

BASIC LATIN GRAMMAR

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PREFACE

This booklet is intended as an elementary reference and revision manual for mature beginners in their first year of Latin, to be used along with my An Introduction to Latin Syntax. Its contents are, accordingly, restricted to the basic material (accidence) necessary for a good foundation in the language. An index has been included to assist the student in finding particular points of grammar easily and quickly. Considerable space has been devoted to compound verbs since the study of such verbs aids the student in the process of building up his or her vocabulary.

Ibadan

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ABBREVIATIONS

abl.	ablative
acc.	accusative
adj.	adjective
dat.	dative
f.	feminine
gen.	genitive
m.	masculine
n.	neuter
nom.	nominative
plur.	plural
sing.	singular

1. FOUNDS

(a) Meanings of the various case-forms

- nom. femina unum filium habet (subject).
The woman has one son.
- acc. feminam spectamus (object).
We are watching the woman.
- ad villam ambulabant.
They were walking to the house (motion towards).
in villam ambulaverunt.
They walked into the house (motion into).
- gen. filium feminae spectamus.
We are watching the woman's son.
- dat. feminae pecuniam dabant.
They were giving money to the woman (indirect object).
They were giving the woman money.
feminae villam emit.
He bought a house for the woman.
- abl. servus in villā laborat.
The slave is working in the house.
servus cum agricolā ambulat.
The slave is walking with the farmer.
servus e villā discessit.
The slave departed from the house.
servus ab agricolā verberatus est.
The slave was flogged by the farmer.

(b) The base of a noun

This is the part of the noun that is common to all its case-forms, except (sometimes) the nominative singular (and the accusative singular also, in nouns of neuter gender):
e.g. vill- for villa, libr- for liber, leon- for leo.

(c) The vocative case

This has the same form as the nominative, except that in Group 2 nouns ending in -us and -ius the vocative singular ends in -e and -i respectively, and that the vocative of meus is mi. Examples: sede mi fili (Sit down, my son), tace, serve (Shut up, slave).

(d) Declension of nouns

<u>Group 1</u>	<u>Group 2</u>	<u>Group 3</u>
vill-a	serv-us	leon- (leo)
	puer-	civ-is
	libr- (liber)	actōr- (āctor)

templ-	(templum: n.)	patr-	(pater)
		vōc-	(vōx)
		urb-	(urbs)
		nōmin-	(nōmen: n.)
		tempor-	(tempus: n.)

singular

nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
1 villā	vīllam	vīllae	vīllae	vīllā
2 servus	servum	servi	servo	servo
puer	puerum	pueri	puero	puero
liber	librum	libri	libro	libro
templum	templum	templi	templo	templo
3 leo	leōnem	leōnis	leōni	leōne
cīvis	cīvem	cīvis	cīvi	cīve
āctor	āctōrem	āctoris	āctōri	āctōre
pater	patrem	patris	patri	patre
vōx	vōcem	vōcis	vōci	vōce
urbs	urbem	urbis	urbi	urbe
nōmen	nōmen	nōminis	nōmini	nōmine
tempus	tempus	temporis	tempori	tempore

plural

1 villae	vīllas	vīllārum	vīllīs	vīllīs
2 servi	servos	servōrum	servīs	servīs
pueri	pueros	puerōrum	puerīs	puerīs
libri	libros	librōrum	librīs	librīs
templa	templa	templōrum	templīs	templīs
3 leōnes	leōnes	leōnum	leōnibus	leōnibus
cīves	cīves	cīvium	cīvibus	cīvibus
āctōres	āctōres	āctōrum	āctōribus	āctōribus
patres	patres	patrum	patribus	patribus
vōces	vōces	vōcum	vōcibus	vōcibus
urbes	urbes	urbium	urbibus	urbibus
nōmina	nōmina	nōminum	nōminibus	nōminibus
tempora	tempora	temporum	temporibus	temporibus

Group 4

man-us (manus)
genū- (genū: n.)

Group 5

di-ēs (diēs)
r-ēs (rēs)

singular

nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
manus genū	manum genū	manūs genūs	manui genui	manū genū
diēs rēs	diem rem	diēī rēi	diēī rēi	diē rē

plural

manūs genua	manūs genua	manuum genuum	manibus genibus	manibus genibus
diēs rēs	diēs rēs	diērum rērum	diēbus rēbus	diēbus rēbus

ADJECTIVES

singular

nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m. bonus f. bona n. bonum	bonum bonam bonum	boni bonae boni	bono bonae bono	bono bonā bono
m. pulcher f. pulchra n. pulchrum	pulchrum pulchram pulchrum	pulchri pulchrae pulchri	pulchro pulchrae pulchro	pulchro pulchrā pulchro
m. ingēns f. ingēns n. ingēns	ingentem ingentem ingēns	ingentis ingentis ingentis	ingenti ingenti ingenti	ingenti ingenti ingenti
m. fēlīx f. fēlīx n. fēlīx	fēlīcem fēlīcem fēlīx	fēlīcis fēlīcis fēlīcis	fēlīci fēlīci fēlīci	fēlīci fēlīci fēlīci

. nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m. fortis	fortem	fortis	forti	forti
f. fortis	fortem	fortis	forti	forti
n. forte	forte	fortis	forti	forti
m. ācer	ācrem	ācris	ācri	ācri
f. ācris	ācrem	ācris	ācri	ācri
n. ācre	ācre	ācris	ācri	ācri

plural

m. boni	bonos	bonōrum	bonis	bonis
f. bonae	bonas	bonārum	bonis	bonis
n. bona	bona	bonōrum	bonis	bonis
m. pulchri	pulchros	pulchrōrum	pulchris	pulchris
f. pulchrae	pulchras	pulchrārum	pulchris	pulchris
n. pulchra	pulchra	pulchrōrum	pulchris	pulchris
m. ingentes	ingentes	ingentium	ingentibus	ingentibus
f. ingentes	ingentes	ingentium	ingentibus	ingentibus
n. ingentia	ingentia	ingentium	ingentibus	ingentibus
m. fēlīces	fēlīces	fēlīcium	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus
f. fēlīces	fēlīces	fēlīcium	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus
n. fēlīcia	fēlīcia	fēlīcium	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus
m. fortes	fortes	fortium	fortibus	fortibus
f. fortes	fortes	fortium	fortibus	fortibus
n. fortia	fortia	fortium	fortibus	fortibus
m. ācres	ācres	ācrium	ācribus	ācribus
f. ācres	ācres	ācrium	ācribus	ācribus
n. ācria	ācria	ācrium	ācribus	ācribus

Note

For "pronominal" adjectives (i.e. words which function both as adjectives and as pronouns), see below, section 5 (Pronouns).

3. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

(a) Note the following English examples:

<u>positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
strong	strong-er	strong-est
suitable	more suitable	most suitable

(b) Latin examples:

<u>positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
longus	longior	longissimus
fortis	fortior	fortissimus
audāx	audācior	audācissimus
pulcher	pulchrior	pulcherrimus
facilis	facilior	facillimus
idōneus	magis idōneus	maximē idōneus
bonus	melior	optimus
malus	peior	pessimus
parvus	minor	minus
magnus	maior	maximus
multus	plūs	plūrimus

(c) Declension of comparative forms

	<u>singular</u>				
	nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m.	minor	minōrem	minōris	minōri	minōre
f.	minor	minōrem	minōris	minōri	minōre
n.	minus	minus	minōris	minōri	minōre
	<u>plural</u>				
m.	minōres	minōres	minōrum	minōribus	minōribus
f.	minōres	minōres	minōrum	minōribus	minōribus
n.	minōra	minōra	minōrum	minōribus	minōribus

Notes: longior (m. and f.), longius (n.).

superlative forms are declined like bonus -a -um.

