



Prifysgol Cymru
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University of Wales
Trinity Saint David



Intensive Latin 2

Week 2
4B + 4C

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

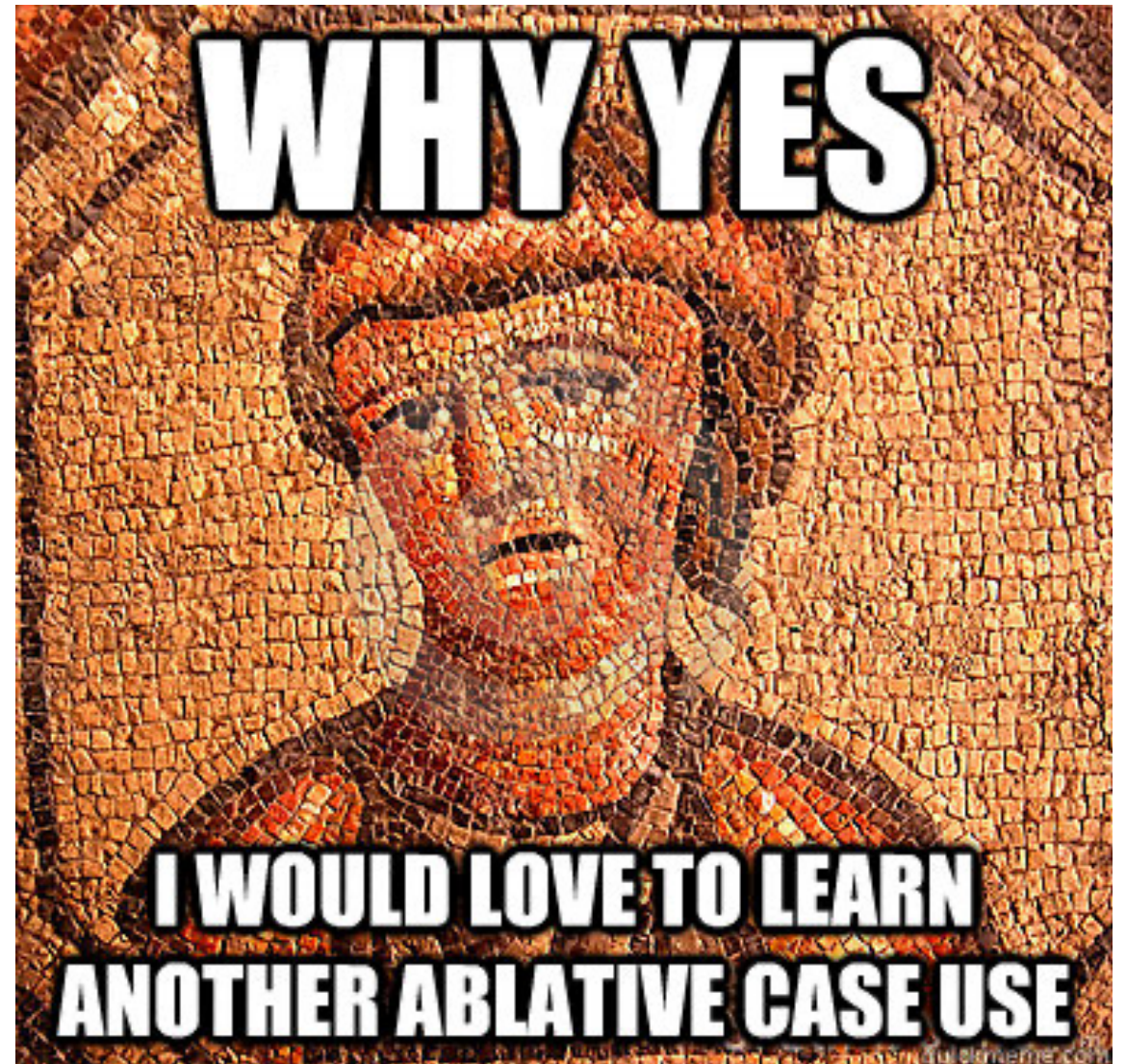


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Material to cover

1. Ablative case + ablative absolute
2. Some more pronouns
3. Pluperfect
4. Relative clauses

ALL ABOUT ABLATIVES



General rule

The ablative is used to denote the relations expressed in English by the prepositions **from, in, at, with, by**.

Remember declension endings for ablatives

1. *ā/īs*
2. *ō/īs*
3. *ē/ī, ibus;*
4. *ū/ibus*
5. *ē/ibus*

True ablative ('ablative proper')

It indicates the point from which the action (whether it is literal or figurative) moves (imagine separation, *ablatus* from *aufero*, 'I take away').

