THE HANDY DANDY LATIN GRAMMAR 2023
from Oerberg, Bennet, Henle, and Wheelock's Grammar resources

NOMINATIVE

1. **Subject**: who or what the sentence is about.

> *Marcus sententiam scribit. (Cap. XVIII)*

2. **Predicate Nominative**: a noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and renames the subject.

> Used with ==*esse, appellatur/dicitur/habetur/ nominatur, creatus est, fit, videtur*==, and others.

> *Marcus puer improbus est. (Cap. III, p.23 ln.40)*

> Marcus is a bad boy.

> ***Primus mensis Ianuarius appellatur.(Cap. VIII)***

ACCUSATIVE

1. **Direct Object**: a noun or pronoun in the predicate that receives the action of the verb.

> ***Marcus Iuliam pulsat. (Cap. III)***

2. **Double Accusative**: verbs of making, choosing, calling, teaching, asking, appointing, etc take an accusative object and a predicate accusative (noun or adjective).

> ***Diodorus pueros litteras docet. (Cap. XVII, p.195. ln. 3)***

> *Me heredem fecit. (Bennett, page 125)*

> He made me heir.

3. **Length of Time and Space**/ **Extent:** used to describe how long/wide/high something is.

Gladius duos pedes longus est. (Cap. XII, p.135 ln.50)

The sword is two feet long.

Mensis December triginta et unum dies longus est. (Cap. XIII, p.149 ln.40)

The month December is 31 days long.

4. **Place to which**: used to express the place TO WHICH; use *ad* or *in* (meaning 'into') and an accusative;

Iulius *ad villam* it. *(Cap. VI, p.59 ln.33)*

Iulius in villam intrat.(Cap. VII, p.70 ln 40.)

Julius enters into the house.

N.B. Omit the preposition and use accusative alone with names of towns, small islands, *domus, humus,* and *rus*.

Medus *Romam* it. (Cap. VI, p.61 Ln.86)

Puer domum redit.

The boy returns home.

5. **Exclamation**: almost like swearing…with much more emotion or force than vocative.

Diodorus: "O *pueros improbos*!" *(Cap. XV, p.171 ln.26)*

Mercator: "Heu me miserum!"

"O miserable me!"

6. **Subject of an infinitive in Indirect Statement:** with (main) verbs like putat, audit, videt, gaudet, etc.

the subject of the infinitive is in the accusative; Sentence pattern: Nom+ ACC + Inf. + Head Verb.

Medicus *puerum* dormīre dicit. (Cap. XI, p.122 ln.69-70)

Medicus puerum oculos claudere iubet. (Cap. XI)

The doctor orders the <u>boy</u> to close (his) eyes.

7. **Subject of impersonal verbs**: with impersonal verbs (i.e. the subject is the impersonal "it") like *pudet* (it shames), *paenitet* (it repents), *piget* (it grieves) the subject is in the accusative.

   Nonne <mark>te</mark> pudet? (p.282 ln.99)

   <mark>Me</mark> paenitet.

   It repents <u><mark>me</mark></u>. = I'm sorry.

   <mark>Eum</mark> piget.

   It grieves <u><mark>him</mark></u>. = He is sorry.

8. **Object of prepositions**: every preposition needs an object to complete its phrase. In Latin all prepositions except the ones listed under Abl (<mark>*in, cum, ab/a, ex/e, sine, sub, de, prae, pro)* will</mark> take an Accusative object.

Accusative Prepositions: *inter, prope, ante, post, apud, per, supra, infra, ob, contra, circum, praeter, propter, adversus, extra, intra, iuxta, super, etc.* (N.B. *ad* and *in* ('into') fall under #4 above.)

   Quattuor servi <mark>apud eum</mark> sunt. (p. 59, ln. 35)

   Iulius in sella <mark>inter</mark> Ursum et Davum. (Cap. VI, p.58 ln.28)

   Julius is in the chair <u>between Ursus and Davus</u>.

GENITIVE

1. **Possession**: when something belongs to someone: 's or s'; answers the question "whose?"

> *Villa Iulii in ItaliA est. (Cap. V, p.43 ln.2)*

> *Ego librum Titi habeo. (Cap. XV, p.175, ln.101)*

> I have Titus' book. OR I have the book of Titus.

