

## Chapter One:

**Word order:** Adjectives usually follow noun. Subject is usually first, verb last. But **est** and **sunt** go where emphasis demands.

**Adjectives:** Adjective modifying a plural noun must also be plural, even if adjective is in predicate.

**Case:** Subject words - nominative.  
Object words - accusative.  
Object of prepositions - ablative.  
Predicate words after linking verb - nominative.

1st declension endings:

Nom.	-a	-ae
Gen.	-ae	-arum
Dat..	-ae	-is
Acc.	-am	-as
Abl.	-a	-is

**Expletive:** "There" always omitted when it merely indicates existence and not a place.

**Interrogatives:** -ne attached to first word in sentence. Affirmation stressed by **ita**. If negative, **non** placed before verb.

**Apposition:** Appositive noun is in same case as the noun it explains. An apposition is always in the same case as the substantive it refers to.

**Pronunciation:**

Nom. sing. - short a  
Abl. sing. - long a

y = Freny u (Cyprum = Cooprum)

**Omission of et:** With a series of words **et** is either used for all of them or not at all.

## Chapter Two

**Word Order:** Order of transitive sentences: subject - direct object - verb.  
**Deus Europam amat.** But emphasis may change: **Europam deus amat.**  
The god love Europa (not someone else). **Amat deus Europam.** The god  
*loves* Europa.

**Adjectival Genitive:** The genitive may function as adjective: Est dea  
sapientiae. Nymphae silvae sunt pulchrae.

### Prepositions:

**in + abl.** - in, on

**in + acc.** - into

**ad + acc.** - to, toward, near

**cum + abl.** - (together) with

**de + abl.** - about, concerning; down from

**Nouns in -us:** Change to **-um** in the accusative and **-o** in the ablative.  
Adjective agrees with noun it modifies.

## Chapter Three:

**Nouns:** Almost all nouns ending in -a are feminine. Some masculine nouns of natural gender ending in -a: agricola, poeta, nauta.

**Declension of Nouns:** Five declension patterns, each with characteristic vowel:

First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
-a	-o	-i	-u	-e

**Agreement:** Adjective always agrees with noun in case, number and gender.

**Commands:** -te used when addressing more than one person. Drop -te when addressing only one. Used in all conjugations.

## Chapter Four

### Infinitives:

First conjugation:	-are.
Second conjugation:	-ere.
Third conjugation:	-ere.
Fourth conjugation:	-ire.

Infinitives commonly used to complete meaning of a verb of desire or obligation: **Ambulare** desidero. Deam **vocare** debeo.

Stem of verb is found by dropping the -re of infinitive. Conjugations are characterized by -a, -e (long), -e, -i.

Personal endings:	-o	-mus
	-s	-tis
	-t	-nt

Vowel is short before final -t and -nt.

Sum:	sum	sumus
	es	estis
	est	sunt

**Ablative:** Object of certain prepositions:

in Lydia  
de vita  
cum puella.

But **cum** with pronoun is reversed: **mecum**.

**Enclitic -que:** Attached to end of second of two correlative words (nouns, verbs or adjectives).

**Principal Part of Verb:** Four principal parts:

1st per. sing.	Infin.	Perfect 1st per sing.	Perfect Passive Part
porto habeo	portare habere	portavi habui	portatum habitum

## Chapter Five

**Imperfect Tense:** Insert **-ba** between stem and endings. Only exception is 1st per. sing. **-m** instead of **-o**.

1st Conj.:	vocabam vocabas vocabat	vocabamus vocabatis vocabant
2nd. Conj.:	docebam docebas docebat	docebamus docebatis docebant

The long vowel is shortened before final **-m**, **-t**, and **-nt**.

**Maxime & minime:** very much so - not in the least. Can stand alone or with a verb to make an affirmative or negative reply.

Imperfect of Sum:	eram eras erat	eramus eratis erant
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**Dative of possession:** Dative may conote ownership, but only in sentences with **sum** as linking verb. Sapientia est tibi. (You are wise). **Mihi** sunt plus quam **tibi**. (I have more than you).

