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Latin 2

2.3.3

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**
 - *avaritia 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 magno cum gemitu 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*
 - *cum uirtute uiuere; uenit summa celeritate; eo consilio dixit se uenire*

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

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 maximi 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

Exercise p. 161 2

- alius aliud dicit.
- alii alibi in oppidum impetum faciunt.
- alii ex agris, pars ex oppido concurrerunt.
- dicet aliquis aliquid.
- Verres cum aliquo comite domo exiit.

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 antecedent (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 commoueabant.*
- 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'

RL p. 170

- Diodorus parua pocula, quae Mentor fecerat, habebat.
- litterae, quas scripserat, mox in Siciliam peruenerunt.

RL p. 170

- uiros, qui se Romae esse affirmauerant, reuocabat.
- Diodorus, quem Verres pocula quaedam pulcherrima habere sciebat, abierat.

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