

VOLUMEN IV

Lessons

<i>Praelūdium IV.A: Principal Parts of Verbs</i>	2
<i>Praelūdium IV.B: Verbs into Nouns</i>	6
<i>Praelūdium IV.C: Verbs into Adjectives</i>	9
<i>Praelūdium IV.D: Adjectives into Nouns</i>	10
<i>XXXVII. Timely Nouns</i>	15
<i>XXXVIII. Timely Adverbs</i>	20
<i>XXXIX. Introduction to Conjugation IV</i>	23
<i>XL. Introduction to Conjugation III</i>	27
<i>XLI. The Perfect Tense</i>	31
<i>XLII. Conjugation III-i</i>	37
<i>XLIII. Pluperfect and Future Perfect Tenses, Active</i>	41
<i>XLIV. The Comparative Degree</i>	45
<i>XLV. More III-Neuter Nouns</i>	49
<i>XLVI. Comparative and Superlative Locations</i>	53
<i>XLVII. Which Way?</i>	57
<i>XLVIII. Review IV</i>	59
<i>Volūmen IV—Answer Key</i>	72

Praelūdium IV.A: Principal Parts of Verbs

In this volume, we will return the focus to verbs. In particular, we will introduce:

- Conjugations III and IV;
- the *perfect system* of tenses (perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect), active voice; and
- the importance of a verb's *principal parts* in learning how to conjugate that verb in the perfect system.

We have introduced more than 100 regular verbs thus far. If you know the *I verb* and *to verb* forms, you can conjugate them in the present system of tenses, active and (where applicable) passive. You can also form their present imperatives, active and passive. (Impersonal verbs are the exceptions, conjugating only in 3rd-person singular.)

I verb and *to verb* are two of the principal parts of any verb. Most verbs have four principal parts; others have three or just two. To conjugate verbs in the three tenses of the perfect system, one must know the remaining parts. This is how the parts break down for regular verbs, like most of those you already know:

<i>Principal Part</i>	<i>Approximate Meaning</i>
I. 1 st -person singular present active OR 3 rd -person for impersonal verbs	<i>I <u>verb</u></i> <i>it <u>verbs</u></i>
II. present infinitive	<i>to <u>verb</u></i>
III. 1 st -person singular perfect active OR 3 rd -person for impersonal verbs	<i>I have <u>verbed</u></i> <i>it has <u>verbed</u></i>
IV. supine	<i>having been <u>verbed</u> (usually)</i>

Perfect System Active

In English, most past-tense and past-participle forms of verbs end with *-ed*, with some variations (*-d*, *-ied*), but quite a few do not. The latter group includes some of the most commonly used verbs: *sit-sat*, *stand-stood*, *bring-brought*, *break-broke-broken*, etc. Similarly, verbs in other European languages, including Latin, have a variety of ways to make those forms.

To conjugate any verb in the perfect system of tenses (*have/has verbed*, *had verbed*, and *will have verbed*), active voice, start with its third principal part. For those tenses in the passive voice (for verbs that have a passive voice), start with the fourth part.

In Volume VI, we will explore *deponent* verbs, which were mentioned in the Introduction. These verbs have passive forms with active translations, and they lack the passive voice. The third part of a deponent verb looks like the fourth part of a regular verb; it is the starting point for conjugating those verbs in the perfect system, active voice.

Perfect System Passive and the Supine

You may see the fourth principal part referred to as the *supine* form. The actual purpose of the supine in Latin grammar is quite obscure, its actual usage infrequent; you can look up an explanation of it and see whether you grasp the concept. What is easier to grasp is that it almost always ends in **-tum** or **-sum**.

In this text, we will sometimes refer to the fourth principal part as the *fourth part* or the *PPP* (short for perfect passive participle).

Conjugation I

The principal parts for verbs in Conjugation I are the most predictable: The great majority of them follow the pattern **-ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**. Examples:

<i>I verb</i>	<i>to verb</i>	<i>I have verbed</i>	<i>having been verbed</i>
amō	amāre	amāvī	amātum
laudō	laudāre	laudāvī	laudātum

Here are the few noteworthy exceptions to that pattern for verbs we know:

<i>I verb</i>	<i>to verb</i>	<i>I have verbed</i>	<i>having been verbed</i>
dō	dare	dedī	datum
iuvō	iuvāre	iūvī	iūtum
lavō	lavāre	lāvī	lautum
stō	stāre	stetī	stātum
vetō	vetāre	vetuī	vetitum

Other verbs with a **v** in the middle make the same accommodation: Face it, **iuvāvī** and **lavāvī** would just sound silly.

Conjugation II

The principal parts for verbs in Conjugation II are less predictable than for Conjugation I. Slightly more than half of them follow the pattern **-eō, -erē, -uī, -itum**. There is one subtle variation, where the PPP lacks the **i**. Examples:

<i>I have/teach</i>	<i>to have/teach</i>	<i>I have had/taught</i>	<i>having been had/taught</i>
habeō	habēre	habuī	habitum
doceō	docēre	docuī	doctum

Variations:

- Another **-tum** verb like **doceō** is **teneō-tenēre-tenuī-tentum**.
- For some reason, **studeō** and **timeō** lack the fourth part. Their third parts are **studuī** and **timuī**, respectively, following the regular pattern.

- The impersonal verbs have third parts in the 3rd-person singular, which has an **-it** ending: **decuit, licuit, oportuit**.

Here are the verbs we know that *do not* follow the pattern. Two of them *really* don't follow the pattern: **au~~de~~ō** and **ga~~ude~~ō** are *semi-deponent*, meaning that their third parts look passive but translate active the way *deponent* verbs do. They also lack a fourth part, as do all fully deponent verbs.

<i>I <u>verb</u></i>	<i>to <u>verb</u></i>	<i>I have <u>verbed</u></i>	<i>having been <u>verbed</u></i>
audeō	augēre	auxī	auctum
faveō	favēre	fāvī	fautum
iubeō	iubēre	iūssī	iūssum
luceō	lucēre	lūxī	luctum
maneō	manēre	mānsī	mānsum
moveō	movēre	mōvī	mōtum
pleō	plēre	plēvī	plētum
respondeō	respondēre	respondī	responsum
rīdeō	rīdēre	rīsī	rīsum
sedeō	sedēre	sēdī	sessum
suadeō	suadēre	suāsī	suāsum
videō	vidēre	vīdī	vīsum
audeō	audēre	ausus sum	
gaudeō	gaudēre	gavīsus sum	

Some Conjugation II verbs have a **v** in the same awkward place as **iu~~v~~ō**, so they do not add a **u** immediately after it. Thus: **moveō-movēre-mōvī-mōtum**.

Compound Verbs

Keep in mind that, with some exceptions, these patterns apply to compound verbs. If you add a prefix, and if the addition of a prefix does not change the stem too radically, then (other than the prefix) the principal parts will be unchanged. (A prefix might change a vowel within the stem, such as **a** or **e** to **i**: **habeō** -> **-hibeō**, **teneō** -> **-tineō**.)

Here are a few examples:

<i>I <u>verb</u></i>	<i>to <u>verb</u></i>	<i>I have <u>verbed</u></i>	<i>having been <u>verbed</u></i>
abhorreō	abherrēre	abhorruī	abhorritum
annūntiō	annūntiāre	annūntiāvī	annūntiātum
compleō	complēre	complēvī	complētum
remaneō	remanēre	remānsī	remānsum
sustineō	sustinēre	sustinuī	sustentum

Irregular Verbs

The usual message applies here: Irregular verbs are irregular, which means that they are unpredictable and that they require memorization.

As we noted when introducing the passive voice, the irregular verbs we know do not appear in passive forms. However:

- **eō-īre** *does* have a supine form, and
- **sum-esse** and most of its compounds use the future active participle, *about to be*, as a fourth part.

We have included **absum-abesse** in the table below because its prefix undergoes a change. Other compounds of **sum-esse** follow the expected pattern: *e.g.*, **praesum-praesesse-praeſuī-praeſutūrum**.

<i>I <u>verb</u></i>	<i>to <u>verb</u></i>	<i>I have <u>verbed</u></i>	<i>having been <u>verbed</u></i>
sum	esse	fuī	futūrum
absum	abesse	āfuī	āfutūrum
possum	posse	potuī	
fiō	fiērī	factus sum	
eō	īre	īī or īvī	itum or itūrum
volō	velle	voluī	
nōlō	nōlle	nōluī	

Praelūdium IV.B: Verbs into Nouns

Latin has several magical suffixes that can be added to verb stems to form related nouns and adjectives. Many, but not all, of these suffixes are attached to the supine stem (the supine form minus the final **-um**).

Evolution of meaning: This is the main reason for knowing about the fourth principal part even before you learn perfect passive. It is a powerful vocabulary-building tool for both English and Latin. It also gives you a glimpse into the original meanings of some English nouns with Latinate roots, as well as how their meanings may have evolved.

As a sweet bonus, knowing all this provides an opportunity to make up words that may not even appear in the written record.

The act of verbing: If you drop the final **-um** from a supine form, what remains is what we'll call the supine stem, or the perfect passive stem if you prefer. Add the suffix **-iō** to the stem, and you may have a Latin noun; change that **-iō** to **-ion**, and you may have the equivalent English noun. That **n** is added to the Nominative singular to form the stem.

One who verbs: We should not forget the person who performs the action, frequently represented by the suffix **-or** (masculine) or **-rīx** (feminine). The pair of suffixes may come to English through French, having changed to **-eur** and **-resse**, as in *amateur*.

NOTE: Because so many of them are derived from Conjugation I verbs, it looks as if the suffixes are **-tor** and **-trīx** added to the present stem. However, many verbs in other conjugations have supine forms that end in **-sum**, so the masculine *verber* ends in **-sor**.

The end-product (result) of verbing: Another suffix that turns verbs into nouns when added to the supine stem is **-ūra**, which generally becomes *-ure* in English. It means the *end-product* or *result* of an action, approximately. It is borrowed from the future active participle (*about to verb*). This suffix is far less common than the ones above, but we have seen examples like **pictūra** and **scriptūra**, from the Conjugation III verbs for *paint* and *write*, respectively.

Prefixes: As with the verbs, you may recognize the English nouns more readily with certain prefixes attached. In English we don't often use words like *ambulator* or *claration*, but we are more familiar with *perambulator* and *declaration*. We have provided some examples of prefixes that can be attached to these verb roots in Latin words and their modern descendants; they are by no means comprehensive lists.

Conjugation I

The fourth principal part of nearly every Conjugation I verb—*i.e.*, those that actually have a fourth part—ends in **-ātum** (or **-atum** in the case of **dō-dare**). Replace the **-um** with **-iō** to make all those lovely nouns that in English end with *-ation*. The Latin equivalent of that suffix is **-tiō**, with an **n** added to form its stem; we saw this in Volume III with nouns like **ōrātiō**, related to the verb **ōrō-ōrāre**.

The list below contains 44 supine forms, as well as several dozen Latin nouns formed by adding **-iō** or **-or** to their supine stems. In parentheses are some prefixes that you can add to these nouns to make even more nouns—*e.g.*, **circumambulātiō**, *the act of walking around* and **perambulātor**, *one who takes a (complete) walk*.

amātum—amātor
ambulātum—ambulātiō, ambulātor (circum-, per-)
appellātum—appellātiō
clāmātum—clāmātiō, clāmātor (ac-, dē-, ex-, prō-, re-)
clārātum—clārātiō (dē-)
cōgitātum—cōgitātiō, cōgitātor
cūrātum—cūrātiō, cūrātor (prō-)
donātum—donātiō
equitātum—equitātiō
formātum—formātiō (con-, dē-, in-, per-, trāns-)
gregātum—gregātiō (ag-, con-, se-)
habitātum—habitātiō (co-)
imperātum—imperātor
iūrātum—iūrātiō (ab-, con-)
lābōrātum—lābōrātiō, lābōrātor (col-, e-)
laudātum—laudātiō, laudātor
liberātum—liberātiō, liberātor*
locātum—locātiō, locātor (al-, col-, inter-, re-)
mōnstrātum—mōnstrātiō, mōnstrātor (dē-, re-)
narrātum—narrātiō, narrātor
nātātum—nātātiō, nātātor
nāvigātum—nāvigātiō, nāvigātor (circum-)
negātum—negātiō, negātor (ab-)
nōminātum—nōminātiō, nōminātor (dē-, re-)
novātum—novātiō (in-, re-)
numerātum—numerātiō, numerātor (e-, re-)
nūntiātum—nūntiātiō, nūntiātor (an-, dē-, re-)
occupātum—occupātiō
ōrātum—ōrātiō, ōrātor (ad-, per-)
ordinātum—ordinātiō, ordinātor (co-, dis-, in-)
parātum—parātiō (ap-, com-, prae-, se-)
portātum—portātiō (com-, dē-, ex-, im-, re-, sup-, trāns-)
putātum—putātiō (com-, dis-, re-)

rogātum—rogātiō, rogātor (ab-, dē-, inter-)

saltātum—saltātiō, saltātor

salūtātum—salūtātiō, salūtātor

servātum—servātiō, servātor (con-, dē-, ob-, re-)

spectātum—spectātiō, spectātor (ad-, circum- con-, ex-, in-, re-, su-)

spērātum—spērātiō (dē-)

spīrātum—spīrātiō, spīrātor (con-, ex-, in-, per-, re-, sus-, trāns-)

stātum—stātiō

temptātum—temptātiō

vocātum—vocātiō, vocātor (ā-, ad-, con-, ē-, in-, re-)

vulnerātum—vulnerātiō

* Don't make the mistake of adding **dē-** before these nouns. The English verb *deliberate* comes from a different root, one that means *weigh, ponder, consider*.

Conjugation II

As we noted previously, verbs in Conjugation II do not follow one particular pattern the way most Conjugation I verbs do. Beyond that, some of their stems undergo internal changes when combined with a prefix; **habēō-habēre** is a prime example. Here are 15 verbs turned into nouns by adding suffixes (and some prefixes that combine therewith):

auctum—auctiō, auctor

dēbitum—dēbitor

doctum—doctor

habitus/-hibitum—habitiō, (ex-, in-, pro-) -hibitiō, -hibitor

iussum—iussiō

mānsum—mānsiō

monitum—monitiō (ad-, prae-)

mōtum—mōtiō (com-, dē-, ē-, prō-, re-)

plētum—plētiō (com-, dē-, im-, re-)

rīsum—rīsiō, rīsor (dē-, ir-)

sessum—sessiō, sessor (con-, ob-)

sponsum—sponsor (re-)

suāsum—suāsiō, suāsor (per-)

tentum—tentiō (at-, con-, dē-, in-, re-, sus-)

vīsum—vīsiō, vīsor (ad-, dē-, re-)

Praelūdium IV.C: Verbs into Adjectives

Latin has at least three suffixes that are attached to the supine stems of verbs to convert them into adjectives:

-īvus/-a/-um

Meaning: *pertaining or belonging to verbing* (equivalent to English *-ive*)

Examples: **datīvus**, **imperātīvus**, **locātīvus**, **dēmōnstrātīvus**, **narratīvus**, **negātīvus**, **nōminātīvus**, **interrogātīvus**, **vocātīvus**

Special Note: You may recognize some of these from grammatical terms you have learned. Archaic Latin had a case called the Locative (**cāsus locātīvus**) used for showing place where; it was absorbed into the Ablative case, but not entirely: the words for *home*, *rural area*, and the names of cities and some islands continued to use Locative forms. Remember **Rōmae**, meaning *in Rome*? That is an example of **Rōma** in the Locative.

-ōrius/-a/-um

Meaning: *related to verbing* (equivalent to English *-ory*)

Examples: **amātōrius**, **laudātōrius**, **natātōrius**, **ōrātōrius**, **salūtātōrius**

Caution: P. Ovidius Naso published a book of poetry entitled *Ārs Amātōria*, full of advice on hooking up with members of the appropriate sex, when the chief executive (in this case Augustus) had enacted a whole program of moral reforms. Don't be like Ovid. It may get you exiled from the Empire, and you may have to spend the rest of your life on the shores of the Black Sea. Augustus's own daughter Iūlia was caught up in the scandal, and the **prīnceps** exiled her as well. Ovid's place of exile is a thriving tourist destination today, but in the Augustan Age it was very bleak indeed.

-ilis/-e

Meaning: *capable of verbing* (equivalent to English *-ile*)

Examples: **volātīlis**

Caution: Be careful not to conflate this last suffix with **-īlis/-e**, an adjectival suffix attached to noun stems and meaning *characteristic of*. Examples of adjectives with this suffix are **virīlis** and **servīlis**.

Praelūdium IV.D: Adjectives into Nouns

In English, attaching suffixes such as *-hood*, *-ness*, *-th*, and *-ty* onto an adjective creates a noun that refers to a state of being. The *-ty* suffix is a descendant of the Latin **-tās**, as are three common suffixes in the Romance languages, such as:

- French **-té**
- Italian **-tà**
- Spanish **-dad**.

This is the most common suffix in Latin for converting adjectives into nouns; there are several others, such as **-tūdō** and the **-ia/-tia** suffix that we have seen with **amīcītia**. We will explore later in this Prelude.

-tās/-tātis: The Most Common Adjective-to-Noun Suffix

All **-tās** nouns are feminine, and all of them change the final **s** to a **t** to form their stems.

CAUTION: Not all of these nouns are direct conversions of adjectives vis-a-vis their English meanings. Also, the stems may undergo some minor alterations in the process.

