Reference Grammar

Nouns

	1st declension	2nd declension	
	stems in -a	stems in -o	
	feminine	**masculine**	**neuter**
singular			
nom.	puell-a (*girl*)	domin-us (*master*)	bell-um (*war*)
gen.	puell-ae	domin-ī	bell-ī
dat.	puell-ae	domin-ō	bell-ō
acc.	puell-am	domin-um	bell-um
abl.	puell-ā	domin-ō	bell-ō
plural			
nom.	puell-ae	domin-ī	bell-a
gen.	puell-ārum	domin-ōrum	bell-ōrum
dat.	puell-īs	domin-īs	bell-īs
acc.	puell-ās	domin-ōs	bell-a
abl.	puell-īs	domin-īs	bell-īs

	3rd declension			
	stems in consonants		stems in i	
	masc. & fem.	**neuter**	**masc. & fem.**	**neuter**
singular				
nom.	rēx (*king*, m.)	lītus (*shore*)	nāuis (*ship*, f.)	mare (*sea*)
gen.	rēg-is	lītor-is	nāu-is	mar-is
dat.	rēg-ī	lītor-ī	nāu-ī	mar-ī
acc.	rēg-em	lītus	nāu-em	mare
abl.	rēg-e	lītor-e	nāu-e	mar-ī
plural				
nom.	rēg-ēs	lītor-a	nāu-ēs	mar-ia
gen.	rēg-um	lītor-um	nāu-ium	mar-ium
dat.	rēg-ibus	lītor-ibus	nāu-ibus	mar-ibus
acc.	rēg-ēs	lītor-a	nāu-ēs (-īs)	mar-ia
abl.	rēg-ibus	lītor-ibus	nāu-ibus	mar-ibus

3rd declension

	ending in 2 consonants	stems in-r (or-l)
	masc. & fem.	**masc. & fem.**
singular		
nom.	urbs (*city*, f.)	pater (*father*, m.)
gen.	urb-is	patr-is
dat.	urb-ī	patr-ī
acc.	urb-em	patr-em
abl.	urb-e	patr-e
plural		
nom.	urb-ēs	patr-ēs
gen.	urb-ium	patr-um
dat.	urb-ibus	patr-ibus
acc.	urb-ēs (-īs)	patr-ēs
abl.	urb-ibus	patr-ībus

4th declension / 5th declension

	stems in -u		**5th declension** stems in -e
	masc.	**neuter**	**feminine**
singular			
nom.	grad-us (*step*)	corn-ū (*horn, wing*	r-ēs (*thing*)
gen.	grad-ūs	corn-ūs *of an army*)	r-eī
dat.	grad-uī	corn-uī	r-eī
acc.	grad-um	corn-ū	r-em
abl.	grad-ū	corn-ū	r-ē
plural			
nom.	grad-ūs	corn-ua	r-ēs
gen.	grad-uum	corn-uum	r-ērum
dat.	grad-ibus	corn-ibus	r-ēbus
acc.	grad-ūs	corn-ua	r-ēs
abl.	grad-ibus	corn-ibus	r-ēbus

••••➤ Notes

1 The vocative is the same as the nominative for all nouns of all declensions except
   for 2nd declension masculine nouns in **-us**, e.g. **domin-us**, which form vocative
   singular **-e**, e.g. **domin-e**; and in **-ius**, e.g. **fīl-ius** (son), which form vocative singu-
   lar **-ī**, e.g. **fīl-ī**.

2 All nouns of the 1st declension are feminine except for a few which are masculine
   by meaning, e.g. **nauta** (sailor), **agricola** (farmer), **scrība** (clerk, secretary).

3   2nd declension masculine nouns with nominative singular **-er**, e.g. **puer** (boy),
ager (field): some keep **-e-** in the other cases, e.g. **puer, puer-ī**; others drop it,
e.g. **ager, agr-ī**.

The genitive singular of masculine nouns ending **-ius** and neuter nouns ending
-ium in nominative is often contracted from **-iī** to **-ī**, e.g. **fīlī** (son), **ingenī**
(character).

4   The following 2nd declension nouns have minor irregularities: **deus** (god) has
nominative plural **deī** or **dī**, genitive plural **deōrum** or **deum**, ablative plural **deīs** or
dīs; **uir, uirī** (man) has genitive plural **uirōrum** or **uirum**.

5   3rd declension. The gender of all 3rd declension nouns has to be learned.

Genitive plural: the general rule is that nouns with stems in **i** have genitive plural
-ium, while those with stems in consonants have genitive plural **-um**. All nouns
with nominative **-is**, e.g. **nāuis**, have stems in **i**. And so do nouns with nominatives
that end in two consonants, e.g. **fōns** (spring), **urbs**, genitive plural **fontium, urbium**
(their original nominative was, e.g., **urbis**). Apart from these nouns ending in two
consonants, if a 3rd declension noun gets longer in the genitive singular, it does
not get any longer in the genitive plural (which therefore ends in **-um**); and if it
does not get longer in the genitive singular, its genitive plural ends in **-ium** (excep-
tions: **canis** (dog), **iuuenis** (young man), **senex** (old man), **sēdēs** (seat, residence),
pater (father), **māter** (mother), **frāter** (brother)).

Nouns with stems in **ī** have alternative forms for ablative singular, e.g. **nāue** or **nāuī**,
and for accusative plural, e.g. **nāuēs** or **nāuīs**. But **uīs** (force) in singular has only
accusative **uim** and ablative **uī**. The plural **uīrēs** (strength) is regular, with genitive
uīrium.

6   Most 4th declension nouns are masculine; **manus** (hand) is feminine, as is **domus**
(house, home), which has alternative 2nd declension endings in the dative singu-
lar (**domuī** or **domō**) and in the genitive and accusative plural (**domuum** or **domōrum**,
domūs or **domōs**); locative **domī**.

There are very few neuter 4th declension nouns; the only common ones are **cornū**
and **genū** (knee).

7   All 5th declension nouns are feminine except for **diēs** (day), which can be mascu-
line or feminine.

8   The locative case, meaning where:

1st declension singular: **-ae**, e.g. **Rōmae** (at Rome)
plural: **-īs**, e.g. **Athēnīs** (at Athens)

2nd declension singular: **-ī**, e.g. **Corinthī** (at Corinth)
plural: **-īs**, e.g. **Philippīs** (at Philippi)

3rd declension singular: **-ī/e**, e.g. **rūrī, rūre** (in the country), **humī** (on the ground)
plural: **-ibus**, e.g. **Gādibus** (at Cadiz).

| Adjectives

Masculine & neuter 2nd declension; feminine 1st declension

singular	m.	f.	n.
nom.	bon-us (*good*)	bon-a	bon-um
gen.	bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-ī
dat.	bon-ō	bon-ae	bon-ō
acc.	bon-um	bon-am	bon-um
abl.	bon-ō	bon-ā	bon-ō

plural			
nom.	bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-a
gen.	bon-ōrum	bon-ārum	bon-ōrum
dat.	bon-īs	bon-īs	bon-īs
acc.	bon-ōs	bon-ās	bon-a
abl.	bon-īs	bon-īs	bon-īs

····➤ **Note**

Similarly, **miser** (wretched), **misera, miserum** (keeping **-e-** like **puer**) and **pulcher** (beautiful), **pulchra, pulchrum** (dropping the **-e-**, like **ager**).

3rd declension

	consonant stems		stems in **-ri**	
singular	m. & f.	n.	m. & f.	n.
nom.	pauper (*poor*)	pauper	ācer (*keen*)[1]	ācr-e
gen.	pauper-is	pauper-is	ācr-is	ācr-is
dat.	pauper-ī	pauper-ī	ācr-ī	ācr-ī
acc.	pauper-em	pauper	ācr-em	ācr-e
abl.	pauper-e	pauper-e	ācr-ī	ācr-ī

plural				
nom.	pauper-ēs	pauper-a	ācr-ēs	ācr-ia
gen.	pauper-um	pauper-um	ācr-ium	ācr-ium
dat.	pauper-ibus	pauper-ibus	ācr-ibus	ācr-ibus
acc.	pauper-ēs	pauper-a	ācr-ēs	ācr-ia
abl.	pauper-ibus	pauper-ibus	ācr-ibus	ācr-ibus

····➤ 1. But f. ācr-is; ācr-is; ācr-ī; etc.

