

LATIN SYNTAX OF NOUNS FORMATION AND USAGE

Introduction. Latin is an **inflected** language with largely free word order. Nouns are inflected for number and case, pronouns and adjectives (including participles) are inflected for number, case, and gender. Verbs are inflected for person (1st, 2nd, 3rd), number (singular, plural), tense (present, future, imperfect, perfect, future perfect, pluperfect), aspect (sequence of verb tenses relational to other clauses or sentences), voice (active, passive), and mood (indicative, imperative, subjunctive). Inflection is based on function within the sentence

DEFINITIONS

Finite verb. A verb inflected for person and tense that can stand on its own as a complete sentence. Example : **venio, I come**

Subjective case. The case used to indicate the subject or agent of a finite verb

Objective case. The form of a noun or pronoun used as the object of a verb or a preposition

Oblique case. Any noun case except the nominative case, and sometimes the vocative case, where the noun is the object of a verb or the object of a preposition

Attributive adjective. An adjective that adds information or modifies a noun or pronoun. Example : **magna porta, the large gate; patria antiqua, the ancient native land / fatherland**

Predicate adjective. A noun or adjective in the predicate, a verb and its dependent words and phrases. Example : **Quintus est poeta, Quintus is a poet; pueri debent esse boni, The boys ought to be good**

Substantive adjective. An adjective replaces a noun. Example : **bonas saepe laudant, They often praise the good [women]; pauci de periculo cogitant, Few [men] are thinking about the danger**

NOUNS

Case and declension. Nouns have different endings according to their function within the sentence : **rex, the king** (subject) or **regem, the king** (object). Most nouns have six case endings. Example :

CASE AND DECLENSION				
rex, regis. 3mc. a king, a ruler				
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative Subject	rex	a king	reges	the kings
Genitive Possessive	regis	of the king	regum	of the kings
Dative Indirect Object	regi	to / for the king	regibus	to / for the kings
Accusative Direct Object	regem	the king	reges	the kings
Ablative Conflation denoting : whence, how, where	rege	by / with / from the king	regibus	by / with / from the kings
Vocative Direct address	rex	o, the king	reges	o, the kings
Locative Place : city, towns, islands	Roma	in Rome [singular only]	Athenae	in Athens [plural only]

Definite and Indefinite article. Latin has neither the definite nor indefinite article, therefore **rex**, may mean : **king, a king, or the king** according to context

Number. Nouns have two numbers : singular : **mulier, a woman** and plural : **mulieres, the women**

Nota bene : **mulier, mulieris.** 3fc. **a woman. mulier sapiens es, Nausistra, You are a wise woman, Nausistra.** (by extension) **uxor, uxoris.** 3fc. **a wife, a spouse, a consort**

Number and plural only nouns. There are some nouns that decline and are used only in the plural. Though plural, they refer to : masculine or feminine or neuter. A noun's gender is shown by the adjectives and pronouns that refer to it :

Masculine	hic vir	this man	ipse rex	the king himself
Feminine	haec mulier	this woman	ipsa puella	the girl herself
Neuter	hoc nomen	this name	ipsum bellum	the war itself

To a certain extent, gender follows the meaning of the word; **winds** are masculine, 2nd or 3rd declension nouns. Example :

septentrio, septentrionis	3m.	the north wind
solanus, solani	2m	the east wind
auster, austris	2m	the south wind
favonius, favonii	2m	Zephyrus or the west wind

Nota bene : For additional information, vocabulary concerning **winds**, see : **Additional Notes Latin Syntax.** Page 36

Another instant of gender following meaning are nouns associated with occupation, masculine with 1st declension feminine endings. Example :

poeta, poetae	1m	the poet
agricola, agricolae	1m	the farmer
auriga, aurigae	1m	the charioteer
pirata, piratae	1m	the pirate

Feminine nouns. Those nouns who refer to females, such as **puella, girl; mulier, woman; dea, goddess**, and also some inanimate or abstract nouns such as **arbor, tree; urbs, city; humanitas, kindness; natio, nation.** These words usually are 1st declension, ending **-a**. There are several exceptions, such as **poeta, poet** and 3rd declension nouns ending in **-tas** and **-tio**

Masculine nouns. Those nouns who refer to males, such as **dominus, master; puer, boy; deus, god** and also some inanimate objects such as **hortus, garden; exercitus, army; mos, custom.** These words usually are 2nd declension, ending **-us** or **-er** masculine endings

Neuter nouns. Those nouns, apart from **scortum**, a male or female **whore**, all refer to things, such as **nomen, name; corpus, body; bellum, war; venenum, poison**

Singularity and plurality, masculine and feminine nouns. Masculine and feminine nouns of whatever declension, always add **-m** to make the direct object, accusative case, singular : **puellam, puerum, regem** and **-s** to make the direct object, accusative case, plural : **puellas, pueros, reges**

Neuter nouns differ from masculine and feminine nouns. Neuter nouns differ in two ways, firstly ; the plural nominative ends in **-a** : **bella, wars; corpora, bodies** and secondly : the subject, nominative and direct object, accusative cases are identical



APPOSITION

An **appositive noun** is **positioned next to** another noun. Example : **Gaium, filium meum, in agro video.** I see Gaius, my son, in the field. **filium** is said to be in apposition with **Gaium**. Nouns in apposition agree in case, usually in number, and often in gender. The appositive noun is usually separated from the preceding noun by a comma. Apposition may occur in all Latin cases. Example :

Nominative	Marcus, bonus vir, in agris laborat Marcus, <u>a good man</u> , is working in the fields nuntij ad insulam ivimus We went <u>as messengers</u> to the island amicus tuus tibi loquor I speak to you as <u>your friend</u>
Genitive	memores invidiae tuae, culpae magnae, ex urbe ibimus Mindful of your envy, <u>a great fault</u> , we shall go out of the city nomen regis a populo Romano non dilectum est The name <u>of king</u> was not esteemed by the people of Rome difficile est artem rei militaris docere It is difficult to teach the art <u>of warfare</u>
Dative	sorori Annae donum dedit He gave a gift to his sister <u>Anna</u>
Accusative	Marcum ducem copiarum in Italiam miserunt They sent Marcus into Italy as <u>leader</u> of the troops
Ablative	socii in patria Asia visi sunt The allies were seen in their native land of <u>Asia</u>

The appositive and urbs and oppidum. Nouns such as **urbs** and **oppidum** are in apposition to the named habitation, not a genitive. Example :

urbs Roma the city of Rome



NOMINATIVE CASE

Nominative case. The nominative case is used for the subject of a **finite verb** and for the **predicate nominative**. Example :

nautae vela ad insulam dederunt The sailors set sail to the island

Marcus est vir honestus Marcus is a distinguished man [predicate nominative]

Marcus vir honestus videtur Marcus seems a distinguished man [predicate nominative]

Marcus honestus videbatur Marcus seemed distinguished [predicate nominative]

pueri puellaeque in tectum missi sunt The boys and girls were sent into the house [Nota bene : See Additional Notes Latin Syntax. Page 36]

mare, sidera, animalia, terraque a dis immortalibus facta est The sea, stars, animals and land were made by the immortal gods

NOMINATIVE CASE AND THE FINITE VERB

Nominative case and the finite verb. The **subject** of a finite verb (any form of the **indicative** or **subjunctive** or **imperative mood**) in the **nominative case**. Example :

cives turrim moenibus addunt

The citizens are adding a tower to the ramparts

portae claudantur

Let the gates be closed

vos mihi parete

Do you obey me

PREDICATE NOMINATIVE AND SUM

Predicate nominative and sum. The verb **sum** is **intransitive** and often acts as a linking verb (often connecting the subject with a predicate noun or adjective). **sum** has neither active nor passive voice. Since **sum** is intransitive, it cannot take a **direct objective**, an **accusative**. Example :

filia tua est bona

Your daughter is good

sunt multi agricolae in agris

There are many farmers [many farmers are] in the field

The **predicate nominative** is connected with the sentence's subject by the linking verb **sum**. Therefore, the predicate nominative agrees in **case**, usually the nominative, and in **gender** and **number**. The **predicate adjective default agreement is masculine**, unless the subject is feminine. Example :

Vergilius est poeta

Vergil is a poet

Vergilius est magnus

Vergil is great [famous]

fillus debet esse boni

The son ought to be good
[well behaved]

filli fillaeque sunt boni

The son and daughter are good
[well behaved]



GENITIVE CASE

Genitive case. The genitive case is used with nouns, adjectives, and verbs. The genitive is used to express **possession** or **connection**. The genitive case, broadly, is used for a noun which is dependent on another noun to denote a person or thing to which an object, quality, feeling, or action belongs. Example :

ager agricolae

the farmer's field

pater Caesaris

the father of Caesar

porta castrorum

the gate of the camp

difficultates navigacionis

difficulties connected with the voyage

ad Vestae

to Vesta's [temple]

patria feminae

the native land of the woman [the woman's native land / fatherland]

timor aquae

fear of water

urna pecuniae

a jar of money

potentia Pompeii

Pompey's power

perditorum temeritas

the recklessness of desperate men

tectum <u>mei amici</u> igni deletum est	<u>My friend's</u> house was destroyed by fire
mater <u>ducis</u> ab incolis laudata est	The mother <u>of the leader</u> was praised by the inhabitants
iuvenis fratrem gladio <u>patris</u> interfecit	The young man killed his brother with his <u>father's</u> sword
poeta <u>cuius</u> liber est notus auxilium a rege petivit	The poet <u>whose</u> book is well known sought aid from the king

Genitive and the understood noun. The possessive genitive, in some instances the noun is understood. Example :

ad Castoris [aedes]	at [the temple of] Castor
Flaccus Claudii	Flaccus [slave] of Claudius

Genitive and sum. The possessive genitive may be used with **sum** in the sense of **belong to**. It may express an idea : **is the business of, the part of, the mark of, characteristic of, the duty of**. Example :

haec domus est <u>mei</u> fratris	This house is <u>my</u> brother's
imperare <u>imperatoris</u> est	It is a general's business to issue <u>commands</u>
<u>timidi</u> est fugere	It is characteristic <u>of a coward</u> to run away

Genitive substituting for the predicate. The possessive genitive may substitute for the predicate, connected with its noun by a verb. Example :

haec domus est <u>patris mei</u>	This house is <u>my father's</u>
iam me <u>Pompei</u> totum esse scis	You know I am now all for <u>Pompey</u> [all Pompey's]
<u>compendi</u> facere	to save [make a saving]
<u>luci</u> facere	to get the benefit of [make a profit]

Possessive adjective versus the possessive pronoun. The possessive adjective is preferred to the possessive genitive of a personal pronoun, **liber meus**. Do not write : **liber mei**. **my book**. Example :

<u>adversarius</u> meus	my <u>opponent</u>
<u>tuum</u> est parere	It is <u>your business</u> to obey

Subjective genitive. The genitive may express the *subject* of the action implied in the noun on which the genitive depends. Example :

<u>fuga</u> Gallorum	<u>the flight</u> of the Gauls [the Gauls fled]
<u>adventus</u> adolescentium	<u>the arrival</u> of the young men [the young men have arrived]

Objective genitive. The genitive may express the *object* of the action implied in the noun on which the genitive depends. Example :

amor <u>libertatis</u>	love <u>of freedom</u> [Men love freedom]
spes <u>victoriae</u>	hope <u>of victory</u> [The soldiers hope for victory]

Genitive with adjectives. The objective genitive is used with the adjectives **cupidus**, **eager**, **desirous**; **memor**, **mindful**, **remembering**, **immemor**, **forgetful**, **unmindful**; **oblitus**, **forgetful**; **patiens**, **enduring**, **patient**; **peritus**, **experienced**, **skilled**, **practised**; **imperitus**, **inexperienced**, **unskilled**, **ignorant** [of]. Example :

rei militaris <u>peritus</u>	<u>skilled</u> in the art of war
<u>memor</u> vestri	<u>mindful</u> of you
<u>patiens</u> inediae	<u>enduring</u> hunger

Genitive indicating plenty or want. The genitive is used with certain adjectives denoting **plenty** or **want**. Example :

plenus <u>auris</u>	full <u>of gold</u>
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Genitive with verbs to remember or to forget. The genitive is used with verbs expressing remembrance and forgetting. Example :

