

Latin Grammar

REVISED

Summary of Latin Grammar

THE LATIN ALPHABET

Latin does not have silent letters. The Roman pronunciation of the alphabet and the most common diphthongs are as follows:

a	uh	k	k
ā	ah	l	l
ae	eye	m	m
au	ow	n	n
b	b	o	aw
c	k/s	ō	oh
d	d	p	p
e	eh	qu	kw
ē	ay	r	r
f	ef	s	ss
g	g (as in good)	t	t
h	h (as in hotel)	u/v	w
i	ih	x	ks
ī	ee	z	ts
i/j	y		

NUMERALS

I	1	nihil	XX	20	viginti
II	2	unus, a, um	XXI	21	viginti unus, a, um
III	3	duo, duae, duo	XXII	22	viginti duo, duae, duo
IV	4	tres, tria	XXX	30	triginta
V	5	quattuor	XXXI	31	triginta unus, a, um
VI	6	quinque	XXXII	32	triginta duo, duae, duo
VII	7	sex	XL	40	quadraginta
VIII	8	septem	L	50	quinginginta
IX	9	octo	LX	60	sexaginta
X	10	novem	LXX	70	septuaginta
XI	11	decem	LXXX	80	octoginta
XII	12	undecim	XC	90	nonaginta
XIII	13	duodecim	C	100	centum
XIV	14	tredecim	CC	200	ducenti, ae, a
XV	15	quattuordecim	CCC	300	trecenti, ae, a
XVI	16	quindecim	CCCX	400	quadringenti, ae, a
XVII	17	sedecim	CCCXX	400	mille
XVIII	18	septendecim	M	1,000	duo milia
XIX	19	duodeviginti	MM	2,000	decies centena milia
		undeviginti		2,000,000	viginti centena milia

ORDINALS

1st	primus, a, um
2nd	secundus, a, um
3rd	tertius, a, um
4th	quartus, a, um
5th	quintus, a, um
6th	sextus, a, um
7th	septimus, a, um
8th	octavus, a, um
9th	nonus, a, um
10th	decimus, a, um
11th	undecimus, a, um
20th	vicentesimus, a, um
30th	trecentisimus, a, um
100th	centesimus, a, um

CAPITALIZATION

Only the first word in a sentence and proper nouns are capitalized. The capitalization can be used to emphasize: Urbs (the city), with a capital letter, means Rome.

CASE SYSTEM

Most Latin words are on a case system. Each of the six cases defines the function of a particular noun, pronoun, or adjective in a sentence. Each case is recognized by its ending.

Nominative:	subject
Genitive:	possession/origin/quality
Dative:	indirect object
Accusative:	direct object
Ablative:	prepositional object
Vocative:	direct address

WORD ORDER

Latin word order allows more freedom than most languages. For example, in English, the following sentence: *Peter hits Paul* cannot change its word order without changing its meaning. The same Latin sentence: *Petrus verberat Paulum* may have the following word order without changing its meaning: *Paulum verberat Petrus*, or even: *Petrus Paulum verberat*.

NOUNS

There are five declensions. A Latin word is identified with its declension by its genitive case. For this reason, a noun is always presented with the nominative and genitive case: *rosa, ae; dominus, i*.

NOTE: The vocative, except in the second declension, is always the same as the nominative.

First declension (a-decl.), in most cases, is used for feminine nouns.

Sing.	rosa, rosae (f.) (the rose)	Plur.	
Nom.	rosa	rosae	
Gen.	rosae	rosarum	
Dat.	rosae	rosarum	
Acc.	rosam	rosas	
Abl.	rosā	rosis	
Voc.	rosa	rosae	

Second Declension (o-decl.), in most cases, is used for masculine and neuter nouns.

Masculine		Neuter	
dominus, i (the master)		templum, i (the temple)	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	dominus	dominī	templum
Gen.	dominī	dominōrum	templōrum
Dat.	dominō	dominīs	templīs
Acc.	dominum	dominos	templā
Abl.	dominō	dominis	templīs
Voc.	domine	domini	templā

Third Declension (consonant decl.) is used for masculine, feminine and neuter nouns.

