Contents

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Latin Alphabet

a   as in "alone"
â   as in "all"
ae   like the AI in "aisle"
au   like the OW in "fowl"
b   as in "bed"
           before S or T, like the P in "lapse"
c   as in "cat" (never as in "city")
ch   as in "character"
d   as in "dog"
e   as in "egg"
ê   like the A in "ache"
ei   as in "reign"
f   as in "fast"
g   as in "get"
           before N, like the "ng" sound in "ring"
h   as in "hat"
i   as in "it"
î   as in "machine"
i = **j**   (consonantal) as in "yet"
l   as in "like"
m   as in "make"
n   as in "no"
           before C and G, like the "ng" sound in "ring"
o   as in "obey"
ô   as in "only"
oe   like the OY in "boy"
p   as in "pill"
ph   as in "uphill"
q   as in "quit"
r   trilled lightly
s   as in "sing" (never as in "as")
t   as in "top"
th   as in "hothouse"
u   as in "put"
û   as in "rude"
u = **v**   (consonantal) like the W in "well"
x   as in "ax"

Cases

Latin NOUNS and ADJECTIVES are declined in one of six cases.

1) NOMINATIVE (nom.), for the subject of the verb.
Servus venit.   "THE SLAVE is coming."

2) VOCATIVE (voc.), for direct address.
Tê exspectant, serve.   "They await you, O SLAVE."

3) GENITIVE (gen.), to indicate that something is a possession or a part of something else, or to describe a characteristic quality or value.
Servus Cicerônis vigilat.   "CICERO'S slave keeps watch."
servus magnae virtûtis   "a slave OF GREAT COURAGE"

4) DATIVE (dat.), for the indirect object, or to indicate the party receiving an advantage or disadvantage from an action, or to indicate possession with **est** or **sunt.**
Servô litterâs dedit.   "He gave the letter TO A SLAVE."
Servus nôbîs iânuam claudit.   "The slave shuts the door FOR US."
Est servus mihi.   "There is a slave TO ME." = "I have a slave."

5) ACCUSATIVE (acc.), for the direct object of the verb, or the subject of an infinitive verb, or to indicate movement towards/against or extent of time or space.
Servum verberat.   "He is whipping THE SLAVE."
Dîcô servum callidum esse.   "I say THE SLAVE is clever."
Servus Carthâginem veniet. "The slave will come TO CARTHAGE."

6) ABLATIVE (abl.), for the agent or instrument by which something is done ("by"), or to indicate separation or source ("from"), or for an accompanying object or characteristic or circumstance ("with"), or to express comparison ("than"), or to indicate position in space or time ("in").
Iânua â servô clausa est.   "The door was shut BY THE SLAVE."
Servus ex cellâ cucurrit.   "The slave ran FROM THE ROOM."
Servus cum virtûte pugnat.   "The slave fights WITH COURAGE."
Servus est dominô altior.   "The slave is taller THAN (HIS) MASTER."
Servus aestâte labôrat.   "The slave works IN THE SUMMER."

7) There is also a rare LOCATIVE (loc.) case used with the names of towns or small islands, and with a very few nouns such as **domus** (locative **domî,** "at home").
Servum domî exspectant.   "They await the slave AT HOME."

Noun Declensions and Gender

There are 5 NOUN DECLENSIONS.

        1st declension nouns ending in **-a** (genitive ending **-ae**)
        2nd declension nouns ending in **-us, -um** or **-r** (gen. **-î**)
        3rd declension nouns ending in **-ô** or a consonant (gen. **-is**)
        4th declension nouns ending in **-us** or **-û** (gen. **-ûs**)
        5th declension nouns ending in **-ês** (gen. **-êî** or **-eî**)

Every noun belongs to one of these declensions and is either masculine (m.), feminine (f.) or neuter (n.) in GENDER.

The vocative case is identical to the nominative except for masculine nouns of the 2nd declension, which have a singular vocative in **-e.**

        servus (nom.)   "slave"
        serve (voc.)   "O slave"

1st declension nouns are usually feminine; 2nd declension nouns are always masculine or neuter; 3rd declension nouns are mixed; 4th declension nouns are usually masculine or neuter; and 5th declension nouns are usually feminine.

Nouns are listed in Latin dictionaries by the nominative singular form, followed by the ending of the genitive singular and an indication of the gender.

1ST DECLENSION:
rêgîna, -ae (f.)   "queen"

	Singular			Plural	
NOM	**rêgîna**	"queen"		**rêgîn-ae**	"queens"
GEN	**rêgîn-ae**	"of the queen"		**rêgîn-ârum**	"of the queens"
DAT	**rêgîn-ae**	"for the queen"		**rêgîn-îs**	"for the queens"
ACC	**rêgîn-am**	"the queen"		**rêgîn-âs**	"the queens"
ABL	**rêgîn-â**	"with the queen"		**rêgîn-îs**	"with the queens"

2ND DECLENSION:
MASCULINE: **servus**, -î (m.)   "slave"

	Singular			Plural	
NOM	**servus**	"slave"		**serv-î**	"slaves"
GEN	**serv-î**	"of the slave"		**serv-ôrum**	"of the slaves"
DAT	**serv-ô**	"for the slave"		**serv-îs**	"for the slaves"
ACC	**serv-um**	"the slave"		**serv-ôs**	"the slaves"
ABL	**serv-ô**	"with the slave"		**serv-îs**	"with the slaves"

NEUTER: **saxum**, -î (n.)   "rock"

	Singular			Plural	
NOM	**saxum**	"rock"		**sax-a**	"rocks"
GEN	**sax-î**	"of the rock"		**sax-ôrum**	"of the rocks"
DAT	**sax-ô**	"for the rock"		**sax-îs**	"for the rocks"
ACC	**sax-um**	"the rock"		**sax-a**	"the rocks"
ABL	**sax-ô**	"with the rock"		**sax-îs**	"with the rocks"

3RD DECLENSION:

The stem of 3rd declension nouns tends to be hidden by the nominative singular form.

homô (nom.)   "human being"
homin-is (gen.)   "of the human being"
rêx (nom.)   "king"
rêg-is (gen.)   "of the king"
leô (nom.)   "lion"
leôn-is (gen.)   "of the lion"

There are two classes of 3rd declension nouns: CONSONANT STEMS (genitive plural **-um**), as in the examples given above, and I-STEMS (genitive plural **-ium**).   I-stem nouns usually have stems ending in a double consonant (e.g. **urbs** "city") or else they have the same number of syllables in the nominative and genitive singular forms (e.g. **cîvis** "citizen").
I-stems also include neuter nouns ending in **-e, -al** and **-ar.**

CONSONANT STEM: **cônsul**, -is (m.)   "chief magistrate"

	Singular		Plural	
NOM	**cônsul**	"consul"	**cônsul-ês**	"consuls"
GEN	**cônsul-is**	"of the consul"	**cônsul-um**	"of the consuls"
DAT	**cônsul-î**	"for the consul"	**cônsul-ibus**	"for the consuls"
ACC	**cônsul-em**	"the consul"	**cônsul-ês**	"the consuls"
ABL	**cônsul-e**	"with the consul"	**cônsul-ibus**	"with the consuls"

I-STEM: **cîvis**, -is (m./f.)   "citizen"

	Singular		Plural	
NOM	**cîvis**	"citizen"	**cîv-ês**	"citizens"
GEN	**cîv-is**	"of the citizen"	**cîv-ium**	"of the citizens"
DAT	**cîv-î**	"for the citizen"	**cîv-ibus**	"for the citizens"
ACC	**cîv-em**	"the citizen"	**cîv-ês**	"the citizens"
ABL	**cîv-e**	"with the citizen"	**cîv-ibus**	"with the citizens"

NEUTER I-STEM: **cubîle**, -is (n.)   "bed"

