NOUNS

A person, place, or thing
Nominative – The subject. Does the action of the verb. _____ verbs
Genitive – Shows possession. of the _____
Dative – Indirect Object. Benefits from verb give, show, tell. to the _____, for the _____
Accusative – Direct Object. Recieves action of the verb. verb _____
Ablative – Shows location with prepositions. BWIOF _____
Vocative – Addressing the noun. Hey _____!

1st Declension

Sing to "Take me out to the ball game"

	Feminine			area, are|ae	
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
Nom	a	ae	Nom	area	areae
Gen	ae	ārum	Gen	areae	areārum
Dat	ae	īs	Dat	areae	areīs
Acc	am	ās	Acc	aream	areās
Abl	ā	īs	Abl	areā	areīs
Voc	a	ae	Voc	area	areae

2nd Declension

Sing to tune "Happy Birthday"   Sing to tune "Mary had a little lamb"

	Masculine			Neuter		
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural	
Nom	us	ī	Nom	um	a	Nominative and Accusative
Gen	ī	ōrum	Gen	ī	ōrum	of neuter have same endings
Dat	ō	īs	Dat	ō	īs	
Acc	um	ōs	Acc	um	a	Nom + Acc Sin usually is "um"
Abl	ō	īs	Abl	ō	īs	Nom + Acc Pl usually is "a"
Voc	e	ī	Voc	um	a	

	Porcus, porc|ī			bellum, bell|ī	
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
Nom	porcus	porcī	Nom	bellum	bella
Gen	porcī	porcōrum	Gen	bellī	bellōrum
Dat	porcō	porcīs	Dat	bellō	bellīs
Acc	porcum	porcōs	Acc	bellum	bella
Abl	porcō	porcīs	Abl	bellō	bellīs
Voc	porce	porcī	Voc	bellum	bella

3ʳᵈ Declension

Masculine/Feminine			Neuter		
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
Nom	--	ēs	Nom	--	a
Gen	is	um	Gen	is	um
Dat	ī	ibus	Dat	ī	ibus
Acc	em	ēs	Acc	--	a
Abl	e	ibus	Abl	e	ibus
Voc	--	ēs	Voc	--	a

princeps, princep|is m.			tempus, tempor|is n.		
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
Nom	princeps	principēs	Nom	tempus	tempora
Gen	principis	principum	Gen	temporis	temporum
Dat	principī	principibus	Dat	temporī	temporibus
Acc	principem	principēs	Acc	tempus	tempora
Abl	principe	principibus	Abl	tempore	temporibus
Voc	princeps	principēs	Voc	tempus	tempora

4ᵗʰ Declension

Masculine/Feminine			Neuter		
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
Nom	us	ūs	Nom	ū	ūa
Gen	ūs	uum	Gen	ūs	uum
Dat	uī	ibus ← ubus	Dat	ū	ibus
Acc	um	ūs	Acc	ū	ūa
Abl	ū	ibus ubus	Abl	ū	ibus
Voc	ūs	ūs	Voc	ū	ūa

ubus — Used sometimes by Latin Authors

aestus, aest|ūs m.			genū, gen|ūs n.		
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
Nom	aestus	aestūs	Nom	genū	genūa
Gen	aestūs	aestuum	Gen	genūs	genuum
Dat	aestuī	aestibus	Dat	genū	genibus
Acc	aestum	aestūs	Acc	genū	genūa
Abl	aestū	aestibus	Abl	genū	genibus
Voc	aestūs	aestūs	Voc	genū	genūa

Common Feminine 4ᵗʰ declension nouns

acus, acūs f. ------- needle
anus, anūs f. ------- old woman
domus, domūs f. --- house
īdus, īdūs f. ---------- the 13ᵗʰ or 15ᵗʰ day
manus, manūs f. ---- hand
tribus, tribūs f. ------ tribe, clan

Most are Masculine, although many important ones are feminine

Neuter 4ᵗʰ Declension are very rare

The ONLY Neuter 4ᵗʰ declension nouns

cornū, cornūs n. ----- horn
pecū, pecūs n. ------- herd, flock
genū, genūs n. ------ knee
gelū, gelūs n. -------- frost, chill
verū, verūs n. ------ point, spear-tip

5ᵗʰ Declension

You can identify 5ᵗʰ Declension by the abundance of "e"s
They are mostly feminine although "diēs", a very common one, is masculine.
There are no neuter 5ᵗʰ Declensions.
5ᵗʰ Declension is very rare in general.

Masculine/Feminine

	Singular	Plural
Nom	ēs	ēs
Gen	eī	ērum
Dat	eī	ēbus
Acc	em	ēs
Abl	ē	ēbus
Voc	ēs	ēs

diēs, dileī m.

	Singular	Plural
Nom	diēs	diēs
Gen	dieī	diērum
Dat	dieī	diēbus
Acc	diem	diēs
Abl	diē	diēbus
Voc	diēs	diēs

rēs, rleī f.

