

## GENITIVE

### I. Adjectival

A. Possessive: possession, author or source, person affected: *belli pericula*

Predicative genitive, with *esse* or factitive verb:  
*horti appellantur Caesaris      sapientis est hoc facere*

Cf. the use of possessive and other adjectives:

*tuum est veniam dare Sullanis partibus      pugna Cannensis*

B. Subjective: with verbal nouns, or implied action in the noun. The word in the genitive would be the subject of an active verb or the agent of a passive verb. Translate "of" or "for".

C. Objective: object of activity.

COMPARE B & C: *metus hostium* = *hostes metuunt* (B) or *metuimus hostis* (C)

D. Partitive      *pars Galliae*

1. with neuter adjectives and pronouns primarily of the first and second declensions (only in the nom. and acc. cases, not dependent upon a preposition)

*quid negotii?      aliquid novi*

but: *aliquid memorabile*

This construction is not used with *totus*, *medius*, etc. (BA §60), when the part = the whole (BA §297), and sometimes not with numerals or equivalent words (BA §296)

2. genitive of material:      *talentum auri      flumina lactis*

E. Definition (appositional genitive)

*virtus iustitiae      nomen amicitiae*  
*duae sunt causae: una pudoris, altera sceleris*

F. Description (quality): noun must always be qualified by an adjective; indicates number or amount, or permanent/inherent qualities (cf. ablative):

*res eius modi      vir summi ingenii*

G. Value and price (from description)

*res magni pretii est      res magni est*

## II. Adverbial

### A. Verbs of remembering, forgetting, reminding (partitive?)

*virorum meminī*                      *venit mihi Platonis in mentem*

NB: Verbs of this sort also take the accusative, usually a neuter pronoun or adjective, and probably indicate remembering a whole thing.

### B. *Potior* sometimes takes genitive, not ablative:

*totius Galliae potiri*

### C. (Some verbs and) adjectives of filling, abundance, and their opposites (partitive). Cf. BA §284: ablative

*omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum*

### D. Verbs of emotion: *misereor*; the impersonals *taedet*, *pudet*, *piget*, *paenitet*, *miseret* (genitive = object of emotion)

*taedet me vitae*                      *piget me laboris*

See BA §310 on *refert* and *interest*

### E. The matter involved: crime or penalty, verbs of accusing, convicting, acquitting; and adjectives, e.g. *reus* (the accused)

*arguit me furti*                      *Caesar Dolabellam repetundarum postulavit*

### F. Reference (specification): usually poetic and in later prose

#### 1. with verbal adjectives in *-ax*

*atrox odii*

#### 2. with participles in *-ens* equalling constant disposition, not one act:

*multitudo insolens belli*  
*Iugurtha appetens gloriae militaris*