

REVIEW OF THE SYNTAX OF NOUNS

Apposition

Apposition may occur in all cases in Latin.

NOMINATIVE: 1. Marcus, **bonus vir**, in agris laborat. Marcus, *a good man*, is

working in the fields.

2. Nuntii 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: Memores invidiae tuae, **culpae magnae**, ex urbe ibimus. Mindful of your envy, *a great fault*, we shall go out of the city.

DATIVE: Sorori **Annae** donum dedit. He gave a gift to his sister *Anna*.

ACCUSATIVE: Marcum **ducem** copiarum in Italiam miserunt. They sent Marcus, *the leader* of the troops, into Italy; They sent Marcus into Italy *as leader* of the troops.

ABLATIVE: Socii in patria **Asia** visi 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 vela ad insulam dederunt. *The sailors* set sail to the island.

2. Marcus est **vir honestus**. Marcus is a distinguished *man*. (predicate nominative)

3. Marcus **vir honestus** videtur. Marcus seems a distinguished *man*. (predicate nominative)

4. Marcus **honestus** videbatur. Marcus seemed *distinguished*. (predicate adjective)

5. **Pueri puellae**que in tectum missi sunt. *The boys and girls* were sent into the house. (For the masculine verb, see *Additional Rules*, p. 400)

6. **Mare, sidera, animalia, terraque** à 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. Tectum **mei amici** igni delictum 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 interfecit. The young man killed his brother with his father's sword.
4. *Poēta cuius* liber est nōtus auxilium ā rēge petivit. 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 mali* in nostrō oppidō est? What evil is in our town?
2. *Pars oppidi* flammis delēta erat. Part of the town had been destroyed by flames.
3. *Nihil boni* in hac urbe vidēre possumus. We are able to see nothing good in this city.
4. *Piūs pecūniae* nōs habēmus quam vōs. We have more money than you (do).

BUT:

1. *Unus ē libris* ad nōs missus est. One of the books was sent to us.
2. *Quinque ē militibus* interfecit 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 modi* ā populō omni 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 auri* ā nātis inventa est. An urn of gold was found by the children.
2. *Telane ferri* 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 femīnarum* in viā visa est. A crowd of women was seen in the street.

APPPOSITIONAL GENITIVE (not discussed in the text)

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

1. *Nōmen régis* ā populō Rōmānō nōn dilectum 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. [res militāris, rei militāris, F., 'warfare']
3. *Opportūniās libri legendi* nobis nōn offertur. The opportunity of reading a book is not offered to us. [opportūniās, -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. *Dignū 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 *honestū régis*. 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 milites quam fortissimē pugnārent. The leader of the war urged that the soldiers fight as bravely as possible.
2. *Incolae oppidi* ruīnam tēctōrum timuerunt. The inhabitants of the town feared the destruction of the houses.
3. *Erant multi 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. *Iūno dē Iovis amorē pulchrarum femīnarum* monēbātur. Juno was warned about Jupiter's love of beautiful women.

6. Iuvenis studiosus **legendi** 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. Iunō dē Iovis amōre pulchrarūm feminārum monēbātur. Juno was warned about *Jupiter's* love of beautiful women.
2. Ira rēginae populūm terret. The *queen's* anger is frightening the people.
3. Milites insidiis **hostium** superati sunt. The soldiers were conquered by the treachery of *the enemy*.
4. Ob rēgis curam dē salute populi urbs quam optimē munita 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 **milium** ā ducibus laudata 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 bellī longē piget? Are you disgusted with *the long war*?
3. Quōs superatōrum miseret? Who pities *the conquered*?
4. Ducis interest inimicōs interfici. It is in *the leader's* interest that his enemies be killed.

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

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

1. Factorū fortium ducum nostrōrum semper meminimus. 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 pugnābimus. 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 **nilūm**, 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 **magnū** habeo. I have a house of *great value*.
2. Inimicōs **parvī** facimus. We reckon our enemies of *little worth*.
3. Quid **tantū** aestimāmus? What do we estimate of *such great value*?
4. Tē **flocci** 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 / inānam aquae} in mēnsā posuerunt. The slaves placed on the table the urn {full of water / empty of water}. [plēnus, -a, -um, 'full'; inānis, -e, 'empty']
2. Milites fortēs timōris semper nōn egent. Brave soldiers do not always lack *fear*. [legeō, -ēre, -ū, --, 'lack, be without']
3. Marcus agrum pauperem **aquae** coluit. Marcus tilled a field poor in *water*. [colō, -ere, -ū, cultus, 'till']

