

LESSON XXVIII

AENĒAS IN ĀFRICĀ



Vocabulary One of your new vocabulary words, **appellāre**, is unusual. It means *to call*, but it differs from **vocō** in usage. **Appellāre** means *to call by name*, or simply *to name*, **vocāre** means **call to** or *summon*.

In the active voice, **appellāre** often takes two accusatives: *to call somebody something*. Translate.

1. Barbaram terram Graeciam appellāvērunt, quod Graeci eam (*it*) tenuērunt.
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The second of these two accusatives, **Graeciam**, is often called a *predicate accusative* to indicate that it is a noun being identified with the direct object (here, **terram**). Do not worry about the terminology. Just be aware that verbs like **appellāre** (*name*), and **facere** (*make*) may take two accusative nouns, one of which is identified with the other.

In the passive voice, **appellāre** often requires a *predicate nominative*:

Translate.

2. Aeolus appellātur dominus ventōrum.
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Notice that **dominus** is nominative. The passive forms of **appellō**, therefore, are used like linking verbs.

A similar pattern is often observed with the passive forms of **video**. The best translation of this verb is the English word *seem* rather than the passive voice *am, is, or are seen*. The predicate nominative construction is again used.

Translate.

3. Nōn grātī vidēmini.
-

4. Cōnsilium bonum vidētur.
-

In these last examples, the adjectives **grātī** and **bonum** are both predicate nominatives.

B **Transitive and intransitive verbs** Give the principal parts and meanings of each intransitive verb. Note that all intransitive verbs in this text are signaled by a fourth principal part ending in **-ūrus**.

PRINCIPAL PARTS			MEANINGS	
1.	_____	<i>-āre</i>	migrātūrus	_____
2.	_____	_____	properātūrus	_____
3.	_____	_____	mānsūrus	_____
4.	_____	_____	valitūrus	_____
5.	_____	_____	cessūrus	_____
6.	_____	_____	accessūrus	_____
7.	_____	_____	excessūrus	_____
8.	_____	_____	fugitūrus	_____
9.	_____	_____	ventūrus	_____
10.	_____	_____	conventūrus	_____

C **Transitive and intransitive verbs** Identify each active verb below as transitive or intransitive, then translate.



Remember that an active intransitive verb does not transfer its action to a direct object. Intransitive verbs also cannot be put into the passive voice; e.g. “remain” makes no sense in the expression “I am remained” (passive), only “I am remaining” (active).

	TRANSITIVE / INTRANSITIVE	TRANSLATION
1. mānsistis	_____	_____
2. capit	_____	_____
3. properāvimus	_____	_____
4. convocābat	_____	_____
5. veniam	_____	_____
6. dēfendis	_____	_____
7. excēdent	_____	_____
8. inveniunt	_____	_____
9. tenet	_____	_____
10. sumus	_____	_____



Active to passive voice Since the subject of a passive verb receives action instead of initiating it, there can be no such thing as the direct object of a passive verb.

Study the following.

S. D.O.

Rōmānī barbarum ex Italiā agunt.

The Romans drive the foreigner out of Italy.

AGENT S.

Ā Rōmānīs barbarus ex Italiā agitur.

By the Romans the foreigner is being driven out of Italy.



The preceding sentences convey the same information in two very different ways. In the first sentence, **Rōmānī** is the subject of an active verb and **barbarum** is the direct object. In the second sentence, **barbarum** becomes the subject **barbarus**, while **Rōmānī** becomes an ablative of agent **ā Rōmānīs**, “by the Romans.” Then the verb **agunt** is made passive (**agitur**) and agrees with its new subject, **barbarus**, in having a third person singular ending **-tur**. Everything else in the second sentence stays the same.

Compare the second example above with the following.

ABL.MEANS SUB.

Armīs Rōmānīs barbarus ex Italiā agitur.

The foreigners are driven out of Italy by means of/with Roman arms.

The ablative of means here expresses *what things are used* to accomplish a given end. In the sentence beginning with **Armīs**, observe that the arms are the means by which the foreigner is expelled.

In the second example, **ā Rōmānīs** (*the Romans*) are the agents, or actors, by whom the foreigners are driven out. The ablative of agent expresses *not how*, but rather by whom an action is accomplished. It uses a preposition (**ā, ab**), and identifies the person or people



responsible for the action.



Differences in ablatives Since you have learned to translate the preposition **ā, ab** as *from* or



Simply remember that the preposition can be *by* only if it appears in a clause with a passive verb. However, when the verb is active, **ā, ab** will most likely mean *from*, even if its object is a person.

away from, this new meaning to express agency may seem difficult.

Translate:

1. Aenēās ā deīs auxilium accēpit.

When, on the other hand, the object of **ā, ab** is a place or thing, it will always mean *from*, no matter what voice the verb is.

2. Aenēās ab officiō trahitur. (Remember: ab officiō is not ablative of means!)

Learn to distinguish between these two uses of the preposition, the ablative of agent, and the ablative of separation/place from which.

3. Aenēās ab officiō ā pulchrā rēgīnā trahitur.
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Types of ablative:

- *ablative of separation* **ab officiō**
- *ablative of personal agent* **ā pulchra rēgīnā**

Translate with particular attention to the italicized phrases.

4. *Ā Poenīciā* * rēgīna Dīdō *cum multis sociis* nāvigāvit.
-

**Phoenicia*

5. *Ā virō malō** fugiēbat.
-

**her brother Pygmalion*

6. *Ā Sychaeō** et cōpia pecūniae et via ad Āfricam rēgīnae monstrābantur.
-

**Sychaesus, her murdered husband*

7. *Pecūniā* Dīdō *ā barbarīs* terram parāvit.
-

8. Tum *ā Poenīs** oppidum magnum, Carthāgō, *in novā* terrā muniēbātur.
-

**the Phoenicians (Carthaginians)*

9. Ad Carthāginem* Aenēās Troiānīque reliquī *ventīs undisque* afficiuntur. *Auxiliō Neptūnī* servantur.
-

**Remember that ad can sometimes mean near.*

10. *Ā rēgīnā* Trōiānī in templō pulchrō accipiuntur.
-

11. *Ā templō* ad magnam cēnam ducuntur.
-

12. Aenēās verba facit et *ā multis* spectātur et laudātur.
-

13. Sed *ā deā Venere* Dīdō movētur; *verbis Aenēae* tenētur et incitātur.
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