

Unit 7 Grammar Summary

NOUNS & ADJECTIVES

Case	1st Declension: FEM. (Masc.)		2nd Declension: MASC. (Fem.) NEUTER			3rd Declension: MASC./FEM. NEUTER				
	S.	Pl.	S.	Pl.	S.	Pl.	S.	Pl.	S.	Pl.
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us/-r	-ī	-um	-a	-?	-ēs	-?	-a
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum	-is	-um	-is	-um
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ī	-ibus	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a	-em	-ēs	?	-a
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-e	-ibus	-e	-ibus

Vocative – same form as the nominative, except:

- 2nd Decl. nouns and adjectives: **-us → -e**
- 2nd Decl. proper nouns and *filius*: **-ius → -ī**

Case Uses

Nominative: 1. Subject
2. Predicate Nominative

Genitive: 1. Possession (of, 's, s')

Dative: 1. Indirect Object (to/for)
2. With certain adjectives:
amicus – friendly
cārus – dear
grātus – pleasing
propinquus – close

Accusative 1. Direct Object
2. Object of Prepositions:
ad – to, towards
ante – before
apud – with; at the
house of
circum – around
contrā – against
extrā – outside of
in – into, onto
inter – between, among
intrā – within, inside of
per – through, along
post – after
prope – near
propter – because of
trāns – across

Ablative: 1. Object of Prepositions:
ā, ab – from, away from
cum – with
dē – about, down from
ē, ex – out of
in – in, on
sine – without
prō – for, on behalf of; in
front of
sub – under
2. Means:
“by/with” tangible thing
-no preposition

Vocative: 1. Direct Address

Adjectives

Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in gender (M, F, N), number (Sing., Plur.), and case (Nom, Gen, Dat, Acc, Abl, Voc).

PRONOUNS & DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

Personal Pronouns

Case	1st Person:		2nd Person:		3rd Person: SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	S.	Pl.	S.	Pl.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	ego	nōs	tū	vōs	is	ea	id	eī	eae	ea
GEN.	meī	nostrum	tuī	vestrum	eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
DAT.	mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs	eī	eī	eī	eīs	eīs	eīs
ACC.	mē	nōs	tē	vōs	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
ABL.	mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs	eō	eā	eō	eīs	eīs	eīs

I, me, we, us you he/she/it, they, this, these, that, those

Demonstrative Adjectives & Pronouns

Case	SINGULAR			PLURAL			SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M	F	N	M	F	N	M	F	N	M	F	N
NOM.	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec	ille	illa	illu d	illī	illae	illa
GEN.	huius	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illius	illius	illiu s	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
DAT.	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs	illī	illī	illī	illīs	illīs	illīs
ACC.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec	illum	illam	illu d	illōs	illās	illa
ABL.	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs	illō	illā	illō	illīs	illīs	illīs

this, these that, those

VERBS - Regular

Personal Endings

Person	Singular	Plural
1 st	-ō / -m ("I")	-mus ("we")
2 nd	-s ("you")	-tis ("you")
3 rd	-t ("he, she, it")	-nt ("they")

Which Conjugation? Need to know the 1st two principal parts

- 1st -ō, -āre
- 2nd -eō, ēre
- 3rd -ō, -ere
- 3rd iō -iō, -ere
- 4th -iō, -īre

Stems

Present Stem : 2nd Principal Part, drop -āre/-ēre/-ere/-īre

Perfect Stem: 3rd Principal Part, drop -ī

INFINITIVE MOOD

Present Infinitive: “to____” 2nd Principal Part, usually end in *-re*

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Present Imperative:

Positive (“____!”)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st	-ā	-āte
2 nd	-ē	-ēte
3 rd	-e	-ite
3 rd iō	-e	-ite
4 th	-ī	-īte

Negative (“Don’t ____!”)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
ALL	nōlī + 2 nd principal part	nōlite + 2 nd principal part

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Indicative: “ ___/ ___s, is/am/are ___ing, does/do ___”

Stem + vowel + personal ending

NO CLUE!

	1 st Conj.		2 nd Conj.		3 rd Conj.		3 rd Conj. -iō		4 th Conj.	
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1 st	-ō	-āmus	-eō	-ēmus	-ō	-imus	-iō	-imus	-iō	-īmus
2 nd	-ās	-ātis	-ēs	-ētis	-is	-itis	-is	-itis	-īs	-ītis
3 rd	-at	-ant	-et	-ent	-it	-unt	-it	-iunt	-it	-iunt

Imperfect Indicative: “was/were ___ing, kept ___ing, used to ___”

