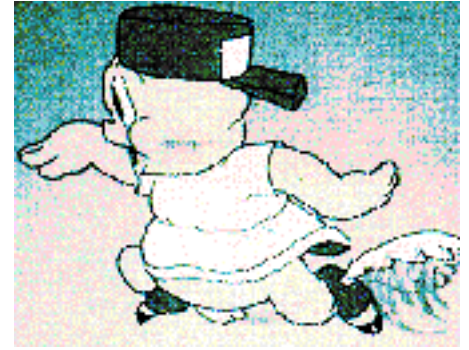


ABS OF STEAL:
USES OF THE ABLATIVE
WITHOUT A PREPOSITION



ABLATIVE OF TIME

Describes time within which an action happens; used with time-related nouns. In translation supply: “in”/“at”.

septimā hōrā, Vecordillus Lepus cēnam Porcellī Porcī
subdūxit.

lepus, leporis (m.) “hare”

porcus, -ī (m.) “pig”

subdūcō, subdūcere, subduxī, subductum “steal”

In the seventh hour, Bugs Bunny stole Porky
Pig’s supper.

ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION

With verbs implying separation. The verb separates something (the subject or direct object) from the thing in the ablative. In translation supply “[away] from,” “out of”

cum Vecordillus cēnam Porcellī subdūxerat, celeriter
ex Italiā cucurrit.

When Bugs had stolen Porky’s supper, he ran quickly
out of Italy.

cum Porcellus cēnam quaerebat, **Rōmā** cucurrit.

When Porky was looking for his supper, he ran
away from Rome.

cum Porcellus **Rōmā** exībat, Vecordillus **ex Italiā**
exībat.

When Porky was departing **from Rome**, Bugs was
departing **from Italy**.

Fur Porcellum **cēnā** dīvīserat; ergo Porcellus erat
īrātus.

The thief had separated Porky **from his supper**;
therefore Porky was angry.

fur, fūris (m.) “thief”

exīre “to go out (from), to exit”

dīvidō, dīvidere, dīvīsī “to divide, separate”

ABLATIVE OF MANNER

Describes the emotions or behavior that go along with an action; uses *cum* (“with”) + noun in the ablative; when an adjective is in agreement with the ablative noun, *cum* is optional in Latin (and usually left out), but “with” (or the equivalent) must be supplied in English translation.

fur porcum īrātum **magnā cum celeritāte** fūgit.

The thief fled the angry pig **with great speed**.

Porcellus fūrem **magnā īrā** momordit.

Porky bit the thief **with great anger**.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

ABLATIVE OF MEANS

For the instrument used to perform an action; supply “with,” “by (means of).”

Vecordillus Porcellī cēnam **manibus** subdūxit. Bugs stole Porky’ dinner **with his hands**.

Porcellus fūrem **dentibus** momordit. Porky bit the thief **by means of his teeth**.

ABLATIVE OF LOCATION OR SPECIFICATION

Indicates the place where an action was performed (often the place on a body); supply “on,” “at.”

Porcellus Vecordillum **manū** momordit. Porky bit Bugs **on the hand** (i.e. Bugs’ hand).

Vecordillus Porcellum **capite** pulsāvit. Bugs struck Porky **on the head**.

ABLATIVE OF DESCRIPTION

A noun + adjective in the ablative can be used to give more information about a noun in the sentence. In translation, supply “of ,” “with.”

Vecordillus, lepus **summō malō**, Porcellum momordit. Bugs, a bunny **of very great evil**, bit Porky.

Porcellus, porcus **parvō ingeniō**, sē momordit. Porky, a pig **with little intelligence**, bit himself.

ABLATIVE WITH SPECIAL ADJECTIVES

The ablative is used with a few very common adjectives (*dignus* “worthy,” *plenus* “full,” *indignus* “unworthy,” *contentus* “contented,” etc.) Supply “of,” “with.”

Vecordillus clāmāvit: “Ego plēnus **multīs cēnīs** sum!” Bugs shouted: “I am full **with many dinners!**”

Porcellus grunnīvit: “Tū dignus **multīs morsibus!**” Porky grunted: “You are worthy **of many bites!**”
grunnīō , *grunnīre*, *grunnīvī*, *grunnītum* “to grunt”
morsus, *morsūs* (m.) “bite”

ABLAVANCHE!

octāvā hōrā, ubi Vecordillus (lepus malō ingeniō) Romā currebat, et Porcellus eum dentibus mordēbat, Monitōrēs Fratrēs porcū lepore dīvīsērunt et magnō dolōre clamāvērunt, “Nōs contentī nostrō lepore eramus; ille dignus multīs honōribus erat, sed nunc plēnus dentibus Porcellī est!”

In the eighth hour, when Bugs (a bunny of evil nature) was running out of Rome and while Porky was biting him by means of his teeth, the Warner Brothers separated the pig from the bunny and shouted with great grief, “We were contented with our bunny; he was worthy of many honors, but now he is full of Porky’s teeth!”