

LESSON XXIII

LŪCIUS ET MĀRCUS



Adverbs A very large number of the Latin adjectives that you know can form adverbs.

ADJECTIVE	MEANING	BASE	ADVERB	MEANING
pulcher, <u>pulchra</u> , pulchrum	<i>beautiful</i>	pulchr-	<u>pulchrē</u>	<i>beautifully</i>

Complete the following.

ADJECTIVE	MEANING	BASE	ADVERB	MEANING
1. _____	deep	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	strange	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	constant	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	friendly*	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	sacred	_____	_____	_____

*Note that the English word *friendly* is an adjective, even though it ends with the letters *-ly*, which often signify an adverb.

Instead of *friendlily*, which is correct but awkward, what English prepositional phrase would you be more likely to use? Hint: Start with *in . . . way*.

Bear in mind that not all adverbs are formed regularly. The adverb that corresponds to **bonus**, for example, is **bene**.

6. What does it mean? _____

Male, which means *badly*, is another unusual adverb. As you can see, it too ends with a short **e**.

As we have just seen, sometimes the adverbial forms of a familiar adjective will require a translation that does not end in *-ly*. **Plānē**, for example can either be translated *in a level manner* (to avoid the awkwardness of *levelly*) or *evenly* (since *even* is a good synonym of *level*). **Longē** is another good illustration of this, since it has to be translated *far*.

Translate.

Colōnī longē ā Rōmā migrāvērunt.

7. _____

Remember that not all Latin adverbs are formed from adjectives. You have already learned the following adverbs, which do not correspond to any adjective. Note that the meanings likewise do not end in *-ly*.

Translate.

8. ibi _____

9. nōn _____

10. nunc _____

11. semper _____

12. tum _____

13. ubi _____



Ablative of accompaniment You now know two uses of the ablative case having the meaning *with*: the *ablative of means* and the *ablative of accompaniment*. It is usually easy to distinguish these two ablatives in Latin by looking at their usage.



The *ablative of accompaniment* is used to express the idea of *company, companionship*. It is always written in Latin using the preposition **cum**, and it usually refers to people who are *together with* each other.

Rōmānī cum sociīs in concordīā habitāvērunt.

The Romans lived in harmony with their allies.

The *ablative of means*, by contrast, is used to express the idea of an *instrument* or a *tool used*. It *never* uses the Latin preposition **cum**, and it almost always involves *using a thing*.

Armīs patriam dēfendērunt.

With their weapons they defended the fatherland.

For each italicized phrase, consider its context and determine the type of ablative it would become in Latin.

- a. Means (*with = by means of, using*)
- b. Accompaniment (*with = together with, along with*)
- c. Neither

1. _____ When Proserpina was small, she roamed the fields of Sicily *with Minerva and Diana*.
2. _____ *With violets* these goddesses once wove a bright blue mantle for their father Jupiter.
3. _____, _____ One day Pluto, *with his superior strength*, overcame Proserpina as she was playing in the fields. He rapidly transported her to Hades *with his chariot*.
4. _____ Heartsick *with grief*, the goddess Ceres searched the world for her missing daughter.

5. _____ At last, in a conversation *with Helios*, she learned of Proserpina's whereabouts.
6. _____, _____ *With great concern*, she then proceeded to Olympus where she plead *with Jupiter* for her daughter's freedom.
7. _____, _____ Finally, *with her powerful arguments*, Ceres prevailed. Proserpina thereafter was allowed to live *with her mother* for a portion of each year.
8. _____, _____ As soon as the harvest is over, however, *with great regret*, she returns each winter to reign *with her husband Pluto* in the kingdom of the dead.



Meanings of the preposition *in* The preposition ***in*** can be used in more than one way. Its objects may be either ablative or accusative. When it is used with an ablative object, it means either *in* or *on*, and the construction is called *ablative of place where*.

in animō *in mind* ***in terminō*** *on the boundary*

When ***in*** is used with an accusative object, it means either *into* or even *onto*. When that object is a place the construction is called *accusative of place to which*.

in castra *into the camp*

A third use of the accusative with the preposition *in* is seen in this lesson. Note the change in meaning. ***in Germānōs*** *against the Germans*

Translate each sentence accurately with special attention to the italicized phrase.

1. Signa deōrum barbarōrum *in armīs sociōrum* erant.

2. Menelāus Graecōs *in Troiam* incitāvit.

3. Deī *in Olympō* habitant.

4. *In Herculāneō* multae villae* pulchrae erant.

* ***villa, villae***, f. *country house*

5. Hannibal *in oppida** *Italiae* bellum gessit.

* ***oppidum, -i***, n. *town*

6. *In librīs Anglicōrum poetārum* multa verba pulchra dē glōriā Graeciae et Rōmae sunt.

7. Nympha* ā deō *in silvam* fūgit.

****nympha, -ae***, f. *fairly, nymph*

8. *In annō* sunt I)MMDCCLXVI* hōrae, minus XII minūtās.

* The first three characters of this number, I)), are the Roman way of expressing 5000.