

LATIN RESOURCE

Components of a Noun

Teachers can ask students to identify the gender, case, and number of nouns.

Case: explains the function of the noun (explained in more detail below)

Number: how many of the nouns there are. Singular means one, plural means two or more

Gender: the technical (NOT BIOLOGICAL) gender of the word. Words may be masculine, feminine, or neuter and the gender affects what endings the noun takes.

These are the possibilities:

Case	Number		Gender
nom (nominative)	sg (singular)	of [nom sg, gen sg]	m (masculine)
gen (genitive)	pl (plural)		f (feminine)
dat (dative)			n (neuter)
acc (accusative)			
abl (ablative)			
voc (vocative)			

Source: Latina Ursorum, Hejduk

Always remember, the dictionary version of a noun gives the nominative singular, genitive singular. This can help you remember what gender, case, and number belong to a noun.

Ex: puero = abl sg of puer, pueri- m. boy (nom sg, gen sg)

Case Uses

Nominative: generally governs the subject

The cat bit me

Genitive: governs the word "of"

The cat *of Captain America* bit me

Dative: exchange words like "to" and "for"

Captain America gave his cat *to me*

Captain America bought a bed *for his cat*

Accusative: the object of the verb

The cat bit *me*

Ablative: "trash can case" governs other prepositions (think: in, by, with, from, at)

The cat is *in the trash can*

The cat is *with Captain America*

Vocative: direct address

Come here, *cat*

Locative: don't worry about it

Declension Charts

Look for patterns between the genders and declensions to help. Bottom Line: Memorize these charts!

There are five declensions. The 3rd declension is the most irregular.

	1-Fem (all)	2-Masc (all)	2-Neuter (all)	3-Neuter Nouns	3-Neuter Adj/i-stem	3-M/F Adj/i-stem*	3-M/F Nouns
N	-a	-us/-er	-um	-	-	-	-
G	-ae	-ī	-ī	-is	-is	-is	-is
D	-ae	-ō	-ō	-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī
Acc	-am	-um	-um	-	-	-em	-em
Ab	-ā	-ō	-ō	-e	-ī	-ī/e*	-e
N	-ae	-ī	-a	-a	-ia	-ēs	-ēs
G	-ārum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-um	-ium	-ium	-um
D	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
Acc	-ās	-ōs	-a	-a	-ia	-ēs	-ēs
Ab	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus

From- <http://latindiscussion.com/forum/threads/color-coded-chart-declensions-1-2-3.23114/>

Verb Components

Many teachers will ask you to parse a verb. This means giving all the information you can about a verb based on its stem. Identify the person, number, tense, mood, and voice (explained below). An easy way to remember this is PaiNTMoVe.

Person:

1st: I/we

2nd: you/ y'all

3rd: he/she/it / they

Number: singular means one person, plural means more than one. Be glad this isn't greek.

Tense: what time it happened (explained in more detail in the next two sections)

Mood:

Indicative: used by the main verb in a clause (most of the time)

Subjunctive: used by verbs in a subordinate clause or by special subjunctive functions (explained in more detail in the subjunctive section)

Voice:

Active: the subject is doing it

The cat bites me (the verb "bites" is active)

Passive: it is being done to the subject

I am being bitten by a cat (the verb “am being bitten” is passive)

General Rule: if you can add “by zombies” to the sentence, it is passive

Person	Number	Tense	Mood	Voice	of [principal parts]
1	sg (singular)	pres (present)	ind (indicative)	act (active)	
2	pl (plural)	fut (future)	ipv (imperative)	pass (passive)	
3		impf (imperfect)	subj (subjunctive)		
		pf (perfect)	[inf (infinitive)] ²		
		plupf (pluperfect)			
		futpf (future perfect)			

Source: Latina Ursorum, Hejduk

Ex: moneo- 1st sg pres ind act of moneo, monere, monui, monitum

Laudavistis: 2nd sg perf ind act of laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatum

Conjugations and Principal Parts

There are four conjugations for verbs. Think of these as four different “flavors” of verbs, or four different Hogwarts Houses. They are all verbs, but belong in separate categories

First conjugation: laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatus

Stem vowel: a

Second conjugation: moneo, monere, monui, monitum

Stem vowel: e (long)

Note: the third principle part for all second conjugation words ends in -ui

Third conjugation: ago, agere, egi, actum

Stem vowel: e (short)

Note: this is the most irregular of the conjugations--the third principle part is a wild card