<u>matris et patris bene memini</u>	I remember <u>my mother and father well</u>
<u>doloris nuper oblitus eram</u>	I had recently forgotten <u>my grief</u>
<u>virtutis eorum non obliviscor</u>	I do not forget their <u>courage</u>
<u>tui meminit, omnia meminit</u>	He remembers <u>you</u> , he remembers everything
<u>veteris contumeliae oblivisci vult, haec oblitus est</u>	He is willing to forget an <u>old affront</u> , he has forgotten this
<u>memoriam vestri retineo</u>	I remember <u>you</u>
<u>factorum fortium ducum nostrorum semper meminerimus</u>	We shall always remember <u>the brave deeds</u> of our leaders
<u>veniae nostrae oblivisceris ?</u>	Are you forgetting <u>our kindness</u> ?
<u>memores patria magno cum studio pugnabimus</u>	Mindful <u>of our native land</u> we shall fight with great zeal

Nota bene : The accusative is also present with verbs expressing remembrance and forgetting. Example :

memini, meminisse (3. no present indicative, perfect forms have present meaning, no supine stem + genitive). to remember, I am mindful of

obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum (3. deponent + genitive of person or genitive / accusative of person or thing). to lose remembrance of, forget

reminiscor, reminisci (3. deponent + genitive). to recall to mind, recollect, to lose remembrance of, forget

PARTITIVE GENITIVE GENITIVE OF THE WHOLE

Partitive genitive (genitive of the whole). The partitive genitive, genitive of the whole, denotes part of a whole. It is used with nouns, pronouns, comparative and superlative adjectives, ordinal numerals, and milia, a thousand. Example :

<u>pars exercitus</u>	<u>part</u> of the army [army = the whole]
<u>quis Gallorum</u>	<u>who</u> of the Gauls
<u>fortior centurionum</u>	the braver <u>of the centurions</u>
<u>celerrima navium</u>	the swiftest <u>of the ships</u>
<u>primus omnium</u>	the first <u>of all</u>
<u>tria milia equitum</u>	three thousand <u>horsemen</u>
<u>nemo amicorum meorum</u>	<u>no one</u> of my friends

Partitive genitive, neuter singular. Genitive of the whole may be neuter singular of a 2nd declension adjective. Example :

<u>multum boni</u>	<u>much good</u> [literal : of good]
<u>nihil certi</u>	<u>nothing certain</u>
<u>quid novi ?</u>	<u>What [is] new ?</u>

Partitive genitive and limiting adverbs of quantity. Since the partitive genitive is part of the whole, the following limiting adverbs of quantity are often used when either the subject or object of a verb. Example:

<u>minus</u>	<u>less</u>	<u>plus</u>	<u>more</u>
<u>nemo</u>	<u>no one</u>	<u>quantum</u>	<u>how much</u>
<u>nihil</u>	<u>nothing, no</u>	<u>quid</u>	<u>what</u>
<u>nimis</u>	<u>too much</u>	<u>quidquam</u>	<u>anything</u>

nullus	none, not one	quisque	each
parum	too little	satis	enough
paulum	a little	tantum	so much

Example :

minus <u>laboris</u>	less <u>toil</u>	plus <u>auctoritatis</u>	more <u>authority</u>
quisque <u>nostrum</u>	each <u>of us</u>	quid <u>consilii</u>	what <u>plan</u>
parum <u>diligentiae</u>	too little <u>care</u>	satis <u>frumenti</u>	enough <u>grain</u>

PARTITIVE GENITIVE WITH CARDINAL NUMBERS

Cardinal Numbers. Cardinal numbers, **numerorum naturalium**, not **milie**, a thousand, **quidam**, a certain one, and **pauci**, a few; the idea of the whole is expressed by **e** or **ex** and **de** and the ablative. Example :

tres <u>ex amicis</u> meis	three <u>of my friends</u> [but : tres amici. three friends]
quinque <u>ex eis</u>	five <u>of them</u>
centum <u>ex viris</u>	a hundred [100] <u>of the men</u>
quidam <u>ex eis</u>	a certain one <u>of them</u>
pauci <u>ex amicis</u>	a few <u>of the friends</u>
unus <u>e libris</u> ad nos missus est	One <u>of the books</u> was sent to us
quinque <u>e militibus</u> interfecti sunt	Five <u>of the soldiers</u> were killed
quidam <u>ex hominibus</u> in via ambulabat	A certain one <u>of the men</u> was walking in the street
pauci <u>de nostris</u> interfecti sunt	A few <u>of our</u> men were slain
unus <u>e filiis</u> principis captus est	One <u>of the chief's sons</u> was captured

Words used substantively in Latin require a partitive genitive to render an idea which in English would be expressed with a noun and an adjective. Example :

<u>satis pecuniae</u> habet	He has enough [of] <u>money</u>
<u>plus pecuniae</u> habet quam tu	He has more [of] <u>money</u> than you

In the singular, **plus** is used substantively and is indeclinable; in the plural, used attributively and is declined. Example :

<u>plus</u> hominum ad se vocavit	He called <u>more</u> [of] men to him
<u>plures</u> homines ad se vocavit	He called <u>more</u> men to him

GENITIVE OF EQUIVALENCE

Genitive of equivalence. The genitive of equivalence is the relationship between elements of a grammatical set which is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive. Equivalence defines an exclusive class whose members have a relationship to each other and not to those in other classes, therefore; they have the same value. Example :

virtus iustitiae	the virtue of justice [the virtue that is justice]
gloriae praemium	the reward of glory [the reward that consists of glory]
vitae necisque potestas	the power of life and death

GENITIVE (AND ABLATIVE) OF DESCRIPTION

Genitive (and ablative) of description. A noun in the ablative or genitive case, when modified by an adjective, may be used to describe or express a quality of another noun. Example :

<u>vir magna sapientia</u>	Ablative : A man <u>with great wisdom</u>
<u>vir magnae sapientiae</u>	Genitive : A man <u>of great wisdom</u>
<u>vir magnae sapientiae</u> ab omnibus laudatur	A man <u>of great wisdom</u> is praised by all
verba <u>eius modi</u> a populo omni audita sunt	Words <u>of this kind</u> have been heard by all the people
Cicero fuit homo <u>magnae famae</u>	Cicero was a man <u>of great reputation</u>

The genitive of description is used if the descriptive phrase includes a numeral or involves the nouns **genus** and **modus**. Example :

murus <u>decem pedum</u>	<u>a ten-foot wall</u>
praesidium <u>quattuor legionum</u>	a garrison <u>of four legions</u>
iter <u>trium milium</u> passum	<u>a three-mile</u> march
consilium <u>eius modi</u>	a plan <u>of that sort</u>
oratio <u>huius generis</u>	a speech <u>of this kind</u>

GENITIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC

Genitive of characteristic. Predicate nouns are used with verbs **sum** and **fiō** always in the same case, the nominative, as the noun they referred to. Example : **lupus ferox est** The wolf is wild

The genitive of characteristic, the genitive of a noun is used as a predicate, the verb is usually **sum**. Since you are describing the quality of a person, it is suggested the following phrase be inserted in the translation : **it is characteristic of** or **it is the mark of**. Example :

<u>luporum</u> est agnos terrere	<u>It is characteristic of wolves</u> to frighten lambs
<u>magistri boni</u> est discipulos laudare	<u>It is the mark of a good teacher</u> to praise his students
est <u>boni imperatoris</u> bene ducere	<u>It is the mark of a good commander</u> to lead well
<u>digni civis</u> est de curis patriae cogitare	<u>It is the mark of a worthy citizen</u> to think about the cares of his native land / fatherland
sapienter regere est <u>honesti regis</u>	Ruling wisely <u>is the mark of a respected king</u>

GENITIVE AND VERBS ACCUSING AND CONDEMNING

Genitive and verbs of accusing and condemning. The genitive serves as the object of a verbal idea of nouns, adjectives, and is used with some verbs, such as, verbs of **accusing** and **condemning** to express the charge or penalty. Example :

hostes <u>gravium scelerum</u> damnaverunt	They condemned the enemy <u>for serious crimes</u>
feminas <u>irae</u> damnamus	We condemn the women <u>for their anger</u>
nautas <u>insidiarum</u> damnabit	You will condemn the sailors <u>for their treachery</u>
Genitive of the charge :	
puellam <u>curae</u> culpat	He blames the girl [of] for [her] <u>concern</u>
Genitive of the penalty :	
nautam <u>pecuniae</u> damnavit	He sentenced the sailor [of money] <u>to pay money</u>
Nota bene : absolvo, absolvere, absolvi, absolutum (3). to absolve (from), discharge, acquit, declare innocent	

arguo, arguere, argui, argutum (3). to accuse, charge with, reprove; convict; condemn

culpo, culpare, culpavi, culpatum (1). to blame

damno, damnare, damnavi, damnatum (3) i. to discredit, find fault, disapprove ii. to sentence someone to a punishment, declare guilty, condemn, convict

GENITIVE OF INDEFINITE PRICE OR VALUE

Genitive of indefinite price or value. The genitive forms are used to express either the price or value with verbs of **buying, selling, valuing, and sum**; and the genitive neuter singular form of adjectives denoting quantity, such as : **magni, large** or **big**; **pluris, more**; **maximi, greatest** or **largest**; **parvi, small, little, or puny**; **minoris, lesser, inferior, smaller**; **minimi, least** or **small**; **tanti, of such size, so much / great**; and **quanti, how much / many / big**. Example :

domum parvi aestimavit

He valued the house at a small price

tanti apud Caesarem eius gratia est

His influence with Caesar is so great

inimicos parvi facimus

We reckon our enemies of little worth

quid tanti aestimamus ?

What do we estimate of such great value ?

tectum magni habeo

I have a house of great value

Nota bene : **aestimo, aestimare, aestimavi, aestimatum** (1). to determine the value of something, value, price

emo, emere, emi, emptum (3). i. to buy, purchase ii. to acquire, procure

tectum, tecti. 2n. a roof, ceiling, canopy, (metaphor) a house

GENITIVE OF THE INSULT

Genitive of the insult. Latin is an expressive language. Words used metaphorically may express *insult*

Classical Rome's **lowest denomination circulating coin** was the **as**. If you were compared to being an **as** : you had little social standing. Another noun was **floccus**, being either a **tuft** or **wisp of wool**. As an insult **floccus**, you are **damned**. Example :

magistrum meum non flocci facio
or
magistrum meum flocci facio

My teacher isn't worth / is worth a damn to me [I do not value my teacher. Two versions of the sentence are cited, the first includes the adverb **non**. The alternate sentence omits **non**, since a negative connotation is implied]

te flocci duco

I don't give a damn for you

The neuter pronoun **nihil, nothing** is indeclinable. **nihil** exists only in the nominative and accusative singular. However, **nihil** appears in Roman writing in the genitive and ablative singular : **nihili** and **nihilium**, as an insult. **nihil** is used in the same sense as **as** and **floccus** : **Marcus nihili est!** **Marcus is nothing!**

Nota bene : **as, assis.** 3m, i-stem. lowest value Roman coin. a copper coin

floccus, flocci. 2m. a tuft, wisp of wool, (vulgar, as an insult) damn

nihil. 2n, sg. indeclinable adverb. nothing

GENITIVE SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE

Genitive of the subjective. There is a verbal idea understood in nouns and adjectives of feeling or action. The noun that is the *subject* of this verbal idea is the **subjective genitive**. Example :

feminae amor patriae

the woman's love of her native land [the woman is doing the loving and therefore *feminae* is the subjective genitive: the woman [subject] loves her native land [object]]

luno de Iovis amore pulchrarum feminarum monebatur

Juno was warned about Jupiter's love of beautiful women

ira reginae populum terret

The queen's anger is frightening the people

milites insidiis hostium superati sunt The soldiers were conquered by the treachery of the enemy

ob regis curam de salute populi urbs quam optime munita est On account of the king's concern about the safety of the people, the city has been fortified as well as possible

facta fortissimo militum a ducibus laudata sunt The very brave deed of the soldiers were praised by the leaders

