

142. In **negative commands**, or **prohibitions**, the simple imperative is little used. Such phrases as *ne sævi, magna sacerdos* (AEN. vi.) ("be not wroth, mighty priestess"), are almost entirely confined to poetry.

In English also, though in older English, and in poetry, we find constantly "go not," "fear not," etc., yet we generally substitute the infinitive with an auxiliary verb in the imperative: *do not go, do not fear*.

In Latin, in addressing a single person familiarly, *ne* is often used with the *perfect* subjunctive.

Ne dubitaveris, do not hesitate; *lit.* do not (allow yourself to) have hesitated, or beware against having hesitated. So—*Nihil dederis*, give nothing.

The *present* subjunctive is not used in speaking to a person; *ne multa discas, sed multum* is a general maxim. (See 141, *Obs.*)

143. But by far the more common mode of forbidding or deprecating is by a periphrasis; using, as we do in 'do not do this,' *two* verbs.

Noli, nolite, nolitote, hoc facere, or cave, cavete (*ne*) *illud facias, faciatis*.

The *ne* is often omitted with the second person. (See 126.)

144. For the *first* and *third* persons (except in formal documents, see 140, note) Latin employs the subjunctive mood in a *jussive* sense to express *exhortation, wish, or command*, and uses *ne* to prohibit or deprecate.

Moriamur, let us die; *pereat*, may he perish; *abeat*, let him go; *ne sim salvus*, may no good befall me; *ne exeat urbe*, let him not go out of the city. In older English and in poetry we have "turn we to survey," "hallowed be thy name."

145. "Nor," "or," "and not," with prohibitions is generally *neve* or *neu*, but *neque* is also used.

Hoc facito; illud ne feceris, neve dixeris. Do this; do not do or say that.

Sequere, neque respexeris. Follow and do not look behind.

146. There is also a common use of such phrases as *vidēris, viderint*, in the sense of "you, they, must look to it," when the responsibility of giving an opinion is declined or postponed.

De hac re tu videris, or viderint sapientiores. I leave this to you, or to wiser men; do you, or let wiser men, decide.

This is a future perfect indicative, as in the first person *videro* is used.

Exercise 18.

1. Do not then lose (*sing.*) such an opportunity as¹ this, but rather let us, under your leadership, crush the eternal enemies of our country. 2. Do not, my countrymen, count the foes who are threatening you with massacre and slavery; let them rather meet the same lot which they are preparing for us. 3. Pardon (*sing.*) this fault of mine; and be sure you remember that I, who have done wrong to-day, have repeatedly brought you help before. 4. Let us then refuse to be slaves, and have the courage not only to become free ourselves, but to assert our country's freedom also. 5. And therefore² do not object to³ endure everything in behalf of your suffering country and your exiled friends. 6. And therefore,² my countrymen, do not believe that I, who have so often led you to the field of battle, am afraid to-day of fortune abandoning me. 7. Let us be the same in the field (of battle) as⁴ we have ever been; as⁵ to the issue of the battle let the gods decide.

¹ See 88, *Obs.*

⁴ See 84.

² See 78.

⁵ Prep. *de* with *abl.*

³ See 136

EXERCISE XIX.

REMARKS ON MOODS: THE SUBJUNCTIVE USED INDEPENDENTLY.

147. By a *Mood*¹ we mean a special form assumed by the Verb in order to mark some special manner (*modus*) in which that connexion between a subject and predicate which every verb implies is viewed by the speaker. (Intr. 11, and see note.)