2. **Partitive** or **Gen. of the Whole**: the genitive is used to express the whole of which the noun it

modifies expresses a part; it limits the broad scope of some amount.

> *Magnus numerus oppidorum…*   *Membra corporis humani…*

>   The limbs of the human body…

> *Inferior pars tergi…*   *Finis diei…*

> The lower part of the back…   The end of the day…

3. **With the prepositions *causa* and *gratia*** (both mean "for the sake of, to"); this Gen. always come

BEFORE the *causa* or *gratia*.

> *Fabula narratur non solum monendi causa sed etiam delectandi causa. (Cap. XXVI, p, 326)*

> The story is told not only for the sake of warning but also for the sake of delighting.

4. **Description**: noun plus adjective used to describe a noun or a noun-equivalent; expresses often

changeable features of description.

> *Iulius erat adulescens viginti annorum. (Cap. XIX, p.224, ln.47)*

> *Homo magnae virtutis. (Henle Grammar, p. 153)*

> A man of great courage.

5. **Indefinite value**: a genitive used with verbs of 'estimating,' 'valuing,' and the like to express an

indefinite or vague amount.

> *Mercatores merces suas magni aestimant. (Cap. XXIX, p.363)*

Mercator merces <u>pluris</u> aestimat quam vitam.

The merchant values goods <u>more</u> than life.

6. **With Special Adjectives:** a genitive used with special adjectives meaning ==desirous, mindful, full, and their opposites.==

    Saccus est plenus <u>malorum</u>. *(Cap. VII, p. 70, ln 50)*

    Theseus erat vir cupidus <u>gloriae</u> et amans <u>patriae</u>. *(Cap. XXV, p.308, ln.60)*

    Theseus was a man desirous <u>of glory</u> and loving <u>his country</u>.

7. **With Verbs of ==Accusing and Condemning==**: "==accuse him OF, condemn him FOR=="

    Lydia Medum <u>furti</u> accusat. *(Cap XXIX, p.372, ln.172)*

8. **With ==Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting:==** the verb *meminisse* (to remember) uses the genitive with personal pronouns and the accusative with names and things; ==*oblivisci*== (to forget, be forgetful of) ==uses genitive with persons and accusative with things.==

    Quintus: "<u>Illius viri obliviscere</u>, Syra!" *(Cap.XXV, p.312, ln 150)*

    "Forget <u>that man</u>, Syra!" OR "Be <u>forgetful of that man</u>, Syra!

9. **With Impersonal Verbs**: what you're ashamed OF, sorry FOR"

    Marcum <u>==facti sui==</u> pudet.

    Marcus is ashamed <u>of his deeds.</u>

10. **Subjective Genitive**: ==with nouns implying an action== the genitive is used to express the ==source or the doer of that action==; the Gen. would be the Subject if the noun before it were a verb.

    Post ==<u>mortem</u>== ==<u>regis</u>== Theseus rex factus est. (Cap. XXV, p.313. Ln.168)

    (If <u>mortem</u> were a verb instead of a noun, <u>regis</u> would be the person who did the dying.)

    After the death <u>of the king</u>, Theseus was made/ became king. OR

After the <u>king</u> died, Theseus was made king.

Adventus <u>Caesaris</u>... (Henle Grammar, p.150)

The arrival <u>of Caesar</u>… (i.e. Caesar arrived)

11. **Objective Genitive**: <mark>with nouns implying an action the</mark> genitive is used to express <mark style="background-color:#00ff00">the object of that action;</mark> the Gen. would be the D.O. if the noun before it were a verb.

  <mark>Timor <u>Dei</u>….</mark>

  The fear <u>of God</u>… (i.e. We fear God.)

  <mark>Caedes <u>principum</u></mark>. (Henle Grammar, p.151)

  The slaughter <u>of the chiefs</u>… (i.e someone slaughtered the chiefs)

12. **Material**: What something <mark style="background-color:#00ff00">consists OF</mark>

  Saccus <u>malorum</u>…

  Vasa <u>florum</u>…

  Vase <u>of flowers</u>…

13. **Appositional**: <mark style="background-color:#00ff00">further limits the noun on which it depends</mark>

  Ars <u>volandi</u>…

  Consilium <u>effugiendi</u>…

  A plan <u>for/of fleeing</u>…

DATIVE

1. **Indirect Object**: a noun or pronoun to whom/what or for whom/what an action is completed; the indirect object receives the direct object; the person you give, show, tell, say something TO.

