

The 6 CASES

NOMinative: The SUBJECT, the person doing the action

e.g. **The slave-girls** are preparing the meal

VOCative: used when calling out someone's NAME or TITLE

e.g. 'Come here, **Marcus!**' 'Hurry up, **boys!**'

ACCusative: The OBJECT, the person/thing having the verb done to them

e.g. The slave-girls are preparing **the meal**

GENitive: means 'OF.....' , or ".....'s" (the person who owns something)

e.g. **My uncle's** garden; the roof **of the house**

DATive: means given or said TO someone, or FOR them

e.g. He shouted **to the slaves;** a gift **for the girl**

ABLative: means 'BY', 'WITH' or 'FROM':

e.g. Wounded **by a spear;** stabbed **with a sword;** dying **from hunger**

‘GRAMMAR LANGUAGE’

Grammar Definitions for Level 1

ADJECTIVE	Word describing a NOUN, e.g. MAGNUS, MULTI, PULCHER etc.
ADVERB	Word describing HOW, WHEN or WHERE a <u>VERB</u> was done, e.g. NON, DIU, MOX, TANDEM, IBI, MAGNOPERE etc.
CARDINAL	Type of number: 1,2, 3 etc. (ORDINAL numbers refer to 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd etc.)
CASE	Ending especially on a NOUN that shows its ‘job’ in the sentence, e.g. NOM (subject), GEN (“of...”) etc.
CONJUGATION	Name given to a group of VERBS which have similar endings.
CONJUNCTION	Word ‘joining’ sentences or clauses, e.g. ET, QUOD, SED, UBI etc.
DECLENSION	Name given to a group of NOUNS which have similar endings.
GENDER	Masc/Fem/Neut. Tell the gender of a noun by finding an ADJECTIVE which agrees with it: the ending on the adjective should tell you.
IMPERFECT	One of the Past TENSES, referring to ‘continuous’ past time: e.g. “He <i>was</i> running”, “I <i>used to</i> live...”, “They <i>liked</i> their master”.
IMPERATIVE	An ORDER, COMMAND or REQUEST: e.g. AMA, AMATE; MONE, MONETE; REGE, REGITE; AUDI, AUDITE etc.
INFINITIVE	(sometimes <i>Present</i> Infinitive): 2 nd Principal Part, meaning “ <u>TO</u> love” etc. e.g. AMARE, REGERE, ESSE.
NOUN	Part of Speech giving the NAME for an object or person. In Latin comes in 5 <i>declensions</i> .
NUMBER	The grammar term used simply to refer to whether a noun, person ending etc. is <i>SINGULAR</i> or <i>PLURAL</i> . (Do not confuse with a ‘ <i>Cardinal</i> number’)
OBJECT	The NOUN in the sentence which “has the verb done to it”. Will have an Accusative ending: e.g. Puer libros portat” - “The boy carries <i>the books</i> ”.
PERFECT	One of the Past TENSES, referring to action that is completed in the past: e.g. “They <i>have</i> arrived”, “He <i>did</i> send...”, “We <i>hurried</i> ”.
PERSON	Ending on the VERB which tells you WHO did the action, e.g. “-T”: He or She (3 rd person); “-MUS”: We (1 st person). There are only 3 persons.
PREPOSITION	Word telling you often about position or direction, e.g. EX - out of...; SUB - under; they are followed by nouns with either ACC or ABL endings.
PRESENT	TENSE indicating action that is happening at the actual moment of description, e.g. “I am listening”, “They are sleeping”, “He is here”.
PRONOUN	Part of Speech which stands instead of a NOUN; in Level 1 only <i>Personal</i> Pronouns (EGO, TU etc.) are used.
SUBJECT	The NOUN which is “doing the verb”. Will have Nominative ending. If no actual noun, the subject may sometimes be the PERSON ending on a verb.
TENSE	Endings used on VERBS to indicate the sort of “time” an action happened or is happening. The 3 used in Level 1 are Present, Imperfect & Perfect.
VERB	The Part of Speech used to express somebody <i>doing</i> something, the <i>action</i> in the sentence, e.g. “The slaves <u>were working</u> in the garden”.

1ST & 2ND DECLENSION

	<u>1st Decl. (mostly fem)</u>	<u>2nd Decl. (masc)</u>	<u>2nd Decl. (neuter)</u>
Nom	PUELLA - girl	SERVUS - slave	BELLUM - war
Voc	PUELLA	SERVE	BELLUM
Acc	PUELLAM	SERVUM	BELLUM
Gen	PUELLAE	SERVI	BELLI
Dat	PUELLAE	SERVO	BELLO
Abl	PUELLA	SERVO	BELLO
Nom	PUELLAE	SERVI	BELLA
Voc	PUELLAE	SERVI	BELLA
Acc	PUELLAS	SERVOS	BELLA
Gen	PUELLARUM	SERVORUM	BELLORUM
Dat	PUELLIS	SERVIS	BELLIS
Abl	PUELLIS	SERVIS	BELLIS