4. ADVERBS

(a) formation of adverbs

- i) Many adverbs take the same form as the neuter acc. singular of the corresponding adjective:

primum: firstly (adjective: primus)
nimium: too much, too (adjective: nimius)
dulce: sweetly (adjective: dulcis)
triste: sadly (adjective: tristis)
facile: easily (adjective: facilis)

- ii) Others are formed by the substitution of the ending -ē for the -um ending in the corresponding neuter adjective:

pulchrē: beautifully rēctē: correctly
miserē: miserably lātē: widely
certē: certainly vērē: truly

- iii) Others take the abl. singular form of the corresponding adjective:

primō: firstly certō: certainly
falsō: falsely vērō: truly
rārō: rarely tūtō: safely

- iv) Others are formed by the addition of -ter or -iter to the base of the corresponding (third-declension) adjective:

fort-iter: bravely ferōc-iter: fiercely
(adj., fort-is) (adj., ferox, -ōcis)

audācter: boldly (adjective: audāx, audāc-is)

- v) Others are irregular:

bene: well (adj., bonus)
male: badly (adj., malus)
nimis: too much, too (adj., nimius)
magnopere (= magno opere): greatly (adj., magnus)

(b) comparison of adverbs

i) regular comparison

<u>positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
lātē	lātius	lātissimē
fortiter	fortius	fortissimē
audācter	audācius	audācissimē

pulchrē	pulchrius	pulcherrimē
miserē	miserius	miserrimē
facile	facilius	facillimē

ii) irregular comparison

<u>positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
bene (well)	melius	optimē
male (badly)	peius	pessimē
parum (little)	minus	minimē
magnopere (greatly)	magis	maximē
multum (much)	plūs	plūrimum
diū (long)	diūtius	diūtissimē
saepe (often)	saepius	saepissimē

5. PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

(a) personal: ego, tū, nōs, vōs

<u>singular</u>				
nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
ego	mē	meī	mihi	mē
tū	tē	tuī	tibi	tē
<u>plural</u>				
nōs	nōs	nostrī) nostrum)	nōbīs	nōbīs
vōs	vōs	vestrī) vestrum)	vōbīs	vōbīs

(b) reflexive: sē

<u>singular and plural</u>				
nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
	sē (sēsē)	suī	sibi	sē (sēsē)

(c) relative: qui

<u>singular</u>				
nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m. quī	quem	cuius	cui	quō
f. quae	quam	cuius	cui	quā
n. quod	quod	cuius	cui	quō

<u>plural</u>				
m. quī	quōs	quōrum	quibus	quibus
f. quae	quās	quārum	quibus	quibus
n. quae	quae	quōrum	quibus	quibus

(d) pronominal adjectives: is, hic, ille, iste, idem, alter, alius, ūllus.

is

<u>singular</u>				
nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m. is	eum	eius	eī	eō
f. ea	eam	eius	eī	eā
n. id	id	eius	eī	eō

<u>plural</u>				
m. eī	eōs	eōrum	eīs	eīs
f. eae	eās	eārum	eīs	eīs
n. ea	ea	eōrum	eīs	eīs

hic

<u>singular</u>				
nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m. hic	hunc	huius	huic	hōc
f. haec	hanc	huius	huic	hāc
n. hoc	hoc	huius	huic	hōc

<u>plural</u>				
m. hī	hōs	hōrum	hīs	hīs
f. hae	hās	hārum	hīs	hīs
n. haec	haec	hōrum	hīs	hīs

ille

singular

nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m. ille	illum	illīus	illī	illō
f. illa	illam	illīus	illī	illā
n. illud	illud	illīus	illī	illō

plural

m. illī	illōs	illōrum	illīs	illīs
f. illae	illās	illārum	illīs	illīs
n. illa	illa	illōrum	illīs	illīs

iste

singular

nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m. iste	istum	istīus	istī	istō
f. ista	istam	istīus	istī	istā
n. istud	istud	istīus	istī	istō

plural

m. istī	istōs	istōrum	istīs	istīs
f. istae	istās	istārum	istīs	istīs
n. ista	ista	istōrum	istīs	istīs

īdem

singular

nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m. īdem	eundem	eiusdem	eīdem	eōdem
f. eadem	eandem	eiusdem	eīdem	eādem
n. idem	idem	eiusdem	eīdem	eōdem

plural

m. eīdem	eōsdem	eōrundem	eīsdem	eīsdem
f. eadem	eāsdem	eārundem	eīsdem	eīsdem
n. eadem	eadem	eōrundem	eīsdem	eīsdem

alter

singular

nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m. alter	alterum	alterius	alteri	altero
f. altera	alteram	alterius	alteri	altera
n. alterum	alterum	alterius	alteri	altero

plural

m. alteri	alteros	alterorum	alteris	alteris
f. alterae	alteras	alterarum	alteris	alteris
n. altera	altera	alterorum	alteris	alteris

alius

singular

nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m. alius	aliud	alius*	alii	alio
f. alia	aliam	alius*	alii	alia
n. aliud	aliud	alius*	alii	alio

plural

m. alii	alios	aliorum	aliis	aliis
f. aliae	alias	aliarum	aliis	aliis
n. alia	alia	aliorum	aliis	aliis

*This form is rarely found. The genitive is, instead, usually conveyed by the use of alien ("belonging to another") or alterius ("of another", genitive singular of alter);
e.g. alienam pecuniam abstulit.
He carried off the money of another.

pecuniam alterius mercatoris abstulit.
He stole the money of another merchant.

ūllus

singular

nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m. ūllus	ūllum	ūllīus	ūllī	ūllō
f. ūlla	ūllam	ūllīus	ūllī	ūllā
n. ūllum	ūllum	ūllīus	ūllī	ūllō

plural

m. ūllī	ūllōs	ūllōrum	ūllīs	ūllīs
f. ūllae	ūllās	ūllārum	ūllīs	ūllīs
n. ūlla	ūlla	ūllōrum	ūllīs	ūllīs

Note: The following also behave in the same way as ūllus or alter:

neuter, neutra, neutrum (neither)
 nūllus, nūlla, nūllum (none)
 sōlus, sōla, sōlum (sole)
 tōtus, tōta, tōtum (whole)
 uter, utra, utrum (which of two)
 uterque, utraque, utrumque (each of two)
 ūnus, ūna, ūnum (one)

(e) the pronoun ipse

singular

nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m. ipse	ipsum	ipsīus	ipsī	ipsō
f. ipsa	ipsam	ipsīus	ipsī	ipsā
n. ipsum	ipsum	ipsīus	ipsī	ipsō

plural

m. ipsī	ipsōs	ipsōrum	ipsīs	ipsīs
f. ipsae	ipsās	ipsārum	ipsīs	ipsīs
n. ipsa	ipsa	ipsōrum	ipsīs	ipsīs

(f) the interrogative pronoun, quis, quid (who? what?)

	nom.	acc.	
m.	quis	quem	singular
f.	quis	quam	
n.	quid	quid	

All other case-forms take the pattern of the relative pronoun (see above, section 5c).

(g) the indefinite pronoun, quis (anyone).

<u>singular</u>			
	nom.	acc.	
m.	quis	quem	
f.	qua	quam	
n.	quid	quid	
<u>plural</u>			
m.	qui	quōs	
f.	quae	quās	
n.	quae)	quae)	
	qua)	qua)	

All other case-forms follow the pattern of the relative pronoun (see above, section 5c).

6. NUMBERS (NUMERALS)

1	I	ūnus	11	XI	ūndecim
2	II	duo	12	XII	duodecim
3	III	trēs	13	XIII	tredecim
4	IV	quattuor	14	XIV	quattuordecim
5	V	quīnque	15	XV	quīndecim
6	VI	sex	16	XVI	sēdecim
7	VII	septem	17	XVII	septendecim
8	VIII	octō	18	XVIII	duodēvigintī
9	IX	novem	19	XIX	undēvigintī
10	X	decem	20	XX	vīgintī

30	XXX	trīgintā	300	CCC	trecentī -ae -a
40	XL	quadrāgintā	400	CCCC	quadringentī -ae -a
50	L	quīnquāgintā	500	D	quīngentī -ae -a
60	LX	sexāgintā	600	DC	sescentī -ae -a
70	LXX	septuāgintā	700	DCC	septingentī -ae -a
80	LXXX	octōgintā	800	DCCC	octingentī -ae -a
90	XC	nōnāgintā	900	DCCCC	nōngentī -ae -a
100	C	centum	1,000	M	mille
200	CC	ducentī -ae -a	2,000	MM	duo mīlia

7. DECLENSION OF THE NUMERALS ūnus, duo and trēs

ūnus

	nom.	acc.	gen.	dat.	abl.
m.	ūnus	ūnum	ūnīus	ūnī	ūnō
f.	ūna	ūnam	ūnīus	ūnī	ūnā
n.	ūnum	ūnum	ūnīus	ūnī	ūnō

duo

m.	duo	duōs) duo)	duōrum	duōbus	duōbus
f.	duae	duās	duārum	duābus	duābus
n.	duo	duo	duōrum	duōbus	duōbus

trēs

m.	trēs	trēs	trium	tribus	tribus
f.	trēs	trēs	trium	tribus	tribus
n.	tria	tria	trium	tribus	tribus

8. VERBS (REGULAR)

- i) The Latin verb, when limited by mood and person, that is, when it relates to a subject which can be expressed by the Latin equivalents of English I, we, you ~~or that~~, is called a finite verb.