Genitive of the objective. There is a verbal idea understood in nouns and adjectives of feeling or action. The noun that is the *object* of this verbal idea is the **objective genitive**. Example :

amor patriae love of the native land [what is loved is the native land, *patriae* is the object of the verbal idea understood in *amor*]

dux belli hortatus est ut milites quam fortissime pugnarent The leader of the war urged that the soldiers fight as bravely as possible

incolae oppidi ruinam tectorum timuerunt The inhabitants of the town feared the destruction of the houses

erant multi rumores de spe pacis There were many rumours about the hope of peace

multa pecunia saepe est invidiae causa A lot of money is often the cause of envy

luno de Iovis amore pulchrarum feminarum monebatur Juno was warned about Jupiter's love of beautiful women

iuvenis studiosus legendi multa didicit The young man, fond of reading, learned many things

OBJECTIVE GENITIVE WITH IMPERSONAL VERBS

Objective genitive with impersonal verbs. Latin has a small number of **impersonal verbs** conjugated in the 3rd person singular (due to their peculiar sense). They lack a sentence subject. The impersonal verb takes the **genitive of the thing which arouses the feeling** and the **accusative of the person concerned**. Example :

me invidiae pudet I am ashamed of my jealousy

vos belli longi piget ? Are you disgusted with the long war ?

quos superatorum miseret ? Who pities the conquered ?

ducis interest inimicos interfici It is in the leader's interest that his enemies be killed

Nota bene : **miseret, miserere, miseruit** (2, impersonal, no passive, no supine stem). **it distresses me, I feel sorry for**
paenitet, paenitere, paenitui, paeniturus (2, impersonal, no supine stem except future active participle). **it [causes] regret**

piget, pigere, piguit (2 + accusative, person, + genitive, distress, no supine stem). **it irks, pains, disgusts**

pudet, pudere, pudui, puditum (2). (intransitive) **it shames [me]**, (transitive) **it causes shame**

taedet, taedere, taedui, taesum (2). **it disgusts [me], it offends [me]**

GENITIVE OF FULLNESS AND WANT

Genitive of fullness and want. Words expressing **fullness** and **emptiness** often govern the genitive. Example :

servi uram	{	<p>plenam aquae</p> <p>inanem aquae</p>	}	in mensa posuerunt
------------	---	---	---	--------------------

The slaves placed on the table the urn	{	<p>full of water</p> <p>empty of water</p>	}
--	---	--	---

milites fortes timoris semper non egent Brave soldiers do not always lack fear

Marcus agrum pauperem aquae coluit Marcus tilled a field poor in water

Nota bene : **plenus, -a, -um.** 1 / 2 adj. **full, filed, complete**

inanis, inane. 3 adj, 2-end. **empty, void, hollow**

colo, colere, colui, cultum (3). **to till, cultivate the land, take care of**

egeo, egere, egui, egiturus (2 + genitive or + ablative, no passive, no supine stem except in future active participle). **to want, be in need, lack, be without, require**

GREEK, EPEXEGETICAL, GENITIVE

Greek, epexegetical, genitive. **servus Graecus Roma tenebatur captivus**, it was the Greek slave who held Rome captive. The Italian-Greek relationship was difficult. One aspect of the relationship was mimicking Grecian written style. Rome adopted Greek usage, adjectives meaning **skilled in, having knowledge of** may govern the genitive. Example :

puerum peritum legendi laudabamus

we kept on praising the boy skilled in reading

vir doctus litterarum fuit

He was a man learned in literature

dux belli gerendi scitus a civibus factus est

A leader skilled in waging war was chosen [literal : made] by the citizens

Nota bene : **scitus, -a, -um.** 1 / 2 adj. **approved, appointed, (by extension) skilled, knowledgeable**

GENITIVE WITH CAUSA AND GRATIA

Genitive with causa and gratia. **causa** and **gratia** both mean, **for the sake of**. Both nouns govern the genitive and are placed **after** it. Example :

gloria causa [gratia], bellum gessimus

We waged war for the sake of glory

gens hostiles bella gerebat vincendi causa [gratia]

The hostile people used to wage wars for the sake of conquering [literal : in order to conquer]

atos ad provinciam miserunt auxilii petendi causa [gratia]

They sent their sons to the province for the sake of seeking [literal : in order to seek] aid



DATIVE CASE

Dative case. The dative case is referential. The person or thing to whom or which the action or idea refers, is in the **dative case**, the **indirect object**. Latin uses the dative where English would use **to** or **for** or **simple word order**. In the sentence : **Caesar librum Bruto dat.** **Caesar gives a book to Brutus** may also be phrased in simple word order as **Caesar gives to Brutus a book**. In both sentences, Brutus is and remains the indirect object. Example :

taedam feminae dat

He gives the torch to the woman. [feminae is the *referent* of the action; that is, the action of the verb occurs *with reference* to her]

taedam feminae optat

He chooses a torch for the woman

liberis cibum dederunt

They gave the food to the children

haec magistro dicere non audebit

He will not dare to tell this to his teacher

<u>vobis</u> Romam ire licet	<u>You</u> are permitted to go to Rome
librum <u>mautae</u> emi	I bought a book <u>for the sailor</u>
donum <u>matri nostrae</u> inveimus	We have found a gift <u>for our mother</u>
tua facta fortia in <u>mihi</u> mentem venerunt	Your brave deeds came into <u>my</u> mind
hoc <u>mihi</u> actum est	This was done <u>for me</u> [literal : ...for my advantage]
consulem <u>tibi</u> laudavisti	You praised the consul <u>for your advantage</u>
pontem <u>hostibus</u> delevimus	We destroyed the bridge <u>for the enemy's disadvantage</u>

DATIVE OF POSSESSION

Dative of possession. Possession in combination with the verb **sum**, the dative can be used to indicate possession. Example :

<u>pastori</u> multi porci sunt	The shepherd has many pigs [literal : There are <u>to the shepherd</u> many pigs]
nomen <u>regi</u> est Tarquinius	The king's name is Tarquin [literal : The name <u>to the king</u> is Tarquin]

DATIVE OF REFERENCE

Dative of reference. The dative is often used to indicate who is **affected by** or **interested in** the action or idea. Example :

Genitive :	Dative of reference :
<u>pastoris</u> porcos omnes interfecerunt lupi The wolves killed all the shepherd's pigs	<u>pastori</u> porcos omnes interfecerunt lupi The wolves killed all the pigs to do harm to the shepherd

The above sentences both state the wolves killed all the shepherd's pigs. The genitive **pastoris** only indicates ownership of the pigs, while the dative **pastori** emphasizes the effect of the event on the shepherd. Example :

Adjective :	Dative of reference :
Hannibal exercitum <u>Romanum</u> delere voluit Hannibal wished to destroy the <u>Roman</u> army	Hannibal <u>Romanis</u> exercitum delere voluit Hannibal wished to destroy the army to do harm to the <u>Romans</u>

The dative of reference can also indicate that an action may either benefit someone or intends to do so. Example :

<u>pastori</u> lupos omnes interfecit dominus noster	Our owner killed all the wolves <u>for the shepherd</u>
--	---

The dative of reference can also indicate someone's attitude or opinion. Example :

<u>patri meo</u> , pastor vir optimus est	<u>In my father's opinion</u> , the shepherd is a very good man
---	---

The dative may denote the person in reference to whom the statement of the predicate holds true. The dative modifies the sentence as a whole. Example :

Quintia formosa est <u>multis</u>	Quintia is a beauty <u>in the eyes of many</u> [literal : Quintia is beautiful as far as many people are concerned]
est urbe <u>egressis</u> tumulus	As you <u>leave</u> [one leaves] the city there is a mound [literal : only people leaving the city will come upon the mound; those moving in any other direction will not find it]

DATIVE OF PURPOSE AND THE DOUBLE DATIVE

Dative of purpose. A noun in the dative may express either the **intention** or **purpose** of an action. Example :

locum <u>castris</u> delegit	He chose a place <u>for a camp</u>
dies <u>colloquio</u> dictus est	A day was set <u>for the conference</u>

sex cohortes praesidio reliquit

He left six cohorts as a guard

The dative is often used with **sum**; instead of the predicate nominative. The dative indicates the **result**. Example :

illa mulier magnae curae est

The woman is a great care

haec res est testimondo

This fact is [serves as] proof

The **dative of reference** often appears with the **dative of purpose**, this combination is called the **double dative**. In the double dative construction, the dative expressing purpose or result is usually modified by the adjective **magnus** or **parvus**. Example :

Dative of reference :

mors tua omnibus

Your death will be a source of great sorrow [literal : for great sorrow] to everyone

Predicate dative :

dolori magno erit

Here are additional examples of the **double dative** construction. Example :

petitio mea tibi [dat of reference] summae curae [dat of purpose] est

My candidacy is [for] the greatest concern to you

ea res mihi [reference] summae voluptati [purpose] erat

That matter was for the greatest pleasure to me [literal : ...gave me the greatest pleasure]

illi nobis [reference] auxilio [purpose] venerunt

They came as an aid to us

hoc me iuvat et mihi [reference] melli [purpose] est

This gratifies me and is [as] honey to me

NOUNS FREQUENTLY USED IN DATIVE OF PURPOSE AND DOUBLE DATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

auxilio	auxilium, auxili. 2n	help	lurco	lucrum, lucri. 2n	profit
curae	cura, curae. 1f	care	odio	odium, odii. 2n	hatred
damno	damnum, damni. 2n	injury	oneri	onus, oneris. 3nc	burden
decori	decus, decoris. 3nc	adornment	periculo	periculum, periculi. 2n	danger
dedecori	dedecus, dedecoris. 3nc	disgrace	praesidio	praesidium, praesidii. 2n	defence
dolori	dolor, doloris. 3mc	pain	pudori	pudor, pudoris. 3mc	shame
exemplo	exemplum, exempli. 2n	example	remedio	remedium, remedii. 2n	cure
exitio	exitium, exitii. 2n	destruction	saluti	salus, salutis. 3fc	deliverance
gloriae	gloria, gloriae. 1f	glory	solacio	solacium, solacii. 2n	comfort
honori	honor, honoris. 3mc	honour	subsidio	subsidium, subsidii. 2n.	help
impedimento	impedimentum, impedimenti. 2n	hindrance	timori	timor, timoris. 3mc	fear
laudi	laus, laudis. 3fc	glory	usui	usus, usus. 4m	use

Nota bene : Dative expressing purpose is rarely modified by any adjective other than **magnus** and **parvus**

DATIVE OF AGENT (PRESENT IN THE PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC PHRASE)

Dative of agent. With the passive periphrastic the personal agent is expressed by the dative case without a preposition. Example :

quid puellae agendum est ?

What must the girl do ? [literal : What must be done by the girl ?]

oppidum militibus oppugnandum erat

The town had to be attacked by the soldiers

aliquid magni civibus agendum erit

The citizens will have to do something great

ETHICAL DATIVE

Ethical dative. The ethical dative is a personal pronoun in the dative case not closely connected with the rest of the sentence, it does not depend on another word. Example :

nihil boni mihi hic inveniri potest

Nothing good can be found here in my opinion

illud mihi scelus non est

That is not a crime as far as I'm concerned

quod consilium tibi a ducibus legetur ?

What plan will be chosen by the leaders in your opinion ?

illud tibi est fortis viri factum !

