

The 6 CASES

NOMinative: The SUBJECT, the person doing the action

e.g. **The slave-girls** are preparing the meal

VOCative: used when calling out someone's NAME or TITLE

e.g. 'Come here, **Marcus!**' 'Hurry up, **boys!**'

ACCusative: The OBJECT, the person/thing having the verb done to them

e.g. The slave-girls are preparing **the meal**

GENitive: means 'OF.....', or ".....'s" (the person who owns something)

e.g. **My uncle's** garden; the roof **of the house**

DATive: means given or said TO someone, or FOR them

e.g. He shouted **to the slaves;** a gift **for the girl**

ABLative: means 'BY', 'WITH' or 'FROM':

e.g. Wounded **by a spear;** stabbed **with a sword;** dying **from hunger**

‘GRAMMAR LANGUAGE’

Grammar Definitions for Level 1

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ADJECTIVE | Word describing a NOUN, e.g. MAGNUS, MULTI, PULCHER etc. |
| ADVERB | Word describing HOW, WHEN or WHERE a <u>VERB</u> was done, e.g. NON, DIU, MOX, TANDEM, IBI, MAGNOPERE etc. |
| CARDINAL | Type of number: 1,2, 3 etc. ORDINAL numbers refer to 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd etc. |
| CASE | Ending especially on a NOUN that shows its ‘job’ in the sentence, e.g. NOM (subject), GEN (“of...”) etc. |
| CONJUGATION | Name given to a group of VERBS which have similar endings. |
| CONJUNCTION | Word ‘joining’ sentences or clauses, e.g. ET, QUOD, SED, UBI etc. |
| DECLENSION | Name given to a group of NOUNS which have similar endings. |
| GENDER | Masc/Fem/Neut. Tell the gender of a noun by finding an ADJECTIVE which agrees with it: the ending on the adjective should tell you. |
| IMPERFECT | One of the Past TENSES, referring to ‘continuous’ past time: e.g. “He <i>was</i> running”, “I <i>used to</i> live...”, “They <i>liked</i> their master”. |
| IMPERATIVE | An ORDER, COMMAND or REQUEST: e.g. AMA, AMATE; MONE, MONETE; REGE, REGITE; AUDI, AUDITE etc. |
| INFINITIVE | (sometimes <i>Present</i> Infinitive): 2 nd Principal Part, meaning “ TO love” etc. e.g. AMARE, REGERE, ESSE. |
| NOUN | Part of Speech giving the NAME for an object or person. In Latin comes in 5 <i>declensions</i> . |
| NUMBER | The grammar term used simply to refer to whether a noun, person ending etc. is <i>SINGULAR</i> or <i>PLURAL</i> . (Do not confuse with a ‘ <i>Cardinal</i> number’) |
| OBJECT | The NOUN in the sentence which “has the verb done to it”. Will have an Accusative ending: e.g. Puer libros portat” - “The boy carries <i>the books</i> ”. |
| PERFECT | One of the Past TENSES, referring to action that is completed in the past: e.g. “They <i>have</i> arrived”, “He <i>did</i> send...”, “We <i>hurried</i> ”. |
| PERSON | Ending on the VERB which tells you WHO did the action, e.g. “-T”: He or She (3 rd person); “-MUS”: We (1 st person). There are only 3 persons. |
| PREPOSITION | Word telling you often about position or direction, e.g. EX - out of...; SUB - under; they are followed by nouns with either ACC or ABL endings. |
| PRESENT | TENSE indicating action that is happening at the actual moment of description, e.g. “I am listening”, “They are sleeping”, “He is here”. |
| PRONOUN | Part of Speech which stands instead of a NOUN; in Level 1 only <i>Personal</i> Pronouns (EGO, TU etc.) are used. |
| SUBJECT | The NOUN which is “doing the verb”. Will have Nominative ending. If no actual noun, the subject may sometimes be the PERSON ending on a verb. |
| TENSE | Endings used on VERBS to indicate the sort of “time” an action happened or is happening. The 3 used in Level 1 are Present, Imperfect & Perfect. |
| VERB | The Part of Speech used to express somebody <i>doing</i> something, the <i>action</i> in the sentence, e.g. “The slaves <i>were working</i> in the garden”. |

1ST & 2ND DECLENSION

| | <u>1st Decl. (mostly fem)</u> | <u>2nd Decl. (masc)</u> | <u>2nd Decl. (neuter)</u> |
|-----|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nom | PUELLA - girl | SERVUS - slave | BELLUM - war |
| Voc | PUELLA | SERVE | BELLUM |
| Acc | PUELLAM | SERVUM | BELLUM |
| Gen | PUELLAE | SERVI | BELLI |
| Dat | PUELLAE | SERVO | BELLO |
| Abl | PUELLA | SERVO | BELLO |
| | | | |
| Nom | PUELLAE | SERVI | BELLA |
| Voc | PUELLAE | SERVI | BELLA |
| Acc | PUELLAS | SERVOS | BELLA |
| Gen | PUELLARUM | SERVORUM | BELLORUM |
| Dat | PUELLIS | SERVIS | BELLIS |
| Abl | PUELLIS | SERVIS | BELLIS |

