

## 'GRAMMAR LANGUAGE'

### Grammar Definitions for Level 3

ACTIVE	Verbs are Active when the SUBJECT is indeed doing the action of the verb: all verbs you have met before this level have been Active. See PASSIVE below, and the term VOICE.
INDICATIVE	Verbs are Indicative when someone IS ACTUALLY DOING something, or the action IS ACTUALLY BEING DONE (it 'indicates' a <i>fact</i> ). Most main verbs in Latin are Indicative - again, every <i>main</i> verb you have met before this level has been an Indicative verb. See the term 'MOOD'.
MOOD	In Level 3 this tends only to refer to the SUBJUNCTIVE; in fact it is the term to distinguish several different parts of the verb - generally, the ones with long names (at least 3 syllables!) ending in -IVE: infinitIVE, imperatIVE, indicatIVE etc. are all 'moods' of the verb!
PARTICIPLE	These are ADJECTIVES formed from VERBS. For Level 3 you need Present Participles, e.g. "fugientes", "clamans", "dormientibus": these have the meaning -----ING; and Perfect (or Past) Participles, formed from the 4 <sup>th</sup> Principal Part, e.g. "auditus - a -um" - (having-been-)heard.
PASSIVE	A Passive verb is used when the SUBJECT has the verb done to it: "The city <i>is being</i> attacked"; "The body <i>was found</i> in the street".
RELATIVE pronoun	The pronoun QUI QUAE QUOD - "who, which".
SUBJUNCTIVE	In Level 3, the MOOD of the verb used after UT or NE in a Purpose Clause or an Indirect Command. At this level, only the Imperfect Subjunctive will be met.
VOICE	Term used to distinguish ACTIVE verbs from PASSIVE ones.

## 4<sup>TH</sup> & 5<sup>TH</sup> DECLENSION

<u>4<sup>th</sup> Decl. (masc)</u>		<u>4<sup>th</sup> Decl. (neut)</u>	
Nom	PORTUS - harbour	GENU - knee	
Voc	PORTUS	GENU	
Acc	PORTUM	GENU	
Gen	PORTUS	GENUS	
Dat	PORTUI	GENU	Like Portus: Exercitus - army
Abl	PORTU	GENU	Gradus - step Passus - pace
Nom	PORTUS	GENUA	Impetus - charge, attack
Voc	PORTUS	GENUA	Senatus - The Senate
Acc	PORTUS	GENUA	Manus (f) - hand
Gen	PORTUUM	GENUUM	Domus (f) - home (irreg)
Dat	PORTIBUS	GENIBUS	Like Genu: Cornu - horn
Abl	PORTIBUS	GENIBUS	

(The 4<sup>th</sup> declension is not needed for Level 3 - Academic Scholarship syllabus!)

<u>5<sup>th</sup> Decl. (fem)</u>			
<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>		
Nom	RES - thing, matter etc	RES	
Voc	RES	RES	Like Res - Spes - hope
Acc	REM	RES	Fides - faith, loyalty
Gen	REI	RERUM	Acies - battle-line
Dat	REI	REBUS	Dies (m) - day
Abl	RE	REBUS	Meridies (m) - midday

# TIME EXPRESSIONS

## 1. HLACC - Time “How Long”

English (e.g.)      **FOR** five hours

**FOR** ten years

**FOR** many days

**FOR** one night

Latin just uses the **ACCUSATIVE** case (without a preposition):

QUINQUE HORAS

DECEM ANNOS

MULTOS DIES

UNAM NOCTEM

N.B. *Cardinal* numbers: only UNUS, DUO, TRES change their endings.

## 2. WABL - Time “When” (or “Within..”)

English (e.g.)      **IN** the tenth year

**ON** the third day

**AT** the eighth hour

**(With)IN** a few days

Latin just uses the **ABLATIVE** case (without a preposition):

DECIMO ANNO

TERTIO DIE

OCTAVA HORA

PAUCIS DIEBUS

N.B. *Ordinal* numbers ALL change their endings: usually to ‘-O’ or ‘-A’.

