

'GRAMMAR LANGUAGE'

Grammar Definitions for Level 2

COMPARATIVE	The second DEGREE of COMPARISON for adjectives; Latin ending -IOR, with 3 rd declension endings. English meaning "more -----", "-----er".
DEGREE	Term used for the 3 stages of COMPARISON of adjectives: namely POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE, SUPERLATIVE.
DEMONSTRATIVE	Adjective or Pronoun: refers to the words "HIC HAEC HOC" - "This, these", and "ILLE ILLA ILLUD" - "That, those" when agreeing with a noun. Has the sense of 'pointing something out'.
FUTURE	TENSE of the VERB referring to time yet to come, e.g. "The money <i>will</i> arrive tomorrow".
PERSONAL pronoun	The pronouns "EGO, TU, NOS, VOS": "I, You (s), We, You (pl)".
PLUPERFECT	TENSE of the VERB referring to time further back than a past event under discussion: "Marcus was a freedman, but once he <i>had</i> been a slave".
POSITIVE	The first DEGREE of COMPARISON; in fact it is simply the ordinary adjective itself, e.g. IRATUS - angry.
REFLEXIVE pronoun	In Level 2 this always refers to the pronoun "SE".
SUPERLATIVE	The third DEGREE of COMPARISON for adjectives: the regular Latin formation is -ISSIMUS with 1 st /2 nd decl. endings (beware irregulars!). English meanings "very -----", "-----est", or "most -----".

FUTURE TENSE

This tense means " I shall"

"You will" etc.

1. **AMO** makes its **FUTURE** tense as follows:

1) Remove " -o" and replace with " -a-"

2) Add the following endings: **-BO**
 -BIS
 -BIT
 -BIMUS
 -BITIS
 -BUNT

...so you get: **AM A BO**
 AMABIS
 AMABIT etc.

2. **MONEO** verbs do almost the same as **AMO**, except you don't put an "a" in the middle.

Notice there is an "e" there already: so you get **MONEBO**
 MONEBIS
 MONEBIT etc.

3, 4 & mixed: **REGO, CAPIO & AUDIO** verbs use a **different** set of endings.

They both take off " -o" (leaving **REG---** and **AUDI---**),

and add:

-AM
-ES
-ET
-EMUS
-ETIS
-ENT

...So you get **REGAM** and **AUDIAM**
 REGES **AUDIES**
 REGET **AUDIET**
 REGEMUS **AUDIEMUS**
 REGETIS **AUDIETIS**
 REGENT **AUDIENT**

3RD DECLENSION NOUNS

INFORMATION SHEET.

1. Nouns which are 1st or 2nd declension usually can be recognised by their Nom singular ending: -A for 1st declension

-US (or -ER) for 2nd declension (masc)

-UM for 2nd declension (neuter).

A Noun which is 3rd Declension can have many different forms for its Nom singular (this is one way of telling it may be 3rd declension - it *doesn't* end in -A, for example!)

2. When you look up a 3rd declension noun in a vocabulary list, they will always give you TWO of its cases: the NOM SING, and the GEN SING. The reason they give you this second case is to help you find its STEM for the other cases (explained below!)

e.g.: MILES, MILITIS (3 m) - soldier
 ↑ ↑
 (nom s.) (gen s.)

3. 3rd Decl. masc & fem nouns.

The Nom sing and the Voc sing will always be the same.

For the other cases, you first need to find the **STEM** of the word. To do this, take the GEN SING (always given to you - see above), and remove the LAST TWO LETTERS (i.e. -IS). You will be left with the **stem**. So, the **stem** of MILES is 'MILIT--'.

4. Look at the chart below to see what the endings needed for the other cases are. Notice that once you start using the new stem, you never go back to the original spelling.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom	MILES	MILIT-ES
Voc	MILES	MILIT-ES
Acc	MILIT-EM	MILIT-ES
Gen	MILIT-IS	MILIT-UM
Dat	MILIT-I	MILIT-IBUS
Abl	MILIT-E	MILIT-IBUS

5. 3rd Declension NEUTER nouns.

With Neuter nouns, the Nom sing, Voc sing *AND* **ACC SING** are always the same.