3rd declension

stems in **i**

singular	m. & f.	n.
nom.	omnis (all)	omn-e
gen.	omn-is	omn-is
dat.	omn-ī	omn-ī
acc.	omn-em	omn-e
abl.	omn-ī	omn-ī

plural		
nom.	omn-ēs	omn-ia
gen.	omn-ium	omn-ium
dat.	omn-ibus	omn-ibus
acc.	omn-ēs (-īs)	omn-ia
abl.	omn-ibus	omn-ibus

stems in **i**

singular	m. & f.	n.
nom.	ingēns (huge)	ingēns
gen.	ingent-is	ingent-is
dat.	ingent-ī	ingent-ī
acc.	ingent-em	ingēns
abl.	ingent-ī	ingent-ī

plural		
nom.	ingent-ēs	ingent-ia
gen.	ingent-ium	ingent-ium
dat.	ingent-ibus	ingent-ibus
acc.	ingent-ēs (-īs)	ingent-ia
abl.	ingent-ibus	ingent-ibus

····▶ Notes

1 Most 3rd declension adjectives have stems in **i**. Other types of adjective with stems in **i** are: **ferōx** (fierce; neuter **ferōx**), genitive **ferōc-is**; **celer** (quick; feminine **celeris**, neuter **celere**), genitive **celer-is**.

2 3rd declension adjectives with stems in consonants are few, e.g. **dīues** (rich), **dīuit-is**; **pauper, pauper-is**; **uetus** (old), **ueter-is**; and the comparative adjective, e.g. **fortior** (stronger, braver; neuter **fortius**), genitive **fortiōr-is**.

3 While the ablative of **ingēns** is **ingentī**, present participles, e.g. **amāns** (loving), end their ablatives in **-e** (**amante**) when used not as adjectives, but as participles.

Mixed 2nd and 3rd declensions

singular	alter (one or *the other of two*)			uter (*which of two?*)		
	m.	**f.**	**n.**	**m.**	**f.**	**n.**
nom.	alter	altera	alterum	uter	utra	utrum
gen.	alterĭus	alterĭus	alterĭus	utrĭus	utrĭus	utrĭus
dat.	alterī	alterī	alterī	utrī	utrī	utrī
acc.	alterum	alteram	alterum	utrum	utram	utrum
abl.	alterō	alterā	alterō	utrō	utrā	utrō

Plural like that of **bon-ī, bon-ae, bon-a**. Similarly: **uterque, utraque, utrumque** (*each of two*).

The following adjectives have the same characteristics, i.e. gen. sing. **-ĭus**, dat. sing. **-ī**:

alius, alia, aliud	**other**	gen. sing.	[alĭus]	dat. sing	aliī
nūllus, nūlla, nūllum	**no**		nūllĭus		nūllī
ūllus, ūlla, ūllum	**any**		ūllĭus		ūllī
sōlus, sōla, sōlum	**only**		sōlĭus		sōlī
tōtus, tōta, tōtum	**whole**		tōtĭus		tōtī
ūnus, ūna, ūnum	**one**		ūnĭus		ūnī

····➤ Note

nēmō (*no one*) which declines: **nēmō, nēminem, nūllĭus, nēminī, nūllō.**

| Comparison of adjectives

Most adjectives add **-ior** to the stem to form the comparative and -issimus to form the superlative:

positive	comparative	superlative
longus	**longior**	**longissimus**
long	longer, further	longest, very long
trīstis	**trīstior**	**trīstissimus**
sad	sadder	saddest, very sad

····➤ Note

1 The comparative can mean 'quite', 'rather', or 'too', e.g. **trīstior** can mean not only 'sadder' but 'quite sad', 'rather sad', or 'too sad'.

2 **quam** followed by the superlative means 'as ... possible', e.g. **quam longissimus** means 'as long as possible'.

The comparative declines as a 3rd declension adjective (consonant stem):

	singular		plural	
	m. & f.	n.	m. & f.	n.
nom.	longior	longius	longiōrēs	longiōra
gen.	longiōris	longiōris	longiōrum	longiōrum
dat.	longiōrī	longiōrī	longiōribus	longiōribus
acc.	longiōrem	longius	longiōrēs	longiōra
abl.	longiōre	longiōre	longiōribus	longiōribus

The superlative declines like **bonus, bona, bonum.**

The following common adjectives have irregular comparison:

positive	comparative	superlative
bonus (*good*)	melior	optimus
malus (*bad*)	peior	pessimus
magnus (*great*)	maior	maximus
multus (*much*)	plūs*	plūrimus
paruus (*small*)	minor	minimus
senex (*old*)	nātū maior	nātū maximus
iuuenis (*young*)	nātū minor	nātū minimus
	iūnior	

* **plūs** in the singular is a neuter noun, declining: **plūs, plūris, plūrī, plūs, plūre.** So **plūs cibī** = more (of) food. In the plural it is an adjective: **plūrēs, plūra,** etc. So **plūrēs puellae** = more girls.

Adjectives ending **-er** in the nominative double the **-r-** in the superlative, e.g.

    miser, (wretched) **miserior, miserrimus**

    pulcher, (beautiful) **pulchrior, pulcherrimus**

    celer, (quick) **celerior, celerrimus**

Six adjectives with nominative **-ilis** double the **-l-** in the superlative:

    facilis (easy), **facilior, facillimus**

    difficilis (difficult), **difficilior, difficillimus**

    gracilis (slender), **gracilior, gracillimus**

    humilis (low), **humilior, humillimus**

    similis (like), **similior, simillimus**

    dissimilis (unlike), **dissimilior, dissimillimus**

Other adjectives with nominative **-ilis** form regular superlatives,
e.g. **amābilis** (loveable), **amābilior, amābilissimus.**

| Adverbs

1 From **bonus** type adjectives, adverbs are usually formed by adding -**ē** to the
stem, e.g. **lent-us** (slow): **lent-ē** (slowly); **miser** (wretched): **miser-ē**
(wretchedly). A few add -**ō**, e.g. **subit-us** (sudden): **subit-ō** (suddenly).

2 From 3rd declension adjectives, adverbs are usually formed by adding
-ter to the stem. e.g. **fēlīx** (fortunate): **fēlīci-ter** (fortunately); **celer** (quick):
celeri-ter (quickly). A few 3rd declension adjectives use the accusative
neuter singular as an adverb, e.g. **facilis** (easy), **facile** (easily); so also
comparative adverbs. e.g. **fortior** (braver), **fortius** (more bravely).

3 There are many adverbs which have no corresponding adjectival form,
e.g. **diū** (for a long time), **quandō** (when?), **iam** (now, already), **semper**
(always).

4 Comparison of adverbs. The comparative adverb is the same as the neuter
accusative of the comparative adjective; the superlative adverb is formed by
changing the nominative ending **-us** to **-ē**, e.g.

adjective	adverb	comparative adverb	superlative adverb
longus (*long*)	longē (far)	longius	longissimē
fortis (*strong, brave*)	fortiter	fortius	fortissimē

Note the following irregular adverbs:

adjective	adverb	comparative adverb	superlative adverb
bonus (*good*)	bene	melius	optimē
malus (*bad*)	male	peius	pessimē
facilis (*easy*)	facile	facilius	facillimē
magnus (*great*)	magnopere	magis (*more, of degree*)	maximē (*most, very greatly*)
multus (*much*)	multum	plūs (*more, of quantity*)	plūrimum (*most, very much*)
paruus (*small*)	paul(l)um	minus	minimē
prīmus (*first*)	prīmum	—	—
	diū (*for a long time*)	diūtius	diūtissimē
	post (*after*)	posterius	postrēmō

(irregular adverbs *cont.*)

adjective	adverb	comparative adverb	superlative adverb
	prope (*near*)	propius	proximē
	saepe (*often*)	saepius	saepissimē
		potius (*rather*)	potissimum
			(*especially*)

| Numerals

cardinals

1 ūnus I		**16** sēdecim XVI
2 duo II		**17** septendecim XVII
3 trēs III		**18** duodēuīgintī XVIII
4 quattuor IV		**19** ūndēuīgintī XIX
5 quīnque V		**20** uīgintī XX
6 sex VI		**30** trīgintā XXX
7 septem VII		**40** quadrāgintā XL
8 octō VIII		**50** quīnquāgintā L
9 novem IX		**100** centum C
10 decem X		**200** ducentī, -ae, -a CC
11 ūndecim XI		**300** trecentī, -ae, -a CCC
12 duodecim XII		**400** quadringentī, -ae, -a CCCC
13 tredecim XIII		**500** quīngentī D
14 quattuordecim XIV		**1,000** mīlle M
15 quīndecim XV		**2,000** duo mīlia MM

••••▶ Notes

1 The numbers 4–100 do not decline; 200–900 decline like **bonī, -ae, -a**.

2 Compound numbers: 24, for example, is **uīgintī quattuor** or **quattuor et uīgintī** (cf. English 'four and twenty').

3 **mīlle** does not decline; **mīlia** is a 3rd declension noun, so:
mīlle passūs = a mile (1,000 paces)
duo mīlia passuum = 2 miles (2,000 (of) paces).

