Capitulum Nonum
Grammar Notes for Grammatically Challenged Parents

1. Learn new 3rd Declension nouns. To learn each new noun, one must memorize the
   <u>nominative</u>, <u>plural</u> and <u>gender</u> for each noun. This is different from how we learned
   1st and 2nd Declension nouns, so take note. It is especially important to learn the
   plural, since it contains the full stem for the noun.
   i.e.   pāstor, pāstorēs, M   mōns, mōntēs, M
           ovis, ovēs, F   dēns, dēntēs, M
           pānis, pānēs, M   arbor, arborēs, F

2. Learn that MOST 3rd Declension nouns that begin with A, V, O, N, are Feminine.
   [This rule is not 100%.]   i.e.   Arbor, arborēs, F
                                                    Vallis, vallēs, F
                                                    Ovis, ovēs, F
                                                    Nubēs, nubēs, F

3. Learn when to use –ium or –um for the Genitive Plural ending.
   Nouns which end in –is or –ns in the Nominative singular use –ium in the Genitive
   Plural.   i.e.   Nom. SG.   Gen. Plural
                          ovis   ovium
                          pānis   panium
                          collis   collium
                          mōns   montium
                          vallis   vallium
                          dens   dentium

4. **Irregular Singular Imperatives of certain verbs:** *dicit, ducit, facit, fert,*
   Certain verbs have an irregular, shortened singular imperative:
           Irregular SG IPV   PL IPV
           dūc!   Lead!   *dūcite!*   Y'all, lead!
           dic!   Say!   *dicite!*   Y'all, say!
           fac!   Make!   *facite!*   Y'all, make!
           fer!   Carry!   *ferte!*   Y'all, carry!

   Rhyme: "Dic, duc, fac, fer; you want an *e*, but he's not there!"

Relative Pronoun *Qui/Quae/Quod* Chart	Masculine		Feminine Most AVON nouns		Neuter (Learn in Cap. X)	
Who/Whom/Which	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
Nominative Case (Subject)	pāstor	pāstōrēs	ovis	ovēs		
Accusative Case (Direct Object - DO)	pāstorem	pāstōrēs	ovem	ovēs		
Genitive Case (Possession - of, 's)	pāstoris	pāstōrum	ovis	ovium		
Dative Case (Indirect Object – IO)	pāstorī	pāstōribus	ovī	ovibus		
Ablative Case (after "in")	pāstore	pāstōribus	ove	ovibus		