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Demonstratives Hic, Ille, Iste; Special -īus Adjectives

DEMONSTRATIVES

The Latin demonstratives (from **dēmōnstrāre**, *to point out*) function either as pronouns or adjectives equivalent to English *this/these* and *that/those*; the declension generally follows that of **magnus, -a, -um** (see Ch. 4), with the exception of the forms underlined in the following paradigms (which, as always, should be memorized by repeating the forms aloud, from left to right, **hic, haec, hoc; huius, huius, huius**; etc.).

	ille, that, those			hic, this, these		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Singular						
<i>Nom.</i>	ille	illa	illud	hic	haec	hoc
<i>Gen.</i>	<u>illīus</u>	<u>illīus</u>	<u>illīus</u>	<u>hīus</u>	<u>hīus</u>	<u>hīus</u>
<i>Dat.</i>	<u>illī</u>	<u>illī</u>	<u>illī</u>	<u>huic</u>	<u>huic</u>	<u>huic</u>
<i>Acc.</i>	illum	illam	illud	hunc	hanc	hoc
<i>Abl.</i>	illō	illā	illō	hōc	hāc	hōc
Plural						
<i>Nom.</i>	illī	illae	illa	hī	hae	haec
<i>Gen.</i>	illōrum	illārum	illōrum	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	illīs	illīs	illīs	hīs	hīs	hīs
<i>Acc.</i>	illōs	illās	illa	hōs	hās	haec
<i>Abl.</i>	illīs	illīs	illīs	hīs	hīs	hīs

DECLENSION

Iste, ista, istud, *that (near you), that of yours, such*, follows the declension of **ille**: *nom.* iste, ista, istud; *gen.* istius, istius, istius; *dat.* istī, istī, istī; etc. Be ready to give all the forms orally.

Again, all three demonstratives follow the pattern of **magnus, -a, -um** quite closely, entirely in the plural with the exception of the neuter **haec**. The most striking differences are in the distinctive genitive and dative singular forms (shared by the nine other special adjectives discussed below) and the **-c** in several forms of **hic**, a shortened form of the demonstrative enclitic **-ce**. Note that **huius** and **huic** are among the few words in which **ui** functions as a diphthong; for the special pronunciation of **huius** (= **huī-yus**) see the Introduction (p. xli).

USAGE AND TRANSLATION

In general the demonstratives point out persons or things either near the speaker (**hic liber**, *this book = this book of mine, this book here*) or near the addressee (**iste liber**, *that book, that book of yours, that book next to you*), or distant from both (**ille liber**, *that book = that book over there, that book of his or hers*). **Ille** and **hic** are sometimes equivalent to *the former* and *the latter*, respectively, and occasionally they have little more force than our personal pronouns, *he, she, it, they*; **ille** can also mean *the famous . . .*; **iste** is sometimes best translated *such*, and occasionally has a disparaging sense, as in **ista ira**, *that awful anger of yours*.

When demonstratives modify nouns, they function as adjectives; since they are by nature emphatic, they regularly precede the nouns they modify. The following examples will provide practice with some of the more troublesome forms.

hic liber, <i>this book</i>	hanc cīvitātem, <i>this state</i>
ille liber, <i>that book</i>	huic cīvitātī, <i>to this state</i>
illius librī, <i>of that book</i>	illī cīvitātī, <i>to that state</i>
illī librī, <i>those books</i>	illae cīvitātēs, <i>those states</i>
illī librō, <i>to that book</i>	haec cīvitās, <i>this state</i>
illō librō, <i>by that book</i>	haec cōnsilia, <i>these plans</i>
istius amīcī, <i>of that friend (of yours)</i>	hoc cōnsilium, <i>this plan</i>
istī amīcī, <i>those friends (of yours)</i>	hōc cōnsiliō, <i>by this plan</i>
istī amīcō, <i>to that friend (of yours)</i>	huic cōnsiliō, <i>to this plan</i>

When used alone, demonstratives function as pronouns (from Lat. **prō**, *for, in place of*, + **nōmen**, *name, noun*) and can commonly be translated as *this man, that woman, these things*, and the like, according to their gender, number, and context.

