

NOUNS

	First declension	Second declension			Third declension			
	<i>feminine</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>masc. fem.</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
SINGULAR	<i>girl</i>	<i>friend</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>gift</i>	<i>thief</i>	<i>citizen</i>	<i>city</i>	<i>head</i>
<i>nominative</i>	puella	amīcus	puer	dōnum	fūr	cīvis	urbs	caput
<i>accusative</i>	puellam	amīcum	puerum	dōnum	fūrem	cīvem	urbem	caput
<i>genitive</i>	puellae	amīcī	puerī	dōnī	fūris	cīvis	urbis	capitis
<i>dative</i>	puellae	amīcō	puerō	dōnō	fūrī	cīvī	urbī	capitī
<i>ablative</i>	puellā	amīcō	puerō	dōnō	fūre	cīve	urbe	capite*
PLURAL								
<i>nominative</i>	puellae	amīcī	puerī	dōna	fūrēs	cīvēs	urbēs	capita
<i>accusative</i>	puellās	amīcōs	puerōs	dōna	fūrēs	cīvēs	urbēs	capita
<i>genitive</i>	puellārum	amīcōrum	puerōrum	dōnōrum	fūrum	cīvium	urbium	capitum
<i>dative</i>	puellīs	amīcīs	puerīs	dōnīs	fūribus	cīvibus	urbibus	capitibus
<i>ablative</i>	puellīs	amīcīs	puerīs	dōnīs	fūribus	cīvibus	urbibus	capitibus

* The ablative singular of some third declension nouns (e.g. **mare**, *sea*) ends **-ī**: (e.g. **marī**).

	Fourth declension			Fifth declension	
	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>
SINGULAR	<i>fear</i>	<i>hand; group</i>	<i>horn</i>	<i>day</i>	<i>thing</i>
<i>nominative</i>	metus	manus	cornū	diēs	rēs
<i>accusative</i>	metum	manum	cornū	diem	rem
<i>genitive</i>	metūs	manūs	cornūs	diēī	reī
<i>dative</i>	metuī	manuī	cornū	diēī	reī
<i>ablative</i>	metū	manū	cornū	diē	rē
PLURAL					
<i>nominative</i>	metūs	manūs	cornua	diēs	rēs
<i>accusative</i>	metūs	manūs	cornua	diēs	rēs
<i>genitive</i>	metuum	manuum	cornuum	diērum	rērum
<i>dative</i>	metibus	manibus	cornibus	diēbus	rēbus
<i>ablative</i>	metibus	manibus	cornibus	diēbus	rēbus

The vocative case has exactly the same form as the nominative case, except in the singular of the second declension, where **-us** becomes **-e** and **-ius** becomes **-ī**. For examples see Book 1, page 190.

The locative case endings (singular and plural) are as follows: first declension **-ae** and **-īs**; second declension **-ī** and **-īs**; third declension **-ī** or **-e** and **-ibus**. In the fourth declension **domus** has the locative **domī**. For more information see page 191.

IRREGULAR NOUNS

	First declension		Second declension		Third declension	
	<i>feminine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>masculine</i>
SINGULAR	<i>goddess</i>	<i>daughter</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>god</i>	<i>ox</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>
<i>nominative</i>	dea	fīlia	vir	deus	bōs	Iuppiter
<i>accusative</i>	deam	fīliam	virum	deum	bovem	lovem
<i>genitive</i>	deae	fīliae	virī	deī	bovis	lovis
<i>dative</i>	deae	fīliae	virō	deō	bovī	lovī
<i>ablative</i>	deā	fīliā	virō	deō	bove	love
PLURAL						
<i>nominative</i>	deae	fīliae	virī	deī or dī	bovēs	
<i>accusative</i>	deās	fīliās	virōs	deōs	bovēs	
<i>genitive</i>	deārum	fīliārum	virōrum or virum	deōrum or deum	boum	
<i>dative</i>	deīs or deābus	fīliīs or fīliābus	virīs	deīs or dīs	bōbus or būbus	
<i>ablative</i>	deīs or deābus	fīliīs or fīliābus	virīs	deīs or dīs	bōbus or būbus	

GREEK NOUNS

	First declension		Second declension	Third declension		
	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
SINGULAR	<i>Aeneas</i>	<i>Crete</i>	<i>Delos</i>	<i>mixing bowl</i>	<i>hero</i>	<i>song</i>
<i>nominative</i>	Aenēās	Crētē	Dēlos	crātēr	hērōs	melos
<i>accusative</i>	Aenēān	Crētēn	Dēlon	crātēra	hērōa	melos
<i>genitive</i>	Aenēae	Crētēs	Dēlī	crātēris	hērōis	
<i>dative</i>	Aenēae	Crētae	Dēlō	crātērī	hērōī	
<i>ablative</i>	Aenēā	Crētē	Dēlō	crātēre	hērōē	
PLURAL						
<i>nominative</i>				crātēres	hērōes	
<i>accusative</i>				crātēras	hērōas	
<i>genitive</i>				crātērum	hērōum	
<i>dative</i>				crātēribus	hērōibus	
<i>ablative</i>				crātēribus	hērōibus	

USES OF THE CASES

The following is an overview of the more common uses of the cases found in this book.

Nominative

The nominative case usually denotes the **subject** of a verb:

philosophia **animus** **fōrmat**
philosophy shapes the mind

(Seneca, 37.H.I)

occidit **brevis** **lūx**
the brief light dies

(Catullus, 33.D)

The nominative can also denote the **complement**:

deus **rēctor** **est**
god is the ruler

(Seneca, 37.H.II)

Accusative

The accusative case denotes the **direct object** of a verb:

ōtium **et** **rēgēs** **et** **beātās** **perdidit** **urbēs**
leisure has destroyed both kings and prosperous cities

(Catullus, 33.G)

philosophia **animus** **fōrmat**
philosophy shapes the mind

(Seneca, 37.H.I)

Accusative of respect – specifies that to which an adjective or participle applies:

nūdus **membra**
naked in regard to his limbs (= bare-limbed)

(Vergil, 34.J)

Accusative of time – denotes how long something lasts:

apud **Flaccum** **diēs** **xiii** **fuimus**
I have been at Flaccus' house for thirteen days

(Cicero, 36.H)

In **indirect statements**, the accusative is used to denote the subject of the infinitive:

rūmōrēs **diffūdērunt** **gentēs** **arctōās** **cāsūs** **versāre**
rumours spread that the peoples in the north were stirring up troubles

(Ammianus, 36.C.II)

