

## Chapter 14

<b>lavō, -āre</b>	1, I wash
<b>exerceō, -ēre</b>	2, I exercise, train
<b>canō, -ere</b>	3, I sing
<b>contendō, -ere</b>	3, I walk, march, hasten
<b>gerō, -ere</b>	3, I carry; I wear
<b>hōdiē</b>	adv, (to) there, thither
<b>postea</b>	adv, today
<b>postea</b>	adv, afterwards
<b>familia, -ae</b>	nf, family, household
<b>glōria, -ae</b>	nf, glory
<b>locus, -i</b>	nm, place
<b>populus, -i</b>	nm, people
<b>carmen, carminis</b>	nn, song

## Vocabulary

<b>centuriō, centuriōnis</b>	nm, centurion
<b>flōs, flōris</b>	nm, flower
<b>imperātor; imperātōris</b>	nm, general
<b>iuvenis, iuvenis</b>	nm, young man
<b>legiō, legiōnis</b>	nf, legion
<b>mīles, mīlitis</b>	nm, soldier
<b>parēns, parentis</b>	nc, parent
<b>senex, senis</b>	nm, old man
<b>is, ea, id</b>	pro, he, she, it; that
<b>quīdam, quaedam, quoddam</b>	pro, a certain, a (declines like relative pronouns <b>quī, quae, quod</b> + suff <b>-dam</b> )

## Chapter 15

<b>temptō, -āre</b>	1, I try
<b>bellum gerō, -ere</b>	3, I wage war
<b>dēdō, -ere</b>	3, I give up, surrender
<b>repellō, -ere</b>	3, I drive back
<b>circumveniō, -īre</b>	4, I surround
<b>volō, velle</b>	irr, I wish, am willing
<b>nōlō, nolle</b>	irr, I am unwilling, I refuse
<b>haud</b>	adv, not
<b>postridiē</b>	adv, the next day
<b>procul</b>	adv, far
<b>quōmodo?</b>	adv, how?
<b>et ... et</b>	conj, both ... and

## Vocabulary

<b>toga, -ae</b>	nf, toga
<b>auxilium, -i</b>	nn, help
<b>proelium, -i</b>	nn, battle
<b>cīvis, cīvis</b>	nc, citizen
<b>cōsul, cōsulis</b>	nm, consul
<b>dictātor, dictātōris</b>	nm, dictator
<b>moenia, moenium</b>	npl, walls
<b>senātus, -us</b>	nm, senate
<b>hic, haec, hoc</b>	adj, this
<b>ipse, ipsa, ipsum</b>	adj, self
<b>pauper, pauperis</b>	adj, poor
<b>trāns + acc</b>	prep, across
<b>dē + abl</b>	prep, about

## Chapter 14

	nominative	genitive	dative	accusative	ablative
singular	<b>ego</b> I	<b>mei</b> of me	<b>mihī</b> to/for me	<b>mē</b> me	<b>mē</b> by me
plural	<b>nōs</b> we	<b>nostrī</b> of us	<b>nōbis</b> to/for us	<b>nōs</b> us	<b>nōbis</b> by us
singular	<b>tū</b> you	<b>tui</b> of you	<b>tibi</b> to/for you	<b>tē</b> you	<b>tē</b> by you
plural	<b>vōs</b> you	<b>vestrī</b> of you	<b>vōbis</b> to/for you	<b>vōs</b> you	<b>vōbis</b> by you
sing/plur		<b>sui</b> of him/her/themselves	<b>sibi</b> to/for him/her/themselves	<b>sē</b> him/her/themselves	<b>sē</b> by him/her/themselves

Modern English uses the same forms - 'you' - for singular and plural; Latin has separate forms. **sē** has the same forms for singular and plural. **sē** has no nominative since it is only used to refer back to the subject of the verb (see below). **ego, tū, nōs, vōs** are used in the nominative only for emphasis, e.g. **ego laborō, tū lūdis** I am working, you are playing. **nōs festināmus, vōs lentē ambulātis** We are hurrying, you are going slowly.

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Personal pronouns can be used reflexively, i.e. referring back to the subject of the verb, e.g.

