

Presentation Exercise: Chapter 13

True or Very True. Latin is more logical in its formation and use of reflexive forms.

Circle the English forms where “-self” is necessary to clarify meaning:

myself yourself himself themselves

Indicate whether the sentence contains a reflexive or non-reflexive pronoun.

Reflexive or Non-Reflexive	I praise myself.
Reflexive or Non-Reflexive	You praise yourself.
Reflexive or Non-Reflexive	He (the poet) praises him (the king).
Reflexive or Non-Reflexive	He (the poet) praises himself (the poet).
Reflexive or Non-Reflexive	They (the poets) praise them (the kings).
Reflexive or Non-Reflexive	They (the poets) praise themselves (the poets).
Reflexive or Non-Reflexive	I praise you.

True or False. A pronoun is reflexive if it has the same person and number as the subject.

True or False. Latin does not use different forms for reflexives and non-reflexives in the third person.

Circle the reflexive pronouns in the following sentences and note the case which the reflexive form would be in Latin.

CASE

He longed for praise of himself. _____

We gave a gift to ourselves. _____

You love yourself too much. _____

They can see good in themselves. _____

True or False. Reflexive pronouns cannot be nominative because they must reflect the subject.

Fill in the chart below with the proper forms of the reflexive pronoun for each person and number.

	SINGULAR			*	PLURAL		
	1 st Person	2 nd Person	3 rd Person	* 1 st Person	2 nd Person	3 rd Person	
Gen	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	
Dat	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	
Acc	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	
Abl	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	

If the subject is “he,” what must *se* mean in Latin? _____

If the subject is “she,” what must *se* mean in Latin? _____

If the subject is “it,” what must *se* mean in Latin? _____

If the subject is “they,” what must *se* mean in Latin? _____

How does Latin say “with himself/herself/itself/themselves”? _____

What adjective does Latin use to say “my own”? _____

What adjective does Latin use to say “your own”? _____

What adjective does Latin use to say “our own”? _____

What adjective does Latin use to say “y’all’s own”? _____

Why does the sentence “He has your own book” NOT make sense? _____

Circle any reflexive forms in the following sentences, if they contain a reflexive form.

He has his own book.

The king has his (the poet's) book

What is the Latin adjective for "his own, her own, its own, their own"? _____

Fill in the proper form of the **reflexive possessive adjective** in the Latin sentences below.

Rex _____ *libros habet* ("The king has **his own** books")

Puella _____ *librum habet* ("The girl has **her own** book")

Otium _____ *pericula habet* ("Leisure possesses **its own** perils")

Pueri _____ *libros habent* ("The boys have **their own** books")

Rex nihil _____ *filiae dedit* ("The king gave nothing to **his own** daughter")

Illa culpas filiorum _____ *vidit* ("That woman saw the faults of **her own** sons")

Sine pecuniā _____ *non valebunt* ("Without **their own** money, they will not do well")

True or False. Reflexive possessive adjectives have no nominative forms.

Underline the intensive forms and circle the reflexive forms in the following English sentences.

He himself went to the forum.

He went to the forum and bought food for himself.

You yourself praised yourself.

True or False. Intensive and reflexive forms in Latin are the same.

Fill in the chart below with the proper form of the Latin intensive adjective. Circle mandatory long marks.

	SINGULAR			*	PLURAL		
	M	F	N	*	M	F	N
Nom	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____

Indicate whether the “-self/-selves” forms in the sentences below are intensive or reflexive.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Intensive or Reflexive | The woman herself brought food. |
| Intensive or Reflexive | The Romans themselves built a city. |
| Intensive or Reflexive | The woman brought herself food. |
| Intensive or Reflexive | The Romans built themselves a city. |
| Intensive or Reflexive | The Romans built the city themselves. |

True or False. Reflexive forms in English tend to follow directly the word they reflect, whereas intensives almost never do.

True or False. When in English a verb comes between a “self” form and the thing it refers to, it’s most likely reflexive.

VOCABULARY

Complete the information about the vocabulary items discussed in the presentation. For **CATEGORY** give the declension/gender (nouns), conjugation (verbs) or part of speech (others). For **OTHER INFORMATION**, include elements such as the word's base.

WORD	CATEGORY	MEANING/S	OTHER INFORMATION
CICERO:	_____	_____	_____
CORPUS:	_____	_____	_____
IPSE:	_____	_____	_____
NOMEN:	_____	_____	_____
SUI:	_____	_____	_____
SUUS:	_____	_____	_____
ANTE:	_____	_____	_____
NAM:	_____	_____	_____
NUMQUAM:	_____	_____	_____
PER:	_____	_____	_____
IUNGO:	_____	_____	_____
DILIGO:	_____	_____	_____