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

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

1. Puerum peritum **legendi** laudabāmus. We kept on praising the boy skilled in *reading*. [peritus, -a, -um, 'skilled in']
2. Vir doctus **litterarūm** fuit. He was a man learned in *literature*. [doctus, -a, -um, 'learned']
3. Dux bellī **gerendi** scitus ā civibus factus est. A leader skilled in *waging war* was chosen (*literally*, 'made') by the citizens. [scitus, -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. **Gloriae causā** (grātiā), bellum gessimus. We waged war *for the sake of glory*.
2. Gēns hostilis bella gerēbat **vincendi 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 **auxilii petendi 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** invenimus. We have found a gift *for our mother*.
4. Tua facta fortia in **mihī** mentem venērunt. Your brave deeds came into mind *for my advantage*; Your brave deeds came into my mind.
5. **Hoc mihī** 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** delēvimus. 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** mōstrāvimus. We showed the book *to the teacher*.
2. **Liber magistrō** datus est. The book was given *to the teacher*.
3. **Rēgina poētāe** multa respondit. The queen answered many things *to the poet*.
Or: The queen gave many answers *to the poet*.
4. **Quid rēgināe** dictum est? What was said *to the queen*?
5. **Nōli timōri** cedere. 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 proximī oppidō** iam erunt. The enemy by this time will be very near *the town*.
3. **Cōsul amicis plebī** factus est. A consul friendly *to the common people* was chosen.
4. **Filius similimus patrī** videtur. 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: **credō, faveō, ignoscō, imperō, noceō, parcō, pareō, placeō, persuadē, studeō**.

1. **Quibus** credīs? *Whom* do you believe?
2. **Magister puellis** fāvit. The teacher favored *the girls*.
3. **Dōnum frātrī** placuit? Did the gift please *your brother*?
4. **Servī 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. **Cōsiliū bonū** fuerat **ducibus**. *The leaders* had had a good plan.
3. **Vōbisne** est magna cōpia pecūniāe? 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. **Oppidū militibus** oppugnandum 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-, pro-, sub-, super-** govern the dative case. When the original verb is transitive, the compounded form governs an accusative as well.

1. **Hostēs bellū prōvinciae** inferunt. The enemies inflict a war *on the province*.
2. **Vir amīcō** in viā occurrit. The man met *his friend* in the street. [occurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus, 'meet']
3. **Dux optimōs nāvibus** praefecit. The leader put the best men in command *of the ships*.
4. **Marcus cōpiīs** praecrit. 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 boni 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 cōsiliū tibi** ā ducibus legetur? 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. **Multosne maiores frātrēs** habēs? Do you have *many older brothers*?
2. **Impiōs** nōn laudābimus. We shall not praise *wicked men*.
3. **Mōtiūs** 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 felicem vivit. He lives a good and happy *life*.
2. **Somnium** longum et grātum somniāvī. I dreamed a long and pleasing *dream*. [somnium, -i, 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. **Amici nōs pecūniam** orāvērunt. Our friends asked *us for money*.
3. **Vōs auxilium** rogāmus. We ask *you for aid*.
4. **Factum tē** celāvi. 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** vulnerātī sunt. Many men were wounded *in their eyes*.
2. Fēmina **caput** tēcta per viās oppidi sine servīs ambulāvīt. 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 tēctis expulsās esse dicit. He says that *the women* were driven out of the houses.
 3. **Dux militēs** oppidum oppugnāre 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 **quinque diēs** manēbimus. We shall remain on the island *for five days*.
2. **Nōs duās hōrās** expectāvērunt. They waited for us *for two hours*.
3. **Rōman multōs annōs** incoluērunt. They lived in Rome *for many years*.
4. **Pueri parvī saxum magnum quinque 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. **Infelicem diem!** Unfortunate day!

ADVERBIAL ACCUSATIVE (Unit 18G)

A word in the accusative case may be used adverbially.

1. *Quid hoc tibi videtur?* *In what way* does this seem best to you? [videtur, '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 delēta est. *Because of our fault* our native land has been destroyed.
2. *Miliēs post bellum* ad patriam rediunt. 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* fugimus. 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* redierunt. 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 provinciāe igni* delēta sunt. The houses of the province were destroyed *by fire*.
2. *Nātī gladiis* 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 salutis* 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)

