

# Notes Chapter 22-26

## Chapter 22: Uses of the Ablative Case

### Review of Ablative case so far:

1. **Object of Prep:** the 8 SID SPACE Prepositions take the ablative case:

Sub In De Sine Pro A/ab Cum E/ex

2. **Place where:** Some preps show place where: in, on, under These take ablative

Horatia sedet sub arbore.

3. **Time when:** no prep The time word is put into the Ablative case.

**Meridie** Quintus advenit. Quintus arrives at noon.

4. **Time within which:** no prep The time words are put into the Ablative case.

Quintus quattuor horis advenit. Quintus arrives within four hours.

5. **Ablative of Separation:**

- Certain verbs lend themselves to separation
- place names without a prep
- with a prep a/ab e/ex

Quintus Venusiā discessit. Quintus left from Venusiā.

6. Other ablatives which you can translate without an explanation:

Multis post annis: Literally: after by many years or Many years later

Paucis post diebus: Literally: after by a few days or A few days later

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## Chapter 23: Uses of the Ablative Case (continued)

7. **Ablative of Means:** This construction shows by what **object** an action is done.  
It does not use a preposition.

Militem gladio vulneravi. I wounded the soldier with a sword (an object).

Ibant ad urbem pedibus. They went to the city on foot (with their feet) (an object).

Flaccus pulsat scelestum baculo. Flc beats the criminal with a stick (an object).

## 8. Ablative of manner:

- Shows how something is done.
- Used with abstract nouns.
- May or may not use preposition (Cum).
- May be translated adverbially.

Quintus cum curā magnā laborat. Quintus works with great care (abstract noun).  
Quintus works very carefully.

Milites cum celeritate contendunt. The soldier marches with speed (abstract noun).  
The soldier marches quickly.

Magister iratus magnā voce clamat. The teacher shouts with a loud voice (abstract noun).  
The teacher shouts loudly.

## 9. Ablative of Quality:

- This shows the quality of something.
- Words in the Ablative case (No Prep)

Quintus est puer magno ingenio. Qnts is a boy of (with) great talent.

Flaccus est vir magnā virtute. Flc is a man of (with) great virtue.

Marcus est iuvenis parvā prudentiā. Marcus is a youth of (with) little wisdom.

**Irregular verb:** fero, ferre, tuli: to carry, bear, bring

Irregular Infinitive: ferre to bring

Irregular Present tense: fero, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt

Regular Imperfect: ferebam, ferebas, etc.

Regular Perfect: tuli, tulisti, tulit, etc.

Regular Pluperfect: tuleram, tuleras, etc

Irregular Imperative Singular: fer!

Irregular Imperative Plural: ferte!

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## Chapter 24: Review of Adjectives, Comparative and superlative adjectives?

### Review of Adjectives:

3rd declension adjectives are confusing:

There are **three** types of **3rd** declension adjectives:

**TYPE 1:** 3 terminations (endings): in the nominative case they indicate the different endings for the nominative case for the masc, fem and neuter.

Celer, celeris, celere

Acer, acris, acre

Celeber, celebris, celebre

Currus celer (masc), puella celeris (fem), flumen celere (neut)

**TYPE 2:** 2 terminations: In the nominative case they indicate that the masculine and feminine are the same and neuter is different:

Fortis, forte

Omnis, omne

Facilis, facile

Brevis, breve

Currus brevis (masc), puella brevis (fem), flumen breve (neut)

**Type 3:** 1 termination: in the nominative case, it indicates that the masculine, feminine and neuter are the same. (parentheses shows the genitive singular)

Potens (potentis)

Audax (audacis)

Ferox (ferocis)

Felix (felicitis)

Vetus (veteris)

Sapiens (sapientis)

Ingens (ingentis)

Currus ingens (masc), puella ingens (fem), flumen ingens (neut)

## Degrees of Adjectives:

Adjectives come in three degrees: Positive, comparative and superlative.

**Positive:** bonus, a, um, fortis, forte (regular, just like they have always been.)

**Comparative:** Compare two things:

This mountain is taller than that mountain.

Vikings are tougher than wimpy tigers or Indians.

