A Thumbnail Grammar for Second-Year Latin

Table of Appendices

Uses of the infinitive

There are four major uses:	Minor uses include:	
• Subjective	• Epexegetical	(explanatory)
• Objective	• Exclamatory	(in exclamations)
• Indirect Statement	• Historical	(= past indicative)
• Complementary		

There are five infinitives in Latin: present active and passive, perfect active and passive and future active. The gerundive (+ *esse*) may also (rarely) occur as an infinitive.

The Subjective, Objective and Indirect Statement uses of the infinitive occur with an accusative subject and introduce a dependent noun clause.

The complementary infinitive *completes the verb*, does not have a separate accusative subject and does not introduce a dependent clause

The use of the infinitive depends the verb that governs it. Become familiar with this list, and add special verbs to it each time you encounter one:

Subjective	Objective	Indirect Statement	Complementary
esse	*cōgō*	All verbs of	*possum*
decet	*moneō*	the human head:	*audeō*
iuvat	*postulō*	*thinking*	*soleō*
licet	*prohibeō*	*speaking*	*cupiō*
oportet	*vetō*	*seeing*	*dēbeō*
placet	*volō, nolō*	*hearing*	*volō, nolō*
concēditur	*iubeō*	*perceiving*	*dubitō*
vidētur	*optō*	*knowing*	*vidētur*
convenit	*patior*	*learning etc.*	*dēsistō*
	cupiō		*cōnor*
			valeō

This is a list of the *governing* verbs, not the infinitives themselves. When you see an infinitive, find the verb that governs it on this list.

Participial Clauses

Tense:	Time relative to main verb:	Rough translation:
Imperfect Active	same time	(Noun-head) ___ing
Perfect Passive	time before	(Head) [having been] ___ed
Future Active	time after	(Noun-head) about to ___

There is also the future passive participle = the gerundive, but its uses are unique. Only rarely does it function as a normal participle. The participle introduces a dependent adjectival clause which modifies a noun-head. The participle serves three functions:

- Introduces a dependent clause
- Is the verb of that clause
- but also an adjective agreeing in case, number, and gender with its noun-head

Latin prefers economy of expression including participles rather than connected verbs (hypotaxis). It generally prefers the perfect passive participle and had no hesitation about converting entire constructions into the passive to use it.

English prefers a string of parallel verbs (parataxis), and, out of a fear of dangling participles (= noun-head is ambiguous) avoids them altogether. It also avoids the passive except for the sake of art or deliberate ambiguity. To translate then, one must convert Latin passive participles into a string of active English verbs.

- Example:

  Caesar, obsidibus acceptīs, exercitum in Bellovacōs dūcit.

  "With the hostages received (*by him*), Caesar led his army against the Bellovaci" = "After he received hostages, Caesar..."

  Notice that this example used an ablative absolute in Latin. Most ablative absolute result simply from the use of the passive construction.

- Example with participle modifying the nominative:

  mea voce perterritus ire in exilium animum induxeris

  "Terrified by my voice, you resolved to go into exile" =
  "My voice frightened you and you resolved to go into exile."

- Example with participle modifying the accusative:

  Invadunt urbem vino somnoque sepultam

  "They invade the city buried in sleep and wine" *Note the dangling participle!* =
  "They invade the city which was buried in sleep and wine"

These principles concern the most important use of the participle:

      1. To replace another main verb

Other uses of the participle include:

2. Attributive adjective, translated before the noun: "the running man."

3. Predicative adjective, translated outside of the article and noun: "the man, running..." or "running, the man..." Used esp. whenever the participle is modified by anything (e.g., a prepositional phrase): not "the running to the store man" but "the man, running to the store..."

4. Adjectival Relative Clause: *quī, quae, quod* - clauses. The principal adjectival clause in both English and Latin is the "who, which" clause. Latin also uses the participial clause; English avoids it. "who, which" usually renders the Latin participle quite well: "the man, who runs, ..."

5. In place of an adverbial clause or phrase:

   - temporal -- "when, while, after"
   - causal -- "because, since"
   - conditional -- "if"
   - concessive -- "although"

   Other semantic features may include characteristic, manner, means, and attendant circumstance. The participial clause, which is adjectival in Latin, may nevertheless carry semantic features characteristic of adverbial modifiers in English, because Latin may use participles to replace any dependent clause.

