

Notes Chapters 11-15

Chapter 11:

Dative Indirect object, Special Verbs, Special Adjectives

Dative case:

The dative case is used for various things in Latin.

Review of **Dative** case endings:

	Singular		Plural	
1st Declension	-ae	Puellae	-is	Puellis
2 nd Declension	-o	Puero	-is	Pueris
3 rd Declension	-i	Regi	-ibus	Regibus

It is easy to tell these endings from other endings with the same letters because of the context on the sentence. You will be experts by May!!!

1. Direct Objects of Special Verbs:

Some verbs take dative case as the direct object. To us they seem like regular direct objects. To the Romans, they seemed Dativish.

Memorize these verbs. The vocabulary section will have (+Dat) to indicate that the verbs is special. There are many of these verbs. Memorize them as special when you learn the vocabulary section.

Special Verb = meaning	Use in a sentence = translation
Occurrere = to meet	Scintilla Flacco occurrit. = Scintilla meets Flaccus.
Succurrere =to help	Argus Horatiae succurrit. = Argus helps Horatia.
Resistere = to resist	Troiani Graecis resistunt. = The Trojans resist the Greeks.
Imperare =to order	Ulixes viris imperat. = Ulysses orders his men.
Persuadere = to persuade	Quintus Argo persuadet. = Quintus persuades Argus.
Placēre = to please (It is pleasing to)	Argus Quinto placet. = Argus pleases Quintus.
Studēre = to study	Studemus Latinae = We study Latin.
Crederere = to believe, trust in	Deo credo. = I believe in God.
Invidēre = to envy	Decimus Quintum invidet. = Decimus envies Quintus.

To us they seem like regular direct objects. To the Romans they seemed Dativish.

2. Indirect Objects:

Write an English sentence with an indirect object. Have fun!

Indirect Object Definition:

An indirect object shows **to** or **for** whom an action is done, said, given or shown.

A sentence needs a direct object before it can have an indirect object. In English indirect objects may or may not use the preposition to/for. In Latin there is no preposition just word in the dative case.

We give the fare **to** the conductor. (Uses a prep)

We give the conductor the fare. (Does not use a prep)

Grandma baked cookies **for** her grandkids. (Uses a prep)

Grandma baked her grandkids cookies. (Does not use a prep)

Certain verbs lend themselves to indirect objects. Give, say and show are three useful verbs. They can have Indirect objects but they do not need to.

The teacher says many things. vs The teacher says many things to the students.

Students is the indirect object.

The winner shows his trophy. vs The winner shows his trophy to his parents.

Parents is the indirect object.

We give gifts at Christmas. vs We give gifts at Christmas to our loved ones.

Gifts is the indirect object.

Normal Latin word order: Subject Indirect Object Direct Object Verb.

IO's usually go before the DO in a sentence. But Latin word order can be moved around.

Examples:

Scintilla pueris saxa dat. Scintilla gives the rocks to the boys.

Pater puellae fabulam narrat. The father tells the girl a story.

Ulixes comitibus cibum tradit. Ulysses hands over food to his comrades.

Scintilla familiae cenam parat. Scintilla prepares dinner for the family.

CAVE: Do not confuse Indirect Objects with "to" with a prepositional phrase.

Argus ad Quintum currit. Argus runs to Quintus.

"To Quintus" shows motion. And is NOT an Indirect Object.

When "towards" can be substituted for "to" it is NOT an Indirect Object.

3. Dative with certain adjectives:

Certain adjectives lend themselves to the dative case:

similis = similar to, idoneus = suitable for, notus = known to, ignotus = unknown to

Chapter 12: Personal pronouns

Personal Pronouns:

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns. Personal pronouns specifically indicate person. (see chapter 3 for explanation of person.)

1st and 2nd Person personal Pronouns: I, You, We, You

This easy chart must be memorized. Or if you have a serious aversion to memorization, learn it your own way which will probably be more difficult and you will not have as quick recall.

