Below are some notes for the new grammar found in Chapter 8 of Jason and Madea:

## The Ablative Absolutes – an introduction - #20 in the Handy Dandy

- 1. phrase made up of a noun/pronoun and participle
- 2. noun/pronoun and participle are in the ABLATIVE case
- 3. Ablative Absolute phrase is from the Latin "loosened from" (absolvere, absolutum) from the rest of the sentence, so the noun in the ablative absolute is not referred to in the main clause and are often set apart by commas in the sentence.
- 4. most literal translation: with "noun" having been "verbed"

Other translations: When/After the noun was verbed

Having verbed the noun

After verbing the noun

The noun having been verbed

Examples: Hoc factO – this (thing) having been done or

when this was done

RomA VisA – Rome having been seen, When

Rome was seen, After seeing Rome

## Gerundives of Necessity (aka Passive Periphrastic): an introduction

"Something Must be Done"

The construction is a Gerundive (a verbal adjective) ND + some form of esse

THE translation is "....something/someone must be verbed" -

could also be ".... Something/someone needs to be/has to be/is to be verbed" with sum,es,est, sumus,estis,sunt

A very famous example" Carthago delenda est" --- Carthage must be destroyed OR

The translation is Something/one HAD to be verbed – Must have been verbed-needed to be verbed with eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant

examples: ager quidam arandus erat – a certain field had to be plowed