

Year 2 Term 3 Week 7 Day 3

In preparation for the next translation exercise (Y2T3W7D4Julia27) it seems a good moment to clarify the meanings of the Latin word *in* which are broader than “in” in English and depend on the case of the noun that follows.

1. *in* followed by the accusative = “into”, “to”, “about”, “according to”, “against”

2. *in* followed by the dative = “within”, “while,” “in” (time)

3. *in* followed by the ablative = “in”, “at”, “on”, “upon”, “from” (space)

Bible examples:

In principio creavit Deus caelum et terram Genesis 1:1

principium second declension neuter noun “beginning” so is this an example of 1, 2, or 3 above?

...*Ipsi gloria et imperium in saecula saeculorum, amen* Revelation 1:6b

ipsi is dative “to him” *saeculum* is a second declension neuter noun so is this an example of 1, 2, or 3 above?

Answers on the last page.

Revise the Imperative mood of verbs which is found in the lesson for Year 2 Term 2 Week 6 Day 1 and on pages 219-222a of *Latin Without Tears*.

Nolite quaeso fratres mei nolite malum hoc facere Genesis 19:7

Lot's words to the evil men of Sodom. *Quaesere* “to beg” when used in the first person (as here) it means “please”.

The imperative of *nolle* “to not want” is very commonly used (as here) to mean “don't”.

Latin Questions

Questions in Latin are generally obvious for what they are especially in modern editions where there is helpful punctuation – Latin had none originally! However, the little addition *ne* to a word (usually the first word) in a sentence is used to turn a statement into a question that usually requires a yes/no answer:

Amatis fabulas, “you love stories” becomes *Amatisne fabulas?* Do you love stories? A helpful explanation can be found at 330-332 here: <http://dcc.dickinson.edu/grammar/latin/questions>.

Bible example:

et cum vidisset eum ait, “tune es ille qui conturbas Israhel?” 1 Kings 18:17.

The words of Ahab to Elijah (*eum*).

In principio creavit Deus caelum et terram Genesis 1:1

2 since *principio* is dative. It could be ablative but the word itself gives a clue that it is time that is indicated.

...*Ipsi gloria et imperium in saecula saeculorum, amen* Revelation 1:6b

1 since *saecula* is accusative plural – *saecula saeculorum* “ages of ages”.