

Capitulum Tertium

Grammar Notes for Grammatically Challenged Parents

1. The **Accusative Case** is used in Latin as the Direct object.

The Direct Object (DO) receives the action of the verb.

Latin nouns ending in –us (Masculine) form the singular DO by using the ending **-um**.

Quīntus Mārcum videt. = *Quīntus sees Mārcus.*

Quīntus Mārcum pulsat. = *Quīntus hits Mārcus.*

Mārcus Quīntum nōn videt. = *Mārcus does not see Quīntus.*

Latin nouns ending in –a (Feminine) form the singular DO by using the ending **-am**.

Mārcus lūliam pulsat. = *Mārcus hits lulia.*

lūlia Aemiliam vocat. = *lulia calls Aemilia.*

Mārcus puellam pulsat. = *Mārcus hits a girl.*

2. **Pronouns** take the place of nouns. **eum = him** **eam = her**

Use the Latin pronoun **eum** to replace an –um noun (Accusative, Sg. Masculine)

Mārcus Quīntum pulsat. = *Mārcus hits Quīntus.*

Mārcus **eum** pulsat. = *Mārcus hits him.*

Use the Latin pronoun **eam** to replace an –um noun (Accusative, Sg. Feminine)

lūlia Aemiliam vocat. = *lulia calls Aemilia.*

lūlia **eam** vocat. = *lulia calls her.*

3. The **Relative pronoun** begins a relative clause, and is a mid-sentence pronoun, which refers back to its antecedent. The antecedent is the specific word, to which the relative pronoun refers.

In Latin, the relative pronoun is **quī, quae, quod**. (quod is learned in Ch. 4.)

A [Relative Clause] tells more about a word in the main sentence.

Marcus, [qui luliam pulsat,] puer est. Marcus, [who hits Julia,] is a boy.

In Latin, the Nominative Case (Subject) relative pronoun means **who, which**

Mārcus is the boy, **who** hits a girl. Mārcus puer est, **quī** puellam pulsat.

lulia is the girl, **who** sings. lulia puella est, **quae** cantat.

The Danube is the river, **which** turns. Danuvius fluvius est, **quī** vertit.

In Latin, the Accusative case (DO) relative pronoun means **whom, which**.

Mārcus, **quem** Aemilia pulsat, puerum improbum est.

Marcus, **whom** Aemilia hits, is a bad boy.

lulia, **quam** Mārcus pulsat, puella proba est.

lulia, **whom** Marcus hits, is a good girl.

In Latin, a relative pronoun gets its **gender (MFN)** and **number (S/PL)** from its antecedent, and gets its **case (NOM / ACC)** from its job/use/function in the relative clause.

lūlia, **quam** Mārcus pulsāt, puella proba est.

quam (Feminine/Singular from lulia) (Accusative DO of pulsāt.)

4. An **Interrogative Pronoun** asks **Who? / Whom?** or **What?** (*Quis? Quid?*)

Quis est pater Marcī? **Who** is the father of Marcus?

Quae est Aemilia? **Who** is Aemilia?

Quī sunt Mēdus et Dāvus? **Who** are Mēdus and Davus?

Quid est Sparta? **What** is Sparta?

Quem Quīntus videt? **Whom** does Quīntus see?

Quem lūlius audit? **Whom** does lūlius hear?

5. Learn the 3rd Person Singular Verb ending patterns:

1st Conjugation verbs end in **-at** pulsāt = *he/she/it hits* cantat = *he/she/it sings*

2nd Conjugation verbs end in **-et** videt = *he/she/it sees* rīdet = *he/she/it laughs at*

4th Conjugation verbs end in **-it** venit = *he/she/it comes*

6. A **Conjugation** is a **Verb Family**. In Latin, there are four conjugations and the Irregular verbs.

7. What does “**Person**” mean for a verb? The “person” is the one “doing the verbing”.

	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	I	We
2 nd Person	You	You (all), Y'all (Texans only!)
3 rd Person	He/she/it	They

Patterns thus far:

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

2 nd Declension Feminine Noun Endings	Sg.	Pl.
Nominative Case (Subject)	-a	-ae
Accusative Case (Direct Object - DO)	-am	
Genitive Case (Possession - of, 's)	-ae	-ārum

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

Same Noun endings, different view:

Noun Ending Chart	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
Nominative Case (Subject)	-us / -r	-ī	-a	-ae	-um	-a
Accusative Case (Direct Object - DO)	-um		-am		-um	
Genitive Case (Possession - of, 's)	-ī	-ōrum	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum

Begin a list of **Sentence Patterns** to Memorize in Latin.

1. Subject + predicate nominative/adjective + est/sunt

Nīlus fluvius est. (Text pg. 2, Line 19) The Nile is a river.

lūlius vir (Romānus) est. (Text pg. 10, Ln. 1) lūlius is a (Roman) man.

Sicilia insula magna est. (Pg. 2 Ln. 30) Sicily is a large island.

2. Subject + intransitive action verb

lūlia cantat. Aemilia venit. Pater dormit. (Pg.21 Ln.5, pg.23 Ln.24, Pg.24 Ln.53)

lūlia sings. Aemilia comes. Father sleeps.

3. Subject + D.O. + transitive action verb

Marcus lūliam pulsat. (Pg.21 Ln. 10,13)

Marcus hits/is hitting lulia.

Verb Endings –

Conjugation = Verb Family	Ending	Examples
1 st Conjugation – Verbs ending in...	-at	(pulsat, cantat, plorat, vocat, interrogat)
2 nd Conjugation – Verbs ending in...	-et	(videt, ridet, respondet)
4 th Conjugation – Verbs ending in...	-it	(audit, dormit, venit)