

# 'GRAMMAR LANGUAGE'

## Grammar Definitions for Level 3

ACTIVE	Verbs are Active when the SUBJECT is indeed doing the action of the verb: all verbs you have met before this level have been Active. See PASSIVE below, and the term VOICE.
DEMONSTRATIVE	Adjective or Pronoun: refers to the words "HIC HAEC HOC" - "This, these", and "ILLE ILLA ILLUD" - "That, those" when agreeing with a noun. Has the sense of 'pointing something out'.
INDICATIVE	Verbs are Indicative when someone IS ACTUALLY DOING something, or the action IS ACTUALLY BEING DONE (it 'indicates' a <i>fact</i> ). Most main verbs in Latin are Indicative - again, every <i>main</i> verb you have met before this level has been an Indicative verb. See the term 'MOOD'.
MOOD	A term to distinguish several different parts of the verb - generally, the ones with long names (at least 3 syllables!) ending in -IVE: infinitIVE, imperatIVE, indicatIVE etc. are all 'moods' of the verb!
PASSIVE	A Passive verb is used when the SUBJECT has the verb done to it: "The city <i>is being</i> attacked"; "The body <i>was found</i> in the street".
RELATIVE pronoun	The pronoun QUI QUAE QUOD - "who, which".
VOICE	Term used to distinguish ACTIVE verbs from PASSIVE ones.

# 4<sup>TH</sup> & 5<sup>TH</sup> DECLENSION

## 4<sup>th</sup> Decl. (masc)

Nom	PORTUS - harbour
Voc	PORTUS
Acc	PORTUM
Gen	PORTUS
Dat	PORTUI
Abl	PORTU

## 4<sup>th</sup> Decl. (neut)

GENU - knee
GENU
GENU
GENUS
GENU
GENU

Like Portus: Exercitus - army

Gradus - step

Passus - pace

Nom	PORTUS
Voc	PORTUS
Acc	PORTUS
Gen	PORTUUM
Dat	PORTIBUS
Abl	PORTIBUS

GENUA
GENUA
GENUA
GENUUM
GENIBUS
GENIBUS

Impetus - charge, attack

Senatus - The Senate

Manus (f) - hand

Domus (f) - home (irreg)

Like Genu: Cornu - horn

(The 4<sup>th</sup> declension is not needed for Level 3 – Academic Scholarship syllabus!)

## 5<sup>th</sup> Decl. (fem)

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
Nom	RES - thing, matter etc	RES
Voc	RES	RES
Acc	REM	RES
Gen	REI	RERUM
Dat	REI	REBUS
Abl	RE	REBUS

Like Res - Spes - hope

Fides - faith, loyalty

Acies - battle-line

Dies (m) - day

Meridies (m) - midday

# TIME EXPRESSIONS

## 1. HLACC - Time “How Long”

English (e.g.)      **FOR** five hours

**FOR** ten years

**FOR** many days

**FOR** one night

Latin just uses the **ACCUSATIVE** case (without a preposition):

QUINQUE HOR**AS**

DECEM ANN**OS**

MULT**OS** DI**ES**

UN**AM** NOCT**EM**

N.B. *Cardinal* numbers: only UNUS, DUO, TRES change their endings.

## 2. WABL - Time “When” (or “Within..”)

English (e.g.)      **IN** the tenth year

**ON** the third day

**AT** the eighth hour

**(With)IN** a few days

Latin just uses the **ABLATIVE** case (without a preposition):

DECIM**O** ANN**O**

TERTIO**O** DI**E**

OCTAVA**A** HOR**A**

PAUCIS**IS** DIEBUS

N.B. *Ordinal* numbers ALL change their endings: usually to ‘-**O**’ or ‘-**A**’.