# NUMBERS

## Roman Numerals

## CARDINAL NUMBERS

## ORDINAL NUMBERS

I	UNUS (-a -um)	PRIMUS (-a -um)
II	DUO (-ae -a)	SECUNDUS (-a -um)
III	TRES (-ia)	TERTIUS (as above, etc.)
IV	QUATTUOR	QUARTUS
V	QUINQUE	QUINTUS
VI	SEX	SEXTUS
VII	SEPTEM	SEPTIMUS
VIII	OCTO	OCTAVUS
IX	NOVEM	NONUS
X	DECEM	DECIMUS
XI	UNDECIM	
XII	DUODECIM	
XIII	TREDECIM	
XIV	QUATTUORDECIM	
XV	QUINDECIM	
XVI	SEDECIM	
XVII	SEPTENDECIM	
XVIII	DUODEVIGINTI	
XIX	UNDEVIGINTI	
XX	VIGINTI	

### Higher Cardinal Numbers

-----**GINTA** = x 10

e.g. QUINQUAGINTA = 50

----**CENTI** or ----**GENTI** = x 100

e.g. SESCENTI = 600

NONGENTI = 900

**CENTUM** = 100

**MILLE** = 1000

**DUO MILIA** = 2000

## MOTION and POSITION

Certain words in Latin follow slightly different patterns from the usual way of expressing these ideas. This occurs in particular with NAMES of TOWNS (and a couple of other individual words, none of which are likely to be met at Level 3...!).

### MOTION

1. 'TOWARDS': Usual Latin: AD or IN + ACC case: e.g. AD URBEM - to(wards) the city  
IN AGROS - into the fields

**Irregulars: These also use the ACC, but without any prepositions:**

e.g. ROMAM - to Rome  
POMPEIOS - to Pompeii (2<sup>nd</sup> decl plur)

2. 'AWAY FROM':

Usual Latin: E(X) or A(B) + ABL case: e.g. EX OPPIDO - out of the town  
A MONTIBUS - away from the mountains

**Irregulars: These also use the ABL, but without any prepositions:**

e.g. TROIA (abl ending) - from Troy  
ATHENIS (abl pl of 'Athenae') - from Athens

### POSITION ("IN" or "AT")

Usual Latin: IN + ABL case: e.g. IN FORO - in the market-place

**Irregulars: These use the so-called "LOCATIVE" case:**

With towns whose names are 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> decl. singular, the ending is the same as the GEN SING;

With towns whose names are 3<sup>rd</sup> decl. OR plural, the ending is the same as the ABL case.

e.g. ROMAЕ - IN or AT Rome  
LONDINII - IN London ('Londinium' is 2<sup>nd</sup> neuter)

BUT: KARTHAGINE - IN Carthage (a 3<sup>rd</sup> decl name)

POMPEIIS - IN Pompeii (plural)

NOTICE THAT 3<sup>rd</sup> decl or plural names will have the same endings for "Motion - Away from" AND "Position"...! The verb in the sentence will usually make it clear which one it actually is:

e.g. ATHENIS DISCESSIMUS - We went away **FROM** Athens  
ATHENIS MANEMUS - We are staying **IN** Athens

## RELATIVE PRONOUN (QUI QUAE QUOD)

	MASC	FEM	NEUT
NOM	QUI	QUAE	QUOD
ACC	QUEM	QUAM	QUOD
GEN	CUIUS	CUIUS	CUIUS
DAT	CUI	CUI	CUI
ABL	QUO	QUA	QUO
NOM	QUI	QUAE	QUAE
ACC	QUOS	QUAS	QUAE
GEN	QUORUM	QUARUM	QUORUM
DAT	QUIBUS or QUIS (all genders)		
ABL	QUIBUS or QUIS (all genders)		

	PEOPLE	THINGS
NOM	WHO	WHICH (before a verb)
ACC**	WHOM	WHICH (before anything else)
GEN	WHOSE, OF WHOM	WHOSE, OF WHICH
DAT	TO/FOR WHOM	TO/FOR WHICH
ABL**	BY (etc.) WHOM	BY (etc.) WHICH

\*\* Remember that QUI may also be in these cases because of a PREPOSITION in front.

It often helps to imagine that the QUI clause is in BRACKETS inside the main part of the sentence. This prevents you splitting the sentence into clauses incorrectly:

e.g. IUVENIS (CUI PECUNIAM DEDI) E FORO RUIT

Then translate the CASE of "QUI" carefully by the meanings chart above: it will refer to the NOUN IN FRONT OF IT (its "ANTECEDENT"). This will show you whether it is a PERSON or a THING!

e.g. The YOUNG MAN (TO WHOM (dat) I gave the money) rushed out of the forum.

