Capitulum VII - Via Latina

The Dative Case

The Dative Case is used to express what is only indirectly affected by the action of the verb. It is the case for the indirect object and is translated in English with the prepositions "to" or "for".

The dative for First Declension nouns are as follows:

Singular	Plural
-ae	*-īs*

The dative for Second Declension nouns are as follows:

Singular	Plural
-ō	*-īs*

The Dative Case completes the case system for 1st and 2nd Declension Nouns. Here are the full declension patterns:

First Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	*puella*	*puellae*
Gen.	*puellae*	*puellārum*
Dat.	*puellae*	*puellīs*
Acc.	*puellam*	*puellas*
Abl.	*puellā*	*puellīs*

Second Declension

	Masc. Singular	Masc. Plural		Neuter Singular	Neuter Plural
Nom.	*servus*	*servī*	Nom.	*oppidum*	*oppida*
Gen.	*servī*	*servōrum*	Gen.	*oppidī*	*oppidōrum*
Dat.	*servō*	*servīs*	Dat.	*oppidō*	*oppidīs*
Acc.	*servum*	*servōs*	Acc.	*oppidum*	*oppida*
Abl.	*servō*	*servīs*	Abl.	*oppidō*	*oppidīs*

Note the following regularities (these apply to *all* five declension patterns):

1. The Dative and Ablative are always alike in the plural. In the First and Second Declensions they end in *-īs*.

2. The Accusative singular of all masculine and feminine nouns always ends in *-m* and the plural in *-s*.

3. In Neuters of all declensions, the Nominative and Accusative are always alike, and in the plural end in *-a.*

4. The Genitive plural of all declensions always ends in *-um*.

5. The Nominative and Vocative are alike in all declensions, except for the singular of Second Declension nouns and adjectives ending in *-us*, which show *-e* in the Vocative: *Et tu Brute?*

The Dative of the Personal Pronoun

The personal pronoun *is, ea, id* (he, she, it; they) was fully introduced in the notes to Chapter 5. In this chapter we see the dative: the singular *eī* (to him, to her, to it) and the plural *iīs* (to them).

The Dative of the Relative Pronoun

In Chapter 3 we met the relative pronoun (who, which) in the nominative and accusative singular. Here we meet it in dative: *cuī* (to whom).

The Demonstrative/Adjective *hic, haec, hoc*

This chapter introduces the demonstrative pronoun/adjective *hic, haec, hoc* (this, that; he, she it). It appears in the nominative case. Recall the important point that the personal pronoun (*is, ea, id)* and the demonstrative pronoun (*hic, haec, hoc*) are interchangeable in Latin (but not in English). Be careful not to confuse the demonstrative pronoun *hic* with the adverb *hīc* (here, in this place).

The Reflexive Pronoun (sē)

The reflexive pronoun indicates that the action of the verb is operating, or reflecting back on, the subject of the sentence:

He sees *himself* in the mirror.
She asks *herself* why her nose is so ugly.

This chapter introduces the reflexive pronoun in the accusative case: *sē* (all genders).

Vocabulary

> **mālum, -ī** *n* apple (do not confuse with the adjective *malus, -a, -um*)
> **immō** *interj* nay!, on the contrary!
> **nōnne?** *interrog.* asks a question to what an affirmative answer is expected
> **et . . . et**, both . . . and
> **neque . . . neque**, neither . . . nor

Capitulum VIII - Taberna Romana

The Demonstrative Pronoun/Adjective *hic, haec, hoc*

This chapter introduces the full forms of the demonstrative pronoun/adjective *hic, haec, hoc* (this, that; them; he, she it; they).

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	*hic*	*haec*	*hoc*	*hī*	*hae*	*haec*
Gen.	*huius*	*huius*	*huius*	*hōrum*	*hārum*	*hōrum*
Dat.	*huic*	*huic*	*huic*	*hīs*	*hīs*	*hīs*
Acc.	*hunc*	*hanc*	*hoc*	*hōs*	*hās*	*haec*
Abl.	*hōc*	*hāc*	*hōc*	*hīs*	*hīs*	*hīs*

The Demonstrative Pronoun/Adjective *ille, illa, illud*

This chapter introduces the full forms of another demonstrative pronoun/adjective *ille, illa, illud* (that, this; them; he, she it; they).