# NUMBERS

## Roman Numerals

## CARDINAL NUMBERS

## ORDINAL NUMBERS

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	

### Higher Cardinal Numbers

-----**GINTA** = x 10

e.g. QUINQUAGINTA = 50

-----**CENTI** or ----**GENTI** = x 100

e.g. SESENTI = 600

NONGENTI = 900

**CENTUM** = 100

**MILLE** = 1000

**DUO MILIA** = 2000

## HIC HAEC HOC

	<u>Masc</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Neut</u>	= THIS
Nom	HIC	HAEC	HOC	
Voc	---	---	---	
Acc	HUNC	HANC	HOC	
Gen	HUIUS	HUIUS	HUIUS	
Dat	HUIC	HUIC	HUIC	
Abl	HOC	HAC	HOC	
Nom	HI	HAE	HAEC	= THESE
Voc	---	---	---	
Acc	HOS	HAS	HAEC	
Gen	HORUM	HARUM	HORUM	
Dat	HIS	HIS	HIS	
Abl	HIS	HIS	HIS	

Examples: **HI MILITES** DIU PUGNABANT (**nom pl.**)

= THESE SOLDIERS were fighting for a long time

PECUNIAM **HUIC AGRICOLAE** NON DABO (**dat sing.**)

= I shall not give the money TO THIS FARMER

# MOTION and POSITION

Certain words in Latin follow slightly different patterns from the usual way of expressing these ideas. This occurs in particular with NAMES of TOWNS (and a couple of other individual words, none of which are likely to be met at Level 3...!).

## MOTION

1. 'TOWARDS': Usual Latin: AD or IN + ACC case: e.g. AD URBEM - to(wards) the city  
IN AGROS - into the fields

**Irregulars: These also use the ACC, but without any prepositions:**

e.g. ROMAM - to Rome  
POMPEIOS - to Pompeii (2<sup>nd</sup> decl plur)

2. 'AWAY FROM':

Usual Latin: E(X) or A(B) + ABL case: e.g. EX OPPIDO - out of the town  
A MONTIBUS - away from the mountains

**Irregulars: These also use the ABL, but without any prepositions:**

e.g. TROIA (abl ending) - from Troy  
ATHENIS (abl pl of 'Athenae') - from Athens

## POSITION ("IN" or "AT")

Usual Latin: IN + ABL case: e.g. IN FORO - in the market-place

**Irregulars: These use the so-called "LOCATIVE" case:**

With towns whose names are 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> decl. singular, the ending is the same as the GEN SING;

With towns whose names are 3<sup>rd</sup> decl, OR plural, the ending is the same as the ABL case.

e.g. ROMAЕ - IN or AT Rome  
LONDINII - IN London ('Londinium' is 2<sup>nd</sup> neuter)

BUT: KARTHAGINE - IN Carthage (a 3<sup>rd</sup> decl name)  
POMPEIIS - IN Pompeii (plural)

NOTICE THAT 3<sup>rd</sup> decl or plural names will have the same endings for "Motion - Away from" AND "Position"...! The verb in the sentence will usually make it clear which one it actually is:

e.g. ATHENIS DISCESSIMUS - We went away **FROM** Athens  
ATHENIS MANEMUS - We are staying **IN** Athens

## RELATIVE PRONOUN (QUI QUAE QUOD)

	MASC	FEM	NEUT
NOM	QUI	QUAE	QUOD
ACC	QUEM	QUAM	QUOD
GEN	CUIUS	CUIUS	CUIUS
DAT	CUI	CUI	CUI
ABL	QUO	QUA	QUO
NOM	QUI	QUAE	QUAE
ACC	QUOS	QUAS	QUAE
GEN	QUORUM	QUARUM	QUORUM
DAT	QUIBUS or QUIS (all genders)		
ABL	QUIBUS or QUIS (all genders)		

	PEOPLE	THINGS
NOM	WHO	WHICH (before a verb)
ACC**	WHOM	WHICH (before anything else)
GEN	WHOSE, OF WHOM	WHOSE, OF WHICH
DAT	TO/FOR WHOM	TO/FOR WHICH
ABL**	BY (etc.) WHOM	BY (etc.) WHICH

\*\* Remember that QUI may also be in these cases because of a PREPOSITION in front.

