THE HANDY DANDY LATIN GRAMMAR 2021
from Oerberg, Bennet, Henle, and Wheelock's Grammar resources

NOMINATIVE

1. **Subject**: who or what the sentence is about.
   > *Marcus sententiam scribit. (Cap. XVIII)*
   > Marcus writes a sentence.
2. **Predicate Nominative**: a noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and renames the subject.
   > Used with *esse, appellatur/dicitur/habetur/ nominatur, creatus est, fit, videtur*, and others.
   > *Marcus puer improbus est. (Cap. III, p.23 ln.40)*
   > Marcus is a bad boy.
   > *Primus mensis Ianuarius appellatur.(Cap. VIII)*
   > The first month is called January.

ACCUSATIVE

1. **Direct Object**: a noun or pronoun in the predicate that receives the action of the verb.
   > *Marcus Iuliam pulsat. (Cap. III)*
   > Marcus hits Julia.
2. **Double Accusative**: verbs of making, choosing, calling, teaching, asking, appointing, etc take an accusative object and a predicate accusative (noun or adjective).
   > *Diodorus pueros litteras docet. (Cap. XVII, p.195. ln. 3)*
   > Diodorus teaches the boys (their) letters.
   > *Me heredem fecit. (Bennett, page 125)*
   > He made me heir.
3. **Length of Time and Space/ Extent:** used to describe how long/wide/high something is.
   > *Gladius duos pedes longus est. (Cap. XII, p.135 ln.50)*
   > The sword is two feet long.
   > *Mensis December triginta et unum dies longus est. (Cap. XIII, p.149 ln.40)*
   > The month December is 31 days long.
4. **Place to which**: used to express the place TO WHICH; use *ad* or *in* (meaning 'into') and a accusative;
   > *Iulius ad villam it. (Cap. VI, p.59 ln.33)*
   > Julius goes to/toward the house.
   > *Iulius in villam intrat.(Cap. VII, p.70 ln 40.)*
   > Julius enters into the house.
   N.B. Omit the preposition and use accusative alone with names of towns, small island, *domus, humus,* and *rus.*
   > *Medus Romam it. (Cap. VI, p.61 Ln.86)*
   > Medus goes to Rome.
   > *Puer domum redit.*
   > The boy returns home.
5. **Exclamation**: almost like swearing…with much more emotion or force than vocative.
   > *Diodorus: "O pueros improbos!" (Cap. XV, p.171 ln.26)*
   > "Oh bad boys!"
   > *Mercator: "Heu me miserum!"*
   > "O miserable me!"
6. **Subject of an infinitive in Indirect Statement:** with (main) verbs like putat, audit, videt, gaudet, etc. the subject of the infinitive is in the accusative; Sentence pattern: Nom+ ACC + Inf. + Head Verb.
   > *Medicus puerum dormīre dicit. (Cap. XI, p.122 ln.69-70)*
   > The doctor says that the boy is sleeping.
   > *Medicus puerum oculos claudere iubet. (Cap. XI)*
   > The doctor orders the boy to close (his) eyes.

7. **Subject of impersonal verbs**: with impersonal verbs (i.e. the subject is the impersonal "it") like *pudet* (it shames), *paenitet* (it repents), *piget* (it grieves) the subject is in the accusative.

> *Nonne te pudet? (p.282 ln.99)*
> Doesn't it shame you? = Aren't you ashamed?
> *Me paenitet.*
> It repents me. = I'm sorry.
> *Eum piget.*
> It grieves him. = He is sorry.

8. **Object of prepositions**: every preposition needs an object to complete its phrase. In Latin all prepositions except the ones listed under Abl (*in, cum, ab/a, ex/e, sine, sub, de, prae, pro*) will take an Accusative object. Accusative Prepositions: *inter, prope, ante, post, apud, per, supra, infra, ob, contra, circum, praeter, propter, adversus, extra, intra, iuxta, super, etc.* (N.B. *ad* and *in* ('into') fall under #4 above.)

> *Quattuor servi apud eum sunt. (p. 59, ln. 35)*
> Four slaves are with him.
> *Iulius in sella inter Ursum et Davum. (Cap. VI, p.58 ln.28)*
> Julius is in the chair between Ursus and Davus.

GENITIVE

1. **Possession**: when something belongs to someone: 's or s'; answers the question "whose?"

> *Villa Iulii in ItaliA est. (Cap. V, p.43 ln.2)*
> Iulius' house is in Italy. OR The house of Julius is in Italy.
> *Ego librum Titi habeo. (Cap. XV, p.175, ln.101)*
> I have Titus' book. OR I have the book of Titus.

2. **Partitive** or **Gen. of the Whole**: the genitive is used to express the whole of which the noun it modifies expresses a part; it limits the broad scope of some amount.

> *Magnus numerus oppidorum…*   *Membra corporis humani…*
> A large number of towns…   A limb of the human body…
> *Inferior pars tergi…*   *Finis diei…*
> The lower part of the back…   The end of the day…

3. **With the prepositions *causa* and *gratia*** (both mean "for the sake of, to"); this Gen. always come BEFORE the *causa* or *gratia*.

