

## Stage 14 Grammar (III) - ablatives + prepositional phrases

In the following examples, the words in green are nouns in the ablative case.

1. Salvius e villā contendit.  
Salvius hurried out of the house.
2. in tablinō est armarium elegantissimum.  
In the study is a very elegant cupboard.
3. haec villa ab urbe longe adest.  
This house is far from the city.
4. Bregano pro amphora stat.  
Bregano is standing in front of the amphorae (wine jug).
5. non decorum est sine amicis habitare.  
It is not right to live without friends.
6. de mercatoribus audire nolo.  
I do not want to hear about the merchants.

The ablative case is used with certain prepositions.

\* a/ab - from

cum - with

de - from, down from, about

\* e/ex - out of

in - in

pro - in front of

sine - without

sub - under

\* these prepositions  
have two forms  
because one is used  
when the noun begins  
with a vowel  
(e villa v. ex urbe)

Here is an updated declension chart. The new ablative case is in green.

	1	2	3	
singular	nominative	A	US	ANY
	dative	AE	O	I
	accusative	AM	UM	EM
	ablative	A	O	E
plural	nominative	AE	I	ES
	dative	* IS	* IS	* IBUS
	accusative	AS	OS	ES
	ablative	* IS	* IS	* IBUS

Helpful hint: even though the dative and ablative plural are identical they are easily differentiated. The dative case is an indirect object without a preposition. The ablative case is an indirect object with a preposition.

Some prepositions are used with the accusative case.

1. Quintus ad villam advenit.  
Quintus arrived at the house.
2. ego prope urbem habitare volebam.  
I wanted to live near the city.
3. vilicus per ordines ambulabat.  
The manager was walking through the rows.
4. Salvius Quintum in tablinum duxit.  
Salvius led Quintus into the study.

The following prepositions are used with the accusative case.

ad - to/toward

apud - among

\* in - into

per - through

prope - near

The preposition "in" is used in Latin with both the ablative and the accusative case. Why? Is there a difference in meaning?