4 Adverbial numbers: **semel, bis, ter, quater, quīnquiēns, sexiēns, septiēns, octiēns, nouiēns, deciēns** (once, twice, three times etc.); **centiēns** (100 times); **mīliēns** (1,000 times). The ending **-iēns** is often found as **-iēs**.

ordinals

1st	prīmus, -a, -um	**14th**	quārtus, -a, -um decimus,
2nd	secundus, -a, -um/alter, -a, -um		-a, -um etc.
3rd	tertius, -a, -um	**19th**	duodēuīcēnsimus, -a, -um
4th	quārtus, -a, -um	**20th**	uīcēnsimus, -a, -um
5th	quīntus, -a, -um	**30th**	trīcēnsimus, -a, -um
6th	sextus, -a, -um	**40th**	quadrāgēnsimus, -a, -um
7th	septimus, -a, -um	**50th**	quīnquāgēnsimus, -a, -um
8th	octāvus, -a, -um	**60th**	sexāgēnsimus, -a, -um
9th	nōnus, -a, -um	**70th**	septuāgēnsimus, -a, -um
10th	decimus, -a, -um	**80th**	octōgēnsimus, -a, -um
11th	ūndecimus, -a, -um	**90th**	nōnāgēnsimus, -a, -um
12th	duodecimus, -a, -um	**100th**	centēnsimus, -a, -um
13th	tertius, -a, -um decimus, -a, -um	**1,000th**	mīllēnsimus, -a, -um

····➤ Note

The ending **-ēnsimus** is often found as **-ēsimus**.

Declension of ūnus, duo, trēs

	m.	f.	n.
nom.	ūnus (one)	ūna	ūnum
gen.	ūnĭus	ūnĭus	ūnĭus
dat.	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī
acc.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum
abl.	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō

	m.	f.	n.
nom.	duo (two)	duae	duo
gen.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum
dat.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
acc.	duōs	duās	duo
abl.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus

	m.	f.	n.
nom.	trēs (three)	trēs	tria
gen.	trium	trium	trium
dat.	tribus	tribus	tribus
acc.	trēs	trēs	tria
abl.	tribus	tribus	tribus

| Pronouns

personal pronouns

singular

nom.	ego (*I*)	tū (*you*)	
gen.	meī	tuī	suī (*himself, herself*)
dat.	mihĭ	tibĭ	sibĭ
acc.	mē	tē	sē
abl.	mē	tē	sē

plural

nom.	nōs (*we*)	uōs (*you*)	
gen.	nostrum, nostrī	uestrum, uestrī	suī (*themselves*)
dat.	nōbīs	uōbīs	sibi
acc.	nōs	uōs	sē
abl.	nōbīs	uōbīs	sē

••••➤ Notes

1 Note the way the ablative of these words combines with **cum** (with): **mēcum** (with me), **nōbīscum** (with us), etc.

2 The genitives **nostrī** and **uestrī** are objective, e.g. **cupidus nostrī** (desirous of us, wanting us); the genitives **nostrum** and **uestrum** are partitive, e.g. **ūnus uestrum** (one of you).

Possessive adjectives:

meus, -a, -um (*my*)*
tuus, -a, -um (*your*)
suus, -a, -um (*his own, her own*)
noster, nostra, nostrum (*our*)
uester, uestra, uestrum (*your*)
suus, -a, -um (*their own*)

*All decline like **bonus, -a, -um** or **pulcher, pulchr-a, pulchr-um** but the vocative of **meus** is **mī**

deictic pronouns

singular

	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
nom.	hic (*this*)	haec	hoc	ille (*that*)	illa	illud
gen.	huius	huius	huius	illĭus	illĭus	illĭus
dat.	huic	huic	huic	illī	illī	illī
acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
abl.	hōc	hāc	hōc	illō	illā	illō

	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.

plural

nom.	hī	hae	haec	illī	illae	illa
gen.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
dat.	hīs	hīs	hīs	illīs	illīs	illīs
acc.	hōs	hās	haec	illōs	illās	illa
abl.	hīs	hīs	hīs	illīs	illīs	illīs

singular

nom.	is*	ea	id	ipse *(self)*	ipsa	ipsum
gen.	eius	eius	eius	ipsĭus	ipsĭus	ipsĭus
dat.	eī	eī	eī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
acc.	eum	eam	id	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
abl.	eō	eā	eō	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō

* *(he, she, it: that)*

plural

nom.	eī	eae	ea	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
gen.	eōrum	eārum	eōrum	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
dat.	eīs	eīs	eīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
acc.	eōs	eās	ea	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
abl.	eīs	eīs	eīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

singular

nom.	īdem *(same)*	eadem	idem
gen.	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
dat.	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
acc.	eundem	eandem	idem
abl.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem

plural

nom.	(e)īdem	eaedem	eadem
gen.	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
dat.	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem
acc.	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
abl.	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem

relative pronoun

singular	m.	f.	n.
nom.	quī *(who,*	quae	quod
gen.	cuius *which)*	cuius	cuius
dat.	cui	cui	cui
acc.	quem	quam	quod
abl.	quō	quā	quō

Pronouns (*continued*)

plural	m.	f.	n.
nom.	quī	quae	quae
gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
dat.	quibus	quibus	quibus
acc.	quōs	quās	quae
abl.	quibus *or*	quibus *or*	quibus *or*
	quīs	quīs	quīs

quīdam (a certain, a) declines like the relative pronoun with the suffix **-dam**:

nom.	quīdam	quaedam	quoddam
acc.	quendam	quandam	quoddam etc.

The interrogative pronoun **quis?** (who?, what?):

nom.	quis?	quis?	quid?
acc.	quem?	quam?	quid? (the rest exactly like the relative pronoun)

The interrogative adjective **quī?** (which?, what?):

nom.	quī?	quae?	quod? (exactly like the relative pronoun)

The indefinite pronoun **aliquis** (someone, something) declines like **quis?** with the prefix **ali-**, except in the nominative singular feminine:

aliquis   aliqua   aliquid etc.

The indefinite pronoun **quisquam, quicquam** (anyone, anything, after a negative) declines like **quis?** with the suffix **-quam**:

nom.	quisquam	quisquam	quicquam

The indefinite pronoun **quisque** (each one individually):

nom.	quisque	quaeque	quidque (quodque) (the rest exactly like **quis**)

Interrogatives, demonstratives, relatives, etc.

quis?, quī? who? which?	**is, ille, iste** (**ista, istud**–like **ille**) that
uter? which of two?	**alter** one or the other of two
quālis? of what kind?	**tālis** of such a kind, such
quālis? how great?	**tantus** so great
quantus? how great?	**hīc** here
ubi? where?	**hinc** from here
	hūc to here, hither
	ibi, illīc, istīc there
unde? from where?	**inde, illinc** from there
quō? to where?	**eō, illō, illūc, istō** to there, thither
quā? by what way?	**eā** by that way

quam? how?*
quandō? when?

quotiēns? how often?
quōmodo? in what way, how?
quārē? why?

tam so*
nunc now
tum, tunc then
totiēns so often
ita in that way, thus
idcircō for that reason

* with adjectives and adverbs

| Prepositions

The following take the accusative:

ad	to, towards
ante	before
apud	at, near, among
circum	around
circā, circiter	about
contrā	against
extrā	outside
in	into, on to, to, against
inter	among
intrā	within
iuxtā	next to, beside
per	through
post	after, behind
prope	near
propter	on account of
secundum	along; according to
sub	up to: towards (of time)
super	above
trāns	across
ultrā	beyond

