

The Princess and the Pea

Once upon a time, there was a prince who wanted to marry a real princess. He travelled around the world, but he could not find a real princess. There was always something that was not right. He was very sad.

One day, there was a terrible storm. There were thunder and lightning and the rain fell down very hard. Suddenly there was a knock on the gates of the city.

It was a princess standing in front of the gate. How dreadful the rain and wind had made her look. The water flowed from her hair and clothes; it ran down into her shoes. Yet she said, "I am a real princess."

"We will find out," thought the old queen. She went into the bedroom, took all the bedding from the bed and laid a pea on the bottom. Then she took twenty mattresses and laid them on the pea and twenty feather beds on top of the mattresses.

The princess slept on these all night. In the morning, the prince asked, "How did you sleep?"

"Dreadfully," she said. "I have scarcely closed my eyes all night. I was lying on something very hard. I am entirely black and blue."

She was a real princess because she had felt the pea through twenty mattresses and twenty feather beds. Only a princess was so sensitive.

The prince married her and they lived happily ever after. The end.

Vocabulary for Prince and the Pea

a – does not exist in Latin	marry – in matrimonium + duco, ducere, duxi, ductum
all – omnis, omne	mattress – culcita, culcitae, f
all night – pernox, gen. pernoctis OR totam noctem	my – meus, mea, meum
always – semper	not – non
an – does not exist in Latin	of – genitive
and – et	old – vetulus, vetula, vetulum
and – -que	on – in + abl
around – cirum + acc	on top of – super + abl
ask – rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatum	once upon a time – olim
be – sum, esse, fui, futurum	one day – aliquando
be able – possum, posse, potui	only – tantum
because – quod	pea – pisum, pisi, n
bed – lectus, lecti, m	prince – regulus, reguli, m
bedding – lodix, lodicis, f	princess – filia, filiae, f + regis
bedroom – cubiculum, cubiculi, n	queen – regina, reginae, f
black and blue – lividus, livida, lividum	rain – pluvia, pluviae, f
bottom – fundus, fundi, m	real – verus, vera, verum
but – sed	run down – fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluctum
city – urbs, urbis, f	sad – tristis, triste
close – claudo, claudere, clausi, clausum	said – inquit
clothes – vestis, vestis, f (i stem)	scarcely – vix
did (helping verb) – imperfect	sensitive – mollis, molle
dreadful – horrendus, horrenda, horrendum	she – is, ea, id (or 3 rd singular verb ending)
dreadfully – horrende	shoe – calceus, calcei, m
end – finis, finis, m	sleep – dormio, dormire, dormivi, dormitum
entirely – omnino	so – tam
every after – in aeternum	something – aliquid (neuter)
eye – oculus, oculi, m	stand – sto, stare, steti, statum
fall (down) – decido, decidere, decidi, ~	storm – tempestas, tempestatis, f
feather bed – lectus, lecti, m + plumarum	suddenly – subito
feel – sentio, sentire, sensi, sensum	take – capio, capere, cepi, captum
find – invenio, invenire, inveni, inventum	terrible – terribilis, terribile
flow – fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluctum	the – does not exist in Latin
for (indirect object) – dative	them – is, ea, id
from – e, ex + abl	then – deinde OR tum
gate – porta, portae, f	there was – erat
had (helping verb) – pluperfect	there were – erant
had (not helping verb) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	they – is, ea, id (or 3 rd plural verb ending)
hair – crinis, crineris, m	think – cogito, cogitare, cogitavi, cogitatum
happily – feliciter	through – per + acc
has/have (helping verb) – perfect	thunder – tonitrus, tonitri, m
has/have (not helping verb) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	to (indirect object) – dative endings
he – is, ea, id (or 3 rd singular verb ending)	to (motion towards) – ad + acc
her (possession) – suus, sua, suum	to + verb – infinitive
her (pronoun) – is, ea, id	travel – iter + facio, facere, feci, factum
how (descriptive) – quam	twenty – viginti (does not decline)
how (question) – quo modo	very – superlative
I am – sum	very hard – summa vi
in front of – pro + abl	want – volo, velle, volui
in the morning – mane	was (be verb) – erat
into – in + acc	was (helping verb) – imperfect tense
is (be verb) – est	water – aqua, aquae, f
is (helping verb) – present tense	we will find out – cognoscemus
it – is, ea, id (or 3 rd singular verb ending)	went (go) into – intro, intrare, intravi, intratum
it was – erat	were (be verb) – erant
knock (noun) – pulsatio, pulsationis, f	were (helping verb) – imperfect
lay (put, place) – pono, ponere, posui, positum	which – qui, quae, quod
lie (on) – cubo, cubare, cubui, cubitum	who (relative pronoun)
lightning – fulmen, fulminis, n	wind – ventus, venti, m
live (exist) – vivo, vivere, vixi, victum	world – mundus, mundi, m
make look – facio, facere, feci, factum + videri	yet – tamen

Translate the story into good Latin. Take your time and identify what the word is doing.