<i>Descriptive Noun (all f.)</i>	<i>English</i>
antīquitās, -tātis	<i>antiquity, old times</i>
benīgnitās, -tātis	<i>kindness</i>
bonitās, -tātis	<i>goodness</i>
brevitās, -tātis	<i>brevity, shortness</i>
captīvitās, -tātis	<i>captivity</i>
cāritās, -tātis	<i>deariness, charity</i>
celeritās, -tātis	<i>swiftness, speed</i>
clāritās, -tātis	<i>clarity</i>
difficultās, -tātis	<i>difficulty, lack of ability, hardship</i>
dulcitās, -tātis	<i>sweetness</i>
facilitās, -tātis	<i>ease</i>
facultās, -tātis	<i>ability, skill</i>
falsitās, -tātis	<i>falsehood</i>
fēlicitās, -tātis	<i>happiness, good luck</i>
grāvītās, -tātis	<i>heaviness, weight, seriousness</i>
humānitās, -tātis	<i>humanity</i>

<i>Descriptive Noun (all f.)</i>	<i>English</i>
humilitās, -tātis	<i>humility, lowness</i>
īnfelicitās, -tātis	<i>unhappiness, bad luck</i>
integritās, -tātis	<i>wholeness, integrity</i>
levitās, -tātis	<i>lightness, unseriousness</i>
lībertās, -tātis	<i>freedom, liberty</i>
longinquitās, -tātis	<i>distance</i>
novitās, -tātis	<i>newness</i>
obscuritās, -tātis	<i>darkness</i>
parvitās, -tātis	<i>smallness</i>
paupertās, -tātis	<i>poverty</i>
profunditās, -tātis	<i>depth, profundity</i>
propinquitās, -tātis	<i>nearness</i>
pūritās, -tātis	<i>purity, cleanliness</i>
sānctitās, -tātis	<i>holiness, saintliness</i>
trīnitās, -tātis	<i>triad</i>
ūnitās, -tātis	<i>unity, oneness</i>
validitās, -tātis	<i>strength, validity</i>
vēlōcitās, -tātis	<i>speed, quickness</i>
vēritās, -tātis	<i>truth</i>
vetustās, -tātis	<i>old age</i>

Some descriptive nouns pop up frequently in three types of constructions:

Ablative of manner:	<u>Magnā cum difficultāte</u> vehiculum plēbāmus.
Ablative of description:	Pater est homō <u>magnā grāvitāte</u>.
Genitive of description:	...<u>magnae grāvitātis</u>.

These forms are more likely to appear in Ablative of description phrases, whether referring to attributes of people, animals, or abstract concepts: **antīquitāte, cāritāte, falsitāte, felicitāte, grāvitāte, īnfelicitāte, integritāte, levitāte, obscuritāte, parvitāte, paupertāte, sānctitāte, validitāte, vēlōcitāte, vēritāte, vetustāte.**

You are more likely to see these noun forms in Ablative of manner expressions: **benīgnitāte, bonitāte, brevitāte, celeritāte, clāritāte, difficultāte, facilitāte, humilitāte.**

facilitās, facultās, difficultās: The second is a variant of the first, but with its meaning altered: The first is a measure of how easily something is done; the second, the attribute of the doer that makes it easy for them. **Difficultās** serves as an antonym for both.

celeritās, vĕlōcitās: Notice from the examples above how **celeritāte** is often used in Ablatives of manner, while **vĕlōcitāte** appears in Ablatives of description. As explained in Lesson XXXV, **celer** refers swift actions or motions, while **vĕlōx** refers to swift actors or movers. (Their meanings overlap some, however, and they are sometimes used interchangeably.)

Other Suffixes

Other suffixes that convert adjectives to nouns in Latin are:

- **-tūdō, -tūdinis** (f.)
- **-tūs, -tūtis** (f.)
- **-(t)ia, -(t)iae** (f.)
- **-ēdō, -ēdinis** (f.)

NOTE: Some of the adjectives related to the nouns in these tables make use of more than one suffix to convert to descriptive nouns—e.g., **dulcitās** and **dulcēdō** can both mean *sweetness*, as can the noun **dulcor** (which is not nearly as common as the others).

-tūdō, -tūdinis

The **-tūdō** suffix is the ancestor of English *-tude*, although not all **-tūdō** nouns evolved directly into *-tude* nouns. All of these did, even if they are not all in common usage.

Like the **-tās/-tātis** group, all **-tūdō/-tūdinis** nouns are feminine.

<i>Descriptive Noun (all f.)</i>	<i>English</i>
ācritūdō, -tūdinis	<i>sharpness, fierceness, bitterness</i>
altitūdō, -tūdinis	<i>height</i>
dissimilitūdō, -tūdinis	<i>dissimilarity, lack of resemblance</i>
fortitūdō, -tūdinis	<i>bravery, courage</i>
lātitūdō, -tūdinis	<i>width</i>
longitūdō, -tūdinis	<i>length</i>
magnitūdō, -tūdinis	<i>size, greatness</i>
multitūdō, -tūdinis	<i>great number, crowd</i>
pulchritūdō, -tūdinis	<i>beauty</i>
similitūdō, -tūdinis	<i>similarity, resemblance</i>
turpitūdō, -tūdinis	<i>ugliness, shamefulness</i>

-tūs/-tūtis

This suffix is just another version of **-tās** and **-tūdō**, although it is far less common. It is generally attached to nouns or to adjectives that often act as nouns, like the English suffix *-hood*. We have added two examples of **-tūs** attached to nouns.

<i>Descriptive Noun (all f.)</i>	<i>English</i>
iuventūs, -tūtis	<i>youth</i>
senectūs, -tūtis	<i>old age</i>
servitūs, -tūtis	<i>slavery, servitude</i>
virtūs, -tūtis	<i>manhood, courage, virtue</i>

That's right: The noun that means *manhood* is feminine. Go figure. The fact that the Romans considered courage a manly attribute says a lot about their culture.

-ia/-iae (-tia/-tiae)

Some of these nouns have been introduced previously. As you can see, they are all Declension I and feminine.

<i>Descriptive Noun (all f.)</i>	<i>English</i>
amīcītia, -ae	<i>friendship</i>
angustia, -ae	<i>narrowness; difficult circumstances</i>
audācia, -ae	<i>boldness, audacity,chutzpeh</i>
dīvitia, ae	<i>wealth, riches</i>
inimīcītia, -ae	<i>unfriendliness</i>
laetitia, -ae	<i>happiness</i>
malitia, -ae	<i>evil, malice</i>
miseria, -ae	<i>sadness, misery, woe</i>
potentia, -ae	<i>strength, power</i>
sapientia, -ae	<i>wisdom</i>
trīstītia, -ae	<i>sadness, melancholy</i>

-ēdō/-ēdinis

This is a *-ness* suffix attached mostly (but not exclusively) to adjectives referring to colors.

<i>Descriptive Noun (all f.)</i>	<i>English</i>
albēdō, -ēdinis	<i>whiteness</i>
dulcēdō, -ēdinis	<i>sweetness</i>
flāvēdō, -ēdinis	<i>yellowness</i>
nigrēdō, -ēdinis	<i>blackness</i>
rubēdō, -ēdinis	<i>redness</i>

A Bonus Noun-to-Adjective Conversion: -or/-ōris to -idus/-a/-um

In Volume III, we introduced a large number of nouns terminating in **-or**. Some of these nouns can be turned into adjectives by removing the **-or** suffix and adding **-idus/-a/-um**. Here are some noun-adjective pairs involving some adjectives we already know:

<i>Latin (nouns all m.)</i>	<i>English</i>
calor, -ōris calidus, -a, -um	<i>heat</i> <i>hot</i>
candor, -ōris candidus, -a, -um	<i>brilliant whiteness; splendor; frankness, openness</i> <i>bright white</i>
frīgor, -ōris frīgidus, -a, -um	<i>cold (weather condition)</i> <i>cold (weather description)</i>
tepor, -ōris tepidus, -a, -um	<i>warmth</i> <i>warm</i>

For the **-tās** group, we broke down which descriptive nouns tend to appear in Ablatives of manner or description. For nouns sporting these other suffixes, we leave it to you: Which of them do you reckon appear in which type of Ablative expression? Might any of them lend themselves to both types? You may see a phrase like **magnā fortitūdine** that fits both types:

- Ablative of manner, meaning *with great bravery*, to describe an action; or
- Ablative of description, meaning *of great bravery*, to describe a person or non-human animal.

XXXVII. Timely Nouns

This lesson includes an introduction to some time expressions: *time when* and *time within which*, both of which use the Ablative case. The vocabulary list consists of nouns referring to periods of time and some adverbs expressing the times when something happens. We are concerned with time mainly because we are about to introduce some new tenses, including the perfect tense (equivalent, sort of, to the English past tense).

Here we have some nouns that represent all five declensions, plus some related words. For the time being, you will *not* need to know all the endings for Declensions IV and V.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
aestās aestīvus, -a, -um	aestātis	f.	summer estival, summer-related
aetās aeternus, -a, -um	aetāte	f.	age, lifespan, generation eternal
annus annuālis, -e	annī	m.	year yearly
diēs diārius, -a, -um	diēi	m.	day daily
hiems hibernus, -a, -um	hiemis	f.	winter wintry
hōra hōrologium	hōrae hōrologiū	f. n.	hour clock
īdūs	īduum	f.	Ides, 13 th or 15 th of the month
kalendae kalendārium	kalendārum kalendāriū	f. n.	Kalends, first of the month calendar
mēnsis mēnstruus, -a, -um	mēnsis	m.	month monthly
merīdiēs	merīdiēi	m.	noon; south
nōnae	nōnārum	f.	Nones, 5 th or 7 th of the month
vēr vērñālis, -e	vēris	n.	spring vernal, spring-related

Vocabulary Notes

annus: To indicate one's age in years, use either

- a form of **habeō-habēre** with the number of years as the direct object; or
- a form of **sum-esse** with **aetātis** (*of age*) or **aetāte** (*with respect to age*).

Fīlia mea octō annōs habet.	<i>My daughter is eight years old.</i>
Fīlius meus est decem annī aetāte.	<i>My son is ten years old.</i>

diēs, merīdiēs: The noun meaning *day* is Declension V masculine, as are all its various compounds (e.g., **merīdiēs**). As with Declension I, most Declension V nouns are feminine, with a few masculine exceptions.

For now, you will not need to know Declension V to use it in time expressions; just recognize **diēs** in its Accusative (**diem, diēs**) and Ablative (**diē, diēbus**) forms. Before noon is **ante merīdiem** (a.m.); afternoon, **post merīdiem** (p.m.).

The second meaning of **merīdiēs**, *south* relates to the direction of the sun as viewed from Europe at noon, when the sun is at its highest point of the day. In geographical terms, for that reason, a line connecting due north with due south is called a meridian (**linea merīdiāna**). The south of Italy is still called *il Mezzogiorno*, like *le Midi* in France—literally, *the midday*.

hiems, hibernus: The Latin name for Ireland is **Hibernia**, meaning *the land of winter*. It was not considered worth the effort of conquering, so the Roman armies never invaded it.

hōra, hōrologium: The ancient Romans divided the day and the night into twelve hours each. The first hour of the day, **prīma hōra**, came after **prīma lūx**. The length of the hours of day and night varied with the seasons, even more so in the northern territories. The Romans had two devices for measuring time: the sun dial (**solārium**) and the water clock (**clepsydra**). The water clock had the advantage of working at night.

īdūs, kalendae, nonae: These three nouns always appear in the plural. The noun meaning *the Ides* is Declension IV feminine. Most Declension IV nouns are masculine, plus some neuter nouns; **īdūs** is one exception. You do not need to know Declension IV to use **īdūs** in time expressions; for now, just know that its Ablative plural form is **īdibus** and Accusative plural is also **īdūs**.

- The *Kalends* is always the first day of any month on the Roman calendar, whether before or after Julius Caesar’s reforms.
- The *Nones* falls on the 5th of most months, the 7th in March, May, July, and October. It is the ninth day, counting backwards, from the *Ides*.
- The *Ides* falls on the 13th of most months, the 15th in those same four months. (“Caesar! Beware the Ides of March!”)

mēnsis: Give yourself a pat on the back if you recognized this noun as Declension III-i. Its Genitive plural form is **mēnsium**.

Reintroducing the Months

In Part H of the Introduction volume, we listed the twelve months of the Roman calendar, the names of which have survived in several Western European languages including English. That did not tell the complete story, however. (It’s really complicated.)

Before the calendar reforms of King Numa Pompilius in about 700 B.C.E., the Roman calendar began in March, and the part of the year that became January and February were

just called *winter* (**hiems**). Numa apparently did not care that the months with **septem** through **decem** in their names would no longer be months 7 through 10. The lengths of the months changed frequently in attempts to align the lunar months with the solar year.

During their lifetimes, Iūlius Caesar and Caesar Augustus had the months of Quinctīlis and Sextīlis renamed for them by imperial decree; such was the profundity of their influence on Roman society.

Remember that the names of the months are adjectives, most frequently modifying the nouns **kalendae**, **nōnae**, and **īdūs**.

<i>Mēnsis</i>	<i>Original Calendar</i>	<i>Reformed Calendar post-Numa</i>
prīmus	Mārtius/-a/-um	Iānuārius/-a/-um
secundus	Aprīlis/-e	Februārius/-a/-um
tertius	Māius/-a/-um	Mārtius/-a/-um
quārtus	Iūnius/-a/-um	Aprīlis/-e
quīntus	Quinctīlis/-e	Māius/-a/-um
sextus	Sextīlis/-e	Iūnius/-a/-um
septimus	September/-bris/-bre	Quinctīlis/-e; Iūlius/-a/-um
octāvus	Octōber/-bris/-bre	Sextīlis/-e; Augustus/-a/-um
nōnus	November/-bris/-bre	September/-bris/-bre
decimus	December/-bris/-bre	Octōber/-bris/-bre
ūndecimus	(hiems)	November/-bris/-bre
duodecimus		December/-bris/-bre

Ablative of Time When

Nouns and adjectives that describe the *time when* something occurs take the Ablative case with no preposition. Below are some examples. (Note how months can be used substantively—*i.e.*, as nouns—and take masculine forms to agree with **mēnse**).

nocte/merīdiē	<i>at night, at noon</i>
vēre/aestāte/autumnō/hieme	<i>in the spring/summer/autumn/winter</i>
prīmā lūce	<i>at dawn (at first light)</i>
annō Domīnī	<i>in the year of the Lord</i>
Iūniō	<i>in June</i>
kalendīs Septembris	<i>on the Kalends of September</i>

The first hour after **prīma lūx**, **prīma hōra**, converted to an expression of time when is **prīmā hōrā**. Anything happening just before noon would be **sextā hōrā**. (The word for the time around sunset is **vespera**, **-ae**.)

The night was also divided into twelve hours of varying length. To express an hour of the night, just add **nocte** (or **noctis**, *of the night*): **octāvā hōrā nocte**.

Time within Which

To express the amount of *time within which* something occurs also requires the Ablative case without a preposition.

brevī tempore	<i>in/within a short time</i>
ūnā diē	<i>in/within one day</i>
duābus hōrīs	<i>in/within two hours</i>
paucīs mēnsibus	<i>in/within a few months</i>

Note how time-when expressions frequently include ordinal numbers, whereas Ablatives of time within which use cardinal numbers.

Since most cardinal numbers have no declension, you may see an Ablative noun next to an adjective with no case ending: **quīnque annīs** = *within five years*.

There is a third time-related function, *duration of time*, governed by the Accusative case. We will save that for the next lesson.

Exercise XXXVII: Time Expressions and Time Corrections

Each Latin translation below has something wrong with it—with occasional exceptions. Write correct for any correct translations; otherwise apply any necessary changes to make them semantically and grammatically correct.

1. in the eighth month = **octāvā mēse**
2. in one year = **prīmō annō**
3. on a wintry night = **hibernā nocte**
4. in the eternal summer = **aestās aeterna**
5. within seven hours = **septimā hōrā**
6. on the Kalends of May = **kalendibus Maiīs**
7. on the Nones of November = **īdibus Novembribus**
8. after noon = **post merīdiēs**
9. on the second day of autumn = **autumnī secundō diē**
10. within ten nights = **decem noctis**
11. within nine short years = **novem brevī annīs**
12. on the annual day of roses = **diēbus annuālibus rosārum**

Some English Derivatives

Most English-speakers, especially in countries that have actual winters, are familiar with the term *hibernation*, but *estivation* is not as widely known. Animals that estivate spend most of the summer hidden away and sleeping. Similarly, *diurnal* animals are active during daylight hours, unlike *nocturnal* creatures.

Oddly, while we may hear or utter the phrases *vernal equinox* and *autumnal equinox*, it is far less common to say *estival* or *hibernal solstice* (**solstitium**).

aestās, aestīvus: estival, estivate

aetās, aeternus: eternal, eternity

annus, annuālis: annual, annuity, biennial

diēs, diārius: diary, diet, diurnal

hiems, hibernus: hibernate

kalendae, kalendārium: calendar

mēnsis, mēnstruus: menses, menstrual, menstruate

merīdiēs: meridian, *a.m.*, *p.m.*

vēr, vernālis: vernal

XXXVIII. Timely Adverbs

Here we have a few adverbs, most of which answer the question **quandō?** (*when?*). They join some adverbs introduced way back in Volume I—e.g., **nunc** (*now*), **tum** (*then*), and **semper** (*always*). This list contains some pairs of adverbs often considered antonyms.

<i>Adverb</i>	<i>English</i>
cotīdiē	<i>every day</i>
crās	<i>tomorrow</i>
dīū	<i>for a long time</i>
herī	<i>yesterday</i>
hōdiē	<i>today</i>
iam nōn iam	<i>already, as of now</i> <i>no longer</i>
mox	<i>soon</i>
numquam nōn numquam	<i>never, at no time</i> <i>sometimes (i.e., not never)</i>
ōlim	<i>once, once upon a time, formerly</i>
postrīdiē	<i>on the day after</i>
prīdiē	<i>on the day before</i>
quamdiū?	<i>for how long?</i>
saepe	<i>often</i>
statim	<i>immediately</i>
subitō	<i>suddenly</i>
umquam	<i>ever, at any time</i>

Vocabulary Notes

cotīdiē, hōdiē, postrīdiē, prīdiē: Several of the adverbs in this lesson contain **-diē**, indicating *on the day*. For example, **hōdiē** is a fusion of **hōc diē**, meaning *on this day*. The last two can be used in combination with **herī** and **crās**, respectively, to mean *the day before yesterday* and *the day after tomorrow*.

Prīdiē also appears in the Roman calendar for the day before any **kalendae, idūs, or nōnae**. The landmark date typically appears in the Accusative case: **prīdiē kalendās**, etc. We will see examples of this in section below concerning proper formatting of dates on the Roman calendar.

diū, saepe: These are stand-alone adverbs that have comparative and superlative forms. The superlatives—*for a very long time* and *most/very often*, respectively—are **diūtissimē** and **saepissimē**. Their comparative forms, *for a longer time* and *more/too/quite often*, are **diūtius** and **saepius**. We will learn how to form the comparative degree for adjectives and adverbs in Lessons XLIV and XLV.

An antonym for **saepe** is **rārō** (*rarely*).

iam, nōn iam: One might think that the opposite of *already* would be *not already* or *not yet*. However, the **nōn** turns **iam** into *already not*—*i.e.*, something was happening, but not at this time, so *no longer*. The Spanish phrase *ya no* is a direct descendant of **nōn iam**.

