

# *Jenney's First Year Latin*

## **Lesson 25**

1. Lesson 25 Vocabulary
2. 4<sup>th</sup> Conjugation Verbs
3. Demonstrative Adjectives/Pronouns
  - a) *Hic, Haec, Hoc*
  - b) *Ille, Illa, Illud*
  - c) *Is, Ea, Id*
4. Ablatives of Time
  - a) Abl. of Time When
  - b) Abl. of Time Within Which

# **Lesson 25 Vocabulary**

**equēs, equitis, m.**

knight, horseman;

pl.: cavalry

**pedes, peditis, m.**

foot soldier;

pl.: infantry

**is, ea, id**

this, that; he, she, it

N.B.: This is a demonstrative, but often  
fills in as the 3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun

**hic, haec, hoc**

this

N.B.: When used in conjunction with *ille*, *hic* can mean “the former” and *ille* “the latter”

**ille, illa, illud**

that

N.B.: when used in conjunction with *hic*, *ille* can mean “the latter” and *hic* “the former”

**bibō, bibere, bibī, —**

to drink



**currō, currere, cucurrī, cursus**

to run

# dicō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus

to say, tell

N.B.: the SG act. impv. is **dīc** (compare with **dūc** & **fāc**). The PL is still normal: **dīcite**.

**edō, edere, ēdī, ēsus**

to eat

**petō, petere, petīvī, petītus**

to seek; beg, ask; attack; aim at

**scribō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptus**

to write

**ōlim**

once upon a time; formerly; some day

**audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus**

to hear, listen to

**veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus**

to come



**conveniō, convenīre, convēnī,  
conventus**

to come together, assemble

[< *con-* (“together”) + *veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus*)

**inveniō, invenīre, invēnī,  
inventus**

to find, discover, come upon

[< *in-* (“upon”) + *veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus*]

**pervenīō, pervenīre, pervēnī,  
perventus**

to arrive, reach

[< *per-* (“completely”) + *veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus*)

N.B.: even though we say “arrive at/in” in English, in Latin this will be followed by an acc. PTW, NOT an abl. of PW because it’s a verb of motion.

**dormiō, dormīre, dormīvī,  
dormītus**

to sleep

**impediō, impedīre, impedīvī,  
impeditus**

to hinder

**mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvī, mūnītus**

to fortify, build

**iter facere (idiom)**

to march, make a march

# 4<sup>th</sup> Conjugation Verbs



# 4<sup>th</sup> Conjugation Verbs – Basics

- 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation verbs are identified by the **–ī–** before the **–re** in the 2<sup>nd</sup> PP, e.g.:
  - audiō, aud**ī**re, aud**ī**vī, aud**ī**tus: to hear, listen to
  - veniō, ven**ī**re, ven**ī**, ventus: to come
  - mūniō, mūn**ī**re, mūn**ī**vī, mūn**ī**tus: to build, fortify
- the PPs of 4<sup>th</sup> conj. verbs usually (but **not always**) follow a pattern of endings like the 1<sup>st</sup> conj.:
  - audi**ō**, aud**ī**re, aud**ī**vī, aud**ī**tus
  - mūni**ō**, mūn**ī**re, mūn**ī**vī, mūn**ī**tus
  - dormi**ō**, dorm**ī**re, dorm**ī**vī, dorm**ī**tus
  - impedi**ō**, imped**ī**re, imped**ī**vī, imped**ī**tus

# 4<sup>th</sup> Conjugation Verbs – Morphology

## Present System:

- Follows the same rules as 3<sup>rd</sup> –IO for forming
- Stem = 1<sup>st</sup> PP, drop the –Ō

## Indicative Forms:

- Pres. → pres. stem + –U– in 3<sup>rd</sup> PL + endings
- Impf. → pres. stem + –ĒBA– + endings
- Fut. → pres. stem + –A–/–Ē– + endings

## Imperative Forms (like 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> conj.):

- SG. → 2<sup>nd</sup> PP, drop –re
- PL. → 2<sup>nd</sup> PP, drop –re, add –te

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Present Active Indic.

present stem + **-U-** in 3<sup>rd</sup> PL + active endings

-----

e.g.: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear, listen to

	SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup>	audiō	audīmus
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audīs	audītis
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audit	audiunt

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Present Passive Indic.