¹ In the words of an old grammarian (Priscian) *modi sunt diversae inclinationes animi* (movements, variations, swayings, of the human mind) *quas varia consequitur declinatio* (inflexion, or form). In some languages, especially those which have no written literature, the number of moods is exceedingly large, different modifications of the form of the verb being used to represent many different *moods*, or frames, or attitudes, of the mind of the speaker. Thus, in addition to those forms which denote *time* (tenses), we find separate forms or moods to express *certainty, doubt, inquiry, contingency, negation, command, desire*, etc. But in the languages of highly civilised nations economy is practised in the use of such varied forms; the intelligence of the hearer or reader is relied on, and a single form (as with the case-inflexions of nouns) is used to represent various ideas more or less related to each other. In Greek the two ideas of a command and a wish as applied to a third person are expressed by two moods, ἀπολέσθω, ἀπόλοιτο; Latin is content with one—*pereat*. Both agree with English in having no mood to distinguish a simple question from a simple statement. In modern English prose the subjunctive mood, so exceedingly common in Latin, hardly exists as a true mood, *i.e.* a separate and distinct form of the verb. We retain its use occasionally as a contingent mood after *though* and *if*, “*though he fail*,” “*if it be so* ;” but as a rule we either disregard those slighter, though real, shades of meaning which call for the subjunctive in Latin (as often in German and French), and are content with the indicative, or, if the difference is too great to be disregarded, we substitute for a true mood a combination of an auxiliary or modal verb with the infinitive mood—“*let him go*,” “*if he were to come*,” “*I would not do this*,”—exactly as we substitute a preposition with a noun for the case-inflexions of nouns.

As regards therefore the use of the Latin subjunctive, the usage of English will be a most inadequate guide. It would, for instance, never lead us to suspect the necessity of such a mood in such sentences as “*he was so injured that he died*,” “*it happened that he was absent*,” “*I fear that you are deceiving me*,” “*tell me why you did this*,” “*he said that the man who did this should die*,” “*he is one who will never fail to do his duty* ;” yet these are among the most obvious constructions in which the use of the subjunctive is required in Latin.

i. Thus the **Indicative** mood is so called because it simply points out (*indīcat*) a connexion or agreement between a subject and predicate. In itself it does nothing more than this, and is quite neutral and colourless, so to speak; but it is capable of being joined with other words which may greatly qualify the meaning which the verb itself conveys. Thus *valet*, "he is well;" *fortasse valet*, "perhaps he is well" (uncertainty); *si valet*, "if he is well" (contingency); *non valet*, "he is *not* well" (denial); and the addition of a particle in Latin, or an inversion of the order in English, or even the mere tone in which the verb is pronounced, may without any alteration of its form (for there is no interrogative mood in either Latin or English) enable it to ask a question, that is, to suggest instead of stating the agreement between the two essential elements of every sentence, the subject and the predicate. (Intr. 61, 62.) *Valet? valetne?* "he is well?" "is he well?"

ii. The **Imperative** mood is a form assumed by the verb to mark that the agreement between the subject and predicate is not *stated* or *suggested* but *commanded* or *willed*: *aude, audete*, "dare thou," "dare ye."

iii. The difference between these two moods is clear; and it has already (94, note 1) been explained that the **Infinitive** mood is hardly in the strict sense a mood at all, being properly the verb used as a substantive, as, *sedere*, "the act of sitting;" it is however very widely used in Latin as the mood of indirect assertion. (See 31.)

iv. The **Subjunctive** is the mood which gives rise to the greatest difficulty in the study of Latin. Its use in that language is constant and manifold, while it hardly exists in modern English (see note, p. 116). Nor will its name (*modus subjunctivus* or *conjunctivus*) be a sufficient guide, for though so called on account of its being found principally in subordinate clauses, yet such clauses often require the use of the indicative, and the use of the subjunctive, as will be shown shortly, is by no means confined to them.

It perhaps was originally used as a separate form in order to add, to the simple statement made by the indicative, some further idea of *uncertainty* or *contingency*. Hence its use in Latin to express, not a fact which we *indicate*, but something which we regard rather as a mere conception of the mind, as that which we purpose or wish to be a fact, or which we refer to as the result of another fact, or as stated on other authority than our own; and in this way it is used in Latin in a large number of sentences in which the use of any special mood would never occur to any one who was acquainted only with English.

. These remarks will illustrate the term "modal verb" used above (42), and will be of use to those who wish to understand the meaning of the term Mood; but the following Exercise will be confined to the points stated in 148-153.

148. The Latin subjunctive is mainly used in certain classes of subordinate or *subjoined* clauses: hence its name

150. (b.) The subjunctive also asks a question.

Quis credat? Who would believe? (a virtual negative.)
Hoc tu dicere audeas? Would you dare to say this?
 (astonishment.)

