

Resource Book I

NOUNS,
PRONOUNS,
AND
ADJECTIVES

KMHS LATIN

Chapter 1

NOUNS

Nouns are listed in the dictionary with a very specific vocabulary entry. It includes the nominative singular form, the genitive singular, and the gender, as well as anything that is unusual or specific to that noun.

Nouns are grouped into five declensions. Each declension is identified by the ending on the genitive singular form. Each declension has its own group of endings. The endings are added to the stem, which is found by dropping the ending from the genitive singular.



SECTION 1



The Latin Noun

Nouns are listed in the dictionary with a very specific vocabulary entry. It includes the nominative singular form, the genitive singular, and the gender, as well as anything that is unusual or specific to that noun.

Examples:

puer, puerī, m. *boy*

urbs, urbis, genitive plural urbium, f. *city*

vis, ---, f. *strength, force, power, violence*

canis, canis, m./f. *dog*

Nouns are grouped into five declensions. Each declension is identified by the ending on the genitive singular form. Each declension has its own group of endings. The endings are added to the stem, which is found by dropping the ending from the genitive singular.

SECTION 2



The First Declension

The first declension is identified by the -ae ending on the genitive singular form. Most, but not all, first declension nouns are feminine.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	-a	-ae
Gen.	-ae	-ārum
Dat.	-ae	-īs
Acc.	-am	-ās
Abl.	-ā	-īs
Voc.	-a	-ae

Example: femina, feminae, f. woman stem: femin-

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	femina a	femina e
Gen.	femina e	feminā rum
Dat.	femina e	femin īs
Acc.	femin am	femin ās
Abl.	femin ā	femin īs
Voc.	femina a	femina e

SECTION 3

The Second Declension

The second declension is identified by the ending \bar{i} on the genitive singular form. Most second declension nouns are either masculine or neuter. Masculine and neuter second declension nouns have their own endings.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	-us (---) *	\bar{i}
Gen.	\bar{i}	- \bar{o} rum
Dat.	- \bar{o}	- \bar{i} s
Acc.	-um	- \bar{o} s
Abl.	- \bar{o}	- \bar{i} s
Voc.	-e (---)**	\bar{i}

* Most second declension nouns have a nominative singular form that ends in -us. Some have a variable form, often ending in an er.

** When a second declension noun has a nominative form that ends in -us, the vocative ending is -e. When it has a variable form, the vocative ending is identical to the nominative. For second declension nouns that have an -i- before the -us ending, that ending contracts with the -e, giving a vocative ending of \bar{i} .

Masculine

Example: servus, \bar{i} , m. stem: serv-

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	serv us	serv \bar{i}
Gen.	serv \bar{i}	serv \bar{o}rum
Dat.	serv \bar{o}	serv \bar{i}s
Acc.	serv um	serv \bar{o}s
Abl.	serv \bar{o}	serv \bar{i}s
Voc.	serv e	serv \bar{i}

Example: raedarius, -ī, m. stem: raedari-

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	raedari us	raedari ī
Gen.	raedari ī	raedari ōrum
Dat.	raedari ō	raedari īs
Acc.	raedari um	raedari ōs
Abl.	raedari ō	raedari īs
Voc.	raedari ī	raedari ī

Feminine

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	hort us	hort ī
Gen.	hort ī	hort ōrum
Dat.	hort ō	hort īs
Acc.	hort um	hort ōs
Abl.	hort ō	hort īs
Voc.	hort e	hort ī

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	puer	puer ī
Gen.	puer ī	puer ōrum
Dat.	puer ō	puer īs
Acc.	puer um	puer ōs
Abl.	puer ō	puer īs
Voc.	puer	puer ī

Neuter

Neuter nouns of the second declension use slightly different endings from those of masculine and feminine nouns.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	-um	-a
Gen.	-ī	-ōrum
Dat.	-ō	-īs
Acc.	-um	-a
Abl.	-ō	-īs
Voc.	-um	-a

There are two helpful hints to remember with neuter nouns:

1. Neuter nominative, accusative, and vocative endings are always the same.
2. Neuter nominative, accusative, and vocative plural endings always end with -a, regardless of the declension.

Example: baculum, -ī, n. - stick stem: bacul

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	bacul um	bacul a
Gen.	bacul ī	bacul ōrum
Dat.	bacul ō	bacul īs
Acc.	bacul um	bacul a
Abl.	bacul ō	bacul īs
Voc.	bacul um	bacul a

SECTION 4



The Third Declension

Third declension nouns are nouns that share an -is ending in the genitive singular. All genders share this -is ending in the genitive singular. When declining a third declension noun, the same endings are used for masculine and feminine nouns. As with the second declension, a slightly different paradigm is used for the neuter gender.