Accusative Duration of Time

To express the duration of an occurrence or state of being, use the Accusative case with no preposition. As with the Ablative of time within which, this construction is likely to feature a cardinal number or some other quantitative adjective.

quīnque mēnsēs	<i>for five months</i>
multōs annōs	<i>for many years</i>

Contrast those phrases with **quīnque mēnsibus** (*within five months*) and **multīs annīs** (*within many years, or many years hence*).

To review all the functions of the Accusative case we have seen so far:

- direct object
- place to which
- object of some prepositions
- subject of an infinitive (*e.g.*, in an indirect statement)
- duration of time

Date Formatting

Roman dates count down to the next Kalends, Nones, or Ides. It is an inclusive count, so the special day itself counts as one, the **prīdiē** is II, etc. For more than half of any month, the date shows the number of days until the Kalends of the next month. The full format of such dates is:

ante diem [ordinal adjective] **Kalendās/Nōnās/Idūs** [month in Accusative].

In written Latin, this is usually abbreviated as **a.d.** [Roman numeral] **Kal.** [first three letters of the month].

ante diem quārtum Nonās Aprīlēs	<i>2 April</i> (because the Nones is on the 5 th)
a.d. XIII Kal. Sep.	<i>20 August</i> (assuming August has 31 days)

When referring to something happening on the Kalends, Nones, or Ides, use Ablative of time when.

Īdibus Iūliis	<i>on the Ides of July (15 July)</i>
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The abbreviation for **īdūs** may appear as **Eid**. This harkens back to an archaic spelling, and it is not connected with the Arabic *Eid* found in the names of several Muslim holy days. (The fact that it is **diē** spelled backwards is sheer coincidence.)

Although the lengths of months in the ancient Roman calendars varied over the years, we can still apply these designations to the modern Gregorian calendar.

Exercise XXXVIII: Latin to English with Multi-Choice

From each set of three words or phrases in parentheses, select the most appropriate to complete each sentence. Then translate each sentence into English.

1. (**Subitō**, Saepe, Mox) erat clāmor, et mē terrēbat.
2. (**Herī**, Ōlim, Crās) canēs lavābō.
3. Urbem (**statim**, umquam, quamdiū) renovāre oportet.
4. Mater ad Siciliam (**hodiē**, prīdiē, numquam) kalendās maiās redībit*.
5. Octō (**hōrās**, mēnsibus, diem) hostēs prope mūrum lābōrābant.
6. Quārtō (**hōrās**, mēnsem, diē) animalia silvārum Āfricānārum vidēbimus.
7. Duodecim (**aestātēs**, annīs, kalendārum) dictātōrēs superābuntur.
8. (**Iam**, Statim, Nōn numquam) fratrem in tabernā iuvō.
9. (**Iūliō**, Hieme, Īdibus Mārtiis) nivem Rōmae numquam vidēmus.
10. Cūr (*why*) pulchrum templum Iūnōnis in Aegyptō (**crās**, nōn iam, subito) stat?

* **redeō**, **redīre** = go back, return

Some English Derivatives

The adverbs in this lesson produce very few English words. The adverb **subitō** has survived in Italian and is used in musical notations, instructing musicians to play or sing *suddenly* loud/soft/staccato, etc.

cotīdiē: quotidian (from an alternate spelling that combines **quot** and **diēs**)

crās: procrastinate

statim: stat (medical abbreviation)

XXXIX. Introduction to Conjugation IV

Whoa, what happened to Conjugation III? We will get to it soon. It has a great number of useful verbs, but it also has some variations and irregularities. The tactic here is to introduce a conjugation that is more regular and predictable before attacking the complicated one.

Regular verbs of the Fourth Conjugation have *I verb* forms ending in **-iō** and infinitives ending in **-ire**. The standard pattern for their third and fourth principal parts is **-ivī, -itum**, but several frequently used verbs do not follow that pattern.

Here is a set with the standard principal parts:

<i>Principal Parts</i>	<i>English</i>
audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum	<i>hear, listen to</i>
custōdiō, -īre, -ivī, -itum	<i>guard, protect</i>
dormiō, -īre, -ivī, -itum	<i>sleep</i>
ēsuriō, -īre, -ivī, -itum	<i>be hungry</i>
finiō, -īre, -ivī, -itum	<i>bound, end, finish</i>
igniō, -īre, -ivī, -itum	<i>light, set fire to</i>
mūniō, -īre, -ivī, -itum	<i>fortify, strengthen</i>
nesciō, -īre, -ivī, -itum	<i>not know (a fact)</i>
pūniō, -īre, -ivī, -itum	<i>punish</i>
sciō, -īre, -ivī, -itum	<i>know (a fact)</i>
serviō, -īre, -ivī, -itum (+ Dative)	<i>serve, be a slave to</i>

In some Classical Latin texts, the third principal part of the verbs above can be seen without the *v*. Consider **-īi** a valid alternative to **-ivī**—e.g., **audiī, custōdīi**.

These three are examples of other ways the third and fourth parts of Conjugation IV verbs might appear.

<i>Principal Parts</i>	<i>English</i>
aperiō, -īre, aperuī, apertum	<i>open, uncover, reveal</i>
sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsū	<i>feel, sense</i>
veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventum	<i>come</i>

Vocabulary Notes

audiō: Strangely, although Latin has separate verbs for *see* and *look at*, it has a single verb that means both *hear* and *listen to*. It is related to the noun **auris** (*ear*).

nesciō: This is a fusion of **nōn sciō**, similar to **nōlō (nōn volō)**. It was used frequently enough to merit having its own entry in the Latin lexicon.

veniō: Like **eō-ire**, this verb can be combined with a goodly number of prefixes. The prefixes sometimes alter the basic meaning. Adding **in-** even results in the formation of a transitive verb. Here are some examples:

advenīre	<i>to arrive</i>
convenīre	<i>to come together</i>
invenīre	<i>to find, to discover</i>
pervenīre	<i>to reach, to attain</i>

Related Nouns

These were excluded from the vocabulary lists just so we could keep the table uncluttered and focus on the new verbs. Beyond some nouns introduced in previous volumes (**auris**, **finis**, **ignis**, **servus/a**), here are some additional nouns related directly or indirectly to verbs in this lesson. You can add them to your working vocabulary now; they will appear in the Review for this volume.

audītiō, ignītiō, mūnītiō, cōnventiō, inventiō (-ōnis, all feminine)—the acts of *hearing, setting afire, fortifying, coming together, and discovering*

apertūra, -ae (f.)—*opening*

custōs, custōdis (u.)—*caretaker, guard, guardian*

dormītōrium, -ī (n.)—*sleeping quarters*

scientia, -ae (f.)—*knowledge*

cōnscientia, -ae (f.)—both *conscience* and *consciousness*

servitūs, servitūtis (f.)—*slavery*

servitium, -ī (n.)—*service*

Present Tense of Conjugation IV

Fourth Conjugation, like First and Second, forms its present stem by dropping the **-re** from the end of the infinitive: **aperī-**, **audī-**, *etc.* The vowel at the end of the stem is shortened in the places you might expect. (The 3rd-plural forms add **u** as a spacer vowel.)

<i>Active</i>	<i>aperīre (to open)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	aperiō	aperīmus
2 nd	aperīs	aperītis
3 rd	aperit	aperiunt

<i><u>Passive</u></i>	<i>aperīrī (to be opened)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	aperior	aperīmur
2 nd	aperīris	aperīminī
3 rd	aperītur	aperiuntur

The imperative forms follow the same formula as Conjugations I and II:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i><u>open!</u></i>	aperī	aperīte
<i><u>be opened!</u></i>	aperīre	aperīminī

Exercise XXXIX: Present-Tense Verb Forms

This exercise goes back to the good old days of Volume I. Simply translate the English phrases into the equivalent Latin, all in the present tense, including some imperatives and interrogatives.

1. she is sleeping
2. they are punished
3. you (s.) feel
4. are y'all coming?
5. we don't know
6. fortify! (s.)
7. protect! (pl.)
8. isn't he hungry?
9. I am setting afire
10. do not serve! (s.)
11. we finish
12. they don't know, do they? (*careful!*)
13. be heard! (pl.)
14. it is opened

For additional practice, change all the singular forms to plural and vice versa.

Some English Derivatives

Like most verbs of motion, **veniō-venīre** combines with a host of directional prefixes and thus produces a fair number of English words. Do not confuse the **-vent** root with the one in words like *ventilate*, which comes from **ventus** (*wind*).

aperīre: aperture

audīre: audible, audition, auditory

custōdīre: custody, custodian

dormīre: dormant, dormitory

ēsurīre: esurient

finīre: finish, (in-)finite

ignīre: ignite

mūnīre: municipal, munition

nescīre: nice (which originally meant *foolish* or *ignorant*)

pūnīre: punish, punitive

scīre: science, conscience, omniscient, prescient

sentīre: sensible, sentient, sentence (from related noun **sententia**, *opinion*)

servīre: subservient

venire: advent, adventure, circumvent, convene, convent, intervene, invent, prevent

XL. Introduction to Conjugation III

Conjugation III not only consists of more verbs than any other conjugation, but it also includes some of the most frequently used verbs. For this lesson, we will introduce a Conjugation III verb beginning with (nearly) every letter of the old Roman alphabet..

These are all from Conjugation III-regular. One of the verbs has an unexpected imperative form. Soon we will learn some verbs from Conjugation III-i, whose conjugations appear to be a hybrid of III and IV.

<i>Principal Parts</i>	<i>English</i>
agō, agere, ēgī, āctum	<i>do, drive</i>
bibō, bibere, bibī, bibitum	<i>drink</i>
currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum	<i>run</i>
dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctum	<i>say, tell</i>
edō, edere, ēdī, ēsum	<i>eat</i>
frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctum	<i>break</i>
gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum	<i>bear, wear; carry on</i>
iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iunctum	<i>join, yoke</i>
lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsum	<i>play</i>
mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum	<i>send</i>
nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtum	<i>be (or become) acquainted with</i>
ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, ostentum	<i>show, show off</i>
pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positum	<i>put, place</i>
quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaestum	<i>seek, ask, inquire</i>
rēgō, rēgere, rēxī, rēctum	<i>rule (over)</i>
struō, struere, strūxī, strūctum	<i>build</i>
tangō, tangere, tetigī, tāctum	<i>touch</i>
vīncō, vincere, vīcī, vīctum	<i>conquer, win</i>

Vocabulary Notes

edō: An alternative second principal part for this verb is **ēsse**, not to be confused with **esse** (unless you believe **ēsse est esse**).

currō, tangō: These two verbs exhibit something called *reduplication* in their third parts: **cucurrī, tetigī**. This echoes formation of the perfect tense in ancient Greek, as well as in Latin's direct ancestral languages. When you add a prefix, the reduplicative syllable is absorbed by the prefix:

recurrō, recurrere, recurri, recursum—run back, run again

contingō, contingere, contigi, contactum—reach, border on, make contact with

The second example also shows how prefixes affect the vowels in the root of the verb: A short **a** or **e** often turns into a short **i** or disappears entirely. We saw this with **habeō (-hibeō)** and **teneō (-tineō)** in the Prelude to this volume.

Present Tense of Conjugation III-Regular

Verbs in Conjugation III differ from the others in one major respect: Their stems are formed by dropping the last three letters (**-ere**) of the infinitive. In the present tense, you then add the appropriate spacer vowel between the stem and the ending to make pronunciation easier. The spacer is usually an **i**, but the *they* forms have a **u**, and the *thou* form in the passive has an **e**, just as with future tense in Conjugations I and II.

This is also the only conjugation for which the present passive infinitive just adds **-ī** directly to the stem, as shown below.

<u>Active</u>	<i>mittere (to send)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	mittō	mittimus
2 nd	mittis	mittitis
3 rd	mittit	mittunt
<u>Passive</u>	<i>mittī (to be sent)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	mittor	mittimur
2 nd	mitteris	mittimini
3 rd	mittitur	mittuntur

For the imperative forms, most Conjugation III verbs follow this paradigm:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<u>send!</u>	mitte	mittite
<u>be sent!</u>	mittere	mittimini

However, **dīcō-dīcere** is one of several notable exceptions, as shown below.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<u>say!</u>	dīc	dīcite
<u>be said!</u>	dīcere	dīcimini

We shall encounter a few more Conjugation III oddities like **dīcō** in later lessons.

Imperfect and Future Tenses for Conjugations III and IV

The imperfect and future tenses are where Conjugations III and IV differ most widely from I and II. You may remember the imperfect and future conjugations of **volō-velle** and **nōlō-nolle**:

- For imperfect, the tense indicator is **-ēbā-**, rather than just **-bā-**, inserted between the stem and the endings.
- For future, the tense indicator is a vowel (**a**, **e**, or **ē**) placed between the stem and the endings.

The tense indicators shorten the **i** at the end of the present stem for Conjugation IV verbs.

Imperfect Tense, Active and Passive

Apart from the varying length of the **a** in the tense indicator, the presence of **-ēbā-** is remarkably consistent in the imperfect tense. That **a** is always short before the personal endings **-m**, **-r**, **-t**, **-nt**, and **-ntur**; long everywhere else.

<u>Active</u>	<i>mittere (to send)</i>		<i>aperire (to open)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	mittēbam	mittēbāmus	aperiēbam	aperiēbāmus
2 nd	mittēbās	mittēbātis	aperiēbās	aperiēbātis
3 rd	mittēbat	mittēbant	aperiēbat	aperiēbant
<u>Passive</u>	<i>mittī (to be sent)</i>		<i>aperīrī (to be opened)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	mittēbar	mittēbāmur	aperiēbar	aperiēbāmur
2 nd	mittēbāris	mittēbāminī	aperiēbāris	aperiēbāminī
3 rd	mittēbātur	mittēbantur	aperiēbātur	aperiēbantur

Future Tense, Active and Passive

You will likely need to memorize **-am**, **-ēs**, **-et**, **-ēmus**, **-ētis**, **-ent**, and the passive-voice equivalents, just as you would **-bō**, **-bis**, **-bit**, *etc.* The **-a-** tense indicator is short before the endings **-m** and **-r**; the **-e-** is short before **-t**, **-nt**, and **-ntur**.

<u>Active</u>	<i>mittere (to send)</i>		<i>aperire (to open)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	mittam	mittēmus	aperiam	aperiēmus
2 nd	mittēs	mittētis	aperiēs	aperiētis
3 rd	mittet	mittent	aperiet	aperient

<i>Passive</i>	<i>mittī (to be sent)</i>		<i>aperīrī (to be opened)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	mittar	mittēmur	aperiar	aperiēmur
2 nd	mittēris	mittēminī	aperiēris	aperiēmini
3 rd	mittētur	mittentur	aperiētur	aperientur

You will probably want to practice conjugating in all three tenses the other verbs introduced in this lesson and the one before it—or just a few from each lesson until you have it nailed.

Exercise XL: English to Latin Present-System Verb Forms

The instructions for Exercise XXXIX apply here as well, except this time we have added the imperfect and future tenses, active and passive. We have also added a table where you can write the stems, tense indicators or spacer vowels (where needed, if at all), and personal endings in separate columns, and then the entire form. The first one is done for you. (**NOTE:** Use verbs from this lesson for all 18 rows.)

<i>English</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Tense/Spacer</i>	<i>Ending</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1. we are eating	ed	i	mus	edimus
2. she was playing				
3. I will rule				
4. it will be said				
5. were y'all drinking?				
6. do! (s.)				
7. get acquainted with! (pl.)				
8. they run				
9. will y'all inquire?				
10. you (s.) used to build				
11. touch! (pl.)				
12. we shall wear				
13. I am putting				
14. they used to be sent				
15. be conquered! (s.)				
16. y'all will be joined				
17. I used to break				
18. does he show off?				

Some English Derivatives

What does *addict* have to do with **dīcere**? The positive prefix **ad-** combined with **dīcere** means *speaking in favor of, expressing a predisposition toward, or being devoted to*. In other words, one is a big fan of something. The meanings of *addict* and *addiction* have shifted some over the centuries.

Condition is derived from its Latin equivalent **condīciō**, also related to **dīcere**.

agere: agent, agency

bibere: imbibe

currere: concur, course, cursive, excursion, incur, occur, precursor, recur

dīcere: diction, addict, condition, edict, indict, interdict, predict

edere: edible

frangere: frangible, fragile, infraction, refraction, suffrage (**suffrāgium**)

gerere: gestation, gesture, congest, digest, ingest, suggest

iungere: junction, juncture, conjugate, conjunction, disjunction, injunction, subjugate, subjunctive

lūdere: allude, collude, delude, elude, illusion, interlude, prelude, postlude

mittere: missile, missive, admit, commit, dismiss, emit, intermittent, omit, remit, submit, transmit

nōscere: note, notable, cognitive, incognito

ostendere: ostentatious

pōnere: postpone, position, positive, appositive, compose, depose, dispose, expose, interpose, oppose, propose, purpose, repose, suppose, transpose

quaerere: question, quest, acquire, conquer, inquisition, perquisite, require, requisition

rēgere: regent, correct, direct, erect

struere: structure, infrastructure, construe, construct, destroy, instruct

tangere: tangent, tangible, contingent, contact, intact

vincere: (in-)vincible, Vincent, convince, convict, evince, province

XLI. The Perfect Tense

This lesson introduces a few more common verbs from Conjugation III-regular. Actually, one of them is not entirely regular. The **Combining Stems** column is populated only for verbs whose stems undergo changes when prefixes are attached.

<i>Principal Parts</i>	<i>Combining Stems</i>	<i>English</i>
claudō, -ere, clausī, clausum	-clūd-, -clūs-	<i>close, shut</i>
cōgō, -ere, cōgēgī, cōactum		<i>gather, assemble, drive; force</i>
dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductum in matrīmōnium dūcere		<i>lead, take along</i> <i>to marry (lead into marriage)</i>
fallō, -ere, fefellī, falsum		<i>deceive, mislead</i>
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum		<i>bear, carry, endure</i>
legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctum	-leg-/lig-, -lēct-	<i>gather; read</i>
pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsum		<i>drive, push</i>
petō, -ere, petīvī, petītum		<i>seek, ask for</i>
scrībō, -ere, scrīpsī, scrīptum		<i>write</i>
trahō, -ere, trāxī, trāctum		<i>pull, drag</i>
vertō, -ere, vertī, versum		<i>turn</i>
vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, vīctum		<i>live, be alive</i>

Here are two verbs typically used impersonally, plus a related noun:

<i>Principal Parts</i>	<i>English</i>
ningit, ningere, ninxit	<i>it snows</i>
pluit, pluere, pluit (or plūvit) pluvia, -ae	<i>it rains</i> <i>rain</i>

Vocabulary Notes

cōgō: This verb is a compound of **cum** and **agō**, so its literal meaning is *drive together*. It is used transitively, unlike **conveniō-convenīre**, which does not take a direct object.

dūcere, ferre: Like **dīcō-dīcere**, these two verbs have singular active command forms that lack the **-e** ending: **dūc** and **fer**. Their respective plural forms are **ducite** and **ferte**.

