

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 *INFINITIVE* of a verb (“to verb”) and its translation.

Add -re to the singular imperative

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

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 (** 3rd & 3rd I Conjugations - the short e changes to -rī)

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

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] audiunt. (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 rd Declension Noun Endings | Masculine | | Feminine Most AVON nouns | | Neuter (Learn in Cap. XI) | |
|--|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-----|
| | 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 | | |

| | Present Active Infinitive | Present Passive Infinitive |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 st Conjugation | Voc are <i>To call</i> | voc arī <i>To be called</i> |
| 2 nd Conjugation | Tac ēre <i>To quiet</i> | tac ērī <i>To be quieted</i> |
| 3 rd Conjugation | Pon ere <i>To put, to place, to set</i> | pon ī <i>To be put, to be placed, to be set</i> |
| 3 rd I Conjugation | cap ere <i>To take, to capture</i> | cap ī <i>To be taken, to be captured</i> |
| 4 th Conjugation | Aud īre <i>To hear</i> | aud īrī <i>To be heard</i> |