present stem + **-U-** in 3<sup>rd</sup> PL + passive endings

-----

e.g.: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear, listen to

	SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup>	audior	audīmur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audīris	audīminī
3 <sup>rd</sup>	auditur	audiuntur

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Imperfect Active Indic.

present stem + **–ĒBA–** + active endings

-----

e.g.: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear, listen to

	SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup>	audiēbam	audiēbāmus
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audiēbās	audiēbātis
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audiēbat	audiēbant

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Imperfect Passive Indic.

present stem + **-ĒBA-** + passive endings

-----

e.g.: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear, listen to

	SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup>	audiēbar	audiēbāmur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audiēbāris	audiēbāminī
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audiēbātur	audiēbantur

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Future Active Indic.

present stem + **-A/Ē-** + active endings

-----

e.g.: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear, listen to

	SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup>	audiam	audiēmus
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audiēs	audiētis
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audiet	audiēnt

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Future Passive Indic.

present stem + **-A/Ē-** + passive endings

-----

e.g.: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear, listen to

	SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup>	audiar	audiēmur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audiēris	audiēminī
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audiētur	audientur



# 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Present Imperatives

follow same rules as 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugations

## Active:

- SG: 2<sup>nd</sup> PP, drop –re: **audī**
- PL: 2<sup>nd</sup> PP, drop –re, add –te: **audīte**

## Passive:

- SG: same as 2<sup>nd</sup> PP: **audīre**
- PL: same as 2<sup>nd</sup> PL pres. pass. indic.: **audīminī**

# 4<sup>th</sup> Conjugation Verbs – Morphology

## Perfect System:

- Follows same rules as all other conjugations

## Active Forms (perf. stem + endings):

- Perf. → perf. stem + perfect endings
- Plupf. → perf. stem + era + endings
- Fut. Pf. → perf. stem + -er- (1<sup>st</sup> SG) / -eri- + endings

## Passive Forms (PPP + form of *sum, esse*):

- Perf. → PPP + present tense of *sum, esse*
- Plupf. → PPP + imperfect tense of *sum, esse*
- Fut. Pf. → PPP + future tense of *sum, esse*

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Perfect Active Indic.

perfect stem + perfect endings

-----

e.g.: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear, listen to

	SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup>	audīvī	audīvimus
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audīvistī	audīvistis
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audīvit	audīvērunt

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Perfect Passive Indic.

PPP + present tense forms of *sum, esse*

-----

e.g.: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear, listen to

	SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup>	audītus, -a, -um sum	audītī, -ae, -a sumus
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audītus, -a, -um es	audītī, -ae, -a estis
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audītus, -a, -um est	audītī, -ae, -a sunt

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Pluperfect Active Indic.

perfect stem + eram, erās, erat, erāmus, erātis, erant

-----

e.g.: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear, listen to

	SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup>	audīveram	audīverāmus
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audīverās	audīverātis
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audīverat	audīverant

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Pluperfect Passive Indic.

PPP + imperfect tense forms of *sum, esse*

-----

e.g.: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear, listen to

	SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup>	audītus, -a, -um eram	audītī, -ae, -a erāmus
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audītus, -a, -um erās	audītī, -ae, -a erātis
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audītus, -a, -um erat	audītī, -ae, -a erant

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Future Perfect Active Indic.

perfect stem + erō, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint

-----

e.g.: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear, listen to

	SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup>	audīverō	audīverimus
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audīveris	audīveritis
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audīverit	audīverint

## 4<sup>th</sup> Conj.: Future Perfect Passive Indic.

PPP + future tense forms of *sum, esse*

-----

e.g.: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear, listen to

	SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup>	audītus, -a, -um erō	audītī, -ae, -a erimus
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audītus, -a, -um eris	audītī, -ae, -a eritis
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audītus, -a, -um erit	audītī, -ae, -a erunt



# Demonstrative Adjectives/Pronouns

# Demonstratives

- demonstratives are **words that point out** (<*dēmōnstrō*, -*āre*) **a person or object** in a sentence
- they are used as either **adjectives** or **pronouns**, but the forms are the same
  - if they modify a noun, they are adjectives
  - if they stand alone in a sentence, they are pronouns
- the most common demonstratives are:
  - **hic, haec, hoc**: this
  - **ille, illa, illud**: that
  - **is, ea, id**: this, that

hic, haec, hoc

# hic, haec, hoc: this

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.				
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# hic, haec, hoc: this

