

POSSESSION

GENITIVE OF POSSESSION VS. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

GENITIVE OF POSSESSION

Used by **most nouns** to indicate ownership.

The farmer's sons work hard.

Fīlia Iūliī es.
You are ♦Julius♦ daughter.

Possessive
Genitive

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Used by **I, You, We, You (pl.)** to indicate ownership.

My sons work hard.

Fīlia mea es.
You are ♦my♦ daughter.

Possessive
Adjective

The genitives of
"I," "You,"
"We," "You (pl.)"
are **never** used
for **possession**.

Possessive adjectives
do not take on the
gender and **number**
of the possessor.

In the sentence above,
mea is feminine because
"daughter" is feminine.
It does not matter whether
"my" represents a male
or a female possessor.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

meus, mea, meum (my, mine)
tuus, tua, tuum (your, yours)
noster, nostra, nostrum (our, ours)
vester, vestra, vestrum (your, yours)



POSSESSION

THIRD PERSON POSSESSION: *SUUS* VS. *EIUS*

EIUS / EŌRUM / EĀRUM

“his” “their” “their”
 “her” (masculine or neuter (feminine
 “its” possessor) possessor)

(**Genitive** of Possession of Is, Ea, Id)

“His,” “Her,” “Its,” “Their”

↓
 Used when the **possessor** is **not**
 the **subject** of the main verb.

SUUS, SUA, SUUM

Gender/Number of possessor
 is irrelevant - **suus** agrees with
 the noun it modifies.

(Possessive **Adjective**)

“His,” “Her,” “Its,” “Their”

↓
 Used when the **possessor** is also
 the **subject** of the main verb.

Octāvia eius crīnēs compōnit.

Octavia arranges ♦**her** hair♦.

Subject

Possessor

Aurēlia crīnēs suōs amat.

Aurelia likes ♦**her** hair♦.

Subject

Possessor

Possessor & Subject
 are **not** the same
 person.

Possessor & Subject
 are **are** the same
 person.



OVERVIEW OF ADJECTIVES

INTRODUCTION

ATTRIBUTIVE
↓
Noun
+
Adjective
“the tall trees”

ADJECTIVE
↓
Word that **describes a noun**.
↓
We say that adjectives
“**modify**” (go with) nouns.

PREDICATE
↓
Noun
+
Linking Verb
+
Adjective
“The trees are tall.”

DICTIONARY ENTRY

bonus,	bona,	bonum	(good)
↓	↓	↓	↓
MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	MEANING
----- NOMINATIVE SINGULARS -----			

FORMS

Like nouns, adjectives have a full set of singular and plural **case forms**.

Unlike nouns, adjectives can take on **any gender**.

“GOOD HORSE” (Masculine) ↓ bonus equus bonī equī bonō equō bonum equum bonō equō	“GOOD LAND” (Feminine) ↓ bona terra bonae terrae bonae terrae bonam terram bonā terrā
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STEM

Adjective stems are generally obtained by removing the **feminine** nominative singular ending.
(See pp. 103-104, 106)

GLOSSARY ENTRY

bonus, **bona**, bonum (good)
celer, **celeris**, celere (swift)
fortis, forte (brave)
audāx, **audācis** (bold)

STEM

→ bon-
→ celer-
→ fort-
→ audāc- →

For some adjectives, the stem is obtained by removing the **genitive** singular ending.
(See p. 106)

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES



Adjectives in Latin must **agree** with the nouns they modify in **case, number, and gender**.

↓

Adjectives must have the same case, number, and gender as the nouns they modify.

Adjectives may appear **before** or **after** the nouns they modify.

Puella parva fēminam spectat.
The ◊small◊ girl watches the woman.

Parva is
nominative singular feminine:
↓
modifies **puella**
(also nominative singular feminine).

To translate an adjective in a sentence, you must **identify the noun with which it agrees**.

Puella parvam fēminam spectat.
The girl watches the ◊small◊ woman.

Parvam is
accusative singular feminine:
↓
modifies **fēminam**
(also accusative singular feminine).

PREDICATE ADJECTIVES
↓
Masculine if the group of nouns are **living** beings.
Neuter if the group of nouns are **not living** beings.