Ibam 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 pecuniā* ēminus. We bought a house *for a lot of money*.
2. *Patriam aurō* tradidit. He handed over his native land *for gold*.
3. *Iuvenem duce seniore* mūtāre nolumus. 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 ūtur. He makes use of his friends' *aid*.
2. *Dōnō* frātis fructus es? Did you enjoy your brother's *gift*? [*fruor, -i, fructus sum*, 'enjoy']
3. *Miseri animālibus mortuīs* vēsuntur. The wretched men are eating *dead animals*. [*vēscor, -i, -i*, '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** nobis opus est. (i.e., with the nominative) or less frequently:
3. **Nobis 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 unō oculo** vidimus. We saw a man *with one eye*.
2. **Femina manibus pulchris** litteras longas scripsit. The woman *with the beautiful hands* wrote a long letter.
3. **Patria maximā famā** 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 incoleimus. We shall inhabit a new land *in a few years*.
2. **Eō tempore** multos amicos vidimus. We saw many friends *at that time*.
3. **Proximo mense** socii ad tectum ducis venient. *Next month* the allies will come to the leader's house. [*Intēsis, mēsis, -ium, M., 'month'*]
4. **Proximā nocte** socii ad tectum ducis venērunt. *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 fortiora patribus** fecerunt. The young men did braver deeds *than their fathers* (did).
2. **Tū felicior mē es**. You are happier *than I*.
3. **Puella pulchrior matre pulchrā** est. The girl is more beautiful *than her beautiful mother*.

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

4. **Iuvenēs facta fortiora quam patres** fecerunt.
5. **Tū felicior quam ego es**.
6. **Puella pulchrior quam mater 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 multo pulchrior matre pulchrā** est. The girl is *much* more beautiful than her beautiful mother.
2. **Marcus duobus pedibus** altior quam frater est. Marcus is *two feet* taller than his brother.
3. **Hic nuntius Rōmam quinque diebus** post missus est. This messenger was sent to Rome *five days* later.
4. **Is multo 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 crudeli** timēmus. We fear the queen *because of her cruel anger*.
2. **Militēs metu** pugnare nōn potuerunt. The soldiers were not able to fight *because of fear*.
3. **Imperator legātum virtute** 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 animo**. She was beautiful *in body and mind*.
3. **Hostēs nōs virtute** vicerunt. 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** multos dies navigāvimus. We sailed for many days *with favorable winds*. [*secundus, -a, -um, 'favorable'; navigō (1), 'sail'*]
2. **Sacrificium bonis ominibus** fit. The sacrifice is being made *under good omens*. [*sacrificium, -i, N., 'sacrifice'; ōmen, ōminis, N., 'omen'*]
3. **Flūmen ad litus magnō strepitu** 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. **Dis grātias manibus ad caelum sublātis** agēmus. We shall give thanks to the gods *with hands raised* to heaven. [*grātias agere, 'to give thanks' + dative; tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātus, 'lift, raise'*]
5. **Orātor turbae fulgore** 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, cōpiāe 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. *Fulgore visō plēbs territa fugit. When the lightning had been seen, the terrified (common) people fled.*
4. *multis nāvibus delētis, 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 visi 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 pugnāverunt. The allies fought with the enemy.*
2. *Ducēs dē multis cōgiābant. The leaders thought about many things.*
3. *Nihil sine pecūniā emere potest. He can buy nothing without money.*
4. *Hostēs prō moenibus pugnāverunt. 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. *Feminae cum navtis ambulābant. The women were walking with the sailors.*
2. *Nautae cum multis sociis vēla dabunt. The sailors will set sail with many allies.*
3. *Incolae prōvinciae cum amicis ex oppidō discesserunt. 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 multi montēs in insulā. There were many mountains on the island.*
2. *Pecūnia in cellis cēlāta est. The money was hidden in the storerooms.*
3. *Plūrimi in pāce vivere 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 celeritīmē discessimus. We went away from the island as quickly as possible.*
2. *Animālīa ab ārtis pepulimus. We drove the animals away from the altars.*
3. *Turbamne ā tectō cōsulis ducēs? 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 animālīa 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 ambulāverunt. 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 pugnāverunt. The soldiers fought *with great zeal* (very zealously).
2. Nātī literās longās magnā (cum) cūrā scripserunt. The children wrote a long letter *with great care* (very carefully).
3. Nūnti cum virtute locūtī sunt. The messengers spoke *with courage* (courageously).
4. Socii cōsilia cum diligentia fecerunt. 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. Viri (ā) cūris liberātī viam felicem egerunt. The men freed *from their cares* lived a happy life.
3. Fama imperatōrem 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 vidimus. 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. Agri multis floribus pulcherrimis cōstant. The fields consist of *many very beautiful flowers*. [flōs, flōris, M., 'flower'; cōnstō, -āre, cōstitū, -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 mātrem 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 felicem Rōmae nōn semper vixērunt. Slaves did not always live a happy life *in Rome*.
3. Multa aedificia pulchra Athēnis fuerunt. There were many beautiful buildings *in Athens*. [aedificium, -i, 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. Veni, fili mi, 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 Italianam 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 amīcōs nōli 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 amīcōs 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. Rōman ire volumus. We want to go to Rome.
2. Dux milītēs 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 milītēs 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 felīcēs mox futūrōs esse (fore) sperat. He hopes that we will soon be happy.
2. Tē hoc fecisse putāvimus. We thought that you had done this.
3. Nōs rus ire scīvit. 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. Multi in oppidō clāmāre. Many men in the town shouted.
2. Milītēs multā cum vi pugnāre. Soldiers fought with a lot of force.
3. Alii per viās oppidī currere, alii apertē plorāre, 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'; plorō (1), 'weep'; tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātus, 'raise, lift']

