

REVIEW OF THE SYNTAX OF NOUNS

Apposition

Apposition may occur in all cases in Latin.

- NOMINATIVE: 1. Marcus, **bonus vir**, in agris labōrat. Marcus, *a good man*, is working in the fields.
 2. **Nūntiū** ad insulam ivimus. We went *as messengers* to the island; We, *messengers*, went to the island.
 3. **Amicus tuus** tibi loquor. I speak to you *as your friend*; I, *your friend*, speak to you.
- GENITIVE: Memorēs invidiae tuae, **culpaē magnae**, ex urbe ibimus. Mindful of your envy, *a great fault*, we shall go out of the city.
- DATIVE: Sorōri **Annae** dōnum dedit. He gave a gift to his sister *Anna*.
- ACCUSATIVE: Marcum **ducem** cōpiārum in Italiam misērunt. They sent Marcus, *the leader* of the troops, into Italy; They sent Marcus into Italy *as leader* of the troops.
- ABLATIVE: Socii in patriā **Asiā** visī sunt. The allies were seen in their native land of *Asia* (literally, their native land, *Asia*).

Nominative Case

The nominative case is used for the subject of a finite verb and for the predicate nominative.

1. **Nautae** vēla ad insulam dedērunt. *The sailors* set sail to the island.
2. Marcus est **vir** honestus. Marcus is a distinguished *man*. (predicate nominative)
3. Marcus **vir** honestus vidētur. Marcus seems a distinguished *man*. (predicate nominative)
4. Marcus **honestus** vidēbātur. Marcus seemed *distinguished*. (predicate adjective)
5. **Pueri puellaeque** in tēctum missi sunt. *The boys and girls* were sent into the house. (For the masculine verb, see *Additional Rules*, p. 400)
6. **Mare, sidera, animālia, terraque** ā dis immortalibus facta est. *The sea, stars, animals and land* were made by the immortal gods. (For the singular verb, see *Additional Rules*, p. 400)

Genitive Case

The genitive case, in general, is used for a noun which is dependent upon another noun. In addition, it may depend upon a verb or an adjective. Thus:

GENITIVE OF POSSESSION (not discussed in the text)

1. Tēctum **mei amici** igni dēlētum est. *My friend's* house was destroyed by fire.

2. **Māter ducis** ab incolis laudāta est. The mother *of the leader* was praised by the inhabitants.
3. Iuvenis frātre[m] gladiō **patris** interfēcit. The young man killed his brother with his *father's* sword.
4. Poēta **cuius** liber est nōtus auxilium ā rēge petiuit. The poet *whose* book is well known sought aid from the king.

PARTITIVE GENITIVE (GENITIVE OF THE WHOLE) (Unit 9G)

The genitive is sometimes used in Latin to express the *whole* group or unit of which the word on which the genitive depends expresses the *part*.

1. Quid **malī** in nostrō oppidō est? What *evil* is in our town?
2. Pars **oppidī** flammis dēlētā erat. Part *of the town* had been destroyed by flames.
3. Nihil **bonī** in hāc urbe vidēre possumus. We are able to see nothing *good* in this city.
4. Plūs **pecūniae** nōs habēmus quam vōs. We have more *money* than you (do).

BUT:

1. Ūnus ē **libris** ad nōs missus est. One *of the books* was sent to us.
2. Quinque ē **militibus** interfecti sunt. Five *of the soldiers* were killed.
3. Quidam **ex hominibus** in viā ambulābat. A certain one *of the men* was walking in the street.

GENITIVE OF DESCRIPTION (QUALITY) (Unit 10D)

A noun in the genitive case, when modified by an adjective, may be used to describe or express a quality of another noun.

1. Vir **magnae sapientiae** ab omnibus laudātur. A man *of great wisdom* is praised by all.
2. Verba eius **modī** ā populō omnī audita sunt. Words *of this kind* have been heard by all the people.
3. Cicerō fuit homō **magnae fāmae**. Cicero was a man *of great reputation*.

GENITIVE OF MATERIAL (not discussed in the text)

The genitive is used to express the material of which something is composed.

1. Urna **aurī** ā nātis inventa est. An urn *of gold* was found by the children.
2. Tēlane **ferrī** habēs? Do you have weapons *of iron*?
3. Magnum agrum **frūmentī** vidimus. We have seen a large field *of grain*.
[frūmentum, -ī, N., 'grain']
4. Turba **fēminārum** in viā visa est. A crowd *of women* was seen in the street.

APPOSITIONAL GENITIVE (not discussed in the text)

The genitive is sometimes used instead of a noun in apposition.

1. Nōmen **rēgis** ā populō Rōmānō nōn dilēctum est. The name *of king* was not esteemed by the Roman people. [diligō, -ere, -lēxi, -lēctus, 'esteem']
2. Difficile est artem **rei militāris** docēre. It is difficult to teach the art *of warfare*. [rēs militāris, rei militāris, F., 'warfare']
3. Opportūnitas **libri legendi** nōbis nōn offertur. The opportunity *of reading a book* is not offered to us. [opportūnitas, -tātis, F., 'opportunity']

PREDICATE GENITIVE (GENITIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC) (Unit 11D)

A noun in the genitive case which stands alone (or modified by an adjective) in the predicate denotes a characteristic or a class.

1. Est **boni imperātōris** bene dūcere. It is *the mark of a good commander* to lead well.
2. **Digni** civis est dē cūris patriae cōgitāre. It is *the mark of a worthy citizen* to think about the cares of his native land.
3. Sapienter regere est **honesti rēgis**. Ruling wisely is *the mark of a respected king*.

The genitive serves as the object of a verbal idea of nouns, adjectives, and is used with some verbs. Thus:

GENITIVE WITH VERBS OF ACCUSING AND CONDEMNING (Unit 2F)

The genitive is used with verbs of accusing and condemning to express the charge or penalty.

1. Hostēs **gravium scelerum** dāmnāvērunt. They condemned the enemy *for serious crimes*.
2. Fēminās **irae** dāmnāmus. We condemn the women *for their anger*.
3. Nautās **insidiarum** dāmnābitis. You will condemn the sailors *for their treachery*.

OBJECTIVE GENITIVE (Unit 11C)

There is a verbal idea understood in nouns and adjectives of feeling or action. The noun that is the *object* of this verbal idea is called the objective genitive.

1. Dux **belli** hortātus est ut militēs quam fortissimē pūgnārent. The leader *of the war* urged that the soldiers fight as bravely as possible.
2. Incolae **oppidi** ruinam **tēctorum** timuērunt. The inhabitants *of the town* feared the destruction *of the houses*.
3. Erant multī rūmōrēs dē spē **pācis**. There were many rumors about the hope *of peace*.
4. Multa pecūnia saepe est **invidiae** causa. A lot of money is often the cause *of envy*.
5. Iūnō dē Iovis amōre **pulchrarum fēminarum** monēbātur. Juno was warned about Jupiter's love *of beautiful women*.

6. Iuvenis studiōsus **legendī** multa didicit. The young man, fond of reading, learned many things.

BUT NOTE also, in contrast, the SUBJECTIVE GENITIVE (Unit 11C):

There is a verbal idea understood in nouns and adjectives of feeling or action. The noun that is the *subject* of this verbal idea is called the subjective genitive.

1. Iūnō dē **Iovis** amōre pulchrārum fēminārum monēbātur. Juno was warned about *Jupiter's* love of beautiful women.
2. **Īra rēgīnae** populūm terret. The *queen's* anger is frightening the people.
3. Militēs insidiis **hostium** superātī sunt. The soldiers were conquered by the treachery of the enemy.
4. Ob **rēgis** cūram dē salūte populī urbs quam optimē mūnita est. On account of the *king's* concern about the safety of the people, the city has been fortified as well as possible.
5. Facta fortissima **militum** ā ducibus laudāta sunt. The very brave deeds of the soldiers were praised by the leaders.

OBJECTIVE GENITIVE WITH IMPERSONAL VERBS (Unit 16D4)

Some impersonal verbs take the genitive of the thing which arouses the feeling and the accusative of the person concerned.

1. Mē **invidiae** pudet. I am ashamed of *my jealousy*.
2. Vōs **belli longī** piget? Are you disgusted with *the long war*?
3. Quōs **superātōrum** miseret? Who pities *the conquered*?
4. **Ducis** interest inimicōs interficī. It is in *the leader's* interest that his enemies be killed.

GENITIVE WITH EXPRESSIONS OF REMEMBERING AND FORGETTING (Unit 18F)

The genitive is frequently used with verbs and expressions of remembering and forgetting.

1. **Factōrum fortium** ducum nostrōrum semper meminerimus. We shall always remember *the brave deeds* of our leaders.
2. **Veniae nostrae** oblivisceris? Are you forgetting *our kindness*?
3. Memorēs **patriae** magnō cum studiō pūgnābimus. Mindful of *our native land* we shall fight with great zeal.

Note that the accusative may also be used in these constructions.

GENITIVE OF INDEFINITE VALUE (Unit 18I)

A few neuter adjectives and some nouns implying utter worthlessness, such as **as**, **floccus**, and **nilium**, are sometimes used in the genitive case to express the value of a person, thing, or situation when that value is not specifically determined or is indefinite. This use of the genitive is generally found with verbs meaning 'consider', 'reckon', and 'value'.

1. Tēctum **magnī** habeō. I have a house of *great value*.
2. Inimicōs **parvī** facimus. We reckon our enemies of *little worth*.
3. Quid **tantī** aestimāmus? What do we estimate of *such great value*?
4. Tē **flocī** dūcō. I don't give a *damn* for you.

GENITIVE OF FULLNESS AND WANT (not discussed in the text)

Words expressing fullness and emptiness often govern the genitive.

1. Servi urnam { plēnam aquae } in mēnsā posuērunt. The slaves placed on the
table the urn { inānem aquae } . [plēnus, -a, -um, 'full'; inānis, -e, 'empty']
table the urn { full of water } . [plēnus, -a, -um, 'full'; inānis, -e, 'empty']
table the urn { empty of water }
2. Militēs fortēs timōris semper nōn egent. Brave soldiers do not always lack *fear*. [egeō, -ēre, -uī, --, 'lack, be without']
3. Marcus agrum pauperem aquae coluit. Marcus tilled a field poor *in water*. [colō, -ere, -uī, cultus, 'till']

GREEK GENITIVE (EPEXEGETICAL GENITIVE) (not discussed in the text)

Following Greek usage, adjectives meaning 'skilled in, having knowledge of' may govern the genitive.

1. Puerum peritum legendī laudābāmus. We kept on praising the boy skilled in *reading*. [peritus, -a, -um, 'skilled in']
2. Vir doctus litterārum fuit. He was a man learned in *literature*. [doctus, -a, -um, 'learned']
3. Dux bellī gerendī scītus ā civibus factus est. A leader skilled in *waging war* was chosen (*literally*, 'made') by the citizens. [scītus, -a, -um, 'skilled in']

The genitive is sometimes governed by other words, e.g., **causā** and **grātiā**. Thus:

GENITIVE WITH **causā** AND **grātiā**

Causā and **grātiā**, both meaning 'for the sake of', govern the genitive and are placed *after* it.

1. Glōriae causā (grātiā), bellum gessimus. We waged war *for the sake of glory*.
2. Gēns hostilis bella gerēbat vincendī causā (grātiā). The hostile people used to wage wars *for the sake of conquering* (i.e., *in order to conquer*).
3. Nātōs ad prōvinciam misērunt auxiliī petendī causā (grātiā). They sent their sons to the province *for the sake of seeking* (i.e., *in order to seek*) aid.