With certain **prepositions** – including **ad**, **apud**, **in**, **per**, **post**, **prope**, **trāns**:

trāns **Rhēnum**
across the Rhine

(Caesar, 36.D.VI)

celerēs **per** **aurās**
through the swift breezes

(Vergil, 37.J.III)

Genitive

The genitive case typically denotes the **possessor** of something:

Ōrionis **ēnsem**
Orion's sword

(Ovid, 34.N.II)

ex **urbe** **hostium**
from the city of the enemy

(Cicero, 38.E.V)

Genitive of description (= **genitive of quality**) – denotes a particular quality of something:

armillās **magnī** **ponderis**
bracelets of great weight

(Livy, 38.A)

aeris **cornua** **flexī**
horns of curved bronze

(Ovid, 34.A.I)

Genitive of quantity (= **partitive genitive**) – denotes the whole, of which something is a part:

nōn **multum** **malī**
not much evil

(Cicero, 36.H)

prōvinciālium **validissimīs**
the strongest of the provincial inhabitants

(Tacitus, 40.Q)

Genitive of value – denotes the value of something, particularly after verbs of estimating and valuing:

omnēs ūnius aestimēmus **assis**
let us value them all at a single penny (Catullus, 33.D)

aliās haud magnī facere
he was not much concerned about the others (Livy, 35.F)

Objective genitive – denotes what would be the object, if the phrase were expressed by a verb (he desires *the sky*, they compete for *honour*):

caelī cupīdine
by desire for the sky (Ovid, 34.N.III)

honōris aemulātiō
competition for honour (Tacitus, 40.O)

With **words of remembering and forgetting**

nec mē meminisse pigēbit Elissae
nor will it displease me to remember Elissa (Vergil, 37.J.I)

nostrī memorem lūctūs
commemorative of our grief (Graffito, 35.C)

With other **verbs and adjectives**:

hominēs bellandī cupidī
men desirous of making war (Caesar, 36.D.III)

frūgis egentēs
lacking grain (Ovid, 38.C.III)

Dative

The dative case typically denotes the **indirect object**, i.e. **beneficiary** or **recipient**, of an action, and is often translated to or for:

dedit ōscula nātō
he gave kisses to his son (Ovid, 34.N.II)

convehunt omnia gulae
they gather everything for their appetite (Seneca, 38.F.I)

Dative of agent – denotes the agent of a passive verb (instead of **ā/ab** + ablative) or a periphrastic passive verb:

omnibus ille diēs **nōbīs** nātālis agātur
let that birthday be celebrated by all of us (Sulpicia, 33.V)

ego, quī nōn intellegor ūllī
I, who am not understood by anyone (Ovid, 36.G)

ubi diūtius nōbīs habitandum est
where we must live for a longer time (Petronius, 35.E.I)

Dative of possession – denotes the person to whom something belongs:

quicquid erit, erit tibi
whatever there will be, will be yours (Cicero, 34.E)

cui digitī pinguēs erit
whose fingers will be fat (Ovid, 35.M)

Dative of purpose – denotes the purpose of an action:

terra dīvitīs foditur
the earth is dug into for wealth (Pliny, 34.B)

collēctam exsiliō pūbem
young people assembled for exile (Vergil, 36.A.V)

ūniversōs cūrae habuit
he treated them all considerately (Suetonius, 40.N)

Dative of reference – often denotes the person with whom an opinion is associated:

omnia mihi tempora sunt misera
for me all the times are wretched (Cicero, 36.H)

Dative of result – denotes the result of a situation:

negōtium laetitiae fuit potius quam **timōrī** (Ammianus, 36.C.III)
the affair was a reason for rejoicing rather than fear.

Dative of separation – particularly with reference to people:

mihi nūmen ēripuit mentem (Vergil, 36.A.II)
a divine power snatched my mind from me

nē sit pāx adēmp̄ta mihi (Ovid, 36.F)
lest peace be taken away from me

Double dative – combining a **dative of purpose or result** with a **dative of reference**:

erit **mihi cūrae** (Petronius, 35.E.I)
it will be for a concern to me (= I will take care)

quid aliud **exitio** **Lacedaemoniīs et Athēniēnsibus** fuit? (Tacitus, 40.Q)
what other thing caused the destruction of the Spartans and Athenians?

With **compound verbs and some other verbs**, including **crēdō**, **imperō**, **suādēō**:

omnibus incutiēns amōrem (Lucretius, 33.R)
instilling love in all

tēctīs succēdite **nostrīs** (Vergil, 36.B)
enter our houses

Ablative

The ablative case typically denotes **location**, **relative position**, and the **means** or **instrument** by which an action is achieved. It is often represented in English using *in*, *from*, *with*, or *by*.

Ablative absolute – providing context or information grammatically separate from the rest of the sentence:

salūte datā in vicem **redditāque** (Livy, 37.B)
once a greeting had been given and received

palam, **spectantibus omnibus** (Cicero, 38.E.I)
openly, while everyone was watching

Ablative of agent – denotes the agent of a passive verb (usually with **ā/ab**):

multī ā mē virī praedicārentur (Cicero, 35.G)
many men might be named by me

iussus est ab Hilariānō prōicī (Perpetua, 37.I.III)
he was ordered by Hilarian to be thrown out

Ablative of cause – denotes the cause of an action:

similitūdine vītae et **spē** eiusdem licentiae (Tacitus, 40.J)
because of the similarity of their way of life and their hope of the same licence

id hōc facilius eīs persuāsit (Caesar, 36.D.III)
he persuaded them more easily because of this

Ablative of comparison – as an alternative to **quam**:

dulcius **urbe** quid est? (Sulpicia, 33.U)
what is more pleasant than the city?

Ablative of degree of difference – with comparatives, to express the degree of difference:

paulō plēniōre (Suetonius, 35.J)
a little more full

multō inīquiōre (Plautus, 35.H)
much more unjust

Ablative of description

fuisse trāditur **colōre candidō** (Suetonius, 35.J)
he is said to have been of fair complexion

parilī aetāte **Philēmōn** (Ovid, 37.K.I)
Philemon, equally old

Ablative of instrument – denotes the instrument or means with which something is achieved:

teguntur lūmina nocte
my eyes are covered by darkness (Catullus, 33.G)

ōraque caeruleā excipiuntur aquā
his mouth is received by the blue-grey water (Ovid, 34.N.III)

Ablative of place – denotes where something happens (usually with a preposition):

fornācibus ignis anhēlat
in the furnaces the fire emits a hot blast (Vergil, 34.J)

illā cōsensuere casā
they had grown old in that cottage (Ovid, 37.K.I)