> *Fabula narratur non solum monendi causa sed etiam delectandi causa. (Cap. XXVI, p, 326)*
> The story is told not only for the sake of warning but also for the sake of delighting.

4. **Description**: noun plus adjective used to describe a noun or a noun-equivalent; expresses often changeable features of description.

> *Iulius erat adulescens viginti annorum. (Cap. XIX, p.224, ln.47)*
> Julius was a young man of 20 years.
> *Homo magnae virtutis. (Henle Grammar, p. 153)*
> A man of great courage.

5. **Indefinite value**: a genitive used with verbs of 'estimating,' 'valuing,' and the like to express an indefinite or vague amount.

> *Mercatores merces suas magni aestimant. (Cap. XXIX, p.363)*
> Merchants value their goods greatly**.**
> *Mercator merces pluris aestimat quam vitam.*
> The merchant values goods more than life.

6. **With Special Adjectives:** a genitive used with special adjectives meaning desirous, mindful, full, and their opposites.

> *Saccus est plenus malorum. (Cap. VII, p. 70, ln 50)*
> The sack is full of apples.
> *Theseus erat vir cupidus gloriae et amans patriae. (Cap. XXV, p.308, ln.60)*
> Theseus was a man desirous of glory and loving his country.

7. **With Verbs of Accusing and Condemning**: "accuse him OF, condemn him FOR"
    Lydia Medum furti accusat. (Cap XXIX, p.372, ln.172)
    Lydia accuses Medus <u>of theft</u>.
8. **With Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting:** the verb *meminisse* (to remember) uses the genitive with personal pronouns and the accusative with names and things; *oblivisci* (to forget, be forgetful of) uses genitive with persons and accusative with things.
    Quintus: "Illius viri obliviscere, Syra!" (Cap.XXV, p.312, ln 150)
    "Forget <u>that man</u>, Syra!" OR "Be <u>forgetful of that man</u>, Syra!
9. **With Impersonal Verbs**: what you're ashamed OF, sorry FOR"
    Marcum facti sui pudet.
    Marcus is ashamed <u>of his deeds.</u>
10. **Subjective Genitive**: with nouns implying an action the genitive is used to express the source or the doer of that action; the Gen. would be the Subject if the noun before it were a verb.
    Post mortem regis Theseus rex factus est. (Cap. XXV, p.313. Ln.168)
    (If <u>mortem</u> were a verb instead of a noun., <u>regis</u> would be the person who did the dying.)
    After the death <u>of the king</u>, Theseus was made/ became king. OR
    After the <u>king</u> died, Theseus was made king.
    Adventus Caesaris… (Henle Grammar, p.150)
    The arrival <u>of Caesar</u>… (i.e. Caesar arrived)
11. **Objective Genitive**: with nouns implying an action the genitive is used to express the object of that action; the Gen. would be the D.O. if the noun before it were a verb.
    Timor Dei….
    The fear <u>of God</u>… (i.e. We fear God.)
    Caedes principum. (Henle Grammar, p.151)
    The slaughter <u>of the chiefs</u>… (i.e someone slaughtered the chiefs)
12. **Material**: What something consists OF
    Saccus malorum…
    A sack <u>of apples</u>…
    Vasa florum…
    Vase <u>of flowers</u>…
13. **Appositional**: further limits the noun on which it depends
    Ars volandi…
    The art <u>of flying</u>…
    Consilium effugiendi…
    A plan <u>for/of fleeing</u>…

DATIVE

1. **Indirect Object**: a noun or pronoun to whom/what or for whom/what an action is completed; the indirect object receives the direct object; the person you give, show, tell, say something TO.
    Iulius <u>Marco</u> malum.
    Julius gives <u>Marcus</u> an apple. OR Julius gives an apple <u>TO Marcus</u>.
    Albinus <u>Lydiae</u> anulum ostendit.
    Albinus shows <u>Lydia</u> a ring. OR Albinus shows a ring <u>TO Lydia</u>.
2. **Object of Special Verbs**: Some verbs have a dative object rather than an accusative; verbs that take dative *object: imperare, parēre, credere, oboedire, persuadēre, parcere, impendēre, permittere, servire, invidēre, placēre, respondēre*; and in Latin Three & beyond*: licet, confidere, ignoscere, studēre, cēdere "yield," favēre, nubere, minari,* etc.
    Dux <u>exercitui</u> imperat, exercitus <u>duci suo</u> paret. (Cap.XII, p.137, ln.87)
    The leader orders <u>the army</u>, the army obeys <u>their leader</u>. OR
    The leader gives command <u>TO the army</u>, the army gives obedience <u>TO their leader</u>.

3. **With compounds (usually verbs, sometimes adjectives such as <u>obvius-a-um</u>)**: a compound verb is a regular vb with a preposition attached as a prefix to its beginning: *occurrere, prodesse, prae-esse*: the person or thing one meets, is good for, is in charge of, etc. is dative.