ADJECTIVES MODIFYING A GROUP OF NOUNS OF MIXED GENDER



ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES
↓
Agree with the **nearest noun**.

Vir fēminaque Graecī sunt.
The man and woman are ◊Greek◊.

Iocōs carminaque **tua** audiēbam.
I was listening to ◊your◊ jokes and songs.

Nominative Plural
3rd Decl. Noun 2-1-2 Adjective
↓ ↓
Canēs irātī lātrant.
◊The angry dogs◊ are barking.

The adjective ending **does not have to look the same as the noun** ending as long as it has the right case, number, and gender.

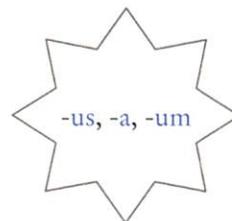
Accusative Singular
1st Decl. Noun 3rd Decl. Adjective
↓ ↓
Rēginam potentem vīdīsti.
You saw ◊the powerful queen◊.

2-1-2 Adjective
Nominative Singular
Masculine

BONUS NAUTA

1st Decl. Noun
Nominative Singular
Masculine

2-1-2 ADJECTIVES



ADJECTIVES IN -US, -A, -UM

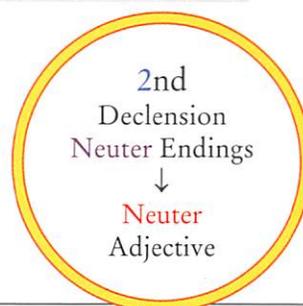
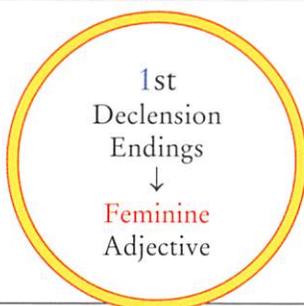
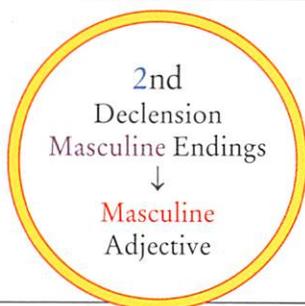
2-1-2 ADJECTIVES IN -US, -A, -UM

Use **1st** and **2nd** declension endings.

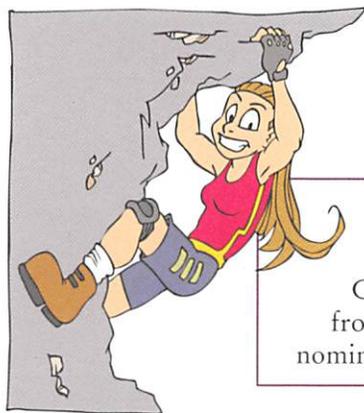
Typical:

bonus, bona, bonum (good)

These are called 2-1-2 adjectives because they use **2nd** declension forms when they are masculine, **1st** declension forms when they are feminine, and **2nd** declension forms when they are neuter.



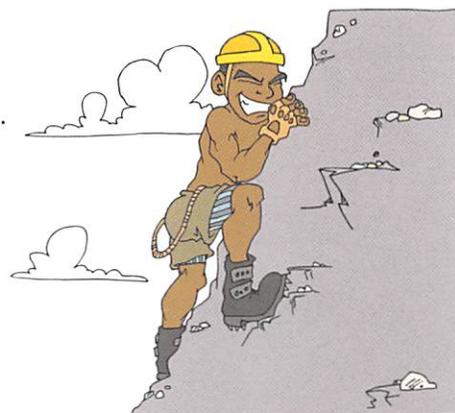
2-1-2 ADJECTIVE bonus, bona, bonum (good)						
	<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	bonus	bona	bonum	bonī	bonae	bona
<i>Gen.</i>	bonī	bonae	bonī	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	bonō	bonae	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
<i>Acc.</i>	bonum	bonam	bonum	bonōs	bonās	bona
<i>Abl.</i>	bonō	bonā	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs



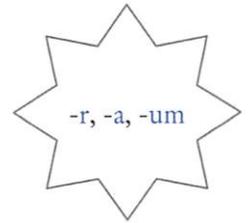
Montēs **altōs** ascenditis.
You (pl.) climb [†]high[†] mountains.

STEM
↓
Cut off -A
from **feminine**
nominative singular.