The present tense conjugation of **ferō-ferre**, like its principal parts, is fairly odd, in that several forms lack the spacer vowel:

Active: ferō, **fers**, **fert**, ferimus, **fertis**, ferunt

Passive: feror, **ferris**, **fertur**, ferimur, feriminī, feruntur

Their imperfect and future conjugations are quite regular, however.

petō: When you ask something of someone, the something is an Accusative direct object if it is a noun, and the someone is an Ablative place from which with **ā/ab**. If the something is an action, then that action becomes a dependent clause in the subjunctive mood. We're not there yet, and we won't be until Volume VII.

vīvō: Note the subtle difference between the fourth principal part of this verb (**vīctum**) and that of **vincō-vincere (victum)**. Any English derivative you encounter (with a few exceptions) containing the root *-vict-* is more likely evolved from **vincō** than from **vīvō**.

Perfect Tense Active for All Conjugations

The perfect tense in Latin, in the active voice, translates into English in two main ways:

- simple past: *I verbed*
- present perfective: *I have verbed*

In a later volume, we will learn how the perfect passive builds on the fourth principal part of any verb that has a passive voice.

Conjugation

Having diverged in the imperfect and future tenses, verbs of all conjugations and irregular verbs follow the same formula to conjugate in the perfect tense. This also holds true for the pluperfect and future perfect, which we will examine in the next lesson.

For regular and irregular verbs (but not for deponent verbs), the formula goes like this:

1. Take the third principal part and drop the final **-ī** to form the perfect stem.
2. Add the personal endings for the perfect tense active, which are different from those of any other tense: **-ī, -istī, -it, -imus, -istis, -ērunt**.

As you may remember from the Prelude to this volume, Latin has standard ways to form its principal parts, but a great number of verbs deviate from those standards. It's similar to how English (via its German and French ancestry) has so many verbs that don't just add *-ed* to make the past tense: *think-thought, keep-kept, break-broke, etc.*

Let's look at some regular verbs from all four conjugations. The Conjugation III-i verbs introduced in the next lesson will follow the same pattern.

<i>Person</i>	<i>amāre</i>	<i>monēre</i>	<i>dūcere</i>	<i>scīre</i>
1 st s.	amāvī	monuī	dūxī	scīvī
2 nd s.	amāvistī	monuistī	dūxistī	scīvistī
3 rd s.	amāvit	monuit	dūxit	scīvit
1 st pl.	amāvimus	monuimus	dūximus	scīvimus
2 nd pl.	amāvistis	monuistis	dūxistis	scīvistis
3 rd pl.	amāvērunt	monuērunt	dūxērunt	scīvērunt

Now here are a few not-so-regular verbs. Their perfect tense conjugations follow the same formula, despite the unexpected mutations in the principal parts (discussed in Praelūdium IV.A).

<i>Person</i>	<i>esse</i>	<i>posse</i>	<i>īre</i>	<i>velle</i>	<i>ferre</i>
1 st s.	fuī	potuī	īvī	voluī	tulī
2 nd s.	fuistī	potuistī	īvistī	voluistī	tulistī
3 rd s.	fuit	potuit	īvit	voluit	tulit
1 st pl.	fuimus	potuimus	īvimus	voluimus	tulimus
2 nd pl.	fuistis	potuistis	īvistis	voluistis	tulistis
3 rd pl.	fuērunt	potuērunt	īvērunt	voluērunt	tulērunt

An alternative third part for **eō-īre** is **īi**. Thus, **īi, iistī...iērunt**.

The Perfect Active Infinitive

To form the perfect active infinitive, *to have verbed*, drop the **-ī** from the third principal part and add **-isse** in its place. How would you translate the following forms?

amavisse, monuisse, dūxisse, scīvisse, fuisse, potuisse, īvisse, voluisse, tulisse

Indirect Statements: Sequence of Tenses

When we introduced the imperfect tense in Volume II, we mentioned that the tense of the main verb and the tense of the infinitive in an indirect statement do not always translate as we might think. Here are the basic rules for how we translate the tense of the indirect statement:

- A *present* infinitive indicates action *at the same time as* the main clause.
- A *perfect* infinitive indicates action *earlier than* the main clause.
- A *future* infinitive (we have yet to see one of those) indicates action *later than* the main clause.

Thus, if the main clause is in the imperfect or perfect tense, and the indirect statement has a perfect infinitive, that makes the indirect statement more past than past—*i.e.*, in the pluperfect, *had verbed*.

Here are some brief examples:

Dīcit sē nōs audīre.	<i>She says that she hears us.</i>
Dīxit/Dīcēbat sē nōs audīre.	<i>She said that she heard us (at that time).</i>
Dīcit sē nōs audīvisse.	<i>She says that she heard us (previously).</i>
Dīxit/Dīcēbat sē nōs audīvisse.	<i>She said that she had heard us.</i>

Exercise XLI: Present to Perfect

Change the present-tense verb forms below to perfect tense, keeping person and number the same. All four conjugations are represented, and there are some irregular verbs in the mix. There are no imperative or passive forms, but you might find an infinitive or two. This first conversion is done for you.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Perfect Stem</i>	<i>Personal Ending</i>	<i>Perfect Tense Form</i>
<u>Conjugation I (-ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, except when it's not)</u>			
1. negat	negāv	it	negāvit
2. nōminās			
3. potō			
4. lavāmus			
5. dant			
<u>Conjugation II (-eō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, except when it's not)</u>			
6. valētis			
7. studeō			
8. respondēmus			
9. horrēre			
10. suadēs			
<u>Conjugation III (-ō, -ere, -??ī, -??um)</u>			
11. dūcimus			
12. legit			
13. scrībunt			
14. cōgitis			
15. fers			
<u>Conjugation IV (-iō, -īre, -ivī, -itum, except when it's not)</u>			
16. scit			
17. mūniunt			
18. ēsurīre			
19. sentītis			
20. veniō			
<u>Irregular</u>			
21. potes			
22. vult			
23. īmus			
24. nōn vultis			

Bonus Word Builder

This section appears in lieu of the customary *Some English Derivatives*. In the table below, you can assemble actual Latin words by matching any prefix from the **Prefixes** column with:

- a present stem from the **Stems** column with the infinitive ending from the **Suffixes** column, *or*
- a supine stem from the **Stems** column and a noun or adjective suffix from the **Suffixes** column.

For example: **cōn** + **clūd** + **ere** = **cōnclūdere**; **cōn** + **clūs** + **iō** = **cōnclūsio**.

The English meanings may resemble the resulting Latin words, although some of the translations are a bit different. For example, the primary meaning of **cōnscrībere** is *enroll/enlist* (into military service).

Also, prefixes and stems may appear with alternate forms for the purpose of assimilation—*e.g.*, **col-** assimilates with **-lāt-**, while **cōn-** attaches easily to **-fer-**.

This includes only stems from this lesson; see what you can do with verbs from Lessons, XXXIX, XL, and XLII.

<i>Prefixes</i>	<i>Stems</i>	<i>Suffixes</i>
cōn-, ex-, in-, oc-, prae-, re-, se-	-clūd-, -clūs-	-ere; -iō, -ōrius/-a/-um
ad-, con-, dē-, ē-, in-, intrō-, pro-, re-, se-, trāns-	-dūc-, -duct-	-ere; -iō, -or, -īlis/-e
col-/cōn-, dē-, in-, inter-, of-, prae-, suf-, trāns-	-fer-, -lāt-	-re; -iō, -or
al-, col-, dē-, di-, ē-, intel-, se-	-leg-/lig-, -lēct-	-ere; -iō, -or
com-, dis-, ex-, im-, prō, re-	-pel(l)-, -puls-	-ere; -iō, -or
ap-, com-, ex-, im-, re-, sup-	-pet-, -petīt-	-ere; -iō, -or
a-, circum-, cōn-, de-, in-, prae-, prō-, sub-, trān-	-scrīb-, -scrīpt-	-ere; -iō, -or
at-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, prō, re-, sub-	-trah-, -trāct-	-ere; -iō, -or, -ābilis/-e
ā-, ad-, cōn-, extrā-, in-, intrō-, ob-, per-, re-, sub- trāns-	-vert-, -vers-	-ere; -iō, -or
cōn-, re-, sur-	-vīv-, -vīct-	-ere; -iālis, -iō

XLII. Conjugation III-i

This first set consists of seven verbs whose first principal parts end in **-iō**, like Conjugation IV, but whose infinitives end in **-ere**, like Conjugation III. They are some of the most common verbs of Conjugation III-i; their stems all end with an **i**. You might even call it Conjugation III and a half.

<i>Principal Parts</i>	<i>Combining Stems</i>	<i>English</i>
capīō, capere, cēpī, captum cōnsilium capere cōnsilium, -ī	-cip-, -cept-	<i>take</i> <i>take council, form plans</i> <i>advice, council</i>
cupīō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītum		<i>desire, want</i>
faciō, facere, fēcī, factum iter facere	-fic-, -fect-	<i>make, do</i> <i>travel, make a journey</i>
fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fūgitum		<i>flee, take flight</i>
iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iāctum	-ic-, -iect-	<i>throw, launch</i>
rapiō, rapere, rapuī, raptum	-rip-, -rept-	<i>grab, carry off</i>
sapiō, sapere, sapuī, --- sapor, sapōris	-sip-	<i>taste, have a flavor; be wise</i> <i>flavor</i>

Here are a few more III-regular verbs for the sake of comparison:

<i>Principal Parts</i>	<i>Combining Stems</i>	<i>English</i>
cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessum		<i>yield; go, proceed (with a prefix)</i>
crēscō, -ere, crēvī, crētum		<i>grow</i>
discō, -ere, didicī, discitum		<i>learn, study</i>
statuō, -ere, statuī, statūtum	-stitu-, -stitūt-	<i>set up, determine</i>
trādō, -ere, trādidī, trāditum		<i>hand over, surrender</i>
vehō, -ere, vexī, vectum		<i>transport, convey</i>
volvō, -ere, volvī, volūtum		<i>roll, tumble</i>

Vocabulary Notes

faciō: You're allowed to giggle about the pronunciation of this verb. All English-speaking Latin students do. Like **dīcō, dūcō, and ferō**, this one has a singular infinitive form without the customary **e** at the end, making it equally giggle-worthy: **fac**. Also, it has no passive voice forms of its own; instead, use **fiō, fiērī, factus sum**.

trādō: Compounds of **dō-dare** like this one, which is a fusion of **trāns** and **dō**, switch the root verb from Conjugation I to Conjugation III.

volvō: This verb is intransitive, not used in the sense of rolling something or someone.

Conjugation III-i, Present System

In the present tense, verbs of the **i**-variant of Conjugation III look like a hybrid of conjugations III and IV. Their imperfect and future tense conjugations look exactly like Conjugation IV. Their present infinitives end in **-ere**; so they belong to Conjugation III.

Present Tense

In the present tense conjugation table below, the spacer vowels appear in **blue**. Because the present stem of **iacere** is **iaci-**, including the **i**, that **i** is not a spacer, although it is in various forms of **volvere**.

<u>Active</u>	<i>volvere (to roll)</i>		<i>iacere (to throw)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	volvō	volvimus	iaciō	iacimus
2 nd	volvis	volvitis	iacis	iacitis
3 rd	volvit	volvunt	iacit	iaciunt
<u>Passive</u>	<i>volvī (to be rolled)</i>		<i>iacī (to be thrown)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	volvor	volvimur	iacior	iacimur
2 nd	volveris	volvimini	iacieris	iacimini
3 rd	volvitur	volvuntur	iacitur	iaciuntur

Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense indicator for III-i is still **-ēbā-**. Because of the **i** at the end of the present stem, the forms look a lot like Conjugation IV.

<u>Active</u>	<i>volvere (to roll)</i>		<i>iacere (to throw)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	volvēbam	volvēbāmus	iaciēbam	iaciēbāmus
2 nd	volvēbās	volvēbātis	iaciēbās	iaciēbātis
3 rd	volvēbat	volvēbant	iaciēbat	iaciēbant
<u>Passive</u>	<i>volvī (to be rolled)</i>		<i>iacī (to be thrown)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	volvēbar	volvēbāmur	iaciēbar	iaciēbāmur
2 nd	volvēbāris	volvēbāmini	iaciēbāris	iaciēbāmini
3 rd	volvēbātur	volvēbantur	iaciēbātur	iaciēbantur

Future Tense

The tense indicator here is a single vowel between stem and endings: **a**, **ē**, or **e**. Again, the stem ending in **i** makes the III-i forms look like Conjugation IV.

<i>Active</i>	<i>volvere (to roll)</i>		<i>iacere (to throw)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	vol va m	vol vē mus	iac ia m	iac iē mus
2 nd	vol vē s	vol vēt is	iac iē s	iac iēt is
3 rd	vol vet	vol vent	iac iet	iac ient
<i>Passive</i>	<i>volvī (to be rolled)</i>		<i>iacī (to be thrown)</i>	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	vol va r	vol vē mur	iac ia r	iac iē mur
2 nd	vol vēr is	vol vēm inī	iac iēr is	iac iēm inī
3 rd	vol vēt ur	vol vent ur	iac iēt ur	iac ient ur

Exercise XLII: Running through the Tenses

Take the present tense forms through the other tenses you know, keeping person and number the same. **EXCEPTION:** If the present form is passive, leave the **Perfect** space blank, because we have not yet learned how to form perfect passive.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
1. vehit			
2. crēscimus			
3. fugiō			
4. cēdunt			
5. discitur			
6. trādītis			
7. facis			
8. capior			
9. iacimur			
10. statuunt			
11. rapieris			
12. volvit			
13. cupiō			
14. sapiuntur			
15. cōstituitis*			

* The most common translation of **cōstituō**, **-ere** is *decide*.

Some English Derivatives

We could use the *Bonus Word Builder* gimmick again here; instead, we'll just provide some combining forms for the most prolific roots and allow you to add whatever prefixes you can think of—e.g., with the root *-ceive* you can add *con-*, *de-*, *per-*, *re-*, and *trans-*, among others.

capere: captive, capture, words with *-ceive*, *-cept*, *-ception*, and *-cipient*

cēdere: words with *-cede*, *-ceed*, and *-cess* unless they relate to stopping (**cessō-cessāre**)

cōnsilium: counsel (as in *advice*; its homonym *council* comes from **cōncilium**)

crēscere: crescent, excrescence, decrease, increase, accretion, concrete, secrete

cupere: concupiscent, cupidity (via the adjective **cupidus**)

discere: disciple (**discipulus**), discipline (**disciplīna**)

facere: factory, manufacture, words with *-fy*, *-fice*, *-ficial*, *-fact*, *-faction*, and *-factory*

fugere: fugue, fugitive, refuge, subterfuge

iacere: words with *-ject*, *-jectile*, and *-jection*

statuere: statute, constitute, institute, prostitute, restitution, substitute

trādere: trade, tradition, extradite

vehere: vehicle (**vehiculum**), vector, convey, convection

volvere: words with *-volve* and *-volution*

XLIII. Pluperfect and Future Perfect Tenses, Active

Now that you have a few dozen more verbs, let's look at some more time-related adverbs along with a few conjunctions. Then we will learn how to use verbs in the pluperfect (*had verbed*) and future perfect (*will have verbed*) tenses. Entries in **red** have been introduced previously.

<i>Adverb</i>	<i>English</i>
anteā	<i>beforehand</i>
interdum	<i>sometimes</i>
intereā	<i>meanwhile</i>
interim	<i>meanwhile</i>
iterum	<i>again, anew</i>
mane	<i>early in the day; in the morning</i>
nūper	<i>recently</i>
posteā	<i>afterward</i>
praetereā	<i>besides, moreover</i>
quondam	<i>once, formerly</i>
sērō	<i>late in the day; tardy</i>
simul	<i>at the same time</i>

<i>Conjunction</i>	<i>English</i>
antequam	<i>before</i>
dum	<i>while</i>
postquam	<i>after</i>

Vocabulary Notes

anteā, antequam; posteā, postquam: Use **antequam** or **postquam** to introduce a clause that takes place before or after the main clause; **anteā** and **posteā** are simply adverbs to modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb (as are **intereā** and **praetereā**).

Ab urbe fūgerunt. Posteā, omnēs in silvam cucurrērunt.

They fled from the city. Then/afterward, they all ran into the forest.

Postquam ab urbe fūgerunt, cīvēs in silvā sē cēlāvērunt.

After they fled from the city, the citizens hid themselves in the forest.

dum: This conjunction can also mean *until*, but that usage reflects potentiality and requires putting the verb in the subjunctive mood (which we will learn much later).

quondam: This is synonymous with *olim*, although *olim* more frequently fills the role of *once upon a time* in introducing stories from the past.

sērō: The comparative and superlative for this adverb, respectively are *sērius* (*later, quite late, too late*) and *sērissimē* (*very late*). The next two lessons will provide a full introduction to the comparative degree for adjectives and adverbs.

Pluperfect and Future Perfect Tenses, Active

The perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses in Latin make up the *perfect system*. Pluperfect, which literally means *more than perfect*, is sometimes called *past perfect*. How can it be more than perfect? The basic meaning of *perfect* is *completed* (from *perficiō-perficere, to complete*). The *plu-* prefix comes from *plūs*, meaning *more*.

The pluperfect tense is used for events that were already finished before an action in the past tense: *I had verbed*. Future perfect refers to something that will be completed in the future, or before an action in the future: *I shall have verbed*.

Pluperfect Active—*had verbed*

The tense indicator for the pluperfect tense in Latin is *-erā-*. It is added to the perfect stem (third principal part minus *-ī*), and it precedes the personal endings *-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt*, with the *ā* shortened in the usual places. It looks like the imperfect conjugation of *sum-esse* stuck on perfect stems of other verbs.