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>hic</b>	<b>haec</b>	<b>hoc</b>	A: this _____ P: he/she/it
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# hic, haec, hoc: this

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>hic</b>	<b>haec</b>	<b>hoc</b>	A: this _____ P: he/she/it
Gen.	<b>huius</b>	<b>huius</b>	<b>huius</b>	A: of this _____ P: his/hers/its
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# hic, haec, hoc: this

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>hic</b>	<b>haec</b>	<b>hoc</b>	A: this _____ P: he/she/it
Gen.	<b>huius</b>	<b>huius</b>	<b>huius</b>	A: of this _____ P: his/hers/its
Dat.	<b>huic</b>	<b>huic</b>	<b>huic</b>	A: to/for this _____ P: to him/her/it
Acc.				
Abl.				

# hic, haec, hoc: this

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>hic</b>	<b>haec</b>	<b>hoc</b>	A: this _____ P: he/she/it
Gen.	<b>huius</b>	<b>huius</b>	<b>huius</b>	A: of this _____ P: his/hers/its
Dat.	<b>huic</b>	<b>huic</b>	<b>huic</b>	A: to/for this _____ P: to him/her/it
Acc.	<b>hunc</b>	<b>hanc</b>	<b>hoc</b>	A: this _____ P: him/her/it
Abl.				



# hic, haec, hoc: this

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>hic</b>	<b>haec</b>	<b>hoc</b>	A: this _____ P: he/she/it
Gen.	<b>huius</b>	<b>huius</b>	<b>huius</b>	A: of this _____ P: his/hers/its
Dat.	<b>huic</b>	<b>huic</b>	<b>huic</b>	A: to/for this _____ P: to him/her/it
Acc.	<b>hunc</b>	<b>hanc</b>	<b>hoc</b>	A: this _____ P: him/her/it
Abl.	<b>hōc</b>	<b>hāc</b>	<b>hōc</b>	A: bwioaf this _____ P: “ him/her/it

# hic, haec, hoc: this

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>hī</b>	<b>hae</b>	<b>haec</b>	A: these _____ P: they
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# hic, haec, hoc: this

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>hī</b>	<b>hae</b>	<b>haec</b>	A: these ____ P: they
Gen.	<b>hōrum</b>	<b>hārum</b>	<b>hōrum</b>	A: of these ____ P: of them/their
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# hic, haec, hoc: this

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>hī</b>	<b>hae</b>	<b>haec</b>	A: these ____ P: they
Gen.	<b>hōrum</b>	<b>hārum</b>	<b>hōrum</b>	A: of these ____ P: of them/their
Dat.	<b>hīs</b>	<b>hīs</b>	<b>hīs</b>	A: to/for these ____ P: to/for them
Acc.				
Abl.				

# hic, haec, hoc: this

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>hī</b>	<b>hae</b>	<b>haec</b>	A: these ____ P: they
Gen.	<b>hōrum</b>	<b>hārum</b>	<b>hōrum</b>	A: of these ____ P: of them/their
Dat.	<b>hīs</b>	<b>hīs</b>	<b>hīs</b>	A: to/for these ____ P: to/for them
Acc.	<b>hōs</b>	<b>hās</b>	<b>haec</b>	A: these ____ P: them
Abl.				

# hic, haec, hoc: this

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>hī</b>	<b>hae</b>	<b>haec</b>	A: these ____ P: they
Gen.	<b>hōrum</b>	<b>hārum</b>	<b>hōrum</b>	A: of these ____ P: of them/their
Dat.	<b>hīs</b>	<b>hīs</b>	<b>hīs</b>	A: to/for these ____ P: to/for them
Acc.	<b>hōs</b>	<b>hās</b>	<b>haec</b>	A: these ____ P: them
Abl.	<b>hīs</b>	<b>hīs</b>	<b>hīs</b>	A: bwioaf these ____ P: “ them

ille, illa, illud

# ille, illa, illud: that

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.				
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				



# ille, illa, illud: that

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>ille</b>	<b>illa</b>	<b>illud</b>	A: that _____ P: he/she/it
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# ille, illa, illud: that

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>ille</b>	<b>illa</b>	<b>illud</b>	A: that _____ P: he/she/it
Gen.	<b>illius</b>	<b>illius</b>	<b>illius</b>	A: of that _____ P: his/hers/its
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# ille, illa, illud: that

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>ille</b>	<b>illa</b>	<b>illud</b>	A: that _____ P: he/she/it
Gen.	<b>illius</b>	<b>illius</b>	<b>illius</b>	A: of that _____ P: his/hers/its
Dat.	<b>illi</b>	<b>illi</b>	<b>illi</b>	A: to/for that _____ P: to/for him/her/it
Acc.				
Abl.				