6. Substantive (noun-equivalent). The participle *currēns*, all by itself, can mean "the running man," without *homō* expressed. This is fairly common: *fugēns*, "a refugee, defendant" *amāns*, "a lover," etc.

7. The ablative absolute may be treated, for purposes of translation, like #5. The principal grammatical difference (other than that both noun-head and participle are in the ablative) is that the subject of an ablative absolute is disconnected from the rest of the sentence: that is, it has no other function as subject, object, or object of a preposition in the main clause. Occasionally the English nominative absolute works best: "*There being no alternative*, they undertook the enormous task."

* In #4-5 one must replace the participle with a normal (finite) verb, e.g., "runs"

Uses of the Cases

Accusative Nouns:

main uses	special environment	translation
1. direct object		
2. object complement	factitive verb	
3. subject of infinitive	infinitive with its own subject	

adverbial uses no prep.		
1. cognate	intransitive verbs + related noun, or *hoc, illud, idem, pauca, multa, nihil*	*vītam vīvere* "to live a life"; *hoc vīvere* "to live this (life)"
2. double accusative	verbs of asking and teaching: *doceō, ōrō, rogō, celō*	
3. specification	parts of the body	*nūda genū* "bare at the knee"
4. direct object of "middle" verbs	passive verb echoing a Greek construction	*inūtile ferrum cingitur* "He girds on the useless sword"
5. adverbial acc.	certain words and phrases	*quid* "why" *id temporis* "at that time"
6. place to which	*ad* is omitted with cities, towns, islands of the Mediterranean *domus, humus,* and *rūs*	
7. duration of time	time words	
8. extent of space		"within, throughout"
9. exclamation		*mē miserum,* "poor me!"

with prepositions		
1. place to which	*ad, in*	"to, toward, into, at"
2. cause	*ob, propter, per*	"on account of, through"
3. time or place	*ante, post*	
4. relations of place	*contrā, extrā, inter, intrā, per, prope, sub, super, suprā,* and *trans*	
5. *praeter*		"except"
6. agent	*per* + person	"through = by me"

Ablative Nouns

major uses no prep.	special environment	translation
1. means / instrument	*esp.* with a passive verb; the thing that performs the action; instrument = tool	"struck *by the wind*" (means) "struck *by the bat*" (instrument)
2. time when	time word	"in, on, at"
3. comparison	comparative adjective or adverb	"than"
4. manner	often *cum* + abstract noun: *cum cūrā*	"with" or as an adverb
5. separation	verb of "lack" or "liberation"	
6. cause	indicates the thing that "causes" the action	"through, because of, at"
7. degree of difference	"amount" near a comparative adj. or adv.	*multō magis*: "*much* more"

minor uses no prep.		
1. d.o. of deponents	*ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, vēscor, opus est*	
2. origin	*nascor, orior*	"born from, arising out of"
3. price	words indicating $	"for"
4. way by which	indication of travel route	
5. description	physical features of a person	"with"
6. specification		"excellent *in virtue*"
7. circumstantial	an attendant circumstance	"sail *with favorable winds*"
8. special adjectives	*frētus, dīgnus*	"worthy *of*"

major uses with prep.		
1. agent	*ā / ab* + person, esp. with passive verb	"by whom"
2. accompaniment	*cum* + person	"with whom"
3. place in which	*in* + place word	"at, in"
4. place from which	*ā/ ab*, *dē*, *ē/ ex* + place word	"from"
5. manner	*cum* + abstract noun	"with" or as an adverb

minor uses with prep.		
• separation • material • origin	with *ā / ab, de, ē / ex* and indication of place, substance, or source.	"from, made out of"

