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Class 3 a i

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PROLOGUS

1 nōn dubitō fore plērōsque, Attice, quī hoc genus scrīptūrae leve et nōn satis dīgnum summōrum virōrum persōnīs iūdicent, cum relātum legent, quis mūsicam docuerit Epamīnōndam, aut in ēius virtūtibus commemorārī saltāsse eum commodē scienterque tībīs cantāsse. 2 sed hī erunt ferē, quī expertēs litterārum Graecārum nihil rēctum, nisi quod ipsōrum mōribus conveniat, putābunt. 3 hī sī didicerint nōn eadem omnibus esse honesta atque turpia, sed omnia maiōrum īnstitūtīs iūdicārī, nōn admīrābuntur nōs in Grāiōrum virtūtibus expōnendīs mōrēs eōrum secūtōs. 4 neque enim Cīmōnī fuit turpe, Athēniēnsium summō virō, sorōrem germānam habēre in mātrimōniō, quippe cum cīvēs ēius eōdem ūterentur īnstitūtō. at id quidem nostrīs mōribus nefās habētur. laudī in Crētā dūcitur adulēscēntulīs quam plūrimōs habuisse amātōrēs. nūlla Lacedaemonī vidua tam est nōbilis, quae nōn †ad cēnam† eat mercēde conducta. 5 magnīs in laudibus tōtā ferē fuit Graeciā victōrem Olympiae citārī; in scaenam vērō prōdīre ac populō esse spectāculō nēmīnī in eīsdem gentibus fuit turpitūdīnī. quae omnia apud nōs partim īnfāmia, partim humilia atque ab honestāte remōta pōnuntur.

6 contrā ea plēraque nostrīs mōribus sunt decōra, quae apud illōs turpia putantur. quem enim Rōmānōrum pudet uxōrem dūcere in convīvium? aut cūius nōn māter familiās primum locum tenet aedium atque in celēbritāte versātur? 7 quod multō fit aliter in Graeciā. nam neque in convīvium adhibētur nisi propinquōrum, neque sedet nisi in interiōre parte aedium, quae gynaecōnītis appellātur; quō nēmō accēdit nisi propinquā cognātiōne coniūctus. 8 sed hīc plūra persequī cum magnitūdō volūminis prohibet tum festīnātiō, ut ea explicem, quae exōrsus sum. quārē ad prōpositum veniēmus et in hōc expōnēmus librō dē vītā excellentium imperātōrum.

VĪTA HANNIBALIS

I 1 Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, Karthāginiēnsis. sī vērum est, quod nēmō dubitat, ut populus Rōmānus omnēs gentēs virtūte superārit, nōn est infitiandum Hannibalem tantō praestitisse cēterōs imperātōrēs prūdentiā, quantō populus Rōmānus antecēdat fortitudīne cūctās nātiōnēs. 2 nam quotiēscumque cum eō congressus est in Italiā, semper discessit superior. quod nisi domī cīvium suōrum invidiā dēbilitātus esset, Rōmānōs vidētur superāre potuisse. sed multōrum obtrectātiō dēvīcit ūnīus virtūtem.

3 hic autem, velut hērēditāte relictum, odium paternum ergā Rōmānōs sīc cōservāvit, ut prius animam quam id dēposuerit, quī quidem, cum patriā pulsus esset et aliēnārum opum indigēret, numquam dēstiterit animō bellāre cum Rōmānīs. **II** 1 nam—ut omittam Philippum, quem absēns hostem reddidit Rōmānīs—omnium iīs temporibus potentissimus rēx Antiochus fuit. hunc tantā cupiditāte incendit bellandī, ut ūsque ā rubrō marī arma cōnātus sit inferre Italiae.

2 ad quem cum lēgātī vēnissent Rōmānī, quī dē eius voluntāte explōrārent darentque operam, cōsiliīs clandestīnīs, ut Hannibalem in suspīciōnem rēgī addūcerent, tamquam ab ipsīs corruptus alia atque antea sentīret, neque id frūstrā fēcissent idque Hannibal comperisset sēque ab interiōribus cōsiliīs sēgregārī vīdisset, tempore datō adiit ad rēgem. 3 eīque cum multa dē fidē suā et odiō in Rōmānōs commemorāset, hoc adiūnxit: “pater meus” inquit “Hamilcar puerulō mē, utpote nōn amplius novem annōs nātō, in Hispāniam imperātor proficiscēns, Karthāgine Iovī optimō maximō hostiās immolāvit. 4 quae dīvīna rēs dum cōficiēbātur, quaesīvit ā mē, vellemne sēcum in castra proficiscī. id cum libenter accēpissē atque ab eō petere coepissē, nē dubitāret dūcere, tum ille ‘faciam’, inquit ‘sī mihi fidem, quam postulō, dederis.’ simul mē ad āram addūxit, apud quam sacrificāre instituerat, eamque cēterīs remōtīs tenentem iūrāre iūssit numquam mē in amīcitiā cum Rōmānīs fore. 5 id ego iūs iūrandum patrī datum ūsque ad hanc aetātem ita cōservāvī, ut nēminī dubium esse

dēbeat, quīn reliquō tempore eādem mente sim futūrus. 6 quārē, sī quid amīcē dē Rōmānīs cōgitābis, nōn imprūdentē fēceris, sī mē cēlāris; cum quidem bellum parābis, tē ipsum frūstrāberis, sī nōn mē in eō p̄ncipem posueris.”

III 1 hāc igitur, quā dīximus, aetāte cum patre in Hispāniam profectus est. cūius post obitum, Hasdrubale imperātōre suffectō, equitātū omnī praefuit. hōc quoque interfectō, exercitus summam imperiū ad eum dētulit. id Karthāginem dēlātum pūblicē comprobātum est. 2 sīc Hannibal, minor quīnque et vīgintī annīs nātus imperātor factus, proximō trienniō omnēs gentēs Hispāniae bellō subēgit; Saguntum, foederātam cīvitatē, vī expugnāvit; trēs exercitūs maximōs comparāvit. 3 ex hīs ūnum in Āfricam mīsit, alterum cum Hasdrubale frātre in Hispāniā reliquit, tertium in Italiam sēcum dūxit. saltum P̄rēnaeum trānsiit. quācumque iter fēcit, cum omnibus incolīs cōflīxit: nēminem nisi victum dīmīsit.

4 sd Alpēs posteāquam vēnit, quae Italiam ab Galliā sēiungunt, quās nēmō umquam cum exercitū ante eum praeter Herculem Grāiū trānsierat, quō factō is hodiē saltus Grāius appellātur, Alpicōs cōnantēs prohibēre trānsitū concīdit; loca patefēcit, itinera mūniit, effēcit, ut eā elephantus ōrnātus īre posset, quā antēā ūnus homō inermis vix poterat rēpere. hāc cōpiās trādūxit in Italiamque pervēnit.

IV 1 cōflīxerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornēliō Scīpiōne cōsule eumque pepulerat. cum hōc eōdem Clastidī apud Padum dēcernit sauciumque inde ac fugātum dīmittit. 2 tertio idem Scīpiō cum collēgā Tiberiō Longō apud Trebiam adversus eum vēnit. cum hīs manum cōseruit, utrōsque prōflīgāvit. inde per Ligurēs Appennīnum trānsiit, petēs Etrūriam. 3 hōc itinere adeō gravī morbō adficitur oculōrum, ut posteā numquam dextrō aequē bene ūsus sit. quā valētūdine cum etiam tum premerētur lectīcāque ferrētur, C. Flāminium cōsulem apud Trasumēnum cum exercitū īnsidiīs circumventum occīdit, neque multō post C. Centēnium praetōrem cum dēlectā manū saltūs occupantem.

hinc in Āpūliam pervēnit. 4 ibi obviam eī vērunt duo cōsulēs, C. Terentius et L. Aemilius. utrūque exercitū ūnō proeliō fugāvit, Paulum cōsulem occīdit et aliquot praetereā cōsulārēs, in hīs Cn. Servīlium Geminum, quī superiōre annō fuerat cōsul.

V 1 hāc pugnā pugnātā, Rōmam profectus nullō resistente. in propinquīs urbī montibus morātus est. cum aliquot ibi diēs castra habuisset et Capuam reverteretur, Q. Fabius Māximus, dictātor Rōmānus, in agrō Falernō eī sē obiēcit. 2 hic, clausus locōrum angustīs, noctū sine ūllō dētrīmentō exercitū sē expēdit; Fabiōque, callidissimō imperātōrī, dedit verba. namque, obductā nocte, sarmenta in cornibus iuencōrum dēligāta incendit eīusque generis multītūdinem magnam dispālātā immisit. quō repētīnō obiectō vīsū tantum terrōrem iniēcit exercitū Rōmānōrum, ut ēgredi extrā vāllum nēmō sit ausus. 3 hanc post rem gestam nōn ita multīs diēbus M. Minucium Rūfū, magistrum equitum parī ac dictātōrem imperiō, dolō prōductum in proelium, fugāvit. Ti. Semprōnium Gracchum, iterum cōsulem, in Lūcānīs absēns in insidiās inductum sustulit. M. Claudium Marcellum, quīnquiēns cōsulem, apud Venusiam parī modō interfēcit.

4 longum est omnia ēnumerāre proelia. quā rē hoc ūnum satis erit dictum, ex quō intellegi possit, quantus ille fuerit: quamdiū in Italiā fuit, nēmō eī in aciē restitit, nēmō adversus eum post Cannēnsē pugnam in campō castra posuit.

VI 1 hinc invictus patriam dēfēnsū revocātus, bellum gessit adversus P. Scīpiōnem, filium eīus, quem ipse primō apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertio apud Trebiam fugārat. 2 cum hōc, exhaustīs iam patriae facultātibus, cupīvit impraesentiārum bellum compōnere, quō valentior postea congrederetur. in colloquium convēnit; condiōnēs nōn convēnerunt. 3 post id factum paucīs diēbus apud Zamam cum eōdem cōflīxit: pulsus—incrēdibile dictū—bīduō et duābus noctibus Hadrūmētum pervēnit, quod abest ab Zamā circiter mīlia passuum trecenta. 4 in hāc fugā, Numidae, quī simul cum eō ex aciē

excesserant, insidiātū sunt eī; quōs nōn solum effūgit, sed etiam ipsōs oppressit. Hadrūmētī reliquōs ē fugā collēgit; novīs dīlētibus paucīs diēbus multōs contrāxit.

VII 1 cum in apparandō ācerimē esset occupātus, Karthāginiēnsēs bellum cum Rōmānīs composuērunt. ille nihilō sētius exercitū postea praefuit rēsque in Āfricā gessit usque ad P. Sulpiciū C. Aurēlium cōsulēs. 2 hīs enim magistrātibus lēgātī Karthāginiēnsēs Rōmam vēnērunt, quī senātūi populōque Rōmānō grātiās agerent, quod cum iīs pācem fēcissent, ob eamque rem corōnā aureā eōs dōnārent, simulque peterent ut obsidēs eōrum Fregellīs essent captīvīque redderentur. 3 hīs ex senātūs cōsultō respōnsum est: mūnus eōrum grātum acceptumque esse; obsidēs, quō locō rogārent, futūrōs; captīvōs nōn remissūrōs, quod Hannibalem, cūius operā susceptum bellum foret, inimicissimum nōminī Rōmānō, etiam nunc cum imperiō apud exercitum habērent itemque frātrem eīus Māgōnem. 4 hōc respōnsō Karthāginiēnsēs cognitō, Hannibalem domum et Māgōnem revocārunt. Hūc ut rediit, rēx factus est, postquam praetor fuerat annō secundō et vicēsimo. ut enim Rōmae cōsulēs, sic Karthāgine quotannis annuī bīnī rēgēs creābantur.