<i>hic, this man</i>	<i>ille, that man</i>
<i>hanc, this woman</i>	<i>illa, that woman</i>
<i>hunc, this man</i>	<i>illa, those things</i>
<i>haec, this woman</i>	<i>huius, of this man or woman¹</i>
<i>haec, these things</i>	<i>illī, to that man or woman¹</i>
<i>istum, that man</i>	<i>illī, those men</i>
<i>istārum, of those women</i>	

SPECIAL *-ius* ADJECTIVES

The singular of nine adjectives of the first and the second declensions is irregular in that the genitive ends in *-ius* and the dative in *-ī*, following the pattern of *illius* and *illī* above. Elsewhere in the singular and throughout the plural these are regular adjectives of the first and the second declensions, following the pattern of *magnus, -a, -um*.²

	sōlus, -a, -um, <i>alone, only</i>			alius, alia, aliud, <i>another, other</i>		
Singular						
<i>Nom.</i>	sōlus	sōla	solum	alius	alia	aliud
<i>Gen.</i>	sōlius	sōlius	sōlius	alterius ³	alterius	alterius
<i>Dat.</i>	sōlī	sōlī	sōlī	aliī	aliī	aliī
<i>Acc.</i>	solum	solum	solum	aliū	aliū	aliud
<i>Abl.</i>	sōlō	sōlā	sōlō	aliō	aliā	aliō
Plural						
<i>Nom.</i>	sōlī	sōlae etc.	sōla	aliī	aliae etc.	alia

The nine adjectives in this group can be easily remembered via the acronym UNUS NAUTA, each letter of which represents the first letter of one of the adjectives (and which at the same time includes one of the nine words, *ūnus*, and even reminds you that *nauta*, though a first declension noun, is masculine, hence the masculine form *ūnus*). Note, too, that each of the nine words indicates some aspect of number:

¹ As a rule, the neuter was used as a pronoun only in the nominative and the accusative. In the genitive, the dative, and the ablative cases the Romans preferred to use the demonstrative as an adjective in agreement with the noun for “thing”; e.g., *huius rei, of this thing*.

² Except for the neuter singular form *aliud* (cp. *illud*).

³ This form, borrowed from *alter*, is more common than the regular one, *alius*.

UNUS:

ūnus, -a, -um (ūnīus, etc.), *one*

nūllus, -a, -um (nūllīus, etc.), *no, none*

ūllus, -a, -um, *any*

sōlus, -a, -um, *alone, only*

NAUTA:

neuter, neutra, neutrum, *neither*

alius, -a, -ud, *another, other*

uter, utra, utrum, *either, which (of two)*

tōtus, -a, -um, *whole, entire*

alter, altera, alterum, *the other (of two)*

VOCABULARY

lōcus, -ī, m., *place; passage in literature*; pl., **lōca**, -ōrum, n., *places, region*; **lōcī**, -ōrum, m., *passages in literature* (allocate, dislocate, locality, locomotion)

mórbus, -ī, m., *disease, sickness* (morbid, morbidity)

stúdium, -iī, n. *eagerness, zeal, pursuit, study* (studio, studious; cp. **studeō**, Ch. 35)

hic, **haec**, **hoc**, *this; the latter*; at times weakened to *he, she, it, they* (ad hoc)

ille, **illa**, **illud**, *that; the former; the famous; he, she, it, they*

iste, **ista**, **istud**, *that of yours, that; such*; sometimes with contemptuous force

álius, -a, -ud, *other, another*; **áliī** . . . **áliī**, *some . . . others* (alias, alibi, alien)

álder, **álder**, **álderum**, *the other (of two), second* (alter, alteration, alternate, alternative, altercation, altruism, adulterate, adultery)

neúter, **neútra**, **neútrum**, *not either, neither* (neutrality, neutron)

nūllus, -a, -um, *not any, no, none* (null, nullify, nullification, annul)

sōlus, -a, -um, *alone, only, the only*; **nōn solum** . . . **sed étiam**, *not only . . . but also* (sole, solitary, soliloquy, solo, desolate, sullen)

tōtus, -a, -um, *whole, entire* (total, totality, factotum, in toto)

ūllus, -a, -um, *any*

ūnus, -a, -um, *one, single, alone* (unit, unite, union, onion, unanimous, unicorn, uniform, unique, unison, universal, university)

úter, **útra**, **útrum**, *either, which (of two)*

énim, postpositive conj., *for, in fact, truly*

in, prep. + acc., *into, toward; against* (also **in** + abl., *in, on*, see Ch. 3).