That is the deed of a brave man for you !

vita mihi sine spe est mors

Life without hope, for me [literal : as far as I'm concerned], is death

DATIVE OF INTEREST

Dative of interest. The dative may denote the person or thing concerned in an action, the person in whose interest or in whose advantage or disadvantage something is done. Example :

domum filiō aedificavit

He built a house for his son

praesidium castris reliquit

He left a garrison for the camp

suae ac militum saluti consulit

He will take thought for his own and his soldiers' safety

VEREOR, TIMEO, CONSULTO USAGE IN THE ACCUSATIVE AND THE DATIVE

Vereor, timeo, consulto usage in the accusative and the dative. Vereor and timeo with an accusative construction means fear, with the dative of interest, means fear for. Consulo with an accusative construction means consult, with the dative of interest, means take thought for. Example :

senem timent

They fear the old man [senem, acc sg]

seni timent

They fear for the old man [seni, dat sg]

magistratum consulit

He consults the magistrate [magistratum, acc sg]

magistratui consulit

He takes thought for the magistrate [magistratui, dat sg]

Nota bene : senex, senis. adj : masc or fem 3c,1-end. noun : masc or fem 3c. old person, aged, old man or old woman
magistratus, magistratus. 4m. magistrate, official

	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
N	senex	senes	magistratus	magistratus
G	senis	senum	magistratus	magistratum
D	seni	senibus	magistratui	magistratibus
Ac	senem	senes	magistratum	magistratus
Ab	sene	senibus	magistratu	magistratibus

vereor, vereri, veritus sum (2 + accusative : to fear + dative : fear for, deponent). to be afraid of, fear, be afraid (to do something), be afraid (that)

timeo, timere, timui (2 + accusative : to fear + dative : fear for, transitive : to fear, be afraid of, intransitive, no supine stem). to fear, be afraid (of), be afraid (to)

consulo, consulere, consului, consultum (1 + accusative : to consult, + dative : take thought for). to take counsel, consider, consult (someone)

DATIVE WITH CERTAIN INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Dative with certain intransitive verbs. Certain intransitive verbs govern the dative case. In English, the verb **to persuade** is transitive and governs an **object**. In Latin, **persuadeo** (2) is **intransitive**. The verb's sense is : **I am persuasive** and takes a **dative of reference**. Example :

tibi persuadeo	I am persuasive [with reference] <u>to you</u> [literal : I persuade <u>you</u>]
-----------------------	---

Here is a sample of intransitive verbs taking the dative. Example :

quibus credis ?	<u>Whom</u> do you believe ?
magister Graecis favit	The teacher favoured <u>the Greeks</u>
donum fratri placuit ?	Did the gift please <u>your brother</u> ?
servi domino parent	The slaves obey <u>their master</u>
imperator copiis imperavit ut pugnarent	The commander ordered <u>the troops</u> to fight

INTRANSITIVE VERBS THAT GOVERN THE DATIVE

adversor, adversari, adversatus sum (1 + dative, deponent, i-stem). **to be against, oppose, withstand**

appropinquo, appropinquare, appropinquavi, appropinquatum (1 + dative). **to approach, draw near**

credo, credere, credidi, creditum (3 + dative). **to believe (a person), trust**

diffido, diffidere, diffisus sum (3 + dative, semi-deponent). **to distrust**

dissuadeo, dissuadere, dissuasi, dissuasum (2 + dative, no passive), **to dissuade, advise against**

displiceo, displicere, displicui, displicuitum (2 + dative). **to displease, to be displeased**

faveo, favere, favi, fautum (2 + dative). **to support, encourage, favour, befriend; back up**

fido, fidere, fisis sum (3 + dative, semi-deponent). **to trust (in), put confidence (in)**

ignosco, ignoscere, ignovi, ignotum (3 + dative [person forgiven]). **to forgive, pardon, excuse**

impero, imperare, imperavi, imperatum (1 + dative). **to order, command**

indulgeo, indulgere, indulsi, indultum (2 + dative). **to be kind, lenient (to), grant; give way to, accede (to)**

invideo, invidere, invidi, invisum (2 + dative). **to envy, grudge**

irascor, irasci, iratus sum (3 + dative, deponent). **to be angry, to be enraged**

medeor, mederi (2 + dative, deponent, no perfect, no supine stem). **to heal, cure**

minitor, minitari, minitatus sum (1 + dative, deponent). **to threaten**

noceo, nocere, nocui, nocitum (2 + dative). **to hurt, injure, impair**

nubo, nubere, nupsi, nuptum (3 + dative). **to veil or cover (oneself), to get married to, marry, wed**

Nota bene : The verb **nubo** (3, used in reference to and by women). **puella pulchra nautae nupsit** means **The beautiful girl married the sailor**, while **puellam pulchram nauta in matrimonium duxit** means **The sailor married the beautiful girl**

duco, ducere, dixi, ductum (3). **to lead, guide, conduct**. The verb also has the sense **to lead or guide to marry**. Example : **propter divitias meas, licuit uxorem dotatam genere summo ducere**. **By reason of my wealth, I could have married a dowered wife of the best family**

obsequor, obsequi, obsecutus sum (3 + dative, deponent). [The verb's sense is to accommodate oneself to the will of another] **to comply (with), yield to, gratify, oblige, humour, submit**

parco, pacere, peperci, parsum (3 + dative). to act sparingly, be thrifty, spare (someone or something)

pareo, parere, parui, paritum (2 + dative). to obey, comply with, be subject to, submit to

persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasum (2 + dative). to persuade, convince

placeo, placere, placui, placitum (2 + dative, no imperative). to be pleasing (to), satisfy

resisto, resistere, restiti (3 + dative, no supine stem, impersonal in the passive). to resist, stand up (to), (usually in military language) to withstand, oppose, resist, make opposition or resistance

servio, servire, servivi, servitum (4 + dative, impersonal in the passive). to be a slave to, serve, devoted to, subject to

studio, studere, studi (2 + dative, no passive, no supine stem). to devote / dedicate myself (to), study

suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasum (2 + dative). to advise, recommend, urge

succenseo, succensere, succensui, succensum (2 + dative). to be irritated, angry or enraged

DATIVE AND THE IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

Dative and the impersonal passive. The above table cites **intransitive verbs** that take the **dative**. If the intransitive verb has a **passive voice** construction, an **impersonal construction** must be used. The impersonal construction used the 3rd person singular construction. The impersonal has *no* personal subject. The pronoun **it** is used in Latin-English translation

tibi parco	I spare [am sparing to] you
tibi a me parcitur	It is spared [there is sparing] to you by me [idiomatic English : You are spared by me]
mihi a te parcitur	It is spared [there is sparing] to me by you [idiomatic English : I am spared by you]
mihi a te parsum est	It was [has been] spared [there was / has been sparing] to me by you [idiomatic English : I was [have been] spared by you]

Verbs used in the **passive periphrastic construction**, the **ablative of agent** is generally used instead of the more usual **dative of agent**; to avoid confusion with the dative that is governed by the intransitive verb

domi pugnatur	It is [being] fought at home / there is fighting at home / fighting is going on at home / a battle is being fought at home
aciter pugnatum est	It was fought fiercely / there was fierce fighting / the battle was fought fiercely
ad villam curritur	It is [being] run to the country house / there is [a] running to the country house / people are running to the country house

DATIVE WITH COMPOUND VERBS

Dative with compound verbs. Many verbs compounded with prefixes such as the following govern the dative case. Example :

ad-	con-	ob-	pro-
ante-	in-	post-	sub-
circum-	inter-	prae-	super-

Compound verbs cannot stand alone or, if transitive, with an accusative object; require another word to complete the sense. Example :

praesum

I am at the head of... [Another word is required to complete the sense, it will be in the dative case]

nautis praesum

I am at the head of the sailors [literal : I command the sailors]

praeficio

I make at the head of, I place in command of... [Two additional words are required to complete the sense. Since the verb in this compound is -ficio from facio, is transitive, the root -ficio will govern the accusative, the prefix prae- will govern the dative]

te nautis praeficio

I place you in command of the sailors

These datives, as for all datives, are referential. Example :

nautis praesum

I am at the head with reference to the sailors [Idiomatic English : I am at the head of the sailors]

te nautis praeficio

I make you in command with reference to the sailors [Idiomatic English : I place you in command of the sailors]

Many verbs compounded with **prefixes** : **ad-**, **ante-**, **circum-**, **con-**, **in-**, **inter-**, **ob-**, **post-**, **prae-**, **pro-**, **sub-**, **super-** govern the dative case. When the original verb is transitive, the compound form governs an accusative as well. Example :

hostes bellum provinciae inferunt

The enemies inflict a war on the province

vir amico in via occurrit

The man met his friend in the street

dux optimos navibus praefecit

The leader put the best men in command of the ships

Marcus copiis praeerit

Marcus will be command of the troops

Nota bene : **occurro**, **occurrere**, **occurri**, **occursum** (3 + dative). **to run towards** or **meet**; **to oppose**, **counterattack**; (figurative) **to present** / **suggest oneself**, **appear**, **occur**



ACCUSATIVE CASE

Accusative case. The accusative case is used as the direct object of a verb or as the object of certain prepositions

ACCUSATIVE OF THE DIRECT OBJECT

Accusative of direct object. The direct object is a noun phrase denoting a person or thing that is the recipient of the action of a transitive verb. In the sentence **Marcus pilum conicit**, **Marcus hurls the javelin**. The direct object receiving the action of being hurled is **the javelin**. Example :

multosne maiores fratres habes ?

Do you have many older brothers ?

impios non laudabimus

We shall not praise wicked men

motus siderum non intellexit

He did not understand the movements of the stars

Nota bene : **impius**, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adj. irreverent, wicked, impious

motus, -a, -um. 1 / 2 part. moving, motion, (figurative) emotion

sidus, **sideris**. 3n. non i-stem. constellation, asterism, star, (poetic) the night sky, (figurative) a season (of the year)

COGNATE ACCUSATIVE

Cognate accusative. The direct object whose meaning is very closely related to that of the verb is the **cognate accusative**, such as : **to dream a dream, dance a dance, sing a song.** Example :

vitam bonam et felicem vivit

He lives a good and happy life

somnium longum et gratum somniavi

I dreamed a long and pleasing dream

milites multa facta fortia fecerunt

The soldiers did many brave deeds

Nota bene : **somnium**, -i. 2n. a dream, vision, fantasy, daydream

somnio, **somniare**, **somniavi**, **somniatum** (1). to dream, daydream, think / talk idly

ACCUSATIVE OF EXCLAMATION

Accusative of exclamation. Exclamations consist of a noun or pronoun in the accusative, accompanied by an adjective in agreement. Example :

stultas hominum spes !

Oh, the foolish hopes of mankind !

o, diem felicem !

What a lucky day !

ACCUSATIVE OF RESPECT

Accusative of respect. The idiom of respect uses the accusative to indicate the part of the body affected by either action or condition. Example :

caput pirata graviter vulneratus est

The pirate was severely wounded in the head [literal : with respect to his head]

agnus faciem dulcis est

The lamb has a pleasant face [literal : is pleasant with respect to its face]

ADVERBIAL ACCUSATIVE

Adverbial accusative. The adverbial accusative is closely associated with the accusative of respect. What is in fact an accusative of respect, functions adverbially. Example :

maximam partem ille vir sapientissimus est

With respect to the greatest part, that man is very wise [literal : For the most part, that man is very wise]

id temporis magnus numerus legatorum ad urbem venit

With respect to that of time, a great number of legates came to the city [literal : At that time a great number of legates came to the city]

multum laborat ut a civibus laudetur

He works with respect to much in order that he may be praised by the citizens [literal : He works a lot in order that he may be praised by the citizens]

quid hoc tibi videtur ?

In what way does this seem best to you ?

nihil hoc mea interest

This is in no way of interest to me

mximam partem id mihi non placet

For the most part this does not please me

Nota bene : The verb **videor** (2) is the first person singular, present indicative, passive of **video**, **videre**, **vidi**, **visum**. In the passive voice, the verb's sense changes from **to see**, **to seem**. Therefore, **quid hoc tibi videtur ?** the verb is translated as : **to seem best**

ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT

Accusative of extent. The accusative of extent chiefly focuses on adjectives to express **measurement**. Particular adjectives are : **altus**, **latus**, and **longus**. Example :

flumen multos pedes altum est

The river is **many feet** deep

mare multa milia pedum latum est

The sea is **many thousands of feet** wide

Nota bene : **altus**, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adj. [vertical] **high**, **tall**; **deep**, **profound**

latus, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adj.[width] **broad**, **wide**, **spacious**, **extensive**

longus, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adj. [linear] **long**, (metaphorical) **lasting a long time**, **tedious**

DOUBLE ACCUSATIVE

Double accusative. Verbs of **asking** or **teaching** are well known to take a **double accusative**, for the person asked or taught, and the thing they are asked for or taught, one is a direct object, the other is a predicate accusative. Example :

pastorem porcos agricola rogat

The farmer asks the **shepherd** for **pigs**

vos auxilium rogamus

We ask **you** for **aid**

litteras pueros magister docet

The teacher teaches the **alphabet** to the **boys**

nos litteras docere volunt

They want to teach **us** **literature**

Ciceronem consulem creant

They elect **Cicero** **consul**

Cicero consul creatur

Cicero is elected **consul**

urbem Romam appellaverunt

They named the **city** **Rome**

urbs Roma appellata est

The **city** was named **Rome**

amici nos pecuniam oraverunt

Our friends asked **us** for **money**

factum te celavi

I have hidden the **deed** from **you**

Nota bene : **appollo**, **appellare**, **appellavi**, **appellatum** (1). **to address** (someone), **call by name**

celo, **celare**, **celavi**, **celatum** (1). **to hide** (something from someone), **conceal**

creo, **creare**, **creavi**, **creatum** (1). **to create**, **make**, **produce**

doceo, **docere**, **docui**, **doctum**(2). **to teach**, **instruct**

oro, **orare**, **oravi**, **oratum** (1). **to orate**, **deliver a speech**, **plead**, **beg**

peto, **petere**, **petivi**, **petitum** (3). **to ask**, **beg**, **request**

quaero, **quaerere**, **quaesivi**, **quaesitum** (3). **to seek**, **look for**

rogo, **rogare**, **rogavi**, **rogatum** (1). **to ask**, **enquire**, **request**