The finite verb takes a variety of formations relating to:

- the three persons (1st, 2nd and 3rd), singular and plural: ego, tu, ille/illa/illud, nos, vos, illi/illae/illa.
- the six tenses: present, future, imperfect, perfect, future perfect, pluperfect.
- the three moods: indicative, subjunctive, imperative.
- the two voices: active and passive.

All other forms of the Latin verb are called non-finite or infinite. These are:

- the infinitives (which are verbal nouns)
- the participles (which are verbal adjectives)
- the gerund and gerundive (verbal noun and verbal adjective, respectively)
- the supine (verbal noun).

The forms of the finite verb are listed below according to the following pattern: singular 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; followed by plural 1st, 2nd, 3rd person.

The examples used to represent the 4 Groups or Conjugations of verbs are: paro (1): I prepare; moneo (2): I advise; mitto (3): I send; and audio (4): I hear.

ii) indicative active

present tense

parō	moneō	mittō	audiō
parās	monēs	mittis	audīs
parat	monet	mittit	audit
parāmus	monēmus	mittimus	audīmus
parātis	monētis	mittitis	audītis
parant	monent	mittunt	audiunt

future tense

parābō	monēbō	mittam	audiam
parābis	monēbis	mittēs	audiēs
parābit	monēbit	mittet	audiet
parābimus	monēbimus	mittēmus	audiēmus
parābitis	monēbitis	mittētis	audiētis
parābunt	monēbunt	mittent	audient

imperfect tense

parābam	monēbam	mittēbam	audiēbam
parābās	monēbās	mittēbās	audiēbās
parābat	monēbat	mittēbat	audiēbat
parābāmus	monēbāmus	mittēbāmus	audiēbāmus
parābātis	monēbātis	mittēbātis	audiēbātis
parābant	monēbant	mittēbant	audiēbant

perfect tense

parāvī	monuī	mīsī	audīvī
parāvistī	monuistī	mīsistī	audīvistī
parāvit	monuit	mīsīt	audīvit
parāvimus	monuimus	mīsīmus	audīvimus
parāvistis	monuistis	mīsistis	audīvistis
parāverunt	monuerunt	mīserunt	audīverunt

future perfect tense

parāverō	monuerō	mīserō	audīverō
parāveris	monueris	mīseris	audīveris
parāverit	monuerit	mīserit	audīverit
parāverimus	monuerimus	mīserimus	audīverimus
parāveritis	monueritis	mīseritis	audīveritis
parāverint	monuerint	mīserint	audīverint

pluperfect tense

parāveram	monueram	mīseram	audīveram
parāverās	monuerās	mīserās	audīverās
parāverat	monuerat	mīserat	audīverat
parāverāmus	monuerāmus	mīserāmus	audīverāmus
parāverātis	monuerātis	mīserātis	audīverātis
parāverant	monuerant	mīserant	audīverant

iii) indicative passive

present tense

paror	moneor	mittor	audior
parāris	monēris	mitteris	audīris
parātur	monētur	mittitur	audītur
parāmur	monēmur	mittimur	audīmur
parāminī	monēminī	mittiminī	audīminī
parantur	monentur.	mittuntur	audiuntur

future tense

parāor	monēbor	mittar	audiar
parāberis	monēberis	mittēris	audiēris
parābitur	monēbitur	mittētur	audiētur
parābimur	monēbimur	mittēmur	audiēmur
parābiminī	monēbiminī	mittēminī	audiēminī
parābuntur	monēbuntur	mittentur	audientur

imperfect tense

parābar	monēbar	mittēbar	audiēbar
parābāris	monēbāris	mittēbāris	audiēbāris
parābātur	monēbātur	mittēbātur	audiēbātur
parābāmur	monēbāmur	mittēbāmur	audiēbāmur
parābāminī	monēbāminī	mittēbāminī	audiēbāminī
parābantur	monēbantur	mittēbantur	audiēbantur

perfect tense

parātus sum	monitus sum	missus sum	audītus sum
parātus es	monitus es	missus es	audītus es
parātus est	monitus est	missus est	audītus est
parātī sumus	monitī sumus	missī sumus	audītī sumus
parātī estis	monitī estis	missī estis	audītī estis
parātī sunt	monitī sunt	missī sunt	audītī sunt

future perfect tense

parātus erō	monitus erō	missus erō	audītus erō
parātus eris	monitus eris	missus eris	audītus eris
parātus erit	monitus erit	missus erit	audītus erit
parātī erimus	monitī erimus	missī erimus	audītī erimus
parātī eritis	monitī eritis	missī eritis	audītī eritis
parātī erunt	monitī erunt	missī erunt	audītī erunt

pluperfect tense

parātus eram	monitus eram	missus eram	audītus eram
parātus erās	monitus erās	missus erās	audītus erās
parātus erat	monitus erat	missus erat	audītus erat
parātī erāmus	monitī erāmus	missī erāmus	audītī erāmus
parātī erātis	monitī erātis	missī erātis	audītī erātis
parātī erant	monitī erant	missī erant	audītī erant

iv) subjunctive active

present tense

parem	moneam	mittam	audiam
parēs	moneās	mittās	audiās
paret	moneat	mittat	audiat
parēmus	moneāmus	mittāmus	audiāmus
parētis	moneātis	mittātis	audiātis
parent	moneant	mittant	audiant

imperfect tense

parārem	monērem	mitterem	audīrem
parārēs	monērēs	mitterēs	audirēs
parāret	monēret	mitteret	audiret
parārēmus	monērēmus	mitterēmus	audirēmus
parārētis	monērētis	mitterētis	audirētis
parārent	monērent	mitterent	audirent

perfect tense

parāverim	monuerim	miserim	audīverim
parāverīs	monuerīs	miserīs	audīverīs
parāverit	monuerit	miserit	audīverit
parāverīmus	monuerīmus	miserīmus	audīverīmus
parāverītis	monuerītis	miserītis	audīverītis
parāverint	monuerint	miserint	audīverint

pluperfect tense

parāvissem	monuissē	mīsissem	audīvissem
parāvissēs	monuissēs	mīsisssēs	audīvissēs
parāvisset	monuisset	mīsisset	audīvisset
parāvissēmus	monuissēmus	mīsisssēmus	audīvissēmus
parāvissētis	monuissētis	mīsisssētis	audīvissētis
parāvissent	monuissent	mīsisssent	audīvissent

v) subjunctive passive

present tense

parer	monear	mittar	audiar
parēris	moneāris	mittāris	audiāris
parētur	moneātur	mittātur	audiātur
paremur	moneāmur	mittāmur	audiāmur
pareminī	moneāminī	mittāminī	audiāminī
parentur	moneantur	mittantur	audiantur

imperfect tense

parārer	monērer	mitterer	audīrer
parārēris	monērēris	mitterēris	audīrēris
parārētur	monērētur	mitterētur	audīrētur
parārēmur	monērēmur	mitterēmur	audīrēmur
parārēminī	monērēminī	mitterēminī	audīrēminī
parārentur	monērentur	mitterentur	audīrentur

perfect tense

parātus sim	monitus sim	missus sim	audītus sim
parātus sīs	monitus sīs	missus sīs	audītus sīs
parātus sit	monitus sit	missus sit	audītus sit
parātī sīmus	monitī sīmus	missī sīmus	audītī sīmus
parātī sītis	monitī sītis	missī sītis	audītī sītis
parātī sint	monitī sint	missī sint	audītī sint

pluperfect tense

parātus essem	monitus essem	missus essem	audītus essem
parātus essēs	monitus essēs	missus essēs	audītus essēs
parātus esset	monitus esset	missus esset	audītus esset
parātī essēmus	monitī essēmus	missī essēmus	audītī essēmus
parātī essētis	monitī essētis	missī essētis	audītī essētis
parātī essent	monitī essent	missī essent	audītī essent

vi) imperatives

active

<u>sing.</u>	parā	monē	mitte	audi
<u>plur.</u>	parāte	monēte	mittite	audite

passive

<u>sing.</u>	parāre	monēre	mittere	audire
<u>plur.</u>	parāmini	monēmini	mittimini	audimini

vii) participles

present (active)

parāns	monēns	mittēns	audiēns
--------	--------	---------	---------

future (active)

parātūrus	monitūrus	missūrus	audītūrus
-----------	-----------	----------	-----------

perfect (passive)

parātus	monitus	missus	audītus
---------	---------	--------	---------

Note:

