

*Looking
at
Latin*

**A GRAMMAR
FOR
PRE-COLLEGE**

by
Anna Andresian



*Looking
at
Latin*

A GRAMMAR FOR PRE-COLLEGE

by

Anna Andresian



Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.
Wauconda, Illinois USA

General Editor:
LeaAnn A. Osburn

Cover Design:
Adam Phillip Velez

Looking at Latin
A Grammar for Pre-College

Anna Andresian

© 2006 Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.
All rights reserved

Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.
1000 Brown Street, Unit 101
Wauconda, Illinois 60084
www.bolchazy.com

Printed in Canada

2006
by Friesens

ISBN-13: 978-0-86516-615-8
ISBN-10: 0-86516-615-3

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

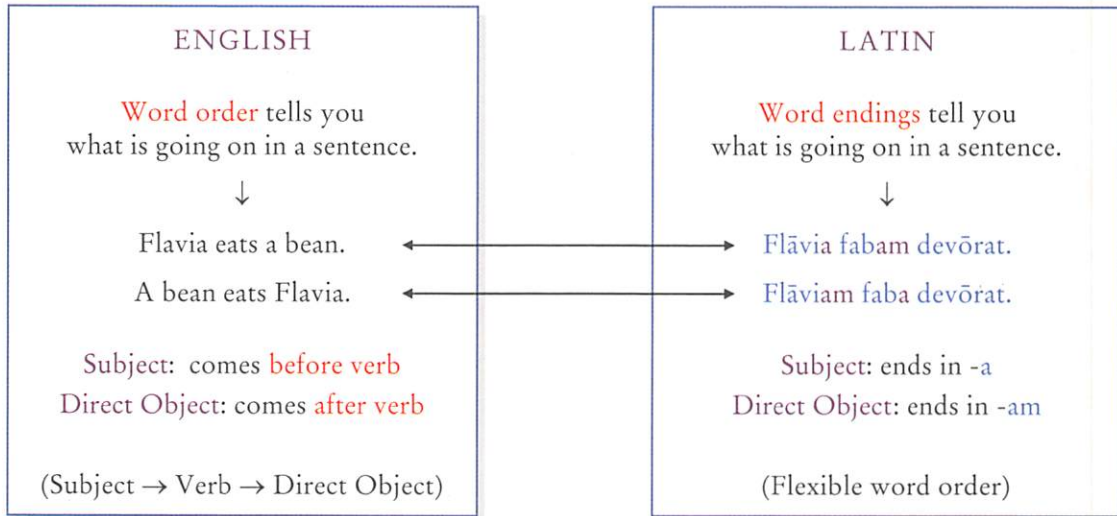
Andresian, Anna.
Looking at Latin : a grammar for precollege / Anna Andresian.
p. cm.
ISBN-13: 978-0-86516-615-8 (pbk. : alk. paper)
ISBN-10: 0-86516-615-3 (pbk. : alk. paper)
1. Latin language--Grammar. I. Title.

PA2080
478.2'421--dc22

2006004113

NOUN TERMINOLOGY

CASE



CASE

Different **word forms** (Flāvia vs. Flāviam) are called "**cases**." The case of a word reveals its **grammatical role** in the sentence.

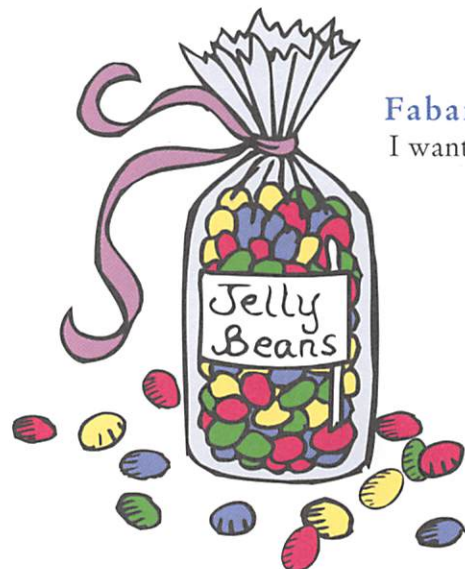
NOMINATIVE: SUBJECT
 ✧Andrew✧ likes ketchup.

GENITIVE: POSSESSION
 ✧Courtney's✧ hair is brown.

DATIVE: INDIRECT OBJECT
 You gave a CD ✧to Ashley✧.

ACCUSATIVE: DIRECT OBJECT
 You saw ✧Matthew✧ in the halls.