> Aemilia <u>Syrae</u> in ostio <u>occurrit</u>.
> Aemilia runs <u>into Syra</u> in the doorway.

N.B. Some compound verbs, such as *imponere, aspergere, praeficere*, etc. take both an accusative with the root verb and a dative with the prefix:

> *Iason tauri<u>s</u> iug<u>um</u> imposuit.*
> Jason puts <u>the yolk</u> <u>on the bull</u>.

4. **Reference**: the dative is used to express the person (or, more rarely, the thing) TO whom a statement refers or is of interest, or FOR whom it is true.

> *<u>Hominibus</u> necesse et spirare et edere.*
> It is necessary <u>for men</u> to eat and to breathe.
> *Pes <u>Quinto</u> dolet.*
> <u>Quintus's</u> foot hurts. OR The foot gives pain <u>to Quintus</u>.
> *Fabula non longa <u>Quinto</u> videtur.*
> The story seems long <u>to Quintus</u>.

5. **Possession**: the dative is used with esse to express the possessor; with Nom. and a form of <u>esse</u> to replace Nom-Acc-habet.

> <u>Aemiliae</u> unus frater est.
> <u>To Aemilia</u> is one brother. = <u>Aemilia</u> has one brother.
> <u>Mihi</u> nomen est "Quintus."
> <u>To me</u> is the name "Quintus." = <u>My</u> name is Quintus.

6. **Separation:** some verbs of 'taking away' take a dative of the person; the person FROM WHOM you STEAL/TAKE something.

> *Arion nautas oravit ne vitam <u>sibi</u> eriperent.*
> Arion begged the sailors that they should not take <u>his</u> life.
> *Hunc <u>mihi</u> timorem eripe.*
> Take this fear <u>from me</u>.

7. **With Special Adjectives:** the dative is used with many adjectives meaning friendly to, similar to, equal to, near to, suitable to, useful to/for, and their opposites.

> *Magister amicus <u>patribus vestris</u> est.*
> The teacher is friendly <u>to your fathers</u>.
> *Sicilia, insula <u>Italiae</u> proxima, ...*
> Sicily, the island next <u>to Italy</u>…

8. **Purpose**: the dative of an abstract noun is often used to express the purpose or tendency of an action especially after verbs of 'motion,' *esse,* and *relinquere;* one noun tells WHY you do something.

> *Decem cohorts <u>auxilio</u> misit. (Henle Grammar, p.163)*
> He sent ten cohorts <u>to help/ for a help</u>.
> *Duas legions <u>praesidio</u> reliquit. (Henle Grammar, p.163)*
> He left tow legions behind <u>as a garrison</u>.

9. **Agent**: the dative is used to express the agent; the person BY WHOM something must be done. Usually used with a Gerundive.

> *Hoc negotium <u>Iulio</u> faciendum erat.*
> This job must be done <u>by Julius</u>.
> Caesar <u>sibi</u> non expectandum esse putavit.
> Caesar though <u>that he</u> ought not to wait.

ABLATIVE

1. **Place from Which**: the ablative object after the prepositions the *ab/a, de,* and *ex/e* used to express "from" some place.

> *Iulia ab Aemilia discedit.*
> Julia leaves from Aemilia.
> *Quintus de arbore cadit.*
> Quintus falls from the tree.

N.B. Omit the preposition with names of towns, small islands, *domus,* and *rus*.

> *Medus Tusculo venit.*
> Medus comes from Tusculum.

2. **Place Where**: the ablative object after the prepositions the *in* or *sub* used to express "in" some place.

> *Roma in Italia est. (Cap. I)*
> Rome is in Italy.

N.B. In a town, at home, on a small island, on the ground, in the countryside = **LOCATIVE**

3. **Personal Agent**: the person BY WHOM an action is done. Sentence Pattern: a/ab + person + passive verb

> *Iulius a duobus servis portatur.*
> Julius is being carried by two slaves.
> *Deus a Christianis laudatur. (Henle Grammar, p. 173)*
> God is praised by Christians.

4. **Means**: the thing used, the thing BY/WITH WHICH an action is done. NO preposition is used.

> *Cornelius equo vehitur.*
> Cornelius is carried by a horse.
> *Magister pueros virga verberat.*
> The teacher hits the boys with a stick.

5. **Accompaniment**: *cum* with the ablative is used to express accompaniment or association; often together with a person, together with a thing in your hand

> *Iulius habitat cum Aemilia et liberis et servis.*
> Julius lives with Aemilia and children and slaves.
> *Arion cum divitiis suis navigabat.*
> Arion sailed with his riches.

6. **With Certain Prepositions**: an ablative object is used with certain preposition *sine, prae, pro*. (See above for other uses of Ablative prepositions.)

7. **Time When**: used to express a period of time "in, during, at:" NO preposition is used.

> *Prima hora Marcus ad scholam it.*
> Marcus goes to school in the first hour.
> *Aestate homines in aqua natant.*
> In the summer, men swim in the water.