5 in eō magistrātū parī dīligentiā sē Hannibal praebuit, ac fuerat in bellō. namque effēcit, ex novīs vectīgālibus nōn solum ut esset pecūnia, quae Rōmānīs ex foedere penderētur, sed etiam superesset, quae in aerāriō repōnerētur. 6 deinde M. Claudiō L. Fūriō cōsulibus, Rōmā lēgātī Karthāginem vēnērunt. hōs Hannibal ratus suī exposcendī grātiā missōs, priusquam iīs senātus darētur, nāvem ascendit clam atque in Syriam ad Antiochum perfūgit. 7 hāc rē palam factā Poenī nāvēs duās, quae eum comprehenderent, sī possent cōsequī, mīsērunt, bona eīus pūblicārunt, domum ā fundāmentīs disiēcērunt, ipsum exsulem iūdicārunt.

VIII 1 at Hannibal annō tertiō, postquam domō profūgerat, L. Cornēliō Q. Minuciō cōsulibus, cum quīnque nāvibus Āfricam accessit in finibus Cŷrēnaeōrum, sī forte Karthāginiēnsēs ad bellum Antiochī spē fidūciāque indūcere posset, cui iam persuāserat, ut

cum exercitibus in Italiam proficīscerētur. hūc Māgōnem frātrem excīvit. 2 id ubi Poenī rēscīvērunt, Māgōnem eādem, quā frātrem, absentem affēcērunt poenā. illī, dēspērātīs rēbus, cum solvissent nāvēs ac vēla ventīs dedissent, Hannibal ad Antiochum pervēnit. dē Māgōnis interitū duplex memoria prōdita est. namque aliī naufragiō, aliī ā servulīs ipsīus interfectum eum scrīptum reliquērunt. 3 Antiochus autem, sī tam in agendō bellō cōsiliīs eius pārere voluisset, quam in suscipiendō īstituerat, propius Tiberī quam Thermopylīs dē summā imperiī dīmīcāset. quem etsī multa stultē cōnārī vidēbat, tamen nullā dēseruit in rē. 4 praefuit paucīs nāvibus, quās ex Syriā iūssus erat in Āsiam dūcere, iisque adversus Rhodiōrum classem in Pamphylīō marī cōnflīxit. quō cum multitūdine adversāriōrum suī superārentur, ipse, quō cornū rem gessit, fuit superior.

IX 1 Antiochō fugātō, verēns nē dēderētur, quod sine dubiō accidisset, sī suī fēcisset potestātem, Crētā ad Gortyniōs vēnit, ut ibi, quō sē cōferret, cōsiderāret. 2 vīdit autem vir omnium callidissimus in magnō sē fore periculō, nisi quid prōvīdisset, propter avāritiam Crētēnsium. magnam enim sēcum pecūniā portābat, dē quā sciēbat exīsse fāmam. 3 itaque capit tāle cōsiliū. amphorās complūrēs complet plumbō, summās operit aurō et argentō. hās, praesentibus prīncipibus, dēpōnit in templō Diānae, simulāns sē suās fortūnās illōrum fideī crēdere. hīs in errōrem inductīs, statuās aēneās, quās sēcum portābat, omnī suā pecūniā complet eāsque in prōpatulō domī abicit. 4 Gortyniī templum magnā cūrā custōdiunt, nōn tam ā cēterīs quam ab Hannibale, nē ille, īscientibus iīs, tolleret sēcumque dūceret.

X 1 sic cōservātīs suīs rēbus, Poenus, illūsīs Crētēnsibus omnibus, ad Prūsiam in Pontum pervēnit. apud quem eōdem animō fuit ergā Italiam neque aliud quicquam ēgit quam rēgem armāvit et exercuit adversus Rōmānōs. 2 quem cum vidēret domesticīs opibus minus esse rōbustum, conciliābat cēterōs rēgēs, adiungēbat bellicōsās nātiōnēs. dissidēbat ab eō Pergamēnus rēx Eumenēs, Rōmānīs amīcissimus, bellumque inter eōs gerēbātur et marī et

terrā. 3 sed utrobīque Eumenēs plūs valēbat propter Rōmānōrum societātem. quō magis cupiēbat eum Hannibal opprimī; quem sī remōvisset, faciōra sibi cētera fore arbitrābātur.

ad hunc interficiendum tālem iniit ratiōnem. 4 classe paucīs diēbus erant dēcrētūrī. superābātur nāvium multitudine; dolō erat pugnandum, cum pār nōn esset armīs. imperāvit quam plūrimās venēnātās serpentēs vīvās colligī eāsque in vāsa fictilia conicī. 5 hārum cum effēcisset magnam multitudinem, diē ipsō, quō factūrus erat nāvāle proelium, classiāriōs convocat iisque praecipit, omnēs ut in ūnam Eumenis rēgis concurrant nāvem, ā cēterīs tantum satis habeant sē dēfendere. id illōs facile serpentium multitudine cōsecūtūrōs. 6 rēx autem in quā nāve veherētur, ut scīrent, sē factūrum. quem sī aut cēpissent aut interfēcissent, magnō iis pollicētur praemiō fore.

XI I tāli cohortātiōne mīlitum factā, classis ab utrīsque in proelium dēdūcitur. quārum aciē cōstitūtā, priusquam signum pugnae darētur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret suīs, quō locō Eumenēs esset, tabellārium in scaphā cum cādūceō mittit. 2 quī ubi ad nāvēs adversāriōrum pervēnit epistulamque ostendēs, sē rēgem professus est quaerere, statim ad Eumenem dēductus est, quod nēmō dubitābat, quīn aliquid dē pāce esset scrīptum. tabellārius, ducis nāve dēclārātā suīs, eōdem, unde erat ēgressus, sē recēpit. 3 at Eumenēs, solūtā epistolā, nihil in eā repperit, nisi quae ad irrīdendum eum pertinērent. cūius etsī causam mirābātur neque reperiēbat, tamen proelium statim committere nōn dubitāvit.

4 hōrum in concursū Bīthyniū Hannibalis praeceptō ūniversī nāvem Eumenis adoriuntur. quōrum vim rēx cum sustinēre nōn posset, fugā salūtem petiit; quam cōsecūtus nōn esset, nisi intrā sua praesidia sē recēpisset, quae in proximō litore erant conlocāta. 5 reliquae Pergamēnae nāvēs cum adversāriōs premerent ācrius, repente in eās vāsa fictilia, dē quibus suprā mentiōnem fēcimus, conicī coepta sunt. quae iacta initiō rīsum pugnantibus concitārunt, neque, quā rē id fieret, poterat intellegī. 6 postquam autem nāvēs suās opplētās cōspexērunt serpentibus, novā rē perterritī, cum, quid potissimum vitārent, nōn vidērent,

puppēs vertērunt sēque ad sua castra nautica rettulērunt. 7 sic Hannibal cōnsiliō arma Pergamēnōrum superāvit, neque tum solum, sed saepe aliās pedestribus cōpiīs parī prūdentīā pepulit adversāriōs.

XII 1 quae dum in Āsiā geruntur, accidit cāsū, ut lēgātī Prūsiae Rōmae apud T. Quinctium Flāminīnum cōsulārem cēnārent, atque ibi dē Hannibale mentiōne factā, ex iīs ūnus dīceret eum in Prūsiae rēgnō esse. 2 id posterō diē Flāminīnus senātuī dētulit. patrēs cōnscrīptī, quī Hannibale vīvō numquam sē sine īnsidiīs futūrōs existimārent, lēgātōs in Bīthyniam mīsērunt, in iīs Flāminīnum, quī ab rēge peterent, nē inimicissimum suum sēcum habēret sibi dēderet. 3 hīs Prūsias negāre ausus nōn est: illud recūsāvit, nē id ā sē fierī postulārent, quod adversus iūs hospitīi esset: ipsī, sī possent, comprehenderent; locum, ubi esset, facile inventūrōs. Hannibal enim ūnō locō sē tenēbat, in castellō, quod eī ā rēge datum erat mūnerī, idque sic aedificārat, ut in omnibus partibus aedificiī exitūs habēret, scīlicet verēns, nē ūsū venīret, quod accidit.

4 hūc cum lēgātī Rōmānōrum vēnissent ac multitūdine domum ēius circumdedissent, puer, ab iānuā prōspiciēns, Hannibalī dīxit plūrēs praeter cōnsuetūdinem armātōs appārere. quī imperāvit eī, ut omnēs forēs aedificiī circumīret ac properē sibi nūntiāret, num eōdem modō undique obsidērētur. 5 puer cum celeriter, quid esset, renūntiāssset omnēsque exitūs occupātōs ostendisset, sēnsit id nōn fortuītō factum, sed sē petī neque sibi diūtius vītā esse retinendam. quam nē aliēnō arbitriō dīmitteret, memor prīstinārum virtūtum, venēnum, quod semper sēcum habēre cōsuērat, sūmpsit.

XIII 1 sic vir fortissimus, multīs variisque perfūctus labōribus, annō acquiēvit septuāgēsīmō. quibus cōsulibus interierit, nōn convēnit. namque Atticus M. Claudiō Marcellō Q. Fabiō Labeōne cōsulibus mortuum in Annālī suō scrīptum reliquit, at Polybius L. Aemiliō Paulō Cn. Baebiō Tamphilō, Sulpicius autem Blithō P. Cornēliō Cethēgō M. Baebiō Tamphilō. 2 atque hic tantus vir tantisque bellīs districtus nōn nihil temporis tribuit

litterīs. namque aliquot ēius librī sunt, Graecō sermōne cōfectī, in iīs ad Rhodiōs dē Cn. Manliū Volsōnis in Āsiā rēbus gestīs. 3 hūius bellī gesta multī memoriae prōdidērunt, sed ex iīs duo, quī cum eō in castrīs fuērunt simulque vīxērunt, quam diū fortuna passa est, Silēnus et Sōsylus Lacedaemonius. atque hōc Sōsylō Hannibal litterārum Graecārum ūsus est doctōre.

4 sed nōs tempus est hūius librī facere finem et Rōmānōrum explicāre imperātōrēs, quō facilius, collātīs utrōrumque factīs, quī virī praeferendī sint, possit iūdicārī.

littera	nōmen	prōnūntiātus (cum approximātiōnibus modernīs)	IPA
A a	ā	(1) short ă as ‘u’ in English ‘cup’; (2) long ā as in English ‘father’	[a] [a:]
B b	bē	(1) as English ‘b’; but (2) as English ‘p’ before t or s	[b] [p]
C c	cē	(1) as English ‘k’ in ‘skin’, never as ‘s’; (2) ch with extra aspiration as in ‘kin’	[k] [k ^h]
D d	dē	as English ‘d’	[d]
E e	ē	(1) short ĕ as in English ‘pet’; (2) long ē a lengthened short ĕ (closer to the sound of ‘ai’ in English ‘air’)	[ɛ] [ɛ:]
F f	ef	as English ‘f’	[f]
G g	gē	(1) as English ‘g’ in ‘good’, never like English ‘j’; (2) gn like ‘-ngn-’ in English ‘hangnail’	[g] [ŋn]
H h	ha	as English ‘h’ except where it follows c , p or t (see there)	[h]
I i	ī	(1) short ĭ as in English ‘dip’; (2) long ī as English ‘ee’ in ‘deep’; (3) as a consonant as English ‘y’ in ‘yet’	[i] [i:] [j]
K k	ka	exactly as c	[k]
L l	el	as English initial or medial ‘l’	[l]
M m	em	as English ‘m’ except final m where it nasalizes the preceding vowel like French final ‘n’.	[m] [̃]
N n	en	as English ‘n’ except in gn (see above under g)	[n] [ŋn]
O o	ō	(1) short ŏ as in British (not American) ‘off’; (2) long ō as ‘aw’ in English ‘jaw’	[ɔ] [ɔ:]
P p	pē	(1) as English ‘p’ in ‘spot’; (2) ph with extra aspiration as in ‘pot’	[p] [p ^h]
Q q	cū	(always before a ‘u’) as English ‘q’ in ‘quit’, never as in ‘queue’	[k ^w]
R r	er	a rolled or trilled ‘r’ like in Spanish or Scottish English	[r]
S s	es	always as English ‘s’ in ‘sing’ or ‘lesson’, never as in ‘roses’	[s]
T t	tē	as English ‘t’ in ‘stop’; th with extra aspiration as in ‘top’	[t] [t ^h]
V u	ū	(1) short ŭ as in English ‘put’; (2) long ū as in English ‘fool’; (3) as a consonant, as English ‘w’ in ‘wet’	[u] [u:] [w]
X x	ix	as English ‘x’ in ‘six’ not as in ‘example’ i.e. like ‘cs’ not ‘gz’	[ks]
Y y	ypsilon	as French ‘u’ in ‘tu’ or German ‘ü’ in ‘über’: there is no English equivalent	[y] [y:]
Z z	zēta	as English ‘zd’ in ‘Mazda’; though later as regular English ‘z’ in ‘zoo’	[zd]
AE ae	ā ē	as in English ‘high’ or ‘aisle’ (common)	[aɪ]
AV au	ā ū	as in English ‘how’ (common)	[aʊ]
EI ei	ē ī	as in English ‘ay’ (very rare)	[eɪ]
EV eu	ē ū	as each part quickly ‘ayoo’ (uncommon)	[eʊ]
OE oe	ō ē	as in English ‘boy’ (common)	[oɪ]
VI ui	ū ī	like the English ‘we’ or better the French ‘oui’ (rare)	[uɪ]

The Alphabet (*ābēcēdārium*)

The word **alphabet** comes from the names of the first two letters of the Ancient Greek Alphabet, *alpha* (α) and *bēta* (β) whereas the Latin word for the same thing, **ābēcēdārium**, comes from the names of the first four letters of the Latin Alphabet.

