

XXX. Convivium

Rēs Grammaticae Novae

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Convivium (Dinner Party)

In this and the following chapter, you read about a dinner party at the home of Julius and Aemilia. The guests are good friends of the family. The dinner begins at the early (to us) hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (*hōra decima*), a normal time for the principal meal of the Romans. We hear about the arrangement of a typical Roman dining-room, the *triclinium*, where the guests reclined on couches. Such a dining-room was not designed for large parties, as not more than three guests could lie on each of the three couches grouped around the little table.

Lēctiō Prīma (Section I)

Fruor, fruī

Like *ūtī, ūsum esse* (Cap. XXIII) the deponent verb *fruī* (“delight in,” “enjoy”) takes the ablative:

Ego numquam instrūmentō rūsticō ūsus sum. (l.38)
ōtiō fruor (l.23)

Orontēs...vītā rūsticā nōn fruitur (l.35)
cotīdiē bonō vīnō fruor (l.59)

Adverbs from 3rd Declension Adjectives (continued)

3rd declension adjectives in *-ns* form adverbs in *-nter*, e.g.:

cōnstāns -ant|is → *cōstanter* (contraction of *cōstantiter*)
prūdēns -ent|is → *prūdentē*
diligēns -ent|is → *diligentē*
patiēns -entis → *patientē*

Examples:

diligentē cūrō ut colōnī agrōs meōs bene colant. (ll.33–34)
Prudentē facis. (l.35)
Patientē expectā, dum servī lectōs sternunt. (l.82; cf. Cap. XXXIII, l.120)

Lēctiō Altera (Section II)

Distributive Numbers

When using repetitive numbers to say, for example, how many guests are reclining on each couch, we might say in English, “three to a couch,” or “three each/apiece,” or “in threes.” Latin does not use the usual numerals *ūnus*, *duo*, *trēs*, but the numbers *singulī*, *bīnī*, *ternī*:

<i>In singulis lectis aut singulī aut</i>	Dinner guests usually recline
<i>bīnī aut ternī convivae accubāre</i>	on individual couches in ones
<i>solent.</i>	or twos or threes. (ll.74–75)

These distributive numerals:

- are adjectives of the 1st/2nd declension
- all end in *-nī* -ae -a, except *singulī* -ae -a
- are used when the same number is used repetitively, that is, applies to more than one person or thing, e.g.:

bis bīna (2×2) *sunt quattuor*
bis terna (2×3) *sunt sex*
In vocābulis “mea” et “tua” sunt ternae litterae et bīnae syllabae.

Future Perfect Indicative

To indicate that an action will not be completed until some point in the future, the **future perfect** is used (Latin *futūrum perfectum*), e.g.:

*Cēnābimus cum primum cocus cēnam parāverit et servi triclinium
ōrnāverint.* (ll.83–84)

Although all three acts will happen in the future, the future perfect shows that the cooking and dining room preparation will be finished *before* the guests will eat.

Cum primum meum vinum pōtāveritis, Falernum pōtābitis!
(ll.145–146)

The guests will drink the Falernum wine as soon as they will have drunk the wine from Julius's vineyard. Both will happen in the future, but the action in the future perfect tense will be completed before the action in the future tense takes place.

To form the future perfect:

- Active: to the perfect stem add the following endings:

1st	~er ō	~er imus
2nd	~er s	~er tis
3rd	~er t	~er nt
- Passive: the perfect participle and the future of *esse* (*erō, eris, erit*, etc.), e.g.:

Brevi cēna parāta et triclinium ōrnātum erit. (ll.84–85; cf. l.14)

This tense is especially common in conditional clauses (beginning with *sī*) in cases where some future action must be completed before something else can take place, e.g.:

Discipulus laudābitur, sī magistrō pāruerit.

Further examples of this use will be found in the section GRAMMATICA LATINA.

Lēctiō Tertia (Section III)

Independent Subjunctive: Hortatory

When at last the servant announces that dinner is ready, Julius says:

Triclinium intrēmus! Let us enter the dining room!
(ll.86–87)

At table he raises his glass with the words:

Ergō bibāmus! Therefore, let us drink! (l.120)

The forms *intrēmus* and *bibāmus* are the present subjunctive (1st pers. pl.) of *intrāre* and *bibere*; accordingly, they denote an action that is intended or encouraged, in this case an exhortation (“let’s...”). In the next chapter, you will find further examples of this **hortatory** subjunctive (Latin *hortārī*, “exhort”).

Sitis/vās

Sitis, -is f. is a pure *i*-stem (see Cap. XVI):

acc. -im (*sitim patī*, l.55)

abl. -ī (*siti perīre*, l.57)

Vās, *vās*|is n. follows the 3rd declension in the singular but the 2nd declension in the plural: *vās*|a, -ōrum (l.93: *ex vāsīs aureīs*).

Miscēre/aspergere

Wine was not often drunk undiluted (*merum*); it was customary to mix (*miscēre*) one's wine with water. The verb *miscēre* (to mix) can be completed by an accusative and ablative or dative and accusative. The Latin expression is either:

accusative and ablative

vīnum aquā (cum aquā) miscēre mix wine with water (l.115)

dative and accusative

mel vīnō miscēre mix honey (in)to wine (l.132)

Aspergere (to sprinkle) follows the same pattern:

cibum sāle aspergere sprinkle food with salt (l.111)

sālem carnī aspergere sprinkle salt (on)to meat
(l.109–110)

Recēnsiō: Cum**Cum referring to the future: Indicative**

*Cēnābimus cum primum cocus cēnam parāverit et servī triclinium
ōrnāverint.* (ll.82–84)

*Tum dēmum hoc vīnum cum illō comparāre poterimus, cum utrumque
gustāverimus.* (ll.143–144)

Cum iterative: Indicative

*Nec vērō omnēs mercātōrēs domī remanent, cum mercēs eōrum nāvibus
vehuntur.* (Cap. XXIX, ll.8–9)

*Cum igitur paucissimī sunt convīvae, nōn pauciōrēs sunt quam trēs,
cum plūrimī, nōn plūrēs quam novem—nam ter ternī sunt novem.*
(ll.75–78)

Cum strict temporal: Indicative

*“Per deōs immortalēs!” inquit gubernātor, cum primum nāvem
appropinquantem prōspexit.* (Cap. XXIX, ll.187–188)

Octō diēs iam sunt cum Rōmae nōn fuī. (Cap. XXXI, l.3)

Sex hōrae iam sunt cum cibum nōn sūmpsī. Venter mihi contrahitur propter famem. (ll.40–42)

“Haec carō valdē mihi placet,” inquit Fabia cum primum carnem gustāvit. (ll.106–107)

Cum primum meum vīnum pōtāveritis, Falernum pōtābitis! (ll.145–146)

Cum circumstantial: Subjunctive

Cum Ariōn, nōbilissimus suī temporis fidicen, ex Italiā in Graeciam nāvigāret magnāsque dīvitias sēcum habēret, nautae pauperēs, quī hominī dīvitī invidēbant, eum necāre cōstituērunt. (Cap. XXIX, ll.78–81)

Respondērunt “hominem, cum inde abīrent, in terrā Italiā fuisse eumque illīc bene vivere, aurēs animōsque hominum cantū suō dēlectāre atque magnum lucrum facere.” (Cap. XXIX, ll.106–109)

Cum causal: Subjunctive

Gubernātor, cum omnēs attentōs videat, hanc fābulam nārrat.
(Cap. XXIX, ll.76–77)

Ibi homō territus, cum iam vītā dēspērāret, id ūnum ōrāvit ut sibi licēret vestem ōrnātā induere et fidēs capere et ante mortem carmen canere. (Cap. XXIX, ll.187–188)

Ānulum abiēcit, cum sēsē nimis fēlicem esse cēnsēret. (Cap. XXIX, ll.156–157)

Polycratēs, cum ānulum suum recognōsceret, māximā laetitiā affectus est. (Cap. XXIX, ll.171–172)

Midās enim, quamquam terram, lignum, ferrum manū tangendō in aurum mūtāre poterat, fame et sitī moriēbātur, cum cibus quoque et pōtiō, simul atque ā rēge tācta erat, aurum fieret. (Cap. XXXI, ll.38–42)

Opus nōn est vetus exemplum Graecum afferre, cum complūres fābulae nārrentur puerīs quī ita servātī sunt. (Cap. XXXI, ll.154–156)

Studia Rōmāna

Julius joins his guests after bathing: *Tum lūlius lautus et novā veste indūtus intrat* (l.15). *Lautus*, -a, -um is a perfect passive participle from *lavāre*, to wash, bathe (the verb has three variations of the participle; in Cap. XXII, you met *lavātum*, the participle you would expect from *lavāre*¹). *Lautus* is rarely used to

1. The third variation on the participle's form is *lōtum*.

mean simply “having been washed, i.e., clean.” Rather, it suggests the impression one gives who has the leisure and resources to bathe: “elegant, refined.”

Introduced from Greece via Greek Southern Italy, baths were an important feature of Roman life. Private baths in the home are called *balneum*,² (in the republican period, they were also called *lavātrīna*, shortened to *lātrīna*). There were also public baths (mostly privately owned) called *balneae* and, in the imperial period, enormous public baths called *thermae*. The Augustan period architect Vitruvius tells us the various rooms for a bath, although archaeological remains show a great deal of variation: the hot room (*caldārium*, also spelled *calidārium*), the warm room (*tepidārium*), the sweating room (*sūdātōrium*, *lacōnicum*), a room with a cold bath (*frigidārium*), as well as a changing room (*apodytērium*). The natural starting place is the *apodytērium*; from there, one visited rooms of increasing warmth and finished in the *frigidārium*. While baths were ideally placed in a part of the house that would receive the most warmth, they were also kept warm by the use of hypocausts (*hypocaustum*): flooring raised on short brick pillars through which the heat of an external furnace could flow.

Julius entertains his friend Cornelius (familiar to you from Cap. VI) and his wife Fabia, along with Orontes and his wife Paula. Orontes, a freedman (*libertīnus*), is reminiscent of the freedmen at Trimalchio’s dinner party in the first century AD novel written by Petronius, *Satyricon*, and of various Greek freedmen in the satires of Juvenal (first–second century AD). Orontes exhibits the stereotypes of literature and illustrates Roman ambivalence toward the Greeks.

The *triclinium* consists of three couches that can hold three diners each. The diners would recline facing a central communal table. Wealthy houses might have more than one *triclinium*. Generally, the way the mosaic floors and (often elaborate) wall paintings are arranged identifies a room as a *triclinium* and shows where the couches and table were set up. Of the three couches shown in the photo at the beginning of the chapter, the slave is kneeling on what is called the *lectus īmus*, or lowest couch (the order of the couches is shown in the illustration in the margin). This is usually the couch where the host sits, although in our chapter, Julius and Aemilia are sitting on the middle couch, the *lectus medius*, usually reserved for the guest of honor. The host would sit in the highest position (always on the right side of the couch as you face it) on the *lectus īmus* (called *summus in īmō*), and the guest of honor would sit on the lowest position (to the far left of the couch) on the *lectus medius* (called *īmus in mediō*)—that is, next to the host.

The *cēna* (lines 100–103) consists of the three courses described in Cap. XXIV, beginning with eggs for the appetizer (*gustātiō*), moving on to fish

2. In the singular, baths are neuter (*baleum*); in the plural, usually feminine (*balneae*), although the neuter plural is also found.

and pork for the *cēna* proper, and ending with nuts and fruit for the *secundae mēnsae*. The poet Horace describes a full dinner as *ab ōvō ad māla* (*Sat.* 1.3.6)—so Julius’s dinner is typical (as you will see in the next chapter, ll.185–186: *Nōnne tē pudet ita ab ōvō ūsque ad māla fābulārī?*). Wine was an important component of the *cēna* and indeed of Roman culture. There were inexpensive everyday wines and aged, expensive wines that Pliny in his *Historia Nātūrālis* calls *vīnum nōbile*. Pliny would agree with Julius that *Falernum... vīnum Italiae optimum habētur* (l.123). Pliny writes, *Nec ūllī nunc vīnō māior auctōritās; sōlō vīnōrum flamma accenditur* (14.8.62) “no wine today has a greater reputation; a flame can be kindled from it alone.” That is, Falernian wine was the only one with a high enough alcohol content to be flammable. The next best wines, according to Pliny, come from the area around Julius’s farm, the Alban region close to Rome. Cornelius (ll.126–127) is clearly being polite in preferring Julius’s Alban wine to Falernum.

Vocābula Disposita/Ōrdināta

Nōmina

1st

cēna, -ae	dinner
convīva, -ae (<i>m./f.</i>)	dinner guest
culīna, -ae	kitchen

2nd

argentum, -ī	silver
balneum, -ī	bath
bonum, -ī	blessing, a good
cocus, -ī	cook
convīvium, -ī	dinner party
merum, -ī	unmixed wine
minister, -rī	attendant (cf. magister)
triclinium, -ī	dining room

3rd

carō, carnis (<i>f.</i>)	meat
famēs, famis (<i>f.</i>)	hunger
genus, generis (<i>n.</i>)	kind, sort
holus, holeris (<i>n.</i>)	vegetable
hospes, hospitis (<i>m./f.</i>)	guest, stranger
iter, itineris (<i>n.</i>)	journey, trip
mel, mellis (<i>n.</i>)	honey
nux, nucis (<i>f.</i>)	nut
sāl, salis (<i>n.</i>)	salt
sitis, sitis (<i>f.</i> ; <i>acc. sitim</i>)	thirst
vās, vāsis (<i>n.</i>) (<i>pl. vāsa, -ōrum</i>)	container

Verba

-āre (1)

(accubō) accubāre	recline at the table
(apportō) apportāre, -āvisse, -ātum	carry to
(cēnō) cēnāre, -āvisse, -ātum	dine
(exōrnō) exōrnāre, -āvisse, -ātum	decorate
(gustō) gustāre, -āvisse, -ātum	taste
(liberō) liberāre, -āvisse, -ātum	set free
(nūntiō) nūntiāre, -āvisse, -ātum	announce
(parō) parāre, -āvisse, -ātum	get, prepare
(pōtō) pōtāre, -āvisse, -ātum	drink
(or pōtum)	

-ēre (2)

(compleō) complēre, -plēvisse, -plētum	fill up
(miscēō) miscēre, miscuisse, mixtum	mix
(placeō) placēre, placuisse, placitum (<i>intr. + dat.</i>)	please
(salvēre iubeō)	greet

-ere (3)

(accumbō) accumbere, accubuisse	recline at the table
(aspergō) aspergere, aspersisse, aspersum	sprinkle/strew on
(contrahō) contrahere, -trāxisse, -tractum	contract
(coquō) coquere, coxisse, coctum	cook
(ēligō) ēligere, ēlēgissee, ēlectum	pick out, choose
(fruor) fruī, fructum (+ <i>abl.</i>)	enjoy
(fundō) fundere, fūdisse, fūsum	pour
(recipiō) recipere, recēpisse, receptum	receive
(requiēscō) requiēscere	rest
(sternō) sternere, strāvisse, strātum	spread, strew
(vīsō) vīsere	go to see, visit

-īre (4)

(exhauriō) exhaurīre, exhausisse, exhaustum	drain, drink up
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Irregular

(praesum) praeesse, praefuisse (<i>intr. + dat.</i>)	be in charge over
(perferō) perferre, pertulisse, perlātum	carry through
(prōferō) prōferre, prōtulisse, prōlātum	bring forward

Adiectīva

1st/2nd (-us/er, -a, -um)

acerbus, -a, -um

bitter

acūtus, -a, -um

sharp

argenteus, -a, -um

made of silver

bīnī, -ae, -a

two at a time

calidus, -a, -um

hot

glōriōsus, -a, -um

full of glory

īmus, -a, -um

bottom of

inexpectātus, -a, -um

unexpected

iūcundus, -a, -um

pleasant, agreeable

libertīnus, -a, -um

freed

medius, -a, -um

middle of

merus, -a, -um

unmixed, pure

molestus, -a, -um

annoying

singulī, -ae, -a

one at a time

tardus, -a, -um

late, tardy

ternī, -ae, -a

three at a time

3rd

diligēns (*gen. diligentis*)

careful, accurate

dulcis, -e

sweet

Adverbia

dēmum

finally

diū

for a long time

equidem

indeed

paulisper

for a short time

prīdem

some time ago, previously

sānē

certainly, truly

Praepositionēs

circiter (*prp. + acc.*)around, near (*adv. approximately*)

XXXI. Inter Pōcula

Rēs Grammaticae Novae

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 - a. Verbal Adjective: Gerundive (*gerundivum*)
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4. Pronouns: Indefinite Relative Pronouns

An Enthusiastic Dinner Conversation

As the wine flows, the conversation among the guests proceeds more freely. The room echoes with discussions, stories, and the latest gossip.

Lēctiō Prīma (Section I)

Indefinite Relative Pronouns

We have seen relative pronouns without an antecedent express the idea of “whoever” and “whatever” (where one might have expected *is quī...*, *id quod*), e.g.:

Quī spīrat vīvus est.

Whoever breathes is alive.
(Cap. X, ll.48–49)

*Quod Mārcus dīcit vērum
nōn est.*

What (or whatever) Marcus
says is not true. (Cap. XV, l.58–59)

The same idea is expressed by the **indefinite relative pronouns** *quis-quis* and *quid-quid* (“whoever” and “whatever”), e.g.:

Quisquis amat valeat! (l.196)

Dabō tibi quidquid optāveris. (l.29)

Quidquid is often changed to *quicquid* by assimilation.

Future Perfect Tense (continued)

This chapter offers many more examples of the future perfect tense, used to express an action that must be completed *before* another future action:

Nēmō tibi quidquam scribet dē rēbus urbānīs, nisi prius ipse epistulam scripseris. (ll.7–8)

*“Dabō tibi,” inquit, “quidquid optāveris.” Statim Midās. “Ergō dā mihi,” inquit, “potestātem quidquid tetigerō in aurum mūtandī.”*¹ (ll.29–31)

Profectō eum verberābō atque omnibus modīs cruciābō, sī eum invēnerō priusquam Italiam reliquerit. Nisi pecūniam mihi reddiderit, in cruce figētur! (ll.63–66)

Lēctiō Altera (Section II)

Ōdisse

The defective verb *ōdisse* (“to hate”) has no present stem, but the perfect has present force: *ōdī* (“I hate”) is the opposite of *amō*; *ōdisse* and its opposite, *amāre*, are contrasted in *Servī dominum clēmentem amant, sevērūm ōdērunt* (ll.93–94).

Cf. *nōvisse* (Cap. XXIV), perfect of *nōscere* (“get to know”), meaning “know”: *nōvī*, “I know.”

Cōram/Super

The preposition *cōram* (“in the presence of,” “before”) takes the ablative:

cōram exercitū (l.122)

Super usually takes the accusative (“above”); but when used instead of *dē* in the sense “about,” “concerning,” *super* takes the ablative:

super Christiānīs (l.147)

super fēminā falsā et infidā (l.200)

1. The future perfect is here used with a present tense main verb as *potestātem mūtandī* = *poterō mūtāre*.

Lēctiō Tertiā (Section III)

Gerundive

In Cap. XXVI, you learned about the **gerund** (Latin *gerundium*), a **verbal noun** with forms in the accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative of the neuter singular; it is active in meaning. The **gerundive** (Latin *gerundivum*) is a **verbal adjective**. Orontes's "*Vivant omnēs fēminae amandae!*" (ll.172–173) offers an example of the gerundive, which:

- is formed like the gerund by adding *-nd-* or *-end-* to the present stem
- is an adjective of the 1st/2nd declension (*ama|nd|us*, *-a*, *-um* < *amāre*)
- is passive in meaning
- expresses what a person or thing is fit for (*fēminae amandae*, above) or what is to be done to a person or thing

The gerundive can be used as an adjective or with the verb *esse* to express obligation.

- As an **adjective**:

fēmina amanda

worthy of being loved; a lovely, charming, or lovable woman

discipulus laudandus

(< *laudāre*) worthy of praise, a praise-worthy or hardworking pupil

liber legendus

(< *legere*) worthy of being read, a good book, a must-read

- Most frequently, the gerundive is used with some form of the verb *esse* to express what must or should happen. This construction is called the **passive periphrastic**:

Pater quī infāntem exposuit ipse necandus est! (ll.132–133): "should/must be killed"

Ille servus nōn pūniendus, sed potius laudandus fuit. (ll.161–162): "should not have been punished, but rather praised"

Nunc merum bibendum est! (l.177): "must be drunk"

The gerundive is a passive form; **agent** (the person by whom the action is to be performed) is expressed by the **dative** (not *ab* + ablative):

Quidquid dominus imperāvit servō faciendum est. (ll.159–160): "must be done"

The passive periphrastic can be used without a subject:

Bibendum nobīs est!

We must drink!

Tacendum est!

It is necessary to be quiet! (l.178)

Dormiendum omnibus est!

Everyone must sleep!

Remember:

- Gerund: active noun used only in the accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative of the neuter singular.
- Gerundive: passive adjective with all forms of 1st/2nd declension; expressing what is suitable/necessary and takes a dative of agent.

Optative, Hortatory, Jussive Subjunctives Compared

Orontes, who has had quite a bit to drink, illustrates three related uses of the subjunctive: optative, hortatory, and jussive. All three are expressions of the will of the speaker.

- **Optative:** an expression of wish (may he/she/they) (more in Cap. XXXII)
Vivat fortissimus quisque! Vivant omnēs fēminae amandae!
 (ll.172–173)
 “*Quisquis amat valeat! Pereat quī nescit amāre! Bis tantō pereat quisquis amāre vetat!*” (ll.196–197, *per-eat* is the present subjunctive of *per-īre*)
 - **Hortatory** (see Cap. XXX): an expression of encouragement or exhortation in the 1st person plural (“let us”)

<i>Gaudeāmus atque amēmus!</i>	Let us rejoice and let us love! (l.173)
<i>Vivāmus omnēs et bibāmus.</i> (ll.183–184)	
<i>Pōcula funditus exhauriāmus.</i> (l.184)	
<i>Redeāmus ad meum Mēdum servum.</i>	Let’s get back to my slave Medus.
 - **Jussive:** a command expressed in the 3rd person (“let him/her, let them”)

<i>Quisquis fēminās amat, pōculum tollat et bibat mēcum!</i>	Whoever loves women, let him lift up his cup and drink with me! (ll.176–177)
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- The optative subjunctive expresses a wish, hortatory an exhortation, just a command. For all three, the negative is *nē*:
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Nē pereat!</i> | May he not perish! |
| <i>Nē pōcula funditus exhauriāmus!</i> | Let us not drain our glasses dry! |
| <i>Nē bibat!</i> | Let him not drink! |

Quisque + Superlative

When *quisque* and the superlative are used together, the phrase means “all the X.” Cicero spoke of *optimus quisque*, “all the best men.” Orontes cries:

Vivat fortissimus quisque!

May all the bravest men live! (l.172:
i.e., “everyone according as he is the
bravest,” “all the bravest men”)

Semi-Deponents

There are a very few verbs in Latin that are called semi-deponent. The semi-deponent verb *audēre*, for example, has an active form in the present (*audeō*, *audēre*), but its form is passive in the perfect: *ausum esse* (to have dared):

Ille iuvenis fēminam illam pulcherrimam abducere ausus est.

(ll.168–169)

Perterritus Quīntus cultrum medicī sentit in brachiō, nec oculōs aperīre audet. (Cap. XI, ll.97–98)

Conversely, usually *revertī* is deponent in the present tense (*revertor* *revertī*), but has active forms in the perfect: *revertisse*; thus *revertitur* (she returns) but *revertit* (she returned).²

Graffiti

The inscription on page 259 is a **graffito** (Italian for “a scratching”) that a love-sick youth has scratched on a wall in Pompeii. It will help you to decipher the characters when you know that the inscription contains the two verses quoted by Orontes (ll.196–197; only the first syllable is missing).

Studia Rōmāna

Roman attitude toward their slaves varied considerably. Were Seneca the Younger (first century AD) at Julius’s dinner, he would have argued with his host’s view of slaves. Seneca would remind Julius of what he had written to his young friend Lucilius (letter 47): that anyone can become enslaved (through war, kidnapping, etc.) and that he should treat his slaves in a mild and friendly manner. Slaves treated badly will fear and hate their masters. Aemilia reminds Julius of the proverb “*Dominō sevērō tot esse hostēs quot servōs.*” This proverb comes from Seneca’s letter: *Eiusdem arrogantiae prōverbium iactātur, totidem hostēs esse quot servōs: nōn habēmus illōs hostēs sed facimus* (47.5).³

The mention of crucifixion gives Aemilia the chance to voice her outrage at parents who expose (*ēxpōnere*) their infants. It was the right of the *paterfamilias* to decide whether to raise a child or expose it. Although child exposure is a popular theme in literature (particularly the Greek novel), it’s not at all

2. *Revertere* exists in both active and deponent forms (*revertor*, *revertere*, *revertī* and *revertor*, *revertī*, *reversus sum*); in the present the deponent forms are more common, in the perfect, the active forms.

3. Of this same haughty attitude, the proverb, “There are as many enemies as slaves,” is tossed about: we don’t possess them as enemies, but we make them so.

clear how often it happened in real life. There is literary evidence that seriously deformed babies were at greater risk of exposure. But it is clear that, outside of myths like Romulus and Remus, children were not left out in the expectation that they would be eaten by wild beasts, but rather were left in places where they were likely to be picked up and raised by others.

Orontes continues his boorish ignorance, but his tone-deaf responses to the conversation give us the opportunity to explore more myths. There were many sources for and variations of Greek myth, but as it happens, both of the myths that Orontes brings up can be found in Hyginus's *Fābulae*, a simplistic compendium of Greek mythology probably from the second century AD.⁴ Also thought to be from the second century AD is the *Bibliothēkē* (or *Library*) of Apollodorus, another compendium of Greek myth. The existence of many handbooks of, in addition to innumerable literary allusions to, Greek myth attests to the vitality of myth in the ancient world.

Cornelius refers to a historical figure of near-mythical status: Solon, Athenian lawgiver and one of the seven sages (wise men) of Greece, lived in the seventh–sixth century BC. When asked why there was no law against parricides, he responded that he was of the opinion that no one would ever commit the crime (Cicero, *dē Rosciō Amerinō*, 70.5: [Solōn] *cum interrogārētur cūr nūllum supplicium cōstituisset in eum quī parentem necāsset, respondit sē id nēmīnem factūrum putāsse*). The Romans, however, did have a law against parricide and (at least during the republic) a gruesome punishment for it: the culprit was tied up in a sack with a dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape (Justinian, *Digest* 48.9).⁵ By the time of our narrative, the emperor Hadrian had decreed if the sea were not available, the murderer would be thrown to beasts.

Vocābula Disposita/Ōrdināta

Nōmina

1st

iniūria, -ae	injury, injustice
memoria, -ae	memory
nūgae, -ārum	trifles
parricīda, -ae (m./f.)	murderer of a near relative or head of state
poena, -ae	punishment

2nd

praemium, -ī	reward
supplicium, -ī	punishment

4. The story of Midas is Hyginus 191 and of Paris, 91.

5. Justinian's *Digest* 48.9: *Poena parricīdī mōre maiōrum haec institūta est, ut parricīda uirgīs sanguineīs uerberātus deinde culleō insuātur cum cane, gallō gallināceō et uīperā et simiā: deinde in mare profundum culleus iactātur.*

3rd

crux, crucis (<i>f.</i>)	cross
iūs, iūris (<i>n.</i>)	law, right; <i>also</i> gravy, soup
iuvenis, iuvenis (<i>m./f.</i>)	young person (<i>not an i-stem</i>)
lēx, lēgis (<i>f.</i>)	law, motion, bill
mōs, mōris (<i>m.</i>)	custom, habit; <i>pl.</i> behavior, morals
mūnus, mūneris (<i>n.</i>)	service, duty, gift
pōtiō, pōtiōnis (<i>f.</i>)	drink
rūmor, rūmōris (<i>m.</i>)	rumor
scelus, sceleris (<i>n.</i>)	crime, wickedness
senex, senis (<i>m.</i>)	old man (<i>not an i-stem</i>)

5th

fidēs, -eī ⁶	loyalty, good faith
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Verba

-āre (1)

(cruciō) cruciāre, cruciāvisse, cruciātum	torture
(ēducō) ēducāre, educāvisse, educātum	train, educate, rear
(fābulor) fābulārī, fābulātum	chat, tell a story
(interpellō) interpellāre, interpellāvisse, interpellātum	interrupt, break in
(optō) optāre, optāvisse, optātum	choose, wish for
(vetō) vetāre, vetuisse, vetitum	forbid

-ēre (2)

(lateō) latēre, latuisse	lie hidden, lurk
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-ere (3)

(abducō) abducere, abduxisse, abductum	lead away, carry off
(aufugiō) aufugere, aufugisse	run away, escape
(cōnfidō) cōnfidere, cōnfisum (+ <i>dat.</i>)	trust
(fidō) fidere, fisum (+ <i>dat.</i>)	trust, rely on
(ignōscō) ignōscere, ignōvisse, ignōtum (+ <i>dat.</i>)	forgive
(ōdī) ōdisse, ōsum	hate
(retrahō) retrahere, retrāxisse, retractum	draw back, withdraw
(statuō) statuere, statuisse, statūtum	fix, determine

Irregular

(auferō) auferre, abstulisse, ablātum	carry off
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6. Like *rēs* (Cap. XIV) and *spēs* (Cap. XXIX), *fidēs* has a short *ē* in the genitive and dative singular (see Cap. XIII for the rules): *fidēs, fideī*.