The following take the ablative:

ā/ab	from, by
cōram	in the presence of
cum	with
dē	down from: about
ē/ex	out of
in	in, on
prō	in front of, on behalf of
sine	without
sub	under

| Some expressions with prepositions

Prepositions followed by the accusative:

ad quadrāgintā (or any number)	about 40
nihil ad rem	nothing to do with the matter
ante merīdiem	before midday, a.m.
apud Caesarem (or any person)	at Caesar's house
apud Līuium (or any writer)	in the works of Livy
cōnstat inter omnēs	everyone is agreed
in diēs	from day to day
in uicem	in turn
inter sē pugnant	they fight each other
per deōs	by the gods
per mē licet	I give permission
prope sōlis occāsum	near sunset
sub montem	to the foot of the mountain
sub noctem	just before night

Prepositions followed by the ablative:

ā tergō	from behind
mēcum, tēcum, sēcum, nōbīscum, uōbīscum	with me, with you (sing.), with himself (herself, themselves), with us, with you (pl.)
dē diē in diem	from day to day
dē industriā, ex industriā	on purpose
dē integrō	afresh, anew
prō certō hoc habeō	I am certain about this

| Conjunctions

	Linking sentences or nouns
at, ast	but
atque, ac	and
aut	or
aut ... aut	either ... or
autem*	however, moreover
enim*	for
ergō	and so
et	and
et ... et	both ... and
igitur**	therefore, and so

Linking sentences or nouns

itaque	and so
nam	for
nec/neque	and not, nor
nec/neque ... nec/neque	neither ... nor
-que***	and
sed	but
tamen**	but, however
uel ... uel	either ... or
uērum	however

* these always come second word in their sentence

** these tend to come second word in their sentence

*** translate in front of the Latin word to which it is joined

Subordinating

antequam (ante ... quam)	before
cum	when, since, although
dōnec	until
dum	while, until
etsī	even if, although
nē	lest, that not
nisi, nī	unless
priusquam	before
postquam	after
quamquam	although
quod	because
quoniam	since
sī	if
tametsī	even though
ubi	when
ut + indicative	as, when
ut + subjunctive	1 (in order) that (purpose, command)
	2 (so) that (consequence)

Verbs

1 There are four main patterns into which most Latin verbs fall. We call these patterns **Conjugations** ('joined together' families of verbs). Thus if you learn these four conjugations you will be able to understand and form any part of the vast majority of verbs.

There is a 'mixed conjugation' which takes its endings mainly from the 3rd but partly also from the 4th conjugation.

There are a significant number of irregular verbs and we give the most common of these in the tables of grammar and in the lists of principal parts. The principal parts of active verbs generally consist of four words, 1. the present tense active, 2. the present infinitive active, 3. the perfect tense active, 4. the supine (see below).

In this Grammar, if a verb is given with the numbers 1, 2, 3 or 4 in brackets, this tells you to what conjugation the verb belongs. We give the principal parts of irregular verbs.

2 In the following tables, the numbers 1, 2, and 3 (not in brackets) refer to 'persons'. In the singular 1 is 'I', 2 is 'you', and 3 is 'he', 'she' or 'it'. In the plural, 1 is 'we', 2 is 'you', and 3 is 'they'. (In the principal parts, the present and perfect tenses are given in the first person singular.)

3 Almost all of the terms we use when talking about Latin verbs are used in English grammar. But note the following:

deponent — this is used of verbs which are passive in form but active in meaning, e.g. cōnor (1) (I try) and ūtor (3) (I use). Deponent verbs have no supine and their principal parts consist of 1. the present tense, 2. the present infinitive, 3. the perfect tense.

supine — this is a part of the verb (the fourth of the principal parts) from which other forms of the verb, especially the passive, and also derived nouns can be predicted. It is occasionally used in its own right (see p. 97).

the imperfect tense — this tense usually expresses continuous or repeated or incomplete action in the past, e.g. 'I was doing...' It can also have the

meanings 'I began to...' (inceptive) and 'I tried to...' (conative).

the perfect tense — this tense is both a pure perfect tense, e.g. 'I have done ...', and a simple past tense, e.g. 'I did ...' (aorist).

the future perfect tense — 'I shall have done ...', 'you will have done', etc.

a finite verb — a verb in a tense.

indicative — this term tells us that a verb in a tense is not in the subjunctive (see below). It is making a statement.

the subjunctive — the various uses of the subjunctive will become increasingly evident as this Grammar is studied. However, it is worth remarking that the subjunctive is used in English. The following citations are taken from The Oxford English Grammar (published in 1996):

- Israel insists that it *remain* in charge on the borders ...
- If they decide that it's necessary then so *be* it.
- ... you can teach him if *need be*.
- ... more customers are demanding that financial services *be tailored* to their needs.
- He said Sony would not object even if Columbia *were to make* a movie critical of the late Emperor Hirohito.

Words such as 'may', 'might', 'would', 'should', and 'could' can also be helpful when translating the Latin subjunctive.

The subjunctive in a main clause is likely to be:

(a) jussive (giving an order). See p. 89.

(b) a wish:
- **stet haec urbs!** (Cicero, Pro Milone, 33)
- May this city stand!

(c) deliberative (thinking about things):
- **quid agam?**
- What am I to do?
- **quō me nunc uertam?** (Cicero, ad Atticum, 10.12.1)
- Where should I turn to now?

4 The perfect and pluperfect passive indicative and subjunctive, the future perfect passive indicative, the future and perfect participles, and the future infinitive active and perfect infinitive passive are all given in their masculine forms. They are made up of parts of the verb **sum** (I am) and a participle. The participle, being an adjective, must agree with the subject

of the verb. Thus, if the subject is feminine or neuter, the ending of the participle will be in the appropriate gender and not the masculine one given in these charts. Compare:

puerī monitī sunt
The boys have been advised

puella monita est
The girl has been advised

uerba dicta sunt
The words have been spoken

| 1st conjugation—stems in -a

| Active Indicative

present	singular	plural
	1 par-ō (*prepare*)	1 parā-mus
	2 parā-s	2 parā-tis
	3 para-t	3 para-nt

future	singular	plural
	1 parā-bō	1 parā-bimus
	2 parā-bis	2 parā-bitis
	3 parā-bit	3 parā-bunt

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 parā-bam	1 parā-bāmus
	2 parā-bās	2 parā-bātis
	3 parā-bat	3 parā-bant

perfect	singular	plural
	1 parāu-ī	1 parāu-imus
	2 parāu-istī	2 parāu-istis
	3 parāu-it	3 parāu-ērunt (-ēre)

future perfect	singular	plural
	1 parāu-erō	1 parāu-erimus
	2 parāu-eris	2 parāu-eritis
	3 parāu-erit	3 parāu-erint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 parāu-eram	1 parāu-erāmus
	2 parāu-erās	2 parāu-erātis
	3 parāu-erat	3 parāu-erant

| Active Subjunctive

present	singular	plural	
	1 par-em	1 par-ēmus	
	2 par-ēs	2 par-ētis	
	3 par-et	3 par-ent	

imperfect	singular	plural	
	1 parār-em	1 parār-ēmus	
	2 parār-ēs	2 parār-ētis	
	3 parār-et	3 parār-ent	

perfect	singular	plural	
	1 parāu-erim	1 parāu-erĭmus	
	2 parāu-erĭs	2 parāu-erĭtis	
	3 parāu-erit	3 parāu-erint	

pluperfect	singular	plural	
	1 parāu-issem	1 parāu-issēmus	
	2 parāu-issēs	2 parāu-issētis	
	3 parāu-isset	3 parāu-issent	

| Other forms

Imperative	singular	plural	
	parā	parāte	

Infinitives	present	perfect	future
	parāre	parāuisse (parāsse)	parātūrus esse

Participles	present	future	
	parāns	parātūrus	

| Gerund | parandum | **Supine** | parātum |

| 2nd conjugation—stems in -e

| Active Indicative

present	singular	plural
	1 mone-ō (*advise, warn*)	1 monē-mus
	2 monē-s	2 monē-tis
	3 mone-t	3 mone-nt

future	singular	plural
	1 monē-bō	1 monē-bimus
	2 monē-bis	2 monē-bitis
	3 monē-bit	3 monē-bunt