In the third declension, the nominative and vocative forms are always identical.

There is no one consistent ending for the nominative singular form. The nominative singular for third declension should be memorized as a variable.

Masculine and Feminine

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom./Voc.	---	-ēs
Gen.	-is	-um
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-e	-ibus

Example: pater, patris, m. stem: patr-

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom./Voc.	pater	patrēs
Gen.	patr is	patr um
Dat.	patr ī	patr ibus
Acc.	patr em	patrēs
Abl.	patr e	patr ibus

Neuter

Neuter nouns differ from masculine and feminine nouns in two ways. In the accusative singular, instead of having the -em ending, they once again have the variable. In the nominative and accusative plural endings, they have an -a instead of -ēs.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom./Voc.	----	-a
Gen.	-is	-um
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	----	-a
Abl.	-e	-ibus

Example: tempus, tempōris, n. stem: tempōr-

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom./Voc.	tempus	tempōra
Gen.	tempōris	tempōrum
Dat.	tempōrī	tempōribus
Acc.	tempus	tempōra
Abl.	tempōre	tempōribus

Third Declension I-stem Nouns

There is a subcategory of third declension nouns called I-stem nouns. These nouns have slightly different endings. They actually resemble the endings of third declension adjectives. These nouns will be identified by the vocabulary entry. Dictionaries and books will include either (-ium) or the full genitive plural form written out.

	SINGULAR M./F. (N.)	PLURAL M./F. (N.)
Nom./Voc.	----	-ēs (-ia)
Gen.	-is	-ium
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-ēs (-ia)
Abl.	-e (ī)	-ibus

Example: glis, gliris, (-ium) m. stem: glir-

	SINGULAR M./F. (N.)	PLURAL M./F. (N.)
Nom./Voc.	glis	glirēs
Gen.	gliris	glirium
Dat.	glirī	gliribus
Acc.	glirem	glirēs
Abl.	glire	gliribus

Example: mare, maris, (-ium) n. stem: mar-

	SINGULAR M./F. (N.)	PLURAL M./F. (N.)
Nom./Voc.	mare	mar ia
Gen.	mar is	mar ium
Dat.	mar ī	mar ibus
Acc.	mare	mar ia
Abl.	mar ī	mar ibus

The Fourth Declension

Fourth Declension nouns can be identified by the *-ūs* ending on the genitive singular form.

There are two sets of endings for the fourth declension: one for masculine and feminine nouns and one for neuter nouns.

Masculine and Feminine

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom./Voc.	-us	-ūs
Gen.	-ūs	-uum
Dat.	-uī	-ibus
Acc.	-um	-ūs
Abl.	-ū	-ibus

Example: manus, manūs, f. stem: man-

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom./Voc.	man us	man ūs
Gen.	man ūs	man uum
Dat.	man ū	man ibus
Acc.	man um	man ūs
Abl.	man ū	man ibus

Neuter

There are three neuter fourth declension nouns:

cornū, cornūs, n. - horn

genū, genūs, n. - knee

verū, verūs, n. - broiling spit

There is a separate set of endings for these three words.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom./Voc.	-ū	-ua
Gen.	-ūs	-uum
Dat.	-ū	-ibus
Acc.	-ū	-ua
Abl.	-ū	-ibus

Example: genū, genūs, n. stem: gen-

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom./Voc.	genū	gen <u>ua</u>
Gen.	genūs	gen <u>uum</u>
Dat.	genū	gen <u>ibus</u>
Acc.	genū	gen <u>ua</u>
Abl.	genū	gen <u>ibus</u>

SECTION 6



The Fifth Declension

The fifth declension is identified by the -ei ending on the genitive singular form. Most, but not all, fifth declension nouns are feminine.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom./Voc.	-ēs	-ēs
Gen.	-ei	-ērum
Dat.	-ei	-ebus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-e	-ebus

Example: res, rei, f. thing, matter, situation stem: r-

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom./Voc.	rēs	rēs
Gen.	reī	rērum
Dat.	reī	rēbus
Acc.	rem	rēs
Abl.	re	rēbus

Chapter 2

PRONOUNS



SECTION 1

Personal Pronouns

Personal Pronouns are pronouns that replace a previously mentioned noun in a sentence. In English the personal pronouns are I, we, you, he, she, it, and they. These words are some of the few examples that we have of words that decline in English.

