

CHURCH LATIN

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An Aid to the Appreciation
of
Our Lady's Little Office

—o—

Written and Assembled
By
LLOYD R. MANNING, M.A.
Professor of Fordham University

—o—

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DEDICATED
TO
THE MEMORY
OF
MY MOTHER

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PREFACE

This little book is published in the hope and with the confidence that it will serve in a general way as an introduction to Church Latin and more particularly as a guide to the beauty and full significance of the Little Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Many of our religious, in the stress of social and educational works which they zealously perform for the spread of God's Kingdom on earth, have found it physically impossible to obtain as thorough and as satisfactory a grounding in the liturgical language of their Holy Mother, the Church, as they have themselves desired. CHURCH LATIN will, we hope, prove to be just the sort of aid they need and desire.

*The author in this volume has neither intended to write, nor has he written a voluminous treatise upon all the intricacies of even that small portion of the Latin language which is used in the Psalms, Hymns, Lessons and Orations of our Lady's Little Office. His intention for the present has been merely to open for our devoted religious a breach in the wall of Latin that separates them from a full realization of the spiritual and poetical beauties which are to be discovered in the *Officium Parvum*. If success attends his venture in this respect, he will consider his labor well spent.*

LLOYD R. MANNING, M.A.

*Fordham University,
Feast of All Saints,
November, 1927.*

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INTRODUCTION

I. The Alphabet

The Latin Alphabet has 23 characters:

A B C D E F G H I L M N O P Q R S T U V X Y Z.
a b c d e f g h i l m n o p q r s t u v x y z.

The following characters are vowels; a e i o u and y.

The most usual diphthongs are ae oe au; rare diphthongs are ei, eu, ui.

The remaining sounds are consonants; x-cs and z-ds are double consonants.

II. Pronunciation of Characters

1. If ae and oe are not to be pronounced as diphthongs, then a sign of separation (called diaeresis) consisting of two dots is placed over the e; e. g. poema.

2. *I*, as consonant at the beginning of a word or syllable is pronounced like y in "Yes" e.g. *ius, iane, maior, ieiunus*. (Sometimes the letter j is found in its place in which case pronunciation is the same.)

3. *C* is pronounced like English ch before e, i, y, ae, eu, otherwise like K.

4. *Q* always in connection with u, sounds like kw; e.g. *qui* (kwi). *Gu* and *su* before another vowel of the same syllable sounds like gw and sw; e.g. *lingua* like lingwa, *suadere* like swadere; however, *suus* and *arguo* (su-us, argu-o).

5. *Ti* before vowels becomes tsi, thus *tutior* like tutsior, however pronounced like ti (t-i) —

- If the i is long; e.g. in *totius*;
- When s, t, or x precede; e.g. *ostium*, Atticus, mixtio;
- in Greek words.

6. *V* always like English V; e.g. via, vinum.

III. Accent

1. Two-syllabled words have the stress on the first syllable; e.g. páter, máter.
2. Words of more than two syllables have the stress on the second last syllable, if that syllable is long, on the third last syllable, however, if the second last syllable is short; e.g. amícus, coróna, but fíliā, iánua.

IV. General Rules for Genders

1. Men, people, rivers, winds, and months are masculine.
2. Women, trees, cities, countries and islands are feminine.
3. Nouns that cannot be declined may be considered neuters.

V. Declension

In Latin there are six cases in the singular number, and six cases in the plural number;

1. The nominative at the question *who?* or *what?*
2. The genitive; *whose?*
3. The dative; *to whom?*
4. The accusative; *whom?* or *what?*
5. The vocative, or case of address.
6. The ablative; wherefrom, wherewith, whereby, how, when, whence?

There are five declensions.

In all declensions the vocative is like the nominative, except that words ending in *us* of the second declension have the ending *e* in the vocative singular. In all declensions the vocative plural is like the nominative plural.

VI. Conjugation

The inflection of the verb is called conjugation. One distinguishes;

1. Two voices;
 - a. Active voice.
 - b. Passive voice.
2. Six tenses;
 - a. The present tense represents an action as taking place at the present time.

- b. The past tense represents something as having occurred in the past.
- c. The present perfect represents an action as completed at the present time.
- d. The past perfect represents an action as having been completed before some past time.
- e. The future tense represents something that will occur in the future.
- f. The future perfect represents an action as having taken place before some definite time in the future.
3. Three moods or manners of making a statement;
 - a. The Indicative Mood, stating a fact.
 - b. The Subjunctive Mood, stating something as demanded, wished for, possible, contingent, or contrary to fact.
 - c. The Imperative Mood, expressing a command.
4. Two numbers.
 - a. The Singular number.
 - b. The Plural number.
5. Three persons.

There are four conjugations in Latin.

FIRST LESSON

First Declension

Singular

1. Nominative; Corōn-a, the crown
2. Genetive; Corōn-ae, of the crown
3. Dative; Corōn-ae, to the crown
4. Accusative; Corōn-am, the crown
5. Vocative; Corōn-a, o crown
6. Ablative; Corōn-ā, by or with the crown

Plural

1. Nominative; Corōn-ae, the crowns
2. Genetive; Corōn-arum, of the crowns
3. Dative; Corōn-is, to the crowns
4. Accusative; Corōn-ās, the crowns
5. Vocative; Corōn-ae, o crowns
6. Ablative; Corōn-is, by or with the crowns

First conjugation; laudāre, to praise.

Present Active

Laudo, I praise, laudamus, we praise, laudas, you praise, Laudatis, you praise, laudat, he praises, laudant, they praise.

The personal pronouns of the first and second person are expressed only when emphasized; the personal pronoun of the third person is not expressed in the nominative.

Europa	Europe	stella	star
Asia	Asia	poëta	poet
Italia	Italy	amare	to love
Graecia	Greece	ambulare	to walk
ancilla	slave-girl, servant	cantare	to sing
anima	soul	clamāre	to call, to cry
aqua	water	delectāre	to amuse, delight
corona	crown, wreath	donare	to give
ecclesia	church	laborare	to work
filia	daughter	laetificāre	to make glad
femina	woman	orāre	to pray
gratia	grace, loveliness, gratitude	ornāre	to adorn
modestia	modesty	regnāre	to rule
poenitentia	penance	sanctificare	to sanctify

puella	girl, maiden	triumphare	to triumph
patria	country	est	(he, she, it) is
provincia	province	sunt	(they) are
		et	and
regina	queen	ex	out of
terra	land, earth	pro	for
via	way, street	cum	with
vita	life	non	not

In Latin there is no article; *corōna* may mean therefore; the crown; a crown; *coronae*, the crowns or crowns.

A sentence is a complete expression of a thought and contains a subject and a predicate. The subject is that of which something is affirmed.

The predicate expresses whatever is affirmed.

The subject is either a noun or pronoun or their equivalents, but is not always expressed; it may be implied in the verb inflection. The subject is in the nominative case. The predicate may be an independent verb. The verb agrees with the subject in number and person. If the predicate represents no independent verb, then the auxiliary verb *esse* (to be), like every other verb, agrees with the subject in number and person. The substantive of the predicate agrees with the subject in case only; namely, in the nominative. Translating from Latin into English, one should look for the predicate first and then for the subject.

- a.
 1. Anima orat.
 2. Ancilla laborat.
 3. Ancillae laborant.
 4. Regina regnat.
 5. Reginae regnant.
 6. Nos laboramus, vos orātis.
 7. Oramus pro patria.
 8. Oro et laboro.
 9. Gratis triumphat.
 10. Gratia regnat.
- b.
 1. Europa est terra.
 2. Asia est terra.
 3. Europa et Asia sunt terrae.
 4. Italia est terra.
 5. Graecia est terra.
 6. Italia et Graecia sunt terrae.
 7. Iudaea est provincia.
 8. Samaria est provincia.
 9. Galilaea est provincia.
 10. Iudaea et Galilaea et Samaria sunt provinciae.
- c.
 1. Gratia sanctificat animam.
 2. Viam gratiae ambulamus.
 3. Pro patria et ecclesia oratis.
 4. Modestia puellas ornat.
 5. Aquae gratiae animas laetificant.
 6. Stellae reginam delectant.
 7. Puellae reginae coronas donant.
 8. Puellae reginam coronam (with) ornant.
 9. Aqua delectat filiam.
 10. Regina laudat filias poetāe.

SECOND LESSON

A

Second Declension

Singular		Plural	
Nom.	servus	Nom.	servi
Gen.	servi	Gen.	servorum
Dat.	servō	Dat.	servis
Acc.	servum	Acc.	servōs
Voc.	serve	Voc.	servi
Abl.	servō	Abl.	servis
	(a)		(a)
		Singular	
	the slave		the friend
	of the slave		of the friend
	to the slave		to the friend
	the slave		the friend
	slave		friend
	by, with the sleeve		with or by the friend
		Plural	
	the slaves		the friends
	of the slaves		of the friends
	to the slaves		to the friends
	the slaves		the friends
	slaves		friends
	by or with the slaves		with or by the friends
		Singular	
	the boy		the boy
	of the boy		to the boy
	to the boy		the boy
	the boy		boy
	with or by the boy		with or by the boy
		Plural	
	the boys		the boys
	of the boys		to the boys
	to the boys		the boys
	boys		boys
	with or by the boys		with or by the boys

Acc.	puerōs	the boys
Voc.	puerī	boys
Abl.	puerīs	with or by the boys

Vir, viri, the man is declined like puer. The Vocative of Deus is Deus, of filius fili. A few proper names like Joseph are not declined.

Perfect Active

Laudavi	I have praised	Laudavimus	We have praised
Laudavisti	You have praised	Laudavistis	You have praised
Laudavit	He has praised	Laudaverunt	They have praised

Instead of laudavisti, laudavistis, the abridged forms can be used; namely laudasti, laudastis.

angelus	messenger, angel	sumus	we are
apostolus	apostle	nuntiare	announce
chorus	choir	enarrare	relate, tel
Deus	God	iubilare	rejoice
dominus	lord, master	adorare	adore
filius	son	magnificare	praise
mundus	world	salvare	save, redeem
populus	people	superare	defeat, overcome
sum	I am	obtemperare	obey
coronare	crown		

in with abl (where) in, on; ad with acc., on. to.