STEM:
bonus, bona, bonum
↓
BONA → BON-



2-1-2 ADJECTIVES



ADJECTIVES IN -R, -A, -UM

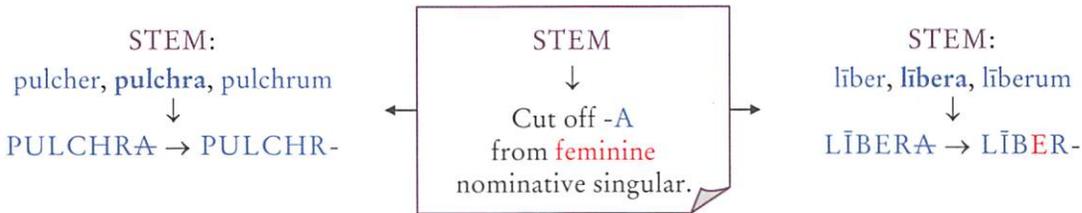
NOTE:
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
drops the "e"
from its stem.

2-1-2 ADJECTIVES IN -R, -A, -UM
Use **1st** and **2nd** declension endings.
Typical:
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum (beautiful)
liber, libera, liberum (free)

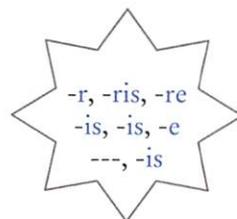
NOTE:
liber, libera, liberum
keeps the "e"
in its stem.

2-1-2 ADJECTIVE pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum (beautiful) → drops its "e"						
	Singular			Plural		
Nom.	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
Gen.	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchrī	pulchrōrum	pulchrārum	pulchrōrum
Dat.	pulchrō	pulchrae	pulchrō	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs
Acc.	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum	pulchrōs	pulchrās	pulchra
Abl.	pulchrō	pulchrā	pulchrō	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs

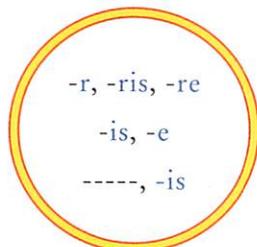
2-1-2 ADJECTIVE liber, libera, liberum (free) → keeps its "e"						
	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	liber	libera	liberum	liberī	liberae	libera
Gen.	liberī	liberae	liberī	liberōrum	liberārum	liberōrum
Dat.	liberō	liberae	liberō	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs
Acc.	liberum	liberam	liberum	liberōs	liberās	libera
Abl.	liberō	liberā	liberō	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs



THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES



INTRODUCTION



THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

Use **3rd declension endings**.

Glossary entry is distinctly different from that of a 2-1-2 Adjective.

celer, celeris, celere (swift)
 ācer, ācris, ācre (sharp, fierce)
 dulcis, dulce (sweet)
 clēmēns, clēmētis (kind, merciful)

2-1-2 ADJECTIVES

-us, -a, -um
 or
 -r, -a, -um

2-1-2 ADJECTIVES

Use **1st and 2nd declension endings**



puellam **bonam** → acc. sing. fem.

puellam **bonem** × → mismatch:
 2-1-2 adjective cannot use 3rd declension endings

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

Use **3rd declension endings**



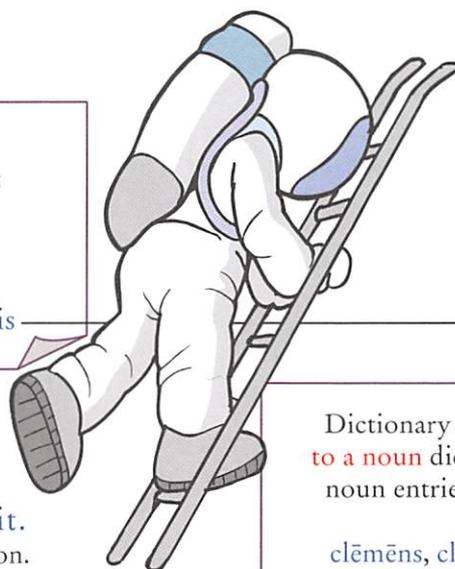
puellam **celeram** × → mismatch:
 3rd declension adjective cannot use 2-1-2 endings

puellam **celerem** → acc. sing. fem.

