

## 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:	-ā <sup>s</sup>	-ō <sup>s</sup>	-a

Thus:

*Villa multās fenestrās habet.*

*Pater et mater liberōs suōs amant.*

*Villa 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:	-īb <sup>s</sup>	-īb <sup>s</sup>	-īb <sup>s</sup>

Thus:

*Aemilia in villā habitat cum liberīb<sup>s</sup>, servīb<sup>s</sup>, et ancillīb<sup>s</sup>.*

### 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.	<i>is</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>eae</i>	<i>ea</i>
Gen.	<i>eius</i>	<i>eius</i>	<i>eius</i>	<i>eōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>īs</i>	<i>īs</i>	<i>īs</i>
Acc.	<i>eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>ea</i>
Abl.	<i>eō</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>īs</i>	<i>īs</i>	<i>īs</i>

**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:

<i>cum</i> , with	<i>ā</i> or <i>ab</i> , from; by
<i>sine</i> , without	<i>ē</i> or <i>ex</i> , 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	<i>-a</i>	<i>-ē</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-ī</i>
Plural	<i>-āte</i>	<i>-ēte</i>	<i>-ite</i>	<i>-īte</i>
Thus:	<i>vocā</i> <i>vocāte</i>	<i>tacē</i> <i>tacēte</i>	<i>sume</i> <i>sumite</i>	<i>venī</i> <i>venīte</i>

### 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.	<i>pulcher</i>	<i>pulchra</i>	<i>pulchrum</i>
Gen.	<i>pulchrī</i>	<i>pulchrae</i>	<i>pulchrī</i>
Dat.	<i>pulchrō</i>	<i>pulchrae</i>	<i>pulchrō</i>
Acc.	<i>pulchrum</i>	<i>pulchram</i>	<i>pulchrum</i>
Abl.	<i>pulchrō</i>	<i>pulchrā</i>	<i>pulchrō</i>
		Plural	
Nom.	<i>pulchrī</i>	<i>pulchrae</i>	<i>pulchra</i>
Gen.	<i>pulchrōrum</i>	<i>pulchrārum</i>	<i>pulchrōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>pulchrīs</i>	<i>pulchrīs</i>	<i>pulchrīs</i>
Acc.	<i>pulchrōs</i>	<i>pulchrās</i>	<i>pulchra</i>
Abl.	<i>pulchrīs</i>	<i>pulchrīs</i>	<i>pulchrīs</i>

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