  Iulius <u>Marco</u> malum dat.

Albinus <u>Lydiae</u> anulum ostendit.

Albinus shows <u>Lydia</u> a ring. OR Albinus shows a ring <u>TO Lydia</u>.

2. **Object of Special Verbs**: <mark>Some verbs have a dative object rather than an accusative</mark>; verbs that take dative *object: imperare, parēre, credere, oboedire, persuadēre, parcere, impendēre, permittere, servire, invidēre, placēre, respondēre*; and in Latin Three & beyond*: licet, confidere, ignoscere, studēre, cēdere* "yield*," favēre, nubere, minari,* etc.

Dux <u>exercitui</u> imperat, exercitus <u>duci suo</u> paret. (Cap.XII, p.137, ln.87)

The leader orders <u>the army</u>, the army obeys <u>its leader</u>. OR

<mark>The leader gives command <u>TO the army</u>, the army gives obedience <u>TO its leader</u>.</mark>

3. **With <mark>compounds</mark> (usually verbs, sometimes adjectives such as <u>obvius-a-um</u>)**: a <mark>compound verb is a regular vb with a preposition attached as a prefix to its beginning</mark>: *<u>occurrere</u>, <u>prod</u>esse, <u>prae</u>-esse*: the person or thing one meets, is good for, is in charge of, etc. is dative.

Aemilia <u>Syrae</u> in ostio <mark><u>oc</u>currit.</mark>

N.B. Some compound verbs, such as *<u>im</u>ponere, <u>a</u>spergere, <u>prae</u>ficere*, etc. take both an <mark>accusative</mark> with the <mark>root verb</mark> and <mark>a dative</mark> with the <mark>prefix</mark>:

Iason <mark>tauris</mark> <mark>iugum</mark> <mark>im</mark>posuit.

Jason puts <u>the yolk</u> <u>on the bulls</u>.

4. **Reference**: the dative is used to express the person (or, more rarely, the thing) <mark>TO whom a statement refers or is of interest, or FOR whom it is true.</mark>

<mark>*<u>Hominibus</u> necesse et spirare et edere.*</mark>

Pes <u>Quinto</u> dolet.

<u>Quintus's</u> foot hurts. OR The foot gives pain <u>to Quintus</u>.

Fabula non longa <u>Quinto</u> videtur.

The story does not seem long <u>to Quintus</u>.

5. **Possession**: the dative is used with *esse* to express the possessor; with Nom. and a form of <u>esse</u> to replace Nom-Acc-habet.

<u>Aemiliae</u> unus frater est.

<u>Mihi</u> nomen est "Quintus."

<u>To me</u> is the name "Quintus." = <u>My</u> name is Quintus.

6. **Separation:** some verbs of 'taking away' take a dative of the person; the person FROM WHOM you STEAL/TAKE something.

Arion nautas oravit ne vitam <u>sibi</u> eriperent.

Hunc <u>mihi</u> timorem eripe.

Take this fear <u>from me</u>.

7. **With Special Adjectives:** the dative is used with many adjectives meaning friendly to, similar to, equal to, near to, suitable to, useful to/for, and their opposites.

Magister amicus <u>patribus vestris</u> est.

Sicilia, insula <u>Italiae</u> proxima, ...

Sicily, the island next <u>to Italy</u>…

8. **Purpose**: the dative of an abstract noun is often used to express the purpose or tendency of an action especially after verbs of 'motion,' *esse,* and *relinquere;* one noun tells WHY you do something.

Decem cohortes <u>auxilio</u> misit. (Henle Grammar, p.163)

He sent ten cohorts <u>to help/ for a help</u>.

Duas legiones <u>praesidio</u> reliquit. (Henle Grammar, p.163)

He left two legions behind <u>as a garrison</u>.

9. **Agent**: the dative is used to express the agent; the person BY WHOM something must be done.

Usually used with a Gerundive.

> *Hoc negotium Iulio faciendum erat.*

> This job had to be done by Julius.

