

Study sheet on reflexive and intensive

Reminders:

(1) Reflexives refer back to the subject of the sentence. Reflexive pronouns can then occur in oblique cases only (i.e., not in the nominative). English uses the suffix -self to reflect back onto the personal pronoun.

(2) The reflexive pronoun in Latin is a separate form for the third person only: *se, sese, se, se* (singular and plural). First and second person reflexives are the same as the regular personal pronouns.

(3) Reflexive adjectives are also separate for the third person only: *suus, sua, suum* (sing. and pl.).

(4) Learn to distinguish the reflexive from the intensive pronoun. The intensive, which you have already learned, is used to give extra emphasis to a noun or pronoun in any case, including the nominative. A problem is that English uses the same word for intensive and reflexives, but Latin does not. The intensive pronoun is *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*. Sometimes the word "very" can be substituted for the pronoun with *valde* (e.g., *I am it with my very eyes.*)

Translate the following:

1. He is a diligent engineer, and he is very diligent.
Ingenuus ingenium suum valde diligenter curavit. Ipse.
2. I never quarrel with death.
Nequamquam mori ipse timeo.
3. He is an Italian senator.
Senatus populi Romani senator est Italus.
4. He is an excellent orator, and he is very excellent.
Oratoris ingenium suum valde optime curavit. Ipse.
5. He was made with his own hands.
Ipse se ipse manu suorum fecerat.
6. He was a very good senator.
Senatus populi Romani senatoris ingenium suum valde optime curavit.
7. I will be in Rome, perhaps.
Credeam illi in Roma fore, fortasse.