

Latin Help Sheet for BigBook1 of Lively Latin

NOUNS

The names of different endings are called cases. A **case** is how a noun is used in a sentence.

To find the base of a noun, take the genitive singular form and take off the ending.

When we add all the other endings to a noun, it's called declining. **Declining** is putting a noun into all its possible cases.

1st Declension – Most of the nouns in this declension are *feminine*. Some that are not feminine are: agricola, pirata and nauta.

Case name	Singular (one)	Plural (more than one)
Nominative	a	ae
Genitive	ae	ārum
Dative	ae	īs
Accusative	am	ās
Ablative	ā	īs

We put subject nouns in the **NOMINATIVE** case.

2nd Declension – Most of the nouns in this declension are either masculine or neuter.

Case name	Singular (one)	Plural (more than one)
Nominative	us	ī
Genitive	ī	ōrum
Dative	ō	īs
Accusative	um	ōs
Ablative	ō	īs

A quick way to find out which declension a noun is in: Look at the genitive ending! If it's an **ī**, then it's in the 2nd declension!

2nd Declension neuter nouns have their own endings. The yellow highlights show which ones are different from the 2nd declension masculine nouns.

Case name	Singular (one)	Plural (more than one)
Nominative	um	a
Genitive	ī	ōrum
Dative	ō	īs
Accusative	um	a
Ablative	ō	īs

No Articles!

Latin doesn't use an "a", "an" or "the". Puella laborat can be translated 2 ways: The girl works. OR A girl works.			
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VERBS

The endings of verbs

ō or m	<i>I</i>	mus	<i>we</i>
s	<i>you</i>	tis	<i>you all</i>
t	<i>he, she, it</i>	nt	<i>they</i>

A conjugation is a group of Latin verbs which share the same endings. There are four conjugations in Latin.

1st Conjugation example:

amō amāre amāvi amātum – The long a in each of the 2nd principle parts tells you they belong to the 1st conjugation. So always look at the 2nd principle part, before the –re to find the vowel and that will tell you **what conjugation the verb is in**.

To find the base of a verb, look at the 2nd principle part, take off the –re, what's left is the base of the verb!

When you conjugate a verb, the VERY FIRST FORM will not have an ā. Just drop that and put an ō. The Romans probably did that to make pronouncing the words easier.

The imperfect tense (tells about an action that was happening continually in the **past**)

bam	<i>I was</i>	bamus	<i>we were</i>
bas	<i>you were</i>	batis	<i>you all were</i>
bat	<i>he, she, it was</i>	bant	<i>they were</i>

The future tense (tells about an action that will happen **later**)

bō	<i>I shall</i>	bimus	<i>we shall</i>
bis	<i>you will</i>	bitis	<i>you all will</i>
bit	<i>he, she, it will</i>	bunt	<i>they will</i>

We can break down verbs into their parts to tell 3 things about them:

parābam =

<u>Action</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Who</u>
parā	ba	m (see the endings of verbs chart)
to prepare	continuing past action	I

Sum, esse, fui, futurum = to be

sum	I am	sumus	we are
es	you are	estis	you all are
est	he, she, it is	sunt	they are

Imperfect tense of sum

eram	I was	eramus	We were
eras	you were	eratis	you all were
erat	he, she, it was	erant	they were

Future tense of sum

erō	I will be	erimus	we will be
eris	You will be	eritis	you all will be
erit	he, she, it will be	erunt	they will be

Est at the beginning of a sentence = There **is**

Casa est = It is a house.
Est casa = There is a house.

Sunt at the beginning of a sentence = There **are**

Casae sunt = They are houses.
Sunt casae = There are houses.

Erat at the beginning of a sentence = There **was**

Erant at the beginning of a sentence = There **were**

Erat bestia in silvā. = There was a beast in the forest.

Erant bestiae in silvā. = There were beasts in the forest.

Erit or Erunt at the beginning of a sentence =

There will be

Erit periculum in proeliō. = There will be danger in the battle.

ADJECTIVES

An adjective agrees with the noun it modifies in

- GENDER (masculine, feminine, or neuter)
- NUMBER (singular or plural)
- CASE (genitive, dative, accusative, or ablative)

That's why adjectives are listed in 3 forms! These three forms are nominative singular.

Bellus (masculine)	Oceanus bellus Oceanus is masculine, so we use the masculine form of novus.
Bella (<i>feminine</i>)	Silva bella
Bellum (neuter)	Oppidum bellum

In Latin, adjectives come AFTER the nouns they describe, *unless it's telling the size or quantity.*

Unda ferra (the fierce wave)

Magna unda (the big wave)

