

Latin Grammar

Latin Grammar

Grammar, Vocabularies, and Exercises
in Preparation for
the Reading of the Missal and Breviary

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PREFACE

This Latin grammar is intended for students who are entering seminaries or religious novitiates without previous study of Latin, for sisters in communities that recite the breviary, and for the growing number of lay people who use the Roman missal and the Roman breviary. Its twenty lessons, divided into fifty units, cover all the grammatical essentials for the intelligent reading of these two books. The vocabulary comprises the 914 words that make up the Ordinary of the Mass and the three Requiem Masses with their additional Collects, since these are the words that a daily user of the missal will encounter most frequently. However, to make the work as valuable as possible for those who use the missal in its entirety, as well as for those who wish to undertake the daily reading of the breviary, the Latin-English vocabulary at the end of the book includes not only all the words of the Roman missal, but also the complete vocabulary of the Roman breviary.

Of the 914 words used throughout the twenty lessons, 476 have been distributed as regular lesson vocabularies. The remaining 438 words have been grouped in those sections included in each lesson that are devoted to the study of cognates, derivatives, and compounds.

Beginning with Lesson IV and continuing through Lesson XX, the Latin text of each lesson (translation from Latin into English) has been divided into two parts. The second part consists at first of isolated words and short phrases taken from the Ordinary of the Mass and utilizes the vocabulary given up to that point. Later, as the vocabulary increases, these phrases are expanded into complete sentences and finally whole paragraphs are presented. In this way the entire Ordinary and the complete Requiem Masses have been given by the

time the twentieth lesson is completed. Extra reading is provided by nine Reading Lessons, one inserted after each lesson from XII to XX inclusive. These are taken from the Vulgate text of the New Testament and have been selected to give a short presentation of the life of Christ from His birth to the Resurrection.

The Appendix contains irregular declensions, cardinal and ordinal numerals, the four regular conjugations complete, and the conjugations of the common irregular verbs.

PRONUNCIATION

1. Vowels. The pronunciation of the vowels is shown in the following table:

Vowel	Pronunciation	Example
<i>a</i>	as in <i>arm</i>	<i>ad, mater</i>
<i>e</i>	as <i>a</i> in <i>fate</i>	<i>me, video</i>
<i>i</i>	as in <i>machine</i>	<i>qui, ire</i>
<i>o</i>	as in <i>or</i>	<i>porta, omnis</i>
<i>u</i>	as in <i>tutor</i>	<i>cum, sumus</i>

2. Diphthongs. The diphthongs are pronounced as follows:

Diphthong	Pronunciation	Example
<i>ae</i>	as <i>a</i> in <i>fate</i>	<i>prae, illae</i>
<i>oe</i>	as <i>a</i> in <i>fate</i>	<i>coelum, coepi</i>
<i>au</i>	as <i>ou</i> in <i>out</i>	<i>aut, laudo</i>

In a few instances the individual vowels of *ae* and *oe* are pronounced separately. In the vocabularies these instances will be shown by a diaeresis (¨) over the second vowel. *Míchaël, poëma*.

3. Consonants. They are pronounced as in English, with the following exceptions:

Consonant	Pronunciation	Example
<i>c</i> (before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i>)	as <i>ch</i> in <i>church</i>	<i>certus, cibus</i>
<i>ch</i>	as in <i>ache</i>	<i>Christus</i>
<i>g</i> (before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i>)	as in <i>gentle</i>	<i>gens, agit</i>
<i>g</i> (before other letters)	as in <i>go</i>	<i>gratis, glória</i>
<i>gn</i>	as <i>ny</i> in <i>canyon</i>	<i>agnus, ignis</i>

Consonant	Pronunciation	Example
<i>j</i> (or consonant <i>i</i>)	as <i>y</i> in <i>yes</i>	<i>Jesus, justus</i>
<i>s</i>	as <i>s</i> in <i>sing</i> (never as <i>s</i> in <i>raise</i>)	<i>miser, fides</i>
<i>sc</i> (before <i>a, o, u</i> , or a consonant)	as <i>sc</i> in <i>scope</i>	<i>scutum, Pascha</i>
<i>sc</i> (before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i>)	as <i>sh</i> in <i>shall</i>	<i>ascendere, scio</i>
<i>th</i>	as <i>t</i> in <i>ten</i>	<i>Thomas</i>
<i>ti</i> (when followed by a vowel and preceded by any letter except <i>s</i> , <i>t</i> , or <i>x</i>)	as <i>tsee</i>	<i>gratia, totius</i>
<i>x</i> (in words beginning <i>ex</i> followed by a vowel, <i>h</i> , or <i>s</i>)	as <i>gs</i>	<i>exaudire</i>
<i>x</i> (in all other cases)	as <i>ks</i>	<i>pax, excusare</i>

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LESSON I

UNIT ONE

Mea culpa, mea culpa, Through my fault, through my fault,
mea máxima culpa. through my most grievous fault.