Dative Nouns

major uses	special environment	translation
1. direct object of special intransitive verbs	*crēdō, faveō, īgnōscō, imperō, noceō, parcō, pāreō, persuadeō, placeō, resistō, serviō, studeō*	active: direct object impersonal passive: treat the dative as subject of a genuinely passive verb: *tibi ā mē parcitur* "You are spared by me"
2. purpose	*auxiliō, honōrī, impedīmentō, salūtī, ūsuī,* and other dative nouns with *sum, esse*. Often with a dative of reference = *double dative*	treat as nominative subject complement where possible. *hoc ūsuī est*: "This *serves the purpose of* = *is* an advantage"
3. indirect object	recipient of the action with verbs meaning "give (*dō*), tell, show, or offer"	
4. possession	dative person in the environment of *sum, esse* without a subject complement	treat dative as the subject, translate *sum, esse* as "to have" *pecūnia est matrī*: "The mother has the money"
5. compound verbs	verbs with the prefixes: *ad-, ante-, circum- con-/com-, in-/im-, ob-, post-, prae-, prō-, sub-,* and *super-*	separate prefix from the verb and translate as a prep. + dative: *hostēs bellum prōvinciae inferunt* "The enemy *bring* war *against* the province."
6. special adjectives	with *amīcus / inimīcus, aptus, carus, grātus, proximus, similis / dissimilis*	translate as an adverbial modifier of the adjective
7. reference	dative of person concerned, vaguely modifying the entire sentence	

minor uses		
1. agent	• in authors after Vergil, often with the perfective passive participle; • always with transitive gerundives in the future passive periphrastic	"by"
2. ethical	an aside to attract someone's attention	*"hey, you" "look..."* *"come now..."*

Genitive Nouns

major uses	special environment	translation
1. subjective	Certain noun-heads may suggest a verbal action of which the genitive is subject or object. Make the noun-head into a verb and try the genitive as subject or object.	"the death of Caesar": the head, *death*, suggests the verb, *die*, of which the genitive, "Caesar" is understood as subject
2. objective	same	"the sack of Rome": the head, *sack*, suggests the verb, *sack*, of which the genitive, "Rome" is understood as object
3. partitive or genitive of the whole	in part-whole relationships, the head is the part, the genitive is the whole.	"a piece of pie": the head is *piece*; the genitive is the whole, *pie*.
4. possessive	the genitive "owns" the head. Distinguish carefully from subjective / objective uses where a verbal idea may subtly be implied	"the house of David": the genitive, *David*, owns the head, *house.*

minor uses		
1. w/ impersonal verbs	*pudet, piget, miseret, interest, taedet,* and *paenitet*	translate genitive as subject: *mē invidiae pudet* "my jealously shames me"
2. verbs of memory	*meminī, oblivīscor*	direct object
3. description	non-physical attribute of a person	"a man of vision and courage"
4. characteristic	genitive person occurring with *sum, esse*	"it is (characteristic) of him..."
5. charge	with verbs of accusing and condemning, the crime (genitive) with which the person (accusative) is charged	"they charged him *with murder*"
6. material		"this heart *of stone*"
7. indefinite value	the ablative is used for fixed price, the genitive for non-specific values	"a pearl *of great price*"
8. fullness and want	*plēnus, inānis*	"full *of*", "empty *of*"
9. *causā, gratiā*	object of these prepositional ablatives	"for the sake *of*", "thanks *to*"

Locative Nouns

The names of cities, towns, islands of the Mediterranean, *domus, humus, and rūs* use:

- accusative without a preposition to express place to which
- ablative without a preposition to express place from which
- locative to express place where.

Morphology of the locative:

- same as the genitive for 1st and 2nd declension nouns, singular
- same as the ablative or dative for all other nouns.

Some of the more common locative nouns include:

domī	at home
humī	on the ground
rūrī	in the country
Romae	at Rome
forīs	outdoors
herī	yesterday
bellī	in war
vesperī	in the evening

Vocative Nouns

Case used, *esp.* in the environment of 2nd person verbs, to call on someone by name; usually set off by commas. The vocative is identical to the nominative of nouns and adjectives except:

- *-e* 2nd declension nouns, singular
       1st-2nd declension adjectives, masculine

- *-i* 2nd declension nouns in *-ius*, singular

"Q" WORDS

There are too many words that begin with "Q" for this section to be comprehensive. But the following will provide a good start.

1) Relative Pronoun: ("referring back", and "functioning as a noun") *quī, quae, quod*:

- introduces a dependent clause
- acts as a noun in its own clause -- takes its **case** from its use in its own clause
- the whole clause is adjectival -- the relative pronoun agrees with an antecedent in **number** and **gender**

The relative clause is normally adjectival, but can sometimes be substantival, that is, function as a noun clause, whenever there is no antecedent for the relative pronoun. Often, the antecedent is placed inside the relative clause:

legit librōs quōs habet, "He reads the books which he has." Adjectival relative clause
legit quōs librōs habet, "He reads which books he has."   Noun relative clause

When this happens, one would have to say, technically, that *quōs* functions as an adjective within its own clause, modifying *librōs*.

