

## 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:	<i>vocā</i>	call!
2nd conjugation:	<i>tacē</i>	be silent!
3rd conjugation:	<i>discēde</i>	leave!
4th conjugation:	<i>audī</i>	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 or 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:

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

## Numbers

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

Cardinal	
<i>ūnus, -a, -um</i>	one
<i>duo, duae, duo</i>	two
<i>trēs, trēs, tria</i>	three

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

<i>quattuor</i>	four
<i>quīnque</i>	five
<i>sex</i>	six
<i>septem</i>	seven
<i>octō</i>	eight
<i>novem</i>	nine
<i>decem</i>	ten