Dative Case

The basic use of the dative case is referential. The person or thing to whom or which the action or idea refers, is of advantage, or disadvantage, is put into the dative case. Thus:

1. **Vōbis** Rōmam ire licet. *You are permitted to go to Rome.*
2. Librum **nautae** ēmi. I bought a book *for the sailor.*
3. Dōnum **mātrī nostrae** invēnimus. We have found a gift *for our mother.*
4. Tua facta fortia in **mihi** mentem vēnērunt. Your brave deeds came into mind *for my advantage*; Your brave deeds came into *my* mind.
5. Hoc **mihi** āctum est. This was done *for me* (i.e., *for my advantage* or *for my disadvantage*).
6. Cōnsulem **tibi** laudāvisti. You praised the consul *for your advantage.*
7. Pontem **hostibus** dēlēvimus. We destroyed the bridge *for the enemy's disadvantage.* [**pōns, pontis**, M., 'bridge']

The following specialized uses of the referential dative also occur:

DATIVE OF INDIRECT OBJECT (Unit 1H3)

The indirect object occurs with verbs of *giving*, *telling*, and *showing*. The person to whom something is given, told, or shown is put into the dative case.

1. Librum **magistrō** mōnstrāvimus. We showed the book *to the teacher.*
2. Liber **magistrō** datus est. The book was given *to the teacher.*
3. Rēgina **poētae** multa respondit. The queen answered many things *to the poet.*
Or: The queen gave many answers to the poet.
4. Quid **rēginae** dictum est? What was said *to the queen?*
5. Nōli **timōrī** cēdere. Don't yield *to fear.*

DATIVE WITH CERTAIN ADJECTIVES (not discussed in the text)

Adjectives meaning 'near (to), fit (for), friendly (to), pleasing (to), similar (to)', etc., and their opposites take the dative case.

1. Servus **dominō** cārus fuit. The slave was dear *to his master.*
2. Hostēs proximi **oppidō** iam erunt. The enemy by this time will be very near *the town.*
3. Cōsul amicus **plēbī** factus est. A consul friendly *to the common people* was chosen.
4. Filius simillimus **patri** vidētur. The son seems very like *his father.*

DATIVE WITH CERTAIN INTRANSITIVE VERBS (Unit 13B)

Certain intransitive verbs in Latin govern the dative case. Some common examples are: **crēdō**, **faveō**, **ignōscō**, **imperō**, **noceō**, **parcō**, **pāreō**, **placeō**, **persuādeō**, **studeō**.

1. **Quibus** crēdis? *Whom* do you believe?
2. Magister **puellis** fāvit. The teacher favored *the girls.*
3. Dōnum **frātrī** placuit? Did the gift please *your brother?*
4. Servi **dominō** pārent. The slaves obey *their master.*

5. Imperātor **cōpiīs** imperāvit ut pūgnārent. The commander ordered *the troops* to fight.

DATIVE OF THE POSSESSOR (Unit 5E)

With forms of the verb **sum**, the dative is sometimes used to show possession. The *possessor* is put into the dative case.

1. **Incolīs** multa tēcta erant. *The inhabitants* had many houses.
2. Cōnsilium bonum fuerat **ducibus**. *The leaders* had had a good plan.
3. **Vōbisne** est magna cōpia pecūniae? Do *you* have a large supply of money?

DATIVE OF AGENT (Unit 5D)

With the passive periphrastic the personal agent is normally expressed by the dative case without a preposition.

1. Quid **puellae** agendum est? What must *the girl* do? (*Literally*, What must be done *by the girl*?)
2. Oppidum **militibus** oppūgnandum erat. The town had to be attacked *by the soldiers*.
3. Aliquid magnī **civibus** agendum erit. *The citizens* will have to do something great.

DATIVE WITH COMPOUND VERBS (Unit 13D)

Many verbs compounded with such prefixes as **ad-**, **ante-**, **circum-**, **con-**, **in-**, **inter-**, **ob-**, **post-**, **prae-**, **prō-**, **sub-**, **super-** govern the dative case. When the original verb is transitive, the compounded form governs an accusative as well.

1. Hostēs bellum **prōvinciae** inferunt. The enemies inflict a war *on the province*.
2. Vir **amicō** in viā occurrit. The man met *his friend* in the street. [**occurrō**, **-ere**, **-curri**, **-cursus**, 'meet']
3. Dux optimōs **nāvibus** praefēcit. The leader put the best men in command *of the ships*.
4. Marcus **cōpiīs** praeerit. Marcus will be in command *of the troops*.

ETHICAL DATIVE (not discussed in the text)

The ethical dative is a personal pronoun in the dative case not closely connected with the rest of the sentence; it does not depend on any one word.

1. Nihil bonī **mihī** hic inveniri potest. Nothing good can be found here *in my opinion*.
2. Illud **mihī** scelus non est. That is not a crime *as far as I'm concerned*.
3. Quod cōnsilium **tibi** ā ducibus legētur? What plan will be chosen by the leaders *in your opinion*?
4. Illud **tibi** est fortis viri factum! That is the deed of a brave man *for you!*
5. Vita **mihī** sine spē est mors. Life without hope, *for me* (i.e., *as far as I'm concerned*), is death.

In addition to these basic referential uses, a noun in the dative case can express the purpose for which an action is performed or for which something exists. This is often used in conjunction with another noun in the dative case which is purely referential in nature. Thus:

DATIVE OF PURPOSE (SERVICE) (Unit 8H)

1. Aurum **auxiliō** oppidō missum est. The gold was sent *as an aid* to the town.
2. Magna cōpia pecūniae est **magnae cūrae**. A large supply of money is *a great concern* (i.e., it serves *as a great concern*).
3. Hostēs fuērunt **timōri** populō. The enemy were *a fear* to the people (i.e., they served *as a source of fear* for the people).
4. Amicō librum **dōnō** dedit. He gave his friend a book *for a gift* (i.e., to serve *as a gift*).
5. **Magnō auxiliō** nostris amicis fuimus. We were *a great aid* to our friends.

Accusative Case

The accusative case is used as the direct object of a verb or as the object of certain prepositions.

ACCUSATIVE OF DIRECT OBJECT (Unit 1H4)

1. **Multōsne maiōrēs frātēs** habēs? Do you have *many older brothers*?
2. **Impiōs** nōn laudābimus. We shall not praise *wicked men*.
3. **Mōtūs** siderum nōn intellēxit. He did not understand *the movements* of the stars.

COGNATE ACCUSATIVE (not discussed in the text)

The direct object whose meaning is very closely related to that of the verb is called a cognate accusative (e.g., to dream a dream, dance a dance, sing a song).

1. **Vitam** bonam et fēlicem vivit. He lives a good and happy *life*.
2. **Somnium** longum et grātum somniāvī. I dreamed a long and pleasing *dream*.
[**somnium**, -ī, N., 'dream'; **somniō** (1), 'dream']
3. Militēs multa **facta** fortia fēcērunt. The soldiers did many brave *deeds*.

DOUBLE ACCUSATIVE (not discussed in the text)

Some verbs take two accusatives.

1. **Nōs** litterās docēre volunt. They want to teach *us literature*.
2. Amicī **nōs pecūniam** orāvērunt. Our friends asked *us* for *money*.
3. **Vōs auxiliū** rogāmus. We ask *you* for *aid*.
4. **Factum tē** cēlāvī. I have hidden the *deed* from *you*.

GREEK ACCUSATIVE: ACCUSATIVE OF RESPECT OR ACCUSATIVE AFTER VERBS IN THE MIDDLE VOICE (Unit 18F)

Occasionally in poetry and late Latin the accusative is used to express *respect* or *specification*. It is frequently used to express the *part affected*. The accusative is used as the object of a verb which looks passive, but which may be considered the equivalent of a Greek middle voice.

1. Multi **oculōs** vulnerāti sunt. Many men were wounded *in their eyes*.
2. Fēmina **caput** tēcta per viās oppidī sine servīs ambulāvit. The woman having covered *her head* walked through the streets of the town without slaves. [**caput, capitis**, N., 'head']
3. **Caput** cinctus laurō deus magnum amōrem puellae cecinit. Having bound his *head* with laurel, the god sang of his great love for the girl. [**caput, capitis**, N., 'head'; **laurus, -i**, F., 'laurel']

SUBJECT OF THE INFINITIVE (not discussed in the text; but see Unit 6C)

The subject of the infinitive is put into the accusative case.

1. **Nōs** ire nōlunt. They are unwilling *for us* to go.
2. **Fēminās** ē tēctīs expulsās esse dicit. He says that *the women* were driven out of the houses.
3. Dux **militēs** oppidum oppūgnāre iussit. The leader ordered *the soldiers* to attack the town.

BUT: the subject of an historical infinitive is in the nominative case.

4. **Servī** libenter fugere. *The slaves* fled gladly.

ACCUSATIVE OF DURATION OF TIME AND EXTENT OF SPACE (Unit 7I)

The accusative, usually without a preposition, is used to express duration of time or extent of space. It answers the question "for how long?", whether it be of time or distance.

1. In insulā **quīnque diēs** manēbimus. We shall remain on the island *for five days*.
2. Nōs **duās hōrās** expectāvērunt. They waited for us *for two hours*.
3. Rōmam **multōs annōs** incoluērunt. They lived in Rome *for many years*.
4. Puerī parvī saxum magnum **quīnque pedēs** portāvērunt. The small boys carried the large rock *for five feet*.

ACCUSATIVE OF EXCLAMATION (Unit 15F)

The accusative case is sometimes used in exclamations.

1. Ō impiās fēminās! Oh wicked women!
2. Mē miserum! Unhappy me!
3. Infēlicem diem! Unfortunate day!

ADVERBIAL ACCUSATIVE (Unit 18G)

A word in the accusative case may be used adverbially.

1. **Quid hoc tibi vidētur?** *In what way* does this seem best to you? [**videor**, 'seem (best)']
2. **Nihil hoc meā interest.** This is *in no way* of interest to me.
3. **Maximam partem** id mihi nōn placet. *For the most part* this does not please me.

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE (Unit 1H4)

The prepositions **per**, **trāns**, **inter**, **post**, **intrā** ('within'), **apud**, **contrā**, **super** ('above'), etc., govern the accusative case.

1. **Ob/Propter nostram culpam** patria dēlēta est. *Because of our fault* our native land has been destroyed.
2. **Militēs post bellum** ad patriam redibunt. The soldiers will return to their native land *after the war*.
3. **Pueri per multās viās** oppidi cucurrerunt. The boys ran *through many streets* of the town.
4. **Trāns flūmen** fūgimus. We fled *across the river*.

ACCUSATIVE OF PLACE TO WHICH (Unit 6F)

Place to which is expressed by the accusative case with the preposition **ad**. With names of cities, small islands, towns, and the words **domus** and **rūs**, no preposition is used.

1. **Nautae vēla ad insulam** dabunt. The sailors will set sail *to the island*.
2. **Ad Italiam** imus. We are going *to Italy*.

BUT:

3. **Rōmam** imus. We are going *to Rome*.

ACCUSATIVE OF PLACE INTO WHICH (not discussed in the text)

Place into which is expressed by the accusative case with the preposition **in**, 'into'.

1. **Fēminae in viam** ambulant. The women are walking *into the street*.
2. **Incolae in patriam** rediērunt. The inhabitants went back *into their native land*.
3. **Nautae in aquam** ibunt. The sailors will go *into the water*.