2) Interrogative Adjective, ("introduces a question" and "modifies a noun") *quī, quae, quod* is identical to the relative pronoun. It may also introduce a direct or indirect question. The only way to tell an indirect question from a substantival relative clause is by its subjunctive verb:

scit quōs librōs habeat, " He knows which books he has."   Indirect question

Its more usual function, however, is to introduce direct questions with an indicative verb:

Quōs librōs habet? "Which books does he have?"

3. Interrogative Pronoun, ("asks a question" and "functions as a noun") *quis, quid* may also introduce direct and indirect questions. The feminine is the same as the masculine in the singular. The paradigm is identical to *quī*, and *quod*, except the nom. sing. m. (quis), nom. sing. n. and acc. sing. n. (*quid*).

4. There are indefinite forms of the relative pronoun, interrogative adjective, and interrogative pronoun made by the addition of various (indeclinable)prefixes and suffixes. When they attach to *quis, quid*, an *indefinite* pronoun is usually formed; when to *quī, quae, quod*, an indefinite adjective. *quī, quae, quod*, however, sometimes forms a pronoun. Not all prefixes and suffixes attach to both; only the "q" word root declines:

- indefinite relative pronoun   *quisquis, quidquid* "whoever, whatever"
  quī-quae-quodcumque "who-whichever"

- indefinite interrogative adjective   *ecquī, ecqua(e), ecquod*, is there any?

- indefinite interrogative pronoun   *ecquis, ecquid*, is there anyone?

- indefinite pronouns
  quī-quae-quoddam   "a certain man etc."
                                          (*quendam, quandam*: "n" before "d")
  quī-quae-quodvīs or *-libet*   "any man you wish, you please."
  quis-quidpiam   someone, anyone
  quis-quicquam   anyone at all. ("c" before "q")
  aliquis-quid   anyone
  quis-quidque   each one

- indefinite adjectives
  aliquī-quae-quod   some, any
  quis-quae-quodpiam   some any (*quis* instead of *quī*)
  quis-quicquam   some, any
  quī-quae-quodque   each

5) There are subordinating conjunctions that look and sound just like them:

quamquam	although
quōniam	since
quīn	see APPENDIX E Dep. cl. 9)
quod	because, the fact that, see below 8)
quia	because
quippe	for in fact..., often paired with *quī*= "as of course..."
quōad, quōusque	space = as far as, time = until

6) Some "q" words are adverbs:

quīdem	indeed. **Also *nē...quīdem* "not even"**
quārē	wherefore
quōndam	once (upon a time)
quoque	also, too

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7) *quam* has 6 major uses:

    a) interrogative adverb i. (asks direct question and acts as adv. modifier) "how?"
                                             ii. (same, indirect question)

    b) exclamatory adverb (introduces an exclamation, acts as an adv. modifier) "how!"

    c) relative adverb i. (introduces a clause that *refers* back to something and acts as an adv. modifier) "as", correlative with *tam*;
                                             ii. with the superlative, "as _____ as possible."

    d) relative pronoun acc. sing. f., "who, which."

    e) connector in comparisons, "than" + *comparandum* in same case.

    f) interrogative adj. acc. sing. f., "which ?"

To determine the use, perform various tests. Rule out a.i), b), c.ii), and e), first by looking at the punctuation and looking for a comparative or superlative. a), d) and f) require more analysis. If there is an antecedent with which *quam* agrees in number and gender, d) is possible. If it agrees with a noun within its own clause, it might be a noun relative clause or f). Lastly, if *quam* does not modify anything adjectivally, but introduces a dependent clause, it may be a.ii), or c.i).

8) *Quod* has five major uses:

    a) adjectival relative clause   indicative
    b) noun relative clause   indicative
    c) adverbial causal clause   indicative or subjunctive
    d) noun "the fact that" clause   indicative
    e) adjectival clause of characteristic   subjunctive

To check for a), determine whether *quod* has an antecedent and an indicative verb. The clause of characteristic e) will also have an antecedent, often a negative, and a subjunctive verb. The noun relative b) will have no antecedent or it will be within the clause, and the clause will often be the subject or object of another clause. The causal clause c) will answer the question "why?". "The fact that" d) will usually stand in apposition to and redefine a neuter singular demonstrative like *id*, *hoc*, or *illud*.

