

## Capitulum IX - Pastor et Oves

### Third Declension Nouns

This chapter introduces third declension nouns. The nominative singular has no regular ending. The genitive singular will always end in *-is*.

	pastor ( <i>masc</i> )		ovis ( <i>fem</i> )	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	pāstōr	pāstōrēs	ovīs	ovēs
Gen.	pāstōris	pāstōrum	ovīs	ovium
Dat.	pāstōrī	pāstōribus	ovī	ovibus
Acc.	pāstōrem	pāstōrēs	ovem	ovēs
Abl.	pāstōre	pāstōribus	ove	ovibus

Third declension nouns form the plurality of nouns in Latin. The third declension pattern is also used for other forms (participles and adjectives). It is therefore essential that the third declension patterns be mastered thoroughly.

Third declension nouns may form directly from the stem (such as *pāstōr* and *ovīs*) or may undergo a stem change (such as *mōns*, *montis* and *dēns*, *dentis*). This makes it essential to memorize the nominative and genitive singular together.

Here are the Third Declension nouns presented in Chapters 9:

<i>pāstōr</i> , <i>-ōris m</i> shepherd	<i>ovīs</i> , <i>-is f</i> sheep
<i>canis</i> , <i>-is m/f</i> dog	<i>pānis</i> , <i>-is m</i> bread
<i>mōns</i> , <i>-ntis m</i> mountain	<i>vallis</i> , <i>-is f</i> valley
<i>collis</i> , <i>-is m</i> hill	<i>arbor</i> , <i>-ōris f</i> tree
<i>sōl</i> , <i>-is m</i> sun	<i>nūbēs</i> , <i>-is f</i> cloud
<i>timor</i> , <i>-ōris m</i> fear	<i>dēns</i> , <i>-ntis m</i> tooth
<i>clāmor</i> , <i>-ōris m</i> shout	

### Irregular Imperatives with *dūcō*, *dīcō*, *ferō*, and *faciō*

Four Latin verbs have irregular singular imperatives. One of these is irregular also in the plural:

<i>dūc</i> , <i>dūcite</i> - lead!
<i>dīc</i> , <i>dīcite</i> - speak! say!
<i>fer</i> , <i>ferite</i> - bring! carry!
<i>fac</i> , <i>facite</i> - do! make!

## The Emphatic Pronoun *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*

This chapter introduces the emphatic pronoun *ipse, ipsa, ipsum* (himself, herself, itself, themselves). Do not confuse this with the reflexive pronoun *se* introduced in Chapter 7. The emphatic and reflexive pronouns share the same form in English, but their grammatical usage is quite different.

The reflexive pronoun reflects back to the subject of the sentence:

*Puella se in speculō videt* - The girl see *herself* in the mirror.

The emphatic pronoun is used for emphasis:

*Ubi est lupus ipse?* - Where is the wolf *himself*?

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
Gen.	<i>ipsīus</i>	<i>ipsīus</i>	<i>ipsīus</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsārum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>
Acc.	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
Abl.	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>

## Vocabulary

**ēst, edunt**, he, she, it eats; they eat. Do not confuse this verb with *est*.

**petō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum**, to seek, ask; attack; head for

**iaceo, -ēre, -uī**, to lie (down)