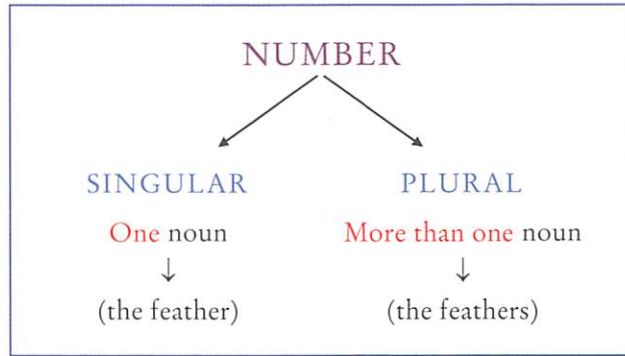
ABLATIVE: ---[Many different uses]---
 André surprises Sue ✧with flowers✧.
 Barney and Anne live ✧in New York✧.
 Julian walks back ✧from the bus stop✧.



Fabam cupiō.
 I want ✧a bean✧.

NOUN TERMINOLOGY

NUMBER



plūma
nominative singular



plūmae
nominative plural

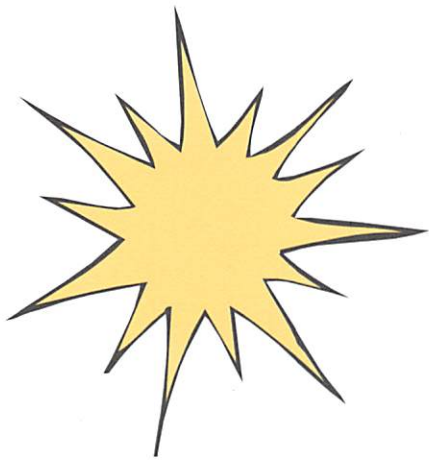
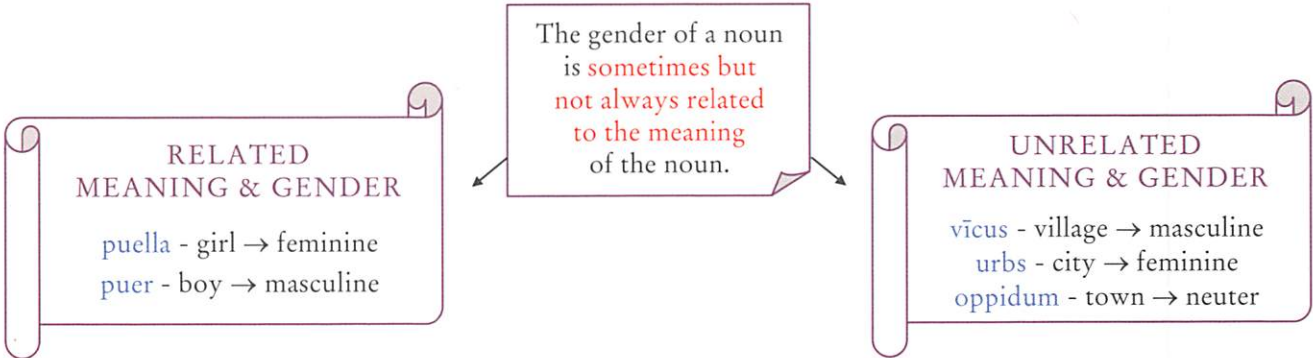
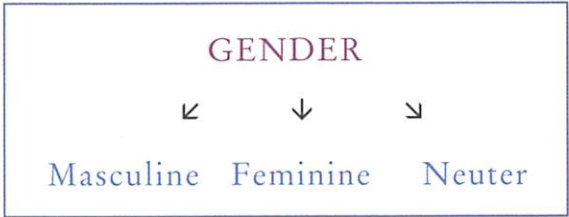


The **ending** of a noun reveals its case and number.

Every noun has a set of **singular** case forms and a set of **plural** case forms.

NOUN TERMINOLOGY

GENDER



IDENTIFYING A NOUN'S GENDER

Some genders are obvious (*puer* - boy → masculine), but in many cases, you must look in the **dictionary** to find the gender of a noun.

stella, stellae, **f.** (star)
astrum, astrī, **n.** (star)

Typical noun dictionary entries

puerum (boy)
↓
masculine
↓
accusative singular

GENDER MATTERS!