2nd Decl. (masc): '-ER' types

| | Type 1: Keep 'e' in stem | | Type 2: Drop 'e' from stem | |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | <u>Sing.</u> | <u>Plur.</u> | <u>Sing.</u> | <u>Plur.</u> |
| Nom | PUER - boy | PUERI | MAGISTER - master | MAGISTRI |
| Voc | PUER | PUERI | MAGISTER | MAGISTRI |
| Acc | PUERUM | PUEROS | MAGISTRUM | MAGISTROS |
| Gen | PUERI | PUERORUM | MAGISTRI | MAGISTRORUM |
| Dat | PUERO | PUERIS | MAGISTRO | MAGISTRIS |
| Abl | PUERO | PUERIS | MAGISTRO | MAGISTRIS |

THE PRESENT TENSE

REGULAR CONJUGATIONS

| 1 st Conj. | 2 nd Conj. | 3 rd Conj. | Mixed Conj. | 4 th Conj. | Persons |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| AMO AMAS AMAT AMAMUS AMATIS AMANT | MONEO MONES MONET MONEMUS MONETIS MONENT | REGO REGIS REGIT REGIMUS REGITIS REGUNT | CAPIO CAPIS CAPIT CAPIMUS CAPITIS CAPIUNT | AUDIO AUDIS AUDIT AUDIMUS AUDITIS AUDIUNT | 1 st sing. (I) 2 nd sing. (You) 3 rd sing. (He etc) 1 st plur. (We) 2 nd plur. (You) 3 rd plur. (They) |

The Verb 'SUM'

| | |
|--|--|
| SUM ES EST SUMUS ESTIS SUNT | I am You (s) are He (etc) is We are You (pl) are They are |
|--|--|

Personal Pronouns

| | | | | |
|-----|---------|--------------|----------|----------------|
| NOM | EGO - I | TU -You (s) | NOS - We | VOS - You (pl) |
| ACC | ME - ME | TE - You (s) | NOS - Us | VOS - You (pl) |

NUMBERS

(FOR LEVEL 1, 1-10 AND 1ST-10TH ONLY ARE NEEDED)

| <u>Roman Numerals</u> | <u>CARDINAL NUMBERS</u> | <u>ORDINAL NUMBERS</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 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 | |

IMPERFECT TENSE

ENGLISH: This is a tense about the **PAST**.

It means: I **WAS** walking

You **WERE** walking (etc).

(It can also sometimes mean I **USED TO** walk)

LATIN: a) ALL the different conjugations use the SAME SET of endings:

-BAM

-BAS

-BAT

-BAMUS

-BATIS

-BANT

b) Just remember the “trade-mark” letters that go in front of these endings:

1. AM**A**-----

2. MON**E**-----

3. REG**E**-----

4. AUD**I**E----- (Capio verbs do the same as Audio.)

Example: Imperfect tense of CURRO (3)

CURREBAM - I **was** running

CURREBAS - You (s) **were** running

CURREBAT - He/She **was** running

CURREBAMUS - We **were** running

CURREBATIS - You (pl) **were** running

CURREBANT - They **were** running

PERFECT TENSE

1. MEANINGS: The **PERFECT** tense means: I **have** loved

I **did** love

or just I **loved**.

2. ENDINGS:

ALL verbs use the same ENDINGS for the **Perfect** tense. They are:

--I

--ISTI

--IT

--IMUS

--ISTIS

--ERUNT

3. STEMS:

Most verbs change their STEM for the **Perfect** Tense

1st conj.: AMO verbs (usually) change to AM**AV**----

2nd conj.: MONEO verbs (usually) change to MON**U**-----

3rd conj.: REGO itself (and a few others) changes to R**EX**----

4th conj.: AUDIO verbs (usually) change to AUD**IV**-----

SUM's **Perfect** stem is **FU**-----.

4. EXAMPLE:

So, for example, the Perfect tense of PUGNO (1) goes:

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| PUGN AVI | = I (have) fought |
| PUGN AVISTI | = You (s) (have) fought |
| PUGN AVIT | = He etc. (has) fought |
| PUGN AVIMUS | = We (have) fought |
| PUGN AVISTIS | = You (pl) (have) fought |
| PUGN AVERUNT | = They (have) fought |

IMPERATIVES!

| <u>Conjugation</u> | <u>SINGULAR</u> | <u>PLURAL</u> | <u>Meaning</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| AMO (1) e.g. FESTINO | FESTINA ^A | FESTINA ^{TE} | Hurry! |
| MONEO (2) e.g. TACEO | TACE ^E | TACE ^{TE} | Be quiet! |
| REGO (3) e.g. DISCEDO | DISCEDE ^E | DISCEDITE ^E | Go away! |
| AUDIO (4) | AUDI ^I | AUDI ^{TE} | Listen! |

N.B. 3½ verbs go like REGO (dropping out the first 'i'),

e.g. Capiō: CAPE, CAPITE.