2nd Decl. (masc): '-ER' types

	Type 1: Keep 'e' in stem		Type 2: Drop 'e' from stem	
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
Nom	PUER - boy	PUERI	MAGISTER - master	MAGISTRI
Voc	PUER	PUERI	MAGISTER	MAGISTRI
Acc	PUERUM	PUEROS	MAGISTRUM	MAGISTROS
Gen	PUERI	PUERORUM	MAGISTRI	MAGISTRORUM
Dat	PUERO	PUERIS	MAGISTRO	MAGISTRIS
Abl	PUERO	PUERIS	MAGISTRO	MAGISTRIS

THE PRESENT TENSE

REGULAR CONJUGATIONS

1 st Conj.	2 nd Conj.	3 rd Conj.	Mixed Conj.	4 th Conj.	Persons
AMO AMAS AMAT AMAMUS AMATIS AMANT	MONEO MONES MONET MONEMUS MONETIS MONENT	REGO REGIS REGIT REGIMUS REGITIS REGUNT	CAPIO CAPIS CAPIT CAPIMUS CAPITIS CAPIUNT	AUDIO AUDIS AUDIT AUDIMUS AUDITIS AUDIUNT	1 st sing. (I) 2 nd sing. (You) 3 rd sing. (He etc) 1 st plur. (We) 2 nd plur. (You) 3 rd plur. (They)

The Verb 'SUM'

Present	English	Imperfect	English
SUM ES EST SUMUS ESTIS SUNT	I am You (s) are He (etc) is We are You (pl) are They are	ERAM ERAS ERAT ERAMUS ERATIS ERANT	I was You (s) were He (etc) was We were You (pl) were They were

Personal Pronouns

NOM	EGO - I	TU -You (s)	NOS - We	VOS - You (pl)
ACC	ME - ME	TE - You (s)	NOS - Us	VOS - You (pl)

NUMBERS

(FOR LEVEL 1, 1-10 ONLY ARE NEEDED)

<u>Roman Numerals</u>	<u>CARDINAL NUMBERS</u>	<u>ORDINAL NUMBERS</u>
I	UNUS (-a -um)	PRIMUS (-a -um)
II	DUO (-ae -a)	SECUNDUS (-a -um)
III	TRES (-ia)	TERTIUS (as above, etc.)
IV	QUATTUOR	QUARTUS
V	QUINQUE	QUINTUS
VI	SEX	SEXTUS
VII	SEPTEM	SEPTIMUS
VIII	OCTO	OCTAVUS
IX	NOVEM	NONUS
X	DECEM	DECIMUS
XI	UNDECIM	
XII	DUODECIM	
XIII	TREDECIM	
XIV	QUATTUORDECIM	
XV	QUINDECIM	
XVI	SEDECIM	
XVII	SEPTENDECIM	
XVIII	DUODEVIGINTI	
XIX	UNDEVIGINTI	
XX	VIGINTI	

IMPERFECT TENSE

ENGLISH: This is a tense about the **PAST**.

It means: I **WAS** walking

You **WERE** walking (etc).

(It can also sometimes mean I **USED TO** walk)

LATIN: a) ALL the different conjugations use the SAME SET of endings:

-BAM

-BAS

-BAT

-BAMUS

-BATIS

-BANT

b) Just remember the “trade-mark” letters that go in front of these endings:

1. AM**A**-----

2. MON**E**-----

3. REG**E**-----

4. AUD**I**E----- (Cario verbs do the same as Audio.)

Example: Imperfect tense of CURRO (3)

CURREBAM - I **was** running

CURREBAS - You (s) **were** running

CURREBAT - He/She **was** running

CURREBAMUS - We **were** running

CURREBATIS - You (pl) **were** running

CURREBANT - They **were** running

PERFECT TENSE

1. MEANINGS: The **PERFECT** tense means: I **have** loved

I **did** love

or just I loved.

2. ENDINGS:

ALL verbs use the same ENDINGS for the **Perfect** tense. They are:

--I

--ISTI

--IT

--IMUS

--ISTIS

--ERUNT

3. STEMS:

Most verbs change their STEM for the **Perfect** Tense

1st conj.: AMO verbs (usually) change to AM**AV**----

2nd conj.: MONEO verbs (usually) change to MON**U**-----

3rd conj.: REGO itself (and a few others) changes to RE**X**----

4th conj.: AUDIO verbs (usually) change to AUD**IV**-----

SUM's **Perfect** stem is **FU**-----.

4. EXAMPLE:

So, for example, the Perfect tense of PUGNO (1) goes:

PUGN AVI	= I (have) fought
PUGN AVISTI	= You (s) (have) fought
PUGN AVIT	= He etc. (has) fought
PUGN AVIMUS	= We (have) fought
PUGN AVISTIS	= You (pl) (have) fought
PUGN AVERUNT	= They (have) fought

IMPERATIVES!

<u>Conjugation</u>	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
AMO (1) e.g. FESTINO	FESTINA A	FESTINA TE	Hurry!
MONEO (2) e.g. TACEO	TACE E	TACE TE	Be quiet!
REGO (3) e.g. DISCEDO	DISCEDE E	DISCED ITE	Go away!
AUDIO (4)	AUDI I	AUDI TE	Listen!

