

STOP THIEF!

Objectives

- to extend the presentation of the use of the perfect passive participle
- to present the ablative absolute

The Story

1. Students should have no trouble with the perfect passive participles in the nominative case modifying the subject of the sentence (discussed in Chapter 33). Examples are *lāpsus* (22), and *captus* (24). The perfect participles of deponent verbs, e.g. *ēgressī* (1) and (4), are, of course, active in meaning.

5. Note the dative *alterī* (7), clued by *servō*; if students ask about the form, they may be told that *alter* declines as does *ūnus*. Refer students to the Chart V in the section entitled "Forms" at the back of the student's book.

6. Compare the dative singulars of *ille* and *is*.

2. Students are to use the translation supplied for the ablative absolute *quibus verbīs audītīs* (3) to help them with *vestimentīs exūtīs* (6), *vestimentīs trādītīs* (12), and *Sextō vīsō* (21), but they may need some help from the teacher. The meaning of the more difficult ablative absolute without a participle (*mē custōde*, 11) is supplied. Complete the passage before attempting explanations of the ablative absolute constructions.

3. Structures:

a. Linking *quī* (see the Building the Meaning section in this chapter):

Quibus verbīs audītīs,.... (3)

Cui Asellus respondit,.... (10)

Quod ubi vīdit... (16)

Quem captum.... (24)

b. Anaphora: *Simul fūr*..., *simul Asellus*..., *simul Sextus*.... (17-18)

4. Treat *exeāmus* (6) as a vocabulary item. This use of the subjunctive will be discussed in Student Book III.

Lectiō:

Marcus et Sextus ē lūdō ēgressī unā cum Eucleide et alterō servō domum ībant.

Subitō Eucleides puerīs, "Vultisne ad thermās īre?" inquit.

Quibus verbīs audītīs, puerī maximē gaudēbant. Mox ad thermās advēnerunt et in apodytērium intrāverunt, quod iam erat plēnum puerōrum quī ē lūdō ēgressī eō cum paedagōgīs vēnerant. Ibi vestimenta exuēbant.

Marcus, vestimentīs exūtīs, "Nunc in palaestram exeāmus," inquit. At Eucleidēs, "Minimē!" inquit. "Pater tuus mē iussit vōs ante nōnam hōram reducere." Deinde alterī servō, cui nōmen erat Asellus, "Hīc manē!" inquit. "Vestimenta dīlīgenter custōdī! Hīc enim solent esse multī fūrēs quī vestimenta surrepta in urbe vēndunt."

Cui Asellus respondit, "Ego semper vestimenta dīlīgenter custōdiō. Nēmō vestimenta, mē custōde, surripere potest."

Tum puerī, vestīmentis trāditīs, in tepidārium intrāverunt et inde in caldārium, ubi erat magna turba hominum. Subitō tamen exclāmāvit Sextus, "Aeger sum. Hunc calōrem patī nōn possum. Exībō et ad apodytērium regrediar."

Dum ē tepidāriō exit, Asellum prope vestīmenta sedentem cōspexit. Dormiēbat Asellus. Eō ipsō tempore vestīmenta ā servō quōdam surripiēbantur. Quod ubi vīdit Sextus, "Prehende fūrem!" exclāmāvit. Simul fūr clamōrem Sextī audīvit, simul Asellus ē sellā exsiluip, simul Sextus ad iānuam cucurrit. Fūr in palaestram cōfūgit, nam sē in turbā cēlāre in animō habēbat. Cum tamen inde in viam evādere nōn posset, in frīgidārium fūgit.

Sextus tamen fūrem cōspectum subsequēbatur. Fūr, Sextō vīsō, iam valdē timēbat. In pavimentō lapsus in aquam frīgidam cecidit. Statim in aquam dēsiluit Sextus. Fūrem ex aquā trahere cōnābatur; sed frūstrā. Cum tamen adiūvissent adstantēs, fūr ā Sextō captus ex aquā extractus est. Quem captum Sextus dominō trādīdit.