In with acc. (whereto) in, near, at; on, to against

1. Deus est Dominus.
2. Domini est terra.
3. Christus est filius Dei.
4. Nos populus Dei sumus.
5. Angelus nuntiavit Mariae.
6. Stellae enarrant gloriam Dei.
7. Chori angelorum laudant Dominum.
8. Ad Dominum clamavi.
9. Animae iubilant in Domino.
10. Misericordiam Dei adoramus.
11. Magnificavit anima Mariae Dominum.
12. Iesus Christum mundum salvavit et sanctificavit.
13. Puer Iesus Joseph et Mariae obtemperavit.
14. Dominus Mariam coronavit.
15. Magdalena viam poenitentiae ambulavit.
16. Apostoli pro ecclesia laboraverunt.
17. Maria pro ecclesia Dei orat.
18. Apostoli mundum superaverunt.

THIRD LESSON

B

Second Declension

Nom.	Singular	the wood
Gen.	lignum	of the wood
	ligni	

Dat.	ligno	to the wood
Acc.	lignum	the wood
Voc.	lignum	wood
Abl.	ligno	with, by or from the wood

Plural

Nom.	ligna	the woods
Gen.	lignorum	of the woods
Dat.	lignis	to the woods
Acc.	ligna	the woods
Voc.	ligna	woods
Abl.	lignis	by, with, or from the woods

All neuter nouns have the same endings in nominative, accusative, and vocative; namely um. In the plural the same cases have a.

RULE FOR GENDER OF FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

1. Nouns of the first declension are feminine with exception of those that designate men. (poeta, nauta).
2. Nouns of the second declension ending in *um* and *er* are masculine, those terminating in *um* are neuter.

The auxiliary verb, esse—to be.

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

Imperfect—Active

eram	I was	caelum	heaven, sky
eras	thou wast	Plural—coeli	
erat	He was	firmamentum	protection, fortress
eramus	we were	peccatum	sin
eratis	you were	tabernaculum,	tent, dwelling
erant	they were	pugnare	to fight
		to devastate	
	vastare	with acc., against	
	contra	refuge	
	refugium	kingdom	
	regnum		

1. Deus in caelo et in terra regnat.
2. Caeli enarrant gloriam Dei.
3. Deus refugium et firmamentum incolarum terrae est.
4. Angeli iubilant in caelo.
5. Christus regnum mundi superavit.
6. Peccatum clamat ad caelum.
7. Pugnamus contra peccatum.
8. Peccatum regnum gratiae in anima vastat.
9. In tabernaculo Christus, Dei filius, habitat.
10. Stellae non adoramus.
11. Prophetae et apostoli pro regno Christi pugnaverunt.

FOURTH LESSON

Adjectives of the First and Second Declension

us, a, um and er, a, um.

us and er for the masculine gender.

a for the feminine gender.

um for the neuter.

Singular

Nom.	clarus	clara	clarum	famous
Gen.	clari	clarae	clari	
Dat.	claro	clarae	claro	
Acc.	clarum	claram	clarum	
Voc.	clare	clara	clarum	
Abl.	claro	clara	claro	

Plural

Nom.	clari	clarae	clara	
Gen.	clarorum	clararum	clarorum	
Dat.	claris	claris	claris	
Acc.	claros	claras	clara	
Voc.	clari	clarae	clara	
Abl.	claris	claris	claris	

Singular

Nom.	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum	beautiful
Gen.	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchri	
Dat.	pulchro	pulchrae	pulchro	
Acc.	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum	
Voc.	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum	
Abl.	pulchro	pulchra	pulchro	

Nom.	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchra	
Gen.	pulchrorum	pulchrarum	pulchrorum	
Dat.	pulchris	pulchris	pulchris	
Acc.	pulchros	pulchras	pulchra	
Voc.	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchra	
Abl.	pulchris	pulchris	pulchris	

An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number and case;

e.g. hymnus clarus, the famous hymn,

mundus pulcher, the beautiful world

porta clara, the famous gate

terra pulchra, the beautiful country

bellum clarum, the famous war

claustrum pulchrum, the beautiful monastery (convent)

The predicate adjective agrees with the subject of the same sentence in gender, number and case; e.g.

Hymnus est clarus.

The hymn is famous.

Patria ista pulchra.

The country is beautiful.

Coelum est pulchrum.

Heaven is beautiful.

PERFECT OF ESSE, TO BE

ful	I have been	fuera	I had been
fuisti	Thou hast been	fueras	Thou hadst been
fuit	He has been	fuerat	He had been
fuimus	We have been	fueramus	We had been
fuistis	You have been	fueratis	You had been
fuerunt	They have been	fuerant	They had been

PLUPERFECT

fuera	I had been
fueras	Thou hadst been
fuerat	He had been
fueramus	We had been
fueratis	You had been
fuerant	They had been

PERFECT OF ESSE, TO BE

bonus, a, um	good
castus, a, um	pure
fecundus, a, um	fertile
iustus, a, um	just
magnus, a, um	great, big, large
nostrer, nostra, nostrum	our, <i>pater noster</i>
lucidus, a, um	shining, bright, enlightening
plenus, a, um	full <i>gratia plena</i>
pretiosus, a, um	precious
rectus, a, um	straight, right
sacer, sacra, sacrum	holy
sacrus, a, um	holy
vanus, a, um	vain
verus, a, um	true
nunc, non semper	always
solus, a, um	alone, <i>ius</i> in genitive singular, and <i>i</i> in dative singular. All other case-endings are regular.

1. Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus est
2. Dominus Deus Sabaoth.
3. Beata est Sancta Maria, regina celi.
4. Magna est misericordia Dei.
5. Iustus es, Domine.
6. Verba Dei vera sunt.
7. Templum Dei sancta Dei.
8. Pretiosa est gratia Dei.
9. Iusta sunt iudicia Dei.
10. Gratia plena es, Maria.
11. Gratia Dei fecunda est in sanctis.
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551. Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus est
- 5

FIFTH LESSON

A

Third Declension—Masculines

Singular

Nom.	sermo	the discourse
Gen.	sermonis	of the discourse
Dat.	sermoni	to the discourse
Acc.	sermonem	the discourse
Voc.	sermo	discourse
Abl.	sermone	by, with, from the discourse

Plural

Nom.	sermones	the discourses
Gen.	sermonum	of the discourses
Dat.	sermonibus	to the discourses
Acc.	sermones	the discourses
Voc.	sermones	discourses
Abl.	sermonibus	by, with, from the discourses

Singular

Nom.	pater	the father
Gen.	patris	of the father
Dat.	patri	to the father
Acc.	patrem	the father
Voc.	pater	father
Abl.	patre	by, with, from the father

Plural

Nom.	patres	the fathers
Gen.	patrum	of the fathers
Dat.	patribus	to the fathers
Acc.	patres	the fathers
Voc.	patres	fathers
Abl.	patribus	by, with, from the fathers.

Masculine and feminine nouns of the third declension that have *um* instead of *us* in the genitive plural are:

1. Substantives ending in *es* and *is*, not increasing in the genitive; e.g. *mensis*, the month, *piscis*, the fish, *auris* (f) the ear. *Iuvenis*, the youth, *lad*, is an exception, and has *invenum* in the genitive plural.

2. Substantives which end in several consonants *ns*, *rs*, and monosyllables in *s* or *r* following a consonant; e.g.

urbis, city
urbis. The base is *urb*, therefore the genitive plural *urbium*.

Exceptions are *pater*, father, *patrum*; *mater*, mother, *matrum*; *frater*, brother, *fratrum*.

Nouns ending in *o*, *or*, *os*, *er*, and

Nouns ending in *er* of unequal syllables.

Future of *esse*—to be.

<i>ero</i>	I shall be	<i>erimus</i>	we shall be
<i>eris</i>	Thou shalt be	<i>eritis</i>	you will be
<i>erit</i>	he will be	<i>erunt</i>	they will be

Future Perfect

<i>fuero</i>	I shall have been
<i>fuero</i>	thou shalt have been
<i>fuero</i>	he will have been
<i>fuero</i>	we shall have been
<i>fuero</i>	you will have been
<i>fuero</i>	they will have been
<i>adiutor</i>	helper, assistant
<i>creator</i>	creator
<i>finis</i>	end
<i>homo</i>	man
<i>imber</i>	heavy rain
<i>pater</i>	father
<i>peccator</i>	sinner
<i>ros</i>	dew
<i>salvator</i>	redeemer
<i>sermo</i>	discourse, speech, language
<i>timor</i>	fear, awe
<i>concordare</i>	agree
<i>placare</i>	to calm
<i>dilectus</i>	loved

malus, a *um*

bad

ecce lo, behold, see *ecce homo*

saepe often; per with acc. by, through

1. *Timor Domini* sanctus est.

2. *Sermo multorum hominum cum eorum vita non concordat.*

3. *Christus Dei Patris filius dilectus est.*

4. *Sermo latinus est sermo ecclesiae nostrae.*

5. *Deus creator hominum est.*

6. *Ecce Homo!*

7. *Iesus Christus salvator mundi est.*

8. *Liberavisti servum tuum, Domine, ab homine malo.*

9. *Imber et ros laudant Dominum.*

10. *Sermones sancti Augustini clari sunt.*

11. *Peccatores sumus.*

12. *Deus, adiutor meus es.*

13. Verbum bonum saepe iram hominum placat.
 14. Peccatum causa timoris est.
 15. Ecclesia sancta pro iustis et peccatoribus orat.
 16. Regni Christi non erit finis.

SIXTH LESSON

Third Declension—Feminines

B

Singular

Nom.	auris	<i>Feminines</i>
Gen.	auris	the ear
Dat.	auri	of the ear
Acc.	aurem	to the ear
Voc.	auris	the ear
Abl.	aure	car
		by, with the ear

Plural

Nom.	aures	the ears
Gen.	aurium	of the ears
Dat.	auribus	to the ears
Acc.	aures	the ears
Voc.	aures	ears
Abl.	auribus	by or with the ears

Singular

Nom.	urbs	the city
Gen.	urbis	of the city
Dat.	urbi	to the city
Acc.	urbem	the city
Voc.	urbs	city
Abl.	urbe	by, or with the city

Plural

Nom.	urbes	the cities
Gen.	urbium	of the cities
Dat.	urbibus	to the cities
Acc.	urbes	the cities
Voc.	urbes	cities
Abl.	urbibus	by, or with the cities

Rule for Gender

Nouns ending in *as*, *x*, *ans* and *is*, *es* in parisyllables, and *s* preceded by a consonant, are feminine gender.