Ablative of price – denotes the specific cost of an item:

cum quīnque sēstertiīs ēmisset piscem
since he had bought the fish for five thousand sesterces (Seneca, 38.G)

Ablative of separation (usually with a preposition):

quae numquam potest dēmōvērī locō
which can never be moved from its place (Cicero, 37.C)

ut dēmātur ōtiō nausea
so that tedium may be removed from leisure (Seneca, 37.H.I)

Ablative of specification (= **ablative of respect**) – specifies a quality or state:

animīs opibusque parātī
ready in their spirits and resources (Vergil, 36.A.V)

Helvētīī reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt
the Helvetii surpass the remaining Gauls in virtue (Caesar, 36.D.I)

Ablative of time – denotes the time when, or within which, something happens:

Quīnticius sextō decimō diē sē abdicāvit.
Cincinnatus resigned on the sixteenth day. (Livy, 37.B)

innumerābilia accidunt singulīs hōrīs
countless things happen every hour (Seneca, 37.H.I)

With certain **prepositions** – including ā/ab, cum, ē/ex, in, prō, sine:

ex nostrā prōvinciā
from our province (Cicero, 34.E)

prō aureīs dōnīs
instead of golden gifts (Livy, 38.A)

With certain **verbs** – including potior, ūtor, fruor, fungor, vēscor:

vēscimur bēstiīs
we feed on wild beasts (Cicero, 34.D.II)

dentibus atque comīs ūteris ēptīs
you use bought teeth and hair (Martial, 35.P)

Vocative

The vocative case is used for **direct address**:

Attice, crēde mihi
Atticus, believe me (Ovid, 33.S)

ō fōns Bandusiae
o spring of Bandusia (Horace, 34.G)

Locative

The locative case denotes the **place** where something happens:

ut Alexandriāe contigit
as happened at Alexandria (Ammianus, 34.I.IV)

domī nihil erat
there was nothing at home (Caesar, 36.D.VI)

ADJECTIVES

	First and second declension			Third declension			
	masculine	feminine	neuter	masculine/ feminine	neuter	masculine/ feminine	neuter
SINGULAR	good			sad		huge	
nominative	bonus	bona	bonum	trīstis	trīste	ingēns	
accusative	bonum	bonam	bonum	trīstem	trīste	ingentem	ingēns
genitive	bonī	bonae	bonī	trīstis		ingentis	
dative	bonō	bonae	bonō	trīstī		ingentī	
ablative	bonō	bonā	bonō	trīstī		ingentī	
PLURAL							
nominative	bonī	bonae	bona	trīstēs	trīstia	ingentēs	ingentia
accusative	bonōs	bonās	bona	trīstēs	trīstia	ingentēs	ingentia
genitive	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum	trīstium		ingentium	
dative	bonīs			trīstibus		ingentibus	
ablative	bonīs			trīstibus		ingentibus	

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Positive		Comparative		Superlative	
laetus	happy	laetior	happier	laetissimus	happiest, very happy
pulcher	beautiful	pulchrior	more beautiful	pulcherrimus	most beautiful, very beautiful
trīstis	sad	trīstior	sadder	trīstissimus	saddest, very sad
dīves	rich	dīvitior	richer	dīvitissimus	richest, very rich
facilis	easy	facilior	easier	facillimus	easiest, very easy

IRREGULAR FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

Positive		Comparative		Superlative	
bonus	good	melior	better	optimus	best, very good
magnus	big	maior	bigger	maximus	biggest, very big
malus	bad	pēior	worse	pessimus	worst, very bad
multus	much	plūs	more	plūrimus	most, very much
parvus	small	minor	smaller	minimus	smallest, very small

ADVERBS

Many adverbs are formed from adjectives:

Adjective		Adverb	
First and second declension			
laetus	happy	laetē	happily
cautus	cautious	cautē	cautiously
Third declension			
celer	quick	celeriter	quickly
facilis	easy	facile	easily

For more information on the formation of adverbs from adjectives see Book 2, page 16.

There are many other adverbs, such as **nunc** (*now*), **saepe** (*often*), **diū** (*for a long time*), **nimum** (*too much*), and **vix** (*hardly*).



A mosaic from Rome with the head of the gorgon Medusa at its centre. Patterns in black and white were popular in the second century AD.

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADVERBS

Positive		Comparative		Superlative	
laetē	<i>happily</i>	laetius	<i>more happily</i>	laetissimē	<i>very happily</i>
cautē	<i>cautiously</i>	cautius	<i>more cautiously</i>	cautissimē	<i>very cautiously</i>
facile	<i>easily</i>	facilius	<i>more easily</i>	facillimē	<i>very easily</i>
celeriter	<i>quickly</i>	celerius	<i>more quickly</i>	celerrimē	<i>very quickly</i>

IRREGULAR FORMS OF ADVERBS

Positive		Comparative		Superlative	
bene	<i>well</i>	melius	<i>better</i>	optimē	<i>best, very well</i>
magnopere	<i>greatly</i>	magis	<i>more, more greatly</i>	maximē	<i>most, very greatly</i>
male	<i>badly</i>	peius	<i>worse</i>	pessimē	<i>worst, very badly</i>
multum	<i>much</i>	plūs	<i>more</i>	plūrimum	<i>most</i>
paulum	<i>little</i>	minus	<i>less</i>	minimē	<i>least, not at all; no</i>
diū	<i>for a long time</i>	diūtius	<i>for a longer time</i>	diūtissimē	<i>for a very long time</i>

ADJECTIVES/PRONOUNS

	masculine	feminine	neuter	masculine	feminine	neuter	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR	<i>this; he, she, it</i>			<i>that; he, she, it</i>			<i>that; he, she, it</i>		
<i>nominative</i>	hic	haec	hoc	ille	illa	illud	iste	ista	istud
<i>accusative</i>	hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud	istum	istam	istud
<i>genitive</i>	huius			illius			istius		
<i>dative</i>	huic			illi			isti		
<i>ablative</i>	hōc	hāc	hōc	illō	illā	illō	istō	istā	istō
PLURAL									
<i>nominative</i>	hī	hae	haec	illī	illae	illa	istī	istae	ista
<i>accusative</i>	hōs	hās	haec	illōs	illās	illa	istōs	istās	ista
<i>genitive</i>	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
<i>dative</i>	hīs			illīs			istīs		
<i>ablative</i>	hīs			illīs			istīs		

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR	<i>himself, herself, itself</i>		
<i>nominative</i>	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
<i>accusative</i>	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
<i>genitive</i>	ipsius		
<i>dative</i>	ipsī		
<i>ablative</i>	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō

PLURAL			
<i>nominative</i>	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
<i>accusative</i>	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
<i>genitive</i>	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
<i>dative</i>	ipsīs		
<i>ablative</i>	ipsīs		

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR	<i>who, which</i>		
<i>nominative</i>	quī	quae	quod
<i>accusative</i>	quem	quam	quod
<i>genitive</i>	cuius		
<i>dative</i>	cui		
<i>ablative</i>	quō	quā	quō

PLURAL			
<i>nominative</i>	quī	quae	quae
<i>accusative</i>	quōs	quās	quae
<i>genitive</i>	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>dative</i>	quibus		
<i>ablative</i>	quibus		

Note that *ūllus*, *nūllus*, *sōlus*, *tōtus*, *alius*, *alter*, and *uter* have a genitive singular in *-ius* or *-ius* and a dative singular in *-ī*. Their other parts decline like first and second declension adjectives.