VOCABULARY

Adjectives

albus, alba, album antiquus, antiqua, antiquum	white old
bellus, bella, bellum bonus, bona, bonum	beautiful, handsome good
caeruleus, caerulea, caeruleum candidus, candida, candidum clarus, clara, clarum croceus, crocea, croceum	blue light (in color) shining, bright, famous, well-known orange
ferus, fera, ferum fierce, fidus, fida, fidum flavus, flava, flavum foedus, foeda, foedum fuscus, fusca, fuscum	wild faithful yellow ugly, filthy, foul brown
laetus, laeta, laetum latus, lata, latum longus, longa, longum	happy wide long
maestus, maesta, maestum magnus, magna, magnum malus, mala, malum	sad big, large, great bad
niger, nigra, nigrum novus, nova, novum	black new
obscurus, obscura, obscurum	dark (in color)
parvus, parva, parvum pinceus, pincea, pinceum primus, prima, primum purpureus, purpurea, purpureum	small pink first purple
quietus, quieta, quietum	quiet
raucus, rauca, raucum ruber, rubra, rubrum	noisy, loud red
ultimus, ultima, ultimum	last

Adverbs

cras tomorrow
heri yesterday
nōn not

Conjunctions

et and

Nouns

aedificium, aedificiī, n. building
agricola, agricolae, m. farmer
amica, amicae, f. friend (female)
amicus, amici, m. friend (male)
ancilla, ancillae, f. maid
aqua, aquae, f. water
aquila, aquilae, f. eagle

bestia, bestiae, f. beast

caelum, caeli, n. sky, heavens
carrus, carri, m. cart
casa, casae, f. cottage, house
cena, cenae, f. dinner

dominus, domini, m. lord, master
donum, doni, n. gift

equus, equi, m. horse

fabula, fabulae, f. story
familia, familiae, f. family, household
femina, feminae, f. woman
fenestra, fenestrae, f. window
filius, filii, m. son
fluvius, fluvii, m. river
frumentum, frumenti, n. grain

gallina, gallinae, f. hen
gladius, gladii, m. sword

hortus, horti, m. garden

insula, insulae, f. island

lectus, lecti, m. bed
luna, lunae, f. moon
lupus, lupi, m. wolf

magistra, magistrae, f.	teacher
mensa, mensae, f.	table
nauta, nautae, m.	sailor
navicula, naviculae, f.	small boat
nimbus, nimbī, m.	cloud
numerus, numerī, m.	number
oceanus, oceanī, m.	ocean
oppidum, oppidī, n.	town
ora, orae, f.	shore
pecunia, pecuniae, f.	money
periculum, periculī, n.	danger
pirata, piratae, m.	pirate
pomum, pomī, n.	fruit, apple
porcus, porcī, m.	pig
porta, portae, f.	door
proelium, proeliī, n.	battle
puella, puellae, f.	girl
puer, puerī, m.	boy
regina, reginae, f.	queen
regnum, regnī, n.	kingdom
saxum, saxī, n.	rock
scutum, scutiī, n.	shield
sella, sellae, f.	chair
servus, serviī, m.	servant (male)
silva, silvae, f.	forest
stella, stellae, f.	star
taurus, taurī, m.	bull
templum, templī, n.	temple
terra, terrae, f.	land, earth
unda, undae, f.	wave
ursa, ursae, f.	bear
via, viae, f.	road, way
ventus, ventiī, m.	wind
verbum, verbī, n.	word
vir, virī, m.	man

Numbers

I unus, una, unum 1

II	duo, duae, dua	2
III	trēs, tria	3
IV	quattuor	4
V	quinque	5
VI	sex	6
VII	septem	7
VIII	octo	8
IX	novem	9
X	decem	10
C	centum	100
M	mille	1000

Phrases

Quid nomen tibi est?	What is your name?
Nomen mihi _____ est.	My name is _____.
Quid agis hodiē?	How are you doing today?
Optimē!	Great!
Nōn bene.	Not well.
Bene!	Well! or Fine!
Pessimē!	Terrible!
Satis Bene.	Well enough.
Quot?	How many?

Prepositions

in	in or on
sub	under
prō	in front of

Verbs

ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātum	to walk
amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum	to love
appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātum	to approach
cantō, cantāre, cantaāvī, cantātum	to sing
celō, celāre, celāvī, celātum	to hide
cenō, cenāre, cenāvī, cenātum	to dine (eat dinner)
computō, computāre, computāvī, computātum	to calculate
clamō, clamāre, clamāvī, clamātum	to shout
expectō, expectāre, expectāvī, expectātum	to wait for, to expect
explorō, explorāre, explorāvī, explorātum	to explore
habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātum	to live in

iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtum	to help
laborō, laborāre, laborāvī, laborātum	to work
laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātum	to praise
natō, natāre, natāvī, natātum	to swim
navigō, navigāre, navigāvī, navigātum	to sail
necō, necāre, necāvī, necātum	to kill
numerō, numerāre, numerāvī, numerātum	to count
oppugnō, oppugnāre, oppugnāvī, oppugnātum	to attack
parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum	to prepare
plorō, plorāre, plorāvī, plorātum	to cry
portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum	to carry
pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātum	to fight
spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātum	to look at
ululō, ululāre, ululāvī, ululātum	to howl
visitō, visitāre, visitāvī, visitātum	to visit
vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum	to call