Masculine & Feminine		Neuter	
consul, is (m.) (the consul)		fulgur, is (the thunder)	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	consul	consulēs	fulgura
Gen.	consulis	consulūm	fulgurum
Dat.	consulī	consulibus	fulguribus
Acc.	consulem	consulēs	fulgura
Abl.	consule	consulibus	fulguribus

Third Declension (-i stems) is also used for a small but important class of nouns. A thorough grammar should be consulted for rules for this class.

Masculine & Feminine		Neuter	
civis, civis (m) (the citizen)		mare, maris (the sea)	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	civis	cives	mare
Gen.	civis	civium	maris
Dat.	civī	civibus	marī
Acc.	civem	cives	mare
Abl.	cive	civibus	marī

This is the general rule; there are a few exceptions.

Fourth Declension (u-decl.), in most cases, is used for masculine nouns and neuter nouns.

Masculine		Neuter	
exercitus, ūs (the army)		cornu, ūs (the wing of an army)	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	exercitus	exercitūs	cornu
Gen.	exercitūs	exercituūm	cornūs
Dat.	exercitū	exercitibus	cornū
Acc.	exercitum	exercitūs	cornu
Abl.	exercitū	exercitibus	cornū

Fifth Declension (e-decl.) is mainly used for feminine nouns.

Feminine		
Sing.	res, rei (f.) (the thing)	Plur.
Nom.	rēs	rēs
Gen.	rei	rērum
Dat.	rei	rēbus
Acc.	rem	rēs
Abl.	rē	rēbus

PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
	(I, me)	(we, us)	(you)	(you)
Nom.	ego	nos	tu	vos
Gen.	mei	nostrum	tui	vestrum
		(nostri)		(vestri)
Dat.	mihi	nobis	tibi	vobis
Acc.	mē	nos	tē	vos
Abl.	mē	nobis	tē	vobis

In nominative cases, the personal pronouns are only used to emphasize the subject. Most of the time, the personal pronouns are included in the verb form.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	(he, him)	(she, her)	(it)
Nom.	is	ea	id
Gen.	eius	eius	eius
Dat.	eī	eī	eī
Acc.	eum	eam	id
Abl.	eō	eā	eō

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Plur.	(they, them)	(they, them)	(they, them)
Nom.	eī (ii)	eae	ea
Gen.	eorum	earum	eorum
Dat.	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)
Acc.	eos	ea	ea
Abl.	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns have the same terminations as the adjectives of the first and second declensions. They are not used when the owner is obvious.

meus, mea, meum	my, mine
tuus, tua, tuum	your, yours
suus, sua, suum	his, her, its, their, theirs
noster, nostra, nostrum	our, ours
vester, vestra, vestrum	your, yours

Reflexive Pronouns

Their declension is the same as the personal pronoun, except that they have no nominative.

First person:	mei	of myself
Second person:	tui	of yourself, thyself
Third person:	sui	of himself, herself, itself

	Sing.	Plur.
Gen.	sui	sui
Dat.	sibi	sibi
Acc.	sē or sese	sē or sese
Abl.	sē or sese	sē or sese

Demonstrative Pronouns

	Sing.		Plur.		
	(this)		(these)		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom.	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae
Gen.	huius	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	his	his
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās
Abl.	hōc	hāc	hoc	his	his

	Sing. (that of yours)	Plur. (those of yours)
	Masc. Fem. Neut.	Masc. Fem. Neut.
Nom.	iste ista istud	isti istae ista
Gen.	istius istius istius	(same terminations as docti, ae, a, at right)
Dat.	isti isti isti	
Acc.	istum istam istud	
Abl.	istō istā istō	

	Sing. (that one over there)	Plur. (those ones over there)
	Masc. Fem. Neut.	Masc. Fem. Neut.
Nom.	ille illa illud	(same terminations as docti, ae, a)
Gen.	illius illius illius	
Dat.	illi illi illi	
Acc.	illum illam illud	
Abl.	illō illā illō	