**Dative of interest (reference):** Dative is used to denote person interested in or affected by action described by sentence:

**Mihi** filius est Marcus.  
Quid est nomen **tibi**?  
Nemo **mihi** magistra est.  
**Mihi** nomen est Marcus.

## Chapter Six

**Second Declension Nouns:** Masculine nouns in **-us** and **-er**. Neuter nouns in **-um**.

amicus	amici	puer	pueri	templum	templa
amici	amicorum	pueri	puerorum	templi	templorum
amico	amicis	puero	pueris	templo	templis
amicum	amicos	puerum	pueros	templum	templa
amico	amicis	puero	pueris	templo	templis

**Agreement of Adjectives:** Regular second declension adjective endings are identical to second declension noun endings of **-us** and **-um**.

Nom. **amicus bonus**                      **amici boni**                      Second Decl. Masc.  
Acc. **amicum bonum**                      **amicos bonos**

Nom. **amica bona**                      **amicae bonae**                      First Decl. Feminine  
Acc. **amicam bonam**                      **amicas bonas**

Nom. **donum bonum**                      **dona bona**                      Second Decl. Neuter  
Acc. **donum bonum**                      **dona bona**

But note: **puer bonus**                      **pueri boni**  
                  **puerum bonum**                      **pueros bonos**

A few nouns of the first declension are masculine by natural gender: **agricola, nauta, pirata, poeta**. **Advena** (stranger) and **incola** are common in gender. *All others are feminine.*

Adjectives modifying a masculine **-a** noun must have masculine **-us** endings:

**poeta clarus    pirata malus    agricolae multi**

**Cardinal Numbers:** Always precede the words they modify. Indeclinable except for **unus, duo, and tres**:    **unam filiam    septem filios.**

I - 1	C - 100
V - 5	D - 500
X - 10	M - 1,000
L - 50	

## Chapter Seven

### First and Second Declension Adjectives:

Singular			Plural		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
bonus	bona	bonum	boni	bonae	bona
boni	bonae	boni	bonorum	bonarum	bonorum
bono	bonae	bono	bonis	bonis	bonis
bonum	bonam	bonum	bonos	bonas	bona
bono	bona	bono	bonis	bonis	bonis

**Ablative of Means:** Ablative is used not only as object of certain prepositions (in via, de puella) but also without a preposition to indicate the means of instrument by which something is done.

Phoebus filios **sagittis** necat. Niobe **lacrimis** vitam filiae rogat.

**Vocative:** Vocative is formed same as nominative, except masculine singulare of second declension nouns ending in **-us**. Here form ends in **-e** instead of **-us**.

O Phoebe.

### Prepositions governing Accusative Case:

**ad** regiam - to the palace  
**per** aëria - through the air  
**prope** moenia - near the walls  
**in** silvam - into the forest

**in** + acc. = into

**in** + abl. = in, on

## Chapter Eight

**Future Tense (Indicative):** Formed by adding **-bi** between stem and endings. Note that characteristic **-a** retained for first conjugation, **-e** for second conjugation.

### First Conjugation

vocabo  
vocabis  
vocabit

vocabimus  
vocabitis  
vocabunt

### Second Conjugation

docebo  
docebis  
docebit

docebimus  
docebitis  
docebunt

Note that **-bi** becomes **-bo** in the 1st person sing. and **-bu** in the third person plural.

**Adjectives:** Two adjectives modifying a noun are usually connected with **et**: in silva densa **et** umbroso - in a dense, shady forest.

**Tecum, mecum:** Preposition **cum** is attached to end of pronouns **te** and **me**.

<b>tecum</b>	with you	<b>nobiscum</b>	with us
<b>mecum</b>	with me	<b>vobiscum</b>	with you (pl.)

Note: **Dominus vobiscum** - the Lord be with you.

