</i>
FUTURE.	<b>amatúrus esse</b> ,	<i>to be about to love.</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	<b>Amándi</b> ,	<i>of loving.</i>
Dat.	<b>amándo</b> ,	<i>for loving.</i>
Acc.	<b>amándum</b> ,	<i>loving.</i>
Abl.	<b>amándo</b> ,	<i>by loving.</i>

SUPINES.

**Amátum**, *to love*; **amátu**, *to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT	<b>Amans</b>	<i>loving.</i>
FUTURE.	<b>amatúrus, a, um</b> ,	<i>being about to love.</i>

§44. Second Conjugation.—Active Voice.  
**Moneo, monui, mónitum, monére**—*to advise.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## (1) Present Tense—am, do.

S. <b>Móneo</b> , <i>I advise</i>	P. <b>mónemus</b> , <i>we advise</i>
<b>mones</b> , <i>thou advisest</i>	<b>monétis</b> , <i>ye advise</i>
<b>monet</b> , <i>he advises.</i>	<b>monent</b> , <i>they advise.</i>

## (2) Imperfect Tense—was, did, used to.

S. <b>Monébam</b> , <i>I was advising</i>	P. <b>monebámus</b> , <i>we were advising</i>
<b>monébas</b> , <i>thou wast advising</i>	<b>monebátis</b> , <i>ye were advising</i>
<b>monébat</b> , <i>he was advising.</i>	<b>monébant</b> , <i>they were advising.</i>

## (3) Perfect Tense—have.

S. <b>Mónui</b> , <i>I saw</i>	P. <b>monúimus</b> , <i>we saw</i>
<b>monuísti</b> , <i>thou sawst</i>	<b>monuístis</b> , <i>ye saw</i>
<b>mónuit</b> , <i>he saw.</i>	<b>monuérunt</b> , <i>they saw.</i>

## (4) Pluperfect Tense—had.

S. <b>Monúeram</b> , <i>I had advised</i>	P. <b>monuerámus</b> , <i>we had advised</i>
<b>monúeras</b> , <i>thou had advisedst</i>	<b>monuerátis</b> , <i>ye had advised</i>
<b>monúerat</b> , <i>he had advised.</i>	<b>monúerant</b> , <i>they had advised.</i>

## (5) Future Tense—shall or will.

S. <b>Monébo</b> , <i>I shall see</i>	P. <b>monébimus</b> , <i>we shall see</i>
<b>monébis</b> , <i>thou wilt see</i>	<b>monébitis</b> , <i>ye will see</i>
<b>monébit</b> , <i>he will see.</i>	<b>monébunt</b> , <i>they will see.</i>

## (6) Future Perfect Tense—shall or will have.

S. <b>Monúero</b> , <i>I shall</i>	} <i>have advised.</i>	P. <b>monuérimus</b> , <i>we shall</i>	} <i>have advised.</i>
<b>monúeris</b> , <i>thou wilt</i>		<b>monuéritis</b> , <i>ye will</i>	
<b>monúerit</b> , <i>he will</i>		<b>monuérint</b> , <i>they will</i>	

§45. Subjunctive Mood.

## (1) Present Tense—may or can.

S. <b>Móneam</b> , <i>I may see</i>	P. <b>moneámus</b> , <i>we may see</i>
<b>móneas</b> , <i>thou mayst see</i>	<b>moneátis</b> , <i>ye may see</i>
<b>móneat</b> , <i>he may see.</i>	<b>móneant</b> , <i>they may see.</i>

## (2) Imperfect Tense—might, could, would, should.

S. <b>Monérem</b> , <i>I might see</i>	P. <b>monerémus</b> , <i>we might see</i>
<b>monéres</b> , <i>thou mightst see</i>	<b>monerétis</b> , <i>ye might see</i>
<b>monéret</b> , <i>he might see.</i>	<b>monérent</b> , <i>they might see.</i>

(3) Perfect Tense—may or can have.

S. <b>Monúerim</b> , <i>I may</i> <b>monúeris</b> , <i>thou mayst</i> <b>monúerit</b> , <i>he may</i>	} have advised.	P. <b>monuérimus</b> , <i>we may</i> <b>monuéritis</b> , <i>ye may</i> <b>monúerint</b> , <i>they may</i>	} have advised.
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(4) Pluperfect Tense—might, could, would, should have.

S. <b>Monuíssem</b> , <i>I might</i> <b>monuísse</b> , <i>thou mightst</i> <b>monuísset</b> , <i>he might</i>	} have advised.	P. <b>monuissémus</b> , <i>we might</i> <b>monuissétis</b> , <i>ye might</i> <b>monuísset</b> , <i>they might</i>	} have advised.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(1) Present Tense.

S. **Mone**, *see thou.*

P. **monéte**, *see ye.*

(2) Future Tense.

S. **Monéto**, *thou shalt see*  
**monéto**, *he shall see or,*  
*let him see.*

P. **monetóte**, *ye shalt see*  
**monento**, *they shall see or,*  
*let them see.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT	<b>Monére</b> ,	<i>to see.</i>
PERFECT	<b>monuísse</b> ,	<i>to have advised.</i>
FUTURE.	<b>monitúrus esse</b> ,	<i>to be about to see.</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	<b>Monéndi</b> ,	<i>of advising.</i>
Dat.	<b>monéndo</b> ,	<i>for advising.</i>
Acc.	<b>monéndum</b> ,	<i>advising.</i>
Abl.	<b>monéndo</b> ,	<i>by advising.</i>

SUPINES.

**Mónitum**, *to see; mónitu*, *to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT	<b>Monens</b>	<i>advising.</i>
FUTURE.	<b>monitúrus, a, um</b> ,	<i>being about to see.</i>



## §46. Third Conjugation.—Active Voice.

**Rego, rexi, rectum, régere**—*to rule.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

(1) Present Tense—am, do.

S. <b>Rego</b> , <i>I rule</i>	P. <b>régimus</b> , <i>we rule</i>
<b>regis</b> , <i>thou rulest</i>	<b>régitis</b> , <i>ye rule</i>
<b>regit</b> , <i>he rules.</i>	<b>regunt</b> , <i>they rule.</i>

(2) Imperfect Tense—was, did, used to.

S. <b>Regébam</b> , <i>I was ruling</i>	P. <b>regebámus</b> , <i>we were ruling</i>
<b>regébas</b> , <i>thou wast ruling</i>	<b>regebátis</b> , <i>ye were ruling</i>
<b>regébat</b> , <i>he was ruling.</i>	<b>regébant</b> , <i>they were ruling.</i>

(3) Perfect Tense—have.

S. <b>Rexi</b> , <i>I ruled</i>	P. <b>réximus</b> , <i>we ruled</i>
<b>rexísti</b> , <i>thou ruledst</i>	<b>rexístis</b> , <i>ye ruled</i>
<b>rexit</b> , <i>he ruled.</i>	<b>rexérunt</b> , <i>they ruled.</i>

(4) Pluperfect Tense—had.

S. <b>Réxeram</b> , <i>I had ruled</i>	P. <b>rexerámus</b> , <i>we had ruled</i>
<b>rexéras</b> , <i>thou had ruledst</i>	<b>rexerátis</b> , <i>ye had ruled</i>
<b>rexerat</b> , <i>he had ruled.</i>	<b>rexerant</b> , <i>they had ruled.</i>

(5) Future Tense—shall or will.

S. <b>Regam</b> , <i>I shall rule</i>	P. <b>regémus</b> , <i>we shall rule</i>
<b>reges</b> , <i>thou wilt rule</i>	<b>regétis</b> , <i>ye will rule</i>
<b>reget</b> , <i>he will rule.</i>	<b>regent</b> , <i>they will rule.</i>

(6) Future Perfect Tense—shall or will have.

S. <b>Réxero</b> , <i>I shall</i>	} <i>have ruled.</i>	P. <b>rexérimus</b> , <i>we shall</i>	} <i>have ruled.</i>
<b>rexéris</b> , <i>thou wilt</i>		<b>rexérítis</b> , <i>ye will</i>	
<b>rexerit</b> , <i>he will</i>		<b>rexerint</b> , <i>they will</i>	

## §47. Subjunctive Mood.

(1) Present Tense—may or can.

S. <b>Regam</b> , <i>I may rule</i>	P. <b>regámus</b> , <i>we may rule</i>
<b>regas</b> , <i>thou mayst rule</i>	<b>regátis</b> , <i>ye may rule</i>
<b>regat</b> , <i>he may rule.</i>	<b>regant</b> , <i>they may rule.</i>

(2) Imperfect Tense—might, could, would, should.

S. <b>Régerem</b> , <i>I might rule</i>	P. <b>regerémus</b> , <i>we might rule</i>
<b>régeres</b> , <i>thou mightst rule</i>	<b>regerétis</b> , <i>ye might rule</i>
<b>régeret</b> , <i>he might rule.</i>	<b>regerent</b> , <i>they might rule.</i>

(3) Perfect Tense—may or can have.

S. <b>Réxerim</b> , <i>I may</i> <b>réxeris</b> , <i>thou mayst</i> <b>réxerit</b> , <i>he may</i>	}	<i>have ruled.</i>	P. <b>rexérimus</b> , <i>we may</i> <b>rexéritis</b> , <i>ye may</i> <b>rexerint</b> , <i>they may</i>	}	<i>have ruled.</i>
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(4) Pluperfect Tense—might, could, would, should have.

S. <b>Rexissem</b> , <i>I might</i> <b>rexisses</b> , <i>thou mightst</i> <b>rexisset</b> , <i>he might</i>	}	<i>have ruled.</i>	P. <b>rexissémus</b> , <i>we might</i> <b>rexissétis</b> , <i>ye might</i> <b>rexissent</b> , <i>they might</i>	}	<i>have ruled.</i>
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(1) Present Tense.

S. <b>Rege</b> , <i>rule thou.</i>	P. <b>régite</b> , <i>rule ye.</i>
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(2) Future Tense.

S. <b>Regéto</b> , <i>thou shalt rule</i> <b>regéto</b> , <i>he shall rule or,</i> <i>let him rule.</i>	P. <b>regetóte</b> , <i>ye shalt rule</i> <b>regénto</b> , <i>they shall rule or,</i> <i>let them rule.</i>
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT	<b>Régere</b> ,	<i>to rule.</i>
PERFECT	<b>rexísse</b> ,	<i>to have ruled.</i>
FUTURE.	<b>rectúrus esse</b> ,	<i>to be about to rule.</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	<b>Regéndi</b> ,	<i>of ruling.</i>
Dat.	<b>regéndo</b> ,	<i>for ruling.</i>
Acc.	<b>regéndum</b> ,	<i>ruling.</i>
Abl.	<b>regéndo</b> ,	<i>by ruling.</i>

SUPINES.

**Rectum**, *to rule*; **rectu**, *to be ruled.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT	<b>Regens</b>	<i>ruling.</i>
FUTURE.	<b>rectúrus, a, um</b> ,	<i>being about to rule.</i>

## §48. Fourth Conjugation—Active Voice.

**Audio, audívi, audítum, audíre**—to hear.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## (1) Present Tense—am, do.

S. <b>Audio</b> , <i>I hear</i>	P. <b>audímus</b> , <i>we hear</i>
<b>audis</b> , <i>thou hearst</i>	<b>audítis</b> , <i>ye hear</i>
<b>audit</b> , <i>he hears.</i>	<b>aúdiunt</b> , <i>they hear.</i>

## (2) Imperfect Tense—was, did, used to.

S. <b>Audiébam</b> , <i>I was hearing</i>	P. <b>audiebámus</b> , <i>we were hearing</i>
<b>audiébas</b> , <i>thou wast hearing</i>	<b>audiebátis</b> , <i>ye were hearing</i>
<b>audiébat</b> , <i>he was hearing.</i>	<b>audiébant</b> , <i>they were hearing.</i>

## (3) Perfect Tense—have.

S. <b>Audívi</b> , <i>I heard</i>	P. <b>audívimus</b> , <i>we heard</i>
<b>audívisti</b> , <i>thou heardst</i>	<b>audívistis</b> , <i>ye heard</i>
<b>audívit</b> , <i>he heard.</i>	<b>audivérunt</b> , <i>they heard.</i>

## (4) Pluperfect Tense—had.

S. <b>Audíveram</b> , <i>I had heard</i>	P. <b>audiverámus</b> , <i>we had heard</i>
<b>audíveras</b> , <i>thou had heardst</i>	<b>audiverátis</b> , <i>ye had heard</i>
<b>audíverat</b> , <i>he had heard.</i>	<b>audíverant</b> , <i>they had heard.</i>

## (5) Future Tense—shall or will.

S. <b>Aúdiam</b> , <i>I shall hear</i>	P. <b>audiémus</b> , <i>we shall hear</i>
<b>aúdias</b> , <i>thou wilt hear</i>	<b>audiétis</b> , <i>ye will hear</i>
<b>aúdiet</b> , <i>he will hear.</i>	<b>aúdient</b> , <i>they will hear.</i>

## (6) Future Perfect Tense—shall or will have.

S. <b>Audívero</b> , <i>I shall</i>	} <i>have heard.</i>	P. <b>audivérimus</b> , <i>we shall</i>	} <i>have heard.</i>
<b>audíveris</b> , <i>thou wilt</i>		<b>audivéritis</b> , <i>ye will</i>	
<b>audíverit</b> , <i>he will</i>		<b>audíverint</b> , <i>they will</i>	

## §49. Subjunctive Mood.

## (1) Present Tense—may or can.

S. <b>Aúdiam</b> , <i>I may hear</i>	P. <b>audiámus</b> , <i>we may hear</i>
<b>aúdias</b> , <i>thou mayst hear</i>	<b>audiátis</b> , <i>ye may hear</i>
<b>aúdiat</b> , <i>he may hear.</i>	<b>aúdiant</b> , <i>they may hear.</i>

## (2) Imperfect Tense—might, could, would, should.

S. <b>Audírem</b> , <i>I might hear</i>	P. <b>audirémus</b> , <i>we might hear</i>
<b>audíres</b> , <i>thou mightst hear</i>	<b>audirétis</b> , <i>ye might hear</i>
<b>audíret</b> , <i>he might hear.</i>	<b>audírent</b> , <i>they might hear.</i>

(3) Perfect Tense—may or can have.