	1 st Singular		1 st Plural	
Nom	Ego	I	Nos	We
Acc	Me	Me	NosUs	us
Gen	Mei	Of me	Nostrum/ Nostri	Of us
Dat	Mihi	To/for me	Nobis	To/for us
Abl	Me	me	Nobis	us
+ Cum	Mecum	With me	Nobiscum	With us

	2 nd Singular		2 nd Plural	
Nom	Tu	You	Vos	You
Acc	Te	You	Vos	You
Gen	Tui	Of you	Vestrum/ Vestri	Of you
Dat	Tibi	To/for you	Vobis	To/for you
Abl	Te	you	Vobis	you
+ Cum	Tecum	With you	Vobiscum	With you

Genitive case is rarely used.

These are used like any regular noun.

Nominative case is superfluous. It is used to emphasize the subject. As you know, the verb ending shows the subject. Tu navigas = Navigas = You sail.

Examples:

Ego in forum ambulo. = I am walking into the forum.

Vos urbem oppugnatis. = You attack the city.

Quintus te videt. = Quintus sees you.

Scintilla nos vocat. = Scintilla calls us.

Argus mihi succurrit. = Argus helps me.

Mater vobis cenam parat. = Mother is preparing dinner for you.

Pater nobis flores dat. = Father is giving us flowers.

Argus mecum ambulat. = Argus is walking with me.

Argus a te non currit. = Argus is not running away from you.

3rd Person personal pronouns: He, She, It, They

This easy chart must be memorized. Or if you have a serious aversion to memorization, learn it your own way which will probably be more difficult and you will not have as quick recall.

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nom	Is He/it	Ea She/it	Id it	Ei They	Eae They	Ea They
Acc	Eum Him/it	Eam Her/it	Id it	Eos Them	Eas Them	Ea Them
Gen	Eius His/its	Eius Her/its	Eius its	Eorum their	Earum their	Eorum their
Dat	Ei To/for Him/it	Ei To/for Her/it	Ei To/for it	Eis To/for them	Eis To/for them	Eis To/for them
Abl	Eo Him/it	Eā Him/it	Eo Him/it	Eis them	Eis them	Eis them

Plural have regular 1st and 2nd declension endings.

These pronouns replace nouns.

Examples:

Mater canem amat. = Ea canem amat = She loves the dog.

Pueri in horto currunt. = Ei in horto currunt. = They run in the garden.

Pater pueros laudat. = Pater eos laudat. = Father praises them.

Quintus carmina scribit. = Quintus ea scribit. = Quintus writes them.

Troiani Graecis resistunt. = The Trojans resist the Greeks. = The Trojans resist them.

Frater militibus pecuniam dat. = Frater eis pecuniam dat. = Brother gives money to them.

Lupi e silvā fugiunt. = Lupi ex eā fugiunt. = The wolves flee out from it.

Existential use of Est and Sunt.

Est and Sunt so far have been used with subjects: he, she, it and they.

Est and Sunt can also be used impersonally without a subject: translated: there is or there are

If it is first word in the sentence it is usually there is or there are.

Est equus in casā. There is a horse in the house.

Sunt milites in agro. There are soldiers in the field.

Imperatives of Esse:

Imperatives of esse: Singular: esto be! Plural: este be!

Esto fortis, Quinte! Be brave, Quintus!

Este audaces, milites! Be bold, soldiers!

Chapter 13: Relative Pronouns

Relative Pronouns:

Relative pronouns connect one subordinate clause to a specific word in another clause. The word and the clause are related, hence the name relative pronoun. The clause gives further information about the word it is connected to. As Great Latin scholars remember, a clause needs a subject and a verb in order to be a complete clause and not a fragment of phrase. Relative clauses are subordinate clauses and cannot stand alone. Relative pronouns are most often misused in 'Mer'can. "Who" is most often used when "Whom" is appropriate. At your job interview, you better know the difference between the two and be able to use them correctly.

What are the relative pronouns in English? Who, Whom, Whose, Which, (That). "that" may be used in informal written and spoken English. Do not use "That" in an formal writing or spoken occasion. Although this looks like the interrogative pronoun, do not confuse the two. Do not put a question mark in this sentence: The man, who is a doctor, takes the train to work?

Here's how they work:

- ✓Relative pronouns relate a clause to another noun in the sentence called the ANTECEDENT. (ante = before, cedo = to go).
- ✓Gender and number of relative pronoun agree in gender and number with the antecedent.

