Capitulum IV - Dominus et Servi

The Vocative Case

This chapters reinforces the vocative case. Recall that the vocative case is used for direct address: "Son, come here!". In Latin the vocative case endings are identical to the nominative, with the exception of second declension nouns ending in -*us*, which show -*e* (as in *Et tu, Brute?*).

Characteristic Vowel of Verb

You may have noticed that the vowel which precedes the personal ending of verbs varies from verb to verb (*e.g., plōrat, videt, sūmit, venit*). Latin verbs are divided into four Conjugations depending upon their characteristic vowel:

1st conjugation:	*-a-*
2nd conjugation:	*-ē-*
3rd conjugation:	*-i-* and *-e-*
4th conjugation:	*-ī-*

Imperative Mood of Verbs

In addition to number and person, verbs also show *mood*. Latin verbs have three moods: indicative (used to make statements and ask questions); imperative (used to issue commands); and subjunctive (used principally in subordinate constructions). This chapter introduces the imperative mood. The imperative mood is often conjoined with a noun in the vocative case.

The imperative mood has both a singular form (when addressing one person) and a plural form (when addressing more than one person). The singular imperative of a Latin verb ends with the characteristic vowel of the verb:

1st conjugation:	*vocā*	call!
2nd conjugation:	*tacē*	be silent!
3rd conjugation:	*discēde*	leave!
4th conjugation:	*audī*	listen!

Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronoun

The possessive adjectives for the 1st and 2nd person were introduced in Chapter II (*meus, -a, -um; tuus, -a, -um*). For the third person, Latin has two ways to express the English possessives "his, her, its, their". Which is used depends on whether the possessor is the subject (*i.e.,* nominative) of the sentence or clause.

If the possessor is *not* the subject of the sentence or clause, the genitive singular of the personal pronoun (*eius* - used for all genders) is used: *In sacculō eius est pecūnia*. The subject of the sentence (*pecūnia*) is obviously not the possessor of the money bag.

If the possessor *is* the subject of the sentence of clause, Latin uses the reflexive possessive adjective *suus, sua, suum* (which like *meus* and *tuus* declines on a 1st and 2nd declension pattern): *Iūlius servum suum Mēdum videt*. The subject of the sentence is the possessor of the slave Medus.

Note that the use of these two forms allows Latin to be more precise than English:

Iūlius filium suum videt.	Julius sees his son (*i.e.*, his own son).
Iūlius filium eius videt.	Julius sees his son (*i.e.*, someone else's son).

Numbers

Cardinal numbers (one, two, three, etc.), introduced in Chapter One, are expanded in this chapter:

Cardinal	
ūnus, -a, -um	one
duo, duae, duo	two
trēs, trēs, tria	three

Only the cardinal numbers *unus, duo* and *trēs* have declined forms. The remainder are indeclinable.

quattuor	four
quīnque	five
sex	six
septem	seven
octō	eight
novem	nine
decem	ten

Capitulum V - Villa et Hortus

Accusative Plural of 1st and 2nd Declension Nouns

The singular accusative of 1st and 2nd declension nouns was introduced earlier. This chapter introduces the plural:

	1st Declension	2nd Declension	
	Plural	Plural	
		Masculine	Neuter
Acc:	*-ās*	*-ōs*	*-a*

Thus:
Villa multās fenestrās habet.
Pater et mater līberōs suōs amant.
Vīlla multa cubicula habet.

Note that the nominative and accusative of neuter nouns are always alike, and in the plural they end in *-a*.

Ablative Plural of 1st and 2nd Declension Nouns

The singular ablative of 1st and 2nd declension nouns was introduced in the first chapter, as objects of prepositions. This chapter introduces the plural, also as objects of preposition:

	1st Declension	2nd Declension	
	Plural	Plural	
		Masculine	Neuter
Abl:	*-īs*	*-īs*	*-īs*

Thus:
Aemilia in vīllā habitat cum līberīs, servīs, et ancillīs.

Third Person Plural of Verbs

We have earlier seen the third person singular of verbs ending in *-t*. In this chapter we see the third person plural, ending in *-nt*.

Note also the vowels for the four conjugations:
habitant   rīdent   discēdunt   dormiunt

The Third Person Personal Pronoun (*is, ea, id*)

The third person personal pronoun (he, she, it; they; that, those) is generally not required in the nominative, since the verb endings show person. It is seen on occasion, though, frequently for emphasis or clarity. It is used very often in the oblique cases (*i.e.,* the cases other than nominative). The accusatives (*eum, eam*) have been introduced earlier, as well as the genitive singular used as a possessive (*eius*). The genitive plural and ablative are introduced in this chapter.

Here are the full forms of the third person pronoun:

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	*is*	*ea*	*id*	*iī*	*eae*	*ea*
Gen.	*eius*	*eius*	*eius*	*eōrum*	*eārum*	*eōrum*
Dat.	*eī*	*eī*	*eī*	*iīs*	*iīs*	*iīs*
Acc.	*eum*	*eam*	*id*	*eōs*	*eās*	*ea*
Abl.	*eō*	*eā*	*eō*	*iīs*	*iīs*	*iīs*

N.B. Unlike English, in Latin the personal pronouns are interchangeable with the demonstrative pronouns. *is, ea, id* means both "he, she, it, they" and "this, that, those".