EPIGRAMMATICAL INFINITIVE (not discussed in the text)

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

1. Poēta carmen dignum legī fecit. The poet composed a poem worthy to be read.
2. Servus erat perītus docēre. The slave was skilled in teaching. [perītus, -a, -um, 'skilled']
3. Hic vir apīus erat regere. This man was fit to rule. [apīus, -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 obtinisse! (To think) that such a scoundrel has obtained power!; Such a scoundrel has obtained power?! [scelerātus, -ī, M., 'scoundrel'; obtineō (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, respōnsū mihi dēitō. When I see you, you shall tell me your answer. [respōnsū, -i, N., 'answer']
2. Mox veniet; poenā dātō. He will come soon; he shall pay the penalty.
3. Rēs pūblica ā duobus cōsulibus regior. The republic shall be ruled by two consuls.

Some verbs, like *mementi*, '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 mītēs? Will you send this letter to your friend?
2. Liber qui ā clārrimō 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. [praesens, 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, felices nōn sumus. Although we live in the country, we are not happy.
2. Etsi rūs urbe māliērunt, tamen Rōmam incoluerunt. Although they preferred the country to the city, nevertheless they lived in Rome.
3. Quamquam eōs vidēāmus, tamen loqui nōlūmus. Although we had seen them, nevertheless we did not want to speak.

BUT:

4. Cum eōs vidissemus, tamen loqui nōlūmus. Although we had seen them, nevertheless we did not want to speak.
5. Quamvis eōs vidissemus, tamen loqui nōlūmus. Although we had seen them, nevertheless we did not want to speak.
6. Eīs ā nobis vīsīs, tamen loqui nōlūmus. 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.

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

BUT:

4. Cum simus amici, amicitiam nōn negābimus. Since we are friends, we shall not deny our friendship.
5. Quod } laborāvissent, felices erant. Because they (allegedly) had worked, they were happy. Quia
6. Amicō meō felici, felix sum. Since my friend is happy, I am happy. (Ablative Absolute)

CIRCUMSTANTIAL CLAUSES (Unit 15A1)

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

BUT:

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

TEMPORAL CLAUSES (Unit 15A1 and C1)

1. Ut } tē rideō, mē ipsum rideō. When I laugh at you, I laugh at my very self. Ubi
2. Ut } in viā ambulābam, Marcō occurī. When I was walking in the street, I met Marcus. [occurō, -ere, occurī, occursus, 'meet'] Ubi
3. Quando } amiciōs vidērimus, felices vīsi sunt. When they saw their friends, they seemed happy. Cum (stresses time)
4. Postquam amicōs vidērimus, felices vīsi sunt. After they saw their friends, they seemed happy.

BUT:

5. *Amicis visis, felices visi sunt. When their friends had been seen, they seemed happy.* (Ablative Absolute)
6. *Cum amicis viderent, felices visi sunt. When they saw their friends, they seemed happy.* (stresses circumstances)

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

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

2. *Dum* *Quoad* *donec* venti secundi fuerunt, nautae vēla dederunt. While the winds were favorable, the sailors set sail. [secundus, -a, -um, 'favorable']

3. *Dum* *Quoad* *donec* rēx vixit, populus liber nōn erat. While the king lived, the people were not free.

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

BUT:

5. *Cōsilia nostra perficere nōn possumus,* { *dum* *donec* } *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 cōsilia prius fecerunt quam librum scripserunt. They made many plans before they wrote the book.*
3. *Cum cūrā ante audi quam rīdēs. 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 viderem. 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 felix es, negare nōn possumus. The fact that you are happy we cannot deny.*
2. *Quod tē amō mē felicem facit. The fact that I love you makes me happy.*
3. *Alia causa timōris est quod nōs odit. 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 parat, pāx in rē publicā est. Whenever the common people obey their leaders, there is peace in the republic.*
2. *Nautae vēla dabant cum venti secundi fuerant. The sailors used to set sail whenever the winds were favorable. [secundus, -a, -um, 'favorable']*
3. *Cum parentēs viderāmus, felices erāmus. Whenever we saw our parents, we were happy.*

BUT:

4. *Cum parentēs vidimus, felices erāmus. When we saw our parents, we were happy.* (stresses time — a single action)
5. *Cum parentēs viderēmus, felices 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, laborās. If you are in the field, you are working.*
2. *Si in agrō fuisti, laborāvistī. If you were in the field, you worked.*
3. *Si in agrō fuerās, laborāverās. 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, laborābis. If you are (will be) in the field, you will work.*
2. *Si in agrō fueris, laborābis. If you are (will have been) in the field, you will work.* (emphatic)
3. *Si domum veniet, statuum videbit. 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 agitānum 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 à duce parçetur. The enemy will be spared by the leader.