TERMINATION

Three Types of Third Declension Adjectives:

- 3 Termination: ācer, ācris, ācre
- 2 Termination: dulcis, dulce
- 1 Termination: clēmēns, clēmētis

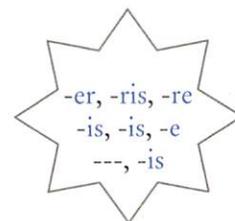


Fēmina **audāx** ad lūnam volābit.
 The [✧]daring[✧] woman will fly to the moon.

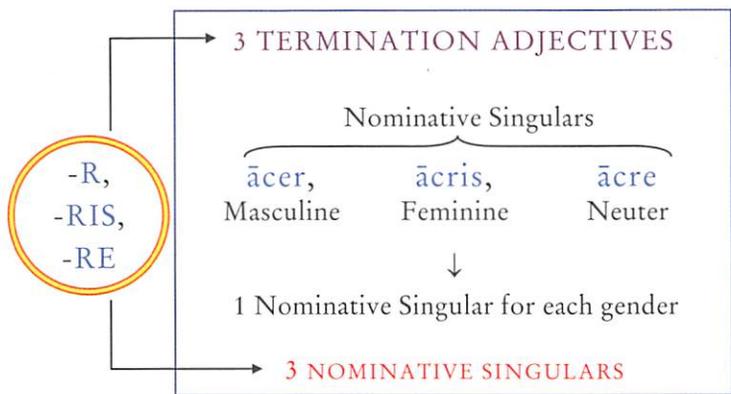
Dictionary entry looks **similar to a noun** dictionary entry, BUT noun entries also list a gender.

clēmēns, clēmētis - adjective
 gēns, gentis, **f.** - noun

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES



1, 2, 3 TERMINATION

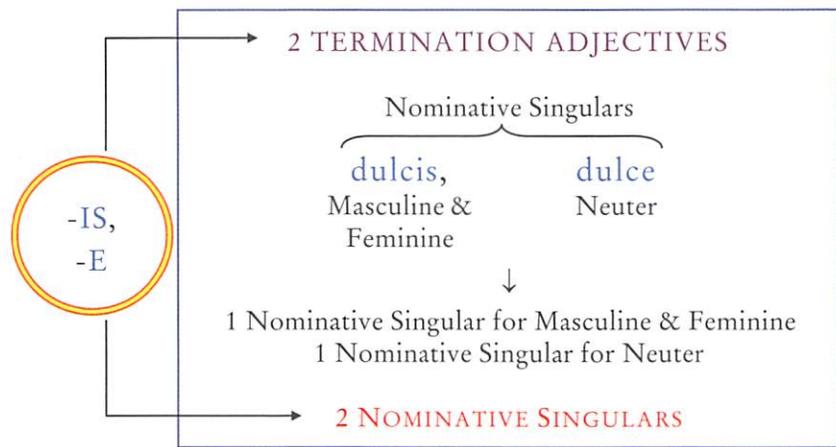


Some 3 Termination adjectives drop their "e," and some do not.

celer, celeris, celere
ācer, ācris, ācre

STEM: celer, celeris, celere
↓
CELERTS → CELER-

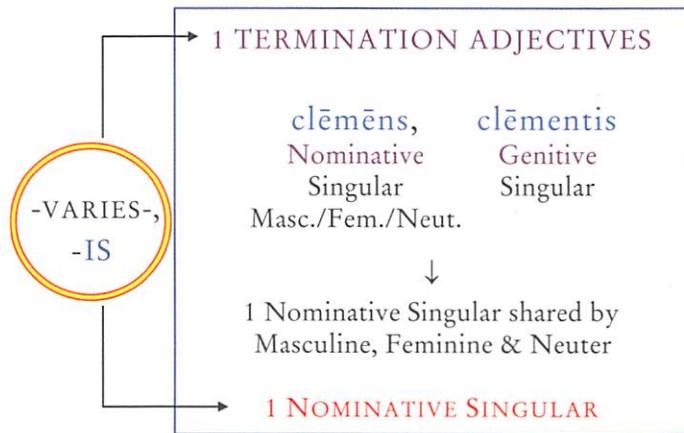
STEM: ācer, ācris, ācre
↓
ĀCRIS → ACR-



3 & 2 TERMINATION STEMS

Cut off -IS from nominative singular feminine ending.