	Singular	Plural
Nom	rēs	rēs
Gen	reī	rērum
Dat	reī	rēbus
Acc	rem	rēs
Abl	rē	rēbus
Voc	rēs	rēs

Fifth declension nouns

rēs, reī f. ------------ a thing, a matter
speciēs, specieī f. --- appearance, type
spēs, speī f. -------- hope
fidēs, fideī f. -------- faith

rabies, rabiēī f -- rage
diēs dieī m. ---------- day
faciēs, facieī f. ------- figure, face
glaciēs, glacieī f. ----- ice
seriēs, serieī f. ------ row, chain

Pronouns

Demonstrative Pronoun

hic, haec hoc → means "this"

	Masculine				Feminine				Neuter	
	Singular	Plural			Singular	Plural			Singular	Plural
Nom	hic	hī		Nom	haec	hae		Nom	hoc	haec
Gen	huius	hōrum		Gen	huius	hārum		Gen	huius	hōrum
Dat	huic	hīs		Dat	huic	hīs		Dat	huic	hīs
Acc	hunc	hōs		Acc	hanc	hās		Acc	hoc	haec
Abl	hōc	hīs		Abl	hāc	hīs		Abl	hōc	hīs

ille, illa, illud → means "that"

	Masculine				Feminine				Neuter	
	Singular	Plural			Singular	Plural			Singular	Plural
Nom	ille	illī		Nom	illa	illae		Nom	illud	illa
Gen	illius	illōrum		Gen	illius	illārum		Gen	illius	illārum
Dat	illī	illīs		Dat	illī	illīs		Dat	illī	illīs
Acc	illum	illōs		Acc	illam	illās		Acc	illud	illa
Abl	illō	illīs		Abl	illō	illīs		Abl	illō	illīs

Personal Pronouns

1st Person

	Singular		Plural	
Nom	ego	(I)	nōs	(we)
Gen	meus, a, um	(my)	noster, a, um	(our)
Dat	mihi	(for me)	nobīs	(for us)
Acc	mē	(verb me)	nōs	(verb us)
Abl	mē	(BWIOF me)	nobīs	(BWIOF us)

2nd Person

	Singular		Plural	
Nom	tu	(you)	vōs	(y'all)
Gen	tuus, a, um	(your)	vester, a, um	(y'all's)
Dat	tibi	(for you)	vobīs	(for y'all)
Acc	tē	(verb you)	vōs	(verb y'all)
Abl	tē	(BWIOF you)	vobīs	(BWIOF y'all)

meī, tuī, vestrum
not used uncommon

3rd Person

	Masculine				Feminine				Neuter	
	Singular	Plural			Singular	Plural			Singular	Plural
Nom	is	eī		Nom	ea	eae		Nom	id	ea
Gen	eius	eōrum		Gen	eius	eārum		Gen	eius	eārum
Dat	eī	eīs		Dat	eī	eōs		Dat	eī	eīs
Acc	eum	eōs		Acc	eam	eās		Acc	id	ea
Abl	eō	eīs		Abl	eā	eīs		Abl	eō	eīs

Reflexive Pronouns

All genders + numbers

Nom	– –		himself
Gen	suus, a, um		herself
Dat	sibī	SUĪ	itself
Acc	sē		myself
Abl	sē		yourself

→ can have accusative endings due to its adjective like appearance

Relative Pronoun

	Masculine				Feminine				Neuter	
	Singular	Plural			Singular	Plural			Singular	Plural
Nom	quī	quī	Nom	quae	quae	Nom	quod	quae
Gen	cuius	quōrum	Gen	cuius	quārum	Gen	cuius	quōrum
Dat	cuī	quibus	Dat	cuī	quibus	Dat	cuī	quibus
Acc	quem	quōs	Acc	quam	quās	Acc	quod	quae
Abl	quō	quibus	Abl	quā	quibus	Abl	quō	quibus

Relative Clause → related to relative pronouns

Nom = who, which, what

antecedent   RP

Max threw a ball, [which was red]. relative clause

Key Aspects

Max threw a ball, which was red.

Jake saw a bunch clowns of which he was afraid of.

Jeff fears his boss, to whom he presents for.

Henry played in the building which his father owned

John walked into the new building in which he lived in.

antecedent   RP

] Relative clause

which is describing the ball. The ball is accusative in the first sentence but the which in the relative clause is nominative.

Gen = of whom, of which

Dat = to whom, to which

Acc = whom, which

Abl = in which, by whom

Key aspects

Relative Clause doesn't relate to previous sentence
Tell adjectival information
Share GENDER and NUMBER
but not Case

[Case Don't Matter]

means "some" person or a "certain" person
It is just a relative pronoun with an indefinite suffix: dam
sometimes the endings change m⟶n
quārum ⟶ quārundam   Agree with gender, number, and case
(RP)   m⤸ (IP)