Vocabulary

aqua, -ae,¹ f., *water*

ánima, -ae, f.,² *soul*

terra, -ae, f., *earth, land*

tuba, -ae, f., *trumpet*

via, -ae, f., *way, road*

vita, -ae, f., *life*

María, -ae f., *Mary*

Lúcia, -ae, f., *Lucy*

culpa, -ae, f., *fault, guilt*

et, *and*

a (ab) ³ (with abl.), *from, by*

e (ex) ³ (with abl.), *out of, from*

cum (with abl.), *with*

in (with abl.), *in, on*

in (with acc.), *against, into, unto*

ad (with acc.), *to, toward, near*

1. Declension. In English a noun changes its form only to indicate possession (the possessive case) or to express plural number. In form the nominative and objective cases are the same.

¹ The genitive ending is given after the nominative to show the declension.

² For the dative and ablative plural, besides the regular form in *-is*, the form *animabus* is also used.

³ The forms *ab* and *ex* must be used before a vowel or *h*; all four forms may be used before consonants.

The *man* is here.

I saw the *man*.

The *man's* hat.

The *men* are here.

In Latin the noun usually changes its form for each case and there are five of these: nominative (nom.), genitive (gen.), dative (dat.), accusative (acc.), and ablative (abl.). In addition, adjectives, as well as nouns, in Latin change their forms to indicate their case, gender, or number, for all adjectives must be made to agree in case, gender, and number with the noun modified. To decline a noun or adjective means to give its forms in the right order and all these forms taken together constitute what is called a declension. There are five declensions in Latin, that is, all nouns may be assembled into five distinct classes or groups, which are distinguished from one another by the ending of the genitive singular.

2. Gender. In English the gender of a noun depends upon the sex to which it refers. The noun *prince* is masculine gender because it refers to a male; the noun *women* is feminine gender because it indicates females; all sexless objects (for example, *chair*) are said to belong to the neuter gender. Many nouns that are classified in English as neuters may be masculine or feminine in Latin.

3. First declension. All nouns that have the genitive singular ending *-ae* belong to the first declension. Most of the nouns of this declension are of the feminine gender. The following case endings are added to the base:

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>-a</i>	<i>-ae</i>
Gen.	<i>-ae</i>	<i>-arum</i>
Dat.	<i>-ae</i>	<i>-is</i>
Acc.	<i>-am</i>	<i>-as</i>
Abl.	<i>-a</i>	<i>-is</i>

The ablative may have various meanings: by, from, out of, with, in, etc.

aqua (base, aqu-), *water*

Singular	Plural
Nom. aqua <i>the water</i>	aquae <i>the waters</i>
Gen. aquae <i>of the water</i>	aquárum <i>of the waters</i>
Dat. aquae <i>for the water</i>	aquis <i>for the waters</i>
Acc. aquam <i>the water</i>	aquas <i>the waters</i>
Abl. aqua <i>in the water</i>	aquis <i>in the waters</i>

aqua bona, *the good water*

Nom. aqua bona	aquae bonae
Gen. aquae bonae	aquárum bonárum
Dat. aquae bonae	aquis bonis
Acc. aquam bonam	aquas bonas
Abl. aqua bona	aquis bonis

Note the following:

a) The base is obtained by dropping the ending of the genitive singular. The case endings are added to this base.

b) There are no articles in Latin. **Aqua** means *water* or *the water*.

c) The genitive case corresponds to the possessive case in English. **Aquae** means *of the water* or *the water's (color)*.

d) The dative case corresponds to the English indirect object. He gives an apple *to the boy*.

e) The accusative case is the English objective case. The direct object of a verb (or the object of certain prepositions) is put in the accusative case.

f) The ablative case is used after most prepositions.

g) In Latin the adjective frequently follows the noun.

EXERCISES

A. Cognates. Nouns ending in *-ance* and *-ence* in English end in *-antia* and *-entia* in Latin. Pronounce and give the meaning for the following.

1. indulgéntia. 2. negligéntia. 3. sciéntia. 4. senténtia. 5. sequéntia. 6. substántia. 7. temperántia. 8. arrogántia. 9. diligéntia. 10. inno-céntia. 11. benevoléntia. 12. prudéntia. 13. imprudéntia. 14. con-sciéntia. 15. abundántia. 16. petulántia. 17. perseverántia.

B. Read the Latin and give the meaning in English.

1. María et Lúcia. 2. Ad Mariám. 3. In terra. 4. Ex tuba. 5. Terra Mariæ. 6. In via. 7. Vita animæ. 8. Ab Lúcia. 9. Ad vitam. 10. Cum tubis. 11. Terrárum bonárum. 12. Vitæ. 13. In ánima. 14. Ad vias. 15. A terris. 16. In aquam. 17. Ad Lúciam. 18. Ad terram Mariæ. 19. Ex María. 20. Ad vitam Lúciæ. 21. Ex terris. 22. A terra Mariæ. 23. A terris bonis. 24. Tuba bona. 25. Tubæ bonæ. 26. Cum tubis bonis. 27. Ex aquis bonis. 28. Ad vitam bonam.