Imperative of *Esse* (to be)

esto	be	esto	thou shalt be
estote	be (plural)	estote	he shall be
		estote	you shall be
		sunto	they shall be
crux, crucis		cross	
laus, laudis		praise	
lex, legis		law	
lux, lucis		light	
maiestas, atis		majesty	
merces, edis		reward	
mors, mortis		death	
mulier, mulieris		woman, wife	
ovis, ovis		sheep	
pars, partis		part, share	
pax, pacis		peace	
potestas, atis		power	
salus, utis		welfare	
veritas, atis		truth	
virginitas, atis		virginity	
virtus, utis		strength, power, virtue	
voluntas, atis		will	
vox, vocis		voice	
benedictus, a, um		blessed	
glorificare		honor, glorify	
quam		than	

1. Lex Domini immaculata est.
2. Dominus virtutum est rex gloriæ.
3. Pleni sunt coeli et terra maiestatis gloriæ tuæ.
4. Laus tibi rex æternæ gloriæ.
5. Oves pascuæ sumus.
6. Benedicta tu in mulieribus.
7. In Jerusalem potestas mea est.
8. Pars mea, Deus, in æternum.
9. Laus, honor, gloria Deo nostro in sæcula sæculorum.
10. Christus lux mundi est.
11. Adoramus Dei sanctam voluntatem.
12. Per crucem ad lucem.
13. Sanctam et immaculatam virginitatem Mariæ laudibus glorificamus.
14. Ego sum via, veritas, et vita.
15. Vos estis lux mundi.
16. Vox populi vox Dei est.
17. In cruce est pax.

18. Mors Christi vita nostra est.
 19. O crux benedicta, tu fuisti digna portare regem caeli et terrae!
 20. Merces vestra multa est in caelis.
 21. Ordo noster humilitas est.
 22. Quam dilecta tabernacula tua, Domine virtutum!
 23. Salus tua ego sum, pax tua et vita tua.

SEVENTH LESSON

C

Third Declension—Neuters

Singular

Nom.	tempus	the time
Gen.	temporis	of the time
Dat.	tempori	to the time
Acc.	tempus	the time
Voc.	tempus	time
Abl.	tempore	by or with the time

Plural

Nom.	tempora	the times
Gen.	temporum	of the times
Dat.	temporibus	to the times
Acc.	tempora	the times
Voc.	tempora	times
Abl.	temporibus	by, with, from the times

Neuter nouns ending in *e*, *al*, and *ar* have *i* in the ablative singular, *ia* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, and *ium* in the genitive plural.

Singular

Nom.	mare	the sea
Gen.	maris	of the sea
Dat.	mari	to the sea
Acc.	mare	the sea
Voc.	mare	sea
Abl.	mari	by, with, from the sea

Plural

Nom.	maria	the seas
Gen.	marium	of the seas
Dat.	maribus	to the seas
Acc.	maria	the seas
Voc.	maria	seas
Abl.	maribus	by, with, from the seas

Rule for Gender

Nouns ending in *a*, *e*, *c*, *l*, *n*, *t*, *ar*, *ur*, *us* are neuter, except *salus*, *wellfare*, *virtus*, *virtue*.

Subjunctive of Esse—(to be)

PRESENT		IMPERFECT	
am	I may be	essem	I would be
as	Thou mayest be	esses	thou wouldst be
at	he may be	esset	he would be
amus	we may be	essemus	we would be
atis	you may be	essetis	you would be
ant	they may be	essent	they would be

PERFECT

fuerim	thou mayest have been
fueris	I may have been
fuerit	he may have been
fuerimus	we may have been
fueritis	you may have been
fuerim	I may have been

PLUPERFECT

fuissem	I would have been
fuisset	thou wouldst have been
fuisset	he would have been
fuissemus	we would have been
fuissetis	you would have been
fuissemus	they would have been

cor, cordis	heart	mutare	to change
corpus, oris	body	elevare	to elevate
flumen, inis	river	nominare	to nominate
gens, generis	gender, race	ave	hail
mare, maris	sea, ocean	tibi	to you (thee)
nomen, inis	name	miserere	have mercy
tempus, oris	time	autem	but, moreover
custos, odis	guard		

1. Corpus Domini nostri Iesu Christi sit tibi in vitam aeternam.
2. Cor Iesu, filii patris aeterni, desiderium collum aeternorum est.
3. Cor Iesu, fons vitae et sanctitatis, vita et resurrectio nostra, deliciae sanctorum, templum Dei sanctum, porta caeli, bonitate et caritate plenum, miserere nobis.
4. Verbum Dei lux est animae, sacramentum autem panis vitae.
5. Sit nomen Domini benedictum in saecula!
6. Maria et flumina laudant Dominum.
7. Tempora mutant homines.
8. Elevaverunt flumina, Domine, elevaverunt flumina vocem suam.
9. Maria honor est et deliciae generis humani.
10. Mariam stellam maris nominamus.
11. Angelus Domine custos est corporis mei!
12. Ave Maris Stella, Dei mater alma!

EIGHTH LESSON

1. Adjectives with three endings; **er, is e.**
2. Adjectives with two endings; **is, e.**
3. Adjectives with one ending;

Singular

Nom.	acer	acris	acre	sharp, fierce
Gen.		acris		
Dat.		acri		
Acc.	acrem	acrem	acre	
Voc.	acer	acris	acre	
Abl.		acri		

Plural

Nom.	acres	acres	acria	
Gen.		acrium		
Dat.		acribus		
Acc.	acres	acres	acria	
Voc.	acres	acres	acria	
Abl.		acribus		

Singular

Nom.	fidelis	fidelis	fidele	loyal, faithful
Gen.		fideli		
Dat.		fideli		
Acc.	fidelem		fidele	
Voc.	fidelis		fidele	
Abl.		fideli		

Plural

Nom.	fideles		fidelia	
Gen.		fideliū		
Dat.		fideliſ		
Acc.	fideles		fidelia	
Voc.	fideles		fidelia	
Abl.		fideliſ		

Singular

Nom.	sapiens			
Gen.	sapientis			
Dat.	sapienti			
Acc.	sapientem	sapiens		
Voc.	sapiens			
Abl.	sapienti			

wise, sage

Plural

Nom.	sapientes		sapientia
Gen.		sapientium	
Dat.		sapientibus	
Acc.	sapientes		sapientia
Voc.	sapientes		sapientia
Abl.		sapientibus	

The adjectives of the third declension have *i* in the ablative singular, *ia* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural and *ium* in the genitive plural. Exceptions; pauper, poor, ablative, singular: paupere, genitive plural—pauperum, and memor—mindful, remembering has memorum in genitive plural.

Infinitive

Præsens; esse, to be
 Perfectum; fuisse, to have been
 Futurum; futurum, am um esse, or fore—to be about, or to be going to be.

Participle

Present missing
 Perfect missing
 Future futurus, a, um—one who is going to be or will be.

admirabilis, e	wonderful, miraculous
fortis, e	strong
fidelis, e	faithful, believing, true
humilis, e	humble
impossibilis, e	impossible
laudabilis, e	praiseworthy
mirabilis, e	marvelous, wonderful
mitis, e	tender, gentle, mild
omnis, e	every, entire, whole
omnes, ia (plural)	all
terribilis, e	terrible
tristis, e	sad, mournful
felix, icis	happy
potens, tis	powerful
consolatrix, icis	comforter (female)
super with Acc.	over, above

1. Dominus fortis et potens est.
2. Magnus est Dominus et laudabilis, terribilis, est, Dominus et laudabilis, terribilis est super omnes deos.
3. Mirabilis est in albis Dominus.

4. Domine, Deus noster, quam admirabile est nomen tuum in universa terra!
5. Felix es, sacra virgo Maria, et omni laude digna.
6. Non erit impossibile apud Deum omne verbum.
7. Fidelis Dominus in omnibus verbis suis et sanctus in omnibus operibus suis.
8. Ego sum mitis et humilis corde.
9. Admirabilis est mansuetudo redemptoris in peccatores.
10. Sempiterni fons amoris
Consolatrix tristium
Pia mater salvatoris
Ave, virgo virginum.

NINTH LESSON

Comparison of Adjectives

1. The comparative is formed by adding *ior* to the stem of the adjective for the masculine and feminine and *ius* for the neuter.
2. The superlative is formed by adding *issimus* to the stem of the adjective.
3. All adjectives ending in *in*, *er* form their superlatives by adding *rimus* to the nominative of the masculine adjective.
4. *Facilis*, *humilis*, and *similis* form the superlative by adding *limus* to the stem; thus: *facillimus*, *humillimus*, *simillimus*.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>clarus</i> famous	<i>clarior</i> more famous	<i>clarissimus</i> most famous
<i>clara</i>	<i>clarior</i>	<i>clarissima</i> very, the
<i>clarum</i>	<i>clarius</i>	<i>clarissimum</i> most famous
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>fortis</i> brave	<i>fortior</i> braver	<i>fortissimus</i> bravest,
<i>fortis</i>	<i>fortior</i>	<i>fortissima</i> very brave
<i>fortes</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>fortissimum</i>
<i>prudens</i> , <i>prudenter</i> , <i>prudens</i> , <i>prudens</i> , <i>prudens</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>um</i> .		
<i>pulcher</i> , <i>pulchrior</i> , <i>pulchrius</i> , <i>pulcherrimus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .		
<i>miser</i> , <i>miserior</i> , <i>miserius</i> , <i>miserimus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .		

The comparatives have *e*, *a*, *um*, *i*, *e*, in the ablative singular *e*; in the nominative, accusative and vocative plural of neuter gender *a*, and in the genitive plural *um*.

Singular

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
<i>clarior</i>	<i>clarioris</i>	<i>clariori</i>
		<i>clarius</i>

Acc.	clariorem	clarius
Voc.	<i>clarior</i>	<i>clarius</i>
Abl.		<i>clariore</i>
Plural		
Nom.	<i>clariores</i>	<i>clariora</i>
Gen.		<i>clariorum</i>
Dat.		<i>clarioribus</i>
Acc.	<i>clariores</i>	<i>clariora</i>
Voc.	<i>clariores</i>	<i>clariora</i>
Abl.		<i>clarioribus</i>

Irregular are:

<i>bonus</i>	good	<i>maximus</i>	the greatest
<i>melior</i> , <i>melius</i>	better	<i>parvus</i>	small
<i>optimus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i>	best, the best	<i>minor</i> , <i>minus</i>	small
<i>magnus</i>	great, large, big	<i>minimus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i>	the smallest
<i>maior</i> , <i>maius</i>	greater		

1. Dulcia nomina Domini nostri Jesu Christi et beatissimae matris Mariae sint benedicta in saecula saeculorum!
2. Sanctificavit tabernaculum suum Altissimus.
3. Pretiosissimus sanguis Christi pretium redemptionis nostrae est.
4. Homines clarissimi non sunt semper felicissimi.
5. Verbum bonum saepe iucundius est quam donum.
6. Saepe parvulum peccatum causa maximorum malorum est.
7. Iesus amicus est optimus.
8. Virtutum maxima est caritas.
9. Humillimus in terra maximus erit in caelo.
10. Melior est misericordia tua, Domine, super divitias.
11. Melius est pauperem esse quam malum.