9) *Quō* (other than as forms of 1-3 above) as an interrogative and relative adverb can carry many significations:

          time when   "when"?
          extent of time   "how long"?
          place where   "where"?
          extent of space   "how far"?
          place to / from which "whither, whence"?
          purpose   "to what end, for what purpose, why"?
          degree   "to what extent, degree"?

10) Correlatives are interrelated forms of nouns, adjectives and adverbs. They are demonstratives (pointing words), relatives (words that refer back to a demonstrative), interrogatives (question words); and indefinites (words with "-ever" suffix).

Demonstrative	Relative	Interrogative	Indefinite Relative	Indefinite
is this (noun)	*quī* who	*quis* who?	*quisquis* whoever	*aliquis* someone
tantus so great (adj.)	*quantus* as great	*quantus* how great?	*quantuscumque* however great	*aliquantus* some
talis such (adj.)	*qualis* as	*qualis* of which sort?	*qualiscumque* of whatever kind	
ibi there (adv.)	*ubi* where	*ubi* where?	*ubiubi* wherever	*alicubi* somewhere
eō thither (adv.)	*quō* whither	*quō* whither?	*quōquō* whithersoever	*aliquō* to somewhere
eā that way (adv.)	*quā* which way	*quā* which way?	*quāquā* by whichever way	*aliquā* by some way
inde thence (adv.)	*unde* whence	*unde* whence?	*undecumque* whencesoever	*alicunde* from somewhere
tum then (adv.)	*cum* when	*quandō* when?	*quandōcumque* whenever	*aliquandō* sometime
tot so many (adv.)	*quot* as many	*quot* how many?	*quotquot* however many	*aliquot* some, several
totiēns so often (adv.)	*quotiēns* as often	*quotiēns* how often?	*quotiēnscumque* however often	*aliquotiēns* at several times

There are also several varities of the demonstrative corresponding to *ibi, eō* and *inde*. The following adverbs are made from the demonstratives *hic, ille* and *iste*:

- *ibi*:
  *hī*c "here"
  *illī*c "there"
  *istī*c "in that place"

- *eō*
  *hōc, hū*c "hither"
  *illōc, illū*c "thither"
  istōc "in that place"

- *inde*
  hinc "hence"
  illinc "thence"
  istinc "from that place"

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Uses of the Subjunctive

independent clauses:	environment and characteristics	translation
• hortatory	1st person verb; command	Let's dance!
• jussive	2nd or 3rd person command	Let him be put to the test!
• potential		I may dance
• deliberative	1st person question	Shall we dance?
• optative	wish, signaled by *ut, utinam,* (negative *nē*)	If only I may dance! If only they had listened!

dependent clauses		
1) subjunctive by attraction	Any clause depending upon an infinitive or subjunctive verb is attracted into the subjunctive unless factuality is stressed.	
2) *ut*	*the indicative = either a temporal or comparative adverbial clause*	*"when"* *"as"*
• purpose	adverbial clause; answers "why" (negative *nē*)	"I work in order that I may eat" = "I work to eat"
• result	adverbial clause anticipated by an adjective or adverb such as *adeō*, *ita*, *tālis*, *tam*, *tantus*, *tot*, and *totiēns* (negative *nōn*)	"I am *so* tired, *that* I cannot eat"
• noun result	with compounds of *-ficio* = direct object; with *fit, accidit* = subject (negative in *nōn*) or standing in apposition to acc. s. neut. demonstrative such as *hoc, id, illud*	"It happened that I was passing by..." "he wants this… *namely that*…"
• indirect command	with verbs of ordering = direct object (negative in *nē*)	acc. + inf. or "that" + subjunct. "He orders me to fix it" "He demands that I fix it"
• clause of fearing (negative)	with verbs of fearing = direct object (positive in *nē*)	use the future: "I am afraid that it *will* not work"
3) *cum*	*indicative = adverbial temporal clause*	*"when"*
• circumstantial	subtly distinguished from a temporal clause by whether the clause describes a time proper, or rather a circumstance	"when, since" pluperfect = "after": "when it rains, I use an umbrella"
• causal		"since, because"

