

Introduction

Thank you for reading the second pamphlet of *Primordia*! Once again, please do not hesitate to provide feedback at <https://tinyurl.com/feedingback>.

I'm still working on the website (<https://latin2u.github.io>), and it'll be improved soon. This pamphlet will cover fourth and fifth declension nouns among others, including pronouns and more verbs.

Fourth and fifth declension nouns

Finally, we've reached the last two declensions, and luckily, they're supposed to be easier than the third declension.

The Fourth Declension

The fourth declension has two paradigms: masculine/feminine, and neuter.

Masculine/Feminine: They could be identified with the -us and -ūs endings in their lexical entry, like "exercitus, -ūs." As with all the other paradigms, you take the stem and add the endings as shown below:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	exercit-us	exercit-ūs
Genitive	exercit-ūs	exercit-uum
Dative	exercit-ui	exercit-ibus
Accusative	exercit-um	exercit-ūs
Ablative	exercit-ū	exercit-ibus

Neuter: the same as above, but only a few 4th declension nouns are neuter, like "cornu" (horn) and "genu" (knee). This paradigm is notable for the

(Continued from previous page)

many amounts of "u" in the singular portion. Their lexical entries are in the form of "u, -ūs", like "cornu, cornūs."

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	corn-u	corn-ua
Genitive	corn-us	corn-uum
Dative	corn-u	corn-ibus
Accusative	corn-u	corn-ua
Ablative	corn-ū	corn-ibus

Note: The fourth declension "us" is often confused with the second declension "us". If the second part of the lexical entry ends in "i", then it's second declension. If it ends in -ūs, then it's fourth.

The Fifth Declension

The fifth declension only has one paradigm: masculine/feminine. However, many fifth declension nouns are feminine except "meridies" and "dies." Their lexical entries are in the form of "-es, ei", like "dies, diei." Unlike the third and fourth declensions, but like the first and second, macrons (like ē are necessary here.)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	di-es	di-ēs
Genitive	di-ei	di-ērum
Dative	di-ei	di-ebus
Accusative	di-em	di-ēs
Ablative	di-ē	di-ēbus

There is no neuter chart for the fifth declension, much like the first declension.

Imperfect and Perfect Verbs

Last time, the present active and the present passive were discussed. This time, instead of just the present tense, we move on to the imperfect and perfect tense.

We begin first with the imperfect tense.

The imperfect tense is “inside an action” - the action is in the process of being done. Like the previous verb “charts”, take the second principal part - “amare”, take off the “re”, and then add “ba” plus the endings, as shown below. There are no infinitives nor imperatives, and each is translated as “I was [verb]ing”, “I used to [verb]”, “I kept [verb]ing”, etc.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	ama-ba-m	ama-ba-mus
2nd person	ama-ba-s	ama-ba-tis
3rd person	ama-ba-t	ama-ba-nt

However, for the third -io (that we will get to in just a short time) and the fourth conjugation, you must add an “e” right before the “ba”. For example, “audio” will end up being “audi” + “e” + “ba” + “m” = “audiebam”.

Now, we move on to the perfect tense.

The perfect tense is an action completed. For example, “I came”, “I saw”, and “I conquered” are all examples of this. Here, you use the third principal part.

amo, amare, **amavi**, amatus

That becomes your first person singular - but then take the “i” off and use the rest as the root.

(Continued from previous page)

	Singular	Plural
1st person	amavi	amav-imus
2nd person	amav-isti	amav-itis
3rd person	amav-it	amav-erunt

That makes the infinitive end in “isse”, like “audivisse” and “amavisse.”

The 3rd -io Conjugation

There are four main declensions: first, second, third, and fourth. However, there are a few verbs that are third but act like fourth. Returning back to the present active -

	Singular	Plural
1st person	cupio	cupimus
2nd person	cupis	cupitis
3rd person	cupit	cupiunt
Infinitive	cupere	

The infinitive seems like a third conjugation verb, but the third person plural makes it seem like a fourth conjugation verb. These verbs could be identified by the “-io” in their first principal part and these characteristics, like “cupio”, “facio”, and more.

Pronouns

There are many types of Latin pronouns, including personal (I/you), possessive pronouns (mine), demonstrative pronouns (that), and relative pronouns (which).

Chart 3.1.7	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ego	nos
Genitive	mei	nostrum/nostri
Dative	mihi	nobis
Accusative	me	nos
Ablative	me	nobis
Vocative	ego	nos

Above shows the chart of ego, which means “I”. The translations of the chart above is similar to declension paradigms, just with the noun as “I”:

Chart 3.1.8	Singular	Plural
Nominative	I	us
Genitive	Of me	Of us
Dative	to/for me	to/for us
Accusative	me	us
Ablative	by/with me	by/with us
Vocative	me	us

There is a similar chart for you (tu):

Chart 3.1.9	Singular	Plural
Nominative	tu	vos
Genitive	tui	vestrum/vestri

(Continued from previous page)

Dative	tibi	vobis
Accusative	te	vos
Ablative	te	vobis
Vocative	tu	vos

This also means similar - “you” in the singular and “you guys” in the plural.

Possessive pronouns are like adjectives, which in turn are like nouns. “meus” and “tuus” are basically Latin declensions declined like the 1st and 2nd, depending on their gender (meus/mea/meum would all be declined differently.) This goes the same for “vester, vestra, vestrum”, “noster, nostra, nostrum” and “suus, sua, suum.”

Relative pronouns are a little bit harder, with “qui, quae, quod”, meaning “which”:

3.1.10	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular			
Nom.	qui	quae	quod
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dat.	cui	cui	cui
Acc.	quem	quam	quod
Abl.	quō	quā	quō
Plural			
Nom.	qui	quae	qua
Gen.	quorum	quarum	quorum

(Continued from previous page)

3.1.10	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Dat.	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quos	quas	quae
Abl.	quibus	quibus	quibus

The way to remember this is that the genitive singular, the dative singular/plural, and the ablative plural have one form regardless of gender. Additionally, the plural section seems a lot like 1st and 2nd declension, but with the addition of "quibus" in the dative and ablative plural.

3.1.10	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular			
Nom.	ille	illa	illud
Gen.	illius	illius	illius
Dat.	illi	illi	illi
Acc.	illum	illam	illud
Abl.	illō	illā	illō
Plural			
Nom.	illi	illae	illa
Gen.	illorum	illarum	illorum
Dat.	illis	illis	illis
Acc.	illos	illas	illa
Abl.	illīs	illīs	illīs

Like the previous chart, this one is also memorised in a similar way. The genitive singular and the dative singular are also the same, and the ablative singular and the plural have a resonance compared to the

first and second declension paradigms.

Numbers, Continued

I covered Numbers in Pamphlet No. 1, but I only covered the numerals themselves - the Roman numerals. However, there are ordinal and cardinal numbers. For now, since this is a short section, we will cover cardinal numbers. (Cardinal numbers are like one, two, and three, while ordinal numbers are like first, second, and third.)

- unus, una, unum = one
- duo, duae, duo = two
- tres, tria = three
- quattuor = four
- quinque = five
- sex = six
- septem = seven
- octo = eight
- novem = nine
- decem = ten
- undecim = eleven
- duodecim = twelve
- tredecim = thirteen
- quattordecim = fourteen
- quindecim = fifteen
- sedecim = sixteen
- septendecim = seventeen
- duodeviginti = eighteen
- undeviginti = nineteen
- viginti = twenty
- viginti et unus = twenty-one
- triginta = thirty
- quadraginta = forty
- quinquaginta = fifty
- centum = a hundred
- mille = a thousand