

Sleeping Beauty

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful baby who was a princess. Her name was Aurora. At her christening, the king and queen did not invite an evil fairy. The fairy cursed Aurora, “on your sixteenth birthday, you will prick your finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and die!”

A good fairy softened the curse, “Aurora will not die, but sleep. True love’s kiss will awaken her.”

The king and queen were very sad. They burned all the spinning wheels in the kingdom and sent Aurora to live in the forest with the three good fairies.

Aurora grew up to be kind and sweet. Although her parents tried to protect her, on her sixteenth birthday, the curse came true. Aurora fell asleep for one hundred years. The king and queen, and all their subjects fell asleep, too. A wall of thorns surrounded the castle.

One day, a prince, who had heard a story about a beautiful but cursed princess, came to the castle. The thorns parted and the prince climbed to the top of the tallest tower. There, Aurora lay sleeping. The prince immediately fell in love with Aurora. He gave her a kiss. At once, Aurora opened her eyes. She was awake! The king and queen and all their subjects also awoke.

The prince married Aurora and they lived happily ever after.

The end.

Vocabulary for Sleeping Beauty

a – does not exist in Latin
about – de + ablative
all – omnis, omne
also – quoque
although – quamvis
an – does not exist in Latin
and – et OR -que
at (denoting time) – ablative case of the noun (no preposition)
at (location) – ad + accusative
at once – statim
Aurora – Aurora, Aurorae, f
awake – vigil, gen. vigilis
awaken – suscito, suscitare, suscitavi, suscitatum
baby – infans, infantis, m/f
be – sum, esse, fui, futurum
beautiful – pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
birthday – natalis, natalis, m (i stem, irregular)
burn – incendo, incendere, incendi, incensum
but – sed
castle – castellum, castelli, n
christening – baptismus, baptismi, m
climb – ascendo, ascendere, ascendi, ascensum
come – venio, venire, veni, ventum
come true – evenio, evenire, eveni, eventum
curse (noun) – pestis, pestis, m
curse (verb) – defigo, defigere, defixi, defixum
cursed (adjective) – defixus, defixa, defixum
did – imperfect or perfect tense
die (she will) – peribit
die (you will) – peribis
end – finis, finis, m
ever after – in aeternum
evil – malus, mala, malum
eye – oculus, oculi, m
fairy – nympa, nymphae, f
fall asleep – dormio, dormire, dormivi, dormitum
fall in love with – adamo, adamare, adamavi, adamatum
finger – digitus, digiti, m
for (indicating length of time) – in + acc
for (indirect object) – dative
forest – silva, silvae, f
give – do, dare, dedi, datum
good – bonus, bona, bonum
grow up – adolesco, adolescere, adolevi, adultum
had (helping verb) – pluperfect
had (not helping verb) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum
happily – feliciter
has/have (helping verb) – perfect
has/have (not helping verb) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum
he – is, ea, id (or 3rd singular verb ending)
heard – audio, audire, audivi, auditum
her (possessive) – suus, sua, suum
her (pronoun) – is, ea, id
her name was – nomen ei erat
immediately – statim
in – in + abl
invite – invito, invitare, invitavi, invitatum
is (be verb) – est
is (helping verb) – present tense
it – is, ea, id (or 3rd singular verb ending)
kind – benignus, benigna, benignum
king – rex, regis, m
kingdom – regnum, regni, n
kiss (noun) – osculum, osculi, n + dative

lie – recumbo, recumbere, recubui, ~
live (exist) – vivo, vivere, vixi, victum
live (in a location) – habito, habitare, habitavi, habitatum
love (noun) – amor, amoris, m
marry – in matrimonium + duco, ducere, duxi, ductum
not – non
of – genitive
on (denoting time) – ablative of the noun, no preposition
on (location) – in + ablative
once upon a time – olim
one day – aliquando
one hundred – centum (does not decline)
open – aperio, aperire, aperui, apertum
parent – parens, parentis, m/f
part (verb) – se + divido, dividere, divisi, divisum
prick (you will prick) – punges
prince – regulus, reguli, m
princess – filia, filiae, f + regis
protect – tego, tegere, texi, tectum
queen – regina, reginae, f
sad – tristis, triste
send – mitto, mittere, misi, missum
she – is, ea, id (or 3rd singular verb ending)
sixteenth – sextusdecimus, sextusdecima, sextusdecimum
sleep (she will) – dormiet
sleeping – present active participle of dormio, dormire
soften – flecto, flectere, flexi, flexum
spindle – fusus, fusi, m
spinning wheel – rota lanifica, rotae lanificae, f
story – fabula, fabulae, f
subject – civis, civis, m/f
surrounded – circumibat
sweet – suavis, suave
tall – altus, alta, altum
their – suus, sua, suum
there – ibi
there was – erat
they – is, ea, id (or 3rd plural verb ending)
thorn – spina, spinae, f
three – tribus
to (indirect object) – dative endings
to (motion towards) – ad + acc
to + verb – infinitive
too – quoque
top – culmen, culminis, n
tower – turris, turris, f
true – verus, vera, verum
try – tempto, temptare, temptavi, temptatum
very – superlative
wall – vallum, valli, n
was (be verb) – erat
was (be verb) – erat
was (helping verb) – imperfect tense
were (helping verb) – imperfect
were (they) – erant
who (relative clause) – qui, quae, quod
will – future
with (accompaniment) – cum + ablative
year – annus, anni, m
your – tuus, tua, tuum

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 (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