8. **Definite Price**: an ablative used with verbs of 'buying,' 'selling,' 'costing,' etc to express a definite price. No preposition is used.

> *Anulus gemmatus centum sestertiis constat.*
> The gemmed ring costs 100 coins.
> *Equus auro vendidit.*
> He sold the horse for gold.

9. **Attendant Circumstances**: when the ablative is used "with an Adj+Noun" and means "while the Noun is/was Adj."

> *Marcus fenestra aperta dormit.*
> Marcus sleeps with an opened window.
> *Naves secundo vento proficiscuntur.*
> Ships set sail with a second wind.

10. **Degree of Difference**: used to express the degree of difference with comparatives and comparative expressions; often uses the words *paulo/multo* or some Abl. measurement plus a comparative *ante/ post.*

    Fluctus multo altiores fiunt.
    The waves become much higher.
    Paulo post mare tranquillum fit.
    A little later, the sea becomes calm.

11. **Separation**: : to free, deprive, lack, be absent, defend someone/ something FROM someone/thing. Used to express separating/dividing someone/something FROM someone/something.

    Infans, qui cibo caret, vagit.
    An infant, who lacks food, cries.
    Metu liber sum. (Henle Grammar, p.174)
    I am free from fear.

12. **Comparison**: when *quam* 'than' would be followed by the Nom. or the Acc., the ablative may be substituted for *quam* and the Nom. or Acc; to say "-er than X" instead of using quam + Nom/Acc.

    Canis ferocior lupo est.
    The dog is more fierce than the wolf.

13. **With Special Deponent verb**s: the object of the deponent verbs *potiri* (to gain possession of), *uti* (to use), *frui* (to enjoy), *fungi* (to perform), and *vesci* (to eat) take the ablative. Memory Device to remember these verbs = "PUFFV" verbs.

    Qui metit falce utitur.
    He who farms uses a falces.
    Orontes vino bono fruitur.
    Orontes enjoys good wine.

14. **With opus est**: the object of what there is need OF
    Pluvia opus est.
    There is need of rain.

15. **Manner**: used to express that something is done WITH some abstract quality; usually uses *cum.*
    Theseus magna cum gloria Athenas rexit.   (N.B., Adj. normally goes before cum.)
    Theseus ruled Athens with great glory.
    Maleficium Medi nullo modo excusari potest. (no cum with modo)
    The bad deed of Medus in no way can be excused**.**

16. **Respect**: in what particular way is something true; answers "in what?" "in respect to what?"
    Quintus pede et capite aegrotat.
    Quintus ails in his foot and head.
    Crassus Dives Aemiliā dignus non erat.
    Rich Crassus is not worthy of Aemilia.

17. **Description**: the ablative, always accompanied by an adjective, may be used, attributively or predicately, to describe a noun or noun-equivalent. A noun + adj. used to describe more permanent features than the Gen. description does. Translated "with" or "of" something.
    Haec fabula nos monet ut bono animo simus.
    This story warns us that we should be of good mind.
    Puer caeruleis oculis… (Henle Grammar, p. 173)
    A boy with blue eyes…

18. **Source**: the country or parent from which one comes.
    Silvius a Lavinia natus erat.(Latin III, Lectio I)
    Silvius was born from Lavinia.
    Rhea Silvia a Marte geminos filios peperit.
    Rhea Silvia gave birth to twin sons from Mars.

19. **Cause**: the ablative is sometimes used to express the cause or reason; when you act "because of/from some (usually) emotion." These ablatives can replace *ob/propter*.

> *Homo fame moritur.*
> The man died <u>because of/ from hunger</u>.

20. **Ablative Absolute**: the ablative absolute consists of a noun or pronoun in the ablative and a participle, adjective, or another noun in agreement; usually set off by commas as dependent clause.

> •Noun + present ACTIVE participle = "While the noun was verbing" (or a crude translation "with the noun verbing)
> > *Medo Romam ambulante…*
> > <u>While Medus was walking</u> to Rome…
> •Noun + perfect PASSIVE participle = translated four ways "When/After the noun was verbed" or "After verbing the noun," or "Having verbed the noun," or "The noun having been verbed"
> > *Amulius, fratre expulso, regnum obtinuit.*
> > Amulius, <u>after his brother was expelled</u>, obtained the rule.
> > Amulius, <u>after expelling his brother</u>, obtained the rule.
> > Amulius, <u>having expelled his brother</u>, obtained the rule.
> > Amulius, <u>his brother having been expelled</u>, obtained the rule.
> •Name + noun = "When/While (the named person) was (the named position)"
> > *Caesare cönsule,…*
> > <u>When/While Caesar was the consul</u>, ...
> •Noun + Deponent Verb (ACTIVE) = "After/When the noun verbed" or "the noun having verbed"
> > *…,ortā lūce,…*
> > …<u>after/when the light rose</u>…
> > …<u>the light having risen</u>…

LOCATIVE: Place 'in which' with names of towns, small islands, *domus, humus, rus.*

Sing. words of 1st & 2nd decl. = Gen. Sing.   3rd decl. sing. = Abl. Sing.   Pl. towns/islands = Abl. Pl.