SINGULAR			
	1ST PERSON	2ND PERSON	3RD PERSON
Subjective	I	you	he/she/it
Possessive	my/mine	your/yours	his/her/its
Objective	me	you	him/her/it

PLURAL			
	1ST PERSON	2ND PERSON	3RD PERSON
Subjective	we	you	they
Possessive	our/ours	your/yours	their/theirs
Objective	us	you	them

First Person

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	ego	nōs
Genitive	meī	nostrī/nostrum
Dative	mihi	nōbīs
Accusative	mē	nōs
Ablative	mē	nōbīs

Second Person

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	tū	vōs
Genitive	tuī	vestrī/vestrum
Dative	tibi	vōbīs
Accusative	tē	vōs
Ablative	tē	vōbīs

Third Person

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	is	ea	id
Genitive	eius	eius	eius
Dative	eī	eī	eī
Accusative	eum	eam	id
Ablative	eō	eā	eō

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	eī	ae	ea
Genitive	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dative	eīs	eīs	eīs
Accusative	eōs	eās	ea
Ablative	eīs	eīs	eīs

SECTION 2



Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are used when an object in the predicate refers to the same person or thing as the subject.

In the first and second person, the reflexive pronoun uses the same forms as the personal pronoun, except that it does not exist in the nominative case.

First Person Reflexive Pronouns

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	---	---
Genitive	meī	nostrī
Dative	mihi	nōbīs
Accusative	mē	nōs
Ablative	mē	nōbīs

Second Person Reflexive Pronouns

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	---	---
Genitive	tuī	vestrī
Dative	tibi	vōbīs
Accusative	tē	vōs
Ablative	tē	vōbīs

Third Person Reflexive Pronouns

In the third person, a different set of forms is used. The same forms are used for all three genders in both the singular and plural. The gender and number of the object can be determined by the gender and the number of the subject.

Nominative	---
Genitive	suī
Dative	sibi
Accusative	sē
Ablative	sē

SECTION 3

Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives

A demonstrative is something that indicates, or points out a particular item or person. It can be used as an adjective, in which case it modifies a noun and agrees with it in gender, number, and case. It can also be used as a pronoun. As a pronoun it would agree in gender and number with its antecedent, which is the noun that it replaces.

Hic, Haec, Hoc and Ille, Illa, Illud

Hic, haec, hoc means “this,” or in the plural, “these.” Ille, illa, illud means “that”, or in the plural, “those.”

Hic is used to point out a noun that is nearby. Ille is used to point out a noun that is far away or distant. They can also be translated as “the latter” and “the former.”

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	hic	haec	hoc
Genitive	huius	huius	huius
Dative	huic	huic	huic
Accusative	hunc	hanc	hoc
Ablative	hōc	hāc	hōc

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	hī	hae	haec
Genitive	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dative	hīs	hīs	hīs
Accusative	hōs	hās	haec
Ablative	hīs	hīs	hīs

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	ille	illa	illud
Genitive	illius	illius	illius
Dative	illī	illī	illī
Accusative	illum	illam	illud
Ablative	illō	illā	illō

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	illī	illae	illa
Genitive	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dative	illīs	illīs	illīs
Accusative	illōs	illās	illa
Ablative	illīs	illīs	illīs

Iste, Ista, Istud

Iste also means “that” or “those”, but it has an additional meaning of “that thing of yours”, “that thing near you”. It sometimes carries a negative connotation.

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	iste	ista	istud
Genitive	istius	istius	istius
Dative	istī	istī	istī
Accusative	istum	istam	istud
Ablative	istō	istā	istō

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	istī	istae	ista
Genitive	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
Dative	istīs	istīs	istīs
Accusative	istōs	istās	ista
Ablative	istīs	istīs	istīs

Is, Ea, Id

In addition to being the forms of the third person personal pronoun, *is*, *ea*, *id* can also be used as a demonstrative adjective. In that case it is translated as “that” or “those.” You can identify this use because it will agree with an accompanying noun in gender, number, and case.

SECTION 4

The Relative Pronoun

The relative pronoun is used to begin a relative, or adjective, clause. The relative pronoun in all cases whether singular or plural is translated as “who,” “which,” or “that.” In the genitive the relative pronoun is translated as “whose” or “of which/whom.” In the dative it is translated as “to/for which/whom.” Some of the forms of the relative pronoun are similar to those of the demonstrative pronoun *hic, haec, hoc*. The relative pronoun must agree with its antecedent in gender and number, but not necessarily case.