S. <b>Audíverim</b> , <i>I may</i>	} have heard.	P. <b>audíverimus</b> , <i>we may</i>	} have heard.
<b>audíveris</b> , <i>thou mayst</i>		<b>audíveritis</b> , <i>ye may</i>	
<b>audíverit</b> , <i>he may</i>		<b>audíverint</b> , <i>they may</i>	

(4) Pluperfect Tense—might, could, would, should have.

S. <b>Audívissem</b> , <i>I might</i>	} have heard.	P. <b>audívissemus</b> , <i>we might</i>	} have heard.
<b>audívisses</b> , <i>thou mightst</i>		<b>audívissetis</b> , <i>ye might</i>	
<b>audívisset</b> , <i>he might</i>		<b>audívissent</b> , <i>they might</i>	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(1) Present Tense.

S. **Audi**, *hear thou.*P. **audíte**, *hear ye.*

(2) Future Tense.

S. **Audító**, *thou shalt hear*  
**audító**, *he shall hear or,*  
*let him hear.*P. **auditóte**, *ye shalt hear*  
**audiúnto**, *they shall hear or,*  
*let them hear.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT	<b>Audíre</b> ,	<i>to hear.</i>
PERFECT	<b>audívísse</b> ,	<i>to have heard.</i>
FUTURE.	<b>auditúrus esse</b> ,	<i>to be about to hear.</i>

## GERUND.

Gen.	<b>Audiéndi</b> ,	<i>of hearing.</i>
Dat.	<b>audiéndo</b> ,	<i>for hearing.</i>
Acc.	<b>audiéndum</b> ,	<i>hearing.</i>
Abl.	<b>audiéndo</b> ,	<i>by hearing.</i>

## SUPINES.

**Auditum**, *to hear*; **audítu**, *to be heard.*

## PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT	<b>Aúdiens</b>	<i>hearing.</i>
FUTURE.	<b>auditúrus, a, um</b> ,	<i>being about to hear.</i>

## §50. First Conjugation—Passive Voice.

**Amor, amátus sum, amári**—*to be loved.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## (1) Present Tense—am.

<b>Amor,</b> <i>I am loved</i>	<b>amámur,</b> <i>we are loved</i>
<b>amáris,</b> <i>thou art loved</i>	<b>amámmini,</b> <i>ye are loved</i>
<b>amátur,</b> <i>he is loved.</i>	<b>amántur,</b> <i>they are loved.</i>

## (2) Imperfect Tense—was being.

<b>amábar,</b> <i>I was</i>	} <i>being loved.</i>	<b>amabámur,</b> <i>we were</i>	} <i>being loved.</i>
<b>amabáris,</b> <i>thou wast</i>		<b>amabámmini,</b> <i>ye were</i>	
<b>amabátur,</b> <i>he was</i>		<b>amabántur,</b> <i>they were</i>	

## (3) Perfect Tense—was, have been.

<b>amátus sum,</b> <i>I was loved</i>	<b>amáti sumus,</b> <i>we were loved</i>
<b>amátus es,</b> <i>thou wast loved</i>	<b>amáti estis,</b> <i>ye were loved</i>
<b>amátus est,</b> <i>he was loved.</i>	<b>amáti sunt,</b> <i>they were loved.</i>

## (4) Pluperfect Tense—had been.

<b>amátus eram,</b> <i>I had</i>	} <i>been loved.</i>	<b>amáti erámus,</b> <i>we had</i>	} <i>been loved.</i>
<b>amátus eras,</b> <i>thou hadst</i>		<b>amáti erátis,</b> <i>ye had</i>	
<b>amátus erat,</b> <i>he had</i>		<b>amáti erant,</b> <i>they had</i>	

## (5) Future Tense—shall or will be.

<b>amábor,</b> <i>I shall</i>	} <i>be loved.</i>	<b>amábimur,</b> <i>we shall</i>	} <i>be loved.</i>
<b>amáberis,</b> <i>thou wilt</i>		<b>amábímmini,</b> <i>ye will</i>	
<b>amábitur,</b> <i>he will</i>		<b>amabúntur,</b> <i>they will</i>	

## (6) Future Perfect Tense—shall or will have been.

<b>amátus ero,</b> <i>I shall</i>	} <i>have been loved.</i>	<b>amáti erimus,</b> <i>we will</i>	} <i>have been loved.</i>
<b>amátus eris,</b> <i>thou wilt</i>		<b>amáti eritis,</b> <i>ye will</i>	
<b>amátus erit,</b> <i>he will</i>		<b>amáti erunt,</b> <i>they will</i>	

## §51.

## Subjunctive Mood.

## (1) Present Tense—may or can be.

<b>Amer,</b> <i>I may be loved</i>	<b>amémur,</b> <i>we may be loved</i>
<b>améris,</b> <i>thou mayst be loved</i>	<b>amémmini,</b> <i>ye may be loved</i>
<b>amétur,</b> <i>he may be loved.</i>	<b>améntur,</b> <i>they may be loved.</i>

## (2) Imperfect Tense—might, could, would, should be.

<b>Amárer,</b> <i>I might be loved</i>	<b>amarémur,</b> <i>we might be loved</i>
<b>amaréris,</b> <i>thou mightst be loved</i>	<b>amarémmini,</b> <i>ye might be loved</i>
<b>amarétur,</b> <i>he might be loved.</i>	<b>amaréntur,</b> <i>they might be loved.</i>

(3) Perfect Tense—may have been.

<b>amátus sim</b> , <i>I may</i>	} <i>have been loved.</i>	<b>amáti simus</b> , <i>we may</i>	} <i>have been loved.</i>
<b>amátus sis</b> , <i>thou mayst</i>		<b>amáti sitis</b> , <i>ye may</i>	
<b>amátus sit</b> , <i>he may</i>		<b>amáti sint</b> , <i>they may</i>	

(4) Pluperfect Tense—might, could, would, should have been.

<b>amátus essem</b> , <i>I might</i>	} <i>have been loved.</i>	<b>amáti essémus</b> , <i>we might</i>	} <i>have been loved.</i>
<b>amátus esses</b> , <i>thou mightst</i>		<b>amáti essétis</b> , <i>ye might</i>	
<b>amátus esset</b> , <i>he might</i>		<b>amáti essent</b> , <i>they might</i>	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(1) Present Tense.

S. **Amáre**, *be thou loved.*P. **amámini**, *be ye loved.*

(2) Future Tense.

S. **amátor**, *be thou loved.***amátor**, *he shall be loved, or, let him be loved.*P. **amántor**, *they shall be loved, or, let them be loved.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	<b>Amári</b> ,	<i>to be loved.</i>
PERFECT.	<b>amátus esse</b> .	<i>to have been loved.</i>
FUTURE.	<b>amátum iri</b> ,	<i>to be about to be loved.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.	<b>Amátus</b> , a, um,	<i>loved.</i>
GERUNDIVE.	<b>amándus</b> , a, um,	<i>meet to be loved.</i>

## §52. Second Conjugation—Passive Voice.

**Móneor, mónitus sum, monéri,** *to be advised.*

(1) Present Tense—am.

**Móneor,** *I am advised*

**monémur,** *we are advised*

**monéris,** *thou art advised*

**monémini,** *ye are advised*

**monétur,** *he is advised.*

**monéntur,** *they are advised.*

(2) Imperfect Tense—was being.

**monébar,** *I was*

**monebáris,** *thou wast*

**monebátur,** *he was*

}  
being  
advised.

**monebámur,** *we were*

**monebámini,** *ye were*

**monebántur,** *they were*

}  
being  
advised.

(3) Perfect Tense—was, have been.

**mónitus sum,** *I was advised*

**móniti sumus,** *we were advised*

**mónitus es,** *thou wast advised*

**móniti estis,** *ye were advised*

**mónitus est,** *he was advised.*

**móniti sunt,** *they were advised.*

(4) Pluperfect Tense—had been.

**mónitus eram,** *I had*

**mónitus eras,** *thou hadst*

**mónitus erat,** *he had*

}  
been  
advised.

**móniti erámus,** *we had*

**móniti erátis,** *ye had*

**móniti erant,** *they had*

}  
been  
advised.

(5) Future Tense—shall or will be.

**monébor,** *I shall*

**monéberis,** *thou wilt*

**monébitur,** *he will*

}  
be  
advised.

**monébimur,** *we shall*

**monebímini,** *ye will*

**monebúntur,** *they will*

}  
be  
advised.

(6) Future Perfect Tense—shall or will have been.

**mónitus ero,** *I shall*

**mónitus eris,** *thou wilt*

**mónitus erit,** *he will*

}  
have  
been  
advised.

**móniti erimus,** *we will*

**móniti eritis,** *ye will*

**móniti erunt,** *they will*

}  
have  
been  
advised.

## §53.

## Subjunctive Mood.

(1) Present Tense—may or can be.

**Mónear,** *I may be advised*

**moneámur,** *we may be advised*

**moneáris,** *thou mayst be advised*

**moneámini,** *ye may be advised*

**moneátur,** *he may be advised.*

**moneántur,** *they may be advised.*

(2) Imperfect Tense—might, could, would, should be.

**Monérer,** *I might be advised*

**monerémur,** *we might be advised*

**moneréris,** *thou mightst be advised*

**monerémini,** *ye might be advised*

**monerétur,** *he might be advised.*

**moneréntur,** *they might be advised.*

(3) Perfect Tense—may have been.

<b>mónitus sim</b> , <i>I may</i>	} <i>have been advised.</i>	<b>móniti simus</b> , <i>we may</i>	} <i>have been advised.</i>
<b>mónitus sis</b> , <i>thou mayst</i>		<b>móniti sitis</b> , <i>ye may</i>	
<b>mónitus sit</b> , <i>he may</i>		<b>móniti sint</b> , <i>they may</i>	

(4) Pluperfect Tense—might, could, would, should have been.

<b>mónitus essem</b> , <i>I might</i>	} <i>have been advised.</i>	<b>móniti essémus</b> , <i>we might</i>	} <i>have been advised.</i>
<b>mónitus esses</b> , <i>thou mightst</i>		<b>móniti essétis</b> , <i>ye might</i>	
<b>mónitus esset</b> , <i>he might</i>		<b>móniti essent</b> , <i>they might</i>	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(1) Present Tense.

S. **Monére**, *be thou advised.*P. **monémini**, *be ye advised.*

(2) Future Tense.

S. **monétor**, *be thou advised.***monétor**,  
*he shall be advised, or,  
let him be advised.*P. **monétor**, *they shall be advised,  
or, let them be advised.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	<b>Monéri</b> ,	<i>to be advised.</i>
PERFECT.	<b>mónitus esse</b> .	<i>to have been advised.</i>
FUTURE.	<b>mónitum iri</b> ,	<i>to be about to be advised.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.	<b>Monítus</b> , a, um,	<i>advised.</i>
GERUNDIVE.	<b>monéndus</b> , a, um,	<i>meet to be advised.</i>



## §54. Third Conjugation—Passive Voice.

Regor, *rectus sum, regi—to be ruled.*

(1) Present Tense—am.

Regor, <i>I am ruled</i>	<b>régimur</b> , <i>we are ruled</i>
régeris, <i>thou art ruled</i>	<b>regímini</b> , <i>ye are ruled</i>
regítur, <i>he is ruled.</i>	<b>regúntur</b> , <i>they are ruled.</i>

(2) Imperfect Tense—was being.

regébar, <i>I was</i>	} <i>being ruled.</i>	regebámur, <i>we were</i>	} <i>being ruled.</i>
regebáris, <i>thou wast</i>		regebámini, <i>ye were</i>	
regebátur, <i>he was</i>		regebántur, <i>they were</i>	

(3) Perfect Tense—was, have been.

rectus sum, <i>I was ruled</i>	<b>recti sumus</b> , <i>we were ruled</i>
rectus es, <i>thou wast ruled</i>	<b>recti estis</b> , <i>ye were ruled</i>
rectus est, <i>he was ruled.</i>	<b>recti sunt</b> , <i>they were ruled.</i>

(4) Pluperfect Tense—had been.

rectus eram, <i>I had</i>	} <i>been ruled.</i>	recti erámus, <i>we had</i>	} <i>been ruled.</i>
rectus eras, <i>thou hadst</i>		recti erátis, <i>ye had</i>	
rectus erat, <i>he had</i>		recti erant, <i>they had</i>	

(5) Future Tense—shall or will be.

regar, <i>I shall</i>	} <i>be ruled.</i>	regémur, <i>we shall</i>	} <i>be ruled.</i>
regéris, <i>thou wilt</i>		regémini, <i>ye will</i>	
regétur, <i>he will</i>		regéntur, <i>they will</i>	

(6) Future Perfect Tense—shall or will have been.

rectus ero, <i>I shall</i>	} <i>have been ruled.</i>	recti erimus, <i>we will</i>	} <i>have been ruled.</i>
rectus eris, <i>thou wilt</i>		recti eritis, <i>ye will</i>	
rectus erit, <i>he will</i>		recti erunt, <i>they will</i>	

## §55. Subjunctive Mood.

(1) Present Tense—may or can be.