> *Cornelius Tusculi habitat.*
> Cornelius lives <u>in Tusculum</u>.
> *Theseus Athenis habitat.*
> Theseus lives <u>in Athens</u>.

Special forms: *Vos non domi in lectulis estis!*
> You all are not <u>at home</u> in little beds!
> *Sextus et Marcus humi iacuerunt*.
> Sextus and Marcus were were lying <u>on the ground</u>.

VOCATIVE: to call a person by his/her name or title use the following. (For all endings unlisted, use the same as the Nom. Sing. or Pl.)

> (a) names ending -*us*: become -*e*　　　*Mede, Davum voca!* <u>Medus</u>, call Davus!
> (b) names ending -*ius*: become -*i*　　　*O Iuli, amor meus in te maior est quam tunc*. O' <u>Julius</u>….
> (c) *meus*: becomes *mi*　　　*Recte dicis, mi Iuli.* You speak correctly, <u>my</u> Julius.

SUBJUNCTIVE USES

INDEPENDENT CLAUSES: In these clauses the subjunctive is the main verb.

1. **Hortatory**: an exhoratation in the first person, plural "we" is expressed by a present subjunctive. It is translated "let us verb!" In the Negative use *Ne.*
>   *Edämus!*
>   Let us eat!
>   *Në despërëmus!*
>   Let us not despair!

2. **Jussive**: from the word "*iubere*" a jussive subjunctive expresses a command or exhortation, especially in the first or third person (imperative is usually used for second person). To expresss negative use *Ne*. They are easily recognized because their main verb (often the only verb) is subjunctive.
>   *Impetum faciant.*
>   Let them make an attack.
>   *Ne pugnet..*
>   Let him not fight.

3. **Deliberative**: a deliberative question is one asked in doubt or indignation about a course of action (what is or was to be done). A deliberate question is put in the subjunctive; present for present time "should"; imperfect for past time "was/were"; negative uses "*non.*"
>   *Mercator: "Quid faciam?*   *Quid facerent? (Henle Grammar, p.96)*
>   What should I do?   What were they to do?
>   *Ipse de nave saliam an in nave maneam?"*
>   Should I jump down from the ship itself or (should I) remain in the ship?

4. **Prohibitive**: used with *ne* to express a prohibition (usually second or third person).
>   Ne repugnetis.
>   Do not resist.
>   *Impii ne placare audeant deos*.
>   Let not the impious dare to appease the gods.

N.B. The same idea can also be expressed by noli + infinitive or by cave/cave ne + subjunctive.
>   *Cave ne hoc facias*.
>   Do not do this. (lit. Take care lest you do this.)

5. **Optative**: used to express a wish. Derived from the Latin verb *optare* "to wish." These use "*ne*" to express the negative.
>   a. The present tense denotes the wish as possible
>>   *Canēs cīvem malum interficiant!*
>>   May that the dogs kill the bad citizen! OR I wish that the dogs would kill the bad citizen!
>   b. The imperfect tense denotes the wish as unaccomplished in the present time.
>>   *Utinam cīvem malum interficerēmus!*
>>   Would that/we wish that we were killing the bad citizen!
>   c. The pluperfect tense denotes the wish as unaccomplished in the past time.
>>   *Utinam nē cīvem malum interfēcissēs!*
>>   Would that [i.e. "if only ..."] you had not killed the bad citizen!

DEPENDENT CLAUSES: have some word or thought in the main clause that requires the subjunctive to follow.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES:

WHEN THE MAIN VERB IS:	THE SUBJV. MUST BE:
Present or Future	Present or Perfect
Imperfect, Perfect, or Pluperfect	Imperfect or Pluperfect

1. **Purpose**: is a subordinate clause explaining the purpose of the action in the main clause, i.e., answering the question "why?" Introduced by *ut* if purpose is stated positively, by *nē* if negative.

   Hic dīcit ut eōs iuvet.
  He says this to help them.
     in order to help them.
     that he may help them.
     so that he may help them.
     in order that he may help them.
   Petrus super mare ambulavit ut ad Iesum veniret.
  Peter walks on water so that he might come to Jesus. (Can also be translated as you see above.)

  Relative Purpose: send or tell someone to / for the purpose of performing a specific task; uses a form of *qui* instead of *ut/ne*.
   Romulus legatos ad gentes finitimas misit qui uxores peterent.
   Romulus sent envoys to the neighboring peoples so that they could seek wives.

  Comparative Purpose: a purpose clause that contains a comparative; uses quo instead of ut.
   Marcus ad scholam it quo doctior fiat.
   Marcus goes to school so that he could become more learned.

2. **Result**: a subordinate clause explaining the result of the action in the main clause; it answers the question "what is/was the outcome. It is introduced by *ut*; if negative, contains some negative word like *nōn*, *nēmō*, *numquam*, etc. The main clause usually contains a signal word indicating degree *tantus, talis, tot, tam, sic, ita, adeo*.