UNIT TWO

A. Make the adjective *bona* agree in case and number with each of the following nouns.

1. terram..... 2. tubas..... 3. vitæ..... 4. animárum.....
5. terris..... 6. aquæ..... 7. via..... 8. vitam..... 9. tu-
bárum..... 10. aquas..... 11. viæ..... 12. vita..... 13.
tubis..... 14. animábus..... 15. ánimas.....

B. Decline *terra* and *tuba*. Then decline each of them with the ad-jective *bona*. (See the declension of *aqua bona* above.)

C. Vocabulary building.

a) **Derivations.** Find in sections A and B of Unit One the words that have the same derivation as the following:

1. terrénus (earthly). 2. vívere (to live). 3. indulgére (to pardon).
4. scire (to know). 5. prudens (prudent). 6. bene (well). 7. vivus (living). 8. terréna (earthly things). 9. dilígere (to love). 10. sequi (to follow). 11. stare (to stand). 12. ínnocens (innocent). 13. volo (I wish). 14. témpérons (temperate). 15. arrogánter (arrogantly).

b) Note the relation between the following Latin and English words.

Latin	English
aqua	aqueous
ánima	animation
vita	vital
terra	territory
via	viaduct
terra	terrestrial
aqua	aquarium

c) Observe the relation of

<i>these adjectives</i>	to	<i>these nouns</i>
terrénus (earthly)		terra
vitális (vital)		vita
animósus (high-spirited)		ánima
ínnocens (innocent)		innocéntia
prudens (prudent)		prudéntia

d) Note the relation of

<i>these verbs</i>	to	<i>these nouns</i>
indulgére (to forgive)		indulgéntia
abundáre (to abound)		abundántia
scire (to know)		sciéntia
perseveráre (to persevere)		perseverántia

LESSON II

UNIT ONE

Glória in excélsis Deo. *Glory to God in the highest.*

Vocabulary

servus, -i, m., *servant, slave*

Deus, -i, m., *God*

apóstolus, -i, m., *apostle*

inimicus, -i, m., *enemy*

filius, -ii or -i, m., *son*

regnum, -i, n., *kingdom, reign*

caelum,¹ -i, n., *heaven, sky*

princípium, -i, n., *beginning*

glória, -ae, f., *glory*

bonus, bona, bonum, *good, kind*

beátus, beáta, beátum, *blessed*

sanctus, sancta, sanctum, *holy, saintly* (as a noun, *saint*)

esse, *to be*

posse, *to be able, can*

semper (adv.), *always, ever*

4. Second declension. All nouns that end in -i in the genitive singular belong to the second declension. Those that end in -us, -er, or -ir in the nominative singular are masculine. Those that end in -um are neuter. In this declension the following case endings are added to the base:

¹ The plural is usually caeli.

Singular		Plural	
<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Nom. -us (-er, -ir)	-um	-i	-a
Gen. -i	-i	-orum	-orum
Dat. -o	-o	-is	-is
Acc. -um	-um	-os	-a
Abl. -o	-o	-is	-is

Singular		Plural	
Nom. servus	regnum	servi	regna
Gen. servi	regni	servórum	regnórum
Dat. servo	regno	servis	regnis
Acc. servum	regnum	servos	regna
Abl. servo	regno	servis	regnis

Singular

Nom. servus bonus	regnum bonum
Gen. servi boni	regni boni
Dat. servo bono	regno bono
Acc. servum bonum	regnum bonum
Abl. servo bono	regno bono

Plural

Nom. servi boni	regna bona
Gen. servórum bonórum	regnórum bonórum
Dat. servis bonis	regnis bonis
Acc. servos bonos	regna bona
Abl. servis bonis	regnis bonis

Note that the adjective has a different form for each gender: **bonus** (masculine), **bona** (feminine), **bonum** (neuter). The feminine form is declined according to the first declension; the masculine and neuter are declined according to the second declension.

5. **Conjugation of verbs.** To conjugate a verb means to give all its forms (persons, tenses, moods, etc.) in their proper order.

Present Indicative of

	<i>esse, to be</i>	<i>posse, to be able</i>
(ego)	sum, <i>I am</i>	possum, <i>I am able, I can</i>
(tu)	es, <i>thou art</i>	potes, <i>thou art able, thou canst</i>
(is, ea, id)	est, <i>he (she, it) is</i>	potest, <i>he (she, it) is able, he can</i>
(nos)	sumus, <i>we are</i>	póssumus, <i>we are able, we can</i>
(vos)	estis, <i>you are</i>	potéstis, <i>you are able, you can</i>
(ei, m., eae, f., ea, n.)	sunt, <i>they are</i>	possunt, <i>they are able, they can</i>

NOTE. Since in Latin the form of the verb changes for each person, the subject pronouns are not necessary. They may be and usually are omitted.