1. Chop up the sentence. Look for clause clues: because, after, and, but, commas, who, which, that, when, while
2. Find the verb – what tense (use helping verbs as clues)

am, is, are, do, does	was, were, used to, kept on, did, -ed	has, have, -ed	will	had
present	imperfect	perfect	future	pluperfect

3. Find the subject – who verbed?
 - a. Singular or plural?
 - b. What is the verb ending?
4. Find the object – verbed what?
 - a. Singular or plural?
5. Check for other nouns.
 - a. Do they receive the direct object?
 - b. Are they part of a prepositional phrase?
 - i. Ablative or accusative
6. Adjectives
 - a. What word does it describe?
 - i. Number, gender, case
7. Are the adjectives comparative or superlative?
 - a. comparative – ior (m/f) & ius (n)
 - b. superlative – issimus & errimus

Noun/Adjective chart (Which declension? Which Adjective group? Is it an i stem?)

	Singular (1)	Plural (2+)
Nom (subject)		
Gen (of, possessive)		
Dat (to/for; indirect object)		
Acc (direct object)		
Abl (many prepositions)		

Verb chart (Which conjugation?)

	Singular (1)	Plural (2+)
1 st (I, we)		
2 nd (you, y'all)		
3 rd (he, she, it, they, nouns)		

Pronouns – replace nouns, usually to avoid repetition or to combine sentences

1st person (I, we)

	S		Pl	
Nom	ego	I	nos	we
Gen*	mei	of me	nostrum	of us
Dat	mihi	to/for me	nobis	to/for us
Acc	me	me	nos	us
Abl	me	me	nobis	us

* the possessive is an adjective (meus, mea, meum; noster, nostra, nostrum)

2nd person (you, y'all)

	S		Pl	
Nom	tu	you	vos	y'all
Gen*	tui	of you	vestrum	of y'all
Dat	tibi	to/for you	vobis	to/for y'all
Acc	te	you	vos	y'all
Abl	te	you	vobis	y'all

* the possessive is an adjective (tuus, tua, tuum; vester, vestra, vestrum)

3rd person (he, she, it, they)

	Singular					
	M		F		N	
N	is	he	ea	she	id	it
G*	eius	his/of him	eius	her/of her	eius	its/of it
D	ei	to/for him	ei	to/for her	ei	to/for it
Ac	eum	him	eam	her	id	it
Ab	eo	him	ea	her	eo	it

Plural					
M	F	N	M	F	N
ei	eae	ea	they		
eorum	earum	eorum	their/of them		
eis	eis	eis	to/for them		
eos	eas	ea	them		
eis	eis	eis	them		

* the possessive is formed by an adjective (suus, sua, suum)

Demonstrative pronouns match number, gender, & case.

this, these

	Singular			Plural				
	M	F	N	M	F	N		
this	Nom	hic	haec	hoc	hi	hae	haec	these
	Gen	huius	huius	huius	horum	harum	horum	
	Dat	huic	huic	huic	his	his	his	
	Acc	hunc	hanc	hoc	hos	has	haec	
	Abl	hoc	hac	hoc	his	his	his	

that, those

	Singular			Plural				
	M	F	N	M	F	N		
that	Nom	ille	illa	illud	illi	illae	illa	those
	Gen	illius	illius	illius	illorum	illarum	illorum	
	Dat	illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis	
	Acc	illum	illam	illud	illos	illas	illa	
	Abl	illo	illa	illo	illis	illis	illis	

Relative pronouns (who, which, that) only match number & gender.

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
Gen	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae
Abl	quo	qua	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

Imperatives (commands)

	Singular	Plural
Positive do	minus -re	minus -re add -te <u>3rd and 3rd io</u> minus -ere add -ite
Negative don't	noli + infinitive	nolite + infinitive

Noun cases

Endings that show a noun's job in the sentence

NOMinative	subject	does action
GENitive	possession	of, 's, s'
DATive	indirect object	receives Direct object to, for
ACCusative	direct object	receives action
ABLative	object of many prepositions	from, by, with
VOCative	call by name when speaking to	looks like NOM, except -us changes to -e -ius changes to -i

Prepositions

Used with a noun to indicate time, direction, location, or to introduce an object.

Accusative -am, -um, -em -as, -os, -es	Ablative -a, -o, -e -is, -is, -ibus
ad – to, at ante – before apud – among, at the house of circum – around contra – against extra – outside of in – into, onto inter – between	intra – within per – through post – after, behind prope – near sub – under, beneath super – over, above trans – across
	a, ab – from, away from cum – with de – down from, about e, ex – out of, from in – in, on pro – for, in front of sine – without sub – under, beneath super – over, above

Declining nouns

Declining follows much of the same pattern.