# ille, illa, illud: that

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>ille</b>	<b>illa</b>	<b>illud</b>	A: that _____ P: he/she/it
Gen.	<b>illius</b>	<b>illius</b>	<b>illius</b>	A: of that _____ P: his/hers/its
Dat.	<b>illi</b>	<b>illi</b>	<b>illi</b>	A: to/for that _____ P: to/for him/her/it
Acc.	<b>illum</b>	<b>illam</b>	<b>illud</b>	A: that _____ P: him/her/it
Abl.				

# ille, illa, illud: that

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>ille</b>	<b>illa</b>	<b>illud</b>	A: that _____ P: he/she/it
Gen.	<b>illius</b>	<b>illius</b>	<b>illius</b>	A: of that _____ P: his/hers/its
Dat.	<b>illi</b>	<b>illi</b>	<b>illi</b>	A: to/for that _____ P: to/for him/her/it
Acc.	<b>illum</b>	<b>illam</b>	<b>illud</b>	A: that _____ P: him/her/it
Abl.	<b>illō</b>	<b>illā</b>	<b>illō</b>	A: bwioaf that _____ P: “ him/her/it

# ille, illa, illud: that

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>illī</b>	<b>illae</b>	<b>illa</b>	A: those _____ P: they
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# ille, illa, illud: that

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>illī</b>	<b>illae</b>	<b>illa</b>	A: those _____ P: they
Gen.	<b>illōrum</b>	<b>illārum</b>	<b>illōrum</b>	A: of those _____ P: of them/their
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# ille, illa, illud: that

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>illī</b>	<b>illae</b>	<b>illa</b>	A: those _____ P: they
Gen.	<b>illōrum</b>	<b>illārum</b>	<b>illōrum</b>	A: of those _____ P: of them/their
Dat.	<b>illīs</b>	<b>illīs</b>	<b>illīs</b>	A: to/for those _____ P: to/for them
Acc.				
Abl.				



# ille, illa, illud: that

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>illī</b>	<b>illae</b>	<b>illa</b>	A: those _____ P: they
Gen.	<b>illōrum</b>	<b>illārum</b>	<b>illōrum</b>	A: of those _____ P: of them/their
Dat.	<b>illīs</b>	<b>illīs</b>	<b>illīs</b>	A: to/for those _____ P: to/for them
Acc.	<b>illōs</b>	<b>illās</b>	<b>illa</b>	A: those _____ P: them
Abl.				

# ille, illa, illud: that

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>illī</b>	<b>illae</b>	<b>illa</b>	A: those _____ P: they
Gen.	<b>illōrum</b>	<b>illārum</b>	<b>illōrum</b>	A: of those _____ P: of them/their
Dat.	<b>illīs</b>	<b>illīs</b>	<b>illīs</b>	A: to/for those _____ P: to/for them
Acc.	<b>illōs</b>	<b>illās</b>	<b>illa</b>	A: those _____ P: them
Abl.	<b>illīs</b>	<b>illīs</b>	<b>illīs</b>	A: bwioaf those _____ P: “ them

is, ea, id

# is, ea, id: this, that

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.				
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# is, ea, id: this, that

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>is</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>id</b>	same as translations for <i>hic, haec, hoc</i> & <i>ille, illa, illud</i>
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# is, ea, id: this, that

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>is</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>id</b>	same as translations for <i>hic, haec, hoc</i> & <i>ille, illa, illud</i>
Gen.	<b>eius</b>	<b>eius</b>	<b>eius</b>	
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# is, ea, id: this, that

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>is</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>id</b>	same as translations for <i>hic, haec, hoc</i> & <i>ille, illa, illud</i>
Gen.	<b>eius</b>	<b>eius</b>	<b>eius</b>	
Dat.	<b>eī</b>	<b>eī</b>	<b>eī</b>	
Acc.				
Abl.				