• indefinite temporal	present: *cum* + perf. ind. // pres. ind. past:　　 *cum* + plup. ind. // imp. ind.	"whenever"

4) *dum*	*indicative indicates a temporal clause*	*"while, as long as, until"*
• anticipatory	when purpose, intention, futurity or other indefinite action is implied, the subjunctive is used.	"I waited until he came" (ind.) "I am waiting until he comes" (subj.: his coming is not assured)
• proviso		*oderint dum metuant*:　"let them hate, *provided that* they fear"
5) indirect questions	a noun clause introduced by a question word; may include *num, utrum, an, ne* and *necne* "whether". *(in direct questions, nōnne anticipates a "yes" answer; num a "no" answer)*	translate as indicatives; observe sequence of prior or simultaneous action. See APPENDIX F.
6) *sī, nisī, sī nōn, sīve*	conditions – see APPENDIX G	
7) *quod* causal	with the subjunctive, the cause is put forward as "alleged" rather than "factual"; an important distinction in historical texts.	"on the grounds that..."
8) *dubitō*	in the positive, patterns with an indirect question; in the negative with *quīn*	"I doubt whether..." "I don't doubt but that..."
9) *quōminus / quīn*	with verbs of hindering and preventing (*dēterreō, impediō, obstō*): *quōminus* or *nē* in the positive; *quōminus* or *quīn* in neg.	*dēterreōquōminus abeās*, "I deter you *whereby the less you go = from going* away."
10) other conjunctions:		
• *ubi*	place where / temporal　　　　indicative	"where, when"
• *postquam, quandō*	temporal　　　　　　　　　　indicative	"after, when"
• *quoniam, quandō*	causal　　　　　　　　　　　indicative	"because, since"
• *quamquam, etsī*	concessive　　　　　　　　　indicative	"although"
• *quamvīs*	concessive　　　　　　　　　subjunctive	"although"
• *ante- priusquam*	temporal　　　　　　　　　　indicative subjunctive when purpose, intention, futurity or uncertainty is implied; often separated *ante...quam*	"before I come, came..." "before I should come..."

Relative Time in dependent clauses

Sequence of tense in clauses with the subjunctive

Primary	Secondary
Present	Imperfect
Future	Pluperfect
Future Perfect	
Perfect	*Perfect*

The perfect is secondary sequence when it represents a simple past "went," but primary sequence when it represents a "true perfect,": "I have gone," etc. Although the main verb determines the sequence, you can tell everything from the subjunctive verb:

Time relative to the main verb	Secondary Sequence	Primary Sequence
Same Time	Past Imp. Subj.	Pres. Imp. Subj.
Time Before	Past Perf. Subj.	Pres. Perf. Subj.

Examples:
1) *Sciō quid faciās.* — I know what you *are doing*.
2) *Sciō quid fēceris.* — I know what you *did / have done*.
3) *Scīvī quid faceres.* — I knew what you *were doing / did*.
4) *Scīvī quid fēcissēs.* — I knew what you *had done*.

Relative time in indirect statement

Infinitives in indirect statement are not governed by sequence, but their aspects indicate a relative time:

Imperfect	Same time
Perfect	Time before
Future	Time after

Examples:

Dicō eum venīre. — I say that he *is coming*.
Dīxī eum venīre. — I said that he *was coming*.

Dicō eum vēnisse. — I say that he *has come / came*.
Dīxī eum vēnisse. — I said that he *had come*.

Dicō eum ventūrum esse. — I say that he *will come*.
Dīxī eum ventūrum esse. — I said that he *would come*.

* Hint: Rather than memorizing all these patterns, after a past tense governing verb, "back-shift" the translation of the verb in the dependent clause.

Conditions

Conditions are neatly balanced in Latin, and become complicated only in indirect discourse. The first part of a condition (introduced by *sī*, "if") is called the *protasis*. The second part (the main or "then" clause) is the *apodosis*. The types of conditions are:

l) Simple (Open conditions) -- indicative both clauses, e.g., "If you build it, they come."

2) Future conditions (Ideal conditions):

    a) More vivid -- future (or future perfect) indicative in both clauses, e.g., "If you (shall) build it, they will come."

    b) Less vivid -- present subjunctive in both clauses, e.g., "If you should build it, they would come," or "If you were to build it, they would come."

