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# New Material in RL 4B & 4C
# Intensive Latin 2

*Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau*
*Transforming Education; Transforming Lives*

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# Functions of the ablative case

- There are three broad 'areas of responsibility' for the ablative case:
- Answering the questions of…
  - from where? with what starting point? => separative ablative
  - with what? by what? => ablative of instrument
  - where? when? => locative ablative (relating to place) and temporal ablative

# Relating to the separative ablative

- Ablative of comparison: an alternative the 'quam' construction for expressing comparison, with ablative used for the starting point of the comparison
  - *nihil est bello civili miserius* 'nothing is more miserable than civil war'
  - cf. *nihil est miserius quam bellum ciuile*
- Ablative of origin: a true separative ablative
  - *uir genere nobili* 'a man of noble birth'

# Relating to the temporal/locative

- Names of towns and one-town islands function like *domus* and *Roma* in expressions of direction or origin point:
  - *Romam ad senatum legatos misit* 'he sent legates to Rome and the senate'
  - *domo exitus in epulas uenit* 'having left home, he went to a feast'
- In RL 4, look out for Malta and Lilybaeum!

# Relating to the instrumental ablative

- Ablative of cause
  - *auaritia Uerris classis a praedonibus capta est* 'because of Verres' greed, the fleet was captured by pirates'
  - mainly clean, occasionally with *ex*
- Ablative of measure of difference
  - duobus digitis longior 'longer by two fingers', i.e. 'two fingers longer'

# Relating to the instrumental ablative

- Ablative of attendant circumstance (mainly with *cum*)
  - *signum abstulit* <u>*magno cum gemitu*</u> *ciuitatis* 'he removed the image to loud clamour of the people'
- Ablative ablative of manner (with/without *cum*)
  - mainly used with *cum* when the noun has no attribute but with a clean ablative when the expression includes an adjective,
  - …or when the noun concerned is *animus, mens, consilium, modus, mos, ritus, ratio, condicio* or *lex*
  - <u>*cum uirtute*</u> *uiuere; uenit* <u>*summa celeritate*</u>*;* <u>*eo consilio*</u> *dixit se uenire*

| Broad type | Narrower type |
| --- | --- |
| Separative | - many combinations with prepositions (e fano)<br><br>- comparative<br>- ablative of origin (e.g. genere nobili) |
| Instrumental | - for tools used (pugnis clauisque)<br>- ablative of cause<br>- ablative of manner<br>- attendant circumstances<br>- ablative of description<br>- with certain verbs (*utor, fruor*)<br>- ablative of measure of difference |
| Locative or Temporal | - ablative of time<br>- locative ablative (with prepositions, e.g. in *aedibus*) |

# Description with ablative or genitive

- We are used to seeing ablatives of description:
  - *seruus summa audacia*
- This chapter also adds the genitive of description, a very similar construction
  - *homo <u>maximi</u> corporis* – a man with/of the greatest body, i.e. a very large man
- Note that genitive can only be used with an adjective (or a pronoun, or number) supporting the noun
  - *classis duarum nauium* – a navy of two ships*

# Pronouns in 4B & 4C

- Pronouns:
  - *alius/a/um; aliquis; ipse* (4B)
  - *qui, quae, quod* (4C)
- Pronouns recently covered:
  - From 4A: *iste; quidam*
    - On *iste,* note that this is the so-called 2nd person demonstrative pronoun *'that of yours',* so Cicero speaking as the prosecutor of Verres (still in an official position) will sometimes refer to Verres as *iste* 'that man of yours', i.e. 'that man you support'
  - From 3C: *nemo*
  - From 3B: *se; suus*
  - From 3A: *is*

# *alius, alia, alium*

- Translation: ‘other’, ‘another’, ‘a different one’

| | M | F | N | M | F | N |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | alius | alia | aliud | alii | aliae | alia |
| A | alium | aliam | aliud | alios | alias | alia |
| G | alius | | | aliorum | aliarum | aliorum |
| D | alii | | | aliis | | |
| A | alio | alia | alio | aliis | | |

Look out for the double use of *alius*, where both need to be translated with ‘different’: *alii alia laudant ‘different people praise different things’*

# *aliquis*

- Translation: ‘someone’, ‘something’, i.e. used as a noun

| | M | F | N |
|---|---|---|---|
| N | aliquis | aliqua | aliquid |
| A | aliquem | aliquam | aliquid |
| G | | alicuius | |
| D | | alicui | |
| A | aliquo | aliqua | aliquo |

# *aliqui*

| | M | F | N |
|---|---|---|---|
| N | **aliqui** | aliqua | **aliquod** |
| A | aliquem | aliquam | **aliquod** |
| G | | alicuius | |
| D | | alicui | |
| A | aliquo | aliqua | aliquo |

- Translation: 'some', (almost 'a'), *i.e.* as adjective.

