Capitulum Septimum
Grammar Notes for Grammatically Challenged Parents

1. **Dative Case** – In Latin, the Dative Case functions as the Indirect Object Case. It refers to "the person you give something to". The Dative Case can be translated easily with the word "to".
   *Iulius **eī** (Quintō) malum dat.*   Iulius gives an apple *to him*.
   *Iulius **Quintō** malum dat.*   Iulius gives an apple *to Quintus*.
   *Iulius **eī** (Aemiliae) osculum dat.*   Iulius gives *her* (Aemilia) a kiss.
   *Iulius **eīs** (servīs/ancillīs) mala dat.*   Iulius gives apples *to them*.

2. Demonstrative Pronoun **Is-Ea-Id** – The Wimpy Pronoun – Demonstrative pronouns POINT OUT or SHOW. The Latin pronoun **Is-Ea-Id** means he/she/it. Full forms of this pronoun are below.

3. The Preposition **In + ACC** vs. **In + ABL** – The Latin preposition **In** can take both Accusative case and the Ablative case nouns for objects.

   Already learned: **In + ABL** (*in Romā* = in Rome) (*in insulā* = on the island) [Ch. 1]
   When **In** is followed by the **ABL** case, it means **in** or **on.**

   New: **In + ACC** (*in villam* = **into** the house) (in cubiculum = into the bedroom) [Ch. 7]
   When **In** is followed by the **ACC** case, it means **into** or **onto** and shows motion towards something*.*

4. Question Words **Num**? & **Nonne**? – In Latin, certain question words, called Interrogatives, expect a certain answer.
       Num expects a **no** answer.
       Num *nasus meus foedus est?*   My nose isn't ugly, is it?

       Nonne expects a **yes** answer
       Nonne *formosus est nasus meus?*   My nose is shapely, isn't it?

5. **Imperative Mood** – The imperative mood is used to give a command or an order. In Latin, there are two forms: the singular imperative for commanding one person, and the plural imperative for commanding more than one person to do something.
   Es! & ***Este!*** – These two imperatives come from est/sunt, the "to be" verb.
       Es! = "BE!" & ***Este**!* = "Y'all, BE!"
   I! *&* ***Ite!*** – These two imperatives come from it/eunt, meaning "to go".
       I! = "GO!" *&* ***Ite!*** = "Y'all, GO!"
   Imperatives have the understood subject "You" for singular or "You all" for plural.

6. Buddies or Pairs of Words – *et…et,   neque…neque,* and *non solum…sed etiam* -
    Some conjunctions have special meanings when working with a buddy.
    et…et – in Latin means **"both"** _____ **"and"** _____
        et Marcus et Quintus   both Marcus and Quintus
    neque…neque – in Latin means **"neither"** _____ **"nor"** _____
        neque Marcus neque Quintus   neither Marcus nor Quintus
    non solum…sed etiam – in Latin means **"not only"** _____ **"but also"** _____
        non solum mala, sed etiam pira   not only apples, but also pears

7. Demonstrative Pronoun *Hic-Haec-Hoc* – **THIS** Pronoun – Means "This" in the
    singular, "These" in the plural. Refers to things close, or most recently mentioned.
        (Later we learn *hic-haec-hoc* means "the latter".)
    Hic vir = This man   *Hic puer* = This boy   *Hic servus* = This slave
    Haec femina = This woman   *Haec puella* = This girl   *Haec ancilla* = This maidservant
    Hoc oppidum = This town   *Hoc verbum* = This word   *Hoc baculum* = This stick

8. Compound Verbs – Verbs often have a preposition stuck to the front of them called a
    prefix. Prefixed/Compound verbs are very common in Latin and subtly change the
    meaning of the verb.
        Ad-est. = He is here/present.   *Ab-est.* = He is away/absent.
        Iulius ad villam advenit.   Julius comes to the house.
        (The preposition in front of villam is required in the sentence, the "ad" in front
        of –venit is redundant. Latin embraces redundancy.)

9. Rule about *ē/ex* and *ā/ab* – When to use *ē* vs. when to use *ex*. The Latin
    prepositions *ē/ex* and *ā/ab* function like the English word a/an with regard to which
    one to use. Both *ē* and *ex* mean "out of" or "from". Both *ā* and *ab* mean "away
    from" or "from".
    Before a vowel or the letter "h", use *ex or ab.*
        ex atriō = out of the atrium   *ab atriō* = away from/from the atrium
        ex hortō = out of the garden   *ab oculō* = away from the eye
    Before a consonant use *ē* or *ā*.
        ē cubiculō = out of the bedroom   *ā villā* = away from the house
        ē peristylō = out of the colonnaded courtyard   *ā viā* = away from the road

10. CHANT: 4th Conjugation verbs: audit, dormit, venit and all the –perit(s).

Patterns thus far:

Sentence Pattern Learn the **fifth** new sentence pattern:
   5. Nominative + Dative + Accusative + dat.
       Iulius Marco malum dat. (pg.70 Ln.52)

Noun Endings 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	-ōs	-am	-ās	-um	-a
Genitive Case (Possession - of, 's)	-ī	-ōrum	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum
Dative Case (Indirect Object – IO)	-ō	-īs	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs
Ablative Case (after "in")	-ō	-īs	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs

Personal Pronoun *Is/Ea/Id* Chart	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
Nominative Case (Subject)	Is *He*	Eī/ Iī *They (M)*	Ea *She*	Eae *They (F)*	Id *It*	Ea *They (N)*
Accusative Case (Direct Object - DO)	eum *him*	eōs *them (M)*	eam *her*	eās *them (F)*	Id *it*	ea *them (N)*
Genitive Case (Possession - of, 's)	eius *his, of him*	eōrum *their (M)*	eius *hers, of her*	-ārum *their (F)*	eius *of it*	eōrum *their (N)*
Dative Case (Indirect Object – IO)	eī *to him*	eīs/ iīs *to them (M)*	eī *to her*	eīs/iīs *to them (F)*	eī *to it*	eīs/iīs *to them (N)*
Ablative Case (after "in")	eō *by/with/from him*	eīs/ iīs *by/with/from/in them (M)*	eā *by/with/from her*	eīs/ iīs *by/with/from/in them (F)*	eō *by/with/from/in it*	eīs/ iīs *by/with/from/in them (N)*

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	Fact The subject of the verb is 3rd person SG or PL		ORDER = Imperative/Command The subject of the verb is understood "you" SG or PL	
1st Conjugation	Vocat *He calls.*	vocant *They call.*	**"vocā!"** *"Call!"*	**"Vocāte!"** *"Y'all, call!"*
2nd Conjugation	Tacet *He quiets.*	tacent *They quiet.*	**"Tacē!"*** *Macron required* *"Be quiet!"*	**"Tacēte!"** *"Y'all, be quiet!"*
3rd Conjugation	Ponit *He puts.*	ponunt *They put.*	**"Pone!"** *"You, put!"*	**"Ponite!"** (No macron i) *"Y'all, put!"*
4th Conjugation	Venit *He comes.*	veniunt *They come.*	**"Venī!"** *"You, come!"*	**"Venīte!"** *"Y'all, come!"*
Irregular Verb est/sunt	Est *He is.*	Sunt *They are.*	*"Es!"* *"You, BE!"*	*"Este!"* *"Y'all, BE!"*
Irregular Verb it/eunt	It *He goes.*	Eunt *They go.*	*"I!"* *"You,go!"*	*"Ite!"* *"Y'all, go!"*