Forms of *quis?* *quid?* (*who? what?*) differ from *quī*, *quae*, *quod* (*who, which*) only in the nominative and accusative singular:

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR	<i>who? what?</i>		
<i>nominative</i>	quis?	quis?	quid?
<i>accusative</i>	quem?	quam?	quid?

	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
SINGULAR	<i>he, she, it; this; that</i>		
<i>nominative</i>	is	ea	id
<i>accusative</i>	eum	eam	id
<i>genitive</i>	eius		
<i>dative</i>	eī		
<i>ablative</i>	eō	eā	eō

PLURAL			
<i>nominative</i>	eī or īī	eae	ea
<i>accusative</i>	eōs	eās	ea
<i>genitive</i>	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
<i>dative</i>	eīs or īīs		
<i>ablative</i>	eīs or īīs		

	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
SINGULAR	<i>the same; this; that</i>		
<i>nominative</i>	īdem	eadem	idem
<i>accusative</i>	eundem	eandem	idem
<i>genitive</i>	eiusdem		
<i>dative</i>	eīdem		
<i>ablative</i>	eōdem	eādem	eōdem

PLURAL			
<i>nominative</i>	īdem	eaedem	eadem
<i>accusative</i>	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
<i>genitive</i>	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
<i>dative</i>	eīsdem or īsdem		
<i>ablative</i>	eīsdem or īsdem		

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

SINGULAR	<i>I</i>	<i>you (sing.)</i>
<i>nominative</i>	ego	tū
<i>accusative</i>	mē	tē
<i>genitive</i>	meī	tuī
<i>dative</i>	mihi	tibi
<i>ablative</i>	mē	tē

PLURAL	<i>we</i>	<i>you (pl.)</i>
<i>nominative</i>	nōs	vōs
<i>accusative</i>	nōs	vōs
<i>genitive</i>	nostrum or nostrī	vestrum or vestrī
<i>dative</i>	nōbīs	vōbīs
<i>ablative</i>	nōbīs	vōbīs

SINGULAR/ PLURAL	<i>himself, herself, themselves</i>
<i>nominative</i>	–
<i>accusative</i>	sē
<i>genitive</i>	suī
<i>dative</i>	sibi
<i>ablative</i>	sē

This fresco fragment depicts three Cupids making perfume, with Psyche sitting on the right.



NUMBERS

1	I	ūnus, ūna, ūnum
2	II	duo, duae, duo
3	III	trēs, trēs, tria
4	IIII or IV	quattuor
5	V	quīnque
6	VI	sex
7	VII	septem
8	VIII	octo
9	VIII or IX	novem
10	X	decem
50	L	quīnquāgintā
100	C	centum
500	D	quīngentī
1,000	M	mīlle, <i>pl.</i> mīlia

1st	prīmus, a, um
2nd	secundus, a, um
3rd	tertius, a, um
4th	quārtus, a, um
5th	quīntus, a, um
6th	sextus, a, um
7th	septimus, a, um
8th	octāvus, a, um
9th	nōnus, a, um
10th	decimus, a, um

The numbers 4–10, 50, and 100 do not change their endings.

The numbers 1–3 change their endings as follows:

	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masculine/ feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nominative</i>	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
<i>accusative</i>	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	duōs	duās	duo	trēs	tria
<i>genitive</i>	ūnīus or ūnius			duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	
<i>dative</i>	ūnī			duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	
<i>ablative</i>	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	

Large numbers

The Romans wrote large numbers by using lines with numerals. A line over the top of the numerals indicates multiplication by 1,000. A line over the top and on both sides indicates multiplication by 100,000.

For example: $\overline{\overline{\text{XXXI}}\text{CCCXVIII}} = 3,318,000$.



This fresco, which shows Cupid, was reconstructed from twelve fragments. It is from the first century AD.

EXPRESSIONS, MOTTOES, AND ABBREVIATIONS

A.D.	annō dominī	<i>in the year of the Lord</i>
a.m.	ante merīdiem	<i>before midday</i>
ad lib	ad libitum	<i>as you desire</i>
c.	circā	<i>about, approximately</i>
cf.	confer	<i>compare (with)</i>
C.V.	curriculum vītāe	<i>course of life</i>
e.g.	exemplī grātiā	<i>as an example</i>
et al.	et alī	<i>and the other people</i>
etc.	et cētera	<i>and the other things</i>
ibid.	ibidem	<i>in the same place (in a book)</i>
i.e.	id est	<i>that is</i>
n.b.	notā bene	<i>note well</i>
p.m.	post merīdiem	<i>after midday</i>
p.s.	post scriptum	<i>after what has been written</i>
Q.E.D.	quod erat dēmonstrandum	<i>(that) which had to be proved</i>
R.I.P.	requiēscat in pāce	<i>rest in peace</i>
S.P.Q.R.	Senātus Populusque Rōmānus	<i>the Senate and the People of Rome</i>
v. or vs.	versus	<i>against, facing</i>

ad hoc	<i>as necessary; temporary</i>
ālea iacta est. (<i>Julius Caesar</i>)	<i>The die has been thrown.</i>
alibī	<i>in another place</i>
bonā fidē	<i>genuine; in good faith</i>
carpe diem! (<i>Horace</i>)	<i>Seize the day!</i>
cōgitō ergō sum.	<i>I think, therefore I am.</i>
cui bonō?	<i>to whose benefit?</i>
dē factō	<i>in reality</i>
dē iūre	<i>according to the law, in theory</i>
ē plūribus ūnum	<i>out of many, one</i>
fortibus Fortūna favet.	<i>Fortune favours the brave.</i>
in sitū	<i>in (the original) place</i>
mea culpa	<i>my own fault</i>
mēns sāna in corpore sānō. (<i>Juvenal</i>)	<i>A healthy mind in a healthy body.</i>
modus operandī	<i>a way of doing something</i>
pecūnia nōn olet.	<i>Money doesn't stink.</i>
per capita	<i>each person</i>
per sē	<i>in/by itself</i>
přimus inter parēs	<i>a first among equals</i>
prō bonō (pūblicō)	<i>for the public good</i>
quid prō quō	<i>one favour in return for another</i>
quis custōdiet ipsōs custōdēs? (<i>Juvenal</i>)	<i>Who will guard the guards?</i>
rēs pūblica	<i>the public situation, the state</i>
status quō	<i>the existing situation</i>
summā cum laude	<i>with great glory</i>
vēnī, vīdī, vīcī. (<i>Julius Caesar</i>)	<i>I came, I saw, I conquered.</i>
viā	<i>by way of</i>
vice versā	<i>the other way around</i>
vōx populī	<i>the voice of the people</i>