For English speakers, Latin has a wonderful and unusual feature: it is spelled (almost completely) **phonetically** which means that once you know the rules you can tell how to pronounce a Latin word just from looking at it! **Everything you see, you say.**

There are two kinds of letters, consonants and vowels; although two Latin vowels can also function as consonants: **i** and **u** (see the table above). Most modern texts will print **v** for **u** when it is a consonant but, inconsistently, most do not print **j** for consonantal **i**.

Vowels (*vocālēs*)

In Latin there is an important distinction between a **short** and a **long** vowel: and, in fact, so important that there is a special mark called a macron (̄) which goes over a vowel to tell you that it is long (*Ā ā Ē ē Ī ī Ō ō Ū ū Ȳ ȳ*). The long vowels are really just the short vowels extended (unlike what we call long vowels in English which are often completely different sounds to their short equivalents).

Six special pairs of vowels called **diphthongs** (*ae au ei eu oe ui*) make one (long) sound in which both vowels are pronounced together starting with the first and ending with the second.

Other pairs of vowels are just pronounced separately. Sometimes a special symbol (¨) called a diaeresis is used to show that two vowels that would normally be a diphthong should be pronounced separately. A macron appearing on one (or both) of the vowels, in practice, indicates the same thing: e.g. *poēta*.

Syllables (*syllabae*)

Latin words are made up of a number of syllables and have exactly as many syllables as they have vowels and/or diphthongs. There are no silent vowels (or any other silent letters for that matter) in Latin.

Doubled consonants like **-ll-** are both pronounced, and may (often, even usually) be in separate syllables.

The key to dividing Latin words into syllables is knowing where they start and end. Here are the rules:

1. any and all consonants at the beginning of the word, before the first vowel, belong to its first syllable;
2. any and all consonants at the end of the word, after the last vowel, belong to its last syllable;
3. each vowel or diphthong attracts one preceding consonant if there is one, and the rest (if any) stay behind in the preceding syllable.

Two single letters in the Latin Alphabet are double (compound) consonants: **x** stands for **cs**, and **z** stands for **sd** which means that they might (and often do) split between two syllables.

If a **mute/stop/plosive** (**p, ph, b, t, th, d, c, ch, g**) or **f** is followed immediately by a **liquid** (**l, r**), then the combination only counts as one consonant, as does **qu**.

Here is an example of syllable division: *Au-rē-li-a, cui urbs pla-cē-bat, e-rat in Ae-gyp-tō cum fa-mi-li-ā su-ā in-gen-tī et e-quō su-ō. tre-de-cim lū-dōs mag-nōs Io-vis in am-phi-the-ā-trō A-lec-san-drī-ae spec-tā-bat. tan-dem, e-quus ī-rā-tus do-mum re-cur-re-re coe-pit. ē-heu!*

Check all the words of the example against the rules and make sure you see why the syllables divided the way they did. Note that the word *Alexandrāe* had to be misspelled as *Alecsandrāe* above to show that the **x** split half to the previous syllable (*lec-*) and half to the following syllable (*-san-*).

Accent (*accentus*)

In each word **one** syllable is pronounced more forcefully (i.e. stressed more) and is said to bear the **stress** accent. There are some special Latin(-derived) terms you will need to talk about the Latin **stress accent**:

- the ultima (*ultim a -ae* ♀) — the last syllable of a word;
- the penult (*paenultim a -ae* ♀) — the second-to-last syllable of a word;
- the antepenult (*antepaenultim a -ae* ♀) — the third-to-last syllable of a word.

For example, in the word *ze-phy-rus*; *rus* is the ultima, *phy* is the penult, and *ze* is the antepenult. The rules for the placement of the Latin stress accent are:

on a one syllable word (a **monosyllable**) the accent falls on **that one** syllable;

on a two syllable word (a **disyllable**) the accent falls on the **penult** (except in a handful of words that have lost an original final syllable);

in words of three or more syllables, the accent falls on the **penult** if it is a **long** syllable, but otherwise, if the **penult** is **short**, it falls on the **antepenult** (regardless of its length). This is usually called the **antepenult rule**.

But how can you determine if a **syllable** is **long** or **short**?

If the **syllable** contains a **long vowel** or any **diphthong**, then the **syllable** itself is **long**; or if the **syllable** ends in a **consonant**, then the **syllable** is **long**; otherwise the **syllable** is **short**.

Here is the same example with long syllables underlined and the accented syllables in **bold**:

Au-rē-li-a, cui urbs pla-cē-bat, e-rat in Ae-gyp-tō cum fa-mi-li-ā su-ā in-gen-tī et e-quō su-ō. tre-de-cim lū-dōs mag-nōs Io-vis in am-phi-the-ā-trō A-lec-san-drī-ae spec-tā-bat. tan-dem, e-quus ī-rā-tus do-mum re-cur-re-re coe-pit. ē-heu!

partēs ōrātiōnis (Parts of Speech)

Latin has eight (8) *partēs ōrātiōnis* (parts of speech):

nōm en -inis ♂ [*substantivum*] (noun),

prōnōm en -inis ♂ (pronoun),

[*nōmen*] *adiectiv um -ī* ♂ (adjective),

verb um -ī ♂ [*temporāle*] (verb),

adverbi um -ī ♂ (adverb),

praepositi ō -ōnis ♀ (preposition),

coniuncti ō -ōnis ♀ (conjunction), and

interiecti ō -ōnis ♀ (interjection).

English (and many other languages) also has an *articul us -ī* ♂ (article) but Latin does not.

A *nōmen [substantivum]* (noun) is a name for a person, place, thing, idea, action or quality: e.g. *Rōmul us -ī* ♂ (Romulus), *Rōm a -ae* ♀ (Rome), *aqu a -ae* ♀ (water), *am or -ōris* ♂ (love), *natāti ō -ōnis* ♀ (swimming), *virt us -ūtis* ♀ (courage). There are *nōmina propria* (proper nouns) which are the names of specific, individual things like people, cities, countries, etc. (e.g. John, Sparta, Australia) which are capitalized in English and in Latin (at least for the last few of hundred years), and there are *nōmina commūnia* (common nouns) which are the names of things in general (e.g. person, city, country, table), and are not capitalized in English or Latin.

A [*nōmen*] *adiectivum* (adjective) is a word that limits, defines or describes a *nōmen [substantivum]* (noun) or *prōnōmen* (pronoun): e.g. *prīm us -a -um* (first), *omn is (-is) -e* (all/every), *bon us -a -um* (good).

A *prōnōmen* (pronoun) is a word that stands in place of a *nōmen* (noun or adjective) that has previously been mentioned or is clear from context: e.g. *ego* (I), *tū* (thou), *is/ea/id* (s/he/it), *nōs* (we), *vōs* (you), *īī/ēae/ea* (they), *quis/quae/quid* (who?/what?), *quī/quae/quod* (who/what), *hic/haec/hoc* (this), *ille/illa/illud* (that).

A *verbum [temporāle]* (verb) is a word that describes an action or state of being: e.g. *am ō -āre -āvī -ātum* (love), *respon deō -dēre*

–dī –sum (answer), sur gō –gere –rēxī –rēctum (rise), cap iō –ere cēpī captum (take), aud iō –īre –īvī –ītum (hear), sum esse fuī futūrus (be).

An **adverbium** (adverb) is a word that limits, defines or describes **verba [temporalia]** (verbs), **adiectiva** (adjectives) or other **adverbia** (adverbs): e.g. *bene* (well), *valdē* (very), *mediocriter* (ok), *cūr* (why?), *quōmodo* (how?).

A **praepositiō** (preposition) is a word that starts a **locutiō praepositionālis** (prepositional phrase), such as *in* (in/on), *ad* (to), *prō* (for), *cum* (with). A prepositional phrase is a **praepositiō** (preposition) joined to a **nōmen** (noun): e.g. *in aquā frigidā* (in the cold water), *cum libertāte* (with liberty), *ad lupam* (to/towards the she-wolf).

A **coniunctiō** (conjunction) is a word that connects words, phrases, clauses and sentences together: e.g. *et* (and), *-que* (and), *postquam* (after).

An interiectiō (interjection) is a word that expresses emotion but does not play a formal part in a sentence: e.g. *ēheu* (alas!), *papae* (wow!), *eugepae* (hurray!).

You will note from the above discussion how indebted English is to Latin for its grammatical terminology.

nōmina: cāsus, numerus, genus

nōmina (nouns and adjectives) in Latin have **cāsus** (case), **numerus** (number) and **genus** (gender):

cās us –ūs ♂ (case): Latin nouns mostly have an ending pattern that shows case. English shows case mostly by word position not differences in form (except for words like I/me/my/mine/myself, he/him/his/his/himself...) A noun's case reveals what function the noun has in the sentence. Latin has five common cases:

nōminātīvus (nominative), **accūsātīvus** (accusative), **genitīvus** (genitive), **datīvus** (dative), and **ablātīvus** (ablative). Two less frequently used are the **vocātīvus** (vocative) and the **locātīvus** (locative).

numer us –ī ♂ (number): Latin nouns are either **singulāre** (singular) or **plūrāle** (plural) in number with different ending forms for singular and plural. English nouns usually have separate forms for singular and plural: e.g. ‘dog’ and ‘dogs’.

gen us –eris ♂ (gender): Every Latin noun is either **māsculīnī generis** (masculine ♂), **fēminīnī generis** (feminine ♀), or **neutrī generis** (neuter ⓪). You must learn the gender of each noun.

ūsūs cāsuum commūnēs (Basic uses of the the cases)

nōminātīvus (nominative) identifies the subject of a verb. The subject is a **nōmen** (noun) or a **prōnōmen** (pronoun) that performs the action (the doer) or exists in a state of being. The **nōminātīvus** (nominative) also identifies the predicate nominative which completes the meaning of a linking verb like the verb ‘to be’ (*esse*): e.g. *Mārs est deus.* ‘Mars is a god.’ (‘Mārs’ is the subject, ‘deus’ is the predicate nominative).

accūsātīvus (accusative) identifies the direct object (usually just called the object) which is the **nōmen** (noun) which receives the action of the verb: e.g. *Mārs Rhēam Silviam amat.* ‘Mars loves Rhea Silvia’. The direct object of ‘amat’ is the **nōmen** (noun) *Rhēam Silviam.* Another use of the **accūsātīvus** (accusative) is as the object of a large number of **praepositionēs** (prepositions): e.g. ‘ad’, ‘in’ (when it means ‘into’ or ‘onto’).

genitīvus (genitive) is the Latin possessive case. It identifies the possessor or origin of another **nōmen** (noun). English also has an ending for this (‘s or ‘s’) but can also use the preposition ‘of’ instead: e.g. “girl’s” or “girls’”, *puellae* or *puellārum*.

datīvus (dative) is the recipient or beneficiary of the some thing or action. Grammatically it is called the indirect object. The following sentences show it: ‘The subject gives the object to the recipient’. ‘The subject verbs for the recipient’. In Latin it also combines with the verb ‘to be’ (*esse*) to indicate possession: e.g. *est*

singula linguae Latīnae (*Latin Language Details*)

mihi canis. ‘I have a dog’. It is mostly equivalent to the English use of the prepositions ‘to’ and ‘for’, but be careful because ‘to’ and ‘for’ have many other meanings in English.

ablātīvus (ablative) does a lot of different jobs in the Latin language, it is kind of the ‘everything else’ case. The one use we need to worry about for right now is that it is the object of another large number of *praepositionēs* (prepositions): e.g. ‘*cum*’, ‘*ē/ex*’, ‘*ā/ab*’, ‘*dē*’, ‘*sine*’, ‘*in*’ (when it means ‘in’ or ‘on’).