	Sing. (self)	Plur. (selves)
	Masc. Fem. Neut.	Masc. Fem. Neut.
Nom.	ipse ipsa ipsum	(same terminations as docti, ae, a)
Gen.	ipsius ipsius ipsius	
Dat.	ipsi ipsi ipsi	
Acc.	ipsum ipsam ipsum	
Abl.	ipsō ipsā ipsō	

Relative Pronouns

In Latin, relative pronouns take their gender and number from the noun to which they refer.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	qui (that, who)	quae	quod (which)
Gen.	cuius (whose)	cuius	cuius (of which)
Dat.	cui (to/for whom)	cui	cui (which)
Acc.	quem (whom)	quam	quod (which)
Abl.	quō (whom)	quā	quō (which)

Plur.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	qui	quae	quae
Gen.	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat.	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quos	quas	quae
Abl.	quibus	quibus	quibus

Interrogative Pronouns

In Latin, interrogative pronouns take their gender and number from the noun to which they refer. Masculine and feminine interrogative pronouns have the same forms.

Sing.	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
	(who?)	(which?)
Nom.	quis	quid
Gen.	cuius	cuius
Dat.	cui	cui
Acc.	quem	quid
Abl.	quō & quā	quo

Plur.	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
	(who?)	(which?)
Nom.	qui	quae
Gen.	quorum	quorum
Dat.	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quos	quae
Abl.	quibus	quibus

PREPOSITIONS

Latin prepositions are less numerous than in English. They are followed by an accusative or an ablative, never by an infinitive.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

The ablative absolute is a frequent construction in Latin, consisting of a noun and a participle or two nouns in the Ablative Case. It expresses time, manner, cause, or circumstances of the action of the sentence.

Urbe captā, Romani non desperaverunt. (Once Rome was taken, the Romans did not despair.)

ARTICLES

There are no articles in Latin. The context tells you whether to use the definite or the indefinite article in translation.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are divided into two patterns of declension.

First/Second Declension Adjectives:

Sing. (educated)	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	doctus	docta	doctum
Gen.	docti	doctae	docti
Dat.	doctō	doctae	doctō
Acc.	doctum	doctam	doctum
Abl.	doctō	doctā	doctō
Voc.	docte	docta	doctum

Plur. (educated)	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	docti	doctae	docta
Gen.	doctorum	doctarum	doctorum
Dat.	doctis	doctis	doctis
Acc.	doctos	doctas	docta
Abl.	doctis	doctis	doctis
Voc.	docti	doctae	docta

Third Declension Adjectives:

Sing. (brave)	Plur. (brave)
Masc/Fem. Neut.	Masc/Fem. Neut.
Nom.	fortis forte fortia
Gen.	fortis forte fortium
Dat.	forti fortibus fortibus
Acc.	fortem forte fortes fortia
Abl.	forti fortibus fortibus

Sing. (old)	Plur. (old)
Masc/Fem. Neut.	Masc/Fem. Neut.
Nom.	vetus vetus veteres vetera
Gen.	veteris veteris veterum veterum
Dat.	veteri veteri veteribus veteribus
Acc.	veterem veterem veteres vetera
Abl.	veteri veteri veteribus veteribus

Demonstrative Adjectives

See Demonstrative pronouns.

Possessive Adjectives

See Possessive pronouns.

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

The comparative form of the adjective is obtained by adding the suffixes -ior or -ius to the stem of the adjective. Example: doctus (wise), doct (stem), doctior (wiser)

Sing.	Plur.
(wiser)	(wiser)
Masc/Fem. Neut.	Masc/Fem. Neut.
Nom.	doctior doctius doctiores doctiora
Gen.	doctioris doctioris doctorum doctorum
Dat.	doctiori doctiori doctioribus doctioribus
Acc.	doctiorem doctius doctiores doctiora
Abl.	doctiori doctiori doctioribus doctioribus

The superlative is formed by adding the suffixes -issimus, -issima, and -issimum (the most) to the stem of the adjective. The declension is then similar to doctus, -a, -um. There are many exceptions to this general rule.

