

Henle I Quick Reference - with TOC

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Lesson #1

1. ALL NOUNS WHOSE GENITIVE ENDS IN **-AE** ARE IN THE FIRST DECLENSION.

2. The STEM of any noun is found by dropping the ending of the Genitive Singular. Thus, genitive: **TERR-AE**; STEM: **TERR-**.

3. RULES FOR GENDER

In English gender is very simple. Nouns naming men or male animals are MASCULINE, as John, man, sailor (sailors are usually men), bull, lion. Nouns naming women and female animals are FEMININE, as Mary, woman, waitress, cow, lioness. Nouns naming things are NEUTER, as book, lake, beauty, soul.

BUT IN LATIN nouns naming things are sometimes masculine, sometimes feminine, sometimes neuter. Thus, terra, ae, is FEMININE although land is a THING and is NEUTER in English.

4. USE OF VERBS

In Latin the pronouns (I, we, you, he, she, it, they), when used as subjects of a verb, are not ordinarily expressed separately. THEY ARE CONTAINED IN THE ENDING OF THE VERB. Thus: **ōrat** means he, she, or it prays. He, she, or it is contained in the ending -at. **Ōrant** means they pray. They is contained in the ending -ant.

5. RULE: THE SUBJECT OF A FINITE VERB IS IN THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

6. RULE: A FINITE VERB AGREES WITH ITS SUBJECT IN NUMBER (AND PERSON).

7. THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

The sailors praise Mary.

Nautae Mariam laudant.

In this sentence Mary is the DIRECT OBJECT of the verb praise. In English Mary is in the OBJECTIVE CASE. In Latin the objective case is called the ACCUSATIVE CASE.

8. RULE: THE DIRECT OBJECT OF A TRANSITIVE VERB IS IN THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

9. RULE: THE VERB USUALLY STANDS LAST IN THE SENTENCE.

10. RULE: ADVERBS USUALLY STAND IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE WORD THEY MODIFY.

Lesson #1

11. THE GENITIVE CASE

Mary's glory, glōria Marīae

The glory of the province, glōria prōvinciae

The sailors' victory, victōria nautārum

In these phrases the Latin genitive translates the English possessive and the English *of*-phrases.

12. RULE: THE POSSESSIVE CASE AND MANY ENGLISH *OF*-PHRASES ARE TRANSLATED BY THE GENITIVE.

Lesson #2

13. ALL NOUNS WHOSE GENITIVE SINGULAR ENDS IN **-ī** BELONG TO THE SECOND DECLENSION.

14. HOWEVER, SOME NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION HAVE **-US** IN THE NOMINATIVE, SOME HAVE **-UM**. Those nouns of the second declension whose nominative ends in **-us** are declined like **servus, servī** and are generally MASCULINE. Those whose nominative ends in **-um** are declined like **bellum, bellī** and are always NEUTER.

15. ALL WORDS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION WHOSE NOMINATIVE ENDS IN **-UM** ARE NEUTER AND ARE DECLINED LIKE **BELLUM**.

16. HINT: IN ALL NEUTER NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES THE ACCUSATIVE IS ALWAYS LIKE THE NOMINATIVE.

17. THE INDIRECT OBJECT

Chrīstus glōriam Deō dedit.

Christ gave glory to God.

Christ gave God glory.

In these sentences *to God* and *God* are INDIRECT OBJECTS. (*Glory* is the DIRECT object.) The indirect object expresses the person (less frequently the thing) TO OR FOR WHOM something is said, told, given, entrusted, etc.

18. RULE: THE INDIRECT OBJECT IS PUT IN THE DATIVE CASE.

19. USE OF PREPOSITIONS

Cum amico, with a friend

Cum is a preposition. It governs the word **amicō**. (With *what?* With a *friend*.) **Amicō** is in the ablative case.

IN LATIN SOME PREPOSITIONS ARE FOLLOWED BY THE ABLATIVE CASE, SOME BY THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

20. THE PREDICATE NOUN

Chrīstus est Fīlius Deī.

Christ is the Son of God.

We have seen that transitive verbs take an object in the ACCUSATIVE CASE. In this sentence, however, we have a different kind of verb: **est, is**. The verb *to be* (of which *is* is a form) is called a LINKING verb because it LINKS two words together. IT DOES NOT TAKE AN ACCUSATIVE OBJECT. A noun linked to the subject is in the NOMINATIVE case. Such a noun is called the PREDICATE NOUN. **Fīlius** is a predicate noun in this sentence and is therefore in the NOMINATIVE case.

21. RULE: AFTER A LINKING VERB THE PREDICATE NOUN IS PUT IN THE SAME CASE AS THE SUBJECT.

Lesson #2

22. FORMS OF THE VERB **SUM** MAY STAND ANYWHERE IN THE SENTENCE.

23. USE OF **QUOD**, 'BECAUSE'

I am a servant of Christ because Christ is God.

Servus Chrīstī sum quod Chrīstus Deus est.

Quod, *because*, is a conjunction which joins a subordinate clause to a main clause. In this sentence *I am a servant of Christ* is the main clause; *because Christ is God* is a subordinate clause.

Lesson #3

24. ALL NOUNS WHOSE GENITIVE SINGULAR ENDS IN **-IS** BELONG TO THE THIRD DECLENSION.

25. GENDER IN THE THIRD DECLENSION

Nouns in the third declension may be masculine, feminine, or neuter. We shall study the masculine and feminine nouns first. You can tell whether a noun is masculine or feminine from the rules given in the Grammar, Nos. 46-52. Read these rules carefully.

26. RULES FOR NOUNS LIKE LEX AND PARS

Look at Nos. 57 and 58 in the Grammar. You will notice that two models are given for the masculine and feminine nouns of the third declension. They have exactly the same endings except in the nominative singular and in the GENITIVE PLURAL.

All masculine and feminine nouns of the third declension are declined like *lēx* EXCEPT THOSE in the Grammar, Nos. 59-63. All masculine and feminine nouns covered by these rules are declined like *pars*.

27. APPOSITIVES

Christ, the Son of God, is the King of Kings.

Chrīstus, Fīlius Deī, est Rēx Rēgum.

Christians praise Christ, the Son of God.

Chrīstiānī Chrīstum, Fīlium Deī, laudant.

In these sentences the word *Son* is a noun which is used to explain the word *Christ*. Such a noun is said to be in APPOSITION to the noun it explains and is called an APPOSITIVE.

Son is in apposition to *Christ* and is an appositive. **Fīlius** is in apposition to **Chrīstus** and is an appositive. An appositive is frequently set off by commas. Note that **Chrīstus** is in the nominative case because it is the subject of the sentence and that **FĪLIUS** IS IN THE SAME CASE; that **Chrīstus** is singular and **FĪLIUS** IS IN THE SAME NUMBER.

28. RULE: AN APPOSITIVE AGREES WITH ITS NOUN IN NUMBER AND CASE.

Lesson #3

29. THE EXPLETIVE THERE

There are dangers in Gaul.

There is a king in Gaul.

In these sentences *there* is an expletive. It merely introduces the sentence. The real subjects are *dangers* and *king*.

Do not confuse the EXPLETIVE *there* with the ADVERB *there*, as in the sentence, "Were you *there*?" In this sentence *there* is an adverb meaning *in that place*.

The expletive *there* is NOT TRANSLATED in Latin. *There is* and *there are* are expressed in Latin by **EST** or **SUNT**. *There is* is not translated. Thus:

Sunt perīcula in Galliā.

Est rēx in Galliā.

30. THE DECLENSION OF PARS

Review the rules in Grammar, Nos. 59-63. Learn the declension of **pars**, No. 58. Note that it is like **lēx** except in the nominative singular and the GENITIVE PLURAL.

31. NOTE: The plural of **hostis** is often used to translate the English singular *enemy*. **Collis** is an exception to the rules for gender; notice that it is masculine.

32. NOTE: The genitive plural of **pater**, **māter**, **frāter** is put in parentheses to remind you that these words are exceptions to the rule for **-ium** words. Notice that **mōns** is an exception to the gender rules.

33. THE DECLENSION OF FLUMEN

Flūmen is declined exactly like **lēx** except in the nominative and accusative, singular and plural.

In all neuter nouns the accusative is always like the nominative.

The nominative singular of **flūmen** you know from the vocabulary. The nominative plural is **flūmin-a**.

34. NOTE: **Erat** and **erant** (like **est** and **sunt**) sometimes mean *there was* and *there were*.

Lesson #4

35. THE DECLENSION OF **PORTUS**

Learn the declension of **portus, us**, Grammar, No. 65, and the rule for gender, Grammar, No. 66. Note that the **-us** is short in the nominative singular but long in other cases.

NOTE: The **ūs** in the vocabulary stands of course for the full genitive form:

e. g., **adventus, ūs** = **adventus, adventūs**.

Be sure to note the difference between **portus, ūs** and **porta, ae**.

36. **IN** WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

The preposition **in** may take either the accusative or the ablative case. (You have already been using it with the ablative.)

Whenever there is MOVEMENT or MOTION expressed by the **in**, the ACCUSATIVE is used.

In silvam vēnit.

He came INTO the forest.

In hostēs impetum fēcērunt.

They made an attack AGAINST (UPON, ON) the enemy.

When there is no idea of movement or motion, the ABLATIVE is used.

In colle est.

He is on the hill.

In silvā est.

He is in the forest.

37. NOTE: **Autem** is postpositive. This means that it cannot stand first in a clause but must ALWAYS FOLLOW THE FIRST WORD OR PHRASE OF ITS CLAUSE. (See Sentence 4, Exercise 65.)

Lesson #5

38. THE FIFTH DECLENSION

Learn the declension of **rēs**, Grammar, No. 69 and the rule for gender, Grammar, No. 70.

39. NOTE: When **posuērunt** is modified by an in-phrase, the **in** ALWAYS takes the ablative.

Lesson #6

40. SOME LATIN nouns are used mainly in the plural but with a SINGULAR meaning:

castra, castrōrum	<i>camp</i>
impedīmenta, impedīmentōrum	<i>baggage, baggage train</i>

41. Some Latin nouns have different meanings in the singular and plural:

grātia, ae	<i>favor, influence, grace</i> (in Christian Latin)
grātia, grātiārum	<i>thanks</i>
cōpia, ae	<i>supply, abundance</i>
cōpia, cōpiārum, f.	<i>troops, forces</i> (a military term)

42. NOTE: **Posuērunt** means *they pitched* ONLY when it has **castra** for its object. Remember that when an in-phrase modifies **posuērunt**, the **in** always governs the ablative.

Agunt means *give* ONLY when it has **grātiās** for its object.

Grātia is used in Christian Latin to mean *grace*, as in **grātia Deī**, *the grace of God*.

Silva, ae, as you know, means a forest; but it is generally used in the PLURAL and with the SAME MEANING as in the singular, like the English word *woods*.

Recall that the English singular *enemy* is often translated by the plural **hostēs**.

Lesson #7

43. ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

Adjectives, like nouns, are declined in Latin. But they have THREE GENDERS and therefore are declined IN EACH GENDER.

The adjectives are grouped into two main classes:

1. Those which use the endings of the FIRST and SECOND declensions.
2. Those which use the endings of the THIRD declension.

44. AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

RULE: ADJECTIVES AGREE WITH THEIR NOUNS IN GENDER, NUMBER, AND CASE.