VERBS: ACTIVE INDICATIVE

	1st conjugation	2nd conjugation	3rd conjugation	4th conjugation	3rd/4th conjugation
	<i>call</i>	<i>hold</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>take</i>
PRESENT (<i>I call, am calling, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocō	teneō	mittō	audiō	capiō
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocās	tenēs	mittis	audīs	capis
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocat	tenet	mittit	audit	capit
<i>we</i>	vocāmus	tenēmus	mittimus	audīmus	capiamus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocātis	tenētis	mittitis	audītis	capitis
<i>they</i>	vocant	tenent	mittunt	audiunt	capiunt
FUTURE (<i>I shall call, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocābō	tenēbō	mittam	audiam	capiam
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocābis	tenēbis	mittēs	audiēs	capiēs
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocābit	tenēbit	mittet	audiet	capiet
<i>we</i>	vocābimus	tenēbimus	mittēmus	audiēmus	capiēmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocābitis	tenēbitis	mittētis	audiētis	capiētis
<i>they</i>	vocābunt	tenēbunt	mittent	audient	capient
IMPERFECT (<i>I was calling, used to call, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocābam	tenēbam	mittēbam	audiēbam	capiēbam
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocābās	tenēbās	mittēbās	audiēbās	capiēbās
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocābat	tenēbat	mittēbat	audiēbat	capiēbat
<i>we</i>	vocābāmus	tenēbāmus	mittēbāmus	audiēbāmus	capiēbāmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocābātis	tenēbātis	mittēbātis	audiēbātis	capiēbātis
<i>they</i>	vocābant	tenēbant	mittēbant	audiēbant	capiēbant
PERFECT (<i>I called, have called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocāvī	tenuī	mīsī	audīvī	cēpī
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocāvistī	tenuistī	mīsistī	audīvistī	cēpistī
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocāvit	tenuit	mīsīt	audīvit	cēpit
<i>we</i>	vocāvimus	tenuimus	mīsīmus	audīvimus	cēpimus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocāvistis	tenuistis	mīsistis	audīvistis	cēpistis
<i>they</i>	vocāverunt	tenuerunt	mīsērunt	audīverunt	cēperunt
FUTURE PERFECT (<i>I shall have called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocāverō	tenuerō	mīserō	audīverō	cēperō
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocāveris	tenueris	mīseris	audīveris	cēperis
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocāverit	tenuerit	mīserit	audīverit	cēperit
<i>we</i>	vocāverimus	tenuerimus	mīserimus	audīverimus	cēperimus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocāveritis	tenueritis	mīseritis	audīveritis	cēperitis
<i>they</i>	vocāverint	tenuerint	mīserint	audīverint	cēperint
PLUPERFECT (<i>I had called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocāveram	tenueram	mīseram	audīveram	cēperam
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocāverās	tenuerās	mīserās	audīverās	cēperās
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocāverat	tenuerat	mīserat	audīverat	cēperat
<i>we</i>	vocāverāmus	tenuerāmus	mīserāmus	audīverāmus	cēperāmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocāverātis	tenuerātis	mīserātis	audīverātis	cēperātis
<i>they</i>	vocāverant	tenuerant	mīserant	audīverant	cēperant

VERBS: PASSIVE INDICATIVE

	1st conjugation	2nd conjugation	3rd conjugation	4th conjugation	3rd/4th conjugation
	<i>call</i>	<i>hold</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>take</i>
PRESENT (<i>I am called, am being called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocor	teneor	mittor	audior	capior
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocāris	tenēris	mitteris	audīris	caperis
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocātur	tenētur	mittitur	audītur	capitur
<i>we</i>	vocāmur	tenēmur	mittimur	audīmur	capi-mur
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocāminī	tenēminī	mittiminī	audīminī	capi-minī
<i>they</i>	vocantur	tenentur	mittuntur	audiuntur	cap-iuntur
FUTURE (<i>I shall be called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocābor	tenēbor	mittar	audiar	capiar
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocāberis	tenēberis	mittēris	audiēris	capiēris
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocābitur	tenēbitur	mittētur	audiētur	capiētur
<i>we</i>	vocābimur	tenēbimur	mittēmur	audiēmur	capiēmur
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocābiminī	tenēbiminī	mittēminī	audiēminī	capiēminī
<i>they</i>	vocābuntur	tenēbuntur	mittentur	audientur	capientur
IMPERFECT (<i>I was being called, used to be called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocābar	tenēbar	mittēbar	audiēbar	capiēbar
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocābāris	tenēbāris	mittēbāris	audiēbāris	capiēbāris
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocābātur	tenēbātur	mittēbātur	audiēbātur	capiēbātur
<i>we</i>	vocābāmur	tenēbāmur	mittēbāmur	audiēbāmur	capiēbāmur
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocābāminī	tenēbāminī	mittēbāminī	audiēbāminī	capiēbāminī
<i>they</i>	vocābantur	tenēbantur	mittēbantur	audiēbantur	capiēbantur
PERFECT (<i>I was called, have been called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocātus sum	tentus sum	missus sum	audītus sum	captus sum
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocātus es	tentus es	missus es	audītus es	captus es
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocātus est	tentus est	missus est	audītus est	captus est
<i>we</i>	vocātī sumus	tentī sumus	missī sumus	audītī sumus	captī sumus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocātī estis	tentī estis	missī estis	audītī estis	captī estis
<i>they</i>	vocātī sunt	tentī sunt	missī sunt	audītī sunt	captī sunt
FUTURE PERFECT (<i>I shall have been called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocātus erō	tentus erō	missus erō	audītus erō	captus erō
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocātus eris	tentus eris	missus eris	audītus eris	captus eris
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocātus erit	tentus erit	missus erit	audītus erit	captus erit
<i>we</i>	vocātī erimus	tentī erimus	missī erimus	audītī erimus	captī erimus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocātī eritis	tentī eritis	missī eritis	audītī eritis	captī eritis
<i>they</i>	vocātī erunt	tentī erunt	missī erunt	audītī erunt	captī erunt
PLUPERFECT (<i>I had been called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocātus eram	tentus eram	missus eram	audītus eram	captus eram
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocātus erās	tentus erās	missus erās	audītus erās	captus erās
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocātus erat	tentus erat	missus erat	audītus erat	captus erat
<i>we</i>	vocātī erāmus	tentī erāmus	missī erāmus	audītī erāmus	captī erāmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocātī erātis	tentī erātis	missī erātis	audītī erātis	captī erātis
<i>they</i>	vocātī erant	tentī erant	missī erant	audītī erant	captī erant