N.B. 3½ verbs go like REGO (dropping out the first 'i'),

e.g. Capio: CAPE, CAPITE.

PREPOSITIONS

1. These are words which often tell you about **POSITION** or **DIRECTION**.

2. In Latin and English, they are always followed by a **NOUN**.

e.g. **ON** the **tables**

AFTER the **meal**

3. In **LATIN**, the noun after the preposition must have **EITHER** an **ACCUSATIVE**

OR an **ABLATIVE** ending.

e.g. **IN** **MENSIS** (abl. pl.)

POST **CENAM** (acc. sing.)

4. How do you know whether to use **ACC** or **ABL**? LOOK AT THIS CHART!

Prepositions followed by

ACC

AD = TO

PER = THROUGH

ANTE = BEFORE

POST = AFTER

PROPE = NEAR

CIRCUM = AROUND

CONTRA = AGAINST

INTER = AMONGST or BETWEEN

IN = INTO or ONTO

Prepositions followed by

ABL

A or **AB** = AWAY FROM

E or **EX** = OUT OF

CUM = WITH

SUB = UNDER

DE = ABOUT or DOWN

FROM

IN = IN or ON

Notice that "**IN**" can be followed by **ACC** or **ABL**, depending on what it means.

Making Adjectives 'Agree'

1. It helps first to 'mark out' your sentence. First put a CIRCLE around the VERB.

(In your circle include words like "We", "I", "You": these tell you what ending to put on the verb; also include "not" if it is used).

2. Say underneath each NOUN whether it is **NOM** (the Subject) or **ACC** (the Object).

3. **ADJECTIVES** that go with the noun will also be the SAME CASE (**nom** or **acc**). You need to write also what **GENDER** they are: this will also be the same as the noun they describe.

e.g. The slave-girl prepares the food
nom (s) **acc** (s)

The happy slave-girl prepares the good food
FEM. nom (s) **MASC. acc** (s)

4. Put the correct ending on the Latin words, following your own

"instructions". IF THE **ADJECTIVE** IS **MASC.**, use 'Servus' endings

" " " " **FEM.**, " 'Puella' "

" " " " **NEUT.**, " 'Bellum' "

Ans. ANCILLA LAETA CIBUM BONUM PARAT.

PRINCIPAL PARTS

(Level 1 Verbs: Irregular forms)

PRESENT	INFINITIVE	PERFECT	SUPINE	MEANING
e.g. I see	To see	I (have) seen, I saw	in order to see	I see
<i>1st Conjugation</i>				
e.g. AMO	AMARE	AMAVI	AMATUM	I love, like
DO	DARE	DEDI	DATUM	I give
STO	STARE	STETI	STATUM	I stand
<i>2nd Conjugation</i>				
e.g. MONEO	MONERE	MONUI	MONITUM	I advise, warn
DELEO	DELERE	DELEVI	DELETUM	I destroy
IUBEO	IUBERE	IUSSI	IUSSUM	I order
MANEO	MANERE	MANSI	MANSUM	I stay, remain
MOVEO	MOVERE	MOVI	MOTUM	I move
RESPONDEO	RESPONDERE	RESPONDI	RESPONSUM	I reply
RIDEO	RIDERE	RISI	RISUM	I laugh
TENEO	TENERE	TENUI	TENTUM	I hold
VIDEO	VIDERE	VIDI	VISUM	I see
<i>3rd Conjugation</i>				
e.g. REGO	REGERE	REXI	RECTUM	I rule
BIBO	BIBERE	BIBI	BIBITUM	I drink
CONSTITUO	CONSTITUERE	CONSTITUI	CONSTITUTUM	I decide
CONSUMO	CONSUMERE	CONSUMPSI	CONSUMPTUM	I eat

CURRO	CURRERE	CUCURRI	CURSUM	I run
DICO	DICERE	DIXI	DICTUM	I say
DISCEDO	DISCEDERE	DISCESSI	DISCESSUM	I go away
DUCO	DUcere	DUXI	DUCTUM	I lead
LEGO	LEGERE	LEGI	LECTUM	I choose, read, gather
LUDO	LUDERE	LUSI	LUSUM	I play
MITTO	MITTERE	MISI	MISSUM	I send
OSTENDO	OSTENDERE	OSTENDI	OSTENTUM	I show
PONO	PONERE	POSUI	POSITUM	I put, place
SCRIBO	SCRIBERE	SCRIPSI	SCRIPTUM	I write
<i>Mixed Conjugation</i>				
e.g. CAPIO	CAPERE	CEPI	CAPTUM	I take, capture
CUPIO	CUPERE	CUPIVI	CUPITUM	I want, desire
FACIO	FACERE	FECI	FACTUM	I do, make
IACIO	IACERE	IECI	IACTUM	I throw
<i>4th Conjugation</i>				
e.g. AUDIO	AUDIRE	AUDIVI	AUDITUM	I hear, listen to
VENIO	VENIRE	VENI	VENTUM	I come
<i>Irreg. Conjugation</i>				
SUM	ESSE	FUI	-----	I am
ABSUM	ABESSE	AFUI	-----	I am away
ADSUM	ADESSE	ADFUI	-----	I am present