	Singular		Plural	
NOM	**cubîle**	"bed"	**cubîl-ia**	"beds"
GEN	**cubîl-is**	"of the bed"	**cubîl-ium**	"of the beds"
DAT	**cubîl-î**	"for the bed"	**cubîl-ibus**	"for the beds"
ACC	**cubîl-e**	"the bed"	**cubîl-ia**	"the beds"
ABL	**cubîl-î**	"with the bed"	**cubîl-ibus**	"with the beds"

4TH DECLENSION:
MASCULINE: **portus**, -ûs (m.)   "harbor"

	Singular		Plural	
NOM	**portus**	"harbor"	**port-ûs**	"harbors"
GEN	**port-ûs**	"of the harbor"	**port-uum**	"of the harbors"
DAT	**port-uî**	"for the harbor"	**port-ibus**	"for the harbors"
ACC	**port-um**	"the harbor"	**port-ûs**	"the harbors"
ABL	**port-û**	"with the harbor"	**port-ibus**	"with the harbors"

NEUTER: **cornû**, -ûs (n.)   "horn"

	Singular	Plural
	Singular	Plural

NOM	**cornû**	"horn"	**corn-ua**	"horns"
GEN	**corn-ûs**	"of the horn"	**corn-uum**	"of the horns"
DAT	**corn-û**	"for the horn"	**corn-ibus**	"for the horns"
ACC	**corn-û**	"the horn"	**corn-ua**	"the horns"
ABL	**corn-û**	"with the horn"	**corn-ibus**	"with the horns"

5TH DECLENSION: **diês**, -êî (m.)   "day"

	Singular		Plural	
NOM	**diês**	"day"	**di-ês**	"days"
GEN	**di-êî**	"of the day"	**di-êrum**	"of the days"
DAT	**di-êî**	"for the day"	**di-êbus**	"for the days"
ACC	**di-em**	"the day"	**di-ês**	"the days"
ABL	**di-ê**	"with the day"	**di-êbus**	"with the days"

Adjective Declensions and Agreement

Adjectives agree with the nouns or pronouns that they modify; in other words, they have the same case, gender and number.

servôrum bonôrum   "of the good slaves"

That does not mean the endings will necessarily match, though, since adjectives follow their own declensions.

rêgîna sapiêns   "a wise queen"

1ST AND 2ND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES are declined in the feminine like 1st declension nouns, in the masculine and neuter like 2nd declension nouns.   They are identified in Latin dictionaries by the masculine nominative singular form, followed by the endings for the feminine and neuter.

bonus -a -um   "good"

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM	**bon-us**	**bon-a**	**bon-um**	**bon-î**	**bon-ae**	**bon-a**
GEN	**bon-î**	**bon-ae**	**bon-î**	**bon-ôrum**	**bon-ârum**	**bon-ôrum**
DAT	**bon-ô**	**bon-ae**	**bon-ô**	**bon-îs**	**bon-îs**	**bon-îs**
ACC	**bon-um**	**bon-am**	**bon-um**	**bon-ôs**	**bon-âs**	**bona**
ABL	**bon-ô**	**bon-â**	**bon-ô**	**bon-îs**	**bon-îs**	**bon-îs**

3RD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES are declined like 3rd declension nouns, with the i-stem declension being by far the most common.   They can be grouped by the number of distinct forms in the nominative singular: three, two or one.

3rd declension adjectives of three endings are very rare.   Adjectives of two endings are listed in the dictionary by the m./f. nominative singular form, followed by the neuter nominative singular ending (e.g. **omnis** -e).   Adjectives of one ending are listed by the m./f./n. nominative singular form, followed by the genitive ending (e.g. **ingêns** -tis).

1 ENDING: **ingêns** -tis   "huge"

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	M./F.	N.	M./F.	N.
NOM	**ingêns**	**ingêns**	**ingent-ês**	**ingent-ia**
GEN	**ingent-is**	**ingent-is**	**ingent-ium**	**ingent-ium**
DAT	**ingent-î**	**ingent-î**	**ingent-ibus**	**ingent-ibus**
ACC	**ingent-em**	**ingêns**	**ingent-ês***	**ingent-ia**
ABL	**ingent-î ***	**ingent-î ***	**ingent-ibus**	**ingent-ibus**

*   There is an alternate ablative singular (m./f./n.) ending **-e** and an alternate accusative plural (m./f.) ending **-îs.**

2 ENDINGS: **omnis** -e   "every" (s.), "all" (pl.)

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	M./F.	N.	M./F.	N.
NOM	**omn-is**	**omn-e**	**omn-ês**	**omn-ia**
GEN	**omn-is**	**omn-is**	**omn-ium**	**omn-ium**
DAT	**omn-î**	**omn-î**	**omn-ibus**	**omn-ibus**
ACC	**omn-em**	**omn-e**	**omn-ês***	**omn-ia**
ABL	**omn-î**	**omn-î**	**omn-ibus**	**omn-ibus**

*   There is an alternate accusative plural (m./f.) ending **-îs.**

3 ENDINGS: **âcer** -cris -cre   "sharp"

	SINGULAR			PLURAL	
	M.	F.	N.	M./F.	N.
NOM	**âc-er**	**âcr-is**	**âcr-e**	**âcr-ês**	**âcr-ia**
GEN	**âcr-is**	**âcr-is**	**âcr-is**	**âcr-ium**	**âcr-ium**
DAT	**âcr-î**	**âcr-î**	**âcr-î**	**âcr-ibus**	**âcr-ibus**
ACC	**âcr-em**	**âcr-em**	**âcr-e**	**âcr-ês ***	**âcr-ia**
ABL	**âcr-î**	**âcr-î**	**âcr-î**	**âcr-ibus**	**âcr-ibus**

*   There is an alternate accusative plural (m./f.) ending **-îs.**

A few adjectives like **sôlus** "alone" and **tôtus** "entire" follow the PRONOMINAL DECLENSION, which resembles the 1st/2nd declension except in the singular genitive **(-îus)** and the singular dative **(-î).**

PRONOMINAL DECLENSION: **sôlus** -a -um   "alone"

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM	**sôl-us**	**sôl-a**	**sôl-um**	**sôl-î**	**sôl-ae**	**sôl-a**
GEN	**sôl-îus**	**sôl-îus**	**sôl-îus**	**sôl-ôrum**	**sôl-ârum**	**sôl-ôrum**
DAT	**sôl-î**	**sôl-î**	**sôl-î**	**sôl-îs**	**sôl-îs**	**sôl-îs**
ACC	**sôl-um**	**sôl-am**	**sôl-um**	**sôl-ôs**	**sôl-âs**	**sôl-a**
ABL	**sôl-ô**	**sôl-â**	**sôl-ô**	**sôl-îs**	**sôl-îs**	**sôl-îs**

Demonstratives

The four Latin DEMONSTRATIVES can be used as pronouns or as adjectives.   They follow the PRONOMINAL DECLENSION.

iste ista istud   "that (of yours)"

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM	**iste**	**ista**	**istud**	**istî**	**istae**	**ista**
GEN	**istîus**	**istîus**	**istîus**	**istôrum**	**istârum**	**istôrum**
DAT	**istî**	**istî**	**istî**	**istîs**	**istîs**	**istîs**
ACC	**istum**	**istam**	**istud**	**istôs**	**istâs**	**ista**
ABL	**istô**	**istâ**	**istô**	**istîs**	**istîs**	**istîs**

ille illa illud   "that (over there)"

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM	**ille**	**illa**	**illud**	**illî**	**illae**	**illa**
GEN	**illîus**	**illîus**	**illîus**	**illôrum**	**illârum**	**illôrum**
DAT	**illî**	**illî**	**illî**	**illîs**	**illîs**	**illîs**
ACC	**illum**	**illam**	**illud**	**illôs**	**illâs**	**illa**
ABL	**illô**	**illâ**	**illô**	**illîs**	**illîs**	**illîs**

hic haec hoc   "this (near me)"

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM	**hic**	**haec**	**hoc**	**hî**	**hae**	**haec**
GEN	**huius**	**huius**	**huius**	**hôrum**	**hârum**	**hôrum**
DAT	**huic**	**huic**	**huic**	**hîs**	**hîs**	**hîs**
ACC	**hunc**	**hanc**	**hoc**	**hôs**	**hâs**	**haec**
ABL	**hôc**	**hâc**	**hôc**	**hîs**	**hîs**	**hîs**

is ea id   "this, that"

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM	**is**	**ea**	**id**	**eî (iî)**	**eae**	**ea**
GEN	**eius**	**eius**	**eius**	**eôrum**	**eârum**	**eôrum**
DAT	**eî**	**eî**	**eî**	**eîs (iîs)**	**eîs (iîs)**	**eîs (iîs)**
ACC	**eum**	**eam**	**id**	**eôs**	**eâs**	**ea**
ABL	**eô**	**eâ**	**eô**	**eîs (iîs)**	**eîs (iîs)**	**eîs (iîs)**

Is, ea and **id** are regularly used as the personal pronouns "he," "she" and "it."   The other demonstratives can also be used in this sense.