## IDEM

	MASC	FEM	NEUT
NOM	IDEM	EADEM	IDEM
ACC	EUNDEM	EANDEM	IDEM
GEN	EIUSDEM	EIUSDEM	EIUSDEM
DAT	EIDEM	EIDEM	EIDEM
ABL	EODEM	EADEM	EODEM
NOM	EIDEM	EAEDEM	EADEM
ACC	EOSDEM	EASDEM	EADEM
GEN	EORUNDEM	EARUNDEM	EORUNDEM
DAT	EISDEM	EISDEM	EISDEM
ABL	EISDEM	EISDEM	EISDEM

Examples: IDEM is very straightforward: it always goes in front of the word it agrees with – in fact, THE SAME ORDER as English:

e.g. HODIE PUERI **EUNDEM SENEM** IN AGRO VIDERUNT  
= The boys saw **THE SAME OLD MAN** in the field again today

IN URBE **EODEM DIE** ADVENIMUS  
= We arrived in the city **ON THE SAME DAY** (Time “when”!)

## IPSE

	MASC	FEM	NEUT
NOM	IPSE	IPSA	IPSUM
ACC	IPSUM	IPSAM	IPSUM
GEN	IPSIUS	IPSIUS	IPSIUS
DAT	IPSI	IPSI	IPSI
ABL	IPSO	IPSA	IPSO
NOM	IPSI	IPSAE	IPSA
ACC	IPSOS	IPSAS	IPSA
GEN	IPSORUM	IPSARUM	IPSORUM
DAT	IPSIS	IPSIS	IPSIS
ABL	IPSIS	IPSIS	IPSIS

IPSE is used for emphasis.

It will EITHER agree with the noun it is emphasising :

e.g. HERI **CAESAREM IPSUM** IN FORO VIDI  
I saw **CAESAR HIMSELF** in the forum yesterday

OR, if no noun to agree with, it will emphasise the Person on the verb:

e.g. **IPSI** AD VILLAM VOS DUCEMUS  
**We** will take you to the villa **ourselves**.



## IRREGULAR VERBS

(Level 3)

1. VOLO VELLE VOLUI ----- - I WANT, I AM WILLING

VIS VOLUERAM

VULT

VOLUMUS Imperf & Fut regular, like REGO

VULTIS (volebam, volam etc)

VOLUNT No Imperatives.

2. NOLO NOLLE NOLUI ----- - I DON'T WANT, I AM UNWILLING,

NON VIS NOLUERAM I REFUSE

NON VULT

NOLUMUS Imperf & Fut regular, like REGO

NON VULTIS (nolebam, nolam etc)

NOLUNT Imperatives: NOLI, NOLITE (Don't...) + Infinitive

3. FERRO FERRE TULI LATUM - I BRING, I BEAR, I CARRY

FERS TULERAM

FERT

FERIMUS Imperf & Fut regular, like REGO

FERTIS (ferebam, feram etc)

FERUNT Imperatives: FER! FERTE!

# PASSIVES

Meanings of Passive tenses:

PRESENT:	I am (being) seen
IMPERFECT:	I was being seen
FUTURE:	I shall be seen
PERFECT:	I have been seen, I was seen
PLUPERFECT:	I had been seen

Forming the Passive:

## A) Present, Imperfect & Future:

- STEPS: 1. Think of the same tense in the ACTIVE  
 2. Remove the Active Person Endings, and add these Passive ones:

-M (if there is one) goes to	-R
-S	-RIS
-T	-TUR
-MUS	-MUR
-TIS	-MINI
-NT	-NTUR

3. Watch out for these IRREGULARS:

Amo/Moneo verbs: Future Passive, 2<sup>nd</sup> pers sing: e.g. AMABERIS

Rego/Capio verbs: Present Passive, 2<sup>nd</sup> pers sing: e.g. REGEERIS

EXAMPLES:

AMO - imperf.	MONEO - future	REGO - present	AUDIO - imperf.
AMABAR	MONEBOR	REGOR	AUDIEBAR
AMABARIS	MONEBERIS	REGERIS	AUDIEBARIS
AMABATUR	MONEBITUR	REGITUR	AUDIEBATUR
AMABAMUR	MONEBIMUR	REGIMUR	AUDIEBAMUR
AMABAMINI	MONEBIMINI	REGIMINI	AUDIEBAMINI
AMABANTUR	MONEBUNTUR	REGUNTUR	AUDIEBANTUR
I was being loved	I will be advised	I am (being) ruled	I was being heard