INFINITIVE CLAUSE

The infinitive clause is another important feature of the Latin language. Accusativus cum Infinitivo (ACI); the subject of the infinitive clause is always expressed and is in the accusative case. Usually, it can be translated with a that-clause.

Scio vitam esse brevem. (I know that life is short.)

ADVERBS

Most adverbs are formed by adding a suffix to the stem of the adjective. The suffix is ē for the adjectives of the first/second declension and -(i)ter for the adjectives of the third declension, as follows:

1st/2nd declension	3rd declension
doctus doctē (wisely)	fortis fortiter (bravely)
miser miserē (miserably)	vemens vementer (violently)
piger pigrē (lazily)	celer celeriter (quickly)

Other adverbs commonly used in Latin:

ubi	where (you are)	denique	finally
quo	where (you are going)	hac	through here
ante	in front, before	nunc	now
post	in back, after	raro	rarely
hic	here	ubique	everywhere
istic	there	postridie	the next day
illic	over there	semper	always
istac	through there	deinde	then
tum	then	primum	at first
alibi	somewhere else	noctu	by night
hodie	today	mox	soon
heri	yesterday	vespere	in the evening
cras	tomorrow	saepe	often
interdiu	by day	tandem	at last
hinc	from here	olim	one day

VERBS

Verbs can be in the active or passive voice:
Active voice: **Puellam amat.** (He loves a young woman.)
Passive voice: **A puellā amatur.** (He is being loved by a young woman.)

Latin has a class of verbs called Deponents that are conjugated only in the passive voice, but must be translated by an active voice form: **Patrem imitor.** (I imitate my father.)

Verb Modes

- Indicative:** Expresses actual facts and situations.
- Subjunctive:** Expresses actions that are hypothetical, commands, wishes or regrets; also used in indirect discourse.
- Imperative:** Expresses orders or commands.
- Supine:** Expresses a goal or completes an adjective (*res iucunda auditu, a thing nice to hear*).
- Gerund:** Similar to the use of the English gerund (*tempus legendi, reading time*).
- Participle:** Verbal forms of many different uses.
- Infinitive:** Similar to the use of the English infinitive.

The conditional mode does not exist in Latin.

There are four verb Conjugations: First Conjugation, ending in -are. Second Conjugation, ending in -ēre; the first vowel ē is long. Third Conjugation, ending in -ere; the first vowel ē is short. Fourth Conjugation, ending in -ire. There is also the third (mixed) conjugation that borrows endings from both the 3rd and the 4th groups.

Irregular Verbs

The verb sum, esse, fui (to be) and its derivatives are irregular verbs and should be learned separately.

possum, posse	to be able to
absum, abesse	to be away
adsum, adesse	to be present
obsum, obesse	to be a hindrance, nuisance
praesum, praesse	to be in charge of, to be in control of
supersum, superesse	survive
desum, deesse	to lack

INDICATIVE:	
Present: (I am)	sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt
Imperfect: (I was)	eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant
Future: (I will be)	ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt
Perfect: (I have been)	fui, fuisti, fuit, fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt
Pluperfect: (I had been)	fueram, fueras, fuerat, fueramus, fueratis, fuerant
Future Perfect: (I will have been)	fuiro, fueris, fuerit, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint

SUBJUNCTIVE:	
Present: (I were)	sim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint
Imperfect: (that I were)	essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent, foret, forent
Perfect: (that I have been)	fuerim, fueris, fuerit, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint
Pluperfect: (that I had been)	fuissem, fuisses, fuisset, fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent

Verb Conjugations

QuickStudy

1st conjugation, active voice: amo, amare, amavi, amatum (to love)							
	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	GERUND	IMPERATIVE	SUPINE	PARTICIPLE	
Present	amo	amem	amandi amando amandum amando	ama amate	amatum amatu	Sing: masc/fem. neut. amans amans amantis amantis amanti amanti amantem amans amante amante (or amanti) (or amanti)	
	amabam	amarem				Present Plur: masc/fem. neut. amantes amantia amantium amantium amantibus amantibus amantes amantia amantibus amantibus	
	amabatis	amaretis					
	amabunt	amarent					
	amabo	amaberis					amaturus, a, um (about to love)
Imperfect	amabam	amarem	amandi amando amandum amando	ama amate	amatum amatu	Sing: masc/fem. neut. amans amans amantis amantis amanti amanti amantem amans amante amante (or amanti) (or amanti)	
	amabatis	amaretis					
	amabunt	amarent					
	amabo	amaberis					amaturus, a, um (about to love)
	amabimur	amabimur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
Future	amabo	amaberis	amandi amando amandum amando	ama amate	amatum amatu	Sing: masc/fem. neut. amans amans amantis amantis amanti amanti amantem amans amante amante (or amanti) (or amanti)	
	amabimur	amabimur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
	amabunt	amabuntur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
	amabo	amaberis					amaturus, a, um (about to love)
	amabimur	amabimur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
Perfect	amavi	amaverim	amandi amando amandum amando	ama amate	amatum amatu	Sing: masc/fem. neut. amans amans amantis amantis amanti amanti amantem amans amante amante (or amanti) (or amanti)	
	amabimur	amabimur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
	amabunt	amabuntur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
	amabo	amaberis					amaturus, a, um (about to love)
	amabimur	amabimur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
Pluperfect	amaveram	amavisset	amandi amando amandum amando	ama amate	amatum amatu	Sing: masc/fem. neut. amans amans amantis amantis amanti amanti amantem amans amante amante (or amanti) (or amanti)	
	amabimur	amabimur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
	amabunt	amabuntur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
	amabo	amaberis					amaturus, a, um (about to love)
	amabimur	amabimur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
Future Perfect	amavero	amaveris	amandi amando amandum amando	ama amate	amatum amatu	Sing: masc/fem. neut. amans amans amantis amantis amanti amanti amantem amans amante amante (or amanti) (or amanti)	
	amabimur	amabimur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
	amabunt	amabuntur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
	amabo	amaberis					amaturus, a, um (about to love)
	amabimur	amabimur					amantur, a, um (about to be loved)

Note: Gerund, supine and present participle conjugations are listed in this order:
Nominative
Genitive
Dative
Accusative
Ablative

1st conjugation, passive voice: amo					
	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	PARTICIPLE	
Present	amor	amer	(be loved) amare		
	amatur	ametur			
	amamur	amemur			
	amamini	amemini			
	amantur	amentur			
Imperfect	amabar	amarer			
	amabatur	amaretur			
	amabamur	amaremur			
	amabamini	amaremini			
	amabantur	amarentur			
Future	amabor	amaberis	amator amator	amandus, a, um (about to be loved)	
	amabimur	amabimur			
	amabuntur	amabuntur			
	amabo	amaberis			amator amator
	amabimur	amabimur			amantur, a, um (about to be loved)
Perfect	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
Pluperfect	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
Future Perfect	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			
	amatus, a, um	amatus, a, um			