✓Case of the relative pronoun is determined by the use in its own clause. Luckily we are just now using **Nominative case** relative pronouns (Who and Which) which are always subjects.

How do you know where a relative clause stops in a sentence? The clause goes from relative pronoun (always first word) to the next verb.

	Singular	Plural	
Masculine	Qui	Qui	Who/which
Feminine	Quae	Quae	Who/which
Neuter	Quod	Quae	which

Magister pueros (qui diligenter student) laudant.
The teacher praises the children who study diligently.

Aeneas templum (quod in foro stat) videt.
Aeneas sees the temple (which stands in the forum).

Puellae (quae ad fontem ambulant) urnas portant.
The girls who are walking to the fountain carry the urns.

Troiani (qui a Troiā fugiunt) ad terram ignotam navigant.
The Trojans who are fleeing from Troy are sailing to an unknown land.

Dido (quae Carthaginem regit) non iam Aeneam amat.
Dido who rules Carthage no longer loves Aeneas.

Troiani aedificant nova castra (quae procul (far from) Troiā sunt).
The Trojans are building new camps which are far from Troy.



Chapter 14: Demonstratives, Reflexive Pronouns

Demonstrative adjectives

Definition: A demonstrative adjective is a word that demonstrates (i.e., points out) which thing or person is being referred to.

Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns are easy.

What is the difference between a pronoun and an adjective?

Demonstrative adjectives in English: **This, that, these, those**

Demonstrative pronouns in English: **This, that, these, those**

Is it a pronoun or adjective: I like **those**. Or I like **those** hamburgers.

I see **that** elephant. Or I see **that**.

In English, there are only two demonstrative adjectives: "this" and "that." "This" points to something near the speaker; "that" points to something away from the speaker. They are relative words — "this dog" is near me, but for you across the room, it is "that dog." The plural demonstratives are "these" and "Those."

Latin has four demonstrative adjectives, which, as substantives, are used as the personal pronouns for the third person (i.e., "he," "she," "it," and "they").

What is a "substantive"? Substantives are adjectives that are used like nouns. Their gender fills in for whatever they would otherwise agree with (e.g., **mali** are "evil men"). You know they are men because **-i** is a feminine ending.

Demonstrative: **is, ea, id**

The demonstrative **is, ea, id** refers to something that was just mentioned, or something that is just about to be mentioned. Its reference point is conceptual, not spatial. Since "**is**" is so dependent on context, it is difficult to give a worthwhile example of it in action without a context. Where one sees **is** most often is as a pronoun. You will read about demonstratives as pronouns in the next section.

The Latin weaker demonstrative **is, ea, id** can be translated as "this" or "that." It doesn't matter which you chose because both are wrong. It refers to the one thing most recently mentioned or referred to.

Non Specific Demonstrative forms: Is, ea, id: this, that, these, those

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nom	Is	Ea	Id	Ei	Eae	Ea
Acc	Eum	Eam	Id	Eos	Eas	Ea
Gen	Eius	Eius	Eius	Eorum	Earum	Eorum
Dat	Ei	Ei	Ei	Eis	Eis	Eis
Abl	Eo	Eā	Eo	Eis	Eis	Eis

Plural have regular 1st and 2nd declension endings.

Translation: this, these, that, those, he, she, it, they

Frater **ei** viro occurrit. The brother meets that man. (adjective)

Frater **ei** occurrit. The brother meets him. (pronoun)

Aeneas a monte **eo** fugit. Aeneas flees from this mountain.

Aeneas ab **eo** fugit. Aeneas flees from it.

Polyphemus saxa **ea** iacit. Polyphemus throws those rocks.

Polyphemus **ea** iacit. Polyphemus throws them.

In Latin, like every other adjective, they have **30** forms.

Memorize them now and avoid the rush.

Demonstrative: **Ille, illa, illud**

The demonstrative **ille** is the stronger, more specific adjective that most closely corresponds to the English "that."

Meaning: Not only **that and those** But also **He, She, It, They**

Specific Demonstrative Forms: **That, those**

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nom	Ille	Illa	Illud	Illi	Illae	Illa
Acc	Illum	Illam	Illud	Illos	Illas	Illa
Gen	Illius	Illius	Illius	Illorum	Illarum	Illorum
Dat	Illi	Illi	Illi	Illis	Illis	Illis
Abl	Illo	Illā	Illo	Illis	Illis	illis

Plural have regular 1st and 2nd declension endings.

