

Caput XV / XVI

Grammar

HIC, HAEC, HOC

Hic, Haec, Hoc

- **Hic, haec, hoc** can be used as a pronoun or an adjective, meaning “this” or “these” or “the former.”
 - This word can act as a substantive adjective, which means it can stand alone, not modifying a noun, but instead replacing it
 - Whether it is acting as a pronoun, an adjective or a substantive, it will always agree with the word or idea it modifies in
 - gender
 - case
 - number

Hic, Haec, Hoc

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Nom.	hic	haec	hoc	this
Gen.	huius	huius	huius	of this
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	to this
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	this
Abl.	hoc	hac	hoc	by this

<i>Plural</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Nom.	hi	hae	haec	these
Gen.	horum	harum	horum	of these
Dat.	his	his	his	to these
Acc.	hos	has	haec	these
Abl.	his	his	his	by these

ILLE, ILLA, ILLUD

Ille, Illa, Illud

- **Ille, Illa, Illud**, like *hic, haec, hoc*, can be used as a pronoun or an adjective, meaning “that” or “those” or “the latter.”
 - This word can also act as a substantive adjective, which means it can stand alone, not modifying a noun, but instead replacing it
 - Whether it is acting as a pronoun, an adjective or a substantive, it will always agree with the word or idea it modifies in
 - gender
 - case
 - number

Ille, Illa, Illud

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Nom.	ille	illa	illud	that
Gen.	illius	illius	illius	of that
Dat.	illi	illi	illi	to that
Acc.	illum	illam	illud	that
Abl.	illo	illa	illo	by that

<i>Plural</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Nom.	illi	illae	illa	those
Gen.	illorum	illarum	illorum	of those
Dat.	illis	illis	illis	to those
Acc.	illos	illas	illa	those
Abl.	illis	illis	illis	by those

POSSUM, POSSE, POTUI, -----

Possum, Posse, Potui, -----

- The verb **posse** is irregular but fortunately, it has some similarities to **esse**
- Latin conjugates **esse** in all tenses as follows:

sum	I am
es	You are
est	He, she, it is

sumus	We are
estis	You are
sunt	They are

eram	I was
eras	You were
erat	He, she, it was

eramus	We were
eratis	You were
erant	They were

ero	I will
eris	You will
erit	He, she, it will

erimus	We will
eritis	You will
erunt	They will

Possum, Posse, Potui, -----

- **Posse** is formed with a simple variation of each form of **esse**

<i>Ego</i>	possum	I am able	<i>Nos</i>	possumus	We are able
<i>Tu</i>	potes	You re able	<i>Vos</i>	potestis	You are able
<i>Is, Ea, Id</i>	potest	He/she/it is able	<i>Ei, Eae, Ea</i>	possunt	They are able
<i>Ego</i>	poteram	I was able	<i>Nos</i>	poteramus	We were able
<i>Tu</i>	poteras	You were able	<i>Vos</i>	poteratis	You were able
<i>Is, Ea, Id</i>	poterat	He/she/it was able	<i>Ei, Eae, Ea</i>	poterant	They were able
<i>Ego</i>	potero	I will be able	<i>Nos</i>	poterimus	We will be able
<i>Tu</i>	poteris	You will be able	<i>Vos</i>	poteritis	You will be able
<i>Is, Ea, Id</i>	poterit	He/she/it will be able	<i>Ei, Eae, Ea</i>	poterunt	They will be able

Possum, Posse, Potui, -----

- **Posse** is often followed by the infinitive of the verb the subject is able to do.
 - *Si **potes** venire, responde ante diem Veneris.*
 - If you are able to come, respond before Friday.
 - *Femina bona virum malum superare **potest**.*
 - The good woman is able to conquer the evil man.
- Just like **esse**, the verb **posse** conjugates in the perfect tenses completely regularly

INTERROGATIVES

Interrogatives

- Cur

Cur est frigida in schola?

Cur quaesationes noscimus?

answer will give the “because”

Interrogatives

- Quis/Qui

Quis est deus belli?

Quis sunt dei belli?

answer will be a living subject

Interrogatives

- Quem/Quos?

Quem Antonius in schola hodie videt?

Quos nos in fabulis his legimus?

person will be a direct object

Interrogatives

- Cuius/Quorum?

Quorum oppidum nunc est stagnum?

Cuius pater fuit deus fluminis?

answer will be a possessor

Interrogatives

- Ubi?

Ubi in schola sunt libri multi?

Ubi nos ire debemus spectare animalia?

answer will be a place

Interrogatives

- Quomodo?

Quomodo vos in classe hac venitis?

Quomodo Daphne Phoebum fugitavit?

answer will be a process

Interrogatives

- Quando?

Quando erit examinatio?

Quando erit finis scholae?

answer will be a time

Interrogatives

- Qualis?

Qualis tabula est in classe hac?

Qualis tunicam tu habes hodie?

answer will be an adjective

Interrogatives

- Quot?

Quot discipuli sunt in classe hodie?

Quot vocabulariae de quaesationibus sunt in folio?

answer will be a number

Interrogatives

- Quid/Quae?

In quid Daphne mutavit?

Quae sunt dei in fabulis his?

answer will be a thing

Interrogatives

- -ne?

Paramusne pro examinatione?

Amavitne Daphne Phoebum?

yes/no questions