

+ Relative
Pronoun

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN	Masculine, Feminine, Neuter singular & plural
NOMINATIVE	
GENITIVE	
DATIVE	
ACCUSATIVE	
ABLATIVE	
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	

ipse, ipsa, ipsum (intensive or stress pronoun/adjective)

Singular	masculine	feminine	neuter
Nominative			
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Ablative			

Plural	masculine	feminine	neuter
Nominative			
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Ablative			

	reflexive pronoun	possessive reflexive adjective					
Nom.	---	suus	sua	suum	suī	suae	sua
Gen.	suī	suī	suae	suī	suōrum	suārum	suōrum
Dat.	sibi	suō	suae	suō	suīs	suīs	suīs
Acc.	sē	suum	suam	suum	suōs	suās	sua
Abl.	sē	suō	suā	suō	suīs	suīs	suīs

A. Rule of Syntax for the reflexive pronoun (-----, sui, sibi, se, se).

- 1) The antecedent of the reflexive pronoun is the word in the nominative case. It will take its meaning (gender and number) and English translation from its antecedent.
- 2) The paradigm has no nominative case.
- 3) The paradigm is identical in all genders and in the singular and plural. It will take its meaning (gender and number) and English translation from its antecedent.
- 4) The English translation (gender and number) of this word will be determined by its antecedent.
- 5) Like **ego, tu, nos, vos** but there is a reflexive possessive adjective: **suus, a, um**. It will modify a noun in gender number and case but will refer to the antecedent, which will be the word in the nominative case.
- 6) **suus, a, um** is often used as a substantive to indicate the subjective own people, kin, family.

B. The intensive or stress adjective **ipse, ipsa, ipsum** functions to emphasis or stress the word that it modifies in gender, number and case.

C. The relative pronoun **quī, quae, quod** introduces a relative clause which is closed by a finite verb. A relative pronoun will agree with its antecedent in gender and number. Its case is determined by its grammatical function in the relative clause. **quod** (neuter singular rel. pron.) may refer to a general antecedent or the entire idea as its antecedent.

37. Paradigm, Relative Pronoun.

quī, who, which, that

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
G.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
D.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ac.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Ab.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

D. Common expressions in English:

*ipsō factō**per sē**rēs ipsa loquitur**ipsissima verba**ipsilateral**alias**alter ego**alibi**et al. = et alia*E. Simple but Sexy Sentences with —, *suī*, *sibi*, *sē*, *sē*

1) Mercurius, quī a love ipsō missus erat, sē suīs alīs in nostram ipsam urbem tulit. ala, -ae
(f) wing

2) Proeliō ipsō confectō, iste rex sibi illam tōtam praedam nihilque nōbīs dedit. *conficio*,
conficere - to complete, to finish off

3) Pyramus Thisbeque sē manibus suīs interfecērunt. Thisbe ipsa sē manū suā gladiōque eius interfecērunt.

4) Caesar ipse ūnā cum lēgātō optimō suās trēs legionēs ūnamque eius in id proelium ducet.
legatus, -ī (m) general

5) Ille rex ā suīs interfectus erat sed regīnā suā manū sē interfecit.

6) Nostrī in illa incognita loca magnō cum periculō suī ambulābant.
incognītus, a, um - not examined, untried

7) Narcissus sē vultumque suum in hāc aquā vīdit. Nōs eius vultum in illā aquā vidēre poteramus.

8) Hoc ingens animāl, quod vestrī cīvēs metuunt, ipsum suō cornū sibi nocēbat.
metuo, metuere - to fear *noceo, nocere* + dative

9) Hic miser mīles, cui dī nōn favent, ipse sibi suō gladiō nocēbat. *faveo, favēre* - to favour + dative dī = deī

10) Nostra rēgīna dīcit sē esse optimam bellatricem omnium. *bellatrix, bellatricis* (f) warrior woman

11) Eō ipsō tempore altera bellatrix sē in proelium sine metū iecit, altera in periculosissimās silvās unā cum suīs sociīs fūgit. Una bellatrix sōla vixit. Utra?