## B) Perfect & Pluperfect:

### STEPS:

1. Take the 4<sup>th</sup> Principal Part, and change -UM to -US (or -a / -um if fem/neut)
2. Then put with it, as a separate word, either SUM, etc. (for PERF. Pass)  
or ERAM, etc. (PLUPERF Pass).
3. In the PLURAL, change -US to -I (or -ae/-a if fem/neut)

### EXAMPLES:

MITTO - perfect	CAPIO - pluperfect
MISSUS SUM MISSUS ES MISSUS EST MISSI SUMUS MISSI ESTIS MISSI SUNT	CAPTUS ERAM CAPTUS ERAS CAPTUS ERAT CAPTI ERAMUS CAPTI ERATIS CAPTI ERANT
I have been sent, I was sent	I had been captured

Also notice e.g. MISSA EST - She has been sent

MISSUM EST - It has been sent

NAVES (fem pl) MISSAE SUNT - the ships have been sent

# PARTICIPLES

Participles are ADJECTIVES formed from VERBS, which usually agree with a noun in the sentence.

At Level 3, you need to know TWO types:

## 1) PRESENT PARTICIPLES

These mean the verb, ending in “-----ing”:

e.g. Let **SLEEPING dogs** lie.

I saw **the slaves CARRYING** a table.

	<b>Present Participle</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> conj.	AMANS, amantis	Loving
2 <sup>nd</sup> conj.	MONENS, monentis	Advising
3 <sup>rd</sup> conj.	REGENS, regentis	Ruling
3½ conj.	CAPIENS, capientis	Capturing
4 <sup>th</sup> conj.	AUDIENS, audientis	Listening

## 2) PERFECT/PAST

These are always PASSIVE; they mean the verb, ending “ -----ed”:

e.g. The soldiers burnt **the CAPTURED city**.

I found **a letter WRITTEN** by my father.

	<b>Perfect (Past) Participle</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
(e.g. 1 <sup>st</sup> )	PARATUS -A -UM	Prepared
(e.g. 2 <sup>nd</sup> )	DELETUS -A -UM	Destroyed
(e.g. 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	MISSUS -A -UM	Sent
(e.g. 4 <sup>th</sup> )	AUDITUS -A -UM	Heard

## SUBJUNCTIVE (UT & NE)

In Level 3, the only tense of the Subjunctive that will be met is the IMPERFECT. It is also one of the easiest tenses to learn and to recognise.

It is formed by taking the 2<sup>nd</sup> Principal Part (Pres. Infinitive) and adding either Active or Passive person endings, as in the chart below:

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
AMAREM AMARES AMARET AMAREMUS AMARETIS AMARENT	AMARER AMARERIS AMARETUR AMAREMUR AMAREMINI AMARENTUR
MONEREM MONERES MONERET MONEREMUS MONERETIS MONERENT	MONERER MONERERIS MONERETUR MONEREMUR MONEREMINI MONERENTUR
REGEREM REGERES REGERET REGEREMUS REGERETIS REGERENT	REGERER REGERERIS REGERETUR REGEREMUR REGEREMINI REGERENTUR
AUDIREM AUDIRES AUDIRET AUDIREMUS AUDIRETIS AUDIRENT	AUDIRER AUDIRERIS AUDIRETUR AUDIREMUR AUDIREMINI AUDIRENTUR

The SUBJUNCTIVE Mood occurs in Level 3 only after the conjunctions UT and NE, introducing Purpose Clauses or Indirect Commands. See the following page for how to tell these two constructions apart.

## PURPOSE or INDIRECT COMMAND?

In an **INDIRECT COMMAND**, someone is "telling" someone **TO DO something**. Only **FOUR VERBS** (at Level 3) have this idea of "telling/ordering":

**IMPERO - I order/command**

**MONEO - I advise/warn**

**ROGO - I ask**

**PERSUADEO - I persuade**

(notice that IUBEO, which also means "I order", is **not** followed by UT or NE with the subjunctive, but by an **infinitive**, as in English:

He ordered his slaves TO HURRY - SERVOS FESTINARE IUSSIT.)

