

20.1 Primary Text Reading

❖ *St. Augustine, Confessions 1.1.1*

Magnus es, domine, et laudabilis valde. Magna virtus tua et sapientiae tuae non est numerus. Et laudare te vult homo, aliqua portio creaturae tuae, et homo circumferens mortalitatem suam, circumferens testimonium peccati sui et testimonium quia superbis resistis. Et tamen laudare te vult homo, aliqua portio creaturae tuae.

Challenge Section

❖ *St. Augustine, Confessions 1.1.1*

Tu excitas ut laudare te delectet, quia fecisti nos ad te et inquietum est cor nostrum donec requiescat in te. Da mihi, domine, scire et intellegere utrum sit prius invocare te an laudare te, et scire te prius sit an invocare te.



The Passages in English

- ❖ *In the opening lines of his Confessions, St. Augustine declares that God is worthy to be praised, and that mankind’s heart does not rest till it rests in God. This passage, especially the challenge section, would be beneficial to memorize in Latin and English.*

Great are you, O Lord, and greatly to be praised. Great is your strength and your wisdom in infinite. Man, some part of your creation, wishes to praise you, man, carrying about his own mortality, carrying about a testimony of his own sin and a testimony that you resist the proud. And nevertheless, man, some part of your creation, wishes to praise you.

- ❖ *Challenge Section*

You stir him up so that he delights to praise you, because you made us for you and our heart is not quiet until it rests in you. Give me, O Lord, to know and to understand which of the two should be first, to call upon you or to praise you, and which should be first, to know you or to call upon you.

20.2 Vocabulary Exercise

Using the English translation above, match the Latin words with their English definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. magnus | A. mortality |
| 2. es | B. the proud |
| 3. tua | C. strength |
| 4. virtus | D. part |
| 5. sapientiae | E. of sin |
| 6. laudare | F. are you |
| 7. homo | G. to praise |
| 8. portio | H. testimony |
| 9. creaturae | I. of creation |
| 10. mortilitatem | J. man |
| 11. peccati | K. wisdom |
| 12. testimonium | L. your |
| 13. superbis | M. great |



Challenge section

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. excitas | A. to know |
| 2. delectat | B. you |
| 3. nos | C. heart |
| 4. te | D. our |
| 5. inquietum | E. you stir up |
| 6. cor | F. to understand |
| 7. nostrum | G. us |
| 8. requiescat | H. he delights |
| 9. scire | I. not quiet |
| 10. intellegere | J. to call upon |
| 11. invocare | K. it rests |

20.3 Grammar Lesson

❖ This lesson introduces the demonstrative *is, ea, id*.

Demonstratives. The word **demonstrative** means to point out, to show. **Demonstratives** are types of pronouns (words that stand in place of a noun) or adjectives (words that describe nouns) that point out or show. **Demonstratives** are translated as *this, that, these, those*. One of the most common **demonstratives** is *is, ea, id*. It can mean *this* or *that* in the singular, and *these* or *those* in the plural. *Is, ea, id*, like many **demonstratives**, can either act as a pronoun or an adjective. Study and memorize the forms of *is, ea, id*.

	<i>Singular</i>				<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	is	ea	id	<i>Nom.</i>	ei	eae	ea
<i>Gen.</i>	eius	eius	eius	<i>Gen.</i>	eorum	earum	eorum
<i>Dat.</i>	ei	ei	ei	<i>Dat.</i>	eis	eis	eis
<i>Acc.</i>	eum	eam	id	<i>Acc.</i>	eos	eas	ea
<i>Abl.</i>	eo	ea	eo	<i>Abl.</i>	eis	eis	eis

ea domina
this/that lady

eae dominae
these/those ladies

Demonstratives. The **demonstrative pronoun**, *is, ea, id*, can also be used as a personal pronoun meaning *he, she, it*. Generally, if the **demonstrative** is not modifying another noun, it is best translated in this way. The translation of the pronoun depends upon the antecedent, the word the pronoun is referring to, of the **demonstrative**. The meanings of *is, ea, id* are as follows:

		Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>is, he</i>	<i>ea, she</i>	<i>id, it</i>	Nom.	<i>ei, they</i>	<i>eae, they</i>	<i>ea, they</i>
Gen.	<i>eius, of him or his</i>	<i>eius, of her, or hers</i>	<i>eius, of it, or its</i>	Gen.	<i>eorum, of them, their</i>	<i>earum, of them, their</i>	<i>eorum, of them, their</i>
Dat.	<i>ei, to/for him</i>	<i>ei, to/for her</i>	<i>ei, to/for it</i>	Dat.	<i>eis, to/for them</i>	<i>eis, to/for them</i>	<i>eis, to/for them</i>
Acc.	<i>eum, him</i>	<i>eam, her</i>	<i>id, it</i>	Acc.	<i>eos, them</i>	<i>eas, them</i>	<i>ea, them</i>
Abl.	<i>eo, from/with/ by him</i>	<i>ea, from/with/ by her</i>	<i>eo, from/with/ by it</i>	Abl.	<i>eis, from/with/ by them</i>	<i>eis, from/with/ by them</i>	<i>eis, from/with/ by them</i>

Resource. For further reading on **demonstratives**, see D’Ooge, Lesson XVII (§ 112-118).

20.4 Grammar Exercises

On a separate piece of paper copy down all the forms of the demonstrative pronoun, is, ea, id. Next, review the endings of 1st and 2nd declension nouns. Copy down those endings on the same piece of paper. Examine and compare the noun endings with the demonstratives’. Do you notice any patterns between the 1st and 2nd declension noun endings and is, ea, id? Identify the similarities and the differences. Latin is full of patterns and similar forms, and it is very beneficial to recognize those patterns when learning the language.

Translate the following sentences paying close attention to the demonstrative is, ea, id. Review your vocabulary before translating.

1. Titus eos ad cenam invitat.

2. Flavia eas ad cenam invitat.

3. Is in Roma habitat.

4. Ea in Roma habitat.

5. Eae convivae ad cenam adveniunt.

6. Ei amici ad cenam adveniunt.

7. Amicae eis cenam parant.

8. Eius cibus est deliciosus.

9. Cena eorum est deliciosus.

10. Ea causa est.

20.5 Home Follow-up

Over the next week, memorize the forms of the demonstrative pronoun, *is, ea, id*. Also spend time reviewing the 1st and 2nd declension endings. For additional practice translate the dialog in D'Ooge Lesson XVII (§ 118).



20.6 Answer Keys

Vocabulary Exercise

Vocabulary Matching

1. M
2. F
3. L
4. C
5. K
6. G
7. J
8. D
9. I
10. A
11. E
12. H
13. B

Challenge section

1. E
2. H
3. G
4. B
5. I
6. C
7. D
8. K
9. A
10. F
11. J

Grammar Exercises

1. Titus (*Nom*) eos (*Acc*) ad (*Prep + Acc*) cenam (*Acc*) invitat (*Verb*).
Titus invited them (masculine) to dinner.
2. Flavia (*Nom*) eas (*Acc*) ad (*Prep + Acc*) cenam (*Acc*) invitat (*Verb*).
Flavia invited them (feminine) to dinner.
3. Is (*Nom*) in (*Prep + Abl*) Roma (*Abl*) habitat (*Verb*).
He lives in Rome.
4. Ea (*Nom*) in (*Prep + Abl*) Roma (*Abl*) habitat (*Verb*).
She lives in Rome.
5. Eae (*Nom*) convivae (*Nom*) ad (*Prep + Acc*) cenam (*Acc*) adveniunt (*Verb*).
These/those guests arrive at the dinner.
6. Ei (*Nom*) amici (*Nom*) ad (*Prep + Acc*) cenam (*Acc*) adveniunt (*Verb*).
These/those friends arrive at the dinner.
7. Amicae (*Nom*) eis (*Dat*) cenam (*Acc*) parant (*Verb*).
The friends prepare the dinner for them.
8. Eius (*Gen*) cibus (*Nom*) est (*Verb*) deliciosus (*Nom*).
His/her food is delicious.
9. Cena (*Nom*) eorum (*Gen*) est (*Verb*) deliciosus (*Nom*).
Their food is delicious.
10. Ea (*Nom*) causa (*Nom*) est (*Verb*).
This/That is the cause.