Person	<i>amāre</i>	<i>monēre</i>	<i>dūcere</i>	<i>iacere</i>	<i>scīre</i>
1 st s.	amāveram	monueram	dūxeram	iēceram	scīveram
2 nd s.	amāverās	monuerās	dūxerās	iēcerās	scīverās
3 rd s.	amāverat	monuerat	dūxerat	iēcerat	scīverat
1 st pl.	amāverāmus	monuerāmus	dūxerāmus	iēcerāmus	scīverāmus
2 nd pl.	amāverātis	monuerātis	dūxerātis	iēcerātis	scīverātis
3 rd pl.	amāverant	monuerant	dūxerant	iēcerant	scīverant

Person	<i>esse</i>	<i>posse</i>	<i>īre</i>	<i>velle</i>	<i>ferre</i>
1 st s.	fueram	potueram	īveram	volueram	tuleram
2 nd s.	fuerās	potuerās	īverās	voluerās	tulerās
3 rd s.	fuerat	potuerat	īverat	voluerat	tulerat
1 st pl.	fuerāmus	potuerāmus	īverāmus	voluerāmus	tulerāmus
2 nd pl.	fuerātis	potuerātis	īverātis	voluerātis	tulerātis
3 rd pl.	fuerant	potuerant	īverant	voluerant	tulerant

Future Perfect Active—shall/will have verbed

The future perfect tense indicator is **-eri-**, or just **-er-** in the *I* form. It looks a bit like conjugating the future of **sum-esse** and attaching it to perfect stems of other verbs—except for the *they* form, where there is a subtle twist: The **i** stays, rather than giving way to a **u**.

<i>Person</i>	<i>amāre</i>	<i>monēre</i>	<i>dūcere</i>	<i>iacere</i>	<i>scīre</i>
1 st s.	amā ver ō	monu er ō	dū xer ō	iē cer ō	scī ver ō
2 nd s.	amā ver is	monu er is	dū xer is	iē cer is	scī ver is
3 rd s.	amā ver it	monu er it	dū xer it	iē cer it	scī ver it
1 st pl.	amā ver imus	monu er imus	dū xer imus	iē cer imus	scī ver imus
2 nd pl.	amā ver itis	monu er itis	dū xer itis	iē cer itis	scī ver itis
3 rd pl.	amā ver int	monu er int	dū xer int	iē cer int	scī ver int

<i>Person</i>	<i>esse</i>	<i>posse</i>	<i>īre</i>	<i>velle</i>	<i>ferre</i>
1 st s.	fu er ō	potu er ō	ī ver ō	volu er ō	tulu er ō
2 nd s.	fu er is	potu er is	ī ver is	volu er is	tulu er is
3 rd s.	fu er it	potu er it	ī ver it	volu er it	tulu er it
1 st pl.	fu er imus	potu er imus	ī ver imus	volu er imus	tulu er imus
2 nd pl.	fu er itis	potu er itis	ī ver itis	volu er itis	tulu er itis
3 rd pl.	fu er int	potu er int	ī ver int	volu er int	tulu er int

Exercise XLIII: Short Sentences, Latin to English

This time we will translate Latin verb forms into English, along with some adverbs and conjunctions. All the verb forms are from the perfect system of tenses. The transitive verbs also come with nouns or pronouns as direct objects.

1. Nūper plūverat.
2. Mane fundum trādiderimus.
3. Quid herī didicistis?
4. Intereā crēveram.
5. Iānuās simul clausērunt.
6. Līberōsne crās pūnīveris?
7. Hostēs quondam expulerāmus.
8. Crūsne (tuum) umquam frēgistī?
9. Saepe ibi lūserant.

10. Mox voverō.
11. Postrīdiē fūgeritis.
12. Kalendārium sērius lēgit.
13. Librōs ōlim scrīpsī.
14. Sardiniam nōn iam rēgerint.
15. Gallōsne iterum vīcerās?
16. Quem anteā custōdīverātis?
17. Statim cucurrimus.
18. Lentēs edere mē interdum coēgerat.

XLIV. The Comparative Degree

At this point, we step away from verbs and those conjugation tables that haunt your dreams, and we return to an exploration of adjectives. The list contains a mixed bunch, comprising adjectives from Declensions I & II as well as Declension III with **one**, **two**, and **three** terminations. For most of them, we are also introducing related nouns, most of them “state of being” nouns.

In Volume III, we learned about the superlative degree: *-est, most, very*. In this lesson, we introduce *comparative* forms, which can translate as *-er, more, quite, rather, or too*.

<i>Adjective and Related Noun(s)</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>English</i>
clēmēns, clēmētis clēmēntia, -ae (f.)	clēmēntior, -ius	<i>merciful</i> <i>mercy, clemency</i>
commūnis, -e commūnitās, -tātis (f.)	commūnior, -ius	<i>common, shared</i> <i>commonwealth, community</i>
crūdēlis, -e crūdēlitās, -tātis (f.)	crūdēlior, -ius	<i>cruel</i> <i>cruelty</i>
dēmēns, dēmētis dēmēntia, -ae (f.)	dēmēntior, -ius	<i>out of one’s mind</i> <i>insanity</i>
dūrus, -a, -um dūritia, -ae (f.)	dūrior, -ius	<i>hard, solid, lasting</i> <i>hardness, rigor</i>
hostīlis, -e hostīlitās, -tātis (f.)	hostīlior, -ius	<i>hostile</i> <i>hostility, enmity</i>
idōneus, -a, -um	māgis idōneus, -a, -um	<i>suitable, proper</i>
ingēns, ingētis	ingēntior, -ius	<i>huge, enormous</i>
mendāx, mendācis mendācium, -ī (n.)	mendācior, -ius	<i>mendacious, prone to lying</i> <i>lie, falsehood</i>
mollis, -e mollitia, -ae (f.)	mollior, -ius	<i>soft, pliant</i> <i>softness, pliability</i>
populāris, -e	populārior, -ius	<i>popular, of the people</i>
pūblicus, -a, -um pūblicitās, -tātis (f.)	pūblicior, -ius	<i>public, belonging to the people</i> <i>state of being public</i>
salūber, -bris, -bre salūs, salūtis (f.) salūbritās, -tātis (f.)	salūbrior, -ius	<i>healthy, wholesome, beneficial</i> <i>health, welfare, well-being</i> <i>healthiness, wholesomeness</i>
sānus, -a, -um sānitās, -tātis (f.)	sānior, -ius	<i>sound, healthy, well</i> <i>soundness, wellness</i>

Vocabulary Notes

Several of the adjectives introduced here frequently appear with dative objects: in particular, **clēmens**, **crūdēlis**, **hostīlis**, **idōneus**, and **salūber** are *merciful*, *cruel*, *hostile*, *suitable*, or *healthy to* or *for* someone or something.

Lūdīs pūblicīs diēs nōn idōneus fuit. *The day was not suitable for the public games.*

Mihi crūdēlissima semper fuistī. *You have always been very cruel to me.*

idōneus: As an **-eus** adjective, **idōneus** does not use the comparative and superlative suffixes. Its positive adverbial form (*suitably*) is **idōneē**, which is standard but unusual for its back-to-back e's.

mendāx: A synonym is **fallāx**—although, as in English, a person is more likely to be called *mendacious* and a statement or idea *fallacious*.

populāris, pūblicus: Both these adjectives are related to **populus**.

Comparative Forms of Adjectives

Remember that the comparative degree is used for comparisons between two persons, places, objects, or ideas; for three or more, use the superlative degree. Comparatives can also refer to an individual noun being *more* of some attribute or being *exceedingly* or *excessively* that attribute.

Regular Adjectives

For regular adjectives that can take comparative and superlative forms, here are the steps for creating those forms, irrespective of their declensions:

1. Attach the suffix **-ior** (masculine and feminine) or **-ius** (neuter) to the adjective's stem. This gives you the Nominative singular forms: **dūrior, dūrius; mollior, mollius; etc.**
2. Decline the resulting comparative form using Declension III-regular—not III-i as you might expect. The comparative stem for all three genders ends in **-iōr-**.

By “regular adjectives,” we mean other than **bonus, malus, magnus, parvus**, and **multus**, as well as those terminating in **-ius/-eus**. We will deal with those in a bit. The forms in **green** illustrate where the neuter forms differ from the other genders.

	Singular		Plural	
	Masc./Fem	Neuter	Masc./Fem.	Neuter
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	dūrior	dūrius	dūriōrēs	dūriōra
<i>Genitive</i>	dūriōris	dūriōris	dūriōrum	dūriōrum
<i>Dative</i>	dūriōrī	dūriōrī	dūriōribus	dūriōribus
<i>Accusative</i>	dūriōrem	dūrius	dūriōrēs	dūriōra
<i>Ablative</i>	dūriōre	dūriōre	dūriōribus	dūriōribus

Note the rather unexpected **-e** ending in the Ablative singular, rather than the **-ī** seen in most Declension III adjectives.

Oddly enough, the five **-ilis** adjectives that have their own peculiar way of forming their adverbs and superlatives are quite regular when it comes to comparatives: **facilior/-ius**, **similior/-ius**, **difficilior/-ius**, **dissimilior/-ius**, **humilior/-ius**.

-ius and -eus Adjectives

For this category of adjectives, as with the superlatives, do not attempt to attach a suffix; instead, use the adverb **magis** (the comparative of **magnōpere**) before the adjective, and decline the adjective as you normally would.

toga māgis idōnea	<i>a more/rather suitable toga</i>
cibus māgis Aegyptius	<i>more/quite/too Egyptian food</i>

The Peculiar Five

For these adjectives, the comparative degree is still declined in III-regular, but the forms are not exactly predictable. Note also that we have provided the singular and plural forms for *much/many*.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
bonus, -a, -um	melior, melius	optimus, -a, -um
malus, -a, -um	peior, peius	pessimus, -a, -um
magnus, -a, -um	maior, maius	māximus, -a, -um
parvus, -a -um	minor, minus	minimus, -a, -um
multus, -a, -um	plūs	plūrimus, -a, -um
multī, -ae, -a	plūrēs, plūra	plūrimī, -ae, -a

NOTE: For mass nouns (the kind that one does not count), to show what there is *more of*, **plūs** takes the role of a neuter noun most often accompanied by a partitive Genitive form:

Mōnstrā nōbīs plūs clēmētiaē!	<i>Show us more mercy!</i>
Possumusne plūs cibī habēre?	<i>Can we have (some) more food?</i>

The Elder and the Younger

The adjectives **senex** and **iūvenis** have regular comparative forms, although the latter has an alternative comparative: the former becomes **senior** (almost never neuter); the latter, either **iūvenior/-ius** or **iūnior/-ius**. These refer to generational differences; use **maior** and **minor** to refer to difference in age among siblings or friends, especially sisters who share the feminine version of their **nōmen familiāris**.

We will pursue this topic further in the next lesson, exploring comparative adverbs and different ways to show comparisons between two nouns.

Exercise XLIV: Comparative Nostalgia

The vocabulary list in this lesson shows the comparative forms for all the new adjectives. Now let's apply our new knowledge to some golden oldie adjectives from the three previous volumes.

In the second column of the table below, translate the English phrases into Latin in the Nominative singular masculine/feminine. Then, in the fourth column, make that adjective match the case, number, and gender of the noun in the third column. The first is done.

<i>English</i>	<i>Nom. s. m./f.</i>	<i>Declined Noun</i>	<i>Make It Agree</i>
1. <i>dearer</i>	cārior	amīcum	cāriorem
2. <i>more faithful</i>		pastōre	
3. <i>swifter</i>		nāvium	
4. <i>wiser</i>		principī	
5. <i>quite short</i>		noctibus	
6. <i>narrower</i>		scūta	
7. <i>too deep</i>		piscīnās	
8. <i>more beautiful</i>		volūmen	
9. <i>better</i>		salūte	
10. <i>rather large</i>		scorpiōnēs	
11. <i>smaller</i>		theātrōrum	
12. <i>quite [a] bad</i>		errōris	
13. <i>more</i>		fābulis	
14. <i>wealthier</i>		urbem	
15. <i>too powerful</i>		genera	

Some English Derivatives

clēmēns, clēmēntia: clemency, inclement

commūnis, commūnitās: community, communion, communism, (ex-)communicate

crūdēlis, crūdēlitās: cruel, cruelty

dēmēns, dementia: demented, dementia

dūrus, dūritia: durable, endure

hostilis, hostilitās: hostile, hostility

mendāx, mendācia: mendacity, mendacious

mollis, mollitia: mollify, mollusk (**mollusca**), emollient

salūber, salūbritas: salubrious

sānus, sānitās: (in-)sane, sanitary, sanitation

XLV. More III-Neuter Nouns

Lesson XXXIII provided a small survey of neuter nouns in Declension III. This lesson is the sequel. We will also fill in some missing chapters in the story of comparative adjectives and adverbs.

In Lesson XLIV, we saw how the basic neuter form of adjectives in the comparative degree also terminates with **-us**, with a stem ending in **-ōr-**. As you learn the related adjectives accompanying the verbs below, think about how you might form their comparative and superlative degrees.

<i>Nominative, Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
agmen, agminis	n.	<i>column of troops on the march</i>
crīmen, crīminis crīminālis, -e	n.	<i>(criminal) verdict, judgment</i> <i>criminal, related to criminal law</i>
grāmen, grāminis grāmineus, -a, -um	n.	<i>grass, herbs</i> <i>grassy</i>
līmen, līminis līmināris, -e	n.	<i>threshold, lintel</i> <i>pertaining to thresholds/boundaries</i>
nūmen, nūminis	n.	<i>nod; divine will, spirit</i>
ōmen, ōminis ōminōsus, -a, -um	n.	<i>portent, sign of things to come</i> <i>foreboding, ominous</i>
decus, decoris decōrus, -a, -um	n.	<i>honor, distinction</i> <i>proper; decorated, adorned</i>
lītus, lītoris lītorālis, -e	n.	<i>shore</i> <i>litoral, of the shore</i>
onus, oneris	n.	<i>burden, load, responsibility</i>
opus, operis	n.	<i>work, accomplishment</i>
scelus, sceleris scelestus, -a, -um	n.	<i>evil deed, crime</i> <i>wicked, criminal</i>
iecur, iecoris (iecinoris)	n.	<i>liver</i>
iūs, iūris iūstus, -a, -um iūstitia, -ae (f.)	n.	<i>right, law, judgment</i> <i>just, fair</i> <i>justice, fairness</i>
mel, mellis	n.	<i>honey</i>
rūs, rūris rūrālis, -e rūsticus, -a, -um	n.	<i>the country, farmland</i> <i>of/pertaining to the country</i> <i>country-style; bumpkin, clown</i>

Vocabulary Notes

agmen: Related to **agō-agere**, this noun has multiple possible translations; for its primary meaning, envision a line of thousands of legionary soldiers marching, five or ten per rank, to their next campsite or battlefield. When on the move, soldiers marched about 25 Roman miles on a typical day, carrying all their gear with them.

decus: This one is related to the impersonal verb **decet**, *it is fitting/proper*. It gives rise to the connotation of *decorated* referring to a person awarded medals or other adornments for display of various virtues.

grāmen: A Latin synonym is **herba**. Animals such as cattle and antelope, which eat a lot of **grāmen**, also have a **rūmen** as part of their digestive systems. To *ruminare* is to chew one's cud, literally or figuratively.

iūs, mel: These nouns straddle the **līmen** between III-neuter and III-i-neuter. Their Genitive plural forms can end in either **-um** or **-ium**. The Ablative singular of **mel** is sometimes seen as **melle**, sometimes as **melli**.

opus: This is the same kind of *opus* seen in catalogs of composers' musical works, or the phrase **magnum opus** meaning one's *great work*. Its plural is **opera**, reflective of how a truly grand opera might be a composer's **magnum opus**.

The Latin idiom **opus est**, like the impersonal verb **oportet**, means *there is a need* for something. That something goes in the Ablative case (a case that governs what is missing or lacking), while the person or thing in need goes in the Dative case.

Graecō imperātōrī auxiliīs opus est. *The Greek general needs reinforcements.*

rūs: Like **Rōma**, this is one of those rare nouns that retains the Locative case. To say *in the country*, use **rūrī** (or the alternative **rūre**) without a preposition; *toward the country* is just **rūs**.

The Comparative Degree—Part II

Comparative Adverbs

This is the easy part: To change a comparative adjective to the equivalent adverb, just use the Nominative singular neuter (**-ius**) comparative form. Do not worry about mistaking an adjective for an adverb, or *vice versa*, just because they look the same. The adverb will typically appear immediately before or very close to the verb or adjective that it modifies.

iūstius	<i>more fairly</i>
rūrālius	<i>in a more rustic manner</i>

Some stand-alone adverbs also have comparative forms, as we hinted in Lesson XLIII:

<i>recently, more/too recently, most/very recently</i>	nūper, nūperius, nūperrimē
<i>often, more/too often, most/very often</i>	saepe, saepius, saepissimē
<i>late, later/too late, latest/very late</i>	serō, serius, serissimē

Ablative of Comparison and *quam*

Latin has two ways to express *more adjective/adverb than* when comparing two nouns, pronouns, or adjectives used substantively:

1. Use the conjunction **quam** to mean *than*; or
2. Place the compared-to noun in the Ablative case; this function is known as the Ablative of comparison.

There are situations in which the Ablative of comparison is awkward or ambiguous; in that event, use **quam**.

Mē scelestior fuistī, Cornēlī.

(or) Scelestior fuistī **quam** ego, Cornēlī. *You were more wicked than I, Cornelius.*

Vīllam decōriōrem **quam** vestram numquam vīdī.

(or) Vīllam decōriōrem **vestrā**...

I have never seen a more elegant farmhouse than yours.

Summary of Comparisons—Adjectives and Adverbs

The table below presents just a sampling of the paradigms for comparative and superlative. Remember that **bonus** is one of a group of five adjectives that form their adverbs and degrees of comparison in highly irregular fashion, and **facilis** is one of a group of five that are not truly irregular but unusual.

(Adjective forms appear in **red**, adverbial forms in **blue**.)

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
<i>adjective</i> <i>adjectively</i>	<i>adjectiver, more/too adjective</i> <i>more adjectively</i>	<i>adjectivest, most adjective</i> <i>most adjectively</i>
scelestus, -a, -um scelestē	scelestior, -ius scelestius	scelestissimus, -a, -um scelestissimē
idōneus, -a, -um idōneē	māgis idōneus, -a, -um māgis idōneē	māximē idōneus, -a, -um māximē idōneē
hostīlis, -e hostīliter	hostīlior, -ius hostīlius	hostīlissimus, -a, -um hostīlissimē
salūber, -bris, -bre salūbriter	salūbrior, -ius salūbrius	salūberrimus, -a, -um salūberrimē
facilis, -e facile	facilior, -ius facilius	facillimus, -a, -um facillimē
bonus, -a, -um bene	melior, -ius melius	optimus, -a, -um optimē
multus, -a, -um multum	plūs plūs	plūrimus, -a, -um plūrimē

Exercise XLV: Comparative Translations

Translate each phrase below into English, including prepositions where appropriate (*of, for, on, with, etc.*). For the comparative adjectives, just use the *-er/more* connotation, although *too/quite/rather* may also work for some.