Two other less used cases exist:

vocātīvus (vocative) is the case for calling someone by their name or title, the so-called ‘direct address’. In English (and Latin) we usually put commas around *vocātīvī* (vocatives). In Latin this form is mostly identical to the *nōminātīvus* (nominative), but the second declension, which contains most male names, has special forms.

locātīvus (locative) is a form that means ‘in’ or ‘on’ something and only exists for a small number of nouns; three common nouns (*domī* ‘at home’, *humī* ‘in/on the ground’, *rūrī* ‘in the country’) and the names of towns, cities and small islands: e.g. ‘*Sydneī*’ — ‘in Sydney’, ‘*Athēnīs*’ — ‘in Athens’, ‘*Rōmae*’ — ‘in Rome’.

dēclīnātiōnēs (Declensions)

A *dēclīnātiō -ōnis ♀* (declension) is a group of nouns that show a certain regular pattern of word endings. There are five different *dēclīnātiōnēs* (declensions) in Latin:

prīma dēclīnātiō (the first declension) is composed of words that characteristically have the vowel ‘a’ at or near the end of the word: e.g. ‘*lup a -ae ♀*’.

secunda dēclīnātiō (the second declension) is composed of words that characteristically have the vowel ‘o’ at or near the end of the word: e.g. ‘*domin us -ī ♂*’.

tertia dēclīnātiō (the third declension) is composed of words that characteristically have a consonant or an ‘i’ at or near the end of the word: e.g. ‘*senāt or -ōris ♂*’.

accentus et partēs ōrātiōnis

quārta dēclīnātiō (the fourth declension) is composed of words that characteristically have the vowel ‘u’ at or near the end of the word: e.g. ‘*grad us -ūs ♂*’.

quīnta dēclīnātiō (the fifth declension) is composed of words that characteristically have the vowel ‘e’ at or near the end of the word: e.g. ‘*rēs reī ♀*’.

Use the table on the handout to find the endings of the different cases and numbers of each declension.

Memorize the Latin forms in order, counting them off on your fingers, starting with the left thumb and the *nōminātīvus singulāris* (nominative singular) to left little finger and the *ablātīvus singulāris* (ablative singular) and then from the right thumb and the *nōminātīvus plūrālis* (nominative plural) to right little finger and the *ablātīvus plūrālis* (ablative plural). Do this for all the declensions you learn later on.

Remember that the endings for a whole group of nouns (thousands and thousands of them) follow each pattern. Once you have learned the pattern, you can recognize and form the endings.

verba: vōx, modus, tempus, persōna, numerus

verba [temporālia] (verbs) in Latin have *vōx* (voice), *modus* (mood), *tempus* (tense), *persōna* (person) and *numerus* (number):

vōx vōcis ♀ (voice) determines whether the subject of the verb performs the action of the verb (*vōx actīva*) or receives it (*vōx passīva*). Compare these two sentences in Latin and English: *vir canem mordet* (man bites dog), and *canis ā virō mordētur* (dog is bitten by man).

modus -ī ♂ (mood) gives the type of verb function involved. There are three moods: **indicātīvus (indicative)** are verbs primarily referring to the real world, **imperātīvus (imperative)** are verbs giving orders or instructions, and **cōniūctīvus (subjunctive)** are verbs primarily referring to the contents of the mind. Much more concrete detail will be given in class.

temp us -oris ♂ (tense) gives the time when the verb’s action occurs. There are six tenses in Latin: **praesēns (present)**,

futūrum (future), *imperfectum* (imperfect), *perfectum* (perfect), *perfectum futūrum* (future perfect), and *plūsquamperfectum* (pluperfect). Look to the reference sheets for the usual translations.

persōn a -ae ♀ (person) is one of three types of actor: *persōna prīma* (1st person) is the speaker, *persōna secunda* (2nd person) is the intended audience, and *persōna tertia* (3rd person) is anyone or anything else in the universe. There is thus no such thing as fourth person.

numer us -ī ♂ (number) is either *singulār is -e* or *plūrāl is -e* as it was for nouns.

Important differences between English and Latin verbs

Most English verbs have five distinct single word forms (e.g. break, breaks, breaking, broke & broken) or fewer. Using these forms and a plethora of helping verbs and pronouns we can make a bewildering array of periphrastic tenses in various moods and voices (e.g. “I have been going to depart”).

Latin verbs have a lot more forms. If we make every possible form of a verb that supports all the variables we will make nearly 350 logically separate forms, including a quite a number of two word *periphrastic* word-groups (though there will be quite a bit of actual overlapping forms in the list). Every one of those, in theory, has a matching English word-group. To be able to make all of those possible verb form, you need the four *principal parts*: e.g. *ferō ferre tulī lātum*. From the stems you extract from these four, applying the rules you will learn can yield every form you can make, or need to use.

This exposes a fundamental difference between how these two languages work. Latin is more *synthetic*: it makes more complex single word forms to express changes in meaning; while English is more *analytic*: it uses combinations of smaller words to make word-groups which differ according to these changes of meaning. Some languages, like Mandarin, are even more *analytic* than English. Some

languages, including some Aboriginal ones, are even more *synthetic* than Latin.

It is important not to panic in the face of this difference. Just as you know how to string together all the helping verbs and particles to form all the myriad of English verbal expressions, so too you can and will learn the rules to make all the needed Latin verb forms.

coniugātiōnēs (Conjugations)

A *coniugātiō* (conjugation) is a group of verbs which show a certain regular pattern of word endings. There are four (and a half) different *coniugātiōnēs* (conjugations) in Latin. There are also a handful of irregular verbs that have particular forms which need to be remembered.

prīma coniugātiō (the first conjugation) is composed of words that characteristically have the vowel ‘*a*’ near the end of the word: e.g. *port ō -āre -āvī -ātum*.

secunda coniugātiō (the second conjugation) is composed of words that characteristically have the vowel ‘*e*’ near the end of the word: e.g. *doc eō -ēre -uī -tum*.

tertia coniugātiō (the third conjugation) is composed of words that characteristically have a consonant near the end of the word: e.g. *trah ō -ere traxī tractum*.

tertia coniugātiō in -iō (the third conjugation in -iō, also called the mixed conjugation) is composed of a small group of common verbs that exhibit stems in consonants as well as stems in ‘*i*’: e.g. *cap iō -ere cēpī captum*.

quarta coniugātiō (the fourth conjugation) is composed of words that characteristically have the vowel ‘*i*’ near the end of the word: e.g. *aud iō -īre -īvī -ītum*.

Many of the irregular verbs form groups of related verbs which have various prefixes attached. So the verb ‘to be’ (*sum esse fūī futūrus*), for example, also forms *ad sum -esse -fūī -futūrus* etc. And the verb ‘to go’ (*eō ire īvī itum*), also forms *ad eō -īre -īvī -itum*.

omnēs finitiōnēs nōminum ordināriōrum

All the regular noun endings

dēclīnātiō	1	2	3				4	5		
thēma	-a	-o	<i>cōnsonāns</i>		-i	-u		-e		
numerus	singulāris									
genus	♀ (♂)	♂ (♀)	∅	♂♀	∅	♂♀	∅	♂ (♀)	∅	♀ (♂)
nōminātīvus	-a	-us -er	-um	=	=	=	=	-us	-ū	-ēs
accūsātīvus	-am	-um	-um	-em	=	-em	=	-um	-ū	-em
genitīvus	-ae	-ī	-ī	-is	-is	-is	-is	-ūs	-ūs	-eī -ēī
datīvus	-ae	-ō	-ō	-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī	-uī (-ū)	-ū	-eī -ēī
ablātīvus	-ā	-ō	-ō	-e	-e	-e (-ī)	-ī (-e)	-ū	-ū	-ē
vocātīvus	-a	-e -ī -er	-um	=	=	=	=	-us	-ū	-ēs
locātīvus	-ae	-ī	-ī	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	(-ī)	×	(-ē)
numerus	plūrālis									
nōminātīvus	-ae	-ī	-a	-ēs	-a	-ēs	-ia	-ūs	-ua	-ēs
accūsātīvus	-ās	-ōs	-a	-ēs	-a	-ēs (-īs)	-ia	-ūs	-ua	-ēs
genitīvus	-ārum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-ērum
datīvus	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus (-ubus)	-ibus (-ubus)	-ēbus
ablātīvus	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus (-ubus)	-ibus (-ubus)	-ēbus
vocātīvus	-ae	-ī	-a	-ēs	-a	-ēs	-ia	-ūs	-ua	-ēs
locātīvus	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus (-ubus)	-ibus (-ubus)	-ēbus

N.B. Where two or more forms occupy one box, they are in frequency order. If parentheses surround a form, it is sometimes used as an **alternative** to the preceding form. Without parentheses, most words will use the first ending but there are some (even many) words that **always** use the later ending(s).

omnēs finitiōnēs adiectivōrum ordināriōrum

All the regular adjective endings

dēclīnātiō	½			3					
thēma	-o	-a	-o	-i			<i>cōnsonāns</i>		
numerus	singulāris								
genus	♂	♀	∅	♂	♀	∅	♂	♀	∅
nōminātīvus	-us -er	-a	-um	= -is -er	= -is	= -e	=	=	=
accūsātīvus	-um	-am	-um	-em	-em	= -e	-em	-em	=
genitīvus	-ī	-ae	-ī	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is
datīvus	-ō	-ae	-ō	-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī
ablātīvus	-ō	-ā	-ō	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	-e	-e	-e
vocātīvus	-e -ie -er	-a	-um	=	=	= -e	=	=	=
locātīvus	-ī	-ae	-ī	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	-ī (-e)	-e	-e	-e
numerus	plūrālis								
nōminātīvus	-ī	-ae	-a	-ēs	-ēs	-ia	-ēs	-ēs	-a
accūsātīvus	-ōs	-ās	-a	-ēs (-īs)	-ēs (-īs)	-ia	-ēs	-ēs	-a
genitīvus	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum	-ium	-ium	-ium	-um	-um	-um
datīvus	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
ablātīvus	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
vocātīvus	-ī	-ae	-a	-ēs	-ēs	-ia	-ēs	-ēs	-a
locātīvus	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus

N.B. Where two or more forms occupy one box, they are in frequency order. If parentheses surround a form, it is sometimes used as an **alternative** to the preceding form. Without parentheses, most words will use the first ending but there are some (even many) words that **always** use the later ending(s).

