

I-Stem Nouns of the Third Declension; Ablatives of Means, Accompaniment, and Manner

Some nouns of the third declension differ from those introduced in Ch. 7 in that they have a characteristic *i* in certain case endings. Because of this *i* these nouns are called *i*-stem nouns, and the rest are known as consonant-stems. As you will see from the following paradigms, the only new ending shared by all *i*-stems is the genitive plural in **-ium** (rather than simply **-um**); neuters have, in addition, **-ī** instead of **-e** in the ablative singular and **-ia** instead of **-a** in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; **vīs** is a common irregular *i*-stem and should be memorized (its gen. and dat. sg., given in parentheses, are rarely used).

Cons.-stem Reviewed	Parisyllabics		Base in 2 Consonants	Neut. in -e, -al, -ar	Irregular
rēx, rēgis, m., <i>king</i>	cīvis, -is, m., <i>citizen</i>	nūbēs, -is, f., <i>cloud</i>	urbs, -is, f., <i>city</i>	mare, -is, n., <i>sea</i>	vīs, vīs, f., <i>force</i> ; pl. <i>strength</i>
<i>N.</i> rēx	cīvis	nūbēs	úrbs	máre	vīs
<i>G.</i> rēgis	cīvis	nūbis	úrbis	máris	(vīs)
<i>D.</i> rēgī	cīvī	nūbī	úrbī	mārī	(vī)
<i>A.</i> rēgem	cīvem	nūbem	úrbem	máre	vīm
<i>A.</i> rēge	cīve	nūbe	úrbe	mārī	vī

N.	rēgēs	cīvēs	nūbēs	úrbēs	mária	vírēs
G.	rēgum	cívium	núbium	úrbium	márium	vírium
D.	régibus	cívibus	núbibus	úrbibus	máribus	víribus
A.	rēgēs	cīvēs	nūbēs	úrbēs	mária	vírēs
A.	régibus	cívibus	núbibus	úrbibus	máribus	víribus

An important alternate masculine and feminine accusative plural ending in **-īs** (e.g., **cívīs** for **cīvēs**), though rarely appearing in this book, was frequently employed throughout Republican literature and into the Augustan Period and should be remembered.

Besides learning these few new endings, it is also important to be able to recognize that a noun is an **i-stem** when you encounter it in a vocabulary list or a reading. The following three rules will enable you to do so and should be memorized.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE i-STEMS

1. Masculine and feminine nouns with a nominative singular in **-is** or **-ēs** and having the same number of syllables in both the nominative and genitive (often called “parisyllabic,” from **pār**, *equal*, + **syllaba**).¹

hostis, hostis, m.; hostium; *enemy*
 nāvis, nāvis, f.; nāvium; *ship*
 mōlēs, mōlis, f.; mōlium; *mass, structure*

2. Masculine and (chiefly) feminine nouns with a nominative singular in **-s** or **-x** which have a base ending in two consonants; most, like the following examples, have monosyllabic nominatives.

ars, art-is, f.; artium; *art, skill*
 dēns, dent-is, m.; dentium; *tooth*
 nox, noct-is, f.; noctium; *night*
 arx, arc-is, f.; arcium; *citadel*

Again, the only ending ordinarily distinguishing these masculine and feminine nouns from consonant stems is the genitive plural in **-ium**.

NEUTER i-STEMS

3. Neuter nouns with a nominative singular in **-al**, **-ar**, or **-e**. Again, these have the characteristic **i** not only in the genitive plural **-ium** but also in the ablative singular **-ī** and the nominative/accusative/vocative plural **-ia**.

¹ **Canis**, **canis**, *dog*, and **iūvenis**, **-is**, *youth*, are exceptions, having **-um** in the gen. pl. There are a few nouns with **-er** nominatives in this category, e.g., **imber**, **imbris**, m., *shower, rain* (gen. pl. **imbrium**).

animal, animālis, n., *animal*
exemplar, exemplāris, n., *model, pattern, original*
mare, maris, n., *sea*

IRREGULAR Vīs

The common and irregular **vīs** must be thoroughly memorized and must be carefully distinguished from **vir**. Note that the characteristic **ī** appears in most forms. Practice with the following forms: **virī**, **vīrēs**, **virīs**, **vīrium**, **vīribus**, **virōs**, **virum**.

ABLATIVE CASE USES

So far the ablative has generally appeared along with prepositions and for that reason has occasioned little difficulty. However, the Romans frequently used a simple ablative without a preposition to express ideas which in English are introduced by a preposition. The proper interpretation of such ablatives requires two things: (1) a knowledge of the prepositionless categories and (2) an analysis of the context to see which category is the most logical.