	Masculine			Feminine			Neuter	
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
Nom	quīdam	quīdam	Nom	quaedam	quaedam	Nom	quiddam	quaedam
Gen	cuiusdam	quōrundam	Gen	cuiusdam	quārundam	Gen	cuiusdam	quōrundam
Dat	cuīdam	quibusdam	Dat	cuīdam	quibusdam	Dat	cuīdam	quibusdam
Acc	quondam	quōsdam	Acc	quandam	quāsdam	Acc	quiddam	quaedam
Abl	quōdam	quibusdam	Abl	quādam	quibusdam	Abl	quōdam	quibusdam

Adjectives

Comparative: The bus is later than usual
It is more severe than a regular adjective
To form the comparative degree:
1. Form the stem
2. Add infix
ior — ior — ius
M   F   N
3. Add 3rd declension endings

M   F   N
irator   irata   iratum
iratior   iratior iratius
iratiōris iratiorī iratiorem
↓   ↓   ↓
genetive dative   accusative

They have a higher degree than comparative.
Superlative: This is the latest the bus has ever been
Acts a normal 2-1-2 adjective

Form the stem and add endings   crassus - fat
- issimus, a, um   crassissimus - fatest
     M   F N

Notable Irregulars
If the stem ends in "r" or "l", double it and add -imus
celer, celeris ⟶ celerrimus

Imperatives

They are commands.
WORK! Don't move!

Positive Active

Singular		Plural
1. cut off -re		1. cut off -re
		2. Add -te
		3. In 3rd and 3rd io, change -e to -i

Singular			Plural		
1st servāre	⟶	servā	1st servāre	⟶	servāte
2nd monēre	⟶	monē	2nd monēre	⟶	monēte
3rd vincere	⟶	vince	3rd vincere	⟶	vincite
4th venīre	⟶	venī	4th venīre	⟶	venīte

Negative Active

Singular			Plural		
1. noli + infinitive			1. nolite + infinitive		
1st servāre	⟶	noli servāre	1st servāre	⟶	nolite servāre
2nd monēre	⟶	noli monēre	2nd monēre	⟶	nolite monēre
3rd vincere	⟶	noli vincere	3rd vincere	⟶	nolite vincere
4th venīre	⟶	noli venīre	4th venīre	⟶	nolite venīre

Verbs

1st conjugation - āre ⟩ 1st and 2nd conjugation are grouped together
2nd conjugation - ēre

3rd conjugation - ere ⟩ 3rd and 4th conjugation are grouped together
4th conjugation - īre

Present Active

1st and 2nd conjugation
1. Cut off -re (form stem)
2. Add s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

parō, parāre, parāvī, paratus

	Singular	Plural
1st	parō	parāmus
2nd	parās	parātis
3rd	parat	parant

For 1st singular, copy first principal part

3rd and 4th conjugation
1. Cut off -ō (form stem)
2. add 4 i's and a "u"
3. Add s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

agō, agere, egī, actus

	Singular	Plural
1st	agō	agimus
2nd	agis	agitis
3rd	agit	agunt

Translation: I run, I walk

Imperfect Active

Ongoing but happened in the past

1st and 2nd conjugation
1. Cut off -re (form stem)
2. Add -ba-
3. Add m, s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

parō, parāre, parāvī, paratus

	Singular	Plural
1st	parābam	parābamus
2nd	parābas	parābatis
3rd	parābat	parābant

3rd and 4th conjugation
1. Cut off -ō (form stem)
2. Add -ēba-
3. Add m, s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

excipiō, excipere, excepī, exceptus

	Singular	Plural
1st	excipiēbam	excipiēbamus
2nd	excipiēbas	excipiēbatis
3rd	excipiēbat	excipiēbant

Translation: Was running, kept on running, was ____ing

Future Active

1st and 2nd conjugation
1. Cut off -re (form stem)
2. Add bo, bi, bi, bi, bi, bu
3. Add s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

parō, parāre, parāvī, paratus

	Singular	Plural
1st	parābo	parābimus
2nd	parābis	parābitis
3rd	parābit	parābunt

3rd and 4th conjugation
1. Cut off -ō (form stem)
2. Add "a" and 5 e's
3. Add s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

excipiō, excipere, excepī, exceptus

	Singular	Plural
1st	excipiam	excipiemus
2nd	excipies	excipietis
3rd	excipiet	excipient

Translation: will run, will walk, will _____

Perfect Active

Action completed in the past
This formation is regardless of conjugation
1. Cut off ī of 3rd principal part (perfect stem)
2. Add ī, istī, it, imus, istis, erunt (endings)

agnoscō, agnoscere, agnovī, agnitus

	Singular	Plural
1st	agnovī	agnovimus
2nd	agnovistī	agnovistis
3rd	agnovit	agnoverunt

Translation: I ran, I ____ed (completed in the past)

Pluperfect Active

Things that have been completed in the past inrespective to another action
It uses the third principal part and adds the imperfect form of the word "to be"
1. Cut off ī of 3rd principal part (perfect stem)
2. Add eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant (endings)

legō, legere, legī, lectus

	Singular	Plural
1st	legeram	legeramus
2nd	legeras	legeratis
3rd	legerat	legerant

Once again, no difference for different verb conjugations

Translation: had _____ed, had farted

Future Perfect Active

An event that is expected to happen before a time of reference.
It uses the third principal part and adds the future form of the word "to be"
1. Cut off ī of 3rd principal part (perfect stem)
2. Add ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint (endings)

maneō, manere, mansī, mansurus

	Singular	Plural
1st	manserō	manserimus
2nd	manseris	manseritis
3rd	manserit	manserint

Translation: will have _____ed, will have farted

Passive Voice

All previous verbs are active voice.