### Second Declension Nouns in -er and -ir:

<b>puer</b>	pueri	<b>ager</b>	agri	<b>vir</b>	vir
pueri	puerorum	agri	agrorum	vir	virorum
puero	pueris	agro	agris	viro	viris
puerum	pueros	agrum	agros	virum	viros
puero	pueris	agro	agris	viro	viris

**Vir** is the only **-ir** noun in the declension.

**Adjectives in -er: miser and pulcher:** Miser keeps the **-e** in the stem. Pulcher drops the **-e** after the nominative singular. Both declensions are regular thereafter:

<b>miser</b>	<b>misera</b>	<b>miserum</b>	<b>pulcher</b>	<b>pulchra</b>	<b>pulchrum</b>
<b>miseri</b>	<b>miserae</b>	<b>miseri</b>	<b>pulchri</b>	<b>pulchrae</b>	<b>pulchri</b>
<b>etc.</b>					



**Miser** is declined like noun *puer*, retaining the -e. **Pulcher** is declined like the noun *ager*, dropping the -e.

**Future of Sum:** The stem is **eri-**

<b>ero</b>	<b>erimus</b>
<b>eris</b>	<b>eritis</b>
<b>erit</b>	<b>erunt</b>

**Word Order of Adjectives:** Adjectives of *size, quantity, and number* usually precede the noun they modify:

Regina in **magna** regia habitat.  
**Quinque** equos in camp videbat.

**trans** - always takes accusative

**Postpositives:** **quoque & autem**

**N.B.:** Syringa auxilium nymphas sic orat.

Two accusatives: *what* she asks and *who* she asks.

## Chapter Nine

**Perfect Tense:** Take the third principal part of verb (1st per. sing. perfect tense), drop it -i and added the endings:

-i	-imus
-isti	-istis
-it	-erunt

Pattern for first conjugation verbs:

laudo, laudare, **laudavi**  
narro, narrare, **narravi**  
amo, amare, **amavi**

Almost all 1st conj. verbs follows this pattern. Note exceptions:

do, dare, **dedi**, datum - give  
sto, stare, **steti** - stand  
iuvo, iuvare, **iuvi**, iutum - help, aid

Perfect tense refers to time already past (not continuing), a single, completed action - brief, done at once, not continuous or habitual. In a narrative, past actions are normally in the perfect tense (unless they express a repeated action).

**monebam** - I used to warn, I was warning

**monui** - I warned, I have warned

**errabat** - he was wandering or used to wander.

**erravit** - he wandered or has wandered.

The perfect tense is used for the present perfect in English: I have warned, he has wandered, etc.

Pluperfect is used for the English past perfect (he had done, had wandered).

**Patterns for 2d conj. verbs:**

debeo, debere, **debui**  
doceo, docere, **docui**  
habeo, habere, **habui**  
prohibeo, prohibere, **prohibui**  
teneo, tenere, **tenui**  
moneo, monere, **monui**

Exception: deleo, delere, **delevi**

Then add the endings:

<b>docui</b>	<b>docuimus</b>
<b>docuisti</b>	<b>docuistis</b>
<b>docuit</b>	<b>docuerunt</b>

The present stem (active and passive) is used to arrive at the Present, Imperfect and Future tenses. The perfect stem (active) is used to arrive at the Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect.

### Dative with Certain Adjectives:

A few adjectives take the dative, with the "to" implied:

<b>carus</b>	dear (to)	<b>gratus</b>	pleasing (to)
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Arcadia est deo cara.	Arcadia is dear to the god.
Callisto est deo grata.	Callisto is pleasing to the god.

**Subordinate Clauses: Conditions:** A subordinate clause introduced by **si** (if) expresses the condition under which the main clause is enacted. These "real" conditions may occur in all tenses.

Si luno videt, delectamenta sunt pretiosa et digna pretii.  
Si luno me videbit, delectamenta erunt pretiosa et digna pretii.  
Si poeta Musam invocabat, fabula erat populo grata.

**Suus and eius:** **Suus** (his, her its) is a reflexive adjective, declined like **bonus**, -a, -um and agreeing with its noun. **Eius** is a pronoun (genitive sing. of demonstrative pronoun **is, ea, id** (he, she, it). The possessive adjective is usually not expressed in Latin if the context is clear.