Translation: that, those, he, she, it, they

Aeneas quaerit **illam** insulam. Aeneas is looking for that island.

Aeneas quaerit **illam**. (illam = it) Aeneas is looking for it.

Habituamus in **illā** urbe. We live in that city.

Habituamus in **illā**. (illā = it) We live in it.

Magister hastam **illi** puero dat. The teacher gives the spear to that boy.

Magister hastam **illi** dat. (Illi = him) The teacher gives the spear to him.

Rex ambulat cum **illā** reginā. The king walks with that queen.

Rex ambulat cum **illā**. (illā = her) The king walks with her.

Most Romance languages take their third person pronouns ("he" and "she") and definite article adjective (i.e., their word for "the") from **ille**. Spanish has **él, ella, el, and la** for "he," "she," "the" (masculine), and "the" (feminine). French: **il, elle, le, la**. Italian **lui, lei, il, la**.

Reflexive Pronouns:

Reflexive Pronouns refer back to the Subject of the sentence.

Good News: The 1st and 2nd person reflexive pronouns are the **same** as the personal pronouns.

Better News: There is no nominative reflexive pronouns! Why? These refer to the subject, but cannot be the subject. So logical!

	1st Singular	2nd Singular	1st Plural	2nd Plural
Nom	---	---	---	---
Acc	Me	Te	Nos	Vos
Gen	Mei	Tui	Nostri	Vestri
Dat	Mihi	Tibi	Nobis	Vobis
Abl	Me	Te	Nobis	Vobis
	Myself	Yourself	Ourselves	Yourselves

Genitive is rarely used.

How do they work: Reflexive is the same person as the SUBJECT.

(In speculo = in the mirror)

Me in speculo video. I see myself in the mirror.

Te in speculo vides. You see yourself in the mirror.

Nos in speculo videmus. We see ourselves in the mirror.

Vos in speculo videtis. You see yourselves in the mirror.

(Praemium = reward)

Praemium **mihi** do. I give the reward to myself.

Praemium **tibi** das. You give the reward to yourself.

Praemium **nobis** damus. We give a reward to ourselves.

Praemium **vobis** datis. You give the reward to yourselves.

Translated: Myself, yourself, ourselves, yourselves.

3rd Person **Singular** and **Plural** Reflexive pronouns are the **SAME**.

	3rd Person	3 rd Plural
Nom	---	---
Acc	Se	Se
Gen	Sui	Sui
Dat	Sibi	Sibi
Abl	Se	Se
	Himself, herself, Itself	Themselves

Translation: himself, herself, itself, themselves.

Vir **se** in speculo videt. The man sees **himself** in the mirror.

Viri **se** in speculo vident. The men see **themselves** in the mirror.

Femina **se** in speculo videt. The woman sees **herself** in the mirror.

Feminae **se** in speculo vident. The women see **themselves** in the mirror.

Miles praemium **sibi** dat. The soldier gives a reward to **himself**.

Milites praemium **sibi** dant. The soldiers give **themselves** a reward.

Mater praemium **sibi** dat. The mother gives a reward to **herself**.

Matres praemium **sibi** dant. The mothers give **themselves** a reward.

Reflexive adjectives: Refer to the subject of the sentence:

Meus, a, um = my own

Tuus, a, um = your own

Suus, a, um = his own, her own, its own

Nostrum, a, um = our own

Vestrum, a, um = your own

Suus, a, um = their own

Meos canes invenio. I find my own dogs.

Pater flores filias suas ostendit. Father shows the flowers to his own daughters.

De equo tuo cadis. You fall down from your own horse.

Pueri cenam suam non edunt. The children eat their own dinner.

Chapter 15: Demonstrative and Intensive adjectives:

Demonstrative: Hic, haec, hoc

Hic is the stronger, more specific demonstrative for "this." It points to something near the speaker.

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nom	Hic	Haec	Hoc	Hi	Hae	Haec
Acc	Hunc	Hanc	Hoc	Hos	Has	Haec
Gen	Huius	Huius	Huius	Horum	Harum	Horum
Dat	Huic	Huic	Huic	His	His	His
Abl	hōc	hāc	hōc	His	His	His

Hic is a little more irregular than IS or ILLE.