So when perplexity or hesitation is implied (*modus deliberativus*, probably an interrogative form of the jussive use, 151).

Quid faciam? What am I to do?
Quid faceret? What was he to do?

Note that these are "rhetorical questions," *i.e.* they are not asked for information; but either imply a negative answer, "no one will believe," and are virtual negatives (see 130), or are asked in mere doubt or perplexity, implying often, "I have," or "he had, no resource."

If the question were asked for information, the Latin would be *quid mihi faciendum est?* *quid ei faciendum fuit?*

151. (c.) The subjunctive also is largely used in a jussive sense, to express a *wish* or *desire*. It is thus used with or without *utinam*; the negative wish is expressed by *ne*.

Quod Di bene vertant! And may the Gods bring this to a good issue!

Quod utinam ne faciatis! And may you never do this!

Ne hic diutius cunctemur. Let us not linger any longer here.

(See 144.) (For *ne credideris*, "do not believe;" *abeat*, "let him go," see 142 and 144.)

152. *Utinam* can be also used, like *vellem*, with the past: *Utinam hoc fecerit!* "May he have done this!" But it generally, as is natural with wishes about the past, expresses a *vain* wish, and is so used with the imperf. and pluperf. subjunctive.

Utinam adesset, "would he *had been* present," contemporaneously with some event in past time; *or*, continuously and extending (often) up to the present moment, "would he *were* present."
Utinam adfuisset, "would he had been present" (once for all).

153. It is important to remember that Latin often uses the indicative where in English we use the compound potential or subjunctive mood.

Longum est. It would be tedious.

Satius, or, melius est, fuit. It would be, would have been, better.

Quisquis, quicumque es. Whoever thou be (subj.).

So also, the indicative is used with modal verbs, *possum, debeo*, etc.

Possum hoc facere. I might do this.

Potui hoc facere. I might have done this.

Hoc debuisti facere. You should (or ought to) have done this.

The possibility or duty is *asserted* by the indicative; though it is implied at the same time that the action expressed by the verb in the infinitive did not take place.

Obs.—In English, in speaking of past time we constantly say, "It would have been better to have done this," where we should more correctly say, "to do this." The present infinitive is used in Latin: *melius fuit hoc facere.*

Exercise 19.

1. This at least I would venture to say, that as¹ I was the first to urge you to undertake this work, so¹ I promise to be the last to advise you to abandon the undertaking. 2. What was I to do? said he, what to say? who would care to blame me because I refused to listen to such² abandoned men? 3. I would neither deny nor assert that he had looked forward to all this (*pl.*), but he should have provided against the country being overwhelmed by such disasters. 4. On that day my brother was reluctantly absent from the battle at your suggestion; would that he had been³ there! For it would have been better to have fallen on the field than to have submitted to such dishonour. 5. In return⁴ then for such acts of kindness I would have you not only feel but also show your gratitude. 6. I could have wished that you had sent me the best⁵ soldiers that you had with you. 7. The soldiers stood (*imperf.*) drawn up in line, eager for the fight,⁶ with⁷ eyes fixed on the foe, clamouring for the signal; it seemed as though they were waiting for a banquet. 8. I have consulted, as⁸ I ought to have done, your (*pl.*) interests rather than my own; may you not ever impute this to me as a fault! ✕

¹ as . . . so, *et . . . et.*

² See 88.

³ Use *adsum*, 149, i.

⁴ *pro*, abl.

⁵ See 69.

⁶ Gerund, 99.

⁷ Abl. abs., "their eyes being fixed."

⁸ See 67, *Obs.*

EXERCISE XX.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

I. Direct (Single and Disjunctive).

154. Interrogative sentences may be divided into two classes, Direct and Indirect.

By the **direct question** we mean a question properly so called, such as is marked by the interrogative sign in English: "Is he gone?" "Are you well?"

These sentences differ from *statements* and *commands*, inasmuch as the connexion between the subject and the predicate is not *stated*, or *desired*, but only *suggested*.

Obs.—As there is no interrogative *mood* in either Latin or English, in direct questions (other than those *rhetorical* questions already (150) mentioned) the **indicative mood** is used, unless for some special reason.