> Caesar sibi non expectandum esse putavit.

> Caesar thought that he ought not to wait.

ABLATIVE

1. **Place from Which**: the ablative object after the prepositions *ab/a, de,* and *ex/e* used to express "from" some place.

> **Iulia *ab Aemiliā* discedit.**

> *Quintus de arbore cadit.*

> Quintus falls from the tree.

N.B. Omit the preposition with names of towns, small islands, *domus,* and *rus*.

> **Medus *Tusculō* venit.**

2. **Place Where**: the ablative object after the prepositions *in* or *sub* used to express "in" some place.

> *Roma in Italiā est. (Cap. I)*

> Rome is in Italy.

N.B. In a town, at home, on a small island, on the ground, in the countryside = **LOCATIVE**

3. **Personal Agent**: the person BY WHOM an action is done. Sentence Pattern: a/ab + person + passive verb

> **Iulius *a duōbus servīs* portatur.**

> *Deus a Christianīs laudatur. (Henle Grammar, p. 173)*

> God is praised by Christians.

4. **Means**: the thing used, the <mark>thing BY/WITH WHICH an action is done.</mark> <mark>NO prep</mark>osition is used.

Cornelius <mark>__equō__</mark> vehitur.

Magister pueros virgā verberat.

The teacher hits the boys with a stick.

5. **Accompaniment**: *cum* with the ablative is used to express accompaniment or association; often <mark>together with a person, together with a thing in your hand</mark>

Iulius habitat __cum Aemiliā et liberīs et servīs__.

Arion cum divitiīs suīs navigabat.

Arion sailed with his riches.

6. **With Certain Prepositions**: an ablative object is used with certain preposition *sine, prae, pro*. (See above for other uses of Ablative prepositions.)

7. **Time When**: used to express <mark>a period of time "</mark>in, during, at:" <mark>NO prep</mark>osition is used.

<mark>__Primā horā__</mark> Marcus ad scholam it.

Aestate homines in aqua natant.

In the summer, men swim in the water.

8. **Definite Price**: an ablative used with verbs of 'buying,' 'selling,' 'costing,' etc to <mark>express a definite price</mark>. <mark>No prep</mark>osition is used.

Anulus gemmatus <mark>__centum sestertiīs__</mark> constat.

Equum __aurō__ vendidit.

He sold the horse for gold.

9. **Attendant Circumstances**:   when the ablative is used "<mark>with an Adj+Noun</mark>" and means "<mark>while the Noun is/was Adj.</mark>"

Marcus <mark>fenestrā apertā</mark> dormit.

Marcus sleeps <u>with an opened window</u>.

Naves <u>secundō ventō</u> proficiscuntur.

Ships set sail <u>with a favorable/following wind</u>.

10. **Degree of Difference**: used to express <mark>the degree of difference with comparatives</mark> and comparative

expressions; often uses the words <mark>*paulo/multo*</mark> or some Abl. measurement plus a comparative *ante/ post.*

Fluctus <mark>multō</mark> altiores fiunt.

<u>Paulō</u> post mare tranquillum fit.

<u>A little</u> later, the sea becomes calm.

11. **Separation**: to <mark>free, deprive, lack, be absent, defend s</mark>omeone/ something <mark>FROM someone/thing</mark>.

Used to express separating/dividing someone/something FROM someone/something.

Infans, qui <mark><u>cibō</u></mark> <mark>caret,</mark> vagit.

<u>Metū</u> liber sum. (Henle Grammar, p.174)

I am free <u>from fear</u>.

12. **Comparison**: an <mark>ablative</mark> often follows a comparative adjective instead of *quam* "than" + Nom/Acc.

Canis ferocior <mark><u>lupō</u></mark> est. [= *Canis ferocior quam lupus est.*]

The dog is more fierce <u>than the wolf</u>.

13. **With Special Deponent verb**s: the object of the deponent verbs *potiri* (to gain possession of), <mark>*uti*</mark> (to

use<mark>), *frui*</mark> (to enjoy), *fungi* (to perform), and *vesci* (to eat) take the ablative. Memory Device to remember

these verbs = "PUFFV" verbs.

Qui metit <u>falce</u> <mark><u>utitur</u></mark>.

Orontes <u>vinō bonō</u> fruitur.

