Lesson 23: DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS

These are words that can function as either adjectives (“I want this widget.”) or pronouns (“This is the widget for me.”).

They are called “demonstratives” because they are used to demonstrate or show the specific object one is referring to, especially when there are more than one and confusion might arise without some distinction between the two (“I want this book, not that book.”). N.B. is, ea, id can function either as a demonstrative or simply as a third person pronoun.

hic, haec, hoc - this, these; the latter
ille, illa, illud – that, those; the former
is, ea, id – he, she, it, they; this, that

hic haec hoc
huius huius huius
huic huic huic
hunc hanc hoc
hoc hāc hoc

ille illa illud
illius illius illius
illi illi illi
illum illam illud
illo illā illo

is ea id
eius eius eius
ei ei ei
eum eam id
eo eā eo
ei eae ea
eorum earum eorum
eis eis eis
eos eas ea
eis eis eis
Lesson 24: LATIN CLAUSES

Some sentences are simple. Other sentences are more complex. As sentences become more complicated, when you want to include more than one idea, because it makes things sound less stilted, you combine dependent and independent clauses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Clauses</th>
<th>Intro Words</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RELATIVE (descriptive)</td>
<td>ubi (where)</td>
<td>Sto in hoc loco ubi stas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quo (to where)</td>
<td>Accedo ad illum locum quo accedis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unde (from where)</td>
<td>Venio ex loco unde venis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPORAL (When?)</td>
<td>cum, ubi (when)</td>
<td>Eum vidisti ut e villa discessit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ut (as)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>postquam (after)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>simul atque (as soon as )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUSAL (Why?)</td>
<td>ut (as)</td>
<td>Hoc fecit ut quia eam amavit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quia, quod, quoniam (because)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITIONAL (Under what condition?)</td>
<td>si (if)</td>
<td>Si ille huc venit, discedam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sin (but if)</td>
<td>Etsi Nisi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>etsi (even if)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nisi (if not, unless)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sive (seu)... sive (seu) (whether...or)</td>
<td>Sive nunc seu post ille huc venit, discedam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPARATIVE (Comparison)</td>
<td>ut (as) (actions)</td>
<td>Is hoc (sic/ita) facit ut ea facit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quam (as) (qualities)</td>
<td>Is (tam/ita) laetus est quam ea est.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 25: PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

REGULAR PRONOUNS (You know what pronouns are. I know what pronouns are. We all know what pronouns are.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I: ego</th>
<th>YOU: tu</th>
<th>WE: nos</th>
<th>YOU: vos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mei</td>
<td>tui</td>
<td>nostrum/nostri</td>
<td>vestrum/vestri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mihi</td>
<td>tibi</td>
<td>nobis</td>
<td>vobis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>nos</td>
<td>vobis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>nobis</td>
<td>vobis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[You have already learned the third person pronouns: is, ea, id (he, she, it) and ei, eae, ea (they).]

Ego tibi auxilium dabo cum tu in inopiā es. I will give help to you when you are in need.
Nos vobis auxilium dabimus cum vos in inopiā estis. We will give help to you when you are in need.

REGULAR ADJECTIVES (regular third person generally just uses the genitive, e.g. “eius”)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MY:</th>
<th>YOUR:</th>
<th>OUR:</th>
<th>YOUR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meus, mea, meum</td>
<td>tuus, tua, tuum</td>
<td>noster, nostra, nostrum</td>
<td>vester, vestra, vestrum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nos cibum ad litus vestrae cenae portabamus. We were carrying food to the shore for your dinner.
Tu cibum ad litus nostrae cenae portabas. You were carrying food to the shore for our dinner.

VERB AGREEMENT (You and I = we. He and she = they. The verb agrees with the group, not the individual)

Ego ex oppido cum nostris armis fugiam. I will flee from town with our arms.
Tu ex oppido cum nostris armis fugies. You will flee from town with our arms.
Ego et tu ex oppido cum nostris armis fugiemus. You and I will flee from town with our arms.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (always refer back to the subject; thus no nominative form is necessary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mei</th>
<th>tui</th>
<th>sui</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mihi</td>
<td>tibi</td>
<td>sibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>se (sese)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>se (sese)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ego te non amo in modo tu te amas. I do not love you in the way you love yourself.
Ego te non amo in modo ego me amo. I do not love you in the way I love myself.
Ego eum non amo in modo is se amat. I do not love him in the way he loves himself.

PERSONAL/REFLEXIVE ADJECTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meus, mea, meum</td>
<td>tuus, tua, tuum</td>
<td>noster, nostra, nostrum</td>
<td>vester, vestra, vestrum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIS (OWN), HER (OWN), ITS (OWN), THEIR (OWN):
suus, sua, suum

Ea ad urbem cum eius fratre ambulavit. She walked to the city with her (another’s) brother.
Ea ad urbem cum suo fratre ambulavit. She walked to the city with her (own) brother.
Lesson 26: RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CLAUSES

This type of clause, which is used to describe someone or something, is the most common dependent clause.

Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>qui</th>
<th>quae</th>
<th>quod</th>
<th>qui</th>
<th>quae</th>
<th>quae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cuius</td>
<td>quorum</td>
<td>quorum</td>
<td>quos</td>
<td>quas</td>
<td>quas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cui</td>
<td>quibus</td>
<td>quibus</td>
<td>quam</td>
<td>quam</td>
<td>quam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quem</td>
<td>quae</td>
<td>quae</td>
<td>qui</td>
<td>quae</td>
<td>quae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quo</td>
<td>qui</td>
<td>qui</td>
<td>quod</td>
<td>quod</td>
<td>quod</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definition

most common type of dependant clause
descriptive clauses that modify nouns or noun phrases
Cornelia est puella Romana quae in Italiā habitat.
Cornelia is a Roman girl who lives in Italy.
    quae is the relative pronoun that introduces the relative clause

Antecedent

the antecedent (the noun that comes before the relative pronoun and that it refers back to) is puella in the above example

Agreement

relative pronouns, like all adjectives, have case, number and gender
gender and number come from the antecedent
case comes from its use in the relative clause
in the example above, quae is feminine singular because puella is feminine singular,
    but it is nominative because it acts as the subject in the relative clause
    "...who [the girl] lives in Italy."

Examples:

Nominative
   (Subject)
The maiden, who burns with love, reads my mind.
Virgo, quae amore ardet, meam mentem legit.

Genitive
   (Possession)
The maiden in the temple, whose door is open, reads my mind.
Virgo in aede, cuius ianua est aperta, meam mentem legit.

Dative
   (Indirect Object)
The maiden, to whom I gave a sestertius, reads my mind.
Virgo, cui sestertium dedi, meam mentem legit.

Accusative
   (Direct Object)
The maiden, whom I worship, reads my mind.
Virgo, quam colo, meam mentem legit.

Ablative
   (Prep.)
The maiden, from whom I received a kiss, reads my mind.
Virgo, ā quā osculum accepi, meam mentem legit.
Lessons 29 and 30: 4\textsuperscript{th} + 5\textsuperscript{th} DECLENSIONS, LOCATIVE, SUPINE

Declensions:

* The 4\textsuperscript{th} and 5\textsuperscript{th} declensions are the last groupings of nouns that you will need to learn.

* Most fourth declension nouns are masculine or occasionally neuter although there are some rare feminine forms (domus and manus). Fourth declension nouns are often made from the fourth principle parts of verbs.

* All fifth declension nouns are feminine with the exception of dies which is masculine.

* There are no fourth or fifth declension adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4\textsuperscript{th}</th>
<th>5\textsuperscript{th}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>us / u</td>
<td>us / ua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us</td>
<td>uum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ui / u</td>
<td>ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>um / u</td>
<td>us / ua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4\textsuperscript{th}</th>
<th>5\textsuperscript{th}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>es</td>
<td>es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>erum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ebus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>em</td>
<td>es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ebus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. domus, -us is irregular in that it takes a combination of second and fourth declension endings (see p. 328)

Grammar:

The Locative Case

* limited to the names of cities, towns and small islands (Sicilia: non; Malta: ITA); also the words: domus, -us; humus, -i; rus, ruris

* exactly like the dative, except for second declension singular words, where it is like the genitive (“-i”)

* words that can take the locative case do NOT require prepositions: thus I live in Rome. = Habito Romae; I went to Rome. = Ivi Romam.

The Supine

* always translated like an infinitive (to --------)

* 4PP with 4\textsuperscript{th} declension accusative singular ending (-um): combined with a verb of motion to communicate intent (I moved to catch him. = Eum captum movi.)

* 4PP with 4\textsuperscript{th} declension ablative singular ending (-u): combined with an adjective to modify its meaning (She’s beautiful to watch. = Pulchra spectatu est.)
Lesson 33: DEPONENT VERBS
with Double Dative, Double Accusative and “memini”

Deponent Verbs:

verbs that have “put down” (de + pono) their passive meanings
deponent verbs are verbs that always look passive but are always translated actively
they can be recognized in the dictionary because:
* they only have three principle parts
* the first principle part ends in –r
* the last principle part includes “sum”
since they can never be translated passively, you would need to find a synonym
to communicate the action passively
five deponent verbs are unusual in that they take ablative direct objects:
fruor, fungor, potior, utor and vescor

Ex: Nocte laete fructi sumus. We happily enjoyed the night.

Semi-Deponent Verbs:

just like regular deponents except they only act deponent in the perfect system
first two principle parts look normal, the third looks like a deponent

Ex: Quia gavisa es, gaudebo. Because you rejoiced, I will rejoice.

Double Dative:

the combination of a Dative of Reference with a Dative of Purpose
“you are [for/as] a ------ (purpose) to ------ (reference)”
Datives of Purpose are generally only used with six special nouns:
auxilio, cordi (dear), curae, impedimento, saluti (salvation), usui

Ex: Mea filia auxilio mihi est. My daughter is a help to me.