VERBS: ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

	1st conjugation	2nd conjugation	3rd conjugation	4th conjugation	3rd/4th conjugation
	<i>call</i>	<i>hold</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>take</i>
PRESENT (<i>I call, am calling, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocem	teneam	mittam	audiam	capiam
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocēs	teneās	mittās	audiās	capiās
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocet	teneat	mittat	audiat	capiat
<i>we</i>	vocēmus	teneāmus	mittāmus	audiāmus	capiāmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocētis	teneātis	mittātis	audiātis	capiātis
<i>they</i>	vocent	teneant	mittant	audiant	capiant

Latin does not have a future subjunctive.

IMPERFECT (<i>I was calling, used to call, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocārem	tenērem	mitterem	audīrem	caperem
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocārēs	tenērēs	mitterēs	audīrēs	caperēs
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocāret	tenēret	mitteret	audīret	caperet
<i>we</i>	vocārēmus	tenērēmus	mitterēmus	audīrēmus	caperēmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocārētis	tenērētis	mitterētis	audīrētis	caperētis
<i>they</i>	vocārent	tenērent	mitterent	audīrent	caperent

PERFECT (<i>I called, have called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocāverim	tenuerim	mīserim	audīverim	cēperim
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocāverīs	tenuerīs	mīserīs	audīverīs	cēperīs
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocāverit	tenuerit	mīserit	audīverit	cēperit
<i>we</i>	vocāverīmus	tenuerīmus	mīserīmus	audīverīmus	cēperīmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocāverītis	tenuerītis	mīserītis	audīverītis	cēperītis
<i>they</i>	vocāverint	tenuerint	mīserint	audīverint	cēperint

Latin does not have a future perfect subjunctive.

PLUPERFECT (<i>I had called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocāvissem	tenuissem	mīsissem	audīvissem	cēpissem
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocāvissēs	tenuissēs	mīsisēs	audīvissēs	cēpissēs
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocāvisset	tenuisset	mīsisset	audīvisset	cēpisset
<i>we</i>	vocāvissēmus	tenuissēmus	mīsissemus	audīvissēmus	cēpissēmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocāvissētis	tenuissētis	mīsissetis	audīvissētis	cēpissētis
<i>they</i>	vocāvissent	tenuissent	mīsisissent	audīvissent	cēpissent

VERBS: PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

	1st conjugation	2nd conjugation	3rd conjugation	4th conjugation	3rd/4th conjugation
	<i>call</i>	<i>hold</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>take</i>
PRESENT (<i>I am called, am being called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocer	tenear	mittar	audiar	capiar
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocēris	teneāris	mittāris	audiāris	capiāris
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocētur	teneātur	mittātur	audiātur	capiātur
<i>we</i>	vocēmur	teneāmur	mittāmur	audiāmur	capiāmur
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocēminī	teneāminī	mittāminī	audiāminī	capiāminī
<i>they</i>	vocentur	teneantur	mittantur	audiantur	capiantur

Latin does not have a future subjunctive.

IMPERFECT (<i>I was being called, used to be called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocārer	tenērer	mitterer	audīrer	caperer
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocārēris	tenērēris	mitterēris	audīrēris	caperēris
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocārētur	tenērētur	mitterētur	audīrētur	caperētur
<i>we</i>	vocārēmur	tenērēmur	mitterēmur	audīrēmur	caperēmur
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocārēminī	tenērēminī	mitterēminī	audīrēminī	caperēminī
<i>they</i>	vocārentur	tenērentur	mitterentur	audīrentur	caperentur

PERFECT (<i>I was called, have been called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocātus sim	tentus sim	missus sim	audītus sim	captus sim
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocātus sīs	tentus sīs	missus sīs	audītus sīs	captus sīs
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocātus sit	tentus sit	missus sit	audītus sit	captus sit
<i>we</i>	vocātī sīmus	tentī sīmus	missī sīmus	audītī sīmus	captī sīmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocātī sītis	tentī sītis	missī sītis	audītī sītis	captī sītis
<i>they</i>	vocātī sint	tentī sint	missī sint	audītī sint	captī sint

Latin does not have a future perfect subjunctive.

PLUPERFECT (<i>I had been called, etc.</i>)					
<i>I</i>	vocātus essem	tentus essem	missus essem	audītus essem	captus essem
<i>you (sing.)</i>	vocātus essēs	tentus essēs	missus essēs	audītus essēs	captus essēs
<i>he, she, it</i>	vocātus esset	tentus esset	missus esset	audītus esset	captus esset
<i>we</i>	vocātī essēmus	tentī essēmus	missī essēmus	audītī essēmus	captī essēmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	vocātī essētis	tentī essētis	missī essētis	audītī essētis	captī essētis
<i>they</i>	vocātī essent	tentī essent	missī essent	audītī essent	captī essent