Pronouns: Personal and Reflexive

PERSONAL pronouns exist for the 1st and 2nd persons in all the cases.   Since the subject of a finite verb is apparent from its conjugated form, the nominative case is only used for clarification or emphasis. For the 3rd person, demonstrative pronouns are used.

		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
NOM	**ego**	"I"	**nôs**	"we"
GEN	**meî**	"of me"	**nostrum*-trî**	"of us"
DAT	**mihi**	"for me"	**nôbîs**	"for us"
ACC	**mê**	"me"	**nôs**	"us"
ABL	**mê**	"with me"	**nôbîs**	"with us"
NOM	**tû**	"you"	**vôs**	"you"
GEN	**tuî**	"of you"	**vestrum*-trî**	"of you"
DAT	**tibi**	"for you"	**vôbîs**	"for you"
ACC	**tê**	"you"	**vôs**	"you"
ABL	**tê**	"with you"	**vôbîs**	"with you"

* **Nostrum** and **vestrum** are used with the partitive genitive, when "we" or "you" are a group to which someone belongs.
    ûnus nostrum   "one of us"
Nostrî and **vestrî** are used with the objective genitive, when "we" or "you" is the logical object of an adjective or noun (implying a verb that takes a genitive object).
    memor nostrî   "mindful of us"
    timor vestrî   "fear of you"

Special REFLEXIVE pronouns exist for the 3rd person.   For the 1st and 2nd persons, the personal pronouns are used with a reflexive meaning.
      mê   "myself"
      tê   "yourself"
The singular and plural forms are identical.   There is no nominative form for the reflexive pronoun, since it cannot be the subject of a finite verb.

NOM	---	---
GEN	**suî**	"of himself/herself/themselves"
DAT	**sibi**	"for himself/herself/themselves"
ACC	**sê, sêsê**	"himself/herself/themselves"
ABL	**sê, sêsê**	"with himself/herself/themselves"

To express a RECIPROCAL relationship ("each other"), Latin uses the preposition **inter** "among" and a reflexive pronoun.
      Inter nôs accûsâmus   "We blame each other."

The INTENSIVE (or EMPHATIC) pronoun **ipse** "self" is used in apposition with a noun or pronoun (which may be understood without being expressed) in order to emphasize it.
      Ipsa rêgîna dîxit.   "The queen herself spoke."

	SING.			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM	**ipse**	**ipsa**	**ipsum**	**ipsî**	**ipsae**	**ipsa**
GEN	**ipsîus**	**ipsîus**	**ipsîus**	**ipsôrum**	**ipsârum**	**ipsôrum**
DAT	**ipsî**	**ipsî**	**ipsî**	**ipsîs**	**ipsîs**	**ipsîs**

| ACC | ipsum | ipsam | ipsum | | ipsôs | ipsâs | ipsa |
| ABL | ipsô | ipsâ | ipsô | | ipsîs | ipsîs | ipsîs |

Pronouns: Relative, Indefinite and Interrogative

The RELATIVE pronoun/adjective **quî** "who/which/that" stands at the beginning of a relative clause modifying a previously mentioned noun or pronoun (the antecedent) which the relative pronoun represents.

>**Venit ea quam Aenêas amat.**   "She whom Aeneas loves is coming."

A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on its grammatical function in its own clause and therefore may differ from the case of the antecedent.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM	quî	quae	quod	quî	quae	quae
GEN	cuius	cuius	cuius	quôrum	quârum	quôrum
DAT	cui	cui	cui	quibus*	quibus*	quibus*
ACC	quem	quam	quod	quôs	quâs	quae
ABL	quô	quâ	quô	quibus*	quibus*	quibus*

*   The dative and ablative plural have an alternate form, **quîs.**

The INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN ("who?/which?/what?") is declined like the relative pronoun, except that **quis** is the nominative singular for both masculine and feminine genders and **quid** is the nominative and accusative singular for the neuter gender.

>**Quis custôdiet ipsôs custôdês?**   "Who will guard the guardians themselves?"

Quid is also used as an interrogative adverb.

>**Sed quid argûmentor?**   "But why do I argue the point?"

The INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE **quî,** which means "what sort of...?" has the same form as the relative pronoun, except that **quis** is sometimes used for the masculine and feminine nominative singular forms.

The INDEFINITE pronouns are **quis** (m/f, "anyone"), **quid** (n, "anything") and **aliquis** (m/f, "someone"), **aliquid** (n, something).   They are declined like the interrogative pronouns and adjectives, except that the feminine nominative singular and the neuter nominative and accusative plural forms are often **qua** and **aliqua,** and **quî** and **aliquî** are sometimes used instead of **quis** and **aliquis.**

The adjectival forms are **quî/quis** (m), **quae/qua** (f), **quod** (n) ("any") and **aliquî/aliquis** (m), **aliqua** (f), **aliquod** (n) ("some").

Prepositions

Prepositions govern nouns or pronouns which are called the objects of the prepositions.

Many prepositions take an object in the accusative case.
>   **Servus ad patriam redit.**   "The slave returns to his native land."

Some very common prepositions take an ablative object, though.
>   **Prô patriâ pugnâvêrunt.**   "They fought on behalf of the fatherland."

GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE:

ad	"to, at"	**iuxtâ**	"next to"
ante	"before"	**per**	"through"
apud	"at, near, chez"	**post**	"after, behind"
circâ	"about"	**praeter**	"except"
circum	"around"	**prope**	"near"
contrâ	"against"	**propter**	"on account of"
in	"to, against"	**sub**	"up to"
inter	"among"	**trâns**	"across"
intrâ	"within, into"	**ultrâ**	"beyond"

GOVERNING THE ABLATIVE:

â, ab*	"by, from"	**in**	"in"
cum	"with"	**prô**	"on behalf of"
dê	"from, concerning"	**sine**	"without"
ê, ex*	"out of, from"	**sub**	"under"

* The long forms are used in front of words beginning with a vowel.

Questions

Questions can be formed with an introductory interrogative such as the pronouns **quis** "who?" and **quid** "what?" or the adverbs **cûr** "why?," **quandô** "when?" and **ubî** "where?"

Ubi est?   "Where is he?"

Questions may also be formed by adding the enclitic particle **-ne** (untranslatable) to the first word of a sentence.

Vîsne venîre?   "Do you want to come?"

Questions introduced by **num** "surely not?" expect a negative answer.

Questions introduced by **nônne** "isn't it true that?" expect a positive answer.

Adverbs

Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.   They are usually placed directly in front of the word they qualify.

Adverbs are regularly created from adjectives in one of three ways.

Some 1st and 2nd declension adjectives add **-ê** to the stem.
pulcher "beautiful"
pulchrê "beautifully"
lîber "free"
lîberê "freely"

Some 3rd declension adjectives add **-(it)er** to the stem.
ferox "fierce"
ferôciter "fiercely"
prûdêns "prudent"
prûdenter "prudently"

Other 3rd declension adjectives use the neuter nominative form as an adverb.
facile "easy" (neuter s.)
facile "easily"

Bonus "good" and **malus** "bad" have the irregular adverbial forms **bene** "well" and **male** "badly."