You then find the stem in the same way as before.

Look at the chart: Most endings are the same, but there are a few different ones:

e.g. OPUS, OPERIS (3 n) – task, (piece of) work

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom	OPUS	OPER-A
Voc	OPUS	OPER-A
Acc	OPUS	OPER-A
Gen	OPER- IS	OPER- UM
Dat	OPER- I	OPER- IBUS
Abl	OPER- E	OPER- IBUS

HIC HAEC HOC

	<u>Masc</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Neut</u>	= THIS
Nom	HIC	HAEC	HOC	
Voc	---	---	---	
Acc	HUNC	HANC	HOC	
Gen	HUIUS	HUIUS	HUIUS	
Dat	HUIC	HUIC	HUIC	
Abl	HOC	HAC	HOC	
Nom	HI	HAE	HAEC	= THESE
Voc	---	---	---	
Acc	HOS	HAS	HAEC	
Gen	HORUM	HARUM	HORUM	
Dat	HIS	HIS	HIS	
Abl	HIS	HIS	HIS	

Examples: **HI MILITES** DIU PUGNABANT (**nom pl.**)

= THESE SOLDIERS were fighting for a long time

PECUNIAM **HUIC AGRICOLAE** NON DABO (**dat sing.**)

= I shall not give the money TO THIS FARMER

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

NOM	EGO - I	NOM	TU - You (s)
VOC	—	VOC	TU - Hey, you!
ACC	ME - me	ACC	TE - you
GEN	MEI - ..of me	GEN	TUI - ...of you
DAT	MIHI - to/for me	DAT	TIBI - to/for you
ABL*	ME - (by) me*	ABL*	TE - (by) you*

NOM	NOS - We	NOM	VOS - You (pl)
VOC	—	VOC	VOS - Hey, you lot!
ACC	NOS - us	ACC	VOS - you
GEN	NOSTRUM -of us	GEN	VESTRUM - ...of you
DAT	NOBIS - to/for us	DAT	VOBIS - to/for you
ABL*	NOBIS - (by) us*	ABL*	VOBIS - (by) you*

*The Ablative case is only ever used after prepositions. Note also the use of “—cum” attached to the pronoun instead of going before it, e.g. “mecum” – “with me”, “nobiscum” – “with us”, etc. This also applies to “SE” below: “secum” - “with him(self)”

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

NOM	—
VOC	—
ACC	SE - himself, themselves
GEN	SUI - of himself (etc)
DAT	SIBI - to/for himself (etc)
ABL*	SE - (by) himself (etc)

IS EA ID

	<u>Masc</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Neut</u>	= THAT
Nom	IS	EA	ID	
Voc	---	---	---	
Acc	EUM	EAM	ID	
Gen	EIUS	EIUS	EIUS	
Dat	EI	EI	EI	
Abl	EO	EA	EO	

Nom	EI	EAE	EA	= THOSE
Voc	---	---	---	
Acc	EOS	EAS	EA	
Gen	EORUM	EARUM	EORUM	
Dat	EIS	EIS	EIS	
Abl	EIS	EIS	EIS	

For ILLE ILLA ILLUD simply change the stem "E---" to "ILL---"