Prepositions with the Ablative

Prepositions in Latin will take their object either in the ablative or accusative case (a very few prepositions will take objects in both cases). This chapter introduces four common preposition which govern the ablative case:

cum, with	*ā* or *ab*, from; by
sine, without	*ē* or *ex*, out of

Imperative Mood - Plural

We met the singular imperative in this last chapter. In this chapter we see the plural forms. Here is the complete paradigm:

	1st Conj.	2nd Conj.	3rd Conj.	4th Conj.
Singular	*-a*	*-ē*	*-e*	*-ī*
Plural	*-āte*	*-ēte*	*-ite*	*-īte*
Thus:	*vocā*	*tacē*	*sume*	*venī*
	vocāte	*tacēte*	*sumite*	*venīte*

1st and 2nd Declension Adjectives Ending in *-er*

Certain adjectives of the first and second declension end in *-er* in the masculine nominative ending. Some will drop the *-e-*, other will retain it. In this chapter we have the adjective *pulcher*, which drops the *-e-*. Here is the full declension:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter
		Singular	
Nom.	*pulcher*	*pulchra*	*pulchrum*
Gen.	*pulchrī*	*pulchrae*	*pulchrī*
Dat.	*pulchrō*	*pulchrae*	*pulchrō*
Acc.	*pulchrum*	*pulchram*	*pulchrum*
Abl.	*pulchrō*	*pulchrā*	*pulchrō*
		Plural	
Nom.	*pulchrī*	*pulchrae*	*pulchra*
Gen.	*pulchrōrum*	*pulchrārum*	*pulchrōrum*
Dat.	*pulchrīs*	*pulchrīs*	*pulchrīs*
Acc.	*pulchrōs*	*pulchrās*	*pulchra*
Abl.	*pulchrīs*	*pulchrīs*	*pulchrīs*

Note that when the *-e-* drops, it appears only in the masculine singular nominative form.

Capitulum VI - Via Latina

The Passive Voice

Latin verbs have two voices: active and passive. The use of voice in Latin is identical to English.

The Active Voice is used to indicate that the subject of the sentence is doing something (or simply is something):

>   *Marcus puellam pulsat.* Marcus hits the girl.
>   *Marcus improbus est.* Marcus is bad.

The Passive Voice is used to indicate that someone or something is doing something to the subject of the sentence:

>   *Puella pulsātur ā Marcō.* The girl is hit by Marcus.

This chapter introduces the passive voice, but only in the 3rd Person. Here are the personal endings:

	Singular	Plural
	-tur	*-ntur*

Thus:			
portātur	*timētur*	*vehitur*	*audītur*
portantur	*timentur*	*vehuntur*	*audiuntur*

Ablative of Personal Agent

The ablative is used with the preposition *ā* or *ab* to express the agent in a passive construction (*i.e.,* the person doing the action of the verb).

>   *Iūlius ab Ursō et Dāvō portātur.* Julius is carried by Ursus and Davus.
>   *Saccī ā Syrō et Lēandrō portantur.* The sacks are carried by Syrus and Leander.
>   *Verba Mēdī ā Lydiā audiuntur.* The words of Medus are heard by Lydia.

Ablative of Means (Instrument)

The ablative is used the express the *means* or *instrument* by which the action of the verb is effected. The ablative of means can appear in both active and passive sentences.

>   *Dominus servōs malōs bacculō verberat.* The master beats the slaves with a staff.
>   *Lydia verbīs Mēdī dēlectātur.* Lydia is pleased by the words of Medus.

Although the ablative of means is translated with a preposition in English (by or with), in Latin it is formed by the ablative alone and never with a preposition.

Ablative of Place from Which

The ablative is used from express motion from.

Venit ab oppidō. He comes from town.

If a city, town, or small island is named, the ablative by itself (with no preposition) is used.

Tūsculō venit. He comes from Tusculum.

Accusative of Place to Which

The accusative is used to express motion towards.

Ad oppidum it. He goes to the town.

If a city, town, or small island is named, the accusative by itself (with no preposition) is used.

Rōmam it. He is going to Rome.

Ablative of Route

The ablative is used to express the route by which one travels. It is never accompanied by a preposition in Latin. The English use of "via" or "by way of" echoes Latin's usage of the ablative of route: "I went via (by way of) New York".

Mēdus viā Latīnā Tūsculō Rōmam ambulat. Medus walks from Tusculum to Rome by way of the Latin Road.

Is quī viā Latīnā venit per portam Capēnam Rōmam intrat. He who comes by way of the the Latin Road enters Rome through the Capena Gate.

The Locative Case

The locative case (expressing location) is restricted to cities, towns, and small islands, and four other words. It is normally the same form as the genitive singular (or, if the noun is plural, the dative plural).

Mēdus Tūsculī nōn est; neque Rōmae est Mēdus. Medus is not in Tusculum; nor is he in Rome.

Quō, Unde, Ubī

English uses "where" to express three distinct concepts: motion toward, motion from, and location. Latin has separate words for these:

quō = where to? *Quō it Mēdus?* Where is Medus going?

unde = from where *Unde venit Mēdus?* Where is Medus coming from?

ubī = where (location) *Ubī habitat Mēdus?* Where does Medus live?

Prepositions with the Accusative

Prepositions in Latin will take their object either in the ablative or accusative case (a very few prepositions will take objects in both cases). This chapter introduces eight common preposition which govern the accusative case:

ad, to, towards	*prope*, near, close to
ante, before, in front of	*circum*, around
post, behind, after	*apud*, at, near, by, with, in the presence of
inter, between, among during	*per*, through; during; by

Vocabulary

tam . . . quam, as . . . as
it, (he, she, it) goes
eunt, (they) go
quam, how