45. THE POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

Some adjectives follow the noun, some precede. Those that precede are generally adjectives answering the questions How large? How long? How high? How many? How small? These are adjectives of QUANTITY like **multus** and **magnus**.

RULE: ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY GENERALLY PRECEDE THEIR NOUNS.

Those that follow answer the question What kind? Like **malus**, **bonus**, etc. These are adjectives of QUALITY.

RULE: ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY GENERALLY FOLLOW THEIR NOUNS.

46. NOTE: In Christian Latin **sanctus** generally precedes its noun:

Sāncta Maria, *Holy Mary*

47. PREDICATE ADJECTIVES

Adjectives may modify a noun directly, as we have seen in such expressions as:

in altō flūmine, *in the deep river*

homō bonus, *a good man*

These are called attributive adjectives.

But adjectives may also be linked to their noun by means of a linking verb like *sum*, *I am*, as:

Deus est bonus. *God is good.*

Lēgēs sunt malae. *The laws are bad.*

Estis sanctī. *You are holy.*

Such adjectives are called PREDICATE ADJECTIVES.

The rule of agreement is the SAME for attributive and predicate adjectives.

Lesson #7

48. USE OF PRŌ

The preposition **prō** ALWAYS takes the ABLATIVE.

In expressions of PLACE, **prō** means *in front of*.

Prō exercitū, *in front of the army*

Prō, especially with nouns naming persons, frequently means *on behalf of, for*.

Marīa prō hominibus orat.

Mary prays for (on behalf of) men.

Prō rēge impetum fēcērunt.

They made the attack for (on behalf of) the king.

Lesson #8

49. THE DECLENSION OF **GRAVIS, E**

The second group of adjectives contains all those that use endings of the THIRD declension. Most of these adjectives are like **gravis, e**.

Notice that:

1. The ablative singular ends in **-ī**.
2. The neuter plural nominative and accusative end in **-ia**.
3. The genitive plural ends in **-ium**.

50. RULE: ALL ADJECTIVES WITH **-IS, -E** IN THE NOMINATIVE SINGULAR ARE DECLINED LIKE **GRAVIS, E**.

51. ADJECTIVES GOVERNING CASES

He is eager for power.

Mary is full of grace.

The province is next to the Gauls.

In these sentences the prepositional phrases *for power, of grace, to the Gauls*, modify the adjectives *eager, full, next*.

These prepositional phrases which modify adjectives are often translated into Latin by the genitive or dative or ablative WITHOUT A PREPOSITION. THE PROPER CASE TO BE USED IS DETERMINED BY THE ADJECTIVE.

Thus **cupidus** always takes the genitive case. It makes no difference whether the English *is eager FOR power* or *desirous OF power*—**cupidus** ALWAYS has the GENITIVE case.

Likewise, **finitimus**, *next (to)*, always has the DATIVE.

Plēnus, however, takes either the genitive or the ablative.

The sentences written above must be translated:

Imperīi cupidus est.

Marīa est grātiā (grātia) plēna.

Prōvincia Gallīs finitima est.

52. NOTE: **Quid** is used in asking questions:

Quid est in urbe? *What is in the city?*

Quid vidētis? *What do you see?*

53. The plural of *horseman* is *horsemen*, which is the same as *cavalry*; hence the meaning for **equitēs** given in the vocabulary.

Lesson #9

54. IN BOTH ENGLISH AND LATIN, VERBS CHANGE THEIR FORM TO EXPRESS TENSE.

55. IN BOTH ENGLISH AND LATIN, VERBS CHANGE THEIR FORM TO SHOW PERSON.

56. IN BOTH ENGLISH AND LATIN, VERBS CHANGE THEIR FORM TO SHOW NUMBER.

57. PRINCIPAL PARTS: THE FIRST CONJUGATION

When we studied the nouns we saw that it was very important to know the GENITIVE because this case gives us the STEM. Now, the Latin verb uses SEVERAL stems, and to know these we must learn the PRINCIPAL PARTS OF A VERB. THE PRINCIPAL PARTS are the four main forms on whose STEMS all the other forms of the verb are built up.

The principal parts of a regular verb are:

1. The first person singular present indicative active: **laudō**, *I praise*
2. The present infinitive active: **laudāre**, *to praise*
3. The first person singular perfect indicative active: **laudāvī**, *I praised*
4. The perfect participle passive: **laudātus**, *having been praised*

We saw that nouns were divided into groups called declensions. Now, regular verbs are divided into FOUR main groups and these are called CONJUGATIONS. There is a MODEL verb for each group. The conjugation to which a verb belongs is shown by the ending of the SECOND principal part, the PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE: **laudāre**.

58. ALL VERBS WHOSE PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE ENDS IN **-ĀRE** BELONG TO THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

59. The PRESENT TENSE expresses action in PRESENT TIME. Study the meanings in Grammar, No. 162. The PRESENT TENSE is always formed on the PRESENT STEM. The present stem is found by dropping the ending **-are** of the infinitive, thus: **LAUDĀRE** - Present STEM: **LAUD-**.

60. AGREEMENT OF VERBS

Marīa ōrat. *Mary prays.*

Rōmānī Caesarem laudant. *The Romans praise Caesar.*

The subject of the first sentence is **Marīa**. **Marīa** is third person and singular. THEREFORE the verb is third person and singular. (Note the final personal sign **-t**.)

The subject of the second sentence is **Rōmānī**. **Rōmānī** is third person and plural. THEREFORE the verb is third person and plural. (Note the final personal sign **-nt**.)

61. RULE: A FINITE VERB AGREES WITH ITS SUBJECT IN PERSON AND NUMBER.

Lesson #9

62. THE IMPERFECT TENSE in Latin expresses action as GOING ON in PAST time. For example: “*I was eating dinner between six and seven yesterday evening.*” I could say, “*I ate dinner between six and seven yesterday,*” but the verb *ate* would not express the CONTINUANCE of the action. *Was eating* is translated into Latin by the IMPERFECT tense.

Note that:

1. The imperfect of a verb is formed on the PRESENT STEM.
2. The ending has the *a* of the first conjugation.
3. The FINAL PERSONAL SIGNS are the same as for the present tense.
4. The ending contains a TENSE SIGN: **ba** (e.g., **laud-ā-BA-t**), which is ALWAYS THE SIGN OF THE IMPERFECT TENSE. (The Latin verb is thus a sort of CODE which you can learn to decipher.)

63. THE FUTURE TENSE expresses action that WILL take place.

Note that :

1. The future tense is formed on the PRESENT STEM.
2. The ending has the *a* of the first conjugation.
3. The final personal signs are the same as for the present and the imperfect tenses.
4. The ending contains a tense sign, **bi** (e.g., **laud-ā-BI-t**), which is the sign of the future in the FIRST and SECOND conjugations.

64. NOTE:

1. **Dō** forms its perfect stem differently from **laudō**. Therefore you must memorize the principal parts. It is also peculiar in this, that the *a* which begins the endings is short throughout the indicative except in the second person singular present indicative active (**dās**).
2. **Hīberna**, like **castra**, is declined only in the plural.

65. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS AND PRONOUNS IN QUESTIONS

Questions may be asked in Latin by using interrogative adverbs or pronouns just as in English.

Ubi es? *Where are you?*

Quis pugnābat? *Who was fighting?*

Quid parās? *What are you preparing?*

Cūr Caesarem laudās? *Why do you praise Caesar?*

66. THE INTERROGATIVE PARTICLE **-NE**

When no interrogative adverb or pronoun is used, questions may be asked by putting the most emphatic word (generally the VERB) first and adding **-NE**.

Was he praising Caesar? **Laudabātne Caesarem?**

Do you fight for the king? **Pugnāsne prō rēge?**

Were they friends of the Romans? **Erantne amīcī Rōmānōrum?**

67. NOTE: **Ōrātiō** means prayer only in Christian Latin.

Lesson #10

68. The principal parts of regular verbs of THE SECOND CONJUGATION are formed by dropping the **-eō** of the first person present indicative and adding **-ēre, -uī, -itus**.

mon-eō, mon-ēre, mon-uī, mon-itus

hab-eō, hab-ēre, hab-uī, hab-itus

Many second-conjugation verbs, however, are irregular in their principal parts. These will be written out in full in the vocabularies and must be memorized. But the present infinitive active ALWAYS ends in **-ĒRE** (with the first **ē** long!).

69. ALL VERBS WHOSE PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE ENDS IN -ERE BELONG TO THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

70. Now that you know the model **laudō, moneō** is quite easy:

1. Find the stem by dropping the ending of the present infinitive active, thus: **monēre**, STEM: **mon-**.
2. Add **-eō** for the first person present indicative active.
3. For the other endings use the endings of the first conjugation but change the first **a** of the endings to **e**.

Lesson #11

71. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

- a. Pronouns of the FIRST person are those which refer to the SPEAKER OR WRITER. In English they are: *I (ME), WE (US)*.
- b. Pronouns of the SECOND person are those which refer to the person spoken TO. In English they are: *YOU (THOU, THEE, YE)*.
- c. Pronouns of the THIRD person are those which refer to the person or thing spoken or written ABOUT. In English they are: *HE (HIM), SHE (HER), IT, THEY (THEM)*.

72. NOTE: When used as the personal pronoun of the third person, **is, ea, id** has the meaning *he, she, or it*. Since Latin pronouns must agree in GENDER and NUMBER with the Latin words to which they refer, a masculine or feminine Latin form is often translated by the English *it*.

73. DIRECT REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

We pray for OURSELVES.

A good man does not praise HIMSELF.

In these sentences the pronouns *himself* and *ourselves* REFER BACK to the subject; that is, they stand for the SAME person (or persons) as the SUBJECT.

A PRONOUN THAT REFERS BACK TO THE SUBJECT OF ITS OWN CLAUSE IS CALLED A DIRECT REFLEXIVE.

The oblique cases (the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative) of the regular pronouns which you have learned, **ego, nōs, tū, vōs**, are used as the DIRECT REFLEXIVES of the FIRST and SECOND persons.

We pray for ourselves. Prō nōbīs ōrāmus.

But when a pronoun of the THIRD PERSON refers back to the subject of its own clause, the proper form of **sui** must be used instead of **is, ea, id**.

A good man does not praise himself. Homō bonus sē nōn laudat.

Learn the declension of *sui*, Grammar, No. 127. Notice that each form can mean himself, herself, itself, or themselves according to the MEANING of the word to which it refers.

Lesson #12

74. The principal parts of verbs of the third conjugation must be memorized from the vocabularies. There is no general rule for their formation.

The present infinitive active, however, always ends in **-ere** (with the first **e** short!). This is the sign of the third conjugation.

75. PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF **MITTŌ**

Study the model for the present indicative active in Grammar, No. 166.

Note that:

- a. The final personal signs are the same as for the other conjugations.
- b. The third person plural has **U** in the ending.

76. IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF **MITTŌ**

The endings of the imperfect in the third conjugation are EXACTLY like those of the SECOND conjugation.

77. FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF **MITTŌ**

The future indicative active of the third conjugation is quite different from that of the first and second. The personal signs are the SAME, but there is NO TENSE SIGN and the VOWEL of the ending changes. Study the model, Grammar, No. 172, carefully.