List 44A

1. Iūs et fūrī dīcitur. Justice is granted even to a thief.
2. lapsus calami a slip of the pen
3. lapsus linguae a slip of the tongue
4. quibus verbīs auditīs with which words having been heard, when they had heard this
5. exeāmus let us go out
6. fūr, fūris M. thief
7. mē custōde with me on guard
8. surripīō, surripere, surripuī, surreptus to steal (surreptitious)

List 44B

1. sella, ae F. sedan chair, seat, chair cf. lectīca
2. pavīmentum, ī N. tiled floor
- 3.prehendō,prehendere,prehendī,prehēnsus to seize (prehensile)
4. exsilīō, exsilīre, exsiluī, _____ to leap out
5. cōfugiō, cōfugere, cōfūgī, _____ to flee for refuge
6. subsequor, sequī, subsequūtus sum to follow (up) (subsequently)
7. lābor, lābī, lāpsus sum to slip, fall

Ablatives Absolute

1. The ablative absolute is a phrase separate from the rest of the sentence. Its noun or pronoun in the ablative case cannot refer to the same person or thing as the subject, direct object, or indirect object in the main clause. For example, an ablative absolute could not be substituted for the underlined words in the following sentence:

Coquus vocātus ab omnibus laudātus est.

One could not turn this sentence into **Coquō vocātō, ab omnibus laudātus est**, without losing the sense. In this Latin sentence, the cook and the person praised would have to be two different people.

The tenses of the participles in ablatives absolute indicate both time and aspect of the action. The present participle indicates an action continuing at the same time as the action of the main verb; the perfect participle indicates an action completed at some time before that of the main verb.

2. Participles of deponent verbs can also be used in ablatives absolute; see Exercise 44d:7 and 44e:4.

Ablatīvus absolutus

Grand Remark:

Grammatically the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE has no relationship with any word in a clause to which it is attached. Mechanically this means that an absolute phrase does not begin with a conjunction; but, even more important, the subject, especially of the absolute phrase, cannot be the same as the subject, direct object, or indirect object of the main clause. When the subject, direct object, or indirect object of the subordinate and main clauses are the same, the simple participle is used as in the examples of p. 14. The ablative absolute is not only separate from the rest of a sentence, but also usually set off by commas in neo-Latin.

Examples of the different usages of the perfect passive participle and the abl. abs.:

A. The perfect passive participle

Coquus vocātus ab hospitibus laudātus est.

The cook summoned was praised by the guests.

or

The cook which had been summoned was praised by the guests.

In Example A the perfect passive participle functions as an adjective for the subject of the main clause; hence, a relationship exists. Furthermore, the subject of the verbal ideas of summoning and praising are the same.

B. The ablative absolute using the perfect passive participle

Coquō vocātō, hospites sunt laeti.

(With) the cook having been summoned, the guests are happy.

or

After the cook has been summoned, the guests are happy.

In Example B an ablative absolute construction is used because the subjects of the two structures are different.

THE THREE TYPES OF THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

I. Type I = Noun (pronoun) ...Participle

A. Noun (pronoun) + a perfect passive participle

Syntax:

<u>Noun</u>	+	<u>P. P. P.</u>	} Only these endings are possible for the perfect passive participle:
In abl.		In abl.	
case form		case form	

<u>sing.</u>	<u>pl.</u>
ā	īs
ō	

e.g. Coquō vocātō, hospitēs laetī sunt.
 Coquā vocātā,
 Coquīs vocātis,

(With) the cook(s) (having been) summoned, the guests are happy.

B. Noun (pronoun) + a present active participle

Syntax:

<u>Noun</u>	+	<u>P. A. P.</u>	} Only these endings are possible for present active participles:
In abl.		In abl.	
case form		case form	

<u>sing.</u>	<u>pl.</u>
e	ibus

e.g. Fūre vestīmenta surripiente, Sextus in apodytērium ingreditur.
 Furibus vestīmenta surripientibus, Sextus....

(With) the thief (thieves) stealing the clothing, Sextus enters the changing room.

C. Ablative endings for nouns:

I	II	III	IV	V
ā / īs	ō / īs	e (ī) / ibus	ū / ibus	ē / ēbus

D. Ablative endings for adjectives:

I + II	III
ō / ā / ō	ī / ibus

II. Type II = Noun (pronoun) ^(esse) ..Noun (pronoun)

With an ablative absolute of this type, both nouns are in the ablative case forms of their respective declensions.

e.g. Titō prīncipe, hostēs victī sunt.