In compounds **in-** may also appear as **il-**, **ir-**, **im-**; and it may have its literal meanings or have simply an intensive force. (Contrast the inseparable negative prefix **in-**, *not, un-, in-*.)

nímis or **nímium**, adv., *too, too much, excessively*

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Hic tōtus liber litterās Rōmānās semper laudat.
2. Hī igitur illīs deābus herī grātiās agēbant.
3. Illud dē vitīis istīus rēgīnae nunc scrībam, et ista poenās dabit.
4. Neuter alterī plēnam cōpiam pecūniae tum dabit.
5. Potestne laus ūllīus terrae esse perpetua?
6. Labor ūnīus numquam poterit hās cōpiās vincere.
7. Mōrēs istīus scrīptōris erant nimis malī.
8. Nūllī magistrī, tamen, sub istō vērā docēre audēbant.
9. Valēbitne pāx in patriā nostrā post hanc victōriam?
10. Dum illī ibi remanent, aliī nihil agunt, aliī discunt.
11. Cicero was writing about the glory of the other man and his wife.
12. The whole state was thanking this man's brother alone.
13. On account of that courage of yours those (men) will lead no troops into these places tomorrow.
14. Will either book be able to overcome the faults of these times?

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Ubi illās nunc vidēre possum? (Terence.)
2. Hic illam virginem in mātirimōnium dūcet. (Terence.—**mātirimōnium, -ī.**)
3. Huic cōnsiliō palmam dō. (Terence.—**palmā, -ae, palm branch** of victory.)
4. Virtūtem enim illīus virī amāmus. (Cicero.)
5. Sōlus hunc iuvāre potes. (Terence.)
6. Poena istīus ūnīus hunc morbum cīvītātis relevābit sed perīculum semper remanēbit. (Cicero.—**relevāre, to relieve, diminish.**)
7. Hī enim dē exitiō huius cīvītātis et tōtīus orbis terrārum cōgitant. (Cicero.—**orbis, orbis, m., circle, orb; orbis terrārum, idiom, the world.**)
8. Est nūllus locus utrī hominī in hāc terrā. (Martial.)
9. Nōn sōlum ēventus hoc docet—iste est magister stultōrum!—sed etiam ratiō. (Livy.—**ēventus, outcome.**)

WHEN I HAVE . . . ENOUGH!

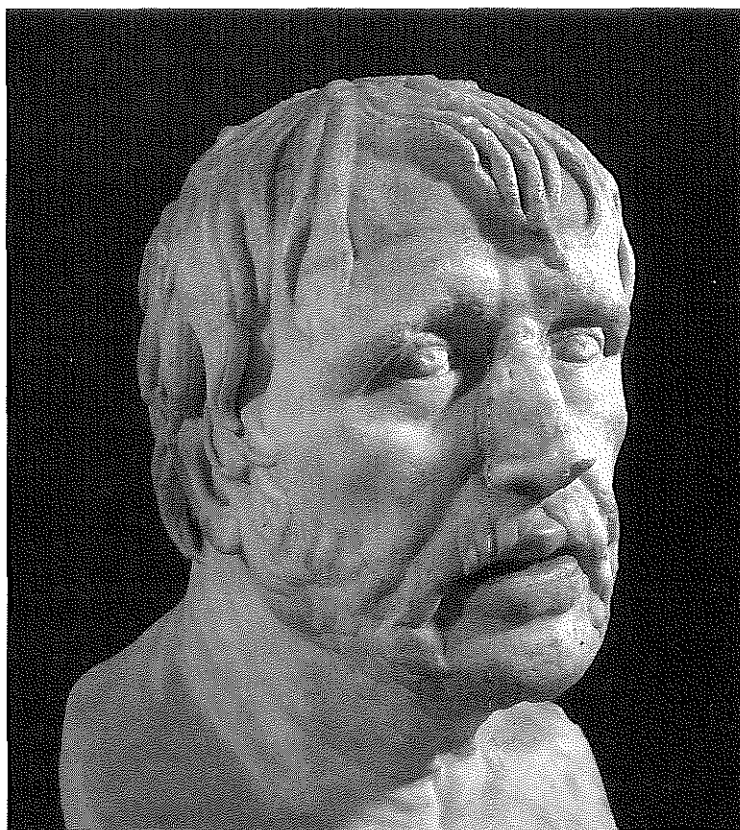
Habet Āfricānus mīliēns, tamen captat.
Fortūna multīs dat nimis, satis nūllī.