Comparison

Adjectives regularly form the COMPARATIVE degree with an ending in **-ior.**
> **dûrus** "harsh"
> **dûrior** "harsher"

The comparative ending has one form **(-ior)** for both masculine and feminine and another form **(-ius)** for the neuter.   It is declined like a 3rd declension adjective of 2 endings.

Adjectives form the SUPERLATIVE degree with an ending in **-issimus** declined like a 1st and 2nd declension adjective.
> **dûrissimus**   "harshest"

Adjectives ending in **-er** form the superlative in **-errimus.**
> **asper**   "rough"
> **asperrimus**   "roughest"

Some adjectives are completely irregular in their comparative and superlative forms.
> **bonus** "good"
> **melior** "better"
> **optimus** "best"
> **malus** "bad"
> **pêior** "worse"
> **pessimus** "worst"

The COMPARATIVE of an ADVERB is identical to the accusative singular neuter form of the corresponding comparative adjective.
> **dûrius** (acc. neuter) "harsher"
> **dûrius** (adverb) "more harshly"

The SUPERLATIVE of an ADVERB is formed by adding **-ê** to the superlative adjective stem.
> **dûrissimus** "harshest"
> **dûrissimê** "most harshly"

The comparative and superlative forms are often used to express DEGREE rather than comparison.   In this usage, the comparative means "rather" or "too."
> **Servus est altior.**   "The slave is rather tall."

The superlative means "very" or "extremely."
> **Rêgîna est prûdentissima.**   "The queen is extremely discreet."

The superlative is used in idiomatic expressions with **quam** to mean "as... as possible."
> **quam celerrimê**   "as quickly as possible"

Participles

Participles are adjectival verb forms.   There are three types of participles: perfect passive, present active, and future active.

The PERFECT PASSIVE participle is formed on the supine stem by adding the endings of a 1st and 2nd declension adjective.

1ST CONJUGATION:	**amâtus** -a -um	"loved"
2ND CONJUGATION:	**monitus** -a -um	"warned"
3RD CONJUGATION:	**rectus** -a -um	"ruled"
MIXED (-IO):	**captus** -a -um	"taken"
4TH CONJUGATION:	**audîtus** -a -um	"heard"

The PRESENT ACTIVE participle is formed by adding **-ns** or **-êns** to the present stem of the verb.   It is declined like a 3rd declension adjective on an **-nt** stem.

1ST CONJUGATION:	**amâns**	"loving"
2ND CONJUGATION:	**monêns**	"warning"
3RD CONJUGATION:	**regêns**	"ruling"
MIXED (-IO):	**capiêns**	"taking"
4TH CONJUGATION:	**audiêns**	"hearing"

The FUTURE ACTIVE participle is formed by adding **-ûrus** to the supine stem and is declined like an adjective of the 1st and 2nd declensions.

1ST CONJUGATION:	**amâtûrus** -a -um	"going to love"
2ND CONJUGATION:	**monitûrus** -a -um	"going to warn"
3RD CONJUGATION:	**rectûrus** -a -um	"going to rule"
MIXED (-IO):	**captûrus** -a -um	"going to take"
4TH CONJUGATION:	**audîtûrus** -a -um	"going to hear"

Deponent verbs have active forms for their present and future participles.
> **hortor** "I encourage"
> **hortâns** "encouraging"
> **hortâtûrus** "going to encourage"

Their perfect participles, while passive in form, are active in meaning, and are sometimes used with a present sense.
> **hortâtus** "having encouraged" or "encouraging"

Verbs: Voice, Person and Number

Verbs have two possible VOICES: ACTIVE and PASSIVE.

In the ACTIVE voice, the subject is the doer of the action expressed by the verb.
>   **amâbam**   "I loved"

In the PASSIVE voice, the subject of the verb receives its action, and the doer is someone or something else.
>   **amâbar**   "I was loved"

There are two NUMBERS: SINGULAR and PLURAL.

There are three PERSONS: 1ST (I, we), 2ND (you) and 3RD (he/she/it, they).

Finite verb forms have special endings that AGREE in person and number with the subject of the verb.

Principal Parts of Verbs

The four principal parts of a regular verb are as follows.

Present indicative active (1st person singular).
amô   "I love"

Present active infinitive.
amâre   "to love"

Perfect indicative active (1st person singular).
amâvî   "I have loved"

Supine (or perfect participle, neuter).
amâtum   "to love" (supine); "having been loved" (p. ppl.)

The perfect passive participle (masculine nominative singular) is sometimes substituted for the supine as the fourth principal part of a verb.
amâtus   "having been loved"
This is not the form given in Latin dictionaries, though.

Verb Conjugations, Tense and Mood

There are four verb conjugations:

    1ST CONJUGATION: active **-âre;** passive/deponent **-ârî.**
       amâre "to love"   **amârî** "to be loved"

    2ND CONJUGATION: active **-êre;** passive/deponent **-êrî.**
       monêre "to warn"   **monêrî** "to be warned"

    3RD CONJUGATION: active **-ere;** passive/deponent **-î.**
       regere "to rule"   **regî** "to be ruled"

    4TH CONJUGATION: active **-îre;** passive/deponent **-îrî.**
       audîre "to hear"   **audîrî** "to be heard"

The 3rd conjugation includes a subgroup of **-iô** or "i-stem" verbs which are a mixture of 3rd and 4th conjugation forms.

Verbs are conjugated according to TENSE and MOOD. The tenses are divided into the PRESENT system (present, imperfect and future) and the PERFECT system (perfect, pluperfect and future perfect). The mood can be indicative (fact), subjunctive (possibility) or imperative (command).

Indicative Active: Present, Future, Imperfect

The present system of the indicative active includes the PRESENT, FUTURE, and IMPERFECT tenses, all of which are formed on the present stem.

PRESENT:	**amô**	"I love, I am loving"
FUTURE:	**amâbô**	"I will love"
IMPERFECT:	**amâbam**	"I was loving, I used to love"

1ST CONJUGATION: **amâre**   "to love"

	PRESENT	FUTURE	IMPERFECT
ego "I"	**amô**	**amâbô**	**amâbam**
tû "you"	**amâs**	**amâbis**	**amâbâs**
is "he"	**amat**	**amâbit**	**amâbat**
nôs "we"	**amâmus**	**amâbimus**	**amâbâmus**
vôs "you"	**amâtis**	**amâbitis**	**amâbâtis**
eî "they"	**amant**	**amâbunt**	**amâbant**

2ND CONJUGATION: **monêre**   "to warn"

	PRESENT	FUTURE	IMPERFECT
ego "I"	**moneô**	**monêbô**	**monêbam**
tû "you"	**monês**	**monêbis**	**monêbâs**
is "he"	**monet**	**monêbit**	**monêbat**
nôs "we"	**monêmus**	**monêbimus**	**monêbâmus**
vôs "you"	**monêtis**	**monêbitis**	**monêbâtis**
eî "they"	**monent**	**monêbunt**	**monêbant**

3RD CONJUGATION: **regere** "to rule"

	PRESENT	FUTURE	IMPERFECT
ego "I"	**regô**	**regam**	**regêbam**
tû "you"	**regis**	**regês**	**regêbâs**
is "he"	**regit**	**reget**	**regêbat**
nôs "we"	**regimus**	**regêmus**	**regêbâmus**
vôs "you"	**regitis**	**regêtis**	**regêbâtis**
eî "they"	**regunt**	**regent**	**regêbant**

3RD CONJUGATION (-IO): **capere** "to take"

	PRESENT	FUTURE	IMPERFECT
ego "I"	**capiô**	**capiam**	**capiêbam**
tû "you"	**capis**	**capiês**	**capiêbâs**
is "he"	**capit**	**capiet**	**capiêbat**
nôs "we"	**capimus**	**capiêmus**	**capiêbâmus**
vôs "you"	**capitis**	**capiêtis**	**capiêbâtis**
eî "they"	**capiunt**	**capient**	**capiêbant**