<b>ego me lavō</b>	I wash myself	<i>je me lave</i>
<b>tū tē lavās</b>	you wash yourself	<i>tu te laves</i>
<b>ille se lavat</b>	he washes himself	<i>il se lave</i>
<b>nōs nōs lavāmus</b>	we wash ourselves	<i>nous nous lavons</i>
<b>vōs vōs lavātis</b>	you wash yourselves	<i>vous vous lavez</i>
<b>illi se lavant</b>	they wash themselves	<i>ils se lavent</i>

Note that although Latin says **mē lavō** ('I wash myself'), in English we can say simply 'I wash'. So also **Scintilla sē parat** ('Scintilla prepares herself'), but we usually say 'prepares', 'gets ready'. And **pater sē vertit** ('father turns himself'), where we usually say 'turns'.

In Latin such transitive verbs (i.e. verbs requiring an object) usually have the reflexive pronoun as the object where English can use the verb intransitively (i.e. without any object).

## Chapter 14

Note the following personal adjectives:

<b>meus, mea, meum</b>	my	<b>nostrer, nostra, nostrum</b>	our
<b>tuus, tua, tuum</b>	your	<b>vester, vestra, vestrum</b>	your
<b>suius, sua, suum*</b>	his/her own	<b>suius, sua, suum*</b>	their own

\*reflexive, e.g. **Crassus cupit suam glōriam augere** Crassus wants to increase his (own) glory. **pueri suōs loculōs ferunt** The boys are carrying their (own) satchels.

For non-reflexive 'his', e.g. the tutor is carrying his (= the boy's) satchel, **eius** (= of him) is used; **eōrum** (= of them) is used for 'their', e.g.: **pueri ad lūdum festinant; paedagōgī loculōs eōrum ferunt**. The boys are hurrying to school; the tutors are carrying their satchels. **Quintus domum currit; amicus eius lentē ambulat**. Quintus runs home; his friend walks slowly.

Remember: 'his' in English could refer either to the subject to the sentence or to someone else; but Latin uses **suius** if it refers to the subject, **eius** if it refers to someone else.

## Chapter 16

<b>liberō, -āre</b>	1, I free
<b>evadō, -ere</b>	3, I escape
<b>poscō, -ere</b>	3, I demand
<b>rumpō, -ere</b>	3, I break
<b>custodiō, -īre</b>	4, I guard
<b>dignus, -a, -um</b>	adj, worthy
<b>summus, -a, -um</b>	adj, highest, greatest
<b>liber, libera, liberum</b>	adj, free
<b>quoque</b>	adv, also
<b>nōn solum ... sed etiam</b>	adv, not only ... but also

## Vocabulary

<b>statua, -ae</b>	nf, statue
<b>exemplum, -i</b>	nn, example
<b>frumentum, -i</b>	nn, grain, corn
<b>praesidium, -i</b>	nn, garrison
<b>custōs, custōdis</b>	nm, guard
<b>flūmen, flūminis</b>	nm, river
<b>foedus, foederis</b>	nn, treaty
<b>obses, obsidis</b>	nc, hostage
<b>pāx, pācis</b>	nf, peace
<b>virgō, virginis</b>	nf, virgin, maiden
<b>virtūs, virtūtis</b>	nf, courage, virtue

## Chapter 14/15

	singular			plural		
	male	female	neuter	male	female	neuter
<b>nom</b>	<b>-us</b>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-a</b>
<b>gen</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>	<b>-arum</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>
<b>dat</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-is</b>
<b>acc</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ōs</b>	<b>-ās</b>	<b>-a</b>
<b>abl</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-ā</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-īs</b>

Note that for the *demonstrative pronouns* the neuter singular nominative and accusative and the genitive and dative singular forms are irregular; the other case endings are the same as those of **bonus, -a, -um. ille** is more emphatic than **is**, meaning 'that over there'. As we have seen, it is often used to indicate a change of subject.

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	sing. male			sing. female			sing. neuter			plur. male			plur. female			plur. neuter		
	is	is	is	ea	ea	ea	id	id	id	eī	eī	eī	eōrum	eōrum	eōrum	eīs	eīs	eīs
<b>nom</b>	is	is	is	ea	ea	ea	id	id	id	eī	eī	eī	eōrum	eōrum	eōrum	eīs	eīs	eīs
<b>gen</b>	eius	eius	eius	eius	eius	eius	eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eōrum	eōrum	eārum	eārum	eārum	eīs	eīs	eīs
<b>dat</b>	ei	ei	ei	ei	ei	ei	ei	ei	ei	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīs
<b>acc</b>	eum	eum	eum	eam	eam	eam	id	id	id	eōs	eōs	eōs	eās	eās	eās	ea	ea	ea
<b>abl</b>	eō	eō	eō	eā	eā	eā	eō	eō	eō	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīs

**ille** he, **illa** she, **illud** it; that. Endings prefixed by **ill-**. **Bold** varies from standard endings.

	sing. male			sing. female			sing. neuter			plur. male			plur. female			plur. neuter		
	ille	ille	ille	illa	illa	illa	illud	illud	illud	illī	illī	illī	illae	illae	illae	illārum	illārum	illārum
<b>nom</b>	ille	ille	ille	illa	illa	illa	illud	illud	illud	illī	illī	illī	illae	illae	illae	illārum <td>illārum<td>illārum</td></td>	illārum <td>illārum</td>	illārum
<b>gen</b>	illius	illius	illius	illius	illius	illius	illius	illius	illius	illōrum	illōrum	illōrum	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs
<b>dat</b>	illi	illi	illi	illi	illi	illi	illi	illi	illi	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs
<b>acc</b>	illum	illum	illum	illam	illam	illam	illud	illud	illud	illōs	illōs	illōs	illās	illās	illās	illārum <td>illārum<td>illārum</td></td>	illārum <td>illārum</td>	illārum
<b>abl</b>	illō	illō	illō	illā	illā	illā	illō	illō	illō	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	illīs

## Chapter 15

**hic, haec, hoc** this (here). Endings prefixed by **h-**. **Bold** varies from standard endings.

	sing. male			sing. female			sing. neuter			plur. male			plur. female			plur. neuter		
	hic	haec	hoc	haec	haec	haec	hī	hī	hī	hī	hae	hae	haec	haec	haec	hī	hī	hī
<b>nom</b>	hic	haec	hoc	haec	haec	haec	hī	hī	hī	hae	hae	haec	haec	haec	hī	hī	hī	hī
<b>gen</b>	huius	huius	huius	huius	huius	huius	hī	hī	hī	hī	hī	hī	hī	hī	hī	hī	hī	hī
<b>dat</b>	huic	huic	huic	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs
<b>acc</b>	hunc	hanc	hoc	hanc	hanc	hoc	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs
<b>abl</b>	hōc	hāc	hōc	hōc	hōc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs	hīs

**ipse, ipsa, ipsum** self (emphasizing, e.g. **Flaccus ipse** Flaccus himself; **Horātia ipsa** Horatia herself; **eō ipso tempore** at that very time). Endings prefixed by **ips-**. **Bold** varies from standard endings.

	sing. male			sing. female			sing. neuter			plur. male			plur. female			plur. neuter		
	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsa	ipsa	ipsa	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsae	ipsae	ipsae	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
<b>nom</b>	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsa	ipsa	ipsa	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsae	ipsae	ipsae	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
<b>gen</b>	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsōrum	ipsōrum	ipsōrum	ipsarum	ipsarum	ipsarum	ipsōrum	ipsōrum	ipsōrum	ipsōrum	ipsōrum	ipsōrum
<b>dat</b>	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
<b>acc</b>	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsam	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsōs	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsās	ipsās	ipsōs	ipsōs	ipsōs	ipsōs	ipsōs	ipsōs
<b>abl</b>	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsā	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

## Chapter 15

Learn these verbs: **volō** I wish, I am willing, and **nōlō** I am unwilling, I refuse:

<b>volō</b>	I wish	<b>nōlō</b>	I am unwilling
<b>vis</b>	you wish	<b>nōn vis</b>	you are unwilling
<b>vult</b>	he/she wishes	<b>nōn vult</b>	he/she is unwilling
<b>volumus</b>	we wish	<b>nōlumus</b>	we are unwilling
<b>vultis</b>	you wish	<b>nōn vultis</b>	you are unwilling
<b>volunt</b>	they wish	<b>nōlunt</b>	they are unwilling
<b>velle</b>		<b>nolle</b>	
<b>imperatives:</b>	singular	<b>noli</b>	
	plural	<b>nolite</b>	

Note that **volō** has no imperatives. **nōlī, nōlite** are used in prohibitions, as we have seen (chap. 8).

*Irregular imperatives:* Note the following (the irregular forms are in bold type): **dīco: dīc, dīcite; dūcō: dūc, dūcite; ferō: fer, ferte; faciō: fac, facite**

## Irregular verbs