3rd declension adjectives come in 3 types which only affect the nominative/vocative singular: 3-termination (where each gender has its own separate form: e.g. āc·er -ris -re), 2-termination (where ♂ and ♀ are identical but neuter has a distinct form: e.g. trīst·is -e) and 1-termination where all genders have the same form (e.g. fēlīx -īcis). 1-termination adjectives can be mistaken for 3rd conjugation nouns, but note the absence of any gender in the principal parts.

prōnōmen	persōnālia reflexīvaque			nūmerī dēclīnābilēs					
numerus	singulāris						duālis		
persōna	1	2	3						
nōminātīvus	ego ¹	tū ¹	×	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	duo	duae	duo
accūsātīvus	mē	tē	sē (sēsē)	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	duōs (duo)	duās	duo
genītīvus	meī	tuī	suī	ūnīus (ūnius ²)	ūnīus (ūnius ²)	ūnīus (ūnius ²)	duōrum	duārum	duōrum
datīvus	mihi (mī) (mihī ²)	tibi (tibī ²)	sibi (sibī ²)	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
ablātīvus	mē	tē	sē (sēsē)	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
vocātīvus		tū ¹							
numerus	plūrālis								
nōminātīvus	nōs ¹	vōs ¹	×	ūnī	ūnae	ūna	trēs	trēs	tria
accūsātīvus	nōs	vōs	sē (sēsē)	ūnōs	ūnās	ūna	trēs trīs	trēs trīs	tria
genītīvus	nostrī nostrum	vestrī vestrum	suī	ūnōrum	ūnārum	ūnōrum	trium	trium	trium
datīvus	nōbīs	vōbīs	sibi (sibī ²)	ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs	tribus	tribus	tribus
ablātīvus	nōbīs	vōbīs	sē (sēsē)	ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs	tribus	tribus	tribus
vocātīvus		vōs ¹							

¹ The nominative (and vocative) is used for emphasis and can never be reflexive.

² This is really just a poetical alternative for metrical reasons.

dēmōnstrātīva, dēfīnītīva, intēnsīva, relātīva, interrogātīva

Demonstrative and other pronouns

prōnōmen	dēmōnstrātīva								
numerus	singulāris								
nōminātīvus	is	ea	id	hic	haec	hoc	ille	illa	illud
accūsātīvus	eum	eam	id	hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
genītīvus	eius			hūius			illīus (illius)		
datīvus	eī			huic			illī		
ablātīvus	eō	eā	eō	hōc	hāc	hōc	illō	illā	illō
numerus	plūrālis								
nōminātīvus	īī (eī ī)	eae	ea	hī	hae	haec	illī	illae	illa
accūsātīvus	eōs	eās	ea	hōs	hās	haec	illōs	illās	illa
genītīvus	eōrum	eārum	eōrum	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
datīvus	eīs (īīs)			hīs			illīs		
ablātīvus	eīs (īīs)			hīs			illīs		
prōnōmen	dēfīnītīvum			intēnsīvum			relātīvum <i>interrogātīvum</i> ¹		
numerus	singulāris								
nōminātīvus	īdem	eadem	idem	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	quī <i>quis</i> ¹	quae <i>quis</i> ¹	quod <i>quid</i> ¹
accūsātīvus	eundem	eandem	idem	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	quem	quam <i>quem</i> ¹	quod <i>quid</i> ¹
genītīvus	ēiusdem			ipsīus (ipsius)			cūius		
datīvus	eīdem			ipsī			cui		
ablātīvus	eōdem	eādem	eōdem	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	quō	quā	quō
numerus	plūrālis								
nōminātīvus	īdem (eīdem)	eaedem	eadem	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa	quī	quae	quae
accūsātīvus	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa	quōs	quās	quae
genītīvus	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
datīvus	īsdem (eīsdem)			ipsīs			quibus (quīs)		
ablātīvus	īsdem (eīsdem)			ipsīs			quibus (quīs)		

coniugātiō ‘sum’

sum esse fu·ī futūr·us

vōx āctīva

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
praesēns	sum es est sumus estis sunt <i>I am thou art s/he/it is we are you are they are</i>	sim sis sit sīmus sītis sint	es, estō estō este, estōte suntō	<i>be! (s) let him/her be! be! (pl) let them be!</i>
futūrum	erō eris erit erimus eritis erunt <i>I shall be thou wilt be s/he/it will be we will be you will be they will be</i>	(futūr·us–a–um sim) (futūr·us–a–um sis) (futūr·us–a–um sit) (futūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (futūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (futūr·ī–ae–a sint)	verbum īnfinītum	
imperfectum	eram erās erat erāmus erātis erant <i>I was thou wast s/he/it was we were you were they were</i>	essem/forem essēs/forēs esset/foret essēmus/forēmus essētis/forētis essent/forent	praesēns perfectus futūrus	esse fuisse futūr·us–a–um esse, fore <i>to be to have been to be about/going to be</i>
perfectum	fūī fūistī fūit fūimus fūistis fūērunt (–ēre) <i>I was/have been thou wast/hast been s/he/it was/has been we were/have been you were/have been they were/have been</i>	fuerim fuerīs fuerit fuerīmus fuerītis fuerint	×	gerundium ×
perfectum futūrum	fuerō fueris fuerit fuerimus fueritis fuerint <i>I shall have been thou wilt have been s/he/it will have been we shall have been you will have been they will have been</i>	(futūr·us–a–um essem) (futūr·us–a–um essēs) (futūr·us–a–um esset) (futūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (futūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (futūr·ī–ae–a essent)	× ×	supīna ×
plus quam perfectum	fueram fuerās fuerat fuerāmus fuerātis fuerant <i>I had been thou hadst been s/he/it had been we had been you had been they had been</i>	fuissem fuisēs fuisset fuissemus fuissetis fuisissent	praesēns futūrum	× futūr·us–a–um <i>about/going to be</i>
				participia ×

coniugātiō ‘possum’

possum posse potu·ī × ‘be able’

vōx āctīva

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
praesēns	possum potes potest possumus potestis possunt <i>I am able/can thou art able/canst s/he/it is able/can we are able/can you are able/can they are able/can</i>	possim possīs possit possīmus possītis possint	×	×
futūrum	poterō poteris poterit poterimus poteritis poterunt <i>I shall be able thou wilt be able s/he/it will be able we will be able you will be able they will be able</i>		verbum īnfinītum	
imperfectum	poteram poterās poterat poterāmus poterātis poterant <i>I was able/could thou wast able/couldst s/he/it was able/could we were able/could you were able/could they were able/could</i>	possem possēs posset possēmus possētis possent	praesēns perfectus futūrus	posse potuisse ×
perfectum	potuī potuistī potuit potuimus potuistis potuērunt (–ēre) <i>I was/have been able thou wast/hast been able s/he/it was/has been able we were/have been able you were/have been able they were/have been able</i>	potuerim potuerīs potuerit potuerīmus potuerītis potuerint	×	×
perfectum futūrum	potuerō potueris potuerit potuerimus potueritis potuerint <i>I shall have been able thou wilt have been able s/he/it will have been able we shall have been able you will have been able they will have been able</i>		×	×
plus quam perfectum	potueram potuerās potuerat potuerāmus potuerātis potuerant <i>I had been able thou hadst been able s/he/it had been able we had been able you had been able they had been able</i>	potuissem potuissēs potuisset potuissēmus potuissētis potuissent	praesēns futūrum	pot·ēns –entis ×

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
praesēns	portō portās portat portāmus portātis portant <i>I carry/am carrying thou carriest/art carrying s/he/it carries/is carrying we carry/are carrying you carry/are carrying they carry/are carrying</i>	portem portēs portet portēmus portētis portent	portā, portātō portātō portāte, portātōte portantō	<i>carry! (s) let him/her carry! carry! (pl) let them carry!</i>
futūrum	portābō portābis portābit portābimus portābitis portābunt <i>I shall carry thou wilt carry s/he/it will carry we shall carry you will carry they will carry</i>	(portātūr·us–a–um sim) (portātūr·us–a–um sīs) (portātūr·us–a–um sit) (portātūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (portātūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (portātūr·ī–ae–a sint)	verbum īnfīnītum	
imperfectum	portābam portābās portābat portābāmus portābātis portābant <i>I was carrying/used to carry thou wast carrying/usedst to carry s/he/it was carrying/used to carry we were carrying/used to carry you were carrying/used to carry they were carrying/used to carry</i>	portārem portārēs portāret portārēmus portārētis portārent	praesēns	portāre <i>to carry</i>
perfectum	portāvī portāvistī portāvit portāvimus portāvistis portāvērunt (–ēre) <i>I carried/have carried thou carriedst/hast carried s/he/it carried/has carried we carried/have carried you carried/have carried they carried/have carried</i>	portāverim portāverīs portāverit portāverīmus portāverītis portāverint	perfectus	portāvisse <i>to have carried</i>
perfectum futūrum	portāverō portāveris portāverit portāverimus portāveritis portāverint <i>I shall have carried thou wilt have carried s/he/it will have carried we shall have carried you will have carried they will have carried</i>	(portātūr·us–a–um essem) (portātūr·us–a–um essēs) (portātūr·us–a–um esset) (portātūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (portātūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (portātūr·ī–ae–a essent)	futūrus	portātūr·us–a–um esse <i>to be about/going to carry</i>
plus quam perfectum	portāveram portāverās portāverat portāverāmus portāverātis portāverant <i>I had carried thou hadst carried s/he/it had carried we had carried you had carried they had carried</i>	portāvissem portāvisssēs portāvisset portāvissemus portāvissetis portāvissent	portand·um –ī Ø	gerundium <i>(the) carrying</i>
			portātum portātū	supīna <i>in order to carry in/for carrying</i>
			praesēns	port·āns –antis <i>carrying</i>
			futūrum	portātūr·us–a–um <i>about/going to carry</i>

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
praesēns	doceō docēs docet docēmus docētis docent <i>I teach/am teaching thou teachest/art teaching s/he/it teaches/is teaching we teach/are teaching you teach/are teaching they teach/are teaching</i>	doceam doceās doceat doceāmus doceātis doceant	docē, docētō docētō docēte, docētōte docentō <i>teach! (s) let him/her teach! teach! (pl) let them teach!</i>
futūrum	docēbō docēbis docēbit docēbimus docēbitis docēbunt <i>I shall teach thou wilt teach s/he/it will teach we shall teach you will teach they will teach</i>	(doctūr·us–a–um sim) (doctūr·us–a–um sīs) (doctūr·us–a–um sit) (doctūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (doctūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (doctūr·ī–ae–a sint)	<p style="text-align: center;">verbum īnfīnītum</p> <p style="text-align: center;">īnfīnītīvī</p> <p>praesēns docēre <i>to teach</i></p> <p>perfectus docuisse <i>to have taught</i></p> <p>futūrus doctūr·us–a–um esse <i>to be about/going to teach</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">gerundium <i>(the) teaching</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">supīna <i>in order to teach</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">doctum <i>in/for teaching</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">doctū</p> <p style="text-align: center;">participia</p> <p>praesēns doc·ēns –entis <i>teaching</i></p> <p>futūrum doctūr·us–a–um <i>about/going to teach</i></p>
imperfectum	docēbam docēbās docēbat docēbāmus docēbātis docēbant <i>I was teaching/used to teach thou wast teaching/usedst to teach s/he/it was teaching/used to teach we were teaching/used to teach you were teaching/used to teach they were teaching/used to teach</i>	docērem docērēs docēret docērēmus docērētis docērent	
perfectum	docuī docuistī docuit docuimus docuistis docuērunt (–ēre) <i>I taught/have taught thou taughtest/hast taught s/he/it taught/has taught we taught/have taught you taught/have taught they taught/have taught</i>	docuerim docuerīs docuerit docuerīmus docuerītis docuerint	
perfectum futūrum	docuerō docuerīs docuerit docuerimus docueritis docuerint <i>I shall have taught thou wilt have taught s/he/it will have taught we shall have taught you will have taught they will have taught</i>	(doctūr·us–a–um essem) (doctūr·us–a–um essēs) (doctūr·us–a–um esset) (doctūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (doctūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (doctūr·ī–ae–a essent)	
plus quam perfectum	docueram docuerās docuerat docuerāmus docuerātis docuerant <i>I had taught thou hadst taught s/he/it had taught we had taught you had taught they had taught</i>	docuissem docuissēs docuisset docuissēmus docuissētis docuissent	