Double Accusative:

only found with special kinds of verbs, e.g. doceo, rogo, et cetera

Ex: Meos discipulos Latinam doceo. I teach my students Latin.
Magistrum quaestionem rogamus. We ask the teacher a question.

“memini”

always looks like the perfect system, always translated like the present system
similar to a deponent verb in that it is translated differently from the way it looks
takes a genitive direct object (related adjectives also take the genitive)

Ex: Meae matris memineram. I was remembering my mother.
Lessons 34 and 35: INFINITIVES

Forms of the Infinitive

Present Active = 2PP
vocare, habere, ducere, capere, audire, esse

Present Passive
vocari, haberi, duci, capi, audiri, (no sum)

Perfect Active = Perfect Stem + -isse
vocavisse, habuisse, duxisse, cepisse, audivisse, fuisse

Perfect Passive = 4PP + esse
vocatum esse, habitum esse, ductum esse, captum esse, auditum esse, (no sum)

Future Active = Perfect Passive Infinitive w/-ur-
vocaturum esse, habiturum esse, ducturum esse, capturum esse, auditurum esse, futurum esse/fore

Uses of the Infinitive

The infinitive is a verbal noun that means that it has characteristics of both. It has tense and voice and can take a direct object, like a verb. Like a noun, it can be the subject or direct object of a verb. As a noun, it is always considered neuter singular. It is sometimes translated as “-ing”.

Acts as a Subject: Legere mihi placet. To read (Reading) is pleasing to me.

Acts as a Direct Object: Amo legere. I like to read.

Takes a Direct Object: Amo libros legere. I like to read (reading) books.

One of the most common uses of the infinitive is when it is used to complete the meaning of another verb. In this instance, it is called a Complementary Infinitive.

Lesson 34 Vocab:
coepi I began…
cupio I want…
debeo I ought… …to read [legere].
opto I wish…
tempto I try…

Lesson 35 Vocab:
possum I am able…
audeo I dare…
dubito I hesitate… …to read [legere].
soleo I am accustomed…
spero I hope…
Lesson 36: INDIRECT STATEMENTS

Direct Statement:        Latin is wicked awesome!
                          perceive
                          say
                          suppose
                          advise

Indirect Statement:     I think (that) Latin is wicked awesome!
                          feel
                          learned
                          know
                          wrote

Limited to verbs of mental action or perception ("shampoo" verbs)
    if there is a shampoo verb, it may trigger an Indirect Statement
    WITHIN the Indirect Statement:  
        the subject will be in the accusative
        the verb will be an infinitive

Infinitive tense in an Indirect Statement is relative to the tense of the shampoo verb
    There are only three tenses of infinitives:
      present tense     happening at the same time as the shampoo verb
      perfect tense     already happened before the shampoo verb
      future tense      will happen after the shampoo verb

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pres.</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre.</td>
<td>says</td>
<td>is singing</td>
<td>sang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imp.</td>
<td>was saying</td>
<td>was singing</td>
<td>sang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He [to say]</td>
<td>Fut. will say</td>
<td>is singing</td>
<td>sang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that the</td>
<td>Per. said</td>
<td>was singing</td>
<td>had sung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy [to sing]</td>
<td>Plu. had said</td>
<td>was singing</td>
<td>had sung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FP</td>
<td>will have said</td>
<td>was singing</td>
<td>had sung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lessons 37, 38 and 39: COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Besides gender, number and case, adjectives have another attribute: degree. The three degrees of an adjective (and adverb) are positive (quick/quickly), comparative (quicker/more quickly), and superlative (quickest/most quickly).

**Adjectives**

**Formation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stem + -ior (m/f), -ius (n) (ex: felicior, felicius)</td>
<td>stem + -issimus, a, um (ex: felicissimus, a, um)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ends in –er</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>masc nom sing + -rīmus, a, um (ex: pulcherrīmus, a, um)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ends in –ilis</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>stem + -līmus, a, um (ex: facillīmus, a, um)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- facilis, difficilis
- similis, dissimilis
- gracilis, humilis

**Declining**

Comparative: ior ius iores iora
ioris ior
iorem ius iores iora
iorem ius iores iora

Superlative: standard first and second declension endings

**Irregular Forms**

- bonus, a, um malus, a, um magnus, a, um
- melior, melius peior, peius maior, maius
- optimus, a, um pessimus, a, um maximus, a, um

**Grammar**

Quam with a Comparative: translated as “than”, both words in same case

“I have seen no woman more beautiful than my wife.”
Vidi nullam femiṇam pulchriorem quam mēam uxorem.

Ablative of Comparison: same as above, but no “quam” and with the ablative

“I have seen no woman more beautiful than my wife.”
Vidi nullam femiṇam pulchriorem meā uxore.

Ablative of Degree of Difference: “multō” = “by much”

“Brock is way cooler (cooler by much) than me.”
Brockus est multō urbanior quam ego.

Quam with a Superlative: “as ….. as possible”

**Adverbs**

**Formation**

Comparative: same as Nom Sing Neuter (ex: felicius)
Superlative: take adjective, change –us to -e (ex: felicissime, pulcherrime, facillime)