

*Carbāsus*, linen; plural, *carbasi* and *carbasa*, sails, &c.  
*margarita*, pearl; " *margaritae* and *margarita*, *ōrum*.  
*ostrea*, oyster; " *ostreae* and *ostrea*, *ōrum*.

143. NEUTER AND MASCULINE OR FEMININE.—Some *neuters* take in the plural a different gender; thus

1. Some *neuters* become *masculine* in the plural:  
*Coelum*, heaven; plural, *coeli*.
2. Some *neuters* generally become *masculine* in the plural, but sometimes remain *neuter*:

*Frēnum*, bridle; plur., *freni*, sometimes *frena*.  
*rastrum*, rake; " *rastri*, " *rastra*.

3. Some *neuters* become *feminine* in the plural:  
*Epulum*, public feast; plur., *epulae*, meal, banquet.

#### Class Second.

144. FORMS IN *us* AND *um*.—Some nouns of the second declension have one form in *us* masculine and one in *um* neuter: *clipeus*, *clipeum*, shield; *commentarius*, *commentarium*, commentary; *cubitus*, *cubitum*, cubit; *jugulus*, *jugulum*, throat.

145. HETEROGENEOUS HETEROCLITES.—Some heteroclites are also heterogeneous: *conātus* (*us*), *conātum* (*i*), effort; *menda* (*ae*), *mendum* (*i*), fault.

## CHAPTER II.

### ADJECTIVES.

146. The adjective is that part of speech which is used to qualify nouns: *bōnus*, good; *magnus*, great.

The form of the adjective in Latin depends in part upon the gender of the noun which it qualifies; *bonus puer*, a good boy; *bona puella*, a good girl; *bonum tectum*, a good house. Thus *bonus* is the form of the adjective when used with masculine nouns, *bona* with feminine, and *bonum* with neuter.

147. Some adjectives are partly of the first declension and partly of the second, while all the rest are entirely of the third declension.

#### I. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

148. Adjectives of this class have in the nominative singular the endings:

Masc., Dec. II.      Fem., Dec. I.      Neut., Dec. II.  
*us*<sup>1</sup>—,      *a*,      *um*.

They are declined as follows:

*Bōnus*, good.

#### SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	bōnūs	bōnā	bōnūm
Gen.	bōnī	bōnae	bōnī
Dat.	bōnō	bōnae	bōnō
Acc.	bōnūm	bōnām	bōnūm
Voc.	bōnē	bōnā	bōnūm
Abl.	bōnō	bōnā	bōnō

#### PLURAL.

Nom.	bōnī	bōnae	bōnā
Gen.	bōnōrūm	bōnārūm	bōnōrūm
Dat.	bōnīs	bōnīs	bōnīs
Acc.	bōnōs	bōnās	bōnā
Voc.	bōnī	bōnae	bōnā
Abl.	bōnīs	bōnīs	bōnīs.

*Liber*, free.

#### SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	libēr	libērā	libērūm
Gen.	libērī	libērae	libērī
Dat.	libērō	libērae	libērō
Acc.	libērūm	libērām	libērūm
Voc.	libēr	libērā	libērūm
Abl.	libērō	libērā	libērō

#### PLURAL.

Nom.	libērī	libērae	libērā
Gen.	libērōrūm	libērārūm	libērōrūm
Dat.	libērīs	libērīs	libērīs
Acc.	libērōs	libērās	libērā
Voc.	libērī	libērae	libērā
Abl.	libērīs	libērīs	libērīs.

<sup>1</sup> The dash indicates that the ending is sometimes wanting. See 45. 1.



*Aeger, sick.*

## SINGULAR.

Nom.	aegēr	aegrā	aegrūm
Gen.	aegrī	aegrae	aegrī
Dat.	aegrō	aegrae	aegrō
Acc.	aegrūm	aegrām	aegrūm
Voc.	aeger	aegrā	aegrūm
Abl.	aegrō	aegrā	aegrō;

## PLURAL.

Nom.	aegrī	aegrae	aegrā
Gen.	aegrōrūm	aegrārūm	aegrōrūm
Dat.	aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs
Acc.	aegrōs	aegrās	aegrā
Voc.	aegrī	aegrae	aegrā
Abl.	aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs.

1. *Bonus* is declined in the Masc. like *servus* of Decl. II. (45), in the Fem. like *mensa* of Decl. I. (42), and in the Neut. like *templum* of Decl. II. (45).

2. *Liber* differs in declension from *bonus* only in dropping *us* and *e* in the Nom. and Voc. (45, 3, 1). *Aeger* differs from *liber* only in dropping *e* before *r* (45, 3, 2).

3. Most adjectives in *er* are declined like *aeger*, but the following in *er* and *ur* are declined like *liber*:

1) *Asper*, rough; *lūcer*, torn; *miser*, wretched; *prosper*, prosperous; *tēner*, tender; but *asper* sometimes drops the *e*, and *dexter*, right, sometimes retains it: *dexter*, *dextera* or *dextra*.

2) *Satur*, sated; *satur*, *satura*, *saturum*.

3) Compounds in *fer* and *ger*: *mortifer*, deadly; *aliger*, winged.

149. *Irregularities*.—These nine adjectives have in the singular *ius* in the genitive and *i* in the dative:

*Alius*, another; *nullus*, no one; *sōlus*, alone; *tōtus*, whole; *ullus*, any; *unus*, one; *alter*, *-tēra*, *-tērum*, the other; *ūter*, *-tra*, *-trum*, which (of two); *neuter*, *-tra*, *-trum*, neither.

1. The Regular Forms occasionally occur in some of these adjectives: *aliae*, *nulli*, for *alius*, *nullius*; *altēro*, *altērae*, for *alteri*.

2. *I* in *ius* in poetry is sometimes short; generally so in *alterius*.

3. *Alius* has *aliud* for *aliūm* in the neuter, and shortens the genitive *aliūm* into *alius*.

4. Like *uter* are declined its compounds: *uterque*, *utervis*, *uterūbet*, *utercunque*. In *alterūter* sometimes both parts are declined, as *alterius utrūq;* and sometimes only the latter, as *alterutrus*.

## II. ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

150. Adjectives of the third declension may be divided into three classes:

I. Those which have in the nominative singular three different forms—one for each gender.

II. Those which have two forms—the masculine and feminine being the same.

III. Those which have but one form—the same for all genders.

151. I. ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS of this declension have in the nominative singular:

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
er,	is,	e.

They are declined as follows:

*Acer, sharp.*

## SINGULAR.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. acēr	acrīs	acrō
G. acrīs	acrīs	acrīs
D. acrī	acrī	acrī
A. acrēm	acrēm	acrō
V. acēr	acrīs	acrō
A. acrī	acrī	acrī;

## PLURAL.

N. acrēs	acrēs	acriā
G. acriūm	acriūm	acriūm
D. acribūs	acribūs	acribūs
A. acrēs	acrēs	acriā
V. acrēs	acrēs	acriā
A. acribūs	acribūs	acribūs.