Adiectīva

1st/2nd (-us/er, -a, -um)

asinīnus, -a, -um	asinine
avārus, -a, -um	greedy
ēbrius, -a, -um	drunk
fīdus, -a, -um	loyal, faithful
fugitīvus, -a, -um	fugitive
īnfidus, -a, -um	treacherous
iniūstus, -a, -um	unjust
invalidus, -a, -um	weak
iūstus, -a, -um	just
nimius, -a, -um	too big
nōnāgēsīmus, -a, -um	ninetieth
scelestus, -a, -um	wicked

3rd

clēmēns (<i>gen. clēmēntis</i>)	merciful
crūdēlis, -e	cruel
dēbilis, -e	weak
impatiēns (<i>gen. impatientis</i>)	impatient
īnfēlix (<i>gen. īnfēlicis</i>)	unlucky
praesēns (<i>gen. praesentis</i>)	present
sapiēns (<i>gen. sapientis</i>)	wise
vetus (<i>gen. veteris</i>)	old

Prōnōmina

quisquis, quidquid	whoever, whatever, each, all
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Adverbia

aliquantum (<i>adv.</i>)	to some extent
funditus	utterly (from the root)
ideō	for that reason
namque	for in fact (strong nam)
nimum/nimis (<i>adv.</i>)	too much
priusquam	before, sooner, rather
quantum (<i>as adv.</i>)	so much as, as much as
quamobrem	why? therefore

Praepositionēs

cōram (<i>prp. + abl.</i>)	in the presence of, face to face (with) (also <i>adv.</i>)
super (<i>prp. + abl.</i>)	over (also <i>adv.</i>)

XXXII. Classis Rōmāna

Rēs Grammaticae Novae

1. Verbs
 - a. Perfect Subjunctive: Active and Passive
 - i. Perfect Subjunctive in Indirect Questions
 - ii. Prohibitions: Perfect Subjunctive in Negative Commands
 - b. Uses of the Subjunctive
 - i. Optative Subjunctive (Continued)
 - ii. Fear Clauses
 - iii. Noun Clauses: *fit/accidit ut* + Subjunctive
 - c. Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting
 - d. *velle*: Present Subjunctive
2. Nouns: Cases Uses
 - a. Ablative of Description
 - b. Ablative of Separation
 - c. *vīs/vīrēs*
 - d. Partitive Genitive: *sēstertius*
3. Pronouns: *aliquis/aliquid*

Medus and Lydia at Sea

The fear of pirates gives rise to a long discussion on board the ship. Medus tells the story of the circumstances in which he was sent to prison and sold as a slave. This story mollifies Lydia, so when finally the danger is over, the two are once more on the best of terms.

Lēctiō Prīma (Section I)

Subjunctive with Noun Clauses

You have already seen clauses acting as the objects of verbs (Cap. XXVIII). A clause can also act as the subject of a verb. The impersonal expressions *fit* and *accidit* may be followed by an *ut*-clause with the subjunctive telling what happens; the *ut*-clause is the subject of *fit*:

Rārō fit ut nāvis praedōnum in marī internō appāreat. (ll.42–43)

Ablative of Description

A noun + adjective in the ablative can be used to describe a quality (*ablātīvus quālītātis* or **ablative of description**):

tantā audāciā sunt (l.49)

bonō animō esse (Cap. XXIX, ll.122–123)

(cf. genitive of description, Cap. XIX)

of Separation

We saw the ablative of separation with *carēre* in Cap. XX, and with *pellere* and *prohibēre* in Cap. XXVII. With *liberāre* and with *opus esse* as well we find the ablative of separation without a preposition:

servitūtē liberābantur (l.6)

Quid opus est armīs? (l.78)

...seu pecūniā seu aliā rē mihi opus erit. (l.118)

Quid verbīs opus est? (l.195)

Vīs

The noun *vīs* (“strength,” “force,” “violence”) has only three forms in the singular:

nom. *vīs*

acc. *vīm* (l.13)

abl. *vī* (l.77)

The plural *vīrēs*, *vīrium* means physical strength:

Nautae omnibus vīribus rēmigant. (l.53, ll.65–66)

Lēctiō Altera (Section II)

Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting

In Cap. XXV, you learned *oblīvīscī* can take a genitive as object:

Nōn facile est amōris antīquī oblīvīscī. (Cap. XXV, l.128)

Numquam beneficiī oblītus sum. (l.26)

Its opposites, *reminīscī* and *meminisse*, meaning “to remember,” also can take a genitive as an object:

Nec vērō quidquam difficilius esse vidētur quam beneficiōrum meminisse. (ll.125–126)

Eius temporis reminīscor. (ll.155–156)

Like *oblīvīscī*, both *reminīscī* and *meminisse* can also take accusative objects:

Duōs versūs reminīscor ē carmine. (ll.101–102)

Tūne nōmen eius meministī? (ll.106–107)

Reminīscī and *meminisse* will take an accusative when they mean “remember” in the literal sense of “retain in memory” but the genitive when they mean “be mindful of,” just as *oblīvīscī* takes the accusative when “forget” means “remove from memory” (mostly used of things) and the genitive when it means “disregard.”

Note: *meminisse* is a defective verb which, like *ōdisse* (Cap. XXXI), has no present stem: the perfect form *meminī* (“I remember”) is the opposite of *oblītus sum* (“I have forgotten”).

Velle

The present subjunctive of *velle*:

Indicative		Subjunctive	
<i>volō</i>	<i>volumus</i>	<i>velim</i>	<i>velīmus</i>
<i>vīs</i>	<i>vultis</i>	<i>velīs</i>	<i>velītis</i>
<i>vult</i>	<i>volunt</i>	<i>velit</i>	<i>velint</i>

Perfect Subjunctive

During the discussion, the merchant quotes two verses without giving the poet’s name. The helmsman does not ask a direct question: “*Quī poēta ista scripsit?*” with the verb in the indicative, but uses an indirect question with the subjunctive:¹ “*Nesciō quī poēta ista scripserit*” (l.106). *Scrips|erit* is the **perfect subjunctive** (Latin *coniūctivus perfecti*) of *scribere*.

This tense is formed in the **active** by inserting *-eri-* between the perfect stem and the personal endings:

1st sing.	<i>~eri m</i>
2nd	<i>~eri s</i>
3rd	<i>~eri t</i>
1st pl.	<i>~eri mus</i>
2nd	<i>~eri tis</i>
3rd	<i>~eri nt</i>

Notā Bene: The perfect subjunctive looks like the future perfect indicative **except** for the 1st person singular *~erim* (where the future perfect has *~erō*).

1. First seen in Cap. XXIX: *Modo tē interrogāvi tuane esset pecūnia* (ll.127–128) and *dubitō num haec fābula vēra sit* (ll.116–117).

In the **passive**, the perfect subjunctive is composed of the perfect participle and the present subjunctive of *esse* (*sim, sīs, sit*, etc.):

Iūlius dubitat num Mārcus ā magistrō laudātus sit (= *num magister Mārcum laudāverit*).

Perfect Subjunctive

active

perfect stem + *eri* + endings

passive

participle stem + present subjunctive of *esse*

Recēnsiō: Ferre

For review, compare the present, imperfect, and perfect subjunctives of *ferō*, *ferre*, *tulisse*, *lātum*:

Tense	Active	Passive
Present	<i>feram</i> <i>ferās</i> <i>ferat</i> <i>ferāmus</i> <i>ferātis</i> <i>ferant</i>	<i>ferar</i> <i>ferāris</i> <i>ferātur</i> <i>ferāmur</i> <i>ferāmini</i> <i>ferantur</i>
Imperfect	<i>ferrem</i> <i>ferrēs</i> <i>ferret</i> <i>ferrēmus</i> <i>ferrētis</i> <i>ferrent</i>	<i>ferrer</i> <i>ferrēris</i> <i>ferrētur</i> <i>ferrēmur</i> <i>ferrēmini</i> <i>ferrentur</i>
Perfect	<i>tulerim</i> <i>tuleris</i> <i>tulerit</i> <i>tulerimus</i> <i>tuleritis</i> <i>tulerint</i>	<i>lātus, -a sim</i> <i>lātus, -a sīs</i> <i>lātus, -a, -um sit</i> <i>lātī, -ae sīmus</i> <i>lātī, -ae sītis</i> <i>lātī, -ae, -um sint</i>

Perfect Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses

You have learned (Cap. XXVIII) that the present and imperfect subjunctives represent incomplete action in subjunctive subordinate clauses. The present subjunctive is used with a present or future tense main verb and the imperfect with a past tense main verb.

The perfect subjunctive represents completed action in a subjunctive subordinate clause when the main verb is present or future.

Sequence of Tense

Main Verb	Subordinate Verb	
	Incomplete Action	Completed Action
present future	present subjunctive	perfect subjunctive
past tense	imperfect subjunctive	(Cap. XXXIII)

Perfect Subjunctive in Indirect Questions

The perfect subjunctive is used in indirect questions concerning completed actions, when the main verb is in the present, present perfect, or future tense, as in the above examples (*scrīpserit*, *laudātus sit*, *laudāverit*) and the following:

- Haud sciō an ego ita dīxerim.* I might say that.² (l.84)
Nesciō quī poēta ista scrīpserit. (l.106)
Mīror unde pecūniam sūmpseris ut aliōs redimerēs. (ll.132–133)
Ego mīror cūr id mihi nōn nārrāveris. (l.134)
Sed nesciō cūr hoc vōbīs nārrāverim. (ll.154–155)
Scīsne quantum pīrātae ā Iūliō Caesare captō postulāverint?
 (ll.168–169)
Militēs ignōrant quī homō sīs et quid antea fēcēris. (ll.215–216)
Iamne oblītus es quid modo dīxeris? (l.82): Here *oblītus es* is followed
 by a perfect subjunctive because it represents the present perfect,
 where the mental focus is the present result of a past action
 (Cap. XXI).
*Nārrābō vōbīs breviter quōmodo amīcum ē servitūte redēmerim atque
 ipse ob eam grātiā servus factus sim.* (l.137)

Sēstertius

After *mīlia*, the partitive genitive plural of *sēstertius* has the shorter ending *-um* in instead of *-ōrum*:

decem mīlia sēstertium (ll.91, cf. l.170)

Lēctiō Tertia (Section III)

Perfect Subjunctive in Prohibitions (Negative Command)

With *nē*, the 2nd person of this tense expresses a prohibition:

- Nē timueris! Nē timueritis!* (ll.215, 199 = *nōlī/nōlīte timēre!*)
Nē dēspērāveris! (l.162)
Nē eum abiēcēris! (l.182)
Nē oblīta sīs mē servum fugitīvum esse. (ll.211–212)

2. *Haud sciō an* is an idiom meaning “I think x is probably the case” (the same is true of *nesciō an* and *dubitō an*).

Remember: As you learned in Cap. XX, prohibitions can also be expressed with *nōlī/nōlīte* and the infinitive.

Optative Subjunctive (continued)

In Cap. XXXI, we saw that the subjunctive can express a wish (optative subjunctive). Wishes are often introduced by the adverb *utinam*, e.g.:

<i>Utinam aliquandō liber patriam</i>	May I sometime see my
<i>videam!</i>	country as a free man! (l.157)
<i>Utinam ille ānulus vītā tuam</i>	May that ring save your life!
<i>servet!</i>	(ll.182–182)
<i>Utinam salvī in Graeciam perveniant!</i>	(l.223)

Utinam can be left untranslated in English (“may I see my country”) or be translated by “I wish that” or similar.

The optative subjunctive to express a wish that something *not* happen uses *nē* to negate the clause, e.g.:

Utinam nē pīrātae mē occīdant! (ll.179–180)

Clauses Expressing Fear

An expression of fear that something may happen implies a wish that it may not happen; this is why the construction with verbs expressing fear, *timēre*, *metuere*, and *verērī* might seem counterintuitive:

- A fear that something will happen is expressed by *nē* + subjunctive, e.g.:
Timeō nē pīrātae mē occīdant. I fear the pirates may kill me.
- A fear that something will not happen is expressed with *ut* + subjunctive, e.g.:
Timeō ut ille veniat. I fear he may not come.

If you separate the two clauses, you can see how the sentences work:

Timeō (I am afraid) *nē pīrātae mē occīdant* (may the pirates not kill me!) becomes: I fear that the pirates may kill me.

Timeō (I am afraid) *ut ille veniat* (may he come!) becomes: I fear he may not come.

The Prefix *ali-*

The prefix *ali-* serves to make interrogative words indefinite:

<i>quot?</i>	how many?	<i>ali-quot</i> : some, several
<i>quandō?</i>	when?	<i>ali-quandō</i> : at some time or other, once

<i>quantum?</i>	how much?	<i>ali-quantum</i> : a certain amount
<i>quis? quid?</i>	who? what?	<i>ali-quis, ali-quid</i> : someone, something

Recall, however, that *quis, quid* is used (without *ali-*) as an indefinite pronoun after *sī, nisi, num*, and *nē* (Cap. XXII):

Nihil cuiquam nārrāvī dē eā rē, nē quis mē glōriōsum existimāret.
(ll.135–136)

Vērūm hōc anulō sī quis servārī potest, nōn ego, sed amīca mea servanda est. (ll.180–181)

Recēnsiō: “Qu” words

<i>aliquī, aliqua, aliquod</i>	some (<i>indefinite adj.</i>)
<i>aliquis, aliquis</i>	someone, something (<i>indefinite pronoun</i>)
<i>quī, quae, quod</i>	who, which, he who (<i>relative pronoun</i>)
<i>quī, quae, quod (...?)</i>	what, which (<i>interrogative adj.</i>)
<i>quia</i>	because (<i>conjunction</i>)
<i>quid</i>	what, anything (<i>n. of quis, below</i>)
<i>quid (...?)</i>	why (<i>adv.</i>)
<i>quīdam, quadam, quoddam</i>	a certain, some (<i>indefinite pronoun</i>)
<i>quidem</i>	indeed, certainly (<i>adv.</i>)
<i>nē...quidem</i>	not even (<i>adv.</i>)
<i>quidnī (...?)</i>	why not (<i>interrogative adv.</i>)
<i>quisquis, quidquid/quicquid</i>	whatever, anything that (<i>indefinite pronoun</i>)
<i>quis, quae, quid (...?)</i>	who, what (<i>interrogative pronoun</i>)
<i>quis, quid (sī/num/ne...)</i>	anyone, anything (= aliquis)
<i>quisnam, quidnam (...?)</i>	whoever?/whatever? (<i>strengthened interrogative</i>)
<i>quisquam, quidquam</i>	anyone, anything (<i>indefinite pronoun</i>)
<i>quisque, quaeque, quodque</i>	each (<i>distributive pronoun</i>)
<i>quisquis, quidquid</i>	whoever/whatever, anyone who/anything who (<i>generalizing relative pronoun</i>)
<i>quō</i>	where (to) (<i>adv.</i>)
<i>quod</i>	because, that (= quia) (<i>conjunction</i>)
<i>quod</i>	what, which, that which (<i>n. of relative quī above</i>)
<i>quōmodo</i>	how (<i>adv.</i>)
<i>quoniam</i>	as, since (<i>conjunction</i>)
<i>quoque</i>	also, too (<i>adv.</i>)
<i>quot (...?)</i>	how many (<i>interrogative and relative adj.</i>)

Studia Rōmāna

The story of Caesar and the pirates (ll.6–9), related more fully by the *gubernātor* (ll.166–177) is told by Plutarch (first–second century), in his biography of Caesar. Piracy (robbery on the sea) was an inveterate problem. According to Thucydides (fifth-century BC Athenian historian), King Minos of Crete (Cap. XXV, l.44) was the first person to establish a navy; he then established colonies around the island, gained control of the waters, and stopped piracy. Rome did not become powerful at sea until the Punic Wars (third century BC). As mentioned briefly in the notes to Cap. XXIX, the Roman navy had made great strides toward policing the seas and keeping them safe from pirates: Pompey in 67 BC (ll.16–41) was granted special military power (*māius imperium*) to combat the pirates. Augustus set up permanent naval stations at *Misēnum* and *Ravenna* (*Misēnum* is on the point west of *Puteolī* on the map on p. 40 of your text; *Ravenna* is just north of *Arīminum* on the same map). Under the empire, control of the coastline around the Mediterranean facilitated safe seas.

Medus, as a runaway slave, a *fugitīvus*, has a lot to worry about. Should he be caught, it would be up to Julius to decide what to do with him—he could indeed, as he had threatened, have him crucified or, as Medus worries, thrown to beasts. We know both from what the Romans wrote and from artifacts that slaves ran away with some frequency. Archaeologists have found shackles, chains, and slave collars that mark the wearer as a slave, with inscriptions with variations of “hold on to me” (*tenē mē...tenē mē quia fugiō et revocā mē in...*)—the same kind of collars that Romans put on their dogs. Instructions are often included for returning the slave. A runaway slave was a thief (he did not belong to himself but to his master). Someone who finds a runaway slave and does not return him is also a thief and a criminal. During the empire, the Romans employed slave catchers (*fugitīvārīi*) to help them retrieve their property. During the republic, slave-owners had to rely on their network of friends.

We have a *commercium epistulārum* (a correspondence of letters) between Cicero and his friends about a runaway slave named Dionysius (an *anagnostēs*: a slave who read aloud to the master and his guests, so educated with a good voice and therefore expensive, cf. Cap. XVIII). Cicero writes to his friend Publius Sulpicius Rufus, proconsul in Illyria, for help in recovering his Dionysius, who was in charge of Cicero’s (very valuable) library; he stole many valuable books and, knowing he would not get away with it, ran away. Spotted in Illyria by several of Cicero’s friends, Dionysius claimed he had been set free by Cicero. (For a *fugitīvus* to claim to be *liber*, according to Justinian’s Digest of Roman Law, was an even more serious offense, *Digest* 11.4.2.). Cicero pleads with Sulpicius to do all he can to have Dionysius returned—a small matter, he says, but his grief at losing the books is great (*Ad Fam.* 13.77). At this point, you can read most of it as well! What you can’t yet read is translated in parentheses:

Praetereā ā tē petō in māiōrem modum prō nostrā amicitia et prō tuō perpetuō (everlasting) in mē studiō ut in hāc rē etiam ēlabōrēs (= labōrēs): Dionysius, servus meus, quī meam bibliothēcen³ multōrum nummōrum tractāvit (= cūrāvit), cum multōs librōs surripuisset (had stolen) nec sē impūnē (without punishment) lāturum putāret, aufūgit. Is est in prōvinciā tuā. Eum et M. Bolānus, familiāris (friend) meus, et multī aliī Narōnae (at Narona) vidērunt, sed cum sē ā mē manū missum esse diceret, crēdidērunt. Hunc tū sī mihi rēstituendum (will be restored) cūrāris (you will take care that), nōn possum dīcere quam mihi grātum futūrum sit. Rēs ipsa parva sed animī mēi dolor magnus est. Ubi sit et quid fierī possit Bolānus te docēbit. Ego, sī hominem per tē recipērārō (will have regained), summō mē ā tē beneficiō affectum arbitrābor.

From these letters, it is clear that not all slaves wore identifying marks and that some were so integral a part of their master's homes that visitors to those homes would recognize them elsewhere, so a runaway ran great risks.

Vocābula Disposita/Ōrdināta

Nōmina

1st

amīcitia, -ae	friendship
audācia, -ae	boldness
grātia, -ae	favor, gratitude, thanks (<i>pl.</i>)
incola, -ae (<i>m./f.</i>)	inhabitant
inopia, -ae	lack
pīrāta, -ae (<i>m.</i>)	pirate
poēta, -ae (<i>m.</i>)	poet
victōria, -ae	victory

2nd

amphitheātrum, -ī	amphitheater
populus, -ī	the people (<i>not</i> a person)
talentum, -ī	a talent (sum of money)

3rd

classis, classis (<i>f.</i>)	fleet
condiciō, condicōnis (<i>f.</i>)	agreement, contract, condition
gēns, gentis (<i>f.</i>)	tribe, nation
servitūs, servitūtis (<i>f.</i>)	slavery
victor, victōris (<i>m.</i>)	victor
vīrēs, vīrium (<i>f. pl.</i>)	strength
vīs (<i>f.</i>)	force, power
voluntās, voluntātis (<i>f.</i>)	will, desire, good will

3. *Bibliothēcen*: Greek βιβλιοθήκη, Latin *bibliothēcam*.

4th		
cursus, -ūs (<i>m.</i>)		running, forward movement; course
Verba		
-āre (1)		
(adiuvō) adiuuāre, adiuuisse, adiūtum		help
(armō) armāre, armāuisse, armātum		arm
(minor) minārī, minātum		threaten
(rēmigō) rēmigāre, rēmigāuisse, rēmigātum		row back
(repugnō) repugnāre, repugnāuisse		fight back (mostly <i>intr.</i>)
-ēre (2)		
(dissuādeō) dissuādēre, dissuāsisse		dissuade
(tueor) tuērī, tuitum and tūtum		see, watch, protect
-ere (3)		
(contemnō) contemnere, contēmpsisse, contēptum		think little of, scorn
(dēsistō) dēsistere, dēstitisse		leave off, cease
(ēducō) ēdūcere, ēdūxisse, ēductum		lead out
(flectō) flectere, flexisse, flectum		bend
(meminī) meminisse (+ <i>gen.</i> or <i>acc.</i>)		keep in mind, remember
(praepōnō) praepōnere, praeposuisse, praepositum		put (<i>acc.</i>) before (<i>dat.</i>), in charge of
(percurrō) percurrisse, percursum		run through
(redimō) redimere, redēmissee, redēptum		buy back
(reminīscor) reminīscī (+ <i>gen.</i> or <i>acc.</i>)		call to mind, recollect
(submergō) submergere, -mersisse, -mersum		sink, submerge
Irregular		
(offerō) offerre, obtulisse, oblātum		offer, present
(praeferō) praeferre, praetulisse, praelātum		prefer
(referō) referre, rettulisse, relātum		bring back, return
Adiectiva		
1st/2nd (-us/er, -a, -um)		
adversus, -a, -um		opposed, adverse
cārus, -a, -um		dear
cūctus, -a, -um		all
ēgregius, -a, -um		outstanding
grātus, -a, -um		grateful, pleasing
īnfēstus, -a, -um		dangerous
internus, -a, -um		internal, domestic
mercātōrius, -a, -um		mercantile

mūtuus, -a, -um	on loan
nūbilus, -a, -um	cloudy
proximus, -a, -um	closest
superbus, -a, -um	lofty, arrogant
3rd	
commūnis, -e	shared, common
inermis, -e	(in + arm) unarmed
vīlis, -e	cheap
Adverbia	
aliquandō	some time or other, finally
aliquot	some, several
dōnec	until
etiamnunc	even now
intereā	meanwhile
ubīque	anywhere, everywhere
utinam	if that, only that, would that
Coniūctiōnēs	
neu	or not, and not (nēve...nēve)
seu	or if, or (sive...sive)

XXXIII. Exercitus Rōmānus

Rēs Grammaticae Novae

1. Verbs
 - a. Pluperfect Subjunctive
 - b. Uses of the Subjunctive
 - i. Pluperfect Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses
 - ii. Optative Subjunctive: Unfulfilled Wishes
 - iii. Contrafactual Conditions
 - c. Passive of Intransitive Verbs
 - d. Future Imperative
 - e. *velle*: Imperfect Subjunctive
2. Nouns: Case Uses
 - a. Ablative of Respect (continued)
3. Adjectives
 - a. Gerundive Attraction
 - b. Distributive Numerals (continued)

Aemilia Writes to Her Brother

The chapter consists mainly of a letter to Aemilia from her brother, who is in Germania on military service. From this letter, you learn more military terms.

Lēctiō Prīma (Section I)

Distributive Numerals (continued)

In Cap. XXX, you learned that distributive numbers are those used repetitively (e.g., in multiplication or groups of certain numbers). Here are more distributive numerals:

10	<i>dēnī</i> , -ae, -a (1.2)
4	<i>quaternī</i> , -ae, -a (1.3)
5	<i>quīnī</i> , -ae, -a (1.3)
6	<i>sēnī</i> , -ae, -a (1.3)

Nouns that occur only in the plural, i.e., *pluralia tantum*, use distributive numbers, e.g.:

bīna castra two camps
bīnae litterae (= *duae epistulae*)

When distributive numbers are used with nouns that are *plūrālia tantum*, *ūnī*, -ae, -a and *trīnī*, -ae, -a are used instead of *singulī*, -ae, -a and *ternī*, -ae, -a, e.g.:

ūnae litterae (= *ūna epistula*)
trīnae litterae (= *trēs epistulae*)

Quaeris ā mē cūr tibi ūnās tantum litterās scrīpserim, cum interim trīnās quaternāsve litterās ā tē accēperim. (Il.90–92)

Velle, nōlle, mālle (continued)

The imperfect subjunctive of *mālle* and *nōlle* follows the (perfectly regular) pattern of *velle* (margin, p. 274). Review the forms of the present indicative and present and imperfect subjunctive:

Indicative		Subjunctive Present		Subjunctive Imperfect	
<i>volō</i>	<i>volumus</i>	<i>velim</i>	<i>velīmus</i>	<i>vellem</i>	<i>vellēmus</i>
<i>vīs</i>	<i>vultis</i>	<i>velīs</i>	<i>velītis</i>	<i>vellēs</i>	<i>vellētis</i>
<i>vult</i>	<i>volunt</i>	<i>velit</i>	<i>velint</i>	<i>vellet</i>	<i>vellent</i>
<i>nōlō</i>	<i>nolumus</i>	<i>nōlim</i>	<i>nōlīmus</i>	<i>nōllem</i>	<i>nōllēmus</i>
<i>nōn vīs</i>	<i>nōn vultis</i>	<i>nōlīs</i>	<i>nōlītis</i>	<i>nōllēs</i>	<i>nōllētis</i>
<i>nōn vult</i>	<i>nōlunt</i>	<i>nōlit</i>	<i>nōlint</i>	<i>nōllet</i>	<i>nōllent</i>
<i>mālō</i>	<i>mālumus</i>	<i>mālim</i>	<i>mālīmus</i>	<i>māllem</i>	<i>māllēmus</i>
<i>māvīs</i>	<i>māvultis</i>	<i>mālīs</i>	<i>mālītis</i>	<i>māllēs</i>	<i>māllētis</i>
<i>māvult</i>	<i>mālunt</i>	<i>mālit</i>	<i>mālint</i>	<i>māllet</i>	<i>māllent</i>

Lēctiō Altera (Section II)

Optative Subjunctive: Wishes Unfulfilled in the Present

In Cap. XXXI, you learned that the present subjunctive (with or without *utinam*) expresses a wish for the future. When we express a wish for the present, it has to be one that isn't true for the present (e.g., "I wish I weren't in class right now!"). There are various names for such wishes (which are optative subjunctive): unfulfilled, unrealistic, and contrafactual (contrary to fact). The verb is in the imperfect subjunctive, e.g., Aemilius's unreal (contrafactual) wishes:

Utinam ego Rōmae essem! (l.67)

Utinam hic amnis Tiberis esset et haec castra essent Rōma! (ll.70–71)

Aemilius is not, in fact, in Rome; the river is not the Tiber and the camp is not Rome. The verb is not in the present, but in the imperfect subjunctive.