If the possessor needs to be shown (for clarity or emphasis), **suus** is used (and agrees with noun) if the subject of the clause is the possessor:

Minerva picturas **suas** monstravit, et Arachne picturas **suas** monstravit.  
Minerva showed her pictures, and Arachne showed her pictures.

If the subject is not the possessor, **eius** is used. **Eius** does not change to agree with its noun, since it is itself a pronoun in the genitive case (meaning *of him, of her, of it*).

Iuppiter nympham et filium **eius** in stellas in caelo transformavit.  
Jupiter transformed the nymph and her son into stars in the sky.

Iuppiter nympham et filium **suum** in stellas in caelo transformavit.  
Jupiter transformed the nymph and his (own) son into stars in the sky.

If *own* can be added after the possessive, **suus** must be used.

## Chapter Ten

### Cardinal Numbers 13-19:

tredecim (13)	septendecim (17)
quattuordecim (14)	duodeviginti (18)
quindecim (15)	undeviginti (19)
sedecim (16)	

All are undeclined. Post-classical Latin also has **octodecim** (18).

### Irregular Verbs - 1st Conjugation:

do, dare, dedi, datum  
sto, stare, steti  
iuvo, iuvare, iuvi, iutum

### Irregular Verbs - 2nd Conjugation:

Most 2d conjugation verbs follows pattern of **doceo, docere, docui**.  
Some exceptions:

video, videre, vidi  
maneo, manere, mansi  
respondeo, respondere, respondi

### Perfect Tense of esse:

fui	fuiimus
fuisti	fuistis
fuit	fuerunt

**Adsum and absum:** Both conjugated like **sum**, but **-b-** is dropped in perfect stem of **absum**:

adsum, ades, adest, etc.	absum, abes, abest, etc.
aderam, aderas, aderat, etc.	aberam, aberas, aberat, etc.
adereo, aderis, aderit, etc.	abero, aberis, aberit, etc.
adfui, adfuisti, adfuit, etc.	afui, afuisti, afuit, etc.

## Chapter Eleven

**Duo, duae, duo - duo** is an irregular adjective, existing only in plural:

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
duo	duae	duo
duorum	duarum	duorum
duobus	duabus	duobus
duos	duas	duo
duobus	duabus	duobus

**Mille** - undeclined, except for **milia** (thousands) which is declined.

Mille pueros vidi - I saw a thousand boys.

Mille puellas vidi - I saw a thousand girls.

Mille oppida vidi - I saw a thousand towns.

**Third Declension Nouns:** Endings are added to stem (formed from genitive singular by dropping **-is** ending).

Singular			Plural	
Masc. & Fem.	Neut.		M&F	Neut.
Nom.	-en, -us		-es	-a (-ia)
Gen.	-is	-is	-um (-ium)	-um (-ium)
Dat.	-i	-i	-ibus	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-en, -us	-es	-a (-ia)
Abl.	-e	-e	-ibus	-ibus

patre, patris (m.)

arbor, arboris (f.)

rex, regis (m.)

Iuppiter

Iovis

Iovi

Iovem

Iove

Third declension endings are added to stem formed from the genitive singular, which often adds a syllable or changes the stem vowel or consonant, or both.

## I-Stem Nouns:

finis,	finis (m.)	pars, partis (f.)	
finis	fines	pars	partes
finis	finium	partis	partium
fini	finibus	parti	partibus
finem	fines	partem	partes
fine	finibus	parte	partibus

Nouns in this group add an -i in the genitive plural. They are either parisyllabic in the nominative and genitive singular or they have one syllable in the nominative singular and two consonants before the -is of the genitive singular.