1. Like *Acer* are declined:

1) *Alūcer*, lively; *campester*, level; *celēber*, famous; *cēler*,<sup>1</sup> swift; *equester*, equestrian; *paluster*, marshy; *pedester*, pedestrian; *pūter*, putrid; *salūber*, healthful; *silvester*, woody; *terrester*, terrestrial; *volūcer*, winged.

2) Adjectives in *er* designating the months: *October*, *bris*.<sup>2</sup>

2. The Masculine in *is*, like the Fem., also occurs: *salūbris*, *silvestris*, for *salūber*, *silvester*.

<sup>1</sup> This retains *e* in declension: *celer*, *celēris*, *celēre*; and has *um* in the Gen. Plur.

<sup>2</sup> See also 87. 2.



3. These forms in *er* are analogous to those in *er* (whether nouns or adjectives) of Dec. II. in dropping the ending in the Nom. and Voc. Sing. and in inserting *e* before *r*. Thus *ager*, originally *agrus*, drops *us*, giving *agr*, and then inserts *e* to facilitate pronunciation, giving *ager*; so *acer*, originally *acris*, drops *is* and inserts *e*; *acr*, *acer*.

152. II. ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS have in the nominative singular:

M. and F.	Neut.	
1. <b>is</b>	<b>e</b> ,	for positives.
2. <b>ior (or)</b>	<b>ius (us)</b> ,	for comparatives.

They are declined as follows:

*Tristis, sad.*

*Tristior, more sad.*<sup>1</sup>

#### SINGULAR.

M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. <b>tristis</b>	<b>tristē</b>	N. <b>tristior</b>	<b>tristiūs</b>
G. <b>tristis</b>	<b>tristis</b>	G. <b>tristiōris</b>	<b>tristiōris</b>
D. <b>tristī</b>	<b>tristī</b>	D. <b>tristiōrī</b>	<b>tristiōrī</b>
A. <b>tristēm</b>	<b>tristē</b>	A. <b>tristiōrēm</b>	<b>tristiūs</b>
V. <b>tristis</b>	<b>tristē</b>	V. <b>tristiōr</b>	<b>tristiūs</b>
A. <b>tristī</b>	<b>tristī</b> ;	A. <b>tristiōrē (ī)</b>	<b>tristiōrē (ī)</b> ;

#### PLURAL.

M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. <b>tristēs</b>	<b>tristiā</b>	N. <b>tristiōrēs</b>	<b>tristiōrā</b>
G. <b>tristiūm</b>	<b>tristiūm</b>	G. <b>tristiōrūm</b>	<b>tristiōrūm</b>
D. <b>tristiūs</b>	<b>tristiūs</b>	D. <b>tristiōribūs</b>	<b>tristiōribūs</b>
A. <b>tristēs</b>	<b>tristiā</b>	A. <b>tristiōrēs</b>	<b>tristiōrā</b>
V. <b>tristēs</b>	<b>tristiā</b>	V. <b>tristiōrēs</b>	<b>tristiōrā</b>
A. <b>tristiūs</b>	<b>tristiūs</b> .	A. <b>tristiōribūs</b>	<b>tristiōribūs</b> .

153. III. ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING.—All other adjectives have but one form in the nominative singular for all genders. They generally end in *s* or *x*, sometimes in *i* or *r*, and are declined in the main like nouns of the same endings. The following are examples:

*Felix, happy.*

*Prudens, prudent.*

#### SINGULAR.

M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. <b>felix</b>	<b>felix</b>	N. <b>prudens</b>	<b>prudens</b>
G. <b>felicis</b>	<b>felicis</b>	G. <b>prudētis</b>	<b>prudētis</b>
D. <b>felicī</b>	<b>felicī</b>	D. <b>prudētī</b>	<b>prudētī</b>

<sup>1</sup> Comparative. For the declension of *Plus*, see 165. 1.

A. <b>felicēm</b>	<b>felix</b>	A. <b>prudētēm</b>	<b>prudens</b>
V. <b>felix</b>	<b>felix</b>	V. <b>prudens</b>	<b>prudens</b>
A. <b>felicē, or ī</b>	<b>felicē, or ī</b> ;	A. <b>prudētē, or ī</b>	<b>prudētē, or ī</b> ;

#### PLURAL.

N. <b>felicēs</b>	<b>felicīā</b>	N. <b>prudētēs</b>	<b>prudentiā</b>
G. <b>felicium</b>	<b>felicium</b>	G. <b>prudentium</b>	<b>prudentiam</b>
D. <b>felicibus</b>	<b>felicibus</b>	D. <b>prudentibus</b>	<b>prudentibus</b>
A. <b>felicēs</b>	<b>felicīā</b>	A. <b>prudētēs</b>	<b>prudentiā</b>
V. <b>felicēs</b>	<b>felicīā</b>	V. <b>prudētēs</b>	<b>prudentiā</b>
A. <b>felicibus</b>	<b>felicibus</b> .	A. <b>prudentibus</b>	<b>prudentibus</b> .

### FORMATION OF CASES OF ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

154. Adjectives of the third declension form their cases in general like nouns of the same endings, but present the following peculiarities:

#### I. Genitive Singular.

155. This presents a few irregularities, but in general the same as in nouns (58-83). Thus

- The following in *ēs* form the genitive not in the regular *ītis*, but in
  - 1) *ētis*:—*hēbes*, *indigēs*, *praepes*, *tēres*.
  - 2) *īdis*:—*dēses*, *rēses*.
- The following in *ēs* form it in
  - 1) *ēdis*:—compounds of *pes*, foot, as, *alipes*, *bīpes*, *trīpes*.
  - 2) *ēris*:—*pūbes*, *impūbes* (sometimes *is*).
  - 3) *ētis*:—*inquies*, *locūples*.
- Adjectives in *ceps* form it in
  - 1) *cipis*, if compounded of *capio*: *princeps*, *principis*.
  - 2) *cipītis*, if compounded of *cāput*: *anceps*, *incipītis*.
- Four in *or* form it in *ōris*:—*mēmōr*, *immēmōr*, *bīcorpor*, *trīcorpor*.
- Other examples.—(1) *Compos* and *impos* form it in *ōtis*.—(2) Compounds in *cors* from *cor* have *cordis*: *concors*, *discors*.—(3) *Caelebs* has *caelibis*; *dis*, *dītis*; *intercus*, *intercūtis*; *praeox*, *praeōcis*; *vētus*, *vetēris*.

#### II. Ablative Singular.

156. I. ENDING:—*ē* or *ī*, in comparatives and adjectives of one ending: *tristiōrē* or *rī*; *audacē* or *cī*.

II. " *ī*, in other adjectives: *acrī*, *tristī*.

1. Comparatives generally have *e*, and adjectives of one ending, generally *ī*; but participles in *ans* and *ens* have only *e*, except when used adjectively.