Different genders use slightly **different endings**, so you may misunderstand a noun's form if you do not know its gender.

verbum (word)
↓
neuter
↓
nominative or accusative singular

NOUN TERMINOLOGY

DECLENSION

DECLENSION

“Declension” is simply a word that means
“Noun Type.”

There are **5** different types of nouns in the Latin language,
 each of which has its own set of case endings.

IDENTIFYING A NOUN'S DECLENSION

Every declension has a genitive singular form that is different from the genitive singular forms of other declensions.

Look at a noun's dictionary entry to find its genitive singular form.

stella, stellae, f. (star)
astrum, astri, n. (star)

GENITIVE SINGULAR ENDINGS

- ae → 1st Declension
- ī → 2nd Declension
- is → 3rd Declension
- ūs → 4th Declension
- eī → 5th Declension

DECLENSION MATTERS!

It will be difficult to interpret noun endings correctly if you do not know the noun's declension.

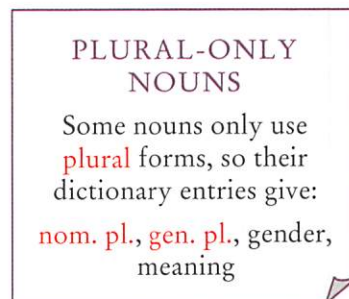
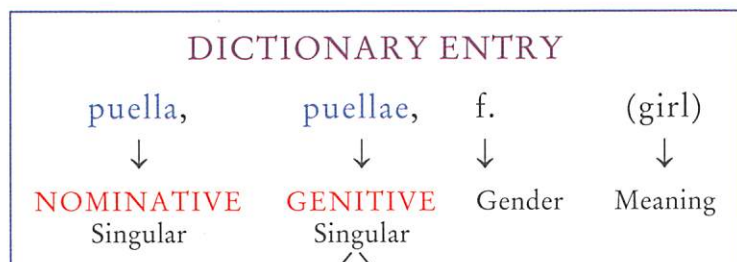
SECOND DECLENSION			THIRD DECLENSION		
	SING.	PL.		SING.	PL.
<i>Nom.</i>	puer	puerī	<i>Nom.</i>	pater	patrēs
<i>Gen.</i>	puerī	puerōrum	<i>Gen.</i>	patris	patrum
<i>Dat.</i>	puerō	puerīs	<i>Dat.</i>	patrī	patribus
<i>Acc.</i>	puerum	puerōs	<i>Acc.</i>	patrem	patrēs
<i>Abl.</i>	puerō	puerīs	<i>Abl.</i>	patre	patribus

puerum:
Second Declension
↓
accusative
singular

patrum:
Third Declension
↓
genitive
plural

NOUN TERMINOLOGY

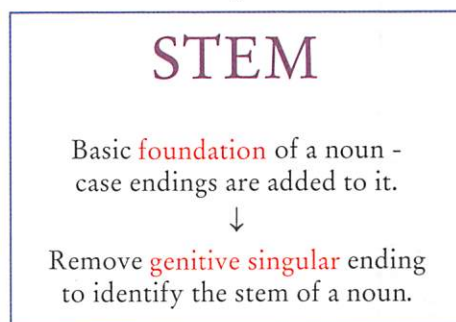
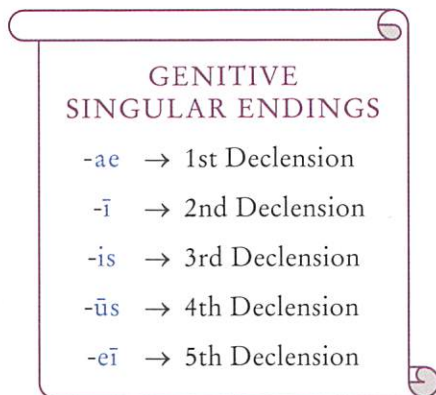
DICTIONARY ENTRY AND STEM



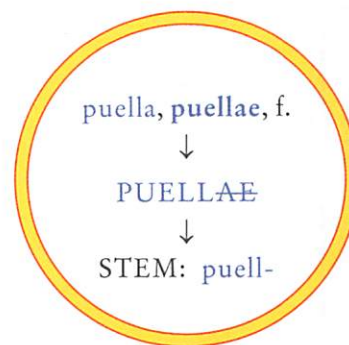
dēliciae, dēliciārum, f. (sweetheart)
castra, castrōrum, n. (battle camp)

Use genitive to identify the **declension** of the noun.

Use genitive to identify the **stem** of the noun.