78. NOTE:

- a. **Pōnō** means *pitch* only when it is used of a camp. When an in-phrase is used to modify **pono**, **in** always takes the ABLATIVE.
- b. **Contendō** has no fourth principal part.
- c. **Agō** is not the helping verb *do*, as in "*I did love*" or "*I do fight*"; it is an independent verb, as in "*I did it.*"

Lesson #13

79. To form the principal parts of regular verbs of THE FOURTH CONJUGATION, drop the **-iō** of the first person singular present indicative and add **-īre, -īvī, -ītus** (notice the long **ī**). Thus:

aud-iō, aud-īre, aud-īvī, aud-ītus

Study the present tense of audio, Grammar, No. 167.

80. To find the endings of the imperfect and future indicative of the FOURTH conjugation put an **i** before the endings of the THIRD. Instead of the endings **-ēbam, -ēbās**, etc., the fourth has **-iēbam, -iēbās**, etc.; instead of **-am, -ēs**, etc., it has **-iam, -iēs**, etc.

81. NOTE: **Veniō** (as is clear from its meaning) is intransitive; i. e., it cannot take an object in the accusative case. The fourth principal part of INTRANSITIVE verbs is written **-um**, not **-us** (**ventum**). This will be explained later.

Lesson #14

82. PRESENT, IMPERFECT, AND FUTURE INDICATIVE OF **SUM**

Review the present indicative of **sum**, Grammar, No. 346. Learn the imperfect and future indicative, Grammar, Nos. 347 and 348.

Note that:

1. The final personal signs are the same as in the four conjugations.
2. The third person plural of the future is **erunt**.

83. NOTE: **Sum** has no PASSIVE; therefore it has no perfect participle passive. The future active participle is given as the fourth principal part. We shall study these participles later.

84. NOTE: **Absum** is a compound of the preposition **ab** and the verb **sum**. Therefore it is conjugated like **SUM**. The place away from which something is, is expressed by the preposition **ab** (**ā** before consonants), *from*, and the ablative. Thus:

Caesar was away from the camp. Caesar ā castrīs aberat.

Lesson #15

85. THE PERFECT ACTIVE STEM

The perfect system of the indicative active includes the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses.

These are all formed on the PERFECT ACTIVE STEM.

The perfect active stem is found by dropping the ending -i of the third principal part:

laudāv-ī stem: **laudāv-**

monu-ī stem: **monu-**

mīs-ī stem: **mīs-**

audīv-ī stem: **audīv-**

fu-ī stem: **fu-**

86. THE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

The PERFECT tense expresses a past act. There are three forms in English:

1. *I praised.*
2. *I did praise* (used in questions, in negative statements, and for emphasis).
3. *I have praised* (action completed in present time; called the PRESENT PERFECT).

For all these, Latin has one form: the PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

The perfect indicative active of ALL LATIN VERBS, REGULAR AND IRREGULAR, is formed by:

1. Finding the perfect stem from the third principal part;
2. Adding the endings shown in the model, Grammar, No. 174.

87. NOTE: The final personal signs are the same as in the present system except in the first person and second person singular, **laudāv-ī** and **laudāv-istī**.

88. NOTE: When **compleō** is modified by a *with*-phrase, this *with*-phrase is translated by the ablative *without* a preposition. Hence the notation **w. abl.**

He filled the camp with grain. Castra frūmentō complēvit.

89. PLUPERFECT AND FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

Learn the models in Grammar, Nos. 175-176 and 180-185, for the pluperfect indicative active and the future perfect indicative active. Notice that the PERFECT stem is used and that the endings are the SAME in all conjugations.

Lesson #16

90. DECLENSION OF **PUER, AGER, AND VIR**

There are, in the second declension, a few MASCULINE nouns that do not end in **-us**. These are:

PUER, PUERĪ, *boy*, and similar words;

AGER, AGRĪ, *field*, and similar words;

VIR, VIRĪ, *man*.

How can you tell that these words belong to the second declension? Find the stems of **puer**, **ager**, and **vir**. NOTICE THE DIFFERENCE IN THEIR STEMS! Except in the nominative singular, all these words have the SAME ENDINGS AS **SERVUS, Ī**.

91. NOTE: **Homō** means a human being, a man as opposed to an animal; **vir** means a man as opposed to a woman or a child.

Christus propter nōs hominēs in mundum vēnit.

Christ came into the world on account of us men.

Men here means *the human race*; Christ came for both men and women, hence **hominēs**.

Caesar erat vir fortis.

Caesar was a brave man.

Vir is used because Caesar is not a woman and has manly, virile qualities.

Hereafter use **homō** only when a *human being* or *man* in general is meant.

92. DECLENSION OF **MISER AND INTEGER**

There are, in the first and second declensions, a few adjectives whose masculine is like **puer** or **ager**.

LIKE **PUER**: **miser, miser-a, miser-um**, *wretched* STEM: **miser-**

LIKE **AGER**: **integer, integr-a, integr-um**, *fresh, uninjured* STEM: **integr-**

ENDINGS: The endings for **miser** and **integer** are exactly like those of **magnus** except in the nominative masculine singular, **miser, integer**.

93. NOTE: The ablative of **proelium** is generally used *without in* in such expressions as: *in many battles, multīs proeliīs*.

94. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PERSONS

The possessive adjectives of the FIRST PERSON are:

meus, a, um *my, mine*

noster, nostra, nostrum *our, ours*

The possessive adjectives of the SECOND PERSON are:

tuus, a, um *your, yours* (when referring to ONE person)

vester, vestra, vestrum *your, yours* (when referring to MORE THAN ONE person)

Lesson #16

95. DECLENSION:

Meus, a, um and **tuus, a, um** are declined like **magnus, a, um**.

Noster, nostra, nostrum and **vester, vestra, vestrum** are declined like **integer, integra, integrum**.

96. AGREEMENT:

As adjectives the possessive adjectives AGREE WITH THE NOUN THEY MODIFY.

mīlitēs meī, *my soldiers*

propter virtūtēs tuās, *on account of your virtues*

rēx noster, *our king*

in oppidō vestrō, *in your town*

97. EXAMPLES OF USAGE:

Vōs propter virtūtēs vestrās laudō. *I praise you for your virtues.*

(I am speaking to MORE THAN ONE person; hence **vōs** is used and so **vestr-** must also be used. **Vestrās** is feminine accusative plural because it AGREES with **virtūtēs**.)

Mātre[m] tuam laudō. *I praise your mother.*

(I am speaking to ONE person; hence **tu-** must be used. **Tuam** is feminine accusative singular because it AGREES WITH **mātre[m]**.)

Mīlitēs meōs laudant. *They praise my soldiers.*

(ONE person is speaking; hence **me-** must be used. **Meōs** is masculine accusative plural because it AGREES WITH **mīlitēs**.)

Lesson #17

98. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

The boy throws the ball.

The boy is throwing the ball.

The boy does throw the ball.

Is the boy throwing the ball?

Does the boy throw the ball?

All these sentences say or ask WHO IS DOING THE ACTION, i.e. who is throwing. Hence, the verbs in all these sentences are in the ACTIVE VOICE because the SUBJECT—the boy—ACTS.

99. WHEN IS A VERB IN THE ACTIVE VOICE?

WHEN THE SUBJECT IS THE PERSON OR THING THAT DOES THE ACTION.

100. PASSIVE VOICE

Is the ball being thrown?

The ball is being thrown.

These sentences say or ask to what the action is being done. The verbs in these sentences are in the PASSIVE VOICE because the SUBJECT—the ball—RECEIVES THE ACTION.

101. WHEN IS A VERB IN THE PASSIVE VOICE?

WHEN THE SUBJECT IS THE PERSON OR THING TO WHICH THE ACTION IS DONE.

102. FINAL PERSONAL SIGNS IN THE PASSIVE

When we studied the present system ACTIVE we found the following final personal signs:

1. <i>I</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\bar{o} \\ -m \end{array} \right.$	<i>we</i>	-mus
2. <i>you</i>	-s	<i>you</i>	-tis
3. <i>he, she, it</i>	-t	<i>they</i>	-nt

Now, the present, imperfect, and future indicative active (of all conjugations) become PASSIVE by changing these final personal signs as follows:

1. -ō	to -or	-mus	to -mur
-m	to -r		
2. -s	to -ris	-tis	to -minī
3. -t	to -tur	-nt	to -ntur

Lesson #17

103. PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

Study the present, imperfect, and future indicative passive of the first conjugation, Grammar, Nos. 243-245. Notice that one form does not follow the rules given for final personal signs in Section 2. The exception is future tense, second person singular: **laudābis** becomes **laudāberis**.

104. THE ABLATIVE OF AGENT

When the verb is PASSIVE, the SUBJECT is the person or thing TO WHICH THE ACTION IS DONE. The PERSON WHO DOES THE ACTION—the LIVING AGENT—is expressed in Latin as in English by a PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE:

Deus ab hominibus laudātur.

God is being praised by men.

Bellum ā duce administrātur.

The war is being managed by the leader.

The preposition used is **ab**, *by*, which is generally written **ā** before a word beginning with any consonant except **h**.

Ab (**ā**) ALWAYS takes the ABLATIVE case.

ab omnibus hominibus, *by all men*

ā duce, *by the leader*

ab hominibus, *by men*

105. NOTE: Remember that you have already learned a different meaning and use for **ab** (**ā**). When **ab** (**ā**) is used in a prepositional phrase modifying **ABSUM**, it must be translated *FROM*. Thus:

Mōns ā flūmine longē abest.

*The mountain is far away **from** the river.*

Lesson #18

106. PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION

Study the present, imperfect, and future indicative passive of the second conjugation, Grammar, Nos. 246, 249, and 252. Notice that there is ONE change which does not follow the rules for final personal signs given in Section 2 of Lesson 17. **Monēbis** becomes **monēberis**.

107. THE ABLATIVE OF MEANS

We have seen that the living agent is expressed by **ab (ā)** with the ablative.

The ablative WITHOUT A PREPOSITION is used to express:

a. The NON-LIVING AGENT.

Montibus continēbantur.

They were held in by mountains.

(BUT: **Ab hoste continēbantur.**

They were being held in by the enemy.)

Hostēs vōcibus mīlitum terrēbantur.

The enemy were being terrified by the cries of the soldiers.

b. The MEANS or INSTRUMENT with which something is done.

Rōmānī tēlīs hīberna dēfendērunt

The Romans defended the winter quarter with (by means of) darts.

Lesson #19

108. PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION

The rules for changes in the final personal signs apply also to the present system indicative PASSIVE of the THIRD conjugation. Learn the model verbs, Grammar, Nos. 247, 250, and 253.

NOTE: The phrase **grātiās agō** means *I give thanks* or *I thank* and takes an indirect object.

Tibi grātiās agimus. *We thank you (We give thanks to you).*

109. ABLATIVES OF AGENCY AND MEANS COMPARED

Study these differences between the ablative of agency and the ablative of means:

THE ABLATIVE OF THE AGENT:

1. ALWAYS has the preposition **ab** (**ā**) in Latin.
2. ALWAYS expresses a LIVING AGENT (a person, soldiers, Caesar, lions, an army, etc.).
3. ALWAYS has the preposition *by* in English.

Deus a Chrīstiānīs laudātur. *God is (being) praised by Christians.*

THE ABLATIVE OF MEANS:

1. NEVER has a preposition in Latin.
2. Generally expresses a THING (a sword, courage, shouting, etc.).
3. Generally has *by* or *with* in English.

Servī tēlīs (gladiō) occīdēbantur.

The slaves were being killed by darts (with a sword).

Lesson #20

110. PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION

The rules for final personal signs in the passive apply also to the fourth conjugation. Study Grammar, Nos. 248, 251, and 254.

111. ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT

Do not confuse the ABLATIVE OF MEANS with the ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT:

When *with* expresses association, pointing out the person or thing in company with which something is or is done, the ABLATIVE WITH **CUM** MUST BE USED. This is called the ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT.

He came with the Roman.

Cum Rōmānō vēnit.

(i.e., He came IN COMPANY WITH the Roman.)

The swords are in the camp with the darts.

Gladīi in castrīs CUM TĒLĪS sunt.

(i.e., They are TOGETHER WITH the darts.)

(BUT: *He is being killed with a sword.*

Gladiō occīditur.)

(i.e., He is being killed BY MEANS OF A SWORD. The sword is the instrument or *means*.)

Lesson #21

112. THE PERFECT SYSTEM OF THE INDICATIVE PASSIVE

The perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses passive are COMPOUND tenses in Latin. They are formed by using the PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE as a predicate adjective with the verb **sum, am**.

The PERFECT indicative passive is compounded of the perfect participle passive (the fourth principal part in -us) and the present indicative of the verb *to be*.

The perfect participle passive is declined like **magnus, a, um** and agrees with the subject of the sentence, just like a predicate adjective. Examples:

Ego laudātus sum. *I was praised.*

Tū laudātus es. *You were praised.*

Marīa ā Christiānīs laudāta est. *Mary was praised by the Christians.*

Nōs laudātī sumus. *We were praised.*

Vōs laudātī estis. *You were praised.*

Militēs laudātī sunt. *The soldiers were praised. Matres laudatae sunt. The mothers were praised.*

Flūmina laudāta sunt. *The rivers were praised.*

In forming the PERFECT SYSTEM OF THE PASSIVE in all conjugations follow this rule:

- a. Take the PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE of the verb (the fourth principal part of transitive verbs).
- b. Add, as a separate word, the required form of the verb **sum**.

Lesson #22

113. THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE; PURPOSE CLAUSES

We have studied the INDICATIVE MOOD. We saw that it was used in ordinary STATEMENTS OF FACT and in DIRECT QUESTIONS.

We shall now study the SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. This mood is used in many special constructions, both in main clauses and in subordinate clauses. Latin uses the subjunctive in sentences where the English uses auxiliary (or helping) verbs, such as *may*, *might*, *should*, and the like. But Latin also uses the subjunctive where English uses the indicative. The MEANING of the subjunctive, therefore, will have to be learned as we study the DIFFERENT LATIN CONSTRUCTIONS REQUIRING THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

114. MOOD IN PURPOSE CLAUSES

He is fighting in order that he may defend the city.

Pugnat ut urbem dēfendat.

“*He is fighting*” is a MAIN clause.

“*In order that*” introduces a SUBORDINATE clause.

“*In order that he may defend the city*” is a SUBORDINATE clause. This subordinate clause expresses the PURPOSE of his fighting. It answers the QUESTION: “For what purpose is he fighting?” ANSWER: “In order that he may defend the city.”

A subordinate clause expressing PURPOSE is called a PURPOSE CLAUSE.

115. RULE: A PURPOSE CLAUSE IS INTRODUCED BY **UT** (“*IN ORDER THAT*”). THE VERB IN THE PURPOSE CLAUSE IS PUT IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

116. A purpose clause is an ADVERBIAL clause. It expresses the PURPOSE of the action in the main clause, and so, like an adverb, modifies the main verb.

117. PRIMARY TENSES

The present, future, and future perfect in the INDICATIVE are called PRIMARY TENSES. When the verb of the main clause is in a PRIMARY tense, the PRESENT subjunctive must be used in a PURPOSE clause. In these sentences **pugnat**, **pugnābit**, and **pugnāverit** are PRIMARY tenses. Therefore **dēfendat** is in the PRESENT subjunctive.

Pugnat ut urbem dēfendat.

He is fighting in order that he may defend the city.

Pugnābit ut urbem dēfendat.

He will fight in order that he may defend the city.

Pugnāverit ut urbem dēfendat.

He will have fought in order that he may defend the city.

Lesson #22

118. RULE: WHEN THE MAIN VERB IS IN A PRIMARY TENSE, USE THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE IN THE PURPOSE CLAUSE.

We can express purpose in English in DIFFERENT ways:

He fights in order that he may defend the city.

He fights that he may defend the city.

He fights in order to defend the city.

He fights to defend the city.

All these MEAN the same thing and MAY be translated into Latin in the same way:

Pugnat ut urbem dēfendat.

119. NEGATIVE PURPOSE CLAUSES

He fights in order that the enemy may not burn the city.

He fights lest the enemy burn the city.

Pugnat nē hostēs urbem incendant.

A purpose is expressed in the subordinate clause of these sentences, but the purpose is NEGATIVE (NOT, LEST).

120. RULE: WHEN THE PURPOSE CLAUSE IS NEGATIVE, **NĒ** ("IN ORDER THAT . . . NOT," "LEST") IS USED INSTEAD OF **UT NŌN**.

121. Notice that the meaning of **nē** is *in order that . . .NOT*. Therefore in the example the English *not* is translated in the word **nē**.

Lesson #23

122. IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

Learn the imperfect subjunctive, Grammar, Nos. 187,197-199.

Note: Here is an easy way to remember the imperfect subjunctive: ADD THE REGULAR FINAL PERSONAL SIGNS (-m, etc.) TO THE PRESENT INFINITIVE. For example:

a. **laudāre + -m = laudārem**

b. **laudāre + -s = laudārēs**, etc,

123. NOTE: **Tribūnus** is often used with the genitive **mīlitum**. **Tribūnus mīlitum** (literally, *a tribune of soldiers*) is to be translated *a military tribune*. The military tribune was an officer a rank above the centurion.

124. SECONDARY TENSES

The imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect indicative are SECONDARY TENSES.

When the main verb is in a SECONDARY tense, use the IMPERFECT subjunctive in the purpose clause.

Pugnāvit ut castra occupāret.

He fought in order that he might seize the camp.

He fought that he might seize the camp.

He fought in order to seize the camp.

He fought to seize the camp.

125. RULE: PURPOSE CLAUSES ARE INTRODUCED BY **UT** (NEGATIVE: **NE**); USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE; USE THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE WHEN THE MAIN VERB IS PRIMARY; USE THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE WHEN THE MAIN VERB IS SECONDARY.

Pugnābat ut castra occupāret.

He was fighting in order that he might seize the camp.

Pugnāverat ut castra occupāret.

He had fought in order that he might seize the camp.

126. ADJECTIVES USED AS NOUNS; IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE OF **SUM**

Study the use of adjectives as nouns (Grammar, Nos. 845-848) and the imperfect subjunctive of **sum**, (Grammar, No. 353).

127. NOTE: **Obses** is marked *c* (= common gender); that is, it may be either masculine or feminine, as hostages were men and women. However, use it as masculine unless it clearly refers to women.

Lesson #23

128. **Inter** is a preposition which governs the accusative. It means *between* or *among*. Study its idiomatic use with REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS and **DŌ**.

Obsidēs inter nōs damus.

(Literally, *We are giving hostages among ourselves.*)

We are exchanging hostages.

Obsidēs inter vōs datis.

(Literally, *You are giving hostages among yourselves.*)

You are exchanging hostages.

Gentēs Galliae obsidēs inter sē dant.

(Literally, *The tribes of Gaul are giving hostages among themselves.*)

The tribes of Gaul are exchanging hostages.

Therefore **dō, dare, dedī, datus** (1, tr.) with *inter* and the proper REFLEXIVE pronoun means *exchange*.

Lesson #24

129. QUI, QVAE, QUOD

The RELATIVE PRONOUN in English is:

- a. WHO (whose, whom) for PERSONS;
- b. WHICH for THINGS;
- c. THAT for PERSONS or THINGS.

The RELATIVE PRONOUN introduces a SUBORDINATE ADJECTIVE CLAUSE.

The Gaul—who was in the camp—was a slave.

Those—who fight bravely—do not always win.

The MAIN clauses are:

The Gaul was a slave.

Those do not always win.

The SUBORDINATE clauses are:

who was in the camp

who fight bravely

These subordinate clauses are ADJECTIVE clauses because, like an adjective, they modify (describe) a noun (the Gaul) or a pronoun (those).

130. In English the relative pronoun :

May be EXPRESSED:

- a. *The Gaul—who was in the camp—was a slave.*
- b. *The column—which was in the forest—was long.*
- c. *The column—that was in the forest—was long.*

May be IMPLIED:

The Gaul—I saw—was a slave.

Note. *Whom* is understood after Gaul. The full sentence would read:

The Gaul—whom I saw—was a slave.

131. In Latin the relative pronoun—**quī, quae, quod**—is ALWAYS EXPRESSED.

- a. **Gallus—quī in castrīs erat—servus erat.**
- b. **Agmen—quod in silvīs erat—longum erat.**
- c. **Agmen—quod in silvīs erat—longum erat.**
- d. **Gallus—quem vīdī—servus erat.**

132. Note: **Quem** is masculine singular because it must AGREE with its antecedent, **Gallus**, in GENDER and NUMBER. But **quem** is in the ACCUSATIVE case because it is the object of **vīdī**, the verb in its own clause.

Lesson #24

133. THE GENERAL RULE FOR THE AGREEMENT OF PRONOUNS (GRAMMAR, NO. 479) APPLIES TO RELATIVE PRONOUNS ALSO.

134. The ANTECEDENT of a relative pronoun (i. e., the word to which the pronoun refers) is sometimes UNDERSTOOD in Latin when it would be in the nominative case. Express the antecedent when translating into English.

Quī fortiter pugnant, bellī glōriam habent.

THOSE who fight bravely have the glory of war.

135. THE USE OF AD

Another preposition which takes the ACCUSATIVE is **ad**. This word has several meanings and uses.

a. **Ad** is used with verbs of motion (and occasionally others like **pertineō**) to mean *to* or *up to*.

Ad flūmen pulsī sunt. *They were driven to the river.*

Ad castra contendit. He hastened (up) to the camp.

Ea omnia ad bellum pertinent. *All those things pertain to war.*

b. **Ad** is used in expressions of time to mean *to*, *until*.

Ad noctem pugnavērunt. *They fought until night.*

c. **Ad** sometimes also means *at*, both with verbs of motion and with other verbs.

Ad flūmen pervērunt. *They arrived at the river.*

Ad flūmen castra posuērunt. *They pitched camp at the river.*

d. **Ad** is used with certain adjectives to mean *for*.

Ad omnia parātus. *Prepared for all things.*

Ad bellum ūtilia. *Things useful for war.*

e. **Ad** is sometimes strengthened by the adverb **usque**, *all the way*. **Usque** can be frequently left untranslated.

Usque ad urbem contendērunt.

They hastened to (all the way to) the city.

Lesson #24

136. A verb is used impersonally when it has no DEFINITE SUBJECT. In English we use the indefinite *IT* as a subject for impersonal verbs.

It rains.

In this sentence *it* does not refer to any definite thing.

In Latin many verbs are used impersonally in various constructions. When a verb is used impersonally it is always in the THIRD PERSON SINGULAR, and, in compound tenses, the participle is always NEUTER SINGULAR. For the present learn only these two common expressions:

Ācriter pugnātum est.

(Literally, *It was fought bitterly.*)

There was bitter fighting (or) They fought bitterly.

Ad flūmen perventum est.

(Literally, *It was arrived at the river.*)

They arrived at the river.