PREPOSITIONS, USAGE AND TRANSLATION ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE CASES

Prepositions with the accusative. Latin prepositions define the relationship between words, frequently between a verb and a noun or pronoun. **against**, **behind**, **with** and **without** are prepositions; Latin equivalents are : **contra**, **post**, **cum** and **sine**. **Prepositions do not decline, one form only.** Nearly all Latin prepositions either govern nouns or pronouns in either the **accusative** or **ablative** case. **contra** and **post** govern the **accusative**, **cum** and **sine** the **ablative**. Example :

contra puellam

against the girl

cum puella

with the girl

post puellas

behind the girls

sine puellis

without the girls

Nearly all prepositions govern one case, either the **accusative** or the **ablative**. However, two prepositions are unique : **in** and **sub** govern the **accusative** : **motion** toward someone or something, **no motion** they govern the **ablative**. Example :

accusative	in casam piratam duco	I lead the pirate <u>into the house</u>
ablative	in casa piratam video	I see the pirate <u>in the house</u>
accusative	sub statuam deae agricola filiam mittit	The farmer <u>sends</u> his daughter under the statue of the goddess
ablative	sub statua deae sedet agricolae filia	The farmer's daughter is <u>sitting</u> under the statue of the goddess

PREPOSITIONS THAT TAKE THE ACCUSATIVE

ad	to	cis [citra] *	on this side (of), near
adversus [adversum] *	opposite, against, adverse	clam *	unknown to, secretly
ante *	before, in front of	contra *	against, opposite, contrary
apud	at the house of	erga	towards
circa [circum] *	around	extra *	outside, without, beyond
circiter *	approximately	in	into, on to
infra *	below, under, underneath	prope *	near, almost
inter	between, among	propter *	on account / because of
intra *	within	secundum	along, according to, after
iuxta *	beside, near by / to	sub	to under
ob	by reason / behalf / account of	subter *	under
penes	in the possess / power of	super *	to above
per	along / through / during	trans	on that side (of), far
pone *	behind	ultra *	beyond, past, more than
post *	behind, after	versus *	toward, turned / direction of
praeter *	except, past		

Nota bene : Prepositions that take the **ablative** [marked with an asterisk * are also used as adverbs]

inter with a plural accusative pronoun expressing a reciprocal meaning : **each other**. Example : **inter se amant, they love each other**

post is usually a preposition and governs the accusative. However, **post** may be used adverbially with the **ablative**, expressing **time at which**. Example : **paucis post diebus, a few days later**

propter is often used in logic statements. Example: **post hoc, ergo propter hoc, after this, therefore on account of this, a type of fallacious logic argument**

Cited above are 31 prepositions that govern the accusative case. Example :

ob / propter nostrum culpam patria deleta est	Because of our fault our native land has been destroyed
milites post bellum ad patriam redibunt	The soldiers will return to their native land after the war
pueri per multas vias oppidi cucurrerunt	The boys ran through many streets of the town
trans flumen fugimus	We fled across the river

PREPOSITIONS THAT TAKE THE ABLATIVE

a / ab	from, by	palam *	in sight of
clam *	unknown, without knowledge	prae	in front of
coram *	In the presence of, face to face	pro	on behalf of, instead of
cum	with, along with, amid	sine	without
de	down from, about	sub	sub
e / ex	from, out of	super *	above, concerning
in	in, on	tenus	reaching to, as far as, up to

Nota bene : Prepositions that take the **ablative** [marked with an asterisk * are also used as adverbs]

Nota bene : **clam** + accusative, [rarely] + ablative. Example : **neque adeo clam me est** Nor indeed is it unknown to me

cum governing a personal pronoun, it is placed after it, forming a single word : **mecum, tecum, nobiscum, et cetera**. Note also : **quicum** and **quibuscum**

tenus sometimes takes the genitive, often the ablative and follows its noun : **crurum tenus** as far as the legs, **corde tenus** as far as the heart

cor, cordis. 3n i-stem. (anatomy) **a heart**, (figurative) **a soul, mind**

crus, cruris. 3n c. **a leg**

	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
N	cor	corda	crus	crura
G	cordis	cordium	cruis	crurum
D	cordi	cordibus	cru	cruribus
Ac	cor	corda	crus	crura
Ab	corde	cordibus	crue	cruribus

ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE DURATION OF TIME

Accusative and ablative duration of time. Nouns denoting a period of time are used to express **how long / duration an action occurs**. Latin does not use a preposition, therefore; idiomatic English translation may insert **for** [during]. Example :

ablative	tertio die matrem videbimus	We will see our mother <u>on the third day</u>
ablative	tribus diebus matrem videbimus	We will see our mother <u>within three days</u>
accusative	tres dies matrem videbimus	We will see our mother <u>for three days</u>
accusative	multos annos vixit	He lived [for] <u>many years</u>
accusative	quinque et viginti annos natus, imperator factus est	At the age of 25 [literal : <u>having been born for 25 years</u>], he became commander

The sense and usage of **ante** and **post**. Example :

ante tres annos and **tribus ante annis** both mean : **three years earlier**

post tres annos and **tribus post annis** both mean : **three years later**

With the **accusative ante** and **post** are prepositions : that is **before / after three years**. With the **ablative** they are **adverbs**, and the **ablative** expresses **time by how long**, that is **before / afterward by three years**

abhinc is an adverb meaning **ago**. It is usually constructed with the **accusative** of a noun referring to a **period of time**, but sometimes the **ablative** is used

abhinc annos / annis quinque means : **five years ago**

ACCUSATIVE OF TIME AND SPACE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION

Accusative of time and space without a preposition. The accusative, without a preposition, is used to express duration of time or extent of space. It answers the question *for how long*. Example :

quinque annos miser erat

For five years he was unhappy

quinque pedes ad dextram ambulavit

He walked five feet to the right

ACCUSATIVE OF PLACE TO WHICH

Accusative of place to which. Place to which is expressed by the **accusative** case with the preposition **ad, to**. With names of **cities, small islands, towns**, and the words **domus** and **rus**, **no** preposition is used. Example :

nautae vela ad insulam dabunt

The sailors will set sail to the island

ad Italiam imus

We are going to Italy

But :

Romam imus

We are going to Rome

ACCUSATIVE OF PLACE INTO WHICH

Accusative of place into which. Place into which is expressed by the **accusative** case with the preposition **in, into**. Example :

feminae in viam ambulant

The women are walking into the street

incolae in patriam redierunt

The inhabitants went back into their native land

nautae in aquam ibunt

The sailors will go into the water

But :

in via ambulant

They are walking in the street [place where]

SUBJECT OF THE INFINITIVE

Subject of the infinitive. The subject of the infinitive is put into the **accusative** case. Example :

nos ire nolunt

They are unwilling for us to go

feminas e tectis expulses esse dicit

He says that the women were driven out of the houses

dux milites oppidum oppugnare iussit

The leader ordered the soldiers to attack the town

But : the subject of an **historical infinitive** is in the **nominative** case

servi libenter fugere

The slaves fled gladly

Nota bene : The **historical infinitive**, the infinitive is used in narrative passages instead of a finite verb [where English demands a finite verb]. Such infinitives are called **historical infinitives** and emphasize the pure verbal action rather than the agents of that action. Example :

in viis urbis heri currere, clamare, fortiter pugnare

In the streets of the city yesterday [there were] running, shouting, fighting bravely. In the streets of the city yesterday [men / they] were running, shouting, fighting bravely

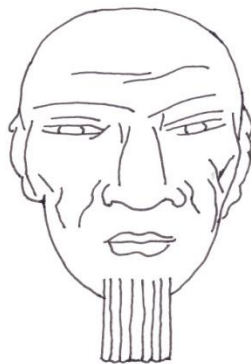
The historical infinitive, in which one can most clearly see the function of the infinitive as a pure verbal noun, is one of the earliest uses of the infinitive

Yesterday in the streets of the city running [occurred], shouting [occurred], brave fighting [occurred]

The subject of an historical infinitive is in the **nominative** case

homo acriter pugnare

The man fought fiercely



ABLATIVE CASE

Ablative case. The function of the ablative case is to answer the questions : **from, where, how, when, by.** The ablative can be rendered by the prepositions : **from, with, in, by.** For convenience, the grammatical ablative and its uses are arranged as to whether or not they require prepositions in Latin

WITHOUT PREPOSITIONS

ABLATIVE OF MEANS INSTRUMENT

The ablative of means, instrument. The ablative of means, without a preposition, is used to express the **means** or **instrument** by which something is done. Example :

nautae gladiis pugnant

The sailors fight with [by means of] swords

oculis videmus

We see with [by means of our] eyes

feminas taeda terruit

He frightened the women with [by means of] a torch

tecta provinciae igni deleta sunt

The houses of the province were destroyed by fire

nati gladiis militum territi erant

The children had been frightened by the swords of the soldiers

urna pulchra agua impletur

The beautiful urn is being filled with water

consul populum spe salutis hortatus est

The consul encouraged the people with the hope of safety

ABLATIVE OF ROUTE

Ablative of route (variation of ablative of means or instrument). The ablative of route, without a preposition, is used to express the **means** or **instrument** by which something is done. Example :

ibam forte Via Sacra

I was walking by chance along the Sacred Way

Nota bene : **sacer, sacra, sacrum.** 1 / 2 adjective. nominative singular in **-er.** (to a divinity) **sacred, holy, dedicated,** (to a divinity for sacrifice) **devoted,** (to destruction) **fated; divine, celestial**

ABLATIVE OF PRICE

Ablative of price (variation of ablative of means or instrument). The ablative of price, without a preposition, is used with some expressions to state the price of something. Example :

villam suam magno [pretio] vendidit

He sold his country house by means of a great price / at a great price

nemo est qui pace bellum mutet

There is no one who would [ex]change war by means of peace / for peace

domum multa pecunia emimus

We bought a house for a lot of money

patriam auro tradidit

He handed over his native land for gold

iuvenem duce seniore mutare nolumus

We do not want to exchange a young leader for an older one

servos magno pretio vendidit

He sold the slaves for a great price

Nota bene : pretium, -i. 2n. a worth, price, value, cost

ABLATIVE WITH CERTAIN DEPONENT VERBS

Ablative with certain deponent verbs. The following deponent verbs take the ablative case : **furor** (3), **fungor** (3), **potior** (4), **utor** (3), **vescor** (3). Example :

auxilio amicorum utitur

He makes use of his friend's aid

dono fratris fructus es ?

Did you enjoy your brother's gift ?

miseri animalibus mortuis vescuntur

The wretched men are eating dead animals

Nota bene : **furor, frui, fructus sum** (3, deponent). to enjoy, derive pleasure from

fungor, fungi, functus sum (3, deponent). to perform, execute, finish (something)

potior, potiri, potitus sum (4, deponent). to obtain, acquire, get

utor, uti, usus sum (3, deponent). to use, employ

vescor, vesci (3, deponent, no supine stem, + accusative or + ablative). to eat, feed upon

OPUS EST AND THE ABLATIVE

Opus est and the ablative. **opus, operis.** 3nc. **work, accomplishment** when combined with the verb **sum**, is the **idom** : **opus est, there is a need of.** What is needed is in the nominative or the ablative, less frequently the genitive. The person who is in need is in the dative. Example :

opus tibi est mensa ?

Nominative : Do you need [a] table ?

opus tibi est mensa ?

Ablative : Do you have need [from] the table ?

opus tibi est mensae ?