The case-forms of the present participle follow the same pattern as ingens (see above, section 2, pp. 3-4), except that the ablative singular of the participle usually ends in -e (e.g. parante as opposed to ingenti). The future and perfect participles behave like bonus -a -um (above, section 2, pp. 3-4).

viii) infinitives

present active

parāre monēre mittere audīre

present passive

parārī monērī mittī audīrī

future active

parātūrus esse monitūrus esse
missūrus esse audītūrus esse

future passive

parātum īrī monitum īrī missum īrī audītum īrī

perfect active

parāvisse monuisse mīsisse audīvisse

perfect passive

parātus esse monitus esse missus esse audītus esse

Note:

The future infinitive active is a composite of (a) future participle (b) infinitive of the verb sum. The participial part of this composite (e.g. paraturus) has nominative and accusative case-forms and gender-forms like those of bonus. The same applies to the (perfect) participial part of the perfect infinitive passive (e.g. paratus).

ix) gerund and gerundive

(a) gerund

parandum monendum mittendum audiendum

Note:

The gerund is a verbal noun. That is, it functions both as

a verb and as a noun. In its verbal aspect it is active in meaning. In its noun aspect it behaves like neuter nouns of Group 2, e.g. bellum. Thus ars scribendi = the art of writing, just as ars belli = the art of war. See further, L.A. Thompson, An Introduction to Latin Syntax, p. 57, section 97.

(b) gerundive

parandus monendus mittendus audiendus

Note:

The gerundive is a verbal adjective. That is to say, it functions both as a verb and as an adjective. In its verbal aspect it is passive in meaning. In its adjectival aspect it behaves like the adjective bonus (see above, section 2, pp. 3-4). For instance:

cibus est bonus: the food is good.

cibus est parandus: the food is to be prepared.

x) supine

parātum	monitum	missum	audītum
paratū	monitū	missū	auditū

Note:

The supine is a verbal noun, with characteristics of both a verb and a noun. In its noun aspect it has two case-forms: accusative (-um) and ablative (-ū), thus behaving like a Group 4 noun (e.g. manus). The accusative is used in expressions conveying "motion towards": thus,

ancilla ad culinam missa est cenam paratum.

The maid was sent to the kitchen to the preparing food.

The maid was sent to the kitchen in order to prepare food.

The ablative form is used with adjectives in contexts like:

difficile dictu : difficult in the saying,
difficult to say.

9. VERBS (IRREGULAR)

i) indicative active

(a) volō, nōlō, mālō ("wish", "do not wish", "prefer")

present tense

volō	nōlō	mālō
vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs
vult	nōn vult	māvult
volumus	nōlumus	mālumus
vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis
volunt	nōlunt	mālunt

future tense

volam	nōlam	mālam
volēs	nōlēs	mālēs
volet	nōlet	mālet
volēmus	nōlēmus	mālēmus
volētis	nōlētis	mālētis
volent	nōlent	mālent

imperfect tense

volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
volēbās	nōlēbās	mālēbās
volēbat	nōlēbat	mālēbat
volēbāmus	nōlēbāmus	mālēbāmus
volēbātis	nōlēbātis	mālēbātis
volēbant	nōlēbant	mālēbant

perfect tense

voluī	nōluī	māluī
voluistī	nōluistī	māluistī
voluit	nōluit	māluit
voluimus	nōluimus	māluimus
voluistis	nōluistis	māluistis
voluērunt	nōluērunt	māluērunt

future perfect tense

voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō
volueris	nōlueris	mālueris
voluerit	nōluerit	māluerit
volueritis	nōlueritis	mālueritis
voluerint	nōluerint	māluerint

pluperfect tense

volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
voluerās	nōluerās	māluerās
voluerat	nōluerat	māluerat
voluerāmus	nōluerāmus	māluerāmus
voluerātis	nōluetisis	māluerātis
voluerant	nōluerant	māluerant

(b) sum, possum, eō ("be", "be able", "go")

present tense

sum	possum	eō
es	potes	īs
est	potest	it
sumus	possumus	īmus
estis	potestis	ītis
sunt	possunt	eunt

future tense

erō	poterō	ībō
eris	poteris	ībis
erit	poterit	ībit
erimus	poterimus	ībimus
eritis	poteritis	ībitis
erunt	poterunt	ībunt

imperfect tense

eram	poteram	ībam
erās	poterās	ībās
erat	poterat	ībat
erāmus	poterāmus	ībāmus
erātis	poterātis	ībātis
erant	poterant	ībant

perfect tense

fuī	potuī	iī (īvī)
fuistī	potuistī	iistī (īvistī)
fuit	potuit	iit (īvit)
fuius	potuimus	iimus (īvimus)
fuistis	potuistis	iistis (īvistis)
fuērunt	potuērunt	iērunt (īvērunt)

future perfect tense

fuerō	potuerō	ierō
fueris	potueris	ieris
fuerit	potuerit	ierit
fuerimus	potuerimus	ierimus
fueritis	potueritis	ieritis
fuerint	potuerint	ierint

pluperfect tense

fueram	potueram	ieram
fuerās	potuerās	ierās
fuerat	potuerat	ierat
fuerāmus	potuerāmus	ierāmus
fuerātis	potuerātis	ierātis
fuerant	potuerant	ierant

(c) ferō, capiō, fiō ("bear", "take", "become")

present tense

ferō	capiō	fiō
fers	capis	fīs
fert	capit	fit
ferimus	capimus	fīmus
fertis	capitis	fītis
ferunt	capiunt	fiunt

future tense

feram	capiam	fīam
ferēs	capies	fīēs
feret	capiet	fīet
ferēmus	capiemus	fīēmus
ferētis	capietis	fīētis
ferent	capient	fīent

imperfect tense

ferēbam	capiebam	fīēbam
ferēbās	capiebās	fīebās
ferēbat	capiebat	fīebat
ferēbāmus	capiebāmus	fīebāmus
ferēbātis	capiebātis	fīebātis
ferēbant	capiebant	fīebant

perfect tense

tulī	cēpī	factus sum
tulistī	cēpistī	factus es
tulit	cēpit	factus est
tulimus	cēpimus	factī sumus
tulistis	cēpistis	factī estis
tulērunt	cēperunt	factī sunt

future perfect tense

tulerō	cēperō	factus erō
tuleris	cēperis	factus eris
tulerit	cēperit	factus erit
tulerimus	cēperimus	factī erimus
tuleritis	cēperitis	factī eritis
tulerint	cēperint	factī erunt

pluperfect tense

tuleram	cēperam	factus eram
tulerās	cēperās	factus erās
tulerat	cēperat	factus erat
tulerāmus	cēperāmus	factī erāmus
tulerātis	cēperātis	factī erātis
tulerant	cēperant	factī erant

ii) indicative passive

(a) volō, nōlō and mālō have no passive forms.

Since fiō is passive in meaning ("I become" = "I am made"), some of its so-called active forms are in fact passive (perfect, future perfect and pluperfect: see above, pp. 25-26), and there are no other passive forms. For obvious reasons the verbs sum and possum ("I am", "I am able") have no passive forms. The verb eo ("I go") has only 4 passive forms:

itur (present indic. passive, 3rd person sing.)
ibatur (imperf. indic. pass., 3rd person sing.)
itum est (perf. indic. pass., 3rd person sing.)
īrī (present infinitive passive).