137. WARNING! Do not confuse **ad** and the dative of the indirect object. **Ad, to**, is used with VERBS OF MOTION. The indirect object is rarely used with verbs of motion.

He came to us. Ad nōs vēnit.

He gave rewards to us. Nōbīs praemia dedit.

138. RELATIVE CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

A RELATIVE CLAUSE is very frequently used in Latin instead of an **ut**-clause to EXPRESS PURPOSE.

The rules for MOOD and TENSE are the same in relative clauses of purpose as in **ut**-clauses of purpose.

Equitēs mīsit quī cōnsilia cognōscerent.

who should learn the plans,

in order that they might learn the plans,

He sent cavalry in order to learn the plans,

that they might learn the plans,

to learn the plans.

Lesson #24

139. A relative clause of purpose should be used instead of an **ut**- clause whenever possible. It may be used whenever the relative pronoun can, WITHOUT CHANGING THE MEANING, be made to agree with a noun or pronoun in the main clause, thus:

a. *He sent envoys to seek peace.*

Before translating into English, change to :

b. *He sent envoys WHO should seek peace.*

Lēgātōs mīsit QUĪ pācem PETERENT.

Sentences *a* and *b* MEAN THE SAME THING, but Sentence *b* shows how the sentence should be translated into Latin.

140. EXCEPTION. A relative clause of purpose cannot be used when the relative pronoun would have to agree with the SUBJECT of an ACTIVE MAIN VERB.

He came to see Rome. Vēnit ut Rōmam vidēret.

This cannot be changed to: *He came who should see Rome.*

141. A relative clause may be used to express purpose.

Mood: SUBJUNCTIVE.

Tense: Same as in **ut**-clauses of purpose.

142. NOTE: The conjunction **-que** is always added to the first word that follows the *and*.

Marīa s̄anctīque Deī. *Mary and the Saints of God.*

Senātus Populusque Rōmānus. *The Roman Senate and People.*

If **et** were used these would be:

Marīa et s̄anctī Deī; Senātus et Populus R Rōmānus.

You have now learned three words for and:

- et**, which is the ordinary conjunction in Latin;
- atque**, which is more emphatic and emphasizes the second part of the combination;
- que**, which joins things that are more closely associated.

Lesson #24

143. PURPOSE CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY QUŌ

When a purpose clause contains a COMPARATIVE, **quō** is used instead of **ut** but not instead of **nē**. **Quō** in these clauses never changes its spelling. We shall study comparatives later. For the present remember only that the sign of a comparative is the adverb *more* or the ending *-er*. These are comparative adverbs :

diūtius, *longer*

facilius, *more easily*

He sent reinforcements that the legion might more easily conquer the enemy.

Auxilia mīsit quō facilius legiō hostēs vinceret.

But:

He sent reinforcements lest the enemy fight longer.

Auxilia mīsit nē diūtius hostēs pugnārent.

Note: The comparative stands regularly IMMEDIATELY AFTER the **quō** or **nē**.

144. NOTE: **Appropinquō** is intransitive. The English object of *approach* or *draw near to* is expressed in Latin by **AD** with the accusative or by the **DATIVE**. This is the meaning of the notation: "*intr.; w. ad or dat.*" in the vocabulary.

Hostēs ad hiberna (hībernīs) appropinquant.

The enemy draws near to the winter quarters.

(or) *The enemy approaches the winter quarters*

Lesson #25

145. DIRECT QUESTIONS

Ordinary-questions which are addressed directly to a person are called DIRECT QUESTIONS and are generally in the indicative mood.

Direct questions, as we have seen, may be introduced by:

- a. Interrogative adverbs: **Cūr vēnistī?** *Why have you come?*
- b. Interrogative particles: **Vidēsne?** *Do you see?*
- c. Interrogative adjectives and pronouns: **Quid vīdistī?** *What did you see?*

146. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

Questions may be introduced by INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.

Ubi fuistī? *Where were you?*

Cūr vēnit? *Why did he come?*

Since these words are adverbs, they are not declined and never change their spelling.

NOTE: **Ubi** and **quō** can translate the English *where*. **Ubi** can be used only when the *where* refers to place IN WHICH and implies REST; **quō** can be used only when *where* refers to place TO WHICH and implies MOTION or direction. **Unde** can be used only of place FROM WHICH and implies MOTION or direction.

Ubi es? *Where are you?*

Quō contendis? *Where are you hastening?*

Unde venīs? *Where do you come from?*

147. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

Who are you?

To whom did you give the sword?

What did you see?

Whose towns did he burn?

In these sentences *who, whom, what, whose* are INTERROGATIVES because they introduce a question. (**Interrogō** in Latin means *I ask, I question.*)

Who, whom, what, whose are PRONOUNS because they take the place of the person or thing to which they refer. They do not DIRECTLY modify a noun.

The Latin interrogative pronoun is **QUIS, QUID**, *who, what*.

148. NOTE: With **trādūcō** the thing OVER WHICH the direct object is led, is put either (1) in the accusative, or (2) with **trāns** in the accusative.

Exercitum flūmen trādūxit.

Exercitum trāns flūmen trādūxit.

He led the army across the river.

Lesson #25

149. THE INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE

Which men did you see?

Quōs virōs vīdistī?

Quōs here modifies and agrees with **virōs**. It is used, therefore, as an ADJECTIVE and not as a pronoun. It is an INTERROGATIVE because it introduces a question.

The INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE in Latin is declined exactly like the relative pronoun.

But in the NOMINATIVE MASCULINE SINGULAR **quis** is generally used as an adjective for *which* or *what*, **quī** for *what sort of*, *what kind of*.

150. Verbs of calling, naming, making, showing, etc., may take two accusatives, one of the direct object, the other a predicate accusative.

Tē amīcum vocō.

I call you friend.

Caesarem imperātōrem appellāvērunt.

They called Caesar general.

But when **nōmen** is used, **nōmen** is in the ablative.

Caesarem nōmine imperātōris appellāvērunt.

They called Caesar by the name of general.

Caesar centuriōnēs nōmine appellāvit.

Caesar called upon the centurions by name.

Lesson #26

151. PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE

The perfect and pluperfect subjunctive of all LATIN VERBS, regular and irregular, are formed in the same way.

laudāv-

monu-

- a. Find the perfect stem **mīs-**

audīv-

fu-

- b. Add the endings shown in Grammar, Nos. 200-207.

152. INDIRECT QUESTIONS; PRIMARY SEQUENCE

As we have seen, a question asked directly is called a DIRECT QUESTION.

Estne Deus bonus? *Is God good?*

Valēsne? *Are you well?*

When a question, however, DEPENDS on a verb of ASKING, SAYING, THINKING, and the like, it is called an INDIRECT QUESTION.

Rogō sitne Deus bonus. *I ask whether God is good.*

Rogō valeāsne. *I ask whether you are well.*

Sitne Deus bonus and **valeāsne** are INDIRECT QUESTIONS because they depend on the verb **rogō**.

Indirect questions are NOUN CLAUSES because they are used as the OBJECT of a verb (**rogō**).

153. Indirect questions may be introduced by the same adverbs, adjectives, pronouns, and particles as direct questions, but:

-Nē and **num** in indirect questions mean *whether (if)*.

Nōnne is seldom used.

Quī is sometimes used for **quis**.

He asks whether Caesar conquered the Gauls.

Rogat num Caesar Gallōs vīcerit.

He asks who Caesar was.

Rogat quis Caesar fuerit.

He asks where we are.

Rogat ubi sīmus.

154. The TENSE in indirect questions is determined by the rule: TENSE BY SEQUENCE.

155. THE MOOD IN INDIRECT QUESTIONS IS ALWAYS SUBJUNCTIVE.

Lesson #26

156. IN PRIMARY SEQUENCE:

- a. Use the PRESENT subjunctive when the action of the verb in the indirect question happens AT THE SAME TIME as the action of the main verb.

Caesar asks whether the soldiers are fighting.

Caesar rogat num militēs pugnent.

- b. Use the PERFECT subjunctive when the action of the verb in the indirect question happens BEFORE the action of the main verb.

Caesar asks whether the soldiers were fighting (fought).

Caesar rogat num militēs pugnaverint.

157. SECONDARY SEQUENCE

We have seen that the MOOD in indirect questions is always subjunctive and that the TENSE is determined by the rule: TENSE BY SEQUENCE. Review the general rule, Grammar, Nos. 524-526.

IN SECONDARY SEQUENCE:

- a. Use the IMPERFECT subjunctive when the action of the verb in the indirect question happens AT THE SAME TIME as the action of the main verb.

Caesar rogāvit num militēs pugnārent.

Caesar asked whether the soldiers were fighting.

- b. Use the PLUPERFECT subjunctive when the action of the verb in the indirect question happens BEFORE the action of the main verb.

Caesar rogāvit num militēs pugnavissent.

Caesar asked whether the soldiers had fought.

158. NOTE: **Inquit** is always used with DIRECT quotations; that is, with quotations enclosed in QUOTATION MARKS:

Christus, "Vōs," inquit, "frātrēs estis."

Christ said, "You are brothers."

This is a direct quotation because it contains the EXACT words used by Christ and is therefore enclosed in quotation marks. Notice that **inquit** does NOT stand before the quotation but is ALWAYS put after one or several words of the quotation.

Lesson #27

159. THE VOCATIVE

You, O Lord, I praise.

We shall not help you, Caesar!

In these sentences *O Lord* and *Caesar*:

- Show the PERSON ADDRESSED OR SPOKEN TO.
- Are therefore in the VOCATIVE case—the case of the PERSON ADDRESSED.
- Are set off by commas because they are independent of the Grammar of the rest of the sentence.

Tē, Ō Domine, laudō.

Tē, Caesar, nōn adjuvābimus.

160. NOTE: **Doceō** takes two accusatives when it means teach someone something.

Chrīstus nōs viam salūtis docet.

Christ teaches us the way of salvation.

However, **doceō** can also be used with other constructions:

Custōs Caesarem docuit ubi hostēs essent. (Indirect question.)

The guard informed Caesar where the enemy was.

Lēgātus eum dē omnibus rēbus docuit. (Dē w. abl.)

The lieutenant informed him about all the things (the whole matter).

161. RULE OF POSITION: THE VOCATIVE IN LATIN GENERALLY DOES NOT STAND FIRST IN THE SENTENCE.

162. PRESENT IMPERATIVE ACTIVE

The imperative mood is used in giving commands.

*Praise God! **Laudā Deum!***

(Singular; addressed to ONE person.)

*Fight bravely! **Pugnāte fortiter!***

(Plural; addressed to MORE THAN ONE.)

163. Note: The imperative is formed on the PRESENT STEM, that it has a SINGULAR and a PLURAL form.

164. RULE OF POSITION; THE IMPERATIVE MORE FREQUENTLY STANDS FIRST IN THE SENTENCE.

Lesson #27

165. THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN WISHES AND EXHORTATIONS

- a. Wishes. In *wishes* the present subjunctive in main clauses is to be translated by a verb with the auxiliary verb *may*. **Utinam** is often used as the sign of wishes in Latin; it need not be translated. The negative is **nē**. Notice that the compound verb (e. g., *may . . . give*) can be separated in English.

Deus det nōbis pācem. *May God give us Peace.*

Utinam veniat. *May he come.*

Nē veniat. *May he not come.*

Adjuvet nōs Deus. *May God help us.*

- b. Exhortations. In English we urge others to do something with us by using the auxiliary verb *let*, as “*Let us give thanks.*” Latin uses the first person plural of the present subjunctive, called the HORTATORY SUBJUNCTIVE, for exhortations. In translating such verbs, use the English form *let us*.