Genitive : Do you have need [of a] table ?

nobis bonus amicus opus est

Nominative : We need [a] good friend

nobis bono amico opus est

Ablative : We have need [from a] good friend

nobis boni amici opus est

Genitive : We have need [of a] good friend

ABLATIVE (AND GENITIVE) OF DESCRIPTION

Ablative (and genitive) of description. The ablative and genitive of description, without a preposition, when modified by an adjective, may be used to describe or express a quality of another noun. Example :

vir magna sapientia Ablative : A man with great wisdom

vir magnae sapientiae Genitive : A man of great wisdom

virum uno oculo vidimus

We saw a man with one eye

femina manibus pulchris litteras longas scripsit

The woman with the beautiful hands wrote a long letter

patria maxima fama erat pulcherrima

The country with a very great reputation was very beautiful

ABLATIVE OF TIME WHEN OR WITHIN WHICH

Ablative of time when or within which. Time when or within which, without a preposition, is expressed by the ablative.
Example :

<u>illo tempore</u> miser erat	At that time he was unhappy
<u>quinque annis</u> hoc opus perficiet	Within five years he will complete the task
<u>paucis annis</u> patriam novam incolemus	We shall inhabit a new land in a few years
<u>eo tempore</u> multos amicos vidimus	We saw many friends at that time
<u>proximo mense</u> socii ad tectum ducis venient	Next month the allies will come to the leader's house
<u>proxima nocte</u> socii ad tectum ducis venerunt	Last night the allies came to the leader's house

Nota bene : proximus, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adj. nearest, next, adjoining [observe usage and sense in the immediate sentences]

mensis, mensis. 3m i-stem. a month

nox, noctis. 3f i-stem. a night (a period of time), darkness, dream, (figurative) confusion, (figurative) ignorance, (figurative) death

	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
N	mensis	menses	nox	noctes
G	mensis	mensium	noctis	noctium
D	mensi	mensibus	nocti	noctibus
Ac	ensem	menses	noctem	noctes
Ab	mense	mensibus	nocte	noctibus

COMPARISON USING QUAM ABLATIVE OF COMPARISON

Comparison using quam. Comparisons can be made in two ways in Latin. Example :

pater eius est altior quam hospes His father is taller than the guest

The Latin conjunction **quam** is equivalent to the English preposition, **than**. **quam**, **than** has the same case agreement after it as it has before it. Example :

dixit patrem esse altiorem quam hospitem He said that his father was taller than the guest [Nota bene : patrem and hospitem have the same case and number : masculine accusative and both nouns are singular]

pater est altior quam ego The father is taller than I [Nota bene : agreement ego and pater, nominative singular]

pater eius est altior hospite His father is taller than the guest

In the third example, the ablative, without a preposition, a **comparative adjective**, **altior** to denote comparison

The ablative of comparison. The ablative of comparison and the construction with **quam** may be used interchangeably with no distinction in meaning. Example :

iuvenes facta fortiori patribus fecerunt The young men did braver deeds than their fathers [did]

tu felicior me es You are happier than I

puella pulchrior matre pulchra est The girl is more beautiful than her beautiful mother

The above sentences using **quam**, expressing the same idea :

iuvenes facta fortiori quam patres fecerunt

tu felicior quam ego es

puella pulchrior quam mater pulchra est

ABLATIVE OF DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE

Ablative of degree of difference. The ablative of degree of difference, without a preposition, is used with **comparatives** to express the degree in which the two things being compared differ. Less frequently, this ablative is also found with a **superlative** in statements in which there is an **implicit comparative judgment** stated. Example :

pater eius est <u>pede</u> altior hospite [quam hospes]	His father is taller than the guest <u>by a foot</u> [literal : His father is <u>a foot</u> taller than the guest]
nunc <u>multo</u> felicius est	Now he is happier <u>by much</u> [literal : He is <u>much</u> happier now]
<u>multo</u> optimus ex omnibus pugnantibus est	He is by far [much] the best of all who are fighting
puella <u>multo</u> pulchrior matre pulchra est	The girl is <u>much</u> more beautiful than her beautiful mother
Marcus <u>duobus pedibus</u> altior quam frater est	Marcus is <u>two feet</u> taller than his brother
hic nuntius Romam <u>quinque diebus</u> post missus est	This messenger was sent to Rome <u>five days</u> later
is <u>multo</u> pulcherrimus hic est	He is <u>by far</u> the most handsome man here

ABLATIVE OF CAUSE

Ablative of cause. The ablative of cause, without a preposition, is sometimes used to express **cause**. Example :

clamare <u>gaudio</u> coepit	He began to shout <u>because of joy</u>
<u>forma</u> laudabantur	They were praised <u>because of</u> [their] <u>beauty</u>

Often cause is expressed either by **ob** or **propter**, followed by the accusative case. Example :

Nota bene : **ob.** prep + acc. **for, by reason of, on behalf of, in payment of, in the direction of, to, towards**

propter. prep + acc. **on account of, because of**

<u>propter metum</u> feminas interfecit	He killed the woman <u>on account of fear</u>
reginam <u>ira crudeli</u> timemus	We fear the queen <u>because of her cruel anger</u>
milites <u>metu</u> pugnare non potuerunt	The soldiers were not able to fight <u>because of fear</u>
imperator legatum <u>virtute</u> laudavit	The commander praised the legate <u>because of his courage</u>

ABLATIVE OF RESPECT OR SPECIFICATION

Ablative of respect or specification. The ablative of respect or specification, without a preposition, denotes **respect**, your opinion, to anything that is **true**. The ablative of respect or specification is closely akin to that of **manner**, and shows some resemblance to **means** or **cause**. Example :

Romani <u>virtute</u> Gallos superant	The Romans surpass the Gauls <u>in valour</u>
pueri erant defessi <u>corpore</u>	The boys were weary <u>in body</u>
re <u>frumentaria</u> non premimur	We are not hard pressed for grain [literal : corn supply]

The ablative of respect or specification may be used to validate a statement either to be true or not to be true. Example :

rex <u>nomine</u> erat	He was king <u>in name</u> [only]
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There are two similar adjectives and one verb, closely associated with the ablative of respect or specification. Example :

Nota bene : **dingus, -a, -um.** 1 / 2 adj. **worthy, deserving, deserved.** Example : **curam dignissimus tuae virtutis**
Care most worthy of your noble character

indignus, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adj. **unworthy, undeserving, shameful.** Example : **magnorum haud umquam indignus avorum**
Never unworthy of my great ancestors

digno, dignare, dignavi, dignatum (1). **to consider worthy** [**digno** is often cited as **dignor** : 1st person present

indicative passive voice : **to be considered worthy**]. Example : **haud equidem tali me dignor honore** I do not deem myself worthy of such an **honour**

fretus, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adj. **relying upon, dependent upon**

Example :

haec femina <u>specie pulchra</u> est	This woman is beautiful in [respect to] <u>appearance</u>
mea sententia nihil perficient	In [respect to] <u>my opinion</u> , they will accomplish nothing
puella erat pulchra <u>visu</u>	The girl was beautiful to see
illa erat pulchra <u>corpore et animo</u>	She was beautiful in <u>body and mind</u>
hostes nos <u>virtute</u> vicerunt	The enemy excelled us in courage
freti <u>fide tua</u> non timebimus	Relying upon <u>your trustworthiness</u> , we shall not fear

ABLATIVE OF ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCE

Ablative of attendant circumstance. The ablative of attendant circumstance, without a preposition, may be used to express the circumstance in which the action of the sentence occurs. Example :

<u>ventis secundis</u> multos dies navigavimus	we sailed for many days with favourable winds
sacrificium <u>bonis ominibus</u> fit	The sacrifice is being made under good omens
flumen ad litus <u>magno strepitu</u> ruit	The river rushes to the shore with a great noise

Two sentences are cited below, each expresses the ablative of attendant circumstance without a preposition. The rule of no preposition is not always strictly observed. Since scholarship is divided, use of the preposition, **cum** is author's own style. Example :

<u>magno clamore</u> civium ad urbem perveniunt	They reached the city with great clamour of the citizens
magno <u>cum</u> clamore civium ad urbem perveniunt	
Caesar <u>magno dolore</u> populi mortuus est	Caesar died with great grief of the people
Caesar magno <u>cum</u> dolore populi mortuus est	

The ablative absolute may be used to express attendant circumstance. Example :

dis gratias <u>manibus</u> ad caelum <u>sublatis</u> agemus	We shall give thanks to the gods with hands raised to heaven
orator turbae <u>fulgore</u> ad dextrum <u>viso</u> locutus est	The speaker spoke to the crowd with lightning seen toward the right

Nota bene : **omen, ominis.** 3nc. **an omen**

sacrificium, -i. 2n. **a sacrifice, offering** [to a deity]

secundus, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adj. **second, following, next, inferior, secondary, favourable**

ventus, -i. secundus, -i. 2m, expression. **a following wind, venti secundi.** 2mpl nom. **the following winds**

strepitus, strepitus. 4m. **a wild din, noise, racket, crash**

gratias agere (3 + dative). **to give thanks**

tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatum (3). **to lift, raise**

ruo, ruere, rui, rutum (3). **to hurry, rush, hasten, move quickly**

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

Ablative absolute. The noun **absolute** comes from the fourth principal part of the verb **absolvo** (3). **to untie, loosen**. The Ablative absolute has *no* syntactical connection with the rest of the sentence. It is either a **noun** or **pronoun** in the **ablative case**, with a **participle**, an **adjective**, or a **predicate noun** in the **case** forming an **independent phrase**. The ablative absolute phrase may express an event regarding **time** or **circumstance** or **cause** or **condition** or **concession**

Ablative absolute may express : time, circumstance, cause, condition or concession. The ablative absolute may express an idea such as **time** (when, while, once, after), **circumstance** (with something happening), **cause** (because, since), **condition** (if) or **concession** (although, though, in spite of the fact that). Example :

Time	duce capto, hostes se Romanis dedere noluerunt	Although their leader had been captured , the enemy refused to surrender to the Romans
Circumstance	Hannibale imperante, Carthaginienses Italiam vastabant	While Hannibal was in command , the Carthaginians were ravaging Italy
Cause	navibus paratis, Caesar suos ad Britanniam navigare iussit	While the ships had been made ready , Caesar ordered his men to navigate to Britain
Condition or Concession	Catilina expulso, res publica salva erit	If Catiline is expelled , the republic will be safe

Ablative absolute has no shared grammatical connection. The ablative absolute is always grammatically separate from the rest of the sentence. The noun or pronoun in the ablative absolute cannot be the subject or the direct object or the indirect object of the main verb. Example :

imperator, superatus, pacem fecit	The commander, having been defeated made peace Nota bene : <i>imperator</i> is in the nominative case, subject of <i>fecit</i> , <i>superatus</i> is a perfect passive participle agreeing with <i>imperator</i> . Ablative absolute : ✗
imperatore superato, hostes pacem fecerunt	The commander having been defeated , the enemy made peace Nota bene : <i>hostes</i> is subject of <i>fecerunt</i> and <i>pacem</i> is the object. Phrase <i>imperatore superato</i> is in the ablative case, with no shared grammatical connection with the remainder of the sentence. Ablative absolute : ✓

Ablative absolute, more than one per sentence. A Latin sentence may have more than one ablative absolute. Example :

hac pugna pugnata, Romam profectus est, nullo resistente	When this battle had been fought , he set out for Rome, with no one resisting
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Ablative absolute and sentence construction. The ablative absolute is either a **noun** or a **pronoun** in the **ablative**, followed by one of three constructions. Example :

Participle	duce mortuo, hostes fugerunt	Because / when their leader had died , the enemy fled [literal : Their leader having died, the enemy fled]
Predicate noun	duce moriente, hostes fugerunt	Because / when their leader was dying , the enemy fled [literal : Their leader dying, the enemy fled]
Predicate adjective	duce morituro, hostes fugerunt	Because / when their leader was going to die , the enemy fled [literal : Their leader being about to die, the enemy fled]

Ablative absolute and the implied verb *sum*. When the ablative absolute construction consists of a noun with a **predicate noun** or **adjective**, the present participle of the verb **sum** is implied. To overcome the deficiency of **sum** having no present participle, for idiomatic English, **being** is inserted. Example :

Tarquinio rege, cives infelices erant	Tarquin [being] king , the citizens were unhappy
pastore fesso, puer fugit	The shepherd [being] tired , the boy ran away