4TH CONJUGATION: **audîre** "to hear"

	PRESENT	FUTURE	IMPERFECT
ego "I"	**audiô**	**audiam**	**audiêbam**
tû "you"	**audîs**	**audiês**	**audiêbâs**
is "he"	**audit**	**audiet**	**audiêbat**
nôs "we"	**audîmus**	**audiêmus**	**audiêbâmus**
vôs "you"	**audîtis**	**audiêtis**	**audiêbâtis**
eî "they"	**audiunt**	**audient**	**audiêbant**

Indicative Active: Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Perfect

The perfect system of the indicative active includes the PERFECT, PLUPERFECT and FUTURE PERFECT tenses, all of which are formed on the perfect stem.

amâre "to love"; perfect stem **amâv-**

PERFECT	**amâvî**	"I have loved, I loved"
PLUPERFECT	**amâveram**	"I had loved"
FUTURE PERFECT	**amâverô**	"I will have loved"

1ST CONJUGATION: **amâre** "to love"

	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT	FUT. PERFECT
ego "I"	**amâvî**	**amâveram**	**amâverô**
tû "you"	**amâvistî**	**amâverâs**	**amâveris**
is "he"	**amâvit**	**amâverat**	**amâverit**
nôs "we"	**amâvimus**	**amâverâmus**	**amâverimus**
vôs "you"	**amâvistis**	**amâverâtis**	**amâveritis**
eî "they"	**amâvêrunt***	**amâverant**	**amâverint**

2ND CONJUGATION: **monêre** "to warn"

	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT	FUT. PERFECT
ego "I"	**monuî**	**monueram**	**monuerô**
tû "you"	**monuistî**	**monuerâs**	**monueris**
is "he"	**monuit**	**monuerat**	**monuerit**
nôs "we"	**monuimus**	**monuerâmus**	**monuerimus**
vôs "you"	**monuistis**	**monuerâtis**	**monueritis**
eî "they"	**monuêrunt***	**monuerant**	**monuerint**

3RD CONJUGATION: **regere**   "to rule"

	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT	FUT. PERFECT
ego "I"	**rêxî**	**rêxeram**	**rêxerô**
tû "you"	**rêxistî**	**rêxerâs**	**rêxeris**
is "he"	**rêxit**	**rêxerat**	**rêxerit**
nôs "we"	**rêximus**	**rêxerâmus**	**rêxerimus**
vôs "you"	**rêxistis**	**rêxerâtis**	**rêxeritis**
eî "they"	**rêxêrunt***	**rêxerant**	**rêxerint**

3RD CONJUGATION (-IO): **capere**   "to take"

	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT	FUT. PERFECT
ego "I"	**cêpî**	**cêperam**	**cêperô**
tû "you"	**cêpistî**	**cêperâs**	**cêperis**
is "he"	**cêpit**	**cêperat**	**cêperit**
nôs "we"	**cêpimus**	**cêperâmus**	**cêperimus**
vôs "you"	**cêpistis**	**cêperâtis**	**cêperitis**
eî "they"	**cêpêrunt***	**cêperant**	**cêperint**

4TH CONJUGATION: **audîre** "to hear"

	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT	FUT. PERFECT
ego "I"	**audîvî**	**audîveram**	**audîverô**
tû "you"	**audîvistî**	**audîverâs**	**audîveris**
is "he"	**audîvit**	**audîverat**	**audîverit**
nôs "we"	**audîvimus**	**audîverâmus**	**audîverimus**
vôs "you"	**audîvistis**	**audîverâtis**	**audîveritis**
eî "they"	**audivêrunt ***	**audîverant**	**audîverint**

* There is a variant ending **-êre** for the 3rd person plural of the perfect tense of every conjugation.

Indicative Passive: Present, Future, Imperfect

The present system of the indicative passive includes the PRESENT, FUTURE and IMPERFECT tenses, all of which are formed on the present stem.

PRESENT	**amor**	"I am loved, I am being loved"
FUTURE	**amâbor**	"I will be loved"
IMPERFECT	**amâbar**	"I was loved, I used to be loved"

1ST CONJUGATION: **amâre**   "to love"

	PRESENT	FUTURE	IMPERFECT
ego "I"	**amor**	**amâbor**	**amâbar**
tû "you"	**amâris***	**amâberis***	**amâbâris***
is "he"	**amâtur**	**amâbitur**	**amâbâtur**
nôs "we"	**amâmur**	**amâbimur**	**amâbâmur**
vôs "you"	**amâminî**	**amâbiminî**	**amâbâminî**
eî "they"	**amantur**	**amâbuntur**	**amâbantur**

2ND CONJUGATION: **monêre**   "to warn"

	PRESENT	FUTURE	IMPERFECT
ego "I"	**moneor**	**monêbor**	**monêbar**
tû "you"	**monêris***	**monêberis***	**monêbâris***
is "he"	**monêtur**	**monêbitur**	**monêbâtur**
nôs "we"	**monêmur**	**monêbimur**	**monêbâmur**
vôs "you"	**monêminî**	**monêbiminî**	**monêbâminî**
eî "they"	**monentur**	**monêbuntur**	**monêbantur**

3RD CONJUGATION: **regere**   "to rule"

	PRESENT	FUTURE	IMPERFECT
ego "I"	**regor**	**regar**	**regêbar**
tû "you"	**regeris***	**regêris***	**regêbâris***
is "he"	**regitur**	**regêtur**	**regêbâtur**
nôs "we"	**regimur**	**regêmur**	**regêbâmur**
vôs "you"	**regiminî**	**regêminî**	**regêbâminî**
eî "they"	**reguntur**	**regentur**	**regêbantur**

3RD CONJUGATION (-IO): **capere**   "to take"

	PRESENT	FUTURE	IMPERFECT
ego "I"	**capior**	**capiar**	**capiêbar**
tû "you"	**caperis***	**capiêris***	**capiêbâris***
is "he"	**capitur**	**capiêtur**	**capiêbâtur**
nôs "we"	**capimur**	**capiêmur**	**capiêbâmur**
vôs "you"	**capiminî**	**capiêminî**	**capiêbâminî**
eî "they"	**capiuntur**	**capientur**	**capiêbantur**

4TH CONJUGATION: **audîre**   "to hear"

	PRESENT	FUTURE	IMPERFECT
ego "I"	**audior**	**audiar**	**audiêbar**
tû "you"	**audîris***	**audiêris***	**audiêbâris***
is "he"	**audîtur**	**audiêtur**	**audiêbâtur**
nôs "we"	**audîmur**	**audiêmur**	**audiêbâmur**
vôs "you"	**audîminî**	**audiêminî**	**audiêbâminî**
eî "they"	**audiuntur**	**audientur**	**audiêbantur**

*   There is a variant ending in **-re** instead of **-ris.**

Indicative Passive: Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Perfect

The perfect system of the indicative passive consists of compound tenses with a perfect passive participle of the main verb and a conjugated form of **esse** "to be" as the auxiliary verb.   The participle agrees in gender and number with the subject of the verb.