TENTH LESSON

Adverbs

Adjectives of the second declension ending in *us*, *a*, *um*, form the adverb by changing the genitive ending *i* to *e*.
Clarus, famous, genitive *clari*, adverb *clare*.
Pulcher, beautiful, genitive *pulchri*, adverb *pulchre*.

The following are exceptions:

- a. *bonus* bene good
- malus* male bad
- b. A few end in *o*, e.g. *primo* first, in the beginning;
postremo finally, ultimately, after all.

2. Adjectives of the third declension form the adverb by adding the ending *iter* to the stem of the adjective. If the stem already ends in *nt*, then *er* is added.

acer	gen.	acris	adverb	acriter
felix	gen.	felicis	adverb	feliciter
fortis	gen.	fortis	adverb	fortiter
sapiens	gen.	sapientis	adverb	sapienter

Adverbs remain unchanged.

3. Comparison of adverbs.
The comparative of adverbs is like the neuter of the comparative of corresponding adjectives.

The superlative is formed by changing the superlative ending *us* into *e*, thus: clare, clarior, clarissime

fortiter, fortius, fortissime
sapienter, sapientius, sapientissime

Memorize the following adverbs:

hodie	to-day
cras	to-morrow
mane	early in the morning
nunc—now; aliquando—at some time or other, once, formerly	
olim	once, formerly
iam	already
saepe	often
semper	always
quotidie	daily
non	not
ne	(with Imper) not
ne—quidem	not even
quemadmodum	just as (with verb)
quomodo	how (with verb)
quam	than, as how
tam, sic, ita	(usually in exclamatory sentences)
frustra	so, thus
valde, magnopere	in vain
nimis	very, greatly
forte	too much
fortasse, forsitan	by chance
propterea	perhaps
ideo	therefore, on that account
ergo	therefore
ubi	consequently
unde	where
	wherefrom

tunc	then
tum	then, at that time
ubi	there
ubique	everywhere
insuper	over and above
abintus	from within
saltem	at least
paulo minus	a little less
illic	there
illuc	thither, to that place
disputare	speak about, discuss, debate
aedificare	build
celebrare	celebrate

1. Thomas Aquinas de sanctissima Eucharistia doctissime disputavit.
2. Sancta ecclesia aedificata est supra firmam petram.
3. Hodies celebramus festivitatem omnium sanctorum.
4. Ubi bene ibi patria.
5. Quam admirabile est nomen tuum!
6. Quotidie oramus.
7. Boni semper nomen Domini sanctificant.
8. Sit nomen Domini benedictum nunc et in saeculum.
9. Sanctus Stephanus sapientissime de Christo disputavit.

ELEVENTH LESSON

Fourth Declension

Singular		
Nom.	fructus	the fruit
Gen.	fructus	of the fruit
Dat.	fructui	to the fruit
Acc.	fructum	the fruit
Voc.	fructus	fruit
Abl.	fructu	by, with, from the fruit
Plural		
Nom.	fructus	the fruits
Gen.	fructuum	of the fruits
Dat.	fructibus	to the fruits
Acc.	fructus	the fruits
Voc.	fructus	fruits
Abl.	fructibus	by, with, from the fruits

Singular

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.
Abl.

cornu
cornus
cornu
cornu
cornu
cornu
the horn or the
of the horn
to the horn
the horn
by, with, from the horn

Plural

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.
Abl.

cornua
cornuum
cornibus
cornua
cornua
cornibus
the horns
of the horns
to the horns
the horns
horns
by, with, from the horns

Rule for Gender

Nouns in *us* are masculine
Nouns in *u* are neuter

Exceptions; domus, the house

tribus: tribe, race, and manus: the hand, are feminine.
Domus is declined partly according to the second, partly according to the fourth declension.

Singular

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.
Abl.

domus
domus
domui
domum
domus
domo
the house
of the house
to the house
the house
house
by, with, from the house

Plural

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.
Abl.
domi
domo
domum

domus
domuum, domorum
domibus
domos
domus
domibus
the houses
of the houses
to the houses
the houses
houses
by, with, from the houses
at home (place where)
from home (wherefrom)
home, whereto; I go home)

Present Passive of Laudare

laudor I am praised
laudaris You are praised
laudatur He is praised

laudamur We are praised
laudamini You are praised
laudantur They are praised
conspectus, us sight, view, presence
cornu, us horn, wing
occasus, us setting
ortus, us rising
spiritus, us spirit, mind
vultus, us face, countenance
signatus, a, um designated, sealed
afflictus, a, um depressed, afflicted, unhappy
commendare command
lavare wash
sicut-ita as—so, tit for tat.
usque ad with acc. till, until, up to.

1. Benedictus est fructus ventris tui.
2. Firmamentum annuntiat opera manuum Dei.
3. Meditatio cordis mei in conspectu tuo semper est.
4. Signatum est super servos tuos, Domine, lumen vultus tui.
5. Protector meus et cornu salutis meae et susceptor meus Dominus est.
6. In manus tuas Domine, commendo spiritum meum.
7. Ecce sicut oculi servorum in manibus dominorum suorum et sicut oculi ancillae in manibus dominae suae, ita oculi nostri ad Dominum Deum lavat.
8. Manus manum lavat.
9. Claustrum domus Dei et porta caeli est.
10. A solis ortu usque ad occasum laudabile est nomen domini.

TWELFTH LESSON**Fifth Declension***Singular*

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.
Abl.

dies
diei
diei
diem
die
die
the day
of the day
to the day
the day
day
by, with, from the day

Plural

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.

dies
dierum
diebus
the days
of the days
to the days

Acc. dies the days
 Voc. dies days
 Abl. diebus by, with, from the days

If the ending *ei* is preceded by a consonant, than that *e* is short; e.g. fides, fidei, loyalty.

Rules for Gender

Nouns for the fifth declension; *in es* are feminine; however, dies and merities are masculine.

Participle of Perfect Passive

laudatus laudata laudatum praised
 Every participle like every adjective agrees with the word to which it refers in gender, number, and case.

Perfect Passive

laudatus	(a, um)	sum	I have been praised
lautatus	(a, um)	es	you have been praised
lautatus	(a, um)	est	he has been praised
laudati	(ae, a)	sumus	we have been praised
laudati	(ae, a)	estis	you have been praised
laudati	(ae, a)	sunt	they have been praised

requies, ei	rest
res, rei	thing
spes, spei	hope
eructare	to announce, to relate
dare	to give
declinare	to decline
sanare	to heal, to cure

1. Dies dici eructat verbum, et nox nocti dat scientiam.
2. Salve regina mater misericordiae, vita dulcedo et spes nostra, salve!
3. Spes electorum est immortalis in aeternum.
4. Deus sanctorum aeterna requies est.
5. Spes mea in Deo est.
6. Varietas rerum hominem delectat.
7. Ego mater pulchrae dilectionis et timoris et agnitionis et sanctae spei!
8. Dies mei sicut umbra declinaverunt.
9. Deus creator omnium rerum est.
10. Causae multarum rerum hominibus notae non sunt.

THIRTEENTH LESSON

Personal Pronouns

Singular		I	
1st person	Nom.	ego	
	Gen.	mei	
	Dat.	mihi	
	Acc.	me	
	Abl.	me	(a) by, with, from me
2nd person			
	Nom.	tu	thou (you)
	Gen.	tui	of thee (you)
	Dat.	tibi	to thee (you)
	Acc.	te	thee (you)
	Abl.	te	(you) by, with from thee.
3rd person			
	Nom.	sui	of him
	Gen.	sibi	to him
	Dat.	se	him
	Acc.	(a) se,	by, with, from him
	Abl.		
Plural			
1st person	Nom.	nos	we
	Gen.	nostri, nostrum	of us
	Dat.	nobis	to us
	Acc.	nos	us
	Abl.	(a) nobis	by, with, from, us
2nd person			
	Nom.	vos	you
	Gen.	vestri, vestrum	of you
	Dat.	vobis	to you
	Acc.	vos	you
	Abl.	(a) vobis	by, with, from, you
3rd person			
	Nom.	sui	of themselves, them
	Gen.	sibi	to themselves, them
	Dat.	se	themselves, them
	Acc.	se	by, with, from, them-
	Abl.	(a) se	selves, them

Nos, vos, omnes, have in the genitive nostrum, vestrum, omnium. The pronouns ego, tu, te, etc., sometimes add for emphasis the syllable *met*; e.g. egomet, temet.

The preposition cum (with) follows the personal pronoun; e.g. mecum, tecum, nobiscum, vobiscum, etc.

Plural

Nom.	qui	quae	quae
Gen.	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat.		quibus	
Acc.	quos	quas	quae
Abl.		quibus	

The relative pronoun always begins the dependent clause and agrees in gender and number with the world of the main clause to which it refers.

The case of the relative pronoun depends on the construction of the relative clause.

Interrogative Pronouns

- Used as substantives.
quis (masculine and feminine) who
quid (neuter) what
- Used as adjectives:
qui? quae? quod? which what
Both interrogatives are declined like the relative qui, quae, quod.
Only the substantive quis retains in the neuter singular the form quid.

Indefinite Pronoun

quicunque	whoever, whatever
quaecunque	
quodcunque	

It is declined like qui, quae, quod with the suffix *cunque*.

- Domini est terra et plenitudo eius, orbis terrarum et universi, qui habitant in eo.
- Beati pauperes quoniam ipsorum est regnum caelorum.
- Beati, qui habitant in domo tua, Domine.
- Quid hoc ad aeternitatem?
- Si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?
- Quid est homo, quod memor es eius, aut filius dominis, quoniam visitas eum?
- Quis est iste rex gloriae? Dominus virtutum, ipse est rex gloriae.
- Quis sicut Dominus Deus noster, qui in caelis habitat?
- Ad te levavi oculos meos, qui habitas in caelis.
- Ego sum qui sum, et consilium meum non est cum impiis, sed in lege Domini voluntas mea est.
- Ad te, Domine, levavi animam meam.
- Domine, Deus meus, clamavi ad te, et sanasti me.