The first three of these forms are used impersonally: e.g. itum est ad tabernam ("It was gone to the shop". "Going was made to the shop" "There was movement to the shop").

The infinitive īrī is used only in the formation of the future infinitive passive of other verbs (e.g. parātum īrī = "to be going to be prepared", "to be about to be prepared").

(b) the verbs ferō and capīō

present tense

<u>Ferens</u>	feror	capior
	ferris	caperis
	fertur	capitur
	ferimur	capimur
	ferimini	capimini
	feruntur	capiuntur

future tense

ferar	capiar
ferēris	capiēris
ferētur	capiētur
ferēmur	capiēmur
ferēminī	capiēminī
ferentur	capientur

imperfect tense

ferēbar	capiēbar
ferēbāris	capiēbāris
ferēbātur	capiēbātur
ferēbāmur	capiēbāmur
ferēbāminī	capiēbāminī
ferēbantur	capiēbantur

perfect tense

lātus sum	captus sum
lātus es	captus es
lātus est	captus est
lātī sumus	captī sumus
lātī estis	captī estis
lātī sunt	captī sunt

future perfect tense

lātus erō	captus erō
lātus eris	captus eris
lātus erit	captus erit
lātī erimus	captī erimus
lātī eritis	captī eritis
lātī erunt	captī erunt

pluperfect tense

lātus eram	captus eram
lātus erās	captus erās
lātus erat	captus erat
lātī erāmus	captī erāmus
lātī erātis	captī erātis
lātī erant	captī erant

iii) subjunctive active

(a) volō, nōlō, mālō

present tense

velim	nōlim	mālim
velīs	nōlīs	mālīs
velit	nōlit	mālit
velīmus	nōlīmus	mālīmus
velītis	nōlītis	mālītis
velint	nōlint	mālint

imperfect tense

vellem	nōllem	māllem
vellēs	nōllēs	māllēs
vellet	nōllet	māllet
vellēmus	nōllēmus	māllēmus
vellētis	nōllētis	māllētis
vellent	nōllent	māllent

perfect tense

voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim
voluerīs	nōluerīs	māluerīs
voluerit	nōluerit	māluerit
voluerīmus	nōluerīmus	māluerīmus
voluerītis	nōluerītis	māluerītis
voluerint	nōluerint	māluerint

pluperfect tense

voluissē	nōluissē	māluissē
voluissēs	nōluissēs	māluissēs
voluisset	nōluisset	māluisset
voluissēmus	nōluissēmus	māluissēmus
voluissētis	nōluissētis	māluissētis
voluissent	nōluissent	māluissent

(b) sum, possum and eō

present tense

sim	possim	eam
sīs	possīs	eās
sit	possit	eat
sīmus	possīmus	eāmus
sītis	possītis	eātis
sint	possint	eant

imperfect tense

essem	possem	īrem
essēs	possēs	īrēs
esset	posset	īret
essēmus	possēmus	īrēmus
essētis	possētis	īrētis
essent	possent	īrent

perfect tense

fuerim	potuerim	ierim
fuerīs	potuerīs	ierīs
fuerit	potuerit	ierit
fuerīmus	potuerīmus	ierīmus
fuerītis	potuerītis	ierītis
fuerint	potuerint	ierint

pluperfect tense

fuissem	potuissem	īissem
fuissēs	potuissēs	īissēs
fuisset	potuisset	īisset
fuissemus	potuissēmus	īissēmus
fuissētis	potuissētis	īissētis
fuissent	potuissent	īissent

(c) ferō, capio, fiō

present tense

feram	capiam	fiam
ferās	capiās	fias
ferat	capiat	fiat
ferāmus	capiāmus	fiamus
ferātis	capiātis	fiatis
ferant	capiant	fiant

imperfect tense

ferrem	caperem	fierem
ferrēs	caperēs	fierēs
ferret	caperet	fieret
ferrēmus	caperēmus	fierēmus
ferrētis	caperētis	fierētis
ferrent	caperent	fierent

perfect tense

tulerim	cēperim	factus sim
tuleris	cēperis	factus sis
tulerit	cēperit	factus sit
tulerimus	cēperimus	facti simus
tuleritis	cēperitis	facti sitis
tulerint	cēperint	facti sint

pluperfect tense

tulissem	cēpissēm	factus essem
tulissēs	cēpissēs	factus essēs
tulisset	cēpisset	factus esset
tulissēmus	cēpissēmus	facti essēmus
tulissētis	cēpissētis	facti essētis
tulissent	cēpissent	facti essent

iv) subjunctive passive

(a) On the verbs volo, nolo, malo, fio, sum, possum in regard to passive forms, see above, p. 26 ii a.

(b) fero and capio

present tense

ferar	ferāmur	capiar	capiāmur
ferāris	ferāminī	capiāris	capiāminī
feratur	ferantur	capiatur	capiantur

imperfect tense

ferrer	ferrēmur	caperer	caperēmur
ferrēris	ferrēminī	caperēris	caperēminī
ferrētur	ferrentur	caperētur	caperentur

perfect tense

lātus sim	captus sim
lātus sis	captus sis
lātus sit	captus sit
lātī simus	captī simus
lātī sitis	captī sitis
lātī sint	captī sint

pluperfect tense

lātus essem	captus essem
lātus essēs	captus essēs
lātus esset	captus esset
lātī essemus	captī essemus
lātī essētis	captī essētis
lātī essent	captī essent

v) imperatives

	<u>active</u>					
	(volo)	(nōlo)	(mālo)	(sum)	(possum)	(eo)
sing.	--	nōlī	--	es, estō	--	ī
plur.	--	nōlīte	--	este	--	īte

	(fero)	(capio)	(fio)
sing.	fer	cape	--
plur.	ferte	capite	--

	(dīco)	(dūco)	(facio)
sing.	dīc	dūc	fac
plur.	dīcite	dūcite	facite

	<u>passive</u>		
	(fero)	(capio)	(dīco)
sing.	ferre	capere	dīcere
plur.	feriminī	capiminī	dīciminī
	(dūco)		(facio)
sing.	dūcere		facere
plur.	dūciminī		faciminī

vi) participles

	<u>present (active)</u>				
	(volo)	(nōlo)	(mālo)	(sum)	(possum)
	volēns	nōlēns	--	--	--
	(eo)		(fero)	(capio)	(fio)
	iēns (gen. euntis)	ferēns	capiēns	--	

future (active)

(volo)(nōlo)	(mālo)	(sum)	(possum)	(eo)
--	--	--	futūrus	--
				itūrus
(fero)		(capio)		(fio)
lātūrus		captūrus		--

perfect (passive)

(fero)	(capio)
lātus	captus

vii) infinitives

present active

(volo)	(nōlo)	(mālo)	(sum)	(possum)	(eo)
velle	nōlle	mālle	esse	posse	īre

(fero)	(capio)
ferre	capere

present passive

(eo)	(ferro)	(capio)
īrī	ferrī	capī

future active

(sum)	(eo)	(fero)
futūrus esse)	itūrus esse	lātūrus esse
fore)	(capio)	
	captūrus esse	

future passive

(fero)

lātum īrī

(capio)

captum īrī

perfect active

(volo)

voluisse

(nōlo)

nōluisse

(mālo)

māluisse

(sum)

fuisse

(possum)

potuisse

(eo)

īsse)
īvisse)

