

Caput XIII – Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns**Review: Pronouns!**

Consider the following sentence: He himself gave his dog to him in order to be his friend.

Translate the following sentences:

1. tē laudās.
2. mē amō.
3. pācem nōbīs damus.

Reflexive Pronouns:**1st Person Reflexive Pronouns: *meī; nostrī*, “myself”, “ourselves”**

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	xxxx	xxxx
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		

Quick Note about the Reflexive Pronouns: There is no nominative form of the reflexive pronoun –why is that?

2nd Person Reflexive Pronouns: *tuī; vestrī*, “yourself”, “yourselves”

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	xxxx	xxxx
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		

3rd Person Reflexive Pronouns: *suī; suī*, “himself”, “herself”, “itself”, “themselves”

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	xxxx	xxxx
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		

Note: This was originally the PIE 3rd person personal pronoun, but, over time, as demonstratives began to replace this original 3rd pers. pron., the only force that remained for this word was its reflexive use.

Translate: Rōmānī sē laudant.

Caesar fortūnam sibi faciet.

Intensive Pronoun: *ipse, ipsa, ipsum* - “_____self”, “_____selves”

- Follows typical **pronominal** declension pattern!
- In Old Latin, this was originally just an enclitic *-pse* attached to forms of *is, ea, id* > **ispse, eampse, eōrumpse*, etc. (cf. *is/dem, ea/dem, id/dem*); but, the uncomfortable nature of **ispse* led it to a reduction to *ipse*, from which the current forms were derived following the pattern of *ille, illa, illud*, and *iste, ista, istud*.
- The cool result of this is that you encounter forms with both parts declined (the original *is, ea, id* part and the *-pse* part) during the transitional period: *eumpsum*, e.g.

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
SINGULAR			
Nom.			
Gen.			
Dat.			
Acc.			
Abl.			
PLURAL			
Nom.			
Gen.			
Dat.			
Acc.			
Abl.			

Examples:

Cicerō ipse filiam laudāvit.

Ipse amīcum eius laudāvī.

Cicerō mē ipsum laudāverat.

Cicerō litterās vōbīs ipsīs scrīpserit.

Reflexive Possessive Adjectives:

meus / tuus / noster / vester

suus, sua, suum -

Vir suās filiās laudāverat.

Vir filiās eius laudāverat

Cicerō meum librum laudāvit.

Meum canem laudābō.

Key Terms:

Reflexive Pronoun

Intensive Pronoun

Reflexive Possessive Adj.

Practice: Give the correct Latin form of the underlined English words.

1. I taught myself.
2. He saw himself in the mirror.
3. You will save yourselves, if you flee your own king.
4. The soldiers themselves washed their own bodies.
5. I gave a pat on the back to myself.
6. He gave a pat on the back to himself.
7. They gave a pat on the back to themselves.
8. She found the answer in herself.
9. She found the book of Caesar himself.
10. She found the book of Caesar herself (=on her own).
11. She found his book.
12. She found her (own) book.
13. She found her (someone else's) book.
14. His own vices brought him down.
15. We found the truth in that very *part of ourselves which few men can face.
*(*pars, partis*, f.)