OTHER PARTS OF THE VERB

	1st conjugation	2nd conjugation	3rd conjugation	4th conjugation	3rd/4th conjugation
INFINITIVES					
<i>Present Active Infinitive</i>	<i>to call</i> vocāre	<i>to hold</i> tenēre	<i>to send</i> mittere	<i>to hear</i> audire	<i>to take</i> capere
<i>Present Passive Infinitive</i>	<i>to be called</i> vocārī	<i>to be held</i> tenērī	<i>to be sent</i> mittī	<i>to be heard</i> audīrī	<i>to be taken</i> capī
<i>Future Active Infinitive</i>	<i>to be going to call</i> vocātūrus esse	<i>to be going to hold</i> tentūrus esse	<i>to be going to send</i> missūrus esse	<i>to be going to hear</i> audītūrus esse	<i>to be going to take</i> captūrus esse
<i>Future Passive Infinitive</i>	<i>to be going to be called</i> vocātum īrī	<i>to be going to be held</i> tentum īrī	<i>to be going to be sent</i> missum īrī	<i>to be going to be heard</i> audītum īrī	<i>to be going to be taken</i> captum īrī
<i>Perfect Active Infinitive</i>	<i>to have called</i> vocāvisse	<i>to have held</i> tenuisse	<i>to have sent</i> mīsisse	<i>to have heard</i> audīvisse	<i>to have taken</i> cēpisse
<i>Perfect Passive Infinitive</i>	<i>to have been called</i> vocātus esse	<i>to have been held</i> tentus esse	<i>to have been sent</i> missus esse	<i>to have been heard</i> audītus esse	<i>to have been taken</i> captus esse
IMPERATIVES					
	<i>call!</i>	<i>hold!</i>	<i>send!</i>	<i>listen!</i>	<i>take!</i>
<i>singular</i>	vocā	tenē	mitte	audī	cape
<i>plural</i>	vocāte	tenēte	mittite	audīte	capite
PARTICIPLES					
<i>Present Participle</i>	<i>calling</i> vocāns	<i>holding</i> tenēns	<i>sending</i> mittēns	<i>hearing</i> audiēns	<i>taking</i> capiēns
<i>Future Participle</i>	<i>about to call</i> vocātūrus	<i>about to hold</i> tentūrus	<i>about to send</i> missūrus	<i>about to hear</i> audītūrus	<i>about to take</i> captūrus
<i>Perfect Passive Participle</i>	<i>(having been) called</i> vocātus	<i>(having been) held</i> tentus	<i>(having been) sent</i> missus	<i>(having been) heard</i> audītus	<i>(having been) taken</i> captus
GERUNDS, GERUNDIVES, SUPINES					
<i>Gerund</i>	<i>calling</i> vocandum	<i>holding</i> tenendum	<i>sending</i> mittendum	<i>hearing</i> audiendum	<i>taking</i> capiendum
<i>Gerundive</i>	<i>being/to be called</i> vocandus	<i>being/to be held</i> tenendus	<i>being/to be sent</i> mittendus	<i>being/to be heard</i> audiendus	<i>being/to be taken</i> capiendus
<i>Supine</i>	<i>to call</i> vocātum	<i>to hold</i> tentum	<i>to send</i> missum	<i>to hear</i> audītum	<i>to take</i> captum

IRREGULAR VERBS: INDICATIVE

PRESENT	<i>I am</i>	<i>I am able</i>	<i>I go</i>	<i>I want</i>	<i>I don't want</i>	<i>I prefer</i>
<i>I</i>	sum	possum	eō	volō	nōlō	mālō
<i>you (sing.)</i>	es	potes	īs	vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs
<i>he, she, it</i>	est	potest	it	vult	nōn vult	māvult
<i>we</i>	sumus	possumus	īmus	volumus	nolumus	mālumus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	estis	potestis	ītis	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis
<i>they</i>	sunt	possunt	eunt	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt

FUTURE	<i>I shall be, etc.</i>					
<i>I</i>	erō	poterō	ībō	volam	nōlam	mālam
<i>you (sing.)</i>	eris	poteris	ībīs	volēs	nōlē	mālēs
<i>he, she, it</i>	erit	poterit	ībit	volet	nōlet	mālet
<i>we</i>	erimus	poterimus	ībimus	volēmus	nōlēmus	mālēmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	eritis	poteritis	ībītis	volētis	nōlētis	mālētis
<i>they</i>	erunt	poterunt	ībunt	volent	nōlent	mālent

IMPERFECT	<i>I was, etc.</i>					
<i>I</i>	eram	poteram	ībam	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
<i>you (sing.)</i>	erās	poterās	ībās	volēbās	nōlēbās	mālēbās
<i>he, she, it</i>	erat	poterat	ībat	volēbat	nōlēbat	mālēbat
<i>we</i>	erāmus	poterāmus	ībāmus	volēbāmus	nōlēbāmus	mālēbāmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	erātis	poterātis	ībātis	volēbātis	nōlēbātis	mālēbātis
<i>they</i>	erant	poterant	ībant	volēbant	nōlēbant	mālēbant

Forms based on perfect stems are regular:

PERFECT	<i>I was, have been, etc.</i>					
<i>I</i>	fuī	potuī	īī	voluī	nōluī	māluī
<i>you (sing.)</i>	fuistī	potuistī	īistī	voluistī	nōluistī	māluistī
	etc.					

FUTURE PERFECT	<i>I shall have been, etc.</i>					
<i>I</i>	fuērō	potuerō	ierō	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō
<i>you (sing.)</i>	fuēris	potueris	ieris	volueris	nōlueris	mālueris
	etc.					

PLUPERFECT	<i>I had been, etc.</i>					
<i>I</i>	fuēram	potueram	ieram	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
<i>you (sing.)</i>	fuērās	potuerās	ierās	voluerās	nōluerās	māluerās
	etc.					

IRREGULAR VERBS: SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT	<i>I am</i>	<i>I am able</i>	<i>I go</i>	<i>I want</i>	<i>I don't want</i>	<i>I prefer</i>
<i>I</i>	sim	possim	eam	velim	nōlim	mālim
<i>you (sing.)</i>	sīs	possīs	eās	velīs	nōlīs	mālīs
<i>he, she, it</i>	sit	possit	eat	velit	nōlit	mālit
<i>we</i>	sīmus	possīmus	eāmus	velīmus	nōlīmus	mālīmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	sītis	possītis	eātis	velītis	nōlītis	mālītis
<i>they</i>	sint	possint	eant	velint	nōlint	mālint

IMPERFECT	<i>I was, etc.</i>					
<i>I</i>	essem	possem	īrem	vellem	nōllem	māllem
<i>you (sing.)</i>	essēs	possēs	īrēs	vellēs	nōllēs	māllēs
<i>he, she, it</i>	esset	posset	īret	vellet	nōllet	māllet
<i>we</i>	essēmus	possēmus	īrēmus	vellēmus	nōllēmus	māllēmus
<i>you (pl.)</i>	essētis	possētis	īrētis	vellētis	nōllētis	māllētis
<i>they</i>	essent	possent	īrent	vellent	nōllent	māllent

PERFECT	<i>I was, have been, etc.</i>					
<i>I</i>	fuerim	potuerim	ierim	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim
<i>you (sing.)</i>	fuerīs	potuerīs	ierīs	voluerīs	nōluerīs	māluerīs
	etc.					