Veniāmus. *Let us come.*

Grātiās agāmus. *Let us give thanks.*

Fortiter pugnēmus. *Let us fight bravely.*

Lesson #28

166. SUUS AND SUĪ AS DIRECT REFLEXIVES

We have seen that **suī** (**sibi**, **sē**, **sē**) is used for *himself* (*him*), *herself* (*her*), *itself* (*it*), *themselves* (*them*), when these words refer TO THE SUBJECT OF THEIR OWN CLAUSE. When so used, **suī** is called a DIRECT REFLEXIVE.

Sē laudat. *He praises himself.*

167. **Suus, a, um** is the POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE corresponding to **suī** It is used to mean *his* (*his own*), *her* (*her own*), *its* (*its own*), *their* (*their own*), ACCORDING TO THE WORD TO WHICH IT REFERS. Since **suus, a, um** is an adjective, it agrees in gender, number, and case with the word which it MODIFIES. Like **suī**, **suus, a, um** is used to REFER TO THE SUBJECT OF ITS OWN CLAUSE (DIRECT REFLEXIVE).

Caesar suōs militēs laudāvit.

Caesar praised his (own) soldiers.

Māter filium suum laudat.

A mother praises her (own) son.

Legiō signum suum dēfendit.

The legion defends its (own) standard.

Militēs imperātōrem suum laudant.

The soldiers praise their (own) general.

When *his*, *her*, *its*, etc., do not refer to the subject of their own clause, **ējus** and **eōrum** (the possessive genitives of **is**, **ea**, **id**) are to be used (EXCEPT IN SOME CASES TO BE SEEN IN THE NEXT SECTION).

Centuriō fortiter pugnāvit. Itaque Caesar virtūtem ējus laudāvit.

The centurion fought bravely. And so Caesar praised his courage.

Caesar Gallōs vīcit atque eōrum ducēs occīdit.

Caesar conquered the Gauls and killed their leaders.

168. NOTE: Just as forms of **ego**, **nōs**, **tū**, **vōs** are used as reflexives of the first and second persons, so forms of **metis**, **noster**, **tuus**, **vester** are used as reflexives of the first and second persons.

Suī and **suus** are used for the THIRD PERSON ONLY.

We defend our own lives. Vītās nostrās dēfendimus.

169. NOTE: Where we say simply *surrender* in English, **dēdō** must always be used with an ACCUSATIVE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

The Gauls surrendered to the Romans. Gallī Rōmānīs sē dēdidērunt.

We surrendered to the Gauls. Gallīs nōs dēdidimus. (Nōs is accusative.)

Of course, **dēdō** may have other objects.

We surrendered the arms to the enemy. Arma hostibus dēdidimus.

Lesson #28

170. SUUS AND SUĪ AS INDIRECT REFLEXIVES

When a personal pronoun of the THIRD person is in a SUBORDINATE PURPOSE clause or INDIRECT QUESTION and REFERS to the SUBJECT of the MAIN verb, **suī** and **suus** (not **is**, **ea**, **id** or **ējus**, **eōrum**) should be used. In this use **suī** and **suus** are called INDIRECT reflexives.

Caesar militēs vocāvit quī sē dēfenderent.

Caesar called the soldiers to defend him.

Caesar equitēs mīsit quī lēgātos suōs dēfenderent.

Caesar sent the cavalry to defend his envoys.

171. **Dō** with **in fugam** means *put to flight*.

Caesar hostēs in fugam dedit. *Caesar put the enemy to flight.*

172. With proper names the ablative **nōmine**, *by name*, is frequently used. Translate *named*.

Servus, nōmine Titus, in hibernīs erat.

A slave named (by name) Titus was in the winter quarters.

Lesson #29

173. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE

Learn Grammar, Nos. 267-274. Note that the passive subjunctive is formed by changing the final personal signs exactly as was done in the indicative. Review the rules for purpose clauses, Grammar, Nos. 546-547.

174. NOTE:

a. The ablative of **causa** is used as a preposition. It governs the GENITIVE and always stands AFTER the word it governs.

aquae causā, *for the sake of water*

pācis causā, *for the sake of peace*

b. The ablative of **mōs** (**mōre**) may be translated *according to custom*.

175. THE PERFECT SYSTEM OF THE PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

The perfect tenses of the passive subjunctive OF ALL LATIN VERBS, REGULAR AND IRREGULAR, are formed in the same way. They are COMPOUND tenses just as in the indicative. To form these tenses:

a. Find the perfect participle passive.

b. Add, as a separate word, the proper form of the verb **sum**.

176. **CUM, WHEN**, in secondary sequence usually takes the subjunctive. Use the imperfect or pluperfect according to the general rule, Grammar, Nos. 531-533.

Cum equitēs in silvīs pugnārent, Caesar militēs trāns flūmen trādūxit.

When the cavalry were fighting in the forest, Caesar led the soldiers across the river.

Caesar cum hostēs vīdisset, legiōnēs prō castrīs īnstrūxit.

When Caesar had seen the enemy, he drew up the legions in front of the camp.

177. THE ABLATIVE OF CAUSE

We have seen that the CAUSE OR REASON may be expressed in Latin in various ways:

a. **Propter**:

They Were terrified on account of the arrival of Caesar.

Propter adventum Caesaris territī sunt.

b. **Quod**:

They were terrified because Caesar had arrived.

Territī sunt quod Caesar advēnerat.

c. **Nam; enim** (postpositive):

They were terrified, for Caesar had arrived.

Territī sunt, nam Caesar advēnerat.

Lesson #29

178. The ablative without a preposition may also be used to express the CAUSE OR REASON (ABLATIVE OF CAUSE).

They were terrified at (because of, on account of, by) the arrival of Caesar.

Adventū Caesaris territī sunt.

179. Note: The ablative of cause is frequently merely a special variety of the ablative of means. It is therefore sometimes very difficult to distinguish between these two types of ablatives.

Lesson #30

180. THE PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

A PARTICIPLE is a VERBAL ADJECTIVE.

The enemy, having been swiftly repulsed, hastened into the mountains.

In this sentence *HAVING BEEN REPULSED* is a participle. It is an ADJECTIVE because it modifies the noun enemy.

It is a VERB because it expresses ACTION. Since it is a verb, it may be modified by an adverb (*swiftly*).

The fourth principal part of regular verbs in Latin is the PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE. It is declined like **magnus, a, um**.

laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus, a, um

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus, a, um

mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus, a, um

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus, a, um

181. The perfect participle passive may be translated into English either by the long English form:

laudātus, a, um, having been praised

or the shorter English form:

laudātus, a, um, praised

182. Since the perfect participle passive is an adjective, it can modify any noun or pronoun in a sentence according as the sense requires.

Caesar multīs nuntiīs perturbātus novās legiōnēs in Galliam dūxit.

Caesar, having been disturbed (disturbed) by many messages, led new legions into Gaul.

Caesar collem ab equitibus occupātum vallō mūnivit.

Caesar fortified with a rampart the hill seized by the cavalry.

Propter lēgātōs occīsōs Caesar oppida barbarōrum incendit.

On account of the murdered envoys Caesar burned the towns of the barbarians.

Rōmānī Gallīs victīs frūmentum nōn dedērunt.

The Romans did not give grain to the conquered Gauls.

Lesson #30

183. NOTE:

a. When a verb is INTRANSITIVE, it can have only a NEUTER participle PASSIVE. In intransitive verbs, therefore, the fourth principal part is always given as neuter, as:

pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātum, 1, intr.

b. When a verb is DEFECTIVE and has no perfect participle passive at all, the FUTURE PARTICIPLE ACTIVE (which we shall study later) is given as the fourth principal part:

cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessūrus, 3, intr.

Cēdō has no perfect participle passive. The future participle active always ends in **-ŪRUS** (**cessūrus**).

c. When a verb has neither a perfect participle passive nor a future participle active, only three parts are given, as:

contendō, contendere, contendī, 3, intr.

184. NOTE: The perfect participle passive of **impediō, IMPEDĪTUS**, is used of soldiers *encumbered* by full packs, of an army *encumbered* by a baggage train, and of places in which it is *difficult* to maneuver. Hence it may frequently be translated, according to the context, as *encumbered* or *difficult*.

Lesson #31

185. THE DECLENSION OF **HIC, HAEC, HOC**

There are words in all languages that merely POINT OUT the person or thing about which we are talking:

Which do you mean?

I mean that one.

I mean this one.

Such words as *THAT* (pl. *THOSE*), *THIS* (pl. *THESE*) are called DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS, i.e., "POINTING-OUT" words. (**Dēmōnstrō** in Latin means *I show, I point out.*)

Study the declension of **hic, haec, hoc**, this (pl. these), Grammar, No. 133.

186. RULE FOR POSITION: **HIC, HAEC, HOC** GENERALLY PRECEDES THE NOUN IT MODIFIES.

187. USES OF **HIC, HAEC, HOC**

Study the uses of **hic, haec, hoc**, Grammar, Nos. 793-794.

When **hic** is used as an adjective, the general rule for agreement, Grammar, No. 477, applies.

When **hic** is used as a pronoun, the general rule for agreement, Grammar, No. 479, applies.

Lesson #32

188. THE PREPOSITIONS **EX (Ē)**, **AB (Ā)**, AND **DĒ**

In expressions of PLACE:

a. The prepositions **EX (Ē)** or **DĒ** with the ablative mean *OUT OF* or *FROM*.

When the motion begins, the person or thing moving is *INSIDE THE PLACE*:

DĒ (ex) fīnibus hostium vēnit.

He came from the territory of the enemy.

b. The preposition **AB (Ā)** with the ablative means *AWAY FROM* or *FROM*.

When the motion begins, the person or thing moving is *NOT INSIDE* the place:

Ab hōc locō vēnit.

He came away from (from) this place.

c. The preposition **DĒ** with the ablative may also mean *DOWN FROM* or *FROM*.

The motion is *DOWNWARDS*.

DĒ hōc monte vēnit.

He came down from this mountain.

189. STUDY THESE EXAMPLES:

dē mūrō, *down from (from) the wall*

ē castrīs, *out of (from) the camp*

ā castrīs, *away from the camp*

ex flūmine, *out of the river*

ā flūmine, *away from the river*

190. NOTE: The forms **ā** (for **ab**) and **ē** (for **ex**) are never used before words beginning with a vowel or *h*.

Lesson #33

191. ILLE AND IS

Study Grammar, Nos. 134-135 and 795-798. You have already learned the declension of **is, ea, id**.

192. NOTE: **Ratiō** is used in a great number of meanings; the vocabulary gives only the most general idea of them. Be sure to translate **ratiō** into good English as the sense and context demand.

Lesson #34

193. THE ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION

These words may take an ablative of separation:

liberō , 1, tr.; abl. of separation	<i>free (from)</i>
vacuus, a, um ; abl. of separation	<i>empty (of)</i>
līber, lībera, līberum ; abl. of separation	<i>free (from)</i>
prohibeō , 2, tr.; abl. of separation	<i>ward off (from), prevent</i>

These words MAY have ab (a) with THINGS. They regularly have ab (a) with PERSONS:

tūtus, a, um	<i>safe (from)</i>
dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus , 3, tr.	<i>defend (from)</i>

194. REVIEW OF ABLATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

- Ablative of agent, Grammar, No. 764.
- Ablative of means, Grammar, No. 765.
- Ablative of accompaniment, Grammar, No. 772.
- Ablative of place, Grammar, Nos. 915-916.
- Ablative of cause, Grammar, No. 781.
- Ablative of separation, Grammar, No. 766.