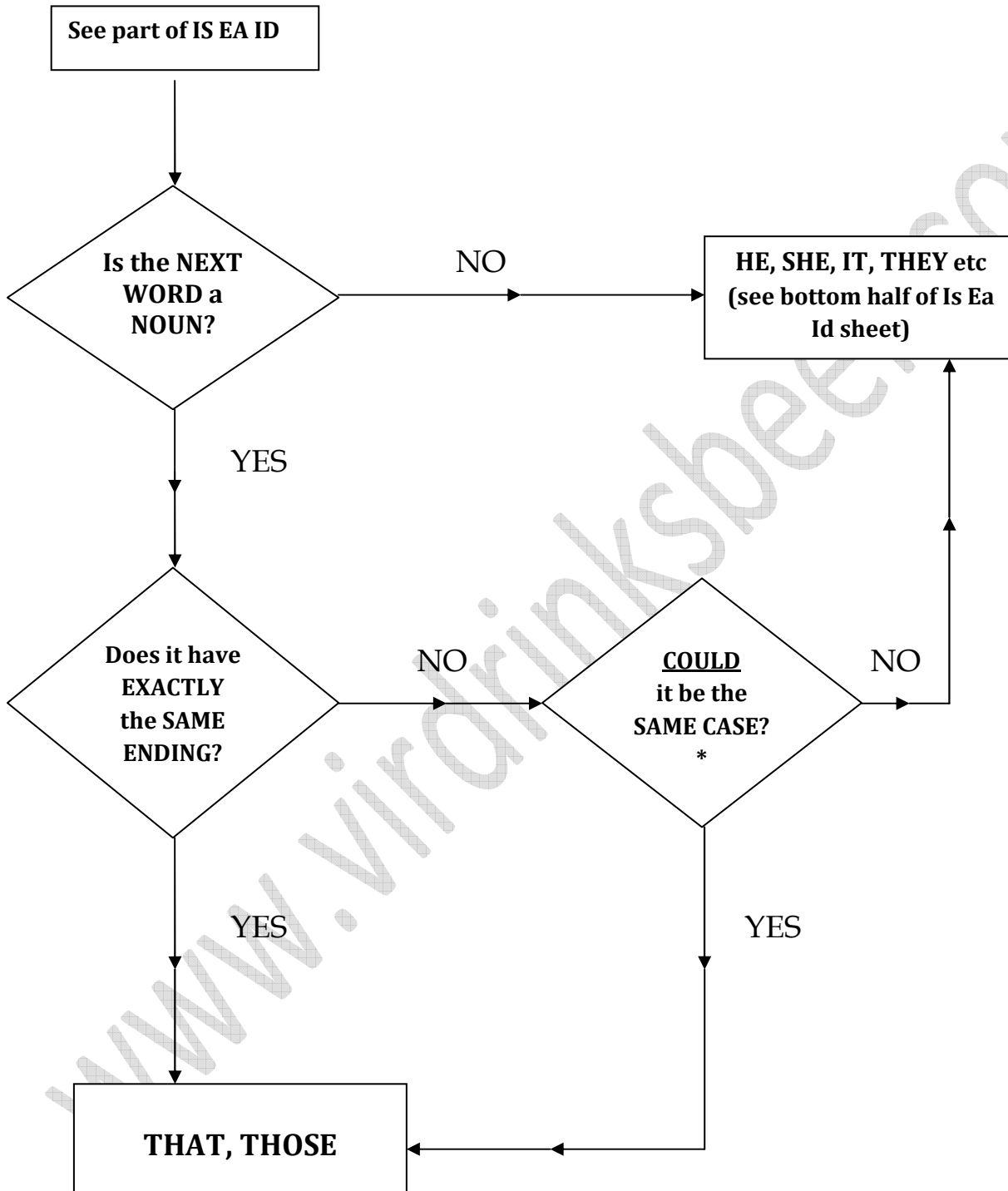
N.B. "IS" can be used to stand alone as a **3rd person pronoun**, with the meanings "He, She, It, They", etc. It has these meanings when NOT agreeing with a noun in the sentence:

e.g. Dominus EOS SERVOS ad oppidum misit
= The master has sent THOSE SLAVES to town ("is" agrees with noun)

Dominus EOS ad oppidum misit
= The master has sent THEM to town (no noun to agree with)

Dominus EORUM servos ad oppidum misit
= The master has sent THEIR slaves to town (noun present, but "is" does not agree)

Translating IS EA ID



* This is the important bit!

PLUPERFECT TENSE

This tense has only ONE MEANING: I **HAD** -----ed.

To form the Pluperfect:

1. Start with the 3rd Principal Part (i.e. the Perfect tense).
2. Remove the last letter “-i”.
3. Add the following endings: **---eram**

---eras

---erat

---eramus

---eratis

---erant.

N.B.: Regular verbs need to change their stem in the usual way before adding these endings: **AMAV---**, **MONU----**, **AUDIV-----**.

e.g. Pluperfect of Facio: 1. facio facere **FECI** factum

2. **FEC----**

3. **FECERAM**, **FECERAS**, **FECERAT** etc.