FIFTEENTH LESSON (Repetition)

The auxiliary verb *esse* to be (sum, fui, esse)

Present		Subjunctive	
Indicative		I may be	
<i>Singular</i>	sum es est sumus estis sunt	I am thou art he she it is we are you are they are	
Imperfect		I might be, I would be	
<i>Singular</i>	eram eras erat erat	I was esset esset esset esset esset	
Future		I shall be	
<i>Singular</i>	ero eris erit		
<i>Plural</i>	erimus eritis erunt		
Perfect		I have been	
<i>Singular</i>	fui fuisti fuit		
<i>Plural</i>	fuimus fuistis fuerunt		
Pluperfect		I had been	
<i>Singular</i>	fueram fueras fuerat		
<i>Plural</i>	fueramus fueratis fuerant		
Future Perfect		I shall have been	
<i>Singular</i>	fuero fueris fuerit		

Plural

fuerimus
fueritis
fuerint

Imperative

Sing. 2nd person es be
3rd person este be
2nd person esto
3rd person sunt

you should be
he, she, it should be
you should be
they should be

Infinitive

Present: esse to be
Perfect: fuisse to have been.

1. O quam pulchra est casta generatio; apud Deum nota est et apud homines.
2. Sit nomen Domini benedictum ex hoc nunc et usque in saeculum!
2. Dominus sit gaudium meum in tribulatione.
4. Christus vita tua sit.
5. Ubi Petrus, ibi ecclesia.
6. Sponsae Christi mundus exsiliium, caelum patria est.
7. Fidelis est Dominus in omnibus verbis suis, et sanctus in omnibus operibus suis.

SIXTEENTH LESSON (Repetition)**First Conjugation**

Laudo laudavi laudatum laudare to praise

Active**Indicative****Present**

Singular laudo
laudas
laudat
Plural laudamus
laudatis
laudent

I praise

Subjunctive

Singular laudem
laudes
laudet
Plural laudemus
laudetis
laudent

I may praise

Imperfect Indicative

laudabam
laudabas
laudabat
laudabamus
laudabatis
laudabant

Singular

Plural

I praised

Subjunctive

laudarem
laudares
laudaret
laudaremus
laudaretis
laudarent

Singular

Plural

I might praise

Future

laudabo
laudabis
laudabit
laudabimus
laudabitis
laudabunt

Singular

Plural

I shall praise

Perfect**Indicative**

laudavi
laudavisti
laudavit
laudavimus
laudavistis
laudaverunt

Singular

Plural

I have praised

Subjunctive

laudaverim
laudaveris
laudaverit
laudeverimus
laudeveritis
laudaverint

Singular

Plural

I may have praise

Pluperfect

laudaveram
laudaveras
laudaverat

Singular

I had praised

Plural

laudaveramus
laudaveratis
laudaverant
laudavissim
laudavisses
laudavisset
laudavissimus
laudavissetis
laudavissent

Singular

I might have praised

*Plural***Future Perfect**

I shall have praised

laudavero
laudaveris
laudaverit
laudaverimus
laudaveritis
laudaverint

Plural

2nd person lauda
3rd person laudate
2nd person laudato
3rd person laudatote
3rd person laudanto

*Singular**Plural**Singular**Plural***Infinitive**

laudare
laudavisse
laudaturum, am um

Present Perfect Future**Participle**

laudans (gen. laudantis)
laudaturus, a, um

Present Future**Gerund**

laudandus
laudandi
laudando
laudandum
laudando

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Abl.

Supine

1. laudatum in order to praise
2. laudatu to praise

annuntiare to announce
habitare to live, dwell
illuminare illuminate, enlighten
inflamare inflame
invocare to call upon
iudicare to judge
mundare to clean
proclamare to proclaim, call out loud
recitare to recite, say
regnare to rule
revelare to reveal
sperare to hope

Irregular Verbs or First Conjunction

do dedit datum dare to give
sto steti statum stare to stand
adjuvo adjuvi adiutum adjuvare to support

The derived forms of these verbs are regular, thus do, das, dat etc. dabam, dabat; dedi, dedisti, dedit, etc.

1. Beati, qui habitant in domo tua, Domine, in saecula saeculorum laudabunt te.
2. Laudans invocabo Dominum, et ab inimicis meis salvus ero.
3. Os meum annuntiabit laudem tuam.
4. Dabit ei Dominus Deus sedem David patris eius, et regnabit in domo Jacob in aeternum.
5. Dominus iudicabit populos in aequitate.
6. In conspectu gentium revelabit Dominus iustitiam suam.
7. Munda cor meum ab omnibus vanis, perversis et alienis cogitationibus; intellectum illumina, affectum inflamma, ut digne as attente hoc officium recitem.
8. Tibi omnes angeli, tibi caeli et universae potestates, tibi Cherubim et Seraphim incessabili voce proclamant; Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth.
9. Dominus det nobis suam pacem.
10. In te, Domine, speravi.

SEVENTEENTH LESSON**First Conjugation****Passive****Present Indicative****Subjunctive**

Sing.

laudor
laudaris
laudatur

I am praised
you are praised
he is praised

I may be praised
You may be praised
he may be praised

Plur.

laudamur we are praised laudemur we may be praised
 laudamini you are praised laudamini you may be praised
 laudantur they are praised laudentur they may be praised

Imperfect**Indicative***Sing.*

I was praised laudarer I might be praised
 you were praised laudareris you might be praised
 he was praised laudaretur he might be praised

Plur.

we were praised laudaremur we might be praised
 you were praised laudaremini you might be praised
 they were praised laudentur they might be praised

Future*Singular*

I shall be praised
 you will be praised
 he will be praised
 we shall be praised
 you will be praised
 they will be praised

Plural

laudabor
 laudaberis
 laudabitur
 laudabimur
 laudabimini
 laudebuntur

Perfect**Indicative***Sing.*

laudatus, sum, es, est I have been praised
 a, um you have been praised
 he has been praised

Indicative*Plural*

laudati sumus we have been praised
 ae, a estis
 sunt

Subjunctive*Sing.*

laudatus, sim, I may have been praised
 a, um sis
 sit

Subjunctive*Plur.*

laudati, simis we may have been praised
 ae, a sitis
 sint

Pluperfect**Indicative***Sing.*

laudatus, eram I had been praised
 a, um eras
 erat

Plural

laudati eramus we had been praised
 ae, a eratis
 erant

Subjunctive*Sing.*

laudatus essem I might have been praised
 a, um esses
 esset

Plural

laudati essemus we might have been praised
 ae, a essetis
 essent

Future Perfect*Sing.*

laudatus ero I shall have been praised
 a, um eris
 erit

Plural

laudati erimus we shall have been praised
 ae, a eritis
 erunt

Imperative*Sing.*

2nd person laudamini be praised
 3rd person laudare

Plur.

2nd person laudator be ye praised
 3rd person laudator you should be praised
 he should be praised

Plur.

2nd person laudantor they should be praised
 3rd person

Infinitive*Pres.*

laudari to be praised
 laudatum, am, um esse to have been praised
 laudatum iri to shall have been praised

*Perf.**Fut.***Participle***Perf.*

laudatus, a, um praised
 laudandus, a, um one to be praised

Fut.

laudandi
 laudaverim
 laudaveram
 laudavissem

*laudor**laudem**lauder*

laudare

laudari

laudarem

laudabam
laudabar
laudabo
laudabor

laudavero
laudavisse

laudarer
lauda

aromatizare

cogitare to smell

elevare to think, ponder

elevare to elevate

exaltare to grow

exaltare to exalt

superexaltare to grow

electus, a um to exalt above all

chosen, elected

1. Data est mihi omnis potestas in caelo et in terra.
2. Magnificentia tua est elevata super caelos.

3. Quasi cedrus exalta sum in Libano et quasi cypressus in monte Sion. Quasi palma exaltata sum in Cades et quasi plantatio rosae in Iericho. Quasi oliva speciosa in campis et quasi platanus extla sum iuxta aquam in plateis. Sicut cinnamomum et balsamum aromatizans odorem dedi; quasi myrrha electa dedi suavitatem odoris.

4. Filius tuus vocabitur filius Altissimi.

5. Maria turbata est in sermone angeli et cogitabat, qualis esset ista salutatio.

6. Benedictus es, Domine, in firmamento caeli et laudabilis et gloriosus et superexaltatus in saecula.

7. Laudate Dominam omnes gentes, laudate eum omnes populi; quonia confirmata est super nos misericordia eius.

8. Mirabile mysterium declaratur hodie.

9. Nil cogitatur dulcius Quam Jesus, Dei Filius.

EIGHTEENTH LESSON

Second Conjugation

moneo monui monitum monere advise, warn

Active

Present

Indicative

Sing.

moneo I advise
mones you advise
monet he advises

Plur.

monemus we advise
monetis you advise
monent they advise

Subjunctive

moneam I may advise
moneas
moneat

moneamus
monetis
moneant

Imperfect

Sing.

monerem I advised
moneres I might advise
moneret

Plur.

moneremus
moneretis
monerent

Future

Sing.

monebo I shall advise
monebis
monebit

Plur.

monebimus
monebitis
monebunt

Future

Indicative

Sing.

monui I have advised
monuisti
monuit

Plur.

monuimus
monuistis
monuerunt

Subjunctive

monuerim I may have advised
manueris
monuerit

monuerimus
monueritis
monuerint

Pluperfect

Sing.

monueram I had advised
monueras I might have advised
monuerat

Plur.

monueramus
monueratis
monuerant

Future Perfect

Sing.

monuero I shall have advised
monueris
monuerit

Plur.

monuerimus
monueritis
monuerint

Imperfect	
<i>Sing.</i>	2nd person
<i>Sing.</i>	3rd person
<i>Plur.</i>	2nd person
<i>Sing.</i>	2nd person
<i>Sing.</i>	3rd person
<i>Plur.</i>	2nd person
<i>Plur.</i>	3rd person

Infinitive

Pres.	monere	to advise
Perf.	monuisse	to have advised
Fut.	moniturus, a, um	to be about to advise

Participle

Pres.	monens (monentis)	advising
Fut.	moniturus, a, um	one who is about to advise

Gerund

Nom.	monendus
Gen.	monendi
Dat.	monendo
Acc.	monendum
Abl.	monendo

horreo, ui	2. to fear
permaneo, nsi, nsum	2. to remain
placeo, ui	2. to please
sedeo, sedi, sessum	2. to sit
timeo, ui	2. to fear
video, vidi, visum	2. to see

gaudeo, gavissus, a, um sum gaudere to enjoy, to be delighted
1. Tu ad dexteram Dei sedes in gloria patris.