The PERFECT tense uses the present tense of **esse.**
        amâtus sum   "I was loved, I have been loved"

The PLUPERFECT tense uses the imperfect tense of **esse.**
        amâtus eram   "I had been loved"

The FUTURE tense uses the future tense of **esse.**
        amâtus erô   "I will have been loved"

1ST CONJUGATION: **amâre**   "to love"

	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT	FUT. PERFECT
ego "I"	**amâtus sum**	**amâtus eram**	**amâtus erô**
tû "you"	**amâtus es**	**amâtus erâs**	**amâtus eris**
is "he"	**amâtus est**	**amâtus erat**	**amâtus erit**
nôs "we"	**amâtî sumus**	**amâtî erâmus**	**amâtî erimus**
vôs "you"	**amâtî estis**	**amâtî erâtis**	**amâtî eritis**
eî "they"	**amâtî sunt**	**amâtî erant**	**amâtî erunt**

2ND CONJUGATION: **monêre**   "to warn"

	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT	FUT. PERFECT
ego "I"	**monitus sum**	**monitus eram**	**monitus erô**
tû "you"	**monitus es**	**monitus erâs**	**monitus eris**
is "he"	**monitus est**	**monitus erat**	**monitus erit**
nôs "we"	**monitî sumus**	**monitî erâmus**	**monitî erimus**
vôs "you"	**monitî estis**	**monitî erâtis**	**monitî eritis**
eî "they"	**monitî sunt**	**monitî erant**	**monitî erunt**

3RD CONJUGATION: **regere**   "to rule"

	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT	FUT. PERFECT
ego "I"	**rectus sum**	**rectus eram**	**rectus erô**
tû "you"	**rectus es**	**rectus erâs**	**rectus eris**
is "he"	**rectus est**	**rectus erat**	**rectus erit**
nôs "we"	**rectî sumus**	**rectî erâmus**	**rectî erimus**
vôs "you"	**rectî estis**	**rectî erâtis**	**rectî eritis**
eî "they"	**rectî sunt**	**rectî erant**	**rectî erunt**

3RD CONJUGATION (-IO): **capere**   "to take"

	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT	FUT. PERFECT
ego "I"	**captus sum**	**captus eram**	**captus erô**
tû "you"	**captus es**	**captus erâs**	**captus eris**
is "he"	**captus est**	**captus erat**	**captus erit**
nôs "we"	**captî sumus**	**captî erâmus**	**captî erimus**
vôs "you"	**captî estis**	**captî erâtis**	**captî eritis**
eî "they"	**captî sunt**	**captî erant**	**captî erunt**

4TH CONJUGATION: **audîre**   "to hear"

	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT	FUT. PERFECT
ego "I"	**audîtus sum**	**audîtus eram**	**audîtus erô**
tû "you"	**audîtus es**	**audîtus erâs**	**audîtus eris**
is "he"	**audîtus est**	**audîtus erat**	**audîtus erit**

nôs "we"	audîtî sumus	audîtî erâmus	audîtî erimus
vôs "you"	audîtî estis	audîtî erâtis	audîtî eritis
eî "they"	audîtî sunt	audîtî erant	audîtî erunt

Subjunctive Active Tenses

The subjunctive active tenses are divided into two systems: present (present and imperfect tenses) and perfect (perfect and pluperfect tenses).   There are no future subjunctive forms, since the present subjunctive is used when referring to the future.

1ST CONJUGATION: **amâre**   "to love"

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
ego "I"	**amem**	**amârem**	**amâverim**	**amâvissem**
tû "you"	**amês**	**amârês**	**amâverîs**	**amâvissês**
is "he"	**amet**	**amâret**	**amâverit**	**amâvisset**
nôs "we"	**amêmus**	**amârêmus**	**amâverîmus**	**amâvissêmus**
vôs "you"	**amêtis**	**amârêtis**	**amâverîtis**	**amâvissêtis**
eî "they"	**ament**	**amârent**	**amâverint**	**amâvissent**

2ND CONJUGATION: **monêre**   "to warn"

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
ego "I"	**moneam**	**monêrem**	**monuerim**	**monuissem**
tû "you"	**moneâs**	**monêrês**	**monuerîs**	**monuissês**
is "he"	**moneat**	**monêret**	**monuerit**	**monuisset**
nôs "we"	**moneâmus**	**monêrêmus**	**monuerîmus**	**monuissêmus**
vôs "you"	**moneâtis**	**monêrêtis**	**monuerîtis**	**monuissêtis**
eî "they"	**moneant**	**monêrent**	**monuerint**	**monuissent**

3RD CONJUGATION: **regere**   "to rule"

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
ego "I"	**regam**	**regerem**	**rêxerim**	**rêxissem**
tû "you"	**regâs**	**regerês**	**rêxerîs**	**rêxissês**
is "he"	**regat**	**regeret**	**rêxerit**	**rêxisset**
nôs "we"	**regâmus**	**regerêmus**	**rêxerîmus**	**rêxissêmus**
vôs "you"	**regâtis**	**regerêtis**	**rêxerîtis**	**rêxissêtis**
eî "they"	**regant**	**regerent**	**rêxerint**	**rêxissent**

3RD CONJUGATION (-IO): **capere**   "to take"

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
ego "I"	**capiam**	**caperem**	**cêperim**	**cêpissem**
tû "you"	**capiâs**	**caperês**	**cêperîs**	**cêpissês**
is "he"	**capiat**	**caperet**	**cêperit**	**cêpisset**
nôs "we"	**capiâmus**	**caperêmus**	**cêperîmus**	**cêpissêmus**
vôs "you"	**capiâtis**	**caperêtis**	**cêperîtis**	**cêpissêtis**
eî "they"	**capiant**	**caperent**	**cêperint**	**cêpissent**

4TH CONJUGATION: **audîre**   "to hear"

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
ego "I"	**audiam**	**audîrem**	**audîverim**	**audîvissem**
tû "you"	**audiâs**	**audîrês**	**audîverîs**	**audîvissês**
is "he"	**audiat**	**audîret**	**audîverit**	**audîvisset**
nôs "we"	**audiâmus**	**audîrêmus**	**audîverîmus**	**audîvissêmus**
vôs "you"	**audiâtis**	**audîrêtis**	**audîverîtis**	**audîvissêtis**
eî "they"	**audiant**	**audîrent**	**audîverint**	**audîvissent**

Subjunctive Passive Tenses

The subjunctive passive tenses have the same systems as the active tenses: present (present and imperfect tenses) and perfect (perfect and pluperfect tenses).   There is no future tense.

The perfect subjunctive passive system consists of compound tenses using a perfect passive participle of the main verb with a conjugated subjunctive form of **esse** "to be" as the auxiliary verb.

The perfect passive uses the present subjunctive of **esse.**
        amâtus sim   "I may be loved"

The pluperfect passive uses the imperfect subjunctive of **esse.**
        amâtus essem   "I might have been loved"

1ST CONJUGATION: **amâre**   "to love"

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
ego "I"	**amer**	**amârer**	**amâtus sim**	**amâtus essem**
tû "you"	**amêris**	**amârêris**	**amâtus sîs**	**amâtus essês**
is "he"	**amêtur**	**amârêtur**	**amâtus sit**	**amâtus esset**
nôs "we"	**amêmur**	**amârêmur**	**amâtî sîmus**	**amâtî essêmus**
vôs "you"	**amêminî**	**amârêminî**	**amâtî sîtis**	**amâtî essêtis**
eî "they"	**amentur**	**amârentur**	**amâtî sint**	**amâtî essent**

2ND CONJUGATION: **monêre**   "to warn"

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
ego "I"	**monear**	**monêrer**	**monitus sim**	**monitus essem**
tû "you"	**moneâris**	**monêrêris**	**monitus sîs**	**monitus essês**
is "he"	**moneâtur**	**monêrêtur**	**monitus sit**	**monitus esset**
nôs "we"	**moneâmur**	**monêrêmur**	**monitî sîmus**	**monitî essêmus**
vôs "you"	**moneâminî**	**monêrêminî**	**monitî sîtis**	**monitî essêtis**
eî "they"	**moneantur**	**monêrentur**	**monitî sint**	**monitî essent**

3RD CONJUGATION: **regere**   "to rule"

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
ego "I"	**regar**	**regerer**	**rectus sim**	**rectus essem**
tû "you"	**regâris**	**regerêris**	**rectus sîs**	**rectus essês**
is "he"	**regâtur**	**regerêtur**	**rectus sit**	**rectus esset**
nôs "we"	**regâmur**	**regerêmur**	**rectî sîmus**	**rectî essêmus**
vôs "you"	**regâminî**	**regerêminî**	**rectî sîtis**	**rectî essêtis**
eî "they"	**regantur**	**regerentur**	**rectî sint**	**rectî essent**

3RD CONJUGATION (-IO): **capere**   "to take"

