

## Capitulum Quartum Decimum

### Grammar Notes for Grammatically Challenged Parents

1. The Latin Interrogatives - **Uter, utra, utrum** is used to ask “Which (of the two)”,  
**Neuter, neutra, neutrum** is used to indicate “Neither (of the two)”,  
**Alter, altera, alterum** is used to indicate “One...the other (of the two)”,  
**Uterque, utraque, utrumque** is used to indicate “Each (of the two).

line 7      **Utrumque** cubiculum parum est.      “Each bedroom is small.”

line 11     **Alter** puer dormit, **alter** aegrotat. “One boy sleeps, the other grows sick.”

line 12     **Uterque** puer aegrotat, Marcusne an Quintus?      “Which, boy grows sick, M or Q?”

2. **Dative of Interest** – Latin uses a **Dative** to express the person benefitting, interested in, or harmed by the action. –

line 4-5    Bracchium quoque dolet **Quinto**... “The arm also gives pain to **Quintus**...”

3. Latin adjective *Duo/Duae/Duo* has **Ablatives *duōbus/duābus/duōbus***.

Masculine & Neuter *duōbus*

*Alter ē duōbus puerīs*      The other of the two boys

Feminine *duābus*

*Alterā ē duābus fenestrīs*      The other of the two windows

4. **Ablative of Attendant Circumstances**

This use of the ablative case describes the circumstances surrounding the action of the main verb.

Ln.15 Marcus **fenestrā apertā** dormit. – Marcus sleeps **with the window open**.

**fenestrā apertā** indicates the circumstances attendant upon Marcus sleeping.

Ln. 18 Is (Quintus) **fenestrā clausā** dormit, quia aeger est.

He (Quintus) sleeps **with the window closed**, because he is sick.

**fenestrā clausā** shows the circumstances surrounding how Quintus is sleeping...with the window closed.

5. **Present Active Participles** – In Latin, participles are very important! A participle is a verbal adjective.

As an adjective, participles:

- Describe/modify nouns
- Have the same case, number and gender as the noun they modify

As verbs, participles:

- Originate from the verb
- May take direct objects
- Form the verbal component by using the present stem, then adding the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjective endings.
  - Present stem (Conjugations 1,2,4) = Present Infinitive - re
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Conj : Vigilāre – re = vigila
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Conj : Docēre – re = doce
  - 4<sup>th</sup> Conj: Dormīre – re = dormi

3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation verbs obtain the present stem by subtracting the “-ere” from the present active infinitive, then add a vowel “e” before the adjective endings.

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Conj: ponere – ERE = pone
- All three genders (Masc/Fem/Neuter) have the Nom sg ending in -ns.
- Then, to form the rest, use the present stem, adding the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjective endings to -nt:
- Masculine/Feminine

<b>-ns</b>	<b>-ntēs</b>
<b>-ntem</b>	<b>-ntēs</b>
<b>-ntis</b>	<b>-ntium</b>
<b>-ntī</b>	<b>-ntibus</b>
<b>-nte / ī</b>	<b>-ntibus</b>

- Neuter

<b>-ns</b>	<b>-ntia</b>
<b>-ns</b>	<b>-ntia</b>
<b>-ntis</b>	<b>-ntium</b>
<b>-ntī</b>	<b>-ntibus</b>
<b>-nte / ī</b>	<b>-ntibus</b>

Present Participles show action at the same time as the main verb.

Patterns thus far:

Present Active Participle

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
<b>Nominative</b> (Subject)	<b>dormiēns</b> <i>sleeping</i>	<b>dormientēs</b> <i>sleeping</i>	<b>dormiēns</b> <i>sleeping</i>	<b>dormientēs</b> <i>sleeping</i>	<b>dormiēns</b> <i>sleeping</i>	<b>dormientia</b> <i>sleeping</i>
<b>Accusative</b> (DO)	<b>dormientem</b> <i>sleeping</i>	<b>dormientēs</b> <i>sleeping</i>	<b>dormiēntem</b> <i>sleeping</i>	<b>dormientēs</b> <i>sleeping</i>	<b>dormiēns</b> <i>sleeping</i>	<b>dormientia</b> <i>sleeping</i>
<b>Genitive</b> (Possession - of, 's)	<b>dormientis</b> <i>of the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientium</b> <i>of the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientis</b> <i>of the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientium</b> <i>of the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientis</b> <i>of the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientium</b> <i>of the sleeping</i>
<b>Dative</b> (IO)	<b>dormientī</b> <i>to the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientibus</b> <i>to the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientī</b> <i>to the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientibus</b> <i>to the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientī</b> <i>to the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientibus</b> <i>to the sleeping</i>
<b>Ablative</b> (Object of Preposition)	<b>dormiente/ī</b> <i>with the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientibus</b> <i>with the sleeping</i>	<b>dormiente/ī</b> <i>with the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientibus</b> <i>with the sleeping</i>	<b>dormiente/ī</b> <i>with the sleeping</i>	<b>dormientibus</b> <i>with the sleeping</i>