2. The Ablative in *e* in many adjectives of one ending cannot be verified from ancient authors.—The ablative in *i* is in general preferable.
3. Some have only *e* in general use.—(1) *Pauper, paupere*, poor; *pubes, pubere*, mature;—(2) those in *es*, *G. itis* or *idis*: *ales, deses, dives, sospes, superstes*;—(3) *caelebs, compos, impos, princeps*.
4. The Ablative in *e* sometimes occurs in poetry in positives of more than one ending: *cognomine* for *cognomini*, like named.

### III. Nominative, Accusative and Vocative Plural of Neuters.

157. I. ENDING:—*ia* in positives: *acriā, tristiā*.  
II. “ *ā* in comparatives: *tristiōrā*.

1. *Vetus*, old, has *vetērā*; *complures*, several, has *compluriā* or *complurā*.
2. The neuter plural is wanting in most adjectives of one ending, except those in *as, us, rs, az, iz, oz*, and numerals in *plex*.

### IV. Genitive Plural.

158. I. ENDING: *iūm* in positives: *acrium, tristium*.  
II. “ *ūm* in comparatives: *tristiōrum*.

1. Some adjectives want the genitive plural.
2. *Plures*, more, and *complures*, several, have *iūm*.
3. The following have *um*:
- 1) Adjectives of one ending with only *e* in the ablative singular (156. 3): *pauper, pauperum*.
- 2) Those with the genitive in *eris, oris, ūris*: *vetus, vetērum*, old; *mēmōr, mēmōrum*, mindful; *cicū, cicūrum*, tame.
- 3) Those in *ceps*: *anceps, ancipitum*, doubtful.
- 4) Those compounded with substantives which have *um*: *inops* (ops, *ōpum*), *inōpum*, helpless.

### IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

159. Irregular adjectives may be

I. Indeclinable: *frūgi*, frugal, good; *nēquam*, worthless; *mille*, thousand.

II. Defective: (*cetērus*) *cetēra, cetērum*, the other, the rest; (*sons*) *sontis*, guilty.

III. Heteroclites.—Many adjectives have two distinct forms, one in *us, a, um*, of the first and second declensions, and one in *is* and *e* of the third: *hilarus* and *hilaris*, joyful; *exanimus* and *exanimis*, lifeless.

1. The Latin has but few indeclinable adjectives, except numerals (175).
2. Some adjectives want
- 1) The nominative singular masculine: (*cetērus*) *cetēra, cetērum*, the other; (*ludīcer*) *ludīcra, ludīcrum*, sportive.
- 2) One or more cases in full: (*semīnex*) *semīnēcis*, half dead, defective in the nominative; *exspes*, hopeless, only used in the nominative; *exlex*, law-

less, only in nominative and accusative; *pernox*, through the night, only in nominative and ablative.

3) The neuter gender or genitive plural. See 157. 2 and 158. 1.

4) The singular: *pauci, ae, a*, few; *plerique*, the most; the latter wants also the genitive plural, supplied by *plurimi*. The singular of *plerique* occurs, but is very rare. In good prose *extērus* wants the singular; and *infērus, supērus*, and *postērus* are used in the singular only in particular expressions: *mare infērum*, the lower sea, i. e., south of Italy; *mare supērum*, the upper sea, i. e., north of Italy, the Adriatic; *postērus* in expressions of time: *diem postērum*, the following day; *nocte postēra*, on the following night.

3. In most heteroclites only one form is in common use in classic prose; in a few, as in the examples under 159. III., both forms are approved.

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

160. Adjectives have three forms to denote different degrees of quality. They are usually called the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative degree: *altus, altior, altissimus*, high, higher, highest.

Comparatives and superlatives are sometimes best rendered into English by *too* and *very*, instead of *more* and *most*: *doctus*, learned; *doctior*, more learned, or too learned; *doctissimus*, most learned, or very learned.

161. The Latin, like the English, has two modes of comparison:

- I. *Terminational Comparison*—by endings.  
II. *Adverbial Comparison*—by adverbs.

### I. TERMINATIONAL COMPARISON.

162. Adjectives are regularly compared by adding to the stem of the positive the endings:

Comparative.			Superlative.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
iōr,	iōr,	iūs.	issīmus,	issīmā,	issīmūm.

### EXAMPLES.

*Altus, altior, altissimus*: *high, higher, highest*.

*lēvis, levior, levissimus*: *light, lighter, lightest*.

### Irregular Terminational Comparison.

163. Irregular Superlatives.—Many adjectives with regular comparatives have irregular superlatives. Thus



1. Adjectives in **er** add **rimus** to the positive: *acer*, *acrior*, *acerrimus*, sharp.

*Vetus* has *veterrimus*; *matūrus*, both *maturrimus* and *maturissimus*; *dexter*, *dextrimus*.

2. Six in **ilis** add **limus** to the stem:

*Facilis*, *difficilis*; *easy*, *difficult*.  
*similis*, *dissimilis*; *like*, *unlike*.  
*gracilis*, *humilis*; *slender*, *low*;

thus: *facilis*, *facilior*, *facillimus*. *Imbecillis* has *imbecillimus*, but *imbecillus* is regular.

3. Four in **rus** have two irregular superlatives:

*Extērus*, *exterior*, *extremus* and *extimus*, *outward*.  
*infērus*, *inferior*, *infimus* and *imus*, *lower*.  
*supērus*, *superior*, *supermus* and *summus*, *upper*.  
*postērus*, *posterior*, *postrēmus* and *postūmus*, *next*.

164. Compounds in *dicus*, *ficus*, and *volus* are compared with the endings *entior* and *entissimus*, as if from forms in *ens*:

*Maledicus*, *maledicentior*, *maledicentissimus*, *slandorous*.  
*munificus*, *munificentior*, *munificentissimus*, *liberal*.  
*benevolus*, *benevolentior*, *benevolentissimus*, *benevolent*.

1. *Egenus* and *providus* (needy and prudent), form the comparative and superlative from *egens* and *providens*: hence *egentior*, *egentissimus*, etc.
2. *Mirificissimus* occurs as the superlative of *mirificus*, wonderful.
3. Many adjectives in *dicus* and *ficus* want the comparative and superlative.

165. Special Irregularities of Comparison.

*Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*, *good*.  
*malus*, *pējor*, *peſsimus*, *bad*.  
*magnus*, *mājor*, *maximus*, *great*.  
*parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*, *small*.  
*multus*, *plus*, *plurimus*, *much*.

1. *Plus* is neuter, and has in the singular only N. and A. *plus*, and G. *plūris*. In the plural it has N. and A. *plūres* (m. and f.), *plūra* (n.), G. *plūrium*, D. and A. *pluribus*.

2. *Dives*, *frūgi*, *nequam*:

*Dives*, { *divitior*, *divitissimus*, } *rich*.  
*ditior*, *ditissimus*,  
*frūgi*, *frugalior*, *frugalissimus*, *frugal*.  
*nequam*, *nequior*, *nequissimus*, *worthless*.

Defective Terminational Comparison.

166. Positive Wanting:

*Citerior*, *citimus*, *nearer*. | *prior*, *primus*, *former*.  
*deterior*, *detrerrimus*, *worse*. | *propior*, *proximus*, *nearer*.  
*interior*, *intimus*, *inner*. | *ulterior*, *ultimus*, *farther*.<sup>1</sup>  
*ocior*, *ocissimus*, *swifter*.