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	*ille*	*illa*	*illud*	*illī*	*illae*	*illa*
Gen.	*illīus*	*illīus*	*illīus*	*illōrum*	*illārum*	*illōrum*
Dat.	*illī*	*illī*	*illī*	*illīs*	*illīs*	*illīs*
Acc.	*illum*	*illam*	*illud*	*illōs*	*illās*	*illa*
Abl.	*illō*	*illā*	*illō*	*illīs*	*illīs*	*illīs*

The Relative Pronoun *quī, quae, quod*

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	*quī*	*quae*	*quod*	*quī*	*quae*	*quae*
Gen.	*cuius*	*cuius*	*cuius*	*quōrum*	*quārum*	*quōrum*
Dat.	*cuī*	*cuī*	*cuī*	*quibus*	*quibus*	*quibus*
Acc.	*quem*	*quam*	*quod*	*quōs*	*quās*	*quae*
Abl.	*quō*	*quā*	*quō*	*quibus*	*quibus*	*quibus*

Note that these pronoun/adjectives follow a modified 1st and 2nd declension pattern. All pronouns will show *-īus* in the genitive singular and normally an *-ī* in the dative singular (but note *huic*). Note also the unusual neuter in the nominative plurals *haec* and *quae*.

Ablative of Price

The price of an object is in the ablative case without preposition:

Tanta gemma sōla octōgintā sēstertiīs constat. Such a gem alone costs 80 sesterces.

Suppression of Antecedent with *quī, quae, quod*

The antecedent of the relative pronoun *quī, quae quod* can (and regularly is) suppressed in Latin. This is unlike English usage, which requires an explicit antecedent to the relative pronoun *who, which*.

Quī tabernam habet tabernius est. He who has a shop is a shopkeeper.

Vocabulary

aliī . . . aliī, some . . . others
tantus, -a, -um, such a, so great a
tantum . . . quantum, as big (great) . . . as
tantum *adv* only, merely

Capitulum IX - Pastor et Oves

Third Declension Nouns

This chapter introduces third declension nouns. The nominative singular has no regular ending. The genitive singular will always end in *-is*.

	pastor (*masc*)			ovis (*fem*)	
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
Nom.	pāstōr	pāstōr*ēs*		ovis	ov*ēs*
Gen.	pāstōr*is*	pāstōr*um*		ov*is*	ov*ium*
Dat.	pāstōr*ī*	pāstōr*ibus*		ov*ī*	ov*ibus*
Acc.	pāstōr*em*	pāstōr*ēs*		ov*em*	ov*ēs*
Abl.	pāstōr*e*	pāstōr*ibus*		ov*e*	ov*ibus*

Third declension nouns form the plurality of nouns in Latin. The third declension pattern is also used for other forms (participles and adjectives). It is therefore essential that the third declension patterns be mastered thoroughly.

Third declension nouns may form directly from the stem (such as *pāstōr* and *ovis*) or may undergo a stem change (such as *mōns, montis* and *dēns, dentis*). This makes it essential to memorize the nominative and genitive singular together.

Here are the Third Declension nouns presented in Chapters 9:

pāstōr, -ōris m shepherd   *ovis, -is f* sheep
canis, -is m/f dog   *pānis, -is m* bread
mōns, -ntis m mountain   *vallis, -is f* valley
collis, -is m hill   *arbor, -ōris f* tree
sōl, -is m sun   *nūbēs, -is f* cloud
timor, -ōris m fear   *dēns, -ntis m* tooth
clāmor, -ōris m shout

Irregular Imperatives with *dūcō, dīcō, ferō,* and *faciō*

Four Latin verbs have irregular singular imperatives. One of these is irregular also in the plural:

dūc, dūcite - lead!
dīc, dīcite - speak! say!
fer, ferte - bring! carry!
fac, facite - do! make!

The Emphatic Pronoun *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*

       This chapter introduces the emphatic pronoun *ipse, ipsa, ipsum* (himself, herself, itself, themselves). Do not confuse this with the reflexive pronoun *sē* introduced in Chapter 7. The emphatic and reflexive pronouns share the same form in English, but their grammatical usage is quite different.

       The reflexive pronoun reflects back to the subject of the sentence:
          Puella sē in speculō videt - The girl see *herself* in the mirror.

       The emphatic pronoun is used for emphasis:
          Ubi est lupus ipse? - Where is the wolf *himself*?

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	*ipse*	*ipsa*	*ipsum*	*ipsī*	*ipsae*	*ipsa*
Gen.	*ipsīus*	*ipsīus*	*ipsīus*	*ipsōrum*	*ipsārum*	*ipsōrum*
Dat.	*ipsī*	*ipsī*	*ipsī*	*ipsīs*	*ipsīs*	*ipsīs*
Acc.	*ipsum*	*ipsam*	*ipsum*	*ipsōs*	*ipsās*	*ipsa*
Abl.	*ipsō*	*ipsā*	*ipsō*	*ipsīs*	*ipsīs*	*ipsīs*

Vocabulary

       ēst, edunt, he, she, it eats; they eat. Do not confuse this verb with *est*.
       petō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, to seek, ask; attack; head for
       iaceo, -ēre, -uī, to lie (down)