

UNUS NAUTA
IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

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	Latin Form	Meaning	Genitive Singular	Dative Singular
U	unus, una, unum	one, only; single, alone	unius	uni
N	nullus, nulla, nullum	none, no	nullius	nulli
U	ullus, ulla, ullum	any, some	ullius	ulli
S	solus, sola, solum	alone, only	solius	soli
N	neuter, neutra, neutrum	neither [of two]	neutrius	neutri
A	alter, altera, alterum	the other [of two]	alterius	alteri
U	uter, utra, utrum	which [of two] ?	utrius	utri
T	totus, tota, totum	all, entire; the whole	totius	toti
A	alius, alia, aliud	another [a different, an additional]	alius or alterius	alii

Nota bene : The irregular adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declension, cite **magnus, magna, magnum** as the decline model, with the following exceptions for all nine adjectives, the **genitive singular, -ius** and the **dative singular, -i**

The adjective **alius** has an additional two exceptions, the **genitive singular** is both **alius** and **alterius**, the preference is **alterius**, and the **nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, aliud**

The translation of singular 'other'. If the singular is involved, in English, **another** implies a **difference**, hence the translation cites **alius**. Example :

alius vir venit

Another man came

Nota bene : The **an-**, the prefix in the word **another**, a determiner and pronoun, **indefinite**

The **other** (of two) is translated by **alter**. Example :

alterum consulem interfecerunt

They killed the other consul

Nota bene : The definite article makes the phrase **definite**. In the plural it refers to **the other of two parties or groups**

The translation of the plural 'other'. **Other** implying a **difference** cites **alius**. Example :

alii pueri discesserunt, cur non ego ?

Other [different] boys have left, why not I?

Other implying a **remaining**, cites either **ceteri, -ae, -a** or **reliquus, -a, -um**. Example :

**ceterae
reliquae** } **voces auditae sunt**

The other [the rest of the] voices were heard

Distinguishing sense and usage between *uter* and *neuter*.

Pronoun and determiner **uter, which** asks for specific information which of one or more persons or things from a definite set. Example :

utram puellam vides?

{ **Which girl [of the two] do you see?**
Which of the two girls do you see?

Pronoun and determiner **neuter**, **neither** states not the one nor the other of one or more persons or things from a definite set. Example :

neuter puer venit?

{ Neither boy [of the two] came
Neither of the two boys came

Distinguishing sense and usage between *totus* and *omnis*.

There is often usage confusion between **totus**, **all**, **entire** and **omnis**, **all**, **every**. Example :

omnes urbes vidi

I saw all the cities [number]

totas urbes vidi

I saw entire cities [entirety]

omnem urbem vidi

I saw every city [number]

totam urbem vidi

I saw all of the city [entirety]

Nota bene : **totus** usually modifies a singular noun

Idioms using *alter* and *alii*.

alter...alter, **the one...the other**. Example :

alteri consuli unum (exercitum) **alteri** (consuli) duos
exercitus dederunt

They gave one army to the one consul and two armies to
the other

alii...alii, **some...other**. Example :

alios domum misit, **alios** in oppido habuit

Some he sent home, others he kept in town