<sup>1</sup> These adjectives are formed from *citra*, *de*, *intra*, Greek *ὠκός*, *prae* or *prope*, *ultra*.

167. Comparative Wanting.—The comparative is wanting

1. In a few participles used adjectively: *meritus*, *meritissimus*, deserv-  
 ing.

2. In these adjectives:

*Diversus*, *diversissimus*, *different*. | *nōvus*, *novissimus*, *new*.  
*falsus*, *falsissimus*, *false*. | *sācer*, *sacerrimus*, *sacred*.  
*inclytus*, *inclytissimus*, *renowned*. | *vētus*, *veterrimus*, *old*.

168. Superlative Wanting.—The superlative is wanting

1. In most verbals in *ilis* and *bilis*: *docilis*, *docilior*, *docile*; *optabilis*, *optabilior*, desirable. But of these

Some are compared in full: *amabilis*, *facilis*, *fertilis*, *mobilis*, *nobilis*, *utilis*, etc.

2. In many adjectives in *ālis* and *ilis*: *capitalis*, *capitalior*, *capital*; *civilis*, *civilior*, *civil*.

3. Three adjectives supply the superlative thus:

*Adolescens*, *adoleſcentior*, *minimus nātū*,<sup>1</sup> *young*.  
*juvēnis*, *junior*, *minimus nātū*, *young*.  
*sēnex*, *senior*, *maximus nātū*,<sup>1</sup> *old*.

4. A few other adjectives want the superlative: *agrestis*, *alācer*, *caecus*, *diuturnus*, *infinitus*, *longinquus*, *optimus*, *proclivis*, *propinquus*, *salutaris*, *supīnus*, *surdus*, *tēres*, *vulgāris*.

169. Both Comparative and Superlative Wanting.—Many adjectives have no terminational comparison:

1. Many from the nature of their signification, admitting no comparison; especially such as denote *material*, *possession*, or the relations of *place* and *time*: *aureus*, golden; *adamantinus*, adamantine; *paternus*, paternal; *Romānus*, Roman; *hesternus*, of yesterday; *aestivus*, of summer; *hibernus*, of winter.

2. Many others.—Thus

1) Those in *us* preceded by a vowel, except those in *quus*: *idoneus*, suitable; *noxius*, hurtful. But a few in *us* have the superlative: *assiduus*, *strenuus*. Other exceptions occur, especially in the poets: *pīus*, *pīssimus*; *egregius*, *egregiissimus*.

2) Many derivatives and compounds, especially (1) derivatives in *ālis*, *ilis*, *ulus*, *icus*, *inus*, *orus*: *mortalis* (mors), mortal; (2) compounds of verbs or of nouns: *particeps* (capio), sharing; *magnanimus* (ānīmus), magnanimous.

3) Also *albus*, *almus*, *cadūcus*, *fērus*, *fessus*, *gnārus*, *lassus*, *mīrus*, *mutulus*, *nāvus*, *nefastus*, *rūdis*, etc.

## II.—ADVERBIAL COMPARISON.

170. Adjectives which want the terminational comparison, form the comparative and superlative, when their signification requires it, by prefixing the adverbs *māgis*, more, and *maxime*, most, to the positive:

<sup>1</sup> Smallest or youngest in age; greatest or eldest in age. *Nātū* is sometimes omitted.



Arduus, māgis arduus, maxime arduus, arduus.

1. Other adverbs are sometimes used with the positive to denote different degrees of the quality: *admōdum*, *valde*, *oppido*, very; *imprimis*, *apprime*, in the highest degree; *minus*, less; *minime*, least: *valde magna*, very great. *Per* and *prae* in composition with adjectives have the force of very; *perdifficilis*, very difficult; *praeclārus*, very illustrious.

2. Strengthening Particles are sometimes used.—(1) With the comparative: *etiam*, even, *multo*, *longe*, much, far: *etiam diligentior*, even more diligent; *multo diligentior*, much more diligent.—(2) With the superlative: *multo*, *longe*, much, by far; *quam*, as possible: *multo* or *longe diligentissimus*, by far the most diligent; *quam diligentissimus*, as diligent as possible.

### NUMERALS.

171. Numerals comprise numeral adjectives and numeral adverbs.

#### I. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

172. Numeral adjectives comprise three principal classes:

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS: *ūnus*, one; *duo*, two.
2. ORDINAL NUMBERS: *primus*, first; *secundus*, second.
3. DISTRIBUTIVES: *singūli*, one by one; *bini*, two by two, two each, two apiece.

173. To these may be added

1. MULTIPLICATIVES.—These are adjectives in *plex*, G. *plēcis*, denoting so many fold: *simplex*, single; *duplex*, double; *triplex*, three-fold.
2. PROPORTIONALS.—These are declined like *bōnus*, and denote so many times as great: *duplus*, twice as great; *tripplus*, three times as great.

#### 174. TABLE OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
1. ūnus, una, unum,	primus, <sup>1</sup> first,	singūli, one by one.
2. duo, duae, duo,	secundus, <sup>2</sup> second,	bini, two by two.
3. tres, tria,	tertius, third,	terni (trini).
4. quattuor,	quartus, fourth,	quaterni.
5. quinque,	quintus, fifth,	quini.
6. sex,	sextus,	seni.
7. septem,	septimus,	septēni.
8. octo,	octāvus,	octōni.
9. novem,	nonus,	novēni.
10. dēcem,	decimus,	dēni.
11. undēcim,	undecimus,	undēni.

<sup>1</sup> Prior is used in speaking of two, and alter is often used for secundus.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
12. duodēcim,	duodecimus,	duodēni.
13. tredēcim or decem et tres,	tertius decimus, <sup>6</sup>	terni dēni.
14. quattuordēcim,	quartus decimus,	quaterni dēni.
15. quindēcim,	quintus decimus,	quini dēni.
16. sedēcim or sexdecim, <sup>1</sup>	sextus decimus,	seni dēni.
17. septendēcim, <sup>1</sup>	septimus decimus,	septēni dēni.
18. duodeviginti, <sup>2</sup>	duodevicesimus, <sup>7</sup>	duodevicēni.
19. undeviginti, <sup>2</sup>	undevicesimus, <sup>7</sup>	undevicēni.
20. viginti,	vicesimus, <sup>8</sup>	vicēni.
21. {viginti ūnus,	vicesimus primus,	vicēni singūli.
{ ūnus et viginti, <sup>3</sup>	ūnus et vicesimus, <sup>3</sup>	singūli et vicēni.
22. {viginti duo,	vicesimus secundus,	vicēni bini.
{ duo et viginti,	alter et vicesimus,	bini et vicēni.
30. triginta,	tricesimus, <sup>6</sup>	tricēni.
40. quadraginta,	quadragēsimus,	quadragēni.
50. quinquaginta,	quingagesimus,	quingagēni.
60. sexaginta,	sexagesimus,	sexagēni.
70. septuaginta,	septuagesimus,	septuagēni.
80. octoginta,	octogesimus,	octogēni.
90. nonaginta,	nonagesimus,	nonagēni.
100. centum,	centesimus,	centēni.
101. {centum ūnus,	centesimus primus,	centēni singūli.
{ centum et ūnus, <sup>4</sup>	centesimus et primus	centēni et singūli.
200. ducenti, ae, a,	ducentesimus,	ducenti.
300. trecenti,	trecentesimus,	trecenti.
400. quadringenti,	quadringentesimus,	quadringēni.
500. quingenti,	quingentesimus,	quingēni.
600. sexcenti,	sexcentesimus,	sexcenti.
700. septingenti,	septingentesimus,	septingēni.
800. octingenti,	octingentesimus,	octingēni.
900. nongenti,	nongentesimus,	nongēni.
1,000. mille,	millesimus,	singula millia.
2,000. duo millia, <sup>5</sup>	bis millesimus,	bina millia.