(With) Titus as emperor, the enemy was defeated.

(With) Titus being the emperor,...

e.g. Mē custōde, nēmō vestīmenta surripere potest.

Remark: The verb esse is understood in an ablative absolute containing two nouns (pronouns) because classical Latin has no participle for the verb esse.

(esse)

III. Type III = Noun (pronoun).[↑]Adjective

With an ablative absolute of this type, both the noun and the adjective are in the ablative case forms of their respective declensions.

e.g. Magistrō irātō, Sextus domum ē lūdō missus est.

(With) the teacher being angry, Sextus was sent home from school.

Remark: The verb esse is understood in an ablative absolute containing a noun and an adjective.

Final remark on ablative forms within an ablative absolute:

Only those words which determine the structure of the ablative absolute are in the ablative case; namely the words underlined below:

Noun (+ any adjective modifying) + participle

Noun (+ any adjective modifying) + Noun (+ any adj. modifying)

Noun (+ any adjective modifying) + Adjective

Any other words, especially nouns, use normal case usage.

e.g. Militibus fortibus patriam nostram servantibus, tūtī sumus.
(With) the strong soldiers guarding our country, we are safe.

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

LITERAL + NON-LITERAL

Remark I A literal translation with the word with is one of the easiest translation methods to employ in order to learn to read in Latin once past the initial stage of English intervention.

Remark II Non-literal translations are sometimes necessary to achieve good English style. There are several types. These aspects must be memorized in order to grasp the possible subordinate translations of the ablative absolute.

A. Temporal: When, * While, * After

B. Causal: Since, Because, As

C. Concessive: Although, Though, Even though

D. Conditional: If

Important Comment: In non-literal translations, while is used only in connection with present active participles and after only with perfect passive participles.

Examples of Latin sentences with Literal and Non-literal translations

A. Noun + Perfect Passive Participle

Coquō vocātō, hospitēs laetī sunt.

(LITERAL) (With) the cook summoned, the guests are happy.

(NON-LITERAL) When the cook has been summoned, the guests are happy.
representing After the cook has been summoned, the guests are happy.
the 4 dif- Since the cook has been summoned, the guests are happy.
ferent aspects If the cook has been summoned, the guests are happy.

B. Noun + Present Active Participle

Fūre vestīmenta surripiente, Sextus in apodytērium ingreditur.

(LITERAL) (With) the thief stealing clothes, Sextus enters the changing roo.

(NON-LITERAL) While the thief is stealing clothes, Sextus enters the changing room.
Since the thief is stealing clothes, Sextus enters the changing room.
If the thief is stealing clothes, Sextus enters the changing room.
Even though the thief is stealing clothes, Sextus enters the changing room.

Note: You will note that most of these translations are awkward. This points out that usually only one, or at best two aspects, will work well for a given ablative absolute.

C. Noun + Noun

Titō principe, senatōrēs veniunt.

(LITERAL) (With) Titus as (being) emperor, the senators come.

(NON-LITERAL) Since Titus is the emperor, the senators come.
If Titus is the emperor, the senators come.
Even though Titus is the emperor, the senators come.
 Etc.

D. Noun + Adjective

Magistrō irātō, Sextus domum ē lūdō missus est.

(LITERAL) (With) the teacher being angry, Sextus was sent home from school.

(NON-LITERAL) Since the teacher was angry, Sextus was sent home from school.
If the teacher was angry, Sextus was sent home from school.
While the teacher was angry, Sextus was sent home from school.
 Etc.

Sequence of ablative absolute with participles

The action of the perfect passive participle takes place before that of the main verb.

Coquō vocātō, hospitēs laetī sunt.

Since the cook has been called, the guests are happy.
 (recent past action) (present state)

Coquō vocātō, hospitēs laetī fuērunt.

Since the cook had been called, the guests were happy.
 (past perfect action) (past state)

The action of the pres. act. part. takes place simultaneously with that of the main verb.

Fūre vestīmenta surripiente, Sextus in apodytērium ingreditur.

While the thief is stealing the clothes, Sextus enters the changing room.
 (present time) (pres. time)

Fūre vestīmenta surripiente, Sextus in apodytērium ingressus est.