2. In aeternum permanes virgo.

3. Non horruisti virginis uterum.

4. Ne (non) timeas, Maria.

5. Gaude, Maria virgo.

6. Omnes populi viderunt gloriam Domini!

7. Viderunt omnes trmini terrae salutare Dei nostri.

8. Viderunt eam filiae Sion, et beatissimam praedicaverunt, et reginae laudaverunt eam.

9. Virtutes placent Deo.

10. Non timebo milia populi circumdantis me.

NINETEENTH LESSON

Second Conjugation

Passive	
Present	
Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Sing.</i>	
moneor	monear
moneris	monearis
monetur	moneat
<i>Plur.</i>	
monemur	moneamur
monemini	moneamini
monentur	monentur
Imperfect	
<i>Sing.</i>	
monerbar	monerer
monerbaris	monereris
monebatur	moneretur
<i>Plur.</i>	
monebamur	moneremur
monebamini	moneremini
monebantur	monerentur
Future	
<i>Sing.</i>	
monebor	I shall be advised
moneris	
monebitur	
monebimur	
monebimini	
monebuntur	
Perfect	
<i>Sing.</i>	
monitus, a, um	sum
	es
	est
<i>Plur.</i>	
moniti, ae, a	sumus
	estis
	sunt
monitus, a, um	sim
	sis
	sit

moniti,
ae, a

Sing.

monitus,
a, um

Plur.

moniti,
ae, a

Sing.

monitus,
a, um

Plur.

moniti,
ae, a

Pluperfect

I had been advised

eram
eras
erat
eramur
eratis
erant
essem
esses
esset
essemus
essetis
essent

I might have been advised

Future Perfect

I shall have been advised

ero
eris
erit
erimus
eritis
erunt

Imperative

Present

Sing. 2nd person monere be advised monitor you should be advised
Sing. 3rd person
Plur. 2nd person monemini monitor he should be advised
Plur. 3rd person monentor they should be advised

Infinitive

Pres. moneri to be advised
Perf. monitum, am, um esse to have been advised
Fut. monitum iri to be about to be advised

Participle

Perf. monitus, a, um have been advised
Fut. monendus, a, um one who is to be advised
doceo, ui 2. to teach
habeo, ui 2. to have, possess
impleo, evi, etum 2. to fill
maneo, nsi, nsum 2. to remain
terreo, ui, itum 2. to scare

1. Mors non timetur ab iusto.

2. Maria salutatione angeli territa est.

3. Cor hominis bonam conscientiam habentis semper gaudio impletum est.

4. Consilium Domini in aeternum manet, cogitationes cordis eius in generationem et generationem.

5. Qui a multis timetur, multos timet.

6. Sapiens morte non terribitur.

7. Saepe in hac vita temptationibus terremur.

8. Mea filia, a me, amico tuo, optime moneris.

9. Doce me, Domine, iustificationes tuas.

10. Mane nobiscum, Domine, quoniam nox appropinquavit.

TWENTIETH LESSON

Third Conjugation

Sing. lego legi lectum legers to read

Active Present

Subjunctive

Sing. I read I may read

Sing.

I read

legam
legas
legat
legamus
legatis
legant

Plur.

Imperfect

Sing. I read I might read

legerem
legeres
legeret
legeremus
legeretis
legerent

Sing.

Plur.

Future

Sing. I shall read

legam
leges
leget
legemus
legetis
legent

Sing.

<i>Sing.</i>	legi legisti legit legimus legistis legerunt	I have read	legerim legeris legerit legerimus legeritis legerint	I may have read
<i>Plur.</i>				
<i>Sing.</i>	legeram legeras legerat legeramus legeratis legerant	I had read	legissem legisses legisset legissemus legissetis legissent	I might have read
<i>Plur.</i>				

<i>Sing.</i>	Future
	I shall have read
<i>Plur.</i>	
	legero
	legeris
	legerit
	legerimus
	legeritis
	legerint

	Imperative				
<i>Sing.</i>	2nd person	lege	read	legeto	you should read
<i>Sing.</i>	3rd person	person		legeto	he should read
<i>Plur.</i>	2nd person	legite	read (ye)	legetote	you should read
<i>Plur.</i>	3rd person	person		legetote	they should read

Pres.	legere	to read
Perf.	legisse	to have read
Fut.	lecturum, am, um esse	to be about to read

Pres.	legens, (legentis)				
Fut.	lecturus, a, um				reading being about to read
	Gerund			Supine	
Nom.	legendus	1)	lectum		in order to read
Gen.	legendi	2)	lectu		to read
Dat.	legendum				
Acc.	legendum				
Abl.	legendo				
ascendo, di, sum				3.	to ascend
benedico, dixi, dictum				3.	to bless

dilego, dilexi, dilectum	3.	to love, like
ex tollo	3.	to elevate, praise
facio, feci, factum	3.	to do, make
intercedo, cessi, cessum	3.	intercede
tollo		I have hated
perduco, duxi, ductum	3.	to lead
persolvo, solvi, persolutum	3.	to perform
pono, posui, positum	3.	to place, put, pitch
rego, rexi, rectum	3.	to rule, reign
subiicio, feci, factum	3.	to subject
ungo, unxi, unctum	3.	to anoint

1.	Quis ascendit in montem Domini aut quis stabit in loco sancto eius. Innocens manibus et mundo corde.
2.	Dilexisti iustitiam et odisti iniquitatem; propterea unxit te Deus, Deus tuus, oleo lætitiæ præ consortibus tuis.
3.	Post partum virgo inviolata permansisti; Dei generatrix, intercede pro nobis.
4.	Nos cum prole pia benedicat virgo Maria!
5.	Precibus et meritis beatæ Mariæ Virginis et omnium sanctorum perducit nos Dominus ad regna caelorum.
6.	Salvum fac populum tuum, Domine, et benedic hereditati tuæ, et rege eos et extolle illos in æternum.
7.	Domine, in unione illius divinæ intentionis, qua ipse in terris laudes Deo persolvisti, has tibi horas persolve.
8.	Omnia subiicisti sub pedibus eius, oves et boves universas, insuper et pecora campi.
9.	In sole posuit Deus tabernaculum suum.
10.	Ipsa virgo virginum intercedat pro nobis ad Dominum.

TWENTY-FIRST LESSON

[illegible]

Plur. legebamur
legebamini
legebantur

legeremur
legeremini
legerentur

Future

Sing.

legar
legeris
legetur

I shall be read

Indicative

Sing. lectus, sum
a, um es
est

Subjunctive

I have been read I may have been read
lectus a, um
read sis
sit
simus
sitis
sint

Plur. lecti, ae, a
lecti, ae, a
sunt

lecti, ae, a
lecti, ae, a
sint

Pluperfect

Sing. lectus, eram
a, um eras
erat

I had been read I might have been read
lectus a, um
read esset
esset
esset
esset
esset
esset

Plur. lecti, ae, a
lecti, ae, a
erant

lecti, ae, a
lecti, ae, a
esset
esset
esset
esset
esset
esset

Future

Sing. lectus, ero
a, um eris
erit

lecti, erimus
ae, a eritis
erunt

Imperative

Sing. 2nd person
3rd person
Plur. 2nd person
3rd person
Sing. 2nd person
3rd person
Plur. 2nd person
3rd person

legere
legemini
legitor
legitor
leguntor

be read
be ye read
you should be read
he should be read
they should be read

Infinitive

legi
lectum, am, um esse
lectum irri

to be read
to have been read
to be about to be read

Participle

lectus, a, um
legendus, a, um

read
one who is about to be read

1. In te, Domine, speravi, non confundar in aeternum.
2. Missus est angelus Gabriel a Deo in civitatem Galilaeae, cui nomen Nazareth, ad virginem desponsatam viro, cui nomen erat Ioseph de domo David, et nomen virginis Maria. Et angelus dixit; Ave, gratia plena, Dominus tecum, benedicta tu in mulieribus.
3. Diffusa est gratia in labiis tuis, propterea benedixit te Deus in aeternum.
4. Maria virgo assumpta est ad aethereum thalamum, in quo rex regum stellato sedet solio.
5. Assumpta est Maria in caelum; gaudent angeli, laudantes benedictum Dominum.
6. Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel, quia visitavit et fecit redemptionem plebis suae. Et erexit cornu salutis nobis in domo David, pueri sui.
7. Suscipe virgo Maria, quod tibi, a Domino per angelum transmissum est.

TWENTY-SECOND LESSON**Fourth Conjugation**

audio audiui auditum audire to hear

Indicative

Sing. audio
audis
audit
audimus
auditis
audiunt

Active

I hear

Subjunctive

audiam
audias
audiat
audiamus
audiat
audiant

I may hear

Imperfect

Sing. audiebam
audiebas
audiebat
audiebamus
audiebatis
audiebant

I heard

audirem
audires
audiret
audiremus
audiretis
audirent

I might hear

Future

I shall hear

<i>Sing.</i>	audiem
	audies
	audiet
<i>Plur.</i>	audiemus
	audietis
	audient

Perfect

<i>Sing.</i>	Indicative	Subjunctive
	audivi	audiverim
	audivisti	audiveris
	audivit	audiverit
<i>Plur.</i>	audivimus	audiverimus
	audivistis	audiveritis
	audiverunt	audiverint

Pluperfect

<i>Sing.</i>	audiveram	audivissem	I might have heard
	audiveras	audivisses	
	audiverat	audivisset	
<i>Plur.</i>	audiveramus	audivissemus	
	audiveratis	audivissetis	
	audiverant	audivissent	

Future Perfect

I shall have heard

<i>Sing.</i>	audivero
	audiveris
	audiverit
<i>Plur.</i>	audiverimus
	audiveritis
	audiverint

Imperative

<i>Sing.</i>	2nd pers. audi	hear	audito	you should hear
	3rd pers.		audito	he should hear
<i>Plur.</i>	2nd pers. audite	hear (ye)	auditote	you should hear
	3rd pers.		audiant	they should hear

Infinitive

<i>Pres.</i>	audire	to hear
<i>Perf.</i>	audivisse	to have heard
<i>Fut.</i>	auditurum, am, um, esse	to be about to hear

Participle

<i>Pres.</i>	audiens (audientis)	hearing
<i>Fut.</i>	auditurus, a, um	being about to hear

Gerund

<i>Gen.</i>	audiendi
<i>Dat.</i>	audiendo
<i>Acc.</i>	audiendum
<i>Abl.</i>	audiendo

Supine

1.	audire	in order to hear
2.	auditu	to hear

aperio, aperui, apertum	4.	to open
custodio, ivi, itum	4.	to guard
esurio, ivi, itum	4.	to hunger
exaudio, ivi, itum	4.	to listen to
servio, ivi, itum	4.	to serve
sitio, sitivi	4.	to thirst
venio, veni, ventum	4.	to come

1. Aperio, Domine, os meum ad benedicendum nomen sanctum tuum, munda quoque cor meum ab omnibus vanis, perversis et alienis cogitationibus, intellectum illumina, affectum inflamma, ut digne, attente hac devote hoc officium, recitare valeam.