Then change the comparative adjective or adverb in each phrase to the superlative degree, keeping the same case, number, and gender for the adjectives. The first one is done for you.

<i>Phrase</i>	<i>English Translation</i>	<i>Change to Superlative</i>
1. lātius lītus	<i>a/the wider/broader shore</i>	lātissimum
2. iecora pūriōra		
3. rosae dulciōris		
4. hōrārum plūrium		
5. diē difficiliōre		
6. gregī hostiliōrī		
7. onerum grāviōrum		
8. noctibus trīstiōribus		
9. maiōre clēmentīā		
10. audācius consilium		
11. ad virōs mendāciōrēs		
12. mollius plūvit		
13. decorius ēdērunt		
14. iūstius rēxeram		
15. celerius crēscētis		

Some English Derivatives

crīmen, crīminālis: crime, criminal, discriminate, incriminate, recriminate

decus, decorus: decorum, decorous, decorate

iūs, iūstus, iūstītia: (un-)just, (in-)justice, justify, adjust

līmen, līmināris: liminal, subliminal

lītus, lītorālis: litoral

mel: mellifluous

ōmen, ōminōsus: omen, ominous

onus: onus, onerous, exonerate

opus: opus, opera, operate, cooperate

rūs, rūrālis, rūsticus: rural, rustic, rusticate

XLVI. Comparative and Superlative Locations

Prepositional phrases can fill the role of either adjectives or adverbs. Sometimes prepositions all by themselves can be descriptive. In Latin, some prepositions are the roots of adjectives, and some have comparative and superlative adjectival forms. Like the adjectives we know whose comparative and superlative forms are irregular, these do not follow the *-issimus/-errimus* paradigm.

This lesson contains some prepositions, some adjectives, and some words that straddle the line between parts of speech.

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>English</i>
anterus, -a, -um	<i>forward, in front</i>
citer, citra, citrum	<i>near, on this side</i>
exter, -a, -um	<i>outside, outer</i>
īferus, -a, -um	<i>low</i>
medius, -a, -um	<i>middle, the middle (of); half</i>
posterus, -a, -um	<i>behind, following</i>
superus, -a, -um	<i>high, above</i>
ulter, -a, -um	<i>far, beyond</i>

All the new prepositions in this lesson take Accusative objects.

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>English</i>
cīs (+ Acc.)	<i>on this side (of)</i>
extrā (+ Acc.)	<i>outside</i>
īfrā (+ Acc.)	<i>below</i>
intrā (+ Acc.)	<i>within, inside</i>
prae (+ Acc.)	<i>before, in front (of)</i>
suprā (+ Acc.)	<i>above</i>
ultrā (+ Acc.)	<i>beyond, farther on</i>

Vocabulary Notes

The prepositions: Although some of the prepositions appear to indicate place where and have that *ā* termination that suggests Ablative, these all take Accusative objects.

The adjectives: The only adjective in the list above that loses an *e* in its declension, like *noster* and *vester*, is *citer, citra, citrum*. The others with the *-er* termination keep the *e*, like *liber* and *miser*.

For this lesson, just as important as the meanings of these adjectives is learning how they form their comparative and superlative degrees. The table of degrees appears in the next section. You may notice that the comparatives are predictable; the superlatives, less so.

You may also likely notice that some of these adjectives appear related to some of the prepositions in this lesson, as well as some you knew before: **exterus/extrā/ex**, **superus/suprā/super**, **intrā/inter**, **posterus/post**. The link between *within* and *between/among* is not very intuitive—but think about it.

Comparative and Superlative Forms

We will begin with the adjectives. All the new adjectives other than **medius/-a/-um** have comparative and superlative degrees, which can also be thought of comparative and superlative forms of their related prepositions.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
anterus, -a, -um (ante)	anterior, -ius	antīcus, -a, -um (earliest, foremost)
citer, citra, citrum (cīs)	citerior, -ius	cītimus, -a, -um (nearest)
exter, -era, -erum (extrā)	exterior, -ius	extrēmus, -a, -um (outermost)
īferus, -a, -um (īnfrā)	inferior, -ius	īmus, -a, -um (lowest)
posterus, -a, -um	posterior, -ius	postrēmus, -a, -um (latest)
superus, -a, -um (suprā)	superior, -ius	suprēmus/summus, -a, -um (highest)
ulter, -era, -erum (ultrā)	ulterior, -ius	ultimus, -a, -um (farthest, last)

You may be familiar with the Ablative of manner expression **summā cum laude**.

These three prepositions, two of which have already been introduced, do not appear as adjectives in the positive degree; however, they do have comparative and superlative forms.

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
inter	interior, -ius	intimus, -a, -um (innermost)
prae	prior, -ius	prīmus, -a, -um (first, earliest)
prope	propior, -ius	prōximus, -a, -um (nearest, next)

As you might expect, the adjectives connoting closeness often appear with what they are close to in the Dative case; those connoting distance, with **ā/ab** and the Ablative case. All the superlatives are likely to appear with partitive Genitives: *the lowest/earliest/innermost of a group*.

Ablative Degree of Difference

Place where, place from which, time when, time within which, means, manner, personal agent, description, comparison, and now *degree of difference*: Congratulations! As of this lesson, you have now learned more than half the functions of the Ablative case in Latin.

Our tenth Ablative function, degree of difference, refers to quantitative difference in comparisons. It could be as simple of **multō** (*much*) or **paulō** (*a little*). It could also involve measurable distances or time intervals. Think of one noun or pronoun as *bigger, shorter, more boring* than another *by* that distance or interval.

Cicerō septem annīs longius Caesare vīxit.

Cicero lived seven years longer than Caesar.

Mōns Palatīnus paucīs pedibus altior Capitōliō est.

The Palatine Hill is a few feet taller than the Capitoline Hill.

NOTE: The largest of the famed seven hills of Rome on the left bank of the Tiber, such as the Capitol and Palatine hills, were referred to as **montēs**, even though by the modern definition they are not truly mountains. At present, the highest point on the Palatine is about 50 meters above sea level.

Exercise XLVI—Synopsis of Degrees

Each row below contains an inflected form of a certain degree of an adjective. Where possible, fill in the related preposition for each, and then provide the equivalents in the other degrees with the same case, number, and gender. Some cells of the table will be left blank; others will have two (2) possible answers. The first is done for you.

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
1. <i>īnfra</i>	(2) <i>inferō, -ae</i>	inferiōrī	(2) <i>īmō, -ae</i>
2.	citer		
3.			prōximōs
4.	posterōrum		
5.			extrēmīs
6.	(2)	superiōris	(2)
7.		(2)	īntimō
8.		priōribus	
9.			antīcārum
10.	(2)	ulteriōrem	(2)
11.	mediae		

Some English Derivatives

anterior, cisgender, ceterior, exterior, extreme, inferior, inferno, infrared, medium, median, immediate, intermediate, remedy, posterior, superior, supreme, summary, summit, ulterior, ultimate, ultraviolet

XLVII. Which Way?

This lesson presents a mix of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs related to directions, continuing the theme of the adjectives and prepositions in Lesson XLVI. It also recalls the spatial meaning of **meridiēs** from Lesson XXXVII: *south*. As we shall discover, there is at least one other Latin word that means *south*.

First, here are the other compass directions and the winds, along with some related adjectives. Because the names of the winds from the various directions are thought to originate from gods, they are usually personified and capitalized in English.

<i>Nominative, Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
Auster, Austrī austrālis, -e	m.	<i>the south wind (Auster); south southern, southerly</i>
Boreās, Borea (from Greek) boreālis, -e	m.	<i>the north wind; (rarely) north northern, northerly</i>
Eurus, -ī	m.	<i>the east wind; (rarely) the east</i>
occidēns, occidentis occidentālis, -e	m.	<i>west, sunset western, westerly</i>
oriēns, orientis orientālis, -e	m.	<i>east, sunrise eastern, easterly</i>
septentriō, -ōnis septentriōnālis, -e	m.	<i>north northern, northerly</i>
Zephyrus, -ī	m.	<i>the west wind; (rarely) the west</i>

Here are two adjectives that pertain not only to directions for traveling, but also to parts of one's body:

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>English</i>
dexter, dextra, dextrum	<i>right</i>
sinister, sinistra, sinistrum	<i>left</i>

We also have some directional adverbs:

<i>Adverb</i>	<i>English</i>
deorsum	<i>downward</i>
prōrsus	<i>forward</i>
rūrsus	<i>back, backward; again</i>
sūrsus	<i>upward</i>

Vocabulary Notes

Auster, Boreās: People in northern latitudes may be familiar with the celestial phenomenon **aurōra boreālis**, literally *northern dawn*. There is a southern equivalent, just as spectacular, called **aurōra austrālis**. The other word for *south*, **merīdiēs**, has an equivalent adjective **merīdiānus, -a, -um**.

Eurus: In some texts this refers to the southeast wind; the Greek name for the east wind is **Apēliōtēs**.

dexter, sinister: The “fleeting e” in **dexter** sometimes does not fleet; you may see **dextera, dexterum**, etc. The same phenomenon does not occur with **sinister**. For directions when traveling, use feminine forms to agree with the understood noun **dīrēctiō** or **manus**: **ad dextram** and **ad sinistram** for *toward*, **ā dextrā** and **ā sinistrā** for *from*.

occidēns, oriēns: Both of the nouns derive directly from present participle (-ing) forms of, respectively, **occidō-occidere** (*fall*) and **orior-orīrī** (*rise*). The formal way to say *to the west* is **ad sōlem occidentem** (*toward the setting/falling sun*); *to the east*, **ad sōlem orientem** (*toward the rising sun*).

septentriō: Latin sometimes uses plural forms of this noun to refer to the north. The origin of this rather clunky polysyllable for *north* has to do with the seven stars in **Ursa Major** (aka, the Big Dipper or the Elder Bear) that point to **Polāris**, the North Star. Look it up from a reliable source to get the full story.

The adverbs: These four are mostly combinations of prepositions or prefixes with **versum**, as in **sub + versum** (*turned upward*). The three that end in **-um** sometimes end with an **-us** instead; however, **prōrsus** is almost never seen with an **-um** ending.

The adverbs in this lesson do not have comparative or superlative forms; they simply are what they are, even if they sometimes look different. Some of the adjectives, however, have comparative or superlative degrees: **boreālis** = *northernmost*, **austrālis** = *southernmost*.

Exercise XLVII

None.

Some English Derivatives

Auster, austrālis: austral, Australia

Boreās, boreālis: boreal

dexter: dexterity, ambidextrous

occidēns, occidentālis: occidental

oriēns, orientālis: orient, oriental, orientation

septentriō: septentrional (not nearly as common as *boreal*)

sinister: sinister (reflecting how left-handed people were viewed in ancient and Medieval times)

XLVIII. Review IV

At the end of Volume IV, you have been exposed to nearly 900 Latin words, including groups of related words and compounds. There is no expectation that you will remember all 900; however, you should recognize a great majority of them when you see them, even when they are wearing declensional and conjugational endings.

Exercise XLVIII.A.: Verbs, Nouns, and Adjectives

For the first time in a review lesson, we have jumbled all the verbs, nouns, and adjectives together! There are nearly 200 of these in all.

Volume IV, more than any previous volume, has introduced new vocabulary together with related words of the same or another part of speech. The alphabetized list below contains a lot of these related words close together; this should help you remember some meanings: *e.g.*, if you know **aestās**, you should also know **aestīvus**, and if you know the meaning of *estivate* these should both be easy.

NOTE: Some items in the list are words that we have not introduced formally, but you should be able to deduce their English meanings based on words you already know.

For each verb, see if you can remember the remaining principal parts and combining forms; for each noun, the gender; for each adjective, how to form its comparative and superlative degrees (where possible).

1. aestās, -tātis
2. aestīvus, -a, -um
3. aetās, -tātis
4. aeternus, -a, -um
5. agmen, agminis
6. agō, -ere
7. annuālis, -e
8. annus, -ī
9. anterus, -a, -um
10. aperiō, -īre
11. apertūra, -ae
12. audiō, -īre
13. audītiō, -ōnis
14. Auster, Austrī
15. austrālis, -e
16. bibō, -ere

17. boreālis, -e
18. Boreās, -ae
19. capio, -ere
20. cēdō, -ere
21. cessiō, -ōnis
22. citer, -tra, -trum
23. claudō, -ere
24. clausūra, -ae
25. clēmēns, -ntis
26. clēmentia, -ae
27. cōgō, -ere
28. commūnis, -e
29. commūnitās, -tātis
30. cōnsilium, -ī
31. crēscō, -ere
32. crīmen, crīminis
33. crīminālis, -e
34. crūdēlis, -e
35. crūdēlitās, -tātis
36. cupiō, -ere
37. currō, -ere
38. custōdiō, -īre
39. custos, custōdis
40. decorus, -a, -um
41. decus, decoris
42. dēmēns, -ntis
43. dēmentia, -ae
44. dexter, -tra, -trum
45. diārius, -a, -um
46. dīcō, -ere
47. dīctiō, -ōnis
48. diēs, diēī
49. discō, -ere

50. dormiō, -īre
51. dormitōrium, -ī
52. dūcō, -ere
53. dūritia, -ae
54. dūrus, -a, -um
55. edō, -ere
56. ēsuriō, -īre
57. Eurus, -ī
58. exter, -era, -erum
59. faciō, -ere
60. factiō, -ōnis
61. fallō, -ere
62. ferō, ferre
63. fīniō, -īre
64. fractiō, -ōnis
65. fractūra, -ae
66. frangō, -ere
67. fuga, -ae
68. fugiō, -ere
69. fugitīvus, -a, -um
70. gerō, -ere
71. grāmen, grāminis
72. grāmineus, -a, -um
73. hibernus, -a, -um
74. hiems, hiemis
75. hōra, -ae
76. hōrologium, -ī
77. hostīlis, -e
78. hostīlitās, -tātis
79. iaciō, -ere
80. idōneus, -a, -um
81. īdūs, -uum
82. iecur, iecoris

83. igniō, -īre
84. īnferus, -a, -um
85. īngēns, -ntis
86. īngentia, -ae
87. intimus, -a, -um
88. iunctiō, -ōnis
89. iungō, -ere
90. iūs, iūris
91. iūstitia, -ae
92. iūstus, -a, -um
93. kalendae, -ārum
94. kalendārium, -ī
95. lēctiō, -ōnis
96. legibilis, -e
97. legō, -ere
98. līmen, līminis
99. līmināris, -e
100. lītoralis, -e
101. lītus, lītoris
102. lūdō, -ere
103. medius, -a, -um
104. mel, mellis
105. mendācium, -ī
106. mendāx, -cis
107. mēnsis, -is
108. mēnstruus, -a, -um
109. merīdiānus, -a, -um
110. merīdiēs, -ēī
111. mittō, -ere
112. mollis, -e
113. mollītia, -ae
114. mūniō, -īre
115. mūnītiō, -ōnis

116. nesciō, -īre
117. ningit, -ere
118. nōnae, -ārum
119. nōscō, -ere
120. nūmen, nūminis
121. occidēns, -ntis
122. occidentālis, -e
123. ōmen, ōminis
124. ōminōsus, -a, -um
125. onus, oneris
126. operō, -āre
127. opus, operis
128. oriēns, -ntis
129. orientālis, -e
130. ostendō, -ere
131. pellō, -ere
132. petītiō, -ōnis
133. petō, -ere
134. pluit, -ere
135. plūvia, -ae
136. pōnō, -ere
137. populāris, -e
138. positiō, -ōnis
139. positīvus, -a, -um
140. posterus, -a, -um
141. prior, prius
142. prōximus, -a, -um
143. pūblicitās, -tātis
144. pūblicus, -a, -um
145. puniō, -īre
146. quaerō, -ere
147. quaestiō, -ōnis
148. rapiō, -ere

149. raptūra, -ae
150. regō, -ere
151. rūrālis, -e
152. rūs, rūris
153. rūsticus, -a, -um
154. salūber, -bris, -bre
155. salūbritās, -tātis
156. salūs, salūtis
157. sānitās, -tātis
158. sānus, -a, -um
159. sapiēns, -ntis
160. sapiō, -ere
161. sapor, -ōris
162. scelestus, -a, -um
163. scelus, sceleris
164. scientia, -ae
165. sciō, scīre
166. scrībō, -ere
167. scrīptūra, -ae
168. sentiō, -īre
169. septentriō, -ōnis
170. septentriōnālis, -e
171. serviō, -īre
172. servitium, -ī
173. servitūs, -tūtis
174. sinister, -tra, -trum
175. statuō, -ere
176. structiō, -ōnis
177. structūra, -ae
178. struō, struere
179. superus, -a, -um
180. tangō, -ere
181. tractiō, -ōnis

182. trāditīō, -ōnis
183. trādō, -ere
184. trahō, -ere
185. ulter, -era, -erum
186. vectiō, -ōnis
187. vehiculum, -ī
188. vehō, -ere
189. veniō, -īre
190. vēr, vēris
191. vērnālis, -e
192. versiō, -ōnis
193. vertō, -ere
194. vincō, -ere
195. vīvō, -ere
196. volūtiō, -ōnis
197. volvō, -ere
198. Zephyrus, -ī

Exercise XLVIII.B.: Miscellaneous Vocabulary

Translate these adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions into English.