Following are three common uses (or “constructions”) of the ablative case, which should be added to the one you have already learned (i.e., object of certain prepositions); several additional uses for this case will be introduced in later chapters, so it is important to maintain a list in your notebook or computer file, complete with the name, a definition, and examples for each (you should be maintaining similar lists, of course, for all of the other cases as well).

ABLATIVE OF MEANS OR INSTRUMENT

The ablative of means or instrument is one of the most important of the prepositionless categories. It answers the questions *by means of what (instrument)?*, *by what?*, *with what?* and its English equivalent is a phrase introduced by the prepositions *by*, *by means of*, *with*.

Litterās stilō scrīpsit, *he wrote the letter with a pencil* (stilus, -ī).

Cīvēs pecūniā vīcīt, *he conquered the citizens with/by money*.

Id meīs oculīs vīdī, *I saw it with my own eyes*.

Suīs labōribus urbem cōservāvīt, *by his own labors he saved the city*.

You have already encountered this construction a few times in the reading and translation exercises.

ABLATIVES OF ACCOMPANIMENT AND MANNER

You have also already encountered the use of **cum** + ablative to indicate (1) accompaniment, which answers the question *with whom?* and (2) manner, which answers the question *how?*

Cum amīcīs vēnērunt, *they came with friends* (= with whom?)

Cum celeritāte vēnērunt, *they came with speed* (= how?; *speedily*. —celeritās, -tātis).

Id cum eīs fēcit, *he did it with them* (= with whom?).

Id cum virtūte fēcit, *he did it with courage* (= how?; *courageously*).

You will notice that each of these three constructions may be translated using the English preposition “with” (among other possibilities), but the three constructions are conceptually different and must be very carefully distinguished. Remember that ablative constructions generally function adverbially, telling you something about the action of the verb; in these three instances they tell you, respectively, by what means or with what instrument the action was performed, with whom the action was performed, and in what manner the action was performed.

Your only real difficulty will come in translating from English to Latin. If *with* tells *with whom* or *in what manner*, use **cum** + ablative; if *with* tells *by means of what*, use the ablative without a preposition.

VOCABULARY

ānimal, animālis, n., *a living creature, animal* (related to **anima**, Ch. 34, *breath, air, spirit, soul*, and **animus**; *animate, animation*)

āqua, -ae, f., *water* (aquatic, aquarium, Aquarius, aqueduct, subaqueous, ewer, sewer, sewage, sewerage)

ars, ārtis, f., *art, skill* (artifact, artifice, artificial, artless, artist, artisan, inert, inertia)

aūris, aūris, f., *ear* (aural, auricle, auricular, auriform; not to be confused with “auric,” “auriferous,” from **aurum**, *gold*)

cīvis, cīvis, m. and f., *citizen* (civil, civilian, civility, incivility, civilize, civic; cp. **cīvitās, cīvilis**, *related to one's fellow citizens*)

iūs, iūris, n., *right, justice, law* (jurisdiction, jurisprudence, juridical, jurist, juror, jury, just, justice, injury; cp. **iniūria**, Ch. 39, **iūstus**, Ch. 40)