The dog chases the car

Subject doing the verb to direct object.

The passive voice is different

The car is being chased by the dog.

The car is the subject but is taking the verb.

These endings are used in present, perfect, and future systems.

	Singular	Plural
1st	r	mur
2nd	ris	mini
3rd	tur	ntur

Present Passive

1st and 2nd conjugation
1. cut off -re (form stem)
2. Add r, ris, tur, mur, mini, ntur (endings)

parō, parāre, parāvī, paratus

	Singular	Plural
1st	parār	parāmur
2nd	parāris	parāmini
3rd	parātur	parāntur

Translation: He is loved by _____

3rd and 4th conjugation
1. cut off -ō (form stem)
2. Add o, e, i, i, i, u (infix)
3. Add r, ris, tur, mur, mini, ntur (endings)

agō, agere, egī, actus

	Singular	Plural
1st	agor	agimur
2nd	ageris	agimini
3rd	agitur	aguntur

Imperfect Passive

1st and 2nd conjugation
1. cut off -re (form stem)
2. Add -ba- (infix)
3. Add r, ris, tur, mur, mini, ntur (endings)

video, videre, vidī, vīsus

	Singular	Plural
1st	vidēbar	vidēbamur
2nd	vidēbaris	vidēbamini
3rd	vidēbatur	vidēbantur

Translation: I am being prepared by _____

3rd and 4th conjugation
1. cut off -ō (form stem)
2. Add -ēba-
3. Add r, ris, tur, mur, mini, ntur (endings)

audiō, audīre, audīvī, auditus

	Singular	Plural
1st	audiēbar	audiēbamur
2nd	audiēbaris	audiēbamini
3rd	audiēbatur	audiēbantur

Future Passive

1st and 2nd conjugation
1. cut off -re (form stem)
2. Add bo, be, bi, bi, bi, bu
3. Add r, ris, tur, mur, mini, ntur (endings)

amō, amāre, amāvī, amatus

	Singular	Plural
1st	amābor	amābimur
2nd	amāberis	amābimini
3rd	amābitur	amābuntur

2nd singular goes from "bi" to "be."

3rd and 4th conjugation
1. cut off -ō (form stem)
2. Add a, e, e, e, e, e
3. Add r, ris, tur, mur, mini, ntur (endings)

capiō, capere, cepī, ceptus

	Singular	Plural
1st	capiar	capiemur
2nd	capieris	capiemini
3rd	capietur	capientur

Translation: I will be loved by ____

Perfect Passive

They use the 4th principal part and the present forms of sum, esse "to be"
Gender and Number can be changed
1. Take 4th principal part
2. Add sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt to the end

missō, mittere, misī, missus ⟶ Use 4th principal part

	Singular		Plural	
1st	miss**us** **sum**		miss**ī** **sumus**	
2nd	miss**us** es		miss**ī** **estis**	
3rd	miss**us** **est**		miss**ī** **sunt**	

↓   ↓

can change to us, a, um   can change number
based on gender

Translation: I was given by _____

Pluperfect Passive

They use the 4th principal part and the imperfect forms of sum, esse "to be"
Gender and Number can be changed
1. Take 4th principal part
2. Add eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant

invitō, invitāre, invitavī, invitatus

	Singular		Plural	
1st	invitat**a** **eram**		invitat**ae** **eramus**	
2nd	invitat**a** **eras**		invitat**ae** **eratis**	
3rd	invitat**a** **erat**		invitat**ae** **erant**	

Translation: I had been loved by _____

Future Perfect Passive

They use the 4th principal part and the future forms of sum, esse "to be"
Gender and Number can be changed
1. Take 4th principal part
2. Add ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint

conficiō, conficere, confectī, confectus

	Singular		Plural	
1st	confect**us** **ero**		confect**ī** **erimus**	
2nd	confect**us** **eris**		confect**ī** **eritis**	
3rd	confect**us** **erit**		confect**ī** **erint**	

Translation: I will have been finished by_____

Infinitives

Present Active Infinitive
Translation: to verb

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Active Infinitive	-āre	-ēre	-ere	-īre

laudāre - to praise

Present Passive Infinitive
The passive form of the present infinitive
Translation: to be _____

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Passive Infinitive	-ārī	-ērī	-ī	-irī

amāre ⟶ amarī   to be loved
docēre ⟶ docērī   to be taught
accipere ⟶ accipī to be recieved
audīre ⟶ audirī   to be heard

Perfect Active Infinitive
Expresses an action that is supposed to have occured before the action of the main
verb (present, imperfect, perfect)
1. Cut off the ī from the 3rd principle part   common Forms
2. add -isse to the end   laudavisse
texō, texere, texuī, textus - to weave   monuisse
texuisse = to have woven   duxisse
Translation: to have _____   audivisse

