

Capitulum Nonum

Grammar Notes for Grammatically Challenged Parents

1. Learn new 3rd Declension nouns and endings. To learn each new noun, one must memorize the nominative, plural and gender 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
 ovīs, ovēs, F dēns, dētēs, 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. **A**rbor, 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.

Plural.	i.e.	Nom. SG.	Gen. Plural
		ovīs	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	
<i>dūc!</i>	Lead!	<i>dūcite!</i>	Y'all, lead!
<i>dic!</i>	Say!	<i>dicite!</i>	Y'all, say!
<i>fac!</i>	Make!	<i>facite!</i>	Y'all, make!
<i>fer!</i>	Carry!	<i>ferte!</i>	Y'all, carry!

Rhyme: “Dic, duc, fac, fer; you want an e, but he’s not there!”

Patterns thus far:

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

Ch. IX

pastor
arbor
timor

ovis
pānis
collis

mare
animal

Ch. X

hōmō
pēs
aer
nemō
pulmō
vōx

mōns
vallis
dēns
nubēs
avis
piscis