<u>DICTIONARY ENTRY</u>	<u>STEM</u>
agricola, agricol ae , m. (farmer)	→ agricol-
ager, agr i , m. (field)	→ agr-
libertās, libertāt is , f. (freedom)	→ libertāt-
manus, man ūs , f. (hand)	→ man-
diēs, di eī , m. (day)	→ di-



NOUN TERMINOLOGY

SUMMARY

CASE	Reveals grammatical function of noun.	Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative
NUMBER	Indicates whether there is one or more than one .	Singular, Plural
GENDER	Plays a role in determining what case endings are used.	Masculine Feminine Neuter
DECLENSION	Type of noun: different declensions use different case endings .	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
STEM	Basic foundation of noun: case endings are added to it.	Cut off ending of genitive singular form
DICTIONARY ENTRY	Reveals declension, stem, gender, and meaning of noun.	Nominative, Genitive, Gender, Meaning

FIRST DECLENSION



FEMININE (AND SOME MASCULINE) NOUNS

*LONG MARK
↓
Nominative Sing.: -A
Ablative Sing.: -Ā

FIRST DECLENSION
Typical:
aqua, aquae, f. (water)
Genitive Singular: -AE

STEM
↓
Cut off -AE from
Genitive Singular.

1 ST DECLENSION ENDINGS		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā*	-īs



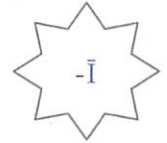
aqua, aquae, f. (water)

1 ST DECLENSION aqua, aquae, f. (water)		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	aqua	aquae
Genitive	aquae	aquārum
Dative	aquae	aquīs
Accusative	aquam	aquās
Ablative	aquā	aquīs

Most first declension nouns are **feminine**, but **several** are **masculine**:

agricola → farmer
nauta → sailor
poēta → poet

SECOND DECLENSION



MASCULINE NOUNS IN -US

Nouns in -US
↓
Masculine
(Plants, trees, cities are feminine.)

SECOND DECLENSION MASCULINE (-US)

Typical:
animus, animī, m. (mind, heart, soul)
nūntius, nūntiī, m. (messenger)

Genitive Singular: -ī

STEM
↓
Cut off -ī from **Genitive Singular.**



nūntius, nūntiī, m.
(messenger)

2 ND DECLENSION MASCULINE ENDINGS (-US)		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	-us	-ī
<i>Genitive</i>	-ī	-ōrum
<i>Dative</i>	-ō	-īs
<i>Accusative</i>	-um	-ōs
<i>Ablative</i>	-ō	-īs

Nouns in -IUS have an "i" at the end of their stems. Do not cut this off.

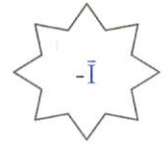


2 ND DECLENSION MASCULINE (-US) animus, animī, m. (mind, heart, soul)		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	animus	animī
<i>Genitive</i>	animī	animōrum
<i>Dative</i>	animō	animīs
<i>Accusative</i>	animum	animōs
<i>Ablative</i>	animō	animīs

2 ND DECLENSION MASCULINE (-IUS) nūntius, nūntiī, m. (messenger) [†]		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	nūntius	nūntiī
<i>Genitive</i>	nūntiī	nūntiōrum
<i>Dative</i>	nūntiō	nūntiīs
<i>Accusative</i>	nūntium	nūntiōs
<i>Ablative</i>	nūntiō	nūntiīs

[†] See p. 11 for important information about an alternative genitive singular form for -ius nouns.

SECOND DECLENSION



MASCULINE NOUNS IN -R

Nouns in -R
↓
Masculine

SECOND DECLENSION
MASCULINE (-R)

Typical:
puer, puerī, m. (boy)
ager, agrī, m. (field)
vir, virī, m. (man)

Genitive Singular: -ī

STEM
↓
Cut off -ī from
Genitive Singular.



puer, puerī, m. (boy)

2 ND DECLENSION MASCULINE ENDINGS (-R)		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	-r	-ī
<i>Genitive</i>	-ī	-ōrum
<i>Dative</i>	-ō	-īs
<i>Accusative</i>	-um	-ōs
<i>Ablative</i>	-ō	-īs

NOTE:
Some nouns **drop** an
"e" from their stems.
The dictionary entries
below indicate that
puer keeps the "e"
in its stem but that
ager drops it.