12) Utrius prudentia est maior? *maior, maius* = greater

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13) Hic vir, cuius gladius fractus est, mox sentiet esse nullam spem suā. spes, speī (f) hope + gen. frango, frangere, fregi, fractus - to break

14) Rex noster ab eīs dīs, quōs ipse nōn coluit, sē in mare iacere coactus est.

F. Simple English to Latin Sentences.

1) Each of the (two) brothers loves his own mother more than he loves himself.
more than = *magis quam*

2) This man, whose will save each one of the two gifts for himself.

3) Our men have prepared themselves and their own nation for this journey. for =
ad + acc.



4) Which one of the consuls kept calling these citizens to himself? The plan of one is good, the plan of the other foolish. *consilium, -ii (n) plan stultus, a, um - foolish*

5) These soldiers, who could not find the enemy, were fighting with themselves.
invenio, invenire - to find

6) These two cities, which tyrants rule by force, will soon bear arms between themselves.
tyrannus, -i (m) visv, vis (f) rego, regere ferre arma

G. Complex and Almost Authentic Sentences for Bunnies with Outstanding Mental Dexterity.

1) Eō ipsō diē eius victoriae rex noster occīsus est ab eius filiō, quem profugum ipse in urbem suam venīre permīserat. *occīsus* = *ob* + *caesus* *profugus*, -ī (m) fugitive
permitto, permittere, permīsi, premissus - to allow, to permit

2) Multa graviaque erant vulnera quae ipsīs hostibus sociīsque eōrum suīs pīlīs gladiīsque nostrī mīlītēs intulerant. *infernō, inferre, intulī, illātus* - to inflict an acc. upon a dative

3) Alia crīmina āb illō oratore iam remōta sunt. Reliquum est igitur ūnum crimen dē quōdam venēnō, cuius ego nec principium invenīre neque evolvere exitum possum. Quae fuit enim causa, quam ob rem istī mulierī venēnum dare vellet hic bonus adulescens?

iam (adv.) already crīmen, crīminis (n) charge *reliquus, a, um* - remaining, left *invenire* - to find
evolvere - to unroll, to real *mulier, mulieris* (f) woman *venēnum*, -ī (n) poison *neque...neque* =
neither...nor

vellet = volēbat

4) Qunnitiī, quōrum mīlitēs semper sē ad bellum bene parant, sunt proximī Germānīs, quī trāns fūlmen ignis incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quā dē causā Qunnitiī quoque reliquōs populōs virtūte praecēdunt, quod ferē cotīdiānīs proeliīs cum Germānīs contendunt, cum aut suīs fīnibus eōs prohibent aut ipsī in eōrum fīnibus bellum gerunt.

incolo, incolere - to dwell *ignis, -is (m)* fire *causa, -ae (f)* reason, cause *reliquus, a, um* - the remain, the other *praecedo, praecedere* - to go before, to surpass *ferē (adv.)* almost, nearly *contendō, contendere* - to struggle, to vie *fīnis, -s (m/f)* borders, limits *probiheo, probibēre* - to prevent, to prohibit

5) In eō itinere per silvās obscurās imperātor noster occurrit Teaganō, principī magnae virtūtis, cūius pater rēgnum multōs annōs obtinuerat et ā senātū populī Rōmānī amīcus appellātus erat. Eō ipsō tempore Teaganus autem rēgnum in cīvitatē suā occupāre voluit, quod pater annīs ante paucīs habuerat; Itaque Teaganus eā ratiōne huius imperātōris adductus paucīs mensibus sē rēgem facere et sibi regnum suīs cōpiīs suōque exercitū occupāre constituit. *occurro occurrere, occurrī* - to meet + dative *occupō, occupāre* - to seize *copiae, copiārum (f)* resources, forces, troops *exercitus, -ūs (m)* army *constituo, constituere* - to decide