EXERCISES

A. Cognates. Many Latin adjectives ending in *-ius* and nouns ending in *-ium*, end in *-y* in English. Pronounce and give the meaning of:

1. anniversárius. 2. voluntárius. 3. necessárius. 4. legionárius. 5. contrárius. 6. mystérium. 7. remédium. 8. testimónium. 9. stúdiu. 10. collóquium. 11. subsídium. 12. augúrium. 13. matrimónium. 14. seminárium.

B. Read the Latin and give the meaning in English.

1. Servus bonus est.¹ 2. Fílii boni esse possunt. 3. Sanctis apóstolis. 4. Beátae Maríae. 5. Apóstoli sancti sunt. 6. Maríá semper beáta est. 7. Boni semper esse póssumus. 8. Fílius Maríae est. 9. Glóriæ caeli. 10. Regna terrae. 11. Ad Dei glóriam. 12. In terra apostolórum sumus. 13. Ad terram sanctam. 14. Lúcia cum servo est. 15. Fílius servis bonus est. 16. Maríá semper bona fíliis est. 17. Terra beáta est. 18. Servi

¹ In Latin the usual order of words is: subject, object or predicate complement, verb.

boni esse potéstis. 19. In princípio. 20. Regnum beátum esse potest. 21. Ego sum fílius servi. 22. Semper inimícus regni est. 23. María et Lúcia beátae sunt. 24. Lúcia semper bona est. 25. Ad terras bonas et beatas. 26. María cum Lúcia est. 27. Lúcia bona esse potest. 28. Apóstoli sumus. 29. Apóstoli boni esse póssumus. 30. Ad glóriam apostólorum beatórum. 31. Princípium caeli et terrae. 32. Princípium glóriae sanctórum. 33. Ad glóriam caeli. 34. Caelum regnum sanctórum est. 35. Sancti Dei servi boni sunt.

UNIT TWO

A. Decline in the singular and plural.

1. regnum beátum. 2. fílius bonus. 3. sanctus apóstolus. 4. servus bonus.

B. Give the English meaning of:

1. ego sum. 2. potes. 3. esse possum. 4. potéstis. 5. id est. 6. possunt. 7. es. 8. esse potest. 9. vos estis. 10. sumus. 11. sunt. 12. póssumus.

C. Make the adjective in parentheses agree with the noun.

1. (sanctus) apóstoli. 2. terris (sanctus). 3. filiórum (bonus). 4. (beatus) Maríae. 5. terrae (beatus). 6. servos (bonus). 7. filium (bonus). 8. regna (beatus). 9. in terram (sanctus). 10. vita (beatus) 11. viae (sanctus). 12. tubis (bonus). 13. aquas (bonus). 14. ánimae (beatus). 15. terrárum (sanctus).

D. Vocabulary building.

a) Derivations. Find, in sections A and B of Unit One, words that have the same derivation as the following:

1. filia ¹ (daughter). 2. apostólicus (apostolic). 3. dea ² (goddess). 4. serva (woman servant). 5. caeléstis (heavenly). 6. rex (king). 7. gloriósus (glorious). 8. regína (queen). 9. principális (perfect). 10

¹ Dative and ablative plural, filiábus.

² Dative and ablative plural, deábus.

glorificáre (to glorify). 11. **sérvitus** (servitude, service). 12. **annus** (year). 13. **légio** (legion). 14. **loqui** (to speak). 15. **regnáre** (to reign). 16. **servíre** (to serve). 17. **amícus** (friend). 18. **régere** (to rule, to govern). 19. **bona** (good things). 20. **sancte** (holily). 21. **bene** (well). 22. **beatitúdo** (happiness). 23. **beáte** (happily). 24. **sempitérnus** (everlasting).

b) Observe the relation between these English and Latin words.

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
servus	servitude	beátus	beatitude
posse	possible	inimícus	inimical
fílius	affiliate	caelum	celestial
sanctus	sanctuary	fílius	filial
Deus	Deity	annus	annual

c) Observe the relation between

<i>these verbs</i>	<i>and these nouns</i>	<i>these adjectives</i>	<i>and these nouns</i>
servíre (to serve)	servus	gloriósus	glória
regnáre (to reign)	regnum	(glorious)	
sanctificáre (to sanctify)	sáncritas	apostólicus	apóstolus
glorificáre (to glorify)	glória	(apostolic)	
		caeléstis	caelum
		(heavenly)	
		anniversárius	annus (year)
		voluntárius	volúntas (will)
		legionárius	légio (legion)

LESSON III

UNIT ONE

Hosánna in excélsis. Hosanna in the highest.

