

Capitulum Octavum

Grammar Notes for Grammatically Challenged Parents

1. Relative Pronoun *qui/quae/quod*

A relative pronoun refers to some noun already mentioned in the sentence, the antecedent.

	antecedent, R. P.	antecedent, R. P.
line 1	taberna, in quā	“a shop, <u>in which</u> ...” <i>F/abl/sing.</i>
line 18	fēminae, quārum virī	“women <u>whose</u> husbands...” <i>F/gen./pl</i>
line 24	Aemilia, cuius vir	“Aemilia, <u>whose</u> husband...” <i>F/gen/sing.</i>

2. Demonstrative Pronoun ***hic/haec/hoc*** – Means “this” or “these”, is closest to the speaker or most recently mentioned. All demonstrative pronouns “point out” or “show”. Pattern below.

3. Demonstrative Pronoun ***ille/illa/illud*** – Means “that” or “those”, is farthest from the speaker or mentioned earlier. All demonstrative pronouns “point out” or “show”. Pattern below.

4. Third “i” Verbs – ***aspicit & accipit***

The two new 3rd “i” verbs, *aspicit* and *accipit*, form their plural with –iunt.

aspiciunt – they look at

accipiunt – they receive, accept

5. **Imperative Mood** for 3rd -i Verbs – ***aspicit & accipit*** 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.

“**Accipe!**” “**You, accept!**”

“**Accipite!**” (No macron i) “**Y’all, accept!**”

“**Aspice!**” “**You, look at!**”

“**Aspiciite!**” (No macron i) “**Y’all, look at!**”

Imperatives have the understood subject “You” for singular or “You all” for plural.

6. **Verbs expressing “How Much”** – In Latin, when asking and expressing “how much”, the verbs *constat* (costs) / *emit* (buys) / *vendit* (sells), need an **ABLATIVE with NO Preposition** to complete their meaning.

line 76 Ablative
“Quot **nummīs** cōnstat anulus, in quō gemma est?
How many coins does the ring cost, in which is a gem?

line 79 Ablative
“Hic anulus centum **nummīs** cōnstat.”
This ring costs a hundred coins.

line 95 Ablative
Albinus, “Ille anulus quoque centum **sēstertiīs** cōnstat.”
Albinus says, “That ring also costs a hundred coins.

Patterns thus far:

Relative Pronoun <i>Qui/Quae/Quod</i> Chart	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
<i>Who/Whom/Which</i>						
Nominative Case (Subject)	quī <i>who</i>	quī <i>who</i>	quae <i>who</i>	quae <i>who</i>	quod <i>which</i>	quae <i>which</i>
Accusative Case (Direct Object - DO)	quem <i>whom</i>	quōs <i>whom</i>	quam <i>whom</i>	quās <i>whom</i>	quod <i>which</i>	quae <i>which</i>
Genitive Case (Possession - of, 's)	cuius <i>whose</i>	quōrum <i>whose</i>	cuius <i>whose</i>	quārum <i>whose</i>	cuius <i>of which</i>	quōrum <i>of which</i>
Dative Case (Indirect Object – IO)	cuī <i>to whom</i>	quibus <i>to whom</i>	cuī <i>to whom</i>	quibus <i>to whom</i>	cuī <i>to which</i>	quibus <i>to which</i>
Ablative Case (after “in”)	quō <i>by/with/from/in whom</i>	quibus <i>by/with/from/in whom</i>	quā <i>by/with/from/ in whom</i>	quibus <i>by/with/from/ in whom</i>	quō <i>by/with/from/ in which</i>	quibus <i>by/with/from/ in which</i>

Demonstrative Pronoun <i>hic/haec/hoc</i> Chart	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
<i>This/these</i>						
Nominative Case (Subject)	hic <i>this (M)</i>	hī <i>these (M)</i>	haec <i>this (F)</i>	hae <i>these (F)</i>	hoc <i>this (N)</i>	haec <i>these (N)</i>
Accusative Case (Direct Object - DO)	hunc <i>this</i>	hōs <i>these</i>	hanc <i>this</i>	hās <i>these</i>	hoc <i>this</i>	haec <i>these</i>
Genitive Case (Possession - of, 's)	huius <i>of this</i>	hōrum <i>of these</i>	huius <i>of this</i>	hārum <i>of these</i>	huius <i>of this</i>	hōrum <i>of these</i>
Dative Case (Indirect Object – IO)	huic <i>to this</i>	hīs <i>to these</i>	huic <i>to this</i>	hīs <i>to these</i>	huic <i>to this</i>	hīs <i>to these</i>
Ablative Case (after “in”)	hōc <i>by/with/from/in this</i>	hīs <i>by/with/from/in these</i>	hāc <i>by/with/from/ in this</i>	hīs <i>by/with/from/ in these</i>	hōc <i>by/with/from/ in this</i>	hīs <i>by/with/from/ in these</i>

Demonstrative Pronoun <i>ille/illa/illud</i> Chart	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
<i>That/those</i>						
Nominative Case (Subject)	ille <i>that (M)</i>	illī <i>those (M)</i>	illa <i>that (F)</i>	illae <i>those (F)</i>	illud <i>that (N)</i>	illa <i>those (N)</i>
Accusative Case (Direct Object - DO)	illum <i>that</i>	illōs <i>those</i>	illam <i>that</i>	illās <i>those</i>	illud <i>that</i>	illa <i>those</i>
Genitive Case (Possession - of, 's)	illius <i>of that</i>	illōrum <i>of those</i>	illius <i>of that</i>	illārum <i>of those</i>	illius <i>of that</i>	illōrum <i>of those</i>
Dative Case (Indirect Object – IO)	illī <i>to that</i>	illīs <i>to those</i>	illī <i>to that</i>	illīs <i>to those</i>	illī <i>to that</i>	illīs <i>to those</i>
Ablative Case (after “in”)	illō <i>by/with/from/in that</i>	illīs <i>by/with/from/in those</i>	illā <i>by/with/from/ in that</i>	illīs <i>by/with/from/ in those</i>	illō <i>by/with/from/ in that</i>	illīs <i>by/with/from/ in those</i>

	Fact = Indicative Mood The subject of the verb is 3 rd person SG or PL		ORDER = Imperative/Command The subject of the verb is understood “you” SG or PL	
1 st Conjugation	Vocat <i>He calls.</i>	vocant <i>They call.</i>	“vocā!” “Call!”	“Vocāte!” “Y’all, call!”
2 nd Conjugation	Tacet <i>He quiets.</i>	tacēt <i>They quiet.</i>	“Tacē!”** <small>Macron required</small> “Be quiet!”	“Tacēte!” “Y’all, be quiet!”
3 rd Conjugation	Ponit <i>He puts.</i>	ponunt <i>They put.</i>	“Pone!” “You, put!”	“Ponite!” (No macron i) “Y’all, put!”
3 rd i Conjugation	Accipit <i>She receives.</i>	Accipiunt (like 4 th) <i>They receive.</i>	“Accipe!” “You, accept!”	“Accipite!” (No macron i) “Y’all, accept!”
4 th Conjugation	Venit <i>He comes.</i>	veniunt <i>They come.</i>	“Venī!” “Come!”	“Venīte!” “Y’all, come!”