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 monē-bam	1 monē-bāmus
	2 monē-bās	2 monē-bātis
	3 monē-bat	3 monē-bant

perfect	singular	plural
	1 monu-ī	1 monu-imus
	2 monu-istī	2 monu-istis
	3 monu-it	3 monu-ērunt (-ēre)

future perfect	singular	plural
	1 monu-erō	1 monu-erimus
	2 monu-eris	2 monu-eritis
	3 monu-erit	3 monu-erint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 monu-eram	1 monu-erāmus
	2 monu-erās	2 monu-erātis
	3 monu-erat	3 monu-erant

| Active Subjunctive

present	singular	plural
	1 mone-am	1 mone-āmus
	2 mone-ās	2 mone-ātis
	3 mone-at	3 mone-ant

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 monēr-em	1 monēr-ēmus
	2 monēr-ēs	2 monēr-ētis
	3 monēr-et	3 monēr-ent

perfect	singular	plural
	1 monu-erim	1 monu-erĭmus
	2 monu-erĭs	2 monu-erĭtis
	3 monu-erit	3 monu-erint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 monu-issem	1 monu-issēmus
	2 monu-issēs	2 monu-issētis
	3 monu-isset	3 monu-issent

| Other forms

Imperative	singular	plural
	monē	monēte

Infinitives	present	perfect	future
	monēre	monuisse	monitūrus esse

Participles	present	future
	monēns	monitūrus

Gerund	monendum	**Supine**	monitum

| 3rd conjugation—stems in consonants

| Active Indicative

present	singular	plural
	1 reg-ō (*rule*)	1 reg-imus
	2 reg-is	2 reg-itis
	3 reg-it	3 reg-unt

future	singular	plural
	1 reg-am	1 reg-ēmus
	2 reg-ēs	2 reg-ētis
	3 reg-et	3 reg-ent

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 regē-bam	1 regē-bāmus
	2 regē-bās	2 regē-bātis
	3 regē-bat	3 regē-bant

perfect	singular	plural
	1 rēx-ī	1 rēx-imus
	2 rēx-istī	2 rēx-istis
	3 rēx-it	3 rēx-ērunt (-ēre)

future perfect	singular	plural
	1 rēx-erō	1 rēx-erimus
	2 rēx-eris	2 rēx-eritis
	3 rēx-erit	3 rēx-erint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 rēx-eram	1 rēx-erāmus
	2 rēx-erās	2 rēx-erātis
	3 rēx-erat	3 rēx-erant

| Active Subjunctive

present	singular	plural
	1 reg-am	1 reg-āmus
	2 reg-ās	2 reg-ātis
	3 reg-at	3 reg-ant

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 reger-em	1 reger-ēmus
	2 reger-ēs	2 reger-ētis
	3 reger-et	3 reger-ent

perfect	singular	plural
	1 rēx-erim	1 rēx-erĭmus
	2 rēx-erĭs	2 rēx-erĭtis
	3 rēx-erit	3 rēx-erint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 rēx-issem	1 rēx-issēmus
	2 rēx-issēs	2 rēx-issētis
	3 rēx-isset	3 rēx-issent

| Other forms

Imperative	singular	plural
	1 rege	regite

Infinitives	present	perfect	future
	regere	rēxisse	rēctūrus esse

Participles	present	future
	regēns	rēctūrus

Gerund	regendum	**Supine**	rēctum

4th conjugation—stems in -i

Active Indicative

present	singular	plural
	1 audi-ō (*hear*)	1 audī-mus
	2 audī-s	2 audī-tis
	3 audi-t	3 audi-unt

future	singular	plural
	1 audi-am	1 audi-ēmus
	2 audi-ēs	2 audi-ētis
	3 audi-et	3 audi-ent

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 audiē-bam	1 audiē-bāmus
	2 audiē-bās	2 audiē-bātis
	3 audiē-bat	3 audiē-bant

perfect	singular	plural
	1 audīu-ī	1 audīu-imus
	2 audīu-istī	2 audīu-istis
	3 audīu-it	3 audīu-ērunt (-ēre)

future perfect	singular	plural
	1 audīu-erō	1 audīu-erimus
	2 audīu-eris	2 audīu-eritis
	3 audīu-erit	3 audīu-erint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 audīu-eram	1 audīu-erāmus
	2 audīu-erās	2 audīu-erātis
	3 audīu-erat	3 audīu-erant

| Active Subjunctive

present	singular	plural
	1 audi-am	1 audi-āmus
	2 audi-ās	2 audi-ātis
	3 audi-at	3 audi-ant

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 audīr-em	1 audīr-ēmus
	2 audīr-ēs	2 audīr-ētis
	3 audīr-et	3 audīr-ent

perfect	singular	plural
	1 audīu-erim	1 audīu-erĭmus
	2 audīu-erĭs	2 audīu-erĭtis
	3 audīu-erit	3 audīu-erint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 audīu-issem	1 audīu-issēmus
	2 audīu-issēs	2 audīu-issētis
	3 audīu-isset	3 audīu-issent

| Other forms

Imperative	singular	plural	
	audī	audīte	

Infinitives	present	perfect	future
	audīre	audīuisse (audīsse)	audītūrus esse

Participles	present	future	
	audiēns	audītūrus	

| Gerund | audiendum | **Supine** | audītum |

| Mixed conjugation

| Active Indicative

present	singular	plural
	1 capi-ō (*take*)	1 capi-mus
	2 capi-s	2 capi-tis
	3 capi-t	3 capi-unt

future	singular	plural
	1 capi-am	1 capi-ēmus
	2 capi-ēs	2 capi-ētis
	3 capi-et	3 capi-ent

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 capiē-bam	1 capiē-bāmus
	2 capiē-bās	2 capiē-bātis
	3 capiē-bat	3 capiē-bant

perfect	singular	plural
	1 cēp-ī	1 cēp-imus
	2 cēp-istī	2 cēp-istis
	3 cēp-it	3 cēp-ērunt (ēre)

future perfect	singular	plural
	1 cēp-erō	1 cēp-erimus
	2 cēp-eris	2 cēp-eritis
	3 cēp-erit	3 cēp-erint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 cēp-eram	1 cēp-erāmus
	2 cēp-erās	2 cēp-erātis
	3 cēp-erat	3 cēp-erant

| Active Subjunctive

present	singular	plural
	1 capi-am	1 capi-āmus
	2 capi-ās	2 capi-ātis
	3 capi-at	3 capi-ant

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 caper-em	1 caper-ēmus
	2 caper-ēs	2 caper-ētis
	3 caper-et	3 caper-ent

perfect	singular	plural
	1 cēp-erim	1 cēp-erĭmus
	2 cēp-erĭs	2 cēp-erĭtis
	3 cēp-erit	3 cēp-erint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 cēp-issem	1 cēp-issēmus
	2 cēp-issēs	2 cēp-issētis
	3 cēp-isset	3 cēp-issent

| Other forms

Imperative	singular	plural
	cape	capite

Infinitives	present	perfect	future
	capere	cēpisse	captūrus esse

Participles	present	future
	capiēns	captūrus

Gerund	capiendum	**Supine**	captum

| 1st conjugation—stems in -a

| Passive Indicative

present	singular	plural
	1 par-or	1 parā-mur
	2 parā-ris	2 parā-minī
	3 parā-tur	3 para-ntur

future	singular	plural
	1 parā-bor	1 parā-bimur
	2 parā-beris	2 parā-biminī
	3 parā-bitur	3 parā-buntur

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 parā-bar	1 parā-bāmur
	2 parā-bāris	2 parā-bāminī
	3 parā-bātur	3 parā-bantur

perfect	singular	plural
	1 parātus sum	1 parātī sumus
	2 parātus es	2 parātī estis
	3 parātus est	3 parātī sunt

future perfect	singular	plural
	1 parātus erō	1 parātī erimus
	2 parātus eris	2 parātī eritis
	3 parātus erit	3 parātī erunt

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 parātus eram	1 parātī erāmus
	2 parātus erās	2 parātī erātis
	3 parātus erat	3 parātī erant

| Passive Subjunctive

present	singular	plural
	1 par-er	1 par-ēmur
	2 par-ēris	2 par-ēminī
	3 par-ētur	3 par-entur