Vocabulary

homo, hóminis, m., *man*

virgo, vírginis, f., *virgin, maiden*

calix, cálicis, m., *chalice*

corpus, córporis, n., *body*

cor, cordis, n. (gen. pl., córdium), *heart*

auxílium, -ii, n., *help*

magnus, magna, magnum, *big, great*

acer, acris, acre, *sharp, ardent, bitter*

omnis (m. and f.), omne (n.), *all, every, every one; ómnia,¹ all things*

non, *not*

nunc, *now*

6. Third declension. All nouns and adjectives with the genitive singular in -is belong to this declension.

homo (base, homin-), m., *man* corpus (base, corpor-), n., *body*

Singular

Plural

Nom.	homo	corpus	Nom.	hómines	córpora
Gen.	hóminis	córporis	Gen.	hóminum	córporum
Dat.	hómini	córpori	Dat.	homínibus	corpóribus
Acc.	hóminem	corpus	Acc.	hómines	córpora
Abl.	hómine	córpore	Abl.	homínibus	corpóribus

¹ Latin adjectives are frequently used as nouns, especially in the neuter: bonum, *something good*; bona, *good things*; caeléstia, *heavenly things*.

Most masculine and feminine nouns belonging to this declension are declined like **homo**.

All neuter nouns and adjectives, no matter what declension they may belong to, always have their nominative and accusative alike and always end in **-a** in the nominative and accusative plural.

7. Declension of adjectives. All adjectives fall into two main groups, the first group belonging to the **-us, -a, -um** type (**bonus, bona, bonum**); these are declined according to the first and second declensions. The second group, declined according to the third declension, contains three classes of adjectives:

those that have three forms in the nominative singular, one for each gender:

masc., acer	fem., acris	neuter, acre
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those that have two forms in the nominative singular, one for the masculine and feminine, and one for the neuter:

masc. and fem., omnis	neuter, omne
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and those that have one form in the nominative singular for all three genders:

masc., fem., and neuter, **clemens**

Almost all third declension adjectives (as well as some nouns) end in **-i** in the ablative singular, have **-ium** in the genitive plural, either **-is** or **-es** in the accusative plural of the masculine and feminine, and **-ia** in the nominative and accusative plural of the neuter.

Examples:

hóminum ómnium, *of all men*
vírgines cleméntes, *merciful virgins*
córpora ómnia, *all bodies*
culpas omnes, *all faults*
córdium cleméntium, *of merciful hearts*

corda cleméntia, merciful hearts
in omni córpore, in every body

EXERCISES

A. Cognates. Many Latin words may be turned into English by dropping the last letter or the last two letters. Pronounce the following and give the English equivalent of each.

1. ángelus. 2. baptísma. 3. altáre. 4. cathólicus. 5. cristiánus. 6. consubstantiális. 7. diréctus. 8. holocáustum. 9. hóstia. 10. humánus. 11. hymnus. 12. hyssópus. 13. judiciális. 14. justus. 15. signum. 16. persóna.

B. Read the Latin and give the meaning in English.

1. Ad altáre Dei. 2. Hómines cleméntes. 3. Calix magnus est. 4. Cálices magni in altári sunt. 5. In princípío et nunc et semper. 6. Ad vitam aetérnam. 7. Beátae Maríae semper vírgini. 8. Glória Filio. 9. Culpa servi non est. 10. Hómines omnes non cleméntes sunt. 11. Flammis ácribus. 12. Omnes sanctos. 13. Auxílium ómnium sanctórum. 14. Glória Dei magna est. 15. Fílii hómínis non sumus. 16. Ex María Vírgine. 17. In caelum. 18. Regnum caeli aetérnum est. 19. Resurréctio córporis. 20. Cor Maríae clemens est. 21. Ómnibus cristiánis. 22. In vitam aetérnam. 23. Ego sum resurréctio et vita. 24. Beátae Maríae semper vírginis. 25. In caelis; in terris. 26. Justum est. 27. Homo servis bonus esse potest. 28. María et Lúcia nunc cum filiis sunt. 29. Culpa filiórum non est. 30. Elevátio cálicis. 31. Virgo non magna est. 32. María et Lúcia magnae sunt. 33. Culpa Maríae non est; culpa Lúciae est. 34. Flammae acres et aetérnae sunt. 35. Omnes cálices non semper magni sunt. 36. In princípío auxílium hómínium magnum est. 37. Aqua nunc in cálice est. 38. Córpóra hómínium magna sunt. 39. Cor in córpore est. 40. Omnes hómínes boni in corde Dei sunt. 41. Omnes vírgines bonae et cleméntes esse possunt. 42. Bona es, María. 43. Beáta esse potes. 44. Servi boni, cleméntes estis. 45. Nos sumus servi hómínis. 46. Calix magnus non in flammis est. 47. Tu es

homo. 48. Deus aetérnus est. 49. Hómines terrae non aetérni sunt.
50. Ángeli et sancti aetérni sunt.