BUT:

4. **In viā** ambulant. They are walking *in the street*. (place where)

Ablative Case

The basic function of the ablative case is to answer the questions "from?, where?, how?, when?, by?"; it can frequently be rendered literally by the

prepositions “from, with, in, by”. For convenience, the uses are arranged below according to whether or not they require prepositions in Latin.

WITHOUT PREPOSITIONS

ABLATIVE OF MEANS (INSTRUMENT) (Unit 3E)

The ablative without a preposition is used to express the *means* or *instrument* by which something is done.

1. Tēcta prōvinciae **ignī** dēlēta sunt. The houses of the province were destroyed *by fire*.
2. Nāti **gladiīs** militum territi erant. The children had been frightened *by the swords* of the soldiers.
3. Urna pulchra **aquā** implētur. The beautiful urn is being filled *with water*.
4. Cōsul populum **spē** salūtis hortātus est. The consul encouraged the people *with the hope* of safety.

Some additional uses of the ablative of means are:

ABLATIVE OF ROUTE (not discussed in the text)

Ībam forte **Viā Sacrā**. I was walking by chance *along the Sacred Way*.
[sacer, sacra, sacrum, ‘sacred’]

ABLATIVE OF PRICE (Unit 18J)

The instrumental ablative (ablative of means) is used with some expressions to indicate the price of something.

1. Domum **multā pecūniā** ēmimus. We bought a house *for a lot of money*.
2. Patriam **aurō** trādīdit. He handed over his native land *for gold*.
3. Iuvenem **duce seniōre** mūtāre nōlumus. We do not want to exchange a young leader *for an older one*.
4. Servōs **magnō pretiō** vendidit. He sold the slaves *for a great price*.

ABLATIVE WITH CERTAIN DEPONENT VERBS (not discussed in the text)

Ūtor ‘use’, fruor ‘enjoy’, fungor ‘perform’, potior ‘gain possession of’, and vēscor ‘eat’ take the ablative case.

1. **Auxiliō** amicōrum ūtitur. He makes use of his friends’ *aid*.
2. **Dōnō** frātris frūctus es? Did you enjoy your brother’s *gift*? [fruor, -ī, frūctus sum, ‘enjoy’]
3. Miserī **animālibus mortuīs** vēscuntur. The wretched men are eating *dead animals*. [vēscor, -ī, --, ‘eat’]

opus est + ABLATIVE (Vocabulary, Unit 7)

1. Nōbis **bonō amicō** opus est. We need *a good friend*.

This idea may also be expressed:

2. **Bonus amicus** nōbis opus est. (i.e., with the nominative)

or less frequently:

3. Nōbis **boni amici** opus est. (i.e., with the genitive)

ABLATIVE OF DESCRIPTION (Unit 10D)

A noun in the ablative case, when modified by an adjective, may be used to describe or express a quality of another noun.

1. Virum **ūnō oculō** vidimus. We saw a man *with one eye*.
2. Fēmina **manibus pulchris** litterās longās scripsit. The woman *with the beautiful hands* wrote a long letter.
3. Patria **maximā fāmā** erat pulcherrima. The country *with a very great reputation* was very beautiful.

ABLATIVE OF TIME WHEN OR WITHIN WHICH (Unit 7H)

Time when or within which is expressed by the ablative. A preposition is not regularly used.

1. **Paucis annis** patriam novam incolēmus. We shall inhabit a new land *in a few years*.
2. **Eō tempore** multōs amicōs vidimus. We saw many friends *at that time*.
3. **Proximō mēse** socii ad tēctum ducis venient. *Next month* the allies will come to the leader's house. [**mēnsis, mēnsis, -ium, M.**, 'month']
4. **Proximā nocte** socii ad tēctum ducis vēnērunt. *Last night* the allies came to the leader's house. [**proximus, -a, -um, here, 'last'**]

ABLATIVE OF COMPARISON (Unit 9C)

The ablative, without a preposition, is used with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree to denote comparison.

1. Iuvenēs facta fortiōra **patribus** fēcērunt. The young men did braver deeds *than their fathers* (did).
2. Tū fēlicior **mē** es. You are happier *than I*.
3. Puella pulchrior **mātre pulchrā** est. The girl is more beautiful *than her beautiful mother*.

Note that the same idea may be expressed using **quam**:

4. Iuvenēs facta fortiōra **quam patrēs** fēcērunt.
5. Tū fēlicior **quam ego** es.
6. Puella pulchrior **quam māter pulchra** est.

ABLATIVE OF DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE (Unit 9D)

The ablative, without a preposition, is used with comparatives to express the degree in which the two things being compared differ. Less frequently, this

kind of ablative is also found with a superlative in statements in which there is an implicit comparative judgment made.

1. Puella **multō** pulchrior mātrem pulchrā est. The girl is *much* more beautiful than her beautiful mother.
2. Marcus **duōbus pedibus** altior quam frāter est. Marcus is *two feet* taller than his brother.
3. Hic nūntius Rōmam **quīnque diēbus** post missus est. This messenger was sent to Rome *five days* later.
4. Is **multō** pulcherrimus hic est. He is *by far* the most handsome man here.

ABLATIVE OF CAUSE (Unit 10C)

The ablative, generally without a preposition, is sometimes used to express *cause*.

1. Rēginam **irā crūdēli** timēmus. We fear the queen *because of her cruel anger*.
2. Militēs **metū** pūgnāre nōn potuerunt. The soldiers were not able to fight *because of fear*.
3. Imperātor lēgātum **virtūte** laudāvit. The commander praised the legate *because of his courage*.

ABLATIVE OF RESPECT (SPECIFICATION) (Unit 8D)

The *respect* in which a statement is true is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.

1. Puella erat pulchra **visū**. The girl was beautiful *to see*.
2. Illa erat pulchra **corpore et animō**. She was beautiful *in body and mind*.
3. Hostēs nōs **virtūte** vicērunt. The enemy excelled us *in courage*.

ABLATIVE OF ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCE (not discussed in the text)

The ablative case, without a preposition, may be used to express the circumstances in which the action of the sentence occurs.

1. **Ventis secundis** multōs diēs nāvīgāvimus. We sailed for many days *with favorable winds*. [**secundus**, -a, -um, 'favorable'; **nāvīgō** (1), 'sail']
2. Sacrificium **bonis ōminibus** fit. The sacrifice is being made *under good omens*. [**sacrificium**, -ī, N., 'sacrifice'; **ōmen**, **ōminis**, N., 'omen']
3. Flūmen ad litus **magnō strepitū** ruit. The river rushes to the shore *with a great noise*. [**strepitus**, -ūs, M., 'noise']

Note that the ablative absolute may be used to express attendant circumstance:

4. Dīs grātiās **manibus** ad caelum **sublātis** agēmus. We shall give thanks to the gods *with hands raised* to heaven. [**grātiās agere**, 'to give thanks' + dative; **tollō**, -ere, **sustulī**, **sublātus**, 'lift, raise']
5. Ōrātor turbae **fulgōre** ad dextram **visō** locūtus est. The speaker spoke to the crowd *with lightning seen* toward the right.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE (Unit 10A)

The ablative absolute composed of a noun and participle in the ablative case (or two nouns, or a noun and adjective, or pronoun and adjective with the participle of the verb "to be" understood) has no close syntactical connection with the rest of the sentence. It functions as an adverb giving the circumstances, time, cause, condition, or concession in which the action of the main verb occurs.

1. **Lēgātō** auxilium **ferente**, cōpiae hostēs superant. *With the legate bringing aid, the troops overcome the enemy.*
2. **Cicerōne cōsule**, multi fuērunt laeti. *When Cicero was consul, many men were happy.* [Cicerō, -ōnis, M., 'Cicero']
3. **Fulgōre visō** plēbs territa fūgit. *When the lightning had been seen, the terrified (common) people fled.*
4. **Multis nāvibus dēlētis**, hostēs victi sunt. *The enemy were conquered after many of their ships had been destroyed.*
5. **Hōc factō**, laeti tamen fuimus. *Although this had happened, nevertheless we were happy.*
6. **Marcō laetō**, laeti tamen nōn fuimus. *Although Marcus was happy, nevertheless we were not happy.*

ADJECTIVES WITH THE ABLATIVE (not discussed in the text)

Frētus, -a, -um, 'relying upon, dependent upon', and **dignus, -a, -um**, 'worthy', govern the ablative.

1. Senex frētus **nātis** vivit. *The old man lives dependent upon his sons.*
2. Frēti **fidē tuā** nōn timēbimus. *Relying upon your trustworthiness, we shall not fear.*
3. Ille est dignus **multis bonis**. *That man is worthy of many good things.*

WITH PREPOSITIONS

ABLATIVE OF PERSONAL AGENT (Unit 4E)

The *agent* or *person* who performs the action of a passive verb is regularly expressed in the ablative case preceded by the preposition **ā** or **ab**, 'by'.

1. Illi **ab omnibus** in oppidō visī sunt. *Those men were seen by everyone in town.*
2. Rēx **ā populō** timētur. *The king is feared by the people.*
3. Bellum **ab incolis** prōvinciae gestum est. *War was waged by the inhabitants of the province.*

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ABLATIVE

The prepositions **cum**, **in**, **ā** (**ab**), **ē** (**ex**), **dē**, **sine**, **prō**, **sub**, **super** ('above'). etc., govern the ablative case.

1. Socii **cum** hostibus pūgnāvērunt. The allies fought *with the enemy*.
2. Ducēs dē multis cōgitābant. The leaders thought *about many things*.
3. Nihil sine pecūniā emere potest. He can buy nothing *without money*.
4. Hostēs **prō** moenibus pūgnāvērunt. The enemy fought *in front of the city walls*.

ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT (Unit 7G)

The ablative is used with the preposition **cum** to denote accompaniment.

1. Fēminae **cum** nauīs ambulābant. The women were walking *with the sailors*.
2. Nautae **cum** multis sociīs vēla dabunt. The sailors will set sail *with many allies*.
3. Incolae prōvinciae **cum** amicīs ex oppidō discessērunt. The inhabitants of the province left the town *with their friends*.

ABLATIVE OF PLACE IN WHICH (PLACE WHERE) (Unit 6G)

Place where is expressed by **in** with the ablative, except for the names of small islands, towns and cities, and with the words **domus** and **rūs**.

1. Erant multī montēs **in** insulā. There were many mountains *on the island*.
2. Pecūnia **in** cellīs cēlāta est. The money was hidden *in the storerooms*.
3. Plūrimī **in** pāce vīvere volunt. Most men want to live *in peace*.

BUT:

4. Rōmae esse volunt. They want to be *in Rome*.

ABLATIVE OF PLACE AWAY FROM WHICH (Unit 6E2)

Ā (**ab**) with the ablative expresses the direction away from a place; however, no preposition is used with the names of small islands, towns and cities, and with the words **domus** and **rūs**.

1. **Ab** insulā quam celerrimē discessimus. We went *away from the island* as quickly as possible.
2. Animālia **ab** āris pepulimus. We drove the animals *away from the altars*.
3. Turbamne ā tēctō cōsulis dūcēs? Will you lead the crowd *away from the consul's house*?

BUT:

4. Rōmā ad Asiam vēnimus. We came *from Rome* to Asia.

ABLATIVE OF PLACE OUT OF WHICH (Unit 6E2)

Ē (**ex**) with the ablative expresses the direction out of a place.