It often helps to imagine that the QUI clause is in BRACKETS inside the main part of the sentence. This prevents you splitting the sentence into clauses incorrectly:

e.g. IUVENIS (CUI PECUNIAM DEDI) E FORO RUIT

Then translate the CASE of "QUI" carefully by the meanings chart above: it will refer to the NOUN IN FRONT OF IT (its "ANTECEDENT"). This will show you whether it is a PERSON or a THING!

e.g. The YOUNG MAN (TO WHOM (dat) I gave the money) rushed out of the forum.

# IDEM

	MASC	FEM	NEUT
NOM	IDEM	EADEM	IDEM
ACC	EUNDEM	EANDEM	IDEM
GEN	EIUSDEM	EIUSDEM	EIUSDEM
DAT	EIDEM	EIDEM	EIDEM
ABL	EODEM	EADEM	EODEM
NOM	EIDEM	EAEDEM	EADEM
ACC	EOSDEM	EASDEM	EADEM
GEN	EORUNDEM	EARUNDEM	EORUNDEM
DAT	EISDEM	EISDEM	EISDEM
ABL	EISDEM	EISDEM	EISDEM

Examples: IDEM is very straightforward: it always goes in front of the word it agrees with – in fact, THE SAME ORDER as English:

e.g. HODIE PUERI **EUNDEM SENEM** IN AGRO VIDERUNT  
= The boys saw **THE SAME OLD MAN** in the field again today

IN URBE **EODEM DIE** ADVENIMUS  
= We arrived in the city **ON THE SAME DAY** (Time “when”!)



## IPSE

	MASC	FEM	NEUT
NOM	IPSE	IPSA	IPSUM
ACC	IPSUM	IPSAM	IPSUM
GEN	IPSIUS	IPSIUS	IPSIUS
DAT	IPSI	IPSI	IPSI
ABL	IPSO	IPSA	IPSO
NOM	IPSI	IPSAE	IPSA
ACC	IPSOS	IPSAS	IPSA
GEN	IPSORUM	IPSARUM	IPSORUM
DAT	IPSIS	IPSIS	IPSIS
ABL	IPSIS	IPSIS	IPSIS

IPSE is used for emphasis.

It will EITHER agree with the noun it is emphasising :

e.g. HERI **CAESAREM IPSUM** IN FORO VIDI  
I saw **CAESAR HIMSELF** in the forum yesterday

OR, if no noun to agree with, it will emphasise the Person on the verb:

e.g. **IPSI** AD VILLAM VOS DUCEMUS  
**We** will take you to the villa **ourselves**.

## IRREGULAR VERBS

(Level 3)

1. EO IRE II or IVI ITUM - I GO  
IS IERAM (pluperf)  
IT  
IMUS Imperf: IBAM etc.  
ITIS Fut: IBO etc.  
EUNT Imperatives: I! Ite!

Compounds of EO: ADEO - I approach; EXEO - I go out; INEO - I enter, go in; PEREO - I perish; REDEO - I go back, return; TRANSEO - I go across, cross.

2. VOLO VELLE VOLUI ----- - I WANT, I AM WILLING  
VIS VOLUERAM  
VULT  
VOLUMUS Imperf & Fut regular, like REGO  
VULTIS (volebam, volam etc)  
VOLUNT No Imperatives.

3. NOLO NOLLE NOLUI ----- - I DON'T WANT, I AM UNWILLING,  
NON VIS NOLUERAM I REFUSE  
NON VULT  
NOLUMUS Imperf & Fut regular, like REGO  
NON VULTIS (nolebam, nolam etc)  
NOLUNT Imperatives: NOLI, NOLITE (Don't...) + Infinitive