  Tam multum studet ut Latīnam bene discat. (Wheelock Grammar, Ch.29)
  He studies so much that he learns (is learning) Latin well.
  Tam multum studēbat ut Latīnam bene disceret. (Wheelock Grammar, Ch.29)
  He studied so much that he learned Latin well.

N.B. When both clauses contains negatives, *quin* replaces *ut*.
  Nemo tam ignarus est quin de Orpheo sciat.
  Nobody is so ignorant that he does not know about Orpheus.

3. **Substantive/Noun** (also called **Indirect Command**): tells WHAT you *imperare, exspectare, orare, postulare, laborare, monere, curare, prohibere, persuadere, precari, permittere,* etc. someone to do. Uses *ut* meaning "that, to" and expresse the negative using *ne*.
  Iulius colono imperat ut pecuniam solvat.
  Julius orders the sharecropper that he should pay the money.

4. **Substantive/Noun clause of Result:** used after *facere, efficere, accidere, fieri*; uses *ut* or negative: *ut...non*
  Neque calor solis per se efficit ut vinum bonum fiat.
  And the hot sun itself makes it that the wine might become good.

5. **Fear clause**: a subordinate clause that describes an action that someone in the main clause fears. The main clause has a verb of fearing (e.g., *timeō, metuō, vereor*); begins with *nē* if positive translated "that" and *ut* if negative.

> *Timeō ut Latīnam amēs.*
> I fear that you may/will not love Latin. (uses "may/will" for present subjunctive)
> *Timuērunt nē Hannibal Rōmam inīret.*
> They were afraid that Hannibal might/would enter Rome. (uses "might/would" for imperfect subjunctive)
> *Metuit ut discipulī studuerint.*
> He feared that the students may not have studied. (uses "has/(may) have" for perfect subjunctive)
> *Metuit ut discipulī studuissent.*
> He feared that the students had not/might not have studied. (uses "had/ might had" for pluperfect subjv.)

6. **CUM clauses**: to recognize which of the three cum clauses is being used, analyze the relationships between the actions in the main and subordinate clauses.

> **Cum Circumstantial/ Descriptive**: used when it describes the general circumstances (rather than an exact time - see N.B. below) that the main action occurred; formed with *cum* + Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjv; translated "when."
>> *Cum Arion ab Italia navigaret, nautae....*
>> When Arion sailed to Italy, the sailors….
>
> **Cum Causal**: used to explain the main cause of the action; *cum* + any tense subjunctive; translated "since, because"
>> *Gubernator, cum omnes cupidos audiendi videat, ...*
>> The Captain, since he saw all desirous of hearing,…
>
> **Cum Adversative/Concessive**: used to describe a circumstance that might have obstructed the main action or is in some way opposed to it; *cum* + subjv; translated "although." The word *tamen* "anyhow" often appears in main clause.
>> *Cum hoc sciret, tamen milites misit.*
>> Although he knew this, nevertheless he sent the soldiers.
>
> **N.B**. Remember that if you see a *cum* + present or future INDICATIVE = "at a specific point in time."

7. **Indirect Question**: a subordinate clause which reports some question indirectly, i.e., not via a direct quotation. Ind. questions are introduced by a mid-sentence interrogative word like *quis, quid, cūr, ubi, utrum, an*, etc. which follows verbs such as "know, ask, tell, hear, show," etc. Translated as "may" or "might."

> *Medus rubens nescit quid respondeat.*
> Medus, blushing, does not know what (how) he should respond.
> *Phineus monstravit quā ratione Symplegades vitare posset.*
> Phineus demonstrated in what way he was able to avoid the Symplegades.
>
> **Indirect Double Question**: used when an indirect question has two questions and uses *utrum…an* "whether...or"
>> *Mercator se interrogat utrum in mare saliat an in nave remaneat.*
>> The merchant asks himself whether he should jump in the sea or remain in the ship.

8. **Relative Clause of Characteristic/Description**: "There is nobody who...." "He is the only person who...." "Who is there who....?" a relative clause (i.e. *qui clause*) that provides specific information about a vague or general antecedent.

> *Num quis est qui audiat?*
> Who is it who hears?

9. **Dependent Clause Inside Indirect Statement**: any dependent or relative clause which refers to a noun or infinitive inside an indirect statement.

> *Fabula additur Tarpeiam ornamenta quae in bracchiis gererent postulavisse.*
> A story is added that Tarpeia demanded the jewelry which they wore on (their) arms.

10. **Proviso clause**: expresses a provisional circumstance or "*proviso"*; introduced by *dummodo* (provided that, so long as) and sometimes just *dum* or *modo*.

> *Non timebo, dummodo hic remaneas.*
> I shall not fear, provided that/ so long as you remain here.

11. **Anticipatory**: a subjunctive clause introduced by *dum* (while, until), *donec* (while, until), *antequam* (before) or *priusquam* (before). It expresses "until" or "before" the time something might or would happen. Translate a present tense verb in this clause as "should verb", an imperfect as "would verb" and a pluperfect as "would have verbed." N.B., if the action was NOT anticipated, the verb stays in the Indicative.