## Adjectives with Third Declension nouns:

### Masculines:

rex bonus	pater pius	magnus Iuppiter
regis boni	patris pii	magni Iovis
regi bono	patri pio	magno Iovi
regem bonum	patrem pium	magnum Iovem
rege bono	patre pio	magno Iove
reges boni	patres pii	
regum bonorum	patrum piorum	
regibus bonis	patribus piis	
reges bonos	patres pios	
regibus bonis	patribus piis	

### Feminines:

### Neuters:

arbor pulchra	pars immensa	nomen famosum	os apertum
arboris pulchrae	partis immensae	nominis famosi	oris aperti
arbori pulchrae	parti immensae	nomini famoso	ori aperto
arborem pulchram	partem immensam	nomen famosum	os apertum
arbore pulchra	parte immensa	nomine famoso	ore aperto
arbores pulchrae	partes immensae	nomina famosa	ora aperta
arborum	partium	nominum	orum apertorum
pulchrarum	immensarum	famosorum	oribus apertis
arboribus pulchris	partibus immensis	nominibus famosis	ora aperta
arbores pulchras	partes immensas	nomina famosa	oribus apertis
arboribus pulchris	partibus immensis	nominibus famosis	

**Partitive Genitive:** Genitive case is used to denote a whole of which a part is discussed. English is similar:

maio**re**m partem **cibi** et **vini** the greater part of the food and wine

**Ordinal Numbers:** Declined like bonus, bona, bonum:

**primus**  
**secundus**  
**tertius**  
**quartus**  
**quintus**  
**sextus**  
**septimus**

## Chapter Twelve

**Common Gender Nouns:** Nouns which can be either gender are common gender nouns, e.g., **sacerdos, custos, coniunx.**

**Neuter Third Declension Nouns:** Like all neuter nouns, these are the same in nominative and accusative forms, singular and plural:

<b>nomen</b>	nomina	<b>os</b>	ora
nominis	nominum	oris	orum
nomini	nominibus	ori	oribus
nomen	nomina	os	ora
nomine	nominibus	ore	oribus

Do not confuse with **ora, -ae** - shore.

**Video + Infinitive with Accusative Subject:** Video is often followed by an infinitive with its subject in the accusative. "That" must be supplied in English.

**Deos appropinquare video** - I see that the gods are approaching.

**Homines dubitare video** - I see that men are doubting.

**Coniugem frondere videt** - He sees that his wife is putting out leaves.

**Advenas esse deos vident** - They see that the strangers are gods.

**Third Conjugation Verbs:** Ends in **-ere.**

dico, **dicere** - to say, speak, tell

tendo, **tendere** - to stretch out, extend

prehendo, **prehendere** - to catch, seize

vivo, **vivere** - to live, be alive

**Negative Commands:** **Noli** (sing.) and **nolite** (pl.) are used with infinitive to give a negative command. These are the imperative forms of the verb **nolle** - to be unwilling.

**Noli timere** - Do not fear.

**Nolite anserem necare** - Do not kill the goose.

**Adjectives as Nouns:** When adjectives take the place of a noun, it is called a *substantive*.

<b>boni</b>	the good men	<b>pri</b>	the pious ones
<b>bonae</b>	the good women	<b>duo</b>	the two people
<b>bona</b>	the good things (goods)	<b>pri</b>	the two pious ones
<b>multi</b>	many men, many people	<b>mali</b>	evil men



**Pluperfect:** Formed by adding the imperfect forms of **sum** to the perfect stem. The "had" form.

**vocaveram** (I had called)

**vocaveras**

**vocaverat**

**vocaveramus**

**vocaveratis**

**vocaverant**

**docueram** (I had taught)

**docueras**

**docuerat**

**docueramus**

**docueratis**

**docuerant**

## Chapter Thirteen

**Superlative of Adjectives:** Most adjectives form superlative by adding -issimus, -a, -um to the stem:

longissimus

longissima

longissimum

beatus - beatissimus

pius - piissimus

sanctus - sanctissimus

**Subordinate Clauses with quamquam, tamen:** Subordinate clause introduced with **quamquam** (although) is frequently concluded by a main clause with **tamen** (nevertheless):

Quamquam multae iuvenem amaverant, tamen Narcissus neminem amabat.