Qui, Quae, Quod

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quī	quae	quod
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dative	cui	cui	cui
Accusative	quem	quam	quod
Ablative	quō	quā	quō

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quī	quae	quae
Genitive	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dative	quibus	quibus	quibus
Accusative	quōs	quās	quae
Ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus

SECTION 5

Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives

Interrogative Pronouns

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun that asks a question. It is translated as “who, whom, or what.” The vocabulary entry for the interrogative adjective is *quis, quis, quid*. Many of the singular forms of the interrogative pronoun are similar to those of the relative pronoun, *qui, quae, quod*. In the plural *quis* and *quī* are identical.

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quis	quis	quid
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dative	cui	cui	cui
Accusative	quem	quem	quid
Ablative	quō	quō	quō

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quī	quae	quae
Genitive	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dative	quibus	quibus	quibus
Accusative	quōs	quās	quae
Ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus

Interrogative Adjectives

An interrogative adjective is an adjective that asks a question. It is translated as “which” or “what.” As an adjective, it agrees with a noun in gender, number, and case.

The forms are identical to those of the relative pronoun, *qui, quae, quod*.

Chapter 3

ADJECTIVES





The Latin Adjective

Latin adjectives are declined in a very similar way to Latin nouns. Like nouns there are different categories of adjectives, each with different endings for the six cases. Unlike nouns, each word has different forms for the three different genders.

A Latin adjective must agree with the noun it modifies in gender, number, and case. It does not need to agree in declension.

SECTION 2

First-Second Declension Adjectives

First-second declension adjectives, sometimes called 2-1-2 adjectives, follow the same paradigm as first and second declension nouns. Masculine adjectives use the endings of second declension masculine nouns, feminine adjectives use the first declension endings, and neuter ones use the endings of second declension neuter adjectives.

First-second declension adjectives can be identified by the -a ending on the feminine nominative singular. This ending is removed to form the stem used for declining the adjective.

Most first-second declension adjectives have masculine nominative singular forms that end in -us, like bonus, a, um, “good.” There are some, like miser, misera, miserum, “unhappy, miserable,” that have a variable ending for the masculine nominative singular instead.

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	-us/---	-a	-um
Genitive	-ī	-ae	-ī
Dative	-ō	-ae	-ō
Accusative	-um	-am	-um
Ablative	-ō	-ā	-ō
Vocative	-e/---	-a	-um

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	-ī	-ae	-a
Genitive	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
Dative	-īs	-īs	-īs
Accusative	-ōs	-ās	-a
Ablative	-īs	-īs	-īs

Example: bonus, a, um, good stem: bon

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	bon us	bon a	bon um
Genitive	bon ī	bon ae	bon ī
Dative	bon ō	bon ae	bon ō
Accusative	bon um	bon am	bon um
Ablative	bon ō	bon ā	bon ō
Vocative	bon e	bon a	bon um

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	bon ī	bon ae	bon a
Genitive	bon ōrum	bon ārum	bon ōrum
Dative	bon īs	bon īs	bon īs
Accusative	bon ōs	bon ās	bon a
Ablative	bon īs	bon īs	bon īs
Vocative	bon ī	bon ae	bon a

Example: pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, beautiful
stem: pulchr-

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	pulcher	pulch ra	pulchr um
Genitive	pulchr ī	pulchr ae	pulchr ī
Dative	pulchr ō	pulchr ae	pulchr ō
Accusative	pulchr um	pulchr am	pulchr um
Ablative	pulchr ō	pulchr ā	pulchr ō
Vocative	pulcher	pulch ra	pulchr um

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	pulchr ī	pulchr ae	pulchr a
Genitive	pulchr ōrum	pulchr ārum	pulchr ōrum
Dative	pulchr īs	pulchr īs	pulchr īs
Accusative	pulchr ōs	pulchr ās	pulchr a
Ablative	pulchr īs	pulchr īs	pulchr īs
Vocative	pulchr ī	pulchr ae	pulchr a

Third Declension Adjectives

Third declension adjectives are adjectives that use third declension noun endings. There are three types of vocabulary entries for third declension adjectives.

Third Declension Adjectives of Three Terminations

These adjectives have different nominative singular forms for each gender. The stem can be found by dropping the -is ending from the feminine nominative singular.

Examples:

celer, celeris, celere *swift, fast*

celeber, celebris, celebre *famous*

Third Declension Adjectives of Two Terminations

These adjectives share nominative singular endings between the masculine and feminine genders, with a separate ending for the neuter. The stem for these adjectives can be found by dropping the -is from either the masculine or feminine nominative singular form.

Examples:

incolumis, incolumis, incolume *unhurt, safe and sound*

omnis, omnis, omne *all, the whole, every, each*

Because the stem stays the same for all three genders, the vocabulary entries for these adjectives may be abbreviated as follows:

incolumis, -is, -e

omnis, -is, -e

Third Declension Adjectives of One Termination

These adjectives use the same nominative singular form for all three genders. The vocabulary entry for these adjectives includes the nominative and genitive singular forms, like a noun. The stem is found by removing the -is ending from the genitive singular form.