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes with the parts separated: *decem et sex*; *decem et septem*.

<sup>2</sup> Literally two from twenty, one from twenty, by subtraction; but these numbers may be expressed by addition: *decem et octo*; *decem et novem*; so 28, 29; 38, 39, etc., either by subtraction from *triginta*, etc., or by addition to *viginti*; *duodetriginta* or *octo et viginti*.

<sup>3</sup> If the tens precede the units, *et* is omitted, otherwise it is generally used. So in English cardinals, twenty-one, one and twenty.

<sup>4</sup> In compounding numbers above 100, units generally follow tens, tens hundreds, etc., as in English; but the connective *et* is either omitted, or used only between the two highest denominations: *mille centum viginti* or *mille et centum viginti*, 1,120.

<sup>5</sup> Sometimes *duo millia* or *bis mille*.

<sup>6</sup> Sometimes *decimus* precedes with or without *et*: *decimus et tertius* or *decimus tertius*.

<sup>7</sup> Sometimes expressed by addition, like the corresponding cardinals: *octāvus decimus* and *nonus decimus*.

<sup>8</sup> Sometimes written with *g*: *vigesimus*; *trigesimus*.



CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
10,000. <i>dēcem millia</i> ,	<i>decies millesimus</i> ,	<i>dēna millia</i> .
100,000. <i>centum millia</i> ,	<i>centies millesimus</i> ,	<i>centēna millia</i> .
1,000,000. <i>decies centēna millia</i> , <sup>1</sup>	<i>decies centies millesimus</i> ,	<i>decies centēnamillia</i> .

1. *Ordinals with Pars*, part, expressed or understood, may be used to express fractions: *tertia pars*, a third part, a third; *quarta pars*, a fourth; *duae tertiae*, two thirds.

2. *Distributives* are used

1) To show the number of objects taken at a time, often best rendered by adding to the cardinal *each* or *apiece*; *ternos denarios acceperunt*, they received each three denarii, or three apiece. Hence

2) To express *Multiplication*: *decies centēna millia*, ten times a hundred thousand, a million.

3) Instead of *Cardinals*, with nouns plural in form, but singular in sense: *bina castra*, two camps. Here for *singuli* and *terni*, *uni* and *trini* are used: *unae litterae*, one letter; *trinae litterae*, three letters.

4) Sometimes in reference to objects spoken of in pairs: *bini scyphi*, a pair of goblets; and in the poets with the force of cardinals: *bina hastilia*, two spears.

3. Poets use numeral adverbs (181) very freely in compounding numbers: *bis sex*, for *duodēcim*; *bis septem*, for *quattuordēcim*.

4. *Sexcenti* and *mille* are sometimes used indefinitely for any large number, as *one thousand* is in English.

#### DECLENSION OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

175. On the declension of cardinals observe

1. That the units, *unus*, *duo*, and *tres*, are declined.
2. That the other units, all the tens, and *centum* are indeclinable.
3. That the hundreds are declined.
4. That *mille* is sometimes declined.

176. The first three cardinals are declined as follows:

##### 1. Unus, one.

Singular.			Plural.		
N. <i>unus</i> ,	<i>unā</i> ,	<i>unū</i> ,	<i>unī</i> ,	<i>unae</i> ,	<i>unā</i> ,
G. <i>unius</i> ,	<i>unius</i> ,	<i>unius</i> ,	<i>unōrum</i> ,	<i>unārum</i> ,	<i>unōrum</i> ,
D. <i>unī</i> ,	<i>unī</i> ,	<i>unī</i> ,	<i>unīs</i> ,	<i>unīs</i> ,	<i>unīs</i> ,
A. <i>unū</i> ,	<i>unā</i> ,	<i>unū</i> ,	<i>unōs</i> ,	<i>unās</i> ,	<i>unā</i> ,
V. <i>unē</i> ,	<i>unā</i> ,	<i>unū</i> ,			
A. <i>unō</i> ,	<i>unā</i> ,	<i>unō</i> ;	<i>unīs</i> ,	<i>unīs</i> ,	<i>unīs</i> .

##### 2. Duo, two.

N. <i>duo</i> ,	<i>duae</i> ,	<i>duo</i> ,	<i>trēs</i> , m. and f.	<i>triā</i> , n.
G. <i>duorum</i> ,	<i>duarum</i> ,	<i>duorum</i> , <sup>2</sup>	<i>triūm</i> ,	<i>triūm</i> ,

##### 3. Tres, three.

<sup>1</sup> Literally ten times a hundred thousand; the table might be carried up to any desired number by using the proper numeral adverb with *centēna millia*: *centies centēna millia*, 10,000,000; sometimes in such combinations *centēna millia* is understood and only the adverb is expressed, and sometimes *centum millia* is used.

<sup>2</sup> *Duorum* and *duarum* are sometimes shortened to *duum*.

D. <i>duobus</i> ,	<i>duabus</i> ,	<i>duobus</i> ,	<i>tribus</i> ,	<i>tribus</i> ,
A. <i>duos</i> ,	<i>duo</i> ,	<i>duas</i> ,	<i>duo</i> ,	<i>triā</i> ,
A. <i>duobus</i> ,	<i>duabus</i> ,	<i>duobus</i> .	<i>tribus</i> ,	<i>tribus</i> .

1. The plural of *unus* in the sense of *alone* may be used with any noun; *uni Ubi*, the *Ubi* alone; but in the strict numeral sense of *one*, it is used only with such nouns as, though plural in form, are singular in sense: *una castra*, one camp; *unae litterae*, one letter.

2. Like *duo* is declined *ambo*, both.

3. *Multi*, many, and *plurimi*, very many, are indefinite numerals, and as such generally want the sing. But in the poets the sing. occurs in the sense of *many a*: *multa hostia*, many a victim.

177. Hundreds, *ducenti*, *trecenti*, etc., are declined like the plural of *bonus*: *ducenti*, *ae*, *a*.

178. *Mille* is used both as an adjective and as a substantive. As an adjective it is indeclinable; as a substantive it is used in the singular only in the nominative and accusative, but in the plural it is declined like the plural of *mare* (50): *millia*, *millium*, *millibus*.