**Present tense of Posse:**

possum

possumus

potes

potestis

potest

possunt

**Ablative Case:** Three different uses:

- 1) True ablative: separation, source, agent, comparison.
- 2) Instrumental ablative: means, manner, accompaniment, description.
  - a) Means: Phoebus filios reginae **sagitta** necavit. (with an arrow)
  - b) Manner: Narcissus **magna voce** clamat. (in a loud voice)  
**Cum** is used if no adjective modifies the ablative noun, sometimes even when noun *is* modified: **magno cum gaudio** - with great joy.
  - c) Accompaniment: Mercurius **cum patre Iove** ambulabat. (with his father Jupiter)
  - d) Description: Flos appellatus Narcissus **albis foliis**. (with white petals)
- 3) Locative: place where, time when, place or time within which.  
Arachne **in Lydia** habitabat.  
**Nocte** Pyramus et Thisbe "Vale" dicebant.

**Third Declension Nouns, -i Stems.** The **-ium** in the genitive plural is characteristic of following:

A. Parisyllabics ending in:

**-is, -is** (finis, finis, finium)

**-es, -is** (aedes, aedis, aedium)

**iuvenis, canis, senex, volucris** are exceptions, taking **-um** in the genitive plural. **Sedes, mensis, vates** have both forms.

B. Nouns in **-s** or **-x** whose stem ends in two consonants:

**nox, noctis, noctium**

**mons, montis, montium**

C. Neuters in **-e, -al, -ar.**

**animal, animalis, animalium**

**Future Perfect Tense (Indicative):** Add the future forms of **esse** to the stem, changing **-erunt** to **-erint**:

**amavero**

**amaverimus**

**nocuero**

**nocuerimus**

**amaveris**

**amaveritis**

**nocueris**

**nocueritis**

**amaverit**

**amaverint**

**nocuerit**

**nocuerint**

Used commonly in the conditional clause of a real (possible) conditional sentence, when tense is future:

**Si vos in montibus erraveritis et "Echo, Echo," clamaveritis, Echo verba vestra resonabit.**

**Quem:** As an interrogative pronoun, **quem** asks a question:

**Quem** in silva vidisti? Whom did you see in the forest?

As a relative pronoun, **quem** relates to an antecedent, always taking its case from its use in its own clause:

Sorores Narcissi corpus iuvenis **quem** amaverant humare paraverunt.

The sister of Narcissus prepared to bury the body of the youth whom they had loved.

**Reflexive Pronoun se:** Declension is the same in singular and plural:

Gen. **sui** of himself, herself, itself, themselves

Dat. **sibi** to himself, etc.

Acc. **se (sese)** himself, etc.

Abl. **se (sese)** with himself, etc.

## Gender of Third Declension Nouns:

### Masculine:

- or, -oris (amor, ludor, labor)
- tor, -tor (victor, scriptor)

### Feminine: (Abstracts)

- tas, -tatis (veritas, liberatas)
- tus, -tutis (virtus, senectus)
- tudo, -tudinis (multitudo, pulchritudo)
- tio, -tionis (natio, oratio)

### Neuter:

- us, -o/eris (corpus, tempus, genus, generis)
- e, -al, -ar (mare, animal, exemplar)
- en (flumen, nomen)

## Chapter Fourteen:

**Third Conjugation (-ere):** Ends in -ere. The short -e makes the accent fall on the antepenult. The vowel of present tense is -i, changing to -u in third personal plural:

dico	dicimus
dicis	dicitis
dicit	dicunt

The imperfect is regular, but the short e of the stem is lengthened before -ba:

dicebam	dicebamus
dicebas	dicebatis
dicebat	dicebant

The perfect tenses are completely regular, formed from the perfect stem (third principal part):

Perfect		Past Perfect		Future Perfect	
dixi	diximus	dixeram	dixeramus	dixero	dixerimus
dixisti	dixistis	dixeras	dixeratis	dixeris	dixeritis
dixit	dixerunt	dixerat	dixerant	dixerit	dixerint

**Third Conjugation (-io):** Some third conjugation verbs end in -io in first person singular, changing to -iunt in third person plural and having -ie in the imperfect. The perfect forms are completely regular:

<b>facio</b>	<b>faciebam, etc.</b>	<b>feci</b>	<b>feceram</b>	<b>fecero</b>
facis				
facit				
facimus				
facitis				
<b>faciunt</b>				

**Personal Pronouns:** Used in all cases, though normally omitted in the nominative unless required for clarity or emphasis.

