

SUMMARY OF ABLATIVE USES

With Preposition

Fabulam de deis narrat. He is telling a story about the gods.

Ambulo cum amicis. I am walking with friends.

In urbe manet. He is staying in the city.

Ab insula navigamus. We are sailing from the island.

Place from which (without preposition)

Roma venit. He comes from Rome.

Time when (without a preposition)

Autumno folia de arboribus cadunt. In autumn leaves fall from the trees.

Time within which (without a preposition)

Tribus diebus discedamus. We shall leave within three days.

Instrument or means (without a preposition)

Marcus pugno Titum pulsat. Marcus hits Titus with his fist.

Manner (sometimes with *cum*, often without)

Donum magno gaudio accipit. He receives the gift with great joy.

Caesar magna cum laude Romam intrat. Caesar enters Rome with great praise.

Separation (without preposition)

Cives timore liberat. He frees the citizens from fear.

Personal agent (always with *a* or *ab* and a passive verb)

Servus verberatur a domino. The slave is beaten by his master.

Comparison (without preposition)

Haec via longior illa est. This road is longer than that one.

Degree of Difference (without preposition)

Paulo post discedit. He leaves a little after ("afterwards by a little bit").

Specification or Respect (without preposition)

Rex nomine est. He is king in name (only).

Cause (without a preposition)

Hoc facio amore patriae. I do this out of (because of) love of my country.

Ablative Absolute (without preposition)

Urbe capta Aeneas fugit. The city having been captured, Aeneas flees.

Description (Quality) (without preposition)

Est puella eximia forma. She is a girl of exceptional beauty.

Source (Origin) (without preposition)

Dea natus est. He is goddess-born. *Nobili genere ortus est.* He is high-born.

Price (without preposition)

Annulum decem sestertiis vendit. He sells the ring for 10 sesterces.

Route (without preposition)

Via Latina it. He is going by way of the Latin Road.