

## I. Sanctus Brendanus translation

## II. Accusative and Ablative with place

### Accusative

All of the following sentences use the accusative case to show movement To or Toward a place. With most words, you use the preposition *ad* (or sometimes *in*) to express this idea.

- *ad urbem celeriter adimus.* (*adeo, -ire, ii* = to go to)
- *ad forum*
- *in campum*
- *ad Italiam*
- *ad insulam fratres navigaverunt.*

*For cities and small island communities, you use only the accusative to indicate that you are going to a place:*

- *Romam celeriter adimus.* We are arriving quickly to Rome.
- *Ostiam navigavimus.* We are sailing to Ostia.
- *Londinium adveniemus.* We will arrive in London.

*For two other words that are commonly used, you only use the accusative case (without *ad*): **domum** (to) home and **rus** (to) the country.*

- *domum festinavimus.* We hurried home.
- *omnes domum ierunt.* Everyone went home.
- *domum eo; deinde rus ibo ut laborem.* I'm going home; then I will go to the country to work.

### Ablative

*The ablative case usually indicates separation or movement away. In most cases, the preposition *a/ab* makes this clear:*

- *a puellis fugi,* he ran away from the girls.
- *ab hostibus fugerat,* he had run away from the enemies.
- *ab urbe equitavit,* he rode out of the city.

*But for the names of cities and small islands, the ablative itself is used to indicate movement away:*

- *Roma fugit,* he fled from Rome.
- *Pompeii omnes fugerunt,* everyone ran away from Pompeii

*Once again, **domus** and **rus** have special cases:*

- domo exiit, he left home
- rure discessit, he left the country

### Locative

There is also a case called the locative, which only occurs to show where something is or happens. For all nouns and place names, it looks like the ablative in the plural. For third declension place names, it also looks ablative. For first and second declensions, it looks genitive.

- **Corintheni manemus.** We are staying in Corinth (Corinthus, -i = Corinth)
- **Romae manemus.** We're staying in Rome. (Roma, -ae = Rome)
- Carthaginenses manemus. We're staying in Carthage. (Carthago, -inis = Carthage)
- Puteolis manemus (Puteoli, -orum = Puteoli)
- Athenis manemus. (Athenae, -arum = Athens)

### Verb Distinctions:

- fero, ferre, tuli, latum = to carry
- tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatum = to lift up
- pono, -ere, posui, positum
- possum, posse, potui

### Pronouns (with cum, with):

- mecum = with me
- tecum = with you
- secum + with him/herself
- cum eo, cum ea = with him / her
- nobiscum = with us
- vobiscum = with you
- secum = with themselves
- cum eis = with them

## III. Begin Aethra Classwork

### IV. Purpose Clauses

When you make a statement like, "I ran away so they wouldn't see me," you are expressing a fact (I ran away) and something that is in the subjunctive territory of "things that aren't or might not be" (the not seeing you part). The sentence expresses something that you did and the purpose for which you did it (the purpose clause). In Latin, the purpose clause is in the subjunctive mood.

### ut and ne

### Purpose is usually expressed with ut ("so that"):

- montem ascendit ut stellas clarius videret. He climbed the mountain so that he could see the stars more clearly
- missas cantaverunt ut Deum laudarent. They sang masses so that they could praise god (or to praise god etc.)

**Several translations** are possible for any given sentence -- this is one place where English has many ways of doing what Latin usually does with ut and the subjunctive:

- matrem vocavit ut omnia ei narraret:
  - He called his mother so he could tell her everything.
  - He called his mother so that he could tell her everything.
  - He called his mother in order to tell her everything.
  - He called his mother to tell her everything.

### ne is used to men so that ... not:

- fratres fugerunt ne belva eos ederet, The monks fled so that the sea monster would not eat them.
- domum festinavit ne pater eum in foro videret, He hurried home so that his father would not see him in the forum.

### Tenses

- when the main clause is in the present or future tense, use a present subjunctive to suggest the purpose:
  - matrem vocat ut ei omnia narret, He's calling his mother in order to tell her everything.
  - fratres Brendanum vocant ut eos servet, The monks call on Brendan so he will save them.
  - librum diligenter lego ut omnia in eo sciam. I'm reading the book carefully so that I'll know everything in it.
- when the main clause is in a past tense, use the imperfect subjunctive:
  - matrem vocavit ut ei omnia narraret, He called his mother in order to tell her everything.
  - fratres Brendanum vocaverunt ut eos servaret, The monks called on Brendan so that he would save them.
  - librum diligenter legi ut omnia in eo scirem, I read the book carefully so I'd know everything in it.