(*Martial 12.10; meter: choliambic.—**Āfricānus, -ī**, a personal name.—**mīliēns**, call it *millions*.—**captāre, to hunt for legacies.**)

Sī vīs studēre philosophiae animōque, hoc studium nōn potest valēre sine frūgālītate. Haec frūgālītās est paupertās voluntāria. Tolle, igitur, istās excūsatiōnēs: “Nōndum satis pecūniae habeo. Sī quandō illud ‘satis’ ha-

bēbō, tum mē tōtum philosophiae dabō." Incipe nunc philosophiae, nōn pecūniae, studēre.

(Seneca, *Epistulae* 17.5.—*vīs*, irreg. form, *you wish*.—*studēre* + dat., *to be eager for; devote oneself to*.—*frūgālītās -tātis*.—*paupertās, -tātis*, *small means, poverty*.—*voluntārius, -a, -um*.—*tollere*, *to take away*.—*excūsātiō, -ōnis*.—*nōndum*, *adv., not yet*.—*incipere*, *imper., begin.*)



Seneca (the Younger)
Museo Archeologico Nazionale
Naples, Italy

ETYMOLOGY

A few examples of **in-** as a prefix connected with the preposition: invoke, induce, induct, inscribe, inhibit, indebted.

Some examples of **in-** as an inseparable negative prefix: invalid, innumerable, insane, insuperable, intolerant, inanimate, infamous, inglorious, impecunious, illiberal, irrational.

Latin **ille** provided Italian, Spanish, and French with the definite article and with pronouns of the third person; and Latin **ūnus** provided these languages with the indefinite article. Some of these forms and a few other derivatives are shown in the following table:

Latin	Italian	Spanish	French
ille, illa	il, la	el, la	le, la
ille, illa	egli, ella	él, ella	il, elle
ūnus, ūna	un(o), una	un(o), una	un, une
tōtus	tutto	todo	tout
sōlus	solo	solo	seul
alter	altro	otro	autre

Fr. *là* (*there*) comes from *illāc* (*viā*), an adverbial form meaning *there* (*that way*); similarly, It. *là* and Sp. *allá*.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Here is a mysterious old inscription, found on a hitching post out west in Dodge City:

TOTI
EMUL
ESTO

Aha!—looks like the newly learned dat. of *tōtus* + *emul*, like *simul*, *simultaneously*? + some form of *sum*, *es*, *est*, the exotic future imperative, perhaps? (NOT!—that old post was just “to tie mules to”!)

Here are some more vocab. items useful for Latin conversation and other classroom activities: *surgere*, *to rise, stand up* (surge, resurgence, insurgence); *sedēre*, *to sit* (sedentary); *ambulāre*, *to walk* (ambulatory, amble, ambulance); *aperīre* (fourth conj.), *to open* (aperture); *claudere*, *to close* (clause, closet); *dēclīnāre*; *coniugāre*; *crēta*, -ae, *chalk* (cretaceous); *ērāsūra*, -ae, *eraser*; *stīlus*, -ī, *pen* or *pencil* (actually a stylus); *tabula*, -ae, *chalkboard* (tabular, tabulate); *tabella*, -ae, the diminutive form of *tabula*, *notebook, writing pad* (tablet); *iānuā*, -ae, *door* (janitor, Janus, January); *fenestra*, -ae, *window*; *cella*, -ae, *room* (cell); *sella*, -ae, *chair*; *mēnsa*, -ae, *table*; *podium*, -ī. Now you’ll know just what to do when your instructor says to you, *Salvē, discipula* (or *discipule*)! *Quid agis hodiē?* *Surge ex sellā tuā, ambulā ad tabulam, et dēclīnā “hic, haec, hoc.”* Next thing you know, you’ll be speaking Latin—not so difficult (even Roman toddlers did!): *semper valēte, amīcae amīcique!*