So, if one of these **4 verbs (the "PRIM" or "MR PI" verbs!)** is the **main verb** in the sentence, **not the subjunctive verb in the UT/NE clause**, the sentence will contain an **INDIRECT COMMAND**.

If **any OTHER verb (not an "ordering" verb)** is used in the MAIN CLAUSE, UT or NE will lead into a **PURPOSE CLAUSE**.

e.g. MILITES VILLAM **INTRAVERUNT UT** PECUNIAM PETERENT.  
The soldiers **entered** the villa **IN ORDER TO** look for money.

Here the main verb is "intraverunt": nothing to do with "ordering", so the UT introduces a **PURPOSE CLAUSE**.

But: e.g. SENEX MILITES **ROGAVIT NE** AURUM CAPERENT.  
The old man **asked** the soldiers **NOT TO** take his gold.

This time, the main verb is "rogavit", one of the 4 PRIM verbs; so the NE this time is introducing an **INDIRECT COMMAND**.

REMEMBER THAT IN AN INDIRECT COMMAND, THE 'UT' SHOULD SIMPLY BE TRANSLATED 'TO...', and the 'NE' just 'NOT TO...'.

# PRINCIPAL PARTS

(Level 3 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
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Conjugation</b>				
e.g. AMO	AMARE	AMAVI	AMATUM	I love, like
IUVO	IUVARE	IUVI	IUTUM	I help
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Conjugation</b>				
e.g. MONEO	MONERE	MONUI	MONITUM	I advise, warn
PERSUADEO	PERSUADERE	PERSUASI	PERSUASUM	I persuade
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation</b>				
e.g. REGO	REGERE	REXI	RECTUM	I rule
COGO	COGERE	COEGI	COACTUM	I force, compel
CONTENDO	CONTENDERE	CONTENDI	CONTENTUM	I hurry, march
CREDO	CREDERE	CREDIDI	CREDITUM	I trust, believe
PELLO	PELLERE	PEPULI	PULSUM	I drive, push
PETO	PETERE	PETIVI	PETITUM	I look for
RELINQUO	RELINQUERE	RELIQUI	RELICTUM	I leave behind
<b>Mixed Conjugation</b>				
e.g. CAPIO	CAPERE	CEPI	CAPTUM	I take, capture
INTERFICIO	INTERFICERE	INTERFECI	INTERFECTUM	I put to death, kill
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Conjugation</b>				

e.g. AUDIO	AUDIRE	AUDIVI	AUDITUM	I hear, listen to
CONVENIO	CONVENIRE	CONVENI	CONVENTUM	I meet
Irreg. Conjugation				
ADEO	ADIRE	ADII	ADITUM	I go towards
FERO	FERRE	TULI	LATUM	I bring, bear, carry
NOLO	NOLLE	NOLUI	-----	I don't want, refuse
VOLO	VELLE	VOLUI	-----	I wish, want, am willing

www.vir-drinksbeer.com



# HIQUPPPS

	<u>STANDS FOR</u>	<u>RECOGNISE BY</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANCE/MEANING</u>
H	HLACC & WABL	Annus, Hora, Dies; Numbers	<b>How Long:</b> <u>For</u> ten years; <b>When:</b> <u>On</u> the 3 <sup>rd</sup> day; (In, At...)
I	Irregular Verbs	Eo, Possum; Volo, Nolo, Fero (I--, Pot--; Tul-, Latum)	Go, am able; (don't) want, bring
Q	Qui Quae Quod	Part of Qui!	Who, which; ( <b>brackets</b> needed)
U	Ut & Ne	Ut or Ne + Subjunctive	<b>Purpose:</b> so that, in order to.... <b>Ind Command:</b> (not) to....
P	Pluperfect	-eram etc on Perfect Stem	HAD .....
P	Passives	-r,-ris,-tur etc; 'Supine' + sum	... was ---ed; will be ----ed
P	Participles	-ans, -antis; -ens, -entis; Supine + -us -a -um	<b>Present:</b> -----ing; <b>Past:</b> (having been) -----ed
S	Superlative (& Comparative)	-ior, -ioris -issimus + Famous Five	<b>Compar:</b> more ----, -----er <b>Superl:</b> very ----, ----est, the most