2 ND DECLENSION MASCULINE puer, puerī, m. (boy)		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	puer	puerī
<i>Genitive</i>	puerī	puerōrum
<i>Dative</i>	puerō	puerīs
<i>Accusative</i>	puerum	puerōs
<i>Ablative</i>	puerō	puerīs

2 ND DECLENSION MASCULINE ager, agrī, m. (field)		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	ager	agrī
<i>Genitive</i>	agrī	agrōrum
<i>Dative</i>	agrō	agrīs
<i>Accusative</i>	agrum	agrōs
<i>Ablative</i>	agrō	agrīs

SECOND DECLENSION



NEUTER NOUNS IN -UM

Nouns in -UM
↓
Neuter

SECOND DECLENSION
NEUTER (-UM)

Typical:
signum, signī, n. (sign)
auxilium, auxiliī, n. (help)

Genitive Singular: -Ī

STEM
↓
Cut off -Ī from
Genitive Singular.



gaudium, gaudiī, n.
(joy)

2 ND DECLENSION NEUTER ENDINGS (-UM)		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-um	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um	-a
Ablative	-ō	-īs

★
NOMINUSATIVE
★

“Nominusative” is a made-up word to help you remember that neuter **nominative** and **accusative** look the same. (It is *not* a separate case.)

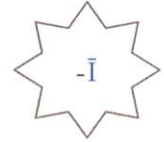
For all neuter nouns, the “nominusative” plural is -A.

2 ND DECLENSION NEUTER signum, signī, n. (sign)		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	signum	signa
Genitive	signī	signōrum
Dative	signō	signīs
Accusative	signum	signa
Ablative	signō	signīs

2 ND DECLENSION NEUTER gaudium, gaudiī, n. (joy) [†]		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	gaudium	gaudia
Genitive	gaudiī	gaudiōrum
Dative	gaudiō	gaudiīs
Accusative	gaudium	gaudia
Ablative	gaudiō	gaudiīs

[†]See p. 11 for important information about an alternative genitive singular form for -ius nouns.

SECOND DECLENSION



SUMMARY

2 ND DECLENSION MASCULINE			2 ND DECLENSION NEUTER			
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>		<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
<i>Nominative</i>	-us, -r	-ī	<p style="text-align: center;">MASCULINE VS. NEUTER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Differences appear in the nominative and the accusative.</p>	<i>Nominative</i>	-um	-a
<i>Genitive</i>	-ī	-ōrum		<i>Genitive</i>	-ī	-ōrum
<i>Dative</i>	-ō	-īs		<i>Dative</i>	-ō	-īs
<i>Accusative</i>	-um	-ōs		<i>Accusative</i>	-um	-a
<i>Ablative</i>	-ō	-īs		<i>Ablative</i>	-ō	-īs

→ **Virum** vocāmus.
We call †the man†.

This masculine form can only be **accusative**.

↓

Direct Object

You must know the **gender** of a noun in order to identify its ending correctly.

→ **Aurum** fulget.
†The gold† shines.

This neuter form can be **nominative** or **accusative**

↓

🔥 Subject ✗ Direct Object



→ **Aurum** inveniō.
I find †the gold†.

This neuter form can be **nominative** or **accusative**

↓

✗ Subject 🔥 Direct Object

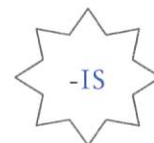
NOTE ON THE GENITIVE SINGULAR

For nouns with **-ius** and **-ium** in the nominative singular, there are **two** possible forms for the **genitive singular**:

nūntius, nūntī, m. - early form
nūntius, nūntiī, m. - Augustan form

This book will use the Augustan **-iī**.

THIRD DECLENSION



MASCULINE AND FEMININE NOUNS

Masculine and feminine nouns use the same case endings.

THIRD DECLENSION
MASCULINE/FEMININE

There is no “typical” noun. The **nominative singular varies**.

soror, sorōris, f. (sister)
flōs, flōris, m. (flower)
māter, mātris, f. (mother)

Genitive Singular: -IS

STEM
↓
Cut off **-IS** from **Genitive Singular**.

3 RD DECLENSION MASCULINE/FEMININE ENDINGS		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	-varies-	-ēs
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-um
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	-em	-ēs
<i>Ablative</i>	-e	-ibus

3RD DECLENSION
STEMS

Some stems **keep** the entire nominative:
soror → sorōr-

Some stems **change letters** in the nominative:
flōs → flōr-

Some stems **drop letters** from the nominative:
māter → mātr-

3 RD DECLENSION MASCULINE/FEMININE flōs, flōris, m. (flower)		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	flōs	flōrēs
<i>Genitive</i>	flōris	flōrum
<i>Dative</i>	flōrī	flōribus
<i>Accusative</i>	flōrem	flōrēs
<i>Ablative</i>	flōre	flōribus



flōs, flōris, m. (flower)

THIRD DECLENSION



NEUTER NOUNS

All nouns with nominatives ending in *-men* are neuter.