	1st per.	2d. per	3rd per. (M, F & N)		
Nom.	<b>ego</b>	<b>tu</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>id</b>
Gen.	<b>mei</b>	<b>tui</b>	<b>eius</b>	<b>eius</b>	<b>eius</b>
Dat.	<b>mihi</b>	<b>tibi</b>	<b>ei</b>	<b>ei</b>	<b>ei</b>
Acc.	<b>me</b>	<b>te</b>	<b>eum</b>	<b>eam</b>	<b>id</b>
Abl	<b>me</b>	<b>te</b>	<b>eo</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>eo</b>
Nom.	<b>nos</b>	<b>vos</b>	<b>ei</b>	<b>eae</b>	<b>ea</b>
Gen.	<b>nostrum*</b>	<b>vestrum*</b>	<b>eorum</b>	<b>earum</b>	<b>earum</b>
Dat.	<b>nobis</b>	<b>vobis</b>	<b>eis</b>	<b>eis</b>	<b>eis</b>
Acc.	<b>nos</b>	<b>vos</b>	<b>eos</b>	<b>eas</b>	<b>ea</b>
Abl..	<b>nobis</b>	<b>vobis</b>	<b>eis</b>	<b>eis</b>	<b>eis</b>

\*An alternative form (nostri and vestri) exists for *of us, of you (pl.)*. Nostrum and vestrum are used for Partitive Genitive.

## Chapter Fifteen

**Fourth Conjugation:** Ending is **-ire**, with a long **i**. Very similar to the third **-io** conjugation:

Third -io Conjugation:

**fugio, fugere**

fugio  
fugis  
fugit  
fugimus  
fugitis  
fugiunt

Fourth Conjugation:

**venio, venire**

venio  
venis  
venit  
venimus  
venitis  
veniunt

The long **-i** of the fourth conjugation must (like all vowels) be shortened before the final **-t** or **-nt**.

Imperfect:       veniebam       veniebamus  
                  veniebas       veniebatis  
                  veniebat       veniebant

Perfect:         veni           venimus  
                  venisti       venistis  
                  venit           venerunt

Past Perfect:   veneram       veneramus  
                  veneras       veneratis  
                  venerat       venerant

Future Perfect: venero           venerimus  
                  veneris       veneritis  
                  venerit       venerint

### Future Tense of All Conjugations:

First	Second	Third	Third -io	Fourth
amabo	docebo	dicam	faciam	veniam
amabis	docebis	dices	facies	venies
amabit	docebit	dicet	faciet	veniet
amabimus	docebimus	dicemus	faciemus	veniemus
amabitis	docebitis	dicetis	facietis	venietis
amabunt	docebunt	dicent	facient	venient

**-bi-** is the sign for the first and second conjugations.

**-e-** is the sign for the third and fourth conjugations.

## Synopsis of the Verb:

Present	voco
Imperfect	vocabam
Future	vocabo
Perfect	vocavi
Past Perfect	vocaveram
Furture Perfect	vocavero

**Superlatives of Adjectives in -er:** Formed by adding -rimus, -a, -um to the nominative masculine singular:

pulcher	pulcherrimus, -a, -um
miser	miserrimus, -a, -um
sacer	sacerrimus, -a, -um

**Declension of Domus:** Domus is an irregular feminine noun:

Nom.	domus	domus
Gen.	domus, domi	domuum, domorum
Dat.	domui, domo	domibus
Acc.	domum	domos, domus
Abl.	domu, domo	domibus
Loc.	domi	

**Locative Case:** Locative case is the "place where" case, as in **domi** (at home). It also is used with names of cities, towns and small islands, resembling the genitive singular of nouns of the first and second declension: **Romae** - at Rome.