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 parār-er	1 parār-ēmur
	2 parār-ēris	2 parār-ēminī
	3 parār-ētur	3 parār-entur

perfect	singular	plural
	1 parātus sim	1 parātī sīmus
	2 parātus sīs	2 parātī sītis
	3 parātus sit	3 parātī sint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 parātus essem	1 parātī essēmus
	2 parātus essēs	2 parātī essētis
	3 parātus esset	3 parātī essent

| Other forms

Imperative	singular	plural
	parāre	[parāminī]

Infinitives	present	perfect	future
	parārī	parātus esse	parātum īrī

Participle	perfect	Gerundive	
	parātus		parandus

| 2nd conjugation—stems in -e

| Passive Indicative

present	singular	plural
	1 mone-or	1 monē-mur
	2 monē-ris	2 monē-minī
	3 monē-tur	3 mone-ntur

future	singular	plural
	1 monē-bor	1 monē-bimur
	2 monē-beris	2 monē-biminī
	3 monē-bitur	3 monē-buntur

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 monē-bar	1 monē-bāmur
	2 monē-bāris	2 monē-bāminī
	3 monē-bātur	3 monē-bantur

perfect	singular	plural
	1 monitus sum	1 monitī sumus
	2 monitus es	2 monitī estis
	3 monitus est	3 monitī sunt

future perfect	singular	plural
	1 monitus erō	1 monitī erimus
	2 monitus eris	2 monitī eritis
	3 monitus erit	3 monitī erunt

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 monitus eram	1 monitī erāmus
	2 monitus erās	2 monitī erātis
	3 monitus erat	3 monitī erant

| Passive Subjunctive

present	singular	plural
	1 mone-ar	1 mone-āmur
	2 mone-āris	2 mone-āminī
	3 mone-ātur	3 mone-antur

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 monēr-er	1 monēr-ēmur
	2 monēr-ēris	2 monēr-ēminī
	3 monēr-ētur	3 monēr-entur

perfect	singular	plural
	1 monitus sim	1 monitī sīmus
	2 monitus sīs	2 monitī sītis
	3 monitus sit	3 monitī sint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 monitus essem	1 monitī essēmus
	2 monitus essēs	2 monitī essētis
	3 monitus esset	3 monitī essent

| Other forms

Imperative	singular	plural
	monēre	[monēminī]

Infinitives	present	perfect	future
	monērī	monitus esse	monitum īrī

Participles	perfect	Gerundive	monendus
	monitus		

3rd conjugation—stems in consonants

Passive Indicative

present	singular	plural
	1 reg-or	1 reg-imur
	2 reg-eris	2 reg-iminī
	3 reg-itur	3 reg-untur

future	singular	plural
	1 reg-ar	1 reg-ēmur
	2 reg-ēris	2 reg-ēminī
	3 reg-ētur	3 reg-entur

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 reg-ēbar	1 reg-ēbāmur
	2 reg-ēbāris	2 reg-ēbāminī
	3 reg-ēbātur	3 reg-ēbantur

perfect	singular	plural
	1 rēctus sum	1 rēctī sumus
	2 rēctus es	2 rēctī estis
	3 rēctus est	3 rēctī sunt

future perfect	singular	plural
	1 rēctus erō	1 rēctī erimus
	2 rēctus eris	2 rēctī eritis
	3 rēctus erit	3 rēctī erunt

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 rēctus eram	1 rēctī erāmus
	2 rēctus erās	2 rēctī erātis
	3 rēctus erat	3 rēctī erant

| Passive Subjunctive

present	singular	plural
	1 reg-ar	1 reg-āmur
	2 reg-āris	2 reg-āminī
	3 reg-ātur	3 reg-antur

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 reger-er	1 reger-ēmur
	2 reger-ēris	2 reger-ēminī
	3 reger-ētur	3 reger-entur

perfect	singular	plural
	1 rēctus sim	1 rēctī sīmus
	2 rēctus sīs	2 rēctī sītis
	3 rēctus sit	3 rēctī sint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 rēctus essem	1 rēctī essēmus
	2 rēctus essēs	2 rēctī essētis
	3 rēctus esset	3 rēctī essent

| Other forms

Imperative	singular	plural
	regere	[regiminī]

Infinitives	present	perfect	future
	regī	rēctus esse	rēctum īrī

Participles	perfect	Gerundive	
	rēctus		regendus

4th conjugation—stems in -i

Passive Indicative

present	singular	plural
	1 audi-or	1 audī-mur
	2 audī-ris	2 audī-minī
	3 audī-tur	3 audi-untur

future	singular	plural
	1 audi-ar	1 audi-ēmur
	2 audi-ēris	2 audi-ēminī
	3 audi-ētur	3 audi-entur

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 audi-ēbar	1 audi-ēbāmur
	2 audi-ēbāris	2 audi-ēbāminī
	3 audi-ēbātur	3 audi-ēbantur

perfect	singular	plural
	1 audītus sum	1 audītī sumus
	2 audītus es	2 audītī estis
	3 audītus est	3 audītī sunt

future perfect	singular	plural
	1 audītus erō	1 audītī erimus
	2 audītus eris	2 audītī eritis
	3 audītus erit	3 audītī erunt

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 audītus eram	1 audītī erāmus
	2 audītus erās	2 audītī erātis
	3 audītus erat	3 audītī erant

| Passive Subjunctive

present	singular	plural
	1 audi-ar	1 audi-āmur
	2 audi-āris	2 audi-āminī
	3 audi-ātur	3 audi-antur

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 audīr-er	1 audīr-ēmur
	2 audīr-ēris	2 audīr-ēminī
	3 audīr-ētur	3 audīr-entur

perfect	singular	plural
	1 audītus sim	1 audītī sīmus
	2 audītus sīs	2 audītī sītis
	3 audītus sit	3 audītī sint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 audītus essem	1 audītī essēmus
	2 audītus essēs	2 audītī essētis
	3 audītus esset	3 audītī essent

| Other forms

Imperative	singular	plural
	audīre	[audīminī]

Infinitives	present	perfect	future
	audīrī	audītus esse	audītum īrī

Participles	perfect	**Gerundive**	audiendus
	audītus		

| Mixed conjugation

| Passive Indicative

present	singular	plural
	1 capi-or	1 cap-imur
	2 cap-eris	2 cap-iminī
	3 cap-itur	3 capi-untur

future	singular	plural
	1 capi-ar	1 capi-ēmur
	2 capi-ēris	2 capi-ēminī
	3 capi-ētur	3 capi-entur

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 capi-ēbar	1 capi-ēbāmur
	2 capi-ēbāris	2 capi-ēbāminī
	3 capi-ēbātur	3 capi-ēbantur

perfect	singular	plural
	1 captus sum	1 captī sumus
	2 captus es	2 captī estis
	3 captus est	3 captī sunt

future perfect	singular	plural
	1 captus erō	1 captī erimus
	2 captus eris	2 captī eritis
	3 captus erit	3 captī erunt

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 captus eram	1 captī erāmus
	2 captus erās	2 captī erātis
	3 captus erat	3 captī erant

| Passive Subjunctive

present	singular	plural
	1 capi-ar	1 capi-āmur
	2 capi-āris	2 capi-āminī
	3 capi-ātur	3 capi-antur

imperfect	singular	plural
	1 caper-er	1 caper-ēmur
	2 caper-ēris	2 caper-ēminī
	3 caper-ētur	3 caper-entur

perfect	singular	plural
	1 captus sim	1 captī sīmus
	2 captus sīs	2 captī sītis
	3 captus sit	3 captī sint

pluperfect	singular	plural
	1 captus essem	1 captī essēmus
	2 captus essēs	2 captī essētis
	3 captus esset	3 captī essent

| Other forms

Imperative	singular	plural
	capere	[capiminī]

Infinitives	present	perfect	future
	capī	captus esse	captum īrī

Participles	perfect
	captus

Gerundive	capiendus

| Deponent verbs (passive in form, active in meaning)

	Indicative	Subjunctive
present	cōnor (*try*)	cōner
future	cōnābor	
imperfect	cōnābar	cōnārer
perfect	cōnātus sum	cōnātus sim
future perfect	cōnātus erō	
pluperfect	cōnātus eram	cōnātus essem