> *Fugimus priusquam vidissemus pugnās.*
> We fled before we would have seen the fights.

12. **Doubt** Clauses: A doubting clause starts with "quin" after a verb of doubting/ suspecting, and it expresses a doubt. "Quin" is translated as "that" in these kinds of clauses.

> *Dubito quin discipulī bene dormiant.*
> I doubt that students sleep well.

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES: usually has both clauses in the subjunctive; think "if" clauses. (The "if part is called the protasis; the result is called the apodasis.)

1. **Contrary to Fact PRESENT:** expresses a condition that is opposite of what is actually happening in the present time; uses Imperfect Tense.

> *Si adesset, eum interficerem.*
> If he were here, I would kill him. OR Were he here, I would kill him.
> (It is implied that he is NOT here NOW, so it is a present contrary to fact.)

2. **Contrary to Fact PAST:** expresses a condition that is opposite of what has happened in the past; uses Pluperfect Tense.

> *Si adfuisset, eum interfecissem.*
> If he had been here, I would have killed him. OR Had he been present, I would have killed him.
> (It is implied that he was NOT PRESENT, so it is a past contrary to fact.)

3. **Future Less Vivid (sometimes called "Should-Would"):** used to describe circumstances that are somewhat less likely to be realized or less vividly imagined; uses present or (rarely) perfect tense without a difference in translation.

> *Si veniat, eum interficiam. (present tense)*
> *Si venerit, eum interfecerim. (perfect tense)*
> If he should come, I would kill him.

N.B. There are conditional clauses in the Indicative mood called "simple truths."

> *Si Marcus perverse respondet, magister eum verberat.*
> If Marcus responds incorrectly, the teacher hits him.

VERB FORMS

IMPERATIVES: gives an order to one or to two-or-more person(s)
  ACTIVE: to one person: drop the *-re* from the infinitive. *vocä! vidë! pöne! audī!*
  to more than one: add *-te* to the singular, EXCEPT 3rd conj. = *-ite!*
  Exceptions: *düc! dīc! fac! fer/ ferte! es/ este!*
  Translated: Sg: "Verb!" Pl: (Y'all) "Verb!"
  PASSIVE/ DEPONENT: to form the passive imperative in both a regular verb and a deponent verb, the SG will look the same as a present infinitive (*-are, -ēre, -ere, ire)*, the PL uses the ending *-mini*.
  Passive Imperative is Translated: "get/be verbed (by)"
  Deponent Imperative is Translated: "Verb!" (remember the deponents are active in meaning)

INFINITIVES

Basic USES of Infinitives:
1. **Complementary Infinitive:** this infinitive complements the main verb; the main verb will not make sense without the infinitive. They are used with verbs such as *potest, conātur, vult, incipit*, etc.; usually a present tense infinitive.
  Piscis natare potest.
  A fish is able to swim.
2. **Subjective Infinitive:** this infinitive functions as a subject, telling what is necessary, easy, or awful, etc. They are used with verbs such as *necesse est, facile est, turpe est*, etc.; usually a present tense infinitive.
  Hominibus spirare necesse est.
  It is necessary for humans to breathe. OR For humans, it is necessary to breathe.
3. **In an Indirect Statement (head verb sentence pattern):** these infinitives are used with an accusative and a head verb ("see, think, know, hear, understand, write, promise, say, deny, admit, believe," etc.) in an Indirect Statement. Can be ANY tense infinitive.
  DIRECT STATEMENT*: Medicus dīcit: "QuīntUS aegrotat."* The doctor says, "Quintus is sick."
  INDIRECT STATEMENT: *Medicus QuīntUM aegrotĀRE DīCIT*. The doctor says that Quintus is sick.
N.B. Translating Indirect Statements in different tenses requires sequencing:
  a. A present infintive means THE SAME TIME AS the main verb:
    Dicit eum scribere.
    He sayS that he IS writing.
    Dixit eum scribere.
    He saiD that he WAS writing. (at the time he said it)
  b. A perfect infinitive means TIME BEFORE the main verb:
    Dicit eum scripsisse.
    He sayS that he HAS written.
    Dixit eum scripsisse.
    He saiD that he HAD written. (before speaking)
  c. A future infintive means TIME AFTER the main verb:
    Dicit eum scripturum esse.
    He sayS that he WILL write.
    Dixit eum scripturum esse.
    He saiD that he WOULD write. (after speaking).
4. **Objective Infinitive:** some sources add objective infinitive, the acc + infin after iubëre, cögere, etc.
  Magister liberos ad se adduci iussit. (New Latin Grammer by Allen & Greenough)
  The teacher ordered the children to be led to him.

5. **Historical Infinitive:** In more advanced Latin you will meet the historical infinitive, which writers often use in the place of a perfect tense verb. It is also often used for the Imperfect Indicative in narration, and takes a subject in the nominative.