Perfect Passive
They express actions that is supposed to have occured before the action of the main
verb (present, imperfect, perfect) but passive
1. 4th Principle Part + "esse"
They will agree in gender
texō, texere, texuī, textus - to weave
textus, -a, -um esse - to have been woven
Translation: to have been _____

Future Active
Talk about things going to happen
1. Form Future Active Participle
   a. Take 4th Principle Part + -ur infix (laudat - infix - us)
2. Add "esse"
laudaturus, a, um
laudaturus esse - to be going to praise
Translation: to be going to _____

Deponent Verbs

They look passive but are translated actively
They have special principal parts

1st	2nd	3rd	4th
arī	erī	ī	irī

Here is what one looks like:
loquor, loquī, loctus (sum)
Similar to regular active verbs.
Form the stem then add the endings.

Present

1st and 2nd conjugation
1. Cut off -rī (form stem)
2. Add passive endings

3rd and 4th conjugation
1. Cut off -or (form stem)
2. Add i, i, i, i, u (4 i's and a u)
3. Add passive endings

cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus

1st person singular is always the first principal part

	Singular	Plural
1st	cōnor	cōnāmur
2nd	cōnāris	cōnāmini
3rd	cōnātur	cōnāntur

Translation: I run, I walk

loquor, loquī, locūtus (sum)

	Singular	Plural
1st	loquor	loqumur
2nd	loqiris	loqumini
3rd	loqutur	loquntur

Imperfect

1st and 2nd conjugation
1. Cut off -rī (form stem)
2. Add -ba- (infix)
3. Add passive endings

3rd and 4th conjugation
1. Cut off -or (form stem)
2. Add -ēbā- (infix)
3. Add passive endings

cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus

	Singular	Plural
1st	cōnābar	cōnābamur
2nd	cōnābaris	cōnābamini
3rd	cōnābatur	cōnābantur

Translation: was running, kept on running, was ____ing

loquor, loquī, locūtus (sum)

	Singular	Plural
1st	loquēbār	loquēbāmur
2nd	loquēbāris	loquēbāmini
3rd	loquēbātur	loquēbāntur

Future

1st and 2nd conjugation
1. Cut off -rī (form stem)
2. Add bo, be, bi, bi, bi, bu (infix)
3. Add passive endings

3rd and 4th conjugation
1. Cut off -or (form stem)
2. Add a, ē, ē, ē, ē, ē (a and 5 ē's)
3. Add passive endings

cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus

	Singular	Plural
1st	cōnābor	cōnābimur
2nd	cōnāberis	cōnābimini
3rd	cōnābitur	cōnābuntur

loquor, loquī, locūtus (sum)

	Singular	Plural
1st	loquar	loquēmur
2nd	loquēris	loquēmini
3rd	loquētur	loquēntur

Translation: will run, will walk, will _____

Perfect

1st and 2nd conjugation   ← same →   3rd and 4th conjugation
1. Take 3rd principal part   1. Take 3rd principal part
2. Add sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt   2. Add sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt

cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus   loquor, loquī, locūtus (sum)

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1st	conatus sum	conati sumus	1st	locutus sum	locuti sumus
2nd	conatus es	conati estis	2nd	locutus es	locuti estis
3rd	conatus est	conati sunt	3rd	locutus est	locuti sunt

Translation: I ran, I ____ed (completed in the past)

Pluperfect

1st and 2nd conjugation   ← same →   3rd and 4th conjugation
1. Take 3rd principal part   1. Take 3rd principal part
2. Add eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant   2. Add eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant

cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus   loquor, loquī, locūtus (sum)

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1st	conatus eram	conati eramus	1st	locutus eram	locuti eramus
2nd	conatus eras	conati eratis	2nd	locutus eras	locuti eratis
3rd	conatus erat	conati erant	3rd	locutus erat	locuti erant

Translation: had _____ed, had farted

Future Perfect

1st and 2nd conjugation   ← same →   3rd and 4th conjugation
1. Take 3rd principal part   1. Take 3rd principal part
2. Add ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint   2. Add ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint

cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus   loquor, loquī, locūtus (sum)

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1st	conatus ero	conati erimus	1st	locutus ero	locuti erimus
2nd	conatus eris	conati eritis	2nd	locutus eris	locuti eritis
3rd	conatus erit	conati erint	3rd	locutus erit	locuti erint

Translation: Will have _____ed, will have farted

Deponent Perfect Passive Participle

Technically perfect active participles.
Translated as having _____ed
Use their 3rd PP and acts like an adjective (agrees in GNC)
Cornelius profectus
Cornelius having set out

Semi-Deponent Verbs

Verbs in latin that are only partially transformed into deponent
Some don't have passive endings
They are formed passively and translated actively

1st and 2nd principal part form present, imperfect and future
3rd principal part for perfect, pluperfect, future perfect

