

## Ablatives (Collins units 1-17)

### 1. of accompaniment (§ 4c)

- used with *cum* or *sine* to mean being with or without, in the company of or not in the company of. Used primarily with persons.
  - Cum amicō in templum advēnit. (*He arrived at the temple with his companion*)

### 2. of separation (§ 27)

- with verbs of freeing, separating, or depriving, with or without *ā/ab* or *ē/ex* (cf. 11 below).
  - Chriſtus nōs ā peccātō liberāvit. (*Christ freed us from sin*)

### 3. of means (§ 34)

- without a preposition, indicates the instrument by which something is done.
  - Omnēs, quī accēperint gladium, gladiō peribunt. (. . . *will die by the sword*)

### 4. of manner (§ 35)

- with an adjective in agreement and/or with *cum*, to express manner.
  - Magnā vōce clāmābat, et populus cum admiratiōne audiēbat. (*He was calling out with a loud voice, and the people were listening with admiration*)

### 5. of agency (§ 37)

- with *ā/ab* and a passive construction, to indicate the person who undertakes the action.
  - Missa ab episcopō dicta est. (*Mass was said by the bishop*)

### 6. of respect (§ 50)

- without preposition, specifies the part of a whole to which a statement or adjective applies. The noun constituting the whole is *not* in agreement (cf. 9 and contrast 8 below).
  - Augūſtinus ratiōne excellēbat. (*Augustine excelled in reason*)

### 7. of cause (§ 58)

- with or without *ē/ex*, denotes the cause of the result described.
  - Petrus timōre Chriſtus negābat. (*Peter denied Christ out of fear*)
  - Vir virtūte timētur. (*The man is feared on account of his strength*)

### 8. absolute (§ 68, 87c)

- as a noun and a participle/noun/adjective, all elements being in the ablative (contrast 6 above and 9 below), expresses something connected to the main action. With a perfect passive participle, it often describes action preceding that of the main verb. Translate ‘with X having been Y-ed’ (perfect participle), ‘with X Y-ing’ (present participle), or ‘with X (as) Y’ (noun/adjective).
  - Verbō dictō, minister ē templō vēnit. (*With the word having been spoken. . .*)
  - Populō cantante, processio circumivit. (*With the people singing. . .*)

- Chrīstō redēptōre, ad gaudium rēgnī caelōrum accēdēmus. (*With Christ as redeemer. . .*)

**9.** of description (§ 74)

- as a noun with an adjective in agreement, together qualifying a noun *not* in agreement (cf. 6 above).
  - Vir clārīs oculīs in turbam vēnit. (*A man with bright eyes came among the crowd*)

**10.** of place where (§ 93)

- with *in*.
  - In ecclēsiā Missam audīvīmus. (*We heard Mass in the church*)

**11.** of place from which (§ 94)

- with a verb of motion and nearly always with *ā/ab*, *dē*, or *ē/ex* (cf. 2 above).
  - Ex sēmine David et dē Bethlehem castellō venit Christus. (*The Christ comes from the seed of David and the city of Bethlehem*)

For further uses of the ablative, see Collins §§ 143-4, 164, 166, 176 (cf. § 178)