

Chapter 22

RULE 1: Fifth declension represents e-stem nouns.

RULE 2: The ablative of manner may lose its preposition *cum* when the object is modified by an adjective.

I. Grammar

A. Fifth Declension

The fifth declension should pose no more problem to students than the fourth did. They will certainly be relieved to know that after this lesson they have covered all types of Latin nouns (and adjectives!). Henceforth, their study of Latin will focus mainly on new forms and uses of verbs and verbals.

Fifth declension is probably best approached as a combination of nouns-bases ending in *-e* to which are appended third-declension endings (second-declension endings in the genitive, asterisked below). Long *-e* dominates in almost every case.

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM	<i>-e + s = -ês</i>	<i>-e + ês = -ês</i>
GEN	<i>-e + *î = -eî</i>	<i>-e + *ôrum = -êrum</i>
DAT	<i>-e + î = -eî</i>	<i>-e + ibus = -êbus</i>
ACC	<i>-e + em = -em</i>	<i>-e + ês = -ês</i>
ABL	<i>-e + e = -ê</i>	<i>-e + ibus = -êbus</i>

B. History of the Fifth Declension

The fifth declension is a purely Italic creation with few parallels in other Indo-European language systems, cf. Greek *chre*. Lacking the usual battery of parallels, linguists have much disputed the development of *e*-stems in Latin.

One thing is clear: fifth declension is a mixture of nouns of different origin which the Romans have conflated into one declensional system. Some originally ended in a diphthong: **rêis > rês*, **diêus > diês*. Others were verbal abstracts ending *-iê* (*aciês*, *faciês*, *maciês*), some with parallel by-forms in *-ia* (first declension) which constitutes another type of verbal abstract (*materies/materia*, *durities/duritia*). Because most of these nouns do not exhibit full paradigms in historical Latin texts—modern grammar books fill out the declensions but ancient authority is lacking—it seems clear that the Romans during the Classical Age were in the process of creating this declension by analogy to other forms. Only *dies* and *res* show the full declension.

II. Vocabulary

For a complete list of vocabulary in Wheelock, Chapters 1-22, click [here](#).

- dies:** The name of the Roman sky god Jupiter is derived from the same base: **dye(u) > *ju-* (cf. Greek *Zeus*); hence, **ju- + -pater* (vocative) = *Jupiter*. From the stem used in the oblique cases, **dyeu-*, comes *Jov-* the stem used in the oblique cases.

- **fides:** Can denote both a thing given as a surety (“a promise”) and the abstract concept behind the surety (“trust, faith, trustworthiness” > “credit” (in business).
- **ignis:** An *i*-stem noun.
- **spes:** The word originated as an old *s*-stem, **spes-*, cf. Old Latin *speres* (rhotacized) and the denominative verb *sperare*. This base was later assumed into the fifth declension.
- **inquit:** Though technically a “defective” verb, *inquit* has a full complement of forms in the present tense: *inquam* (originally subjunctive, as in the parenthetic “let me say, I would add”), *inquis*, *inquit*, *inquimus*, *inquitis*, *inquunt*; imperative *inque*. Only in other tenses does it fail to exhibit certain forms. [It is in origin a compound of *sequor*: **in-sequitur* (“he pursues (a subject), talks”) > **in-squit* > *inquit*.]
- **tollo:** Meaning literally “lift,” this verb carries many connotations, e.g. “carry off, steal” (booty/spoils), “destroy, remove, abolish” (enemies). [Since its perfect forms, *tuli* and *latus* (< **tlatus*) were borrowed by *fero*, it uses the perfect forms of a defunct compound, *sustuli* (*sub-* + *tuli*) and *sublatus* (*sub-* + **tlatus*). Such a combination of different verbs is called “composite conjugation.” The present base of *tollo* is **tol* or **tl* (zero grade): the present form originated as **tol-* + *-n-* (a nasal suffix, cf. **cerno**, **temno**) + *-o* > *tollo*, cf. **pelno* > *pello*; and the perfect stem was originally reduplicated but later lost the reduplication, cf. *tetuli* (Plautus), *rettuli* < **retetuli*.]
- **medius:** Means “the middle of X” as often as “the middle X” (“central”).
- **quondam:** = *quom* (classical *cum*, the conjunction) + *-dam*, literally “some-when,” “at a certain time, once.”
- **alo:** The perfect passive participle of this verb, *altus* meaning literally “nourished,” in its sense of “grown great” came to mean “high, tall.” Seen not from the ground up but looked down on, a “tall” thing is “deep,” and therefore *altus* also came to mean “deep,” and from there “mystical, secret, ancient.”