1. Parva animālia ē marī in terram vēnērunt. Small animals came *out of the sea* onto land.
2. Servi qui **ex** Āfricā vēnerant in multis urbibus visi sunt. Slaves who had come *out of Africa* were seen in many cities.

3. Puerōs ē tēctō in viam mittis? Are you sending the boys *out of the house* into the street?

ABLATIVE OF PLACE DOWN FROM WHICH (Unit 6E2)

Dē with the ablative expresses the direction down from a place.

1. Incolae saxa **dē moenibus** iēcērunt. The inhabitants threw rocks *down from the city walls*.
2. **Dē monte** magnā cum cūrā ambulāvērunt. They walked *down the mountain* with great care.
3. Quidam **dē monte** ad mortem cecidit. A certain man fell *down the mountain* to his death.

WITH OR WITHOUT PREPOSITIONS

ABLATIVE OF MANNER (MODAL ABLATIVE) (Unit 3F)

The ablative case may be used *with* or *without* the preposition **cum** to denote the *way* or *manner* in which something is done. **Cum** is required when the noun in the ablative is *not* modified by an adjective; when it is modified, **cum** is optional.

1. Militēs **magnō (cum) studiō** pūgnāvērunt. The soldiers fought *with great zeal (very zealously)*.
2. Nāti litterās longās **magnā (cum) cūrā** scripsērunt. The children wrote a long letter *with great care (very carefully)*.
3. Nūntiī **cum virtūte** locūti sunt. The messengers spoke *with courage (courageously)*.
4. Socii cōnsilia **cum dīligentiā** fēcērunt. The allies made plans *with diligence (diligently)*.

ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION (Unit 6E)

Some verbs which express or imply separation or deprivation are accompanied by the ablative case. The prepositions **ā (ab)**, **ē (ex)**, or **dē** are sometimes used with this construction, but more usually the ablative occurs alone.

1. Multi miserī **spē** carent. Many unhappy men lack *hope*.
2. Virī (**ā**) **cūris** liberāti vitam fēlicem ēgērunt. The men freed *from their cares* lived a happy life.
3. Fāma imperātōrem **ā noxā** nōn solvit. His reputation did not free the commander *from harm*.

ABLATIVE OF MATERIAL (not discussed in text)

The ablative case may be used, sometimes with the prepositions **dē** or **ex**, to show the material from which an object is made.

1. Urnam **ex aurō** numquam vīdimus. We have never seen an urn *of gold*.

2. Statua **dē marmore** in forō posita est. A statue (made) *of marble* was placed in the forum. [**marmor**, -oris, M., 'marble']
3. Mēnsa minima **ex aurō** facta mihi mōnstrāta est. A very small table made *of gold* was shown to me.
4. Agrī **multīs flōribus pulcherrimīs** cōstant. The fields consist of *many very beautiful flowers*. [**flōs**, **flōris**, M., 'flower'; **cōnstō**, -āre, **cōnstiti**, -stātus, 'consist of']

ABLATIVE OF ORIGIN (ALLIED WITH ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION) (Unit 6E1)

The ablative, with or without a preposition, expresses the origin or descent of a person or thing.

1. Cōsul **gente clārā** nātus est. The consul was descended *from a famous race*.
2. Hic ē **mātre pulchrā** nātus est. This man was born *of a beautiful mother*.
3. Flūmen **ā mari** oritur. The river rises *from the sea*.

Locative Case (Unit 6G)

The names of towns, cities, and small islands and the words **domus** and **rūs** use the locative case to express *place where*, which for other nouns is expressed by the ablative with the preposition **in**.

1. Aenēās **Carthāgine** nōn diū remānsit. Aeneas did not remain *in Carthage* for a long time.
2. Servi vitam fēlicem **Rōmae** nōn semper vixērunt. Slaves did not always live a happy life *in Rome*.
3. Multa aedificia pulchra **Athēnīs** fuērunt. There were many beautiful buildings *in Athens*. [**aedificium**, -ī, N., 'building']

Vocative Case (Unit 8G)

The vocative is the case of *direct address*.

1. **Puerī**, nōlite id facere. *Boys*, don't do this.
2. Librum novum, **scriptor clāre**, mihi lege. Read me your new book, *famous writer*.
3. Venī, **fīlī mī**, mēcum. Come with me, *my son*.

REVIEW OF THE SYNTAX OF VERBS

Infinitives

The infinitive is an abstract verbal noun. (Unit 1C)

COMPLEMENTARY (Unit 5G)

There are verbs in Latin which frequently require an infinitive to complete

their meaning. Some of these are verbs which express ability, will, desire, and the like. The infinitive completes the idea of the verb.

1. Ad Italiam **ire** solēmus. We are accustomed *to go* to Italy.
2. Clārissimum virum **vidēre** potes? Can you *see* the very famous man?
3. Honestus vir **esse** vidētur. He seems *to be* an honorable man.
4. Parentēs et amicōs nōlī **relinquere**. Don't *abandon* your parents and friends.

INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT (Unit 11E)

The infinitive is, in fact, a neuter noun and thus can be the subject of a verb.

1. **Vidēre** est crēdere. *Seeing* is believing. (*Literally, 'To see is to believe'. Crēdere is a predicate nominative.*)
2. Difficile nōn est vitam bene **agere**. It is not difficult *to conduct* life well.
3. Hoc est bonum: bene **agere** et multōs amicōs **habēre**. This is good: *to do* well and *to have* many friends.
4. Facta fortia **perficere** optimum vidētur. *To accomplish* brave deeds seems best.
5. Est nātī omnibus dictis parentis **crēdere**. It is the mark of a child *to believe* all the sayings of his parent.
6. Bene **vivere** oportet. It is proper *to live* well. (This also occurs with other impersonal verbs.)

OBJECT INFINITIVE (Unit 5G)

An infinitive (sometimes with subject accusative) may be used as the object of another verb.

1. Rōmam **ire** volumus. We want *to go* to Rome.
2. Dux militēs oppidum **oppugnāre** iussit. The leader ordered the soldiers *to attack* the town.
3. Vōs hoc **facere** vetat. He forbids you *to do* this.
4. Dux militēs sē **recipere** prohibuit. The leader prevented the soldiers from *withdrawing*.

A further use of the object infinitive is:

THE INFINITIVE IN INDIRECT STATEMENT (Unit 6C)

After words which express or imply actions that take place in the head, such as saying, thinking, seeing, perceiving, knowing, and the like, statements are made indirectly. The verb of this indirect statement is in the infinitive and the subject of the infinitive is in the accusative case.

1. Nōs fēlicēs mox **futūrōs esse** (**fore**) spērat. He hopes that we *will* soon *be* happy.
2. Tē hoc **fēcisse** pūtāvimus. We thought that you *had done* this.
3. Nōs rūs **ire** scivit. He knew that we *were going* to the country.

HISTORICAL INFINITIVE (Unit 18C)

The infinitive is used in narrative passages instead of a finite verb to emphasize the pure verbal action rather than the agents of that action. The subject of the historical infinitive is in the nominative case.

1. Multī in oppidō **clāmāre**. Many men in the town *shouted*.
2. Militēs multā cum vi **pūgnāre**. Soldiers *fought* with a lot of force.
3. Alii per viās oppidi **currere**, alii apertē **plōrāre**, alii manūs ad deōs **tollere**. Some *ran* through the streets of the town, others *wept* openly, others *raised* their hands to the gods. [**apertē**, adv., 'openly'; **plōrō** (1), 'weep'; **tollō**, -ere, **sustulī**, **sublātus**, 'raise, lift']

EPEXEGETICAL INFINITIVE (not discussed in the text)

An infinitive may be dependent upon an adjective, as happens in Greek.

1. Poēta carmen dignum **legī** fēcit. The poet composed a poem worthy *to be read*.
2. Servus erat peritus **docēre**. The slave was skilled in *teaching*. [**peritus**, -a, -um, 'skilled']
3. Hic vir aptus erat **regere**. This man was fit *to rule*. [**aptus**, -a, -um, 'fit']

INFINITIVE IN EXCLAMATIONS (not discussed in the text)

The infinitive with subject accusative may be used as a main verb in exclamations.

1. Tālem scelerātum imperium **obtinuisse!** (To think) that such a scoundrel *has obtained* power!; Such a scoundrel *has obtained* power?! [**scelerātus**, -ī, M., 'scoundrel'; **obtimeō** (ob + **teneō**), 'get hold of, obtain']
2. Mē ut hunc diem vidērem **vixisse!** (To think) that I *have lived* to see this day!; I *have lived* to see this day?!
3. Mē tē facere hoc nōn **dare!** I not *grant* you to do this?!

Sometimes the enclitic **-ne** is added to the emphatic word to lay stress on the interrogative nature of the exclamation:

4. Mēne ā tē **victum esse!** I *beaten* by you?!

Imperatives (Units 1A5, 8F)

The imperative mood expresses the action as a command.

1. Timōrem mortis **superā!** *Overcome* your fear of death!
2. Librum hūc **fer!** *Bring* the book here!
3. Verba sapientis **audite!** *Listen to* the words of the wise man!
4. Noxam **patere!** *Endure* the injury!

The future imperative is used to stress the futurity of the command (particularly when another verb in the sentence is in the future or future perfect tense). It is also used in legal terms.

1. Cum tē vidēbō, respōnsum mihi **dicitō**. When I see you, *you shall tell* me your answer. [**respōnsum**, -ī, N., 'answer']
2. Mox veniet; poenās **datō**. He will come soon; *he shall pay* the penalty.
3. Rēs pūblica ā duōbus cōsulibus **regitor**. The republic *shall be ruled* by two consuls.

Some verbs, like **memini**, 'remember', regularly use the future imperative instead of the present:

4. **Mementōte** hōrum factōrum fortium! *Remember* (pl.) these brave deeds!

Indicative Mood

The indicative mood is the mood of fact and is used for making direct statements and asking direct questions. (Unit 1A5)

1. Hās litterās ad amicum **mittēs**? *Will you send* this letter to your friend?
2. Liber qui ā clārissimō auctōre **scriptus erat** omnibus praesentibus **lēctus est**. The book which *had been written* by the very famous author *was read* to all who were present. [**praesēns**, **praesentis**, 'present']
3. Servus ad poenās trāditus scelus **negāvit**. The slave handed over to punishment *denied* his crime.

CONCESSIVE CLAUSES (**quamquam** and **etsi**) (Unit 15C3)

1. **Quamquam** rūs **incolimus**, fēlicēs nōn sumus. *Although we live* in the country, we are not happy.
2. **Etsi** rūs urbe **māluērunt**, tamen Rōmam incoluērunt. *Although they preferred* the country to the city, nevertheless they lived in Rome.
3. **Quamquam** eōs **viderāmus**, tamen loquī nōluimus. *Although we had seen* them, nevertheless we did not want to speak.

BUT:

4. **Cum** eōs **vīdissēmus**, tamen loquī nōluimus. *Although we had seen* them, nevertheless we did not want to speak.
5. **Quamvis** eōs **vīdissēmus**, tamen loquī nōluimus. *Although we had seen* them, nevertheless we did not want to speak.
6. **Eis** ā nōbis **vīsīs**, tamen loquī nōluimus. *Although they had been seen* by us, nevertheless we did not want to speak. (Ablative Absolute)

CAUSAL CLAUSES (**quoniam/quandō**, **quod/quia** take the indicative to express actual fact) (Unit 15C2)

1. **Quoniam** } **sumus** amici, amicitiam nōn negābimus. *Since we are* friends, we shall not deny our friendship.
Quandō }

2. **Quoniam** } **labōrāverant**, fēlicēs erant. *Since they had worked*, they were happy.
Quandō }
3. **Quod** } **sumus** amici, amicitiam nōn negābimus. *Because we (actually) are*
Quia } friends, we shall not deny our friendship.