ē sacrariō = out of the shrine

ā conuiuiō = from the party

In this category, a new ablative is introduced: the ablative of comparison.

Verres est Ciceronē eloquentior = Verres is more eloquent than Cicero.

uiri peiores omnibus aliis = men worse than everybody else.

The comparative degree is often followed by the ablative signifying 'than' (notice how you have to supply it). Remember that we have also learnt another way of doing comparison, using *quam* (and when *quam* is used, the two things compared are put in the same case).

In this category, we also find the ablative of origin/source.

nata genere nobilī = she was born from a good family.

natus Iove et Maiā = he was born from Jupiter and Maia

Locative ablative

It indicates the point in time or space where or when something occurs (commonly with in). This is what I colloquially call the 'stationary' ablative, meaning that the ablative is used to describe one point in time or space.

(in) illō tempore= at that time

primā horā= at the first hour

decem diēbus= (with)in ten days

‘Instrumental’ ablative

It indicates the means/instrument by which the action is carried out, or the people, qualities and circumstances which accompany the action (in English often with ‘by’ or ‘with’). Instrumental ablative denotes means, instrument, manner and accompaniment.

mulier summā uirtutē= a woman of the highest virtue
gladio et pugnīs me uerberat= he strikes me with a sword
and fists.

In this category, we find the ablative of attendant circumstances, 'together with'. It is usually introduced by a cum, but sometimes is omitted, so be extra careful.

uenimus cum coniugibus et magnā calamitatē = we come together with wives and a great disaster.

In this category, we also find the ablative after some deponent verbs = learn them: utor ('I use'), fruor ('I enjoy'*). These verbs always govern the ablative.

fruebantur cupiditatē = they used to enjoy greed.

hīs uerbīs uteris = you use these words.

In this category, we also find the ablative of measure (sometimes degree) of difference. This ablative, with comparatives and words that imply a comparison, is employed to denote the measure, or degree, of difference.

Verres multō turpior est quam comitēs sui = Verres is much (by a great amount) viler than his companions.

*And other verbs and their compounds you have not learnt yet, but here they are in case you are curious: fungor ('I perform'), potior (when followed by the ablative, 'I gain control of', by the genitive, 'I control'), uescor ('I eat').

In this category, we also find the ablative of cause, which is deployed to show why an action was carried out. The motive which influences the mind of the person acting is expressed by the ablative of course.

amore hoc fecit = she did this from/out of love (because of love)

Ablative absolute

A noun or a pronoun, with another noun or adjective (especially a participle) can be put in the ablative to define the time or circumstances of an action. It allows us to add extra information about something which is grammatically unconnected to the main verb

This construction is very common, and is called the ablative absolute. For the moment, think of it as an ablative of attendant circumstances (thus 'with' or 'in the circumstances of'), and then you can retranslate it to render the circumstances better.

eō tempore, Verre praetōre = at this time, with Verres as praetor (ergo 'when/while Verres was praetor').

ēbriō Cleomēnē,... = With Cleomenes drunk = while/when Cleomenes was drunk...

Pronouns/Pronominal Adjectives (p.160-2)

alius, alia, aliud – other/another/different

Mostly *alius* goes like '*multus*' – but note our familiar pronominal *-īus* in the genitive, and *-ī* in the dative!

You often see in the genitive and dative the adjective *aliēnus, a, um*, 'foreign' instead (i.e. 'of another war', *aliēnī bellī*).

Note: *aliī ...*, *aliī...* means 'some ..., others ...'

aliquis/aliquī – someone/some

Just *quis/quī* with *ali* on the front

NB watch out for the fem. nom sg. and neuter plural nom/acc – we do not get *-quae*, but *-qua*.

As with many of our pronoun/adjectives – if it appears alone as a pronoun, check the gender and supply a person (or in English 'someone' is as acceptable as 'some man'), if it appears with a noun, it will mean 'some x'.

More indefinite than '*quidam*', which we learnt last week – *aliquis* is like saying 'some random person', rather than a particular person.

Neuter pronoun *aliquid* can take a partitive genitive, (like *nimis*, *plūs*, *satis*).

This *ali*+pronoun also gives us a set of adverbs, such as *aliquandō* – somewhen (so, in English, sometime), *alicubi* (somewhere), *aliquanto* (to some extent), *aliquot* (several)

ipse/ipsa/ipsum – himself/herself/itself

Again has those gen. and dat. sing. oddities.