155. In English we mark a question by the order of the words, and sometimes by the insertion of an auxiliary verb. Compare "Saw ye?" "Is he well?" "Did you see?" "Will he come?" with "Ye saw;" "He is well;" "You saw;" "He will come;" and in French "Va-t-il?" with "Il va."

But in Latin, where the order of the words would have no such effect (Intr. 87), questions are usually asked by the interrogative particles *-nē* (enclitic, Intr. 98, *note*), *num*, *utrum*, *an*, or by interrogative *pronouns* or *pronominal adverbs*.

There is sometimes no definite word which marks that the speaker is putting a question. The tone, manner, and gesture of the speaker supply what in ordinary language is expressed by certain words.

(a.) *-nē* is used in questions that ask simply for information, and to which the answer may be either "yes" or "no."

Scribitne Caius? Is Caius writing? (The person who asks the question does not expect one answer more than another.)

(b.) *Num*¹ expects the answer "no."

Num putas? Do you fancy? = Surely you don't fancy?
(expected answer "no".)

(c.) *Nonne* expects the answer "yes."

Nonne putas? Don't you fancy? = Surely you do fancy?
(expected answer "yes".)

156. *Nē* is always attached to the emphatic word.

Praetoremne accusas? Is it a Praetor whom you are accusing?

Mene fugis? Is it from me that you are flying?

Here, as often, the English expresses emphasis by a separate clause, of which the emphatic word is the predicate, and "it" the subject; the rest of the sentence being thrown into an adjectival clause explanatory of "it."

157. Other interrogative words are either (i.) Pronouns, or (ii.) Interrogative Particles.

Notice that pronouns are used either as substantives or as adjectives, *i.e.* as attached to substantives.

Quid fecit? What has he done?

Quod facinus admisit? What crime has he committed?

Also that for interrogative particles² a phrase or combination of words is often substituted: thus *quemadmodum?* "in what manner?" = *quī?* "how?"

The following is a list of Interrogative Pronouns and Particles:—

(i.) PRONOUNS—

Quis? *quisnam?* *quid?* *quidnam?* who? what?

Quantum? how much? (followed by *genitive*,
quantum temporis? how much time?)

Qui? what? *Quot?* how many? *Uter?* which of the two?

Qualis? of what kind?

Quantus? how great?

Quot? how many?

¹ *Num* is properly "now" (*nunc*): compare *tum* and *tunc*.

² These particles are in fact *adverbs*, inasmuch as they qualify the sense in which the verb is used, forming a substitute for an interrogative mood (see 147, note i.); when used to connect a dependent with a principal clause they assume the nature of *conjunctions*. (See Intr. 25, 26.)

PRONOUNS—*continued.*

Quotus? one of how many? (answer "third," "fourth," etc.)

Num quis, qua, quid (subst.)? *num qui, quae, quod* (adj.)? *ecquis?* any?

(ii.) PARTICLES—

Ubi? where? *Unde?* whence? *Quo?* whither?

Cur? *quare?** *quamobrem?** why? wherefore?

Quâ? how? (often in the phrase *quâ fit ut?*)

Quam? how? (with adj. and adv.)

Quomodo? *quemadmodum?** how? in what manner?

Quantum? *quantopere?* how much?

Quando? when? (never *quum.*) *Quoties?* how often?

Quamdiu? *quousque?* how long? how far?

Cur non? *quin?* why not? how not?

Obs.—The adverb *tandem* (lit. "at last") is often joined with interrogatives in the sense of "tell me," "(who) in the world," "I ask," etc.

Quousque tandem. To what point, I ask?

Quae tandem causa. What possible cause?

Disjunctive Questions.

158. A direct question may be put in another form. In English two or more **alternative** questions may be combined by the disjunctive conjunction *or* (see Intr. 56) so that an affirmative answer to the one negatives the other or others.

"Are you going to Germany, *or* (are you going) to Italy, *or* to France?"

These are called *alternative*, or *disjunctive*, or *double* questions.

We have here two or more simple sentences joined together by *co-ordination*. (See Intr. 74, 75.)