Conditions in the Subjunctive: Present Unreal (Contrafactual)

Just as wishes can be unfulfilled (contrafactual), so too can conditions. The following sentences express a condition that can never be realized; here, too, the imperfect subjunctive is used to express unreality:

*Sī Mercurius essem ālāsque
habērem, in Italiam volārem!*

If I were Mercury and had wings, I would fly into Italy (but I'm not Mercury and I don't have wings). (ll.73–75)

*Nisi nōs hīc essēmus finēsque imperiī dēfenderēmus, hostēs celeriter
Dānuvium et Alpēs trānsīrent atque ūsque in Italiam pervenīrent, nec
vōs in Latiō tūtī essētis.* (ll.82–85)

*Sī mihi tantum esset ōtiū quantum est tibi, in epistulis scrībendīs nōn
minus diligēns essem quam tū.* (ll.93–95)

Gerundive Attraction

A gerund is a verbal noun with an active sense and thus can take an accusative direct object. But in practice, the gerund is usually not found with a direct object. Instead, most writers preferred to substitute a phrase consisting of a noun and the gerundive; the meaning is the same in each case. Some examples:

cupidus sōlem propius aspiciendī
(Cap. XXVI, l.108)

cupidus sōlis propius aspiciendī

cupidus patriam videndī *cupidus patriae videndae* (l.80)

fessus longās fābulās audiendō
(Cap. XXVI, l.123)

fessus longīs fābulīs audiendīs

Compare: when adding an object to a gerund prepositional phrase, Latin writers consistently use a gerundive/noun combination (not the gerund plus object), e.g.:

Gerund prepositional phrase
ad scrībendum: “for writing”

in scrībendō: “in writing”

ad dēfendendum

ad persequendum

Gerundive/noun phrase
ad epistulam scrībendam: “for writing a letter” (ll.97–98)

in epistulis scrībendīs: “in writing letters” (ll.94–95)

ad castra dēfendendā (l.116)

ad eōs persequendōs (= *ut eōs persequerentur*) (l.132)

Lēctiō Tertia (Section III)

Passive of Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive verbs, you have learned, do not take an accusative direct object. Intransitive verbs can still be used in the passive, but only if they are used impersonally (that is, in the 3rd person with no subject: “it”). The intransitive verb *pugnāre* is used impersonally in the following examples:

ā Rōmānīs fortissimē pugnātum est = *Rōmānī fortissimē pugnāvērunt*.
Mediā nocte in castra nūntiātum est... (l.105)

*Cum complūrēs hōrās ita
 fortissimē ā nostrīs, ab
 hostibus cōstanter ac nōn
 timidē pugnātum esset.*

literally: “when there had been
 fighting by our men...by the
 enemy,” but more idiomatically,
 “when our men and the enemy
 had fought...” (ll.119–121)

Pluperfect Subjunctive

The last remaining tense of the Latin subjunctive is the **pluperfect** (Latin *coniūctivus plusquamperfecti*). It is formed in the **active** by inserting *-issē-* (shortened *-isse-*) between the perfect stem and the personal endings. In other words, just as the imperfect subjunctive can be formed by adding the personal endings to the present infinitive, the **pluperfect subjunctive** can be formed by adding the personal endings to the perfect infinitive:

1st sing.	~isse m
2nd	~issē s
3rd	~isse t
1st pl.	~issē mus
2nd	~issē tis
3rd	~isse nt

The **pluperfect subjunctive passive** is composed of the perfect participle and the imperfect subjunctive of *esse* (*essem, essēs, esset, etc.*).

Pluperfect Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses

Just as the perfect subjunctive signifies completed action in a subordinate clause after a present or future tense verb, the pluperfect subjunctive signifies completed action after a past tense main verb.

Sequence of Tense

Main Verb	Subordinate Verb	
Incomplete Action	Completed Action	
present future	present subjunctive	perfect subjunctive
past tense	imperfect subjunctive	pluperfect subjunctive

The pluperfect subjunctive occurs in subordinate clauses such as:

- *cum*-clauses (where *cum* + pluperf. subj. = *postquam* + perf. ind.)
Quī cum arma cēpissent et vāllum ascendissent (= *postquam... cēpērunt/ascendērunt*), *prīmō mīrābantur quāmobrem mediā nocte ē somnō excitātī essent*... (ll.109–111)
Cum complūrēs hōrās ita fortissimē ā nostrīs...pugnātum esset. (ll.119–121)
- indirect questions concerning completed action in the past, i.e., with the main verb in the preterite (imperfect, perfect, or pluperfect).
Ego quoque dubitāre coeperam num nūntius vērum dīxisset. (ll.112–113)

Optative Subjunctive: Wishes Unfulfilled in the Past

Just as the imperfect subjunctive expresses a wish that is not coming true in the present, the pluperfect subjunctive expresses a wish that didn't come true in the past, as in Aemilius's final remarks:

<i>Utinam patrem audīvissem!</i>	If only I had listened to my father (but I didn't)! (l.166)
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Conditions in the Subjunctive: Past Unreal (Contrafactual)

The imperfect subjunctive expresses a condition unfulfilled in the present, while the pluperfect subjunctive expresses a condition unfulfilled in the past, e.g.:

<i>Sī iam tum hoc intellēxissem,</i>	If I had understood...I would
<i>certē patrem audīvissem nec</i>	have listened and I would not
<i>bellum profectus essem.</i>	have set out. (ll.181–182)
<i>Malus amicus fuisset, nisi</i>	I would have been a bad friend,
<i>lacrimās effūdissem super</i>	had I not shed tears, since he
<i>corpus amīcī mortuī, cum</i>	would have shed.... (ll.163–165)
<i>ille sanguinem suum prō mē</i>	
<i>effūdisset.</i>	

More examples can be found in GRAMMATICA LATINA.

Thus, the **imperfect subjunctive** expresses a wish/condition that is not true in the present. The **pluperfect subjunctive** expresses a wish/condition that was not true in the past:

<i>utinam veniat</i>	“may he come” (in the future) or “may he be coming (presently)”
<i>utinam venīret</i>	“would that he were coming” (but he is not)
<i>utinam vēnisset</i>	“would that he had come” (but he did not)

Ablative of Respect (continued)

The **ablative of respect** (which answers the question “in what respect?”) was introduced in Cap. XI (*pede aeger*, l.55), Cap. XIX (*amōre dignus*, ll.111–112), and again in Cap. XXV (*nōmine Minōtaurus*, l.26). In the expression *hostēs numerō superiōrēs* (l.144), *numerō* shows in what way the enemy are superior: “in number,” “numerically.”

Future Imperative

Aemilius ends his letter with some requests (ll.187–189). Here he uses what is often called the **future imperative**. While all imperatives refer to the future, forms in *-tō* (sing.), *-tōte* (pl.) do not imply “immediately.” They are often, therefore, used in legal language.

To form the future imperative, the following endings are added to the present stem:

- Vowel Stems
 - ▷ *-tō* (sing.), *-tōte* (pl.)
 - ▷ *nārrā|tō -tōte*
- Consonant Stems
 - ▷ *ī|tō -ītōte*
 - ▷ *scrīb|ītō -ītōte*
- Irregular
 - ▷ *es|tō, es|tōte* from *esse*
 - ▷ *fer|tō, fer|tōte* from *ferre*

Recēnsiō

I. Summary of Conditions

With the indicative

- Present Indicative:

<i>Sī iam hoc intellegis, certē patrem audīs.</i>	If you already understand this, you are certainly listening to your father. (cf. ll.181–182)
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- Sī aeger est, in lūdum ire nōn potest.* (cf. Cap. XV, l.83)

- Future or Future Perfect Indicative:

<i>Sī hoc intellēxeris, certē patrem audiēs.</i>	If you will have understood this, you will certainly listen to your father.
--	---

Nōnne laetus eris, sī filiōlam habēbis? (cf. Cap. XX, ll.153–154)

*Profectō eum verberābō atque omnibus modīs cruciābō, sī eum invēnerō
priusquam Italiam reliquerit.* (Cap. XXXI, ll.63–65)

- Past Indicative:

<i>Sī iam tum hoc intellēxistī, certē patrem audivistī.</i>	If you already at that time understood this, you certainly listened to your father.
---	---

*Sī quid prāvē feceram, dominus imperābat ut ego ab aliīs servīs
tenērer et verberārer.* (cf. Cap. XXVIII, ll.160–161)

With the subjunctive

- Present Subjunctive (ideal: “should...would”):¹

<i>Sī hoc intellegās, certē patrem audiās.</i>	If you should understand this, you would certainly listen to your father.
<i>Sī quid prāvē faciam, dominus imperet ut ego ab aliīs servīs tenear et erberer.</i>	If I should do something wrong, my master would order...

- Imperfect Subjunctive (present unreal: “were...would”):

<i>Sī iam hoc intellegērēs, certē patrem audīrēs.</i>	If you already understood this (but you clearly don’t), you certainly would be listening to your father (but you aren’t).
---	--

- Pluperfect Subjunctive (past unreal):

<i>Sī iam tum hoc intellēxissēs, certē patrem audīvissēs.</i>	If you had already then understood this (but you clearly didn’t), you certainly would have listened to your father (but you didn’t).
---	--

II. Some Subjunctive Signals

Ut

- Purpose
 - ▷ incomplete action: present or imperfect subjunctive

1. *Notā Bene:* There are no examples of this type of condition in your text.

- Result
 - ▷ incomplete action: present or imperfect subjunctive
- Optative
 - ▷ present subjunctive for a future wish or a present wish (when the outcome is uncertain)
 - ▷ imperfect subjunctive for a wish unfulfilled in the present
 - ▷ pluperfect subjunctive for a wish unfulfilled in the past
- Indirect command
 - ▷ incomplete action: present or imperfect subjunctive
- Indirect question
 - ▷ main verb refers to present or future:
 - present subjunctive if subordinate verb expresses incomplete action
 - perfect subjunctive if subordinate verb expresses completed action
 - ▷ main verb refers to past:
 - imperfect subjunctive if subordinate verb expresses incomplete action
 - pluperfect subjunctive if subordinate verb expresses completed action
- Negative fear (i.e., fear that something will not happen/has not happened)
 - ▷ main verb refers to present or future:
 - present subjunctive if subordinate verb expresses incomplete action
 - perfect subjunctive if subordinate verb expresses completed action
 - ▷ main verb refers to past:
 - imperfect subjunctive if subordinate verb expresses incomplete action
 - pluperfect subjunctive if subordinate verb expresses completed action

Utinam

- Wish (see optative subjunctive)

Nē

- Negative Purpose
 - ▷ incomplete action: present or imperfect subjunctive
- Optative (Negative)
 - ▷ present subjunctive for a future wish
 - ▷ imperfect subjunctive for a wish unfulfilled in the present
 - ▷ pluperfect subjunctive for a wish unfulfilled in the past

- Hortatory (Negative)
 - ▷ present subjunctive
- Indirect command (Negative)
 - ▷ incomplete action: present or imperfect subjunctive
- Prohibition
 - ▷ perfect subjunctive
- Affirmative fear (*nē* or *nē nōn*) (i.e., fear that something will happen/has happened)
 - ▷ main verb refers to present or future:
 - present subjunctive if subordinate verb expresses incomplete action
 - perfect subjunctive if subordinate verb expresses completed action
 - ▷ main verb refers to past:
 - imperfect subjunctive if subordinate verb expresses incomplete action
 - pluperfect subjunctive if subordinate verb expresses completed action

Nē...nōn

- Fear (see above, Affirmative fear)

Ut...nōn

- Negative Result
 - ▷ incomplete action: present or imperfect subjunctive

Cum

- Circumstances: subjunctive
- Causal: subjunctive
- (+ ablative: preposition)
- (Pinpointing the time: indicative)
- (Repeated action: “whenever”: indicative [usually])

Studia Rōmāna

It's not clear exactly what aspect of *litterae* Aemilius's father pursued and had in mind for his son. We learned in Cap. XXIX that Aemilius's family was poor. Generally, a career in literature was beyond the reach of people of lower socio-economic status. Even writers like Juvenal and Martial who complain constantly of their poverty were poor only in relation to the wealthy elite. He might have been a *scrība* and as such, one of the *appāritōrēs* (free-born attendants to Roman magistrates). Such *scrībae* were public officials; they earned a salary and were part of a *collēgium*, or society, of men who performed the same role. They mixed with more powerful people who could assist their upward mobility.

They were also part of the larger world of letters: the poet Horace (first century BC) was a *scriba quaestorius*. There is a good amount of evidence, literary and inscriptional, to show the potential for this kind of *studium litterarum*.

One Roman senator who combined the life of a statesman, *studium litterarum* and the military was *Sextus Iulius Frontinus*, who lived in the first century AD. His most famous work is his treatise on aqueducts (*dē Aquaeductū Urbis Rōmae*) but he also wrote two works that would have been read by Aemilius's commanders, if not Aemilius himself. *Dē Rē Militārī*, a treatise on military theory, has not survived, but we do have the *Stratēgmata*, a collection of useful examples of stratagems as a continuation of his work on military theory. One section offers examples of clever ways generals (both Greek and Roman) have roused dispirited soldiers. The republican general Aulus Postumius, for example, while fighting against the Latins, told his exhausted troops that two men on horseback were the Dioscuri (Cap. XVI); at the sight of the "gods," his soldiers revived:

*Aulus Postumius proeliō quō cum Latīnīs conflīxit, oblātā speciē
duōrum in equīs iuvenum animōs suōrum ērexit, Pollūcem et
Castōrem adesse dicens, ac sic proelium rēstituit.*

By Aemilius's time as a soldier, the Roman army had undergone great changes. In the first century BC, the general Marius began the practice of having soldiers carry all of their weapons and equipment, instead of having baggage mules (thereby greatly speeding up the military march). These soldiers got the nickname "Marius's mules." The very efficient practice persisted. The army comprised volunteer soldiers who served for twenty-five years. During this time, they were not allowed to marry (although some had unofficial wives and children). The soldiers' physical training was extensive and difficult. They had to be able to march fast carrying heavy loads, to move in formation, and to wield weapons skillfully. They built the roads they would march on into new territory; at the end of a long day of marching, they built overnight camps, pitched their tents, cooked their meals, and had to be ready to start all over again the next day. Aemilia's brother was part of a legion (*lēgio*, *legiōnis*, f.), which consisted of ten cohorts (*cohors*, *cohortis*, f.), which in turn consisted of six companies, called centuries (*centuria*, -ae, f.) of about eighty men. Centuries were led by centurions (*centuriōnēs*). Aemilius was a *pedes* (foot soldier), but he could in time have been promoted to an *eques* (cavalryman), which would have meant a new round of training. The constant trouble with the Germans meant a large number of soldiers were needed in Germany.

The emperor Augustus turned the Roman army into a standing, professional force that policed the boundaries of the Roman world. Inscriptional evidence tells us that Augustus's system stayed remarkably stable for hundreds of years. Soldiers were Roman citizens; auxiliary troops were not. The *stipendium* (whence our word "stipend") referred both to a term of military service and

the recompense earned from that service (*stīpendia merēre* means both “to serve in the military” and “to earn a wage for serving in the military”).

Most of what we know about soldiers on the Roman frontiers comes from inscriptions and archaeology. A recent discovery of a number of letters, written on very thin, folded wooden tablets, has been found at Vindolanda, a fort along Hadrian’s Wall in Northern England. The discovery of these tablets has revised our view of letter writing, adding thin, wooden tablets inscribed with ink to papyrus and wooden tablets covered with wax and inscribed with a stylus. <http://vindolanda.csad.ox.ac.uk/>

Vocābula Disposita/Ōrdināta

Nōmina

1st

rīpa, -ae

riverbank

2nd

gaudium, -ī

joy

lēgātus, -ī

envoy, delegate

legiōnārius, -ī

legionary

proelium, -ī

battle

stipendium, -ī

salary

studium, -ī

interest, study

3rd

aetās, aetātis (f.)

age

agmen, agminis (n.)

army on the march, file

amnis, amnis (m.)

river

caedēs, caedis (f.)

slaughter

cohors, cohortis (f.)

cohort

ēnsis, ēnsis (m.)

sword

imperātor, imperātōris (m.)

general, emperor

legiō, -ōnis (f.)

legion

ōrdō, ordinis (f.)

order

pāx, pācis (f.)

peace

ratis, ratis (f.)

raft

valētūdō, valētūdinis (f.)

health

virtūs, virtūtis (f.)

virtue

vulnus, vulneris (n.)

wound

5th

aciēs, -ēī

line of battle

Verba

-āre (1)

(circumdō) circumdare,

surround

circumdedisse, circumdatum

(commemorō) commemorāre,

mention

-āvisse, -ātum

(convocō) convocāre, -āvisse, -ātum	call together
(cōpulō) cōpulāre, -āvisse, -ātum	join, connect
(dēsiderō) dēsiderāre, -āvisse, -ātum	long for, miss
(fatigō) fatigāre, -āvisse, -ātum	tire out, weary
(hortor) hortārī, hortātum	encourage, urge
(praestō) praestāre, praestitisse	furnish, fulfill
(properō) properāre, -āvisse, -ātum	hasten, hurry
(vulnerō) vulnerāre, -āvisse, -ātum	wound
-ēre (2)	
(studeō) studēre, studuisse (+ <i>dat.</i>)	devote oneself to
-ere (3)	
(adiungō) adiungere, adiūnxisse, adiūnctum	add to, join
(caedō) caedere, cecīdisse, caesum	beat, fell, kill
(cōgō) cōgere, coēgisse, coāctum	compel, force
(effundō) effundere, effūdisse, effūsum	pour out
(ērumpō) ērumpere, ērūpisse, ēruptum	break out
(excurrō) excurrere, excucurrisse or excurrisse, excursum	run out, rush out
(īnstruō) īnstruere, īnstrūxisse, īnstrūctum	draw up, arrange
(prōcurrō) prōcurrere, prōcucurrisse or procurrisse, prōcursum	run forward, charge
(prōgredior) prōgredī, prōgressum	go forward, advance
-īre (4)	
(mūniō) mūnīre, mūnīvisse, mūnītum	fortify
Irregular	
fore	= futurum esse
(trānsferō) trānsferre, trānstulisse, trānslātum	transfer, transport
(trānseō) trānsīre, trānsīvisse	cross, pass

Adiectiva

1st/2nd (-us/er, -a, -um)	
arduus, -a, -um	steep
dēnī, -ae, -a	ten at a time
dīrus, -a, -um	dreadful
horrendus, -a, -um	dreadful
idōneus, -a, -um	suitable
ōtiōsus, -a, -um	leisured, idle
posterus, -a, -um	next, following
privātus, -a, -um	private
pūblicus, -a, -um	public

quaternī, -ae, -a	four at a time
quīnī, -ae, -a	five at a time
rīdiculus, -a, -um	laughable, funny
sēnī, -ae, -a	six at a time
trīnī, -ae, -a	three at a time
ūnī, -ae, -a	one at a time
3rd	
citerior, citerius	nearer
incolumis, -e	unharmed, safe
militāris, -e	military
ulterior, ulterius	farther, more distant
Prōnōmina	
plērīque, plēraeque, plēraque	most
Adverbia	
diūtius	longer (<i>comp.</i> of diū)
etenim	and indeed, for
ferē	about, almost
praecipuē	especially
prīdiē	the day before
quamdiū	how long, as long as
tamdiū	so long, as long
Praepositionēs	
citrā ² (<i>prp.</i> + <i>acc.</i>)	on this side
secundum ³ (<i>prp.</i> + <i>acc.</i>)	along
ultrā (<i>prp.</i> + <i>acc.</i>)	on that (the far) side

2. Although not used so in this book, *citrā* can also be used as an adverb.

3. Although not used so in this book, *secundum* can also be used as an adverb.

XXXIV. Dē Arte Poētīcā

Rēs Grammaticae Novae

1. Verbs
 - a. Intransitive Verbs
 - b. Contraction
2. Nouns
 - a. “Poetic Plural”
 - b. Case use: *in* + Accusative
3. Meter
 - a. Syllables
 - i. Quantity
 - ii. Division
 - b. Metric Feet
 - i. Hexameter
 - ii. Pentameter
 - iii. Elegiac Couplet
 - iv. Hendecasyllables
4. Points of Style: Idiom for “to marry”

Latin Poetry

By now you have advanced so far that you can begin to read Latin poetry. In this chapter, you find poems by Catullus (*Gāius Valerius Catullus*, c. 86–54 BC), Ovid (*Pūblius Ovidius Nāsō*, 43 BC–AD 17), and Martial (*Mārcus Valerius Mārtiālis*, c. AD 40–104). At the party, Cornelius starts by quoting a line from Ovid’s *Ars Amātōria*, which encourages Julius and Cornelius to quote passages from a collection of love poems, *Amōrēs*, by the same poet. Julius goes on to read aloud some short poems by Catullus and a selection of Martial’s witty and satirical epigrams (*epigrammata*). These epigrams are short poems in elegaic couplets (see below).¹

1. Divisions between epigrams are marked in the text by a dash (—).

Reading Poetry

When you first start reading poetry in Latin, you may, temporarily, have to disregard the verse form and concentrate on the content. Poetry's freer word order, in which word groups are often separated can present an obstacle to understanding until you grow accustomed to it. The inflectional endings will show you what words belong together; in some cases, you will find marginal notes to help you, e.g., *ut ipsae spectentur* (l.57), *nōbīlium equōrum* (l.62), *amor quem facis* (l.65), *meae puellae dīxī* (l.71). Some supplementary (implied) words are given in italics. However, the important thing is to visualize the situation and enter into the poet's ideas. The comments the guests have made on the poems will be useful for this purpose.

Meter

As you grow accustomed to reading verse, you will be better able to understand the meaning and content of the poems as you read. It is also important for you to study the structure of the verses, that is, the **meter**, which is intrinsic to the poetry. Meter is explained in the GRAMMATICA LATINA section. The following is a summary of the rules:

Syllabic Quantity: The decisive factor in Latin verse structure is the length or **quantity** of the syllables. Syllables ending in a short vowel (*a, e, i, o, u, y*) are short and are to be pronounced twice as quickly as long syllables, i.e., syllables ending in a long vowel (*ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ*), a diphthong (*ae, oe, au, eu, ui*), or a consonant. In other words: a syllable is short if it ends in a short vowel; all other syllables are long. A long syllable is marked [—] and a short syllable [⌣].

Syllabic Division: For the division into syllables, each **verse** (*versus*, "line") is treated like one long word:

- **A consonant at the end of a word is linked with a vowel (or h-) at the beginning of the next.** In a word like *satis*, therefore, the last syllable is short if the next word begins with a vowel or *h-*, e.g., in the combination *satis est*, where *-s* is linked with the following *e* in *est*: *sa-ti-s[^]est*—whereas the syllable *tis* is long in *satis nōn est*: *sa-tis-nō-n[^]est*.
- **A vowel (and -am, -em, -im, -um) at the end of a word is dropped before a vowel (or h-) beginning the next word, e.g., *atque oculōs*: *atqu'oculōs*; *modo hūc*: *mod'hūc*; *passerem abstulisti*: *passer'abstulisti* (in *est* and *es*, the *e* drops, e.g., *sōla est*: *sōla'st*; *vērūm est*: *vērūm'st*; *bellā es*: *bellā's*). This is called elision: the vowel is said to be **elided** (Latin *ē-lidere*, "strike out," "squeeze out").**

Metric Feet: Each verse can be divided into a certain number of feet (Latin *pedēs*) composed of two or three syllables. The commonest feet are:

- the **trochee** (Latin *trochaeus*), consisting of one long and one short syllable [— ∪]
- the **iamb** (Latin *iambus*), one short and one long [∪ —]
- the **dactyl** (Latin *dactylus*), one long and two short syllables [— ∪∪]
- The two short syllables of the dactyl are often replaced by one long syllable, making a foot consisting of two long syllables [— —], which is called a **spondee** (Latin *spondēus*).

Hexameter: The favorite verse with Latin poets is the **hexameter**, which consists of six feet, the first four of which are dactyls or spondees—the 5th, however, is almost always a dactyl, and the 6th a spondee (or trochee). The last syllable “counts” as long, regardless of its actual length, which is indicated below by an asterisk (*) in the final position:

— ∪∪| — ∪∪| — ∪∪| — ∪∪| — ∪∪| — *

Pentameter: The hexameter often alternates with the slightly shorter **pentameter**, which can be divided into two halves of 2½ feet, each conforming to the beginning of the hexameter (but there are no spondees in the second half):

— ∪∪| — ∪∪| — || — ∪∪| — ∪∪| —

Elegiac Couplet: The pentameter never stands alone, but always comes after a hexameter (in the text the pentameters are indented). Such a couplet, consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter, is called an **elegiac couplet** because it was used in **elegies**, i.e., poems expressing personal sentiments, mainly love poems.

Hendecasyllables: Catullus frequently uses the **hendecasyllable** (Latin *versus hendecasyllabus*, “eleven-syllable verse”), which consists of these eleven syllables:

— — — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — *

It can be divided into a spondee, a dactyl, two trochees, and a spondee (or trochee). (Occasionally the first syllable is short.)

Reading Verse Aloud

Latin verse rhythm is marked by the regular alternation of long and short syllables. Just as a long vowel takes twice the time to pronounce as a short vowel (cf. English “āha!” versus “fāther”), a long syllable is equivalent to two short syllables. As you read Latin verse aloud, the quantity of the syllables is important. But! If you read the Latin naturally (as you have been doing throughout the book, aided by the text’s marking of long vowels with macrons), the rhythm of

the verse will emerge. Latin poetry was meant to be heard—so practice reading it aloud. After enumerating the various demands of reading poetry, Quintilian (*I.O.* 1.8) gives this advice for successfully reading verse: *ūnum est igitur quod in hāc parte praecipiam, ut omnia ista facere possit: intellegat* (“There is, therefore, one thing that I would advise on this topic, so that he can do all those things: let him understand [what he reads]”).

Plural for Singular

The Roman poets sometimes use the plural (“poetic plural”) instead of the singular, especially forms in *-a* from neuters in *-um*, when they are in need of short syllables, e.g., *mea colla* (l.75 for *meum collum*) and *post fātā* (l.180 for *post fātum*). Like other authors, a Roman poet may also use the 1st person plural (*nōs*, *nōbīs*, *noster*) about himself. You see this when Catullus calls his friend *venuste noster* (l.152) and when Martial, in his epigram on the response of the public to his books, calls them *libellōs nostrōs* and concludes with the words *nunc nōbīs carmina nostra placent* (ll.163, 166).

In + accusative → against

Martial, who himself writes poems *in inimicōs*, says about the poet Cinna: *versiculōs in mē nārrātur scribere Cinna* (l.172). Here *in* + accusative has “hostile” meaning (= *contrā*, cf. the phrase *impetum facere in hostēs*).

Nominative and Infinitive with Passive Verbs

The passive *nārrātur*, like *dīcitur* (Cap. XIII, l.52), is combined with the nom. + inf.: *Cinna scribere nārrātur/dīcitur* = *Cinnam scribere nārrant/dicunt*.

Intransitive Verbs

Besides *imperāre* and *pārēre*, you have met many other verbs that take the **dative**:

<i>crēdere</i>	<i>appropinquāre</i>
<i>nocēre</i>	<i>placēre</i>
<i>oboedire</i>	(cōn)fidere
<i>impendēre</i>	ignōscere
<i>servīre</i>	resistere
(per)suādēre	minārī
<i>invidēre</i>	studēre
<i>parcere</i>	

Several compounds with *-esse* also take a dative:

<i>prōd-esse</i>	<i>de-esse</i> (“fail”)
<i>prae-esse</i>	<i>ad-esse</i> (“stand by,” “help”)

In this chapter, you find further examples:

favēre (l.40)
nūbere (l.126)
plaudere (l.217)

The impersonal verb *libet*—like *licet*—is usually combined with a dative:

mihi libet (l.35, “it pleases me,” “I feel like,” “I want”)
 cf. *mihi licet*, “I may,” “I am allowed”

Contractions

- A double *i* (*ii*, *iī*) is apt to be contracted into one long *ī*, as you have seen in the form *dī* for *dīi*.
- When *h* disappears in *mihi* and *nihil*, we get the contracted forms *mī* and *nīl* (e.g., ll.118, 174).
- You also find *sapīstī* for *sapiīstī* (l.190)—the latter form being a contraction of *sapīvistī*; the final *v* of the perfect stem tends to disappear, so that:
-īvisse becomes *-iisse/-īsse*
-āvisse becomes *-āsse*
-āvistī becomes *-āstī* (Cap. XXVIII, l.106)
nōvisse becomes *nōsse*
nōverat becomes *nōrat*

This last form, the pluperfect of *nōscere*, comes to mean “knew,” e.g.:

Ovidius ingenium mulierum tam bene nōverat quam ipsae mulierēs.
 (ll.54–55)
suamque nōrat ipsam (: dominam) tam bene quam puella mātrem
 (ll.93–94)

Points of Style

The idiom for “marry” is gendered in Latin, as is clear from the chapter:

Catullus Lesbiam uxōrem dūcere cupiēbat, nec vērō illa Catullō nūpsit,
etsī affirmābat ‘sē nullī aliī virō nūbere mälle (l.125–127)

A man “leads a woman (home)” into marriage (*in mātirimōnium dūcere*), whereas a woman “covers herself” (i.e., veils herself) for her husband (*nūbere*). In post-classical prose, *nūbere* can also be used for a man. But in classical Latin,

the distinction allows Martial to make the following disparaging joke (in addition to those you read at ll.190–191 and 192–193):

Uxōrem quārē locūplētem dūcere nōlim,
 Quaeritis? Uxōrī nūbere nōlo meae.
 Inferior mātṛōna suō sit, Prisce, marītō:
 Nōn aliter fiunt fēmina virque pārēs.