Present stem + vowel + **BA** + personal ending

CLUE = *BA*

	1 st Conj.		2 nd & 3 rd Conj.		3 rd -iō & 4 th	
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1 st	-ābam	-ābāmus	-ēbam	-ēbāmus	-iēbam	-iēbāmus
2 nd	-ābās	-ābātis	-ēbās	-ēbātis	-iēbās	-iēbātis
3 rd	-ābat	-ābant	-ēbat	-ēbant	-iēbat	-iēbant

Future Indicative: “will ____, going to ____”

1st & 2nd Conj. = Present stem + vowel + **bō/bis/bit/bimus/bitis/bunt**

3rd Conj. = Present stem + **am/ēs/et/ēmus/ētis/ent**

3rd iō & 4th Conj. = Present stem + **iam/iēs/iet/iēmus/iētis/ient**

CLUE = “bo/bi/bu for 1 & 2, a & e for 4 & 3, ie will always be... future!”

	1 st Conj.		2 nd Conj.		3 rd Conj.		3 rd -iō & 4 th Conj.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1 st	-ābō	-ābimus	-ēbō	-ēbimus	-am	-ēmus	-iam	-iēmus
2 nd	-ābis	-ābitis	-ēbis	-ēbitis	-ēs	-ētis	-iēs	-iētis
3 rd	-ābit	-ābunt	-ēbit	-ēbunt	-et	-ent	-iet	-iēnt

Perfect Indicative: “__ed, did ____, has/have __ed”; simple past

Perfect stem + Perfect Personal Endings:

Person	Singular	Plural
1 st	-ī (“I”)	-imus (“we”)
2 nd	-istī (“you”)	-istis (“you”)
3 rd	-it (“he, she, it”)	-erunt (“they”)

CLUES =

VSUX (e.g., amāvit, lūsit, docuit, dīxit)

Long vowel before ending (e.g., vēnit, vīdit)

Double sound at beginning (e.g., **dedit**, **cucurrit**)

ALL LATIN VERBS (regular & irregular) form the PERFECT INDICATIVE this way!

Pluperfect Indicative: “HAD __ed”

Perfect stem + Pluperfect Personal Endings:

Person	Singular	Plural
1 st	-eram	-erāmus
2 nd	-erās	-erātis
3 rd	-erat	-erant

Future Perfect Indicative: “WILL HAVE __ed”

Perfect stem + Future Perfect Personal Endings:

Person	Singular	Plural
1 st	-erō (“I”)	-erimus
2 nd	-eris (“you”)	-eritis
3 rd	-erit (“he, she, it”)	-erint

Irregular Verbs – sum & possum

		sum, esse – “to be”			possum, posse – “to be able”		
Present Indicative							
	Singular		Plural		Singular		Plural
1st	sum <i>I am</i>		sumus <i>we are</i>		possum <i>I am able</i>		possumus <i>we are able</i>
2nd	es <i>you are</i>		estis <i>you are</i>		potes <i>you are able</i>		potestis <i>you are able</i>
3rd	est <i>she/he/it is</i>		sunt <i>they are</i>		potest <i>she/he/it is able</i>		possunt <i>they are able</i>
Imperfect Indicative							
	Singular		Plural		Singular		Plural
1st	eram <i>I was</i>		erāmus <i>we were</i>		poteram <i>I was able</i>		poterāmus <i>we were able</i>
2nd	erās <i>you were</i>		erātis <i>you were</i>		poterās <i>you were able</i>		poterātis <i>you were able</i>
3rd	erat <i>she/he/it was</i>		erant <i>they were</i>		poterat <i>she/he/it was able</i>		poterant <i>they were able</i>
Future Indicative							
	Singular		Plural		Singular		Plural
1st	erō <i>I will be</i>		erimus <i>we will be</i>		poterō <i>I will be able</i>		poterimus <i>we will be able</i>
2nd	eris <i>you will be</i>		eritis <i>you will be</i>		poteris <i>you will be able</i>		poteritis <i>you will be able</i>
3rd	erit <i>she/he/it will be</i>		erunt <i>they will be</i>		poterit <i>she/he/it will be able</i>		poterunt <i>they will be able</i>
Perfect Indicative							
1st	fuī <i>I have been, was</i>		fuimus <i>we have been, were</i>		potuī <i>I have been able</i>		potuimus <i>we have been able</i>
2nd	fuistī <i>you have been, were</i>		fuistis <i>you have been, were</i>		potuistī <i>you have been able</i>		potuistis <i>you have been able</i>
3rd	fuit <i>she/he/it has been, was</i>		fuērunt <i>they wi have been, were</i>		potuit <i>she/he/it has been able</i>		potuērunt <i>they have been able</i>

Irregular Verb: volō, velle, voluī – to wish, want

Present Indicative: *volō, vīs, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt*

Imperfect Indicative: *volēbam, volēbās, volēbat, volēbāmus, volēbātis, volēbant*

Future Indicative: *volam, volēs, volet, volēmus, volētis, volent*