(fero)

tulisse

(capio)

cēpisse

perfect passive

(fero)

lātus esse

(capio)

captus esse

viii) gerund and gerundive

(a) gerund

(eo)

eundum

(fero)

ferendum

(capio)

capiendum

(b) gerundive

eundus

ferendus

capiendus

ix) supine

(eo)	(fero)	(capio)
itum	lātum	captum
itū	latū	captū

10. DEPONENT AND SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS

(a) deponent

- III adgredior, adgredi, adgressus sum: approach
- III adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus sum: obtain
- III amplector, amplecti, amplexus sum: embrace
- I comitor, comitari, comitatus sum: accompany
- I conor, conari, conatus sum: try
- I confiteor, confiteri, confessus sum: confess
- I conspicio, conspici, conspicatus sum: catch sight of
- I cunctor, cunctari, cunctatus sum: delay, hesitate
- I detestor, detestari, detestatus sum: curse
- III egredior, egredi, egressus sum: go out
- III experior, experiri, expertus sum: try out
- II fateor, fateri, fassus sum: confess
- III fungor, fungi, functus sum: perform
- I hortor, hortari, hortatus sum: encourage
- III ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum: go in
- III irascor, irasci, iratus sum: be angry
- II labor, labi, lapsus sum: slip
- III loquor, loqui, locutus sum: speak
- I meditor, meditari, meditatus sum: contemplate
- I minor, minari, minatus sum: threaten
- I miror, mirari, miratus sum: wonder at
- II misereor, misereri, miseritus sum: pity
- I moror, morari, moratus sum: delay, wait
- II morior, mori, mortuus sum: die
- III nascor, nasci, natus sum: be born
- II nitior, niti, nixus sum: press, lean
- II orior, oriri, ortus sum: arise, rise
- III patior, pati, passus sum: suffer, allow
- II potior, potiri, potitus sum: get possession of
- I precor, precari, precatus sum: pray
- III proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum: set out

II profiteor, profiterī, professus sum: profess, declare
III prōgredior, prōgredi, prōgressus sum: go forward
III queror, querī, questus sum: complain
I recordor, recordārī, recordātus sum: remember
II regredior, regredi, regressus sum: return
II reor, rērī, ratus sum: think
II sequor, sequī, secūtus sum: follow
I testor, testārī, testātus sum: call to witness
II ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum: use
I vagor, vagārī, vagātus sum: wander
II vereor, verērī, veritus sum: fear
II videor, vidērī, vīsus sum: seem

(b) semi-deponent

audeo, audēre, ausus sum: dare
cōfīdō, cōfīdere, cōfīsus sum: trust
diffīdō, diffīdere, diffīsus sum: distrust
fīdō, fīdere, fīsus sum: trust, confide in
gaudeo, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum: rejoice, be happy
soleo, solēre, solitus sum: be accustomed

11. COMPOUND VERBS

- (a) Compound verbs are formed by the addition of a prefix to a verb: e.g. ab-ūtor ("abuse") is a compound of ūtor ("use"). The following prefixes are used in the formation of compound verbs:

<u>ā</u> , ab (away)	ob (in the way, by the way, in the direction of)
ad (to, towards, at hand)	per (through, thoroughly)
com- (<u>cum</u> : together, completely)	prae (in front, ahead)
circum (around)	praeter (aside, past)
dē (down)	pro (forwards, in favour)
dis- (apart, at different points)	re- (back, again; or <u>un</u> - as in " <u>unpack</u> ")
ē, ex (out, outright)	se- (<u>sine</u> : without, aside, apart)
in (in, into, upon, against)	sub (under, up from below, near to)
inter (among, between, away)	super (left over, remaining)
nec (not)	trans (across, over, right through)

- (b) The spelling of the prefix is sometimes influenced by the letter or letters immediately following it in the compound verb:

ad-c	often becomes	acc
ad-f	often becomes	aff
ad-g	often becomes	agg
ad-l	often becomes	all
ad-p	often becomes	app
ad-sc	often becomes	asc
ad-sp	often becomes	asp
com-	often becomes	co-
com-d	becomes	cond
com-f	becomes	conf
com-l	becomes	coll or conl

dis-f	becomes	diff
dis-l	often becomes	dil
e-f	becomes	eff
in-l	often becomes	ill
in-m	often becomes	imm
in-p	often becomes	imp
in-r	often becomes	irr
nec-l	becomes	negl
ob-c	often becomes	occ
ob-f	often becomes	off
ob-m	often becomes	om
ob-p	often becomes	opp
pro before a vowel	becomes	prod
re-d	becomes	redd
re-t	becomes	rett
sub-c	becomes	succ
sub-f	becomes	suff
sub-m	often becomes	summ

(c) Some common compound verbs

agere ("do", "drive"), ēgī, āctus

<u>com</u>	cōgō (co-agō), cogere, coēgī, coāctus	<u>compel</u>
<u>ex</u>	exigō, exigere, exēgī, exāctus	<u>drive out, exact, finish</u>
<u>per</u>	peragō, peragere, perēgī, perāctus	<u>do completely, finish</u>
<u>re</u>	redigō, redigere, redēgī, redāctus	<u>bring back, reduce</u>
<u>sub</u>	subigo, subigere, subēgī, subāctus	<u>bring under, subdue</u>

cadere ("fall") cecidī, cāsus

<u>ad</u>	accidō, accidere, accidī	<u>fall upon, happen</u>
<u>de</u>	dēcidō, dēcidere, dēcidī	<u>fall down</u>
<u>in</u>	incidō, incidere, incidī, incāsus	<u>fall into, occur</u>
<u>ob</u>	occidō, occidere, occidī, occāsus	<u>fall down, in the way</u>

caedere ("kill") cecidī, caesus

<u>in</u>	incidō, incidere, incidī, incīsus	<u>cut into</u>
<u>ob</u>	occidō, occidere, occidī, occīsus	<u>cut down, kill</u>

capere ("take") cēpī, ceptus

<u>ad</u>	accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus	<u>receive</u>
<u>com</u>	concipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus	<u>conceive, take</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēcipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus	<u>deceive</u>
<u>ex</u>	excipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus	<u>receive</u>
<u>in</u>	incipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus	<u>incite, begin</u>
<u>per</u>	percipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus	<u>obtain, perceive</u>
<u>prae</u>	praecipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus	<u>instruct</u>
<u>sub</u>	suscipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus	<u>undertake, incur</u>
<u>re</u>	recipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus	<u>obtain, receive</u>

cēdere ("go" "yield") cessī, cessus

<u>ad</u>	accēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus	<u>approach, be added</u>
<u>com</u>	concēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus	<u>concede, grant</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus	<u>withdraw, depart</u>
<u>dis</u>	discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus	<u>go away, depart</u>
<u>ex</u>	excēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus	<u>go out of, exceed</u>
<u>in</u>	incēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus	<u>enter, stride, march</u>
<u>inter</u>	intercēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus	<u>intervene</u>
<u>pro</u>	prōcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus	<u>advance</u>
<u>re</u>	recēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus	<u>go back, recede, retire</u>
<u>sē</u>	sēcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus	<u>go apart, secede</u>
<u>sub</u>	succēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus	<u>go up to, succeed</u>

currere ("run") cucurrī, cursus

<u>ad</u>	accurrō, -ere, -cucurrī, -cursus	<u>run to</u>
<u>com</u>	concurrō, -ere, -cucurrī, -cursus	<u>rush together</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēcurrō, -ere, -cucurrī, -cursus	<u>run down, have recourse</u>
<u>in</u>	incurrō, -ere, -cucurrī, -cursus	<u>run into, meet</u>
<u>ob</u>	occurrō, -ere, -cucurrī, -cursus	<u>run up against, meet</u>
<u>pro</u>	prōcurrō, -ere, -cucurrī, -cursus	<u>run forward</u>

(In all these compounds the perfect may also be -currī).

dare ("give") dedi, datus

<u>ab</u>	abdō, abdere, -didī, -ditus	<u>put away, hide</u>
<u>ad</u>	addō, addere, -didī, -ditus	<u>out to, add</u>
<u>circum</u>	circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datus	<u>put around</u>
<u>cum</u>	condō, condere, -didī, -ditus	<u>put together, establish</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēdō, dedere, -didī, -ditus	<u>surrender</u>
<u>ē</u>	ēdō, ēdere, ēdidī, ēditus	<u>give out, put out, publish</u>
<u>per</u>	perdō, -dere, -didī, -ditus	<u>destroy, ruin, lose</u>
<u>pro</u>	prōdō, -dere, -didī, -ditus	<u>give forth, betray</u>
<u>re</u>	reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditus	<u>give back, render</u>