4. Puellis à 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 à magistrō faveātur, infelix 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 rīs relinqāmus. 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. Irām rēginae timeant. Let them fear the queen's anger.
3. Pecuniam oblātam capias. 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. Rīs 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 frātri 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) diutius 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 Future Perfect ("have" or "has") Future Perfect	Present (same time as or subsequent to the action of the main verb) Perfect (prior to the action of the main verb)
Secondary Tenses	Imperfect Perfect (English past) Pluperfect	Imperfect (same time as or subsequent to the action of the main verb) Pluperfect (prior to the action of the main verb)

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 inimici vidērentur, dōna pulchra accēperunt. In order that they might not seem unfriendly, they accepted the beautiful gifts.
3. Magistrōs laudat ut sibi (ipsi) 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 **intelligās**, tōtam rem tibi expōnam. In order *that you may understand* better, I shall explain the whole matter for you.
2. Eum hīs cōsiliis praefēcimus, **quī** multam famam **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 scripsit **quod** rēginae **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** tūtī 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. Amīcōs nostrōs Rōmān misimus **ut** multa **vidērent**.
2. Amīcōs nostrōs Rōmān misimus **quī** multa **vidērent**.
3. Amīcōs nostrōs Rōmān misimus **ad** **vidēndum** multa.
4. Amīcōs nostrōs Rōmān misimus **ad** multa **vidēnda**.
5. Amīcōs nostrōs Rōmān misimus **vidēndī** multa **causā** (**grātiā**). [**grātiā**, preceded by gen., 'for the sake of']
6. Amīcōs nostrōs Rōmān misimus **multōrum** **vidēndōrum** **causā** (**grātiā**). [**grātiā**, preceded by gen., 'for the sake of']
7. Amīcōs nostrōs Rōmān misimus multa **vīsūm**.

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 hortāti sumus **nē** opera **neglegant**. We have urged our friends that they *not neglect* their works.
3. Nōbīs imperātum est **ut** viribus 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 discipulī respondent **ut** magistrō **placeant**. The students answer with such great liveliness *that they please* the teacher. [**discipulus**, -ī, M., 'student']
3. Nōn satis celeriter cucurrerunt **ut** periculum **nōn** **fugerent** (**fugerint**). They did not run quickly enough *with the result that they did not flee* the danger.
4. Veni ita validi 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** amīci. It happens *that we are* friends.
3. Fac **ut** hoc quam celerimē **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** omnes **mīrārentur**? What deed was so great *that all (people) admired it?*
2. Tam clārus est **quem** omnes sciunt. He is so famous *that all (people) know him*.
3. Tam senex est **quī** mori **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. *Sperat fore ut impij ex urbe expellantur.* He hopes that the wicked men will be driven out of the city.
2. *Scivit fore ut multum ab eis libris disceremus.* 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. *Putas fore ut ei adsint?* Do you think that they will be present?

RELATIVE CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC (GENERIC RELATIVE CLAUSES) (Unit 14C)
The relative pronoun **qui, 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 **quān**.

1. *Sunt qui eum laudent.* There are those who praise him; There are those who would praise him.
2. *Nemo est qui eum tē malit.* There is no one who prefers him to you; There is no one who would prefer him to you.
3. *Quid erat quod nobis timendum esset?* What was there which we had to fear?
4. *Solus erit quān 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 hostes urbem relinquerint.* They fear that the enemy has not abandoned the city.
2. *Veriti sumus nē nos odissent.* 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 veritatem sibi dicturus 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 modo hoc fiat.* He does not understand how this is done.
2. *Quid sciat incertum est.* It is uncertain what he knows.
3. *Nōn exposuisti cur hūc venires.* You did not explain why you were coming here.