Chapter 15:

Demonstrative: Hic, Intensive Adjective, Ipse, Irregular Imperatives.

Irregular verbs: Volo and Nolo
(only irregular in the present tense)

Infinitives:

Velle = to wish, to be willing

Nolle = to not wish, to be unwilling

Infinitive		Velle	Nolle
Present	1s	Volo	Nolo
	2s	Vis	Non vis
	3s	Vult	Non vult
	1p	Volumus	Nolumus
	2p	Vultis	Non vultis
	3p	volunt	Nolunt

Volo ambulare. I wish to walk.

Nolo ficos edere. I do not wish to eat figs.

Noli!!!! = Don't Nolite!!! = Don't (We learned this in a much earlier chapter.)

Noli dicere! Don't talk!

Nolo dicere! I do not wish to talk!

Review of Imperative endings:

Regular Imperatives:	Singular	Plural
1st	a	Ate
2nd	e	Ete
3rd	e	Ite
3rd io	e	Ite
4th	i	ite

Irregular Imperatives: Only 4 verbs are irregular in the imperative.

infinitive	Irregular Imperative singular	Plural imperative	
Dicere	Dic	Dicite	Speak!!
Ducere	Duc	Ducite	Lead!!
Facere	Fac	Facite	Do!! Make!!
Ferre	Fer	Ferte (irr)	Carry!!

More fun with demonstratives: Hic, haec, hoc

Hic, haec, hoc: this, these (or as a pronoun: he, she, it, they)
This is the stronger, more specific demonstrative for **this, these**.

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	Hic	Haec	hoc
Acc	Hunc	Hanc	hoc
Gen	Huius	Huius	Huius
Dat	Huic	Huic	huic
Abl	hōc	hāc	Hōc
Plural			
Nom	Hi	Hae	haec
Acc	Hos	Has	haec
Gen	Horum	Harum	Horum
Dat	His	His	His
Abl	His	His	His

Hīc (with a macron) = here

Examples in Sentences:

Aeneas videt hanc urbem pulchram. Aeneas sees this beautiful city.

Pueri his puellis flores multos dant. The boys give many flowers to these girls.

Ob haec pericula, Aeneas ad Siciliam non navigat.

On account of these dangers, Aeneas does not sail to Sicily.

Intensive adjectives or Pronouns:

Intensive adjectives **emphasize** the noun that they modify. The sentence is basically the same with or without the adjective, only emphasis is changed.

Translated: _____self or very

I wrecked into the police car.

I **myself** wrecked into the police car.

I wrecked into the police car **itself**.

We saw the meteor crash into the river.

We saw the meteor **itself** crash into the river.

We saw the meteor crash into the river **itself**.

We **ourselves** saw the meteor crash into the river.

St. LaSalle climbed **that very** mountain.

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	Ipse	Ipsa	Ipsum
Acc	Ipsum	Ipsam	Ipsum
Gen	Ipsius	Ipsius	Ipsius
Dat	Ipsi	Ipsi	Ipsi
Abl	Ipsō	Ipsā	Ipsō
Plural			
Nom	Ipsi	Ipsae	Ipsa
Acc	Ipsos	Ipsas	Ipsa
Gen	Ipsorum	Ipsarum	Ipsorum
Dat	Ipsis	Ipsis	Ipsis
Abl	Ipsis	Ipsis	ipsis

Examples in Sentences:

1. Aeneas ex urbe ipsā fugit. Aeneas flees from the city itself.
2. Sacerdos ipse vinum in terrā fundit. The priest himself pours wine on the ground.
3. Sacerdos vinum ipsum in terrā fundit. The priest pours wine itself on the ground.

4. Dictator non vult oppugnare moenia ipsa.

The dictator does not wish to attack the walls themselves.

5. Dictator hostibus dicit, "Vos ipsi urbem dedere debetis."

The dictator said to his enemies, "You yourselves ought to surrender the town."

6. Hostes hastas ad nos ipsos iaciunt. The enemies throw the spears to us ourselves.

7. Ipsi saepe orare debetis. You yourselves ought to pray often.