With the substantive *Mille*, the name of the objects enumerated is generally in the genitive: *mille hominum*, a thousand men (of men); but it is in the same case as *mille*, if a declined numeral intervenes: *tria millia trecenti milites*, three thousand three hundred soldiers.

179. Ordinals are declined like *bonus* and distributives like the plural of *bonus*, but the latter often have *um* for *orum* in the genitive; *binum* for *binorum*.

#### 180. NUMERAL SYMBOLS.

ARABIC.	ROMAN.	ARABIC.	ROMAN.	ARABIC.	ROMAN.
1.	I.	16.	XVI.	101.	CI.
2.	II.	17.	XVII.	200.	CC.
3.	III.	18.	XVIII.	300.	CCC.
4.	IV.	19.	XIX.	400.	CCCC.
5.	V.	20.	XX.	500.	IO, or D.
6.	VI.	21.	XXI.	600.	DC.
7.	VII.	22.	XXII.	700.	DCC.
8.	VIII.	30.	XXX.	800.	DCCC.
9.	IX.	40.	XL.	900.	DCCCC.
10.	X.	50.	L.	1,000.	CIO, or M.
11.	XI.	60.	LX.	2,000.	CIOCIO, or MM.
12.	XII.	70.	LXX.	10,000.	CCIOO.
13.	XIII.	80.	LXXX.	100,000.	CCCIOOO.
14.	XIV.	90.	XC.	1,000,000.	CCCCIOOOO.
15.	XV.	100.	C.		

1. Latin Numeral Symbols are combinations of: I = 1; V = 5; X = 10; L = 50; C = 100; IO or D = 500; CIO or M = 1,000.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Thousands are sometimes denoted by a line over the symbol:  $\overline{\text{II}}$  = 2,000;  $\overline{\text{V}}$  = 5,000.



2. In the Combination of these symbols, except IO, observe
- 1) That the repetition of a symbol doubles the value: II = 2; XX = 20; CC = 200.
  - 2) That any symbol standing before one of greater value, subtracts its own value, but that after one of greater value, it adds its own value: V = 5; IV = 4 (5-1); VI = 6 (5+1).
  3. In the Combination of IO observe
    - 1) That each O (inverted C) after IO increases the value ten-fold: IO = 500; IOO = 500 × 10 = 5,000; IOOO = 5,000 × 10 = 50,000.
    - 2) That these numbers are doubled by placing C the same number of times before I as O stands after it: IO = 500; CIO = 500 × 2 = 1,000; IOO = 5,000; CIOO = 5,000 × 2 = 10,000.
    - 3) That smaller symbols standing after these add their value: IO = 500; IOC = 600; IOCC = 700.

## II. NUMERAL ADVERBS.

181. To numerals belong also numeral adverbs. For convenience of reference we add the following table:

1. sēmel, <i>once</i>	15. { quinquiesdecies	80. octogies
2. bis, <i>twice</i>	{ quindecies	90. nonagies
3. ter, <i>three times</i>	16. { sexiesdecies	100. centies
4. quāter	{ sedecies	101. centies semel
5. quinquies	17. septiesdecies	200. ducenties
6. sexies	18. { duodevicies	300. trecenties
7. septies	{ octiesdecies	400. quadringenties
8. octies	19. { undevicies	500. quingenties
9. novies	{ noviesdecies	600. sexcenties
10. dēcies	20. vicies	700. septingenties
11. undecies	21. sēmel et vicies	800. octingenties
12. duodecies	22. bis et vicies	900. noningenties <sup>1</sup>
13. { terdecies	30. tricies	1,000. millies
{ tredecies	40. quadragies	2,000. bis millies
14. { quaterdecies	50. quinquagies	10,000. decies millies
{ quattuordecies	60. sexagies	100,000. centies millies
	70. septuagies	1,000,000. millies millies.

1. In Compound of units and tens, the unit with *et* generally precedes, as in the table: *bis et vicies*; the tens however with or without *et* sometimes precede: *vicies et bis* or *vicies bis*, but not *bis vicies*.

2. Another Class of numeral adverbs in *um* or *o* is formed from the ordinals: *primum*, *primo*, for the first time, in the first place; *tertium*, *tertio*, for the third time.

<sup>1</sup> Also written *nongenties*.

<sup>2</sup> *Millies* is often used indefinitely like the English *a thousand times*.

## CHAPTER III.

### PRONOUNS.

182. THE Pronoun is that part of speech which properly supplies the place of nouns: *ēgo*, I; *tu*, thou.

183. Pronouns are divided into six classes:

1. Personal Pronouns: *tu*, thou.
2. Possessive Pronouns: *meus*, my.
3. Demonstrative Pronouns: *hic*, this.
4. Relative Pronouns: *qui*, who.
5. Interrogative Pronouns: *quis*, who?
6. Indefinite Pronouns: *aliquis*, some one.

#### I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

184. Personal Pronouns, so called because they designate the person of the noun which they represent, are *ēgo*, I; *tu*, thou; *sui* (Nom. not used), of himself, herself, itself.

They are declined as follows:

##### SINGULAR.

N. ēgō	tū	sui
G. mei	tuī	sibi
D. mihi	tibi	sibi
A. mē	tē	sē
V.	tū	
A. mē;	tē;	sē;

##### PLURAL.

N. nōs	vōs	
G. nostrū	vestrū	sui
G. nostrī <sup>1</sup>	vestrī <sup>1</sup>	
D. nobis	vobis	sibi
A. nōs	vōs	sē
V.	vōs	
A. nobis.	vobis.	sē.

1. **Substantive Pronouns.**—Personal pronouns are also called *Substantive* pronouns, because they are always used as substantives.

2. **Reflexive Pronoun.**—*Sui*, from its reflexive signification, of himself, etc., is often called the *Reflexive* pronoun.

<sup>1</sup> On the use of these two forms see 446. 3.



3. **Emphatic Forms** in *met* occur, except in the Gen. Plur.: *egōmet*, I myself; *mihimet*, *temet*, etc. But the Nom. *tu* has *tūte* and *tutēmet*, for *tūmet*.

4. **Reduplicated Forms**:—*esē*, *tetē*, *mēmē*, for *se*, *te*, *me*.

5. **Ancient and Rare Forms**:—*mis* for *mei*; *tis* for *tui*; *mī* and *mē* for *mihi*; *mehe*, *med*, and *mepte* for *me*; *ted* for *te*.

6. **Cum**, when used with the *ablative* of these pronouns, is appended to them: *mēcum*, *tēcum*.

## II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

185. From *Personal* pronouns are formed the *Possessives*:

<i>meus</i> , <i>my</i> ,	<i>noster</i> , <i>our</i> ,
<i>tuus</i> , <i>thy</i> , <i>your</i> ,	<i>vester</i> , <i>your</i> ,
<i>suus</i> , <i>his</i> , <i>her</i> , <i>its</i> ,	<i>suus</i> , <i>their</i> .