Present active participle, formation and usage. With the exception of **deponent verbs**, **perfect participles** are **passive** and **present participles** are **active**. Example :

signo dato	when the signal has / had been given [passive]
Cicerone dicente	while Cicero is / was speaking [active]

Nota bene : To form the **present active participle** of all verbs, the present stem and the endings : **-ns, -ntis, et cetera** with the appropriate linking vowel(s) [as if they were 3rd declension adjectives, i-stem]. The ablative singular may take either one of two constructions, depending on its role, either : **attributive -ti**, the participle is used as if it were an adjective modifying a noun or **substantive -te**, the participle is used as if it were equivalent to being a noun. Example :

amo, amare, amavi, amatum (1). to like, love

Sg		PI	
M / F	N	M / F	N
N	amans	amantes	amantia
G	amantis	amantium	amantium
D	amanti	amantibus	amantibus
Ac	amantem	amantes	amantia
Ab	amanti or amante	amantibus	amantibus

Participle as an adjective

puer a pastore **amanti** defenditur
The boy is protected **by the loving** shepherd

Participle as a noun

Cleopatra ab **amante** defenditur
Cleopatra is protected **by her lover** [literal : ... **by the loving man**]

Future active participle, formation and usage. To form the **future active participle** of all verbs, the stem of the fourth principal part, and the endings : **-urus, -ura, -urum**. Example :

amo, amare, amavi, amatum (1). to like, love

amaturus, -ura, -urum being about to love

moneo, monere, monui, monitum (2). to warn

moniturus, -ura, -urum being about to warn

mitto, mittere, misi, missum (3). to send

missurus, -ura, -urum being about to send

audio, audire, audivi, auditum (4). to hear, listen to

auditurus, -ura, -urum being about to listen

capio, capere, cepi, captum (3, io-variant). to take, capture

capturus, -ura, -urum being about to take

Perfect passive participle, formation and usage. To form the perfect passive participle of all verb, , the stem of the fourth principal part, and the endings : **-us, -a, -um**. Example

amo, amare, amavi, amatum (1). to like, love

amatus, -a, -um having been loved

moneo, monere, monui, monitum (2). to warn

monitus, -a, -um having been warned

mitto, mittere, misi, missum (3). to send

missus, -a, -um having been sent

audio, audire, audivi, auditum (4). to hear, listen to

auditus, -a, -um having been heard

capio, capere, cepi, captum (3, io-variant). to take, capture

captus, -a, -um having been taken

Translating the ablative absolute. An ablative absolute may be translated using a participle. To achieve idiomatic English, additional words may need be inserted : **because of**, **despite**, or **with**

In some instances the English version of the ablative absolute clause may be introduced by : **when**, **since**, **although**, or **if**. Example :

pastore abeunte, felix puer erat	{	[With] the shepherd going away, the boy was happy
		Although the shepherd went away, the boy was happy
		The boy was happy in spite of the shepherd's departure

Translating the perfect passive participle. If it is clear the subject of the main verb performed the action indicated by the **perfect passive participle**, translate using : **having...** This replaces the English past active participle. Example :

his verbis auditis, milites arma reliquerunt	Having heard these words, the soldiers abandoned their weapons [literal : When these words had been heard...]
litteris acceptis, Cicero gaudebat	Having received the letter, Cicero rejoiced

Translating a negative ablative absolute. If the ablative absolute is in the negative, for English use : **without...** Example :

Caesare non adiuvante...	with Caesar not helping... without Caesar's help...
---------------------------------	---

Translating using a *noun phrase*. Translation towards idiomatic English, use a noun phrase. Example :

Cicerone consule	with Cicero being consul... in the consulship of Cicero...
Numa regnante	with Numa reigning... in the reign of Numa...

Additional sentences in the ablative absolute. Example :

legato auxilium ferente, copiae hostes superant	<u>With the legate bringing aid</u> , the troops overcome the enemy
Cicerone consule, multi fuerunt laeti	<u>When Cicero was consul</u> , many men were happy
fulgore viso, plebs territa fugit	<u>When the lightning had been seen</u> , the terrified [common] people fled
multis navibus deletis, hostes victim sunt	The enemy were conquered, <u>after many of their ships had been destroyed</u>
hoc facto, laeti tamen fuimus	<u>Although this happened</u> , nevertheless we were happy
Marco laeto, laeti tamen non fuimus	<u>Although Marcus was happy</u> , nevertheless we were not happy

WITH PREPOSITIONS

ABLATIVE OF PERSONAL AGENT

Ablative of personal agent. The ablative of personal **agent** or **person**, with preposition, who performs the action of a passive verb is expressed in the ablative preceded by the preposition **a** or **ab**, **by**. Example :

puella <u>a regina</u> terretur	The girl is frightened <u>by the queen</u>
--	--

Do not confuse the **ablative of personal agent** with the **ablative of means**, which has no preposition, and refers to a **thing**, not a **person**. Example :

puella <u>fama</u> reginae terretur	The girl is frightened <u>by</u> [means of] <u>the reputation</u> of the queen
--	--

Ablative of the personal agent and verb tense. The action of the associated verb with the ablative of the personal agent is in the **passive voice**. Example : **ago, agere, egi, actum** (3). **to do** in the passive : **agor**

Example :

illi <u>ab omnibus</u> in oppido visi sunt	Those men were seen <u>by everyone</u> in town
---	--

rex a populo timetur

The king is feared by the people

bellum ab incolis provinciae gestum est

War was waged by the inhabitants of the province

Nota bene : See table, [Prepositions that take the Ablative](#). Page 21

Four prepositions and their usage are cited below ; **cum**, with; **de**, about; **sine**, without; **pro**, in front of.
Example :

socii cum hostibus pugnaverunt

The allies fought with the enemy

duces de multis cogitabant

The leaders thought about many things

nihil sine pecunia enere potest

He can buy nothing without money

hostes pro moenibus pugnaverunt

The enemy fought in front of the city walls

ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT

Ablative of accompaniment. The ablative of a accompaniment, with preposition, **cum**, **with** denotes an act with another.
Example :

ad urbem cum amico venit

He comes to the city with [his] friend

ad urbem mecum venit

He comes to the city with me

feminae cum nautis ambulabant

The women were walking with the sailors

nautae cum multis sociis vela dabunt

The sailors will set sail with many allies

incolae provinciae cum amicis ex oppido discesserunt

The inhabitants of the province left the town with their friends

LOCATIVE CASE ABLATIVE OF PLACE WHERE

Ablative of place where. Place **where** is expressed by **in** with the ablative. There is *no* preposition for the names of **small islands, towns, and city**, and the words **domus** and **rus**. Example :

erant multi montes in insula

There were many mountains on the island

pecunia in cellis celata est

The money was hidden in the storerooms

plurimi in pace vivere volunt

Most men want to live in peace

Nota bene :

Romae esse volunt

They want to be in Rome

LOCATIVE CASE ABLATIVE OF PLACE AWAY FROM WHICH

Ablative of place away from which. Place **away from** is expressed by **a** or **ab** with the ablative stating the direction away from. There is *no* preposition for the names of **small islands, towns, and city**, and the words **domus** and **rus**. Example :

ab insula quam celerrime discessimus

We went away from the island as quickly as possible

animalia ab aris pepulimus

We drove the animals away from the altars

turbamne a tecto consulis duces ?

Will you lead the crowd away from the consul's house ?

Nota bene :

Roma ad Asiam venimus

We came from Rome to Asia

LOCATIVE CASE ABLATIVE OF PLACE OUT OF WHICH

Ablative of place out of which. Place **out of which** is expressed by **e** or **ex** with the ablative stating the direction out of a place. There is *no* preposition for the names of **small islands**, **towns**, and **city**, and the words **domus** and **rus**. Example :

parva animalia <u>e mari</u> in terram venerunt	Small animals came <u>out of the sea</u> into land
servi qui <u>ex Africa</u> venerant in multis urbibus visi sunt	Slaves who had come <u>out of Africa</u> were seen in many cities
pueros <u>e tecto</u> in viam mittis ?	Are you sending the boys <u>out of the house</u> into the street ?

LOCATIVE CASE ABLATIVE OF PLACE DOWN FROM WHICH

Ablative of place down from which. Place **down from which** is expressed by **de** with the ablative stating the direction down from a place. There is *no* preposition for the names of **small islands**, **towns**, and **city**, and the words **domus** and **rus**. Example :

incolae saxa <u>de moenibus</u> iecerunt	The inhabitants threw rocks <u>down from the city walls</u>
<u>de monte</u> monte magna cum cura ambulaverunt	They walked <u>down the mountain</u> with great care
quidam <u>de monte</u> ad mortem cecidit	A certain man fell <u>down the mountain</u> to his death

LOCATIVE CASE FORMATION AND USAGE

Formation and usage of the locative case. The locative case indicates a named place. English has a vague sense of the locative, prepositions such as : **in**, **on**, **at** and **by** indicate a physical place. The Latin locative is associated with the linguistic group of cases that include the **lative** (to indicate *motion* to a location) and the **separative** (to indicate *motion* away from a location). Classical Latin almost exclusively refers locative case endings to the names of cities and islands. In addition, there is a short list of well-known nouns that possess a locative ending for a particular circumstance. The rules for forming the locative case. Example :

- 1st and 2nd declension nouns : the form is identical to the genitive singular of the noun's normal declension
- 3rd declension nouns : the form is identical to the ablative singular
- Plural nouns : the form, for all declensions, is the same as the ablative plural

LOCATIVE CASE DECLENSION OF PLACE NAMES

Place names, singular and plural. **Pompeii** is a plural place name. Does a plural place name indicate multiples of the same town? The best supposition is that plural place names may not have originally referred to the name of the town but to the inhabitants. Therefore, **Athenae** refers **to the place where the Athenians live** and, over time came to refer **to the place itself**. Does a plural place name require a plural verb? The following example is cited from Ciceronian correspondence : **valde me Athenae delectarunt**, **Athens pleased me greatly** Cicero. **Letters to Atticus**. V.10

	Roma	Troia	Athenae	Syracusae	Corinthus	Pompeii	Londinium	Karthago (1)
	Romae	Troiae	Athenarum	Syracusarum	Corinthi	Pompeiorum	Londinii	Karthaginis
	1f sg	1f sg	1f pl	1f pl	2m sg	2m pl	2n sg	3f sg
N	Roma	Troia	Athenae	Syracusae	Corinthus	Pompeii	Londinium	Karthago
G	Romae	Troiae	Athenarum	Syracusarum	Corinthi	Pompeiorum	Londinii	Karthaginis
D	Romae	Troiae	Athenis	Syracuis	Corintho	Pompeis	Londinio	Karthagini
Ac	Romam	Troiam	Athenas	Syracuis	Corinthum	Pompeios	Londinium	Karthaginem
Ab	Roma	Troia	Athenis	Syracuis	Corintho	Pompeis	Londinio	Karthagine, -i
V	Roma	Troia	Athenae	Syracusae	Corinthe	Pompeii	Llondinium	Karthago
L	Romae	Troiae	Athenis	Syracuis	Corinthi	Pompeis	Londinii	Karthagine, -i

	Veii Veiorum Etruscan city 2m pl	domus (2)(3)(4)(5) domus house, home, household 4f w 2 forms irregular		humus (2) humi ground, earth, soil 2f irregular		rus (2) rus the country, countryside 3n non i-stem	
N	Veii	domus	domus	humus	humi	rus	rua
G	Veiorum	domus / domi	domuum / domorum	humi	humorum	rus	rurum
D	Veiiis	domui / domo	domibus	humo	humis	ruri	ruribus
Ac	Veios	domum	domus / domos	humum	humos	rus	rua
Ab	Veiiis	domu / domo	domibus	humo	humis	rure	ruribus
V	Veii	domus	domus	hume	humi	rus	rua
L	Veiiis	domi	domibus	humi	-	ruri / rure	ruribus

Nota bene :