UNIT Two

A. Give the genitive singular and the nominative plural of the following:

flamma magna	homo bonus	omnis homo
bonum auxílium	corpus omne	sanctus ángelus
vita aetérna	virgo clemens	corpus magnum
beáta María	calix magnus	omnis ángelus
beátus sanctus	sancta virgo	aqua acer

Examples:

Nom. sing.	Gen. sing.	Nom. pl.
bonus homo	boni hóminis	boni hómines
auxílium magnum	auxílii magni	auxília magna

B. Decline in the singular and plural:

corpus bonum	via magna	sanctus beátus
beáta virgo	omnis homo	cor bonum
homo magnus	bona vita	omnis fílius

C. Make the adjective in parentheses agree with the noun.

1. (omnis) corpóribus. 2. (beátus) sancti. 3. Deus (clemens). 4. vírgines (bonus). 5. fíliis (magnus). 6. (omnis) corda. 7. córporum (bonus). 8. hóminum (clemens). 9. flamma (acer). 10. vitam (aetérnus). 11. vias (magnus). 12. ex flamma (acer). 13. cálices (omnis). 14. Deum (bonus). 15. (sanctus) apóstolos. 16. (sanctus) virgínibus. 17. auxílii (bonus). 18. aquas (bonus). 19. regiónes (terrénus). 20. ánimae (vivus). 21. homo (justus). 22. servos (inimícus). 23. regna (caeléstis). 24. aquam (clarus). 25. regnum (gloriósus). 26. (unus) Deum.

D. Vocabulary building.

a) **Derivations.** Find, in sections A and B of Unit One, the words that have the same derivation as the following:

1. **angélicus** (angelic). 2. **judex** (judge). 3. **juste** (justly). 4. **humánitas** (humanity). 5. **justítia** (justice). 6. **judicáre** (to judge). 7. **dirígere** (to direct). 8. **cleménter** (mercifully). 9. **judícium** (judgment). 10. **principális** (principal). 11. **justificáre** (to justify). 12. **conglorificáre** (to glorify). 13. **altus** (high). 14. **omnípotens** (omnipotent). 15. **cleméntia** (clemency). 16. **caeléstis** (heavenly). 17. **terrénus** (earthly). 18. **regnáre** (to reign). 19. **corporális** (corporal). 20. **magnópere** (greatly). 21. **corpuléntus** (fat). 22. **signáculus** (little seal). 23. **sígnifer** (standard bearer). 24. **insignítus** (signed). 25. **rec-tus** (right).

b) Observe the relation between these Latin and English words.

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
homo	homicide	flamma	inflammation
culpa	culprit	corpus	corporal
magnus	magnitude	acer	acerbity
omnis	omnipotent	auxílium	auxiliary
cor	cordial	virgo	virginity
ángelus	angelic	diréctus	direction

c) Observe the relation between

these adverbs and these adjectives *these adjectives and these nouns*

bene (well)	bonus	corporális	corpus
sancte (piously)	sanctus	(corporal)	
juste (justly)	justus	angélicus (angelic)	ángelus
dirécte (directly)	diréctus	altus (high)	altáre
humáne (humanly)	humánus	humánus (human)	homo

LESSON IV

UNIT ONE

Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, *Holy holy, holy,*
Dóminus Deus Sábaoth. *Lord God of hosts.*

Vocabulary

monére, *to warn, advise, teach*

habére, *to have, hold, consider*

dare, *to give*

vocáre, *to call*

salváre, *to save*

intráre, *to enter*

laudáre, *to praise*

pónere, *to set, put*

dúcere, *to lead*

míttre, *to send*

dícere, *to say, speak, tell*

audíre, *to hear*

servíre, *to serve* (takes its personal object in the dative)

imploráre, *to implore*

convértere, *to convert*

excusáre, *to excuse*

liberáre, *to free*

pássio, passiónis, f., *suffering*

sancta sanctórum, n. pl., *holy of holies*

nomen, nóminis, n., *name*

pater, patris, m., *father*

gens, gentis (-ium), f., *nation*

tristis (m. and f.), triste (n.), *sad, sorrowful*

omnípotens (m., f., n.); gen. omnipoténtis, *almighty*

de (prep. with abl.), *from, down from, about, concerning*

8. Verbs. In Latin all verbs, except a few that cannot be classified, may be assembled into four distinct groups or conjugations that are distinguished from each other by the ending of the infinitive. Verbs ending in *-are* are said to belong to the first conjugation (*laudáre, to praise*). Those ending in *-ere* and stressed on the next to the last syllable belong to the second conjugation (*monére, to warn*). Those having the infinitive ending in *-ere* and stressed on the third syllable from the end belong to the third conjugation (*dúcere, to lead*). Those that end in *-ire* are grouped together as a fourth conjugation (*audíre, to hear*).