- māre, mārīs**, n., *sea* (marine, mariner, marinate, maritime, submarine, cormorant, rosemary, mere = Eng. cognate, archaic for “small lake.”)
- mors, mōrtis**, f., *death* (mortal, immortal, mortify, mortgage; murder = Eng. cognate; cp. **mortālis**, Ch. 18, **immortālis**, Ch. 19)
- nūbēs, nūbis**, f., *cloud* (nubilous)
- ōs, ōris**, n., *mouth, face* (oral, orifice)
- pars, pārtis**, f., *part, share; direction* (party, partial, partake, participate, participle, particle, particular, partisan, partition, apart, apartment, depart, impart, repartee)
- Rōma, -ae**, f., *Rome* (romance, romantic, romanticism; cp. **Rōmānus**)
- túrba, -ae**, f., *uproar; disturbance; mob, crowd, multitude* (cp. **turbāre**, *to disturb, throw into confusion*; turbid, turbulent, turbine, turbo, disturb, perturb, imperturbable, trouble)
- urbs, úrbis**, f., *city* (urban, urbane, urbanity, suburb, suburban)
- vīs, vīs**, f., *force, power, violence*; **vīrēs, vīrium**, pl., *strength* (vim, violate, violent; do not confuse with **vir**)
- ā** (before consonants), **ab** (before vowels or consonants), prep. + abl., *away from, from; by* (personal agent); frequent in compounds (aberration, abject, abrasive, absolve, abstract, abundant, abuse)
- trāns**, prep. + acc., *across*; also a prefix (transport, transmit)
- appellō** (1), *to speak to, address (as), call, name* (appellation, appellative, appeal, appellant, appellate)
- cúrrō, cúrrere, cucúrri, cúrsus**, *to run, rush, move quickly* (current, cursive, cursory, course, coarse, discursive, incur, occur, recur)
- mútō** (1), *to change, alter; exchange* (mutable, immutable, mutual, commute, permutation, transmutation, molt)
- téneō, tenēre, tenui, téntum**, *to hold, keep, possess; restrain*; **-tíneō, -ēre, -tínuī, -tentum** in compounds, e.g., **contineō** (tenable, tenacious, tenant, tenet, tenure, tentacle, tenor; continue, content, continent, pertinent, pertinacity, lieutenant, appertain, detain, retain, sustain)
- vítō** (1), *to avoid, shun*; not to be confused with **vīvō** (inevitable)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Magnam partem illārum urbium post multōs annōs vī et cōsiliō capiēbat.
2. Ante Caesaris ipsū oculōs trāns viam cucurrimus et cum amīcīs fūgimus.
3. Nēmō vitia sua videt, sed quisque illa alterius.
4. Monuitne nūper eōs dē vīribus illārum urbium in Asiā?
5. Ipsī autem libertātem cīvium suōrum magnā cum cūrā aluerant.
6. Nōmina multārum urbium nostrārum ab nōminibus urbium antiquārum trāximus.
7. Pars cīvium dīvitias cēpit et per urbem ad mare cucurrit.

8. Hodiē multae nūbēs in caelō sunt signum īrae acerbae deōrum.
9. Illud animal herī ibi cecidit et sē trāns terram ab agrō trahēbat.
10. That wicked tyrant did not long preserve the rights of these citizens.
11. Great is the force of the arts.
12. His wife was standing there with her own friends and doing that with patience.
13. Cicero felt and said the same thing concerning his own life and the nature of death.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Et Deus aquās maria in prīncipiō appellāvit. (Genesis; **aquās** is direct object; **maria** is predicate acc. or objective complement.²)
2. Terra ipsa hominēs et animālia ōlim creāvit. (Lucretius.)
3. Pān servat ovēs et magistrōs fortūnātōs ovium. (Virgil.—Pan, the god of pastures and shepherds.—**ovīs, ovīs**, f., *sheep*.)
4. Parva formīca onera magna ōre trahit. (Horace.—**formīca, -ae**, *ant*.—**onus, oneris**, n., *load*.)
5. Auribus teneō lupum. (*Terence.—a picturesque, proverbial statement of a dilemma, like Eng. “to have a tiger by the tail.”—**lupus, -ī**, *wolf*.)
6. Ille magnam turbam clientium sēcum habet. (Horace.—**cliēns, -entis**, m., *client, dependent*.)
7. Hunc nēmō vī neque pecūniā superāre potuit. (Ennius.)
8. Animus eius erat ignārus artium malārum. (Sallust.—**ignārus, -a, -um**, *ignorant*.)
9. Magna pars meī mortem vītābit. (Horace.—**meī**, partitive gen., Ch. 15.)
10. Vōs, amīcī doctī, exemplāria Graeca semper cum cūrā versāte. (Horace.—**exemplar, -plāris**, *model, original*.—**versāre**, *to turn; study*.)
11. Nōn vīribus et celeritāte corporum magna gerimus, sed sapientiā et sententiā et arte. (Cicero.—**celeritās, -tātis**, *swiftness*.)
12. Istī caelum, nōn animum suum, mūtant, sī trāns mare currunt. (Horace.)

STORE TEETH

Thāis habet nigrōs, niveōs Laecānia dentēs.

Quae ratiō est? Ēmptōs haec habet, illa suōs.

(*Martial 5.43; meter: elegiac couplet.—**Thāis** and **Laecānia** are names of women; take **habet . . . dentēs** with both these subjects.—**niger, -gra, -grum**,

² Such verbs as *to call* (**appellō, vocō**), *consider* (**dūcō, habeō**), *choose* (**legō**), *make* (**faciō, creō**) may be followed by two accusatives: one is the direct object; the other is a type of predicate noun or adjective sometimes called an “objective complement.”

black.—**niveus, -a, -um**, *snowy*.—**dēns, dentis**, m., *tooth*.—**quae** (interrogative adj. modifying **ratio**), *what*.—**ēmtōs [dentēs]**, perf. pass. partic., *bought, purchased*.)