- Karthago** may also be spelt **Carthago**
- domus, humus, rus** : decline irregularly, observe case endings. Additional nouns see notes : 6 and 7
- domus** is a 4th declension noun. When the noun indicates *motion to or from a location*, then the noun uses 2nd declension endings. The locative for **domus** is not **domus**, the genitive case, but **domi**, which would be the genitive case if domus were 2nd declension. Similarly, to show motion from home, Latin uses **domo**, not **domu**
- domus** and prepositions. Latin uses the names of cities and small islands either in the accusative or the ablative without the preposition. The same construction exists for **domus, -us**. 2m. The phrase **ad domum eo** does *not* exist, but **domum eo**
- The following phrases are useful. Example : **domi**, locative, **at home**; **domi meae**, locative, **at my home**; **domi eius**, locative, **at his home**; **domum**, accusative, **to home** or **home** (a destination); **domo**, ablative, **from home**
- militia, militiae**. 1f. noun. **The military, army, soldiery**. Figurative : **Military spirit, courage, bravery**. Locative : **militiae**. **In the field, away from home, abroad**
- focus, foci**. 2m. noun. **Fireplace, hearth**. Figurative : **House, family**. Locative : **foci** : **Home, household, family**

Locative case. The locative case, concerning the names of **towns, small islands**, and the city and nouns such as **domus** and **rus** use the locative case to express **place where**. Other nouns use the ablative with the preposition **in**. Example:

Aeneas **Carthagine** non diu remansit

Aeneas did not remain **in Carthage**

servi vitam felicem **Romae** non semper vixerunt

Slaves did not always live a happy life **in Rome**

multa aedificia pulchra **Athenis** fuerunt

There were many beautiful buildings **in Athens**

Nota bene : aedificium, -i. **a building, structure**

WITH OR WITHOUT PREPOSITIONS

ABLATIVE OF MANNER

Ablative of manner. The ablative case may be used *with* or *without* the preposition **cum** to denote the **way** or **manner** in which **something is done**. **cum** is required if the noun, in the ablative, is *not* modified by an adjective, if the noun is adjectively modified, then **cum** is optional. Example :

verba misera **cum venia** audivisti

You heard [my] **wretched words** **with indulgence** [indulgently]

verba misera **magna** [cum] **venia** audivisti

You heard [my] **wretched words** **with great indulgence** [very indulgently]

Nota bene : Square brackets indicate the optional status of the preposition **cum**

milities **magno** [cum] **studio** pugnaverunt

The soldiers fought **with great zeal** [very zealously]

nati litteras longas **magna** [cum] **cura** scripserunt

The children wrote a long letter **with great care** [very carefully]

nuntii **cum virtute** locuti sunt

The messengers spoke **with courage** [courageously]

socii consilia **cum diligentia** fecerunt

The allies made plans **with diligence** [diligently]

ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION

Ablative of separation. Some verbs which express or imply separation or deprivation take the ablative case. The prepositions **a** or **ab**, **away from**, **e** or **ex**, **from**, **out of**, or **de**, **from**, **down from**, may be used with this construction. Often, the ablative occurs alone. Example :

homines incolas insulae servitute liberaverunt The men freed the inhabitants of the island from slavery

Oedipus ,quod liber [e] cura non erat, se oculis privavit Oedipus, because he was not free from care, deprived himself of [his] eyes

Nota bene : **careo, carere, carui, caritum** (2). **to lack, be without.** Verb takes the ablative of separation. Example :

<u>pecunia</u> careo	I lack <u>money</u>
dux <u>militibus</u> proelio <u>caruit</u>	The leader was without <u>soldiers</u> for the battle
agricolae <u>pecunia</u> saepe carebant	The farmers were often lacking <u>money</u>
discipuli <u>tempore</u> saepe carent	Students often lack time

ABLATIVE OF MATERIAL

Ablative of material. The ablative of material is used with the prepositions **de**, **down from**, **above** and **e / ex**, **from**, **out of** to show the material from which an object is made. Example :

urnam <u>ex auro</u> numquam vidimus	We have never seen an urn <u>of gold</u>
statua <u>de marmore</u> in foro posita est	A statue [made] <u>of marble</u> was placed in the forum
mensa minima <u>ex auro</u> facta mihi monstrata est	A very small table made <u>of gold</u> was shown to me
agri <u>multis floribus pulcherrimis</u> constant	The fields consist <u>of many very beautiful flowers</u>

Nota bene : **aurum, -i.** 2n. declined in the singular only. [mineral or metal] **gold**, [colour] **gold**, any object made of gold such as a coin or ring

flos, floris. 3mc. **flower, blossom**, [figurative] **the best kind or part of something**, [figurative] **an ornament or embellishment**

marmor, marmoris. 3nc. [geology] **a block or piece of marble**, [in the plural] **marble pavement**, [architecture] **a marble statue, a building**. [figurative] **the surface of the sea, the sea**

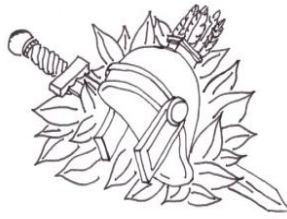
consto, constare, constitui, constatum (3, no passive). **to consist (of), to be composed (of)**

	Sg	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
N	aurum	flos	flores	marmor	marmora
G	auri	floris	florum	marmoris	marmorum
D	auro	flori	floribus	marmor	marmoribus
Ac	aurum	florem	flores	marmor	marmora
Ab	auro	flore	floribus	marmore	marmoribus

ABLATIVE OF ORIGIN

Ablative of origin. The ablative of origin, a version of ablative of separation, with or without a preposition, indicates the origin, descent or source of a person or thing. Often used with a past participle : **natus genere nobili** **born from a renowned family**. Example :

Aeneas [e] <u>dea</u> natus est	Aeneas is the son <u>from a goddess</u>
consul <u>gente clara</u> natus est	The consul was descended <u>from a famous race</u>
hic <u>e matre pulchra</u> natus est	This man was born <u>of a beautiful mother</u>
flumen <u>a mari</u> oritur	The river rises <u>from the sea</u>



VOCATIVE CASE

Vocative case. The vocative is the case of **direct address**. The case is generally identical to the nominative, except for second declension nouns ending in **-us** or **-ius**. Example :

3rd person singular present
indicative active of venio

Marcus venit

Marcus is coming

2nd person singular present
imperative active of venio

Marce, veni !

Marcus, come !

Nouns ending in **-ius** have a vocative singular in **-i**. Example

3rd person singular perfect
indicative active of scribo

Vergilius carmen scripsit

Virgil wrote a poem

2nd person singular present
imperative active of scribo

Vergili, scribe carmen !

Virgil, write a poem !

The adjective **meus**, **-a**, **-um**, **my** has the masculine singular vocative **mi**. Example :

3rd person singular present
indicative active of venio

meus filius venit

My son is coming

2nd person singular present
imperative active of venio

mi fili veni !

My son, come !

The vocative is the case of **direct address**. Example :

pueri, nolite id facere

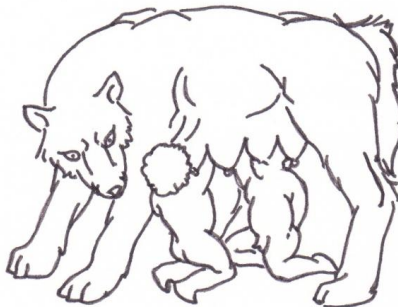
Boys, don't do this

librum novum, **scriptor** clare, mihi lege

Read me your new book, **famous writer**

veni, **fili mi**, mecum

Come with me, **my son**



**ADDITIONAL NOTES
LATIN SYNTAX**

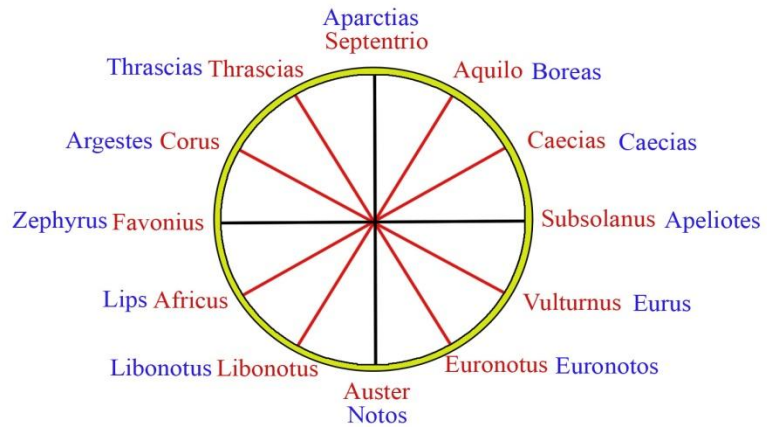
The Greek and Roman Compass. The Greeks of antiquity originally maintained distinct and separate systems for nomenclature of compass points and the winds. The Greek compass had four cardinal points : **arctos**, **anatole**, **mesembria**, and **dusis**; based on celestial bodies and for orientation, particular sea navigation. The Greeks named the four winds : **Boreas**, **Notos**, **Eurus**, and **Zephyrus**. These names were initially confined to meteorology. With time, the two systems merged, with the names of winds denoting the compass's cardinal points

It was **Timosthenes of Rhodes** who produced the **12-wind rose** using the winds to denote geographical direction

Seneca and later **Pliny the Elder** adopted the Greek 12-wind system, replacing Greek names with the Latin equivalent : **Septentrio**, **Subsolanus**, **Auster**, and **Favonius**. **Vitruvius** amended the compass and produced the **24-wind rose**



The Tower of the Winds in Athens re-imagined re-construction



The Greek-Roman 12-wind rose denoting Geographical Direction Seneca and Pliny the Elder

The 12-wind rose with Greek and Roman Nomenclature Equated with Current Era Geographical Direction

<i>Greek Nomenclature</i>	<i>Roman Nomenclature</i>	<i>Latin Declension</i>	<i>Current Era Geographical Direction</i>
Aparctias ἀπαρκτίας	Septentrio	(1)	North
Meses μέσης or Boreas βορέας	Aquilo	(1) (2)	North North East
Caicias καικίας	Caecias	(2)	North East
Apeliotes ἀπηλιώτης	Subsolanus	(3) (5)	East
Eurus εὔρος	Vulturnus	(3)	South East
Euronotus εὐρόνοτος	Euronotus	(3)	South South East
Notos νότος	Auster	(4)	South
Libonotus λιβόνोटος	Libonotus or Austroafricus	(3)	South South West
Lips λίψ	Africus	(3) (5)	South West
Zephyrus ζέφυρος	Favonius	(3)	West
Argestes ἀργέστης	Corus	(3)	North West
Thrascias θρασκίας	Thrascias or Circius	(2) (3)	North North West

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
N	septentrio	septentriones	boreas boreae	subsolanus subsolani
G	septentrionis	septentrionum	boreae borearum	subsolanus subsolanorum
D	septentrioni	septentrionibus	boreae boreis	subsolanus subsolanis
Ac	septentrionem	septentriones	borean boreas	subsolanus subsolanos
Ab	septentrione	septentrionibus	borea boreis	subsolanus subsolanis

Nota bene : (1) 3rd masculine consonant (2) 1st noun, masculine Greek-type nominative singular -as (3) 2nd masculine -us (4) 2nd masculine -er (5) 2nd masculine -us -and 1 / 2 adjective -us, -a, -um



SIBYLLA CUMARUM
DIVINA ORACULA

Tarquinius Superbus erat septimus rex Romanorum. olim ad eum anus venit quae novem libros portabat. anus, ut Tarquinius postea audivit, erat clara Sibylla Cumarum. a Sibylla ei libri divina oracula esse dicti sunt. 'in eis libris.' inquit anus, 'omnia oracula posita sunt quae de rebus Romanis dicunt. eos eme et serva

sed Tarquinius, ubi ingens pretium a Sibylla petatum est, eam risit, neque erat cupidus librorum. 'non novem solum,' inquit, 'sed multi libri eo pretio saepe empti sunt. et multi milites eo pretio saepe redempti sunt.' tum anus tres libros ex novem depositos incendit, pretiumque idem pro reliquis sex petavit. iterum Tarquinius eam risit, neque sex libros emit. 'tu,' inquit, 'es insane, quod idem pretium petis, quamquam tres ex novem libris perdidisti

sed tres alii libri a Sibylla sunt incensi, et rursus idem pretium pro reliquis tribus ab anu petatum est. iam Tarquinius erat cupidus librorum, et Sibyllae 'noli,' inquit, 'reliquos tres libros perdere, ego eos emam et servabo'

itaque conservati sunt tres libri. qui, in Capitolio, templo alto Iovis, positi, libri Sibyllini sunt dicti