1. Drop 1st word
2. Find stem
3. Add endings

With the notable exception of 3rd neuter

1 st ABC			2 nd m Jingle Bells			2 nd n McDonalds		
	Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl
Nom	a	ae	Nom	us/r	i	Nom	um	a
Gen	ae	arum	Gen	i	orum	Gen	i	orum
Dat	ae	is	Dat	o	is	Dat	o	is
Acc	am	as	Acc	um	os	Acc	um	a
Abl	a	is	Abl	o	is	Abl	o	is

3 rd m/f Frere Jacques			3 rd n Anthem		
	Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl
Nom	?	es	Nom	?	a
Gen	is	um	Gen	is	um
Dat	i	ibus	Dat	i	ibus
Acc	em	es	Acc	?	a
Abl	e	ibus	Abl	e	ibus

4 th m/f Ode to Joy			4 th n Ode to Monkey			5 th Bonnie lies over the Ocean		
	Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl
Nom	us	us	Nom	u	ua	Nom	es	es
Gen	us	uum	Gen	us	uum	Gen	ei	erum
Dat	ui	ibus	Dat	u	ibus	Dat	ei	ebus
Acc	um	us	Acc	u	ua	Acc	em	es
Abl	u	ibus	Abl	u	ibus	Abl	e	ebus

Notice the “?” shows up on both the nominative and accusative singular.

To decline the 3rd neuter

1. Drop 1st word
TWICE
2. Find stem
3. Add endings

Declining Adjectives

Style A (1st and 2nd declension)
(us/r, a, um)

1. Drop correct gender (match noun)

masculine	feminine	neuter
us/r	a	um

2. Find stem (minus –a from second word)

3. Add endings

Masculine
(Jingle Bells)

	Sg	Pl
N	us/r	i
G	i	orum
D	o	is
AC	um	os
AB	o	is

Feminine
(Alphabet)

	Sg	Pl
N	a	ae
G	ae	arum
D	ae	is
AC	am	as
AB	a	is

Neuter
(McDonalds)

	Sg	Pl
N	um	a
G	i	orum
D	o	is
AC	um	a
AB	o	is

Style B (3rd declension)

2 forms		1 form	3 forms		
is,	e	?, G. is	er,	is,	e
m/f	n	m/f/n	m	f	n

1. Drop correct Gender (match noun)

2. Find stem (minus –is or –e)

3. Add endings (*)

Masculine/Feminine
(Frere Jacques)

	Singular	Plural
N	?	es
G	is	ium*
G	i	ibus
AC	em	es
AB	i*	ibus

Neuter
(Anthem)

	Singular	Plural
N	?	ia*
G	is	ium*
G	i	ibus
AC	?	ia*
AB	i*	ibus

Conjugating verbs (creating the six forms of a verb tense)

Present (now) am, is, are, do, does, X	Imperfect (past, incomplete) was ing, were ing, used to, kept on, did, ed																																																								
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Future (hasn't happened yet) will	Perfect (past complete) ed, has, have	Pluperfect (past, past complete) had																																																														
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Irregular verbs (sum, esse, fui, futurum & possum, posse, potui)
 sum, esse, fui, futurum (present) possum, posse, potui (present)

	Singular	Plural
1	sum (I am)	sumus (we are)
2	es (you are)	estis (y'all are)
3	est (he, she, it is) (is, there is)	sunt (they are) (are, there are)

	Singular	Plural
1	possum (I am able)	possumus (we are able)
2	potes (you are able)	potestis (y'all are able)
3	potest (he, she, it is able)	possunt (they are able)

sum, esse, fui, futurum (imperfect)

	Singular	Plural
1	eram (I was)	eramus (we were)
2	eras (you were)	eratis (y'all were)
3	erat (he, she, it was) (was, there was)	erant (they were) (were, there were)

possum, posse, potui (imperfect)

	Singular	Plural
1	poteram (I was able)	poteramus (we were able)
2	poteras (you were able)	poteratis (y'all were able)
3	poterat (he, she, it was able)	poterant (they were able)

sum, esse, fui, futurum (future)

	Singular	Plural
1	ero (I will be)	erimus (we will be)
2	eris (you will be)	eritis (y'all will be)
3	erit (he, she, it will be) (will be, there will be)	erunt (they will be) (will be, there will be)

possum, posse, potui (future)

	Singular	Plural
1	potero (I will be able)	poterimus (we will be able)
2	poteris (you will be able)	poteritis (y'all will be able)
3	poterit (he, she, it will be able)	poterunt (they will be able)

Irregular verbs (volo, velle, volui & nolo, nolle, nolui)

volo, velle, volui (present)

	Singular	Plural
1	volo (I want)	volumus (we want)
2	vis (you want)	vultis (y'all want)
3	vult (he, she, it wants)	volunt (they want)

nolo, nolle, nolui (present)

	Singular	Plural
1	nolo (I don't want)	nolumus (we don't want)
2	non vis (you don't want)	non vultis (y'all don't want)
3	non vult (he, she, it doesn't want)	nolunt (they don't want)

volo, velle, volui (imperfect) vole +

	Singular	Plural
1	-bam	-bamus
2	-bas	-batis
3	-bat	-bant

volo, velle, volui (perfect) volu +

	Singular	Plural
1	-i	-imus
2	-isti	-istis
3	-it	-erunt

nolo, nolle, nolui (imperfect) nole +

	Singular	Plural
1	-bam	-bamus
2	-bas	-batis
3	-bat	-bant

nolo, nolle, nolui (perfect) nolu +

	Singular	Plural
1	-i	-imus
2	-isti	-istis
3	-it	-erunt