Examples:

ingens, ingentis *huge*

audax, audacis *bold*

The third declension adjective endings are almost identical to the third declension noun endings. There are a few exceptions:

1. The ablative singular of 3rd declension ends in letter -i (not e).
2. The genitive plural of 3rd declension adjectives ends in -ium.
3. The neuter nominative and accusative plural end in -ia.

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	---/-is	---/-is	---/-e
Genitive	-is	-is	-is
Dative	-ī	-ī	-ī
Accusative	-em	-em	---/-e
Ablative	-ī	-ī	-ī

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	-ēs	-ēs	-ia
Genitive	-ium	-ium	-ium
Dative	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
Accusative	-ēs	-ēs	-ia
Ablative	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus

Example: incolumis, incolumis, incolume unhurt, safe
stem = incolum-

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	incolum is	incolum is	incolum e
Genitive	incolum is	incolum is	incolum is
Dative	incolum ī	incolum ī	incolum ī
Accusative	incolum em	incolum em	incolum e
Ablative	incolum ī	incolum ī	incolum ī

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	incolum ēs	incolum ēs	incolum ia
Genitive	incolum ium	incolum ium	incolum ium
Dative	incolum ibus	incolum ibus	incolum ibus
Accusative	incolum ēs	incolum ēs	incolum ia
Ablative	incolum ibus	incolum ibus	incolum ibus

Example: ingēns, ingentis, huge stem: ingent-

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	ingēns	ingēns	ingēns
Genitive	ingent is	ingent is	ingent is
Dative	ingent ī	ingent ī	ingent ī
Accusative	ingent em	ingent em	ingēns
Ablative	ingent ī	ingent ī	ingent ī

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	ingent ēs	ingent ēs	ingent ia
Genitive	ingent ium	ingent ium	ingent ium
Dative	ingent ibus	ingent ibus	ingent ibus
Accusative	ingent ēs	ingent ēs	ingent ia
Ablative	ingent ibus	ingent ibus	ingent ibus

Example: celer, celeris, celere, swift stem: celer-

SINGULAR

	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	celer	celer is	celere e
Genitive	celer is	celer is	celer is
Dative	celer ī	celer ī	celer ī
Accusative	celer em	celer em	celere e
Ablative	celer ī	celer ī	celer ī

PLURAL

	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	celer ēs	celer ēs	celer ia
Genitive	celer ium	celer ium	celer ium
Dative	celer ibus	celer ibus	celer ibus
Accusative	celer ēs	celer ēs	celer ia
Ablative	celer ibus	celer ibus	celer ibus

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

As in English, Latin adjectives are found in 3 different degrees: positive (stultus- silly), comparative (stultior- sillier), and superlative (stultissimus- silliest). The positive degree is the base form (happy, interesting, fun, etc.). The comparative degree considers two nouns (happier, more interesting, rather fun, somewhat boring, etc.); the superlative degree compares three or more nouns (happiest, most interesting, very fun, etc.).

The positive degree form of the adjective is found in the dictionary entry of the word, but the comparative and superlative degree words are formed from the positive form.

Comparative Degree

The comparative degree of an adjective is formed from the positive adjective.

The same stem used to decline an adjective is also used to change its degree. For first-second declension adjectives, this is done by dropping the -a ending from the nominative singular form. For third declension adjectives this is done either by dropping the -is from the feminine nominative singular form, or from the genitive singular form.

Example:

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	pulchr-
stultus, -a, -um	stult-
celeber, celebris, celebre	celebr-
fortis, -is, -e	fort-
audax, audacis	audac-

To form the vocabulary entry for the comparative adjective, add *-ior* to the stem for the masculine and feminine nominative ending and add *-ius* to the stem for the neuter.

pulcher, pulchra, pulcrum	pulchrior, pulchrius <i>prettier</i>
stultus, -a, -um	stultior, stultius <i>more foolish</i>
celeber, celebris, celebre	celebrior, celebrius <i>more famous</i>
fortis, -is, -e	fortior, fortius <i>braver</i>
audax, audacis	audacior, audacius <i>bolder</i>

The stem for the comparative form is the masculine and feminine nominative singular form. Except in the neuter nominative and accusative singular, the endings are added directly to this form.