4.	<b>FERO</b>	<b>FERRE</b>	<b>TULI</b>	<b>LATUM</b>	-	<b>I BRING, I BEAR, I CARRY</b>
	<b>FERS</b>		<b>TULERAM</b>			
	<b>FERT</b>					
	<b>FERIMUS</b>					<b>Imperf &amp; Fut regular, like REGO</b>
	<b>FERTIS</b>					<b>(ferebam, feram etc)</b>
	<b>FERUNT</b>					<b>Imperatives: FER! FERTE!</b>

## PASSIVES

Meanings of Passive tenses:

<b>PRESENT:</b>	I am (being) seen
<b>IMPERFECT:</b>	I was being seen
<b>FUTURE:</b>	I shall be seen
<b>PERFECT:</b>	I have been seen, I was seen
<b>PLUPERFECT:</b>	I had been seen

Forming the Passive:

### **A) Present, Imperfect & Future:**

- STEPS: 1. Think of the same tense in the ACTIVE  
 2. Remove the Active Person Endings, and add these Passive ones:

-M (if there is one) goes to	-R
-S	-RIS
-T	-TUR
-MUS	-MUR
-TIS	-MINI
-NT	-NTUR

3. Watch out for these IRREGULARS:

Amo/Moneo verbs: Future Passive, 2<sup>nd</sup> pers sing: e.g. AMABERIS  
 Rego/Capio verbs: Present Passive, 2<sup>nd</sup> pers sing: e.g. REGERIS

EXAMPLES:

AMO - imperf.	MONEO - future	REGO - present	AUDIO - imperf.
AMABAR AMABARIS AMABATUR AMABAMUR AMABAMINI AMABANTUR	MONEBOR MONEBERIS MONEBITUR MONEBIMUR MONEBIMINI MONEBUNTUR	REGOR REGERIS REGITUR REGIMUR REGIMINI REGUNTUR	AUDIEBAR AUDIEBARIS AUDIEBATUR AUDIEBAMUR AUDIEBAMINI AUDIEBANTUR
I was being loved	I will be advised	I am (being) ruled	I was being heard

**B) Perfect & Pluperfect:**

STEPS:

1. Take the 4<sup>th</sup> Principal Part, and change -UM to -US (or -a / -um if fem/ neut)
2. Then put with it, as a separate word, either SUM, etc. (for PERF. Pass)  
or ERAM, etc. (PLUPERF Pass).
3. In the PLURAL, change -US to -I (or -ae / -a if fem/ neut)

EXAMPLES:

MITTO - perfect	CAPIO - pluperfect
MISSUS SUM MISSUS ES MISSUS EST MISSI SUMUS MISSI ESTIS MISSI SUNT	CAPTUS ERAM CAPTUS ERAS CAPTUS ERAT CAPTI ERAMUS CAPTI ERATIS CAPTI ERANT
I have been sent, I was sent	I had been captured

Also notice e.g. MISSA EST - She has been sent  
 MISSUM EST - It has been sent  
 NAVES (fem pl) MISSAE SUNT - the ships have been sent

## **INDIRECT STATEMENT**

Also Known as the 'Accusative + Infinitive' construction.

### *CHART of INFINITIVES*

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Principal Part: -ARE, -ERE (long 'e') -ERE (short 'e'), -IRE	Replace Active endings with: -ARI, -ERI (long 'e'), -I, -IRI

Examples of Infinitives:

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	OPPUGNARE VIDERE MITTERE CAPERE CUSTODIRE	OPPUGNARI VIDERI MITTI CAPI CUSTODIRI

What IS an INDIRECT STATEMENT?

You are used to most of the sentences you've ever seen so far being DIRECT STATEMENTS:

"My brother was looking for his dog"

"We will arrive tomorrow"

"Dinner is ready"

An INDIRECT STATEMENT gives a 'reported' or 'second-hand' version, phrased as if someone else has told you about it (or you have said or thought it to yourself):

I saw that my brother was looking for his dog

Our friends said that they would arrive tomorrow

Mother shouted that dinner was ready

One fairly obvious pointer in English is the use of the word "...THAT..." (sometimes omitted in spoken English, but it is incorrect to leave it out when writing). It is used here after a particular type or group of verbs, often to do with the senses – from here on to be known as the **HEAR'SAY** verbs!).

e.g. He SAID that.....  
We SEE that.....  
I BELIEVE that.....  
Did you HEAR that....