While the thief was stealing the clothes, Sextus entered the changing room.
 (past time) (past time)

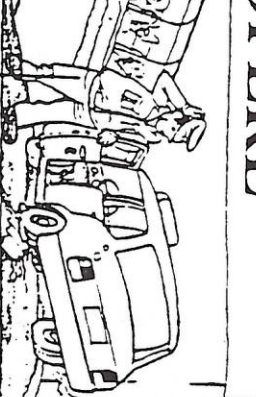
OMNES IN ÒPERE



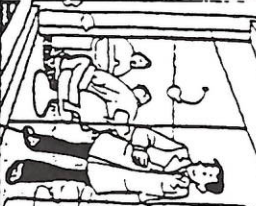
tabellarius



autoraeclarius



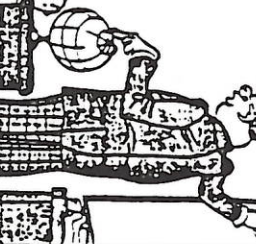
taxiuaeclarius



tonsor



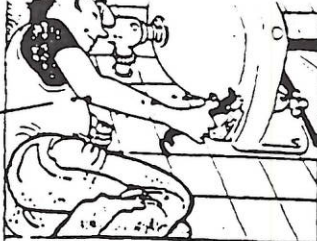
publicus custos



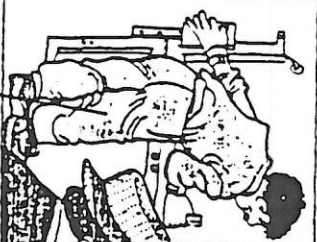
magister



machinator



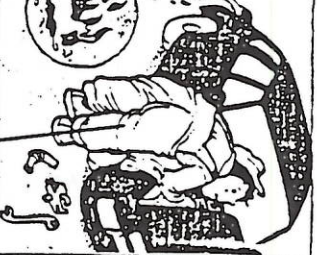
hydraulicus



optilex



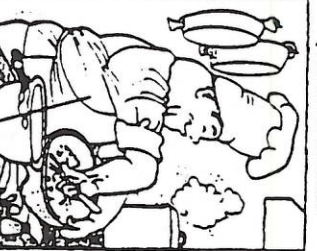
benzinaris



mechanicus



siphonarius



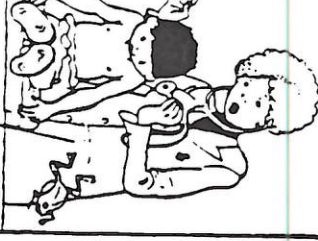
coquus



diphther



photographus



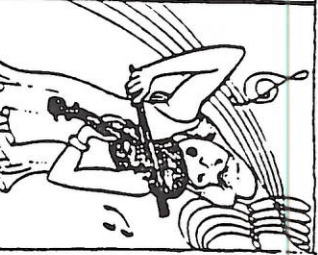
medica



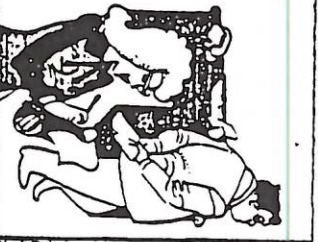
veterinaris



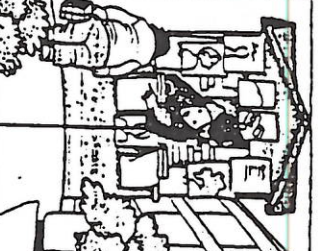
capillorum ornatrix



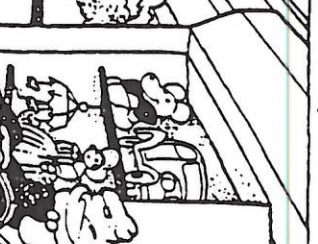
fidicina



secretaria



ephemeridum venditrix



gubernator



negotiator



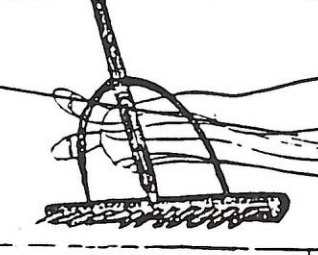
medicus dentarius



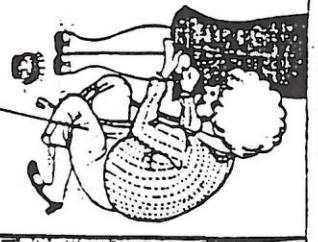
veterinaris



agricola



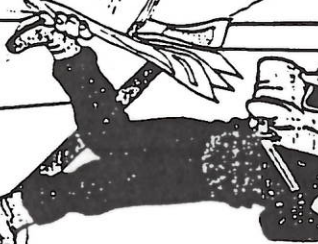
fidicina



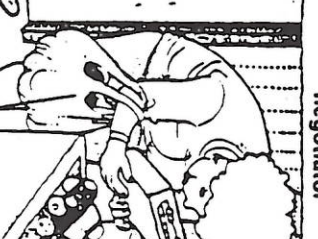
vestalica



gubernator



scholastica



domiseda

Language Activity Book

1. Activity 44a gives practice with perfect passive participles used in a variety of cases in the sentences. The sets of sentences show how perfect passive participles may be regarded as reduced forms of full sentences.

2. Activity 44b gives practice with the forms and the translation of present participles. Note that the present participles will often be translated with the continuous past tense in English. A different translation for No. 5 is possible if the main verb is interpreted as present ("Eucleides *says*") rather than past. In No. 9, *ā* could mean either "from" or "by"; the former meaning is required by the sense of the sentence.

3. In Activity 44c, students should be alert to the fact that the imperfect indicative verbs in the first sentences in the sets will become *present* participles in the ablative absolutes to indicate continuous actions taking place at the same time as those of the main verbs. Perfect tenses in the first sentences in the sets will become perfect participles to indicate actions that were completed before the actions of the main verbs.