The following are the forms of all four conjugations in the present indicative:

Active Voice

I

laudáre, to praise

laudo	<i>I praise</i>
laudas	<i>thou praisest</i>
laudat	<i>he (she, it) praises</i>
laudámus	<i>we praise</i>
laudátis	<i>you praise</i>
laudant	<i>they praise</i>

II

monére, to warn

móneo	<i>I warn</i>
mones	<i>thou warnest</i>
monet	<i>he (she, it) warns</i>
monémus	<i>we warn</i>
monétis	<i>you warn</i>
monent	<i>they warn</i>

III

dúcere, to lead

duco	<i>I lead</i>
ducis	<i>thou leadest</i>
ducit	<i>he (she, it) leads</i>
dúci-mus	<i>we lead</i>
dúci-tis	<i>you lead</i>
ducunt	<i>they lead</i>

IV

audíre, to hear

áudio	<i>I hear</i>
audis	<i>thou hearest</i>
audit	<i>he (she, it) hears</i>
audí-mus	<i>we hear</i>
audí-tis	<i>you hear</i>
áudiunt	<i>they hear</i>

Passive Voice

I

laudor	<i>I am praised</i>
laudáris ¹	<i>thou art praised</i>
laudátur	<i>he (she, it) is praised</i>
laudámur	<i>we are praised</i>
laudámini	<i>you are praised</i>
laudántur	<i>they are praised</i>

II

móneor	<i>I am warned</i>
monéris	<i>thou art warned</i>
monétur	<i>he (she, it) is warned</i>
monémur	<i>we are warned</i>
monémini	<i>you are warned</i>
monéntur	<i>they are warned</i>

III

ducor	<i>I am led</i>
dúceris	<i>thou art led</i>
dúcitur	<i>he (she, it) is led</i>
dúcimur	<i>we are led</i>
dúcímini	<i>you are led</i>
ducúntur	<i>they are led</i>

IV

áudior	<i>I am heard</i>
audíris	<i>thou art heard</i>
audítur	<i>he (she, it) is heard</i>
audímur	<i>we are heard</i>
audímini	<i>you are heard</i>
audiúntur	<i>they are heard</i>

Note the following:

a) The infinitive ending (-are, etc.) is dropped before adding the personal endings.

b) The distinguishing vowel of the first conjugation is -a, of the second, -e, and of the third and fourth, -i.

c) Most verbs of the first conjugation are regular, that is, they will be conjugated in all moods and tenses like *laudáre*.

d) All verbs of the third conjugation are partly irregular and this irregularity will occur in the perfect tenses and in the past participle. More will be said of this in later lessons.

e) There are no progressive or emphatic forms in Latin. *laudo* means *I praise, I do praise, I am praising*.

¹ In the present, imperfect, and future, the second person singular of the passive has another form, with the ending -re. Thus: *laudáre, monére, dúcere, audíre*.

EXERCISES

A. Cognates. (a) Many verbs ending in **-are** in Latin have the ending **-ate** in English. Pronounce the following and give the English equivalent.

1. separáre. 2. eleváre. 3. resuscitáre. 4. supplicáre. 5. venerári (pass. inf.). 6. illumináre. 7. immoláre. 8. liberáre. 9. commemoráre. 10. comunicáre. 11. celebráre. 12. cooperáre. 13. creáre. 14. decoráre. 15. cremáre (burn). 16. donáre (give, grant). 17. expiáre. 18. cogitáre (think). 19. congregáre.

b) Many verbs ending in **-are** or **-ere** in Latin end in **-e** in English. Pronounce the following and give the English equivalent.

1. observáre. 2. praeparáre. 3. excusáre. 4. imploráre. 5. inclináre. 6. evádere. 7. intercédere. 8. praecedere. 9. praesumere. 10. absolvere. 11. adoráre. 12. deputáre (appoint). 13. salutáre. 14. consolári. 15. adhaerére. 16. residére.

c) Many verbs become English when the infinitive ending is dropped. What is the English equivalent of?

1. manifestáre. 2. visitáre. 3. commendáre. 4. confirmáre. 5. consideráre. 6. expectáre. 7. honoráre. 8. convértere. 9. descéndere. 10. discernere. 11. ascéndere. 12. comprehendere. 13. respondére. 14. formáre. 15. reformáre.

d) Verbs ending in **-ficare** in Latin have the ending **-fy** in English. Pronounce and give the English for:

1. glorificáre. 2. justificáre. 3. pacificáre. 4. sanctificáre. 5. vivificáre (to bring to life).

B. Read and give the English meaning of the following:

1. Pater fílios in aquam ducit. 2. Fílius a patre non monétur. 3. Sancti ab ómnibus laudántur. 4. Vírginem bonam semper laudámus. 5. Nunc a fíliis audímur. 6. Magnum cálicem in altáre ponit. 7. Deus

pater omnípotens géntium ómnium terrae est. 8. Fílii in nómine patrum dicunt. 9. Servi auxílium inimicórum non implórant. 10. Hómines vírgines in via praecedunt. 11. In omnes regiónes terrae apóstoli mittúntur. 12. Hómines boni et cleméntes inimícos convértunt. 13. Ángeli descéndunt de caelis. 14. Virgo culpas servi excúsat. 15. Virgo tristis a magnis difficultátibus non liberátur. 16. Homo corpus et ánimam habet. 17. Lúcia tubam fílio dat. 18. Servímini a servis bonis. 19. Hómines in terras inimícas intrant. 20. Virgo dicit; patrem vocat. 21. Calix a fílio habétur. 22. In princípío inimíci gentis non monéntur. 23. Omnes servi ab homínibus bonis ducúntur. 24. Pater Maríae nunc dicit: Tu es semper virgo bona et clemens. 25. Auxílium ab ómnibus géntibus implorátur. 26. Cálices in altári a fíliis bonis ponúntur. 27. Nomen servi a María non audítur. 28. Omnes gentes terrae ab apóstolis vocántur. 29. Nómína filiórú a patre non dantur. 30. In princípío servi boni et tristes ab inimícis non liberántur. 31. Omnes culpae servórum a vírgine cleménti excusántur.