1. antequam
2. cīs
3. cotīdiē
4. crās
5. dum
6. extrā
7. herī
8. hōdiē
9. iam
10. infrā
11. interim
12. iterum
13. mane

14. mox
15. nōn iam
16. nūper
17. nūperius
18. nūperrimē
19. ōlīm
20. postquam
21. postrīdiē
22. prae
23. prīdiē
24. quondam
25. saepe
26. saepius
27. saepissime
28. sērō
29. sērius
30. sērissimē
31. simul
32. simul atque
33. statim
34. subitō
35. suprā
36. ultrā

Exercise XLVIII.C.: Grammar and Syntax—Nouns and Adjectives**Cases and Functions**

First, fill the blank with the correct case for the function specified. (**SPOILER:** *About half of them will be Ablative!*)

Then, in the right column, fill in the correct endings for the nouns and adjectives. Some of them will have (s.) or (pl.) indicated; for others, only either singular or plural forms make sense.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ time when | Īd _____ Mārti _____
medi _____ noct _____ |
| 2. partitive _____ | septem crīmin _____ vestr _____
partēs cohort _____ quīnt _____ (s.) |
| 3. _____ of manner | māxim _____ crūdēlitāt _____
ingentiōr _____ clēmenti _____ |
| 4. _____ with adjectives | māgis idōnea iecor _____ tu _____
hostilēs gent _____ rūrāl _____ (pl.) |
| 5. _____ of personal agent | ab uxōr _____ me _____ (s.)
ā nostr _____ novem fēl _____ |
| 6. _____ duration of time | tr _____ hōr _____
pauc _____ mēns _____ |
| 7. objective _____ | tīmor diāri _____ oper _____ (pl.)
grātiā consili _____ meliōr _____ (s.) |
| 8. _____ of comparison | cucurrit celerius leōn _____ (s.)
fundus tuus maior me _____ est |
| 9. _____ object of certain verbs | legiōn _____ octāv _____ praefuit
cīv _____ mult _____ nōn placuerat |
| 10. _____ of means | su _____ capit _____ (s.)
lēg _____ iūr _____ que (pl.) |
| 11. _____ time within which | pauc _____ di _____
un _____ hiem _____ |

12. _____ subject of infinitive **sēnsī tu** ____ **sorōr** ____ **adesse** (s.)
dīxistī fili ____ **ēsūrīvisse** (pl.)
13. _____ degree of difference **mēnsis du** ____ **di** ____ **longior est**
fratre brevior ūn ____ **ped** ____ **sum**
14. _____ of description (2 possible) **optim** ____ **salūbritāt** ____
or **optim** ____ **salūbritāt** ____

Exercise XLVIII.D.: Grammar and Syntax—Verbs

Synopses: Active Voice Only

Rather than have you conjugate verbs completely in all six tenses, for each column below write a synopsis, a cross-section of the conjugation: the forms of the six tenses for a single subject (person-number conjugation), plus the perfect active infinitive (*to have verbed*) for each verb.

There is no need to include the passive-voice forms; however, you can practice in your head converting active to passive in the present system.

This is somewhat repetitious, but in a way that will build your confidence in conjugating.

	<i>gregāre</i> (I)	<i>lucēre</i> (thou)	<i>edere</i> (he)
Present			
Imperfect			
Future			
Perfect			
Pluperfect			
Future Perfect			
Perf. Act. Infinitive			

	<i>trādere</i> (we)	<i>scīre</i> (ye)	<i>capere</i> (they)
Present			
Imperfect			
Future			
Perfect			
Pluperfect			
Future Perfect			
Perf. Act. Infinitive			

	<i>posse (I)</i>	<i>pluere (it)</i>	<i>ferre (she)</i>
Present			
Imperfect			
Future			
Perfect			
Pluperfect			
Future Perfect			
Perf. Act. Infinitive			

Exercise XLVIII.E.: Adjective and Adverb Mutations

The adjectives below are presented in their dictionary forms: Nominative singular masculine, positive degree. Make the requested changes in case, number, gender, degree, or part of speech. The first set of mutations is done for you. (**NOTE:** Some have two (2) possible mutations; others will require no actual change in form!)

1. **mollis**
 - a. Change to neuter: **molle**
 - b. Change that to plural: **mollia**
 - c. Change that to comparative: **molliora**
2. **grāmineus**
 - a. Change to superlative:
 - b. Change that to Ablative:
 - c. Change that to feminine:
3. **salūber**
 - a. Change to feminine:
 - b. Change that to comparative:
 - c. Change that to Dative:
4. **sānus**
 - a. Change to Accusative:
 - b. Change that to plural:
 - c. Change that to superlative:
5. **clēmēns**
 - a. Change to neuter:
 - b. Change that to comparative:

c. Change that to Genitive:

6. **mendāx**

a. Change to plural (2):

b. Change that to superlative (2):

c. Change that to Accusative (2):

7. **rūsticus**

a. Change to Vocative:

b. Change that to plural:

c. Change that to comparative:

8. **decorus**

a. Change to an adverb:

b. Change that to comparative:

c. Change that to superlative:

9. **populāris**

a. Change to superlative:

b. Change that to an adverb:

c. Change that to comparative:

10. **vernālis**

a. Change to an adverb:

b. Change that back to an adjective, but superlative (m. or f.):

c. Change that to neuter:

Exercise XLVIII.F.: Match the Derivatives, Supine Stem Edition

In each set, match each English derivative from Latin on the left with its approximate meaning on the right, one to one.

Set I

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. disjunction | A. process of growth or enlargement |
| 2. indict | B. throw in between or among other things |
| 3. definitive | C. doing something in anticipation of a problem |
| 4. transmissible | D. turned thoroughly away from what is right or expected |
| 5. perverse | E. bring together in proper order |
| 6. accretion | F. shutting out others from participation |
| 7. interject | G. authoritative, at the boundaries of what is possible |
| 8. exclusive | H. bring an accusation against someone |
| 9. collate | I. able to be sent across |
| 10. proactive | L. sharp or stark separation |

Set II

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 11. insensate | A. showy, attracting attention |
| 12. infraction | B. a critical hearing of a performance |
| 13. defect | C. hand over across international borders |
| 14. successive | D. written direction |
| 15. competitive | E. driving back or away, usually in disgust |
| 16. repulsive | F. arrival or approach |
| 17. audition | G. breaking or violation of a rule or law |
| 18. ostentatious | H. not easy to govern or direct |
| 19. delusion | I. a noun or adjective placed in a sentence to refer to another noun or adjective |
| 20. appositive | L. lacking the ability to feel or perceive |
| 21. intractable | M. running through the same procedure more than once |
| 22. extradite | N. seeking the same prize or outcome against another individual or group |
| 23. recursive | O. going next in order |
| 24. advent | P. problem in the way an object is made |
| 25. prescription | Q. trickery, deception, playing with one's beliefs or perceptions |

Volūmen IV—Answer Key

We repeat the disclaimer from the Answer Key for Volume I:

There are usually several correct ways to translate phrases and sentences from English to Latin or *vice versa*. When translating to Latin, you may have decided to place the words in a different order; when translating to English, you may have used a different present tense for the verb (i.e., present emphatic or present progressive). *And that's OK.*

XXXVII

1. in the eighth month = ~~octāvā mēnsē~~ octāvō mēnse
2. in one year = ~~prīmō annō~~ ūnō annō
3. on a wintry night = **hibernā nocte** (correct)
4. in the eternal summer = ~~aestās aeterna~~ aestāte aeternā
5. within seven hours = ~~septimā hōrā~~ septem hōrīs
6. on the Kalends of May = ~~kalendibus Maiīs~~ kalendīs Maiīs
7. on the Nones of November = ~~idibus Novembribus~~ nōnīs Novembribus
8. after noon = ~~post meridiēs~~ post merīdiem
9. on the second day of autumn = **autumnī secundō diē** (correct)
10. within ten nights = ~~decem noctis~~ decem noctibus
11. within nine short years = ~~novem brevī annīs~~ novem brevibus annīs
12. on the annual day of roses = ~~diebus annuālibus rosārum~~ diē annuālī rōsārum

XXXVIII

1. **subito**: Suddenly there was a noise, and it frightened me.
2. **crās**: Tomorrow I shall wash the dogs.
3. **statim**: It is necessary to renovate the city immediately.
4. **prīdiē**: Mother will go back to Sicily on the day before the Kalends of May (30 April). (**hōdiē** might also work.)
5. **hōrās**: For eight hours the enemies were working near the wall.
6. **diē**: On the fourth day, we shall see the animals of the African forests.
7. **annīs**: Within twelve years, the dictators will be defeated.
8. **nōn numquam**: I sometimes help my brother in his shop/tavern.
9. **iūliō**: In Rome we never see snow in July.
10. **nōn iam**: Why is Juno's beautiful temple in Egypt no longer standing?

XXXIX

1. she is sleeping	dormit
2. they are punished	pūniuntur
3. you (s.) feel	sentīs
4. are y'all coming?	venītisne?
5. we don't know	nescīmus
6. fortify! (s.)	mūnī!
7. protect! (pl.)	custōdīte!
8. isn't he hungry?	nōnne ēsurit?
9. I am setting afire	igniō
10. do not serve! (s.)	nōlī servīre!
11. we finish	fīnīmus
12. they don't know, do they? (<i>careful!</i>)	num sciunt?
13. be heard! (pl.)	audīminī!
14. it is opened	aperītur

Singular-to-plural or plural-to-singular conversions: **dormiunt, pūnītur, sentītis, venīsne, nesciō, mūnīte, custōdī, nōnne ēsuriunt, ignīmus, nōlīte servīre, fīniō, num scit, audīre, aperiuntur**

XL

<i>English</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Tense/Spacer</i>	<i>Ending</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1. we are eating	ed	i	mus	edimus
2. she was playing	lūd	ēbā	t	lūdēbat
3. I will rule	rēg	a/ē/e	m	rēgam
4. it will be said	dīc	a/ē/e	tur	dīcētur
5. were y'all drinking?	bib	ēbā	tis	bibēbātisne?
6. do! (s.)	ag		e	age!
7. get acquainted with! (pl.)	nōsc	i	te	nōscite
8. they run	curr	u	nt	currunt
9. will y'all inquire?	quaer	a/ē/e	tis	quaerētisne?
10. you (s.) used to build	stru	ēbā	s	struēbās
11. touch! (pl.)	tang	i	te	tangite!
12. we shall wear	ger	a/ē/e	mus	gerēmus
13. I am putting	pōn		ō	pōnō

14. they used to be sent	mitt	ēbā	ntur	mittēbantur
15. be conquered! (s.)	vinc	i	te	vincite
16. y'all will be joined	iung	a/ē/e	minī	iungēminī
17. I used to break	frang	ēba	m	frangēbam
18. does he show off?	ostend	i	t	ostenditne?

XLI

<u>Conjugation I (-ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, except when it's not)</u>			
<i>Present</i>	<i>Perfect Stem</i>	<i>Personal Ending</i>	<i>Perfect Tense Form</i>
1. negat	negāv	it	negāvit
2. nōminās	nōmināv	istī	nōmināvistī
3. potō	potāv	ī	potāvī
4. lavāmus	lāv	imus	lāvimus
5. dant	ded	ērunt	dedērunt
<u>Conjugation II (-eō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, except when it's not)</u>			
6. valētis	valu	istis	valuistis
7. studeō	studu	ī	studui
8. respondēmus	respond	imus	respondimus
9. horrēre	horru	isse	horruisse
10. suadēs	suās	istī	suāsistī
<u>Conjugation III (-ō, -ere, -??ī, -??um)</u>			
11. ducimus	dūx	imus	dūximus
12. legit	lēg	it	lēgit
13. scrībunt	scrīps	ērunt	scrīpsērunt
14. cōgitis	coēg	istis	coēgistis
15. fers	tul	istī	tulistī
<u>Conjugation IV (-iō, -īre, -ivī, -itum, except when it's not)</u>			
16. scit	scīv	it	scīvit
17. mūniunt	mūnīv	ērunt	mūnīvērunt
18. ēsurīre	ēsurīv	isse	ēsurīvisse
19. sentitis	sēns	istis	sēnsistis
20. veniō	vēn	ī	vēnī
<u>Irregular</u>			
21. potes	potu	istī	potuistī
22. vult	volu	it	voluit

23. īmus	īv	imus	īvīmus
24. nōn vultis	nolu	istis	noluistis

XLII

<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
1. vehit	vehēbat	vehat	vēxit
2. crēscimus	crēscēbāmus	crēscēmus	crēvīmus
3. fugiō	fugiēbam	fugiam	fūgī
4. cēdunt	cēdēbant	cēdent	cessērunt
5. discitur	discēbātur	discētur	
6. trādītis	trādēbātis	trādētis	trādīdistis
7. facis	faciēbās	faciēs	fēcistī
8. capior	capiēbar	capiar	
9. iacimur	iaciēbāmur	iaciēmur	
10. statuunt	statuēbant	statuent	statuērunt
11. rapieriss	rapiēbāris	rapiēris	
12. volvit	volvēbat	volvet	volvit
13. cupiō	cupiēbam	cupiam	cupīvī
14. sapiuntur	sapiēbantur	sapientur	
15. cōstituitis	cōstituēbātis	cōstituētis	cōstituistis

XLIII

1. Nūper plūverat. *It had recently rained.*
2. Mane fundum trādiderimus. *We shall have surrendered the farm in the morning.*
3. Quid herī didicistis? *What did you learn yesterday?*
4. Intereā crēveram. *Meanwhile I had grown.*
5. Iānuās simul clausērunt. *The closed the doors at the same time.*
6. Līberōsne crās punīveris? *Will you have punished the children tomorrow?*
7. Hostēs quondam expulerāmus *We had formerly driven out the enemies.*
8. Crūsne (tuum) umquam frēgistī? *Have you ever broken your leg?*
9. Saepe ibi lūserant. *They had often played there.*
10. Mox volverō. *I shall have rolled/tumbled soon.*
11. Postrīdiē fūgeritis *You will have fled the next day.*
12. Kalendārium sērius lēgit. *He/She read the calendar too late.*

13. Librōs ōlim scrīpsī. *I once wrote (some) books.*
14. Sardiniam nōn iam rēgerint. *They will have no longer ruled Sardinia.*
15. Gallōsne iterum vīcerās? *Had you conquered the Gauls again?*
16. Quem antea custōdiverātis? *Whom had you protected beforehand/previouslly?*
17. Statim cucurrimus. *We ran immediately.*
18. Lentēs edere mē interdum coēgerat.
He/She had sometimes forced me to eat (the) lentils. OR
He/She had sometimes forced the lentils to eat me.

XLIV

<i>English</i>	<i>Nom. s. m./f.</i>	<i>Declined Noun</i>	<i>Make It Agree</i>
1. <i>dearer</i>	cārior	amīcum	cāriōrem
2. <i>more faithful</i>	fidēlior	pastōre	fidēliōre
3. <i>swifter</i>	vēlōciōr/celeriōr	nāvium	vēlōciōrum/celeriōrum
4. <i>wiser</i>	sapientior	principī	sapientiōrī
5. <i>quite short</i>	brevior	noctibus	breviōribus
6. <i>narrower</i>	angustior	scūta	angustiōra
7. <i>too deep</i>	prōfundior	piscinās	prōfundiorēs
8. <i>more beautiful</i>	pulchrior	volūmen	pulchmrius
9. <i>better</i>	melior	salūte	meliōre
10. <i>rather large</i>	maior	scorpiōnēs	maiōrēs
11. <i>smaller</i>	minor	theātrōrum	minōrum
12. <i>quite [a] bad</i>	peior	errōris	peiōris
13. <i>more</i>	plūs	fābulis	plūribus
14. <i>wealthier</i>	dīvitior	urbem	dīvitiōrem
15. <i>too powerful</i>	potentior	genera	potentiōra

XLV

<i>Phrase</i>	<i>English Translation</i>	<i>Change to Superlative</i>
1. <i>lātius lītus</i>	<i>a/the wider/broader shore</i>	lātissimum
2. <i>iecora pūriōra</i>	<i>cleaner livers</i>	pūrissima
3. <i>rōsae dulciōris</i>	<i>of a/the sweeter rose</i>	dulcissimae
4. <i>hōrārum plūrium</i>	<i>of more hours</i>	plūrimārum
5. <i>diē difficiliōre</i>	<i>on a more difficult day</i>	difficillimō
6. <i>gregī hostiliōrī</i>	<i>for a more hostile flock</i>	hostilissimae
7. <i>onerum grāviōrum</i>	<i>of heavier burdens</i>	grāvissimōrum

8. noctibus trīstiōribus	<i>on sadder nights</i>	trīstissimīs
9. maiōre clēmentīā	<i>of/with greater mercy</i>	māximā
10. audācius consilium	<i>bolder advice</i>	audācissimum
11. ad virōs mendāciōrēs	<i>toward more mendacious men</i>	mendācissimōs
12. mollius plūvit	<i>it rained more softly</i>	mollissimē
13. decorius ēdērunt	<i>they ate more properly</i>	decorissimē
14. iūstius rēxeram	<i>I had ruled more justly</i>	iustissimē
15. celerius crēscētis	<i>you will grow more quickly</i>	celerrimē

XLVI

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
1. infrā	(2) inferō, -ae	inferiōrī	(2) īmō, -ae
2. cīs	citer	citerior	citimus
3. prope		propiōrēs	prōximōs
4. post	posterōrum	posteriōrum	postrēmōrum
5. extrā	exterīs	exteriōribus	extrēmīs
6. suprā	(2) superī, -ae	superiōris	summī, -ae
7. inter	īterō	(2) interiōrī, -e	ītimō
8. prae		priōribus	prīmīs
9. ante	anterārum	anteriōrum	antīcārum
10. ultrā	(2) ulterum, -am	ulteriōrem	(2) ultimum, -am
11.	mediae		

XLVII

None.

XLVIII.A.

