

Capitulum Sextum

Grammar Notes for Grammatically Challenged Parents

1. Accusative Prepositions

What is a preposition? A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun and its object.

A (prepositional phrase) contains both a (*preposition* and its *object*).

Prep Object *Prep* Object *Prep* Object
(*On* the table) (*under* the bridge) (*near* the town)

In Latin, prepositions will take objects in either the Accusative or Ablative Case. Most prepositions take the Accusative Case, therefore learn SIDSPACE. (below) Accusative prepositions new to Ch. 6:

(*Ad* villam) (*to* the house) *ad* indicates motion *to* a place
(*ante* Iulium) (*in front of/before* Iulius)
(*apud* dominum) (*with* the master)
(*inter* Romam et Capuam) (*between* Rome and Capua)
(*post* eum) (*behind* him) (*prope* Romam) (*near* Rome)

2. The Irregular Verb - *it, eunt*

Memorize the irregular verb *it* – he goes, *eunt* – they go

3. Ablative of Means – AKA Ablative of Instrument, AKA Ablative of THING Used –

This very common construction (use of the Ablative case) is notable for two reasons:

1. NO preposition for a THING – This Ablative requires no preposition in front of it when the THING used is a THING, not a person.

Is **equō** portantur. (*Pg.60 Ln. 71*) He is carried **by a horse**.

[A horse is not a person, but a “thing”.]

2. It expresses the “means by which” the action proceeds or happens.

Ways to translate the Ablative of Means – “with” or “by means of” or “by”

4. Passive Voice – In Latin, when the **subject** of the sentence **is acted upon**, or **receives the action** of the verb, the sentence is in passive voice.

Examples of Active / Passive Sentences:

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Subject <u>Verb</u>	Subject <u>Verb</u>
The <u>slaves</u> <u>carry</u> Iulius. <u>Servī Iulium portant.</u>	Iulius <u>is carried</u> by the slaves. <u>Iulius a servīs portatur.</u>
Syrus and Leander <u>carry</u> sacks. <u>Syrus et Leander saccōs portant.</u>	Sacks <u>are carried</u> by Syrus and Leander. <u>Saccī ā Syrō et Leandrō portantur.</u>
Marcus hits Iulia. <u>Marcus Iuliam pulsat.</u>	Iulia is hit by Marcus. <u>Iulia ā Marcō pulsatur.</u>
The boys put roses in water. <u>Puerī rosās in aquā ponunt.</u>	The roses are put in the water by the boys. <u>Rosae in aquā ponuntur ā puerīs.</u>

5. Towns/Place Constructions

Motion *to* or *from* a town mentioned by name is expressed without a preposition.

Quō? Tusculum *To where (are you going)?* To Tusculum.

Romam To Rome.

Unde? Tusculō. *From where (are you coming)?* From Tusculum.

Romā. From Rome.

6. In Latin, the **Ablative of Place From Which** expresses the place from which a person, thing comes, with or without a preposition.

ā villā from the house

ab oppidō from the town

Tusculō from Tusculum. (Remember, a town mentioned by name = no preposition.)

Romā from Rome.

Patterns thus far:

Sentence Pattern #4 to Memorize in Latin.

4. Subject + (a/ab) + ABL meaning "by" + Passive verb

Iulius ā servīs portatur. (Pg.60 Ln. 70) *Iulius is carried by slaves.*

Sacci ā servīs portantur. (Pg.60 Ln. 71) *The sacks are carried by slaves.*

Is equō portantur. (Pg.60 Ln. 71) *He is carried by a horse.*

Review of Accusative vs. Ablative Prepositions

Students may find it easiest to learn SID S. SPACE – The Ablative Astronaut, an acronym for remembering which prepositions take the Ablative case.

Sub + ABLATIVE = under, at the foot of *sub mensā = under, at the foot of the table* [Ch. 9]

In + ABLATIVE = in, on *in insulā = in, on the island* [Ch. 1]

De + ABLATIVE = down from, from, about *de montibus = down from the mountains* [Ch. 13]

Super.+ ABLATIVE = above, on top of *super montibus = above the mountains* [Ch. 28]

Sine + ABLATIVE = without *sine margarītīs = without pearls* [Ch. 8]

Pro + ABLATIVE = for, in front of, in the place of *pro dominō = in the place of the master* [27]

Ab + ABLATIVE = away from, from *ab Aemiliā = away from Aemilia* [Ch. 5]

Cum + ABLATIVE = with *cum Marcō = with Marcus* [Ch. 5]

Ex + ABLATIVE = out of, from *ex hortō = out of the garden* [Ch. 5]

CHANT: Sub, In, De, Super, Sine, Pro, Ab, Cum, Ex

All the rest of Latin prepositions take the Accusative Case.