Capitulum Secundum
Grammar Notes for Grammatically Challenged Parents

1. The **Genitive Case** is used in Latin to show possession. Use **of**, **'s**, or **s'** to express **possession** in English.
   Latin nouns ending in –us form their singular possessive by using the ending -*ī*.
   > filius Iuli**ī** = *son **of** Iulius, Iuliu**s'** son*
   > dominus Mēd**ī** = *master **of** Medus, Medu**s'** master*
   > pater Quint**ī** = *father **of** Quintus, Quintu**s'** father*

   Latin nouns ending in –a form their singular possessive by using the ending -**ae**.
   > filia Aemili**ae** = *daughter **of** Aemilia, Aemilia**'s** daughter*
   > domina Syr**ae** = *lady-boss **of** Syra, Syra**'s** mistress*
   > mater Iuli**ae** = *mother **of** Iulia, Iulia**'s** mother*

   Plural Possessives (meaning "of more than one") use **-ōrum** and **-ārum**
   > Iulius dominus serv**ōrum** est. *Iulius is the master **of slaves**.*
   > Aemilia domina ancill**ārum** est. *Aemilia is the lady-boss **of maidservants**.*

2. Questions are asked with gender specific words and answered accordingly.
   Quis? *Who? (M)*   Substitute an –us ending word for the answer. *Marcus*
   Quae? *Who? (F)*   Substitute an –a ending word for the answer. *Iulia*
   Quī? *Who? (M-Plural)* Substitute two masculine singular words or a plural
   > Masculine word. *Marcus et Quintus   or   Servī*

3. Answer the question *Quot* (How many) by substituting a number.
   Quot servī in familiā Iūliī sunt?   *Centum.*
   Quot fīliae in familiā Iūliī sunt?   *Una.*
   Quot sunt I et II?   *Unus et duo sunt tres.*

4. Adjectives – Learn the **Principle of Agreement**:
   <u>Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in **Case**, **Number** and **Gender**.</u>

   Adjectives have endings, which (thus far/mostly) match their nouns.

Singular	Plural
fili**us** me**us** / *my son*	fluvi**ī** tu**ī** / *your rivers*
pu**er** Roman**us** / *Roman boy* (Both puer and filius are masculine sg.)	
fili**a** me**a** / *my daughter*	ancill**ae** me**ae** / *my maid-servants*
oppid**um** me**um** / *my town*	oppid**a** tu**a** / *your towns*

5. After **numerus**, always use a noun ending in **-ōrum**   or   **-ārum**
    numerus serv**ōrum** = *number of slaves*
    numerus ancill**ārum** = *number of maidservants*
    numerus oppid**ōrum** = *number of towns*

Patterns thus far: Noun Ending Chart Verticalish

2nd Declension **Masculine** Noun Endings	Sg.	Pl.
Nominative Case (Subject)	**-us/-r**	**-ī**
Genitive Case (Possession-of, 's)	**-ī**	**-ōrum**

1st Declension **Feminine** Noun Endings	Sg.	Pl.
Nominative Case (Subject)	-a	-ae
Genitive Case (Possession-of, 's)	-ae	-ārum

2nd Declension **Neuter** Noun Endings	Sg.	Pl.
Nominative Case (Subject)	**-um**	**-a**
Genitive Case (Possession-of, 's)	**-ī**	**-ōrum**

Noun Ending Chart Horizontalish

	Masculine		**Feminine**		**Neuter**	
	SG	PL	SG	PL	SG	PL
Subject	**-us/-r**	**-ī**	-a	-ae	**-um**	**-a**
Possessive (of, 's)	**-ī**	**-ōrum**	-ae	-ārum	**-ī**	**-ōrum**

Paradigm / Pattern Nouns/ **Nominative**	Singular	Plural
Masculine	fluv**us** magn**us** / large river	fluv**ī** magn**ī** / large rivers
Feminine	insul**a** parv**a** / small island	insul**ae** parv**ae** / small islands
Neuter	oppid**um** parv**um** / small town	oppid**a** parv**a** / small towns

Genitive	Singular	Plural
Masculine	fluv**i** magn**i** / of the large river, the large river's _____	fluv**orum** magn**orum** / of the large rivers, the large rivers' __
Feminine	insul**ae** parv**ae** / of the small island, the small island's _____	insul**arum** parv**arum** / of the small islands, the small islands' ___
Neuter	oppid**i** parv**i** / of the small town, the small town's _____	oppid**orum** parv**orum** / of the small towns, the small towns' ___