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
praesēns	doceor docēris docētur docēmur docēminī docentur <i>I am (being) taught thou art (being) taught s/he/it is (being) taught we are (being) taught you are (being) taught they are (being) taught</i>	docear doceāris (–re) doceātur doceāmur doceāminī doceantur	docēre, docētor docētor docēminī docentor <i>be/get taught! (s) let him/her be taught! be taught! (pl) let them be taught!</i>
futūrum	docēbor docēberis (–re) docēbitur docēbimur docēbiminī docēbuntur <i>I shall be taught thou wilt be taught s/he/it will be taught we shall be taught you will be taught they will be taught</i>		verbum īfinītum īfinītīvī praesēns docēī <i>to be taught</i> perfectus doct·us–a–um esse <i>to have been taught</i> futūrus doctum īī <i>to be about/going to be taught</i> gerundīvus docend·us–a–um <i>fit to be taught, deserving/worthy/needful of teaching</i> participium perfectum doct·us –a –um <i>(having been) taught</i>
imperfectum	docēbar docēbāris (–re) docēbātur docēbāmur docēbāminī docēbantur <i>I was (being)/used to be taught thou wast (being)/usedst to be taught s/he/it was (being)/used to be taught we were (being)/used to be taught you were (being)/used to be taught they were (being)/used to be taught</i>	docērer docērēris (–re) docērētur docērēmur docērēminī docērentur	
perfectum	doct·us–a–um sum doct·us–a–um es doct·us–a–um est doct·ī–ae–a sumus doct·ī–ae–a estis doct·ī–ae–a sunt <i>I was/have been taught thou wast/hast been taught s/he/it was/has been taught we were/have been taught you were/have been taught they were/have been taught</i>	doct·us–a–um sim doct·us–a–um sīs doct·us–a–um sit doct·ī–ae–a sīmus doct·ī–ae–a sītis doct·ī–ae–a sint	
perfectum futūrum	doct·us–a–um erō doct·us–a–um eris doct·us–a–um erit doct·ī–ae–a erimus doct·ī–ae–a eritis doct·ī–ae–a erunt <i>I shall have been taught thou wilt have been taught s/he/it will have been taught we shall have been taught you will have been taught they will have been taught</i>		
plus quam perfectum	doct·us–a–um eram doct·us–a–um erās doct·us–a–um erat doct·ī–ae–a erāmus doct·ī–ae–a erātis doct·ī–ae–a erant <i>I had been taught thou hadst been taught s/he/it had been taught we had been taught you had been taught they had been taught</i>	doct·us–a–um essem doct·us–a–um essēs doct·us–a–um esset doct·ī–ae–a essēmus doct·ī–ae–a essētis doct·ī–ae–a essent	

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus		
praesēns	trahō trahis trahit trahimus trahitis trahunt	<i>I pull/am pulling</i> <i>thou pullest/art pulling</i> <i>s/he/it pulls/is pulling</i> <i>we pull/are pulling</i> <i>you pull/are pulling</i> <i>they pull/are pulling</i>	traham trahās trahat trahāmus trahātis trahant	trahe, trahitō trahitō trahite, trahitōte trahuntō	<i>pull! (s)</i> <i>let him/her pull!</i> <i>pull! (pl)</i> <i>let them pull!</i>
futūrum	traham trahēs trahet trahēmus trahētis trahent	<i>I shall pull</i> <i>thou wilt pull</i> <i>s/he/it will pull</i> <i>we shall pull</i> <i>you will pull</i> <i>they will pull</i>	(tractūr·us–a–um sim) (tractūr·us–a–um sīs) (tractūr·us–a–um sit) (tractūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (tractūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (tractūr·ī–ae–a sint)	verbum īnfīnītum	
imperfectum	trahēbam trahēbās trahēbat trahēbāmus trahēbātis trahēbant	<i>I was pulling/used to pull</i> <i>thou wast pulling/usedst to pull</i> <i>s/he/it was pulling/used to pull</i> <i>we were pulling/used to pull</i> <i>you were pulling/used to pull</i> <i>they were pulling/used to pull</i>	traherem traherēs traheret traherēmus traherētis traherent	praesēns	trahere <i>to pull</i>
perfectum	traxī traxistī traxit traximus traxistis traxērunt (–ēre)	<i>I pulled/have pulled</i> <i>thou pulledst/hast pulled</i> <i>s/he/it pulled/has pulled</i> <i>we pulled/have pulled</i> <i>you pulled/have pulled</i> <i>they pulled/have pulled</i>	traxerim traxerīs traxerit traxerīmus traxerītis traxerint	perfectus	traxisse <i>to have pulled</i>
perfectum futūrum	traxerō traxeris traxerit traxerimus traxeritis traxerint	<i>I shall have pulled</i> <i>thou wilt have pulled</i> <i>s/he/it will have pulled</i> <i>we shall have pulled</i> <i>you will have pulled</i> <i>they will have pulled</i>	(tractūr·us–a–um essem) (tractūr·us–a–um essēs) (tractūr·us–a–um esset) (tractūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (tractūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (tractūr·ī–ae–a essent)	futūrus	tractūr·us–a–um esse <i>to be about/going to pull</i>
plus quam perfectum	traxeram traxerās traxerat traxerāmus traxerātis traxerant	<i>I had pulled</i> <i>thou hadst pulled</i> <i>s/he/it had pulled</i> <i>we had pulled</i> <i>you had pulled</i> <i>they had pulled</i>	traxissem traxissēs traxisset traxissēmus traxissētis traxissent	trahend·um –ī Ø	gerundium <i>(the) pulling</i>
				tractum	supīna <i>in order to pull</i>
				tractū	<i>in/for pulling</i>
				praesēns	trah·ēns –entis <i>pulling</i>
				futūrum	tractūr·us–a–um <i>about/going to pull</i>

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
praesēns	trahor traheris trahitur trahimur trahiminī trahuntur <i>I am (being) pulled thou art (being) pulled s/he/it is (being) pulled we are (being) pulled you are (being) pulled they are (being) pulled</i>	trahar trahāris (-re) trahātur trahāmur trahāminī trahantur	trahere, trahitor trahitor trahiminī trahuntor <i>be/get pulled! (s) let him/her be pulled! be pulled! (pl) let them be pulled!</i>
futūrum	trahar trahēris (-re) trahētur trahēmur trahēminī trahentur <i>I shall be pulled thou wilt be pulled s/he/it will be pulled we shall be pulled you will be pulled they will be pulled</i>		verbum īnfinītum īnfinītīvī praesēns trahī <i>to be pulled</i> perfectus tract·us-a-um esse <i>to have been pulled</i> futūrus tractum īrī <i>to be about/going to be pulled</i> gerundīvus trahend·us-a-um <i>fit to be pulled, deserving/worthy/needful of pulling</i> participium perfectum tract·us -a -um <i>(having been) pulled</i>
imperfectum	trahēbar trahēbāris (-re) trahēbātur trahēbāmur trahēbāminī trahēbantur <i>I was (being)/used to be pulled thou wast (being)/usedst to be pulled s/he/it was (being)/used to be pulled we were (being)/used to be pulled you were (being)/used to be pulled they were (being)/used to be pulled</i>	traherer traherēris (-re) traherētur traherēmur traherēminī traherentur	
perfectum	tract·us-a-um sum tract·us-a-um es tract·us-a-um est tract·ī-ae-a sumus tract·ī-ae-a estis tract·ī-ae-a sunt <i>I was/have been pulled thou wast/hast been pulled s/he/it was/has been pulled we were/have been pulled you were/have been pulled they were/have been pulled</i>	tract·us-a-um sim tract·us-a-um sīs tract·us-a-um sit tract·ī-ae-a sīmus tract·ī-ae-a sītis tract·ī-ae-a sint	
perfectum futūrum	tract·us-a-um erō tract·us-a-um eris tract·us-a-um erit tract·ī-ae-a erimus tract·ī-ae-a eritis tract·ī-ae-a erunt <i>I shall have been pulled thou wilt have been pulled s/he/it will have been pulled we shall have been pulled you will have been pulled they will have been pulled</i>		
plus quam perfectum	tract·us-a-um eram tract·us-a-um erās tract·us-a-um erat tract·ī-ae-a erāmus tract·ī-ae-a erātis tract·ī-ae-a erant <i>I had been pulled thou hadst been pulled s/he/it had been pulled we had been pulled you had been pulled they had been pulled</i>	tract·us-a-um essem tract·us-a-um essēs tract·us-a-um esset tract·ī-ae-a essēmus tract·ī-ae-a essētis tract·ī-ae-a essent	

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
praesēns	capiō capis capit capimus capitis capiunt <i>I take/am taking thou takest/art taking s/he/it takes/is taking we take/are taking you take/are taking they take/are taking</i>	capiam capiās capiat capiāmus capiātis capiant	cape, capitō capitō capite, capitōte capiuntō	<i>take! (s) let him/her take! take! (pl) let them take</i>
futūrum	capiam capiēs capiet capiēmus capiētis capiant <i>I shall take thou wilt take s/he/it will take we shall take you will take they will take</i>	(captūr·us–a–um sim) (captūr·us–a–um sīs) (captūr·us–a–um sit) (captūr·ī–ac–a sīmus) (captūr·ī–ac–a sītis) (captūr·ī–ac–a sint)	verbum īnfinītum	
imperfectum	capiēbam capiēbās capiēbat capiēbāmus capiēbātis capiēbant <i>I was taking/used to take thou wast taking/usedst to take s/he/it was taking/used to take we were taking/used to take you were taking/used to take they were taking/used to take</i>	caperem caperēs caperet caperēmus caperētis caperent	praesēns	capere <i>to take</i>
perfectum	cēpī cēpistī cēpit cēpimus cēpistis cēpērunt (–ēre) <i>I took/have taken thou tookest/hast taken s/he/it took/has taken we took/have taken you took/have taken they took/have taken</i>	cēperim cēperīs cēperit cēperīmus cēperītis cēperint	perfectus	cēpisse <i>to have taken</i>
perfectum futūrum	cēperō cēperis cēperit cēperimus cēperitis cēperint <i>I shall have taken thou wilt have taken s/he/it will have taken we shall have taken you will have taken they will have taken</i>	(captūr·us–a–um essem) (captūr·us–a–um essēs) (captūr·us–a–um esset) (captūr·ī–ac–a essēmus) (captūr·ī–ac–a essētis) (captūr·ī–ac–a essent)	futūrus	captūr·us–a–um esse <i>to be about/going to take</i>
plus quam perfectum	cēperam cēperās cēperat cēperāmus cēperātis cēperant <i>I had taken thou hadst taken s/he/it had taken we had taken you had taken they had taken</i>	cēpissē cēpissēs cēpisset cēpissēmus cēpissētis cēpissent	capiend·um –ī Ø	gerundium <i>(the) taking</i>
			captum	supīna <i>in order to take</i>
			captū	<i>in/for taking</i>
			praesēns	capi·ēns –entis <i>taking</i>
			futūrum	captūr·us–a–um <i>about/going to take</i>