STEM: dulcis, dulce
↓
DULCIS → DULC-

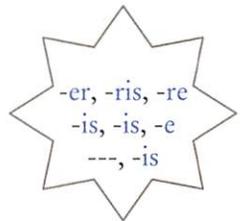


1 TERMINATION STEMS

Cut off -IS from genitive singular ending.

STEM: clēmēns, clēmentis
↓
CLĒMENTIS → CLĒMENT-

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES



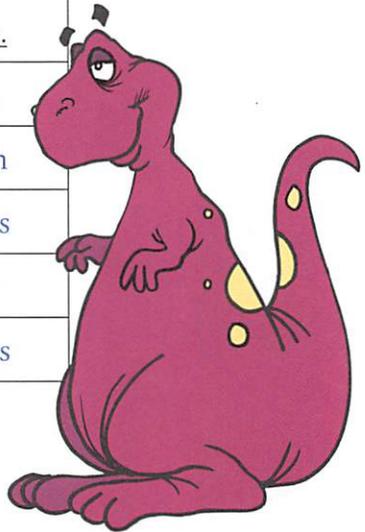
ENDINGS

NOMINATIVE SINGULAR
The **dictionary entry** will tell you what nominative singular endings are used by a given adjective.

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVE
↓
3rd declension adjective **resembles** 3rd declension **noun** but has some **extra i's**.

ABLATIVE SINGULAR
In the 3rd declension, most **nouns** have "e" in the ablative singular, but **adjectives** have "i."

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVE ENDINGS				
	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	<u>Masc./Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>	<u>Masc./Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
<i>Nom.</i>	----	----	-ēs	-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	-is	-is	-ium	-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	-ī	-ī	-ibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	-em	----	-ēs / -īs	-ia
<i>Abl.</i>	-ī	-ī	-ibus	-ibus



THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVE ingēns, ingentis (huge)				
	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	<u>Masc./Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>	<u>Masc./Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
<i>Nom.</i>	ingēns	ingēns	ingentēs	ingentia
<i>Gen.</i>	ingentis	ingentis	ingentium	ingentium
<i>Dat.</i>	ingentī	ingentī	ingentibus	ingentibus
<i>Acc.</i>	ingentem	ingēns	ingentēs / -īs	ingentia
<i>Abl.</i>	ingentī	ingentī	ingentibus	ingentibus

An adjective's ending **might not look the same** as the ending of the noun it modifies!

Ingentis dinosaurōs vīdī.
I saw *huge dinosaurs*.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

-IUS
-Ī

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

Some 2-1-2 Adjectives are declined with a few unusual forms.



Genitive Singular: -IUS
Dative Singular: -Ī

These adjectives resemble *ille* in the genitive and the dative.
(See p. 128)

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

alius, alia, aliud (other, another)
alter, altera, alterum (the other [of two], second)
neuter, neutra, neutrum (neither)
nūllus, nūlla, nūllum (no, none)
sōlus, sōla, sōlum (only, alone)
tōtus, tōta, tōtum (whole, entire)
ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (any)
uter, utra, utrum (which? [of two])
uterque, utraque, utrumque (each [of two])

Additional irregularity:
neuter nominative and accusative end in -ud instead of -um.

Forms of *uter* with -que on the end.

IDIOMS

alius...alius (one...another)
aliī...aliī (some...others)
alter...alter (one...the other)



Alterī poētae laudem dedī, sed alter mē nōn dēlectāvit.

I gave praise to [♦]one[♦] poet, but [♦]the other[♦] did not delight me.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES <i>nūllus, nūlla, nūllum</i> (no, none)						
	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
<i>Nom.</i>	nūllus	nūlla	nūllum	nūllī	nūllae	nūlla
<i>Gen.</i>	nūllius	nūllius	nūllius	nūllōrum	nūllārum	nūllōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	nūllī	nūllī	nūllī	nūllīs	nūllīs	nūllīs
<i>Acc.</i>	nūllum	nūllam	nūllum	nūllōs	nūllās	nūlla
<i>Abl.</i>	nūllō	nūllā	nūllō	nūllīs	nūllīs	nūllīs