Regar, <i>I may be ruled</i>	<b>regámur</b> , <i>we may be ruled</i>
regáris, <i>thou mayst be ruled</i>	<b>regámini</b> , <i>ye may be ruled</i>
regátur, <i>he may be ruled.</i>	<b>regántur</b> , <i>they may be ruled.</i>

(2) Imperfect Tense—might, could, would, should be.

régerer, <i>I might be ruled</i>	<b>regerémur</b> , <i>we might be ruled</i>
regeréris, <i>thou mightst be ruled</i>	<b>regerémini</b> , <i>ye might be ruled</i>
regerétur, <i>he might be ruled.</i>	<b>regeréntur</b> , <i>they might be ruled.</i>

(3) Perfect Tense—may have been.

rectus sim, <i>I may</i>	} <i>have been ruled.</i>	recti simus, <i>we may</i>	} <i>have been ruled.</i>
rectus sis, <i>thou mayst</i>		recti sitis, <i>ye may</i>	
rectus sit, <i>he may</i>		recti sint, <i>they may</i>	

(4) Pluperfect Tense—might, could, would, should have been.

<b>rectus essem,</b> <i>I might</i>	} <i>have been ruled.</i>	<b>recti essémus,</b> <i>we might</i>	} <i>have been ruled.</i>
<b>rectus esses,</b> <i>thou mightst</i>		<b>recti essétis,</b> <i>ye might</i>	
<b>rectus esset,</b> <i>he might</i>		<b>recti essent,</b> <i>they might</i>	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(1) Present Tense.

S. **Régere,** *be thou ruled.*

P. **regímini,** *be ye ruled.*

(2) Future Tense.

S. **régitor,** *be thou ruled.*

**régitor,** *he shall be ruled, or, let him be ruled.*

P. **reguntor,** *they shall be ruled, or, let them be ruled.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	Regi,	<i>to be ruled.</i>
PERFECT.	rectus esse.	<i>to have been ruled.</i>
FUTURE.	rectum iri,	<i>to be about to be ruled.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.	Rectus, a, um,	<i>ruled.</i>
GERUNDIVE.	regéndus, a, um,	<i>meet to be ruled.</i>

## §56. Fourth Conjugation—Passive Voice.

**Aúdiar, audítus sum, audíri, to be heard.**

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## (1) Present Tense—am.

<b>Aúdiar,</b> <i>I am heard</i>	<b>audímur,</b> <i>we are heard</i>
<b>audíris,</b> <i>thou art heard</i>	<b>audímini,</b> <i>ye are heard</i>
<b>audítur,</b> <i>he is heard.</i>	<b>audiúntur,</b> <i>they are heard.</i>

## (2) Imperfect Tense—was being.

<b>audiébar,</b> <i>I was</i>	} <i>being heard.</i>	<b>audiebámur,</b> <i>we were</i>	} <i>being heard.</i>
<b>audiebáris,</b> <i>thou wast</i>		<b>audiebámini,</b> <i>ye were</i>	
<b>audiebátur,</b> <i>he was</i>		<b>audiebántur,</b> <i>they were</i>	

## (3) Perfect Tense—was, have been.

<b>audítus sum,</b> <i>I was heard</i>	<b>audíti sumus,</b> <i>we were heard</i>
<b>audítus es,</b> <i>thou wast heard</i>	<b>audíti estis,</b> <i>ye were heard</i>
<b>audítus est,</b> <i>he was heard.</i>	<b>audíti sunt,</b> <i>they were heard.</i>

## (4) Pluperfect Tense—had been.

<b>audítus eram,</b> <i>I had</i>	} <i>been heard.</i>	<b>audíti erámus,</b> <i>we had</i>	} <i>been heard.</i>
<b>audítus eras,</b> <i>thou hadst</i>		<b>audíti erátis,</b> <i>ye had</i>	
<b>audítus erat,</b> <i>he had</i>		<b>audíti erant,</b> <i>they had</i>	

## (5) Future Tense—shall or will be.

<b>aúdiar,</b> <i>I shall</i>	} <i>be heard.</i>	<b>audiémur,</b> <i>we shall</i>	} <i>be heard.</i>
<b>audiéris,</b> <i>thou wilt</i>		<b>audiémini,</b> <i>ye will</i>	
<b>audiétur,</b> <i>he will</i>		<b>audiéntur,</b> <i>they will</i>	

## (6) Future Perfect Tense—shall or will have been.

<b>audítus ero,</b> <i>I shall</i>	} <i>have been heard.</i>	<b>audíti erimus,</b> <i>we will</i>	} <i>have been heard.</i>
<b>audítus eris,</b> <i>thou wilt</i>		<b>audíti eritis,</b> <i>ye will</i>	
<b>audítus erit,</b> <i>he will</i>		<b>audíti erunt,</b> <i>they will</i>	

## §57.

## Subjunctive Mood.

## (1) Present Tense—may or can be.

<b>Aúdiar,</b> <i>I may be heard</i>	<b>audiámur,</b> <i>we may be heard</i>
<b>audiáris,</b> <i>thou mayst be heard</i>	<b>audiámini,</b> <i>ye may be heard</i>
<b>audiátur,</b> <i>he may be heard.</i>	<b>audiántur,</b> <i>they may be heard.</i>

## (2) Imperfect Tense—might, could, would, should be.

<b>audírer,</b> <i>I might be heard</i>	<b>audirémur,</b> <i>we might be heard</i>
<b>audiréris,</b> <i>thou mightst be heard</i>	<b>audirémini,</b> <i>ye might be heard</i>
<b>audirétur,</b> <i>he might be heard.</i>	<b>audiréntur,</b> <i>they might be heard.</i>

(3) Perfect Tense—may have been.

<b>audítus sim</b> , <i>I may</i>	} <i>have been heard.</i>	<b>audíti simus</b> , <i>we may</i>	} <i>have been heard.</i>
<b>audítus sis</b> , <i>thou mayst</i>		<b>audíti sitis</b> , <i>ye may</i>	
<b>audítus sit</b> , <i>he may</i>		<b>audíti sint</b> , <i>they may</i>	

(4) Pluperfect Tense—might, could, would, should have been.

<b>audítus essem</b> , <i>I might</i>	} <i>have been heard.</i>	<b>audíti essémus</b> , <i>we might</i>	} <i>have been heard.</i>
<b>audítus esses</b> , <i>thou mightst</i>		<b>audíti essétis</b> , <i>ye might</i>	
<b>audítus esset</b> , <i>he might</i>		<b>audíti essent</b> , <i>they might</i>	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(1) Present Tense.

S. **Audíre**, *be thou heard.*P. **audímini**, *be ye heard.*

(2) Future Tense.

S. **audítor**, *be thou heard.***audítor**, *he shall be heard, or, let him be heard.*P. **audiúntor**, *they shall be heard, or, let them be heard.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	Audíri,	<i>to be heard.</i>
PERFECT.	audítus esse.	<i>to have been heard.</i>
FUTURE.	audítum iri,	<i>to be about to be heard.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.	Audítus, a, um,	<i>heard.</i>
GERUNDIVE.	audiéndus, a, um,	<i>meet to be heard.</i>

## §58. Signs of the Tenses and Moods.

Most of the Tenses may be translated in more than one way.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Amo, I love, am loving, or do love.
IMP.	Amábam, I loved, was loving, or used to love.
PERF.	Amávi, I loved, or have loved.
PLUP.	Amáveram, I had loved.
FUT.	Amábo, I shall or will love, or be loving.
FUT.-PERF	Amávero, I shall, or will have loved.

## Subjunctive Mood.

PRES.	Amem, I may, can, would, should, could love, or be loving.
IMP.	Amárem, I might, could, would, should love, or be loving, or have been loving.
PERF.	Amáverim, I may, can, might, would, should have loved, or love.
PLUP.	Amavissem, I might, could, would, should have loved.

§59. The Present Subjunctive is also used as a softened Imperative, or to express a wish.

Amem, may I love, or let me love.  
 Amet, may he love, or let him love.  
 Amémus, may we love, or let us love.  
 Ament, may they love, or let them love.

§60. The following contracted forms of some Tenses are often met with:—

Amásti for amavísti; amásse for amavísse.  
 Amástis for amávistis; amárunt for amavérunt.  
 Audiit for audívit; audiérunt for audivérunt; &c.

§61. The Third Person Plural Perfect Active often ends in *ére* instead of *érunt*, thus:—

Amavérunt or amavére; monuérunt or monuére.  
 Rexérunt or rexére; audivérunt or audivére.

§62. In the Passive Voice we have *re* for *ris*:—

Amáris or amáre; amabáris or amabáre; amáberis or amábere.  
 Améris or amére; amáreris or amarére; &c.

## Periphrastic Conjugation

§63. The Participles in *rus* and *dus* may be conjugated with all the tenses of *Sum*, and this is called the PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Amátúrus sum,</b>	<i>I am about to love.</i>
IMP.	<b>Amátúrus eram,</b>	<i>I was about to love.</i>
PERF.	<b>Amátúrus fui</b>	<i>I have been, or, was about to love.</i>
PLUPERF.	<b>Amátúrus fúeram,</b>	<i>I had been about to love.</i>
FUT.	<b>Amátúrus ero,</b>	<i>I shall be about to love.</i>

## Subjunctive Mood.

PRES.	<b>Amátúrus sim,</b>	<i>I may be about to love.</i>
IMP.	<b>Amátúrus essem,</b>	<i>I might be about to love.</i>
PERF.	<b>Amátúrus fúerim,</b>	<i>I may have been about to love.</i>
PLUP.	<b>Amátúrus fúissem,</b>	<i>I might have been about to love.</i>

## Infinitive Mood.

PRES.	<b>Amátúrus esse,</b>	<i>to be about to love.</i>
PERF.	<b>Amátúrus fuisse,</b>	<i>to have been about to love.</i>

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Amándus sum,</b>	<i>I am to be loved.</i>
IMP.	<b>Amándus eram,</b>	<i>I was to be loved.</i>
PERF.	<b>Amándus fui</b>	<i>I have been, or, was to be loved.</i>
PLUPERF.	<b>Amándus fúeram,</b>	<i>I had been to be loved.</i>
FUT.	<b>Amándus ero,</b>	<i>I shall be to be loved.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Amándus sim,</b>	<i>I may be to be loved.</i>
IMP.	<b>Amándus essem,</b>	<i>I might be to be loved.</i>
PERF.	<b>Amándus fúerim,</b>	<i>I may have been to be loved.</i>
PLUP.	<b>Amándus fúissem,</b>	<i>I might have been to be loved.</i>

## Infinitive Mood.

PRES.	<b>Amándus esse,</b>	<i>to be meet to be loved.</i>
PERF.	<b>Amándus fuisse,</b>	<i>to have been meet to be loved.</i>

## §64—Form for Conjugating Verbs.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

	1st Conj.	2nd Conj.	3rd Conj.	4th Conj.
1st Pr.Pres.	Amo	Móneo	Rego	Aúdio
2ndPrPres.	amas	mones	regis	audis
Perfect.	amávi	mónui	rexí	audívi
Pres.Infin.	amáre	monére	régere	audíre
Ger. in di.	amándi	monéndi	regéndi	audiéndi
" do.	amándo	monéndo	regéndo	audiéndo
" dum.	amándum	monéndum	regéndum	audiéndum
Sup. in um.	amátum	mónitum	rectum	audítum
" u.	amátu	mónitu	rectu	audítu
Part.-Pres.	amans	monens	regens	aúdiens
" Fut.	amatúrus	monitúrus	rectúrus	auditúrus

## PASSIVE VOICE.

	1st Conj.	2nd Conj.	3rd Conj.	4th Conj.
1st Pr.Pres.	Amor	Móneor	Regor	Aúdior
2ndPrPres.	amáris	monéris	régeris	audíris
Perfect.	amátus sum	mónitus sum	rectus sum	audítus sum
Pres.Infin.	amári	monéri	regi	audíri
Part.Perf.	amátus	mónitus	rectus	audítus
Gerundive.	amándus	monéndus	regéndus	audiéndus

Name the principal parts of the following verbs as in the above tables:—

I.—*Laudo*, I praise; *honoro*, I honour; *júdo*, I judge; *voco*, I call; *aro*, I plough; *aedifico*, I build; *creo*, I create; *canto*, I sing; *juro*, I swear.

II.—*Exerceo*, I exercise; *terreo*, I frighten; *debeo*, I owe, ought; *prohibeo*, I forbid; *mereo*, I merit, deserve.

III.—*Dico*, I say; *duco*, I lead; *jungo*, I join; *sugo*, I suck; *tego*, I cover.

IV.—*Punio*, I punish; *vestio*, I clothe; *nutrio*, I nourish; *finio*, I finish; *munio*, I fortify; *sepelio*, I bury; *erudio*, I educate.

## Irregular Perfects and Supines.

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

§65. Most Verbs of the First Conjugation are formed regularly, like *amo, amávi, amátum, amáre*; the following are exceptions:—

Pres.	Perf.	Sup.	Infin.	
Cubo,	cubus,	cúbitum,	cubáre,	<i>to lie down.</i>
Domo,	dómui,	dómitum,	domáre,	<i>to tame.</i>
Sono,	sónui,	sónitum,	sonáre,	<i>to sound.</i>
Tono,	tónui,	tónitum,	tonáre,	<i>to thunder.</i>
Veto,	vétui,	vétitum,	vetáre,	<i>to forbid.</i>
Seco,	sécui,	sectum,	secáre,	<i>to cut.</i>
Do,	dedi,	datum,	dare,	<i>to give.</i>
Sto,	steti,	statum,	stare,	<i>to stand.</i>
Juvo,	juvi,	jutum,	juváre,	<i>to help.</i>
Lavo,	lavi,	lotum,	laváre,	<i>to wash.</i>

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

§66. Verbs of the Second Conjugation generally follow *móneo, mó-nui, mónitum, monére*; the following are exceptions:—

Pres.	Perf.	Sup.	Infin.	
Déleo,	delévi,	delétum,	delére,	<i>to blot out.</i>
Fleo,	flevi,	fletum,	flere,	<i>to weep.</i>
Dóceo,	dócui,	doctum,	docére,	<i>to teach.</i>
Mísceo,	míscui,	mistum,	miscére,	<i>to mix.</i>
Téneo,	ténui,	tentum,	tenére,	<i>to hold.</i>
Augeo,	auxi,	auctum,	augére,	<i>to increase.</i>
Lúgeo,	luxi,	—	lugére,	<i>to mourn.</i>
Rídeo,	risi,	risum,	ridére,	<i>to laugh.</i>
Suádeo,	suási,	suásum,	suadére,	<i>to advise</i>
Máneo,	mansi,	mansum,	manére,	<i>to remain.</i>
Júbeo,	jussi,	jussum,	jubére,	<i>to command.</i>
Haéreo,	haesi,	haesum,	haerére,	<i>to stick.</i>
Lúceo,	luxi,	—	lucére,	<i>to shine.</i>
Mórdeo,	momórdi,	morsum,	mordére,	<i>to bite.</i>
Péndo,	pepéndi,	pensum,	pendére,	<i>to hang.</i>
Spóndo,	spopóndi,	sponsum,	spondére,	<i>to promise.</i>
Sédeo,	sedi,	sessum,	sedére,	<i>to sit.</i>
Vídeo,	vidi,	visum,	vidére,	<i>to see.</i>
Móveo,	movi,	motum,	movére,	<i>to move.</i>
Vóveo,	vovi,	votum,	vovére,	<i>to vow.</i>



## THIRD CONJUGATION.

§67. The parts of Verbs of the Third Conjugation are formed in many different ways.