4. *Quā de causā hoc facturus 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 rex essem, imperium mihi esset.* If I were king, I would have power.
2. *Nisi frater meus essēs, poenās darēs.* If you were not my brother, you would pay the penalty.
3. *Si insidiās contrā rem publicam facerent, cōsul eos 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 de nobis cōgitāvissētis, hoc numquam fecissētis.* If you had thought about us, you would never have done this.
2. *Si oppidum moenibus defēsum esset, hostēs nōn invāssent.* If the town had been defended by walls, the enemy would not have invaded it.
3. *Nisi auxilium tulissetis, mortui essemus.* 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, felix sit.* If you should praise the young man, he would be happy.
2. *Si oppidum ab hostibus vincatur, incolae servi fiant.* If the town should be conquered by the enemy, the inhabitants would become slaves.
3. *Nisi auxilium ad incolās feratur, 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 vīdisset, felix esset.* If she had seen him, she would be happy.
2. *Si periculum sit, clamābō.* If there should be danger, I shall shout.
3. *Si Rōmae essem, iter longum fecissem.* 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 videremus esse fratrem poētae dixerunt.* 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 qui rei pūblicae **praeessent** crēditūrōs esse arbitraī 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 **simus**, Rōmam ibimus. *Since we are in Italy, we shall go to Rome.*
4. Rōmam vēnērunt **quod** nōs vidēre **vellent**. They came to Rome *because they (allegedly) wanted to see us.*

BUT:

5. Quid faciat nescit **quoniam** haec nōn **exposita** sunt. He does not know what to do *since these things have not been explained*.
6. Quid faciat nescit **quia** haec nōn **exposita** sunt. He does not know what to do *because these things (actually) have not been explained*.
7. Quid faciat nescit, **his** 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 **simus**, Rōmam tamen nōn ibimus. *Although we are in Italy, nevertheless we shall not go to Rome.*
2. **Cum** ad rēgem **missi** essent, eum vidēre nōn potuerunt. *Although they had been sent to the king, they were not able to see him.*
3. Tē vidēre volō, **cum** tē hōc tempore nōn **amen**. 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** nōlem. I went there *{even though granted that} I did not want to*.

BUT:

6. **Quamquam** mē ad tē venire **voluisti**, tamen hoc nōn faciam. *Although you wanted me to come to you, nevertheless I shall not do it.*
7. **His** **expositis**, tamen quid faciemus 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 **visus** esset, multi timuerunt. *When the lightning had been seen, many feared.*
2. **Cum** tēctum **arderet**, omnes clamāverunt. *When the house was burning, all (people) shouted.*
3. **Cum** hunc cōpiis **praefecissent**, milites vicerunt. *When they had put this man in charge of the troops, the soldiers conquered the enemy.*

BUT:

4. **Hōc** cōpiis **praefectō**, milites hostēs vicerunt. *When this man had been put in charge of the troops, the soldiers conquered the enemy*. (Ablative Absolute)
5. **Cum** fulgor **visus** erat, multi timuerunt. *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.

1. **Dūne** **dum** hoc faciās, infelix erō. *Until you do this, I shall be unhappy*.

2. Labōrem neglēxērunt **dūne** **dum** litterās tuās acciperent. They neglected their work *until they could receive your letter*. [labor, -ōris, M., 'work']

3. Hoc faciemus **antequam** tē videāmus. We shall do this *before we see you*.
4. **Ante** adērō **quam** adveniās. I shall be present *before you arrive*.
5. **Prius** eum laudāverunt **quam** eum scirent. They praised him *before they could know him*.

BUT:

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

2. **Pris** eum laudāverunt **quam** eum scīverunt. They praised him *before they* (actually) *knew* him.
AND:

3. **Ante** adērō **quam** advenis (advenēris). 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 PROVISIO (**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 secundi sint. The sailors will set sail *provided that the winds are favorable*. [secundus, -a, -um, 'favorable']

4. **Dummodo** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dum} \\ \text{Modo} \end{array} \right\}$ 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; **quān** + subjunctive after a negative one.

1. Dubitiō **num** veniat. I doubt *whether (that) he is coming (he will come)*.
2. Dubitāverunt **an** hoc facerēmus. They doubted *whether (that) we were doing (would do) this*.
3. Dubitāsne **num** diē cōstitūtā advenīūrī sint? Do you doubt *whether (that) they will arrive* on the day which has been decided?
4. Non est dubium **quān** tē timeat. There isn't a doubt (*but*) *that he fears* you.
5. Quis dubitet **quān** 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 **quān**.