### Formation of comparatives:

Use the base of the word (drop us or is) + special endings

or

for 1 termination adjectives: use gen sing base + special endings

like audax = audacis Potens = potentis

### Special Comparative endings: -ior + 3rd decl endings

	Masc/Fem		Neuter	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom	-ior	-iores	-ius	-iora
Acc	-iorem	-iores	-ius	-iora
Gen	-ioris	-iorum	-ioris	-iorum
Dat	-iori	-ioribus	-iori	-ioribus
Abl	-iore	-ioribus	-iore	-ioribus

It does not matter what declension the adjective WAS in the positive. EVERY comparative adjective has -ior and 3<sup>rd</sup> declension endings.

Comparative adverbs: Ending: -ius Add -ius onto the base of the adjective

Translated either by -er or more taller or more beautiful

### Superlative adjectives: Compare three or more things.

He is the **craziest** person I know.

We found the concert **most** enjoyable.

Mt. Everest is a **very high** mountain.

The Romans considered "Very \_\_\_\_\_" to be a superlative adjective. Sometimes this will be the best translation.

Formation: Use the Base of adjective + issimus, a, um (Superlative adjectives take 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension adjectives no matter what kind of adjective the positive adjective is.)

Superlative adverb: -issime

**Special Comparative endings:** -ior + 3rd decl endings

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom	-issimum	-issimi	-issima	-issimae	-issimum	-issimi
Acc	-issimum	-issimos	-issimam	-issimas	-issimum	-issimos
Gen	-issimi	-issimorum	-issimae	-issimarum	-issimi	-issimorum
Dat	-issimo	-issimis	-issimae	-issimis	-issimo	-issimis
Abl	-issimo	-issimis	-issimā	-issimis	-issimo	-issimis

Altus, altior, altissimus

Amicus, amior, amicissimus

Diligens, diligentior, diligentissimus

Tristis, tristior, tristissimus

**Irregular comparative and superlatives:** No rules: Just memorize!

Positive	Comparative M/F (Neuter)	Superlative	Comparative Adverb	Superlative Adverb
Bonus	Melior (melius)	Optimus a um	melius	optime
Malus	Peior (peius)	Pessimus a um	peius	pessime
Parvus	Minor (minus)	Minimus a um	minus	minime
Magnus	Maior (maius)	Maximus a um	magis	maxime
Multus	Plus, pluris, n	Plurimus a um	plus	plurime

Example of **Comparative** adjective and noun: "more serious appearance"

Vultus, us, m    severus, a, um

Vultus severior	Vultus severiores
Vultum severiorem	Vultus severiores
Vultus severioris	Vultuum severiorum
Vultui severiori	Vultibus severioribus
Vultu severiore	Vultibus severioribus

Example of **superlative** adjective and noun: "longest river"

Flumen, fluminis, n    longus, a, um

Flumen longissimum	Flumina longissima
Flumen longissimum	Flumina longissima
Fluminis longissimi	Fluminum longissimorum
Flumini longissimo	Fluminibus longissimis
Flumine longissimo	Fluminibus longissimis

## Use of Quam

Quam means "than" and is used with comparatives. The two things being compared are in the same case.

Caesar dedit praemium militi **digniori** (more worthy) quam **Cassio**. (Both dative)

Caesar gave the reward to the soldier more worthy than Cassius.

Numquam vidi puellam pulchriorem quam Horatiam. (Both Acc)

I have never seen a girl more beautiful than Horatia.

Ajax est altior quam Albus.

## **I-stem rules revisited:**

**Rule 1:** 3rd declension word

**Rule 2:** Parasyllabic: equal number of syllables in NOM SING and GEN SING:

navis, navis    nubes, nubis

**Rule 3:** Genitive singular base ends in double consonants

Mons, montis    pars, partis    cliens, clientis

**Then:** Genitive plural -ium

## **Irregular verb Malo:**

Principal Parts: Malo, malle, malui = to prefer

Malo is a combination of the adverb magis (more) and the verb volo (wish).

Malo means to prefer or to wish more.

