

Chapter Sixteen

Hic, haec, hoc: Can be used as a pronoun or adjective. Either way, it agrees with the word or idea it refers to or modifies.

	Singular (this)			Plural (these)		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	hic	haec	hoc	hi	hae	haec
Gen.	huius	huius	huius	horum	harum	horum
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	his	his	his
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hos	has	haec
Abl.	hoc	hac	hoc	his	his	his

Ille, illa, illud: Also can function as pronoun or adjective.

	Singular (that)			Plural (those)		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	ille	illa	illud	illi	illae	illa
Gen.	illius	illius	illius	illorum	illarum	illorum
Dat.	illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis
Acc.	illum	illam	illud	illos	illas	illa
Abl.	illo	illa	illo	illis	illis	illis

The inflected form of both **hic** and **ille** often function as substantive pronouns:

Hi sunt ortui.	These men are dead.
Illi sunt vivi.	Those men are alive
Haec venit.	This woman is coming.
Hanc video.	I see this woman.
Hic respondit.	This man answered.
Hoc video.	I see this thing.
Hi oraverunt.	These men prayed.
Hae responderunt.	These women replied.
Illae responderunt.	Those women replied.
Illud non est sacrum.	That thing is not sacred.
Illam non amo.	I do not love her.
Illum non vidi.	I have not seen him.
Illi pervenerunt.	Those men arrived. (They arrived).
Pan haec dixit.	Pan spoke these things.

Hic and **ille** can also mean *the latter* and *the former*, respectively.

Imperative of All Conjugations:

The singular imperative is formed by dropping the the **-re** of the infinitive. The plural adds **-te** to this stem. The third conjugation uses **-ite** for the plural.

I	II	III	III -io	IV
vocare	docere	mittere	fugere	venire
voca	doce	mitte	fuge	veni
vocate	docete	mittite	fugite	venite

The following imperatives are irregular:

dico	dic
facio	fac
fero	fer
duco	duc

Chapter Seventeen

Present Passive Voice: The passive forms for present, imperfect and future are based on present stems for all conjugations, with the passive endings.

	- r	- mur		
	- ris	- mini		
	- tur	- ntur		
- are	- ere	- ere	- ere (io)	- ire
portor	doceor	mittor	capior	audior
portaris	doceris	mitteris	caperis	audiris
portatur	docetur	mittitur	capitur	auditur
portamur	docemur	mittimur	capimur	audimur
portamini	docemini	mittimini	capimini	audimini
portantur	docentur	mittuntur	capiuntur	audiuntur

Imperfect Passive: The imperfect passive is formed by inserting **-ba-**:

portabar	docebar	mittebar	capiebar	audiebar
portabaris	docebaris	mittebaris	capiebaris	audiebaris
portabatur	docebatur	mittebatur	capiebatur	audiebatur
portabamur	docebamur	mittebamur	capiebamur	audiebamur
portabamini	docebamini	mittebamini	capiebamini	audiebamini
portabantur	docebantur	mittebantur	capiebantur	audiebantur

Future Passive: Formed by inserting **-bi-** for first and second conjugations, **-e-** for third and fourth:

portabor	docebor	mittar	capiar	audiar
portaberis	doceberis	mitteris	capiaris	audieris
portabitur	docebitur	mittetur	capietur	audietur
portabimur	docebimur	mittemur	capiemur	audiemur
portabimini	docebimini	mittemini	capiemini	audiemini
portabuntur	docebuntur	mittentur	capientur	audientur

Ablative of Agent: Ablative with **a (ab)** is used to indicate the person by whom an act is performed. It is commonly used with passive voice:

Vox a puero auditur.

The voice is heard by the boy.

Leges ab hominibus formabuntur.

Laws will be made by men.

