

Latin 101

Class Notes 3/13/2010

Pronouns:

Nominatives:

Used only for emphasis:

ego (I) nōs (we)
tū (you) vōs (you pl.)

Forms of is, ea, id may be used for “s/he, it, they/him, her, them” (etc.), but it is more common to use forms of hic, haec, hoc or ille, illa, illud for this purpose.

Uses of sē for “himself, herself, itself, themselves”

agricola sē iuvat. *The farmer helps himself.*
agricola eum iuvat. *The farmer helps him (i.e. someone else).*
puella sē amat. *The girl loves herself.*
puellae sē amant. *The girls love themselves.*
puellae eās amant. *The girls love them (i.e. other people).*

Sentences requiring direct objects		
<u>Singular</u> mē tē sē eum eam id	<u>Plural</u> nōs vōs sē eōs eās ea	He loves me. mē amat. He saw us. nōs vidēbat. She is teaching them (fem.). eās docet. He scared himself. sē terrēbat. He sees you (pl). vōs videt. He writes it. id scrībit. They helped themselves. sē adiuvābant. He hears them (masc.) eōs audit. She is calling you (sing.) tē vocat. She loves him. eum amat. He loves her. eam amat.
Sentences with prepositional phrases requiring Ablatives		
<u>Singular</u> mē tē	<u>Plural</u> nōbīs vōbīs	He thought about us. dē nobīs cogitābat. She is coming without you. sine tē venit. He ran out of it (fem.) ex eā currit.

sē	sē	He is writing about <u>you (sing.)</u> . dē tē scribit. He wondered about <u>her</u> . dē eā cogitābat.
eō	eīs	He told about <u>them</u> . dē eīs narrābat.
eā	eīs	He walked away from <u>it (neuter, the forum)</u> . ab eō ambulābat.
eō	eīs	He says nothing about <u>himself</u> . nihil dē sē dicit. She says nothing about <u>them</u> . nihil dē eīs dicit. She walks without <u>you (pl.)</u> . sine vōbīs ambulat.

Special uses of cum:

Normal with is, ea, id:

- cum eā, cum eō, cum eīs

Joins with other pronouns:

- mēcum ambulat, *s/he is walking with me.*
- tēcum fugit, *s/he is fleeing with you.*
- sēcum, *with himself/herselv/themselves*
- nōbīscum in casā manet. *S/he remains in the house with us.*
- vōbīscum per forum festīnat. *S/he hurries through the forum with you (pl).*

pāx vōbīscum: *peace (be) with you.*

Sentences requiring Datives (for indirect objects)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
mihi	nōbīs	He gives <u>us</u> peace. nōbīs pācem dat.
tibi	vōbīs	He gives a book <u>to her</u> . librum eī dat.
sibi	sibi	He says these things <u>to himself</u> . haec sibi dicit.
		She gives a paper <u>to them</u> . chartam eīs dat.
		He brings it <u>to you (sing.)</u> . id tibi gerit.
eī	eīs	He will send troops <u>to you (pl)</u> . copiās vōbīs mittet.
eī	eīs	She sends a letter <u>to me</u> . litterās mihi mittit.
eī	eīs	

eī dīcunt, *they say to him/her/it.*

eī demōnstrant, *they show her (to him/her/it)*

donum eī dant, *they give a gift to him/her/it.*

Possession is shown by adjectives, so you rarely see genitives of pronouns.

meus, -a, -um amīcum meum maxime amō, *I really love my boyfriend.*

tuus, -a, -um frātre tuum vidēō, *I see your brother.*

frāter tuus mē videt, *Your brother sees me.*

suus, -a, -um illi ad casam suam veniunt , They are going to their (own) house.

noster, nostra, nostrum casam nostram videt, *S/he sees our house.*
vester, vestra, vestrum librī vestrī, *your books* cīvitās vestra, *your city*

eius, eōrum, eārum is used for his/her meaning belonging to someone other than the subject.

eius illi ad castra eius veniunt, *They came to his camp.*
 fēmina cum filiīs eius ambulat, *The woman is walking with his/her sons*
 (*someone else's*)

eorum ille ad casam eārum veniet, *He will go to their (feminine) house.*

earum

eorum sapientiam eōrum laudat, *He praises their wisdom.*

- Medea rēgem Corinthī odit, itaque filiam eius necat. *Medea hates the king of Corinth, so she kills his daughter.*
- Medea, quod virum suum odit, filiōs suōs necat. *Because she hates her husband, Medea kills her own sons.*

