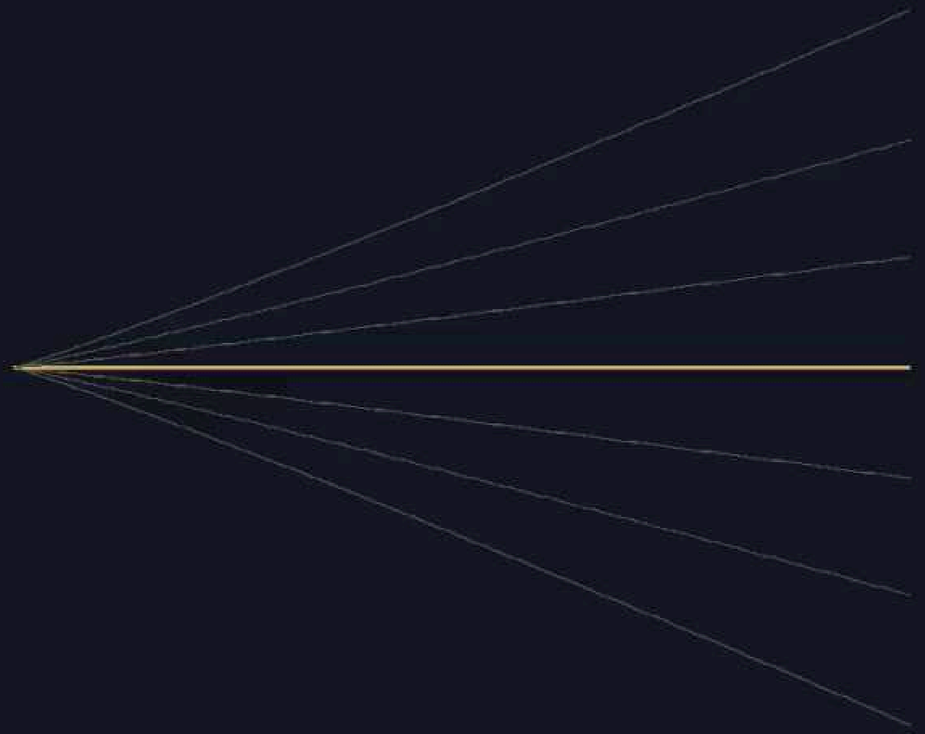
ANDERSON ACADEMY

LATN 102 B · Elementary Latin II (Brief course)

Lecture 5 · about 7 min

Pronouns and the Last Declensions



A library of university-level courses

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Three questions

- How do pronouns work?
- How do relative clauses work?
- What are the last two declensions?

¶ 5.1

How does the relative pronoun join clauses together into longer sentences?

Personal pronouns

First person

- Ego: I
- Me: me
- Mihi: to me

Second person

- Tu: you
- Te: you
- Tibi: to you

¶ 5.2

In the plural, we is nos and you is vos, with dative and ablative nobis and vobis.

When to use the pronoun

Latin	Meaning
Ego laboro, tu dormis	I work, you sleep, with contrast
Me amat	He loves me
Da mihi librum	Give me the book

¶ 5.3

In other cases the pronouns are essential: Me amat means he loves me,

Is, ea, id

- Is, ea, id: he, she, it
- Eum, eam, id: him, her, it
- Eius: his, her, its
- Ei, eae, ea: they

¶ 5.4

Eius is especially useful, because it shows possession: liber eius means his book, or her book, depending on the context.