BUT:

4. **Cum** **sīmus** amici, amicitiam nōn negābimus. *Since we are* friends, we shall not deny our friendship.
5. **Quod** } **labōrāvissent**, fēlicēs erant. *Because they (allegedly) had worked*, they
Quia } were happy.
6. **Amicō meō fēlicī**, fēlix sum. *Since my friend is happy*, I am happy. (Ablative Absolute)

CIRCUMSTANTIAL CLAUSES (Unit 15A1)

1. **Cum** parentēs **vidēmus**, fēlicēs sumus. *When we see* our parents, we are happy.
2. **Cum** parentēs **vidēbimus**, fēlicēs erimus. *When we (shall) see* our parents, we shall be happy.
3. **Cum** parentēs **viderimus**, fēlicēs erimus. *When we shall have seen* our parents, we shall be happy.

BUT:

4. **Cum** parentēs **vidērēmus**, fēlicēs erāmus. *When we saw* our parents, we were happy. (In past time, the subjunctive is used.)

TEMPORAL CLAUSES (Unit 15A1 and C1)

1. **Ut** }
Ubi } **tē rideō**, mē ipsum rideō. *When I laugh at you*, I laugh
Quandō } at my very self.
Cum (*stresses time*) }
2. **Ut** }
Ubi } **in viā ambulābam**, Marcō occurri. *When I was walking*
Quandō } in the street, I met Marcus. [**occurrō**, -ere, **occurri**,
Cum (*stresses time*) } **occursus**, 'meet']
3. **Ut** }
Ubi } **amicōs vidērunt**, fēlicēs visī sunt. *When they saw their*
Quandō } friends, they seemed happy.
Cum (*stresses time*) }
4. **Postquam** **amicōs vidērunt**, fēlicēs visī sunt. *After they saw* their friends, they seemed happy.

BUT:

5. **Amicis visis**, fēlicēs visī sunt. *When their friends had been seen*, they seemed happy. (Ablative Absolute)
6. **Cum amicōs vidērent**, fēlicēs visī sunt. *When they saw* their friends, they seemed happy. (stresses circumstances)

dum, dōnec, 'while, until'; **simul ac (atque)**, 'as soon as'; **quōad**, 'as long as, as far as, until' (Unit 15D2)

1. **Simul ac eum vidī**, eum dilēxi. *As soon as I saw* him, I liked him. [**diligō, -ere, -lēxi, -lēctus**, 'esteem, like']

2. **Dum** } **Quōad** } venti secundi fuērunt, nautae vēla dedērunt. *While the winds were*
Dōnec } favorable, the sailors set sail. [**secundus, -a, -um**, 'favorable']

3. **Dum** } **Quōad** } rēx vīxit, populus liber nōn erat. *While the king lived*, the people
Dōnec } were not free.

4. **Dum** paucōs diēs in urbe morāmur, amici nostrī rūs ivērunt. *While we delayed* in the city for a few days, our friends went to the country.

BUT:

5. Cōnsilia nostra perficere nōn possumus, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dum} \\ \text{dōnec} \\ \text{quōad} \end{array} \right\}$ adveniās. We are not able to complete our plans *until you arrive*. (subjunctive stresses anticipation)

antequam, priusquam, 'before' (Unit 15D3)

1. **Antequam** urbem reliquimus, eum vidimus. *Before we abandoned* the city, we saw him.
2. Multa cōnsilia **prius** fēcērunt **quam** librum scripsērunt. They made many plans *before they wrote* the book.
3. Cum cūrā **ante** audi **quam** ridēs. Listen carefully *before you laugh*.
4. Eum vidēre volō **antequam** perierit. I want to see him *before he dies*.

BUT:

5. Mortuus est **antequam** eum vidērem. He died *before I could see* him.

quod, 'the fact that' (Unit 18K)

A substantive clause introduced by **quod**, 'the fact that', and with its verb in the indicative is sometimes used as the subject or object of another verb, or in apposition to the subject of that other verb.

1. **Quod fēlix es, negāre nōn possumus.** *The fact that you are happy we cannot deny.*
2. **Quod tē amō mē fēlicem facit.** *The fact that I love you makes me happy.*
3. **Alia causa timōris est quod nōs ōdit.** *Another cause of fear is the fact that he hates us.*

cum, 'whenever' (perfect indicative when the main verb is present; pluperfect indicative when the main verb is imperfect) (Unit 15A4)

1. **Cum plēbs ducibus pārui**, pāx in rē pūblicā est. *Whenever the common people obey their leaders, there is peace in the republic.*
2. **Nautae vēla dabant cum ventī secundī fuerant.** *The sailors used to set sail whenever the winds were favorable. [secundus, -a, -um, 'favorable']*
3. **Cum parentēs viderāmus, fēlicēs erāmus.** *Whenever we saw our parents, we were happy.*

BUT:

4. **Cum parentēs vidimus, fēlicēs erāmus.** *When we saw our parents, we were happy. (stresses time — a single action)*
5. **Cum parentēs vidērēmus, fēlicēs erāmus.** *When we saw our parents, we were happy. (stresses circumstances — a single action)*

CONDITIONS

SIMPLE OR GENERAL CONDITIONS (indicative in both clauses) (Unit 2E1)

1. **Si in agrō es, labōrās.** *If you are in the field, you are working.*
2. **Si in agrō fuisti, labōrāvistī.** *If you were in the field, you worked.*
3. **Si in agrō fuerās, labōrāverās.** *If you had been in the field, you had worked.*

FUTURE MORE VIVID CONDITIONS (future indicative in both clauses; for emphasis, future perfect indicative in protasis) (Unit 2E2a)

1. **Si in agrō eris, labōrābis.** *If you are (will be) in the field, you will work.*
2. **Si in agrō fueris, labōrābis.** *If you are (will have been) in the field, you will work. (emphatic)*
3. **Si domum veniet, statuam vidēbit.** *If he comes (will come) home, he will see the statue.*
4. **Si deōs precātus erit, impetrābit.** *If he begs (will have begged) the gods, he will gain his request. (emphatic) [impetrō (1), 'gain one's request']*

IMPERSONAL PASSIVES (Unit 13C)

1. **In oppidō agitātum est.** *There was a disturbance in the town.*
2. **Domō discēditur.** *There is a departure from the house: they are leaving the house.*

3. Hostibus ā duce **parcētur**. The enemy *will be spared* by the leader.
4. Puellis ā magistrō **favēbātur**. The girls *were favored* by the teacher.

NOTE that this construction may be used with the subjunctive also:

5. In oppidō **agitētur**. *Let there be a disturbance* in the town.
6. Si puellis ā magistrō **favēātur**, infēlix sim. If the girls *should be favored* by the teacher, I would be unhappy.

Subjunctive Mood

The subjunctive mood is the mood used to express idea, intent, desire, uncertainty, potentiality, or anticipation. (Unit 1A5)

INDEPENDENT USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

HORTATORY SUBJUNCTIVE (Unit 12A1)

The present subjunctive is used to express an exhortation in the first person. The negative is introduced by **nē**.

1. Tēcum **veniam**. *Let me come* with you.
2. Nē rūs **relinquāmus**. *Let us not abandon* the country.
3. Auxilium ad miserōs **ferāmus**. *Let us bring* aid to the wretched men.

JUSSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE (Unit 12A1)

The present subjunctive is used to express a command in the second and third persons. The negative is introduced by **nē**.

1. Crūdēlis senem **nē interficiat**. *Let the cruel man not kill* the old man.
2. Īram rēginae **timeant**. *Let them fear* the queen's anger.
3. Pecūniam oblātam **capiās**. *Take* the offered money.
4. Rēs meliōrēs **nē spērētis**. *Don't hope for* better matters.

In the second person, occasionally, when the verb is negative, the perfect subjunctive is found instead of the present:

5. Rēs meliōrēs **nē spērāveritis**. *Don't hope for* better matters.

DELIBERATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE (Unit 12A3)

The present and imperfect subjunctive may be used to deliberate about a course of action. This is frequently found in a rhetorical question. The negative is introduced by **nōn**.

1. Rūs **redeam**? *Should I go back* to the country? *Am I to return* to the country?
2. Eum iterum **nōn videam**? *Should I not see* him again? [**iterum**, adv., 'again']
3. Dōnum frātrī eius **darem**? *Should I have given* a gift to his brother?

OPTATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE (Unit 12A4)

A wish for the future which is capable of fulfillment is expressed by the present subjunctive alone or is introduced by **utinam** or **ut**. The negative is introduced by **utinam nē** or **nē**.

Wishes incapable of fulfillment utilize the imperfect subjunctive for present time and the pluperfect for past time.

1. (**Utinam**) meliōrēs rēs mihi **sint!** *If only affairs will be better for me!*
2. (**Ut**) diūtius vivere **possēmus!** *If only we could live longer!*
3. (**Utinam**) sapientior **fuisset!** *If only he had been wiser!*
4. (**Utinam**) **nē adesset!** *If only he were not present!*

POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE (Unit 12A2)

The subjunctive may be used independently to express an action which might possibly or conceivably occur. For present or future potentiality, the present subjunctive is used. For past potentiality, the imperfect subjunctive is used. The negative is expressed by **nōn**.

1. Hoc **nōn faciās.** *You wouldn't do this.*
2. Servi in bellō **pūgent.** *The slaves might fight in the war.*
3. Tēcum **irēmus.** *We would have gone with you; we might have gone with you.*

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Primary Tenses	Present	Present (<i>same time as or subsequent to the action of the main verb</i>)
	Future	
	Perfect ("have" or "has")	Perfect (<i>prior to the action of the main verb</i>)
	Future Perfect	
Secondary Tenses	Imperfect	Imperfect (<i>same time as or subsequent to the action of the main verb</i>)
	Perfect	
	(English past)	Pluperfect (<i>prior to the action of the main verb</i>)
	Pluperfect	

PURPOSE CLAUSES (**ut** + subjunctive; negative **nē**) (Unit 3G)

1. Multō cum vigōre lābōrāvimus **ut** magna praemia **acciperēmus.** We worked with much vigor in order *that we might receive* great rewards.
2. **Nē** inimicī **vidērentur.** dōna pulchra accēpērunt In order *that they might not seem* unfriendly, they accepted the beautiful gifts.
3. Magistrōs laudat **ut** sibi (ipsī) **faveant** He praises his superiors in order *that they will favor* him.

RELATIVE CLAUSES OF PURPOSE (Unit 14E)

Quō introduces a purpose clause which contains a comparative. A purpose clause may be introduced by a relative pronoun when its antecedent, usually not the subject of the main verb, is clearly expressed in the main clause.

1. **Quō** melius **intellegās**, tōtam rem tibi expōnam. In order *that you may understand* better, I shall explain the whole matter for you.
2. Eum hīs cōsiliīs praefēcimus, **quī** multam fāmam **obtinēret**. We put him in charge of these plans in order *that he might gain* much fame. [**ob** + **teneō**], 'get hold of, obtain']
3. Poēta carmen scrīpsit **quod** rēgīnae **placēret**. The poet wrote a poem *in order that he might please* the queen.

PURPOSE CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY ADVERBS (Unit 14E)

Purpose clauses may be introduced by an adverb (**ubi**, **unde**, **quō**).

