

THE SUPINE

The **Supine** is a Latin grammar concept and is not found in English grammar.

The **Supine** is a verbal noun and is declined in the **4th declension**.

The **Supine** only declines in the **accusative singular and ablative singular** – and is used for very specific reasons.

FORMING THE SUPINE:

For both the Accusative and Ablative Supine use the Perfect Passive Infinitive and drop the *esse*.

Accusative Supine: the accusative ends in **-um**. The accusative looks just like the perfect passive infinitive without the *esse*.

The Accusative Supine is only found after verbs of motion to illustrate purpose. **FOR OUR PURPOSES, WE WILL MAINLY SEE THE ACCUSATIVE SUPINE WITH THE VERBS ĪRE and VENĪRE.** The supine is translated as “to verb.”

Examples: Non ĩbo dormitum. I will not go to sleep.

Puer venit pugnatum. The boy comes to fight.

Ablative Supine: the ablative ends in **-ū**.

The Ablative Supine is used with a few adjectives (especially neuter adjs.) to express an ablative of respect or specifications. **FOR OUR PURPOSES, WE WILL MAINLY SEE THE ABALATIVE SUPINE WITH THE ADJECTIVES MEANING EASY (FACILE) OR DIFFICULT (DIFICILE).** Again, it is translated as “to verb.”

Examples: Dificile factū est. It is difficult to do.

Nōmen meum non est facile dictū. My name is not easy to say. (line 49)