Caput XIIII –3rd Declension i-Stems and Abl. Uses

Warm-up: 3rd Declension Case Endings-All 3 Genders: (Consonant Stems)

Case	Singular		Plural	
	M./F.	**Nt.**	**M./F.**	**Nt.**
Nom.				
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

Review: 3rd Declension!

Recognizing 3rd Declension i-Stems:

1. **Parisyllabics – M/F:** nom. sing. in "**–is**" or "**–es**", with equal number of syllables in nom. and gen. sing.
   ex: hostis, hostis, *m.*- "enemy"; nāvis, nāvis, *f.* – "ship"; mōles, mōlis, *f.* – "mass"
2. ***Base* ends in Two Consonants – M/F**: nom. in "**–s**" (etc.) with a base ending in two or more consonants
   ex: ars, artis, *f.* – "art"; dēns, dentis, *m.* – "tooth"; nox, noctis, *f.* – "night"
3. **Neuters w/ Nom. ending in "–al", "-ar", or "–e"**
   ex: animal, animālis, *n.* – "animal"; mare, maris, *n.* – "sea"; exemplar, exemplāris, *n.* – "model"

i-Stem Facts:
- Originally, these stems all ended with "-i" (so identifying them would not be difficult if you learned them that way), but due to regular vowel weakening (cf. acc. sing. –im > -em) and a few other changes (including vowel syncope in the nom. sing.), these i-stem nouns shared many forms in common with the consonant stems of the 3rd declension. These naturally shared forms led to a conflation of the two systems so that the i-stems and consonant stems shared *almost* all forms. (cf. below) The "sharing" of forms surprisingly goes both ways, with some consonant-stem forms infecting the i-stems and vice versa.
- The ablative singular forms were originally "-*īd*" (> -ī), but due to conflation with the consonant stems, the ending became "-e" in the masc. and fem. forms (but was retained in the neuter and, as we will see in Ch. 16, in all the 3rd decl. adjectives). Deliberate archaisms in Latin poetry lead to a resurgence of the -ī form in the Augustan period and post-Augustan Latin.
- Be sure to learn the three ways of determining if a 3rd declension noun is an i-stem, since the tradition lexical and pedagogical systems do not allow for easy identification of i-stems from consonant stems.

3ʳᵈ Declension *i-Stem* Case Endings-All 3 Genders:

Case	Singular		Plural	
	M./F.	**Nt.**	**M./F.**	**Nt.**
Nom.				
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

Practice: Decline each noun given to the right in every case and number:

ex: cīvis, cīvis, *m*. or *f.*   Base:_____

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		
Voc.		

ex: mare, maris, *nt.*   Base:_____

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		
Voc.		

Vīs, vīs, _f._ – "force", "power", "violence"- very common i-stem! - (supports some archaic forms)

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.		
Gen.	*	
Dat.	*	
Acc.		
Abl.		

Three important things to note about _vīs_:
   1) In the plural, it means "strength" – very common use!
   2) Do NOT confuse it with _vir, virī_ – "man" (no forms actually overlap)
   3) The gen. and dat. sing. are unattested in Classical Latin

ABLATIVE CASE USES:
   - We know: "Abl. obj. of prep."; otherwise, we've said "by/with/from…" or "BWIOFA"
   - Most ablative case uses break down into two categories: **w/ _or_ w/o preposition**
   - Over the course of the rest of the semester, we will learn a bunch of names for various uses of the oblique cases, especially the ablative. To understand what these various case uses denote, you will need to learn how each of them functions syntactically.

Consider the **bolded phrases** in each of the sentences and **figure out how best to translate the Ablative** and then **consider what it is describing**:
   1. Is eum **gladiō** necāvit.

   2. Is fratrem eius **nobiscum** amīsit.

   3. Id **cum virtūte** fēcit.

Ablative of Means: (aka "Instrument") (w/o prep. in Latin)
   - "with…" / "by means of…" (=_by means of what?_)
   - Describes the means through which the act is accomplished (i.e., what is used)
      ex: Id **meīs oculīs** vīdī.

Ablative of Accompaniment: (w/prep. _cum_) – "with…", "along with…"   (=_with whom?_)
   - Describes the person (or sometimes thing) that accompanies someone involved in the action; often, the main verb is a verb of motion.
      ex: **Cum amīcīs** vēnerant.

Ablative of Manner: (w/ or w/o prep. ***cum***) – "with…"   (=*how? in what way?*)
  - Describes how the action occurs (the whole prepositional phrase functions in an adverbial sense); often, the noun will have an abstract quality
  - If there is an adjective modifying the noun, the *cum* is unnecessary--"**at least two words**"
    ex: magnā cum laude vs. **magnā laude**

Key Terms:

3rd Declension i-stems	Ablative of Means	Ablative of Manner
Parisyllabic	Abl. of Accompaniment	