VIII.12

(locūples, -ētis = dīves, -itis)

Studia Rōmāna

Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim: Everyone is writing poetry, both hacks and laureates; so says Horace in his verse letter to Augustus (*Epist.* 2.1.117), written at the close of the first century. The Romans came late to poetry. Livius Andronicus, a Greek slave, gets the credit for first translating Homer into Latin in the middle of the third century (c. 240 BC). He needed texts with which to teach his Roman students, but the Romans had no poetry. Livius adapted Greek plays to Latin, both tragedies (*tragoediae*) and comedies in Greek dress (*fābulae palliātae*). The Romans harbored some ambivalence toward Greeks and Greek culture (an ambivalence that persisted, as the comment about Orontes “*sed is Graecus est atque libertīnus*” (30.117) shows). But just as Greek myths captivated the Roman imagination (Cap. XXV), so too did Greek literature, art, and philosophy work its way into Roman culture. Many Romans were bilingual in Greek and Latin. For some, bilingual meant knowing as much Greek as they needed to do business (or to live as a soldier abroad in Greek-speaking lands). The well educated might be truly bilingual.

The Romans translated, they adapted, they imitated. Ennius, in the late third or early second century BC, translated the fourth-century BC Greek writer Euhemerus into Latin. Plautus, in the second century BC, adapted Greek comedies for a Roman audience; he jokes that his play, *The Twin Menaechmi*, imitates Greek—not the highbrow Greek comedy of Athens, but the farcical Greek comedies of Sicily (*Menaechmi*, 11–12):

*Atque adeō hoc argūmentum graecissat, tamen
 nōn atticissat, verum sicilicissitat.*

Graecissat and *atticissat* were colloquial speech. *Sicilicissitat* appears only here; it is a punch line. In Plautus’s plays, we find the exuberance of one culture joyfully playing with the literature of another. Romans quickly became more refined and subtle in their interpretation of Greek literature. Plautus’s younger contemporary Terence (*Pūblius Terentius Āfer*), a freed slave from North Africa, wrote a smooth and polished Latin, and defended his way of adapting Greek plays in argumentative prologues. By the time of the late re-

public, Roman writers had learned to look to Greek models as inspiration for a literature that was new, learned, and Roman. The influence of Greek eloquence inspired the Romans to look at Latin with an eye to taking their language to a new level. In the first century BC, Julius Caesar wrote a book on linguistic analogy; Cicero wrote extensively on orators and oratory; *Mārcus Terentius Varrō* wrote a book on the Latin language. It seemed everyone wrote poetry—just not everyone wrote it well (see the Horace quotation above).

The poets in our chapter cover a long time-span. Aemilia likes Plautus, who would, by the second century AD, be one of the ancients, having lived over three centuries prior to our narrative. Catullus wrote in the middle of the first century BC. A contemporary of Cicero (who also wrote poetry), Catullus greatly admired the poets of Hellenistic Greece (that is, Greece during and after Alexander the Great), as well as the—by his time—ancient Greek poets. Catullus and the other “New Poets” favored closely worked, allusive poetry. The citation of poets at the dinner begins with Ovid, one of the greatest poetic geniuses of the Roman world. Ovid was a much younger and greatly admiring contemporary of Vergil and Horace; he heard Horace read his poetry aloud, but only saw Vergil (*Tristia* 4.10.49–51: *et tenuit nostrās numerōsus Horātius aurēs/dum ferit Ausonia carmina cultā lyrā./Vergilium vīdī tantum*). Martial, the final and most quoted poet in the chapter, lived in the first century AD and is the closest to the time of our narrative.

The poets of the late republic and early empire remained unsurpassed in the power and virtuosity of their poetry. By the time of our narrative Vergil and Horace were studied in school as classic texts. The poetry of the first century AD boasted, in addition to Martial and Juvenal, the great epic poet Lucan, who wrote an epic in ten books about the great civil war between Julius Caesar and Pompey the Great. Martial died c. AD 104 and Juvenal c. AD 130; after them, almost no Latin verse from our time period (second century AD) has been preserved. *Studium litterarum*, however, was by no means finished. Educated Roman amateurs were still writing verse and holding recitations, either at private parties or at larger readings in *auditōria*. Pliny the Younger (AD 61–113) tells us much about these reading in his letters.

Our friends at the dinner party read the poetry of others, but we know people composed extemporaneous verse at dinner parties. Catullus tells us of playing a game of one-up-manship with his friend *Licinius Calvus* (another renowned poet of the time whose work—with the exception of a few lines—is unfortunately lost). They took turns writing lines of verse (Catullus 50). The Younger Pliny sends his friend a collection of verse in the hendecasyllabic meter (a favorite of Catullus) that he wrote “while riding in a carriage, while in the bath, while eating dinner, delightfully passing my leisure time” (*Epist.* 4.14: *Accipiēs cum hāc epistolā hendecasyllabōs nostrōs, quibus nōs in vehiculō in balineō inter cānam oblectāmus ōtium temporis*).

Cornelius claims he carries a copy of the poet Martial around with him at all times. By the time of our narrative, books in *cōdex* form (that is, resembling more closely our own books) had become common. In a volume of poetry containing epigrams attached to party favors, known as *apophorēta* (ἀποφόρητα), or “take away presents,” Martial himself describes several of such small codices. Here’s one (14.186) that claims to contain all of Vergil (*Pūblius Vergilius Marō*, hence, *Marōnem*) on its parchment (*membrana*):

*Quam brevis inmensum cēpit membrāna Marōnem!
Ipsius vultūs prīma tabella gerit.*

Vocābula Disposita/Ōrdināta

Nōmina

1st

arānea, -ae	spider, cobweb
aurīga, -ae (<i>m.</i>)	charioteer, driver
cōmoedia, -ae	comedy
dēliciae, -ārum (<i>f. pl.</i>)	delight, pet
lucerna, -ae	lamp
nota, -ae	mark, sign
opera, -ae	effort, pains
palma, -ae	palm
tenebrae, -ārum (<i>f. pl.</i>)	darkness

2nd

bāsium, -ī	kiss
cachinnus, -ī	laugh, guffaw
circus, -ī	circle, orbit, Circus Maximus
fātum, -ī	fate
gremium, -ī	lap
ingenium, -ī	nature, character
lūdus, -ī	play, game, school
ocellus, -ī	(little) eye
odium, -ī	hatred
prīncipium, -ī	beginning
scalpellum, -ī	scalpel, surgical knife
theātrum, -ī	theatre

3rd

certāmen, certāminis (<i>n.</i>)	contest, fight
gladiātor, -tōris (<i>m.</i>)	gladiator
mēns, mentis (<i>f.</i>)	mind
opēs, opum (<i>f. pl.</i>)	wealth
passer, passeris (<i>m.</i>)	sparrow
ratio, ratiōnis (<i>f.</i>)	reason
rēte, rētis (<i>n.</i>)	net

spectātor, spectātōris (<i>m.</i>)	spectator
testis, -is (<i>m.</i>)	witness
4th	
anus, -ūs (<i>f.</i>)	old woman
rīsus, -ūs (<i>m.</i>)	laughter, laugh
sinus -ūs (<i>m.</i>)	fold (of toga)
Indeclinable	
nīl	nothing (= nihil)
Grammatica	
dactylus, -ī	dactyl
diphthongus, -ī	diphthong
epigramma, epigrammatis (<i>n.</i>)	epigram
hendecasyllabus, -ī	“eleven-syllable verse”
hexameter, hexametṛī	having six metrical feet
iambus, -ī	iamb
pentameter, pentametṛī	having five metrical feet
spondēus, -ī	spondee
trochaeus, -ī	trochee
versiculus, -ī	a little line of verse (<i>diminutive</i> of versus, -ūs)
Verba	
-āre (1)	
(affirmō) affirmāre, affirmāvisse, affirmātum	assert, affirm
(certō) certāre, certāvisse, certātum	contend, fight
(conturbō) conturbāre, conturbāvisse, conturbātum	mix up, confound
(dēvorō) dēvorāre, dēvorāvisse, dēvorātum	swallow up, devour
(excruciō) excruciāre, excruciāvisse, excruciātum	torture, torment
(implicō) implicāre, implicuisse, implicitum	enfold
(ōscitō) ōscitāre, ōscitāvisse, ōscitātum	gape, yawn
(pīpiō) pīpiāre, pīpiāvisse, pīpiātum	chirp
-ēre (2)	
(faveō) favēre, fāvisse	favor, support (+ <i>dat.</i>)
(libet) libēre	it pleases (+ <i>dat.</i>)
(lūgeō) lūgēre, lūxisse	mourn
-ere (3)	
(accendō) accendere, accendisse, accēnsus	light, enflame
(ēlidō) ēlidere, ēlisisse, ēlisum	break thoroughly, omit, elide
(ērubescō) ērubescere, ērubuisse	blush

(laedō) laedere, laesisse, laesum	injure, hurt
(nūbō) nūbere, nūpsisse (+ <i>dat.</i>)	marry
(plaudō) plaudere, plausisse, plausum (+ <i>dat.</i>)	clap, applaud
(requirō) requirere, requisivisse, requisitum	seek, ask
(sapiō) sapere, sapivisse	be wise, have sense
-ire (4)	
(circumsiliō) circumsilire, circumsiluisse	hop about
(prōsiliō) prōsilire, prōsiluisse	spring forth
Adiectīva	
1st/2nd (-us/er, -a, -um)	
bellus, -a, -um	lovely, pretty
dubius, -a, -um	undecided, doubtful
geminus, -a, -um	twin
gladiātōrius, -a, -um	gladiatorial
iocōsus, -a, -um	humorous, funny
mellitus, -a, -um	sweet
misellus, -a, -um	poor, wretched
niveus, -a, -um	snow white
perpetuus, -a, -um	continuous, permanent
poēticus, -a, -um	poetical
scaenicus, -a, -um	theatrical
sērius, -a, -um	serious
tenebricōsus, -a, -um	dark
turgid(ul)us, -a, -um	swollen
ultimus, -a, -um	most distant, last
venustus, -a, -um	charming
3rd	
ācer, -cris, -cre	keen, active, fierce
circēnsis, -e	of the circus
Adverbia	
dein	afterward, then
interdum	now and then
libenter	with pleasure, gladly
plērumque	mostly
Coniūctiōnēs	
dummodo	provided that, if only

XXXV. Ars Grammatica

Now that you have worked your way through all the declensions and conjugations of the Latin language, it is time to pause and take a comprehensive look at the grammatical system. To give you an opportunity to do this, we present, in a slightly abbreviated form, a Latin grammar, the *Ars Grammatica Minor*, written by the Roman grammarian Dōnātus, c. AD 350. This grammar is based on the works of earlier grammarians, rearranged in the form of question and answer, so it gives us an idea of the teaching methods used in antiquity—and much later, for the “*Donat*” was a favorite schoolbook in Europe throughout the Middle Ages. Now it is up to you to show that you have learned enough to answer the questions on grammar put to schoolchildren in the Roman Empire. Apart from omissions, marked [...], the text of Donatus is unaltered (in the examples on p. 303 of *LINGUA LATINA*, some infrequent words have been replaced by others).

The Latin grammatical terms are still in use. However, the **part of speech** (*pars orātiōnis*) that the Roman grammarians called *nōmina* is now divided into **nouns** (or **substantives**) and **adjectives**. The term *nōmen adiectivum* dates from antiquity, but it was not till medieval times that the term *nōmen substantivum* was coined (in English “noun substantive” as opposed to “noun adjective”). As a matter of fact, several of the Latin grammatical terms are adjectives that are generally used “substantively” with a noun understood, e.g.:

- (*cāsus*) *nōminātīvus*
- (*numerus*) *plūrālis*
- (*modus*) *imperātīvus*
- (*gradus*) *comparātīvus*
- (*genus*) *fēminīnum* (*masculīnum*, *neutrum*, *commūne*)

Genus is “gender” in English; Donatus counts four genders because he uses the term *genus commune* about words that may be both masculine and fem-

inine, e.g., *sacerdōs -ōtis*, “priest/priestess” (other examples are *cīvis*, *incola*, *infāns*, *testis*, *bōs*, *canis*).

The hexameter quoted by Donatus (l.212) to illustrate the use of *super* with the ablative is taken from the end of the first book of the *Aeneid*, the famous poem in which Vergil recounts the adventures of the Trojan hero Aeneas (*Aenēās*) during his flight from Troy (*Trōia*). Driven by a storm to Africa, he is received in Carthage (*Carthāgō*) by Queen *Dīdō*, who questions him about the fate of the other Trojans, King Priam (*Priamus*) and his son Hector.

Vocābula Disposita/Ōrdināta

Nōmina

1st

īra, -ae

anger

mūsa, -ae

a muse (one of the nine daughters of Memory)

2nd

scamnum, -ī

stool

3rd

admīrātiō, admīrātiōnis (f.)

wonder, admiration

ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis (f.)

speech

sacerdōs, sacerdotis (m./f.)

priest, priestess

4th

affectus, -ūs (m.)

mood, feeling

Grammatica

appellātivum, -ī (nōmen)

common noun

cāsus, -ūs (m.)

fall, case

causalis (coniūnctiō) (f.)

causal conjunction

comparātiō, comparātiōnis (f.)

a comparison

coniugātiō, coniugātiōnis (f.)

conjugation

coniūnctiō, coniūnctiōnis (f.)

conjunction

cōpulātiva (coniūnctiō) (f.)

copulative conjunction

disiūnctiva (coniūnctiō) (f.)

disjunctive conjunction

explētiva (coniūnctiō) (f.)

exclamatory conjunction

interiectiō, interiectiōnis (f.)

interjection

optātivus (modus)

optative (wishing) mood

positivus (gradus)

positive degree¹

propriū, -ī (nōmen)

proper noun

quālītās, quālītātis (f.)

quality

quantītās, quantītātis (f.)

quantity

ratiōnālis (coniūnctiō) (f.)

conjunction showing the train of thought

significātiō, significātiōnis (f.)

meaning, sense

1. Of an adjective or adverb.

speciēs, -ēī	appearance, aspect, sort
synōnymum, -ī	synonym
Verba	
-āre (1)	
(explānō) explānāre, -āvisse, -ātum	make intelligible, explain
(luctor) luctārī, luctātum	wrestle
(ōrdinō) ōrdināre, -āvisse, -ātum	put in order
-ere (3)	
(adnectō) adnectere, -nexuisse, -nexum	bind, tie
(dēmō) dēmere, dēmpsisse, dēptum	take away
(īnflectō) īnflectere, -flexisse, -xum	bend, curve, inflect ²
mentiōnem facere	mention
Adiectīva	
1st/2nd (-us/er, -a, -um)	
inconditus, -a, -um	unpolished, rough
3rd	
similis, -e	similar
Adverbia	
dumtaxat	only, just
forsitan	maybe, perhaps
proptereā	therefore
quāpropter	why
quidnī	why not
sīquidem	seeing that, since
tantundem	just as much
Praepositīōnēs	
adversus/-um (prp. +acc.)	toward, against
cis (prp. +acc.)	on this side of
Interiectiōnēs	
attat	exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright
eia	exclamation of joy, pleased surprise; also “come on,” “hurry up”
ēn	presents something important and/or unexpected
euax	exclamation of joy
papae	exclamation of wonder and joy

2. Inflect: To form the pattern of a word, decline a noun or conjugate a verb.

Grammatica Latina

The Parts of Speech

The **parts of speech**, or word classes, are:

- **Noun** (or **substantive**), e.g. *Mārcus, Rōma, puer, oppidum leō, aqua, color, pugna, mors*, etc.
- **Adjective**, e.g. *Rōmānus, bonus, pulcher, brevis*, etc.
- **Pronoun**, e.g. *tū, nōs, is, hic, ille, quis, quī, nēmō*, etc.
- **Verb**, e.g. *amāre, habēre, venīre, emere, īre, esse*, etc.
- **Adverb**, e.g. *bene, rēctē, fortiter, ita, nōn, hīc*, etc.
- **Conjunction**, e.g. *et, neque, sed, aut, quia, dum, sī, ut*, etc.
- **Preposition**, e.g. *in, ab, ad, post, inter, sine, dē*, etc.
- **Interjection**, e.g. *ō, ei, heu, heus, ecce*, etc.
- **Numerals** are nouns and adjectives which denote numbers, e.g. *trēs, tertius, ternī*.
- **Adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions and interjections** are **indeclinable words**, so-called **particles**.

NOUNS

Gender, number, case

There are three **genders**: **masculine**, e.g. *servus*, **feminine**, e.g. *ancilla*, and **neuter**, e.g. *oppidum*.

There are two **numbers**: **singular**, e.g. *servus*, and **plural**, e.g. *servī*. Nouns which have no singular are called **plūrālia tantum**.

There are six **cases**: **nominative**, e.g. *servus*, **accusative**, e.g. *servum*, **genitive**, e.g. *servī*, **dative**, e.g. *servō*, **ablative**, e.g. *(ā) servō*, and **vocative**, e.g. *serve*.

Stem and ending

The **stem** is the main part of a word, e.g. *serv-*, *ancill-*, *oppid-*, *magn-*, *brev-*, to which various inflectional **endings** are added, e.g. *-um, -ī, -am, -ae, -ō, -ēs, -ibus*.

In the examples in this book the stem is separated from the ending with a thin vertical stroke [|], e.g. *serv|us, serv|ī*.

parts of speech:
nouns(substantives)
adjectives
pronouns
verbs
adverbs
conjunctions
prepositions
interjections

numerals

particles

genders: masc., m.
 fem., f.
 neut., n.

numbers: sing. pl.
cases: nom.
 acc.
 gen.
 dat.
 abl.
 voc.

stems: *serv-, ancill-,
oppid-, etc.*

endings: *-ī, -am, -ae,
etc.*

declension (decl.)
 1st decl.: gen. -ae
 2nd decl.: gen. -ī
 3rd decl.: gen. -is
 4th decl.: gen. -ūs
 5th decl.: gen. -ēī/-eī

-a -ae
 -am -ās
 -ae -ārum
 -ae -īs
 -ā -īs

-us/- -ī
 -um -ōs
 -ī -ōrum
 -ō -īs
 -ō -īs
 -e

Declensions

There are five declensions:

1st declension: gen. sing. -ae, e.g. *īnsul|a* -ae.

2nd declension: gen. sing. -ī, e.g. *serv|us* -ī, *oppid|um* -ī.

3rd declension: gen. sing. -is, e.g. *sōl sōl|is*, *urb|s* -is.

4th declension: gen. sing. -ūs, e.g. *man|us* -ūs.

5th declension: gen. sing. -ēī/-eī, e.g. *dī|ēs* -ēī, *r|ēs* -ēī.

First Declension

Genitive: sing. -ae, pl. -ārum.

Example: *īnsul|a* -ae f.

	sing.	pl.
nom.	<i>īnsul a</i>	<i>īnsul ae</i>
acc.	<i>īnsul am</i>	<i>īnsul ās</i>
gen.	<i>īnsul ae</i>	<i>īnsul ārum</i>
dat.	<i>īnsul ae</i>	<i>īnsul īs</i>
abl.	<i>īnsul ā</i>	<i>īnsul īs</i>

Masculine (male persons): *nauta*, *agricola*, *aurīga*, *pīrāta*, *poēta*, etc.

Second Declension

Genitive: sing. -ī, pl. -ōrum.

1. Masculine.

Examples: *equ|us* -ī, *liber libr|ī*, *puer puer|ī*.

	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
nom.	<i>equ us</i>	<i>equ ī</i>	<i>liber</i>	<i>libr ī</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>puer ī</i>
acc.	<i>equ um</i>	<i>equ ōs</i>	<i>libr um</i>	<i>libr ōs</i>	<i>puer um</i>	<i>puer ōs</i>
gen.	<i>equ ī</i>	<i>equ ōrum</i>	<i>libr ī</i>	<i>libr ōrum</i>	<i>puer ī</i>	<i>puer ōrum</i>
dat.	<i>equ ō</i>	<i>equ īs</i>	<i>libr ō</i>	<i>libr īs</i>	<i>puer ō</i>	<i>puer īs</i>
abl.	<i>equ ō</i>	<i>equ īs</i>	<i>libr ō</i>	<i>libr īs</i>	<i>puer ō</i>	<i>puer īs</i>
voc.	<i>equ e</i>					

A few are feminine, e.g. *hum|us* -ī, *papyr|us* -ī, *Aegypt|us* -ī, *Rhod|us* -ī.

Nom. sing. -ius, voc. -ī: *Iūlius*, *Iūli!* *filius*, *fili!*

2. Neuter.

Example: *verb|um* -ī.

	sing.	pl.
nom.	<i>verb um</i>	<i>verb a</i>
acc.	<i>verb um</i>	<i>verb a</i>
gen.	<i>verb ī</i>	<i>verb ōrum</i>
dat.	<i>verb ō</i>	<i>verb īs</i>
abl.	<i>verb ō</i>	<i>verb īs</i>

-um -a
 -um -a
 -ī -ōrum
 -ō -īs
 -ō -īs

Third Declension

Genitive: sing. *-is*, pl. *-um/-ium*.

[A] Genitive plural: *-um*.

1. Masculine and feminine.

Examples: *sōl sōl|is* m., *leō leōn|is* m., *vōx vōc|is* f.

	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.		
nom.	<i>sōl</i>	<i>sōl ēs</i>	<i>leō</i>	<i>leōn ēs</i>	<i>vōx</i>	<i>vōc ēs</i>	-/s	-ēs
acc.	<i>sōl em</i>	<i>sōl ēs</i>	<i>leōn em</i>	<i>leōn ēs</i>	<i>vōc em</i>	<i>vōc ēs</i>	-em	-ēs
gen.	<i>sōl is</i>	<i>sōl um</i>	<i>leōn is</i>	<i>leōn um</i>	<i>vōc is</i>	<i>vōc um</i>	-is	-um
dat.	<i>sōl ī</i>	<i>sōl ibus</i>	<i>leōn ī</i>	<i>leōn ibus</i>	<i>vōc ī</i>	<i>vōc ibus</i>	-ī	-ibus
abl.	<i>sōl e</i>	<i>sōl ibus</i>	<i>leōn e</i>	<i>leōn ibus</i>	<i>vōc e</i>	<i>vōc ibus</i>	-e	-ibus

[1] Nom. *-er*, gen. *-r|is*: *pater patr|is* m., *māter mātr|is* f.

[2] Nom. *-or*, gen. *-ōr|is*: *pāstor -ōr|is* m.

[3] Nom. *-ōs*, gen. *-ōr|is*: *flōs flōr|is* m.

[4] Nom. *-ō*, gen. *-in|is*: *virgō -in|is* f., *homō -in|is* m.

[5] Nom. *-x*, gen. *-g|is*: *lēx lēg|is* f., *rēx rēg|is* m.

[6] Nom. *-ex*, gen. *-ic|is*: *index -ic|is* m.

[7] Nom. *-s*, gen. *-t|is*: *aetās -āt|is* f., *mīles -it|is* m.

[8] Nom. *-s*, gen. *-d|is*: *laus laud|is* f., *pēs ped|is* m.

[9] Irregular nouns: *sanguis -in|is* m.; *coniūnx -iug|is* m./f.; *senex sen|is* m.; *bōs bov|is* m./f., pl. *bov|ēs boum*, dat./abl. *bōbus/būbus*.

2. Neuter

Examples: *ōs ōr|is*, *corpus corpor|is*, *opus -er|is*, *nōmen nōmin|is*.

	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.		
nom.	<i>ōs</i>	<i>ōr a</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>corpor a</i>	-	-a
acc.	<i>ōs</i>	<i>ōr a</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>corpor a</i>	-	-a
gen.	<i>ōr is</i>	<i>ōr um</i>	<i>corpor is</i>	<i>corpor um</i>	-is	-um
dat.	<i>ōr ī</i>	<i>ōr ibus</i>	<i>corpor ī</i>	<i>corpor ibus</i>	-ī	-ibus
abl.	<i>ōr e</i>	<i>ōr ibus</i>	<i>corpor e</i>	<i>corpor ibus</i>	-e	-ibus
nom.	<i>opus</i>	<i>oper a</i>	<i>nōmen</i>	<i>nōmin a</i>		
acc.	<i>opus</i>	<i>oper a</i>	<i>nōmen</i>	<i>nōmin a</i>		
gen.	<i>oper is</i>	<i>oper um</i>	<i>nōmin is</i>	<i>nōmin um</i>		
dat.	<i>oper ī</i>	<i>oper ibus</i>	<i>nōmin ī</i>	<i>nōmin ibus</i>		
abl.	<i>oper e</i>	<i>oper ibus</i>	<i>nōmin e</i>	<i>nōmin ibus</i>		

Irregular nouns: *cor cord|is*; *caput capit|is*; *lac lact|is*; *os oss|is* (gen. pl. *-ium*); *mel mell|is*; *iter itiner|is*; *vās vās|is*, pl. *vās|a -ōrum* (2nd decl.); *thema -at|is*.

-ma -mat|is

-(i)s	-ēs
-em	-ēs
-is	-ium
-ī	-ibus
-e	-ibus
-is, acc. -im, abl. -ī	
-ēs -is	
-x -c is	

[B] Genitive plural: *-ium*.

1. Masculine and feminine.

Examples: *nāv|is* -is f., *urb|s* -is f., *mōns mont|is* m.

	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
nom.	<i>nāv is</i>	<i>nāv ēs</i>	<i>urb s</i>	<i>urb ēs</i>	<i>mōns</i>	<i>mont ēs</i>
acc.	<i>nāv em</i>	<i>nāv ēs</i>	<i>urb em</i>	<i>urb ēs</i>	<i>mont em</i>	<i>mont ēs</i>
gen.	<i>nāv is</i>	<i>nāv ium</i>	<i>urb is</i>	<i>urb ium</i>	<i>mont is</i>	<i>mont ium</i>
dat.	<i>nāv ī</i>	<i>nāv ibus</i>	<i>urb ī</i>	<i>urb ibus</i>	<i>mont ī</i>	<i>mont ibus</i>
abl.	<i>nāv e</i>	<i>nāv ibus</i>	<i>urb e</i>	<i>urb ibus</i>	<i>mont e</i>	<i>mont ibus</i>

[1] Nom. -is, acc. -im (pl. -īs), abl. -ī: *pupp|is* -is f., *Tiber|is* -is m.

[2] Nom. -ēs, gen. -is: *nūb|ēs* -is f.

[3] Nom. -x, gen. -c|is: *falx falc|is* f.

[4] Irregular nouns: *nox noct|is* f.; *nix niv|is* f.; *carō carn|is* f.; *as ass|is* m.; *vīs*, acc. *vim*, abl. *vī*, pl. *vīr|ēs* -ium f.

2. Neuter

Examples: *mar|e* -is, *animal -āl|is*.

	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
nom.	<i>mar e</i>	<i>mar ia</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>animāl ia</i>
acc.	<i>mar e</i>	<i>mar ia</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>animāl ia</i>
gen.	<i>mar is</i>	<i>mar ium</i>	<i>animāl is</i>	<i>animāl ium</i>
dat.	<i>mar ī</i>	<i>mar ibus</i>	<i>animāl ī</i>	<i>animāl ibus</i>
abl.	<i>mar ī</i>	<i>mar ibus</i>	<i>animāl ī</i>	<i>animāl ibus</i>

Fourth Declension

Genitive: sing. -ūs, pl. -uum.