	Imperative
singular	cōnāre
plural	[cōnāminī]

	Infinitives
present	cōnārī
perfect	cōnātus esse
future	cōnātūrus esse

	Participles
present	cōnāns
perfect	cōnātus
future	cōnātūrus

	Gerund
	cōnandum

	Gerundive
	cōnandus

| Irregular verbs

Indicatives		**sum**: I am	**possum**: I am able	**eō**: I go
present				
singular				
	1 sum	possum	eō
	2 es	potes	īs
	3 est	potest	it
plural				
	1 sumus	possumus	īmus
	2 estis	potestis	ītis
	3 sunt	possunt	eunt
future				
singular				
	1 erō	pot-erō	ī-bō
	2 eris	pot-eris	ī-bis
	3 erit	pot-erit	ī-bit
plural				
	1 erimus	pot-erimus	ī-bimus
	2 eritis	pot-eritis	ī-bitis
	3 erunt	pot-erunt	ī-bunt
imperfect				
singular				
	1 eram	pot-eram	ī-bam
	2 erās	pot-erās	ī-bās
	3 erat	pot-erat	ī-bat
plural				
	1 erāmus	pot-erāmus	ī-bāmus
	2 erātis	pot-erātis	ī-bātis
	3 erant	pot-erant	ī-bant
perfect	*stem* **fu-**	**potu-**	**i-**	**īu-**
singular				
	1 fu-ī	potu-ī	i-ī or	īu-ī
	2 fu-istī	potu-istī	īstī	īu-istī
	3 fu-it	potu-it	i-it	īu-it

perfect	*stem* fu-	potu-	i-	īu-
plural				
1	fu-imus	potu-imus	i-imus	īu-imus
2	fu-istis	potu-istis	īstis	īu-istis
3	fu-ērunt	potu-ērunt	i-ērunt	īu-ērunt
	(-ēre)	(-ēre)	(-ēre)	

future perfect

fu-erō etc. potu-erō etc. i-erō etc.

pluperfect

fu-eram etc. potu-eram etc. i-eram etc.

Subjunctives

present

sim etc. possim etc. eam etc.

imperfect

essem etc. possem etc. īrem etc.

perfect

fu-erim etc. potu-erim etc. i-erim etc., īu-erim etc.

pluperfect

fu-issem etc. potu-issem etc. īssem etc., īu-issem etc.

Imperative

singular

es, estō — ī

plural

este — īte

Infinitives

present

esse posse īre

perfect

fuisse potuisse īsse

future

	futūrus esse, fore	—	itūrus esse

Participle

present

	—	[potēns]	iēns, euntis

future

	futūrus	—	itūrus

Gerund

	—	—	eundum

uolō, uelle, uoluī	I wish, I am willing
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī	I am unwilling, I refuse
mālō, mālle, māluī	I prefer
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum	I carry, bear

present				**active**	**passive**

singular

				active	passive
1 uolō	nōlō	mālō		ferō	feror
2 uīs	nōn uīs	māuīs		fers	ferris
3 uult	nōn uult	māuult		fert	fertur

plural

1 uolumus	nōlumus	mālumus		ferimus	ferimur
2 uultis	nōn uultis	māuultis		fertis	feriminī
3 uolunt	nōlunt	mālunt		ferunt	feruntur

future

singular

1 uolam	nōlam	mālam		feram	ferar
2 uolēs	nōlēs	mālēs		ferēs	ferēris
3 uolet etc.	nōlet etc.	mālet etc.		feret etc.	ferētur etc

imperfect

uolēbam etc.	nōlēbam etc.	mālēbam etc.		ferēbam. etc.	ferēbar etc.

perfect

uoluī etc.	nōluī etc.	māluī etc.		tulī etc.	lātus sum etc.

				active	passive
future perfect					
	uoluerō etc.	nōluerō etc.	māluerō etc.	tulerō etc.	lātus erō etc.
pluperfect					
	uolueram etc.	nōlueram etc.	mālueram etc.	tuleram etc.	lātus eram etc.

subjunctives

				active	passive
present					
	uelim etc.	nōlim etc.	mālim etc.	feram etc.	ferar etc.
imperfect					
	uellem etc.	nōllem etc.	māllem etc.	ferrem etc.	ferrer etc.
perfect					
	uoluerim etc.	nōluerim etc.	māluerim etc.	tulerim etc.	lātus erim etc.
pluperfect					
	uoluissem etc.	nōluissem etc.	māluissem etc.	tulissem etc.	lātus essem etc.

Imperative

				active	passive
	—	nōlī	—	fer	[ferre]
	—	nōlīte	—	ferte	—

Infinitives

				active	passive
present					
	uelle	nōlle	mālle	ferre	ferrī
perfect					
	uoluisse	nōluisse	māluisse	tulisse	lātus esse
future					
	—	—	—	lātūrus esse	lātum īrī

Participles

present					
	uolēns	nōlēns	—	ferēns	—

perfect					
	—	—	—	—	lātus

future					
	—	—	—	lātūrus	—

Gerund

	—	—	—	ferendum	—

Gerundive

	—	—	—	—	ferendus

fīō, fierī   I become, I am made

This verb only exists in the present, future, and imperfect and takes the place of the equivalent passive forms of **faciō** (I make).

	indicative	subjunctive
singular		
1	fīō	fīam
2	fīs	fīās
3	fit	fīat
plural		
1	[fīmus]	fīāmus
2	[fītis]	fīātis
3	fīunt	fīant
future		
1	fīam	
2	fīēs	
3	fīet etc.	

imperfect

1	fīēbam	fierem
2	fīēbās	fierēs
3	fīēbat etc.	fieret etc.

| Principal parts of verbs: 1st, 2nd and 4th conjugations

Regular verbs

	present	infinitive	perfect	supine
1st	parō	parāre	parāuī	parātum
2nd	moneō	monēre	monuī	monitum
4th	audiō	audīre	audīuī	audītum

The following are irregular:

1st conjugation

1 Perfect **-uī**

cubō, cubāre, cubuī, cubitum	I lie down
domō, domāre, domuī, domitum	I tame
secō, secāre, secuī, sectum	I cut
uetō, uetāre, uetuī, uetitum	I forbid

2 Perfect with lengthened vowel

iuuō, iuuāre, iūuī iūtum	I help
lauō, lauāre, lāuī, lautum, or **lōtum**	I wash

3 Reduplicated perfect

dō, dare, dedī, datum	I give
stō, stāre, stetī, statum	I stand

2nd conjugation

1 Perfect **-uī**, supine **-tum** or **-sum**

cēnseō, cēnsēre, cēnsuī, cēnsum	I judge, vote
doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum	I teach
teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentum	I hold

2 Perfect -ēuī

dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēuī, dēlētum	I destroy
fleō, flēre, flēuī, flētum	I weep

3 Perfect -sī

ardeō, ardēre, arsī	I burn, am on fire
augeō, augēre, auxī, auctum	I increase
fulgeō, fulgēre, fulsī	I shine
iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussum	I order
lūceō, lūcēre, lūxī	I shine
lūgeō, lūgēre, lūxī	I mourn
maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsum	I stay, remain
rīdeō, rīdēre, rīsī, rīsum	I laugh
suādeō, suādēre, suāsī, suāsum + dat.	I persuade
torqueō, torquēre, torsī, tortum	I twist, torture

4 Perfect with lengthened vowel

caueō, cauēre, cāuī, cautum	I beware
faueō, fauēre, fāuī, fautum + dat.	I favour
foueō, fouēre, fōuī, fōtum	I cherish, look after
moueō, mouēre, mōuī, mōtum	I move
sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessum	I sit
uideō, uidēre, uīdī, uīsum	I see
uoueō, uouēre, uōuī, uōtum	I vow

5 Verbs with reduplicated perfect

mordeō, mordēre, momordī, morsum	I bite
pendeō, pendēre, pependī	I hang
spondeō, spondēre, spopondī, spōnsum	I pledge
but **respondeō, respondēre, respondī, respōnsum**	I answer

····▶ **Note**

Compound verbs do not have reduplicated perfects, except for compounds of **dō** (I give) and **stō** (I stand).