Qui, quae, quod: The relative pronoun agrees in number and gender with its antecedent, but takes its case from its use in its own clause:

Nom.	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius	quoru	quaru	quoru
Dat.	cui	cui	cui	m	m	m
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quibus	quibus	quibus
Abl.	quo	qua	quo	quos	quas	quae
				quibus	quibus	quibus

Vir, **qui** in certamine stat, est Hippomenes.

Vir, **quem** in certamine vidi, est Hippomenes.

Nympha **quae** in silva erravit, est Callisto.

Nympha **quam** Apollo amavit est Daphne.

Hi sunt senes **quibus** Iuppiter donum dat.

Senes **quos** di amant nihil timent.

Agricola **cui** casa dabatur est laetus.

Fourth Declension Nouns: Identified by the **-u-** in the stem, except for dative and ablative plural.

Masculine		Neuter	
cursor	cursor	cornu	cornua
cursor	cursorum	cornu	cornuum
cursori, -u	cursoribus	[cornu]	cornibus
cursorum	cursorum	cornu	cornua
cursoru	cursoribus	cornu	cornibus

The declension is masculine and neuter except for **manus** and **domus**, both feminine. **Manus** is declined like **cursor** and **domus** is irregular.

Passive Infinitives: Change the final **-e** of the infinitive ending to **-i**, except in the third conjugation where the whole ending becomes **-i**.

portari doceri peti capi audiri

Spectatores procul audiri possunt.

Chapter Eighteen

Perfect Passive Participle: The fourth principal part of the verb. A participle is an adjective made from a verb. The perfect passive adjective is declined like bonus, -a, -um. The ending is either **-tum** or **-sum** for *all* conjugations.

voco	vocare	vocavi	vocatus, -a, -um (having been called)
video	videre	vidi	visus, -a, -um
duco	ducere	duxi	ductus, -a, -um
capio	capere	cepi	captus, -a, -um
audio	audire	audivi	auditus, -a, -um

The perfect passive participle for all regular first conjugation verbs is formed by adding **-tum** to the present stem:

paro	paratum	having been prepared
curo	curatum	having been cared for
specto	spectatum	having been watched
laudo	laudatum	having been praised
do	datum	having been given

These are often translated "prepared, cared for, watched", etc. The perfect passive participle agrees with noun it modifies. The participle is often accompanied by an ablative of agent, but can usually be translated best simply as an adjective.

Populus cursum **promissum** poscit. The people demand the promised race.

Interrogative Pronoun: Quid, Quid:

	Sing.		Plural		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	quis	quid	qui	quae	quae
Gen.	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat.	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quid	quos	quas	quae
Abl.	quo	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

These can be translated: *who, what, which, whose, to whom, from whom, by whom.*

Interrogative Adjective: Forms are the same as the relative pronoun.

Verb "to go": eo, ire, ii (ivi), itum. Used on many compounds: in eo, ex eo, a deo, ab eo, sub eo, transeo, praetereo, etc.

eo	imus
is	itis
it	eunt

Do not confuse *eo* and *is* with the personal pronouns.

Imperfect and future are regular:

	Imperfect		Future
ibam	ibamus	ibo	ibimus
ibas	ibatis	ibis	ibitis
ibat	ibant	ibit	ibunt

The perfect system is based on either *i-* or *iv-*.

ii, isti, iit, iimus, istis, ierunt (or)
ivi, ivisti, ivit, ivimus, ivistis, iverunt

Past Perfect: **iveram, iveras, etc. or ieram, ieras, etc.**

Future Perfect: **ivero, iveris, etc. or iero, ieris, etc.**

Imperative: **i**
ite

Declension of **tres** and **milia**:

M.&F.	N.	N.
tres	tria	milia
trium	trium	milium
tribus	tribus	milibus
tres	tria	milia
tribus	tribus	milibus

Milia is followed by the genitive plural (of the whole). **Mille** is indeclinable.

Passive of video. The passive forms of **video** often mean *seem* rather than *is seen* or *are seen*:

Duo trans summum cursum volare *videntur*.
 The two *seem* to fly over the top of the course.