3) Contrary-to-fact conditions (Unreal conditions):

    a) Present -- imperfect subjunctive in both clauses, e.g., "If you were building it, they would be coming."

    b) Past -- pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses, e.g., "If you had built it, they would have come."

condition type	Latin verb tense	translation
future more vivid	future *or*	(shall) / will
	future perfect	(shall) have / (will) have
future less vivid	Pres. imp. subj.	should *or* were to / would
present contrary to fact	Past imp. subj.	were doing / would be doing
past contrary to fact	Past perf. subj.	had / would have

In the case of mixed conditions (the *protasis* of one kind with the *apodosis* of another), follow the rules for each half, and make the translation as mixed as the Latin.

Gerunds and Gerundives

The Gerund is an active verbal noun. The gerundive is a passive verbal adjective:

gerund	*gerundive*
• verbal noun	• verbal adjective
• active	• passive
• occurs only in neut. sing. acc.-gen.	• all cases, numbers, genders
• 2nd declension noun	• 1st-2nd declension adj.

The gerund is a verbal noun (___ing), that is to be distinguished from a participle (noun-head ___ing). The gerund can do anything a noun can do, except serve as subject or direct object (subjective and complementary infinitives are used instead).

Gerundives are used in place of a gerund + DO, which was generally avoided by Cicero. The gerundive is technically a future passive participle and thus an adjective. But Latin prefers to use it (despite having to switch the entire construction into the passive) just to avoid letting a gerund take a DO:

Gerund: *Legendō* legere discimus, "We learn to read *by reading*".
Gerundive: If the gerund would take an object, "We learn to read *by reading books*",
    Latin uses the gerundive, *Librīs legendīs* legere discimus, "we learn to read *by books about to be read*". But translate *"by reading books"*

Constructions with gerunds:
1) Ablative of means "by ___ing" (the most common)
2) *ad* + accusative (purpose), "for the purpose of ___ing" **_or_**
    causā+ genitive, "for the sake of ___ing"
3) Genitive: "of ___ing"
4) *Less Common:* other uses such as dative and object of preps. are possible

Constructions with gerundives:
1) As a replacement for the gerund + DO; thus all of jobs 1-3 above.
2) With *sum, esse*, the nominative gerundive is a main verb: the "future passive periphrastic" construction expressing necessity: e.g., *Carthāgō dēlenda est, "*Carthage *must be* destroyed." If the agent is expressed, it will be in the dative case.

(Less Common):

3) Intransitive verbs form an impersonal passive construction. It still expresses necessity, but translate as *active: hostibus parcendum est*, "One must spare the enemy".
4). *-able*. The gerundive can convey necessity outside of the periphrastic construction, sometimes best rendered as an adjective in *-able*: *quamquam ferenda nōn fuērunt*...., "although they were *unbearable*..."

Supine

The supine looks like the neuter of the perfect passive participle, and is made from the 4th principle part, but is a verbal noun of the fourth declension, occurring only in the accusative and ablative *-um* and *-ū*:

l) Accusative with verbs of motion to express purpose; may take an object:

> *It urbem captum.*
> "He goes *for the purpose of capturing = to capture* the city."

2) Ablative of specification with adjectives like *facile* and *difficile*:

> *mirabile dictū* "marvelous *with respect to the telling = marvelous to tell*"
> *optimum factū* "best with respect to the doing = best to do"

3) Accusative with *īrī* to represent the missing future passive infinitive (the gerundive could do it, but expresses necessity even as an infinitive):

> *Rumor vēnit datum īrī gladiātōrēs.*
> "The rumor came that (a show of) gladiators would be given."

> It is a construction preferred by Caesar and Livy; *fore ut* is preferred by Cicero.

fore ut

In two circumstances, an impersonal *fore* (*futūrum esse*) with an *ut* result clause as subject replaces missing Latin verbs: (1) the future passive infinitive of all verbs, and (2) the future active infinitive of verbs that lack a 4th principal part (stem of the fut. participle).