Pres.	Perf.	Sup.	Infin.	
Rego,	rexī,	rectum,	régere,	<i>to rule.</i>
Dico,	dixī,	dictum,	dícere,	<i>to say.</i>
Duco,	duxī,	ductum,	dúcere,	<i>to lead.</i>
Figo,	fixī,	fixum,	figere,	<i>to fix.</i>
Jungo,	junxi,	junctum,	júngere,	<i>to join.</i>
Tego,	texī,	tectum,	tégere,	<i>to cover.</i>
Unguo,	unxi,	unctum,	unguere,	<i>to anoint.</i>
Traho,	traxī,	tractum,	tráhere,	<i>to draw.</i>
Veho,	vexī,	vectum,	véhere,	<i>to carry.</i>
Vivo,	vixī,	victum,	vívere,	<i>to live.</i>
Fluo,	fluxī,	fluxum,	flúere,	<i>to flow.</i>
Struo,	struxī,	structum,	strúere,	<i>to pile.</i>
Claudo,	clausī,	clausum,	cláudere,	<i>to close.</i>
Dívido,	divísī,	divísūm,	divídere,	<i>to divide.</i>
Ludo,	lusi,	lusum,	lúdere,	<i>to play.</i>
Vado,	vasi,	vasum,	vádere,	<i>to go.</i>
Cedo,	cessi,	cessum,	cédere,	<i>to yield.</i>
Mitto,	misi,	missum,	míttere,	<i>to send.</i>
Nubo,	nupsi,	nuptum,	núbere,	<i>to be married.</i>
Scribo,	scripsi,	scriptum,	scríbere,	<i>to write.</i>
Sumo,	sumpsi,	sumptum,	súmere,	<i>to nourish.</i>
Temno,	tempsi,	temptum,	témnere,	<i>to despise.</i>
Premo,	pressi,	pressum,	prémere,	<i>to press.</i>
Gero,	gessi,	gestum,	gérere,	<i>to carry on.</i>
Alo,	alui,	altum,	álere,	<i>to nourish.</i>
Colo,	colui,	cultum,	cólere,	<i>to till.</i>
Pono,	pósui,	pósitum,	pónere,	<i>to place.</i>
Texo,	téxui,	textum,	téxere,	<i>to weave.</i>
Cerno,	crevi,	cretum,	cérnere,	<i>to discern.</i>
Cresco,	crevi,	cretum,	créscere,	<i>to grow.</i>
Nosco,	novi,	notum,	nóscere,	<i>to know.</i>
Pasco,	pavi,	pastum,	páscere,	<i>to feed.</i>
Requiesco,	requiévi,	—	requiéscere,	<i>to rest.</i>
Quaero,	quaesívi,	quaesítum,	quaerere,	<i>to seek.</i>
Disco,	dídici,	—	díscere,	<i>to learn.</i>
Curro,	cúcurri,	cursum,	cúrrere,	<i>to run.</i>
Fallo,	fefelli,	falsum,	fállere,	<i>to deceive.</i>

Cado,	cécidi,	casum,	cádere,	<i>to fall.</i>
Cano,	cécini,	cantum,	cánere,	<i>to sing.</i>
Caedo,	cécidi,	caesum,	caédere,	<i>to kill.</i>
Tollo,	sústuli,	sublátum,	tóllere,	<i>to take up.</i>
Credo,	crédidi,	créditum,	crédere,	<i>to believe.</i>
Vendo,	véndidi,	vénditum,	véndere,	<i>to sell.</i>
Vinco,	vici,	victum,	víncere,	<i>to conquer.</i>
Ago,	egi,	actum,	ágere,	<i>to do.</i>
Frango,	fregi,	fractum,	frángere,	<i>to break.</i>
Lego,	legi,	lectum,	légere,	<i>to read.</i>
Emo,	emi,	emptum,	émere,	<i>to buy.</i>
Bibo,	bibi,	bíbitum,	bíbere,	<i>to drink.</i>

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

§68. Most Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation are formed regularly, like áudio, audívi, audítum, audíre; the following are exceptions:—

Pres.	Perf.	Sup.	Infin.	
Apério,	apérui,	apértum,	aperíre,	<i>to open.</i>
Sepélio,	sepelívi,	sepúltum,	sepelíre,	<i>to bury.</i>
Háurio,	hausi,	haustum,	hauríre,	<i>to draw out.</i>
Séntio,	sensi,	sensum,	sentíre,	<i>to feel.</i>
Vénio,	veni,	ventum,	veníre,	<i>to come.</i>

## VERBS IN IO OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

§69. Some Verbs ending in *io* are conjugated in some of their tenses like *rego*, and in others like *audio*.

•Cápio, cepi, captum, cápere,\* to take.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## (1) Present Tense.

S. <b>Cápio</b> , <i>I take</i>	P. <b>Cápimus</b> , <i>we take</i>
<b>Capis</b> , <i>thou takest</i>	<b>Cápitis</b> , <i>ye take</i>
<b>Capit</b> , <i>he takes.</i>	<b>Cápiunt</b> , <i>they take.</i>

## (2) Imperfect Tense.

S. <b>Capiébam</b> , <i>I was taking.</i>	P. <b>Capiebámus</b> , <i>we were taking.</i>
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## (3) Perfect Tense.

S. <b>Cepi</b> , <i>I have taken.</i>	P. <b>Cépimus</b> , <i>we have taken.</i>
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## (4) Pluperfect Tense.

S. <b>Céperam</b> , <i>I had taken.</i>	P. <b>Ceperámus</b> , <i>we had take.</i>
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## (5) Future Tense.

S. <b>Cápiam</b> , <i>I shall take.</i>	P. <b>Capiémus</b> , <i>we shall take.</i>
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## (6) Future Perfect Tense.

S. <b>Cépero</b> , <i>I shall have taken.</i>	P. <b>Cepérimus</b> , <i>we shall have taken.</i>
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## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## (1) Present Tense.

S. <b>Cápiam</b> , <i>I may take.</i>	P. <b>Capíamus</b> , <i>we may take.</i>
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## (2) Imperfect Tense.

S. <b>Cáperem</b> , <i>I might take.</i>	P. <b>Caperémus</b> , <i>we might take.</i>
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## (3) Perfect Tense.

S. <b>Céperim</b> , <i>I may have taken.</i>	P. <b>Cepérimus</b> , <i>we may have taken.</i>
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## (4) Pluperfect Tense.

S. <b>Cépisssem</b> , <i>I might have taken.</i>	P. <b>Cepissémus</b> , <i>we might have taken.</i>
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## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES. **Cape**, *take thou*; **cápite**, *take ye.*

FUT. **Cápito**, *thou shalt take*; **capiúnto**, *let them take.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. **Cápere**, *to take*. PERF. **Cépisse**, *to have taken*.

## PARTICIPLES.

PRES. **Cápiens**, *taking*. FUT. **Captúrus**, *about to take*.

## GERUNDS.

**Capiéndi, capiéndo, capiéndum.**

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## (1) Present Tense.

S. <b>Cápior</b> , <i>I am taken</i>	P. <b>Cápi-mur</b> , <i>we are taken</i>
<b>Cáperis</b> , <i>thou art taken</i>	<b>Cápi-mini</b> , <i>ye are taken</i>
<b>Cápi-tur</b> , <i>he is taken.</i>	<b>Cápi-úntur</b> , <i>they are taken.</i>

## (2) Imperfect Tense.

S. **Capié-bar**, *I was being taken.* P. **Capie-bá-mur**, *we were being taken.*

## (3) Perfect Tense.

S. **Captus sum**, *I was taken.* P. **Capti sumus**, *we were taken.*

## (4) Pluperfect Tense.

S. **Captus eram**, *I had been taken.* P. **Capti erá-mus**, *we had been take.*

## (5) Future Tense.

S. **Cápi-ar**, *I shall be taken.* P. **Cápie-mur**, *we shall be taken.*

## (6) Future Perfect Tense.

S. **Captus ero**, *I shall have been taken.* P. **Capti éri-mus**, *we shall have been taken.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## (1) Present Tense.

S. **Cápi-ar**, *I may be taken.* P. **Cápiá-mur**, *we may be taken.*

## (2) Imperfect Tense.

S. **Cáperer**, *I might be taken.* P. **Caperémur**, *we might be taken.*

## (3) Perfect Tense.

S. **Captus sim**, *I may have been taken.* P. **Capti simus**, *we may have been taken.*

## (4) Pluperfect Tense.

S. **Captus essem**, *I might have been taken.* P. **Capti essémus**, *we might have been taken.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES. **Capere**, *be thou taken*; **capímini**, *be ye taken.*

FUT. **Cápitor**, *thou shalt be taken*; **capiúntor**, *let them be taken.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. **Capi**, *to be taken.* PERF. **Captus esse**, *to have been taken.*

## PARTICIPLES.

PRES. **Captus, a, um**, *taken.*

GERUNDIVE. **Capiéndus, a, um**, *meet to be taken.*

Conjugate the following Verbs like capio:—

Pres.	Perf.	Sup.	Infin.	
Fácio,	feci,	factum,	fácere,	<i>to make.</i>
Jácio,	jeci,	jactum,	jácere,	<i>to throw.</i>
Fúgio,	fugi,	fúgitum,	fúgere,	<i>to flee.</i>
Fódio,	fodi,	fossum,	fódere,	<i>to dig.</i>
Rápío,	rápui,	raptum,	rápere,	<i>to seize.</i>
Cúpío,	cupívi,	cupítum,	cúpere,	<i>to desire.</i>

OBS — *Dico, duco, facio*, make *dic, duc, fac* in the Second Person Imperative Singular, *Dic mihi*, tell me; *fac hoc*, do this.

## Deponent Verbs.

§70. Deponent Verbs have a passive form, but an active meaning. They take Gerunds, Supines and Participles Active. Intransitive Deponents want the Supine in *u* and the Gerundive. *Hortor*, I exhort; *vereor*, I fear; *loquor*, I speak; *partior*, I divide, conjugated like *amor, moneor, regor*, and *audior*.

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I. **Hortor, hortátus sum, hortári**, to exhort.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Hort-or,</b>	<i>I exhort.</i>
IMP.	<b>Hort-ábar,</b>	<i>I was exhorting.</i>
PERF.	<b>Hort-átus sum,</b>	<i>I exhorted.</i>
PLUPERF.	<b>Hort-átus eram,</b>	<i>I had exhorted.</i>
FUT.	<b>Hort-ábor,</b>	<i>I shall exhort.</i>
FUT. PERF.	<b>Hort-átus ero,</b>	<i>I shall have exhorted.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Hort-er,</b>	<i>I may exhort.</i>
IMP.	<b>Hort-árer,</b>	<i>I might exhorting.</i>
PERF.	<b>Hort-átus sim,</b>	<i>I may have exhorted.</i>
PLUPERF.	<b>Hort-átus essem,</b>	<i>I might have exhorted.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Hort-áre,</b>	<i>exhort thou.</i>
FUT.	<b>Hort-átor,</b>	<i>thou shalt exhort.</i>

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Hort-ári,</b>	<i>to exhort.</i>
PERF.	<b>Hort-átus esse,</b>	<i>to have exhorted.</i>
FUT.	<b>Hort-atúrus esse,</b>	<i>to be about to exhort.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	<b>Hort-ans,</b>	<i>exhorting.</i>
PERF.	<b>Hort-átus,</b>	<i>having exhorted.</i>
FUT.	<b>Hort-atúrus,</b>	<i>about to exhort.</i>
GER.	<b>Hort-ándus,</b>	<i>fit to be exhorted.</i>

## SUPINES.

<b>Hort-átum,</b>	<i>to exhort.</i>
<b>Hort-átu,</b>	<i>to be exhorted.</i>

## GERUND.

<b>Hort-ándi,</b>	<i>of exhorting.</i>
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2. **Véreor, véritus sum, veréri**, to fear.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Vér-eor</b> ,	<i>I fear.</i>
IMP.	<b>Ver-ébar</b> ,	<i>I was fearing.</i>
PERF.	<b>Vér-itus sum</b> ,	<i>I feared.</i>
PLUPERF.	<b>Vér-itus eram</b> ,	<i>I had feared.</i>
FUT.	<b>Ver-ébor</b> ,	<i>I shall fear.</i>
FUT. PERF.	<b>Vér-itus ero</b> ,	<i>I shall have feared.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Vér-ear</b> ,	<i>I may fear.</i>
IMP.	<b>Ver-érer</b> ,	<i>I might fearing.</i>
PERF.	<b>Vér-itus sim</b> ,	<i>I may have feared.</i>
PLUPERF.	<b>Vér-itus essem</b> ,	<i>I might have feared.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Ver-ére</b> ,	<i>fear thou.</i>
FUT.	<b>Ver-étor</b> ,	<i>thou shalt fear.</i>