2. Domine, exaudi orationem meam, et clamor meus ad te veniat.

3. Nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem, frustra vigilat, qui custodit eam.

4. Esurientes implevit bonis et divites dimisit inanes.

5. Servite Domino in laetitia.

6. Deus, Deus meus, ad te de luce vigilo. Sitivit in te anima mea, quam multipliciter tibi caro mea. In terra deserta et invia et iniqua, sic in sancto apparui tibi, ut viderem virtutem tuam et gloriam tuam. Quoniam melior est misericordia tua super vitas labia mea laudabunt te. Sic benedicam te in vita mea, et in nomine tuo levabo manus meas.

TWENTY-THIRD LESSON

Fourth Conjugation

Passive Present

<i>Sing.</i>	Indicative	Subjunctive
	audior	I am heard
	audiris	audiar
	auditur	audiaris
<i>Plur.</i>	audimur	audiamur
	audimini	audiamini
	audiuntur	audiantur

Imperfect

<i>Sing.</i>	audiebar audiebaris audiebatur	I was heard	I might be heard
<i>Plur.</i>	audiebamur audiebamini audiebantur	audiret audiretis audiretur audiremur audiremini audirentur	

Future

<i>Sing.</i>	audiar audieris audietur	I shall be heard	
<i>Plur.</i>	audiemur audiemini audientur		

Perfect

<i>Sing.</i>	auditus a, um	Indicative sum es est	I have been heard
<i>Plur.</i>	auditi, ae, a	sumus estis sunt	

Subjunctive

<i>Sing.</i>	auditus, a, um	sim sis sit	I may have been heard
<i>Plur.</i>	auditi, ae, a	simus sitis sint	I may have been heard

**Pluperfect
Indicative**

<i>Sing.</i>	auditus, a, um	eram eras erat	I had been heard
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Subjunctive

<i>Plur.</i>	auditi, ae, a	eramus eratis erant	
<i>Sing.</i>	auditus, a, um	Indicative essem esses esset	I might have been heard

Subjunctive

<i>Plur.</i>	auditi, ae, a	essemus essetis essent
--------------	------------------	------------------------------

Indicative

<i>Sing.</i>	auditus, a, um	ero eris erit	I shall have been heard
<i>Plur.</i>	auditi, ae, a	erimus eritis erunt	

Imperative

<i>Sing.</i>	2nd person	audire auditor	be heard you should be heard
<i>Plur.</i>	3rd person 2nd person 3rd person	auditor audimini audiuntor	he should be heard be ye heard they should be heard

Infinitive

<i>Pres.</i>	audire	to be heard
<i>Perf.</i>	auditum, am, um esse	to have been heard
<i>Put.</i>	auditum iri	to be about to be heard

Participle

<i>Perf.</i>	auditus, a, um	heard
<i>Put.</i>	audiendus, a, um	one who is about to be heard
1.	De profundis clamavi ad te, Domine! Domine exaudi vocem meam.	
2.	Fiant aures tuae intendentes in vocem deprecationis meae.	
3.	Si iniquitates observaveris, Domine, Domine, quis sustinebit?	
4.	Quia apud te propitiatio est, et propter legem tuam sustinui te Domine.	
5.	Sustinuit anima mea in verbo eius, speravit anima mea in Domino.	
6.	A custodia matutina usque ad noctam speret Israel in Domino.	
7.	Quia apud Dominum misericordia et copiosa apud eum redemptio.	
8.	Et ipse redimet Israel ex omnibus iniquitatibus eius.	
9.	Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine.	
10.	Et lux perpetua luceat eis.	

TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON

Deponents

A deponent is a verb which has passive forms and active meaning. Only the future participle in *ndus* retains passive meaning. From the active the deponents borrow the following forms:

1. Supine and gerund
2. Present participle in "*ns*"
3. Participle and infinitive of the future in "*urus*" and "*urum*" esse, otherwise they are inflected like a passive verb.

Indicative

Present

1st Conjug.
I worship

veneror
veneraris
veneratur

2nd Conjug.
I confess

confiteor
confiteris
confitetur

3rd Conjug.
I speak

loquor
loqueris
loquitur

4th Conjug.
I give

largior
largiris
largitur

Imperfect

I worshipped
I spoke

venerabar
loquebar

I confessed
I gave

confitebar
largiebar

Future

I shall worship
I shall speak

venerabor
loquar

I shall confess
I shall give

confitebor
largiar

Perfect

confessus sum
I have confessed

veneratus sum
I have worshipped

locutus sum
I have spoken

largitus sum
I have given

Pluperfect

confessus eram
I had confessed

veneratus eram
I had worshipped

locutus eram
I had spoken

largitus eram
I had given

Future Perfect

I shall have worshipped

veneratus ero
locutus ero

confessus ero
I shall have confessed

largitus ero
I shall have given

Semideponents are those verbs which either in present or perfect have passive forms and active meaning; e. g. *audeo* I dare,

ausus sum I have dared, *audere* to dare; *gaudeo* I am glad, *gavisus* sum I have been glad, *gaudere* to be glad.

glorior, *gloriatu* sum, *gloriar* to boast
laetor, *laetatu* sum, *laetari* to be glad
veneror, *veneratu* sum, *venerari* to worship
confiteor, *confessu* sum, *confiteri* to confess
misereor, *misertu* sum, *misereri* to have pity
obliscor, *oblitu* sum, *obliscari* to forget
orior, *ortu* sum, *oriri* to rise, *originare*

1. *Te aeternu* patrem omnis terra veneratur.

2. *Laetentur* caeli, et exultet terra.

3. *Lactamini* iusti in Domino, et gloriamini omnes recti corde.

4. *Rex* laetabitur in Deo, laudabuntur omnes, qui iurant in eo.

5. *Laetamini* in Domino et exultate iusti et gloriamini omnes recti corde.

6. *Tu* autem, Domine, miserere nobis.

7. *Te* Deum laudamus, te Dominum confitemur.

8. *Te* per orbem terrarum sancta confitetur ecclesia, patrem immensae maiestatis, venerandum tuum verum et unicum filium, sanctum quoque paracletum spiritum.

9. *Miserere* nostri, Domine, miserere nostri.

10. *Confiteantur* tibi populi, Deus, confiteantur tibi populi omnes.

11. *Audi*, filia, et vide et inclina aurem tuam et obliviscere populum tuum.

12. *Ex* te ortus est sol iustitiae, Christus, Deus noster.

13. *Regina* caeli, laetare, alleluia; quia, quem meruisti, portare alleluia,

Resurrexit, sicut dixit, alleluia.

Ora pro nobis Deum, alleluia.

Gaude et laetare, virgo Maria, alleluia,

Quia surrexit Dominus vere, alleluia.

TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON

Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs are those verbs which not only in their original forms, but also in the personal endings deviate from the regular conjugation; e. g.

sum, *fui* *esse* to be
possum, *potui*, *posse* to be able
fero, *tuli*, *latum* to bring, carry
volo, *volui*, *velle* to wish
nolo, *nolui*, *nolle* to wish not

CHURCH LATIN

fio, factus sum, fieri to happen
eo, ii, itum, ire to go

possum, composed of *pot* and *sum*, in conjugated like *sum*; wherever "t" is followed by "s" or "t", then a change takes place.

Pot-sum becomes pos-sum

Pot-sumus becomes possumus

Pot-esse is contracted to posse,

potui originates from an infinitive *potere*.

Indicative		Present		Subjunctive	
pos-	sum	I am able	pos-sim	I may be able	
pot-	es		pos-sis		
pot-	est		pos-sit		
<i>Plur.</i>					
pos-sumus			pos-simus		
pot-estis			pos-sitis		
pos-sunt			pos-sint		

Imperfect		Future	
pot-eram	I was able	possem	I might be able
pot-ero	I shall be able	<i>FUTURE</i>	
pot-ui	I have been able	pot-uerim	I may have been able

Pluperfect		Future Perfect	
pot-ueram	I had been able	pot-uissem	I might have been able
pot-uero	I shall have been able		

Pres. posse to be able
Perf. potuisse to have been able

Imperative and Participle are missing.
The verb *fero* has no perfect and no supine, but takes these two forms *tuli* and *latum* from other verb-stems.

Present Indicative		Passive	
Active		feror, ferris, fertur	
fero, fers, fert		ferimur, ferimini, feruntur	

CHURCH LATIN

Imperfect

ferrem, ferres, ferret ferretur
ferremus, ferretis, ferrent ferrentur

Imperative

fer, ferto, ferte, ferote, ferunto ferre, fertor, ferimini, ferunto

Present Infinitive

ferre ferri

All other forms are regular:

ferēbam I carried
feram I shall carry
toll I have carried

Composites

affero (adefro) attuli, allatum, afferret, to bring.
aufero (abfero) abstuli, ablatum, auferre, to carry away.
confero, contuli, collatum, conferre, to bring together.
effero, extuli, elatum, efferre, to bring, carry out.
profero, protuli, prolatum, proferre, to bring.
transfero, transtuli, translatum, transferre, to transfer.

1. Nemo potest duobus dominis servire.

2. Non potestis Deo servire et mammonae.

3. Qui manet in me et ego in eo, hic fert fructum multum.

4. Spiritum sanctum tuum ne auferas a me.

5. Afferentur in laetitia et exultatione, adducentur in templum regis.

6. Tuo gremio tulisti eum, quem caeli capere non poterant.

7. Afferre Domino patriae gentium, afferte Domino gloriam et honorem, afferte Domino gloriam nomini eius.

TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON

Irregular Verbs

(cont.)

Present		Subjunctive	
Indicative		Present	
I will	nolo	I will not	velim, nolim
	non vis		velis, nolis
	non vult		velit, nolit
	nolumus		velimus, nolimus
	non vultis		velitis, nolitis
	nolunt		velint, nolint

Imperfect

volebam, volebam
regular

vellem, nollem
regular

Future

volam, nolam
voles, noles

Perfect

volui, nolui
voluisti etc.

noluisti etc.

All other tenses and moods derived from the perfect are regular.