(I suppose that you could even say "They could SMELL that dinner was ready"!)

It is convenient to remember the most common verbs in pairs:

<b>Latin</b>	<b>English</b>
DICO & PUTO	Say & Think
VIDEO & AUDIO	See & Hear
CLAMO & NUNTIO	Shout & Announce
CREDO & RESPONDEO	Believe & Reply

## **THE CONSTRUCTION IN LATIN**

Consider these two sentences:

I believe that he is my friend  
I believe him to be my friend

Obviously, both these sentences have the same meaning. The first way of phrasing it (using "that") is much the more common method of expressing these ideas in English: in Latin however they ALWAYS expressed them using the SECOND way.

Even in English, this uses an ACCUSATIVE ("him")  
and an INFINITIVE ("to be")

*Spotting the equivalent ACCUSATIVE and INFINITIVE like this in a Latin sentence is the key way to identify an Indirect Statement in Latin.*

## **TRANSLATING INDIRECT STATEMENTS**

First of all, then, you need to be able to recognise that you've got one!

If you see an INFINITIVE at the END of a sentence or clause, this on its own is a good guide. Check then in front to see if you have one of the HEAR'SAY verbs.

The chart above gives you the verbs you are meant to know for Level 3 (apart, strangely, from Puto) but others you might find include:

SCIO - I know

COGNOSCO - I learn, get to know

SPERO - I hope

PROMITTO - I promise

Finding a combination of these two elements together in a sentence will strongly indicate an INDIRECT STATEMENT.

### **TRANSLATION STEP-BY-STEP**

As usual, I recommend splitting things down into a simple step-by-step procedure, as follows:

Step 1: Translate the MAIN CLAUSE, including the HEAR'SAY verb

Step 2: ADD IN the English word "THAT" (it won't be there in Latin)

Step 3: Find the FIRST NOUN (or Pronoun) in the ACC case, and translate it as the SUBJECT of the Indirect Statement clause

Step 4: Go NEXT to the INFINITIVE. Translate it as a normal MAIN VERB in English, taking careful notice whether it is ACTIVE or PASSIVE.

Finally, add in any remaining words where they sound best.

*In general, if you aim for what sounds NATURAL in English, you should be right: if the HEAR'SAY verb is a past tense, you will often want to use the Imperfect tense in English when you translate the Infinitive.*

### **PRACTICE EXAMPLES:**

Here are some examples, bringing in increasingly difficult elements; they are set out using the 'steps' outlined above.

e.g. #1

AUDIMUS REGEM IN FORUM VENIRE.

Spot that it's an Ind. Statement by the INFIN at the END of the sentence, and the Hear'Say main verb AUDIO.

- Step 1) We hear... (translate the HEAR'SAY verb, here alone in its clause)
- 2) ...THAT... (don't leave out this crucial step!)
- 3) ... THE KING... (make the first noun in the Acc the next subject)
- 4) ... IS COMING... (turn the Infin into a normal English Indicative verb)
- 5) Add other words: "We hear that the king is coming into the forum".

e.g. #2

PUERI NUNTI AVERUNT HOSTES URBEM OPPUGNARE.

- Step 1) The boys announced....
- 2) ...THAT...
- 3) ...THE ENEMY.... (important to choose the **first** Acc as the subject)
- 4) ...WERE ATTACKING ... (a Pres Act infin with a Past main verb)

Full answer: "The boys announced that the enemy were attacking the city".

e.g. #3

FRATER DICIT NOS ROMAM MITTI.

- Step 1) (My) brother says....
- 2) ....THAT....
- 3) ....WE....(easy to miss that this tiny pronoun "NOS" is the FIRST ACCUSATIVE, but it is!)
- 4) .... are being sent ... (Pres Passive Infin with a Present main verb)

Full answer: My brother says that we are being sent to Rome.

e.g. #4

AMICI CLAM AVERUNT SE MILITIBUS TRADI.