THIRD DECLENSION NEUTER

There is no “typical” noun. The **nominative singular varies**.

lūmen, lūminis, n. (light)
caput, capitis, n. (head)
onus, oneris, n. (burden)

Genitive Singular: -IS

STEM



Cut off **-IS** from **Genitive Singular**.

3RD DECLENSION NEUTER ENDINGS

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	-varies-	-a
<i>Genitive</i>	- i s	- u m
<i>Dative</i>	- i	- i bus
<i>Accusative</i>	-varies-	-a
<i>Ablative</i>	-e	- i bus



3RD DECLENSION NEUTER *onus, oneris, n.* (burden)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	onus	onera
<i>Genitive</i>	oneris	onerum
<i>Dative</i>	onerī	oneribus
<i>Accusative</i>	onus	onera
<i>Ablative</i>	onere	oneribus



onus, oneris, n. (burden)

THIRD DECLENSION



I-STEM NOUNS

THIRD DECLENSION
I-STEM NOUNS

Typical:

urbs, urbis, f. (city)
arx, arcis, f. (citadel)

cīvis, cīvis, m./f. (citizen)
fēlēs, fēlis, f. (cat)

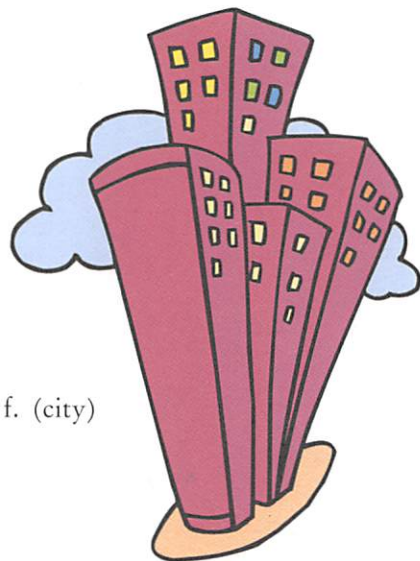
mare, maris, n. (sea)
animal, animālis, n. (animal, creature)
nectar, nectaris, n. (nectar, ambrosia)

I-STEMS
Special set of 3rd declension nouns whose case forms have some **extra i's**.

STEM
↓
Cut off **-IS** from **Genitive Singular**.

MASCULINE/FEMININE
(TYPE 1 I-STEM)
Nominative Stem
↓ ↓
ends in ends in
-s or -x **2 consonants**

MASCULINE/FEMININE
(TYPE 2 I-STEM)
Nominative, Genitive
=
-is, -is or **-es, -is**



urbs, urbis, f. (city)

NEUTER I-STEM
Nominative
↓
ends in
-e or -al or -ar

MASCULINE/FEMININE I-STEM ENDINGS		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	-varies-	-ēs
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-ium
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	-em	-ēs / -īs
<i>Ablative</i>	-e	-ibus

NEUTER I-STEM ENDINGS		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	-varies-	-ia
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-ium
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	-varies-	-ia
<i>Ablative</i>	-ī	-ibus

THIRD DECLENSION



SUMMARY

3 RD DECLENSION MASCULINE/FEMININE		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	-varies-	-ēs
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-um
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	-em	-ēs
<i>Ablative</i>	-e	-ibus

3 RD DECLENSION NEUTER		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	-varies-	-a
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-um
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	-varies-	-a
<i>Ablative</i>	-e	-ibus

3 RD DECLENSION MASCULINE/FEMININE I-STEM		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	-varies-	-ēs
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-ium
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	-em	-ēs / -īs
<i>Ablative</i>	-e	-ibus

3 RD DECLENSION NEUTER I-STEM		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	-varies-	-ia
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-ium
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	-varies	-ia
<i>Ablative</i>	-ī	-ibus

BEWARE OF NEUTER NOUNS!!
The unusual-looking **nominatives** of the 3rd declension might actually be **accusative** if the noun is neuter!



Animal tē terret.
♦The animal♦ scares you.
(Neuter Nominative)

Animal vidēs.
You see ♦the animal♦.
(Neuter Accusative)