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
ego "I"	**capiar**	**caperer**	**captus sim**	**captus essem**
tû "you"	**capiâris**	**caperêris**	**captus sîs**	**captus essês**
is "he"	**capiâtur**	**caperêtur**	**captus sit**	**captus esset**
nôs "we"	**capiâmur**	**caperêmur**	**captî sîmus**	**captî essêmus**
vôs "you"	**capiâminî**	**caperêminî**	**captî sîtis**	**captî essêtis**
eî "they"	**capiantur**	**caperentur**	**captî sint**	**captî essent**

4TH CONJUGATION: **audîre**   "to hear"

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
ego "I"	**audiar**	**audîrer**	**audîtus sim**	**audîtus essem**
tû "you"	**audiâris**	**audîrêris**	**audîtus sîs**	**audîtus essês**
is "he"	**audiâtur**	**audîrêtur**	**audîtus sit**	**audîtus esset**
nôs "we"	**audiâmur**	**audîrêmur**	**audîtî sîmus**	**audîtî essêmus**

| **vôs** "you" | **audiâminî** | **audîrêminî** | **audîtî sîtis** | **audîtî essêtis** |
| **eî** "they" | **audiantur** | **audîrentur** | **audîtî sint** | **audîtî essent** |

Deponent Verbs

DEPONENT verbs have active meanings but are conjugated with passive forms.   This means that they can only be used in an active sense.   To express the passive, a different verb must be used.

      hortâtus sum   "I encouraged"
      confirmâtus sum   "I was encouraged"

Perfect deponent participles are active in meaning despite having the same form as perfect passive participles.

      hortâtus   "having encouraged" NOT "having been encouraged"

Deponent verbs have some active forms: present and future participles, gerunds, gerundives, supines and future infinitives.

Only three principal parts are given for deponent verbs, since the perfect form uses a participle.

      ûtor   "I use"
      ûtî   "to use"
      ûsus sum   "I have used"

SEMI-DEPONENT verbs have active forms in the primary tenses but passive forms in the secondary tenses.

      audeô   "I dare"
      audêre   "to dare"
      ausus sum   "I dared"

Direct Commands

Second person ("you") commands are expressed by the IMPERATIVE mood in the present tense.

1ST CONJUGATION: **amâre**   "to love"

ACTIVE	Singular	Plural	PASSIVE	Singular	Plural
"love!"	**amâ**	**amâte**	"be loved!"	**amâre**	**amâminî**

2ND CONJUGATION: **monêre**   "to warn"

ACTIVE	Singular	Plural	PASSIVE	Singular	Plural
"warn!"	**monê**	**monête**	"be warned!"	**monêre**	**monêminî**

3RD CONJUGATION: **regere**   "to rule"

ACTIVE	Singular	Plural	PASSIVE	Singular	Plural
"rule!"	**rege**	**regite**	"be ruled!"	**regere**	**regiminî**

3RD CONJUGATION -IO: **capere**   "to take"

ACTIVE	Singular	Plural	PASSIVE	Singular	Plural
"take!"	**cape**	**capite**	"be taken!"	**capere**	**capiminî**

4TH CONJUGATION: **audîre**   "to hear"

ACTIVE	Singular	Plural	PASSIVE	Singular	Plural
"hear!"	**audî**	**audîte**	"be heard!"	**audîre**	**audîminî**

A much rarer type, the so-called FUTURE IMPERATIVE, can be used for both 2nd and 3rd person commands.   It exists only in the active voice, and can easily be recognized by the **-tô** element in its ending.

1ST CONJUGATION: **amâre** "to love"

2nd Person		3rd Person	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
amâtô	**amâtôte**	**amâtô**	**amantô**

2ND CONJUGATION: **monêre** "to warn"

2nd Person		3rd Person	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
monêtô	**monêtôte**	**monêtô**	**monentô**

3RD CONJUGATION: **regere** "to rule"

2nd Person		3rd Person	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
regitô	**regitôte**	**regitô**	**reguntô**

3RD CONJUGATION -IO: **capere** "to take"

2nd Person		3rd Person	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
capitô	**capitôte**	**capitô**	**capiuntô**

4TH CONJUGATION: **audîre** "to hear"

2nd Person		3rd Person	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
audîtô	**audîtôte**	**audîtô**	**audiuntô**

1st person (I/we) commands are expressed by using the present subjunctive active forms in a hortatory sense.

> **amêmus**   "let us love!"

Negative commands are often expressed with a construction using the imperative of the modal verb **nolle** "to be unwilling" and a complementary infinitive.

       nôlî amâre   "don't love!"

Infinitives

Infinitives exist in different voices and tenses.   They may be used as verb COMPLEMENTS.
>   **possum amâre**   "I am able to love"

They may be the OBJECTS or SUBJECTS of a clause.
>   **amâre est hûmânum**   "to love is human"

They are also used as the main verb in the ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE construction required by impersonal verbs and verbs or saying, thinking or expecting.
>   **Tê decet amâre.**   "It befits you to love."
>   D**îcô tê amâre.**   "I say that you love."

The PRESENT ACTIVE infinitive adds **-re** to the present stem.
>   1ST CONJUGATION: **amâre**   "to love"
>   2ND CONJUGATION: **monêre**   "to warn"
>   3RD CONJUGATION: **regere**   "to rule"
>   MIXED (-IO) CONJ.:   **capere**   "to take"
>   4TH CONJUGATION: **audîre**   "to hear"

The PERFECT ACTIVE infinitive adds **-isse** to the perfect stem.
>   1ST CONJUGATION: **amâvisse**   "to have loved"
>   2ND CONJUGATION: **monuisse**   "to have warned"
>   3RD CONJUGATION: **rêxisse**   "to have ruled"
>   MIXED (-IO) CONJ.:   **cêpisse**   "to have taken"
>   4TH CONJUGATION: **audîvisse**   "to have heard"

The FUTURE ACTIVE infinitive is composed of a future participle (with agreement) and the present active infinitive **esse** "to be."
>   1ST CONJUGATION: **amâtûrus esse**   "to be going to love"
>   2ND CONJUGATION: **monitûrus esse**   "to be going to warn"
>   3RD CONJUGATION: **rectûrus esse**   "to be going to rule"
>   MIXED (-IO) CONJ.:   **captûrus esse**   "to be going to take"
>   4TH CONJUGATION: **audîtûrus esse**   "to be going to hear"

The PRESENT PASSIVE infinitive adds **-rî** or **-î** to the present stem.
>   1ST CONJUGATION: **amârî**   "to be loved"
>   2ND CONJUGATION: **monêrî**   "to be warned"
>   3RD CONJUGATION: **regî**   "to be ruled"
>   MIXED (-IO) CONJ.:   **capî**   "to be taken"
>   4TH CONJUGATION: **audîrî**   "to be heard"

The PERFECT PASSIVE infinitive is composed of a perfect passive participle (with agreement) and the present active infinitive **esse** "to be" used in its auxiliary sense "to have been."
>   1ST CONJUGATION: **amâtus esse**   "to have been loved"
>   2ND CONJUGATION: **monitus esse**   "to have been warned"
>   3RD CONJUGATION: **rectus esse**   "to have been ruled"
>   MIXED (-IO) CONJ.:   **captus esse**   "to have been taken"
>   4TH CONJUGATION: **audîtus esse**   "to have been heard"

The FUTURE PASSIVE infinitive is composed of a supine (no agreement) and the present passive infinitive **îrî** used with the sense of "going to be."
>   1ST CONJUGATION: **amâtum îrî**   "to be going to be loved"
>   2ND CONJUGATION: **monitum îrî**   "to be going to be warned"
>   3RD CONJUGATION: **rectum îrî**   "to be going to be ruled"
>   MIXED (-IO) CONJ.:   **captum îrî**   "to be going to be taken"

4TH CONJUGATION: **audîtum îrî**   "to be going to be heard"

Gerunds, Gerundives and Supines

GERUNDS are verbal NOUNS (2nd declension neuter) formed by adding **-(e)ndum** to the present stem.
      ama-ndum   "loving"
They have no plural number and no nominative case.