Examples: *port|us* -ūs m., *corn|ū* -ūs n.

	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
nom.	<i>port us</i>	<i>port ūs</i>	<i>corn ū</i>	<i>corn ua</i>
acc.	<i>port um</i>	<i>port ūs</i>	<i>corn ū</i>	<i>corn ua</i>
gen.	<i>port ūs</i>	<i>port uum</i>	<i>corn ūs</i>	<i>corn uum</i>
dat.	<i>port uī</i>	<i>port ibus</i>	<i>corn ū</i>	<i>corn ibus</i>
abl.	<i>port ū</i>	<i>port ibus</i>	<i>corn ū</i>	<i>corn ibus</i>

dom|us -ūs f., abl. -ō, pl. *dom|ūs -ōrum* (-uum), acc. -ōs.

Fifth Declension

Genitive: sing. -ēī/-eī, pl. -ērum.

Examples: *dī|ēs* -ēī m. (f.), *rēs reī* f.

	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
nom.	<i>dī ēs</i>	<i>dī ēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>
acc.	<i>dī em</i>	<i>dī ēs</i>	<i>rem</i>	<i>rēs</i>
gen.	<i>dī ēī</i>	<i>dī ērum</i>	<i>reī</i>	<i>rērum</i>
dat.	<i>dī ēī</i>	<i>dī ēbus</i>	<i>reī</i>	<i>rēbus</i>
abl.	<i>dī ē</i>	<i>dī ēbus</i>	<i>rē</i>	<i>rēbus</i>

ADJECTIVES

First and Second Declensions

[A] Genitive singular *-ī -ae -ī*.Example: *bon|us -a -um*.

	sing.			pl.					
	masc.	fem.	neut.	masc.	fem.	neut.			
nom.	<i>bon us</i>	<i>bon a</i>	<i>bon um</i>	<i>bon ī</i>	<i>bon ae</i>	<i>bon a</i>	-us	-a	-um
acc.	<i>bon um</i>	<i>bon am</i>	<i>bon um</i>	<i>bon ōs</i>	<i>bon ās</i>	<i>bon a</i>	-um	-am	-um
gen.	<i>bon ī</i>	<i>bon ae</i>	<i>bon ī</i>	<i>bon ōrum</i>	<i>bon ārum</i>	<i>bon ōrum</i>	-ī	-ae	-ī
dat.	<i>bon ō</i>	<i>bon ae</i>	<i>bon ō</i>	<i>bon īs</i>	<i>bon īs</i>	<i>bon īs</i>	-ō	-ae	-ō
abl.	<i>bon ō</i>	<i>bon ā</i>	<i>bon ō</i>	<i>bon īs</i>	<i>bon īs</i>	<i>bon īs</i>	-ō	-ā	-ō
voc.	<i>bon e</i>						-ī	-ae	-a
Examples:	<i>niger -gr a -gr um, liber -er a -er um.</i>						-ōs	-ās	-a
	sing. masc.	fem.	neut.	sing. masc.	fem.	neut.	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
nom.	<i>niger</i>	<i>nigr a</i>	<i>nigr um</i>	<i>liber</i>	<i>liber a</i>	<i>liber um</i>	-īs	-īs	-īs
acc.	<i>nigr um</i>	<i>nigr am</i>	<i>nigr um</i>	<i>liber um</i>	<i>liber am</i>	<i>liber um</i>	-īs	-īs	-īs
							-er	-(e)r a	-(e)r um

etc. (as above, but voc. = nom. -er)

[B] Genitive singular *-īus*.Example: *sōl|us -a -um, gen. -īus, dat. -ī*.

		masc.	fem.	neut.					
	nom.	<i>sōl us</i>	<i>sōl a</i>	<i>sōl um</i>	pl. (as <i>bon ī -ae -a</i>)				
sing.	acc.	<i>sōl um</i>	<i>sōl am</i>	<i>sōl um</i>		-us	-a	-um	
	gen.	<i>sōl ius</i>	<i>sōl ius</i>	<i>sōl ius</i>		-um	-am	-um	
	dat.	<i>sōl ī</i>	<i>sōl ī</i>	<i>sōl ī</i>		-īus	-īus	-īus	
	abl.	<i>sōl ō</i>	<i>sōl ā</i>	<i>sōl ō</i>		-ī	-ī	-ī	
						-ō	-ā	-ō	

Third Declension

[A] Genitive plural *-ium* (abl. sing. *-ī*).Example: *brev|is -e*.

	sing.		pl.						
	masc./fem.	neut.	masc./fem.	neut.					
nom.	<i>brev is</i>	<i>brev e</i>	<i>brev ēs</i>	<i>brev ia</i>		-is	-e	-ēs	-ia
acc.	<i>brev em</i>	<i>brev e</i>	<i>brev ēs</i>	<i>brev ia</i>		-em	-e	-ēs	-ia
gen.	<i>brev is</i>	<i>brev is</i>	<i>brev ium</i>	<i>brev ium</i>		-is	-is	-ium	-ium
dat.	<i>brev ī</i>	<i>brev ī</i>	<i>brev ibus</i>	<i>brev ibus</i>		-ī	-ī	-ibus	-ibus
abl.	<i>brev ī</i>	<i>brev ī</i>	<i>brev ibus</i>	<i>brev ibus</i>		-ī	-ī	-ibus	-ibus

Examples: *ācer ācr|is ācr|e, celer -er|is -er|e*.

	sing. masc.	fem.	neut.	sing. masc.	fem.	neut.			
nom.	<i>ācer</i>	<i>ācr is</i>	<i>ācr e</i>	<i>celer</i>	<i>celer is</i>	<i>celer e</i>	-er	-(e)r is	-(e)r e
acc.	<i>ācr em</i>	<i>ācr e</i>	<i>ācr e</i>	<i>celer em</i>	<i>celer em</i>	<i>celer e</i>	-(e)r em		-(e)r e

etc. (as above) etc. (as above)

Examples: *fēlix*, gen. *-īc|is*; *ingēns*, gen. *-ent|is* (-x < -c|s, -ns < -nt|s)

		masc./fem.	neut.	masc./fem.	neut.				
sing.	nom.	<i>fēlix</i>	<i>fēlix</i>	<i>ingēns</i>	<i>ingēns</i>	-s		-s	
	acc.	<i>fēlic em</i>	<i>fēlic em</i>	<i>ingent em</i>	<i>ingent em</i>	-em		-s	
	gen.	<i>fēlic is</i>	<i>fēlic is</i>	<i>ingent is</i>	<i>ingent is</i>	-is		-is	

etc. (as above) etc. (as above)

-	-
-em	-
-is	-is
-ī	-ī
-e	-e
-ēs	-a
-ēs	-a
-ium	-ium
-ibus	-ibus
-ibus	-ibus

degrees:
positive (pos.)
comparative (comp.)
superlative (sup.)

-us -a -um / -(i)s (-e)
-ior -ius -iōr|is
-issim|us -a -um

-er -ill|is
-(e)rior -ilior
-errim|us -illim|us

[B] Genitive plural -um (abl. sing. -e).

Examples: *prior prius*, gen. *priōr|is*; *vetus*, gen. *veter|is*.

	masc./fem.	neut.	masc./fem.	neut.
sing. nom.	<i>prior</i>	<i>prius</i>	<i>vetus</i>	<i>vetus</i>
acc.	<i>priōr em</i>	<i>prius</i>	<i>veter em</i>	<i>vetus</i>
gen.	<i>priōr is</i>	<i>priōr is</i>	<i>veter is</i>	<i>veter is</i>
dat.	<i>priōr ī</i>	<i>priōr ī</i>	<i>veter ī</i>	<i>veter ī</i>
abl.	<i>priōr e</i>	<i>priōr e</i>	<i>veter e</i>	<i>veter e</i>
pl. nom.	<i>priōr ēs</i>	<i>priōr a</i>	<i>veter ēs</i>	<i>veter a</i>
acc.	<i>priōr ēs</i>	<i>priōr a</i>	<i>veter ēs</i>	<i>veter a</i>
gen.	<i>priōr um</i>	<i>priōr um</i>	<i>veter um</i>	<i>veter um</i>
dat.	<i>priōr ibus</i>	<i>priōr ibus</i>	<i>veter ibus</i>	<i>veter ibus</i>
abl.	<i>priōr ibus</i>	<i>priōr ibus</i>	<i>veter ibus</i>	<i>veter ibus</i>

So *pauper* (m./f.), gen. *-er|is*; *dīves*, gen. *dīvīt|is*.

Comparison

There are three **degrees**: **positive**, e.g. *longus*, **comparative**, e.g. *longior*, and **superlative**, e.g. *longissimus*.

The comparative ends in *-ior* and is declined like *prior*. The superlative ends in *-issim|us* (*-im|us*) and is declined like *bon|us*.

[A] Superlative *-issim|us*.

pos.	<i>long us -a -um</i>	<i>brev is -e</i>	<i>fēlix -īc is</i>
comp.	<i>long ior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>brev ior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>fēlic ior -ius -iōr is</i>
sup.	<i>long issim us -a -um</i>	<i>brev issim us -a -um</i>	<i>fēlic issim us -a -um</i>

[B] Superlative *-rim|us*, *-lim|us*.

pos.	<i>piger -gr a -gr um</i>	<i>celer -er is -er e</i>	<i>facil is -e</i>
comp.	<i>pigr ior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>celer ior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>facil ior -ius -iōr is</i>
sup.	<i>piger rim us -a -um</i>	<i>celer rim us -a -um</i>	<i>facil lim us -a -um</i>

[C] Irregular comparison

positive	comparative	superlative
<i>bon us -a -um</i>	<i>melior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>optim us -a -um</i>
<i>mall us -a -um</i>	<i>pēior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>pessim us -a -um</i>
<i>magn us -a -um</i>	<i>māior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>māxim us -a -um</i>
<i>parv us -a -um</i>	<i>minor minus -ōr is</i>	<i>minim us -a -um</i>
<i>mult um -ī</i>	<i>plūs plūr is</i>	<i>plūrim um -ī</i>
<i>mult ī -ae -a</i>	<i>plūr ēs -a -ium</i>	<i>plūrim ī -ae -a</i>
<i>(īnfra) infer us</i>	<i>inferior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>īnfim us/īm us -a -um</i>
<i>(supra) super us</i>	<i>superior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>suprēm us/summ us -a -um</i>
<i>(intrā)</i>	<i>interior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>īntim us -a -um</i>
<i>(extrā)</i>	<i>exterior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>extrēm us -a -um</i>
<i>(citra)</i>	<i>citerior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>citim us -a -um</i>
<i>(ultra)</i>	<i>ulterior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>ultim us -a -um</i>
<i>(prae)</i>	<i>prior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>prim us -a -um</i>
<i>(post)</i>	<i>posterior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>postrēm us -a -um</i>
<i>(prope)</i>	<i>propior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>proxim us -a -um</i>
<i>vetus -er is</i>	<i>vetustior -ius -iōr is</i>	<i>veterrim us -a -um</i>

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Adjectives of the 1st/2nd declension form adverbs in *-ē*, e.g. *rēct|us* > *rēct|ē*.

Adjectives of the 3rd declension form adverbs in *-iter*, e.g. *fort|is* > *fort|iter*.

The comparative of the adverbs ends in *-ius* (= neuter of the adjective), e.g. *rēct|ius*, the superlative ends in *-issimē* (*-imē*), e.g. *rēct|issimē*.

Adjective declension	Adverb positive	comparative	superlative
1st/2nd <i>rēct us -a -um</i>	<i>rēctē</i>	<i>rēctius</i>	<i>rēctissimē</i>
<i>pulcher -chr a -um</i>	<i>pulchrē</i>	<i>pulchrius</i>	<i>pulcherrimē</i>
<i>miser -er a -er um</i>	<i>miserē</i>	<i>miserius</i>	<i>miserrimē</i>
3rd <i>fort is -e</i>	<i>fortiter</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>fortissimē</i>
<i>acer ācr is ācr e</i>	<i>ācriter</i>	<i>ācrius</i>	<i>ācerrimē</i>
<i>celer -er is -er e</i>	<i>celeriter</i>	<i>celerius</i>	<i>celerrimē</i>
<i>fēlix</i>	<i>fēliciter</i>	<i>fēlicius</i>	<i>fēlicissimē</i>

Nom. sing. *-ns*, adverb *-nter*: *prūdēns -ent|is*, adv. *prūdentē*.

Some adjectives of the 1st/2nd declension form adverbs in *-ō*, e.g. *certō*, *falsō*, *necessāriō*, *rārō*, *subitō*, *tūtō*, *prīmō*, *postrēmō* (adjectives: *cert|us*, *fals|us*, *necessāri|us*, etc.).

Irregular adverbs: *bene* < *bon|us*, *male* < *mal|us*, *valdē* < *valid|us*, *facile* < *facil|is*, *difficulter* < *difficil|is*, *audācter* < *audāx*.

-ē

-iter

-ius

-issimē

-nter (< -ntiter)

-ō

NUMERALS

Roman	Arabic
I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
IX	9
X	10
XI	11
XII	12
XIII	13
XIV	14
XV	15
XVI	16
XVII	17
XVIII	18
XIX	19
XX	20
XXI	21
XXX	30
XL	40
L	50
LX	60
LXX	70
LXXX	80
XC	90
C	100
CC	200
CCC	300
CCCC	400
D	500
DC	600
DCC	700
DCCC	800
DCCCC	900
M	1000
MM	2000

Cardinal numbers	Ordinal numbers	Distributive numbers
<i>ūn us -a -um</i>	<i>prīm us -a -um</i>	<i>singul i -ae -a (ūn i)</i>
<i>du o -ae -o</i>	<i>secund us</i>	<i>bīn i</i>
<i>tr ēs -ia</i>	<i>terti us</i>	<i>tern i (trīn i)</i>
<i>quattuor</i>	<i>quārt us</i>	<i>quatern i</i>
<i>quīnque</i>	<i>quīnt us</i>	<i>quīn i</i>
<i>sex</i>	<i>sext us</i>	<i>sēn i</i>
<i>septem</i>	<i>septim us</i>	<i>septēn i</i>
<i>octō</i>	<i>octāv us</i>	<i>octōn i</i>
<i>novem</i>	<i>nōn us</i>	<i>novēn i</i>
<i>decem</i>	<i>decim us</i>	<i>dēn i</i>
<i>ūn-decim</i>	<i>ūn-decim us</i>	<i>ūn-dēn i</i>
<i>duo-decim</i>	<i>duo-decim us</i>	<i>duo-dēn i</i>
<i>trē-decim</i>	<i>terti us decim us</i>	<i>tern i dēn i</i>
<i>quattuor-decim</i>	<i>quārt us decim us</i>	<i>quatern i dēn i</i>
<i>quīn-decim</i>	<i>quīnt us decim us</i>	<i>quīn i dēn i</i>
<i>sē-decim</i>	<i>sext us decim us</i>	<i>sēn i dēn i</i>
<i>septen-decim</i>	<i>septim us decim us</i>	<i>septēn i dēn i</i>
<i>duo-dē-vīgintī</i>	<i>duo-dē-vicēsīm us</i>	<i>duo-dē-vicēn i</i>
<i>ūn-dē-vīgintī</i>	<i>ūn-dē-vicēsīm us</i>	<i>ūn-dē-vicēn i</i>
<i>vīgintī</i>	<i>vicēsīm us</i>	<i>vicēn i</i>
<i>vīgintī ūn us</i>	<i>vicēsīm us prīm us</i>	<i>vicēn i singul i</i>
<i>/ūn us et vīgintī</i>	<i>/ūn us et vicēsīm us</i>	<i>/singul i et vicēn i</i>
<i>trīgintā</i>	<i>tricēsīm us</i>	<i>tricēn i</i>
<i>quadrāgintā</i>	<i>quadrāgēsīm us</i>	<i>quadrāgēn i</i>
<i>quīnquāgintā</i>	<i>quīnquāgēsīm us</i>	<i>quīnquāgēn i</i>
<i>sexāgintā</i>	<i>sexāgēsīm us</i>	<i>sexāgēn i</i>
<i>septuāgintā</i>	<i>septuāgēsīm us</i>	<i>septuāgēn i</i>
<i>octōgintā</i>	<i>octōgēsīm us</i>	<i>octōgēn i</i>
<i>nōnāgintā</i>	<i>nōnāgēsīm us</i>	<i>nōnāgēn i</i>
<i>centum</i>	<i>centēsīm us</i>	<i>centēn i</i>
<i>ducent i -ae -a</i>	<i>ducentēsīm us</i>	<i>ducentēn i</i>
<i>trecent i</i>	<i>trecentēsīm us</i>	<i>trecentēn i</i>
<i>quadringent i</i>	<i>quadringentēsīm us</i>	<i>quadringēn i</i>
<i>quīngent i</i>	<i>quīngentēsīm us</i>	<i>quīngēn i</i>
<i>sescent i</i>	<i>sescentēsīm us</i>	<i>sescentēn i</i>
<i>septingent i</i>	<i>septingentēsīm us</i>	<i>septingēn i</i>
<i>octingent i</i>	<i>octingentēsīm us</i>	<i>octingēn i</i>
<i>nōngent i</i>	<i>nōngentēsīm us</i>	<i>nōngēn i</i>
<i>mīlle</i>	<i>mīllēsīm us</i>	<i>singula mīlia</i>
<i>duo mīlia</i>	<i>bis mīllēsīm us</i>	<i>bīna mīlia</i>

[1] *ūn|us -a -um* is declined like *sōl|us*: gen. -īus, dat. -ī.

[2] *du|o -ae -o* and *tr|ēs -ia*:

	masc.	fem.	neut.	masc./fem.	neut.
nom.	<i>du o</i>	<i>du ae</i>	<i>du o</i>	<i>tr ēs</i>	<i>tr ia</i>
acc.	<i>du ōs/o</i>	<i>du ās</i>	<i>du o</i>	<i>tr ēs</i>	<i>tr ia</i>
gen.	<i>du ōrum</i>	<i>du ārum</i>	<i>du ōrum</i>	<i>tr ium</i>	<i>tr ium</i>
dat.	<i>du ōbus</i>	<i>du ābus</i>	<i>du ōbus</i>	<i>tr ibus</i>	<i>tr ibus</i>
abl.	<i>du ōbus</i>	<i>du ābus</i>	<i>du ōbus</i>	<i>tr ibus</i>	<i>tr ibus</i>

[3] *mīl|ia -ium* (n. pl.) is declined like *mar|ia* (3rd decl.).

Numeral adverbs

1× semel	6× sexiēs	11× ūndeciēs	40× quadrāgiēs	90× nōnāgiēs
2× bis	7× septiēs	12× duodeciēs	50× quīnquāgiēs	100× centiēs
3× ter	8× octiēs	13× ter deciēs	60× sexāgiēs	200× ducentiēs
4× quater	9× noviēs	20× viciēs	70× septuāgiēs	300× trecentiēs
5× quīnquiēs	10× deciēs	30× triciēs	80× octōgiēs	1000× mīliēs

PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns

	1st person		2nd person	
	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
nom.	<i>ego</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>tū</i>	<i>vōs</i>
acc.	<i>mē</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōs</i>
gen.	<i>meī</i>	<i>nostrī/nostrum</i>	<i>tuī</i>	<i>vestrī/vestrum</i>
dat.	<i>mihi</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>
abl.	<i>mē</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>

- 3rd person and demonstrative pronoun

	sing.			pl.			reflexive pronoun
	masc.	fem.	neut.	masc.	fem.	neut.	
nom.	<i>i s</i>	<i>e a</i>	<i>i d</i>	<i>i ī</i>	<i>e ae</i>	<i>e a</i>	
acc.	<i>e um</i>	<i>e am</i>	<i>i d</i>	<i>e ōs</i>	<i>e ās</i>	<i>e a</i>	<i>sē</i>
gen.	<i>e iūs</i>	<i>e iūs</i>	<i>e iūs</i>	<i>e ōrum</i>	<i>e ārum</i>	<i>e ōrum</i>	
dat.	<i>e ī</i>	<i>e ī</i>	<i>e ī</i>	<i>i īs</i>	<i>i īs</i>	<i>i īs</i>	<i>sibi</i>
abl.	<i>e ō</i>	<i>e ā</i>	<i>e ō</i>	<i>i īs</i>	<i>i īs</i>	<i>i īs</i>	<i>sē</i>

objective gen.:

nostrī, vestrī

partitive gen.:

nostrum, vestrum

mī = *mihi*

nom. pl. *e|ī* = *i|ī*

sēsē = *sē*

e|īs = *i|īs*

Possessive Pronouns

	sing.	pl.
1st pers.	<i>me us -a -um</i>	<i>noster -tr a -tr um</i>
2nd pers.	<i>tu us -a -um</i>	<i>vester -tr a -tr um</i>
3rd pers.	<i>su us -a -um</i> (reflexive)	

eius, eorum, earum (gen. of *is ea id*)

me|us, voc. sing. *mī*.

Demonstrative Pronouns

	sing.			pl.		
	masc.	fem.	neut.	masc.	fem.	neut.
[1] nom.	<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hī</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>
acc.	<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hōs</i>	<i>hās</i>	<i>haec</i>
gen.	<i>huius</i>	<i>huius</i>	<i>huius</i>	<i>hōrum</i>	<i>hārum</i>	<i>hōrum</i>
dat.	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>
abl.	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>
[2] nom.	<i>ill e</i>	<i>ill a</i>	<i>ill ud</i>	<i>ill ī</i>	<i>ill ae</i>	<i>ill a</i>
acc.	<i>ill um</i>	<i>ill am</i>	<i>ill ud</i>	<i>ill ōs</i>	<i>ill ās</i>	<i>ill a</i>
gen.	<i>ill īus</i>	<i>ill īus</i>	<i>ill īus</i>	<i>ill ōrum</i>	<i>ill ārum</i>	<i>ill ōrum</i>
dat.	<i>ill ī</i>	<i>ill ī</i>	<i>ill ī</i>	<i>ill īs</i>	<i>ill īs</i>	<i>ill īs</i>
abl.	<i>ill ō</i>	<i>ill ā</i>	<i>ill ō</i>	<i>ill īs</i>	<i>ill īs</i>	<i>ill īs</i>

[3] *ist|e -a -ud* is declined like *ill|e -a -ud*.

[4] *ips|e -a -um* is declined like *ill|e* except neut. sing. *ips|um*.

[5] *is ea id*, demonstrative and personal: see above.

[6] *ī-dem ea-dem idem* (< *is ea id* + *-dem*):

	sing.			pl.		
	masc.	fem.	neut.	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	<i>īdem</i>	<i>eadem</i>	<i>īdem</i>	<i>īdem</i>	<i>eadem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
acc.	<i>eundem</i>	<i>eandem</i>	<i>īdem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>
gen.	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>	<i>eārundem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>
dat.	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>iīdem</i>	<i>iīdem</i>	<i>iīdem</i>
abl.	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>iīdem</i>	<i>iīdem</i>	<i>iīdem</i>

īdem < *is-dem*

-n-dem < *-m-dem*

nom. pl. *eīdem* = *iīdem*

eīdem = *iīdem*

Interrogative Pronouns[1] *quis quae quid* (subst.); *quī/quis... quae... quod...* (adj.).

	sing.			pl.		
	masc.	fem.	neut.	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	<i>quis/quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quid/quod</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
acc.	<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quid/quod</i>	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>
gen.	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
dat.	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
abl.	<i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

[2] *uter utr|a utr|um*, gen. *utr|īus*, dat. *utr|ī* (like *sōl|us*, but nom. m. sing. *uter*).**Relative Pronoun**[1] *quī quae quod*

	sing.			pl.		
	masc.	fem.	neut.	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
acc.	<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>
gen.	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
dat.	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
abl.	<i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

[2] *quī- quae- quod-cumque* (indefinite relative) = *quis-quis quid-quid/quic-quid* (indecl. subst.).**Indefinite Pronouns**[1] *nēmō*, acc. *nēmin|em*, dat. *nēmin|ī*.[2] *nihil*, neuter (indecl.).[3] *ūll|us -a -um* and *nūll|us -a -um* are declined like *sōl|us*.[4] *neuter -tr|a -tr|um* and *uter-que utr|a-que utr|um-que* are declined like *uter*: gen. *neutr|īus*, *utr|īus-que*.[5] *alter -er|a -er|um*, gen. *-er|īus*, dat. *-er|ī*.[6] *ali|us -a -ud*, dat. *ali|ī* (gen. *alter|īus*).The following pronouns are declined like *quis/quī*:[7] *ali-quis/-quī -qua -quid/-quod* and (*sī, nisi, nē, num*) *quis/quī qua quid/quod*.[8] *quis-quam quid-quam/quic-quam*.[9] *quī-dam quae-dam quid-dam/quod-dam*, acc. sing. m. *quen-dam*, f. *quan-dam*, gen. pl. m./n. *quōrun-dam*, f. *quārun-dam*.[10] *quis-que quae-que quid-que/quod-que*.[11] *quī- quae- quid-/quod-vīs* = *quī- quae- quid-/quod-libet*.*nēmō* < *ne-* + *homō**nīl* = *nihil**neuter* < *ne-* + *uter*n. pl. (*ali-*)*qua**-n-dam* < *-m-dam*

VERBS

Voice and Mood

The **voice** of the verb is either **active**, e.g. *amat*, or **passive**, e.g. *amātur*. Verbs which have no active voice (except participles and gerund), e.g. *cōnārī*, *loquī*, are called **deponent** verbs.

The **moods** of the verb are: **infinitive**, e.g. *amāre*, **imperative**, e.g. *amā*, **indicative**, e.g. *amat*, and **subjunctive**, e.g. *amet*.

Tense, Number, Person

The **tenses** of the verb are: **present**, e.g. *amat*, **future**, e.g. *amābit*, **imperfect**, e.g. *amābat*, **perfect**, e.g. *amāvit*, **pluperfect**, e.g. *amāverat*, and **future perfect**, e.g. *amāverit*.

The **numbers** of the verb are: **singular**, e.g. *amat*, and **plural**, e.g. *amant*.

The **persons** of the verb are: **1st person**, e.g. *amō*, **2nd person**, e.g. *amās*, and **3rd person**, e.g. *amat*. Verbs which have no 1st and 2nd persons, e.g. *licēre* and *pudēre*, are called **impersonal**.

Conjugations

There are four **conjugations**:

- [1] **1st conjugation**: inf. *-āre*, *-ārī* e.g. *amāre*, *cōnārī*.
- [2] **2nd conjugation**: inf. *-ēre*, *-ērī* e.g. *monēre*, *verērī*.
- [3] **3rd conjugation**: inf. *-ere*, *-ī* e.g. *legere*, *ūtī*.
- [4] **4th conjugation**: inf. *-īre*, *-īrī* e.g. *audīre*, *partīrī*.

Stem

Verbal stems:

The **present stem**, e.g. *amā-*, *monē-*, *leg-*, *audī-*.

The **perfect stem**, e.g. *amāv-*, *monu-*, *lēg-*, *audīv-*.

The **supine stem**, e.g. *amāt-*, *monit-*, *lēct-*, *audīt-*.