CICERO IMAGINES THE STATE OF ROME ITSELF URGING HIM TO PUNISH THE CATILINARIAN CONSPIRATORS

M. Tullī Cicerō, quid agis? Istī prō multīs factīs malīs poenās dare nunc dēbent; eōs enim ad mortem dūcere dēbēs, quod Rōmam in multa perīcula traxērunt. Saepe Rōmānī in hāc cīvītate etiam cīvēs morte multāvērunt. Sed nōn dēbēs cōgitāre hōs malōs esse cīvēs, nam numquam in hāc urbe prōditōrēs patriae iūra cīvium tenuērunt; hī iūra sua amīsērunt. Populus Rōmānus tibi magnās grātiās aget, M. Tullī, sī istōs cum virtūte nunc multābis.

(Cicero, *In Catilinam* 1.11.27–28; see the readings in Ch. 11 above and Ch. 20 below.—**M.** = **Mārcus**.—**multāre**, *to punish*.—**prōditor, -tōris**, *betrayed*.)

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

4. formic, formaldehyde.—onus, onerous. 11. celerity, accelerate, accelerator. “Store Teeth”: Negro (Spanish from **niger**), Negroid; dental, dentist, dentifrice, dentil, indent, dandelion (Fr. **dent de lion**), tooth = Eng. cognate.

Pan (sent. 3), the Greek god of woods and countryside, was accredited with the power of engendering sudden fear in people. Hence from Greek comes our word “panic.” (However, “pan-,” as in “Pan-American,” comes from another Greek word meaning *all*.)

Study the following Romance derivatives:

Latin	Italian	Spanish	French
ars, artis; artem	arte	arte	art
mors, mortis; mortem	morte	muerte	mort
pars, partis; partem	parte	parte	parti
pēs, pedis; pedem	pie	pie	pied
dēns, dentis; dentem	dente	diente	dent
nāvis, nāvis; nāvem	nave	nave	navire nef (<i>nave</i>)
nox, noctis; noctem	notte	noche	nuit

Clearly these Romance derivatives do not come from the nominative of the Latin words. The rule is that Romance nouns and adjectives of Latin origin generally derive from the accusative form, often with the loss of some sound or feature of the final syllable.³

³ One exception thus far in this book has been Fr. **fil**, *son*, from Lat. **filius**. (Old Fr. **fiz**, whence Eng. “Fitz-,” *natural son*, e.g., Fitzgerald.)

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Quid agitis, amīcī et amīcae! Here's hoping yours is a **mēns sāna in corpore sānō**, in all of its **partēs**. You've now learned the Latin names for several: **oculus**, **auris**, **ōs**, and **dēns** (remember Thais and Laecania?). Here are some others, from the **caput** up only, that can be easily remembered from their Eng. derivatives: **collum**, **-ī**, *neck* ("collar"); **nāsus**, **-ī**, *nose* ("nasal"); **supercilium**, **-ī**, *eyebrow* (let's hope you've never raised an eyebrow superciliously at a friend); **coma**, **-ae**, *hair* (astronomy buffs know the constellation **Coma Berenīcēs**, *Berenice's lock*—sorry, no connection with "comb," but "comet" is related); **lingua**, **-ae**, *tongue* as well as *language* ("multilingual," "lingo," and even "linguine," which is long and flat like a tongue!). For more **partēs corporis**, see Ch. 20.

Languages, by the way, should be learned with "oral-aural" techniques, and not just through reading and writing, so I hope you're remembering to practice your declensions and conjugations aloud, and to say **salvē** or **tē amō** to someone everyday.

Oops—looking back at the Vocab. and the new **i**-stems, I am reminded of **ars grātiā artis**, *art for the sake of art*, the motto of M.G.M. film studios, and **B.A.** and **M.A.** for **Baccalaureus Artium** and **Magister Artium**, academic degrees you may have or aspire to. Then there's the familiar Latin phrase, **mare nostrum**, which is either what the Romans used to call the Mediterranean (*our sea*) or, perhaps somewhat less likely, Caesar's critical comment on his unmusical equine ("my horse doesn't play the guitar"—groan!!!). **Valēte!**



*The Forum, Rome, Giovanni Paolo Pannini, 18th century
Private Collection*