Imperative

noli
nolito
nolito

Pres. Infinitive

nolle
PERF. INFINITIVE
noluisse

Present**Indicative**

fio, fis, fit
finis, fitis, fiunt

Subjunctive

fiam, fias, fiat

Imperfect

fiabam, fiebas, fiebat

fierem, fieres, fieret

Future

fiam, fies, fiet

Imperative

fi, fite

Infinitive

Pres. fieri
Perf. factum, am, um, esse
Future futurum, am, um, esse
factum iri

to be about to happen
to be about to be made

Participle**Gerund**

Pres. missing
Perf. factus
Fut. facturum, um

faciendus, a, um

Indicative

Pres. eo, is, it, imus, itis, eunt
Imperf. ibam, ibas, ibat
Fut. I. ibo, ibis, ibit
Perf. ii, isti, it, imus, istis,
ierunt

Subjunctive

eam, eas, eat, eamus
ierem, ires

The remaining tenses and moods derived from the Perfect are regular: lerim, leram, issem, iero.

Imperative

Sing. i
Plur. ite
ito
eunto

Infinitive

Pres. ire
Perf. isse
Fut. iturum esse
Gerund. gen. eundi etc.

Participle

iens, gen. euntis
iturus, a, um
itum, itu

Composites

abire to go away
exire to go out
introire to go in, enter
praeire to go ahead of
-ire to go past
redire to return
-ire to pass away

Of the incomplete verbs memorize the following forms:

ait	he says	quaeso	I beg
Ave and salve	Hail	avete and	Hail ye
memento	remember ye	salvete	
	quaesumus	we beg	
	memento	remember	

Also the perfect: coepi I have begun, novi I know, odi I hate which follow the regular conjugation.

1. Hodie si vocem eius audieritis, nolite obdurare corda vestra.

2. Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in caelo et in terra.

3. Ecce ancilla Domini, fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum.

4. Verbum caro factum est et habitavit in nobis.

5. Nolite, quod fieri non potest.

6. Introibo ad altare Dei, ad Deum qui laetificat animam meam.

7. Exi a me, Domine, quia homo peccator ego sum.

8. Fiat misericordia tua, Domine, super nos, quemadmodum operavimus in te.

9. Fiat pax in virtute tua et abundantia in turribus tuis.

10. Te ergo quaesumus, famulis tuis subveni, quos pretioso sanguine redemisti.

11. Et tu, puer, propheta Altissimi vocaberis, praebis enim ante faciem Domini parare vias eius.

TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON

Prepositions and Conjunctions

Latin prepositions require the following cases.

- the accusative
- the ablative
- or both

a. Prepositions with the Accusative

ante before
 apud by, with
 ad to, toward, until, on
 adversus or adversum against
 contra against
 inter between
 iuxta near, next to
 post after, behind
 prope near by
 propter on account of
 per thru, by,
 secundum according
 trans across

b. Prepositions with the Ablative

a, ab, abs and de from, of
 coram, ex and e with
 sine, pro and prae in presence of
 a, ab, abs out of
 cum without
 de for
 coram before, in comparison to
 ex, e
 sine
 pro
 prae

c. Prepositions with the Ablative or Accusative

With the Ablative

in in, on (whereby) in into, onto, against
 sub under; at the foot of sub about, toward, (time)
 super over super over, above (space)

The conjunctions are divided into co-ordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

a. Coordinating

et, que	and		
que (enclitic)	and		
atque, ac	and	etiam	also, even
quoque	also (placed after word emphasized)		
neque, nec	and not, but not, also not		
sed	but, however		
autem, vero	but (in second place of sentence)		
tamen,	nevertheless, still		
verumtamen	nevertheless, still		
aut	or		
nam, namque,	for, namely	ergo	consequently
enim, etenim			
itaque	therefore		
igitur	thus, therefore		
et---et	both---and		
neque---neque	neither---nor		
non solum---non	not only---but also		
sed etiam	when, since, altho		
cum	because	quoniam	since, whereas
quod, quia	before	donec	till
praequam	while, until	quam	than, how
dum	as		
ut, sicut	as		
quasi, tamquam	as if		
si	if		
et non, nisi	if not		

Psalm 8.

Domine, Dominus noster, quam admirabile est nomen tuum in universa terra!

Quoniam elevate est magnificentia tua super caelos.

Ex ore infantium et lacteneum perfecisti laudem propter inimicos tuos, ut destruas inimicum et ultor.

Quoniam videbo caelos tuos, opera digitorum tuorum; lunam et stellas quae tu fundasti.

Quid est homo, quod memor es eius, aut filius hominis, quoniam visitas eum?

Minuisti eum paulo minus ab angelis; gloria et honore coronasti eum, et constituisti eum super opera manuum tuarum.

Omnia subiecisti sub pedibus eius, oves et boves universas, insuper et pecora campi.

Volucres caeli et pisces maris, qui perambulant semitas maris,
Domine, Dominus noster, quam admirabile est nomen tuum in
universa terra!

TWENTY-EIGHTH LESSON

Numerals

Nom.	unus	una	unum	one	tres, tria	three
Gen.		unius			trium	
Dat.		uni			tribus	
Acc.	unum	unam	unum		tres, tria	
Abl.	uno	una	uno		tribus	
Nom.	duo	duae	duo	two		
Gen.	duorum	duarum	duorum			
Dat.	duobus	duabus	duobus			
Acc.	duos	duas	duo			
Abl.	duobus	duabus	duobus			

Cardinals

1. unus, a, um
2. duo, ae, o
3. tres, tria
4. quattuor
5. quinque
6. sex
7. septem
8. octo
9. novem
10. decem
11. undecim
12. duodecim
13. tredecim
14. quattuordecim
15. quindecim
16. sedecim
17. septendecim
18. duodeviginti
19. undeviginti
20. viginti
21. unus et viginti
22. duo et viginti
28. duodetriginta
29. undetriginta
30. triginta
40. quadraginta

Ordinals

- primus, a, um the first
 secundus
 tertius
 quartus
 quintus
 sextus
 septimus
 octavus
 nonus
 decimus
 undecimus
 duodecimus
 tertius decimus
 quartus decimus
 quintus decimus
 sextus decimus
 septimus decimus
 duodevicesimus
 undevicesimus
 vicesimus
 vicesimus primus
 vicesimus secundus
 duodetricesimus
 undetricesimus
 tricesimus
 quadragessimus

50. quinquaginta	quinquagesimus
60. sexaginta	sexagesimus
70. septuaginta	septuagesimus
80. octoginta	octogesimus
90. nonaginta	nonagesimus
100. centum	centesimus
101. centum unus	centesimus primus
200. ducenti, ae, a	ducentesimus
300. trecenti, ae, a	trecentesimus
400. quadringenti, ae, a	quadragesimus
500. quingenti, ae, a	sescentesimus
600. sescenti, ae, a	septingentesimus
700. septingenti, ae, a	octingentesimus
800. octingenti, ae, a	nongentesimus
900. nongenti, ae, a	millesimus
1000. mille	bis millesimus
2000. duo milia	ter millesimus
3000. tria milia	quingies millesimus
4000. quingue milia	decies millesimus
10000. decem milia	vicies millesimus
20000. viginti milia	centies millesimus
100000. centum milia	trecenties millesimus
1000000. trecenta milia	

Mille is not declinable.

Mille militates, mille militum, cum mille militibus. But the plural milia is declinable and requires if no smaller number follows the genitive of the noun; duo milia militum, cum duobus milibus militum.

TWENTY-NINTH LESSON

Accusative with Infinitive

In many cases in which in English we use a sentence with *that* (conjunction) the Latin places the subject of this sentence in the accusative and the predicate in the infinitive. The sentence "I believe that God has created the world" is translated; "Credo Deum mundum creavisse. The conjunction "that" is not expressed.

The predicate substantive or predicate adjective of the dependent clause is also put in the accusative. Monstra te esse matrem, show that you are a mother.

2. Participle

A participle is a verbal adjective and takes its name from the fact that it participates in the uses of both verb and adjective. As

a verb, it has tense and voice and may be either transitive or intransitive. As an adjective it is declined and agrees with its noun in gender, number and case.

3. Gerund

The gerund is the infinite declined.

nom. laudare
gen. laudandi

It governs the same case as the other forms of the verb; ars scribendi epistulas, the art of writing letters.

4. Gerundive

If the gerund requires the accusative, it can be changed to the form of the passive future participle ending in "ndus, a, um"; the object however, which should be in the accusative, may be used in the case of the gerund.

The participle takes the gender and number of the substantive. This form is called gerundive. It serves to express an action to be completed; ars epistularum scribendarum.

Canticum Zachariae

Benedictus Dominus, Deus Israel, quia visitavit et fecit redemptionem plebis suae.

Et erexit cornu salutis nobis in domo David pueri sui,

Sicut locutus est per os sanctorum, qui a saeculo sunt, prophetarum eius.

Salutem ex inimicis nostris, et de manu omnium, qui oderunt nos;

Ad faciendam misericordiam cum patribus nostris, et memorari testamenti sui sancti;

Ius iurandum, quod iuravit ad Abraham patrem nostrum, datum se nobis;

Ut sine timore, de manu inimicorum nostrorum liberati, serviamus illi.

In sanctitate et iustitia coram ipso omnibus diebus nostris.

Et tu, puer, propheta Altissimi vocaberis; praebis enim ante faciem Domini parare vias eius.

Ad dandam scinetiam salutis plebi eius, in remissionem peccatorum eorum.

Per viscera misericordiae Dei nostri, in quibus visitavit nos oriens ex alto.

Illuminare his, qui in tenebris et in umbra mortis sedent, ad dirigendos pedes nostros in viam pacis.

VOCABULARY

Pertaining to Lessons

First Declension

abundantia	abundance, opulence
adolescentula	(virgin) a young girl
advocata	advocate (fem.)
ala	wing
alienigena (m)	stranger
amica (f)	friend
ancilla	slave-girl, maid
anima	soul
aqua	water
arca	ark of the covenant, womb
aula	hall
aurora	dawn, aurora
bestia	brute, animal
bucella	crumb, scraps
casia	casia (fragrant shrub)
cera	wax
clithra	zither
elementia	clemency
cognata (f)	relative
conscientia	conscience
creatura	creature
culpa	guilt
custodia	protection, guard, watch
deliciae, arum	delight, pleasure
domina	mistress
ecclesia	church
filia	daughter
forma	shape, form, figure
gloria	fame, honor, glory
gratia	grace, thanks, gratitude
gutta	drop
hora	hour
hostia	victim, sacrifice
lanua	gate
incola	inhabitant
insula	island