# is, ea, id: this, that

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>is</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>id</b>	same as translations for <i>hic, haec, hoc</i> & <i>ille, illa, illud</i>
Gen.	<b>eius</b>	<b>eius</b>	<b>eius</b>	
Dat.	<b>eī</b>	<b>eī</b>	<b>eī</b>	
Acc.	<b>eum</b>	<b>eam</b>	<b>id</b>	
Abl.				



# is, ea, id: this, that

	SINGULAR			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>is</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>id</b>	same as translations for <i>hic, haec, hoc</i> & <i>ille, illa, illud</i>
Gen.	<b>eius</b>	<b>eius</b>	<b>eius</b>	
Dat.	<b>eī</b>	<b>eī</b>	<b>eī</b>	
Acc.	<b>eum</b>	<b>eam</b>	<b>id</b>	
Abl.	<b>eō</b>	<b>eā</b>	<b>eō</b>	

# is, ea, id: this, that

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.				same as translations for <i>hic, haec, hoc</i> & <i>ille, illa, illud</i>
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# is, ea, id: this, that

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>eī</b>	<b>eae</b>	<b>ea</b>	same as translations for <i>hic, haec, hoc</i> & <i>ille, illa, illud</i>
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# is, ea, id: this, that

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>eī</b>	<b>eae</b>	<b>ea</b>	same as translations for <i>hic, haec, hoc</i> & <i>ille, illa, illud</i>
Gen.	<b>eōrum</b>	<b>eārum</b>	<b>eōrum</b>	
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

# is, ea, id: this, that

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>eī</b>	<b>eae</b>	<b>ea</b>	same as translations for <i>hic, haec, hoc</i> & <i>ille, illa, illud</i>
Gen.	<b>eōrum</b>	<b>eārum</b>	<b>eōrum</b>	
Dat.	<b>eīs</b>	<b>eīs</b>	<b>eīs</b>	
Acc.				
Abl.				

# is, ea, id: this, that

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>eī</b>	<b>eae</b>	<b>ea</b>	same as translations for <i>hic, haec, hoc</i> & <i>ille, illa, illud</i>
Gen.	<b>eōrum</b>	<b>eārum</b>	<b>eōrum</b>	
Dat.	<b>eīs</b>	<b>eīs</b>	<b>eīs</b>	
Acc.	<b>eōs</b>	<b>eās</b>	<b>ea</b>	
Abl.				

# is, ea, id: this, that

	PLURAL			Translation (Adj./Pron.)
	M	F	N	
Nom.	<b>eī</b>	<b>eae</b>	<b>ea</b>	same as translations for <i>hic, haec, hoc</i> & <i>ille, illa, illud</i>
Gen.	<b>eōrum</b>	<b>eārum</b>	<b>eōrum</b>	
Dat.	<b>eīs</b>	<b>eīs</b>	<b>eīs</b>	
Acc.	<b>eōs</b>	<b>eās</b>	<b>ea</b>	
Abl.	<b>eīs</b>	<b>eīs</b>	<b>eīs</b>	

# Ablatives of Time



Ablative of Time When

# Ablative of Time When

- abl. is used to describe the **time when an action takes place**
- answers the question *at what time?*
- describes a specific point in time
- does **NOT** take a preposition
- *usually* occurs in the singular
- typically will be translated with “**at**” or “**in**”

# Ablative of Time When

e.g.:

1. Mīlitēs tertiā hōrā ē castrīs excessērunt.

a) The soldiers departed from the camp at the third hour.

2. Prīmō annō bellī cum Pyrrhō, Rōmānī victī sunt.

a) In the first year of the war with Pyrrhus, the Romans were defeated.

Ablative of Time Within Which

# Ablative of Time Within Which

- abl. is used to describe the **time during which an action takes place**
- answers the question *during what time?*
- describes a span of time, but not a specific point
- does **NOT** take a preposition
- *usually* occurs in the plural
- typically will be translated with “**within**” or “**in**”

# Ablative of Time Within Which

e.g.:

1. Tribus annīs ad Āfricam ēx Ītaliā nāvīgābimus.
  - a) We shall sail to Africa from Italy within three years.
  
2. Multa oppida ab hostibus ūnō annō capta sunt.
  - a) Many towns were seized by the enemy in one year.
    - Note that “in” here really means “within” or “in the span of” (compare with example 2 for abl. of time when)