1. Hostēs cōpiās nostrās deterruerunt $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quōminus} \\ \text{nē} \end{array} \right\}$ advenirent. The enemy prevented our troops *from arriving*.
2. Ignis nōn impedit $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quān} \\ \text{quōminus} \end{array} \right\}$ in tēctum ingrediāmur. The fire will not hinder us *from entering* the house.
3. Pueri 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. Necesse 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 refert **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, -cēsus, '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 *scribendi* multos scribere prohibet. The fear of writing keeps many people from writing.
 2. Rūs ivimus *venandi* {causā}. 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* praefecimus. We put Marcus in charge of the singing.
 4. Ad *venandum* rūs ivimus. We went to the country to hunt.
 5. *Eundō* rūs patri placuimus. By going to the country we pleased our father.
- BUT: Rūs ivimus *venandōrum animālium* {causā}. 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 scribendorum* multos 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 *videndi* {causā} 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 *visum* ivimus. We went to Rome to see Caesar. [*Caesar*, -aris, M., 'Caesar']
2. A periculō *fugitum* cucurrimus. We ran to flee from danger.
3. Librum — mirābile dictū! — perfecimus. 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 publicam faciunt, cōsul eōs opprimīt.

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

Dicit (dicit) si insidiās contrā rem publicam faciant, cōsulem eōs opprimere.

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

Dixit si insidiās contrā rem publicam facerent, cōsulem eōs opprimere.

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

Si insidiās contrā rem publicam faciēbant, cōsul eōs opprimebat.

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

Dicit (dicit) si insidiās contrā rem publicam fecerint, cōsulem eōs opprēsisse.

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

them.

Dixit si insidiās contrā rem publicam fecissent, cōsulem eōs opprēsisse.

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:

Si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam {facient
fecerint}, cōsul eōs opprimeret.

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

LESS VIVID:

Si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam {faciant
fecerint}, cōsul eōs opprimat.

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

MORE VIVID:

Dicit (dicet) si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam {faciant
fecerint}, cōsulem 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) si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam {faciant
fecerint}, cōsulem 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 si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam {facerent
fecissent}, cōsulem eōs oppressūrum
esse.

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

LESS VIVID:

Dixit si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam {facerent
fecissent}, cōsulem 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:

Si insidiās contrā rem pūblicam fecissent, 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 fecissent, 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 fecissent, 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 (victurus 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 voluerant*, '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 ibitis, ego et mea soror illūc ibimus*, '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: *Multi pueri parvi et una puella parva aderat*, 'Many little boys and one little girl were present'.

Two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative: *nōn numquam*, 'sometimes'; *nōn nulli*, 'some'; *Nēmō nōn veniet*, 'Everyone will come'; *Nōn possum nōn venire*, '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 pii*, '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: *aīō, etiam, ita, verō, certē*. Some ways of saying "no" are: *negō, nōn, minime, 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 clamābat*, '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 bāsīābis ? 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 his 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*:

∪ — — — — —
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*:

— ∪ — — — — —
Nulla fides illō 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 |):

— — — — —
Quem bāsīābis ? Cui labella mordēbis ?
— — — — —
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.

NUMERALS

	CARDINALS	ORDINALS	DISTRIBUTIVES	ADVERBS
I	ūnus, -a, -um 'one'	primus, -a, -um 'first'	singulī, -ae, -a 'one by one, one each'	semel 'once'
II	duo, duae, duo 'two'	secundus, -a, -um (alter, altera, alterum) 'second'	bīnī, -ae, -a 'two by two, two each'	bis 'twice'
III	trēs, tria 'three'	tertius, -a, -um 'third'	ternī, -ae, -a (trīnī, -ae, -a) 'three by three, three each'	ter 'three times'
IV (IIII)	quattuor ¹ 'four'	quārtus, -a, -um 'fourth'	quaternī, -ae, -a 'four by four, four each'	quater 'four times'
V	quīnque	quīntus, -a, -um	quīnī, -ae, -a	quīnquiē(n)s
VI	sex	sextus, -a, -um	sēnī, -ae, -a	sexiē(n)s
VII	septem	septimus, -a, -um	septēnī, -ae, -a	septiē(n)s
VIII	octo	octāvus, -a, -um	octōnī, -ae, -a	octiē(n)s
IX (VIIII)	novem	nōnus, -a, -um	novēnī, -ae, -a	noviē(n)s
X	decem	decimus, -a, -um	dēnī, -ae, -a	deciē(n)s

¹ Unless otherwise specified, the numbers are indeclinable.

NUMERALS—cont.