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Ver-éri</b> ,	<i>to fear.</i>
PERF.	<b>Vér-itus esse</b> ,	<i>to have feared.</i>
FUT.	<b>Ver-itúrus esse</b> ,	<i>to be about to fear.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	<b>Ver-ens</b> ,	<i>fearing.</i>
PERF.	<b>Vér-itus</b> ,	<i>having feared.</i>
FUT.	<b>Ver-itúrus</b> ,	<i>about to fear.</i>
GER.	<b>Ver-endus</b> ,	<i>fit to be feared.</i>

## SUPINES.

<b>Vér-itum</b> ,	<i>to fear.</i>
<b>Vér-itu</b> ,	<i>to be feared.</i>

## GERUND.

<b>Ver-endi</b> ,	<i>of fearing.</i>
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3. **Loquor, locútus sum, loqui, to speak.**

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Loqu-or,</b>	<i>I speak.</i>
IMP.	<b>Loqu-ébar,</b>	<i>I was speaking.</i>
PERF.	<b>Locú-tus sum,</b>	<i>I spoken.</i>
PLUPERF.	<b>Locú-tus eram,</b>	<i>I had spoken.</i>
FUT.	<b>Loqu-ar,</b>	<i>I shall speak.</i>
FUT. PERF.	<b>Locú-tus ero,</b>	<i>I shall have spoken.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Loqu-ar,</b>	<i>I may speak.</i>
IMP.	<b>Loqu-éer,</b>	<i>I might speaking.</i>
PERF.	<b>Locu-tus sim,</b>	<i>I may have spoken.</i>
PLUPERF.	<b>Locu-tus essem,</b>	<i>I might have spoken.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Loqu-ére,</b>	<i>speak thou.</i>
FUT.	<b>Loqu-itor,</b>	<i>thou shalt speak.</i>

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Loqu-i,</b>	<i>to speak.</i>
PERF.	<b>Locu-tus esse,</b>	<i>to have spoken.</i>
FUT.	<b>Locu-túrus esse,</b>	<i>to be about to speak.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	<b>Loqu-ens,</b>	<i>speaking.</i>
PERF.	<b>Locu-tus,</b>	<i>having spoken.</i>
FUT.	<b>Locu-túrus,</b>	<i>about to speak.</i>
GER.	<b>Loqu-endus,</b>	<i>fit to be spoken.</i>

## SUPINES.

<b>Loqu-tum,</b>	<i>to speak.</i>
<b>Locu-tu,</b>	<i>to be spoken.</i>

## GERUND.

<b>Loqu-endi,</b>	<i>of speaking.</i>
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4. **Pártior, partítus sum, partíri**, to divide.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Part-ior,</b>	<i>I divide.</i>
IMP.	<b>Part-iébar,</b>	<i>I was dividing.</i>
PERF.	<b>Part-ítus sum,</b>	<i>I divided.</i>
PLUPERF.	<b>Part-ítus eram,</b>	<i>I had divided.</i>
FUT.	<b>Part-iar,</b>	<i>I shall divide.</i>
FUT. PERF.	<b>Part-ítus ero,</b>	<i>I shall have divided.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Part-iar,</b>	<i>I may divide.</i>
IMP.	<b>Part-írer,</b>	<i>I might dividing.</i>
PERF.	<b>Part-ítus sim,</b>	<i>I may have divided.</i>
PLUPERF.	<b>Part-ítus essem,</b>	<i>I might have divided.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Part-íre,</b>	<i>divide thou.</i>
FUT.	<b>Part-ítor,</b>	<i>thou shalt divide.</i>

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<b>Part-íri,</b>	<i>to divide.</i>
PERF.	<b>Part-itus esse,</b>	<i>to have divided.</i>
FUT.	<b>Part-itúrus esse,</b>	<i>to be about to divide.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	<b>Part-iens,</b>	<i>dividing.</i>
PERF.	<b>Part-itus,</b>	<i>having divided.</i>
FUT.	<b>Part-itúrus,</b>	<i>about to divide.</i>
GER.	<b>Part-iendus,</b>	<i>fit to be divided.</i>

## SUPINES.

<b>Part-itum,</b>	<i>to divide.</i>
<b>Part-itu,</b>	<i>to be divided.</i>

## GERUND.

<b>Part-iendi,</b>	<i>of dividing.</i>
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## FORM OF CONJUGATION FOR DEPONENTS

	1st Conjug.	2nd Conjug.	3rd Conjug.	4th Conjug.
1st Pers.Pres.	Hort-or	Ver-eor	Loqu-or	Part-ior
2nd Pers.Pres.	hortáris	veréris véritus	lóqueris	partíris
Perfect	hortátus sum	sum	locútus sum	partítus sum
Pres. Infin.	hort-ári	ver-éri	loqui	partíri
Gerund in di	hortandi	verendi	loquendi	partiendi
"    do	hortando	verendo	loquendo	partiendo
"    dum	hortandum	verendum	loquendum	partiendum
Supine in um	hortátum	veritum	locútum	partítum
"    u	hortátu	véritu	locútu	partítu
Part.—Pres.	hortans	verens	loquens	partíens
"    Perf.	hortátus	véritus	locútus	partítus
"    Fut.	hortatúrus	veritúrus	locutúrus	partitúrus
Gerundive	hortandus	verendus	loquendus	partiendus

Conjugate as above the following Deponents :—

## First Conjugation

Pres.	Perf.	Infin.	
Adúlor,	adulatis sum,	adulari,	<i>to flatter.</i>
Comitor,	comitatus sum,	comitari,	<i>to accompany.</i>
Conor,	conatus sum,	conari,	<i>to attempt.</i>
Contemplor,	contemplatus sum,	contemplari,	<i>to contemplate.</i>
Glorior,	gloriatus sum,	gloriari,	<i>to boast.</i>
Imitor,	imitatus sum,	imitari,	<i>to imitate.</i>
Interpretertor,	interpretatus sum,	interpretati,	<i>to interpret.</i>
Lacrymor,	lacrymatus sum,	lacrymati,	<i>to weep.</i>
Miror,	miratus sum,	mirati,	<i>to wonder.</i>
Precor,	precatus sum,	precari,	<i>to pray.</i>
Recordor,	recordatus sum,	recordati,	<i>to remember.</i>
Veneror,	veneratus sum,	venerati,	<i>to reverence.</i>
Venor,	venatus sum,	venari,	<i>to hunt.</i>

## Second Conjugation

Pres.	Perf.	Infin.	
Confíteor,	confessus sum,	confitéri,	<i>to confess.</i>
Mereor,	meritus sum,	mereri,	<i>to merit.</i>
Misericor,	miséritus sum, <sup>1</sup>	miseréri,	<i>to have pity on.</i>
Polliceor,	pollicitus sum,	polliceri,	<i>to promise.</i>
Reor,	ratus sum,	rerí,	<i>to think.</i>
Tueor,	tuitus sum,	tuéri,	<i>to protect.</i>

## Third Conjugation

Pres.	Perf.	Infin.	
Fungor,	functus sum,	fungi,	<i>to perform.</i>
Ingrédior,	ingressus sum,	ingrédi,	<i>to go into.</i>
Labor,	lapsus sum,	labi,	<i>to slip.</i>
Morior,	mortuus sum,	mori,	<i>to die.</i>
Patior,	passus sum,	pati,	<i>to suffer.</i>
Queror,	questus sum,	queri,	<i>to complain.</i>
Sequor,	secutus sum,	sequi,	<i>to follow.</i>
Utor,	usus sum,	uti,	<i>to use.</i>
Revértor,	revérsus sum,	revérte,	<i>to return.</i>
Reminíscor,	—	reminisci,	<i>to remember.</i>
Nascor,	natus sum,	nasci,	<i>to be born.</i>
Oblivíscor,	oblítus sum,	oblivisci,	<i>to forget.</i>
Proficíscor,	profectus sum,	proficisci,	<i>to set out.</i>
Vescor,	—	vesci,	<i>to eat.</i>

## Fourth Conjugation

Pres.	Perf.	Infin.	
Assentior,	assensus sum,	assentiri,	<i>to agree to.</i>
Experior,	expertus sum,	experiri,	<i>to try.</i>
Mentior,	mentitus sum,	mentiri,	<i>to lie.</i>
Orior,	ortus sum,	oriri,	<i>to rise.</i>
Sortior,	sortítus sum,	sortíri,	<i>to take by lot.</i>

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<sup>1</sup>Or misertus sum.

## 1.6 Adverbs

§71. There are several classes of Adverbs. The following are the most common:—

1. TIME. *Nunc*, now; *tunc*, then; *quando*, when? *hodie*, today; *heri*, yesterday; *cras*, tomorrow; *jam*, now, presently; *semper*, always; *interdum*, sometimes.
2. PLACE. *Ubi*, where? *ibi*, there; *prope*, near; *huc*, hither; *foris*, without; *subtus*, beneath; *unde*, whence; *hinc*, hence.
3. MANNER. *Bene*, well; *male*, badly; *fortiter*, bravely; *sapienter*, wisely; *sicut*, as, like.
4. DEGREE. *Valde*, very; *maxime*, very greatly; *magis*, more; *longe*, by far; *satis*, enough.
5. AFFIRMATION. *Verè*, *etiam*, *ita*, *profecto*, *utique*, yes, truly, &c.
6. NEGATION. *Non*, *haud*, not.

§72. Adverbs are derived from Adjectives and Participles, and end in *e* and *ter*; as, *verus* (adj.), *verè*, truly; *liber*, free (gen. *liberi*; *libere*, freely; *prudens*, *prudens*, prudent; *prudenter*, prudently.

§73. Adverbs have three Degrees of Comparison.

The COMPARATIVE ends in *ius*, being the same as the neuter Singular of the Comparative Adjective (see §21).

The SUPERLATIVE ends in *issime*, being formed from the Superlative Adjective by changing the final *us* into *e*.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Docte,	<i>learnedly</i> ,	dóctius,	doctíssime
Mísere,	<i>wretchedly</i> ,	misérius,	misérrime
Prudenter,	<i>prudently</i> ,	prudéntius,	prudéntíssime
Facile,	<i>easily</i> ,	facílius,	facíllime.

§74. The following are irregularly compared:—

Adj.		Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
Bonus,	<i>good</i> ,	bene,	<i>well</i> ,	mélius, óptime
Malus,	<i>bad</i> ,	male,	<i>badly</i> ,	pejus, péssime
Magnus,	<i>great</i> ,	—	—	magis, máxime
Multus,	<i>much</i> ,	multum,	<i>much</i> ,	plus, plúrimum

Compare the following Adverbs:— *Alte*, highly ; *libere*, freely ; *saepe*, often ; *acriter*, keenly ; *feliciter*, happily ; *audacter*, boldly ; *pulchre*, beautifully ; *beate*, happily ; *attente*, attentively.

## I.7 Prepositions

§75. Some Prepositions are followed by an Accusative Case alone, some by an Ablative alone, and some by an Accusative or Ablative.

The following Prepositions govern the Accusative Case:—

Ad, <i>to</i> .	Juxta, <i>near, beside</i> .
Advērsus, advērsum, <i>towards, against</i> .	Ob, <i>on account of</i> .
Ante, <i>before</i> .	Penes, <i>in the power of</i> .
Apud, <i>at, near</i> .	Per, <i>through, by, during</i> .
Circa, circum, <i>around</i> .	Pone, <i>behind</i> .
Circiter, <i>about</i> (of time).	Post, <i>after, behind</i> .
Cis, citra, <i>on this side</i> .	Praeter, <i>beside</i> .
Contra, <i>against</i> .	Prope, <i>near</i> .
Erga, <i>towards</i> .	Propter, <i>on account of</i> .
Extra, <i>without, beyond</i> .	Secundum, <i>according to</i> .
Infra, <i>below</i> .	Supra, <i>above</i> .
Inter, <i>between</i> .	Trans, <i>across</i> .
Intra, <i>within</i> .	Ultra, <i>beyond</i> .
	Versus, versum, <i>towards</i> .

The following govern the Ablative Case:—

A, ab, abs, <i>by, from</i> .	E, ex, <i>out of, from</i> .
Absque, <i>without</i> .	Palam, <i>in sight of</i> .
Clam, <i>without the knowledge of</i> .	Prae, <i>before</i> .
Coram, <i>before, in the presence of</i> .	Pro, <i>for, instead of</i> .
Cum, <i>with</i> .	Sine, <i>without</i> .
De, <i>from, concerning</i> .	Tenus, <i>reaching to, as far as</i> .

The following govern the Accusative or Ablative:—

In, <i>into, against</i> (with Acc.), <i>in, upon, among</i> (with Abl.)
Sub, <i>up to, under</i> (with Acc.), <i>under</i> (with Abl.)
Subter, <i>under</i> .
Super, <i>over, upon</i> .

## 1.8 Conjunctions

§76. Conjunctions are indeclinable words used to connect words or sentences, and show the relation existing between them.

The following is a list of some of the principal Conjunctions:—

Et, que, ac, atque, *and*.

Aut, vel, ve, *either, or*.

Nec, neque, *neither, nor*.

Sed, autem, *but*.

Nam, enim, *for*.

Ut, *that*.

Ne, *lest, that not*.

Etiam, quoque, *also*.

Si, *if*.

Nisi, *if not, unless*.

Cum, quum, *when, since*.

Quod, quia, *because*.

Ergo, itaque, igitur, *therefore*.

Dum, *whilst, until*.

## 1.9 Interjections

§77. Interjections are sounds used to express emotion, or to draw attention.

The most usual Interjections are :—

O, O! *oh!*

A, ah, *alas!*

Eheu, heu, hei, *alas!*

Pro, proh, *forbid it!*

Vae, *woe!*

Eu, ecce, *behold!*

## 1.10 Irregular Verbs

§78. Irregular Verbs are such as do not form all their parts according to the general rules.