1. In tēctō sē cēlāvit **ubi** tūtus **esset**. He hid in the house in order *that he might be safe there*.
2. Nāvēs in portū parant **unde** vēla **dent**. They are preparing the ships in the harbor in order *that they may set sail from there*. [**portus**, -ūs, M., 'harbor']
3. Eunt **quō** tūti **sint**. They are going *where they may be safe*.

By way of review, note the following seven ways of expressing purpose. There is no difference in the meaning of the sentences below:

1. Amicōs nostrōs Rōmam misimus **ut** multa **vidērent**.
2. Amicōs nostrōs Rōmam misimus **quī** multa **vidērent**.
3. Amicōs nostrōs Rōmam misimus **ad** **videndum** multa.
4. Amicōs nostrōs Rōmam misimus **ad** **multa** **videnda**.
5. Amicōs nostrōs Rōmam misimus **videndī** multa **causā** (**grātiā**). [**grātiā**, preceded by gen., 'for the sake of']
6. Amicōs nostrōs Rōmam misimus **multōrum** **videndōrum** **causā** (**grātiā**). [**grātiā**, preceded by gen., 'for the sake of']
7. Amicōs nostrōs Rōmam misimus multa **visum**.

We sent our friends to Rome to see many things.

KEY: (1) **ut** + subjunctive; (2) relative clause of purpose; (3) **ad** + accusative of the gerund; (4) **ad** + accusative + gerundive; (5) **causā** or **grātiā** + genitive of the gerund; (6) **causā** or **grātiā** + genitive + gerundive; (7) supine in **-um** with a verb of motion

INDIRECT COMMANDS (Unit 3H)

1. Servōs monet **nē** verba **rideant**. He is warning the slaves that they not *laugh* at his words.

2. Amīcōs hortātī sumus **nē** opera **neglegant**. We have urged our friends that they *not neglect* their works.
3. Nōbīs imperātum est **ut** vīribus ac virtūte **ūterēmur**. We were ordered that we *use* our strength and courage.

RESULT CLAUSES (Unit 14A)

Clauses expressing the result of an action are introduced by **ut** for the positive, **ut nōn** (**nēmō**, **nihil**, **numquam**, etc.) for the negative, and have their verbs in the subjunctive.

1. Tam crūdēlis est **ut** ab omnibus **timeātur**. He is so cruel *that he is feared* by all.
2. Tantō vigōre discipuli respondent **ut** magistrō **placeant**. The students answer with such great liveliness *that they please* the teacher. [**discipulus**, -ī, M., 'student']
3. Nōn satis celeriter cucurrērunt **ut** periculum **nōn fugerent** (**fūgerint**). They did not run quickly enough *with the result that they did not flee* the danger.
4. Ventī ita validī erant **ut nēmō** vēla dare **posset** (**potuerit**). The winds were so strong *that no one could* set sail.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES OF RESULT (Unit 14B)

Certain verbs and expressions have result clauses either as their object or subject.

1. Effēcērunt **ut pāx fieret** (**facta sit**). They brought it about *that peace was made*.
2. Fit **ut nōs simus** amīcī. It happens *that we are* friends.
3. Fac **ut hoc quam celerrimē fiat**. See to it *that this is done* as quickly as possible.

With **faciō** and **efficiō**, the negative is often expressed by **nē**, particularly when there is an implicit notion of command in the sentence:

4. Fac **nē sit** mora. See to it *that there isn't* a delay.

RELATIVE CLAUSES OF RESULT (Unit 14D)

A relative clause of characteristic may be fused with a result clause to produce a relative clause of result. The relative pronoun is standing for the **ut** which would normally introduce the clause of result.

1. Quod factum tantum fuit **quod** omnēs **mirārentur**? What deed was so great *that all (people) admired it*?
2. Tam clārus est **quem** omnēs **sciunt**. He is so famous *that all (people) know him*.
3. Tam senex est **quī** morī **velit**. He is so old *that he wants* to die.

fore ut + SUBJUNCTIVE (Unit 18B)

Fore ut is used with the subjunctive often in place of a future *passive* infinitive in indirect statement or in place of a future *active* infinitive when the verb lacks a fourth principal part.

1. Spērat fore ut impīi ex urbe expellantur. He hopes that the wicked men *will be driven* out of the city.
2. Scivit fore ut multum ab eis libris discerēmus. He knew that *we would learn* a lot from those books.
3. Tibi diximus fore ut id accideret. We told you that this *would happen*.
4. Putās fore ut ei adsint? Do you think that they *will be present*?

RELATIVE CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC (GENERIC RELATIVE CLAUSES) (Unit 14C)
The relative pronoun **quī, quae, quod** plus the subjunctive can be used to describe the antecedent of the pronoun in terms of the general qualities or characteristics of the group to which the antecedent belongs. The negative clause is often introduced by **quīn**.

1. Sunt quī eum laudent. *There are those who praise him; There are those who would praise him.*
2. Nēmō est quī eum tē mālīt. *There is no one who prefers him to you; There is no one who would prefer him to you.*
3. Quid erat quod nōbīs timendum esset? *What was there which we had to fear?*
4. Sōlus erit quīn hoc faciat. *He will be the only one who doesn't do this; He will be the only one who won't do this; He will be the only one who wouldn't do this.*

CLAUSES OF FEARING (Unit 17A)

Clauses of fearing are introduced by **nē** for the positive and **ut** (occasionally, **nē...nōn**) for the negative.

1. Metuunt ut hostēs urbem reliquerint. They fear *that* the enemy *has not abandoned* the city.
2. Veriti sumus nē nōs ōdissent. We feared *that* they *hated* us.
3. Timet ut cōpiis praesit. He is afraid *that* he *will not be in charge of* the troops.
4. Timent nē nōn vērītātem sibi dictūrus sis. They fear *that* you *will not tell* them the truth.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS (Unit 12C)

Indirect questions are subordinate noun clauses which serve as the object (and, less frequently, the subject) of the words on which they depend. These words usually, but not always, express or imply actions that take place in the head, such as saying, thinking, seeing, perceiving, knowing, asking, and the like. Indirect questions are introduced by an interrogative word and have their verbs in the subjunctive.

1. Nōn intellegit quō modō hoc fiat. He does not understand *how* this *is done*.
2. Quid sciat incertum est. It is uncertain *what* he *knows*.
3. Nōn exposuisti cūr hūc venīrēs. You did not explain *why* you *were coming* here.

4. **Quā dē causā hoc factūrus sis** manifestum est. It is clear *for what reason you will do this*. [**manifestus, -a, -um**, 'evident, clear']

CONDITIONS

PRESENT CONTRARY-TO-FACT CONDITIONS (imperfect subjunctive in both clauses) (Unit 2E3a)

1. Si rēx **essem**, imperium mihi **esset**. If *I were* king, *I would have* power.
2. Nisi frāter meus **essēs**, poenās **darēs**. If *you were* not my brother, *you would pay* the penalty.
3. Si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam **facerent**, cōsul eōs **opprimeret**. If *they were making* a plot against the state, the consul *would suppress* them.

PAST CONTRARY-TO-FACT CONDITIONS (pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses) (Unit 2E3b)

1. Si dē nōbis **cōgitāvissētis**, hoc numquam **fēcissētis**. If *you had thought* about us, *you would never have done* this.
2. Si oppidum moenibus **dēfensum esset**, hostēs nōn **invāsissent**. If the town *had been defended* by walls, the enemy *would not have invaded* it.
3. Nisi auxilium **tulissētis**, **mortuī essēmus**. If *you had not brought* aid, *we would have died*.

FUTURE LESS VIVID CONDITIONS (present subjunctive in both clauses; occasionally perfect subjunctive in protasis) (Unit 2E2b)

1. Si iuvenem **laudēs**, **fēlix sit**. If *you should praise* the young man, *he would be* happy.
2. Si oppidum ab hostibus **vincātur**, incolae servī **fiant**. If the town *should be conquered* by the enemy, the inhabitants *would become* slaves.
3. Nisi auxilium ad incolās **ferātur**, **patiantur**. If aid *should not be brought* to the inhabitants, *they would suffer*.

Note that conditions can be mixed as logic requires (Unit 2E4):

1. Si eum **vidisset**, **fēlix esset**. If *she had seen* him, *she would be* happy.
2. Si periculum **sit**, **clāmābō**. If *there should be* danger, *I shall shout*.
3. Si Rōmae **essem**, iter longum **fēcissem**. If *I were* in Rome, *I would have made* a long journey.

SUBJUNCTIVE IN SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN INDIRECT STATEMENT (Unit 7J)

Subordinate clauses within an indirect statement normally have their verbs in the subjunctive, the tense of which is determined by the verb or phrase of the head introducing the indirect statement.

1. Virum quem **vidērēmus** esse frātre[m] poētae dixērunt. They said that the man whom *we saw* was the poet's brother.

2. Deōs praemia populō cui **faveant** datūrōs esse sentit. He feels that the gods will give rewards to the people whom *they favor*.
3. Sē ducibus quī reī pūblicae **praessent** crēditūrōs esse arbitrātī sunt. They thought that they would believe the leaders who *were in charge of* the state.

CAUSAL CLAUSES (**cum** + subjunctive) (Unit 15A2 and D1)

Quod or **quia** is used with the subjunctive to give an *alleged* reason.

1. **Cum** cōsilia eōrum **ridērēmus**, magistri nōs ōderant. *Since we laughed at* their plans, our superiors hated us.
2. Haec facere scivimus, **cum** nōbis ā tē **exposita essent**. We knew how to do these things, *since they had been explained* to us by you. [**sciō**, here, 'know how']
3. **Cum** in Italiā **sīmus**, Rōmam ībimus. *Since we are* in Italy, we shall go to Rome.
4. Rōmam vēnērunt $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quod} \\ \text{quia} \end{array} \right\}$ nōs vidēre **vellent**. They came to Rome *because they (allegedly) wanted* to see us.

BUT:

5. Quid faciat nescit $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quoniam} \\ \text{quandō} \end{array} \right\}$ haec nōn **exposita sunt**. He does not know what to do *since* these things *have not been explained*.
6. Quid faciat nescit $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quod} \\ \text{quia} \end{array} \right\}$ haec nōn **exposita sunt**. He does not know what to do *because* these things (actually) *have not been explained*.
7. Quid faciat nescit, **hīs nōn expositis**. He does not know what to do *since these things have not been explained*. (Ablative Absolute)

CONCESSIVE CLAUSES (**cum** + subjunctive; **quamvis** + subjunctive; **ut** + subjunctive) (Unit 15A3 and C3; **ut** + subj. not discussed in the text)

1. **Cum** in Italiā **sīmus**, Rōmam tamen nōn ībimus. *Although we are* in Italy, nevertheless we shall not go to Rome.
2. **Cum** ad rēgem **missī essent**, eum vidēre nōn potuērunt. *Although they had been sent* to the king, they were not able to see him.
3. Tē vidēre volō, **cum** tē hōc tempore nōn **amem**. I want to see you, *although I do not love* you at this time.
4. **Quamvis** mē ad tē venire **volueris**, tamen hoc nōn faciam. *Although you wanted* me to come to you, nevertheless I shall not do it.
5. Illūc ivi **ut nōllem**. I went there $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{even though} \\ \text{granted that} \end{array} \right\}$ *I did not want* to.