4. The answers given in the teacher's edition for Activity 44d are only suggestions of possible answers and are not exhaustive. Students may be interested to learn that the words having *-pris* instead of *(-)pre-* came into English by way of French, in which the past participle of *prendre* is *pris*.

ROMAN LIFE XXV: THIEVES AT THE BATHS pp. 17 + 18

Illustration

The comedies of Plautus (251?-184 B.C.) were essentially loose translations of Greek originals, with their content adapted to Roman tastes. *Rudens*, the comedy from which the adapted excerpt above is taken, is Plautus' rendition of an original by the Greek New Comedy poet/playwright Diphilis (340-289 B.C.).

The province of Plautus' artistry rested in the way he used language. His plays were written using a wealth of rich vocabulary, full of wonderful word play and broad—often vulgar—humor.

Have an interested student do a little research into the subject matter of Plautus' very famous play *Aulularia*, about the disappointments of wealth. This topic is as timely today as it was in antiquity.

A. PRESENT ACTIVE: audiēns, (audientis) HEARING

M. + F.	N.	M. + F.	N.
audiēns	audiēns	audientēs	audientia
audientis	audientis	audientium	audientium
audienti	audienti	audientibus	audientibus
audientem	audiens	audientes	audientia
audiente (i)	audiente (i)	audientibus	audientibus

B. PERFECT PASSIVE: auditus, a, um (HAVING BEEN) HEARD

M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
auditus	audita	auditum	auditī	auditae	audita
auditī	auditae	auditī	auditōrum	auditārum	auditōrum
auditō	auditae	auditō	auditīs	auditīs	auditīs
auditum	auditam	auditum	auditōs	auditās	audita
auditō	audita	auditō	auditīs	auditīs	auditīs

English has an equivalent construction to the Latin ablative absolute. In English it is called the Nominative absolute. Here are a few examples:

- A. Two using an English present active participle:

Every aspect of wine-making, it seemed, was covered,
Henry selecting a special option on the economics
of rural areas.

from A vineyard in the Dordogne

We called to them, Don't go in. Don't go in, but they
went in, Miss Gilfillan weeping.

from Teacher Man by Frank McCourt

- B. One using an English past passive participle (similar in concept to the Latin perfect passive participle):

Contract signed and the notary's seal correctly affixed, soon it
was time to turn to the locket that held the hair.

from Beethoven's Hair

- N. B. You will notice how easily one can insert the word "with" before each English absolute construction.