Fourth Conjugation: audio, audire, audivi, auditum

Stem vowel: i

Participles

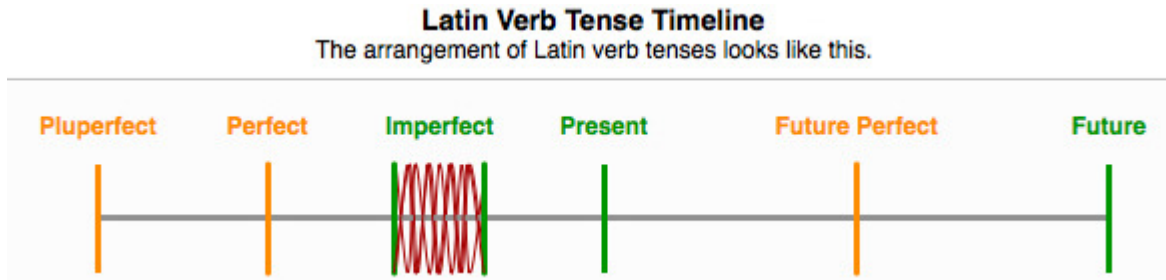
Participles are frequently used in Latin as a verbal adjective. Verbal here means derived from a verb. Verbal adjectives share some characteristics of finite verbs (e.g., they may have tense and voice, and some can take direct objects), but they lack other characteristics (e.g., they do not have a person).

You can parse a participle, treating it like a verbal adjective with both the parsing information needed from the verb component and the adjective component:

Case Number Gender Tense Voice ppl of [principle parts]

Ex: capto- abl sg m perf pass participle of capio, capere, cepi, captum

Verb Tense



From- <https://quizlet.com/233047636/latin-tenses-test-diagram/>

Verb Tense/Formation

USES THE FIRST PRINCIPLE PART:

Present Active Tense:

Singular	Plural
1st: -o	-mus
2nd: -s	-tis
3rd: -t	-nt

Formation example:

LAUD + a + nt
(first principle part) (stem vowel) (ending)

Future Active Tense:

Singular	Plural
Bo	bimus
bis	bitis
bit	bunt

Formation example:

MON + e + bimus
(first principle part) (stem vowel) (ending)

Imperfect Active Tense:

Singular	Plural
Bam	bamus
bas	batis
bat	Bant

Formation example:

LAUD + a + bat
 (first principle part) (stem vowel) (ending)

USES THE THIRD PRINCIPLE PART

Perfect Active:

For the most part, this looks like the present active. The first person singular will vary--it is the 3rd principle part.

Singular	Plural
i (may vary)	mus
s	tis
t	nt

Pluperfect Active:

This looks like the imperfect form of the irregular verb sum, esse, fui, futurus

Singular	Plural
eram	eramus
eras	eratis
erat	erant

Future Perfect:

This looks like the imperfect form of the irregular verb sum, esse, fui, futurus

Singular	Plural
ero	erimus
eris	eritis

erit	erunt
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Infinitives

Infinitives are used in Latin to represent a verb as “to [verb].” The two most common Latin infinitives are complementary and subjective.

1) The COMPLEMENTARY infinitive COMPLETES the sense of some other verb, such as —I am able, —I want, etc. It is generally translated as an English infinitive. It can be in the present (e.g., —I want to praise) or, less commonly, the perfect (e.g., —I want to have praised).

2) The subject infinitive functions as the subject of an impersonal verb, such as —It is necessary to praise, —It is permitted to praise, etc. In the preceding two sentences, “it” is just a placeholder for the real subject. Ex: To praise is necessary.

Infinitive Forms

	1 st Conjugation	2 nd Conj.	3 rd Conj.	4 th Conj.
Present Active “to <u>wumbo</u> ”	- <u>āre</u>	- <u>ēre</u>	-ere	- <u>īre</u>
Present Passive “to be <u>wumboed</u> ”	- <u>ārī</u>	- <u>ērī</u>	-ī	- <u>īrī</u>
Perfect Active “to have <u>wumboed</u> ”	perfect stem + <u>isse</u>			
Perfect Passive “to have been <u>wumboed</u> ”	4PP + <u>esse</u>			
Future Active “to be about to <u>wumbo</u> ”	4PP with “ <u>turus</u> ” ending + <u>esse</u>			
Future Passive “to be about to be <u>wumboed</u> ”	4PP with “ <u>um</u> ” ending + <u>īrī</u>			

From- <http://amchslatin.weebly.com/infinitives.html>

Imperatives

Imperatives are used to express a direct command. Normally an imperative has an understood subject of “you” or an explicit subject noted by a vocative. Form an imperative using the verb stem (the part of the pres act inf before -re). Drop the -re to form the singular present active imperative. Add -te to the verb stem to form the plural present active imperative except in the 3rd conjugation (drop the e and add i). See the chart below for formation examples.

Infinitive

Imperative

amāre

amā amāte

docēre

docē docēte

tegere

tege tegite

audire

audi audite

Singular Plural

From- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2FLimwTryE4>