It is only irregular in the present tense:

Malo  
Mavis  
Mavult  
Malumus  
Mavultis  
malunt

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## **Chapter 25: Comparative and Superlative adverbs:**

Comparative adverbs are formed by adding IUS to the base of a positive adjective.

Superlative adverbs are formed by adding ISSIME to the base of a positive adjective. (Or more easily: Change the final -us on the adjective into an -e.)

### **Alternate superlative adjectives:**

If the adjective ends in -ILIS (facilis, humilis) add -LIMUS to the base of the adjective.

facillimus, humillimus, difficilimus, gracilis

If the adjective ends in -ER (pulcher, aeger, miser) add RIMUS to the base of the adjective.

pulcherrimus, aegerrimus, miserrimus, asperrimus

More irregulars:

multus: Adverbs: multum (much), plus (more), plurimum (most greatly)

magnus: Adverbs: magnopere (greatly), magis (more greatly), Maxime (most greatly)

**QUAM plus the Superlatives:** Quam plus a superlative is translated "as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible."

Quam celerrime: as quickly as possible

Quam pulcherrimus: as beautiful as possible

Quam ferissime: as wild as possible

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## Chapter 26: Present Participles

**Present Participle:** A participle is a verbal adjective. It is an **adjective** so it has gender, number and case. It is based on a **verb** so it has tense, voice and can take a direct object.

In English present participles look very much like gerunds. Most students have no clue about the difference between a gerund and a participle in English so it will not be explained here. Great Latin scholars can look it up in an on-line grammar guide or any ESL website. In Latin, as usual, there will be no confusion because they look totally different. Present participles are sort of verbs that end in -ING in English and are adjectives.

Another thing that makes these confusing is the fact that many tenses of verbs are made by using a present participle and a verb to be.

The doctor is conducting the examination. Whole verb: is conducting

The doctor conducting the examination is a pulmonologist. Participle: Conducting is the participle which describes doctor.

I do not know the crying child. Crying is the participle which describes the child.

Caution: In English we do not like to use participles; we tend to put them into subordinate clauses introduced by who.

The man who is selling fruit on the street does not have a license. (subordinate clause) VS.

The man selling fruit on the street does not have a license. (Participle)

selling very well could just be a participle in Latin instead of a verb.

**Formation:** Participles are formed on the **1st principal part** of the verb plus the thematic vowel plus **ns** (ntis) plus 3rd Declension endings.

The thematic vowels in conjugation order are: 1<sup>st</sup> **a** 2<sup>nd</sup> **e** 3<sup>rd</sup> **e** 3io and 4<sup>th</sup> **ie**

1: ambulans 2: docens 3: regens 3io and 4: fugiens, audiens

Present participles are declined like the noun **mons, montis**.

**Participle endings:**

	Masc/Fem		Neuter	
Nom	ambulans	ambulant <b>es</b>	ambulans	ambulant <b>ia</b>
Acc	ambulant <b>em</b>	ambulant <b>es</b>	ambulans	ambulant <b>ia</b>
Gen	ambulant <b>is</b>	ambulant <b>ium</b>	ambulant <b>is</b>	ambulant <b>ium</b>
Dat	ambulant <b>i</b>	ambulant <b>ibus</b>	ambulant <b>i</b>	ambulant <b>ibus</b>
Abl	ambulant <b>e</b>	ambulant <b>ibus</b>	ambulant <b>e</b>	ambulant <b>ibus</b>

**NB:** The endings are regular third declension endings. No trick; just like "mons" in Masc/Fem.

**Present participle of eo:** It is irregular. Memorize these forms:

Singular: iens, euntem, euntis, eunti, eunte

Plural: euntes, euntes, euntium, euntibus, euntibus

More Great Comparatives and Superlatives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Supra (above)	Superior	Supremus
Infra (below)	inferior	Infimus or Imus
Prope (near)	Proprior	Proximus
Ultra (far)	Uterior	Ultimus
Extra (Out)	Exterior	Extremus
Inter (within)	interior	Intimus
Post (behind)	Posterior	Postremus
-----	Prior (before)	Primus
Senex	senior	-----
Iuvenis	iunior	-----