Personal endings

	Active		Passive	
	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
pers. 1	<i>-m/-ō</i>	<i>-mus</i>	<i>-r/-or</i>	<i>-mur</i>
pers. 2	<i>-s</i>	<i>-tis</i>	<i>-ris</i>	<i>-minī</i>
pers. 3	<i>-t</i>	<i>-nt</i>	<i>-tur</i>	<i>-ntur</i>

[2] Endings of the perfect indicative active:

	sing.	pl.
pers. 1	<i>~ī</i>	<i>~imus</i>
pers. 2	<i>~istī</i>	<i>~istis</i>
pers. 3	<i>~it</i>	<i>~ērunt (~ēre)</i>

voice: act.
pass.

mood: inf. ind.
imp. subj.

tense: pres. perf.
imperf.

pluperf.
fut. fut. perf.
number: sing.
pl.

person: 1
2
3

conjugations:

[1] *-āre/-ārī*

[2] *-ēre/-ērī*

[3] *-ere/-ī*

[4] *-īre/-īrī*

verbal stems:

present stem [-]

perfect stem [~]

supine stem [=]

after a consonant:

-ō -imus -or -imur
-is -itis -eris -iminī
-it -unt -itur -untur

[1, 2, 4] [3]
 -re -ere
 ~isse
 ≈ūr|us -a -um esse

[1, 2, 4] [3]
 -ō -ō
 -s -is
 -t -it
 -mus -imus
 -tis -itis
 -(u)nt -unt
 [1, 2] [3, 4]
 -ba|m -ēba|m
 -ba|s -ēba|s
 -ba|t -ēba|t
 -ba|mus -ēba|mus
 -ba|tis -ēba|tis
 -ba|nt -ēba|nt
 [1, 2] [3, 4]
 -b|ō -a|m
 -b|is -ē|s
 -b|it -e|t
 -b|imus -ē|mus
 -b|itis -ē|tis
 -b|unt -e|nt

~ī
 ~istī
 ~it
 ~imus
 ~istis
 ~ērunt

~era|m
 ~erā|s
 ~era|t
 ~erā|mus
 ~erā|tis
 ~era|nt

~er|ō
 ~er|s
 ~er|t
 ~er|mus
 ~er|tis
 ~er|nt

Conjugation

[A] Active

Infinitive

present
 [1] amā|re [2] monē|re [3] leg|ere [4] audī|re
 perfect
 amāv|isse monu|isse lēg|isse audīv|isse
 future
 amāt|ūr|um esse monit|ūr|um esse lēct|ūr|um esse audīt|ūr|um esse

Indicative

present

sing. 1 am|ō mone|ō leg|ō audī|ō
 2 amā|s monē|s leg|is audī|s
 3 ama|t mone|t leg|it audī|t
 pl. 1 amā|mus monē|mus leg|imus audī|mus
 2 amā|tis monē|tis leg|itis audī|tis
 3 ama|nt mone|nt leg|unt audī|nt

imperfect

sing. 1 amā|ba|m monē|ba|m leg|ēba|m audī|ēba|m
 2 amā|bā|s monē|bā|s leg|ēbā|s audī|ēbā|s
 3 amā|ba|t monē|ba|t leg|ēba|t audī|ēba|t
 pl. 1 amā|bā|mus monē|bā|mus leg|ēbā|mus audī|ēbā|mus
 2 amā|bā|tis monē|bā|tis leg|ēbā|tis audī|ēbā|tis
 3 amā|ba|nt monē|ba|nt leg|ēba|nt audī|ēba|nt

future

sing. 1 amā|b|ō monē|b|ō leg|a|m audī|a|m
 2 amā|b|is monē|b|is leg|ē|s audī|ē|s
 3 amā|b|it monē|b|it leg|e|t audī|e|t
 pl. 1 amā|b|imus monē|b|imus leg|ē|mus audī|ē|mus
 2 amā|b|itis monē|b|itis leg|ē|tis audī|ē|tis
 3 amā|b|unt monē|b|unt leg|e|nt audī|e|nt

perfect

sing. 1 amāv|ī monu|ī lēg|ī audīv|ī
 2 amāv|istī monu|istī lēg|istī audīv|istī
 3 amāv|it monu|it lēg|it audīv|it
 pl. 1 amāv|imus monu|imus lēg|imus audīv|imus
 2 amāv|istis monu|istis lēg|istis audīv|istis
 3 amāv|ērunt monu|ērunt lēg|ērunt audīv|ērunt

pluperfect

sing. 1 amāv|era|m monu|era|m lēg|era|m audīv|era|m
 2 amāv|erā|s monu|erā|s lēg|erā|s audīv|erā|s
 3 amāv|era|t monu|era|t lēg|era|t audīv|era|t
 pl. 1 amāv|erā|mus monu|erā|mus lēg|erā|mus audīv|erā|mus
 2 amāv|erā|tis monu|erā|tis lēg|erā|tis audīv|erā|tis
 3 amāv|era|nt monu|era|nt lēg|era|nt audīv|era|nt

future perfect

sing. 1 amāv|er|ō monu|er|ō lēg|er|ō audīv|er|ō
 2 amāv|er|s monu|er|s lēg|er|s audīv|er|s
 3 amāv|er|t monu|er|t lēg|er|t audīv|er|t
 pl. 1 amāv|er|imus monu|er|imus lēg|er|imus audīv|er|imus
 2 amāv|er|tis monu|er|tis lēg|er|tis audīv|er|tis
 3 amāv|er|nt monu|er|nt lēg|er|nt audīv|er|nt

Subjunctive**present**

sing.1	am e m	mone a m	leg a m	audi a m
2	am ē s	mone ā s	leg ā s	audi ā s
3	am e t	mone a t	leg a t	audi a t
pl.1	am ē mus	mone ā mus	leg ā mus	audi ā mus
2	am ē tis	mone ā tis	leg ā tis	audi ā tis
3	am e nt	mone a nt	leg a nt	audi a nt

[1]	[2, 3, 4]
(-) e m	-a m
(-) ē s	-ā s
(-) e t	-a t
(-) ē mus	-ā mus
(-) ē tis	-ā tis
(-) e nt	-a nt

imperfect

sing.1	amā re m	monē re m	leg ere m	audi re m
2	amā rē s	monē rē s	leg erē s	audi rē s
3	amā re t	monē re t	leg ere t	audi re t
pl.1	amā rē mus	monē rē mus	leg erē mus	audi rē mus
2	amā rē tis	monē rē tis	leg erē tis	audi rē tis
3	amā re nt	monē re nt	leg ere nt	audi re nt

[1, 2, 4]	[3]
-re m	-ere m
-rē s	-erē s
-re t	-ere t
-rē mus	-erē mus
-rē tis	-erē tis
-re nt	-ere nt

perfect

sing.1	amāv eri m	monu eri m	lēg eri m	audīv eri m
2	amāv eri s	monu eri s	lēg eri s	audīv eri s
3	amāv eri t	monu eri t	lēg eri t	audīv eri t
pl.1	amāv eri mus	monu eri mus	lēg eri mus	audīv eri mus
2	amāv eri tis	monu eri tis	lēg eri tis	audīv eri tis
3	amāv eri nt	monu eri nt	lēg eri nt	audīv eri nt

≈eri m
≈eri s
≈eri t
≈eri mus
≈eri tis
≈eri nt

pluperfect

sing.1	amāv isse m	monu isse m	lēg isse m	audīv isse m
2	amāv issē s	monu issē s	lēg issē s	audīv issē s
3	amāv isse t	monu isse t	lēg isse t	audīv isse t
pl.1	amāv issē mus	monu issē mus	lēg issē mus	audīv issē mus
2	amāv issē tis	monu issē tis	lēg issē tis	audīv issē tis
3	amāv isse nt	monu isse nt	lēg isse nt	audīv isse nt

≈isse m
≈issē s
≈isse t
≈issē mus
≈issē tis
≈isse nt

Imperative**present**

sing.	amā	monē	leg e	audi
pl.	amā te	monē te	leg ite	audi te
future				
sing.	amā tō	monē tō	leg itō	audi tō
pl.	amā tōte	monē tōte	leg itōte	audi tōte

[1, 2, 4]	[3]
-	-e
-te	-ite
-tō	-itō
-tōte	-itōte

Participle**present**

amā ns -ant is	monē ns -ent is	leg ēns	audi ēns -ent is
		-ent is	

[1, 2]	[3, 4]
-ns	-ēns
-nt is	-ent is
≈ūr us -a -um	

future

amāt ūr us	monit ūr us	lēct ūr us	audīt ūr us
-a -um	-a -um	-a -um	-a -um

Supine

I	amāt um	monit um	lēct um	audīt um
II	amāt ū	monit ū	lēct ū	audīt ū

≈um
≈ū

Gerund

acc.	ama nd um	mone nd um	leg end um	audi end um
gen.	ama nd ī	mone nd ī	leg end ī	audi end ī
abl.	ama nd ō	mone nd ō	leg end ō	audi end ō

[1, 2]	[3, 4]
-nd um	-end um
-nd ī	-end ī
-nd ō	-end ō

		[B] Passive			
		Infinitive			
[1, 2, 4]	[3]	present			
-rī	-ī	[1] amā rī	[2] monē rī	[3] leg ī	[4] audī rī
≈us -a -um esse		perfect			
		amāt um esse	monit um esse	lēct um esse	audīt um esse
≈um īrī		future			
		amāt um īrī	monit um īrī	lēct um īrī	audīt um īrī
		Indicative			
		present			
[1, 2, 4]	[3]	sing.			
-or	-or	1 am or	mone or	leg or	audi or
-ris	-eris	2 amā ris	monē ris	leg eris	audī ris
-tur	-itur	3 amā tur	monē tur	leg itur	audī tur
-mur	-imur	pl.			
-minī	-iminī	1 amā mur	monē mur	leg imur	audī mur
-(u)ntur	-untur	2 amā minī	monē minī	leg iminī	audī minī
[1, 2]	[3, 4]	3 ama ntur	mone ntur	leg untur	audi untur
		imperfect			
		sing.			
-ba r	-ēba r	1 amā ba r	monē ba r	leg ēba r	audi ēba r
-ba ris	-ēba ris	2 amā bā ris	monē bā ris	leg ēbā ris	audi ēbā ris
-ba tur	-ēba tur	3 amā bā tur	monē bā tur	leg ēbā tur	audi ēbā tur
-ba mur	-ēba mur	pl.			
-ba minī	-ēba minī	1 amā bā mur	monē bā mur	leg ēbā mur	audi ēbā mur
-ba ntur	-ēba ntur	2 amā bā minī	monē bā minī	leg ēbā minī	audi ēbā minī
		3 amā bā ntur	monē bā ntur	leg ēbā ntur	audi ēbā ntur
		future			
		sing.			
-b or	-a r	1 amā b or	monē b or	leg a r	audi a r
-b eris	-ē ris	2 amā b eris	monē b eris	leg ē ris	audi ē ris
-b itur	-ē tur	3 amā b itur	monē b itur	leg ē tur	audi ē tur
-b imur	-ē mur	pl.			
-b iminī	-ē minī	1 amā b imur	monē b imur	leg ē mur	audi ē mur
-b untur	-ē ntur	2 amā b iminī	monē b iminī	leg ē minī	audi ē minī
		3 amā b untur	monē b untur	leg ē ntur	audi ē ntur
		perfect			
≈us -a (-um)		sing.			
sum		1 amāt us	monit us	lēct us	audīt us
es		2 sum	sum	sum	sum
est		3 est	est	est	est
≈ī -ae (-a)		amāt ī	monit ī	lēct ī	audīt ī
sumus		pl.			
estis		1 umus	sumus	sumus	sumus
sunt		2 estis	estis	estis	estis
		3 sunt	sunt	sunt	sunt
		pluperfect			
≈us -a (-um)		sing.			
eram		1 eram	eram	eram	eram
erās		2 erās	erās	erās	erās
erat		3 erat	erat	erat	erat
≈ī -ae (-a)		amāt ī	monit ī	lēct ī	audīt ī
erāmus		pl.			
erātis		1 erāmus	erāmus	erāmus	erāmus
erant		2 erātis	erātis	erātis	erātis
		3 erant	erant	erant	erant

future perfect				
	<i>amāt us</i>	<i>monit us</i>	<i>lēct us</i>	<i>audīt us</i>
sing.1	<i>erō</i>	<i>erō</i>	<i>erō</i>	<i>erō</i>
2	<i>eris</i>	<i>eris</i>	<i>eris</i>	<i>eris</i>
3	<i>erit</i>	<i>erit</i>	<i>erit</i>	<i>erit</i>
	<i>amāt ī</i>	<i>monit ī</i>	<i>lēct ī</i>	<i>audīt ī</i>
pl.1	<i>erimus</i>	<i>erimus</i>	<i>erimus</i>	<i>erimus</i>
2	<i>eritis</i>	<i>eritis</i>	<i>eritis</i>	<i>eritis</i>
3	<i>erunt</i>	<i>erunt</i>	<i>erunt</i>	<i>erunt</i>
Subjunctive				
Present				
sing.1	<i>am e r</i>	<i>mone a r</i>	<i>leg a r</i>	<i>audi a r</i>
2	<i>am ē ris</i>	<i>mone ā ris</i>	<i>leg ā ris</i>	<i>audi ā ris</i>
3	<i>am ē tur</i>	<i>mone ā tur</i>	<i>leg ā tur</i>	<i>audi ā tur</i>
pl.1	<i>am ē mur</i>	<i>mone ā mur</i>	<i>leg ā mur</i>	<i>audi ā mur</i>
2	<i>am ē minī</i>	<i>mone ā minī</i>	<i>leg ā minī</i>	<i>audi ā minī</i>
3	<i>am e ntur</i>	<i>mone a ntur</i>	<i>leg a ntur</i>	<i>audi a ntur</i>
Imperfect				
sing.1	<i>amā re r</i>	<i>monē re r</i>	<i>leg ere r</i>	<i>audi re r</i>
2	<i>amā rē ris</i>	<i>monē rē ris</i>	<i>leg erē ris</i>	<i>audi rē ris</i>
3	<i>amā rē tur</i>	<i>monē rē tur</i>	<i>leg erē tur</i>	<i>audi rē tur</i>
pl.1	<i>amā rē mur</i>	<i>monē rē mur</i>	<i>leg erē mur</i>	<i>audi rē mur</i>
2	<i>amā rē minī</i>	<i>monē rē minī</i>	<i>leg erē minī</i>	<i>audi rē minī</i>
3	<i>amā re ntur</i>	<i>monē re ntur</i>	<i>leg ere ntur</i>	<i>audi re ntur</i>
Perfect				
	<i>amāt us</i>	<i>monit us</i>	<i>lēct us</i>	<i>audīt us</i>
sing.1	<i>sim</i>	<i>sim</i>	<i>sim</i>	<i>sim</i>
2	<i>sīs</i>	<i>sīs</i>	<i>sīs</i>	<i>sīs</i>
3	<i>sit</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>sit</i>
	<i>amāt ī</i>	<i>monit ī</i>	<i>lēct ī</i>	<i>audīt ī</i>
pl.1	<i>simus</i>	<i>simus</i>	<i>simus</i>	<i>simus</i>
2	<i>sītis</i>	<i>sītis</i>	<i>sītis</i>	<i>sītis</i>
3	<i>sint</i>	<i>sint</i>	<i>sint</i>	<i>sint</i>
Pluperfect				
	<i>amāt us</i>	<i>monit us</i>	<i>lēct us</i>	<i>audīt us</i>
sing.1	<i>essem</i>	<i>essem</i>	<i>essem</i>	<i>essem</i>
2	<i>essēs</i>	<i>essēs</i>	<i>essēs</i>	<i>essēs</i>
3	<i>esset</i>	<i>esset</i>	<i>esset</i>	<i>esset</i>
	<i>amāt ī</i>	<i>monit ī</i>	<i>lēct ī</i>	<i>audīt ī</i>
pl.1	<i>essēmus</i>	<i>essēmus</i>	<i>essēmus</i>	<i>essēmus</i>
2	<i>essētis</i>	<i>essētis</i>	<i>essētis</i>	<i>essētis</i>
3	<i>essent</i>	<i>essent</i>	<i>essent</i>	<i>essent</i>
Participle				
Perfect				
	<i>amāt us</i>	<i>monit us</i>	<i>lēct us</i>	<i>audīt us</i>
	<i>-a -um</i>	<i>-a -um</i>	<i>-a -um</i>	<i>-a -um</i>
Gerundive				
	<i>ama nd us</i>	<i>mone nd us</i>	<i>leg end us</i>	<i>audi end us</i>
	<i>-a -um</i>	<i>-a -um</i>	<i>-a -um</i>	<i>-a -um</i>

≈us -a (-um)

erō

eris

erit

≈ī -ae (-a)

erimus

eritis

erunt

[1]

(-)e|r

[2, 3, 4]

-a|r

(-)ē|ris

-ā|ris

(-)ē|tur

-ā|tur

(-)ē|mur

-ā|mur

(-)ē|minī

-ā|minī

(-)e|ntur

-a|ntur

[1, 2, 4]

-re|r

[3]

-ere|r

-rē|ris

-erē|ris

-rē|tur

-erē|tur

-rē|mur

-erē|mur

-rē|minī

-erē|minī

-re|ntur

-ere|ntur

≈us -a (-um)

sim

sīs

sit

≈ī -ae (-a)

simus

sītis

sint

≈us -a (-um)

essem

essēs

esset

≈ī -ae (-a)

essēmus

essētis

essent

≈us -a -um

[1, 2]

-nd|us -a

-um

[3, 4]

-end|us -a

-um

[1, 2, 4] [3]
 -rī -ī
 ≈us -a -um esse
 ≈ūr|us -a -um esse

3rd pers. sing.
 ≈(i)tur
 ≈(ē)bā|tur
 -b|itur -ē|tur
 ≈us -a -um est
 ≈us -a -um erat
 ≈us -a -um erit

(-)ē|tur -ā|tur
 ≈(e)rē|tur
 ≈us -a -um sit
 ≈us -a -um esset

[1, 2, 4] [3]
 -re -ere
 -minī -iminī

[1, 2] [3, 4]
 -ns -ēns
 ≈us -a -um
 ≈ūr|us -a -um
 -um -ū

[1, 2] [3, 4]
 -nd|um -end|um

-nd|us -a -um
 -end|us -a -um

i > e before r

cape|re < *capi|re
 capi < *capi|ī
 pati < *pati|ī

cape|ris < *capi|ris
 pate|ris < *pati|ris

Deponent verbs

Infinitive

pres.	cōnā rī	verē rī	ūt ī	parti rī
perf.	cōnāt um esse	verit um esse	ūs um esse	partit um esse
fut.	cōnāt ūr um esse	verit ūr um esse	ūs ūr um esse	partit ūr um esse

Indicative

pres.	cōnā tur	verē tur	ūt itur	parti tur
imperf.	cōnā bā tur	verē bā tur	ūt ēbā tur	parti ēbā tur
fut.	cōnā b itur	verē b itur	ūt ē tur	parti ē tur
perf.	cōnāt us est	verit us est	ūs us est	partit us est
pluperf.	cōnāt us erat	verit us erat	ūs us erat	partit us erat
fut. perf.	cōnāt us erit	verit us erit	ūs us erit	partit us erit

Subjunctive

pres.	cōn ē tur	vere ā tur	ūt ā tur	parti ā tur
imperf.	cōnā rē tur	verē rē tur	ūt erē tur	parti rē tur
perf.	cōnāt us sit	verit us sit	ūs us sit	partit us sit
pluperf.	cōnāt us esset	verit us esset	ūs us esset	partit us esset

Imperative

sing.	cōnā re	verē re	ūt ere	parti re
pl.	cōnā minī	verē minī	ūt iminī	parti minī

Participle

pres.	cōnā ns	verē ns	ūt ēns	parti ēns
perf.	cōnāt us	verit us	ūs us	partit us
fut.	cōnāt ūr us	verit ūr us	ūs ūr us	partit ūr us

Supine	cōnāt um -ū	verit um -ū	ūs um -ū	partit um -ū
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Gerund

cōna nd um	vere nd um	ūt end um	parti end um
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Gerundive

cōna nd us	vere nd us	ūt end us	parti end us
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Third conjugation: present stem -i

Examples: *capere, pati* (present stem: *capi-, pati-*)

Infinitive	act.	pass.	dep.
present	cape re	cap ī	pat ī

Indicative

present			
sing. 1	capi ō	cap or	pati or
2	capi s	cape ris	pate ris
3	capi t	cap itur	pati tur
pl. 1	capi mus	cap imur	pati mur
2	capi tis	cap iminī	pati iminī
3	capi unt	cap untur	pati untur

imperfect

sing. 1	capi ēba m	cap ēba r	pati ēba r
2	capi ēbā s	cap ēbā ris	pati ēbā ris
3	capi ēba t	cap ēbā tur	pati ēbā tur
pl. 1	capi ēbā mus	cap ēbā mur	pati ēbā mur
2	capi ēbā tis	cap ēbā minī	pati ēbā minī
3	capi ēba nt	cap ēba ntur	pati ēba ntur

future

sing. 1	<i>capi a m</i>	<i>capi a r</i>	<i>pati a r</i>
2	<i>capi ē s</i>	<i>capi ē ris</i>	<i>pati ē ris</i>
3	<i>capi e t</i>	<i>capi ē tur</i>	<i>pati ē tur</i>
pl. 1	<i>capi ē mus</i>	<i>capi ē mur</i>	<i>pati ē mur</i>
2	<i>capi ē tis</i>	<i>capi ē minī</i>	<i>pati ē minī</i>
3	<i>capi e nt</i>	<i>capi e ntur</i>	<i>pati e ntur</i>

Subjunctive

present

sing. 1	<i>capi a m</i>	<i>capi a r</i>	<i>pati a r</i>
2	<i>capi ā s</i>	<i>capi ā ris</i>	<i>pati ā ris</i>
3	<i>capi a t</i>	<i>capi ā tur</i>	<i>pati ā tur</i>
pl. 1	<i>capi ā mus</i>	<i>capi ā mur</i>	<i>pati ā mur</i>
2	<i>capi ā tis</i>	<i>capi ā minī</i>	<i>pati ā minī</i>
3	<i>capi a nt</i>	<i>capi a ntur</i>	<i>pati a ntur</i>

imperfect

sing. 1	<i>cape re m</i>	<i>cape re r</i>	<i>pate re r</i>
2	<i>cape rē s</i>	<i>cape rē ris</i>	<i>pate rē ris</i>
3	<i>cape re t</i>	<i>cape rē tur</i>	<i>pate rē tur</i>
pl. 1	<i>cape rē mus</i>	<i>cape rē mur</i>	<i>pate rē mur</i>
2	<i>cape rē tis</i>	<i>cape rē minī</i>	<i>pate rē minī</i>
3	<i>cape re nt</i>	<i>cape re ntur</i>	<i>pate re ntur</i>

cape|rem < **capi|rem*

Imperative

sing.	<i>cape</i>	<i>pate re</i>
pl.	<i>capi te</i>	<i>pati minī</i>

cape < **capi*

Participle

present	<i>capi ēns -ent is</i>	<i>pati ēns -ent is</i>
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Gerund	<i>capi end um</i>	<i>pati end um</i>
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Gerundive	<i>capi end us</i>	<i>pati end us</i>
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Irregular verbs I: present stem

1. Infinitive *es|se* (stem *es-*, *er-*, *s-*)

Indicative			Subjunctive		Imperative	
pres.	imperf.	fut.	pres.	imperf.	pres.	fut.
<i>s um</i>	<i>er a m</i>	<i>er ō</i>	<i>s i m</i>	<i>es se m</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>es tō</i>
<i>es</i>	<i>er ā s</i>	<i>er is</i>	<i>s i s</i>	<i>es sē s</i>	<i>es te</i>	<i>es tōte</i>
<i>es t</i>	<i>er a t</i>	<i>er it</i>	<i>s i t</i>	<i>es se t</i>		
<i>s umus</i>	<i>er ā mus</i>	<i>er imus</i>	<i>s i mus</i>	<i>es sē mus</i>		
<i>es tis</i>	<i>er ā tis</i>	<i>er itis</i>	<i>s i tis</i>	<i>es sē tis</i>		
<i>s unt</i>	<i>er a nt</i>	<i>er unt</i>	<i>s i nt</i>	<i>es se nt</i>		

er- ante vōcālem

in composite verbs:

*ab- ad- de- in- inter- prae-**prōd- super-esse**prōd-est prō-sunt**prōd-e... prō-s...**de-est dē-sunt**in-est in-sunt*2. Infinitive *posse*

Indicative			Subjunctive	
pres.	imperf.	fut.	pres.	imperf.
<i>pos-sum</i>	<i>pot-eram</i>	<i>pot-erō</i>	<i>pos-sim</i>	<i>possem</i>
<i>pot-es</i>	<i>pot-erās</i>	<i>pot-eris</i>	<i>pos-sīs</i>	<i>possēs</i>
<i>pot-est</i>	<i>pot-erat</i>	<i>pot-erit</i>	<i>pos-sit</i>	<i>posset</i>
<i>pos-sumus</i>	<i>pot-erāmus</i>	<i>pot-erimus</i>	<i>pos-sīmus</i>	<i>possēmus</i>
<i>pot-estis</i>	<i>pot-erātis</i>	<i>pot-eritis</i>	<i>pos-sītis</i>	<i>possētis</i>
<i>pos-sunt</i>	<i>pot-erant</i>	<i>pot-erunt</i>	<i>pos-sint</i>	<i>possent</i>

*pot-e...**pos-s...*

nōlle < *ne*- + *velle*
mālle < *magis* + *velle*

3. Infinitive *velle*, *nōlle*, *mālle*

Indicative

pres.	<i>vol ō</i>	<i>nōl ō</i>	<i>māl ō</i>
	<i>vīs</i>	<i>nōn vīs</i>	<i>māvīs</i>
	<i>vul t</i>	<i>nōn vult</i>	<i>māvult</i>
	<i>vol umus</i>	<i>nōl umus</i>	<i>māl umus</i>
	<i>vul tis</i>	<i>nōn vultis</i>	<i>māvultis</i>
	<i>vol unt</i>	<i>nōl unt</i>	<i>māl unt</i>
imperf.	<i>vol ēba m</i>	<i>nōl ēba m</i>	<i>māl ēba m</i>
	<i>vol ēbā s</i>	<i>nōl ēbā s</i>	<i>māl ēbā s</i>
fut.	<i>vol a m</i>	<i>nōl a m</i>	<i>māl a m</i>
	<i>vol ē s</i>	<i>nōl ē s</i>	<i>māl ē s</i>

Subjunctive

pres.	<i>vel i m</i>	<i>nōl i m</i>	<i>māl i m</i>
	<i>vel i s</i>	<i>nōl i s</i>	<i>māl i s</i>
	<i>vel i t</i>	<i>nōl i t</i>	<i>māl i t</i>
	<i>vel i mus</i>	<i>nōl i mus</i>	<i>māl i mus</i>
	<i>vel i tis</i>	<i>nōl i tis</i>	<i>māl i tis</i>
	<i>vel i nt</i>	<i>nōl i nt</i>	<i>māl i nt</i>
imperf.	<i>vellē m</i>	<i>nōlle m</i>	<i>mālle m</i>
	<i>vellē s</i>	<i>nōllē s</i>	<i>māllē s</i>
	<i>vellē t</i>	<i>nōlle t</i>	<i>mālle t</i>
	<i>vellē mus</i>	<i>nōllē mus</i>	<i>māllē mus</i>
	<i>vellē tis</i>	<i>nōllē tis</i>	<i>māllē tis</i>
	<i>vellē nt</i>	<i>nōlle nt</i>	<i>mālle nt</i>

Participle

pres.	<i>vol ēns</i>	<i>nōl ēns</i>
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Imperative

sing.	<i>nōl i</i>
pl.	<i>nōl īte</i>

nōl|i - *īte* + inf.