Orontes enjoys <u>good wine</u>.

14. **With <u>opus est</u>**: the object of what there is need OF

<u>Pluviā</u> opus est.

There is need <u>of rain</u>.

15. **Manner**: used to express that something is done WITH some abstract quality; usually uses *cum.*

Theseus <u>magnā cum gloriā</u> Athenas rexit. *(<u>N.B</u>., Adj. normally goes before <u>cum</u>.)*

Maleficium Medi <u>nullō modō</u> excusari potest. (no <u>cum</u> with <u>modō</u>)

The bad deed of Medus <u>in no way</u> can be excused**.**

16. **Respect**: in what particular way something is true; answers "in what?", "in respect to what?"

Quintus <u>pede et capite</u> aegrotat.

*Crassus **Dives <u>Aemiliā</u> dignus** non erat.*

Rich Crassus was not worthy <u>of Aemilia</u>.

17. **Description**: the ablative, always accompanied by an adjective, may be used, attributively or

predicately, to describe a noun or noun-equivalent. A noun + adj. used to describe more permanent

features than the Gen. description does. Translated "with" or "of" something.

Haec fabula nos monet ut <u>bonō animō</u> simus.

Puer <u>caeruleīs oculīs</u>… (Henle Grammar, p. 173)

A boy <u>with blue eyes</u>…

18. **Source**: the country or parent from which one comes.

Silvius <u>a Laviniā</u> natus erat.(Latin III, Lectio I)

Silvius was born from Lavinia.

Rhea Silvia a Marte geminos filios peperit.

Rhea Silvia gave birth to twin sons from Mars.

19. **Cause**: the ablative is sometimes used to express the <mark>cause or reason</mark>; when you act "<mark>because of/from</mark> some (usually) emotion." These ablatives can replace *ob/propter*.

> ***Homo fame moritur.***

20. **Ablative Absolute**: the ablative absolute consists of a noun or pronoun in the ablative and a participle, adjective, or another noun in agreement; usually set off by commas as a dependent clause. NB: the subject of the ablative absolute is not the same as the subject of the main clause of the sentence.

- •Noun + present ACTIVE participle = "While the noun is/was verbing" (or a crude translation "with the   noun verbing)

> *Medo Romam ambulante…*
>
> While Medus is/was walking to Rome…

- •Noun + perfect PASSIVE participle = translated four ways "When/After the noun was verbed"
>
> or

"After verbing the noun," or "Having verbed the noun," or "The noun having been verbed"

> *Amulius, fratre expulso, regnum obtinuit.*
>
> Amulius, after his brother was expelled, obtained the rule.
>
> Amulius, after expelling his brother, obtained the rule.
>
> Amulius, having expelled his brother, obtained the rule.
>
> Amulius, his brother having been expelled, obtained the rule.

- •Name + noun = "When/While (the named person) is/was (the named position)"

> *Caesare cönsule,…*
>
> When/While Caesar was the consul, ...

•Noun + Deponent Verb (ACTIVE) = "After/When the noun verbed" or "the noun having verbed"

> *…,ortā lūce,…*
>
> …after/when the light rose…
>
> …the light having risen…

LOCATIVE: Place 'in which' with names of towns, small islands, *domus, humus, rus.*

Sing. words of 1st & 2nd decl. = Gen. Sing.   3rd decl. sing. = Abl. Sing.   Plurals: towns/islands = Abl. Pl.

> *Cornelius Tusculi habitat.*
>
> Cornelius lives in Tusculum.
>
> *Theseus Athenis habitat.*
>
> Theseus lives in Athens.

Special forms: *Vos non domi in lectulis estis!*

> You all are not at home in little beds!
>
> *Sextus et Marcus humi iacuerunt.*
>
> Sextus and Marcus lay on the ground.

VOCATIVE: to call a person by his/her name or title use the following. (For all endings unlisted, use the same as the Nom. Sing. or Pl.)

(a) names ending *-us*: become *-e*   *Mede, Davum voca!* Medus, call Davus!

(b) names ending *-ius*: become *-i*   *O Iuli, amor meus in te maior est quam tunc.* O,

Julius….

(c) *meus*: becomes *mi*   *Recte dicis, mi Iuli.* You speak correctly, my Julius.