Present			Pluperfect		
audeō, audere, ausus sum			audeō, audere, ausus sum		
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1st	audeō	audēmus	1st	ausus eram	ausus eramus
2nd	audēs	audētis	2nd	ausus eras	ausus eratis
3rd	audēt	audēnt	3rd	ausus erat	ausus erant

Positive

Singular	Plural
1. Change it to regular present active infinitive	1. Form 2nd plural present
conōr, conari, conatus, a, um (1st conjugation)	conōr, conari, conatus, a, um
conāre = Try!	conāmini = Try y'all

1st	2nd	3rd	4th
arī	erī	ī	irī
āre	ēre	ere	īre

Negative

Singular	Plural
1. noli + 2nd principle part	1. nolite + 2nd principle part
fateor, fateri, fassus sum	fateor, fateri, fassus sum
noli fateri = Don't confess!	nolite fateri = Y'all don't confess!

Participles

Perfect Passive Participle PPP
It is a verbal adjective (acts like an adjective but is a verb)
It is a 2-1-2 adjective (agrees in gender, number, and case)
1. The 4th principle part
parō, parāre, parāvī, paratus ——→ 4th PP
Titus ductus = Titus having been lead (agrees in gender, number, and case)
Translation: having been _____ed, after being _____ed

Present Active Participle PAP
Can take a direct object, can be modified by an ablative, can be modified by an adverb,
can modify nouns, can be any case or number

1st and 2nd conjugation
1. Cut off -re (form stem)
2. Add -ns to the Nom Sg
3. Add -nt to all other stems
4. Add 3rd Declension endings

3rd and 4th conjugation
1. Cut off -ō (form stem)
2. Add -ens to the Nom Sg
3. Add -ent to all other stems
4. Add 3rd Declension endings

amō, amāre, amavī, amatus

	Singular	Plural
Nom	amāns	amāntēs
Gen	amāntis	amāntum
Dat	amāntī	amāntibus
Acc	amāntem	amāntēs
Abl	amānte	amāntibus

repellō, repellere, reppulī, repulsus

	Singular	Plural
Nom	repellens	repellentēs
Gen	repellentis	repellentum
Dat	repellentī	repellentibus
Acc	repellentem	repellentēs
Abl	repellente	repellentibus

Translation: like a gerund - "ing" ex. "shouting"

Future Active Participle FAP
They talk about things that are going to happen, about to happen, or intending to happen
1. Take 4th Principal Part
2. Add -ur- infix
3. Add 1st and 2nd Declension Endings
amō, amāre, amavī, amat-us
amaturus "going to love" ——infix
vinum aspersurum - the wine about to spill
Translation: about to _____

Future Passive Participle FPP
Talks about something that must happen.
1. Form stem
2. Add -nd (1st and 2nd) or -end (3rd and 4th)
3. Add us, a, um
amandus, a, um - must be loved
capiendus, a, um - must be caught
Translation: must be _____

Subjunctives

Subjunctive mood shows potential action or show an action which is subordinate.
It modifies the mood of verbs from indicative to subjunctive.

Present Active

Let's eat Caviar ——→ a useful mnemonic for theme verbs
1st) 2nd) 3rd) └ 4th   Theme verbs replace the other vowel

1st Conjugation
1. Cut off -re
2. change ā to e (theme verb)
3. Add m, s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

Observō, observāre   TV: e

	Singular	Plural
1st	observem	observemus
2nd	observes	observetis
3rd	observet	observent

2nd Conjugation
1. Cut off -re
2. change ē to ea (theme verb)
3. Add m, s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

despondeō, despondēre   TV: ea

	Singular	Plural
1st	despondeam	despondeamus
2nd	despondeas	despondeatis
3rd	despondeat	despondeant

3rd Conjugation
1. Cut off -ō
2. Add -a- (theme verb)
3. Add m, s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

neglegō, neglegere   TV: a

	Singular	Plural
1st	neglegam	neglegamus
2nd	neglegas	neglegatis
3rd	neglegat	neglegant

4th Conjugation
1. Cut off -ō
2. Add -ia- (theme verb)
3. Add m, s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

sciō, scīre   TV: ia

	Singular	Plural
1st	sciam	sciamus
2nd	scias	sciatis
3rd	sciat	sciant

Imperfect Active

1. Take the infinitive
2. Add m, s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

timeō, timere, timuī –

	Singular	Plural
1st	timerem	timeremus
2nd	timeres	timeretis
3rd	timeret	timerent

Perfect Active

1. Form the perfect stem
2. Add -eri-
3. Add m, s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus

	Singular	Plural
1st	amaverim	amaverimus
2nd	amaveris	amaveritis
3rd	amaverit	amaverint

Pluperfect Active

1. Form Perfect Active Infinitive
2. Add m, s, t, mus, tis, nt (endings)

conspectō, conspectāre, conspexī
conspex = perfect stem
conspexisse = perfect active infinitive

	Singular	Plural
1st	conspexissem	conspexissemus
2nd	conspexisses	conspexissetis
3rd	conspexisset	conspexissent

Perfect Passive

1. Take 4th Principal Part
2. Add sim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint
   (they are versions of "to be")