4. Infinitive *ī|re*

passive (impersonal)

ī|rī
ī|tur ī|bā|tur ī|b|itur
e|ā|tur ī|rē|tur
 gerundive:
e|und|um (est)

Indicative			Subjunctive		Imperative	
pres.	imperf.	fut.	pres.	imperf.	pres.	fut.
<i>e ō</i>	<i>ī bā m</i>	<i>ī b ō</i>	<i>e a m</i>	<i>ī rē m</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>ī tō</i>
<i>ī s</i>	<i>ī bā s</i>	<i>ī b is</i>	<i>e ā s</i>	<i>ī rē s</i>	<i>ī te</i>	<i>ī tōte</i>
<i>ī t</i>	<i>ī bā t</i>	<i>ī b it</i>	<i>e a t</i>	<i>ī rē t</i>	Participium	
<i>ī mus</i>	<i>ī bā mus</i>	<i>ī b imus</i>	<i>e ā mus</i>	<i>ī rē mus</i>	<i>ī ēns</i>	<i>e unt is</i>
<i>ī tis</i>	<i>ī bā tis</i>	<i>ī b itis</i>	<i>e ā tis</i>	<i>ī rē tis</i>	Gerundium	
<i>e unt</i>	<i>ī bā nt</i>	<i>ī b unt</i>	<i>e a nt</i>	<i>ī rē nt</i>	<i>e und um</i>	

5. Infinitive *fī|erī*

Indicative			Subjunctive	
pres.	imperf.	fut.	pres.	imperf.
<i>fī ō</i>	<i>fī ēba m</i>	<i>fī a m</i>	<i>fī a m</i>	<i>fī ere m</i>
<i>fī s</i>	<i>fī ēbā s</i>	<i>fī ē s</i>	<i>fī ā s</i>	<i>fī erē s</i>
<i>fī t</i>	<i>fī ēba t</i>	<i>fī ē t</i>	<i>fī a t</i>	<i>fī erē t</i>
<i>fī mus</i>	<i>fī ēbā mus</i>	<i>fī ē mus</i>	<i>fī ā mus</i>	<i>fī erē mus</i>
<i>fī tis</i>	<i>fī ēbā tis</i>	<i>fī ē tis</i>	<i>fī ā tis</i>	<i>fī erē tis</i>
<i>fī unt</i>	<i>fī ēba nt</i>	<i>fī ē nt</i>	<i>fī a nt</i>	<i>fī erē nt</i>

6. Infinitive: active *fer|re*, passive *fer|rī*

Indicative

pres.	act. <i>fer ō</i> <i>fer s</i> <i>fer t</i> <i>fer imus</i> <i>fer tis</i> <i>fer unt</i>	pass. <i>fer or</i> <i>fer ris</i> <i>fer tur</i> <i>fer imur</i> <i>fer iminī</i> <i>fer untur</i>	imperf.	act. <i>fer ēba m</i> <i>fer ēbā s</i>	pass. <i>fer ēba r</i> <i>fer ēbā ris</i>
			fut.	<i>fer a m</i> <i>fer ē s</i> <i>fer e t</i>	<i>fer a r</i> <i>fer ē ris</i> <i>fer ē tur</i>

Subjunctive

pres.	<i>fer a m</i> <i>fer ā s</i> <i>fer a t</i> <i>fer ā mus</i> <i>fer ā tis</i> <i>fer a nt</i>	<i>fer a r</i> <i>fer ā ris</i> <i>fer ā tur</i> <i>fer ā mur</i> <i>fer ā minī</i> <i>fer a ntur</i>	imperf.	<i>fer re m</i> <i>fer rē s</i> <i>fer re t</i> <i>fer rē mus</i> <i>fer rē tis</i> <i>fer re nt</i>	<i>fer re r</i> <i>fer rē ris</i> <i>fer rē tur</i> <i>fer rē mur</i> <i>fer rē minī</i> <i>fer re ntur</i>
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Imperative

pres.	<i>fer fer te</i>
fut.	<i>fer tō -tōte</i>

Participle

<i>fer ēns</i>

Gerund

<i>fer end um</i>

Gerundive

<i>fer end us</i>

7. Infinitive: act. *ēs|se*, pass. *ed|ī*

Indicative

pres.	imperf.	fut.	pres.	imperf.
<i>ed ō</i>	<i>ed ēba m</i>	<i>ed a m</i>	<i>ed i m (-a m)</i>	<i>ēs se m</i>
<i>ēs</i>	<i>ed ēbā s</i>	<i>ed ē s</i>	<i>ed i s (-ā s)</i>	<i>ēs sē s</i>
<i>ēs t</i>	<i>ed ēba t</i>	<i>ed e t</i>	<i>ed i t (-a t)</i>	<i>ēs se t</i>
<i>ed imus</i>	<i>ed ēbā mus</i>	<i>ed ē mus</i>	<i>ed i mus (-ā mus)</i>	<i>ēs sē mus</i>
<i>ēs tis</i>	<i>ed ēbā tis</i>	<i>ed ē tis</i>	<i>ed i tis (-ā tis)</i>	<i>ēs sē tis</i>
<i>ed unt</i>	<i>ed ēba nt</i>	<i>ed e nt</i>	<i>ed i nt (-a nt)</i>	<i>ēs se nt</i>

pass. ind. pres. 3rd pers.
ēs|tur ed|untur

Imperative

pres.	<i>ēs ēs te</i>
fut.	<i>ēs tō -tōte</i>

Participle

<i>ed ēns</i>

Gerund

<i>ed end um</i>

Gerundive

<i>ed end us</i>

8. Infinitive *da|re*

Present stem *da-* (short *a*): *da|re*, *da|mus*, *da|ba|m*, *da|b|ō*, *da|re|m*, etc., except *dā* (imp.), *dā|s* (ind. pres. 2 sing.), *dā|ns* (pres. part.).

Defective verbs

9. *ait*

Indicative

pres.	<i>āi ō</i>	--	imperf.	<i>āi ēba m</i>	<i>āi ēbā mus</i>
	<i>āi s</i>	--		<i>āi ēbā s</i>	<i>āi ēbā tis</i>
	<i>āi t</i>	<i>āi unt</i>		<i>āi ēba t</i>	<i>āi ēba nt</i>

ain'? = *ais-ne?*

10. *inquit*

Indicative

pres.	<i>inquam</i>	--	fut.	--
	<i>inquis</i>	--		<i>inquiēs</i>
	<i>inquit</i>	<i>inquiunt</i>		<i>inquiet</i>

11. Verbs without present stem:

memin|isse (imperative: *memen|tō -tōte*)*ōd|isse***Irregular verbs II: perfect and supine stems****First conjugation**

	pres. inf.	perf. inf.	perf. part./sup.
<i>ac-cubāre</i>	1. <i>cubā re</i>	<i>cubu isse</i>	<i>cubit um</i>
	2. <i>vetā re</i>	<i>vetu isse</i>	<i>vetit um</i>
<i>ex-plicāre</i>	3. <i>im-plicā re</i>	<i>-plicu isse</i>	<i>-plicit um</i>
	4. <i>secā re</i>	<i>secu isse</i>	<i>sect um</i>
<i>ad-iuvāre</i>	5. <i>iuvā re</i>	<i>iūv isse</i>	<i>iūt um</i>
	6. <i>lavā re</i>	<i>lāv isse</i>	<i>laut um/lavāt um</i>
	7. <i>stā re</i>	<i>stet isse</i>	
<i>prae-stāre</i>	8. <i>cōn-stā re</i>	<i>-stit isse</i>	
<i>circum-dare</i>	9. <i>da re</i>	<i>ded isse</i>	<i>dat um</i>

Second conjugation

	10. <i>docē re</i>	<i>docu isse</i>	<i>doct um</i>
	11. <i>miscē re</i>	<i>miscu isse</i>	<i>mixt um</i>
	12. <i>tenē re</i>	<i>tenu isse</i>	<i>tent um</i>
<i>abs- re- sus-tinēre</i>	13. <i>con-tinē re</i>	<i>-tinu isse</i>	<i>-tent um</i>
	14. <i>cēnsē re</i>	<i>cēnsu isse</i>	<i>cēns um</i>
	15. <i>dēlē re</i>	<i>dēlēv isse</i>	<i>dēlēt um</i>
	16. <i>flē re</i>	<i>flēv isse</i>	<i>flēt um</i>
<i>com- ex-plēre</i>	17. <i>im-plē re</i>	<i>-plēv isse</i>	<i>-plēt um</i>
	18. <i>cavē re</i>	<i>cāv isse</i>	<i>caut um</i>
	19. <i>favē re</i>	<i>fāv isse</i>	<i>faut um</i>
<i>per- re-movēre</i>	20. <i>movē re</i>	<i>mōv isse</i>	<i>mōt um</i>
	21. <i>sedē re</i>	<i>sēd isse</i>	<i>sess um</i>
	22. <i>possidē re</i>	<i>possēd isse</i>	<i>possess um</i>
<i>in-vidēre</i>	23. <i>vidē re</i>	<i>vīd isse</i>	<i>vīs um</i>
	24. <i>augē re</i>	<i>aux isse</i>	<i>auct um</i>
	25. <i>lūcē re</i>	<i>lūx isse</i>	
	26. <i>lūgē re</i>	<i>lūx isse</i>	
	27. <i>iubē re</i>	<i>iuss isse</i>	<i>iuss um</i>
<i>dē-rīdēre</i>	28. <i>rīdē re</i>	<i>rīs isse</i>	<i>rīs um</i>
<i>dis- per-suādēre</i>	29. <i>suādē re</i>	<i>suās isse</i>	<i>suās um</i>
<i>dē-tergēre</i>	30. <i>tergē re</i>	<i>ters isse</i>	<i>ters um</i>
<i>re-manēre</i>	31. <i>manē re</i>	<i>māns isse</i>	<i>māns um</i>
	32. <i>re-spondē re</i>	<i>-spond isse</i>	<i>-spōns um</i>
	33. <i>mordē re</i>	<i>momord isse</i>	<i>mors um</i>
	34. <i>fatē rī</i>	<i>fass um esse</i>	
	35. <i>cōn-fitē rī</i>	<i>-fess um esse</i>	
	36. <i>solē re</i>	<i>solit um esse</i>	
	37. <i>audē re</i>	<i>aus um esse</i>	
	38. <i>gaudē re</i>	<i>gavis um esse</i>	

Third conjugation

39. leg ere	lēg isse	lēct um	
40. ē-lig ere	-lēg isse	-lēct um	
41. em ere	ēm isse	ēmt um	
42. red-im ere	-ēm isse	-ēmt um	
43. cōn-sīd ere	-sēd isse		
44. ēs se ed ō	ēd isse	ēs um	
45. ag ere	ēg isse	āct um	
46. cōg ere	co-ēg isse	co-āct um	
47. cap ere -iō	cēp isse	capt um	
48. ac-cip ere -iō	-cēp isse	-cept um	re-cipere
49. fac ere -iō	fēc isse	fact um	imp. fac!
50. af-fic ere -iō	-fēc isse	-fect um	cōn- ef- inter- per- ficere
51. iac ere -iō	iēc isse	iact um	
52. ab-ic ere -iō	-iēc isse	-iect um	ad- ē- prō- icere
53. fug ere -iō	fūg isse		au- ef- fugere
54. vīn ere	vīc isse	vict um	
55. fund ere	fūd isse	fūs um	ef- fundere
56. re-linqu ere	-liqu isse	-lict um	
57. rump ere	rūp isse	rupt um	ē- rumpere
58. frang ere	frēg isse	frāct um	
59. carp ere	carps isse	carpt um	
60. dic ere	dīx isse	dict um	imp. dīc! dūc!
61. dūc ere	dūx isse	duct um	ab- ē- re- dūcere
62. scrib ere	scrips isse	script um	in- scribere
63. nūb ere	nūps isse	nupt um	
64. a-spīc ere -iō	-spex isse	-spect um	cōn- dē- prō- re- su- spicere
65. al-lic ere -iō	-lēx isse	-lect um	
66. reg ere	rēx isse	rēct um	
67. cor-rig ere	-rēx isse	-rēct um	
68. per ere	per-rēx isse		
69. surg ere	sur-rēx isse		
70. dilig ere	dilēx isse	dilēct um	
71. intelleg ere	intellēx isse	intellēct um	
72. negleg ere	neglēx isse	neglēct um	
73. cing ere	cīnx isse	cīnct um	
74. iung ere	iūnx isse	iūnct um	ad- con- dis- iungere
75. coqu ere	cox isse	coct um	
76. trah ere	trāx isse	tract um	con- dē- re- trahere
77. veh ere	vēx isse	vect um	ad- in- vehere
78. in-stru ere	-strūx isse	-strūct um	
79. flu ere	flūx isse		in- fluere
80. viv ere	vīx isse		part. fut. vīct ūr us
81. sūm ere	sūmps isse	sūmpt um	cōn- sūmere
82. prōm ere	prōmps isse	prōmpt um	
83. dēm ere	dēmps isse	dēmpt um	

	84. ger ere	gest isse	gest um
	85. ūr ere	uss isse	ust um
	86. fīg ere	fīx isse	fīx um
in-flectere	87. flect ere	flex isse	flex um
ac- dis- prō- re- cēdere	88. cēd ere	cess isse	cess um
	89. claud ere	claus isse	claus um
	90. in-clūd ere	-clūs isse	-clūs um
	91. dīvid ere	dīvīs isse	dīvīs um
	92. lūd ere	lūs isse	lūs um
	93. laed ere	laes isse	laes um
	94. ē-līd ere	-līs isse	-līs um
	95. plaud ere	plaus isse	plaus um
ā- ad- dī- per- prō- re- mittere	96. mitt ere	mīs isse	miss um
	97. quat ere -iō	--	quass um
	98. per-cut ere -iō	-cuss isse	-cuss um
sub-mergere	99. merg ere	mers isse	mers um
	100. sparg ere	spars isse	spars um
	101. a-sperg ere	-spers isse	-spers um
	102. prem ere	press isse	press um
	103. im-prim ere	-press isse	-press um
	104. contemn ere	contēmps isse	contēpt um
	105. stern ere	strāv isse	strāt um
	106. cern ere	crēv isse	crēt um
	107. ser ere	sēv isse	sat um
	108. arcess ere	arcessīv isse	arcessīt um
	109. cup ere -iō	cupīv isse	cupīt um
	110. sap ere -iō	sapī isse	
	111. pet ere	petīv isse	petīt um
	112. quaer ere	quaesīv isse	quaesīt um
	113. re-quīr ere	-quīsīv isse	-quīsīt um
	114. sin ere	sīv isse	sit um
	115. dēsīn ere	dēsī isse	dēsīt um
ap- dē- ex- im- prae- re- pōnere	116. pōn ere	posu isse	posit um
	117. al ere	alu isse	alt um
in-colere	118. coll ere	colu isse	cult um
	119. dēser ere	dēseru isse	dēsert um
	120. rap ere -iō	rapu isse	rapt um
sur-ripere	121. ē-rip ere -iō	-ripu isse	-rept um
	122. trem ere	tremu isse	
	123. frem ere	fremu isse	
re-cumbere	124. ac-cumb ere	-cubu isse	
	125. tang ere	tetig isse	tāct um
	126. cad ere	cecid isse	
oc-cidere	127. ac-cid ere	-cid isse	
	128. caed ere	cecid isse	caes um
	129. oc-cīd ere	-cīd isse	-cīs um

130. <i>curr ere</i>	<i>cucurr isse</i>	<i>curs um</i>	
131. <i>ac-curr ere</i>	<i>-curr isse</i>	<i>-curs um</i>	<i>ex- oc- per- prō-currere</i>
132. <i>par ere -iō</i>	<i>peper isse</i>	<i>part um</i>	
133. <i>pell ere</i>	<i>pepul isse</i>	<i>puls um</i>	
134. <i>parc ere</i>	<i>peperc isse</i>		
135. <i>can ere</i>	<i>cecin isse</i>		
136. <i>fall ere</i>	<i>fefell isse</i>		<i>per- red- trā-dere</i>
137. <i>ad-d ere</i>	<i>-did isse</i>	<i>-dit um</i>	
138. <i>crēd ere</i>	<i>crēdid isse</i>	<i>crēdit um</i>	
139. <i>vēnd ere</i>	<i>vēndid isse</i>		<i>dē- re-sistere</i>
140. <i>cōn-sist ere</i>	<i>-stit isse</i>		
141. <i>scind ere</i>	<i>scid isse</i>	<i>sciss um</i>	
142. <i>bib ere</i>	<i>bib isse</i>		
143. <i>dēfend ere</i>	<i>dēfend isse</i>	<i>dēfēns um</i>	<i>ap- re-prehendere</i>
144. <i>prehend ere</i>	<i>prehend isse</i>	<i>prehēns um</i>	<i>cōn- dē-scendere</i>
145. <i>a-scend ere</i>	<i>-scend isse</i>	<i>-scēns um</i>	
146. <i>ac-cend ere</i>	<i>-cend isse</i>	<i>-cēns um</i>	
147. <i>ostend ere</i>	<i>ostend isse</i>	<i>ostent um</i>	<i>ā- con-vertere</i>
148. <i>vert ere</i>	<i>vert isse</i>	<i>vers um</i>	
149. <i>minu ere</i>	<i>minu isse</i>	<i>minūt um</i>	
150. <i>statu ere</i>	<i>statu isse</i>	<i>statūt um</i>	
151. <i>cōn-stitu ere</i>	<i>-stitu isse</i>	<i>-stitūt um</i>	
152. <i>indu ere</i>	<i>indu isse</i>	<i>indūt um</i>	
153. <i>metu ere</i>	<i>metu isse</i>		
154. <i>solv ere</i>	<i>solv isse</i>	<i>solūt um</i>	<i>ē-olvere</i>
155. <i>volv ere</i>	<i>volv isse</i>	<i>volūt um</i>	<i>re-quiēscere</i>
156. <i>quiēsc ere</i>	<i>quiēv isse</i>		
157. <i>crēsc ere</i>	<i>crēv isse</i>		
158. <i>ērubēsc ere</i>	<i>ērubu isse</i>		
159. <i>nōsc ere</i>	<i>nōv isse</i>		
160. <i>ignōsc ere</i>	<i>ignōv isse</i>	<i>ignōt um</i>	
161. <i>cognōsc ere</i>	<i>cognōv isse</i>	<i>cognitum</i>	
162. <i>pāsc ere</i>	<i>pāv isse</i>	<i>pāstum</i>	
163. <i>posc ere</i>	<i>poposc isse</i>		
164. <i>disc ere</i>	<i>didic isse</i>		
165. <i>fer re</i>	<i>tul isse</i>	<i>lāt um</i>	
166. <i>af-fer re</i>	<i>at-tul isse</i>	<i>ad lātum</i>	
167. <i>au-fer re</i>	<i>abs-tul isse</i>	<i>ab lātum</i>	
168. <i>ef-fer re</i>	<i>ex-tul isse</i>	<i>ē-lāt um</i>	
169. <i>of-fer re</i>	<i>ob-tul isse</i>	<i>ob-lāt um</i>	
170. <i>re-fer re</i>	<i>rettul isse</i>	<i>re-lāt um</i>	<i>per- prae- prō- trāns-ferre</i>
171. <i>toll ere</i>	<i>sustul isse</i>	<i>sublāt um</i>	
172. <i>in-cip ere -iō</i>	<i>coep isse</i>	<i>coept um</i>	
173. <i>fid ere</i>	<i>fis um esse</i>		<i>cōn-fidere</i>
174. <i>revert ī</i>	<i>revert isse</i>	<i>revers um</i>	
175. <i>loqu ī</i>	<i>locūt um esse</i>		<i>col-loquī</i>

<i>cōn- per-sequī</i>	176. <i>sequ ī</i>	<i>secūt um esse</i>	
	177. <i>quer ī</i>	<i>quest um esse</i>	
	178. <i>mor ī -ior</i>	<i>mortu um esse</i>	
	179. <i>pat ī -ior</i>	<i>pass um esse</i>	
<i>prō-gredi</i>	180. <i>ē-gred ī -ior</i>	<i>-gress um esse</i>	
	181. <i>ūt ī</i>	<i>ūs um esse</i>	
	182. <i>complect ī</i>	<i>complex um esse</i>	
	183. <i>lāb ī</i>	<i>lāps um esse</i>	
	184. <i>nāsc ī</i>	<i>nāt um esse</i>	
	185. <i>proficisc ī</i>	<i>profect um esse</i>	
	186. <i>oblivisc ī</i>	<i>oblīt um esse</i>	
	Fourth conjugation		
	187. <i>aperī re</i>	<i>aperu isse</i>	<i>apert um</i>
	188. <i>operī re</i>	<i>operu isse</i>	<i>opert um</i>
	189. <i>salī re</i>	<i>salu isse</i>	
<i>circum- prō-silire</i>	190. <i>dē-silī re</i>	<i>-silu isse</i>	
<i>ex-haurīre</i>	191. <i>haurī re</i>	<i>haus isse</i>	<i>haust um</i>
	192. <i>vincī re</i>	<i>vīnx isse</i>	<i>vīnct um</i>
	193. <i>sentī re</i>	<i>sēns isse</i>	<i>sēns um</i>
<i>ad- con- in- per- re- venīre</i>	194. <i>venī re</i>	<i>vēn isse</i>	<i>vent um</i>
	195. <i>reperī re</i>	<i>repper isse</i>	<i>reper um</i>
<i>ab- ad- ex- per- red-</i>	196. <i>ī re e ō</i>	<i>i isse</i>	<i>it um</i>
<i>sub- trāns-īre</i>	197. <i>opperī rī</i>	<i>oppert um esse</i>	
<i>pres. stem orī-/ori-</i>	198. <i>orī rī ori tur</i>	<i>ort um esse</i>	
	Irregular verbs III		
	pres. inf.		perf. inf.
	199. <i>vell le vol ō</i>		<i>volu isse</i>
	200. <i>nōl le</i>		<i>nōlu isse</i>
<i>inter- prae- super- esse</i>	201. <i>māl le</i>		<i>mālu isse</i>
	202. <i>es se sum</i>		<i>fu isse</i>
fut. part. <i>futūr us</i>	203. <i>posse pos-sum</i>		<i>potu isse</i>
fut. inf. <i>futūr um esse, fore</i>	204. <i>ab-esse</i>		<i>ā-fu isse</i>
	205. <i>ad-esse ad-/as-sum</i>		<i>af-fu isse</i>
	206. <i>de-esse dē-sum</i>		<i>dē-fu isse</i>
	207. <i>prōd-esse prō-sumprō-fu isse</i>		
	208. <i>fī erī fī ō</i>		<i>fact um esse</i>

Alphabetical List of Irregular Verbs

(Numbers refer to the lists of irregular verbs by conjugation that begin on page 349.)

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Index of Nouns, Adjectives and Verbs

Nouns

1st Declension

Gen. sing. -ae, pl. -ārum

Feminine

<i>āla</i>	<i>fenestra</i>	<i>littera</i>	<i>puella</i>
<i>amīca</i>	<i>fera</i>	<i>lucerna</i>	<i>pugna</i>
<i>amīcitia</i>	<i>filia</i>	<i>lūna</i>	<i>rēgula</i>
<i>ancilla</i>	<i>fōrma</i>	<i>mamma</i>	<i>ripa</i>
<i>anima</i>	<i>fortūna</i>	<i>margarita</i>	<i>rosa</i>
<i>aqua</i>	<i>fossa</i>	<i>māteria</i>	<i>sagitta</i>
<i>aquila</i>	<i>fuga</i>	<i>mātrōna</i>	<i>scaena</i>
<i>arānea</i>	<i>gemma</i>	<i>memoria</i>	<i>sella</i>
<i>audācia</i>	<i>gena</i>	<i>mēnsa</i>	<i>sententia</i>
<i>bēstia</i>	<i>glōria</i>	<i>mora</i>	<i>silva</i>
<i>catēna</i>	<i>grammatica</i>	<i>Mūsa</i>	<i>stēlla</i>
<i>cauda</i>	<i>grātia</i>	<i>nātūra</i>	<i>syllaba</i>
<i>causa</i>	<i>hasta</i>	<i>nāvicula</i>	<i>tabella</i>
<i>cēna</i>	<i>herba</i>	<i>nota</i>	<i>tabula</i>
<i>cēra</i>	<i>hōra</i>	<i>opera</i>	<i>terra</i>
<i>charta</i>	<i>iactūra</i>	<i>ōra</i>	<i>toga</i>
<i>columna</i>	<i>iānua</i>	<i>paenīnsula</i>	<i>tunica</i>
<i>cōmoedia</i>	<i>iniūria</i>	<i>pāgina</i>	<i>turba</i>
<i>cōpia</i>	<i>inopia</i>	<i>palma</i>	<i>umbra</i>
<i>culīna</i>	<i>insula</i>	<i>patientia</i>	<i>ūva</i>
<i>cūra</i>	<i>invidia</i>	<i>patria</i>	<i>vēna</i>
<i>dea</i>	<i>īra</i>	<i>pecūnia</i>	<i>via</i>
<i>domina</i>	<i>lacrima</i>	<i>penna</i>	<i>victōria</i>
<i>epistula</i>	<i>laetitia</i>	<i>persōna</i>	<i>vigilia</i>
<i>fābula</i>	<i>lāna</i>	<i>pila</i>	<i>villa</i>
<i>fāma</i>	<i>lectica</i>	<i>poena</i>	<i>vinea</i>
<i>familia</i>	<i>linea</i>	<i>porta</i>	<i>virga</i>
<i>fēmina</i>	<i>lingua</i>	<i>prōvincia</i>	<i>vīta</i>

(pl.)

<i>cūnae</i>	<i>dīvitiae</i>	<i>nōnae</i>	<i>tenebrae</i>
<i>dēliciae</i>	<i>kalendae</i>	<i>nūgae</i>	<i>tibiae</i>

Masculine (/feminine)

<i>agricola</i>	<i>convīva</i>	<i>nauta</i>	<i>poēta</i>
<i>auriga</i>	<i>incola</i>	<i>parricīda</i>	<i>pirāta</i>

2nd Declension

Gen. sing. -ī, pl. -ōrum

1. Nom. sing. -us (-r)

Masculine

agnus	deus	locus	pugnus
amicus	digitus	lūdus	pullus
animus	discipulus	lupus	rāmus
annus	dominus	marītus	rēmus
ānulus	equus	medicus	rīvus
asinus	erus	modus	sacculus
avunculus	filius	mundus	saccus
barbarus	fluvius	mūrus	servus
cachinnus	fundus	nāsus	sēstertius
calamus	gallus	nīdus	somnus
calceus	gladius	numerus	sonus
campus	hortus	nummus	stilus
capillus	inimicus	nūntius	tabernārius
cibus	labyrinthus	ōceanus	taurus
circus	lacertus	ocellus	titulus
cocus	lectus	oculus	tyrannus
colōnus	lēgātus	ōstiārius	umerus
delphīnus	libellus	petasus	ventus
dēnārius	libertinus	populus	zephyrus

(nom. sing. -er)

ager agrī	faber -brī	magister -trī	puer -erī
culter -trī	liber -brī	minister -trī	vesper -erī

(pl.)

liberī

Feminine

humus	papyrus	Aegyptus	Rhodus
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2. Nom. sing. -um, plur -a

Neuter

aedificium	exemplum	mōnstrum	scamnum
aequinocitium	factum	negōtium	scūtum
arātrum	fātum	odium	saeculum
argentum	ferrum	officium	saxum
ātrium	filum	oppidum	scalpellum
aurum	folium	ōrnāmentum	signum
auxilium	forum	ōsculum	silentium
baculum	fretum	ōstium	solum
balneum	frūmentum	ōtium	speculum
bāsium	fūrtum	ōvum	stipendium
bellum	gaudium	pābulum	studium
beneficium	gremium	pallium	supplicium
bonum	imperium	pecūlium	talentum
bracchium	impluvium	pēnsium	tēctum
caelum	ingenium	periculum	templum
capitulum	initium	peristylum	tergum
cerebrum	īnstrūmentum	pilum	theātrum
colloquium	labrum	pirum	triclinium
collum	lignum	pōculum	vāllum
cōnsilium	līlium	praedium	vēlum
convivium	lucrum	praemium	verbum
cubiculum	maleficium	pretium	vestigium
dictum	malum	prīncipium	vestmentum
dōnum	mālum	prōmissum	vīnum
dorsum	mendum	respōnsium	vocābulum

(pl.)

arma -ōrum	castra -ōrum	loca -ōrum	vāsa -ōrum
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3rd Declension

Gen. sing. -is

1. Gen. pl. -um

Masculine

<i>āēr āeris</i>	<i>gladiātor -ōris</i>	<i>piscātor -ōris</i>
<i>amor -ōris</i>	<i>grex -egis</i>	<i>praedō -ōnis</i>
<i>arātor -ōris</i>	<i>gubernātor -ōris</i>	<i>princeps -ipis</i>
<i>bōs bovis</i>	<i>homō -inis</i>	<i>pudor -ōris</i>
<i>calor -ōris</i>	<i>hospes -itis</i>	<i>pulmō -ōnis</i>
<i>carcer -eris</i>	<i>iānitor -ōris</i>	<i>rēx rēgis</i>
<i>cardō -inis</i>	<i>imperātor -ōris</i>	<i>rūmor -ōris</i>
<i>clāmor -ōris</i>	<i>iuvenis -is</i>	<i>sacerdōs -ōtis</i>
<i>color -ōris</i>	<i>labor -ōris</i>	<i>sāl salis</i>
<i>comes -itis</i>	<i>leō -ōnis</i>	<i>sanguis -inis</i>
<i>coniūnx -iugis</i>	<i>mercātor -ōris</i>	<i>senex senis</i>
<i>cruor -ōris</i>	<i>mīles -itis</i>	<i>sermō -ōnis</i>
<i>dolor -ōris</i>	<i>mōs mōris</i>	<i>sōl sōlis</i>
<i>dux ducis</i>	<i>ōrdō -inis</i>	<i>spectātor -ōris</i>
<i>eques -itis</i>	<i>passer -eris</i>	<i>tībīcen -inis</i>
<i>fīdīcen -inis</i>	<i>pāstor -ōris</i>	<i>timor -ōris</i>
<i>flōs -ōris</i>	<i>pater -tris</i>	<i>victor -ōris</i>
<i>frāter -tris</i>	<i>pedes -itis</i>	
<i>fūr fūris</i>	<i>pēs pedis</i>	