195. NOTE:

- In the expression **mūrum hominibus complet, hominibus**, though meaning *persons*, is an ablative of means.
- When **locō** is modified by an adjective, **in** is often omitted.
- Proeliō** is generally used without a preposition: **proeliō**, *in battle*.

Lesson #35

196. INDICATIVE OF **POSSUM**

POSSUM, *I am able, I can*, is a compound of **pote**, *able*, and **sum**, *I am*. The present tenses of the indicative are formed:

- By prefixing **pos-** to any form of **sum** which begins with an **s** (e.g., **Pos + sum = possum**).
- By prefixing **pot-** to all other forms of **sum** (e. g., **pot + eram = poteram**).

197. The conjugation of **possum**:

PRESENT

possum, *I am able, I can*
potes, *you are able, you can etc.*

IMPERFECT

poteram, *I was able, I could etc.*

FUTURE

poterō, *I shall be able etc.*

The perfect tenses are formed with the usual endings on the perfect stem, **potu-**.

198. NOTE: *I am unable, etc.*, is **nōn possum**, etc.

199. THE INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT, PREDICATE NOUN, AND OBJECT

The PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE is the SECOND principal part of regular active verbs (see Grammar, Nos. 209, 219-221). Thus:

Laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus, 1, tr. *praise*
Present Infinitive Active: **LAUD-ĀRE** *to praise*

The PRESENT INFINITIVE PASSIVE is formed on the present stem. For the endings study Grammar, Nos. 284, 292-294.

Present Infinitive Passive: **LAUD-ĀRĪ** *to be praised*

The infinitive is a NEUTER VERBAL NOUN.

As a NOUN it is used as SUBJECT, PREDICATE NOUN, or OBJECT. The infinitive is always NEUTER.

As subject: **Ōrāre est bonum.**
 To pray is good (is a good thing).

As predicate noun: **Labōrāre est ōrāre.**
 To work is to pray.

As object: **Venīre parant.**
 They prepare to come.

Lesson #35

200. As a VERB the infinitive has TENSE, takes OBJECTS, and is modified by ADVERBS and ADVERBIAL PHRASES.

Infinitive with object: **Mōs est fortēs laudāre.**
It is a custom to praise the brave.

Adverbial modifier: **Fortiter pugnāre possunt.**
They can fight bravely.

Passive voice: **Oppidum expugnārī nōn potuit.**
The town could not be taken by storm.

201. The PRESENT INFINITIVE, denoting another action of the same subject, COMPLETES the meaning of such verbs as **possum**, *am able, can*; **contendō**, *strive, hasten*; **cōnsuēvī**, *have become accustomed*.

Redīre contendunt.
They hasten to return.

Gallī sē dēfendere nōn potuērunt.
The Gauls were unable to defend themselves.

Notice that in most cases the Latin construction is just like the English. After *can* the *to* of the English infinitive is not used. The infinitive, when used as subject or predicate noun, may also be translated by the English verbal noun in *-ing* or by a noun.

Ōrāre est bonum. *To pray (prayer, praying) is good.*

202. NOTE:

- a. The *w. infin.* in the vocabularies indicates that these verbs and **parātus** MAY, when the SENSE requires it, take an infinitive to complete their meaning. They may also take other constructions. For example, note the various uses of **parātus**:

Ad mortem parātī sunt. *They are ready for death.*

Pugnāre parātī sunt. *They are prepared to fight.*

Parātī sunt. *They are prepared.*

- b. **Adversus, a, um** is frequently used with the plural of **rēs** to mean *adversity* (literally, *unfavorable things*).

in rēbus adversīs, *in adversity*

203. WARNING! THE INFINITIVE IS NOT USED IN CLASSICAL LATIN TO EXPRESS PURPOSE

They prepare to wage war. (Infinitive as object)

Bellum gerere parant.

BUT: *They prepare arms to wage war.* (Purpose!)

Arma parant ut bellum gerant.

Lesson #35

204. SUBJUNCTIVE OF POSSUM

Learn the present and imperfect subjunctive of **possum** in Grammar, Nos. 411-412. Note that the present subjunctive follows the rule given on page 351, while the imperfect subjunctive follows the rule given in Lesson 23, page 235.

The perfect and pluperfect subjunctive of **possum** are formed regularly on the perfect stem, **potu-**.

205. NOTE:

a. **Cōstituō**, of course, takes an infinitive only when the SENSE requires it.

In montēs contendere cōstituit. *He determined to hasten into the mountains.*

Militēs in colie cōstituit. *He placed the soldiers on the hill.*

b. The present tenses of **cōnsuēvi** are not common. Hence only the perfect indicative active and the perfect participle passive are given. But note that the perfect can have a PRESENT meaning and the pluperfect can have a PERFECT meaning:

Cōnsuēvi	intransitive	<i>I have become accustomed = I am accustomed</i>
	Transitive	<i>I have accustomed</i>
Cōnsuēveram	intransitive	<i>I had become accustomed = I was accustomed</i>
	Transitive	<i>I had accustomed</i>

206. THE INFINITIVE WITH SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE

Since the infinitive is a VERB it may also have a subject.

THE SUBJECT OF AN INFINITIVE IS IN THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

When the sense requires it, the infinitive as object, subject, and predicate noun may have a subject accusative:

Malum est hominēs inter sē pugnāre.

It is a bad thing that men fight among themselves.

It is bad for men to fight among themselves.

An infinitive with accusative subject is regularly used with certain verbs; for example:

a. **Jubeō**, *I order, I command* is often followed by an infinitive with subject in the accusative case:

Caesar militēs in castrīs manēre jussit.

Caesar ordered the soldiers to remain in the camp.

b. **Oportet**, *it behooves* may be followed by an infinitive:

Oportet tē Deum diligere.

It behooves you to love God.

In better English, *It is necessary that you love God.*

Oportet nōs bonōs esse.

It is necessary that we be good.

We ought to be good.

Lesson #35

207. NOTE:

- a. It is very difficult to translate **oportet** into good English. Various English idioms may be used:

You ought to love God.

It is proper for you to love God. You should love God.

In translating **oportet** always try to find a good English expression for the IDEA or MEANING of the Latin sentence.

- b. **Jubeō**, in the passive, is used just as in English.

Lēgātī convenīre jussi sunt.

The lieutenants were ordered to come together.

Lēgātus mīlitēs dūcere jussus est.

The lieutenant was ordered to lead the soldiers.

- c. A predicate adjective after the INFINITIVE agrees with the word, expressed or understood, to which it REFERS.

Oportet mīlitēs esse parātōs.

It behooves soldiers to be prepared.

Dux mīlitem esse parātum jussit.

The leader ordered the soldier to be prepared.

Puerī bonī esse jussī sunt.

The boys were commanded to be good.

Māter esse fortis potest.

A mother can be brave.

Lesson #36

208. NUMERALS

Learn the cardinal numerals from **ūnus**, *one*, to **decem**, *ten*, and **centum**, *one hundred*, Grammar, No. 112.

Learn the declension of unus, duo, and tres, Grammar, Nos. 114-116.

Notice that **ūnus** is declined like **magnus** except in the GENITIVE and DATIVE. **Trēs** is declined like the plural of **gravis**, on the stem **tr-**.

209. NOTE: *Indecl.*, means that the adjective **quot** never changes its form, no matter what form the noun may be with which it agrees.

Quot hominēs? *How many men?*

In quot urbibus? *In how many cities?*

Rogāvit quot mīlitrēs in castrīs essent. *He asked how many soldiers were in the camp.*

210. ADJECTIVES WITH IRREGULAR ENDINGS IN THE GENITIVE AND DATIVE SINGULAR

All these adjectives are like **unus** in the genitive and dative singular.

alius, alia, aliud *other, another* (of more than two)

alter, altera, alterum *the one, the other* (of two)

uter, utra, utrum *which?* (of two)

neuter, neutra, neutrum *neither* (of two)

ūllus, a, um *any*

nūllus, a, um *no, none*

sōlus, a, um *alone, only* (as adjective)

tōtus, a, um *whole, all of, the whole of*

211. NOTE: When **tōtus** modifies the ablative of a noun indicating *place where*, **in** is not used.

tōtā urbe, *in the whole city*

tōtīs castrīs, *in the whole camp*

tōtā aciē, *in the whole battle line*

The only forms you have to learn for these adjectives are the genitive and dative singular, and for **alius**, that the nominative and accusative neuter singular is **aliud**. All the rest you know already.

Lesson #37

212. INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF -IŌ VERBS

There is a group of important verbs which have some forms like the third conjugation and some forms like the fourth conjugation. These verbs are called **-IŌ VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION**.

They can be distinguished by the endings of the first and second principal parts, which are always **-iŏ** and **-ere**. Thus:

cap-iŏ, cap-ERE, cēpī, captus, 3, tr. *take, capture*

They follow a simple rule:

WHENEVER THE ENDING OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION BEGINS WITH TWO VOWELS, -IŌ VERBS USE THE ENDINGS OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION ; OTHERWISE THEY USE THE ENDINGS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

213. Study Grammar, Nos. 311-314 (present system indicative). Note that the entire imperfect and future has the endings of the fourth conjugation.

The perfect tenses are formed, just like all the other verbs, on the perfect stem, e. g., **cēp-**, with the regular endings.

214. Learn these special idioms:

a. **Iter facere**, *to march*.

Iter fecērunt. *They marched (literally, made a journey.)*

b. **Cōsilium capere**, *to make a plan*.

Cōsilium novum cēpērunt. *They made a new plan.*

Remember that verbs of MAKING *may* take a direct object and a predicate accusative.

Tē rēgem fēcimus. *We made you king.*

c. With **fidēs**, **voluntās**, and similar words, **in** with the accusative means *towards*.

Tua in mē voluntās, *your good will towards me.*

215. SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE OF -IŌ VERBS

Learn Grammar, Nos. 315-316. The perfect and pluperfect subjunctive of **-iŏ** verbs are formed regularly on the perfect stem.

216. NOTE:

a. Notice this special use of **conjiciō**:

In fugam hostēs conjēcit. *He threw the enemy into flight.*

b. **Recipiō** with the proper reflexive pronoun means *withdraw*:

Ad castra sē recēpērunt. *They withdrew to the camp.*

In silvās nōs recipiēmus. *We shall withdraw into the forest.*

Lesson #37

217. NOTE:

- a. For **mīlle** and **mīlia**, study Grammar, No. 117.
- b. **Quam** does NOT mean *how* in the sense of *in what way, by what means*. It CANNOT translate: “*How did you do it?*” It means *how* in the sense of *to what degree*, as in “*how high,*” “*how long,*” “*how violently,*” etc.

Quam longum est illud flūmen? *How long is that river?*

218. INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF **IŌ** VERBS

Study Grammar, Nos. 311, 322-324. The perfect tenses are formed regularly by using the perfect participle passive with the proper forms of the verb **sum**. Review Grammar, Nos. 312-314.

219. NOTE:

- a. The present system passive of **faciō** is irregular, but almost all the compounds of **faciō**, such as **interficiō**, are regular.
- b. After **ēripiō**, *from* is translated as **ex (ē) w. abl.**

E periculō ēreptus sum.