As an ACCUSATIVE object of the preposition **ad** "to, at, for" a gerund expresses purpose.
      ad amandum   "for loving"

A gerund in the ABLATIVE case expresses means or cause.
      amandô   "by means of loving"

Gerunds are also used in the GENITIVE case after appropriate nouns and adjectives.
      difficultâs amandî   "the difficulty of loving"

GERUNDIVES are verbal ADJECTIVES formed by adding 1st and 2nd declension adjective endings to the gerund stem.
      amandus -a -um   "needing to be loved"

Used ATTRIBUTIVELY, the gerundive implies ability or worth.
      puella amanda   "a girl worthy of being loved"

Used PREDICATIVELY, it implies necessity.   If there is an agent, it takes the dative case.
      Puella amanda tibi est.   "The girl must be loved by you."

The nominative neuter form can be used IMPERSONALLY.
      Tibi amandum est.   "You must love."

The SUPINE is a verbal NOUN (4th declension neuter) with a very limited use.   It exists only in the accusative and ablative singular, and is regularly formed by adding **-tum** (acc.) or **-tû** (abl.) to the present stem.
      amâtum   "the action of loving."

In the ACCUSATIVE, it expresses purpose with verbs of motion.
      Vênî amâtum.   "I have come for the purpose of loving."
In the ABLATIVE, it is used with an adjective to form an "ablative of respect."
      facilis amâtû   "easy with respect to loving, easy to love"
The supine is also used with **îrî** to form the future passive infinitive.
      amâtum îrî   "to be going to be loved"

Ablative Absolute Construction

The ablative absolute construction consists of two basic elements, a noun (or pronoun) and a participle (or a predicate noun or adjective), both of which are in the ablative case and lack a grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence [**absolutum** is Latin for "having been set free"].   There is a connection in thought, though.

The noun/pronoun in the absolute construction should not be repeated elsewhere in the sentence.

> **Urbe expugnâtâ imperâtor rediit.**   "With the city taken, the general returned."

> **Mê duce vîcistis.**   "With me as leader, you have conquered."

Accusative and Infinitive Construction

For indirect discourse and impersonal statements, and with verbs of thinking, feeling and future expectation, a special construction is used with an ACCUSATIVE SUBJECT and an INFINITIVE VERB.

It is sometimes possible to translate this construction directly into English.
> **Eam callidam esse putô.**   "I believe her to be clever."

It is usually best, however, to translate with a nominative subject and a finite verb, preceded by "that."
> **Dîcô eam callidam esse.**   "I say that she is clever."

Indirect Speech

DIRECT speech reproduces spoken words directly. English uses quotation marks for this, while Latin uses the defective verb **inquam.**

        Ea callida est, inquit. "'She is clever,' he said."

INDIRECT speech reports spoken words indirectly, by means of an ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE construction.

        Dîcit eam callidam esse. "He says that she is clever."

If the original discourse used a verb in the PAST tense, then a perfect infinitive is used.

        Ea callida erat. "She used to be clever."
        Dîcit eam callidam fuisse. "He says that she used to be clever."

If the original verb was FUTURE tense, then a future infinitive is used.

        Laeta erit. "She will be glad."
        Dîcit eam laetam futûram esse. "He says that she will be glad."

This holds true regardless of the tense of the verb of saying.

        Dixit eam laetam futûram esse. "He said that she was going to be glad."

INDIRECT QUESTIONS do not use the accusative and infinitive construction. Instead, the mood of the verb becomes subjunctive.

        Estne callida? "Is she clever?"
        Rogat num callida sit. "He asks whether she is clever."
        Rogâvit num callida esset. "He asked if she was clever."

INDIRECT COMMANDS (and requests) are expressed as purpose clauses introduced by **ut** or **nê** with the verb in the subjunctive. The exceptions are commands with **iubêre** (to order) and **vetâre** (to forbid), which take an accusative and infinitive construction.

Sequence of Tenses

The tense of a subjunctive verb in a subordinate clause depends on the tense of the indicative verb in the main clause.   This SEQUENCE OF TENSES assumes a division of the tenses into PRIMARY (present and future) and SECONDARY or historical (past).

Primary tenses:
> Present
> Future
> Future perfect
> Perfect (as present perfect, e.g. "I have come")

Secondary tenses:
> Imperfect
> Pluperfect
> Perfect (as simple past, e.g. "I came")

In PRIMARY SEQUENCE, both verbs are in a primary tense, with the subordinate verb in the present subjunctive if the action is ongoing, in the perfect subjunctive if the action is complete.
> **Edunt ut vîvant.**   "They eat so that they may live."
> **Côgnôscam quid fêceris.**   "I will find out what you did."

In SECONDARY SEQUENCE, both verbs are in a secondary tense, with the subordinate verb in the imperfect subjunctive if the action is ongoing, and in the pluperfect subjunctive if the action is complete.
> **Edêbant ut vîverent.**   "They ate so that they might live."
> **Côgnôvî quid fêcissês.**   "I found out what you had done."

The Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses

The subjunctive is used in the following subordinate clauses.

PURPOSE clauses, often introduced by **ut** "in order that" or **nê** "in order that not."
    Vênêrunt ut rêgînam adiuvârent.
    "They came in order to help the queen."

RESULT clauses introduced by **ut** "with the result that" or **ut nôn** "so that not."
    Servus adeô callidus est ut non labôret.
    "The slave is so clever that he doesn't work."

CAUSAL clauses introduced by **cum** "since."
    Cum audîre nôn possent, cîvês excessêrunt.
    "Since they couldn't hear, the citizens went away."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL clauses introduced by **cum** "when" with a past tense verb.
    Cum cîvês convênissent, tropaeum vîdêrunt.
    "When the citizens had assembled, they saw the victory monument."

CONCESSIVE clauses introduced by **cum** "although."
    Cum sit senex, tamen discere potest.
    "Although he is an old man, he is able to learn."

Clauses of FEARING introduced by **nê** "lest/that" or **ne nôn** or **ut** "that... not."
    Timeô nê hostis veniat.
    "I am afraid that the enemy may come."
    Timeô ut amîcus veniat.
    "I am afraid that my friend may not come."

Sentence Structure

Sentences are made up of one or more CLAUSES.   A clause consists of a SUBJECT (a noun or pronoun) and a PREDICATE (what is said about the noun or pronoun).   The predicate always contains a verb, either expressed or understood.   In the simple two-word sentence **rêx amat** "the king loves," **rêx** "king" is the subject and **amat** "loves" is the predicate.

When an adjective or noun is used along with the verb **esse** "to be" in order to tell us what is being asserted about someone or something, the adjective or noun is said to be in the predicative position. (**Esse** acts as a "linking verb" or "copula.")   In the sentence **rêx amâns est** "the king is a lover," **amâns** is a predicate noun.   Predicate adjectives and nouns have the same case as the noun or pronoun they inform us about.

The DIRECT OBJECT of a verb is a noun or pronoun that receives its action.   In the sentence **rêx rêgînam laudat** "the king praises the queen," **rêgînam** is the direct object of the verb.

Verbs of giving and saying take an INDIRECT OBJECT.   In the sentence **rêx rêgînae ancillam dat** "the king gives a servant girl to the queen," **ancillam** "servant girl" is the direct object and **rêgînae** "to the queen" is the indirect object.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are the "glue" of a sentence, joining clauses, phrases and words together.   In the sentence **odî et amô** "I hate and I love," **et** is a conjunction.

Conjunctions joining clauses together are divided into two types.

COORDINATING conjunctions such as **sed** "but" join clauses of equal importance.
> **Venêrunt sed rêgînam mortua est.**   "They came but the queen died."

SUBORDINATING conjunctions such as **ut** "so that" join a subordinate clause to a main clause on which it depends for its meaning.   In the sentence
> **Vênêrunt ut rêgînam adiuvârent.**   "They came in order to help the queen."

vênêrunt is the main clause and the rest of the sentence is a subordinate clause introduced by the conjunction **ut**.