Chapter Sixteen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Imperative of All Conjugations:

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

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

The following imperatives are irregular:

dico	**dic**
facio	**fac**
fero	**fer**
duco	**duc**

Chapter Seventeen

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

-r	-mur
-ris	-mini
-tur	-ntur

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vox a puero auditur.	The voice is heard by the boy.
Leges ab hominibus formabuntur.	Laws will be made by men.

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

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

Vir, **qui** in certamine stat, est Hippomenes.
Vir, **quem** in certamine vidi, est Hippomenes.
Numpha **quae** in silva erravit, est Callisto.
Numpha **quam** Apollo amavit est Daphne.
Hi sunt senes **quibus** Iuppiter donum dat.
Senes **quos** di amnat nihil timent.
Agricola **cui** casa dabatur est laetus.

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

Masculine		Neuter	
cursus	cursus	cornu	cornua
cursus	cursuum	conus	cornuum
cursui, -u	cursibus	[cornu]	cornibus
cursum	cursus	cornu	cornua
cursu	cursibus	cornu	cornibus

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

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

portari **doceri**   **peti**   **capi**   **audiri**

Spectatores procul audiri possunt.

Chapter Eighteen

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interrogative Pronoun: Quid, Quid:

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

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

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

Verb "to go": eo, ire, ii (ivi), itum. Used on many compounds: ineo, exeo, adeo, abeo, subeo, transeo, praetereo, etc.

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eo        imus
is        itis
it        eunt
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Do not confuse *eo* and *is* with the personal pronouns.

Imperfect and future are regular:

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

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

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

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

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

Imperative: **i**
         ite

Declension of tres and milia:

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

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

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

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