This and that

This

- Hic, haec, hoc
- This, near the speaker
- Hic liber: this book

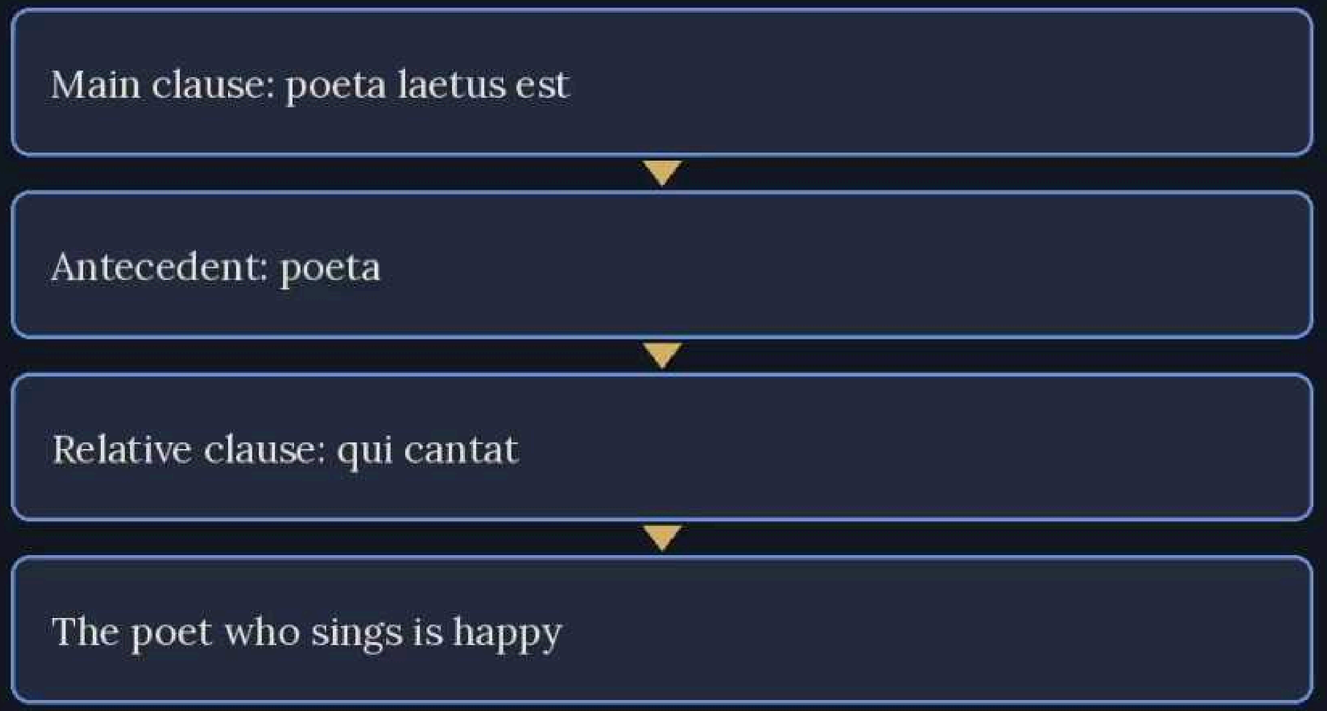
That

- Ille, illa, illud
- That, further away
- Illa urbs: that city

¶ 5.5

Both can stand alone as pronouns or go with nouns as adjectives: hic liber, this book; illa urbs, that city.

A relative clause



¶ 5.6

who sings is the relative clause and poet is the antecedent.

The relative rule

Feature	Comes from
Gender	From the antecedent
Number	From the antecedent
Case	From its job in its own clause

¶ 5.7

In poeta quem amamus, the poet whom we love, quem is masculine singular to agree with poeta,

Two relative clauses

Subject

- Femina quae cantat
- Quae: subject, nominative
- The woman who sings

Object

- Femina quam vides
- Quam: object, accusative
- The woman whom you see

¶ 5.8

Here quam is the object of vides, so it is accusative.

Second or fourth?

Dominus

- Dominus, domini
- Genitive in i
- Second declension

Manus

- Manus, manus
- Genitive in us
- Fourth declension

¶ 5.9

The fourth declension is full of u: manus, manus, manui, manum, manu in the singular, and manus, manuum,

Fourth-declension nouns

- Exercitus: army
- Senatus: senate
- Domus: house, home
- Manus: hand, as in manual

¶ 5.10

English words such as manual, manuscript, and manufacture, literally made by hand, come from manus.

The fifth declension

- Res: thing, matter
- Dies: day
- Res, rei, rem, re
- Res publica: the republic

¶ 5.11

Res has a very wide range of meanings: res publica, the public thing, meant the Roman state,

The five genitives

Declension	Genitive ending
First: puellae	Ends in ae
Second: domini	Ends in i
Third: regis	Ends in is
Fourth: manus	Ends in us
Fifth: rei	Ends in ei

¶ 5.12

Fourth ends in us, manus.

Possessive adjectives

Latin	English
Meus	My
Tuus	Your
Noster	Our
Vester	Your, plural

¶ 5.13

They are first and second declension adjectives, and they agree with the thing possessed, not with the owner:

Question or relative?

Latin	Meaning
Quis venit?	Who is coming?
Quem vidisti?	Whom did you see?
Poeta qui venit	The poet who is coming

¶ 5.14

so decide from the context whether the sentence is asking a question or describing a noun.

Exercise

Translate three sentences

Find each antecedent

Check the relative's case

Next: reading Caesar and Catullus

¶ 5.15

the girl read the book which the poet had written; this matter is pleasing to me.