

## Chapter 8

<b>possum, posse</b>	ir, I can, I am able
<b>expectō, -āre</b>	1, I wait for
<b>servō, -āre</b>	1, I save
<b>timeō, -ēre</b>	2, I fear, I am afraid
<b>reddō, -ere</b>	3, I return, give back
<b>relinquō, -ere</b>	3, I leave behind
<b>vertō, -ere</b>	3, I turn
<b>coniciō, -ere</b>	3io, I hurl
<b>circum</b> + acc.	pr, round
<b>ē/ex</b> + abl.	pr, out, from
<b>hasta, -ae</b>	nf, spear
<b>porta, -ae</b>	nf, gate

## Vocabulary

<b>mūrus, -ī</b>	nm, wall
<b>māter, mātris</b>	nf, mother
<b>mors, mortis</b>	nf, death
<b>bene</b>	adv, well
<b>hūc</b>	adv, here
<b>hūc</b>	adv, (to) here, hither
<b>-que</b>	conj, and
<b>mortuus, -a, -um</b>	adj, dead
<b>sōlus, -a, -um</b>	adj, alone
<b>terrītus, -a, -um</b>	adj, terrified
<b>incolumnis, incolumne</b>	adj, safe, unharmed

## Chapter 8

Imperatives are the forms of the verb used in giving orders:

<b>ad agrum festinā</b>	<b>hurry</b> to the field!
<b>in casā manē</b>	<b>stay</b> in the house!
<b>magistrum audi</b>	<b>listen</b> to the master!

Orders may be given to one or more persons in singular and plural forms:

<i>infinitive</i>	<b>1</b> parāre	<b>2</b> monēre	<b>3</b> regere	<b>3io</b> capere	<b>4</b> audire
<i>imperative s</i>	<b>parā</b> prepare!	<b>monē</b> warn!	<b>rege</b> rule!	<b>cape</b> take!	<b>audi</b> hear!
<i>imperative pl</i>	<b>parāte</b>	<b>monēte</b>	<b>regite</b>	<b>capite</b>	<b>audite</b>

Prohibitions—*don't!*—are expressed by **nōlī** (s), **nōlite** (pl) + infinitive:

<b>nōlī manēre, Horātia</b>	Don't stay, Horatia.
<b>nōlite clāmāre, puerī</b>	Don't shout, boys.

## Chapter 8

## Prepositions, continued

Revise the prepositions we have met so far:

Followed by the *accusative*:

<b>ad</b> to, towards;	<b>in</b> into, onto;
<b>per</b> through;	<b>circum</b> round;
<b>prope</b> near	

Followed by the *ablative*:

<b>ā/ab</b> from ( <b>ā</b> before consonants, <b>ab</b> before vowels, e.g. <b>ā casā, ab agrō</b> );	
<b>ē/ex</b> out of, from ( <b>ē</b> before consonants, <b>ex</b> before vowels);	
<b>in</b> in, on	<b>cum</b> with;

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## Compound verbs

Prepositions can be put before verbs to form one word; such verbs are called compound verbs, e.g.

**mittō** I send: **immittō** (= **in-mittō**) I send into; **ēmittō** I send out.  
**dūcō** I lead: **addūcō** I lead to; **ēdūcō** I lead out; **indūcō** I lead into.

Note also the prefix **re-** (**red-** before vowels); it means 'back', e.g.

**re-mittō** I send back, **re-vocō** I call back,  
**re-dūcō** I lead back, **red-eō** I go back, return.

The prefix **con-** means 'together', e.g.

**convocō** I call together, **conveniō** I come together  
(it can also be used to strengthen the meaning of the verb, e.g. **iaciō** I throw, **coniciō** I hurl).

**Note -que** = 'and', e.g. **māter paterque** mother and father;

**-que** is tacked onto the second of two words or phrases of a pair:

## Chapter 9/10

## Case endings

	<i>nominative</i>	<i>genitive</i>	<i>accusative</i>	<i>ablative</i>	<i>vocative</i>
<i>1df s</i>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-ā</b>	<b>-a</b>
<i>1df p</i>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ārum</b>	<b>-ās</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ae</b>
<i>2dm s</i>	<b>-us/-er</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-e/-er</b>
<i>2dm p</i>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>	<b>-ōs</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ī</b>
<i>2dn s</i>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-um</b>
<i>2dn p</i>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-a</b>
<i>3dmf s</i>	<b>(var)</b>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-em</b>	<b>-e/-ī</b>	<b>(var)</b>
<i>3dmf p</i>	<b>-ēs</b>	<b>-(i)um</b>	<b>-ēs</b>	<b>-ibus</b>	<b>-ēs</b>
<i>3dn s</i>	<b>(var)</b>	<b>-is</b>	<b>(nom)</b>	<b>-e/-ī</b>	<b>(var)</b>
<i>3dn p</i>	<b>-a/ia</b>	<b>-(i)um</b>	<b>-a/ia</b>	<b>-ibus</b>	<b>-a/ia</b>