Nisus and Euryalus

Aeneas Trōiānōs contra Rutulōs dūcit. Cum nox est et copiae dormiunt, dūcēs Trōiānōrum in castrīs cōsiliū habent. Ad hōs Nīsus Euryalusque, iuvenēs Trōiānī, audent venīre. “O magnī virī,” dīcit Nīsus, “sī me cum Eurylaō ad castra Rutulōrum mittētis, nōn solum multōs hominēs occidēmus, sed etiam multam praedam ex illīs rapiēmus; somnus enim istōs habet.” Animōs virtūtemque hōrum iuvenū laudō!” exclamat Iūlus, filius Iliū Aenēae. “Valēte!”

	1. Aeneas leads the Trojans	A. nōn solum
	2. Trojan young men	B. copiae dormiunt
	3. not only	C. iuvenēs Trōiānī
	4. we will kill many men	D. Aeneas Trōiānōs dūcit
	5. of that Aeneas	E. magnī virī
	6. sleep has them	F. Cum nox est
	7. of these young men.	G. praedam ex illīs rapiēmus
	8. commanders of the Trojans	H. dūcēs Trōiānōrum
	9. while it is night	I. Iliū Aenēae
	10. the troops are sleeping	J. somnus istōs habet
	11. we will take loot from them	K. audent venīre
	12. courage and virtue	L. Animōs virtūtemque
	13. they dare to come	M. multōs hominēs occidēmus
	14. great men	N. hōrum iuvenū

Nunc veniunt Nīsus Euryalusque in castra Rutulōrum. Occidunt ūnum, tum multōs aliōs. Euryalus ōrnāmenta ūnīus, galeam alterīus, rapit. Cum hāc praedā fugiunt. Sed Volcens, dux Rutuōrum, illōs Trōiānōs videt et aliōs Rutulōs vocat. Splendor istīus galeae illōs ad Euryalum dūcit. Nīsus hunc in periculō videt et audit amīcum servāre. occidit Volcentem, sed iste antea Euryalum occidit. Tum alii Nīsum superant; hic super corpus Euryalī cadit. Hanc fābulam tōtam Virgilius scribet et hīs Trōiānīs fāmam perpetuam dabit.

	1. Into the Rutulans' camp	A. galeam alterīus
	2. then many others	B. fāmam perpetuam dabit.
	3. the helmet of another	C. hīs Trōiānīs
	4. (he) saw him in danger	D. super corpus cadit
	5. with this loot	E. in castra Rutulōrum
	6. he fell above the body	F. tum multōs aliōs
	7. he saw those Trojans	G. Hanc fābulam tōtam
	8. he dares to save his friend	H. iste antea Euryalum occidit
	9. the shine of his helmet	I. audet amīcum servāre
	10. he killed Euryalus earlier	J. Splendor istīus galeae
	11. (it) will give eternal fame	K. alii Nīsum superant
	12. this whole story	L. illōs Trōiānōs videt
	13. the others overcome Nīsus	M. Cum hāc praedā
	14. to these Trojans (dat.)	N. hunc in periculō videt

Vocabulary review (prep for Wednesday)

Set 1

	1. amicitia	A. troops
	2. amamus	B. friendship
	3. amore	C. we love
	4. animi	D. city/citizenship
	5. amicus	E. spirits, courage
	6. adiuvimus	F. abundance
	7. culpamus	G. we criticize/blame
	8. cras	H. tomorrow
	9. cenamus	I. a body
	10. carmen	J. a song
	11. corpus	K. love
	12. civitas	L. a friend
	13. copia	M. we dine
	14. copiae	15. we help

Set 2

	1. dicunt	A. name
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	2. ducunt	B. now
	3. discount	C. nothing
	4. docent	D. I warn/advise
	5. donum	E. they lead
	6. mora	F. new
	7. malus	G. I remain
	8. moneo	H. delay
	9. maneo	I. they speak
	10. mores	J. they teach
	11. nomen	K. they learn
	12. nihil	L. habits, character
	13. nunc	M. a gift
	14. novus	N. bad

(Others to follow)