III. Sentences

Practice and Review

2. Inasmuch as *finibus* in this sentence must be an impersonal agent—no *ab!*—*continebantur* is then best taken as “were confined/enclosed.”

4. Here, *tollo* has a sense of “destroy.”

IV. Review for Test 4 (Final Examination)

Test 4: Review

NOMEN TUUM

I. Write synopses of the following verbs in the persons and numbers given. (24 points)

Verb: *tango* — Person/Number: 1st singular

TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present		
Imperfect		
Future		
Perfect		
Pluperfect		
Future Perfect		

Verb: *alo* — Person/Number: 2nd singular

TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present		
Imperfect		
Future		
Perfect		
Pluperfect		
Future Perfect		

II. Translate the following verb forms — PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO TENSE AND VOICE! If necessary, write the tense and voice out to the side to show that you know it. (30 points)

- missae eramus
- iungeris
- dabuntur
- acta sunt
- rape
- rapi
- rapui
- sustuleris
- tolleris
- sublata eris

III. Match the grammatical use of the word (listed by letter) above to the word below. In other words, match the case of the words below to their possible use(s) above. THERE CAN BE MORE THAN ONE POSSIBLE GRAMMATICAL USE FOR A WORD, SO THERE CAN BE MORE THAN ONE POSSIBLE RIGHT ANSWER IN EACH BLANK. GIVE ALL POSSIBLE RIGHT ANSWERS. (HINT: there are sixteen [16] total right answers). (16 points)

- subject
- possession
- indirect object
- direct object
- object of the preposition *ab*
- object of the preposition *trans*
- separation
- object of the "post-position" *causa*

_____ 1. oculo

_____ 2. quae

_____ 3. rerum

_____ 4. senatus

_____ 5. poenas

_____ 6. veritas

_____ 7. amori

_____ 8. filii

IV. Translate the following sentences into cogent English which shows that you know the syntax of the Latin sentences. Answer the grammar questions appended to each sentence. (30 pts.)

1. Illis **diebus** istae manus acres a **quibus** territi eratis **vi** copiarum debebantur.

What case is diebus and why?	
What case is quibus and why?	
What case is vi and why?	

2. Quorum **libertatis** causa **difficilia** magna cum **fide** geretis?

What case is libertatis and why?	
What case is difficilia and why?	
What case is fide and why?	

3. Propter quorum **consilia** ab **hostibus** vincebantur et sua **libertate** carebunt?

What case is consilia and why?	
What case is hostibus and why?	
What case is libertate and why?	

Answers

I. Synopses

1. <i>tango</i>	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present	tango	tangor
Imperfect	tangebam	tangebar
Future	tangam	tangar
Perfect	tetigi	tactus sum
Pluperfect	tetigeram	tactus eram
Future Perfect	tetigero	tactus ero

2. <i>alo</i>	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present	alis	aleris

2. <i>alo</i>	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Imperfect	alebas	alebaris
Future	ales	aleris
Perfect	aluisti	altus es
Pluperfect	alueras	altus eras
Future Perfect	alueris	altus eris

II. Verb Translations

1. we (f.) had been sent
2. you are joined
3. they will be given
4. they (n.) have been done
5. seize!
6. to be seized
7. I have seized
8. you will have raised
9. you will be raised
10. you (f.) will have been raised

III. Grammar Matching

1. *oculo*: c, e, g (IO, object of *ab*, separation)
2. *quae*: a, d, f (subject, DO, object of *trans*)
3. *rerum*: b, h (possession, object of *causa*)
4. *senatus*: a (subject)
5. *poenas*: d, f (DO, object of *trans*)
6. *veritas*: a (subject)
7. *amori*: c (IO)
8. *fili*: a, b, h (subject, possession, object of *causa*)

IV. Sentence Translations

1. In those days those (grrr!) ferocious bands (of men) by which you had been terrified were being destroyed by the force of troops.

diebus: ablative of (point in) time

quibus: ablative of personal agent

vi: ablative of impersonal agent or means

2. For the sake of whose (pl.) liberty will you (pl.) do difficult things with great trustworthiness?

libertatis: genitive, object of *causa*

difficilia: accusative, DO

fide: ablative of manner

3. Because of whose plans were they conquered by the enemy and will they lose their (own) freedom?

consilia: accusative, object of *propter*

hostibus: ablative of personal agent

libertate: ablative of separation