

# Consolidating new ideas

1. Ablative case
2. Infinitives

## **(1) Overview of the ablative case**

# Variety of ideas

- circumstances connected to a clause
  - *not* winner/loser (dative)
  - *not* connecting one noun to another
- often idea of *separation, apartness, source*

**Examples with preposition *a/ab***

# Physical separation from a place

Alexander **a Lacedaemone** ab hospite Menelao Helenam deduxit.

Alexander (Paris) took Helen away **from (the country) Lacedaemon**, from Menelaus, his host.

# Physical separation from a person

Alexander a Lacedaemone **ab hospite** Menelao Helenam deduxit.

Alexander (Paris) took Helen away **from (the country) Lacedaemon, from Menelaus**, his host.

# Source

He sought help **from the king**.

Auxilium petivit **a rege**.

# Separation

He was freed **from every danger**.

| **ab omni periculo** liberatus est



## ***Agent* with passive voice**

- *a/ab* (+ ablative case, as always): "by"

Diomedes, rex Thraciae, interfectus est.

Diomedes, king of Thrace, was killed.

Diomedes, rex Thraciae, **ab Hercule** interfectus est.

Diomedes, king of Thrace, was killed **by Hercules**.

## **(2) Infinitives**

# A verbal noun

Has:

1. tense

2. voice

## The second principal part

- *is* the present active infinitive
- used to form the present passive infinitive

# Formation of present passive infinitive

- 1st, 2nd, 4th conjugations: use *ī* instead of final -e
  - *amāre, amārī*
  - *vidēre, vidērī*
  - *audīre, audīrī*
- 3rd conjugation: replace -ere with *ī*
  - *ducere, ducī*

**Examples with *possum***



# Present active infinitive

*poterat amare*

he/she was able to love

he/she could love

# Present passive infinitive

*poterat amari*

he/she was able to be loved

# Third conjugation

active: *ducere*

*poterant ducere*

They were able to lead

passive: *ducī*

*poterant ducī*

They were able to be led