- Step 1) The friends shouted.....
- 2) ....THAT....
- 3) ....THEY... (the pronoun "se" is the first accusative: it always refers to the original subject of the sentence)
- 4) ....were being handed over ... (Pres Infin Pass with a Past main verb)

Full answer: The (Our?) friends shouted that they were being handed over to the soldiers.



# PRINCIPAL PARTS

(Level 3 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>1<sup>st</sup> Conjugation</i>				
e.g. AMO	AMARE	AMAVI	AMATUM	I love, like
IUVO	IUVARE	IUVI	IUTUM	I help
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> Conjugation</i>				
e.g. MONEO	MONERE	MONUI	MONITUM	I advise, warn
PERSUADEO	PERSUADERE	PERSUASI	PERSUASUM	I persuade
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation</i>				
e.g. REGO	REGERE	REXI	RECTUM	I rule
COGO	COGERE	COEGI	COACTUM	I force, compel
CONTENDO	CONTENDERE	CONTENDI	CONTENTUM	I hurry, march
CREDO	CREDERE	CREDIDI	CREDITUM	I trust, believe
PELLO	PELLERE	PEPULI	PULSUM	I drive, push
PETO	PETERE	PETIVI	PETITUM	I look for
RELINQUO	RELINQUERE	RELIQUI	RELICTUM	I leave behind
<i>Mixed Conjugatio</i>				
e.g. CAPIO	CAPERE	CEPI	CAPTUM	I take, capture
INTERFICIO	INTERFICERE	INTERFECI	INTERFECTUM	I put to death, kill

<i>4th Conjugation</i>				
e.g. <b>AUDIO</b>	<b>AUDIRE</b>	<b>AUDIVI</b>	<b>AUDITUM</b>	<i>I hear, listen to</i>
<b>CONVENIO</b>	<b>CONVENIRE</b>	<b>CONVENI</b>	<b>CONVENTUM</b>	<i>I meet</i>
<i>Irreg. Conjugation</i>				
<b>EO</b>	<b>IRE</b>	<b>II or IVI*</b>	<b>ITUM</b>	<i>I go</i>
<b>FERO</b>	<b>FERRE</b>	<b>TULI</b>	<b>LATUM</b>	<i>I bring, bear, carry</i>
<b>NOLO</b>	<b>NOLLE</b>	<b>NOLUI</b>	-----	<i>I don't want, refuse</i>
<b>VOLO</b>	<b>VELLE</b>	<b>VOLUI</b>	-----	<i>I wish, want, am willing</i>

\*Compounds of EO have similar Principal Parts. Most use the Perfect form -ii (e.g. Redii), but -ivi does occur sometimes.

## HIIQUPPS

	STANDS FOR	RECOGNISE BY	SIGNIFICANCE/MEANING
<b>H</b>	<b>HLACC &amp; WABL</b>	Annus, Hora, Dies; Numbers	<b>How Long: <u>For</u> ten years</b> <b>When: <u>On</u> the 3<sup>rd</sup> day (In, At...)</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Irregular Verbs</b>	Eo, Volo, Nolo, Fero (I--; Volu-; Nolu-; Tul-, Latum)	<b>Go, (Don't) Want, Bring</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Indirect Statement</b>	Hear'Say verb + Infinitive	<b>He said THAT...</b>
<b>QU</b>	<b>QUI QUAE QUOD</b>	Part of QUI !	<b>Who, which (brackets needed)</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>Pluperfect</b>	-eram (etc) on Perfect Stem	<b>HAD....</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>Passives</b>	-r -ris -tur etc.; 'Supine' + sum	<b>'was ----ed'; 'will be ----ed'</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>Superlative (&amp; Comparative!)</b>	-ior, -ioris -issimus (+ Famous Five)	<b>Compar: More ----, -----er</b> <b>Superl: Very ----, ----est, most ----</b>