PLUPERFECT	<i>I had been, etc.</i>					
<i>I</i>	fuissem	potuissem	īsssem	voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem
<i>you (sing.)</i>	fuisēs	potuissēs	īssēs	voluissēs	nōluissēs	māluissēs
	etc.					

FERŌ, FERRE, TULĪ, LĀTUS (I CARRY, BEAR)

	Indicative		Subjunctive	
PRESENT	Active	Passive	Active	Passive
<i>I</i>	ferō	feror	feram	ferar
<i>you (sing.)</i>	fers	ferris	ferās	ferāris
<i>he, she, it</i>	fert	fertur	ferat	ferātur
<i>we</i>	ferimus	ferimur	ferāmus	ferāmur
<i>you (pl.)</i>	fertis	feriminī	ferātis	ferāminī
<i>they</i>	ferunt	feruntur	ferant	ferantur

FUTURE	Active	Passive		
<i>I</i>	feram	ferar		
<i>you (sing.)</i>	ferēs	ferēris		
<i>he, she, it</i>	feret	ferētur		
<i>we</i>	ferēmus	ferēmur		
<i>you (pl.)</i>	ferētis	ferēminī		
<i>they</i>	ferent	ferentur		

Latin does not have a future subjunctive.

IMPERFECT	Active	Passive	Active	Passive
<i>I</i>	ferēbam	ferēbar	ferrem	ferrer
<i>you (sing.)</i>	ferēbās	ferēbāris	ferrēs	ferrēris
	etc.			

Forms based on the perfect (tulī) and the perfect passive participle (lātus) are regular.

FĪŌ, FIERĪ, FACTUS SUM (I BECOME, AM MADE)

	Indicative	Subjunctive
PRESENT		
I	fīō	fīam
you (sing.)	fīs	fīās
he, she, it	fit	fīat
we	fīmus	fīāmus
you (pl.)	fītis	fīātis
they	fīunt	fīant
FUTURE		
I	fīam	
you (sing.)	fīēs	
he, she, it	fīet	
we	fīēmus	
you (pl.)	fīētis	
they	fīent	
IMPERFECT		
I	fīēbam	fierem
you (sing.)	fīēbās	fierēs
		etc.

Latin does not have a future subjunctive.

fīō is used as the passive of faciō in the present, future, and imperfect tenses. In the perfect, future perfect, and pluperfect tenses, the passive forms of faciō (e.g. factus sum) are used.



A fragment of a wall painting showing two women.

OTHER PARTS OF IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVES								
Present Active	to be	to be able	to go	to want	to not want	to prefer	to bring	to become
	esse	posse	īre	velle	nōlle	mālle	ferre	fieri
Perfect Active	to have been	to have been able	to have gone	to have wanted	to have not wanted	to have preferred	to have brought	to have become
	fuisse	potuisse	īsse	voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse	tulisse	factus esse
IMPERATIVES								
	be!		go!		be unwilling! don't!		bring!	
singular	es		ī		nōlī		fer	
plural	este		īte		nōlīte		ferite	

sum has the future active infinitive fore/futūrus esse (to be going to be) and the future participle futūrus (about to be). Some compounds of sum have a present participle, for example absēns, gen. absentis.

eō and its compounds have the future active infinitive itūrus esse (to be going to go), the present participle iēns, gen. euntis (going), the future participle itūrus (about to go), the gerund eundum (going), and the supine itum (to go).

volō has the present participle volēns, gen. volentis (wanting).

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

1. To express the **result** of a situation or action,
 - a. after **ut** or **ut nōn**:
Athēna eōs adeō amābat ut eīs oleam daret.
Athena loved them so much that she gave the olive tree to them.
 - b. in a relative clause:
nēmō tam pauper est quī nōn possit aliīs subvenīre.
Nobody is so poor that he can't help others.
2. To express the **purpose** of an action,
 - a. after **ut** or **nē**:
lyram in terrā dēposuī, ut saltārem.
I put down my lyre on the ground, so that I might dance.
 - b. in a relative clause:
ego amīcum mīsi, quī dōnum deō daret.
I sent a friend to give a gift to the god.
3. To express a **characteristic** of the antecedent in a relative clause:
quī aethera carpere possent crēdidit esse deōs.
Those who could fly through the air, he thought were gods.
4. In **indirect commands**, after **ut** or **nē**:
medica eum monuit nē bracchium movēret.
The doctor warned him not to move his arm.
5. In **indirect questions**:
pater senem rogāvit cūr imāginēs fēcisset.
My father asked the old man why he had made the sculptures.
6. In **subordinate clauses within indirect speech**:
vīsa esse in arduō, quae plāna fuerint, memorant.
They recall that things were seen on high, which had been level ground.
7. After **cum** meaning *when*, *since*, or *because*:
Lūcilius et parentēs tacēbant, cum nūntius advēnisset.
Lucilius and his parents were silent, because the messenger had arrived.



8. After **dum** meaning *until*:
mē diū cēlābam dum fūrēs obdormīrent.
I hid for a long time until the thieves fell asleep.
9. With **verbs of fearing**, after **ut** or **nē**:
Balbus timēbat nē in proeliō vulnerārētur.
Balbus was afraid that he might be wounded in battle.
10. With **verbs of hesitating, doubting**, etc., after **quō minus** (or **quōminus**):
nec apud ducēs Vitelliānōs dubitātum est quō minus pācem concēderent.
Nor did Vitellius' leaders hesitate to accept peace.
11. Independently, with a **hortatory** or **jussive** force:
rūmōrēs senum ūnius assis aestimēmus.
Let's value old men's gossip at a single penny.
12. Independently, to express **potential**:
audīrēs ululātūs fēminārum, infāntum quirītātūs, clāmōrēs virōrum.
You could hear the wailing of women, the cries of babies, the shouts of men.
13. Independently, or after **utinam**, in **wishes** and **polite requests (optative)**:
utinam liceat collō complexa tenēre brāciola.
If only it may be allowed to keep your little arms wrapped around my neck.
14. Independently, in **deliberative questions**:
quid facerēmus?
What were we to do?
15. In **conditional sentences**, to suggest that fulfilment of the condition is unlikely or impossible:
sī pānem ēmissēs, vīnum portāvissem.
If you had bought the bread, I would have brought the wine. (But you didn't.)
16. After **quīn** meaning *from, that, that ... not, who ... not, which ... not* (see p. 210):
nē dubitēs quīn haec animāi turbida sit vīs.
You shouldn't doubt that this is the wild force of the wind.



A fragment from the decorative frame of a fresco from the first century AD.