2nd conjugation, active voice: moneo, monere, monui, monitum (to warn)							
	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	GERUND	IMPERATIVE	SUPINE	PARTICIPLE	
Present	moneo	moneam	monendi monendo monendum monendo	mone monete	monitum monitum monitum monitum monitum	Sing: masc/fem. neut. monens monens monentis monentis monenti monenti monentem monens monente monente (or monenti) (or monenti)	
	monebam	monebam				Present Plur: masc/fem. neut. monentes monentia monentium monentium monentibus monentibus monentes monentia monentium monentium	
	monebatis	monebatis					
	monebunt	monebunt					
	monebo	moneberis					moniturus, a, um (about to warn)
Imperfect	monebam	monebam	monendi monendo monendum monendo	mone monete	monitum monitum monitum monitum monitum	Sing: masc/fem. neut. monens monens monentis monentis monenti monenti monentem monens monente monente (or monenti) (or monenti)	
	monebatis	monebatis					
	monebunt	monebunt					
	monebo	moneberis					moniturus, a, um (about to warn)
	monebimur	monebimur					monentur, a, um (about to be warned)
Future	monebo	moneberis	monendi monendo monendum monendo	mone monete	monitum monitum monitum monitum monitum	Sing: masc/fem. neut. monens monens monentis monentis monenti monenti monentem monens monente monente (or monenti) (or monenti)	
	monebimur	monebimur					monentur, a, um (about to be warned)
	monebunt	monebuntur					monentur, a, um (about to be warned)
	monebo	moneberis					moniturus, a, um (about to warn)
	monebimur	monebimur					monentur, a, um (about to be warned)
Perfect	monui	monuerim	monendi monendo monendum monendo	mone monete	monitum monitum monitum monitum monitum	Sing: masc/fem. neut. monens monens monentis monentis monenti monenti monentem monens monente monente (or monenti) (or monenti)	
	monuisti	monueris					Present Plur: masc/fem. neut. monentes monentia monentium monentium monentibus monentibus monentes monentia monentium monentium
	monuimus	monuerimus					
	monuerunt	monuerunt					
	monuero	monueris					
Pluperfect	monueram	monuisset	monendi monendo monendum monendo	mone monete	monitum monitum monitum monitum monitum	Sing: masc/fem. neut. monens monens monentis monentis monenti monenti monentem monens monente monente (or monenti) (or monenti)	
	monuisti	monueris					Present Plur: masc/fem. neut. monentes monentia monentium monentium monentibus monentibus monentes monentia monentium monentium
	monuimus	monuerimus					
	monuerunt	monuerunt					
	monuero	monueris					
Future Perfect	monuero	monueris	monendi monendo monendum monendo	mone monete	monitum monitum monitum monitum monitum	Sing: masc/fem. neut. monens monens monentis monentis monenti monenti monentem monens monente monente (or monenti) (or monenti)	
	monuisti	monueris					Present Plur: masc/fem. neut. monentes monentia monentium monentium monentibus monentibus monentes monentia monentium monentium
	monuimus	monuerimus					
	monuerunt	monuerunt					
	monuero	monueris					

Note: Gerund, supine and present participle conjugations are listed in this order:
Nominative
Genitive
Dative
Accusative
Ablative

2nd conjugation, passive voice: moneo				
	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	PARTICIPLE
Present	moneor	monear	monere	
	monetur	monetur		
	monemur	monemur		
	monemini	monemini		
	monentur	monentur		
Imperfect	moneremur	moneremur		
	moneremini	moneremini		
	monerentur	monerentur		
	moneremur	moneremur		
	moneremini	moneremini		
Future	monetur	monetur	monetur monetur	monendus, a, um (about to be warned)
	monemur	monemur		
	monemini	monemini		
	monentur	monentur		
	monetur	monetur		
Perfect	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
Pluperfect	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
Future Perfect	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		
	monitus, a, um	monitus, a, um		