I was saved from danger.

220. SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE OF **-IŌ** VERBS

Study Grammar, Nos. 325-326.

The perfect tenses are formed regularly by using the perfect participle passive with the forms of the verb **sum**.

Lesson #38

221. DATIVE VERBS; THE PASSIVE OF VERBS OF CALLING

- a. Many verbs in Latin take cases other than the accusative. The dative is used after some intransitive verbs, especially compounds of prepositions. (Grammar, Nos. 739 and 746-747.)

Legiōnī praeest. *He is in command of the legion.*

Rei pūblicaē nocet. *He does harm to the state.*

Tibī nōn cēdam. *I will not yield to you.*

- b. We have seen that verbs of *calling, naming, etc.*, take a direct object and a predicate accusative. In the passive these verbs take a predicate NOMINATIVE.

Caesar imperātor appellātur. *Caesar is called commander in chief.*

Imperātor refers back to the subject of the sentence and is therefore in the NOMINATIVE CASE.

Lesson #39

222. PERFECT AND FUTURE INFINITIVES ACTIVE

- a. The PERFECT INFINITIVE ACTIVE of ALL LATIN VERBS, REGULAR AND IRREGULAR, is formed by adding **-isse** to the PERFECT stem.

laudāvi (perfect indicative) STEM: **laudāv-**

Perfect Infinitive Active: **LAUDĀVISSE**, to have loved

- b. The FUTURE INFINITIVE ACTIVE of ALL LATIN VERBS is a COMPOUND tense made up of the FUTURE PARTICIPLE ACTIVE and **esse**.

- c. The FUTURE PARTICIPLE ACTIVE is formed by dropping the **-us** of the perfect participle passive and adding **-urus**.

laudātus (perfect participle passive) STEM: **laudāt-**

Future Participle Active: **laudātūrus, a, um**

Future Infinitive Active: **LAUDĀTŪRUS, A, UM ESSE**

- d. Study Grammar, Nos. 210, 222-224; 215, 237-239; 211, 225-227.

223. NOTE:

- a. Remember that, when a verb is intransitive, the perfect participle passive is always given in the neuter, as **perveniō, pervenire, pervēnī, perventum**, 4, intr. This is because the passive of intransitive verbs can be used only IMPERSONALLY (as we shall see), and so will always be in the NEUTER.
- b. When, however, a verb has no perfect participle passive, the future participle active is given as the fourth principal part, as **maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsūrus**, 2, intr.
- c. Study Grammar, No. 332 and *First Year Latin*, page 326.

224. ACCUSATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE AFTER VERBS OF SAYING, THINKING, SEEING, AND THE LIKE

Examples: *We know that God loves all men.*

We know that Caesar conquered the Gauls.

We know that God will give rewards to good men.

- a. These are complex sentences. The MAIN clause is: WE KNOW. The THAT clauses are SUBORDINATE NOUN CLAUSES because they are used as the object of WE KNOW. What do we know? THAT GOD LOVES ALL MEN, etc.
- b. Noun clauses after verbs of SAYING, THINKING, SEEING, KNOWING, AND THE LIKE are, in Latin, put in the ACCUSATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE.
- c. In this construction:
1. The VERB is always an INFINITIVE.
 2. The SUBJECT is always in the ACCUSATIVE CASE.
 3. The TENSE of the INFINITIVE is determined by the RULE: TENSE BY RELATION.
 4. Study Grammar, Nos. 897-898.

Lesson #39

225. EXAMPLES:

Scīmus Deum dīligere omnēs hominēs.

Literally, *We know God to love all men.*

Scīmus Caesarem vīcisse Gallōs.

Literally, *We know Caesar to have conquered the Gauls.*

Scīmus Deum hominibus bonīs præmia datūrum esse.

Literally, *We know God to be about to give rewards to good men.*

226. NOTE:

- a. The **that** is NOT translated in Latin.
- b. Since the future participle active is used like an adjective in a compound tense, it will agree with the accusative subject.

Dīcō hanc cīvitatē semper futūram esse liberam.

I say that this state will always be free.

Dīcō sānctōs Deum vīsūrōs esse.

I say that the saints will see God.

- c. Review the rules for the indirect reflexive, Grammar, No. 804.

227. ACCUSATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE AFTER VERBS OF SAYING, THINKING, SEEING, AND THE LIKE (CONTINUED)

- a. We have seen that when a verb is used impersonally in Latin:
 1. It has no definite subject (English it, as in "It rains").
 2. It is in the third person singular.
 3. In a compound tense the participle is always neuter singular.
- b. An impersonal verb is used in the accusative with the infinitive construction:
 1. In the infinitive;
 2. Without a subject expressed (English, **it**).
 3. In a compound infinitive the participle is always NEUTER.

It behooves us to love God.

Oportet nōs Deum dīligere.

I say that it behooves us to love God.

Dīcō oportēre nōs Deum dīligere.

It was bitterly fought (i. e., there was bitter fighting).

Acriter pugnātum est.

I say that it was bitterly fought (i. e., that there was bitter fighting).

Dīcō acriter pugnātum esse.

Lesson #39

227. (CONTINUED)

- c. We have seen that verbs like *jubeō* and *oportet* take the accusative with the infinitive. Note this difference: IN THE ACCUSATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE AFTER VERBS OF SAYING, ETC., THE TENSE OF THE INFINITIVE IS DETERMINED BY RELATION. When the accusative with the infinitive is used AFTER OTHER VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS the tense is generally PRESENT.

228. NOTE:

Verbs which may take an accusative with the infinitive do not always do so. When the sense requires, they also govern indirect questions, accusative objects, etc.

Hæc nuntiāvit. *He reported these things.*

Nuntiāvit quot essent hostēs. *He reported how many the enemy were.*

229. PASSIVE INFINITIVES

- a. Review the present infinitive passive, Grammar, Nos. 284, 292-294.
- b. The perfect infinitive passive is a COMPOUND tense formed by using the perfect participle passive with *esse*.
- c. Since the participle in a compound tense is declined like an adjective, the participle will agree with the SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE.

I say that the Gauls were conquered.

Dīcō Gallōs victōs esse.

- d. The future infinitive passive is very rare; hence you **need not** learn it now.
- e. Study Grammar, Nos. 285, 295-297.

Lesson #40

230. REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

- a. POSITIVE DEGREE. An adjective may simply describe a noun, as:

The Gaul is brave. Gallus est fortis.

This is called the POSITIVE DEGREE of the adjective.

- b. COMPARATIVE DEGREE. An adjective may COMPARE a noun with some other noun either expressed or understood. In this case the COMPARATIVE DEGREE of the adjective is used. In English the comparative degree is formed either by adding **-er** to the positive or by using the adverb **more** with the positive.

The Roman is braver than the Gaul.

Braver is the COMPARATIVE DEGREE of **brave**. The "other noun" (Gaul) is EXPRESSED.

This thing is more useful.

More useful is the COMPARATIVE DEGREE of **useful**. Another noun is here UNDERSTOOD. "This thing is more useful than some other thing."

- c. SUPERLATIVE DEGREE. An adjective may show that a noun has a quality in the HIGHEST DEGREE. In this case the SUPERLATIVE DEGREE of the adjective is used. In English the superlative degree is formed either by adding **-est** to the positive or by using the adverb **most** with the positive.

The Belgians are the bravest of all the Gauls.

Bravest is the SUPERLATIVE DEGREE of **brave**.

This thing is most useful.

Most useful is the SUPERLATIVE DEGREE of useful.

- d. Study Grammar, Nos. 91-98. Memorize the rules for comparison. To COMPARE an adjective means to give the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees, e. g.:

Comparison of **fortis** and **ūtilis**

Positive

fortis, e
brave

ūtilis, e
useful

Comparative

fortior, fortius
braver

ūtilior, ūtilius
more useful

Superlative

fortissimus, a, um
bravest

ūtilissimus, a, um
most useful

Lesson #40

231. DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

1. **Quam, than**, takes the same case after as before it.

They are braver than the Gauls.

Eī fortiōrēs sunt quam Gallī (nominative).

He said that they were braver than the Gauls.

Dīxit eōs fortiōrēs esse quam Gallōs.

2. **Certiōrem (-ēs)** is the comparative of **certus**. Literally the phrase **certiōrem facere** means *to make (someone) more certain*. **Certiōrem (-ēs)** will therefore always agree with the DIRECT OBJECT of **faciō**.

They informed Caesar.

Cæsarem certiōrem fēcērunt. (Literally: *They made Caesar more certain.*)

He informed the Gauls.

Gallōs certiōrēs fēcit.

3. **Certiōrem (-ēs) facere** may take either: (1) **dē** with the ablative, (2) the accusative with the infinitive (tense by relation), or (3) an indirect question, since the phrase is like a verb of **saying**.

He informed Caesar about this matter.

Cæsarem dē hāc rē certiōrem fēcit.

He informed Caesar that Gaul had been pacified.

Cæsarem certiōrem fēcit Galliam pācātam esse.

He informed Caesar how large the fortifications were.

Cæsarem certiōrem fēcit quantæ mūnitiōnēs essent.

4. Study Grammar, Nos. 101-102.

232. NOTE:

The Latin superlative may often be translated by **very** with the English positive (Grammar, No. 93).

Hæc via optima est. *This way is very good.*

Lesson #41

233. INDICATIVE OF DEPONENT VERBS

In Latin some verbs have PASSIVE FORMS but ACTIVE MEANINGS. Such verbs are called DEPONENTS. They are conjugated like the passive of the regular conjugations but each PASSIVE FORM has the corresponding ACTIVE MEANING.

Cōnor. *I try.*

Ducem sequētur. *He will follow the leader.*

Hannibal Rōmānōs vincere cōnātus est.

Hannibal tried to conquer the Romans.

Study Grammar, Nos. 334-335.

234. SUBJUNCTIVE OF DEPONENT VERBS

Review Grammar, Nos. 267-282, 518, 561, 660-662, and First Year Latin, page 300.

235. PERFECT PARTICIPLE OF DEPONENT VERBS

The perfect participle of deponent verbs has an ACTIVE meaning:

secūtus, *having followed* (**NOT**: *having been followed*)

passus, *having allowed*

cōnātus, *having tried*

veritus, *having feared*

ortus, *having arisen*

236. INFINITIVES OF DEPONENT VERBS

The present and perfect infinitives of deponent verbs are formed just like the regular passive infinitives of the four conjugations.

BUT THE FUTURE INFINITIVE is ACTIVE both in form and meaning.

Dixit sē profectūrum esse. *He said that he would set out.*

Study Grammar, Nos. 336-338. Review all infinitive constructions, pages 352, 363, 414, 420.

Lesson #42

237. THE IRREGULAR VERB **EŌ**

a. INDICATIVE OF **eō**

Learn the present, imperfect, and future of **eō**, Grammar, Nos. 363-365. The perfect tenses are formed regularly on the stem **īv-** or **i-**.

Grammar, Nos. 761, 915-924, and the lesson on **dē**, **ex**, and **ab**, First Year Latin, page 336.

b. SUBJUNCTIVE OF **EŌ**

Study Grammar, Nos. 375-376. Review Grammar, Nos. 518, 546-549, 561, 660-662.

c. INFINITIVES OF **EŌ**

Study Grammar, No. 378. Form the perfect and future infinitive active of **eō** according to the general rules. Review all infinitive constructions, pages 352, 363, 414, 420.