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
praesēns	audior <i>I am (being) heard</i> audīris <i>thou art (being) heard</i> audītur <i>s/he/it is (being) heard</i> audīmur <i>we are (being) heard</i> audīminī <i>you are (being) heard</i> audiuntur <i>they are (being) heard</i>	audiar audiāris (-re) audiātur audiāmur audiāminī audiantur	audīre, audītor audītor audīminī audiuntor <i>be/get heard! (s)</i> <i>let him/her be heard!</i> <i>be heard! (pl)</i> <i>let them be heard!</i>
futūrum	audiar <i>I shall be heard</i> audiēris (-re) <i>thou wilt be heard</i> audiētur <i>s/he/it will be heard</i> audiēmur <i>we shall be heard</i> audiēminī <i>you will be heard</i> audientur <i>they will be heard</i>		verbum īnfīnītum īnfīnītīvī praesēns audīrī <i>to be heard</i> perfectus audīt·us-a-um esse <i>to have been heard</i> futūrus audītum īrī <i>to be about/going to be heard</i> gerundīvus audiend·us-a-um <i>fit to be heard,</i> <i>deserving/worthy/needful of hearing</i> participium perfectum audīt·us -a -um <i>(having been) heard</i>
imperfectum	audiēbar <i>I was (being)/used to be heard</i> audiēbāris (-re) <i>thou wast (being)/usedst to be heard</i> audiēbātur <i>s/he/it was (being)/used to be heard</i> audiēbāmur <i>we were (being)/used to be heard</i> audiēbāminī <i>you were (being)/used to be heard</i> audiēbantur <i>they were (being)/used to be heard</i>	audīrer audīrēris (-re) audīrētur audīrēmur audīrēminī audīrentur	
perfectum	audīt·us-a-um sum <i>I was/have been heard</i> audīt·us-a-um es <i>thou wast/hast been heard</i> audīt·us-a-um est <i>s/he/it was/has been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a sumus <i>we were/have been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a estis <i>you were/have been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a sunt <i>they were/have been heard</i>	audīt·us-a-um sim audīt·us-a-um sīs audīt·us-a-um sit audīt·ī-ae-a sīmus audīt·ī-ae-a sītis audīt·ī-ae-a sint	
perfectum futūrum	audīt·us-a-um erō <i>I shall have been heard</i> audīt·us-a-um eris <i>thou wilt have been heard</i> audīt·us-a-um erit <i>s/he/it will have been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a erimus <i>we shall have been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a eritis <i>you will have been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a erunt <i>they will have been heard</i>		
plus quam perfectum	audīt·us-a-um eram <i>I had been heard</i> audīt·us-a-um erās <i>thou hadst been heard</i> audīt·us-a-um erat <i>s/he/it had been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a erāmus <i>we had been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a erātis <i>you had been heard</i> audīt·ī-ae-a erant <i>they had been heard</i>	audīt·us-a-um essem audīt·us-a-um essēs audīt·us-a-um esset audīt·ī-ae-a essēmus audīt·ī-ae-a essētis audīt·ī-ae-a essent	

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
praesēns	fīō fīs fīt fīmus fītīs fīunt <i>I become/am made/done thou becomest/art made/done s/he/it becomes/is made/done we become/are made/done you become/are made/done they become/are made/done</i>	fīam fīās fīat fīāmus fīātīs fīant	fī fīte <i>be/get made/done! (s) be made/done! (pl)</i>	
futūrum	fīam fīēs fīet fīēmus fīētīs fīent <i>I shall become/be made/done thou wilt become/be made/done s/he/it will become/be made/done we shall become/be made/done you will become/be made/done they will become/be made/done</i>		verbum īnfinītum	
imperfectum	fīēbam fīēbās fīēbat fīēbāmus fīēbātīs fīēbant <i>I was becoming/(being) made/done thou wast becoming/made/done s/he/it was becoming/made/done we were becoming/made/done you were becoming/made/done they were becoming/made/done</i>	fīerem fīerēs fīeret fīerēmus fīerētīs fīerent		īnfinītīvī
perfectum	fact·us–a–um sum fact·us–a–um es fact·us–a–um est fact·ī–ac–a sumus fact·ī–ac–a estis fact·ī–ac–a sunt <i>I became/was/have been made/done thou becamest/wast/hast been made/done s/he/it became/was/has been made/done we became/were/have been made/done you became/were/have been made/done they became/were/have been made/done</i>	fact·us–a–um sim fact·us–a–um sīs fact·us–a–um sit fact·ī–ac–a sīmus fact·ī–ac–a sītīs fact·ī–ac–a sint		praesēns fierī <i>to be made/done</i> perfectus fact·us–a–um esse <i>to have been made/done</i> futūrus factum īrī <i>to be about/going to be made/done</i>
perfectum futūrum	fact·us–a–um erō fact·us–a–um erīs fact·us–a–um erit fact·ī–ac–a erimus fact·ī–ac–a erītīs fact·ī–ac–a erunt <i>I shall have become/been made/done thou wilt have become/been made/done s/he/it will have become/been made/done we shall have become/been made/done you will have become/been made/done they will have been made/done</i>			gerundīvus faciend·us–a–um <i>fit to be made/done, deserving/worthy/needful of making/doing</i>
plus quam perfectum	fact·us–a–um eram fact·us–a–um erās fact·us–a–um erat fact·ī–ac–a erāmus fact·ī–ac–a erātīs fact·ī–ac–a erant <i>I had become/been made/done thou hadst become/been made/done s/he/it had become/been made/done we had become/been made/done you had become/been made/done they had become/been made/done</i>	fact·us–a–um essem fact·us–a–um essēs fact·us–a–um esset fact·ī–ac–a essēmus fact·ī–ac–a essētīs fact·ī–ac–a essent		participium perfectum fact·us –a –um <i>(having been) made/done</i>

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
praesēns	ferō fers fert ferimus fertis ferunt <i>I bear/am bearing thou bearest/art bearing s/he/it bears/is bearing we bear/are bearing you bear/are bearing they bear/are bearing</i>	feram ferās ferat ferāmus ferātis ferant	fer, fertō fertō ferte, fertōte feruntō	<i>bear! (s) let him/her bear! bear! (pl) let them bear!</i>
futūrum	feram ferēs feret ferēmus ferētis ferent <i>I shall bear thou wilt bear s/he/it will bear we shall bear you will bear they will bear</i>	(lātūr·us–a–um sim) (lātūr·us–a–um sīs) (lātūr·us–a–um sit) (lātūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (lātūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (lātūr·ī–ae–a sint)	verbum īnfīnītum	
imperfectum	ferēbam ferēbās ferēbat ferēbāmus ferēbātis ferēbant <i>I was bearing/used to bear thou wast bearing/usedst to bear s/he/it was bearing/used to bear we were bearing/used to bear you were bearing/used to bear they were bearing/used to bear</i>	ferrem ferrēs ferret ferrēmus ferrētis ferrent	praesēns	ferre to bear
perfectum	tulī tulistī tulit tulimus tulistis tulērunt (–ēre) <i>I bore/have borne thou borest/hast borne s/he/it bore/has borne we bore/have borne you bore/have borne they bore/have borne</i>	tulerim tulerīs tulerit tulerīmus tulerītis tulerint	perfectus	tulisse to have borne
perfectum futūrum	tulerō tuleris tulerit tulerimus tuleritis tulerint <i>I shall have borne thou wilt have borne s/he/it will have borne we shall have borne you will have borne they will have borne</i>	(lātūr·us–a–um essem) (lātūr·us–a–um essēs) (lātūr·us–a–um esset) (lātūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (lātūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (lātūr·ī–ae–a essent)	futūrus	lātūr·us–a–um esse to be about/going to bear
plus quam perfectum	tuleram tulerās tulerat tulerāmus tulerātis tulerant <i>I had borne thou hadst borne s/he/it had borne we had borne you had borne they had borne</i>	tulissem tulissēs tulisset tulissēmus tulissētis tulissent	gerundium	ferend·um –ī Ø (the) bearing
			supīna	lātum in order to bear lātū in/for bearing
			participia	praesēns fer·ēns –entis bearing futūrum lātūr·us–a–um about/going to bear

coniugātiō 'ferō'

fer-ō fer-re tul-ī lāt-um 'bear'

vōx passīva

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
praesēns	feror fereris fertur ferimur feriminī feruntur <i>I am (being) borne thou art (being) borne s/he/it is (being) borne we are (being) borne you are (being) borne they are (being) borne</i>	ferar ferāris (-re) ferātur ferāmur ferāminī ferantur	ferre, fertor fertor feriminī feruntor <i>be/get borne! (s) let him/her be borne! be borne! (pl) let them be borne!</i>
futūrum	ferar ferēris (-re) ferētur ferēmur ferēminī ferentur <i>I shall be borne thou wilt be borne s/he/it will be borne we shall be borne you will be borne they will be borne</i>		verbum īnfinītum īnfinītīvī praesēns ferrī <i>to be borne</i> perfectus lāt·us-a-um esse <i>to have been borne</i> futūrus lātum īrī <i>to be about/going to be borne</i> gerundīvus ferend·us-a-um <i>fit to be borne, deserving/worthy/needful of bearing</i> participium perfectum lāt·us -a -um <i>(having been) borne</i>
imperfectum	ferēbar ferēbāris (-re) ferēbātur ferēbāmur ferēbāminī ferēbantur <i>I was (being)/used to be borne thou wast (being)/usedst to be borne s/he/it was (being)/used to be borne we were (being)/used to be borne you were (being)/used to be borne they were (being)/used to be borne</i>	ferrer ferrēris (-re) ferrētur ferrēmur ferrēminī ferrentur	
perfectum	lāt·us-a-um sum lāt·us-a-um es lāt·us-a-um est lāt·ī-ae-a sumus lāt·ī-ae-a estis lāt·ī-ae-a sunt <i>I was/have been borne thou wast/hast been borne s/he/it was/has been borne we were/have been borne you were/have been borne they were/have been borne</i>	lāt·us-a-um sim lāt·us-a-um sīs lāt·us-a-um sit lāt·ī-ae-a sīmus lāt·ī-ae-a sītis lāt·ī-ae-a sint	
perfectum futūrum	lāt·us-a-um erō lāt·us-a-um eris lāt·us-a-um erit lāt·ī-ae-a erimus lāt·ī-ae-a eritis lāt·ī-ae-a erunt <i>I shall have been borne thou wilt have been borne s/he/it will have been borne we shall have been borne you will have been borne they will have been borne</i>		
plus quam perfectum	lāt·us-a-um eram lāt·us-a-um erās lāt·us-a-um erat lāt·ī-ae-a erāmus lāt·ī-ae-a erātis lāt·ī-ae-a erant <i>I had been borne thou hadst been borne s/he/it had been borne we had been borne you had been borne they had been borne</i>	lāt·us-a-um essem lāt·us-a-um essēs lāt·us-a-um esset lāt·ī-ae-a essēmus lāt·ī-ae-a essētis lāt·ī-ae-a essent	

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
praesēns	eō īs it īmus ītis eunt <i>I go/am going thou goest/art going s/he/it goes/is going we go/are going you go/are going they go/are going</i>	eam eās eat eāmus eātis eant	ī, ītō ītō īte, ītōte euntō	<i>go! (s) let him/her go! go! (pl) let them go!</i>
futūrum	ībō ībīs ībit ībimus ībītis ībunt <i>I shall go thou wilt go s/he/it will go we shall go you will go they will go</i>	(itūr·us–a–um sim) (itūr·us–a–um sīs) (itūr·us–a–um sit) (itūr·ī–ac–a sīmus) (itūr·ī–ac–a sītis) (itūr·ī–ac–a sint)	verbum īnfinītum īnfinītīvī praesēns īre <i>to go</i> perfectus īsse, īvisse <i>to have went</i> futūrus itūr·us–a –um esse <i>to be about/going to go</i> gerundium eund·um –ī Ø <i>(the) going</i> supīna itum <i>in order to go</i> itū <i>in/for going</i> participia praesēns iēns euntis <i>going</i> futūrum itūr·us–a–um <i>about/going to go</i>	
imperfectum	ībam ībās ībat ībāmus ībātis ībant <i>I was going/used to go thou wast going/usedst to go s/he/it was going/used to go we were going/used to go you were going/used to go they were going/used to go</i>	īrem īrēs īret īrēmus īrētis īrent		
perfectum	iī, ivī īstī, ivistī iit, ivit iimus, ivimus īstis, ivistis iērunt, ivērunt <i>I went/have gone thou wentest/hast gone s/he/it went/has gone we went/have gone you went/have gone they went/have gone</i>	ierim, īverim ierīs, īverīs ierit, īverit ierīmus, īverīmus ierītis, īverītis ierint, īverint		
perfectum futūrum	ierō, īverō ieris, īveris ierit, īverit ierimus, īverimus ieritis, īveritis ierint, īverint <i>I shall have gone thou wilt have gone s/he/it will have gone we shall have gone you will have gone they will have gone</i>	(itūr·us–a–um essem) (itūr·us–a–um essēs) (itūr·us–a–um esset) (itūr·ī–ac–a essēmus) (itūr·ī–ac–a essētis) (itūr·ī–ac–a essent)		
plus quam perfectum	ieram, īveram ierās, īverās ierat, īverat ierāmus, īverāmus ierātis, īverātis ierant, īverant <i>I had gone thou hadst gone s/he/it had gone we had gone you had gone they had gone</i>	iissem, īvissem iissēs, īvissēs iisset, īvisset iissēmus, īvissēmus iissētis, īvissētis iissent, īvissent		