1. aestās, -tātis	<i>summer</i>
2. aestīvus, -a, -um	<i>summery</i>
3. aetās, -tātis	<i>age</i>
4. aeternus, -a, -um	<i>eternal</i>
5. agmen, agminis	<i>marching column, file</i>
6. agō, -ere	<i>do, drive</i>
7. annuālis, -e	<i>yearly</i>
8. annus, -ī	<i>year</i>
9. anterus, -a, -um	<i>frontal</i>
10. aperiō, -īre	<i>open</i>
11. apertūra, -ae	<i>opening, gap</i>
12. audiō, -īre	<i>hear, listen to</i>
13. audītiō, -ōnis	<i>act of hearing or listening</i>
14. Auster, Austrī	<i>south, south wind</i>
15. austrālis, -e	<i>southern</i>
16. bibō, -ere	<i>drink, imbibe</i>
17. boreālis, -e	<i>northern</i>
18. Boreās, -ae	<i>north, north wind</i>
19. capio, -ere	<i>take</i>
20. cēdō, -ere	<i>yield; go (in a direction)</i>
21. cessiō, -ōnis	<i>act of yielding</i>
22. citer, -tra, -trum	<i>on this side</i>
23. claudō, -ere	<i>close, shut</i>
24. clausūra, -ae	<i>result of closing or shutting</i>
25. clēmēns, -ntis	<i>merciful</i>
26. clēmentia, -ae	<i>mercy</i>
27. cōgō, -ere	<i>collect, compel, force</i>
28. commūnis, -e	<i>common</i>
29. commūnitās, -tātis	<i>commonwealth</i>
30. cōnsilium, -ī	<i>counsel, advice</i>
31. crēscō, -ere	<i>grow</i>
32. crīmen, crīminis	<i>crime, accusation</i>
33. crīminālis, -e	<i>criminal</i>

34. crūdēlis, -e	<i>cruel</i>
35. crūdēlitās, -tātis	<i>cruelty</i>
36. cupiō, -ere	<i>want, desire</i>
37. currō, -ere	<i>run</i>
38. custōdiō, -īre	<i>take care of</i>
39. custos, custōdis	<i>caretaker</i>
40. decorus, -a, -um	<i>proper; adorned</i>
41. decus, decoris	<i>honor, distinction</i>
42. dēmēns, -ntis	<i>out of one's mind</i>
43. dēmentia, -ae	<i>mental illness</i>
44. dexter, -tra, -trum	<i>right (opposite of left)</i>
45. diārius, -a, -um	<i>daily</i>
46. dīcō, -ere	<i>say, tell</i>
47. dīctiō, -ōnis	<i>act of saying/telling</i>
48. diēs, diēī	<i>day</i>
49. discō, -ere	<i>learn</i>
50. dormiō, -īre	<i>sleep</i>
51. dormītōrium, -ī	<i>sleeping quarters</i>
52. dūcō, -ere	<i>lead, take along</i>
53. dūritia, -ae	<i>hardness</i>
54. dūrus, -a, -um	<i>hard, enduring</i>
55. edō, -ere	<i>eat</i>
56. ēsuriō, -īre	<i>be hungry</i>
57. Eurus, -ī	<i>east, east wind</i>
58. exter, -era, -erum	<i>outer</i>
59. faciō, -ere	<i>do, make</i>
60. factiō, -ōnis	<i>act of doing/making</i>
61. fallō, -ere	<i>deceive</i>
62. ferō, ferre	<i>carry, bear, bring</i>
63. fīniō, -īre	<i>finish, end</i>
64. fractiō, -ōnis	<i>act of breaking</i>
65. fractūra, -ae	<i>result of breaking</i>
66. frangō, -ere	<i>break</i>
67. fuga, -ae	<i>flight, escape</i>
68. fugiō, -ere	<i>flee</i>

69.	fugitīvus, -a, -um	<i>fleeing</i>
70.	gerō, -ere	<i>carry, carry on, bear, wear</i>
71.	grāmen, grāminis	<i>grass, herb</i>
72.	grāmineus, -a, -um	<i>grassy</i>
73.	hibernus, -a, -um	<i>wintery</i>
74.	hiems, hiemis	<i>winter</i>
75.	hōra, -ae	<i>hour</i>
76.	hōrologium, -ī	<i>clock</i>
77.	hostīlis, -e	<i>hostile, enemy-like</i>
78.	hostīlitās, -tātis	<i>hostility</i>
79.	iaciō, -ere	<i>throw</i>
80.	idōneus, -a, -um	<i>suitable</i>
81.	īdūs, -uum	<i>Ides, 13th or 15th of a month</i>
82.	iecur, iecoris	<i>liver</i>
83.	igniō, -īre	<i>ignite, set afire</i>
84.	īnferus, -a, -um	<i>low, lower</i>
85.	īngēns, -ntis	<i>huge</i>
86.	īngentia, -ae	<i>hugeness</i>
87.	intimus, -a, -um	<i>inner</i>
88.	iunctiō, -ōnis	<i>act of joining/yoking</i>
89.	iungō, -ere	<i>join, yoke</i>
90.	iūs, iūris	<i>law, legal right</i>
91.	iūstitia, -ae	<i>justice</i>
92.	iūstus, -a, -um	<i>just, fair</i>
93.	kalendae, -ārum	<i>Kalends, 1st of a month</i>
94.	kalendārium, -ī	<i>calendar</i>
95.	lēctiō, -ōnis	<i>lesson, act of reading</i>
96.	legibilis, -e	<i>readable</i>
97.	legō, -ere	<i>read; gather, collect</i>
98.	līmen, līminis	<i>threshold</i>
99.	līmināris, -e	<i>liminal, threshold-like</i>
100.	lītoralis, -e	<i>shore-related</i>
101.	lītus, lītoris	<i>shore of a lake or sea</i>
102.	lūdō, -ere	<i>play</i>
103.	medius, -a, -um	<i>middle, the middle of</i>

104. mel, mellis	<i>honey</i>
105. mendācium, -ī	<i>lie, falsehood</i>
106. mendāx, -cis	<i>prone to lying, mendacious</i>
107. mēnsis, -is	<i>month</i>
108. mēnstruus, -a, -um	<i>monthly</i>
109. merīdiānus, -a, -um	<i>southerly; happening at noon</i>
110. merīdiēs, -ēī	<i>noon, midday; south</i>
111. mittō, -ere	<i>send</i>
112. mollis, -e	<i>soft</i>
113. mollītia, -ae	<i>softness</i>
114. mūniō, -īre	<i>fortify</i>
115. mūnitiō, -ōnis	<i>act of fortification</i>
116. nesciō, -īre	<i>not know</i>
117. ningit, -ere	<i>it snows</i>
118. nōnae, -ārum	<i>Nones, 5th or 7th of a month</i>
119. nōscō, -ere	<i>recognize, learn</i>
120. nūmen, nūminis	<i>spirit; nod</i>
121. occidēns, -ntis	<i>west</i>
122. occidentālis, -e	<i>western</i>
123. ōmen, ōminis	<i>omen, sign of things to come</i>
124. ōminōsus, -a, -um	<i>ominous, portentous, foreboding</i>
125. onus, oneris	<i>burden, load</i>
126. operō, -āre	<i>work, labor</i>
127. opus, operis	<i>work, task</i>
128. oriēns, -ntis	<i>east</i>
129. orientālis, -e	<i>eastern</i>
130. ostendō, -ere	<i>show off</i>
131. pellō, -ere	<i>drive, push</i>
132. petītiō, -ōnis	<i>act of seeking/asking</i>
133. petō, -ere	<i>seek, ask for</i>
134. pluit, -ere	<i>it rains</i>
135. plūvia, -ae	<i>rain</i>
136. pōnō, -ere	<i>put, place</i>
137. populāris, -e	<i>popular, of the people</i>
138. positiō, -ōnis	<i>act of placement</i>

139. positīvus, -a, -um	<i>positive</i>
140. posterus, -a, -um	<i>rear</i>
141. prior, prius	<i>earlier</i>
142. prōximus, -a, -um	<i>nearest</i>
143. pūblicitās, -tātis	<i>publicity</i>
144. pūblicus, -a, -um	<i>public, of the people</i>
145. puniō, -īre	<i>punish</i>
146. quaerō, -ere	<i>seek, look for; question</i>
147. quaestiō, -ōnis	<i>act of seeking</i>
148. rapiō, -ere	<i>grab, carry off</i>
149. raptūra, -ae	<i>result of carrying off</i>
150. regō, -ere	<i>rule (over)</i>
151. rūrālis, -e	<i>rural, country</i>
152. rūs, rūris	<i>the country, farmland</i>
153. rūsticus, -a, -um	<i>rustic, countrified</i>
154. salūber, -bris, -bre	<i>healthful</i>
155. salūbritās, -tātis	<i>healthfulness</i>
156. salūs, salūtis	<i>health</i>
157. sānitās, -tātis	<i>soundness, wellness</i>
158. sānus, -a, -um	<i>sound, well</i>
159. sapiēns, -ntis	<i>wise</i>
160. sapiō, -ere	<i>be wise; have flavor</i>
161. sapor, -ōris	<i>flavor</i>
162. scelestus, -a, -um	<i>wicked, criminal</i>
163. scelus, sceleris	<i>evil deed, crime</i>
164. scientia, -ae	<i>knowledge, science</i>
165. sciō, scīre	<i>know (for a fact)</i>
166. scrībō, -ere	<i>write</i>
167. scrīptūra, -ae	<i>writing, end result of writing</i>
168. sentiō, -īre	<i>feel, sense</i>
169. septentriō, -ōnis	<i>north</i>
170. septentriōnālis, -e	<i>northern</i>
171. serviō, -īre	<i>serve, be in service to</i>
172. servitium, -ī	<i>service</i>
173. servitūs, -tūtis	<i>slavery</i>

174. sinister, -tra, -trum	<i>left</i>
175. statuō, -ere	<i>set up, determine</i>
176. structiō, -ōnis	<i>act of building</i>
177. structūra, -ae	<i>end result of building</i>
178. struō, struere	<i>build, construct</i>
179. superus, -a, -um	<i>high, above</i>
180. tangō, -ere	<i>touch</i>
181. tractiō, -ōnis	<i>act of pulling or dragging</i>
182. trāditō, -ōnis	<i>act of handing over or handing down</i>
183. trādō, -ere	<i>hand over, surrender</i>
184. trahō, -ere	<i>pull, draw, drag</i>
185. ulter, -era, -erum	<i>far, beyond</i>
186. vectiō, -ōnis	<i>act of conveying</i>
187. vehiculum, -ī	<i>vehicle, wagon</i>
188. vehō, -ere	<i>carry, convey</i>
189. veniō, -īre	<i>come</i>
190. vēr, vēris	<i>spring (season)</i>
191. vērnālis, -e	<i>vernal, springy</i>
192. versiō, -ōnis	<i>act of turning</i>
193. vertō, -ere	<i>turn</i>
194. vincō, -ere	<i>conquer</i>
195. vīvō, -ere	<i>live, be alive</i>
196. volūtiō, -ōnis	<i>act of rolling or tumbling</i>
197. volvō, -ere	<i>roll, tumble</i>
198. Zephyrus, -ī	<i>west, west wind</i>

XLVIII.B.

1. antequam	<i>before (conj.)</i>
2. cīs	<i>on this side of (prep.)</i>
3. cotīdiē	<i>every day (adv.)</i>
4. crās	<i>tomorrow (adv.)</i>
5. dum	<i>while, until (conj.)</i>
6. extrā	<i>outside (of) (prep.)</i>
7. herī	<i>yesterday (adv.)</i>

8. hōdiē	<i>today</i> (adv.)
9. iam	<i>already</i> (adv.)
10. īnfrā	<i>within, inside</i> (prep.)
11. interim	<i>meanwhile</i> (adv.)
12. iterum	<i>again, anew</i> (adv.)
13. mane	<i>in the morning</i> (adv.)
14. mox	<i>soon</i> (adv.)
15. nōn iam	<i>not yet</i> (adv.)
16. nūper	<i>recently</i> (adv.)
17. nūperius	<i>more/rather recently</i>
18. nūperrimē	<i>most/very recently</i>
19. ōlīm	<i>once upon a time, formerly</i> (adv.)
20. postquam	<i>after</i> (conj.)
21. postrīdiē	<i>the next day</i> (adv.)
22. prae	<i>before</i> (prep.)
23. prīdiē	<i>the day before</i> (adv.)
24. quondam	<i>formerly</i> (adv.)
25. saepe	<i>often</i> (adv.)
26. saepius	<i>more/rather often</i>
27. saepissimē	<i>most/very often</i>
28. sērō	<i>late</i> (adv.)
29. sērius	<i>later, too late</i>
30. sērissimē	<i>latest, very late</i>
31. simul	<i>at the same time (that), as soon as</i> (conj.)
32. simul atque	<i>at the same time</i> (adv.)
33. statim	<i>immediately</i> (adv.)
34. subitō	<i>suddenly</i> (adv.)
35. suprā	<i>above</i> (prep.)
36. ultrā	<i>beyond, further on</i> (prep.)

XLVIII.C.

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|--|---|
| 1. <u>Ablative</u> time when | <u>Īdibus</u> <u>Mārtiīs</u>
<u>mediā</u> <u>noctē</u> |
| 2. partitive <u>Genitive</u> | <u>septem</u> <u>crīminum</u> <u>vestrōrum</u>
<u>partēs</u> <u>cohortis</u> <u>quīntae</u> (s.) |
| 3. <u>Ablative</u> of manner | <u>māximā</u> <u>crūdēlitātē</u>
<u>ingentiōrē</u> <u>clēmentīā</u> |
| 4. <u>Dative</u> with adjectives | <u>māgis</u> <u>idōnea</u> <u>iecorī</u> <u>tuō</u>
<u>hostilēs</u> <u>gentibus</u> <u>rūrālibus</u> (pl.) |
| 5. <u>Ablative</u> of personal agent | <u>ab</u> <u>uxōrē</u> <u>meā</u> (s.)
<u>ā</u> <u>nostrīs</u> <u>novem</u> <u>fēlibus</u> |
| 6. <u>Accusative</u> duration of time | <u>trēs</u> <u>hōrās</u>
<u>paucōs</u> <u>mēnsēs</u> |
| 7. objective <u>Genitive</u> | <u>tīmor</u> <u>diāriōrum</u> <u>operum</u> (pl.)
<u>grātiā</u> <u>consiliī</u> <u>meliōris</u> (s.) |
| 8. <u>Ablative</u> of comparison | <u>cucurrit</u> <u>celerius</u> <u>leōnē</u> (s.)
<u>fundus</u> <u>tuus</u> <u>maior</u> <u>meō</u> <u>est</u> |
| 9. <u>Dative</u> object of certain verbs | <u>legiōnī</u> <u>octāvae</u> <u>praefuit</u>
<u>cīvibus</u> <u>multīs</u> <u>nōn</u> <u>placuerat</u> |
| 10. <u>Ablative</u> of means | <u>suō</u> <u>capite</u> (s.)
<u>lēgibus</u> <u>iūribusque</u> (pl.) |
| 11. <u>Ablative</u> time within which | <u>paucīs</u> <u>diēbus</u>
<u>unā</u> <u>hiemē</u> |
| 12. <u>Accusative</u> subject of infinitive | <u>sēnsī</u> <u>tuam</u> <u>sorōrem</u> <u>adesse</u> (s.)
<u>dīxistī</u> <u>filiōs/ās</u> <u>ēsūrīvisse</u> (pl.) |
| 13. <u>Ablative</u> degree of difference | <u>mēnsis</u> <u>duōbus</u> <u>diēbus</u> <u>longior</u> <u>est</u>
<u>fratre</u> <u>brevior</u> <u>unō</u> <u>pedē</u> <u>sum</u> |
| 14. <u>Genitive/Ablative</u> of description (2 possible) | <u>optimae</u> <u>salūbritātis</u>
or <u>optimā</u> <u>salūbritātē</u> |

XLVIII.D.

	<i>gregāre (I)</i>	<i>lucēre (thou)</i>	<i>edere (he)</i>
Present	gregō	lucēs	edit
Imperfect	gregābam	lucēbās	edēbat
Future	gregābō	lucēbis	edet
Perfect	gregāvī	lucūstī	ēdit
Pluperfect	gregāveram	lucuerās	ēderat
Future Perfect	gregāverō	lucueris	ēderit
Perf. Act. Infinitive	gregāvisse	lucuisse	ēdisse

	<i>trādere (we)</i>	<i>scīre (ye)</i>	<i>capere (they)</i>
Present	trādīmus	scītis	capiunt
Imperfect	trādēbāmus	sciēbātis	capiēbant
Future	trādēmus	sciētis	capient
Perfect	trādīdimus	scīvistis	cēpērunt
Pluperfect	trādīderāmus	scīverātis	cēperant
Future Perfect	trādīderimus	scīveritis	cēperint
Perf. Act. Infinitive	trādīdisse	scīvisse	cēpisse

	<i>posse (I)</i>	<i>pluere (it)</i>	<i>ferre (she)</i>
Present	possum	pluit	fert
Imperfect	poteram	pluēbat	ferēbat
Future	poterō	pluet	feret
Perfect	potuī	plūvit	tulit
Pluperfect	potueram	plūverat	tulerat
Future Perfect	potuerō	plūverit	tulerit
Perf. Act. Infinitive	potuisse	plūvisse	tulisse

XLVIII.E.1. **mollis**

a. Change to neuter:

molle

b. Change that to plural:

mollia

c. Change that to comparative:

molliora2. **grāmineus**

a. Change to superlative:

māximē grāmineus

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| b. Change that to Ablative: | māximē grāmineō |
| c. Change that to feminine: | māximē grāmineā |
| 3. salūber | |
| a. Change to feminine: | salūbris |
| b. Change that to comparative: | salūbrior |
| c. Change that to Dative: | salūbriorī |
| 4. sānus | |
| a. Change to Accusative: | sānum |
| b. Change that to plural: | sānōs |
| c. Change that to superlative: | sānissimōs |
| 5. clēmēns | |
| a. Change to neuter: | clēmēns |
| b. Change that to comparative: | clēmentius |
| c. Change that to Genitive: | clēmentīōris |
| 6. mendāx | |
| a. Change to plural (2): | mendācēs/mendācia |
| b. Change that to superlative (2): | mendācissimī/-a |
| c. Change that to Accusative (2): | mendācissimōs/-a |
| 7. rūsticus | |
| a. Change to Vocative: | rūstice |
| b. Change that to plural: | rūsticī |
| c. Change that to comparative: | rūsticiōrēs |
| 8. decorus | |
| a. Change to an adverb: | decorē |
| b. Change that to comparative: | decorius |
| c. Change that to superlative: | decorissimē |
| 9. populāris | |
| a. Change to superlative: | populārissimus |
| b. Change that to an adverb: | populārissimē |
| c. Change that to comparative: | populārius |
| 10. vernālis | |
| a. Change to an adverb: | vernālīter |
| b. Change that back to an adjective, but superlative (m. or f.): | vernālissimus/-a |
| c. Change that to neuter: | vernālissimum |

XLVIII.F.**Set I**

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|-----|---------------|----|
| 1. | disjunction | L. |
| 2. | indict | H. |
| 3. | definitive | G. |
| 4. | transmissible | I. |
| 5. | perverse | D. |
| 6. | accretion | A. |
| 7. | interject | B. |
| 8. | exclusive | F. |
| 9. | collate | E. |
| 10. | proactive | C. |

Set II

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|-----|--------------|----|
| 11. | sensate | L. |
| 12. | infraction | G. |
| 13. | defect | P. |
| 14. | successive | O. |
| 15. | competitive | N. |
| 16. | repulsive | E. |
| 17. | audition | B. |
| 18. | ostentatious | A. |
| 19. | delusion | P. |
| 20. | appositive | I. |
| 21. | intractable | H. |
| 22. | extradite | C. |
| 23. | recursive | L. |
| 24. | advent | F. |
| 25. | prescription | D. |