

Caput IX – Demonstratives and *UNUS NAUTA* Adjectives

Define the Latin verb: **dēmōnstrō**:

Pronoun:

Demonstrative pronouns in English:

Function of Demonstratives:

Forming Demonstrative Pronouns/Adj.:

- Most pronouns in Latin follow a slightly modified declensional pattern to those that we already know. We call this the “**Pronominal Declension**,” since it is primarily used for pronouns (the Latin word for pronouns is *prōnōmen*).
- For the most part, the pronominal declension follows the 2-1-2 declensional pattern, due both to natural similarities and then subsequent borrowing and some amount of levelling after that.
- The following differences between 2-1-2 and pronominal forms will generally hold true to the pronouns we encounter in Latin:
 - **Neuter nom./acc. singular: -d**
 - **ALL Genitive Sing.: -īus** (retaining two gen. markers together)
 - **ALL Dative Sing.: -ī** (cf. 3rd declension dat. sing.)
 - The Gen./Dat. singulars will end up being unisex forms: the same for all three genders.
 - **Nom. Masc. Sing.: -o > -e** (when short in a final syllable: -o > -e)
 - **Some Nom. forms** (even in the singular) add a deictic: **-y** (Yod (J) = /y/)

Paradigm Formation:

Decline: ille, illa, illud **BASE:** _____ **Translation:** _____

Case	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.						
Gen.						
Dat.						
Acc.						
Abl.						

Decline: iste, ista, istud **BASE:** _____ **Translation:** _____

Case	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.						
Gen.						
Dat.						
Acc.						
Abl.						

Decline: hic, haec, hoc **BASE:** _____ **Translation:** _____

hic, haec, hoc has a couple of interesting things happening:

- In most of the singular (and the neut. nom./acc. plural), the forms retain a deictic enclitic marker: *-ce*, which was then apocopated to *-c*. [Note, too, that *-m/c* > *-nc*]
- *hic, haec, hoc* also uses the *extra* deictic marker (*y*) in the Nominative forms that come from the *a*-formation (Fem. nom. sing. and Neut. nom./acc. plur.): *-ay* > *-ae*
- In the Gen. and Dat. singular forms, the *-ī-* (of *-īus* and *-ī*) meets the “o” of *ho-* and combines to: *-ui-* (*huius* < *hoīus* < *hoīos* < *hoyos*)

Case	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.						
Gen.						
Dat.						
Acc.						
Abl.						

How do these demonstrative paradigms compare to the declensions you know already?

What's new?

Practice: Decline the following noun/adjective pair in the chart below

	Noun: amor, amōris, <i>m.</i> / Demonstrative: hic, haec, hoc	
	singular	plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

	Noun: pāx, pacis, <i>f.</i> / Demonstrative: ille, illa, illud	
	singular	plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

	Noun: vitium, vitii, <i>nt.</i> / Demonstrative: iste, ista, istud	
	singular	plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

Translate into Latin:those places (*locus, -ī. m.*) dat.: _____these forces (*cōpiae, -ārum f.*) acc.: _____that author (*auctor, -ōris m.*) abl.: _____this passion (*studium, -ī n.*) gen.: _____**Special “UNUS NAUTA” Adjectives:** Adjectives that follow the pronominal declension

U	N
N	A
U	U
S	T
	A

Practice: Decline the following noun/adjective pair in the chart below

	Noun: populus, -ī, m. / Adj: tōtus, -a, -um	
	singular	plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

Key Terms:

Demonstrative
Pronoun

UNUS NAUTA Adj.
Deictic Marker *-ce*

Pronominal Declension
Apocope