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus
praesēns	× × ītur × × ×	× × eātur × × ×	× ītor × × ×
futūrum	× × ībitur × × ×		<p style="text-align: center;">verbum īfinītum</p> <p style="text-align: center;">īfinītīvī praesēns iī <i>to be a going</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">eundum gerundīvus <i>fit to be gone, deserving/worthy/needful of going</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">participium perfectum it-us -a -um <i>(having been) gone</i></p>
imperfectum	× × ībātur × × ×	× × īrētur × × ×	
perfectum	× × itum est × × ×	× × itum sit × × ×	
perfectum futūrum	× × itum erit × × ×		
plus quam perfectum	× × itum erat × × ×	× × itum esset × × ×	

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
praesēns	volō vīs vult volumus vultis volunt <i>I am willing/want thou art willing/wantest s/he/it is willing/wants we are willing/want you are willing/want they are willing/want</i>	velim velīs velit velīmus velītis velint	×	×
futūrum	volam volēs volet volēmus volētis volent <i>I shall be willing/want thou wilt be willing/want s/he/it will be willing/want we will be willing/want you will be willing/want they will be willing/want</i>	(volitūr·us–a–um sim) (volitūr·us–a–um sīs) (volitūr·us–a–um sit) (volitūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (volitūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (volitūr·ī–ae–a sint)	verbum infīnitum	
imperfectum	volēbam volēbās volēbat volēbāmus volēbātis volēbant <i>I was willing/wanted thou wast willing/wantedst s/he/it was willing/wanted we were willing/wanted you were willing/wanted they were willing/wanted</i>	vellem vellēs vellet vellēmus vellētis vellent	praesēns	velle <i>to be willing/want</i>
perfectum	voluī voluistī voluit voluimus voluistis voluērunt (–ēre) <i>I was/have been willing/wanted thou wast/hast been willing/wantedst s/he/it was/has been willing/wanted we were/have been willing/wanted you were/have been willing/wanted they were/have been willing/wanted</i>	voluerim voluerīs voluerit voluerīmus voluerītis voluerint	perfectus	voluisse <i>to have been willing/wanted</i>
perfectum futūrum	voluerō volueris voluerit voluerimus volueritis voluerint <i>I shall have been willing/wanted thou wilt have been willing/wanted s/he/it will have been willing/wanted we shall have been willing/wanted you will have been willing/wanted they will have been willing/wanted</i>	(volitūr·us–a–um essem) (volitūr·us–a–um essēs) (volitūr·us–a–um esset) (volitūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (volitūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (volitūr·ī–ae–a essent)	futūrus	(volitūr·us–a–um esse) <i>to be about/going to be willing/want</i>
plus quam perfectum	volueram voluerās voluerat voluerāmus voluerātis voluerant <i>I had been willing/wanted thou hadst been willing/wanted s/he/it had been willing/wanted we had been willing/wanted you had been willing/wanted they had been willing/wanted</i>	voluissem voluissēs voluisset voluissēmus voluissētis voluissent	volend·um –ī Ø	gerundium <i>(the) willing/wanting</i>
			×	supīna ×
			×	×
			praesēns	vol·ēns –entis <i>willing/wanting</i>
			futūrum	(volitūr·us–a–um) <i>about/going to be willing/want</i>

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus			
praesēns	nōlō nōn vīs nōn vult nōlumus nōn vultis nōlunt <i>I am unwilling/don't want thou art unwilling/dost not want s/he/it is unwilling/doesn't want we are unwilling/don't want you are unwilling/don't want they are unwilling/don't want</i>	nōlim nōlis nōlit nōlīmus nōlītis nōlint	nōlī, nōlītō nōlītō nōlīte, nōlītōte nōluntō	<i>be unwilling! don't want! (s) let him/her be unwilling/not want!</i> <i>be unwilling! don't want (pl) let them be unwilling/not want!</i>		
futūrum	nōlam nōlēs nōlet nōlēmus nōlētis nōlent <i>I shall be unwilling/won't want thou wilt be unwilling/not want s/he/it will be unwilling/won't want we will be unwilling/won't want you will be unwilling/won't want they will be unwilling/won't want</i>	(nōlitūr·us–a–um sim) (nōlitūr·us–a–um sīs) (nōlitūr·us–a–um sit) (nōlitūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (nōlitūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (nōlitūr·ī–ae–a sint)	verbum īnfīnītum			
imperfectum	nōlēbam nōlēbās nōlēbat nōlēbāmus nōlēbātis nōlēbant <i>I was unwilling/not wanting thou wast unwilling/not wanting s/he/it was unwilling/not wanting we were unwilling/not wanting you were unwilling/not wanting they were unwilling/not wanting</i>	nōllem nōllēs nōllet nōllēmus nōllētis nōllent			īnfīnītīvī	
perfectum	nōluī nōluistī nōluit nōluimus nōluistis nōluērunt (–ēre) <i>I was/have been unwilling/didn't want thou wast/hast been unwilling/didst not want s/he/it was/has been unwilling/didn't want we were/have been unwilling/didn't want you were/have been unwilling/didn't want they were/have been unwilling/didn't want</i>	nōluerim nōluerīs nōluerit nōluerīmus nōluerītis nōluerint			praesēns nōlle <i>to be unwilling/not to want</i> perfectus nōluisse <i>to have been unwilling/not to have wanted</i> futūrus (nōlitūr·us–a–um esse) <i>(to be about/going to be unwilling/not want)</i>	
perfectum nōlitūrum	nōluerō nōlueris nōluerit nōluerimus nōlueritis nōluerint <i>I shall have been unwilling/not wanted thou wilt have been unwilling/not wanted s/he/it will have been unwilling/not wanted we shall have been unwilling/not wanted you will have been unwilling/not wanted they will have been unwilling/not wanted</i>	(nōlitūr·us–a–um essem) (nōlitūr·us–a–um essēs) (nōlitūr·us–a–um esset) (nōlitūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (nōlitūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (nōlitūr·ī–ae–a essent)			nōlend·um –ī Ø × ×	gerundium <i>(the) unwilling/not wanting</i> supīna × ×
plus quam perfectum	nōlueram nōluerās nōluerat nōluerāmus nōluerātis nōluerant <i>I had been unwilling/not wanted thou hadst been unwilling/not wanted s/he/it had been unwilling/not wanted we had been unwilling/not wanted you had been unwilling/not wanted they had been unwilling/not wanted</i>	nōluissem nōluisēs nōluisset nōluissemus nōluissetis nōluisset			praesēns nōl·ēns –entis <i>unwilling/not wanting</i> futūrum (nōlitūr·us–a–um) <i>(about/going to be unwilling/not to want)</i>	participial <i>unwilling/not wanting</i> <i>(about/going to be unwilling/not to want)</i>

tempus	indicātīvus	coniūctīvus	imperātīvus	
praesēns	mālō māvīs māvult mālumus māvultis mālunt <i>I prefer/am preferring thou preferest/art preferring s/he/it prefers/is preferring we prefer/are preferring you prefer/are preferring they prefer/are preferring</i>	mālim mālīs mālit mālimus mālītis mālint × × × ×	× × × ×	× × × ×
futūrum	mālam mālēs mālet mālēmus mālētis mālent <i>I shall prefer/be preferring thou wilt prefer/be preferring s/he/it will prefer/be preferring we will prefer/be preferring you will prefer/be preferring they will prefer/be preferring</i>	(mālitūr·us–a–um sim) (mālitūr·us–a–um sīs) (mālitūr·us–a–um sit) (mālitūr·ī–ae–a sīmus) (mālitūr·ī–ae–a sītis) (mālitūr·ī–ae–a sint)	verbum īnfīnītum	
imperfectum	mālēbam mālēbās mālēbat mālēbāmus mālēbātis mālēbant <i>I was preferring thou wast preferring s/he/it was preferring we were preferring you were preferring they were preferring</i>	māllem māllē māllet māllēmus māllētis mālilent	praesēns	mälle <i>to be preferring</i>
perfectum	māluī māluistī māluit māluimus māluistis māluērunt (–ēre) <i>I preferred/have preferred thou preferredst/hast preferred s/he/it preferred/has preferred we preferred/have preferred you preferred/have preferred they preferred/have preferred</i>	māluerim māluerīs māluerit māluerīmus māluerītis māluerint	perfectus	māluisse <i>to have been preferring</i>
perfectum futūrum	māluerō māluerīs māluerit māluerimus māluerītis māluerint <i>I shall have preferred/ been preferring thou wilt have preferred/ been preferring s/he/it will have preferred/been preferring we shall have preferred/been preferring you will have been preferring they will have been preferring</i>	(mālitūr·us–a–um essem) (mālitūr·us–a–um essēs) (mālitūr·us–a–um esset) (mālitūr·ī–ae–a essēmus) (mālitūr·ī–ae–a essētis) (mālitūr·ī–ae–a essent)	futūrus	(mālitūr·us–a–um esse) <i>(to be about/going to be preferring)</i>
plus quam perfectum	mālueram māluerās māluerat māluerāmus māluerātis māluerant <i>I had preferred/been preferring thou hadst preferred/been preferring s/he/it had preferred/ been preferring we had preferred/been preferring you had preferred/been preferring they had preferred/been preferring</i>	māluissem māluissēs māluisset māluissēmus māluissētis māluissent	gerundium	×
			supīna	×
			participia	×
			praesēns	×
			futūrum	(mālitūr·us–a–um) <i>(about/going to be preferring)</i>

catēgoriae verbōrum

	pars orātiōnis	genera
N	Nōmen [substantīvum]	<i>dēclīnātiō</i> 1–5
PN	PrōNōmen	<i>genus</i> pers dem int rel ...
A	[nōmen] Adiectīvum	<i>dēclīnātiō</i> ½ 3
V	Verbum [temporāle]	<i>coniugātiō</i> sum eō 1 2 3 3io 4...
AV	AdVerbium	
P	Praepositīō	<i>cāsus</i> acc abl
C	Coniūctiō	co[ordīnātīva] sub[ordīnātīva]
I	Interiectiō	
R	aRticulus	

catēgoriae verbōrum

Nōmen (N)

	nōminātīvus	genitīvus	genus
N1	-a (-ās -ē -ēs)	-ae	♀(♂)
N2	-us -er -r -um	-ī	♂(♀) ∅
N3	=	-is	♂♀∅
N4	-us -ū	-ūs	♂(♀) ∅
N5	-ēs	-ēī -eī	♀(♂)

catēgoriae verbōrum

PrōNōmen (PN)

PN pers	persōnāle	ego, tū, nōs, vōs
PN poss	possessīvum	meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester
PN dēm	dēmōnstrātīvum	is, haec, ille, iste
PN int	interrogātīvum	quis quid...
PN rel	relātīvum	quī quae quod...
PN refl	reflexīvum	mē, tē, sē, nōs, vōs
PN tēns	intēnsīvum	ipse

catēgoriae verbōrum

Adiectivum (A)

	♂	♀	∅
A^{1/2}	–us –er	–(r)a	–(r)um
A₃	–er –is =	–is (–is) –is	–e –e ×
Aindecl	=	×	×

catēgoriae verbōrum

Verbum (V)

	act ind pr 1s	act inf pr	act ind pf 1s	supīnum
Vsum	(-)sum	(-)esse	(-)fuī	(-)fūtūrus
Veō	(-)eō	(-)īre	(-)īvī	(-)itum
V1	-ō	-āre	-(āv)ī	-(āt)um
V2	-eō	-ēre	-(u)ī	-(it)um
V3	-ō	-ere	-(s)ī	-(t)um
V3io	-iō	-ere	-ī	-(t)um
V4	-iō	-īre	-(īv)ī	-(īt)um
Vdep	-or	-ī	-us sum	×