(pl.)

parentēs -um *septentriōnēs -um*

Feminine

<i>aestās -ātis</i>	<i>māter -tris</i>	<i>quālītās -ātis</i>
<i>aetās -ātis</i>	<i>mentīō -ōnis</i>	<i>ratīō -ōnis</i>
<i>arbor -oris</i>	<i>mercēs -ēdis</i>	<i>salūs -ūtis</i>
<i>condiciō -ōnis</i>	<i>mulier -eris</i>	<i>servitūs -ūtis</i>
<i>crux -ucis</i>	<i>multitūdō -inis</i>	<i>significātiō -ōnis</i>
<i>cupiditās -ātis</i>	<i>nārrātiō -ōnis</i>	<i>soror -ōris</i>
<i>expugnātiō -ōnis</i>	<i>nāvigātiō -ōnis</i>	<i>tempestās -ātis</i>
<i>fēlicitās -ātis</i>	<i>nex necis</i>	<i>tranquillitās -ātis</i>
<i>hiems -mis</i>	<i>nūtrīx -īcis</i>	<i>uxor -ōris</i>
<i>imāgō -inis</i>	<i>nux nucis</i>	<i>valētūdō -inis</i>
<i>laus laudis</i>	<i>ōrātiō -ōnis</i>	<i>virgō -inis</i>
<i>legiō -ōnis</i>	<i>pāx pācis</i>	<i>virtūs -ūtis</i>
<i>lēx lēgis</i>	<i>potestās -ātis</i>	<i>voluntās -ātis</i>
<i>libertās -ātis</i>	<i>pōtiō -ōnis</i>	<i>vorāgō -inis</i>
<i>lūx lūcis</i>	<i>pulchritūdō -inis</i>	<i>vōx vōcis</i>

(pl.)

frūgēs -um *opēs -um* *precēs -um*

Neuter (pl. nom. /acc. -a)

<i>agmen -inis</i>	<i>holus -eris</i>	<i>pectus -oris</i>
<i>caput -itis</i>	<i>iecur -oris</i>	<i>pecus -oris</i>
<i>carmen -inis</i>	<i>iter itineris</i>	<i>phantasma -atis</i>
<i>certāmen -inis</i>	<i>iūs iūris</i>	<i>praenōmen -inis</i>
<i>cognōmen -inis</i>	<i>lac lactis</i>	<i>rūs rūris</i>
<i>cor cordis</i>	<i>latus -eris</i>	<i>scelus -eris</i>
<i>corpus -oris</i>	<i>limen -inis</i>	<i>sēmen -inis</i>
<i>crūs -ūris</i>	<i>lītus -oris</i>	<i>tempus -oris</i>
<i>epigramma -atis</i>	<i>mel mellis</i>	<i>thema -atis</i>
<i>flūmen -inis</i>	<i>mūnus -eris</i>	<i>vās vāsis</i>
<i>frīgus -oris</i>	<i>nōmen -inis</i>	<i>vēr vēris</i>
<i>fulgur -uris</i>	<i>opus -eris</i>	<i>vulnus -eris</i>
<i>genus -eris</i>	<i>ōs ōris</i>	

(pl.)

verbera -um *viscera -um*

2. Gen. pl. -ium

Masculine

<i>amnis</i>	<i>hostis</i>	<i>oriēns -entis</i>
<i>as assis</i>	<i>ignis</i>	<i>orbis</i>
<i>cīvis</i>	<i>imber -bris</i>	<i>pānis</i>
<i>collis</i>	<i>infāns -antis</i>	<i>piscis</i>
<i>dēns dentis</i>	<i>mēnsis</i>	<i>pōns pontis</i>
<i>ēnsis</i>	<i>mōns montis</i>	<i>testis</i>
<i>finis</i>	<i>occidēns -entis</i>	<i>venter -tris</i>

Feminine

<i>apis</i>	<i>famēs -is</i>	<i>ovis</i>
<i>ars artis</i>	<i>foris</i>	<i>pars partis</i>
<i>auris</i>	<i>frōns -ontis</i>	<i>puppis</i>
<i>avis</i>	<i>gēns gentis</i>	<i>rātis</i>
<i>caedēs -is</i>	<i>mēns mentis</i>	<i>sitis</i>
<i>carō carnis</i>	<i>merx -rcis</i>	<i>urbs -bis</i>
<i>classis</i>	<i>mors -rtis</i>	<i>vallis</i>
<i>clāvis</i>	<i>nāvis</i>	<i>vestis</i>
<i>cohors -rtis</i>	<i>nix nivis</i>	<i>vītis</i>
<i>cōnsonāns -antis</i>	<i>nox noctis</i>	<i>vōcālis</i>
<i>falx -cis</i>	<i>nūbēs -is</i>	

(pl.)

<i>fidēs -ium</i>	<i>sordēs -ium</i>	<i>vīrēs -ium</i>
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Neuter

<i>animal -ālis</i>	<i>mare -is</i>	<i>rēte -is</i>
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(pl.)

<i>milia -ium</i>	<i>moenia -ium</i>	
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4th Declension

Gen. sing. -ūs, pl. -uum

Masculine

<i>affectus</i>	<i>cursus</i>	<i>impetus</i>	<i>sinus</i>
<i>arcus</i>	<i>equitātus</i>	<i>lacus</i>	<i>strepitus</i>
<i>cantus</i>	<i>exercitus</i>	<i>metus</i>	<i>tonitrus</i>
<i>cāsus</i>	<i>exitus</i>	<i>passus</i>	<i>tumultus</i>
<i>cōspectus</i>	<i>flūctus</i>	<i>portus</i>	<i>versus</i>
<i>currus</i>	<i>gradus</i>	<i>rīsus</i>	<i>vultus</i>

Feminine

<i>anus</i>	<i>domus</i>	<i>manus</i>
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(pl.)

īdūs -uum

Neuter

<i>cornū</i>	<i>genū</i>
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5th Declension

Gen. sing. -ēī/-eī (pl. -ērum)

Feminine

<i>aciēs -ēī</i>	<i>glaciēs -ēī</i>	<i>fidēs -eī</i>	<i>spēs -eī</i>
<i>faciēs -ēī</i>	<i>speciēs -ēī</i>	<i>rēs reī</i>	

Masculine

<i>diēs -ēī</i>	<i>merīdiēs -ēī</i>	
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Adjectives

1st/2nd Declension

Nom. sing. m. -us, f. -a, n. -um

<i>acerbus</i>	<i>ferus</i>	<i>mellitus</i>	<i>rēctus</i>
<i>acūtus</i>	<i>fessus</i>	<i>mercātorius</i>	<i>reliquus</i>
<i>adversus</i>	<i>fidus</i>	<i>merus</i>	<i>ridiculus</i>
<i>aegrōtus</i>	<i>foedus</i>	<i>meus</i>	<i>Romānus</i>
<i>aequus</i>	<i>fōrmōsus</i>	<i>minimus</i>	<i>rūsticus</i>
<i>albus</i>	<i>frigidus</i>	<i>mirus</i>	<i>saevus</i>
<i>aliēnus</i>	<i>fugitīvus</i>	<i>misellus</i>	<i>salvus</i>
<i>altus</i>	<i>futūrus</i>	<i>molestus</i>	<i>sānus</i>
<i>amīcus</i>	<i>gemmātus</i>	<i>mortuus</i>	<i>scaenicus</i>
<i>amoenus</i>	<i>gladiātorius</i>	<i>mundus</i>	<i>scelestus</i>
<i>angustus</i>	<i>glōriōsus</i>	<i>mūtus</i>	<i>secundus</i>
<i>antiquus</i>	<i>grātus</i>	<i>mūtūus</i>	<i>septimus</i>
<i>apertus</i>	<i>gravidus</i>	<i>necessārius</i>	<i>serēnus</i>
<i>arduus</i>	<i>horrendus</i>	<i>nimius</i>	<i>sērius</i>
<i>argenteus</i>	<i>ignārus</i>	<i>niveus</i>	<i>sevērus</i>
<i>armātus</i>	<i>ignōtus</i>	<i>nōnus</i>	<i>sextus</i>
<i>asinīnus</i>	<i>immātūrus</i>	<i>nōtus</i>	<i>siccus</i>
<i>attentus</i>	<i>improbus</i>	<i>novus</i>	<i>situs</i>
<i>aureus</i>	<i>īmus</i>	<i>nūbilus</i>	<i>sordidus</i>
<i>avārus</i>	<i>incertus</i>	<i>nūdus</i>	<i>studiosus</i>
<i>barbarus</i>	<i>inconditus</i>	<i>obscurus</i>	<i>stultus</i>
<i>beātus</i>	<i>indignus</i>	<i>octāvus</i>	<i>summus</i>
<i>bellus</i>	<i>indoctus</i>	<i>optimus</i>	<i>superbus</i>
<i>bonus</i>	<i>industrius</i>	<i>otiōsus</i>	<i>superus</i>
<i>caecus</i>	<i>īnferus</i>	<i>pallidus</i>	<i>surdus</i>
<i>calidus</i>	<i>īnfestus</i>	<i>parātus</i>	<i>suus</i>
<i>candidus</i>	<i>īnfidus</i>	<i>parvulus</i>	<i>tacitus</i>
<i>cārus</i>	<i>īnfimus</i>	<i>parvus</i>	<i>tantus</i>
<i>cautus</i>	<i>inhūmānus</i>	<i>pecūniōsus</i>	<i>tardus</i>
<i>celsus</i>	<i>inimicus</i>	<i>periculōsus</i>	<i>temerārius</i>
<i>centēsimus</i>	<i>iniūstus</i>	<i>perpetuus</i>	<i>tenebricōsus</i>
<i>certus</i>	<i>internus</i>	<i>perterritus</i>	<i>timidus</i>
<i>cēterus</i>	<i>invalidus</i>	<i>pessimus</i>	<i>tertius</i>
<i>clārus</i>	<i>iocōsus</i>	<i>plānus</i>	<i>togātus</i>
<i>claudus</i>	<i>īrātus</i>	<i>plēnus</i>	<i>tranquillus</i>
<i>clausus</i>	<i>iūcundus</i>	<i>poēticus</i>	<i>turbidus</i>
<i>contrārius</i>	<i>iūstus</i>	<i>postrēmus</i>	<i>turgidus</i>
<i>crassus</i>	<i>laetus</i>	<i>praeteritus</i>	<i>tūtus</i>
<i>cruentus</i>	<i>laevus</i>	<i>prāvus</i>	<i>tuus</i>
<i>cūctus</i>	<i>largus</i>	<i>pretiōsus</i>	<i>ultimus</i>
<i>cupidus</i>	<i>Latīnus</i>	<i>primus</i>	<i>ūmidus</i>
<i>decimus</i>	<i>lātus</i>	<i>privātus</i>	<i>universus</i>
<i>dignus</i>	<i>legiōnārius</i>	<i>propinquus</i>	<i>urbānus</i>
<i>dimidius</i>	<i>ligneus</i>	<i>proprius</i>	<i>vacuus</i>
<i>dīrus</i>	<i>longus</i>	<i>proximus</i>	<i>validus</i>
<i>doctus</i>	<i>maestus</i>	<i>pūblicus</i>	<i>varius</i>
<i>dubius</i>	<i>magnificus</i>	<i>pūrus</i>	<i>venustus</i>
<i>dūrus</i>	<i>magnus</i>	<i>quantus</i>	<i>vērus</i>
<i>ēbrius</i>	<i>malus</i>	<i>quārtus</i>	<i>vīvus</i>
<i>ēgregius</i>	<i>maritimus</i>	<i>quiētus</i>	<i>-issimus</i>
<i>exiguus</i>	<i>mātūrus</i>	<i>quīntus</i>	<i>sup.</i>
<i>falsus</i>	<i>māximus</i>	<i>rapidus</i>	<i>-ēsimus</i>
<i>ferreus</i>	<i>medius</i>	<i>rārus</i>	<i>num.</i>

(pl.)

<i>cēterī</i>	<i>paucī</i>	<i>singulī</i>	<i>ducentī</i>
<i>multī</i>	<i>plērī-que</i>	<i>bīnī</i>	<i>trecentī</i>
<i>nōnnūllī</i>	<i>plūrimī</i>	<i>cēt.</i>	<i>cēt.</i>

Nom. sing. -er -(e)ra -(e)rum

<i>aeger -gra -grum</i>	<i>niger -gra -grum</i>	<i>ruber -bra -brum</i>
<i>āter -tra -trum</i>	<i>noster -tra -trum</i>	<i>sinister -tra -trum</i>
<i>dexter -tra -trum</i>	<i>piger -gra -grum</i>	<i>vester -tra -trum</i>
<i>impiger -gra -grum</i>	<i>pulcher -chra</i>	<i>liber -era -erum</i>
<i>integer -gra -grum</i>	<i>-chrum</i>	<i>miser -era -erum</i>

3rd Declension

Nom. sing. m./f. -is, n. -e

<i>brevis</i>	<i>fertilis</i>	<i>levis</i>	<i>rudis</i>
<i>circēnsis</i>	<i>fortis</i>	<i>militāris</i>	<i>similis</i>
<i>commūnis</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	<i>mirābilis</i>	<i>tālis</i>
<i>crūdēlis</i>	<i>gravis</i>	<i>mollis</i>	<i>tenuis</i>
<i>dēbilis</i>	<i>humilis</i>	<i>mortālis</i>	<i>terribilis</i>
<i>difficilis</i>	<i>immortālis</i>	<i>nōbilis</i>	<i>tristis</i>
<i>dūlcis</i>	<i>incolumis</i>	<i>omnis</i>	<i>turpis</i>
<i>facilis</i>	<i>inermis</i>	<i>quālis</i>	<i>vīlis</i>

Nom. sing. m./f./n. -ns, gen. -ntis

<i>absēns</i>	<i>dēpōnēns</i>	<i>ingēns</i>	<i>prūdēns</i>
<i>amāns</i>	<i>dīligēns</i>	<i>neglegēns</i>	<i>sapiēns</i>
<i>clēmēns</i>	<i>frequēns</i>	<i>patiēns</i>	-ns part.
<i>cōnstāns</i>	<i>impatiens</i>	<i>praesēns</i>	pres.

Nom. sing. m./f./n. -x, gen. -cis

<i>audāx</i>	<i>fēlix</i>	<i>īnfēlix</i>
<i>fallāx</i>	<i>ferōx</i>	<i>vēlōx</i>

Nom. sing. m. -er, f. -(e)ris, n. -(e)re

<i>ācer ācris</i>	<i>celer -eris</i>	<i>September -bris</i>
<i>Octōber -bris</i>	<i>November -bris</i>	<i>December -bris</i>

Verbs

1st Conjugation

Inf. pres. act. -āre, pass. -ārī

<i>aberrāre</i>	<i>dare</i>	<i>iuvāre</i>	<i>properāre</i>
<i>accubāre</i>	<i>dēlectāre</i>	<i>labōrāre</i>	<i>pugnāre</i>
<i>accūsāre</i>	<i>dēmōnstrāre</i>	<i>lacrimāre</i>	<i>pulsāre</i>
<i>adiuvāre</i>	<i>dēsiderāre</i>	<i>lātrāre</i>	<i>putāre</i>
<i>adōrāre</i>	<i>dēspērāre</i>	<i>laudāre</i>	<i>recitāre</i>
<i>aedificāre</i>	<i>dēvorāre</i>	<i>lavāre</i>	<i>rēgnāre</i>
<i>aegrōtāre</i>	<i>dictāre</i>	<i>levāre</i>	<i>rēmigāre</i>
<i>aestimāre</i>	<i>dōnāre</i>	<i>liberāre</i>	<i>repugnāre</i>
<i>affirmāre</i>	<i>dubitāre</i>	<i>memorāre</i>	<i>revocāre</i>
<i>amāre</i>	<i>ēducāre</i>	<i>militāre</i>	<i>rigāre</i>
<i>ambulāre</i>	<i>errāre</i>	<i>mōnstrāre</i>	<i>rogāre</i>
<i>appellāre</i>	<i>ēvolāre</i>	<i>mūtāre</i>	<i>rogitāre</i>
<i>apportāre</i>	<i>excitāre</i>	<i>nārrāre</i>	<i>salūtāre</i>
<i>appropinquāre</i>	<i>exclāmāre</i>	<i>natāre</i>	<i>salvāre</i>
<i>arāre</i>	<i>excōgitāre</i>	<i>nāvigāre</i>	<i>sānāre</i>
<i>armāre</i>	<i>excruciāre</i>	<i>necāre</i>	<i>secāre</i>
<i>bālāre</i>	<i>excūsāre</i>	<i>negāre</i>	<i>servāre</i>
<i>cantāre</i>	<i>existimāre</i>	<i>nōmināre</i>	<i>signāre</i>
<i>cēnāre</i>	<i>exōrnāre</i>	<i>numerāre</i>	<i>significāre</i>
<i>certāre</i>	<i>explānāre</i>	<i>nūntiāre</i>	<i>spectāre</i>
<i>cessāre</i>	<i>expugnāre</i>	<i>occultāre</i>	<i>spērāre</i>
<i>circumdare</i>	<i>expectāre</i>	<i>oppugnāre</i>	<i>spirāre</i>
<i>clāmāre</i>	<i>fatigāre</i>	<i>optāre</i>	<i>stāre</i>
<i>cōgitāre</i>	<i>flāre</i>	<i>ōrāre</i>	<i>suscitāre</i>
<i>commemorāre</i>	<i>gubernāre</i>	<i>ōrdināre</i>	<i>turbāre</i>
<i>comparāre</i>	<i>gustāre</i>	<i>ōrnāre</i>	<i>ululāre</i>
<i>computāre</i>	<i>habitāre</i>	<i>ōscitāre</i>	<i>verberāre</i>
<i>cōnstāre</i>	<i>iactāre</i>	<i>palpitāre</i>	<i>vetāre</i>
<i>conturbāre</i>	<i>ignōrāre</i>	<i>parāre</i>	<i>vigilāre</i>
<i>convocāre</i>	<i>illūstrāre</i>	<i>perturbāre</i>	<i>vītāre</i>
<i>cōpulāre</i>	<i>imperāre</i>	<i>pipiāre</i>	<i>vocāre</i>
<i>cruciāre</i>	<i>implicāre</i>	<i>plōrāre</i>	<i>volāre</i>
<i>cubāre</i>	<i>interpellāre</i>	<i>portāre</i>	<i>vorāre</i>
<i>cūrāre</i>	<i>interrogāre</i>	<i>postulāre</i>	<i>vulnerāre</i>
	<i>intrāre</i>	<i>pōtāre</i>	
	<i>invocāre</i>	<i>praestāre</i>	

Deponent verbs

<i>admīrārī</i>	<i>fārī</i>	<i>luctārī</i>	<i>tumultuārī</i>
<i>arbitrārī</i>	<i>hortārī</i>	<i>minārī</i>	<i>versārī</i>
<i>comitārī</i>	<i>fābulārī</i>	<i>mīrārī</i>	
<i>cōnārī</i>	<i>imitārī</i>	<i>ōsculārī</i>	
<i>cōnsōlārī</i>	<i>laetārī</i>	<i>precārī</i>	

2nd Conjugation

Inf. pres. act. -ēre, pass. -ērī

<i>abstinēre</i>	<i>favēre</i>	<i>merēre</i>	<i>retinēre</i>
<i>appārēre</i>	<i>flēre</i>	<i>miscēre</i>	<i>rīdēre</i>
<i>audēre</i>	<i>frīgēre</i>	<i>monēre</i>	<i>rubēre</i>
<i>augēre</i>	<i>gaudēre</i>	<i>mordēre</i>	<i>salvēre</i>
<i>carēre</i>	<i>habēre</i>	<i>movēre</i>	<i>sedēre</i>
<i>cavēre</i>	<i>horrēre</i>	<i>nocēre</i>	<i>silēre</i>
<i>cēnsēre</i>	<i>iacēre</i>	<i>oportēre</i>	<i>solēre</i>
<i>complēre</i>	<i>impendēre</i>	<i>pallēre</i>	<i>studēre</i>
<i>continēre</i>	<i>implēre</i>	<i>pārēre</i>	<i>stupēre</i>
<i>dēbēre</i>	<i>invidēre</i>	<i>patēre</i>	<i>suādēre</i>
<i>decēre</i>	<i>iubēre</i>	<i>permovēre</i>	<i>sustinēre</i>
<i>dēlēre</i>	<i>latēre</i>	<i>persuādēre</i>	<i>tacēre</i>
<i>dēridēre</i>	<i>libēre</i>	<i>placēre</i>	<i>tenēre</i>
<i>dētergēre</i>	<i>licēre</i>	<i>possidēre</i>	<i>tergēre</i>
<i>dēterrēre</i>	<i>lucēre</i>	<i>pudēre</i>	<i>terrēre</i>
<i>dissuādēre</i>	<i>lūgēre</i>	<i>remanēre</i>	<i>timēre</i>
<i>docēre</i>	<i>maerēre</i>	<i>removēre</i>	<i>valēre</i>
<i>dolēre</i>	<i>manēre</i>	<i>respondēre</i>	<i>vidēre</i>

Deponent verbs

<i>cōnfītērī</i>	<i>intuērī</i>	<i>verērī</i>
<i>fatērī</i>	<i>tuērī</i>	

3rd Conjugation

Inf. pres. act. -ere, pass. -ī

1. Ind. pres. pers. 1 sing. -ō, -or

<i>abdūcere</i>	<i>coquere</i>	<i>inclūdere</i>	<i>quaerere</i>
<i>accēdere</i>	<i>corrigere</i>	<i>incolere</i>	<i>quiescere</i>
<i>accendere</i>	<i>crēdere</i>	<i>induere</i>	<i>recēdere</i>
<i>accidere</i>	<i>crēscere</i>	<i>inflectere</i>	<i>recognoscere</i>
<i>accumbere</i>	<i>currere</i>	<i>influere</i>	<i>recumbere</i>
<i>accurrere</i>	<i>dēfendere</i>	<i>inscribere</i>	<i>reddere</i>
<i>addere</i>	<i>dēmere</i>	<i>instruere</i>	<i>redimere</i>
<i>adiungere</i>	<i>dēscendere</i>	<i>intelligere</i>	<i>reducere</i>
<i>admittere</i>	<i>dēserere</i>	<i>invehere</i>	<i>regere</i>
<i>adnectere</i>	<i>dēsinerere</i>	<i>iungere</i>	<i>relinquere</i>
<i>advehere</i>	<i>dēsistere</i>	<i>laedere</i>	<i>remittere</i>
<i>agere</i>	<i>dētrahere</i>	<i>legere</i>	<i>repōnere</i>
<i>alere</i>	<i>dīcere</i>	<i>lūdere</i>	<i>reprehendere</i>
<i>animadvertere</i>	<i>diligere</i>	<i>mergere</i>	<i>requiescere</i>
<i>āmittere</i>	<i>dīmittere</i>	<i>metere</i>	<i>requirere</i>
<i>appōnere</i>	<i>discēdere</i>	<i>metuere</i>	<i>resistere</i>
<i>apprehendere</i>	<i>discere</i>	<i>minuere</i>	<i>retrahere</i>
<i>arcessere</i>	<i>disiungere</i>	<i>mittere</i>	<i>rumpere</i>
<i>ascendere</i>	<i>dīvidere</i>	<i>neglegere</i>	<i>scindere</i>
<i>aspergere</i>	<i>dūcere</i>	<i>nōscere</i>	<i>scribere</i>
<i>āvertere</i>	<i>ēdūcere</i>	<i>nūbere</i>	<i>serere</i>
<i>bibere</i>	<i>effundere</i>	<i>occidere</i>	<i>sinere</i>
<i>cadere</i>	<i>ēlīdere</i>	<i>occidere</i>	<i>solvere</i>
<i>caedere</i>	<i>ēligere</i>	<i>occurrere</i>	<i>spargere</i>
<i>canere</i>	<i>emere</i>	<i>ostendere</i>	<i>statuere</i>
<i>carpere</i>	<i>ērubēscere</i>	<i>parcere</i>	<i>sternere</i>
<i>cēdere</i>	<i>ērumpere</i>	<i>pāscere</i>	<i>submergere</i>
<i>cernere</i>	<i>ēvolvere</i>	<i>pellere</i>	<i>sūmere</i>
<i>cingere</i>	<i>excurrere</i>	<i>percurrere</i>	<i>surgere</i>
<i>claudere</i>	<i>expōnere</i>	<i>perdere</i>	<i>tangere</i>
<i>cōgere</i>	<i>extendere</i>	<i>pergere</i>	<i>tollere</i>
<i>cognoscere</i>	<i>fallere</i>	<i>permittere</i>	<i>trādere</i>
<i>colere</i>	<i>fidere</i>	<i>petere</i>	<i>trahere</i>
<i>cōnfidere</i>	<i>figere</i>	<i>plaudere</i>	<i>tremere</i>
<i>coniungere</i>	<i>flectere</i>	<i>pōnere</i>	<i>ūrere</i>
<i>cōnscendere</i>	<i>fluere</i>	<i>poscere</i>	<i>vehere</i>
<i>cōnsidere</i>	<i>frangere</i>	<i>praepōnere</i>	<i>vēndere</i>
<i>cōnsistere</i>	<i>fremere</i>	<i>prehendere</i>	<i>vertere</i>
<i>cōnstituere</i>	<i>fundere</i>	<i>premere</i>	<i>vincere</i>
<i>cōnsūmere</i>	<i>gerere</i>	<i>prōcēdere</i>	<i>vīsere</i>
<i>contemnere</i>	<i>ignōscere</i>	<i>prōcurrere</i>	<i>vīvere</i>
<i>contrahere</i>	<i>impōnere</i>	<i>prōmere</i>	
<i>convertere</i>	<i>imprimere</i>	<i>prōmittere</i>	

Deponent verbs

<i>colloquī</i>	<i>lābī</i>	<i>persequī</i>	<i>revertī</i>
<i>complectī</i>	<i>loquī</i>	<i>proficiscī</i>	<i>sequī</i>
<i>cōnsequī</i>	<i>nāscī</i>	<i>querī</i>	<i>ūtī</i>
<i>frui</i>	<i>obliviscī</i>	<i>reminiscī</i>	

2. Ind. pres. pers. 1 sing. -iō, -ior

<i>abacere</i>	<i>cōnspicere</i>	<i>iacere</i>	<i>rapere</i>
<i>accipere</i>	<i>cupere</i>	<i>incipere</i>	<i>recipere</i>
<i>adicere</i>	<i>dēspicere</i>	<i>interficere</i>	<i>sapere</i>
<i>afficere</i>	<i>efficere</i>	<i>parere</i>	<i>surripere</i>
<i>allicere</i>	<i>effugere</i>	<i>percutere</i>	<i>suscipere</i>
<i>aspicere</i>	<i>ēicere</i>	<i>perficere</i>	<i>susplicere</i>
<i>aufugere</i>	<i>ēripere</i>	<i>prōicere</i>	
<i>capere</i>	<i>facere</i>	<i>prōspicere</i>	
<i>cōficere</i>	<i>fugere</i>	<i>quater</i>	

Deponent verbs

<i>ēgredi</i>	<i>mori</i>	<i>pati</i>	<i>prōgredi</i>
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4th Conjugation

Inf. pres. act. -īre, pass. -īrī

<i>advenīre</i>	<i>exaudīre</i>	<i>oboedīre</i>	<i>scīre</i>
<i>aperīre</i>	<i>exaurīre</i>	<i>operīre</i>	<i>sentīre</i>
<i>audīre</i>	<i>finīre</i>	<i>pervenīre</i>	<i>servīre</i>
<i>circumsilīre</i>	<i>haurīre</i>	<i>prōsilīre</i>	<i>vāgīre</i>
<i>convenīre</i>	<i>invenīre</i>	<i>pūnīre</i>	<i>venīre</i>
<i>cūstōdīre</i>	<i>mollīre</i>	<i>reperīre</i>	<i>vestīre</i>
<i>dēsīlīre</i>	<i>mūnīre</i>	<i>revenīre</i>	<i>vincīre</i>
<i>dormīre</i>	<i>nescīre</i>	<i>salīre</i>	

Deponent verbs

<i>largīrī</i>	<i>opperīrī</i>	<i>mentīrī</i>	<i>orīrī</i>
<i>partīrī</i>			