2ds 3ds can vary ae ārum ī ōrum is um am ās um ōs em ēs ā is ō is e ībus nom except 2ds-us

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<b>gaudeō, -ēre</b>	2, I rejoice
<b>habeō, -ēre</b>	2, I have
<b>monēō, -ēre</b>	2, I warn, advise
<b>taceō, -ēre</b>	2, I am silent
<b>bibō, -ere</b>	3, I drink
<b>cōnscondō, -ere</b>	3, I board (a ship)
<b>accipiō, -ere</b>	3io, I receive
<b>conveniō, -ire</b>	4, I come together, meet
<b>insula, -ae</b>	nf, island
<b>equus, equī</b>	nm, horse
<b>vir, virī</b>	nm, man
<b>nox, noctis</b>	nf, night

## Vocabulary

<b>labor, labōris</b>	nm, work, hardship, suffering
<b>uxor, uxōris</b>	nf, wife
<b>novus, -a, -um</b>	adj, new
<b>parvus, -a, -um</b>	adj, small
<b>paucī, -ae, -a</b>	adj, few
<b>tacitus, -a, -um</b>	adj, silent
<b>tōtus, -a, -um</b>	adj, whole
<b>ingēns, ingentis</b>	adj, huge
<b>sic</b>	adv, thus
<b>inter</b> + acc.	pr, among, between

## Chapter 9

## The genitive case (= of)

**puell-ae māter** the mother of the girl or the girl's mother

**puer-ī pater** the father of the boy or the boy's father.

The endings of the genitive case for the three declensions are:

	<i>1st declension</i>	<i>2nd declension</i>
<i>singular</i>	<b>puell-ae</b> of the girl/the girl's	<b>colōn-ī</b> of the farmer/the farmer's
<i>plural</i>	<b>puell-ārum</b> the girls'	<b>colōn-ōrum</b> the farmers'
	<i>3rd declension cons. stems</i>	<i>i- stems</i>
<i>singular</i>	<b>rēg-is</b> of the king/the king's	<b>nāv-is</b> of the ship/the ship's
<i>plural</i>	<b>rēg-um</b> the kings'	<b>nāv-ium</b> the ships'

Note that **i-** stems keep the **i** in the genitive plural.

## Chapter 9

## The genitive case (more)

*Memento:*

Useful tip: if you remove the genitive ending from 3rd declension nouns you are left with the stem, e.g. **rēg-is**, stem **rēg-**; **comit-is**, stem **comit-**.

The noun in the genitive usually depends on another noun, the genitive + noun forming one phrase.

As in English, it may come before or after the noun it belongs to, e.g. **colōnī ager** = **ager colōnī** (the farmer's field = the field of the farmer).

## Chapter 9

## The genitive case (more)

**The possessive genitive:** The commonest use of the genitive case is to express possession, e.g. **patris ager** father's field = the field belonging to father.

**The partitive genitive:** These two phrases, **multī Troiānōrum, paucae fēminārum**, illustrate a different use of the genitive, called the *partitive genitive*, referring to parts of a greater whole; this also will be translated 'of.'

## Chapter 9

## Adverbs

Adverbs are usually attached to verbs and tell you how the action of the verb is performed:

We are walking **slowly** **lentē ambulāmus**.

Adverbs never change their form.

Many adverbs are formed from adjectives; from **bonus** type adjectives, changing **-us** to **-e**:  
**lent-us** slow **lent-ē** slowly **mal-us** bad **mal-e** badly (NB **bon-us** good but **ben-e** well).

3rd declension adjectives usually form adverbs by adding **-ter** to the stem:

**fortis** brave **fortiter** bravely **celer** quick **celeriter** quickly

There are many adverbs which are not formed from adjectives, such as:

**diū** for a long time **mox** soon **vix** scarcely **umquam** ever **numquam** never  
**subitō** suddenly **iam** now, already **tandem** at last **semper** always  
**hūc** hither, (to) here **cūr?** why? **quandō?** when?