This word is most often used with nouns or pronouns for emphasis – so *Cicerō ipse id fecit* = Cicero himself did it.

ipse can appear alone pronominally to mean 'the master' (as in the old-fashioned English slang 'himself upstairs')

Pluperfect

Last week: Imperfect is used to describe more extended “background” events, continuing, repeated actions, inceptive actions, conative actions.

Pluperfect: Translate as “I had done x”/ “I had x-ed”

One step back in time from the perfect – also a completed action. Allows you to have something which happens before a perfect tense – e.g. “After **I had spoken** to him, I left.”

Formation (see pp.166-167 for full tables)

Active Forms:

perfect stem + *eram, erās, erat*, etc.

All of the irregular verbs are regular in this regard (they are formed in exactly the same way) – just watch out for their **perfect stems**.

Remember principal parts of irregular verbs!

Deponent Verb Forms:

Perfect participle, + *eram, erās, erat*, etc.

If the perfect is participle + *sum*, then changing the tense of *sum* into a past tense, sends us one step further into the past!

Some examples

obliti eramus

we had forgotten

progressi eratis

you had advanced

amplexus eram

I had embraced

commouerat

he had moved

peperceram

I had spared

excogitauerat

he had contrived

A good exercise is n.5 on p16

The Relative Pronoun (pp. 168-70)

This is exactly like the interrogative adjective *quī* which we learned earlier in the course - but is always a pronoun.

The relative pronoun 'relates' back to someone or something mentioned earlier, and thus allows you to add an extra clause of information about them.

E.g. “I love a woman, **who** is very beautiful.” “I had a large dowry, **which** Euclio stole.”

The relative pronoun takes its gender and number from the antecedent (the thing which it describes/refers back to) – so **a woman who** = *fēmina quae* (feminine, sg).

Note that therefore the relative pronoun **may not be in the same case as the antecedent!**

Because the relative pronoun starts a new clause, its case reflects whatever it is doing in that new clause. E.g. (using a masc. sg. antecedent):

Marcus, **quī** Cicerōnis fīlius est, domum redit. [quī = subject of 'est', so nominative]

Marcus, **quem** Cicerō amat, longē abest. [quem = object of 'amat' (Cicero is subject of that clause)]

Marcus, **cuius** pater Cicerō erat, puer stultus est. [cuius = 'whose' – possessive (Cic is subject of new clause)]

Marcum, **cui** Cicerō loquitur, in campō uīdī. [cui = to whom – (person Cic is speaking to in new clause)]

Marcum, cum **quō** Cicerō abierat, māter amābat. [quō = ablative following cum (Cic is new subject)]

Connecting Relative

A relative pronoun can refer back across a full stop (thus it connects two sentences together)

In English we don't start new sentences with 'who/which', so it is more natural to use 'he/she/it/they' or 'this/that/these/those, etc.'

Remember neuter plurals can just refer to 'things' – so *quae* = 'which things', and can be used very generally to refer back to what has just happened or been discussed.

Usually best to translate as 'this/these'.

Locative

Tells us “at/in noun x” - for places (I.e. 'location')

This is relatively rare, and only applies to certain nouns – names of cities (or one-town islands), or the nouns *domus*, *rūs*, and *humus*.

In 1st & 2nd decl.,

Singular: Loc. = gen. case (*Rōmae*, *Londīniī*: ‘at Rome’, ‘in London’); Plural: Loc. = abl. case (*Athēnīs*, ‘in Athens’).

In 3rd decl.,

Singular: Loc. = dat. case ending -i (*Carthāginī* ‘at Carthage’) (NB – in later texts you can also find an ablative singular ending).

Plural Loc. = dat/abl. case

And the three irregulars: *rūrī* (‘in the country’), *humī* (‘on the ground’) and *domī* (‘at home’).

These come from *rūs*, *rūris*, n.; *humus*, *humī*, f.; and *domus*, *domūs*, f. None takes prepositions.

Similarly – these names/nouns are used in accusative without a preposition when someone is going to them. We already know this for *eo domum* – I go home

Rōmam uēnerant – they had come to Rome

Athēnās tē sequor – I follow you to Athens

Athēnīs sumus – we are in Athens

Rōmae habitābam – I used to live in Rome



Genitive of description

Very like the ablative of description – allows us to describe one noun with another, in the genitive. Must appear with a qualifying adjective – e.g:

uir summae uirtūtis = a man of the highest courage. (But without *summa*, you cannot use this construction.)

Session and Homework

Live session this coming Friday at 10am (TEAMS)

Reading exercise G&E bottom p.173; deadline 12/02)