They are declined as adjectives of the first and second declensions: *meus*, *mea*, *meum*; *noster*, *nostra*, *nostrum*; but *meus* has in the vocative singular masculine generally *mi*, sometimes *meus*.

1. **Emphatic Forms**, in *pte* and *met* occur, especially in the Abl. Sing.: *suapte*, *suāmet*.

2. **The Patrials**, *nostras*, of our country, and *vestras*, of your country, are also possessives. They have the genitive in *ātis*, and are declined as adjectives of Decl. III., but are little used.

3. **Cujus and Cujas**.—*Cujus* (a, um, whose?) and the patril *cujas* (ātis, of what country?) also belong to possessives, though, not like other possessives, formed from personal pronouns, but from the interrogative *quis*, *cujus*. See 188.

## III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

186. **Demonstrative Pronouns**, so called because they specify the objects to which they refer, are

*Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *ipse*, *is*, *idem*.

They are declined as follows:

Hic, this.					
SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. hīc	haec	hōc	hī	hae	haec
G. hujūs	hujūs	hujūs	hōrūm	hārūm	hōrūm
D. huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
A. hunc	hanc	hōc	hōs	hās	haec
V.					
A. hōc	hāc	hōc;	hīs	hīs	hīs.

*Illē*, he or that.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. illē	illā	illū	illi	illae	illā
G. illiūs	illiūs	illiūs	illōrūm	illārūm	illōrūm
D. illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis
A. illū	illām	illū	illōs	illās	illā
V.					
A. illō	illā	illō;	illis	illis	illis.

*Istē*, that.

*Istē*, that, is declined like *illē*. It usually refers to objects which are present to the person addressed, and sometimes expresses contempt.

*Ipsē*, self, he.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ipsē	ipsā	ipsū	ipsi	ipsae	ipsi
G. ipsiūs	ipsiūs	ipsiūs	ipsōrūm	ipsārūm	ipsōrūm
D. ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
A. ipsū	ipsā	ipsū	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsā
V.					
A. ipsō	ipsā	ipsō;	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis.

*Is*, he, that.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. is	eā	id	ii	eae	eā
G. ejūs	ejūs	ejūs	eōrūm	eārūm	eōrūm
D. ei	ei	ei	iis (eis)	iis (eis)	iis (eis)
A. eū	eū	id	eōs	eās	eā
V.					
A. eō	eā	eō;	iis (eis)	iis (eis)	iis (eis).

*Idem*, the same.

*Idem*, compounded of *is* and *dem*, is declined like *is*, but shortens *idem* to *idem* and *iddem* to *idem*, and changes *m* to *n* before the ending *dem*; thus:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. idēm	eādēm	idēm	iidēm	eaedēm	eādēm
G. ejusdēm	ejusdēm	ejusdēm	eōrundēm	eārundēm	eōrundēm
D. eidēm	eidēm	eidēm	iisdēm	iisdēm	iisdēm <sup>1</sup>
A. eundēm	eandēm	idēm	eōsdēm	eāsdēm	eādēm
V.					
A. eōdēm	eādēm	eōdēm;	iisdēm	iisdēm	iisdēm. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes *eisdēm* in all genders. *Idem* and *iisdēm* are in poetry dissyllables, and are sometimes written *idem* and *isdem*.



1. **Emphatic Forms** in *ce* occur in the several cases of *hic* and sometimes in other demonstratives: *hicce, hæcce, hocce* (also *hice, hæce* or *haec*, etc.), *hujusce, hosce, hæce; harumce, harunce* (*m* changed to *n*), *hârunc* (*e* dropped). Before the interrogative *ne*, *ce* becomes *ci*: *hiccine, hoscine*.

2. **Illic** and **istic** or **isthic** for *ille* and *iste* occur. They are declined alike, and are used only in certain cases. Thus

Sing., Nom. *illīc, illæc, illōc* or *illūc,*

Acc. *illunc, illanc, illōc,*

Abl. *illōc, illāc, illōc;*

Plur. *illæc, generally Neut., sometimes Fem.*

### 3. Ancient and Rare Forms:

1) Of **ILLE** and **ISTE**: *illī, illæ, illi*, Gen. for *illius*; *isti, istæ, isti* for *istius*; *illæ* and *istæ*, Dat. Fem. for *illi* and *isti*; also forms from *ollus* for *ille*: *ollī, olla, ollos*, etc.

2) Of **IRSE**, compounded of *is* and *pse* (*is-pse* = *ipse*); the uncontracted forms: Acc. *eumpse, campse*, Abl. *ecapse, capse*; with *re*: *re capse, reapse* for *re ipsa*, in reality; also *ipsus, a, um*, etc., for *ipse, a, um*.

3) Of **IS**: *eī, eae, eī*, Dat. for *ei*; *iibus (ibus), eibus, iibus (ibus)* for *iis*.

4) **SYNCOPE**D FORMS, compounded of *ecce* or *en*, lo, see, and some cases of demonstratives, especially the Acc. of *ille* and *is*: *ecceum* for *ecce eum*; *eccam* for *ecce eam*; *eccos* for *ecce eos*; *eccillum, ecce illum, eccillam, ecce illam; ellum, en illum; ellam, en illam*.

4. **Demonstrative Adjectives**: *tālis, e*, such; *tantus, a, um*, so great; *tōt, so many; tōtus, a, um*, so great. *Tōt* is indeclinable; the rest regular.

For *tālis*, the Gen. of a demonstrative with *mōdi* (Gen. of *modus*, measure, kind) is often used: *hujusmōdi, ejusmōdi*, of this kind, such; *illiusmōdi, istiusmōdi*, of that kind, such.

## IV. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

187. The Relative *qui*, who, so called because it relates to some noun or pronoun, expressed or understood, called its antecedent, is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>quī</i>	<i>quæ</i>	<i>quōd</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quæ</i>	<i>quæ</i>
G. <i>cujūs</i>	<i>cujūs</i>	<i>cujūs</i>	<i>quōrūm</i>	<i>quārūm</i>	<i>quōrūm</i>
D. <i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibūs</i>	<i>quibūs</i>	<i>quibūs</i>
A. <i>quēm</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quōd</i>	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quæ</i>
V.					
A. <i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō;</i>	<i>quibūs</i>	<i>quibūs</i>	<i>quibūs</i>

1. **Ancient and Rare Forms**: *quojus* and *quōi* for *cujus* and *cui*; *quī* for *quo, qua, quo*; *quīs* (*queis*) for *quibus*.

2. **Cum**, when used with the ablative of the relative, is generally appended to it: *quibuscum*.

3. **Cujus**, *a, um*, *whose*, as a possessive formed from the genitive *cujus*, sometimes occurs.

4. **Quicumque** and **Quisquis**, *whoever*, are called from their signification *general relatives*. *Quicumque* (*quicumque*) is declined like *quī*. *Quisquis* is rare except in the forms: *quisquis, quidquid* (*quicquid*), *quōquō*; but an old genitive *cuicui* for *cujuscujus* occurs.