Meaning: I **HAD** made, I **HAD** done

Pluperfect of Oppugno: 1. Oppugno (1) (-are, -avi, -atum)

2. **OPPUGNAV----**

3. **OPPUGNAVERAM**, **OPPUGNAVERAS** etc.

Meaning: I **HAD** attacked.

3rd Declension Adjectives

Here is a chart of endings for adjectives of the “FORTIS” type:

	Masc/Fem	Neuter
NOM	FORT-IS	FORT-E
VOC	FORT-IS	FORT-E
ACC	FORT-EM	FORT-E
GEN	FORT-IS	FORT-IS
DAT	FORT-I	FORT-I
ABL	FORT-I	FORT-I
NOM	FORT-ES	FORT-IA
VOC	FORT-ES	FORT-IA
ACC	FORT-ES	FORT-IA
GEN	FORT-IUM	FORT-IUM
DAT	FORT-IBUS	FORT-IBUS
ABL	FORT-IBUS	FORT-IBUS

Making nouns and 3rd decl. adjectives agree

Rule: The noun and the adjective must be the same CASE & NUMBER (e.g. nom plur, gen sing, etc) and the same GENDER (m/f/n).

Each NOUN will always use its own type of endings: like PUELLA, SERVUS, BELLUM, or 3rd decl types; the FORTIS-type adjective can only use the endings above.

EXAMPLES: He killed all the slaves: OMNES SERVOS
acc pl, masc (from chart) (2nd decl)

He was struck by a heavy rock: SAXO GRAVI
abl s, neut (2nd neuter) (from chart)

Other types of 3rd declension adjectives:

1. Adjectives in -x (FELIX, AUDAX):

a) Their Nom Sing line is the same, all genders:

e.g. M/F N
 AUDAX AUDAX

b) The Voc Sing. is exactly the same (and so is the neuter **acc sing.**)

c) When you need to put endings on, the stem changes from -x to -c...

e.g. AUDACEM etc.

2. Adjectives in -NS (INGENS, SAPIENS)

a) Their Nom Sing line is the same, all genders:

e.g. M/F N
 INGENS INGENS

b) The Voc Sing. is exactly the same (and so is the neuter **acc sing.**)

c) When you need to put endings on, the stem changes from -ns to -nt ...

e.g. INGENTEM etc.

3. COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES follow this chart of endings:

	Masc/Fem	Neuter
NOM	MELIOR	MELIUS
VOC	MELIOR	MELIUS
ACC	MELIOREM	MELIUS
GEN	MELIORIS	MELIORIS
DAT	MELIORI	MELIORI
ABL	MELIORE	MELIORE
NOM	MELIORES	MELIORA
VOC	MELIORES	MELIORA
ACC	MELIORES	MELIORA
GEN	MELIORUM	MELIORUM
DAT	MELIORIBUS	MELIORIBUS
ABL	MELIORIBUS	MELIORIBUS

ADJECTIVES: COMPARISON

The "3 Degrees"

POSITIVE: The normal adjective, e.g. IRATUS - angry

COMPARATIVE: e.g. MORE angry, angriER - IRATIOR

SUPERLATIVE: e.g. VERY angry, angriEST, MOST angry - IRATISSIMUS

Rule: Find STEM of adjective and add -----**IOR** (3rd decl. endings)
and -----**ISSIMUS** (1st/2nd decl endings)

e.g.	LONGUS	LONG-IOR	LONG-ISSIMUS
	FORTIS	FORT-IOR	FORT-ISSIMUS
	FELIX	FELIC-IOR	FELIC-ISSIMUS
	SAPIENS	SAPIENT-IOR	SAPIENT-ISSIMUS

IRREGULARS

1. -ER adjectives:

PULCHER	PULCHR-IOR	PULCH <u>ERRIMUS</u>
SACER	SACR-IOR	SAC <u>ERRIMUS</u>
MISER	MISER-IOR	MIS <u>ERRIMUS</u>

2. Facilis and Difficilis:

FACILIS	FACIL-IOR	FAC <u>ILLIMUS</u>
DIFFICILIS	DIFFICIL-IOR	DIFFIC <u>ILLIMUS</u>

3. The FAMOUS FIVE:

1. BONUS	MELIOR	OPTIMUS
2. MALUS	PEIOR	PESSIMUS
3. MAGNUS	MAIOR	MAXIMUS
4. PARVUS	MINOR	MINIMUS
5. MULTUS	PLUS	PLURIMUS

IRREGULAR VERBS

1. EO IRE II or IVI ITUM - I GO

IS IERAM (pluperf)

IT

IMUS

Imperf: IBAM etc.