The comparative form of any adjective is declined like a third declension noun, using the following endings:

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	---	---	---
Genitive	-is	-is	-is
Dative	-ī	-ī	-ī
Accusative	-em	-em	---
Ablative	-e	-e	-e

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	-ēs	-ēs	-a
Genitive	-um	-um	-um
Dative	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
Accusative	-ēs	-ēs	-a
Ablative	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus

Example: stultior, stultius

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	stultior	stultior	stultius
Genitive	stultior is	stultior is	stultior is
Dative	stultior ī	stultior ī	stultior ī
Accusative	stultiore m	stultiore m	stultius
Ablative	stultiore	stultiore	stultiore

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	stultior ēs	stultior ēs	stultior a
Genitive	stultior um	stultior um	stultior um
Dative	stultior ibus	stultior ibus	stultior ibus
Accusative	stultior ēs	stultior ēs	stultior a
Ablative	stultior ibus	stultior ibus	stultior ibus

Superlative Degree

To form the vocabulary entry for a superlative adjective, find the same stem from the positive adjective that you used to form the comparative degree, then add -issimus, a, um.

Examples:

stultus, -a, -um

stultissimus, -a, -um *most foolish*

fortis, -is, -e

fortissimus, -a, -um *bravest*

audax, audacis

audacissimus, -a, -um *boldest*

The superlative form of any adjective is declined like a first & second declension adjective.

Example: stultissimus, -a, -um

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	stultissim us	stultissim a	stultissim um
Genitive	stultissim ī	stultissim ae	stultissim ī
Dative	stultissim ō	stultissim ae	stultissim ō
Accusative	stultissim um	stultissim am	stultissim um
Ablative	stultissim ō	stultio re	stultissim ō

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	stultissim ī	stultissim ae	stultissim a
Genitive	stultissim ōrum	stultissim ārum	stultissim ōrum
Dative	stultissim īs	stultissim īs	stultissim īs
Accusative	stultissim ōs	stultissim ās	stultissim a
Ablative	stultissim īs	stultissim īs	stultissim īs

Exceptions

There are a few groups of positive adjectives that do not follow the regular rules for the formation of the superlative vocabulary entry. These adjectives fall into two different categories. Once the vocabulary entry is formed, these adjectives use the same first-second declension adjective endings.

“Er” Adjectives

All adjectives that end in -er in the masculine nominative singular of the positive degree follow a different rule for forming the superlative.

Instead of using the stem found from the feminine nominative singular, the masculine nominative singular will be used as the stem. The endings -rimus, -a, -um to that form to create the superlative vocabulary entry.

Ex:

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	pulcherrimus, -a, -um <i>prettiest</i>
miser, misera, miserum	miserrimus, -a, -um <i>most unhappy</i>
celer, celeris, celere	celerrimus, -a, -um <i>swiftest</i>
celeber, celebris, celebre	celeberrimus, -a, -um <i>most famous</i>

“Lis” Adjectives

There are six third declension adjectives that end in –lis that have a special superlative:

facilis (easy)	facillimus, a, um
difficilis (difficult)	difficillimus, a, um
similis (similar)	simillimus, a, um
dissimilis (different, dissimilar)	dissimillimus, a, um
gracilis (thin, slender)	gracillimus, a, um
humilis (humble)	humillimus, a, um

Note that these six adjectives are the only “lis” adjectives that form their superlatives in this way. Words like fidelis and nobilis that are not on this list follow the regular pattern.

Example:

nobilis, -is, -e	nobilissimus, -a, -um
fidelis, -is, -e	fidelissimus, -a, -um

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

The following is a list of adjectives that do not follow any particular pattern for the formation of comparative and superlative adjectives. These forms must be memorized.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
magnus, a, um <i>big, great</i>	maior, maius <i>bigger</i>	maximus, a, um <i>biggest</i>
parvus, a, um <i>small</i>	minor, minus <i>smaller</i>	minimus, a, um <i>smallest</i>
bonus, a, um <i>good</i>	melior, melioris <i>better</i>	optimus, a, um <i>best</i>
malus, a, um <i>bad</i>	peior, peius <i>worse</i>	pessimus, a, um <i>worst</i>
multus, a, um <i>much</i>	plus* <i>more</i>	plurimus, a, um <i>most</i>
multi, ae, a <i>many</i>	plures, plura <i>more</i>	plurimī, ae, a <i>most</i>

*plus does not decline but is followed by a noun in the partitive genitive.

SECTION 5

Indefinite Pronouns and Adjectives

Aliqui, Aliqua, Aliquod

The indefinite adjective *aliqui, aliqua, aliquod* is translated “some” or “any.”