3rd conjugation, active voice: lego, legere, legi, lectum (to read)							
	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	GERUND	IMPERATIVE	SUPINE	PARTICIPLE	
Present	lego	legam	legendi legendo legendum legendo	lege legite	lectum lectu	Sing: masc/fem. neut. legens legens legentis legentis legenti legenti legentem legens legente legente (or legenti) (or legenti)	
	legebam	legerem				Present Plur: masc/fem. neut. legentes legentia legentium legentium legentibus legentibus legentes legentia legentibus legentibus	
	legebatis	legeretis					
	legebunt	legerent					
	legebo	legeris					lecturus, a, um (about to read)
Imperfect	legebam	legerem	legendi legendo legendum legendo	lege legite	lectum lectu	Sing: masc/fem. neut. legens legens legentis legentis legenti legenti legentem legens legente legente (or legenti) (or legenti)	
	legebatis	legeretis					
	legebunt	legerent					
	legebo	legeris					lecturus, a, um (about to read)
	legebimur	legebimur					legentur, a, um (about to be read)
Future	legebo	legeris	legendi legendo legendum legendo	lege legite	lectum lectu	Sing: masc/fem. neut. legens legens legentis legentis legenti legenti legentem legens legente legente (or legenti) (or legenti)	
	legebimur	legebimur					legentur, a, um (about to be read)
	legebunt	legerentur					legentur, a, um (about to be read)
	legebo	legeris					lecturus, a, um (about to read)
	legebimur	legebimur					legentur, a, um (about to be read)
Perfect	legi	legerim	legendi legendo legendum legendo	lege legite	lectum lectu	Sing: masc/fem. neut. legens legens legentis legentis legenti legenti legentem legens legente legente (or legenti) (or legenti)	
	legisti	legeris					Present Plur: masc/fem. neut. legentes legentia legentium legentium legentibus legentibus legentes legentia legentibus legentibus
	legimus	legerimus					
	legerunt	legerunt					
	legero	legeris					
Pluperfect	legeram	legerisset	legendi legendo legendum legendo	lege legite	lectum lectu	Sing: masc/fem. neut. legens legens legentis legentis legenti legenti legentem legens legente legente (or legenti) (or legenti)	
	legisti	legeris					Present Plur: masc/fem. neut. legentes legentia legentium legentium legentibus legentibus legentes legentia legentibus legentibus
	legimus	legerimus					
	legerunt	legerunt					
	legero	legeris					
Future Perfect	legero	legeris	legendi legendo legendum legendo	lege legite	lectum lectu	Sing: masc/fem. neut. legens legens legentis legentis legenti legenti legentem legens legente legente (or legenti) (or legenti)	
	legisti	legeris					Present Plur: masc/fem. neut. legentes legentia legentium legentium legentibus legentibus legentes legentia legentibus legentibus
	legimus	legerimus					
	legerunt	legerunt					
	legero	legeris					

Note: Gerund, supine and present participle conjugations are listed in this order:
Nominative
Genitive
Dative
Accusative
Ablative

3rd conjugation, passive voice: lego				
	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	PARTICIPLE
Present	legor	legar	legere	
	legitur	legatur		
	legimur	legamur		
	legimini	legamini		
	leguntur	legantur		
Imperfect	legeremur	legeremur		
	legeremini	legeremini		
	legerentur	legerentur		
	legeremur	legeremur		
	legeremini	legeremini		
Future	legatur	legatur	legitor legitor	legendus, a, um (about to be read)
	legemur	legemur		
	legimini	legimini		
	leguntur	leguntur		
	legatur	legatur		
Perfect	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
Pluperfect	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
Future Perfect	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		
	lectus, a, um	lectus, a, um		

3rd conjugation (mixed), -i stem, active voice: capio, capere, cepi, captum (to take)

3rd conjugation (mixed), -i stem, passive voice: capio

4th conjugation, active voice: audio, audire, audivi, auditum (to hear)

4th conjugation, passive voice: audio

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

As of 46 B.C., the Roman calendar has had 365 1/4 days. Each given year was usually designated by the names of the consuls in charge.

Ex: M. Tullio et D. Antonio consulibus

When M. Tullius and D. Antonius were Consuls (63 B.C.)

The Months

Table of Roman months: January (Januarius), February (Februarius), March (Mars), April (Aprilis), May (Maius), June (Junius), July (Quintilis), August (Sextilis), September (September), October (October), November (November), December (December)

Days of the Month

Table of days of the month: 1st of each month (kalendae), 5th or 7th of each month (nonae), 13th or 15th of each month (idus)

All other days were designated according to the kalendas, nonas or idus.

Ex: Quarto die ante Nonas Januarias.

The fourth day before the nonae of January (January 2nd).

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NOTE TO STUDENTS

This QuickStudy® guide is an outline of the grammar taught in Latin courses. In some cases, scholars disagree on spelling and/or translation; we have tried to include the most common versions. Due to its condensed format, use this as a guide, but not as a replacement for assigned classwork.

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