# *aliquis* or *aliqui*?

- …or *aliquid* or *aliquod*?
- *aliquis* is used (almost) as a noun, *aliqui* functions as an adjective

- **N:** *aliquis nuntiauit*… 'someone reported…'
- **A:** *at quis appellat? magistratus aliqui?* 'But who will name him? Some judge?'

# *aliqui:* practical uses

- This pronoun is especially useful for dictionary work
  - *rogo alqm* ask someone; …*alqd* for something; …*alqm alqd* ask someone for something
- Look out for the following abbreviations:
  - *alqm* = *aliquem/aliquam* => use accusative
  - *alqd* = *aliquod*
  - *alci* = *alicui* => use dative
  - *alcis* = *alicuius* => use genitive

# *ipse*

| | M | F | N | M | F | N |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | ipse | ipsa | ipsum | ipsi | ipsae | ipsa |
| A | ipsum | ipsam | ipsum | ipsos | ipsas | ipsa |
| G | ipsius | | | ipsorum | ipsarum | ipsorum |
| D | ipsi | | | ipsis | | |
| A | ipso | ipsa | ipso | ipsis | | |

- Translation: ‘self’
- Pronominal declension

# The relative pronoun (4C)

| | M | F | N | M | F | N |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | qui | quae | quod | qui | quae | quae |
| A | quem | quam | quod | quos | quas | quae |
| G | cuius | cuius | cuius | quorum | quarum | quorum |
| D | cui | cui | cui | quibus | quibus | quibus |
| A | quo | qua | quo | quibus | quibus | quibus |

…so the forms themselves are familiar from the interrogative pronoun. The context will determine which type of pronoun you are dealing with.

# Relative pronoun

- A relative pronoun can introduce a dependent clause:
  - I see the slave, in whom you believe.
  - *seruum uideo, cui credis.*

- The relative pronoun refers back to a word in the independent clause:
  - …the slave…, in whom…
  - the word 'slave' is called the <u>antecedent</u> (it goes before)

# Relative pronoun: what form to pick

- The relative pronoun must:
  - agree with the antecedent in: gender and number => here, masculine & singular
  - be in the right case for the syntactical function it fills in the dependent clause => here, dative because credo takes the dative for the person one believes in

- *seruum uideo, cui credis.*

# Relative pronouns

- uiros, *qui se Romae esse affirmauerant*, reuocabat.
  - Independent clause: uiros […] reuocabat = he called the men back
  - Dependent clause: *qui se Romae esse affirmauerant* = who had confirmed that they were from Rome
- The number and gender of the antecedent *uiros* determines the number and gender of the relative pronoun *qui*
- The case of the relative pronoun *qui* is determined by the fact that the men thus indirectly referred to are the subject of the dependent clause => nominative

# Connecting relatives

- Unlike in correct English, the relative pronoun is very commonly used in Latin at the opening of sentences, referring back to an antecedent in the previous sentence
  - *Verres seruos in templum misit. qui summa ui simulacrum commouebant*.
- This is the 'connecting relative': it connects two (in practice) independent clauses
- It is best translated with a personal or demonstrative pronoun, e.g. 'he', 'she', 'it', 'they', 'these', etc.

# New tense: Pluperfect

- Created from the perfect stem
- Active forms have the perfect stems + endings
  - Endings look suspiciously like the imperfect of sum
  - *amaueram, habueram, dixeram, audiueram, ceperam* etc
- Deponent forms consist of the perfect participle + imperfect of sum
  - Both forms need to be adapted to the appropriate person, i.e. number, and gender
  - Don't forget to decline the participle part: *Lucretia pollicita erat* vs. *Verres pollicitus erat*
- Translation: 'had ….-ed'

# Ablative absolute

- Abbreviates a longer clause
- We first meet this construction with an implied participle only
  - Latin has no present or past participle form of *esse* (unlike Greek) but it is often implied:
- *Verre praetor* = Verres [being] the praetor = with Verres as praetor / when Verres was praetor / etc
- *me amico* = me [being] a friend = with me as a friend / when I was a friend / etc

# Absolute?

- The noun involved in the ablative absolute cannot be used in any other syntactical function in the clause
  - *E.g*. if you need to use 'Verres' as the subject, you cannot also use him within the ablative absolute
- 'Absolute' here means that it is isolated from the rest of the clause; it can be removed without 'breaking' the syntax of the rest of the clause

# Ablative absolute

- More commonly, you will later see ablative absolute constructions using a participle --- and with deponent verbs, you can already do this!
- The ablative absolute normally has two key parts:
  - One noun [or a name, or an adjective] in the ablative
  - One participle in the ablative
- The tense of the participle [of course we have yet to learn the present participle!] is often important:
  - ***Verre ingresso*** *serui ex aedibus fugerunt*