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	aliquī	aliqua	aliquod
Genitive	alicuius	alicuius	alicuius
Dative	alicui	alicui	alicui
Accusative	aliquem	aliquam	aliquod
Ablative	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
Genitive	aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
Dative	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
Accusative	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
Ablative	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

Aliquis, Alquis, Aliquid

The indefinite pronoun aliquis, aliquis, aliquid means “someone, anyone” or “something, anything.” It is the prefix “ali” plus the interrogative adjective quis, quis, quid.

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	aliquis	aliquis	aliquid
Genitive	alicuius	alicuius	alicuius
Dative	alicui	alicui	alicui
Accusative	aliquem	aliquem	aliquid
Ablative	aliquō	aliquō	aliquō

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
Genitive	aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
Dative	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
Accusative	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
Ablative	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

When a form of aliquis or aliqui is preceded by the words si, nisi, or ne, the prefix “ali” is dropped, leaving only a form of qui, quae, quod or quis, quis, quid. It is still translated as an indefinite adjective or pronoun.

Quicumque, Quaecumque, Quodcumque

The indefinite adjective quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque is translated “whichever, whatever.”

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quicumque	quaecumque	quodcumque
Genitive	cuiuscumque	cuiuscumque	cuiuscumque
Dative	cuicumque	cuicumque	cuicumque
Accusative	quemcumque	quamcumque	quodcumque
Ablative	quōcumque	quācumque	quōcumque

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quicumque	quaecumque	quaecumque
Genitive	quōrumcumque	quārumcumque	quōrumcumque
Dative	quibuscumque	quibuscumque	quibuscumque
Accusative	quōscumque	quāscumque	quaecumque
Ablative	quibuscumque	quibuscumque	quibuscumque

Quīdam, Quaedam, Quoddam

The indefinite adjective “quīdam, quaedam, quoddam” is translated “someone, a certain person, something, a certain thing, some, certain.”

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quīdam	quaedam	quoddam
Genitive	cuiusdam	cuiusdam	cuiusdam
Dative	cuidam	cuidam	cuidam
Accusative	quendam	quandam	quoddam
Ablative	quōdam	quādam	quōdam

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quīdam	quaedam	quaedam
Genitive	quōrundam	quārundam	quōrundam
Dative	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam
Accusative	quōsdam	quāsdam	quaedam
Ablative	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam

Quisquam, Quisquam, Quidquam

Like aliquis, quisquam means “someone, anyone” or “something, anything,” but it is used in negative sentences, for example those that begin include nisi, ne, non, or the verb negare. It is declined like the forms of quis, quis, quid with the suffix “quam”

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quisquam	quisquam	quidquam (quicquam)
Genitive	cuiusquam	cuiusquam	cuiusquam
Dative	cuiquam	cuiquam	cuiquam
Accusative	quemquam	quemquam	quidquam (quicquam)
Ablative	quōquam	quāquam	quōquam

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quīquam	quaequam	quaequam
Genitive	quōrumquam	quārumquam	quōrumquam
Dative	quibusquam	quibusquam	quibusquam
Accusative	quōsquā	quāsquam	quaequam
Ablative	quibusquam	quibusquam	quibusquam

Quisque, Quisque, Quicque

The pronoun quisque, quisque, quicque is translated “each one, every one” or “each thing, every thing.” The forms for this pronoun are quis, quis, quid with the suffix “que.”

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quisque	quisque	quicque (quidque)
Genitive	cuiusque	cuiusque	cuiusque
Dative	cuique	cuique	cuique
Accusative	quemque	quemque	quicque (quidque)
Ablative	quōque	quōque	quōque

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quīque	quaeque	quaeque
Genitive	quōrumque	quārumque	quōrumque
Dative	quibusque	quibusque	quibusque
Accusative	quōsque	quāsque	quaeque
Ablative	quibusque	quibusque	quibusque

Quīque, Quaeque, Quodque

The adjective quīque, quaeque, quodque means “each” or “every.” The forms of this adjective are those of qui, quae, quod with the suffix “que.”

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quīque	quaeque	quodque
Genitive	cuiusque	cuiusque	cuiusque
Dative	cuique	cuique	cuique
Accusative	quemque	quamque	quodque
Ablative	quōque	quāque	quōque

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	quīque	quaeque	quaeque
Genitive	quōrumque	quārumque	quōrumque
Dative	quibusque	quibusque	quibusque
Accusative	quōsque	quāsque	quaeque
Ablative	quibusque	quibusque	quibusque

SECTION 6

Special “-ius” Adjectives

There is a category of nine irregular adjectives that generally follow the rules of the first-second declension adjectives with a few exceptions. These nine words are:

- unus, -a, -um - one
- nullus, -a, -um - no, none
- ullus, -a, -um - any
- solus, -a, -um - only, alone
- neuter, neutra, neutrum - neither
- alius, alia, aliud - another, other
- uter, utra, utrum - either, which (of two)
- totus, -a, -um - the whole, all, entire
- alter, altera, alterum - the other (of two)

These words are declined as follows:

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	unus	una	unum
Genitive	unius	unius	unius
Dative	unī	unī	unī
Accusative	unum	unam	unum
Ablative	unō	unā	unō

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	unī	unae	una
Genitive	unōrum	unārum	unōrum
Dative	unīs	unīs	unīs
Accusative	unōs	unās	una
Ablative	unīs	unīs	unīs

One exception to be aware of is the word *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*. This adjective does not have a genitive singular form of its own and therefore uses the genitive singular form of *alter*, *altera*, *alterum*. Everywhere else this word declines normally like *unus*.

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
Nominative	<i>alius</i>	<i>alia</i>	<i>aliud</i>
Genitive	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>
Dative	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliī</i>
Accusative	<i>aliū</i>	<i>aliā</i>	<i>aliud</i>
Ablative	<i>aliō</i>	<i>aliā</i>	<i>aliō</i>

Chapter 4

ADVERBS



SECTION 1



Positive Adverbs

Latin adverbs come in three different degrees, just like adjectives: positive, comparative, and superlative. Many positive adverbs come from positive adjectives, although some do not.

Positive Adverbs from First-Second Declension Adjectives

An adverb can be formed from a first-second declension adjective by finding the stem and adding to it “-ē.”

Examples:

stultus, -a, -um <i>foolish</i>	stultē <i>foolishly</i>
miser, misera, miserum <i>unhappy</i>	miserē <i>unhappily</i>
lentus, -a, -um <i>slow</i>	lentē <i>slowly</i>
laetus, -a, -um <i>happy</i>	laetē <i>happily</i>

Positive Adverbs from Third Declension Adjectives

An adverb can be formed from a third declension adjective by finding the stem and adding “-iter.”

Examples:

fortis, fortis, forte <i>brave</i>	fortiter <i>bravely</i>
celer, celeris, celere <i>swift</i>	celeriter <i>swiftly</i>
brevis, brevis, breve <i>brief</i>	breviter <i>briefly</i>
gravis, gravis, grave <i>serious</i>	graviter <i>seriously</i>

When the stem of a third declension adjective ends in “nt” only an “-er” is added for change it from an adjective to an adverb.

Example:

prudens, prudentis <i>wise</i>	prudenter <i>wisely</i>
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Comparative Adverbs

Comparative adverbs are formed from comparative adjectives. The comparative adverb is identical to the neuter nominative singular of the comparative adjective. Context is essential to determining whether the word is being used as a comparative adjective or adverb. An adjective will modify a noun with which it agrees in gender, number, and case. An adverbs will modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It does not decline.

Examples:

laetior, laetius <i>happier</i>	laetius <i>more happily</i>
stultior, stultius <i>more foolish</i>	stultius <i>more foolishly</i>
lentior, lentius <i>slower</i>	lentius <i>more slowly</i>
gravior, gravius <i>more serious</i>	gravius <i>more seriously</i>



Superlative Adverbs

Superlative adverbs are formed from superlative adjectives. Superlative adjectives are first-second declension adjectives, so they follow the same rules for the formation of adverbs. The stem is found by dropping the -a from the feminine nominative singular and “-ē” is added.

Examples:

stultissimus, -a, -um

most foolish

laetissimus, -a, -um

happiest

fortissimus, -a, -um

bravest

stultissimē

most foolishly

laetissimē

most happily

fortissimē

most bravely

SECTION 4

Irregular Adverbs

There are some adverbs that do not follow the regular rules. These are often the same words that are formed irregularly for comparative and superlative adjectives. It is important to memorize the following chart.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
diu <i>for a long time</i>	diutius <i>for a longer time</i>	diutissimē <i>for the longest time</i>
saepe <i>often</i>	saepius <i>more often</i>	saepissimē <i>most often</i>
sērō <i>late</i>	sērius <i>later</i>	sērissimē <i>latest</i>
bene <i>well</i>	melius <i>better</i>	optimē <i>best</i>
male <i>badly</i>	peius <i>worse</i>	pessimē <i>worst</i>
facile <i>easily</i>	facilius <i>more easily</i>	facillimē <i>most easily</i>
magnopere <i>greatly</i>	magis <i>more</i>	maximē <i>most, very much</i>
paulum <i>little</i>	minus <i>less</i>	minimē <i>least</i>
multum <i>much</i>	plūs <i>more</i>	plūrimum <i>most</i>