1. In nómine Patris et Fílii. 2. Ad altáre Dei. 3. De gente non sancta. 4. Tristis es. 5. Omnípotens Deus. 6. Ad vitam aetérnam. 7. Beáta María semper Vírgo. 8. Ad sancta sanctórum. 9. Ómnium sanctórum. 10. Laudámus, adorámus, glorificámus. 11. Deus Pater omnípotens. 12. Magna glória. 13. Fílius Patris. 14. In glória Dei Patris. 15. In corde. 16. Pater omnípotens. 17. Caeli et terrae. 18. Ex Patre. 19. Deus de Deo. 20. Consubstantiális Patri. 21. Ex María Vírgine. 22. Cum Patre et Fílio adorátur et conglorificátur. 23. Ecclésia sancta, cathólica et apostólica. 24. In remissionem peccatórum. 25. Expécto resurrecciónem. 26. Divínae majestátis. 27. Sancta Trínitas. 28. Passiónis, resurrecciónis et ascensiónis. 29. Ad glóriam nóminis. 30. Laudant ángeli.

UNIT Two

A. Decline the following in the singular and plural:

1. nomen sanctum. 2. pater omnípotens. 3. gens tristis.

B. Add the third person singular ending to each of these verbs (first of the active, then of the passive voice), and give the meaning in English.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. mon _____ | 2. separ _____ | 3. duc _____ |
| 4. aud _____ | 5. convert _____ | 6. dic _____ |
| 7. voc _____ | 8. hab _____ | 9. serv _____ |

C. Add the first person plural ending to these verbs (first of the active and then of the passive voice); give the meaning of each form.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. pon _____ | 2. aud _____ | 3. observ _____ |
| 4. salv _____ | 5. mon _____ | 6. comprehend _____ |
| 7. mitt _____ | 8. expect _____ | 9. liber _____ |

D. Change the infinitive in parentheses to the correct form of the verb (first active, then passive voice), and give the meaning of each form.

1. ego (laudáre). 2. is (imploráre). 3. nos (commendáre). 4. ei (evádere). 5. vos (adoráre). 6. tu (dare). 7. ea (monére). 8. ego (habére). 9. id (salváre). 10. nos (honoráre). 11. eae (audíre). 12. vos (servíre).

E. Vocabulary building.

a) **Derivations.** Find, in sections A and B of Unit One, words that have the same derivation as the following:

1. liber (free). 2. creatúra (creature). 3. excusátio (excuse). 4. supplex (suppliant). 5. venerábilis (venerable). 6. lumen (light). 7. memória (remembrance). 8. opus (work). 9. libértas (liberty). 10. intercésio (intercession). 11. honor (honor). 12. glória (glory). 13. vivus (living). 14. pax (peace). 15. justítia (justice). 16. mónitum (precept). 17. patriárcha (patriarch). 18. serva (woman servant). 19. servitus (service). 20. audítio (hearing). 21. pátria (fatherland). 22. laus (praise). 23. salvus (safe). 24. dictum (word). 25. dux (leader). 26.

exaudíre (to hear). 27. **contristáre** (to be sorrowful). 28. **donum** (gift). 29. **circumdáre** (to encompass). 30. **declináre** (to incline). 31. **inhaerére** (to adhere to). 32. **datum** (gift). 33. **aggregáre** (to join, to add to).

b) Observe the relation between these Latin and English words.

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
monére	admonish	vocáre	vocation
salváre	salvation	intráre	entrance
laudáre	laudatory	dúcere	conductor
pónere	component	míttre	admit
audíre	auditorium	benedícere	benediction
servíre	service	nomen	nomination
pater	paternal	míttre	missive
laudáre	laudable	aggregáre	aggregate

c) Note the relation of

<i>these nouns</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>these verbs</i>	<i>these nouns</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>these verbs</i>
mónitum (precept)		monére	datum (gift)		dare
dictum (word)		dícere	dux (leader)		dúcere
servus (servant)		servíre	elevátio (elevation)		eleváre
lumen (light)		illumináre	creátor (creator)		créare
separátio (separation)		separáre	descénsus (descent)		descéndere
absolútio (absolution)		absólvere	justítia (justice)		justificáre
sanctificátor (sanctifier)		sanctificáre	honor (honor)		honoráre