

## 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	ille	illa	illud	is	ea	id
huius	huius	huius	illius	illius	illius	eius	eius	eius
huic	huic	huic	illi	illi	illi	ei	ei	ei
hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud	eum	eam	id
hoc	hāc	hoc	illo	illā	illo	eo	eā	eo
hi	hae	haec	illi	illae	illa	ei	eae	ea
horum	harum	horum	illorum	illarum	illorum	eorum	earum	eorum
his	his	his	illis	illis	illis	eis	eis	eis
hos	has	haec	illos	illas	illa	eos	eas	ea
his	his	his	illis	illis	illis	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.

### Types of Clauses

### Intro Words

### Examples

#### **RELATIVE**

(descriptive)

ubi (where)

Sto in hoc loco ubi stas.

quo (to where)

Accedo ad illum locum quo accedis.

unde (from where)

Venio ex loco unde venis.

#### **TEMPORAL**

(When?)

cum, ubi (when)

ut (as)

Eum vidisti cum  
ubi  
ut e villa discessit.  
postquam  
simul atque

postquam (after)

simul atque (as soon as )

#### **CAUSAL**

(Why?)

ut (as)

Hoc fecit ut  
quia eam amavit.  
quod  
quoniam

quia, quod, quoniam (because)

#### **CONDITIONAL**

(Under what condition?)

si (if)

Si  
Sin ille huc venit, discedam.  
Etsi  
Nisi

sin (but if)

etsi (even if)

nisi (if not, unless)

sive (seu)... sive (seu) (whether...or) Sive nunc seu post ille huc venit,  
discedam.

#### **COMPARATIVE**

(Comparison)

ut (as) (actions)

Is hoc (sic/ita) facit ut ea facit.

quam (as) (qualities)

Is (tam/ita) laetus est quam ea est.

## 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.)

I: ego	YOU: tu	WE: nos	YOU: vos
mei	tui	nostrum/nostri	vestrum/vestri
mihi	tibi	nobis	vobis
me	te	nos	vos
me	te	nobis	vobis

[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”)

MY:	YOUR:	OUR:	YOUR:
meus, mea, meum	tuus, tua, tuum	noster, nostra, nostrum	vester, vestra, vestrum

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)

---	---	---	---	---	---
mei	tui	sui	nostrum/nostri	vestrum/vestri	sui
mihi	tibi	sibi	nobis	vobis	sibi
me	te	se (sese)	nos	vos	se (sese)
me	te	se (sese)	nobis	vobis	se (sese)

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

MY (OWN):	YOUR (OWN):	OUR(OWN):	YOUR(OWN):
meus, mea, meum	tuus, tua, tuum	noster, nostra, nostrum	vester, vestra, vestrum

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

qui	quae cuius cui	quod	qui quorum	quae quarum quibus	quae quorum
quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae
quo	quā	quo		quibus	

### 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<sup>th</sup> + 5<sup>th</sup> DECLENSIONS, LOCATIVE, SUPINE

### Declensions:

- \* The 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

4 <sup>th</sup>		5 <sup>th</sup>	
us / u	us / ua	es	es
us	uum	ei	erum
ui / u	ibus	ei	ebus
um / u	us / ua	em	es
u	ibus	e	ebus

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<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>th</sup> 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 gavisus 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, salutem (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:	<u>Legere</u> mihi placet.	<u>To read</u> (Reading) <u>is pleasing</u> to me.
Acts as a Direct Object:	<u>Amo</u> legere.	<u>I like</u> to read.
Takes a Direct Object:	Amo <u>libros</u> legere.	I like <u>to read</u> (reading) <u>books</u> .

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 <b>at the same time</b> as the shampoo verb
perfect tense	already happened <b>before</b> the shampoo verb
future tense	<b>will</b> happen <b>after</b> the shampoo verb

Examples:

		Pres.	Perfect	Future
	Pre. says	is singing	sang	will sing
	Imp. was saying	was singing	sang	will sing
He [to say]	Fut. will say	is singing	sang	will sing
that the	Per. said	was singing	had sung	will sing
boy [to sing]	Plu. had said	was singing	had sung	will sing
	FP will have said	was singing	had sung	will sing



## 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

	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
Regular	stem + -ior (m/f), -ius (n) (ex: felicior, felicius)	stem + -issimus, a, um (ex: felicissimus, a, um)
ends in -er	same	masc nom sing + -rimus, a, um (ex: pulcherrimus, a, um)
ends in -ilis facilis, difficilis similis, dissimilis gracilis, humilis	same	stem + -limus, a, um (ex: facillimus, a, um)

#### Declining

Comparative:	ior	ius	iores	iora
		ioris		iorum
		iori		ioribus
	iorem	ius	iores	iora
		iore		ioribus
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 feminam pulchriorem quam meam 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 feminam pulchriorem meā uxore.

Ablative of Degree of Difference: “multo” = “by much”  
“Brock is way cooler (cooler **by much**) than me.”  
Brockus est multo urbanior quam ego.

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

### Adverbs

#### Formation

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