A future passive infinitive is required chiefly when an original future passive is put into indirect statement:

> *civēs superabuntur*
> "The citizens will be conquered"

becomes

> *scit fore ut civēs superentur.*

The present subjunctive in the noun-result clause supplies the passive voice, "He knows that it will be with the result that the citizens are conquered." Refine translation using the knowledge that *fore ut* is standing for the missing future passive infinitive: ignore the *fore* and the *ut*, and translate the subjunctive verb in the *ut*-clause as a future:

> "He knows that the citizens will be conquered"

The same holds in the active for defective verbs like *possum, posse, potuī*:

> *sciō fore ut venīre possit.* "I know that he will be able to come"

Names and dates

A Roman name usually consists of three parts: *praenōmen, nōmen* and *cognōmen*. The *nōmen* or middle name is the family name; the *cognōmen* - the last name, if present, designates a branch of the family or *gēns*. So when someone was born, the *nōmen* and *praenōmen* were predetermined. Tthere were only a few *praenōmina* in Latin:

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

The Roman months are (July and August were later re-named for Caesar and Augustus):

Ianuarius	*Maius*	*September*
Februarius	*Iunius*	*October*
Martius	*Quintilis (Julius)*	*November*
Aprilis	*Sextilis (Augustus)*	*December*

Our months have the same number of days as the Egyptian solar calendar adopted by Caesar in 45 B.C. But in 63 BC, the months would have had the following lengths:

- 28 days - February
- 29 days - January, April, June, August, September, November, December
- 31 days - March, May, July, October

The month names are adjectives, but may be substantives as well. The days of the month were calculated in relation to three periods:

Kalendae	Kalends	1st of the month	
Nōnae	Nones	5th of the month	(but March, May, July, October = 7th)
Īdūs	Ides	13th of the month	(but March, May, July, October = 15th)

The days were considered fem. pl. nouns, and the month names usually modify them: so January 1st (ablative of time when) would be *Kalendīs Ianuariīs*. To reckon other dates of the month, count back from the start of the next period using first *prīdiē*, "the day before", then *ante* + the number of days and the period name in the accusative:

    ante diem tertium or *ante diem III*   "on the 3rd day before"

The Romans counted "inclusively" = both the first and the last, so *ante diem tertium* really means "2 days before". To say "on October 28," they counted backwards from the Kalends of November (=11/1) and included: 11/1, 10/31, 10/30, 10/29, & 10/28:

    ante diem quintum Kalendās Novembrēs.

Frequently Used Rhetorical Devices

Anaphora   Repetition of a word or phrase esp. at the beginning. Creates the expectation of parallelism and with it omission of grammatical items from one structure to be understood from the fuller construction.

Asyndeton   Lack of conjunction (e.g., *et*) between items; comma serves as connector

Anakolouthon Gk. for "does not follow": an ungrammatical interruption or finish to a sentence to create the appearance of everyday speech.

Chiasmus   pairs arranged not in parallels (a-b-a-b) but in inverted order (a-b-b-a, e.g., noun A adj. A, adj. B, noun B); named for the Greek letter chi (X).

Hendiadys   Change "and" to "of": Gk. for "one through two" - two words connected by a conjunction should be subordinated one to the other (as a genitive). *vi et manu*, lit. "by force *and arms*" = *vi manūs* "by force *of arms*".

Hyperbaton   delay in the completion of a grammatical construction; interruption for dramatic effect.

Hysteron-Proteron: Gk. for "the latter-earlier": inversion of the natural sequence of events

Litotes   understatement, for intensification, by denying the contrary of the thing being affirmed. (actual double negative, "he's *not* an *un*generous man" = "philanthropic"; as opposed to *meiosis*, an implied double negative, "he's *not* a *tall* man" = "short"). Depending on context, it may imply "somewhat" or "very".

Metonymy   Nearly allegorical use of the part or material to stand for the larger concept it suggests, "steel" for "sword", "Mars" for "war"

Praeteritio   Pretending to "omit" or "pass-over" a fact or event, which, by the mention of it has the effect of drawing attention to it for effect. Although usually used to tarnish a foe, "I'm not going to bring up that thing we all know you did when you were 18", Reagan used it compounded with a *hypallage* (exchange of modifiers) to deflect the charge of being too old (78) in the 1984 campaign against Walter Mondale, 'I will not make age an issue of this campaign. I am not going to exploit for political purposes my opponent's youth and inexperience.'

Tricolon   Use of *ANAPHORA* in a series of three.