In English the first question has no interrogative particle (*whether* being obsolete in *direct* questions), the second and any further are introduced by "or," which however is sometimes, where the verb is suppressed, confined to the last.

"Did you mean me, *or* think of yourself, *or* refer to some one else?"

"Did you mean me, him, *or* yourself?"

* Words with an asterisk are mostly confined to *indirect* questions.

159. In Latin the **interrogative nature** of the first question will be indicated by *utrum*, or the appended “-ne;” in the second, or any further question, the “or” will be translated by *an*, never by *aut* or *vel*.

Utrum hostem, an ducem, an vosmet ipsos culpatis? Is it the enemy, or your general, or yourselves that you blame?
Servine estis, an liberi? Are you slaves or freemen?

But in such questions there is frequently, as in English, no interrogative particle in the first question, and *or* is translated by *an*, or (more rarely by) the enclitic *-ne*.

Herum vidisti, an ancillam? Did you see the master or the maid?

Hoc, illudne fecisti? Did you do this or that?

“Or not?” in a direct question should be translated by *an non?*

Ivitne, an non? Did he go, or not?

160. The forms for these double questions are:—

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. <i>utrum,</i> | | <i>an,</i> | <i>an non?</i> |
| 2. <i>-ne,</i> | | <i>an?</i> | |
| 3. ——— | | <i>anne?</i> | |

(The *line* means that the first particle is omitted.)

Num is occasionally used for *utrum* where a negative answer is expected.

161. *An* is sometimes found before a single question. But there is always an *ellipsis*, or suppression of a previous question, so that *an* means “or is it that?” “can it be that?” and hence generally expects the answer “no.”

An servi esse vultis? Or is it that you wish to be slaves?

Answers to Questions.

162. The affirmative and negative answer is rarely given in Latin so simply as by the English “yes” and “no.”

Sometimes “yes” may be turned by *etiam, ita vero*; and “no” by *minime, nequaquam, non*.

But more often some emphatic word is repeated from the interrogative sentence; such a question as *dasne hoc mihi?* would be answered by *do; do vero, ac libenter quidem*

(= "yes"): or by *minime ego quidem* (= "no"), much more often than by *etiam*, or *minime* simply.

Visne hoc facere? velle se, nolle se, *respondit.* Are you ready to do this? he answered "yes," "no."

Num hoc fecisti? Have you then done this? *Negat.* He answers "no." *Feci, inquit.* He answers "yes."

Sometimes *ait* is used as opposed to *negat*.

Exercise 20.

1. Is it possible for a true patriot to refuse to obey the law¹? 2. Where, said he, did you come from, and whither and when do you intend² to start hence? 3. Can we help fearing that your brother will go away into exile with reluctance? 4. What crime, what enormity, has my client³ committed, what falsehood has he told, what, in short, has he either said or done that you, gentlemen of the jury, should be ready to inflict on him either death or exile by your verdict? 5. Will any one venture to assert that he was condemned in his absence in order to prevent his pleading his cause at home, or impressing the jury by his eloquence? 6. Was it by force of arms, or by judgment, courage, and good sense, that Rome was able to dictate terms to the rest of the world? 7. Does it seem⁴ to you that death is an eternal sleep, or the beginning of another life? 8. Are you ready to show yourselves men of courage, such as the country looks for in such a crisis as this? you answer "yes"; or are you ceasing to wish to be called Roman soldiers? "no," you all reply. 9. Do you believe that the character of your countrymen is altering for the better, or for the worse? 10. Whom am I to defend? whom am I to accuse? how much longer shall I pretend to be in doubt? was it (156) by accident or design that this murder was committed? 11. What am I to believe? that the enemy or that our men won the day yesterday? Do not tell more falsehoods on such⁵ an important question. 12. Was he not a prophet of such a kind that no one ever believed⁶ him?

¹ Ex. ix. p. 72, note 2.

³ Simply *hic*, this man *by me*: never *cliens*.

⁶ Use perf., not imperf.: the *fact* is summed up. (See 113.)

² Fut. in *-rus*. (14, c.)

⁴ See 43.

⁵ 88.

EXERCISE XXI.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES—Continued.

