

## Capitulum Decimum

### Grammar Notes for Grammatically Challenged Parents

1. Learn the Infinitive form of Latin verbs. The infinitive form, meaning *unbound*, is the “*to verb*” form. The infinitive is not bound by *person* or *number*. Saying, “*to run*”, expresses no particular person doing the running, nor how many are running.

2. Learn how to form the *INFITIVE* of a verb (“*to verb*”) and its translation.

Add -re to the singular imperative

1 <sup>st</sup> Conjugation	<u>vocā!</u>	→	<u>vocāre = to call</u>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Conjugation	<u>tacē! ***</u> <b>Macron</b>	→	<u>tacēre = to quiet, to be quiet</u>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Conjugation	<u>pone!</u>	→	<u>ponere = to put, to place</u>
3 <sup>rd</sup> I Conjugation	<u>cape!</u>	→	<u>capere = to take, to capture</u>
4 <sup>th</sup> Conjugation	<u>audi!</u>	→	<u>audīre = to hear</u>

3. Learn when to use an Infinitive. Latin uses an infinitive when there is another verb, a main verb, in the sentence/ or same clause.

Pg. 70 Ln. 21. *Canis volāre non potest.*

Pg. 70 Ln. 31. *Pisces neque volāre neque ambulāre possunt.*

Pg. 72 Ln. 75. *Iulia cum puerīs ludere vult.*

4. Learn Third Declension Noun **Stems** - One must learn the entire stem/root of all 3rd Declension nouns to be able to decline it fully.

	SG	PL	
Nom	homo	homines	*Note the short i in the stem.
Acc	hominem	homines	
Gen	hominis	hominum	
Dat	hominī	hominibus	
Abl	homine	hominibus	

5. Learn the Infinitive of the Latin “**to be**” verb – **esse**.

6. Learn the Passive Infinitives of all 4 verb conjugations and their meanings.

Add -*rī* to the singular imperative (\*\* 3<sup>rd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> I Conjugations - the short e changes to -*ī*)

1 <sup>st</sup> Conjugation	<u>vocā!</u>	→	<u>vocārī = to be called</u>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Conjugation	<u>tacē!</u>	→	<u>tacērī = to be quieted</u>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Conjugation	<u>pone!</u> **	→	<u>ponī = to be put, to be placed</u>
3 <sup>rd</sup> I Conjugation	<u>cape!</u> **	→	<u>capī = to be taken, to be captured</u>
4 <sup>th</sup> Conjugation	<u>audi!</u>	→	<u>audīrī = to be heard</u>

7. Learn when you must use a passive infinitive:

When you have BOTH

- a) another verb and
  - b) an ablative meaning “by someone/something” in the same clause.

Dī ab hominibus vidērī non possunt.

#### 8. Learn how to express what you SEE or HEAR someone DOING.

After *audit* or *videt* someone is ACCUSATIVE;  
what he's doing is INFINITIVE

9. Learn the Dative of Reference. The Dative case is used to say the person ***for whom*** or ***to whom*** something is necessary.

Spīrāre necesse est hominī. (Pg.71 Ln.58) It is necessary *for man* to breathe.

## Patterns thus far:

Learn the sixth new sentence pattern:

6. Nom + Infinitive + Potest/possunt. *Canis volāre non potest.* (Pg.70 Ln.21)  
*Hominēs ambulāre possunt...* (Pg. 70 Ln.23)

Learn the seventh new sentence pattern:

7. Nom + (ABL meaning “by”) + Passive Infinitive + Another Verb  
Deī ab hominibus neque vidērī neque audīrī possunt.  
(Pg.70 Ln.38-39)

Learn the eighth new sentence pattern:

#### 8. Dat + (Acc) + Infinitive + necesse est.

Spīrāre necesse est hominī. (Pg.71 Ln.58)

Necesse est cibum habēre hominī/hominibus. (Pg.71 Ln.60)

### Learn the ninth new sentence pattern:

### **9. Nom + [Accusative + Infinitive] + Head Verb.**

Pueri [puellam canere] audijunt. (Pg.72 Ln.81)

A head verb is a verb of mental activity.

This concept is a VERY BIG DEAL in Latin. This construction in Latin is called Indirect Statement. Another name for it is a Reported Statement or Imbedded Statement. It is not what one says/sees/hears directly, but rather what another person reports/sees/says/hears.

3 <sup>rd</sup> Declension Noun Endings	Masculine		Feminine Most AVON nouns		Neuter (Learn in Cap. XI)	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
<b>Nominative Case</b> (Subject)	pāstor	pāstōrēs	ovis	ovēs		
<b>Accusative Case</b> (Direct Object - DO)	pāstōrem	pāstōrēs	ovem	ovēs		
<b>Genitive Case</b> (Possession - of, 's)	pāstōris	pāstōrum	ovis	ovium		
<b>Dative Case</b> (Indirect Object – IO)	pāstōrī	pāstōribus	ovī	ovibus		
<b>Ablative Case</b> (after “in”)	pāstōre	pāstōribus	ove	ovibus		

	Present Active Infinitive	Present Passive Infinitive
1 <sup>st</sup> Conjugation	Vocare <i>To call</i>	vocarī <i>To be called</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Conjugation	Tacēre <i>To quiet</i>	tacērī <i>To be quieted</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Conjugation	Ponere <i>To put, to place, to set</i>	ponī <i>To be put, to be placed, to be set</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> I Conjugation	capere <i>To take, to capture</i>	capī <i>To be taken, to be captured</i>
4 <sup>th</sup> Conjugation	Audīre <i>To hear</i>	audīrī <i>To be heard</i>