1. Possum, potes, potui, potuisse, potens, *to be able, can*.
2. Volo, vis, volui, velle, voluisse, volendi, volendo, volendum, volens, *to be willing*.
3. Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle, noluisse, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum, nolens, *to be unwilling*.
4. Malo, mavis, malui, malle, maluisse, malendi, málando, málandum, malens, *to wish rather*.
5. Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, túlisse, latúrus esse, férendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, latúrus, *to bear*.

6. Fio, fis, factus sum, fieri, facturus esse, factum iri, factus, faciendus, *to become or be made*.<sup>1</sup>
7. Eo, is, ivi, ire, ivisse, iturus esse, eundi, eundo, eundum, itum, itu, euns or iens, ituris, *to go*.
8. Feror, ferris, latus sum, ferri, latus esse, latum iri, latus, ferendus, *to be borne*.

- Obs.—
1. *Fio* is partly used as the passive of *facio*.
  2. *Queo* and its compound *nequeo* are conjugated like *eo*.
  3. *Noli, nolite* are used as softened Imperatives: as *noli putare*, be unwilling to think; *i.e.*, do not think; *nolite judicare*, judge not; *noli timere*, fear not.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	{	Potest, potes, potest, possumus, potestis, possunt
		Volo, vis, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt
		Nolo, nonvis, nonvult, nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt
		Malo, mavis, mavult, malumus, mavultis, malunt
		Fero, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt
		Fio, fis, fit, [fimus], [fitis], fiunt
		Eo, is, it, imus, itis, eunt
IMPERFECT.	{	Pot-eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant
		Vole-
		Nole-
		Male-
		Fere-
		Fie-
I-	bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant	
PERFECT.	{	Potu-
		Volu-
		Nolu-
		Malu-
		Tul-
		Iv-

<sup>1</sup>*Factum est*, it came to pass.

PLUPERFECT.	{ Potu- Volu- Nolu- Malu- Tul- Iv- }	eram, eras, erat, erámus, erátis erant
FUTURE.	{ Pot- Vol- Nol- Mal- Fer- Fi- Iv- }	ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt
		am, es, et, emus, etis ent
		bo, bis, bit, bimus, bitis, bunt
FUTURE PERFECT.	{ Potu- Volu- Nolu- Malu- Tul- Iv- }	ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis erint

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	{ Poss- Vel- Nol- Mal- Fer- Fi- E- }	im, is, it, imus, itis int
		am, as, at, amus, atis ant
IMPERFECT.	{ Poss- Vell- Noll- Mall- Ferr- Fier- Ir- }	em, es, et, emus, etis ent
PERFECT.	{ Potu- Volu- Nolu- Malu- Tul- Iv- }	erim, eris, erit, erimus, eritis erint



PLUPERFECT.	}	Potu-	issem, isses, isset, issémus, issétis issent
		Volu-	
		Nolu-	
		Malu-	
		Tul-	
lv-			

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## (1) PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. 2. Noli, <i>do not thou.</i> Fer, <i>bear thou.</i> Fi, <i>become thou.</i> I, <i>go thou.</i>		Plur. 2. nolíte, <i>do not ye.</i> ferte, <i>bear ye.</i> fite, <i>become ye.</i> ite, <i>go ye.</i>
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## (2) FUTURE TENSE.

Sing. 2. Nolíti, 3. nolító Ferto, fertó Ito, itó		Plur. 2. nolitóte, 3. nólunto fertóte, ferunto itóte, eunto
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## I.II Defective Verbs

§79. Defective Verbs are such as want many of the usual parts of a verb.

1. Aio, *I say*; ais, *thou sayest*; ait, *he says*; aiunt, *they say*.
2. Inquam, *I say*; inquis, *thou sayest*; inquit, *he says*; inquamus, *we say*.
3. Quaeso, *I entreat*; quaésumus, *we entreat*.
4. Fari, *to speak*.
5. Coepi, *I have begun*; odi, *I hate*; mémini, *I remember*, are conjugated only in the Perfect and the tenses derived from it. Thus:—

Indic.	Subj.	Infin.
Coepi,	coéperim,	coepísse
Odi,	óderim,	ódisse
Mémini,	memínerim,	memínisse.

Imper. Sing. meménto. Plur. mementóte.

6. The Imperatives:—Apage, *begone*; Ave, *hail*; Cedo, *cédite, give me*; Age, *ágite, come*; Salve, *salvéte, hail*; Vale, *valéte, farewell*.

## 1.12 Impersonal Verbs

§80. Impersonal Verbs are conjugated only in the Third Person Singular and in the Infinitive Mood.

Oportet, oportuit, oportere, *it behoves.*

Decet, décuit, decére, *it becomes.*

Piget, píguít (or pígitum est), pigére, *it vexes.*

Pudet, púduit (or púditum est), pudére, *it shames.*

Paénitet, paénítuit, paenitére, *it repents.*

Libet, líbuit (or líbitum est), libére, *it pleases.*

Licet, lícuit (or lícítum est), licére, *it is allowed.*

Miseret, miséritum est (or misértum est), miserére, *it pities.*

Taedet, pertaésúm est, taedére, *it irks, disgusts, wearies.*

Ningit, ninxit, níngere, *it snows.*

Pluit, pluit (or pluvit), plúere, *it rains.*

Tonat, tónuit, tonáre, *it thunders.*

Fúlgurat, *it lightens.*

Gelat, *it freezes.*

Lúcescit, lucéscere, *it becomes light.*

Vesperáscit, vesperávit, vesperáscere, *it grows dark.*

The Persons are expressed thus :—

Poénitet me, *it repents me, I repent.*

So Poénitet te, eum, nos, vos, eos, *you, he, we, you, they repent.*

Poenitébit eum, *it will repent him, he will repent, &c.*

But Libet mihi, *it pleases me.*

Licet mihi, *it is lawful for me, &c.*

## 1.13 First Rules of Syntax

§81. Syntax teaches how words are arranged into sentences, and how sentences are combined together.

§82. Syntax is divided into Concord and Government:

CONCORD treats of the agreement of words with each other in Gender, Number, and Person.

GOVERNMENT is the influence exerted upon one word by another on which it depends, in directing its Mood, Tense, or Case.

§83. A Simple Sentence is the complete expression of a single thought; as—

Nox venit, *the night cometh.*

§84. A Sentence consists of its Subject and Predicate.

The Subject is the person or thing about which something is said; as—

Nox, *the night.*

The Predicate is that which is spoken of about the Subject; as—

Venit, *cometh.*

§85. The Subject must be a Noun or some other Part of Speech equivalent to a Noun; as—

- (a) Deus nos videt.  
*God sees us.*
- (b) Vos estis sal terrae.  
*You are the salt of the earth.*

§86. The Predicate may be a Verb, an Adjective, or another Noun; as—

- (a) Scribae dicunt.  
*The Scribes say.*
- (b) Bona est lex.  
*The law is good.*
- (c) Spiritus est Deus.  
*God is a Spirit.*

OBS — When the Verb *Sum* is used to connect the Subject and Predicate as in examples (b) and (c) above, it is called the COPULA.

§87. Nouns or Pronouns in Apposition are put in the same Case; as—

Occidit autem Jacobum, fratrem Joannis gladio.  
*And he slew James, the brother of John, with the sword.*

## Concord of Agreement

§88. FIRST CONCORD.—A Verb agrees with its Subject or Nominative Case in Number and Person; as—

Non vos me elegístis; sed ego elégi vos.  
*Ye have not chosen Me, but I have chosen you.*

§89. Two or more Singular Nominatives connected by a Conjunction, generally require a Verb in the Plural; as—

Petrus et Joánnes ascendébant in templum.  
*Peter and John went up into the temple.*

§90. SECOND CONCORD.—Adjectives, Participles, and Pronouns agree with their Nouns in Gender, Number, and Case; as—

- (a) Ego sum pastor bonus.  
*I am the Good Shepherd.*
- (b) Tu es spes mea.  
*Thou art my hope.*
- (c) Mélior est canis vivens, leóne mórtuo.  
*Better is a living dog than a dead lion.*
- (d) Tu es Filius meus diléctus.  
*Thou art My beloved Son.*
- (e) Vos amíci mei estis.  
*Ye are my friends.*

§91. THIRD CONCORD—The Relative agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person; as—

Beáti mórtui qui in Dómino moriúntur.  
*Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.*  
 Sunt ália multa, quae fecit Jesus.  
*There are many other things which Jesus did.*

## The Nominative Case

§92. The Nominative Case is used to denote the Subject of a sentence; as—

Creávit Deus hóminem.  
*God created man.*

§93. The Nominative of Personal Pronouns is seldom expressed, except when emphasis is required; as—

Quia ego vivo; et vos vivétis.  
*Because I live, ye shall live also.*

§94. The Nominative is also used to describe the Subject after Verbs signifying *being, becoming, naming*, and the like; as—

- (a) Omnes filii únius viri sumus.  
*We are all one man's sons.*
- (b) Factus es populus Domini Dei tui.  
*Thou art become the people of the Lord thy God.*
- (c) Fílius Altíssimi vocábitur.  
*He shall be called the Son of the Highest.*

### The Genitive Case.

§95. The Genitive Case generally denotes the dependence of a Noun or Pronoun upon another word, usually a Noun or Adjective; as—

- (a) Ego sum panis vitae.  
*I am the bread of life.*
- (b) Et aperti sunt oculi amborum.  
*And the eyes of them both were opened.*

§96. One Noun follows another in the Genitive to denote the Possessor or that from which something proceeds; as—

- (a) Dómini est terra.  
*The earth is the Lord's.*
- (b) Hoc est donum Dei.  
*This is the gift of God.*

§97. The Genitive is used to denote the whole from which a part is taken. This is called the Partitive Genitive.

- (a) Tertia pars solis, et tertia pars lunae.  
*The third part of the sun, and the third part of the moon.*
- (b) Quorum primus ego sum.  
*Of whom I am chief.*
- (c) Quinque millia hóminum.  
*Five thousand men.*

§98. Verbs signifying to *pity*, *remember*, and *forget*, usually govern the Genitive; as—

- (a) Quomodo miserétur pater filiórum.  
*Like as a father pitieth his children.*
- (b) Meménto creatóris tui.  
*Remember thy Creator.*
- (c) Oblíti sunt Dómini Dei sui.  
*They have forgotten the Lord their God.*

§99. The five Impersonal Verbs—**miseret**, *it pitieth*; **poenitet**, *it repenteth*; **pudet**, *it shames*; **taedet**, *it wearies*; and **piget**, *it vexes*, govern an Accusative of the Person, and a Genitive of the Thing; as—

- (a) Míseret nos hóminis.  
*We pity the man.*
- (b) Jurávit Dóminus, et non poenitébit eum.  
*The Lord sware, and will not repent.*
- (c) Taedet me vitæ meae.  
*I am weary of my life.*

§100. *Place where* is put in the Genitive if it be the name of a town and a Singular Noun of the First or Second Declension; as—

- (a) In Ecclesia quae erat Antióchia.  
*In the Church that was at Antioch.*
- (b) Cum Apollos esset Corinthi.  
*When Apollos was at Corinth.*

In all other cases in the Ablative without a Preposition; as—

- (c) Paulus autem cum Athenis eos exspectaret.  
*Now while Paul waited for them at Athens.*
- (d) Omnibus sanctis qui sunt Philippis.  
*To all the saints which are at Philippi.*

### Dative Case.

§101. The Dative usually denotes the Person or Thing *to* or *for* which something is done; as—

Aquam p dibus meis non dedisti.  
*Thou gavest Me no water for My feet.*

§102. Many Verbs denoting advantage or disadvantage, such as those of *giving, telling, pardoning, hurting, pleasing, displeasing, persuading, believing, commanding, obeying, resisting, envying*, and the like, are followed by a Dative; as—

- (a) Da mihi hanc aquam.  
*Give me this water.*
- (b) Hic dicet tibi quid te oporteat facere.  
*He shall tell thee what thou oughtest to do.*
- (c) Ignoscat mihi Dominus servo tuo.  
*The Lord pardon thy servant.*
- (d) Leones non nocuerunt mihi.  
*The lions have not hurt me.*
- (e) An quaero hominibus placere?  
*Do I seek to please men?*
- (f) Ne forte videat D minus, et displiceat ei.  
*Lest the Lord see it, and it displease him.*
- (g) Modo enim hominibus suadeo, an Deo?  
*For do I now persuade men, or God?*
- (h) Quare non credidistis ei?  
*Why did ye not believe him?*
- (i) Quia et ventis et mari imperat, et obediunt ei.  
*For He commandeth even the winds and water, and they obey Him.*
- (j) Resistite autem diabolo, et fugiet a vobis.  
*Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.*
- (k) Invid bant ei igitur fratres sui.  
*And his brethren envied him.*

§103. The compounds of **Sum** (except **possum**) are followed by a Dative Case; as—

- (a) Unum tibi deest.  
*One thing thou lackest.*
- (b) Quid enim pr derit h mini?  
*What shall it profit a man?*

§104. **Est** and **sunt** with a Dative often imply having; as—

- (a) Non sunt nobis plus quam quinque panes.  
*We have no more but five loaves.*
- (b) Quod tibi nomen est?  
*What is thy name?*
- (c) Legio mihi nomen est.  
*My name is Legion.*

§105. The Impersonal Verbs **licet**, *it is lawful*; **ubet**, *it pleases*; and **expedit**, *it is expedient*, govern the Dative; as—

- (a) Non licet tibi habere uxorem fratris tui.  
*It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife.*
- (b) Expedit vobis ut ego vadam.  
*It is expedient for you that I go away.*

### Accusative Case.

§106. The Accusative denotes the direct object of an action.

§107. Transitive Verbs, whether Active or Deponent, generally govern an Accusative Case; as—

- (a) Deus coelum et terram creavit.  
*God created the heaven and the earth.*
- (b) Magister, sequar te.  
*Master, I will follow Thee.*

§108. Many Prepositions govern the Accusative Cases. (See §75.)