II. Dependent or Indirect.

163. The **dependent question** is a *subordinate clause* introduced by an interrogative word (either a pronoun or conjunction), and connected by that interrogative word with the main clause.

Quis es? who are you? *cur hoc fecisti?* why have you done this? are direct questions, and each is a simple sentence.

But *rogo quis sit*, I ask who he is; *dic mihi cur hoc feceris*, tell me why you did this, are two compound sentences. Neither taken as a whole is a question: the first is a *statement*, the second a *command*; but each contains an indirect question, *i.e.* a subordinate substantival clause, answering to an accusative case after *rogo* and *dic*, introduced in the one case by the interrogative pronoun *quis*, in the other by the interrogative conjunction *cur*.

164. The Latin verb in such subordinate clauses is **invariably in the subjunctive**. It is of the utmost importance to remember this, as the subjunctive mood is no longer used in such clauses in English.

Compare the English and Latin moods in—

Quis eum occidit? Who killed him?

Quis eum occiderit, quaero. I ask who killed him.

165. The dependent interrogative clause is recognised by an interrogative word introducing it (see list in 157); but **the principal verb** or clause on which it depends **need not be at all of an interrogative character**.

Quid faciendum sit moneo moneboque. I warn and will warn you what you ought to do.

Quando esset rediturus metui. I had fears as to when he would return.

Cur haec fecerit miror. I wonder why he did this.

The words in the Latin marked in italics are *interrogative* clauses; for they are connected with the main clause by the interrogative pronoun *quis* and by the interrogative adverbs, used here as conjunctions, *quando* and *cur*; but neither *moneo*, *metuo*, nor *miror* are verbs of asking.

166. Thus the dependent question may follow not only a wide range of verbs but also many phrases, such as *incertum est*; *incredibile est*; *difficile dictu est* (it is hard to say); *magni refert* (it is of great consequence), and many others.

167. A dependent question in English is constantly introduced by the conjunctions "if" and "whether;" but *si* and *sive* are never used in Latin to introduce an interrogative clause.

"If" and "whether" are represented in a single indirect question by *-ne* and *num*, occasionally by *nonne*.

Num in the *indirect* question does not, as in the *direct*, imply the answer "no" (but *nonne* still suggests an affirmative answer).

Epaminondas quaesivit salvusne esset clipeus. Epaminondas asked *whether* his shield *was* safe.

Dic mihi num eadem quae ego sentias. Tell me *if* you *have* the same opinion as I.

Quaesieras ex me, nonne putarem, etc. You had inquired of me *whether* I *did not* suppose, etc.

Disjunctive Interrogatives.

168. The form of the *disjunctive* question is very much the same in dependent as in independent questions. The important difference is the substitution of the *subjunctive* for the *indicative* mood.

Thus, *utrum servi estis an liberi?* *are* you slaves *or* free men? will be altered into, *utrum servi sitis an liberi, nihil refert*; it matters not *whether* you *are* slaves *or* free: and in the dependent clause we may substitute for *utrum* . . . *an* such forms as

Servinē sitis, an liberi,

Servi sitis, an liberi,

Servi sitis, liberinē,

without any difference of meaning.

Obs.—"Or not," "or no" (*annon* in *direct*), should be turned by *necne* in *indirect* questions.

Iturus sit, necne, rogabimus. We will ask *whether or not* he means to go.

169. Notice that *an* is in indirect, as in direct, questions confined to the second place, and answers to "or," which is never to be translated, when used interrogatively, by *aut*, *vel*, or *seu*.

In the phrases *haud scio an*, *forsitan* (*fors sit an*), there is a suppression of a first clause: "I know not," "it is a chance" (*whether something else is the case*), or *whether* (*rather*) . . . Both are equivalent to "perhaps," and both are followed by the *subjunctive*.

Difficile hoc est, tamen haud¹ scio an fieri possit. This is difficult, yet *perhaps* (*I incline to think that*) it is possible.

But *nescio quis* (subs.), *nescio qui* (adj.), "Some one (or other);" *nescio quo modo*, or *quo pacto* (adv.), "Somehow," are taken as single words, and do not affect the mood of the verb; *accurrit nescio quis*, *some one runs up*. (See Pronouns, 362.)