> *Ego <u>instare</u> ut mihi responderet. (New Latin Grammer* by Allen & Greenough)
> I <u>kept urging</u> him to answer me.

<u>**FORMATION of Infinitives**</u>: Infinitives can be formed in THREE tenses and in the active and passive voice.

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	____RE	_____Rī (or just **-ī** in 3rd conj.)
PERFECT	____ISSE	_____UM ESSE
FUTURE	____ŪRUM ESSE	____UM īRī (this form is very rare)

N.B.
1. The **TWO infinitives which end in ESSE** must change their *-UM* ending to agree with the Accusative Subject.
2. The **Future Passive Infinitive** is VERY rare: just change *-um esse* to *-um īrī*. The *-um* ending does NOT change for any reason.

<u>**PARTICIPLES**</u> A participle is an adjective made from a verb: a <u>sleeping</u> boy, a <u>crush</u>ed rock, etc. Participles come in three tenses: present, perfect, and future.

1. **Present Active Participle:** is translated "verb-ING." (*Lingua Latina,* Cap. XIV) To form the present participle use the present tense verb stem + *a-e-e-ie-ie* + *NS* + 3rd Decl Noun endings (like the endings for *mons, dens*)

> *Puer <u>dormiēns</u> gallum nōn audit.*   *Canis ovem <u>vidēns</u> lātrat.*
> The <u>sleeping</u> boy does not hear the crow.   The dog, <u>seeing</u> the sheep, barks.

2. **Perfect Passive Participle**: is translated "having verb-ED" or "verb-ED/ verb-EN (like writtEN)" (*Lingua Latina,* Cap. XXI). To form the Perfect Passive Participle use the perfect infinitive with the *-us-a-um* ending and without the form of *esse.*

> *Epistula <u>scripta</u> …*   *Dōnum <u>acceptum</u>...*
> A <u>written</u> letter…   A <u>received</u> gift…

3. **FutURe Active Participle:** is translated "going to verb/ gonna verb/ about to verb/ intending to verb/ planning to verb/ etc". The future participle shows a determination to do something in the future. To form the future participle first form the perfect passive infinitive, then stick the letters -ŪR- before the adjectival ending and again drop the *est* form like you do a perfect participle.

> *<u>Portātūrī</u> saccos sunt.*   *Librum <u>sūmptūrus</u> sum.*
> They are <u>about to carry</u> the sacks.   I am <u>going to pick up</u> the book.

<u>**GERUNDS**</u> A gerund is a verbal noun that resembles the gerundive except that it only has four forms, the neuter singular of the accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative. They are active in meaning and correspond to the English "-ing". To form use *-a-e-e-ie-ie* + *ND* + endings below:

Accusative:	*audieNDUM*	"hearing" (*ad* + Acc. Gerund = "<u>for</u> verbing")
Genitive:	*audieNDĪ*	"of hearing"
Dative:	*audieNDŌ*	"to/for hearing"
Ablative:	*audieNDŌ*	"by hearing"

GERUNDIVES: **(Also called future passive participles)**
A gerundive is a verbal adjective that forms its ending with *-ndus-nda-ndum*; they are passive in meaning.
1. **Gerundive of Necessity**: denotes necessity, obligation, or propriety; "something must be verbed!" Formed with Verb stem + *a-e-e-ie-ie* + *ND* + *-us-a-um/ -ī-ae/a* and most frequently formed with a form of *esse* following. The nominative "must be verbed (by)…!" or translated "has to be verbed" (with *est*), "had to be verbed" (with *erat*), "will have to be verbed" (with *erit*)

> *Carthagö dëlenda est!*
> Carthage must be destroyed/ has to be destroyed!

2. **Gerundive of Purpose:** used to express purpose, "something to be done." This type of gerundive will have a direct object; the case, number, and gender of the object will modify the gerundive's ending. Often used with *ad+ accusative* gerundive phrase, *causa*, or a genitive gerundive phrase.

> *Titus Tarpeiae auro pollicendo persuadit.*
> Titus persuaded Tarpeia by promising gold.
> *Pompeius ad Romam subigendam non redisset.*
> Pompet had not returned to subdue Rome.
> *Librorum legendorum causa otium petit.*
> She seeks leisure for the sake of reading books.

SUPINES a weird Latin verb form unknown in English.
1. **Accusative Supine of Purpose**: used to express purpose after verbs of motion (i.e. "coming/ going"). Formed by changing the *-us* of the perfect passive participle to *-um* (N.B. The *-um* ending is its only ending.) Translated: "to verb"

> *Venī dominum salutatUM.*
> I have come to greet your master."

2. **Ablative Supine of Respect:** used to express respect; most often seen with adjectives such as *facilis, difficilis, mirabilis, horriblils, optimus, pessimus, incredibilis, maximus, minimus*, etc. Formed by changing the *-us* of the perfect passive participle to *-u* (N.B. The *-u* ending is its only ending.) Translated: "to verb"

> *Mirabile dictu.*
> It is marvelous to say.