

Chapter 14

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

Vocabulary

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

Chapter 15

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

Vocabulary

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

Chapter 14

Personal pronouns

| | nominative | genitive | dative | accusative | ablative |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| singular | ego I | mei of me | mihi to/for me | mē me | mē by me |
| plural | nōs we | nostrī of us | nōbis to/for us | nōs us | nōbis by us |
| singular | tū you | tuī of you | tibi to/for you | tē you | tē by you |
| plural | vōs you | vestrī of you | vōbis to/for you | vōs you | vōbis by you |
| sing/plur | | sui | sibi | sē | sē |
| | | of him/her/themselves | to/for him/her/themselves | him/her/themselves | 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.

Chapter 14

Personal pronouns

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

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

Personal adjectives

Note the following personal adjectives:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| meus, mea, meum | my | noster, nostra, nostrum | our |
| tuus, tua, tuum | your | vester, vestra, vestrum | your |
| suus, sua, suum * | his/her own | suus, sua, suum * | their own |

*reflexive, e.g. **Crassus cupit suam glōriam augēre** Crassus wants to increase his (own) glory.

puerī 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.: **puerī 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 **suus** if it refers to the subject, **eius** if it refers to someone else.

Chapter 16

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

Vocabulary

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

Chapter 14/15

1st/2nd declension endings

| | male | singular female | neuter | male | plural female | neuter |
|-----|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| nom | -us | -a | -um | -ī | -ae | -a |
| gen | -ī | -ae | -ī | -ōrum | -ārum | -ōrum |
| dat | -ō | -ae | -ō | -is | -is | -is |
| acc | -um | -am | -um | -ōs | -ās | -a |
| abl | -ō | -ā | -ō | -is | -is | -is |

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.

Chapter 14

Demonstrative pronouns

is he, **ea** she, **id** it; that. Endings prefixed by **e. Bold** varies from standard endings.

| | sing. male | sing. female | sing. neuter | plur. male | plur. female | plur. neuter |
|-----|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| nom | is | ea | id | eī | ae | ea |
| gen | eius | eius | eius | eōrum | eārum | eōrum |
| dat | ei | ei | ei | eīs | eīs | eīs |
| acc | eum | eam | id | eōs | eās | ea |
| abl | eō | eā | eō | 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 |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| nom | ille | illa | illud | illi | illae | illa |
| gen | illius | illius | illius | illōrum | illārum | illōrum |
| dat | illi | illi | illi | illis | illis | illis |
| acc | illum | illam | illud | illos | illas | illa |
| abl | illo | illā | illo | illis | illis | illis |

Chapter 15

Demonstrative pronouns

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 |
|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| nom | hic | haec | hoc | hī | hae | haec |
| gen | huius | huius | huius | hōrum | hārum | hōrum |
| dat | huic | huic | huic | his | his | his |
| acc | hunc | hanc | hoc | hōs | hās | haec |
| abl | hōc | hāc | hōc | his | his | his |

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 |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| nom | ipse | ipsa | ipsum | ipsī | ipsae | ipsa |
| gen | ipsius | ipsius | ipsius | ipsōrum | ipsārum | ipsōrum |
| dat | ipsi | ipsi | ipsi | ipsis | ipsis | ipsis |
| acc | ipsum | ipsam | ipsum | ipsōs | ipsās | ipsa |
| abl | ipsō | ipsā | ipsō | ipsis | ipsis | ipsis |

Chapter 15

Irregular verbs

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

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| volō I wish | nōlō I am unwilling |
| vis you wish | nōn vis you are unwilling |
| vult he/she wishes | nōn vult he/she is unwilling |
| volumus we wish | nōlumus we are unwilling |
| vultis you wish | nōn vultis you are unwilling |
| volunt they wish | nōlunt they are unwilling |
| velle | nolle |
| infinitive | noli |
| imperatives: | nolite |

Note that **volō** has no imperatives. **nōli, 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