

***Pray as if everything depended on God.
Study as if everything depended on you.***

Notes Chapter 37-39

Chapter 37: Ablative and Participle Review, Ablative Absolute

Ablative case:

Ablative Endings:

	Singular	Plural
1st Decl	-ā	-is
2nd Decl	-o	-is
3rd Decl	-e	-ibus
4th Decl	-u	-ibus
5th Decl	-e	-ebus

For practice: Change these words to the Ablative Singular:

Telum, -i, n =

Opus, operis, n =

Sacerdos, sacerdotis, m =

Dies, diei, m =

Tumultus, -us, m =

Celeritas, -tatis, f =

For Practice: Change these words to the Ablative Plural:

Pes, pedis, m =

Tempus, temporis, n =

Templum, -i, n

Hasta, -ae, f =

Magistratus, -us, m =

Glacies, -ei, m =

Review: Participles

Participles are verbal adjectives.

Formation of **Present Active** participles:

1st Principal part + vowel + ns (ntis) Translated: _____ing, verbing

Portans, portantis

Videns, videntis

Capiens, capientis

The boys **studying** Latin were scholarly.

Present passive Participles: No Latin. English: being _____ed

The topic **being discussed** concerned all the students.

Perfect Active participles: No Latin. English: Having _____ed.

Having discussed the problem, we found a satisfactory solution.

Perfect Passive participles:

Latin: 4th Principal part of verb. **English:** having been _____ed or _____ed.

Portatus, a, um

Visus, a, um

Captus, a, um

Ablative Absolute:

Examples from stories already completed:

Postero die, Pompeius, **Quinto excitato**, inquit, "age, Quinte."

On the next day, with Quintus having been woken up, Pompey said, "C'mon Quintus."

Pythia, ex adyto ascendit et, Oculis ad terram dimissis, e templo tacita exiit.

The Pythia climbed out from the inner shrine and, with her eyes turned to the ground, exited from the temple quietly.

The Ablative Absolute construction is very useful and ubiquitous in Latin. But English does not really have an equivalent construction.

English has these (nominative absolutes) but are rarely used.

Most often used in English:

With this being the case

With this being said

Weather permitting

Tax included

No questions asked

Satisfaction guaranteed

All things considered

Basic definition: An ablative absolute is a two word phrase in the ablative case which shows the conditions for the main clause. It is usually set off by commas.

Absolute means grammatically free from the rest of the sentence. (i.e. No word in the Ablative Absolute can refer to any word in the main clause.)

Example in English: You may return your purchases **with no questions asked**. The phrase "with no questions asked" is free of the rest of the sentence. It does not refer to or modify any other word in the sentence. Don't worry, these get easier after two chapters.

USE A LITERAL TRANSLATION for three months until you get the hang of them.

Four types of Ablative Absolutes in Latin:

Type 1 (most common) Consists of a noun and a Perfect Passive Participle:

Basic translation: With NOUN having been verbed.

Better Translation: use when, since, because, or after the noun was participled.

Muris oppugnatis

Rough trans: with the walls having been attacked

Better: (when, since, because, after) the walls were attacked

Muris oppugnatis, Caesar oppidum facile vicit.

Since the walls were attacked, Caesar easily conquered the town.

NB: no word in the Abl Absolute refers to anything else in the sentence.

Telo iacto

Rough: With the javelin having been thrown

Better: (when, since, because, after) the javelin was thrown

Telo iacto, miles gladio pugnavit.

Because (his) javelin was thrown, the soldier fought with his sword.

NB: no word in the Abl Absolute refers to anything else in the sentence.

Type 2: Noun and a present participle:

Basic translation: With NOUN verbing.

Better Translation: use when, since, because, or after the noun was participated.

Navibus sequentibus

Rough: with the ships following

Better: (when, since, after, because) ships are following

Navibus hostium sequentibus, magister dedere constitit.

Since the ships of the enemy were following, the captain decided to surrender.

Sacerdote orante

Rough: with the priest praying

Better: (Since, when, after, because) the priest is praying

Sacerdote orante, omnes tacent.

Because the priest was praying, everyone was silent.

Type 3: Noun and a noun

Basic translation: With NOUN being a noun.

Better Translation: use when, since, because, or after the noun was participated.

Cincinnato dictatore

Rough: with Cincinnatus being dictator

Better: (When, since, because, after) Cincinnatus is dictator

Cincinnato dictatore, populus Romanus non vexavit.

Since Cincinnatus was dictator, the Roman people did not worry.

Quinto milite

Rough: with Quintus being a soldier

Better: (When, since, because, after) Quintus was a soldier

Quinto milite, Scintilla bene dormire non potuit.

When Quintus was a soldier, Scintilla was not able to sleep well.

Type 4: Noun and adjective:

Basic translation: With NOUN being adjective.

Better Translation: use when, since, because, or after the noun was adjective.

Timore magnā, feminae fugerunt.

Since the fear was great, the women fled.

Militibus fortibus, omnes in oppido servati sunt.

Because the soldiers were brave, all in the town were saved.

Nocte obscurā, naves navigare non potuerunt.