BUT:

6. **Quamquam** } mē ad tē venire **voluistī**, tamen hoc nōn faciam. *Although you*
Etsī } wanted me to come to you, nevertheless I shall not do it.
7. **His expositis**, tamen quid facerēmus nescivimus. *Although these things had been explained*, nevertheless we did not know what to do. (Ablative Absolute)

CIRCUMSTANTIAL CLAUSES (**cum** + subjunctive when the action is in past time; **cum** + indicative when the action is in present or future time) (Unit 15A1)

1. **Cum fulgor vīsus esset**, multī timuērunt. *When the lightning had been seen*, many feared.
2. **Cum tēctum ardēret**, omnēs clamāvērunt. *When the house was burning*, all (people) shouted.
3. **Cum hunc cōpiīs praefēcissent**, militēs vicērunt. *When they had put this man in charge of the troops*, the soldiers conquered the enemy.

BUT:

4. **Hōc cōpiīs praefectō**, militēs hostēs vicērunt. *When this man had been put in charge of the troops*, the soldiers conquered the enemy. (Ablative Absolute)
5. **Cum fulgor vīsus erat**, multī timuērunt. *When the lightning had been seen*, many feared. (The indicative is used to stress time.)

ANTICIPATION (Unit 15D2 and D3)

One of the basic uses of the subjunctive is to express anticipation.

- Dōnec** }
 1. **Dum** } hoc faciās, infēlix erō. *Until you do this*, I shall be unhappy.
Quōad }
2. Labōrem neglēxērunt { **dōnec** } litterās tuās **acciperent**. They neglected their
 { **dum** }
 { **quōad** }
 work *until they could receive* your letter. [labor, -ōris, M., 'work']
3. Hoc faciēmus **antequam** tē videāmus. We shall do this *before we see* you.
 4. **Ante** aderō **quam** adveniās. I shall be present *before you arrive*.
 5. **Prius** eum laudāvērunt **quam** eum scīrent. They praised him *before they could know* him.

BUT:

1. Labōrem neglēxērunt **dum** litterās tuās **accēpērunt**. They neglected their work *until they received* your letter. (The indicative is used to express fact, not anticipation.)

2. **Prius** eum laudāvērunt **quam** eum scīvērunt. They praised him *before they* (actually) *knew* him.

AND:

3. **Ante** aderō **quam** advenīs (**advēneris**). I shall be present *before you arrive*. (The present or future perfect indicative frequently is used with **antequam** and **priusquam** in primary sequence even when there is a notion of anticipation.)

CLAUSES OF PROVISO (**dum**, **modo**, and **dummodo** + present or imperfect subjunctive; the negative uses **nē**) (Unit 15E)

1. Hoc faciēmus $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dummodo} \\ \text{dum} \\ \text{modo} \end{array} \right\}$ auxilium offerās. We shall do this *provided that* you offer help.

2. Auxilium offerēmus $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dum} \\ \text{modo} \\ \text{dummodo} \end{array} \right\}$ quaerātur. We shall offer help *provided it* is sought.

3. Nautae vēla dabunt $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{modo} \\ \text{dum} \\ \text{dummodo} \end{array} \right\}$ ventī secundī sint. The sailors will set sail *provided that* the winds are favorable. [**secundus**, -a, -um, 'favorable']

4. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Dum} \\ \text{Dummodo} \\ \text{Modo} \end{array} \right\}$ nē tibi noceam, faciam quid dēbeam. *Provided that I do not harm* you, I shall do what I must.

SUBJUNCTIVE BY ATTRACTION (Unit 18A)

Frequently relative and other subordinate clauses within clauses whose verbs are in the subjunctive have verbs which are attracted into the subjunctive provided that the subordinate clause is an integral part of the idea of the main clause.

1. Rōmam ire volō ut tēctum in quō vīxerit poēta clārissimus videam. I want to go to Rome to see the house in which the very famous poet *lived*.
2. Tam crūdēlis erat ut omnis populus dum vīveret eum timēret. He was so cruel that all the people while *he lived* feared him.
3. Quis est qui tēctum in quō vīvat poēta clārissimus vidēre velit? Who is there who wants to see the house in which the very famous poet *lives*?

CLAUSES OF DOUBTING (Unit 17B)

Num or **an** + subjunctive is used after a positive expression of doubting; **quīn** + subjunctive after a negative one.

1. Dubitō **num veniat**. I doubt *whether (that) he is coming (he will come)*.
2. Dubitāvērunt **an hoc facerēmus**. They doubted *whether (that) we were doing (would do) this*.
3. Dubitāsne **num diē cōstitutā adventūrī sint?** Do you doubt *whether (that) they will arrive* on the day which has been decided?
4. Nōn est dubium **quīn tē timeat**. There isn't a doubt (*but*) *that he fears* you.
5. Quis dubitet **quīn impius sit?** Who would doubt (*but*) *that he is* wicked?

CLAUSES OF PREVENTION (Unit 17C)

If the verb of prevention is positive, the subjunctive clause will be introduced by **quōminus** or **nē**; if negative, by **quōminus** or **quīn**.

1. Hostēs cōpiās nostrās dētterrūrunt $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quōminus} \\ \text{nē} \end{array} \right\}$ **advenīrent**. The enemy prevented our troops *from arriving*.
2. Ignis nōn impediēt $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quīn} \\ \text{quōminus} \end{array} \right\}$ in tēctum **ingrediāmur**. The fire will not hinder *us from entering* the house.
3. Puerī obstant $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nē} \\ \text{quōminus} \end{array} \right\}$ opus tuum **perficiās?** Are the children hindering *you from completing* your work?

SUBJUNCTIVE CLAUSES WITH IMPERSONAL VERBS (**ut** or **nē** expressed or implied + subjunctive) (Unit 16D3 and E)

1. Necessē est (**ut**) Marcus nāvibus **praesit**. It is necessary *that Marcus be in charge of* the ships.
2. Licet (**ut**) rēgem **videāmus**. It is permitted *for us to see* the king. OR: *We are permitted to see* the king.
3. Patriae interest **ut** hostēs **discēdant**. It is in the interest of the country *that the enemy withdraw*.
4. Tuā rēfert **nē** illūc eās. It is to (in) your interest *not to go* there.

Participles (Unit 5B)

A participle is a verbal adjective.

PARTICIPLES AS ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

1. Virum ā periculō **fugientem** vidimus. We saw the man *fleeing* from danger.
2. Oppidum ab hostibus **captum** incēsum est. The town *captured* by the enemy was set on fire. [**incendō, -ere, -cendī, -cēnsus**, 'set on fire']
3. Servus ā tēctō domini **fugitūrus** timuit. The slave, *about to flee* from his master's house, was afraid.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

See page 376.

Gerunds (Unit 16A)

The gerund is a verbal noun found only in the singular. It lacks a nominative case which is supplied by the infinitive.

1. Timor **scribendī** multōs scribere prohibet. The fear *of writing* keeps many people from writing.

2. Rūs ivimus **venandī** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{causā} \\ \text{grātiā} \end{array} \right\}$. We went to the country for the sake *of hunting*.

OR: We went to the country to *hunt*. [**grātiā**, preceded by gen., 'for the sake of']

3. Marcum **canendō** praefēcimus. We put Marcus in charge *of the singing*.

4. Ad **venandum** rūs ivimus. We went to the country to *hunt*.

5. **Eundō** rūs patrī placuimus. *By going* to the country we pleased our father.

BUT: Rūs ivimus **venandōrum animālium** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{causā} \\ \text{grātiā} \end{array} \right\}$. We went to the country to

hunt animals. [**grātiā**, preceded by gen., 'for the sake of'] (The gerundive is used instead of a gerund with an object.)

Gerundives (Unit 16B)

The gerundive is a verbal adjective. It is frequently used instead of a gerund which governs an object except when the object is a neuter adjective or pronoun.

1. Timor librōrum **scribendōrum** multōs scribere prohibet. The fear *of writing* books keeps many people from writing.

2. Multi linguam antiquam **discendam** odērunt. Many people hate *learning* an ancient language. [**lingua**, -ae, F., 'tongue, language']

3. Linguā antiquā **discendā** ūtimur. We enjoy *learning* an ancient language. [**lingua**, -ae, F., 'tongue, language']

4. Rōmam ad Caesarem **videndum** ivimus. We went to Rome to *see* Caesar. [**Caesar**, -aris, M., 'Caesar']

5. Rōmam Caesaris **videndī** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{causā} \\ \text{grātiā} \end{array} \right\}$ ivimus. We went to Rome for the sake of

seeing (to *see*) Caesar. [**Caesar**, -aris, M., 'Caesar'; **grātiā**, preceded by gen., 'for the sake of']

Supines (Unit 17D)

The supine is a verbal noun which occurs only in the accusative and ablative singular. The accusative case is used, without a preposition, to express purpose after a verb of motion, and the ablative, with certain adjectives, expresses respect.

1. Rōmam Caesarem **vīsum** ivimus. We went to Rome *to see* Caesar. [Caesar, -aris, M., 'Caesar']
2. Ā periculō **fugitum** cucurrimus. We ran *to flee* from danger.
3. Librum — mirābile **dictū!** — perfēcimus. We have finished the book — wonderful *to say!* [**mirābilis**, -e, 'wonderful, marvelous']

CONDITIONS IN INDIRECT STATEMENT

In order to put a conditional statement into the indirect form after a verb or expression of the head, the apodosis is recast in the subject accusative and infinitive construction; the protasis will have its verb in the subjunctive, regardless of its mood in the direct statement. Observe the following:

Simple (General) Conditions

APODOSIS: The subject accusative and infinitive construction is used in indirect statement; the tense of the infinitive is relative to that of the main verb of the head.

PROTASIS: The verb is in the subjunctive, the tense of which is determined by sequence relative to the main verb of the head.

Si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam faciunt, cōnsul eōs opprimit.

If they plot against the state, the consul oppresses them.

Dicit (dicet) sī insidiās contrā rem pūblicam faciant, cōnsulem eōs opprimere.

He says (will say) that, if they plot against the state, the consul oppresses them.

Dixit sī insidiās contrā rem pūblicam facerent, cōnsulem eōs opprimere.

He said that, if they plotted against the state, the consul oppressed them.

Si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam faciēbant, cōnsul eōs opprimēbat.

If they plotted against the state, the consul oppressed them.

Dicit (dicet) sī insidiās contrā rem pūblicam fēcērint, cōnsulem eōs oppressisse.

He says (will say) that, if they plotted against the state, the consul oppressed them.

Dixit sī insidiās contrā rem pūblicam fēcissent, cōnsulem eōs oppressisse.

He said that, if they had plotted against the state, the consul had oppressed them.

Future More Vivid Conditions and Future Less Vivid Conditions

Note that no distinction is made between these two kinds of conditions in indirect statement.

APODOSIS: The subject accusative and infinitive construction is used in indirect statement; the tense of the infinitive will always be future.

PROTASIS: The verb is always in the subjunctive, the tense of which is determined by sequence relative to the main verb of the head.

MORE VIVID:

Sī insidiās contrā rem pūblicam { *facient*
fēcerint }, *cōnsul eōs opprimet.*

If { they plot
plot (will have plotted) } against the state, the consul will oppress them.

LESS VIVID:

Sī insidiās contrā rem pūblicam { *faciant*
fēcerint }, *cōnsul eōs opprimat.*

If { they should plot
should plot (should have plotted) } against the state, the consul would oppress them.

MORE VIVID:

Dicit (dicet) sī insidiās contrā rem pūblicam { *faciant*
fēcerint }, *cōnsulem eōs oppres-*
sūrum esse.

He says (will say) that, if { they plot
plot (will have plotted) } against the state, the consul will oppress them.