§109. Four Prepositions govern the Accusative when they denote motion. (See §75.)

§110. Time, *how long*, is put in the Accusative; as—

Et mansit ibi duos dies.  
*And he abode there two days.*

§III. Names of towns and small islands with **domum**, *home*, and **rus**, *to the country*, are put in the Accusative without Prepositions after Verbs signifying *motion towards*; as—

- (a) Ecce ascendimus Jerosolymam.  
*Behold, we go up to Jerusalem.*
- (b) Veni mecum domum.  
*Come home with me.*



§112. The Accusative is also used after many Prepositions signifying *motion towards*; as—

Vadit ad monumentum, ut ploret ibi.  
*She goeth to the grave to weep there.*

§113. Verbs of *saying, knowing, and declaring* are followed by an Accusative with the Infinitive; as—

- (a) Quem dicunt homines esse Filium hominis?  
*Whom do men say that I the Son of Man am?*
- (b) Vos autem quem me esse dicitis?  
*But whom say ye that I am?*

### Vocative Case.

§114. The Vocative Case is used in addressing others.

§115. The Vocative may be used with or without an Interjection; as—

- (a) O mucro Dómini!  
*O thou sword of the Lord!*
- (b) Audíte filii, disciplínam patris.  
*Hear, ye children, the instruction of a father.*

### Ablative Case.

§116. The Ablative denotes the Cause, Manner, Means, Instrument, Time, Place, and Accompanying Circumstances.

§117. The *thing with which* is expressed by an Ablative without a Preposition; as—

- (a) Lapidabunt te lapidibus.  
*They shall stone thee with stones.*
- (b) Juda, osculo Filium hominis tradis?  
*Judas, betrayest thou the Son of Man with a kiss?*

§118. The *Person by whom* is expressed by an Ablative with the Preposition *a* or *ab*; as—

Agebatur a Spiritu in desertum.  
*He was led by the Spirit into the wilderness.*

§119. *Place where* is expressed by an Ablative; as—

In domo Patris mei mansiones multae sunt.  
*In my Father's house are many mansions.*

§120. *Time when* is expressed by an Ablative without a Preposition; as—

Mense secundo, septimo et vigesimo die mensis.  
*In the second month, on the twenty-seventh day of the month.*

§121. *Price* is put in the Ablative; as—

Vendidérunt eum Ismaelítis viginti argenteis.  
*They sold him to the Ishmaelites for twenty pieces of silver.*

§122. **Fungor, fruor, utor, vescor**, govern an Ablative; as—

- (a) Cum sacerdótio fungerétur.  
*When he executed the priest's office.*
- (b) Ut fruátur parte sua.  
*That he may enjoy his portion.*
- (c) Modico vino útere.  
*Use a little wine.*
- (d) Nisi panem quo vescebátur.  
*Save the bread which he did eat.*

§123. Verbs or Adjectives denoting *fulness* or *want*, often govern an ablative; as—

- (a) Esuriéntes implévit bonis.  
*He hath filled the hungry with good things.*
- (b) Non egébunt lúmine lucernae, neque lúmine solis.  
*They (shall) need no candle, neither light of the sun.*
- (c) Musto pleni sunt isti.  
*These men are full of wine.*

§124. The Adjectives **dignus**, *worthy*, and **contentus**, *contented*, govern an Ablative; as—

- (a) Dignus est operárius mercéde sua.  
*The labourer is worthy of his reward.*
- (b) Contenti estote stipendiis vestris.  
*Be content with your wages.*

§125. The *thing compared* is put in the Ablative after an Adjective in the Comparative Degree; as—

- (a) Non est servus major dómimo suo.  
*The servant is not greater than his lord.*

But when the Comparative is followed by *quam*, the objects compared are put in the same case; as—

- (b) Neque enim mélior sum quam patres mei.  
*For I am not better than my fathers.*

§126. The Ablative Absolute is a clause put in the Ablative Case to express time and accompanying circumstances, and consists of a Noun or Pronoun, and an Adjective or Participle in agreement; as—

- (a) Acceptis autem quinque pánibus, et duobus pískibus.  
*Then He took the five loaves and the two fishes.*
- (b) Navigántibus illis, obdórmivit.  
*As they sailed, He fell asleep.*

§127. Many Prepositions govern the Ablative. (See §75.)

### Adjectives.

§128. Adjectives are often used without Nouns in the Masculine Gender to denote Persons, and in the Neuter Gender to denote Things; as—

- (a) Omnes scient me.  
*All shall know me.*
- (b) Bene omnia fecit.  
*He has done all things well.*
- (c) Omnia mea tua sunt.  
*All that I have is thing.*

### Verbs.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

§129. The Indicative states as a fact, or asks a question; as—

§130. First Rules of Syntax

- (a) Lacrymatus est Jesus.  
*Jesus wept.*
- (b) Ubi posuistis eum?  
*Where have ye laid him?*

§130. The Present Tense is used of that which is now taking place; as—

Ecce somniator venit.  
*Behold the dreamer cometh.*

§131. The Imperfect Tense is used of that which was going on at the time named, or was wont to be done; as—

Edébant, et bibébant; emébant et vendébant.  
*They did eat, they drank; they bought, they sold.*

§132. The Perfect Tense speaks of a past action; as—

Quis me tétigit?  
*Who touched me?*

§133. The Pluperfect Tense shows that something had taken place at the time spoken of; as—

In quo posuit hominem quem formaverat.  
*And there He put the man whom He had formed.*

§134. The Future Tense shows that something will take place in the time to come; as—

Resúrget frater tuus.  
*Your brother will rise.*

§135. The Future Perfect Tense is used of that which will have taken place by the time named; as—

- (a) Cum vénerit Fílius hóminis in majestáte sua.  
*When the Son of Man shall (have) come in His glory.*

The Future Perfect is sometimes translated by an English present; as—

- (b) Si ascéndero in coélum, tu illic es.  
*If I ascend up into heaven Thou art there.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

§136. The Subjunctive Mood represents a state or action not as a fact, like the Indicative, but merely as a conception of the mind. Hence, it is used to indicate a supposition, doubt or uncertainty, a wish or purpose, a possibility, and even a permission; as—

- (a) Si quo minus, dixíssem vobis.  
*If it were not so, I would have told you.*
- (b) Sustulérunt lápidés Judaéi, ut lapidárent eum.  
*Then the Jews took up stones to stone Him.*
- (c) Cogitábat qualis esset ista salutátio.  
*She cast in her mind what manner of salutation this should be.*

§137. The Subjunctive Present is often used as an Imperative, and takes **ne** for *not*; as—

- (a) Manducémus et bibámus.  
*Let us eat and drink.*
- (b) Ne tíneas, Zacharía.  
*Fear not, Zacharias.*
- (c) Tollat crucem suam, et sequátur me.  
*Let him take up his cross and follow me.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

§138. The Imperative Mood commands or entreats; as—

- (a) Tóllite lápidem.  
*Take away the stone.*
- (b) Laudáte Dóminum.  
*Praise ye the Lord.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

§139. When two Verbs come together the latter is found in the Infinitive Mood; as—

Sólvite eum, et sínite abíre.  
*Loose him, and let him go.*

## Participles

§140. Active Participles govern the same Case as the Verb to which they belong; as—

- (a) Et reversi sunt pastóres glorificántes et laudántes Deum.  
*And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God.*
- (b) Credens ómnibus quae in lege et prophétis scripta sunt.  
*Believing all things which are written in the law and the prophets.*

§141. Participles are often construed by Verbs; as—

Et surgens, venit ad patrem suum.  
*And he arose, and came to his father.*

§142. Participles may be construed by Verbs with “when”; as—

Ingressus in templum Dómini.  
*When he went into the temple of the Lord.*

## ENGLISH TO LATIN

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- advise**, *móneo, mónui, mónitum, monére, 2, 27*
- all**, *omnis, e or cunctus, a, um. 12*
- altar**, *altare, is, 3, n.. 8*
- am**, *sum. 23*
- angel**, *angelus, i, 2, m.. 5*
- animal**, *animal, animalis, 3, n.. 8*
- appearance**, *species, ei, 5, f.. 10*
- army**, *exercitus, exercitus, 4, m.. 9*
- ass**, *asinus, i, 2, m.. 5*
- audacious**, *audax, audacis. 13, 14*
- bad**, *malus, a, um. 12, 15*
- battle**, *proelium, i, 2, n.. 5*
- be**, *esse. 23*
- beam (of wood)**, *trabs, trabis, 3, f.. 8*
- beautiful**, *pulcher, chra, chrum. 12, 15*
- beautiful-er**, *pulchrior, pulchrius. 12*
- before**, *prae or coram. 15*
- better**, *melior, melius. 12*
- beyond**, *ultra. 15*
- bird**, *avis, is, or volucris, is, 3, f.. 8*
- black**, *niger, nigra, nigrum. 11, 14*
- body**, *corpus corporis, 3, n.. 8*
- book**, *liber, libri, 2, m.. 5*
- boy**, *puer, pueri, 2, m.. 4*
- brave**, *fortis, e. 15*
- bridge**, *pons, pontis, 3, m.. 8*
- broad**, *latus, a, um. 15*
- burden**, *onus, oneris, 3, n.. 8*
- cause**, *causa, ae, 1, f.. 3*
- chief**, *princeps, principis, 3, m.. 8*
- citizen**, *civis, civis, 3, c.. 6*
- city**, *urbs, urbis, 3, f.. 8*
- cloud**, *nubes, nubis, 3, f.. 6*
- day**, *dies diei, 5, m. or f.. 10*
- dear**, *carus, a, um. 12*
- difficult**, *difficilis, e. 14*
- disciple**, *discípulus, i, 2, m.. 5*
- divide**, *partior, partítus sum, partíri. 52*
- doubtful**, *dubius, dubia, dubium. 14*
- ear**, *auris, is, 3, f.. 8*
- easy**, *facilis, e. 12, 14*
- enemy**, *inimícus or hostis. 5*
- evening**, *vesper, vesperi, 2, n.. 5*
- exhort**, *hortor, hortátus sum, hortári. 49*
- eye**, *oculus, i, 2, m.. 5*
- face**, *facies, ei, 5, f.. 10*
- faith**, *fides, ei, 5, f.. 10*
- faithful**, *fidelis, fidelius. 12*
- famous**, *celeber, celebris, celebre. 15*
- father-in-law**, *socer, sóceri, 2, m.. 5*
- field**, *ager, agri, 2, m.. 5*
- finger**, *digitus, i, 2, m.. 5*
- flame**, *flamma, ae, 1, f.. 3*
- flatter**, *adulor, adulatis sum, adulari. 54*
- flower**, *flos, floris, 3, f.. 8*
- foot**, *pes, pedes, 3, m.. 8*
- footstep**, *vestigium, i, 2, n.. 5*
- fountain**, *fons, fontis, 3, m.. 8*
- free**, *liber, libera, liberum. 12, 15*
- friend**, *amícus, i, 2, m.. 5*
- fruit**, *fructus, fructus, 4, m.. 9*
- garden**, *hortus, i, 2, m.. 5*
- gate**, *porta, ae, 2, f.. 3*
- gift**, *donum, i, 2, n. or munus, muneris, 3, n.. 5, 8*
- girl**, *puella, ae, 1, f.. 3*

- God**, Deus, Dei. 11  
**godly**, pius, pia, pium. 14  
**good**, bonus, a, um. 11, 15  
**great**, magnus, a, um. 12, 15
- hand**, manus, us, 4, *f.*. 9  
**happy**, felix, (*gen. felicitas*). 13, 15  
**hard**, durus, a, um. 12, 15  
**harder**, durior, durius. 12  
**haven**, portus, portus, 4, *m.*. 9  
**head**, caput, capitis, 3, *n.*. 8  
**hear**, audire, audire, audire, 4, 31  
**heart**, cor, cordis, 3, *n.*. 8  
**heaven**, coelum, i, 2, *n.*. 5  
**high**, altus, a, um **or** excelsus, a, um **or** superus. 12, 14, 15  
**higher**, altior, altius. 12  
**hope (noun)**, spes, spei, 5, *f.*. 10  
**horn**, cornu, cornus, 4, *n.*. 9  
**horse**, equus, i, 2, *m.*. 5  
**house**, domus, us, *f.*. 10  
**humble (adj)**, humilis, humile. 14
- judge (n)**, iudex, iudicis, 3, *m.*. 6
- king**, rex, regis, 3, *m.*. 8  
**kingdom**, regnum, i, 2, *m.*. 4  
**knee**, genu, genus, 4, *n.*. 9
- lamb**, agnus, i, 2, *m.*. 5  
**law**, lex, legis, 3, *f.*. 8  
**leaf**, folium, i, 2, *n.*. 5  
**learned**, doctus, a, um. 14  
**letter**, epistola *or* litera. 3  
**light**, lux, lucis, 3, *f.* *or* lumen, luminis, 3, *n.* *or* levis. 15  
**like**, sicut *or* similis. 14  
**lion**, leo, leonis, 3, *m.*. 8  
**Lord**, Dominus, i, 2, *m.*. 4  
**love (verb)**, amo, avi, atum, are, 1 *or* diligo, dilexi, dilectum, diligere, 3, 25
- loving**, amans, amantis *or* diligens, ntis. 13
- man**, homo, hominis, 3, *m.* **or** vir, viri, *m.*. 8, 10  
**many**, multus, a, um. 15  
**master**, magister magistri, 2, *m.*. 4  
**more**, magis, adv.. 14  
**most**, maxime, adv.. 14  
**mountain**, mons, montis, 3, *m.*. 8  
**multitude**, turba, ae, 1, *f.*. 3
- name**, nomen, nominis, 3, *n.*. 7  
**nation**, gens, gentis, 3, *f.*. 8  
**near**, prope. 15  
**net**, rete, retis, 3, *n.*. 8  
**night**, nox noctis, 3, *f.*. 8
- oak**, quercus, quercus, 4, *m.*. 9  
**old man**, senex, senis, *m.*. 11, 15  
**outward**, exterus. 15  
**ox**, bos, bovis, c. 11
- pace**, passus, passus, 4, *m.*. 9  
**part**, pars partis, 3, *f.*. 8  
**poet**, poeta, ae, 1, *f.*. 3  
**powerful**, potens, potentis. 13  
**priest**, sacerdos, sacerdotis, 3, *m.*. 8  
**prophet**, propheta, ae, 1, *f.*. 3  
**prudent**, prudens. 13
- rapacious**, rapax, rapacis. 13  
**rich**, dives. 15  
**rule**, rego, rexi, rectum, regere, 3, 29
- sacred**, sacer, sacra, sacrum. 12  
**sad**, tristis, triste. 12  
**sagacious**, sagax, (*gen. sagacitas*). 15  
**scribe**, scriba ae, 1, *m.*. 3  
**sea**, mare, maris, 3, *n.*. 8  
**serpent**, serpens, serpentis, 3, c. 7  
**servant**, servus, i, 2, *m.* **or** minister, ministri, 2, *m.*. 5  
**sharp**, acer, acris, acre. 13, 14