	CARDINALS	ORDINALS	DISTRIBUTIVES	ADVERBS
XI	undecim	undecimus, -a, -um	undēnī, -ae, -a	undeciē(n)s
XII	duodecim	duodecim, -a, -um	duodēnī, -ae, -a	duodeciē(n)s
XIII	tredecim (decem [et] trēs)	tertius, -a, -um decimus, -a, -um (decimus, -a, -um [et] tertius, -a, -um)	ternī, -ae, -a dēnī, -ae, -a	ter deciē(n)s
XIV (XIII)	quattuordecim	quārtus, -a, -um decimus, -a, -um	quaternī, -ae, -a dēnī, -ae, -a	quater deciē(n)s
XV	quīndecim	quīntus, -a, -um decimus, -a, -um	quīnī, -ae, -a dēnī, -ae, -a	quīnquiē(n)s deciē(n)s (quīndeciē[n]s)
XVI	sēdecim	sextus, -a, -um decimus, -a, -um	sēnī, -ae, -a dēnī, -ae, -a	sexiē(n)s deciē(n)s (sēdeciē[n]s)
XVII	septendecim	septimus, -a, -um decimus, -a, -um	septēnī, -ae, -a dēnī, -ae, -a	septiē(n)s deciē(n)s
XVIII	duodēvigintī (octōdecim)	duodēvicē(n)simus, -a, -um (octāvus, -a, -um decimus, -a, -um)	octōnī, -ae, -a dēnī, -ae, -a (duodēvicēnī, -ae, -a)	duodēviciē(n)s (octiē[n]s deciē[n]s)

APPENDIX

XIX (XVIII)	ūndēvigintī (novendecim)	ūndēvicē(n)simus, -a, -um (nōnus, -a, -um decimus, -a, -um)	novēnī, -ae, -a dēnī, -ae, -a (ūndēvicēnī, -ae, -a)	ūndēviciē(n)s (noviē[n]s deciē[n]s)
XX	vīgintī	vicē(n)simus, -a, -um (vīgēnsimus, -a, -um)	vicēnī, -ae, -a	viciē(n)s
XXI	vīgintī ūnus, -a, -um (ūnus, -a, -um et vīgintī)	vicē(n)simus, -a, -um prīmus, -a, -um (ūnus, -a, -um et vicē[n]simus, -a, -um)	vicēnī, -ae, -a singulī, -ae, -a	semel et viciē(n)s (viciē[n]s semel)
XXX	trīgintā	trīcē(n)simus, -a, -um	trīcēnī, -ae, -a	trīciē(n)s
XL (XXXX)	quadrāgintā	quadrāgē(n)simus, -a, -um	quadrāgēnī, -ae, -a	quadrāgiē(n)s
L	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgē(n)simus, -a, -um	quīnquāgēnī, -ae, -a	quīnquāgiē(n)s
LX	sexāgintā	sexāgē(n)simus, -a, -um	sexāgēnī, -ae, -a	sexāgiē(n)s
LXX	septuāgintā	septuāgē(n)simus, -a, -um	septuāgēnī, -ae, -a	septuāgiē(n)s
LXXX	octōgintā	octōgē(n)simus, -a, -um	octōgēnī, -ae, -a	octōgiē(n)s
XC (LXXXX)	nōnāgintā	nōnāgē(n)simus, -a, -um	nōnāgēnī, -ae, -a	nōnāgiē(n)s
C	centum	centē(n)simus, -a, -um	centēnī, -ae, -a	centiē(n)s

APPENDIX

NUMERALS—*cont.*

	CARDINALS	ORDINALS	DISTRIBUTIVES	ADVERBS
CC	ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentē(n)simus, -a, -um	ducēnī, -ae, -a	ducentiē(n)s
CCC	trecentī, -ae, -a	trecentē(n)simus, -a, -um	trecēnī, -ae, -a	trecentiē(n)s
CCCC	quadringentī, -ae, -a	quadringentē(n)simus, -a, -um	quadringēnī, -ae, -a	quadringentiē(n)s
D	quīgentī, -ae, -a	quīgentē(n)simus, -a, -um	quīngēnī, -ae, -a	quīngentiē(n)s
DC	sēscentī, -ae, -a	sēscentē(n)simus, -a, -um	sēscēnī, -ae, -a	sēscentiē(n)s
DCC	septingentī, -ae, -a	septingentē(n)simus, -a, -um	septingēnī, -ae, -a	septingentiē(n)s
DCCC	octingentī, -ae, -a	octingentē(n)simus, -a, -um	octingēnī, -ae, -a	octingentiē(n)s
DCCCC	nōngentī, -ae, -a	nōngentē(n)simus, -a, -um	nōngēnī, -ae, -a	nōningentiē(n)s (nōngentiē[n]s)
M	mille ²	millē(n)simus, -a, -um	millēnī, -ae, -a (singula mil[l]ia) ³	miliē(n)s (milliē[n]s)

² The singular is indeclinable; the plural is **milia**, **-ium** (third declension i-stem).³ Both parts decline.

VOCABULARIES

These lists (Latin-English and English-Latin) contain all the words necessary to do the exercises in this book. Words that are glossed in the main body of the text and that do not appear in the formal Unit Vocabularies are not included.