LESS VIVID:

Dicit (dicet) sī insidiās contrā rem pūblicam { *faciant*
fēcerint }, *cōnsulem eōs oppres-*
sūrum esse.

He says (will say) that, if { they should plot
should plot (should have plotted) } against the state, the consul would oppress them.

MORE VIVID:

Dixit sī insidiās contrā rem pūblicam { *facerent*
fēcissent }, *cōnsulem eōs oppressūrum*
esse.

He said that, if { they plotted
plotted (will have plotted) } against the state, the consul would oppress them.

LESS VIVID:

Dixit sī insidiās contrā rem pūblicam { *facerent*
fēcissent }, *cōnsulem eōs oppressūrum*
esse.

He said that, if { they should plot
should plot (should have plotted) } against the state, the consul would oppress them.

Present and Past Contrary-to-Fact Conditions

APODOSIS: The subject accusative and infinitive construction is used in indirect statement; the infinitive is always composed of the future active participle plus *fuisse*.

PROTASIS: The verb is always in the subjunctive, the tense of which is the same as it would have been in the direct statement, *regardless* of the tense sequence relative to the main verb of the head.

PRESENT CONTRARY-TO-FACT:

Si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam facerent, cōsul eōs opprimeret.

If they were plotting against the state, the consul would oppress them.

PAST CONTRARY-TO-FACT:

Sī insidiās contrā rem pūblicam fēcissent, cōsul eōs oppressisset.

If they had plotted against the state, the consul would have oppressed them.

PRESENT CONTRARY-TO-FACT:

Dicit (dicet) si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam facerent, cōsulem eōs oppressūrum fuisse.

He says (will say) that, if they were plotting against the state, the consul would oppress them.

PAST CONTRARY-TO-FACT:

Dicit (dicet) si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam fēcissent, cōsulem eōs oppressūrum fuisse.

He says (will say) that, if they had plotted against the state, the consul would have oppressed them.

PRESENT CONTRARY-TO-FACT:

Dixit si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam facerent, cōsulem eōs oppressūrum fuisse.

He said that, if they were plotting against the state, the consul would oppress them.

PAST CONTRARY-TO-FACT:

Dixit si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam fēcissent, cōsulem eōs oppressūrum fuisse.

He said that, if they had plotted against the state, the consul would have oppressed them.

CONDITIONS IN OTHER SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

In order to put a conditional statement into the indirect form after a verb of commanding, fearing, or the like, the observations made above about the protasis of each type of condition will apply, but the apodosis will be recast in

the appropriate construction dependent on the verb of commanding, fearing, or the like.

Sī Caesar veniet, vincet. If Caesar comes, he will conquer.

Timeō, sī Caesar veniat, nē vincat (victūrus sit). I fear that, if Caesar comes, he will conquer.

ADDITIONAL RULES

A collective noun usually takes a verb in the singular, but the plural is found when individuals are thought of: *Quisque domum ire voluerunt*, 'Each one wanted to go home'.

A compound subject, even when the subjects are singular, takes a verb in the plural: *Māterne et pater tuus venient?* 'Will your mother and father come?' When the compound subject is in different persons, the verb is usually in the first person rather than the second person and in the second person rather than the third person: *Sī tū et tuus frāter domum ībitis, ego et mea soror illūc ībimus*, 'If you and your brother go home, my sister and I will go there'. When there is a compound subject in the third person, the verb may agree with the nearest one: *Multī puerī parvī et ūna puella parva aderat*, 'Many little boys and one little girl were present'.

Two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative: *nōn numquam*, 'sometimes'; *nōn nullī*, 'some'; *Nēmō nōn veniet*, 'Everyone will come'; *Nōn possum nōn venīre*, 'I must come'.

When several nouns of different gender are described by one adjective, the masculine gender predominates over the feminine if *persons* are being described; if *things* of different genders are described by one adjective, the adjective will be neuter: *Meus frāter sororque sunt piī*, 'My brother and sister are pious'; *Virtūs et vigor sunt bona*, 'Courage and vigor are good'. Sometimes the adjective will agree with the nearest noun: *Virtūs et vigor sunt bonus*, 'Courage and vigor are good'.

There is no one word in Latin for "yes" or for "no". Sometimes the verb is repeated for "yes" or repeated with *nōn* for "no": *Venisne?*, 'Are you coming?' *Veniō*, 'Yes'. *Nōn veniō*, 'No'. There are other ways of saying "yes" including: *aiō, etiam, ita, vērō, certē*. Some ways of saying "no" are: *negō, nōn, minimē, nullō modō, nōn quidem*.

Nescio quis is used as an indefinite pronoun meaning 'someone or other' and *nescio quid*, 'something or other'. *Quis* and *quid* are declined, but *nescio* remains the same: *Nescio quis clāmābat*. 'Someone or other kept shouting'; *Nescio quem dāmnāverunt*, 'They condemned someone or other'; *Nescio quid dixit*, 'He said something or other'. Note that this phrase does not introduce an indirect question.

ROMAN NAMES

Roman citizens usually had three names: the **praenōmen** (or personal name), the **nōmen** (or family name), the **cōgnōmen** (the name designating the branch of the family).

e.g. Marcus Tullius Cicero
 Gaius Julius Caesar
 Publius Vergilius Maro

The **praenōmina** were relatively few in number and were customarily abbreviated in the following way:

A.	= Aulus	P.	= Publius
App.	= Appius	Q.	= Quintus
C.	= Gaius	Ser.	= Servius
Cn.	= Gnaeus	Sex.	= Sextus
D.	= Decimus	Sp.	= Spurius
L.	= Lucius	T.	= Titus
M.	= Marcus	Ti.	= Tiberius
M'.	= Manius		

A NOTE ON QUANTITATIVE RHYTHM

Accentual or *qualitative* rhythm in poetry is based on a sequence of stressed and unstressed syllables.

√ / √ / √ / √
 By brooks too broad for leaping
 √ / √ / √ /
 The light-foot lads are laid.
 √ / √ / √ / √
 And rose-lipt girls are sleeping
 √ / √ / √ /
 In fields where roses fade.

(A. E. Housman)

The rhythm of classical Latin poetry is *quantitative*, not *qualitative*. It is based on a sequence of syllables which are *temporally* long or short; that is, a long syllable takes more time to pronounce than a short one. To give a rough illustration, one might say that a long syllable is equivalent to a half note while the short syllable is equivalent to a quarter note. On the most basic level, this rhythmic scheme admits of no stress, although one syllable in each foot does in practice receive a *slight* accent which is called **ictus** [**ictus**, -ūs, M., 'blow, beat'].

In order to *scan* or construct a schematic representation of a line of verse, the quantitative length of each of the syllables in that line must be determined. In working this out, division into words is disregarded and the entire line is considered as one cluster of sounds. The rules for syllabification and for determining the quantitative length of syllables are the same as those given in the Introduction (pp. 2-3): A syllable is *long by nature* if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong; a syllable is *long by position* if it contains a vowel which is followed by two consonants. The letter *x* (= *ks*) is said to be a double consonant. The letters *qu* (= *kw*) function as one sound cluster; the *u* is not a separate syllable. The combination *qu* does not make for length by position. EXCEPTION: When the two consonants following a vowel are a mute (plosive) (*p, b, t, d, c(k), g*) followed by *l* or *r*, the poet has the license to regard the syllable as either long or short.

According to this scheme, the following verses are scanned as shown:

— — √ — — — — √ — — — — √ — — √
 Quem bāsiābis ? Cui labella mordēbis ?
 (Catullus 8.19; p. 124)

— — √ — — √ — — — — — — — — √ — — √
 Quem recitās meus est, Ō Fidentine, libellus:
 — — √ — — √ — — — — — — — — √ — — √
 sed male cum recitās, incipit esse tuus.
 (Martial 1.38; p. 124)

— — — — √ — — √ — — √ — — — — √ — — √ — — √
 Ō passi graviōra, dabit deus hīs quoque finem.
 (Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.199; p. 191)

Note that the symbol — is used for long syllables, and √ is used for short syllables. Do not confuse the symbol for long syllables with the macron, which is used to mark long vowels.

Occasionally, *elision*, or the full or partial suppression of a final syllable, occurs in the scansion and reading of poetry. Elision is found in the following instances:

1. When a word ending in a vowel or diphthong is followed by a word which begins with a vowel or diphthong:

— — — — √ — — √ — — — — — — — — √ — — √
 . . . revocāte animōs maestumque timōrem
 (Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.202; p. 191)

Note that the quantity of the full syllable formed by elision is determined by the length (natural or positional) of the second of the two original syllables. In the example above, the syllable is short because the first syllable of *animōs* is short.

2. When a word ending in a vowel or diphthong is followed by a word which begins with a vowel preceded by **h**:

$\overset{\vee}{\text{A}} \text{ — } \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{h}} \overset{\vee}{\text{e}} \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{q}} \text{uot} \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{e}} \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{s}} \text{t}$
 Adeste, hendecasyllabi, quot estis

(Catullus 42.1)

3. When a word ending in a vowel followed by **m** is followed by a word which begins with a vowel or a vowel preceded by **h**:

$\text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{N}} \overset{\vee}{\text{u}} \overset{\vee}{\text{l}} \text{ — } \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{f}} \overset{\vee}{\text{i}} \overset{\vee}{\text{d}} \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{u}} \text{ — } \text{ — } \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{i}} \overset{\vee}{\text{n}} \text{ — } \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{f}} \overset{\vee}{\text{o}} \overset{\vee}{\text{e}} \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{t}}$
 Nulla fidēs ullō fuit unquam in foedere tanta

(Catullus 87.3; p. 174)

There is some dispute as to whether elision means the total omission in pronunciation of the first of the two syllables or a more rapid combination of the two sounds in order to fit them into the reduced temporal allotment. In order to acquaint himself or herself with the rules for elision and also to acquire some sense of Latin rhythm, the beginner would do well to omit the first of the two syllables when reading the line aloud. Once some degree of security has been acquired, the reader may, if desired, experiment with the rapid combination of the sounds.

In addition to scanning the lines as we have done, it is possible to divide them into smaller measures of time called "feet". A "foot" is a measure composed of a sequence of long and short syllables. The type or types of feet employed in a given line of verse determine the rhythm of that verse. The following feet are basic and appear in some of the selections in this book:

— ∪ ∪	dactyl
— —	spondee
∪ ∪ —	anapest
∪ —	iamb
— ∪	trochee
— ∪ ∪ —	choriamb

The scansion of the following lines of verse shows the quantities of the various syllables as well as the division into feet (indicated by |):

$\text{ — } \text{ — } | \overset{\vee}{\text{v}} \text{ — } | \text{ — } \text{ — } | \overset{\vee}{\text{v}} \text{ — } | \overset{\vee}{\text{v}} \text{ — } | \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{v}}$
 Quem bāsiābis? Cui labella mordēbis?
 $\text{ — } \text{ — } | \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{v}} \overset{\vee}{\text{v}} | \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{v}} \overset{\vee}{\text{v}} | \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{v}} \overset{\vee}{\text{v}} | \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{v}} | \text{ — } \overset{\vee}{\text{v}}$
 Ō passi graviōra, dabit deus his quoque finem.

The rhythmic analysis of Latin poetry is both intricate and fascinating. Although the observations offered above have been necessarily simplified, they should

help to give at least an initial impression of the rhythm and the music of the selections of poetry encountered at this early stage in one's study of the Latin language and literature. By applying these rules, it will be possible to read the selections in this book with some attention to their rhythm and so with greater appreciation.