<u>sub</u>	subdō, -dere, -didī, -ditus	<u>put under</u> , <u>subject</u>
<u>trans</u>	trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditus	<u>hand over</u> , <u>hand down</u>

dūcere ("lead") dūxī, ductus

<u>ad</u>	addūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus	<u>lead to</u> , <u>induce</u>
<u>com</u>	condūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus	<u>rent</u> , <u>hire</u>
<u>ē</u>	edūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus	<u>lead out</u>
<u>in</u>	indūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus	<u>bring in</u> , <u>introduce</u>
<u>pro</u>	prōdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus	<u>bring forth</u> , <u>prolong</u>

emere ("buy") ēmī, ēmptus

<u>ad</u>	adimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptus	<u>take to oneself</u> , <u>take away</u>
<u>inter</u>	interimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptus	<u>take away</u> , <u>destroy</u>
<u>per</u>	perimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptus	<u>destroy</u>

esse ("be"), fui, futūrus

<u>ab</u>	absum, -esse, āfui	<u>be away</u> , <u>be absent</u>
<u>ad</u>	adsum, -esse, adfui	<u>be present</u> , <u>be at hand</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēsum, dēesse, dēfui	<u>be lacking</u> , <u>fail</u>
<u>in</u>	īnsum, inesse, īnfui	<u>be in</u> , <u>be contained in</u>
<u>inter</u>	intersum, -esse, -fui	<u>be among</u> , <u>be between</u> , <u>differ</u>
<u>prae</u>	praesum, -esse, -fui	<u>be in charge of</u>
<u>pro</u>	prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui	<u>be useful</u>
<u>super</u>	supersum, -esse, -fui	<u>be left over</u> , <u>survive</u>

facere ("do", "make") fēcī, factus

<u>ad</u>	afficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus	<u>affect</u> , <u>treat</u>
<u>com</u>	cōficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus	<u>finish</u> , <u>wear out</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus	<u>fail</u> , <u>defect</u>
<u>ē</u>	efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus	<u>work out</u> , <u>bring about</u>
<u>in</u>	inficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus	<u>infect</u> , <u>stain</u>
<u>inter</u>	interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus	<u>kill</u>
<u>per</u>	perficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus	<u>complete</u>
<u>prae</u>	praeficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus	<u>put in charge of</u>
<u>pro</u>	prōficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus	<u>make progress</u>
<u>re</u>	reficio, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus	<u>repair</u> , <u>refresh</u>
<u>sub</u>	sufficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus	<u>substitute</u> , <u>surfice</u>

ferre ("bring" "bear") tulī, lātus

<u>ad</u>	adferō, -ferre, attulī, allātus	<u>bring to</u>
<u>ab</u>	auferō, -ferre, abstulī, ablātus	<u>take away</u> , <u>steal</u>
<u>com</u>	cōfero, -ferre, -tulī, collātus	<u>collect</u> , <u>compare</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēferro, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus	<u>bring</u> , <u>report</u>

<u>dis</u>	diffērō, -ferre, distulī, dīlātus	<u>differ</u>
<u>e</u>	efferō, -ferre, extulī, ēlātus	<u>carry out, lift up</u>
<u>in</u>	inferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus	<u>bring in, bring upon</u>
<u>ob</u>	offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātus	<u>bring up to, offer</u>
<u>per</u>	perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus	<u>carry through, endure</u>
<u>prae</u>	praeferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus	<u>carry in front, display</u>
<u>pro</u>	prōferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus	<u>bring forward</u>
<u>re</u>	referō, -ferre, rettulī, relātus	<u>bring back, refer</u>
<u>trans</u>	transferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus	<u>transfer, translate</u>

gradior ("step") gradi, gressus sum

<u>ad</u>	aggredior, -gredi, -gressus sum	<u>approach, attack</u>
<u>com</u>	congregior, -gredi, -gressus sum	<u>come together</u>
<u>dis</u>	dīgredior, -gredi, -gressus sum	<u>go apart, digress</u>
<u>e</u>	ēgredior, -gredi, -gressus sum	<u>go out</u>
<u>in</u>	ingredior, -gredi, -gressus sum	<u>go into, advance</u>
<u>pro</u>	prōgredior, -gredi, -gressus sum	<u>go forward, advance</u>
<u>re</u>	regredior, -gredi, -gressus sum	<u>go back, return</u>
<u>trans</u>	trāsgredior, -gredi, -gressus sum	<u>go across, transgress</u>

habēre ("have") habui, habitus

<u>ad</u>	adhibeō, -hibere, -hibui, -hibitus	<u>hold towards, apply</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēbeō (dē-hibeō), dēbere, dēbui, dēbitus	<u>owe, ought</u>
<u>prae</u>	praebeō, -bēre, -bui, -bitus	<u>hold in front, offer</u>
<u>pro</u>	prohibeō, -hibere, -hibui, -hibitus	<u>hold off, prevent</u>

iacere ("throw") ieci, iactus

<u>ab</u>	abiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus	<u>throw away</u>
<u>ad</u>	adiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus	<u>throw to, add</u>
<u>con</u>	coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus	<u>throw together, conjecture</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus	<u>throw down, throw off</u>
<u>dis</u>	disiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus	<u>throw asunder</u>
<u>e</u>	ēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus	<u>throw out, reject</u>
<u>in</u>	īniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus	<u>inject, infuse</u>
<u>ob</u>	obiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus	<u>oppose, present</u>
<u>pro</u>	prōiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus	<u>throw forth, project</u>
<u>sub</u>	subiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus	<u>throw under, subject</u>
<u>re</u>	rēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus	<u>throw back, reject</u>
<u>trans</u>	trāiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus	<u>throw across, transfer</u>

ire ("go") ii, iturus

<u>ab</u>	abeō, -īre, -iī	<u>go away, depart</u>
<u>ad</u>	adeō, -īre, -iī	<u>go to, approach</u>

<u>circum</u>	circumeō, -īre, -iī	<u>go around, make a tour of</u>
<u>com</u>	coeō, -īre, -iī	<u>go together, meet, assemble</u>
<u>ex</u>	exeō, -īre, -iī	<u>go out, depart</u>
<u>in</u>	ineō, -īre, -iī	<u>go into, begin, devise</u>
<u>ob</u>	obeō, -īre, -iī	<u>go to meet, meet death, die</u>
<u>per</u>	pereō, -īre, -iī	<u>pass away, perish</u>
<u>praeter</u>	praetereō, -īre, -iī	<u>pass by, ignore</u>
<u>re</u>	redeō, -īre, -iī	<u>go back, return</u>
<u>sub</u>	subeō, -īre, -iī	<u>undergo, approach secretly</u>
<u>trans</u>	transeō, -īre, -iī	<u>go across, transgress</u>

legere ("pick", "read") lēgī, lēctus

<u>ad</u>	adlegō, -legere, -lēgī, -lēctus	<u>appoint to</u>
<u>com</u>	colligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctus	<u>collect</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctus	<u>pick from, choose</u>
<u>dis</u>	dīligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctus	<u>esteem, love</u>
<u>ē</u>	ēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctus	<u>pick out, select</u>
<u>inter</u>	intellegō -legere, -lēgī, -lēctus	<u>understand</u>
<u>nec</u>	neglegō, -legere, -lēgī, -lēctus	<u>disregard, neglect</u>
<u>per</u>	perlegō, -legere, -lēgī, -lēctus	<u>read thoroughly</u>

mittere "send", "let go") mīsi, missus

<u>ab</u>	amittō, -mittere, -mīsi, -missus	<u>let go away, lose</u>
<u>ad</u>	admittō, -mittere, -mīsi, -missus	<u>admit, commit</u>
<u>com</u>	committō, -mittere, -mīsi, -missus	<u>commit, begin</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēmittō, -mittere, -mīsi, -missus	<u>let down, send down</u>
<u>dis</u>	dīmittō, -mittere, -mīsi, -missus	<u>dismiss</u>
<u>ē</u>	ēmīttō, -mittere, -mīsi, -missus	<u>send out, emit</u>
<u>in</u>	inmittō, -mittere, -mīsi, -missus	<u>send into</u>
<u>inter</u>	intermittō, -mittere, -mīsi, -missus	<u>intermit, leave off</u>
<u>ob</u>	omittō, -mittere, -mīsi, -missus	<u>omit, disregard</u>
<u>per</u>	permittō, -mittere, -mīsi, -missus	<u>let through, permit</u>
<u>prae</u>	praemittō, -mittere, -mīsi, -missus	<u>send in advance</u>
<u>praeter</u>	praeternittō (etc.)	<u>let pass by, overlook, omit</u>
<u>pro</u>	prōmittō (etc.)	<u>put forth, promise</u>
<u>re</u>	remittō (etc.)	<u>send back, remit</u>
<u>trans</u>	transmittō (etc.)	<u>send across, send through, transmit</u>

