Capitulum Quartum
Grammar Notes for Grammatically Challenged Parents

1. The **Accusative Case** is used in Latin as the Direct object.
   The Direct Object (DO) receives the action of the verb.

2. The **Imperative Mood** expresses a *command* or gives an *order*.
   Examples of commands: Sit down! Take this test! Put on your shoes!

   > To form the Imperative in Latin:
   > - take the 3rd person singular,
   > - drop the –t,
   > - make the vowel long for 1st, 2nd, 4th verbs.

1st Conjugation Verb	vocat	→ vocā!
2nd Conjugation Verb	tacet	→ tacē!
3rd Conjugation Verb	ponit	→ pone! **(3rds change vowel to a short –e)
		(3rd – ** pōnit, sūmit, discēdit)
4th Conjugation Verb	venit	→ venī! (4th – audit, dormit, venit)

   (In Ch. X, we learn the Imperative can also be formed from the infinitive minus the –re.)
   vocāre → **vocā!**   tacēre → **tacē!**   ponere → **pone**!   venīre → **venī!**

3. The **Vocative Case** is used when *directly addressing, calling someone by name,*
   or *talking to* someone.

   > To form the Vocative in Latin:
   > All **Vocatives** look like the Nominative case, except **–us** ending nouns.
   > All Vocatives:
   > "**Aemilia**, venī!"   "***Aemilia**, come!*"
   > "**Iulia**, discede!"   "***Iulia**, leave!*"

   -us ending nouns change their ending to –**e** to form the Vocative:
   "Med**e**, Davum vocā!"   "***Medus**, call Davus!*"
   "Dav**e**, saccum sūme!"   "***Davus**, pick up the sack!*"

4. The personal pronoun is/ea/id is a demonstrative pronoun meaning *he/she/it*.
   Just like English, Latin uses pronouns frequently.

Is ridet.	***He** is laughing.*
Ea nōn rīdet, sed plōrat.	***She** is not laughing, but crying.*
Id pulchrum est.	***It** is beautiful.*
Marcus **eam** pulsat.	*Marcus hits **her**.*
Aemilia **eum** videt.	*Aemilia sees **him**.*

5. The Reflexive Possessive Adjective, **su**us/**su**ua/**su**um, refers to the **su**bject's own.
   Reflexives refer back to the **su**bject.

Iulius servum **suum** Medum videt.	*Iulius sees **his own** slave, Medus.*
Davus dominum **suum** non videt.	*Davus does not see **his own** master.*
Aemilia ancillam **suam** vocat.	*Aemilia calls **her own** maidservant.*

		Fact	ORDER = Imperative/Command	
1ˢᵗ Conjugation	vocat	*He calls.*	**vocā!**	*Dominus, "**Vocā** Davum!"* *Master, "Call Davus!"*
2ⁿᵈ Conjugation	tacet	*She quiets.*	**tacē!** **ₘₐ𝒸ᵣₒₙ ᵣₑ𝑞ᵤᵢᵣₑ𝒹	*Dominus, "**Tacē!**"* *Master, "**Be quiet!**"*
3ʳᵈ Conjugation	ponit	*He puts.*	**pone!**	*Iulius, "Crumenam in mensā **pone**!"* *Iulius, "**Put** the moneybag on the table!"*
4ᵗʰ Conjugation	venit	*She comes.*	**venī!**	*Medus, "Dave! **Venī**!* *Medus, "Davus, **come**!"*
Irregular	est	*He/she/it **is**.*		
Plural	sunt	*They **are**.*		

Noun Ending Chart	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
Nominative Case (Subject)	**-us / -r**	**-ī**	**-a**	**-ae**	**-um**	**-a**
Accusative Case (Direct Object - DO)	**-um**		**-am**		**-um**	
Genitive Case (Possession - of, 's)	**-ī**	**-ōrum**	**-ae**	**-ārum**	**-ī**	**-ōrum**
Ablative Case (after "in")			**-ā**			
Vocative Case	**-e**	All other Vocatives same as the **Nominative**				

The **Relative pronoun**	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
quī, quae, quod	Sg.		Sg.		Sg.	
Nominative Case (Subject)	**qui** *who*		**quae** *who*		**quod** *which*	
Accusative Case (Direct Object - DO)	**quem** *whom*		**quam** *whom*		**quod** *which*	

The **Interrogative pronoun**	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
Quis?, Quid?	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	**Pl.**
Nominative Case (Subject)	**Quis?** *Who?*	**Qui?** *Who?*	**Quae?** *Who? (F)*	**Quae?** *Who? (F)*	**Quod?** *Which?*	
Accusative Case (Direct Object - DO)	**Quem?** *Whom?*		**Quam?** *Whom? (F)*		**Quod?** *Which?*	