When the night was cloudy (dark), the ships were not able to sail.

Chapter 38: Future Active Participles

Participles are verbal adjectives.

Formation: 4th Principal part (drop -us) +urus, a, um

Fut**UR**e Participles = have a **UR**us (Present Participles = have an **NT**is, etc.)

Translation: about to _____, going to _____.

Examples: Quintus carmina script**urus** est. Quintus is about to write songs.

Cum miles Quintum in proelio vulnerat**urus** esset, fugit Athenas.

When the soldiers were about to get wounded in battle, they fled to Athens.

Cum navem navigat**uram** invenit, Quintus discedere paratus erit.

When he finds a ship about to sail, Quintus will be ready to sail.

Chapter 39: Indirect Questions, "6th" Declension, More Infinitives

Indirect Questions

Indirect questions are another subordinate clause SUBJUNCTIVE construction.

Examples first:

Cras cogitabimus quid facere debeamus. Tomorrow we will think what we ought to do.

Nescio cur Quintus fugiat. I do not know why Quintus is fleeing.

Populus nescivit quis Brutum interficeret. The people did not know who killed Brutus.

Examples in English:

Direct: Who broke the statue?

Indirect: Mother asks who broke the statue.

Latin: Mater rogat quis statuam fregerit.

Direct: How much grain is still in the field?

Indirect: The farmer wants to know how much grain is still in the field.

Latin: Colonus scire cupit quantum frumentum in agro adhuc sit.

Indirect Question Subjunctive construction:

a) Main Clause Clue word: (MCCW) Verb of asking, knowing, saying: (Verb of the head).

b) Subordinate clause Introductory word: any Interrogative (any Question word)

Cur? Why **Quomodo?** How **Quis?** Who **Quantus?** How many

c) May use any tense of the subjunctive following the sequence of tenses.

Sequence of tenses:

Primary sequence: Main clause verb: present tense:

Then Subordinate clause: present subjunctive indicates same time.

Perfect tense indicates before main verb.

Horatia rogat (now) cur tam celeriter nunc ambulet (now). Is walking

Horatia rogat (now) cur tam celeriter heri ambulaverit (before). walked

Horatia rogat (now) cur tam celeriter cras ambulaturus sit (after). Is about to walk

Secondary sequence: Main clause verb: Past tense

Then Subordinate clause: imperfect subjunctive indicates same time.

Pluperfect subjunctive indicates before main verb.

Horatia intellexit (before) quomodo mater panem faceret (before). Made/was making

Horatia intellexit (before) quomodo mater panem fecisset (Before before). Had made

Horatia intellexit (before) quomodo mater panem factura sit (later). Would

Horatia intellexit (before) quomodo mater panem factura esset. (Before now)

Was about to make

EG Ad Nauseum

Quintus nescit quomodo Brutus se interfecerit.

Quintus does not know how Brutus killed himself.

Quintus cogitavit cur exercitum coniunxisset.

Quintus thought (about) why he had joined the army.

Flaccus et Scintilla non intellexerunt cur Quintus epistolas ad eos non mitteret.

Quintus nescivit quis libertatem Romano populo rediturus esset.

Quintus nescit (quis libertatem Romano populo rediturus sit).

Quintus miratus est quando parentes irent.

Quintus scire non voluit quis in suam casam habitarent.

"6th Declension: UNUS NAUTA nouns

Certain adjectives have **irregular** endings in the **genitive Singular** and **Dative Singular**.

Endings:

Gen Sing = -ius is, ea, id (eius), qui, quae, quod (cuius), hic, haec, hoc (huius)

Dat Sing = -i ei, cui, huic, illi,

The rest of the endings are regular in the first and second declensions.

UNUS NAUTA Adjectives:

Mnemonic	Word	Meaning
U	Unus, a, um	One
N	Nullus	No
U	Ullus	Any
S	Solus	Alone
N	Neuter	Neither
A	Alius	Other
U	Uter	Either (of two)
T	Totus	Whole
A	Alter	Other (of two)

Toti agri = nom plu

Aliae feminae = nom plural

Ullo oppido = abl sing

Cenarum totarum = gen plural

But

Genitive Singular: Feminae solius Coloni nullius Militis neuterius

Dative Singular: Puellae soli Oppido ulli Militi neuteri

More Infinitives:

Translation depends on the use in sentences (More explanation later).

Formation of all infinitives:

Tense	Active	Passive
Present (same time)	2nd Principal Part	1st, 2nd 4th: 2nd Principal part, drop e add -i 3rd: 2nd principal part: drop ere add -i
Perfect (before)	3rd Principal part (drop i) add -isse	4th principal part plus esse (2 words)
Future (after)	4th Principal part, drop -us, add urus Plus esse (2 words)	X

Pres	portare	Portari
Perf	Portavisse	Portatus esse
Future	Portaturus esse	X

Pres	Facere	Faci
Perf	Fecisse	Factus esse
Future	Facturus esse	X

Practice verbs:

pono, ponere, posui, positus
Audio, audire, audivi, auditus
Doceo, docēre, docui, doctus
Traho, trahere, traxi, tractus