nōscere ("get to know") nōvī, nōtus

<u>ad</u>	agnōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nōtus	<u>recognize</u>
<u>com</u>	cognōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nōtus	<u>learn, come to know</u>
<u>in</u>	ignōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nōtus	<u>overlook, forgive</u>

ponere ("put", "place") posuī, positus

<u>ad</u>	appōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positus	<u>put near, apply to</u>
<u>ante</u>	antepōnō (etc.)	<u>put before, prefer</u>
<u>com</u>	componō (etc.)	<u>put together, arrange, compose</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēponō (etc.)	<u>put down, deposit, lay aside</u>
<u>dis</u>	disponō (etc.)	<u>put in different places, organize</u>
<u>ex</u>	expōnō (etc.)	<u>put out, unload, explain</u>
<u>in</u>	imponō (etc.)	<u>put upon, impose</u>
<u>inter</u>	interpōnō (etc.)	<u>put between, interpose</u>
<u>ob</u>	oppōnō (etc.)	<u>set against, oppose, put up against</u>
<u>post</u>	postpōnō (etc.)	<u>put behind, value less</u>
<u>prae</u>	praepōnō (etc.)	<u>put in charge</u>
<u>pro</u>	prōponō (etc.)	<u>put forward, propose, display</u>
<u>re</u>	repōnō (etc.)	<u>put back, lay back, repose</u>
<u>se</u>	sēponō (etc.)	<u>set apart</u>

premere ("press") pressī, pressus

<u>com</u>	comprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressus	<u>press together, crush</u>
<u>dē</u>	dēprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressus	<u>press down, depress</u>
<u>ob</u>	opprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressus	<u>crush, oppress</u>
<u>sub</u>	supprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressus	<u>suppress</u>

rapere ("snatch") rapuī, raptus

<u>ab</u>	abripio, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus	<u>snatch away, tear away</u>
<u>ad</u>	arripio, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus	<u>take hold of, catch</u>
<u>com</u>	corripio, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus	<u>seize</u>
<u>dis</u>	dīripio, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus	<u>tear apart, plunder</u>
<u>ē</u>	ēripio, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus	<u>snatch away, tear away</u>
<u>pro</u>	prōripio, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus	<u>drag forth</u>
<u>sub</u>	sūripio, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus	<u>snatch, steal</u>

regō ("direct" "rule") rēxī, rēctus

<u>com</u>	corrigō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctus	<u>correct, reform</u>
<u>dis</u>	dīrigō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctus	<u>direct, arrange</u>
<u>ē</u>	ērigō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctus	<u>guide out, erect</u>
<u>per</u>	pergō, -gere, perrēxī, perrēctus	<u>proceed</u>
<u>pro</u>	porrigō, porrigere, pōrrēxī, pōrrēctus	<u>stretch out</u>
<u>sub</u>	surgō (sub-rigō), surgere, sūrrēxī, sūrrēctus	<u>rise, get up</u>

-specere ("look")

<u>ad</u>	aspicio, -spicere, spexi, spectus	<u>look at</u>
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<u>com</u>	cōspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectus	<u>catch sight of</u>
<u>in</u>	īnspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -soectus	<u>inspect, look at</u>
<u>re</u>	respiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectus	<u>look back</u>

stāre ("stand") steti, status

<u>ad</u>	adstō, -stāre, -stitī	<u>stand nearby, assist</u>
<u>cum</u>	cōnstō, -stāre, -stitī	<u>agree, consist of, cost</u>
<u>circum</u>	circumstō, -stāre, -steti	<u>stand around, encircle</u>
<u>dis</u>	distō, -stāre, -stitī	<u>stand apart, be distant</u>
<u>in</u>	instō, -stāre, -stitī	<u>press upon</u>
<u>ob</u>	obstō, -stāre, -stitī	<u>stand in the way of, resist</u>
<u>per</u>	perstō, -stāre, -stitī	<u>persist, persevere</u>
<u>prae</u>	praestō, -stāre, -stitī	<u>stand out, excel, show</u>
<u>re</u>	restō, -stāre, -stitī	<u>stand back, remain</u>

tendere ("stretch") tetendī, tentus

<u>ad</u>	attendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentus	<u>attend</u>
<u>com</u>	contendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentus	<u>hurry, strive</u>
<u>dis</u>	distendō (etc.)	<u>stretch asunder, distend</u>
<u>ex</u>	extendō (etc.)	<u>stretch out, extend</u>
<u>in</u>	intendō (etc.)	<u>strain towards, concentrate</u>
<u>ob</u>	ostendō (etc.)	<u>stretch up to, show</u>

tenēre ("hold") tenuī, tentus

<u>ab</u>	abstineō, -stinēre, -stinuī, -stentus	<u>abstain, keep off</u>
<u>ad</u>	attineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus	<u>pertain to, concern</u>
<u>com</u>	contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus	<u>contain</u>
<u>dē</u>	dētineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus	<u>detain</u>
<u>ob</u>	obtineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus	<u>hold</u>
<u>per</u>	pertineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus	<u>pertain to</u>
<u>sub</u>	sustineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus	<u>sustain, withstand</u>
<u>re</u>	retineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus	<u>hold back, retain</u>

venīre ("come") vēnī, ventus

<u>ad</u>	adveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventus	<u>come to, arrive</u>
<u>circum</u>	circumveniō (etc.)	<u>surround, encircle</u>
<u>com</u>	conveniō (etc.)	<u>come together, be agreed upon</u>
<u>e</u>	ēveniō (etc.)	<u>come out, result, happen</u>
<u>in</u>	inveniō (etc.)	<u>come upon, find, discover</u>
<u>inter</u>	interveniō (etc.)	<u>come between, interrupt</u>
<u>per</u>	perveniō (etc.)	<u>come through, arrive at, reach</u>

<u>pro</u>	prōveniō (etc.)	<u>come forward, crop up, flourish</u>
<u>re</u>	reveniō (etc.)	<u>come back, return</u>
<u>sub</u>	subveniō (etc.)	<u>come to the aid of</u>
<u>super</u>	superveniō (etc.)	<u>overtake, appear unexpectedly</u>

APPENDIX

(a) the interrogative adjective quī

quis venit? Who is coming? (pronoun; see p. 12 f.)

qui vir venit? What man is coming (adjective).

The forms of the adjective quī are exactly the same as those of the relative pronoun quī (see p. 8 c).

(b) some compound pronouns and pronominal adjectives

quisnam (quis-nam): who, I wonder?

This is simply nam added to the interrogative pronoun quis (p. 12 f.).

ecquis (ec-quis): is there any one who?

This is simply ec- prefixed to the interrogative pronoun quis (p. 12 f.). There is also the adjective ecquī, a compound of the interrogative quī (see section (a) above).

quisquam (quis-quam): anyone at all.

This is a compound of the indefinite pronoun quis (see p. 12 g), but the neuter singular nom. and acc. of the compound is usually quicquid (instead of quidquid).

quīvīs (quī-vīs): anyone you wish, anyone you please.

A compound of quī and the verb vīs. The neuter is either quidvīs or quod-vīs

quīlibet (quī-libet): anyone you please.

A compound of quī and the verb (impersonal) libet. The neuter is either quidlibet or quodlibet.

quisque (quis-que): each one.

Feminine quaeque, neuter quidque or quodque.

quīdam (quī-dam): a certain one.

This is also used as an adjective, meaning "a certain": e.g. vir quīdam (a certain man); but quīdam vēnit (a certain male person came). Feminine quaedam, neuter quiddam or quoddam

(c) relative adverbs

ubi: where

quā: where, which way

unde: from where

quō: where to

quōmodo: how, in what way

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