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus

	Singular	Plural
1st	amatus sim	amati simus
2nd	amatus sis	amati sitis
3rd	amatus sit	amati sint

Imperfect Passive

1. Take the infinitive
2. Add r, ris, tur, mur, mini, ntur (endings)

loquor, loquī, loctus → Deponent
↳ loquere (3rd conjugation)

	Singular	Plural
1st	loquerer	loqueremur
2nd	loquereris	loqueremini
3rd	loqueretur	loquerentur

Pluperfect Passive

1. Take 4th principal part
2. Add essem, esses, esset, essemus,
   essetis, essent (endings)

proficiscor, proficiscī, profectus

	Singular	Plural
1st	profectus essem	profecti essemus
2nd	profectus esses	profecti essetis
3rd	profectus esset	profecti essent

Present Passive

It is the same as present active subjunctive but it just has passive endings.
This is also for deponent verbs as well

Observō, observāre   TV: e

	Singular	Plural
1st	observer	observemur
2nd	observeris	observemini
3rd	observetur	observentur

despondeō, despondēre   TV: ea

	Singular	Plural
1st	despondear	despondeamur
2nd	despondearis	despondeamini
3rd	despondeatur	despondeantur

neglegō, neglegere TV: a

	Singular	Plural
1st	neglegar	neglegamur
2nd	neglegaris	neglegamini
3rd	neglegatur	neglegantur

sciō, scīre   TV: ia

	Singular	Plural
1st	sciar	sciamur
2nd	sciaris	sciamini
3d	sciatur	sciantur

Result Clause

Constructions that use the subordinating conjunction "ut"   ==Ut = that==

There are three parts to the result clause

1. Adjective expressing degree

adeo --- so, so much, to such an extent
tam --- so
sic --- thus, in this way
talis, is, e --- such

ita --- thus, in such a way
tantus, a, um --- so great
tantum --- so much
tot --- so many

examples of those adjectives

2. "ut" which translates to "that"
3. The subjunctive verb

①   ②   ③
Mater tua adeo fatua est ut ad statuam dicat.
Your mother is so stupid that she is speaking to a statue

Cum Clause

Provides information on when the main verb occured.
It is usually has a subjunctive
[cum ... subjunctive] → cum clause

→ Perfect passive sub
Servus [cum ā dominō arcessitus esset] statim aquam attulit
The slave, when he had been summoned by his master, immediately brought water.

Purpose Clause

The main clause doesn't really have any bearing on the dependent clause.
It is just used to show the purpose of the main verb.
They use "ut" and "ne" to introduce the clause.
ut = so that, in order to
ne = so that ... not, to ... not

The end of the sentence contains a subjunctive.
Similar to the Indirect Command, if main verb is present then present subjunctive;
if main verb is past tense, then it is an imperfect subjunctive.

There are potential helping verbs
Present Main Verb: might, may, can
Perfect Main Verb: would, could

②   ① — the conjunction   ③
Sextus arborem ascendēbat ut Corneliam dormientem terrēret
Sextus was climbing the tree so that he could scare sleeping Cornelia.

Indirect Statements
A way to paraphrase speech, thoughts, and hopes
Verb of the head + Accusative Subject + infinitive

Verb of the head	Accusative Subject	Infinitive
Any action you do with your head	The next accusative	Gives tense and voice info (usually agrees with Acc Sub) Doesn't translate as infinitive
sperō, sperāre - to hope		

① ② ③ — perfect active inf

Cornelia dicit [puerōs hodie eam molestisse] → Indirect Statement
Cornelia say that the boys annoyed her today.

If the verb of head is present
Present Infinitive: is _____ing
Perfect Infinitive: _____ed
Future Infinitive: will _____

If the verb of head is perfect
Present Infinitive: was _____ing
Perfect Infinitive: had _____ed
Future Infinitive: would _____

Indirect Commands
Used to report a command, an order, or a request for an action to occur
An asking verb + conjunction + subjunctive

Asking Verb	Conjunctions	Subjunctive
rogō, rogāre = to ask	ut = to/that	if main verb is present, subjunctive is present
	ne = not to/not that	if main verb is perfect, subjunctive is imperfect

present ↘ ① ② ③
Ianitor visitōrēs rogāt ut in donum procedant ⟶ present subjunctive
The doorkeeper asks the vistiors that they enter into the house

perfect ↘ ① ② ③ ⟶ imperfect subjunctive
Ianitor visitōrēs rogāvit ne in donum procederent
The doorkeeper asked the vistiors that they not enter into the house

Indirect Question
They are quotation marked questions
verb of asking + question word + subjunctive verb

Piratae rogabant qui essemus, unde vēnissemus, quo iter faceremus.
The pirates were asking who we were, where we were coming from, and where we were making the journey.

It is not a question. No question mark. It is a indirect question.