PREPOSITIONS

1. These are words which often tell you about POSITION or DIRECTION.

2. In Latin and English, they are always followed by a NOUN.

e.g. ON the tables

AFTER the meal

3. In LATIN, the noun after the preposition must have EITHER an ACCUSATIVE

OR an ABLATIVE ending.

e.g. IN MENSIS (abl. pl.)

POST CENAM (acc. sing.)

4. How do you know whether to use ACC or ABL? LOOK AT THIS CHART!

Prepositions followed by

ACC

AD = TO

PER = THROUGH

ANTE = BEFORE

POST = AFTER

PROPE = NEAR

CIRCUM = AROUND

CONTRA = AGAINST

INTER = AMONGST or BETWEEN

IN = INTO or ONTO

Prepositions followed by

ABL

A or AB = AWAY FROM

E or EX = OUT OF

CUM = WITH

SUB = UNDER

DE = ABOUT or DOWN

FROM

IN = IN or ON

Notice that "IN" can be followed by ACC or ABL, depending on what it means.

Making Adjectives 'Agree'

1. It helps first to 'mark out' your sentence. First put a CIRCLE around the VERB.

(In your circle include words like "We", "I", "You": these tell you what ending to put on the verb; also include "not" if it is used).

2. Say underneath each NOUN whether it is **NOM** (the Subject) or **ACC** (the Object).

3. **ADJECTIVES** that go with the noun will also be the SAME CASE (**nom** or **acc**). You need to write also what **GENDER** they are: this will also be the same as the noun they describe.

e.g. The slave-girl prepares the food
nom (s) **acc** (s)

The happy slave-girl prepares the good food
FEM. nom (s) **MASC. acc** (s)

4. Put the correct ending on the Latin words, following your own

"instructions". IF THE **ADJECTIVE** IS **MASC.**, use 'Servus' endings

" " " " **FEM.**, " 'Puella' "

" " " " **NEUT.**, " 'Bellum' "

Ans. ANCILLA LAETA CIBUM BONUM PARAT.

PRINCIPAL PARTS

(Level 1 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 |
| DO | DARE | DEDI | DATUM | I give |
| STO | STARE | STETI | STATUM | I stand |
| 2nd Conjugation | | | | |
| e.g. MONEO | MONERE | MONUI | MONITUM | I advise, warn |
| DELEO | DELERE | DELEVI | DELETUM | I destroy |
| IUBEO | IUBERE | IUSSI | IUSSUM | I order |
| MANEO | MANERE | MANSI | MANSUM | I stay, remain |
| MOVEO | MOVERE | MOVI | MOTUM | I move |
| RESPONDEO | RESPONDERE | RESPONDI | RESPONSUM | I reply |
| RIDEO | RIDERE | RISI | RISUM | I laugh |
| TENEО | TENERE | TENUI | TENTUM | I hold |
| VIDEO | VIDERE | VIDI | VISUM | I see |
| 3rd Conjugation | | | | |
| e.g. REGO | REGERE | REXI | RECTUM | I rule |
| BIBO | BIBERE | BIBI | BIBITUM | I drink |
| CONSTITUO | CONSTITUERE | CONSTITUI | CONSTITUTUM | I decide |
| CONSUMO | CONSUMERE | CONSUMPSI | CONSUMPTUM | I eat |
| CURRO | CURRERE | CUCURRI | CURSUM | I run |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------------------|
| DICO | DICERE | DIXI | DICTUM | I say |
| DISCEDO | DISCEDERE | DISCESSI | DISCESSUM | I go away |
| DUCO | DUCERE | DUXI | DUCTUM | I lead |
| LEGO | LEGERE | LEGI | LECTUM | I choose, read, gather |
| LUDO | LUDERE | LUSI | LUSUM | I play |
| MITTO | MITTERE | MISI | MISSUM | I send |
| OSTENDO | OSTENDERE | OSTENDI | OSTENTUM | I show |
| PONO | PONERE | POSUI | POSITUM | I put, place |
| SCRIBO | SCRIBERE | SCRIPSI | SCRIPTUM | I write |
| Mixed Conjugation | | | | |
| e.g. CAPIO | CAPERE | CEPI | CAPTUM | I take, capture |
| CUPIO | CUPERE | CUPIVI | CUPITUM | I want, desire |
| FACIO | FACERE | FECI | FACTUM | I do, make |
| IACIO | IACERE | IECI | IACTUM | I throw |
| 4 th Conjugation | | | | |
| e.g. AUDIO | AUDIRE | AUDIVI | AUDITUM | I hear, listen to |
| VENIO | VENIRE | VENI | VENTUM | I come |
| Irreg. Conjugation | | | | |
| SUM | ESSE | FUI | ----- | I am |
| ABSUM | ABESSE | AFUI | ----- | I am away |
| ADSUM | ADESSE | ADFUI | ----- | I am present |