- sheep**, ovis, ovis, 3, *f.* 8  
**shield**, scutum, i, 2, *n.* 5  
**short**, brevis, *e.* 12, 14  
**sign**, signum, 2, *n.* 5  
**slender**, gracilis, gracile. 14  
**small**, parvus, a, um. 15  
**soldier**, miles, militis, 3, *m.* 8  
**son-in-law**, gener, generi, 2, *m.* 5  
**song**, carmen, carminis, 3, *n.* 8  
**speak**, loquor, locutus sum, loqui. 51  
**spirit**, spiritus us, 4, *m.* 9  
**star**, astrum, i, 2, *n.* or stella, ae, 2, *f.*  
     3, 5  
**step**, gradus, gradus, 4, *m.* 9  
**stone**, lapis, lapis, 3, *m.* 6  
**strength**, vis or fortitúdo. 10  
**swift**, celer, celeris, celere. 13, 14  
**sword**, gladius, i, 2, *m.* 5  
  
**table**, mensa, ae, 1, *f.* 3  
**take**, capio, cepi, captum, cápere, 3.  
     47  
**temple**, templum, i, 2, *n.* 5  
**tender**, tener, a, um. 11, 15  
**that**, (*there*) iste, ista, istud (*or yonder*)  
     ille, illa, illud. 19  
**thing**, res, ei, 5, *f.* 10  
**this**, hic, haec, hoc. 19  
**this side of**, citra. 15  
**time**, tempus, temporis, 3, *n.* 8  
  
**tooth**, dens, dentis, 3, *m.* 8  
**tree**, arbor, arboris, 3, *f.* 8  
**tribe**, tribus, tribus, 4, *m.* 9  
**true**, verus, a, um. 12  
  
**umpire**, arbiter, arbitri, 2, *m.* 5  
**unlike**, dissimilis, dissimile. 14  
  
**value**, pretium, i, 2, *n.* 5  
**virgin**, virgo, inis, 3, *f.* 7  
  
**wall**, murus, i, 2, *m.* 5  
**war**, bellum, i, 2, *n.* 5  
**weighty**, gravis. 15  
**whole**, *n.* totus or *adj.* integer. 15  
**wise**, sapiens, sapientis. 13, 14  
**within**, intra. 15  
**witness**, testis, testis, 3, *c.* 8  
**wolf**, lupus, i, 2, *m.* 5  
**word**, verbum, i, 2, *n.* 5  
**work**, opus, operis, 3, *n.* 7  
**workman**, faber, fabri, 2, *m.* 5  
**worthless**, nequam. 15  
**worthy**, dignus, a, um. 15  
**wretched**, miser, misera, miserum.  
     12, 14  
  
**year**, annus, i, 2, *m.* 5  
**yoke**, jugum, i, 2, *n.* 5  
**young**, juvenis, juvene. 15

## LATIN TO ENGLISH

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- acer, acris, acre**, sharp. 13, 14  
**adulor, adulatis sum, adulari**, to flatter. 54  
**ager, agri, 2, m.**, a field. 5  
**agnus, i, 2, m.**, a lamb. 5  
**altare, is, 3, n.**, an altar. 8  
**altior, altius**, higher. 12  
**altus, a, um**, high. 14, 15  
**amans**, loving. 13  
**amo, avi, atum, are, 1**, to love. 25  
**amicus, i, 2, m.**, a friend. 5  
**angelus, i, 2, m.**, an angel. 5  
**animal, animalis, 3, n.**, an animal. 8  
**annus, i, 2, m.**, a year. 5  
**arbiter, arbitri, 2, m.**, an umpire. 5  
**arbor, arboris, 3, f.**, a tree. 8  
**asinus, i, 2, m.**, an ass. 5  
**astrum, i, 2, n.**, star. 5  
**audax, audacis**, audacious. 13, 14  
**auris, is, 3, f.**, the ear. 8  
**avis, is, 3, f.**, a bird. 8  
**aúdio, audívi, audítum, audíre, 4**, to hear. 31
- bellum, i, 2, n.**, war. 5  
**bonus, a, um**, good. 11, 15  
**bos, bovis, c.**, an ox. 11  
**brevis, e**, short. 12, 14
- capio, cepi, captum, cápere, 3**, to take. 47  
**caput, capitis, 3, n.**, a head. 8  
**carmen, carminis, 3, n.**, a song. 8  
**carus, a, um**, dear. 12  
**causa, ae, 1, f.**, a cause. 3  
**celeber, celebris, celebre**, famous. 15  
**celer, celeris, celere**, swift. 13, 14  
**citra**, this side of. 15  
**civis, civis, 3, c.**, a citizen. 6
- coelum, i, 2, n.**, heaven. 5  
**cor, cordis, 3, n.**, a heart. 8  
**cornu, cornus, 4, n.**, a horn. 9  
**corpus corporis, 3, n.**, a body. 8
- dens, dentis, 3, m.**, a tooth. 8  
**Deus, Dei**, God. 11  
**dies diei, 5, m. or f.**, a day. 10  
**difficilis, e**, difficult. 14  
**digitus, i, 2, m.**, a finger. 5  
**dignus, a, um**, worthy. 15  
**discípulus, i, 2, m.**, a pupil or a disciple. 5  
**dissimilis, dissimile**, unlike. 14  
**dives**, rich. 15  
**doctus, a, um**, learned. 14  
**Dóminus, i, 2, m.**, the Lord. 4  
**domus, us, f.**, a house. 10  
**donum, i, 2, n.**, a gift. 5  
**dubius, dubia, dubium**, doubtful. 14  
**durior, durius**, harder. 12  
**durus, a, um**, hard. 12, 15
- epistola**, a letter. 3  
**equus, i, 2, m.**, a horse. 5  
**esse**, to be. 23  
**excelsus, a, um**, high. 12  
**exercitus, exercitus, 4, m.**, an army. 9  
**exterus**, outward. 15
- faber, fabri, 2, m.**, a workman (carpenter). 5  
**facies, ei, 5, f.**, a face. 10  
**facilis, e**, easy. 12, 14  
**felix, (gen. felicitis)**, happy. 13, 15  
**fidelis, fidelius**, faithful. 12  
**fides, ei, 5, f.**, faith. 10  
**flamma, ae, 1, f.**, a flame. 3

- flos, floris, 3, f.**, a flower. 8  
**folium, i, 2, n.**, a leaf. 5  
**fons, fontis, 3, m.**, a fountain. 8  
**fortis, e**, brave. 15  
**fructus, fructus, 4, m.**, a fruit. 9  
  
**gener, géneri, 2, m.**, a son-in-law. 5  
**gens, gentis, 3, f.**, a nation, a people.  
 8  
**genu, genus, 4, n.**, a knee. 9  
**gladius, i, 2, m.**, a sword. 5  
**gracilis, gracile**, slender. 14  
**gradus, gradus, 4, m.**, a step. 9  
**gravis**, weighty. 15  
  
**hic, haec, hoc**, this. 19  
**homo, hominis, 3, m.**, a man. 8  
**hortor, hortátus sum, hortári, to**  
 exhort. 49  
**hortus, i, 2, m.**, a garden. 5  
**humilis, humile**, humble. 14  
  
**ille, illa, illud**, that. 19  
**inimicus**, an enemy. 5  
**integer**, whole. 15  
**intra**, within. 15  
**iste, ista, istud**, that. 19  
  
**judex, judicis, 3, m.**, a judge. 6  
**jugum, i, 2, n.**, a yoke. 5  
**juvenis, juvene**, young. 15  
  
**lapis, lapis, 3, m.**, a stone. 6  
**latus, a, um**, broad. 15  
**leo, leonis, 3, m.**, a lion. 8  
**levis**, light. 15  
**lex, legis, 3, f.**, a law. 8  
**liber, libera, liberum**, free. 12, 15  
**liber, libri, 2, m.**, a book. 5  
**loquor, locútus sum, loqui, to**  
 speak. 51  
**lupus, i, 2, m.**, a wolf. 5  
  
**magis, adv.**, more. 14  
  
**magister magistri, 2, m.**, a master. 4  
**magnus, a, um**, great, large. 12, 15  
**malus, a, um**, bad. 12, 15  
**manus, us, 4, f.**, a hand. 9  
**mare, maris, 3, n.**, the sea. 8  
**maxime, adv.**, most. 14  
**melior, melius**, better. 12  
**mensa, ae, i, f.**, a table. 3  
**miles, militis, 3, m.**, a soldier. 8  
**minister, ministri, 2, m.**, a servant. 5  
**miser, misera, miserum**, wretched.  
 12, 14  
**mons, montis, 3, m.**, a mountain. 8  
**multus, a, um**, much, many. 15  
**munus, muneris, 3, n.**, a gift. 8  
**murus, i, 2, m.**, a wall. 5  
**móneo, mónui, mónitum, monére,**  
 2, to advise. 27  
  
**nequam**, worthless. 15  
**niger, nigra, nigrum**, black. 11, 14  
**nomen, nominis, 3, n.**, a name. 7  
**nox noctis, 3, f.**, night. 8  
**nubes, nubis, 3, f.**, a cloud. 6  
  
**oculus, i, 2, m.**, an eye. 5  
**omnis**, all. 12  
**onus, oneris, 3, n.**, a burden. 8  
**opus, operis, 3, n.**, a work. 7  
**ovis, ovis, 3, f.**, a sheep. 8  
  
**pars partis, 3, f.**, a part. 8  
**partior, partítus sum, partíri, to di-**  
 vide. 52  
**parvus, a, um**, small, little. 15  
**passus, passus, 4, m.**, a pace. 9  
**pes, pedes, 3, m.**, a foot. 8  
**pius, pia, pium**, godly. 14  
**poeta, ae, i, f.**, a poet. 3  
**pons, pontis, 3, m.**, a bridge. 8  
**porta, ae, 2, f.**, a gate. 3  
**portus, portus, 4, m.**, a haven. 9  
**potens, potentis**, powerful. 13

- prae**, before. 15  
**pretium, i, 2, n.**, value, price. 5  
**princeps, principis, 3, m.**, a chief. 8  
**proelium, i, 2, n.**, a battle. 5  
**prope**, near. 15  
**propheta, ae, i, f.**, a prophet. 3  
**prudens**, wise, prudent. 13  
**puella, ae, i, f.**, a girl. 3  
**puer, pueri, 2, m.**, a boy. 4  
**pulcher, chra, chrum**, beautiful. 12, 15  
**pulchrior, pulchrius**, more beautiful. 12  
  
**quercus, quercus, 4, m.**, an oak. 9  
  
**rapax, rapacis**, rapacious. 13  
**regnum, i, 2, m.**, a kingdom. 4  
**rego, rexi, rectum, régere, 3**, to rule. 29  
**res, ei, 5, f.**, a thing. 10  
**rete, retis, 3, n.**, a net. 8  
**rex, regis, 3, m.**, a king. 8  
  
**sacer, sacra, sacrum**, sacred. 12  
**sacerdos, sacerdotis, 3, m.**, a priest. 8  
**sagax, (gen. sagacis)**, sagacious. 15  
**sapiens, sapientis**, wise. 13, 14  
**scriba ae, i, m.**, a scribe. 3  
**scutum, i, 2, n.**, a shield. 5  
**senex, senis, m.**, an old man. 11, 15  
  
**serpens, serpentis, 3, c.**, a serpent, snake. 7  
**servus, i, 2, m.**, a servant. 5  
**signum, 2, n.**, a sign. 5  
**similis, simile**, like. 14  
**socer, sóceri, 2, m.**, a father-in-law. 5  
**species, ei, 5, f.**, the appearance. 10  
**spes, spei, 5, f.**, hope. 10  
**spiritus us, 4, m.**, a spirit. 9  
**stella, ae, i, f.**, star. 3  
**sum, I am.** 23  
**superus, a, um**, high. 15  
  
**templum, i, 2, n.**, a temple. 5  
**tempus, temporis, 3, n.**, time. 8  
**tener, a, um**, tender. 11, 15  
**testis, testis, 3, c.**, a witness. 8  
**trabs, trabis, 3, f.**, a beam of wood. 8  
**tribus, tribus, 4, m.**, a tribe. 9  
**tristis, triste**, sad. 12  
**turba, ae, i, f.**, a multitude. 3  
  
**ultra**, beyond. 15  
**urbs, urbis, 3, f.**, a city. 8  
  
**verbum, i, 2, n.**, a word. 5  
**verus, a, um**, true. 12  
**vesper, vesperi, 2, n.**, evening. 5  
**vestigium, i, 2, n.**, a footstep. 5  
**vir, viri, m.**, a man. 10  
**virgo, inis, 3, f.**, a virgin. 7  
**vis**, strength. 10