5. **Compounds resolved**.—*Quicumque* and similar compounds are sometimes resolved and their parts separated by one or more words: *qua re cunque*.

6. **Uter** and **Utercunque**, *which* and *whichever*, also occur with the force of relatives.

7. **Relative Adjectives**: *quālis, e*, such as; *quantus, a, um*, so great; *quōt, as many as; quōtus, a, um*, of which number; and the double and compound forms: *quālisquālis, qualiscunque; quantusquantus, quantuscunque; quotquot, quocunque; quōtuscunque*.

*Quotquot* is indeclinable; in the other double forms both parts are declined; in the forms in *cunque*, of course only the first part is declined.

For *Quālis* the genitive of the relative with *mōdi* is often used: *cujusmōdi* (sometimes *cūmōdi*), *cujuscēmōdi*, of what kind, such as; *cujuscunquemōdi, cuicūmōdi* (for *cujuscujusmōdi*, 4), of whatever kind.

## V. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

188. Interrogative Pronouns are used in asking questions. The most important are

*Quis* and *qui* with their compounds.

*Quis* (who, which, what?) is generally used substantively, and is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>quīs</i>	<i>quæ</i>	<i>quīd</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quæ</i>	<i>quæ</i>
G. <i>cujūs</i>	<i>cujūs</i>	<i>cujūs</i>	<i>quōrūm</i>	<i>quārūm</i>	<i>quōrūm</i>
D. <i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibūs</i>	<i>quibūs</i>	<i>quibūs</i>
A. <i>quēm</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quīd</i>	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quæ</i>
V.					
A. <i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō;</i>	<i>quibūs</i>	<i>quibūs</i>	<i>quibūs</i>

*Qui* (which, what?) is generally used adjectively, and is declined like the relative *qui*.

1. **Quis** and **Quem** sometimes occur as feminine forms.

2. **Qui** as an *ablative* with an adverbial force in the sense of *how?* sometimes occurs. The other ancient forms are the same as in the relative, 187. 1.

3. **Compounds** of *quis* and *qui* are declined like the simple pronouns: *quisnam, quīnam, ecquis*, etc. But *ecquis* has sometimes *ecquā* for *ecquæ*.

4. **Interrogative Adjectives**: (1) *Quālis, e*, what? *quantus, a, um*, how great? *quōt, how many? quōtus, a, um*, of what number? *uter, utra, utrum*, which (of two)? See 149. (2) The Possessive interrogative, *cujus, a, um*, whose? and the Patrial *cujas, ātis*, of what country?

*Cujus* is defective and little used. It has the Nom. and Acc. Sing., and in the feminine also the Abl. Sing. and the Nom. and Accus. Plur.

## VI. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

189. Indefinite Pronouns do not refer to any definite persons or things. The most important are

*Quis* and *qui* with their compounds.



190. *Quis*, any one, and *qui*, any one, any, are the same in form and declension as the interrogatives *quis* and *qui*.

1. *Quis* and *Qui* are generally used after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, and *num*; *si quis*, *si qui*. But they also occur without such accompaniment.

2. *Qua* for *Quae*.—After *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, and *num*, the Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. have *quae* or *qua*: *si quae*, *si qua*.

191. From *quis* and *qui* are formed

I. *The Indefinites*:

*aliquis*, *aliqua*, *aliquid* or *aliquod*, *some, some one*.  
*quispiam*, *quaepiam*, *quidpiam*<sup>1</sup> or *quodpiam*, *some, some one*.  
*quidam*, *quaedam*, *quiddam* or *quoddam*, *certain, certain one*.  
*quisquam*, *quaequam* *quidquam*,<sup>1</sup> *any one*.

II. *The General Indefinites*:

*quisque*, *quaeque*, *quidque*<sup>2</sup> or *quodque*, *every, every one*.  
*quivis*, *quaevis*, *quidvis* or *quodvis*, *any one you please*.  
*quilibet*, *quaelibet*, *quidlibet* or *quodlibet*, *any one you please*.

1. *Declension*.—It may be remarked

1) That these compounds are generally declined like the simple *quis* and *qui*, but have in the Neut. Sing. both *quod* and *quid*, the former used *adjectively*, the latter *substantively*.

2) That *aliquis* has *aliqua* instead of *aliquae* in the Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. *Aliqui* for *aliquis* occurs.

3) That *quidam* generally changes *m* to *n* before *d*: *quendam* for *quemdam*.

4) That *quisquam* generally wants the Fem. and the Plur.

5) That *unus* prefixed to *quisque* does not affect its declension: *unusquisque*, *unaquaeque*, etc.

2. *Other Indefinites* are: *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, *alteruter*, *neuter*, *ullus*, *nul-  
lus*, *nemo*.

3. *Other General Indefinites* may be formed from *uter*: *uterque*, both, each; *utervis*, *uterlibet*, either you please.

4. *Indefinite Pronominal Adjectives*: *qualislibet*, *qualelibet*, of any sort; *aliquantus*, a, um, of some size; *aliquot* (indeclinable), several.

For *qualislibet* the Gen. of an indefinite pronoun with *modi* may be used: *eiusdemmodi*, of some kind.

## CHAPTER IV.

### VERBS.

192. *VERBS* in Latin, as in English, express existence, condition, or action: *est*, he is; *dormit*, he is sleeping; *legit*, he reads.

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes written respectively, *quippiam* and *quicquam*.

<sup>2</sup> Sometimes written *quicque*.

193. Verbs comprise two principal classes:

I. *TRANSITIVE VERBS*,—which admit a direct object of their action: *servum verbērat*, he beats the slave.

II. *INTRANSITIVE VERBS*,—which do not admit such an object: *puer currit*, the boy runs.

194. Verbs have *Voice*, *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*.

### I. VOICES.

195. There are two Voices:

I. *The ACTIVE VOICE*,—which represents the subject as acting or existing: *pater filium amat*, the father loves his son; *est*, he is.

II. *The PASSIVE VOICE*,—which represents the subject as acted upon by some other person or thing: *filius a patre amatur*, the son is loved by his father.

1. *Passive Wanting*.—Intransitive Verbs generally have only the active voice, but are sometimes used impersonally in the passive. See 301. 3.

2. *Active Wanting*.—Deponent Verbs<sup>1</sup> are Passive in form, but not in sense: *loquor*, to speak. But see 221.

### II. MOODS.

196. Moods are either Definite or Indefinite:

I. *The Definite or Finite Moods* make up the Finite Verb; they are:

1. *The INDICATIVE MOOD*,—which either asserts something as a *fact* or inquires after the fact: *legit*, he is reading; *legitne*, is he reading?

2. *The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD*,—which expresses not an actual fact, but a *possibility* or *conception*, often rendered by *may*, *can*, etc.: *legat*, he may read, let him read.

3. *The IMPERATIVE MOOD*,—which expresses a *command* or an *entreaty*: *lege*, read thou.

II. *The Indefinite Moods* express the meaning of the verb in the form of nouns or adjectives; they are:

<sup>1</sup> So called from *depono*, to lay aside, as they dispense, in general, with the active form and the passive meaning.