

Chapter 7

When Father comes back from town, he usually brings something with him for the family. So in this chapter you find out what there is in the two sacks that Syrus and Leander have been carrying.

When we are told that Julius gives something to a member of the family, the name of this person ends in *-ō* (*Mārcō, Quāntō, Syrō, Lēandrō*) or in *-ae* (*Aemiliāe, Iuliāe, Syrae, Dēliāe*). This form, ending in *-ō* in the masculine (and neuter) and in *-ae* in the feminine, is called **dative** (Latin *datīvus*, from *dat*, 'gives'). Examples: *Iūlius Mārcō filiō suō mālum dat* (ll. 45-47); *Iūlius Aemiliāe osculum dat* (l. 63). Instead of *Iūlius Syrō et Lēandrō māla dat* we find *Iūlius servīs māla dat*, and in the sentence *Iūlius ancillīs māla dat* Syra and Delia are referred to. In the plural the dative ends in *-īs* like the ablative.

The dative of the pronoun is *ea id* is *eī* in the singular and *iīs* (or *eīs*) in the plural: *Iūlius eī* (: *Quāntō/Iuliāe*) *mālum dat*. *Iūlius iīs* (: *servīs/ancillīs*) *māla dat*. The forms are the same for all three genders. The dative (sing.) of the interrogative and relative pronoun is *cui*: *Cui Iūlius mālum dat?* *Puer/puella cui Iūlius mālum dat est filiūs/fīlia eius* (see ll. 101-104).

The examples *Puella sē in speculō videt et sē interrogat* (ll. 8-9) show that the pronoun *sē* (acc.) is used when referring to the subject in the same sentence; *sē* is called the **reflexive** pronoun (English 'himself/herself/themselves').

Compare the sentences *Iūlius in villā est* and *Iūlius in villam intrat*. In the first sentence *in* takes the ablative (*villā*), as we have seen so often; in the second it is followed by the accusative (*villam*). The examples show that *in* takes the accusative when there is motion **into** a place. Therefore we read: *Syra in cubiculum intrat*, and she says: "*Veni in hortum, Iulia!*" (ll. 14, 17).

A question introduced with *num* calls for a negative answer; therefore Julia asks: "*Num nāsus meus foedus est?*" (l. 20). The opposite effect is obtained by *nōne*: when Syra asks "*Nōne fōrmāsus est nāsus meus?*" (l. 26) she certainly expects the answer to be 'yes'. Nevertheless Julia says: "*Immō foedus est!*" The word *immō* serves to stress a denial (English 'no', 'on the contrary').

The imperative of *est* is *es!* (i.e. the stem without an ending; plural *este!*): "*Tergē oculos! Es laeta!*" (l. 23). – The greeting *Salvē!* expresses a wish for good health. It was understood as an imperative, so it has a plural form in *-te*: "*Salvēte, fili!*" (l. 31).

Note the repetition of the conjunctions *et* and *neque* (ll. 50, 57): *et Mārcus et Quāntus māla habent* and *Servī neque māla neque pira habent* (English 'both ... and' and 'neither... nor'). Instead of *et... et* we often find *nōn solum... sed etiam*: *nōn solum māla, sed etiam pira* (l. 56).

Referring to things close to him, Julius says e.g. *hic saccus* and *haec mālum*, and Julia says *haec rosa* of the rose that she is holding (ll. 43, 90, 85). The demonstrative pronoun *hic haec hoc* (English 'this') is treated in cap. 8. – *Hic saccus plenus mālōrum est* (l. 43); note the **genitive** after *plenus* ('full of...').

Compound verbs have often prepositions as their first element, like *ad-est* and *ab-est*. In this chapter you find *in-est*, *ex-venit*, *ad-it*, *ex-it* in the next *ab-it*. Often the same preposition is put before a noun in the same sentence: *Quid inest in saccis?* *Iūlius ad villam advenit* *Iulia ē cubiculō exit*.

The last example shows the shorter form *ē* of the preposition *ex*. The same rule applies to the use of *ex* and *ē* as to *ab* and *ā*: before vowels and *h-* only *ex* and *ab* are used; *ē* and *ā* are only used before consonants, never before vowels or *h-*. Examples with *ex* and *ē*: *ē/ex villā*, but only *ex atriō*, *ex hortō*.

dative
m./n. f.
sing. -ō -ae
plur. -īs

pronoun is *ea id*
dative: sing. *ei*, plur. *iīs*
interrog. & rel. pronoun
dative sing. *cui*

the **reflexive** pronoun
sē (acc.)

in + abl./acc.
ubi? *in villā*
quō? *in villam*

question: answer.
nōne... est? ... *t. est*
num... est? ... *nōn est*

es! (imp. *es!* *este!*)

sing. *salvē!*
plur. *salvēte!*

et... et
neque... neque
nōn solum... sed etiam

hic haec hoc

plenus + gen.

compound with
prepositions:
ad, ab, ex, in

ex + vowel & *h-*
ē/ex + cons. (except *h-*)