ITIS

Fut: IBO etc.

EUNT

Imperatives: I! Ite!

2. POSSUM POSSE POTUI ----- - I AM ABLE, I CAN

POTES POTUERAM (pluperf)

POTEST

POSSUMUS

Imperf: POTERAM (like Sum)

POTESTIS

Fut: POTERO (" ")

POSSUNT

No Imperatives.

PRINCIPAL PARTS

(Level 2 verbs: Irregular forms)

PRESENT	INFINITIVE	PERFECT	SUPINE	MEANING
e.g. I see	To see	I (have) seen, I saw	in order to see	I see
1st Conjugation				
e.g. AMO	AMARE	AMAVI	AMATUM	I love, like
2nd Conjugation				
e.g. MONEO	MONERE	MONUI	MONITUM	I advise, warn
3rd Conjugation				
e.g. REGO	REGERE	REXI	RECTUM	I rule
COLLIGO	COLLIGERE	COLLEGI	COLLECTUM	I collect, gather
DEFENDO	DEFENDERE	DEFENDI	DEFENSUM	I defend
GERO	GERERE	GESSI	GESTUM	I carry on, wear
OCCIDO	OCCIDERE	OCCIDI	OCCISUM	I kill
REDUCO	REDUCERE	REDUXI	REDUCTUM	I lead back
RUO	RUERE	RUI	RUTUM	I rush
TRADO	TRADERE	TRADIDI	TRADITUM	I hand over
VINCO	VINCERE	VICI	VICTUM	I conquer
Mixed Conjugation				
e.g. CAPIO	CAPERE	CEPI	CAPTUM	I take, capture
ACCIPIO	ACCIPERE	ACCEPI	ACCEPTUM	I receive
CONSPICIO	CONSPICERE	CONSPEXI	CONSPECTUM	I see
EFFUGIO	EFFUGERE	EFFUGI	EFFUGITUM	I escape
FUGIO	FUGERE	FUGI	FUGITUM	I flee

4 th Conjugation				
e.g. AUDIO	AUDIRE	AUDIVI	AUDITUM	I hear, listen to
ADVENIO	ADVENIRE	ADVENI	ADVENTUM	I arrive
INVENIO	INVENIRE	INVENI	INVENTUM	I find
Irreg. Conjugation				
EO	IRE	II or IVI	ITUM	I go
EXEO	EXIRE	EXII	EXITUM	I go out
INEO	INIRE	INII	INITUM	I go in, enter
PEREO	PERIRE	PERII	PERITUM	I perish
REDEO	REDIRE	REDII, -IVI	REDITUM	I go back, return
TRANSEO	TRANSIRE	TRANSII, -IVI	TRANSITUM	I go across, cross
POSSUM	POSSE	POTUI	-----	I can, am able

PICSP'S

LEVEL 2 GRAMMAR TOPICS

	<u>STANDS FOR</u>	<u>RECOGNISE BY</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANCE/MEANING</u>
P	Pluperfect	Perfect stem + -eram, -eras.....	(someone) HAD done something
I	Imperative/Infinitive	Imperative: Ama, Amate Infinitive: Amare, Esse	Command: 'Attack!' 'TO attack'
C	Comparative	-IORem, -IORes etc.	MORE -----, '-----ER'
S	Superlative	-ISSIMus -a -um (beware Famous Five)	VERY -----, -----EST, the MOST -----
I	Irregular Verbs	Eo: prob. begins with 'I—' Possum: prob. begins 'PoT—'	Eo: I GO (+ compounds) Possum: I AM ABLE
'S	Speech	"....."	Present tense Future tense May contain: Imperatives, Questions Personal Pronouns 1 st or 2 nd pers ending Vocative case