Gerunds

They are verbal nouns. Just like present participles, gerunds are translated with an -ing ending.
The gerund doesn't have a nominative.
The gerund is always singular.
The gerund is always neuter.
1. Add -nd- infix
2. Add neuter endings

Nom   currere
Gen   currendī
Dat   currendō
Acc   currendum
Abl   currendō

1. General
Lutum in viā currendum impedit
Mud in the road impedes the running.

2. For the sake of... (purpose) causā or gratiā
(abl) causā + gerund (genitive) = "For the sake of, on account of..."
(abl) gratiā + gerund (genitive) = "On account of, for the sake of, in favor of..."
Caesar in Galliam Helvitiōs causā petendī processit
Caesar proceeded into Gaul for the sake of attacking the Helvetii

3. Purpose with the preposition ad + acc   Similar to number 2
Discipulī ad discendum Latinam legunt
The students read Latin for the purpose of learning

4. genitive + special adjectives
cupidus guberandī = desirous of governing

5. Dative (indirect object) and special adjectives
guberandō - They were giving much time to govering
idōneus guberandō - fit for governing

6. Ablative + dē, ex, in:
dē guber

Gerundives

It declines like a regular 2-1-2 adjective
It is also like a future passive participle (going to be verbed)
1. Form normal stem
2. Add -nd- infix
3.

1. Passive Periphrastic   (like future passive participle)
Karthago delenda est
Karthage needs to be destroyed. (going to be defeated)

2. Dative of Agent
Show the do-er of a gerundive, use the dative case
Karthago Romanis delenda est
For the Romans, Karthage needs to be destroyed.

3. Replacing the gerund   (the gerund was sometimes seen as ugly/artless)
They agree with their objects in case.
A. Causā / Gratiā
Disci ulus ad scholam ratiā discendae Latinae venit.
The student comes to school for the sake of learning Latin.

B. Purpose (ad)
Sextus cum Syrō ad spectanda vehicula sedēbant.
Sextus was sitting with Syrus for watching vehicles.

Ablative Absolute

Rules
1. You need to respect the tense of the participle
2. You cannot bring the main verb into the ablative absolute

An ablative absolute is a noun + participle in the ablative case.
They condense the sentence while keeping the meaning.
They give detail but don't connect to the words in the main sentence.

The ablative noun in the ablative absolute is the subject.
There can be a PAP or PPP.
If it is PPP the verb must be passive and a form of perfect. The ablative noun is the subject even though you might want to make it the direct object.
If it is a PAP then the verb must be active.

You can add a preposition to the beginning. (when, since, because, although, while)

	Present Active		Perfect Passive	
The verb have ablative endings :	ē	ibus	ō or ā	īs

Fure vestimenta surripiente ⟶ with the thief stealing the clothing,
Lupō conspectō ⟶ with the wolf having caught sight of,

Coquō vocātō, omnēs cenam laudāverunt
with the cook having been called, everyone praised the dinner.

Syllables

Syllabification
Have only one vowel or dipthong
1. Consonants begin syllables
   a-mī-cus
2. Split two consonants
   cap-tus   vil-la
3. Consonant groups b,d,g,p,t,c, and f combined with liquid (r or l) c
   a-la-cris sta-re
4. Double Consonants
   dix xit (both) mez-zen-ti-us
5. Compound Words (perfixes)
   ab-est per-a-gō
6. I and U (i at beginning is j) (U following q,,r, or s is part of consonant)
   ia-ci-ō quae-rō suā-vis

Syllable Length

Long Syllable
Naturally long
1. Dipthong (ae,au,ei,eu,oe,ui)
2. Has a macron (long mark)
   Not all texts will use macrons. Must know endings.
Position
Followed by two or more consonants. porta "o"is long by position
Consonants do not need to be in same word.
"bonus porta" the "u" is long because followed by s and p

Exceptions
1. "h" doesn't make position
   "i" of bervis hora are short
2. X and Z are double consonants and can make them long alone.
   axis makes the "a" long
3. b,d,g,p,t,c, and f combined with liquid (r or l) can be long or short (author's choice)
   patris looks long but could be short
   sub luna is still long because the liquid is in another word.

Short Syllable
Any syllable that is not long
Only followed by one consonant
Two variables in a row (not dipthong) is usually short.

Dactylic Hexameter
Foot - group of syllables in a pattern   6 feet in a line.
First syllable of foot is stressed
Dactyl
Three syllables in long - short - short
fēmină
Spondee
Two long syllables long - long
tāngō
Most end in a dactyl then spondee

Ellision
When a syllable is not pronounced.
Final Syllable must be:
1. a vowel
2. a dipthong
3. a vowel followed by "m" (um, am, em, im, om)
First syllable of following word must be:
1. a vowel
2. a dipthong
3. a "h" followed by a vowel
unum animum → un animal   una aestas → un-aestas

Vowels and Consonants
When i is surrounded by consonants it is a vowel
It is also a vowel when it is surrounded by a vowel and a consonant.

Consonant
At the beginning of a word + vowel
iēcit iam iungunt
Between two vowels

Exceptions
Compound words with consonantal i
adiectus
Words like māius, pēius, cuius, aiunt
Words borrowed from greek
Compounds of iaciō (one i, two sounds) coniciō