Nomen:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Latin-\_\_\_\_Period

Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ch. 24 Notes

**Ablative Absolute:**

The Ablative Absolute is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that will always be in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ case. It is only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connected to the rest of the sentence. It describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under which the action of the sentence occurs.

Absolutum:

The Ablative Absolute is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, meaning the noun in the Ablative Absolute is never referred to in the remainder of the sentence.

How to recognize it:

1. Typically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comes first, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last
2. Other words in Ablative Absolute found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. *Sometimes* set off from rest of sentence by commas
4. *Often* at beginning of sentence
5. E.g.:
   1. Roma visā, viri gaudebant.

How to translate:

* At first, literally
  + Present Active-
  + Perfect Passive-
  + Future Active-
  + Future Passive-
* As you become better translators, you can modify the Ablative Absolute to make more sense



  + E.g.
    - Roma visā, viri gaudebant.

Ablative Absolutes with 2 Nouns

You can have an Ablative Absolute with 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nouns/pronouns and no participle.

The verb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is assumed. Latin often leaves out the verb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

You can translate as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

E.g. Caesar duce, bellum timebamus.

**Passive Periphrastic**

The Passive Periphrastic is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_+\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Which Participle will you use? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Used to express \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Translate as:



Must agree with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

E.g.

* Id faciendum est.
* Id faciendum erit.
* Verba discenda sunt.

**Dative of Agent**

Instead of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Passive Periphrastic uses the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Translate:

E.g.

* Liber mihi legendus est.
* Illa omnibus laudanda erat.
* Id tibi faciendum est.
* Pax ducibus nostris petenda erit.