4th conjugation

1 Perfect in -uī

aperiō, aperīre, aperuī, apertum	I open
operiō, operīre, operuī, opertum	I cover
saliō, salīre, saluī	I dance

2 Perfect in **-sī**

sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsum	I feel
uinciō, uincīre, uīnxī, uīnctum	I bind

3 Perfect with lengthened vowel

ueniō, uenīre, uēnī, uentum	I come

3rd conjugation

1a Perfect **-sī**, supine **-tum**

carpō, carpere, carpsī, carptum	I pick
cingō, cingere, cīnxī, cīnctum	I surround
dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum	I say, tell
dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum	I lead
fingō, fingere, fīnxī, fictum	I shape, pretend
gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum	I carry, wear
intellegō, intellegere, intellēxī, intellēctum	I understand
iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnctum	I join
neglegō, neglegere, neglēxī, neglēctum	I neglect
nūbō, nūbere, nūpsī, nūptum	I marry
regō, regere, rēxī, rēctum	I rule
scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptum	I write
sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptum	I take
surgō, surgere, surrēxī, surrēctum	I rise, get up (a compound of **regō**)
tegō, tegere, tēxī, tēctum	I cover
trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractum	I drag
uehō, uehere, uēxī, uectum	I carry
uīuō, uīuere, uīxī, uīctum	I live

····▶ Note

regō, surgō, tegō, trahō, uehō and their compounds lengthen the vowel of the stem in the perfect.

1b Perfect **-sī**, supine **-sum**

cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessum	I withdraw, yield ('go' in compounds)
claudō, claudere, clausī, clausum	I shut
ēuādō, ēuādere, ēuāsī, ēuāsum	I escape
laedō, laedere, laesī, laesum	I hurt, harm
lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsum	I play
mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum	I send
plaudō, plaudere, plausī, plausum	I clap, applaud

····➤ Note

1. This is especially common with verbs whose roots end in **-t** or **-d**.
2. Compound verbs usually form the perfect in the same way as the simple verb, e.g. **prōcēdō, prōcēdere, prōcessī, prōcessum** (I go forward), **remittō, remittere, remīsī, remissum** (I send back). But some compounds opt for a perfect in **-sī** even when the simple verb has another formation, e.g. **intellegō** (simple verb **legō**, see **3** below).

2a Perfect stem the same as the present, supine **-tum**

cōnstituō, cōnstituere, cōnstituī, cōnstitūtum	I decide
induō, induere, induī, indūtum	I put on
metuō, metuere, metuī, metūtum	I fear
soluō, soluere, soluī, solūtum	I loose
uoluō, uoluere, uoluī, uolūtum	I roll

2b Perfect stem the same as the present, supine **-sum**

accendō, accendere, accendī, accēnsum	I light (a fire)
ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsum	I climb
dēscendō, dēscendere, dēscendī, dēscēnsum	I climb down
dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsum	I defend
uertō, uertere, uertī, uersum	I turn

2c Perfect stem the same as the present but no supine

bibō, bibere, bibī	I drink
uīsō, uīsere, uīsī	I go to see

3 Verbs showing a lengthened vowel in the perfect, supine **-tum**

agō, agere, ēgī, āctum	I do, I drive
cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctum	I drive together, I compel
emō, emere, ēmī, ēmptum	I buy
legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum	I read, I gather
frangō*, frangere, frēgī, frāctum	I break
relinquō*, relinquere, relīquī, relictum	I leave
rumpō*, rumpere, rūpī, ruptum	I burst open
uincō*, uincere, uīcī, uictum	I conquer

····➤ Note

Verbs marked* insert **n** (**m** before **p**) in the present, which is dropped in perfect and supine, e.g. **fra-n-gō**, original stem **frag-**, hence **frēgī, frāctum**.

4a Verbs with reduplicated perfect, supine **-tum**

Compound verbs do not have reduplicated perfects, except for compounds of **dō** (I give) and **stō** (I stand).

addō, addere, addidī, additum	I add (so all compounds of **dō**)
canō, canere, cecinī, cantum	I sing
(cōn)sistō, (cōn)sistere, (cōn)stitī, (cōn)stitum	I stand
tangō, tangere, tetigī, tāctum	I touch
tendō, tendere, tetendī, tentum or **tēnsūm**	I stretch
but **contendō, contendere, contendī, contentum**	I march, hasten

4b Verbs with reduplicated perfect, supine **-sum**

cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsum	I fall
caedō, caedere, cecīdī, caesum	I beat, kill
currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum	I run
discō, discere, didicī	I learn
parcō, parcere, pepercī, parsum + dat.	I spare
pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsum	I drive
poscō, poscere, poposcī	I demand

····▶ Note

Compounds of **cadō, caedō, currō** and **pellō** do not have reduplicated perfects, e.g.

occidō, occidere, occidī, occāsum	I fall down, die
occīdō, occīdere, occīdī, occīsum	I kill
occurrō, occurrere, occurrī, occursum	I run to meet, meet
expellō, expellere, expulī, expulsum	I drive out

5a Verbs forming perfect **-uī**

arcessō, arcessere, arcessīuī, arcessītum	I summon
colō, colere, coluī, cultum	l cultivate
petō, petere, petīuī, petītum	I seek
pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positum	I place
quaerō, quaerere, quaesīuī, quaesītum	I ask, seek
sinō, sinere, sīuī, situm	I allow
but **dēsinō, dēsinere, dēsiī, dēsitum**	I cease
spernō, spernere, sprēuī, sprētum	I despise

5b Inceptive verbs (i.e. verbs which express the beginnings of actions)

····▶ Note

The present of these verbs is formed with a suffix **-scō** that is not an essential part of the verbal stem.

cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōuī, cognitum	I get to know, learn
crēscō, crēscere, crēuī, crētum	I grow
nōscō, nōscere, nōuī, nōtum	I get to know
quiēscō, quiēscere, quiēuī, quiētum	I rest

| Mixed conjugation

capiō, capere, cēpī, captum	I take
cupiō, cupere, cupīuī, cupītum	I desire
faciō, facere, fēcī, factum	I make, do
fugiō, fugere, fūgī	I flee
iaciō iacere, iēcī, iactum	I throw
rapiō, rapere, rapuī, raptum	I seize
(īn)spiciō, (īn)spicere, (īn)spexī, (īn)spectum	I look at

| Deponent verbs

1st conjugation (all regular)

cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum	I try

2nd conjugation

cōnfiteor, cōnfitērī, cōnfessus sum	I confess
reor, rērī, ratus sum	I think
uereor, uerērī, ueritus sum	I fear

3rd conjugation

amplector, amplectī, amplexus sum	I embrace
fruor, fruī, frūctus sum + abl.	I enjoy
fungor, fungī, fūnctus sum + abl.	I perform
lābor, lābī, lāpsus sum	I slip, glide
loquor, loquī, locūtus sum	I speak
queror, querī, questus sum	I complain
sequor, sequī, secūtus sum	I follow

····➤ Note

The present of these verbs is formed with a suffix in **-scor** that is not an essential part of the verb stem.

īrāscor, īrāscī, īrātus sum + dat.	I am angry (with)
nancīscor, nancīscī, nactus (or nānctus) sum	I obtain
nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum	I am born
nītor, nītī, nīxus sum (or nīsus) sum	I lean on, strive
oblīuīscor, oblīuīscī, oblītus sum + gen.	I forget
proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum	I set out
reuertor, reuertī, reuersus sum	I return
ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum + abl.	I use

4th conjugation

experior, experīrī, expertus sum	I try
ordior, ordīrī, orsus sum	I begin
orior, orīrī, ortus sum	I arise
potior, potīrī, potītus sum often + abl.	I acquire, possess

Mixed conjugation

gradior, gradī, gressus sum	I walk
morior, morī, mortuus sum (fut. part. **moritūrus**)	I die
patior, patī, passus sum	I suffer
prōgredior, prōgredī, prōgressus sum	I advance

| Semi-deponent verbs

2nd conjugation

audeō, audēre, ausus sum	I dare
gaudeō, gaudēre, gāuīsus sum	I rejoice
soleō, solēre, solitus sum	I am accustomed

3rd conjugation

cōnfīdō, cōnfīdere, cōnfīsus sum + dat.	I trust

Irregular

fīō, fierī, factus sum	I am made, I become