Capitulum Quintum
Grammar Notes for Grammatically Challenged Parents

1. **Indicative PLURAL Verb Endings –**

Conjugation = Verb Family	Plural Ending	Translations of the Present Tense: Simple (verbs), Progressive (is/are verbing), Emphatic (do/does verb)
1st Conjugation – Verbs ending in…	**-ant**	pulsant = they hit, they are hitting, they do cry cantant = they sing, they are singing, they do sing plorant = they cry, they are crying, they do cry vocant = they call, they are calling, they do call interrogant = they ask, they are asking, they do ask
2nd Conjugation – Verbs ending in…	**-ent**	vident = they see, they are seeing, they do see rident = they laugh, they are laughing, they do laugh respondent = they answer, they are answering, they do answer
3rd Conjugation – Verbs ending in…	-unt	ponunt = they put, they are putting, they do put sūmunt = they pick up, they are picking up, they do pick up discēdunt = they leave, they are leaving, they do leave
4th Conjugation – Verbs ending in…	**-iunt**	audiunt = they hear, they are listening to, they do hear dormiunt = they sleep, they are sleeping, they do sleep veniunt = they come, they are coming, they do come

2. The **Plural Imperative Mood** expresses a *command* or gives an *order* to more than one person.

Examples of commands: Sit down! Take this test! Put on your shoes!

To form the **PLURAL** Imperative in Latin:
- take the 3rd person singular,
- drop the –t,
- make the vowel long for 1st, 2nd, 4th verbs and add -te.

1st Conjugation Verb	vocat	→ vocāte!
2nd Conjugation Verb	tacet	→ tacēte!
3rd Conjugation Verb	ponit	→ ponite! **(3rds have short –i)
4th Conjugation Verb	venit	→ venīte!

4. The **person**al pronoun is/ea/id is a demonstrative pronoun meaning *he/she/it*. Latin uses a **person**al pronoun in a sentence to EMPHASIZE the person.
Just like English, Latin uses pronouns frequently.

Is ridet.	*He is laughing.*
Ea nōn rīdet, sed plōrat.	*She is not laughing, but is crying.*
Id pulchrum est.	*It is beautiful.*
Marcus **eam** pulsat.	*Marcus hits **her**.*
Aemilia **eum** videt.	*Aemilia sees **him**.*

Noun Endings 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**	**-ōs**	**-am**	**-ās**	**-um**	**-a**
Genitive Case (Possession - of, 's)	**-ī**	**-ōrum**	**-ae**	**-ārum**	**-ī**	**-ōrum**
Ablative Case (after "in")	**-ō**	**-īs**	**-ā**	**-īs**	**-ō**	**-īs**

	Fact = Indicative Mood The subject of the verb is 3rd person SG or PL		*ORDER = Imperative/Command* *The subject of the verb is understood "you" SG or PL*	
1st Conjugation	Vocat *He calls.*	vocant *They call.*	**"vocā!"** *"Call!"*	**"Vocāte!"** *"Y'all, call!"*
2nd Conjugation	Tacet *He quiets.*	tacent *They quiet.*	**"Tacē!"****_{Macron required} *"Be quiet!"*	**"Tacēte!"** *"Y'all, be quiet!"*
3rd Conjugation	Ponit *He puts.*	ponunt *They put.*	**"Pone!"** *"You, put!"*	**"Ponīte!"** (No macron i) *"Y'all, put!"*
4th Conjugation	Venit *He comes.*	veniunt *They come.*	**"Venī!"** *"Come!"*	**"Venīte!"** *"Y'all, come!"*

Personal Pronoun Is/Ea/Id Chart	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
Nominative Case (Subject)	**Is** *He*	**Eī/ Iī** *They (M)*	**Ea** *She*	**Eae** *They (F)*	**Id** *It*	**Ea** *They (N)*
Accusative Case (Direct Object - DO)	**eum** *him*	**eōs** *them (M)*	**eam** *her*	**eās** *them (F)*	**Id** *it*	**ea** *them (N)*
Genitive Case (Possession - of, 's)	**eius** *his, of him*	**eōrum** *their (M)*	**eius** *hers, of her*	**-ārum** *their (F)*	**eius** *of it*	**eōrum** *their (N)*
Ablative Case (after "in")	**eō** *by/with/from him*	**eīs/ iīs** *by/with/from/in them (M)*	**eā** *by/with/from her*	**eīs/ iīs** *by/with/from/in them (F)*	**eō** *by/with/from/ in it*	**eīs/ iīs** *by/with/from/i n them (N)*