170. *Forte* is not "perhaps" but "by accident," and is only used for "perchance" after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*.

Forte cecidit is "he fell by chance," not "perhaps he fell."

Forte abest, "he is accidentally absent" (*indicative*).

Forsitan absit, "perhaps, it may be that, he is absent" (*subjunctive*).

Nescio, or haud scio an, absit, "perhaps (I incline to think that) he is absent" (*subjunctive*).

Fortasse abest, "perhaps (*it is likely that*) he is absent" (*indicative*).

171. The double use in English of "if," "whether," and "or," must be carefully borne in mind.

Si,² *sive*, *seu*, *aut*,³ *vel*, must never be used as *interrogatives* in Latin.

(a.) You shall die *if* (conditional) you do this. *Moriere si haec feceris* (fut. perf. ind.).

(b.) I ask *if* (interrogative) you did this. *Num haec feceris* (subj.) *rogo*.

(c.) He shall go, *whether* he likes it *or* no (alternative condition). *Seu vult seu nonvult, ibit*.

(d.) I ask *whether* he likes it *or* no (alternative question). *Utrum velit an nolit rogo*.

(e.) He is *either* a wise man *or* a fool (disjunctive sentence). *Aut sapiens est aut stultus*.

¹ *Haud* is mostly used with *scio* and with adjectives and adverbs in the sense of "far from," when a negative idea is substituted for a positive, as *haud difficilis* for *facilis*, etc.

² For the special use of *si*, "in hopes that," after *expecto*, *conor*, and similar verbs, see Conditional Clauses, 474.

³ For the difference between *aut* and *vel*, see Intr. 57, note.

(f.) I don't know *whether* he is a wise man *or* a fool
Utrum sapiens sit an stultus nescio.

Obs.—In (a.) and (c.) “if,” “whether,” introduce *adverbial* clauses merely qualifying the main clause by adding a condition (Intr. 82). In (e.) “either,” “or,” introduce two *co-ordinate* sentences. In (b.), (d.), (f.), “whether,” “or,” introduce *substantival* clauses, equivalent in Latin to accusative cases after *rogo* and *nescio*.

Exercise 21.

1. Whether Caesar was rightfully put to death, or foully murdered, is open to question; it¹ is allowed by all that he was killed on the 15th² of March by Brutus and Cassius and the rest of the conspirators. 2. It is still uncertain whether our men have won the day or no; but whether they have won or lost it, I am certain that they have neither been false to their allies nor to their country. 3. It is hard to say whether he injured the world³ or benefited it most; it is unquestionable that he was a man, alike in his ability (*abl.*) as in his achievements, such as we are never (Intr. 92) likely to see in this world. 4. It is scarcely credible how often you and I have advised that (friend) of yours⁴ not⁵ to break his word; but it⁶ seems likely that we shall lose our labour to-morrow, as yesterday and the day before. 5. Be sure you write me word when the king intends⁷ to start for⁸ the army; he is perhaps lingering purposely in order to raise an army and increase his resources; I am afraid he will not⁹ effect this,¹⁰ for people are either alarmed or disaffected. 6. Some one has warned me not to forget how much you once injured me in my boyhood: whether you did so (this) or no matters little; what¹¹ is of importance to me is whether you are ready to be my friend now. 7. As¹² he felt himself sinking (*inf.*) under a severe wound, he asked first if his shield was safe; they answered yes; secondly, if the enemy had been routed; they replied in the affirmative. 8. They asked if it was not better to die than to live dishonourably. 9. He was the dearest to me of my soldiers, and perhaps the bravest of (them) all.

¹ *Illud*, i.e. “the following.”

² *Idibus Martiis*.

³ 16, b

⁴ See 11, d.

⁵ See 118.

⁶ See 43.

⁷ 14, c.

⁸ *Ad*.

⁹ See 138.

¹⁰ Relative.

¹¹ Lit., the following (*illud*).

is of importance.

¹² *Quum* with imperf. subj.

EXERCISE XXII.

DEPENDENT INTERROGATIVE—Continued.

Mood and Tense.—Interrogative Clauses for English Nouns.

172. Sometimes the Latin verb in the interrogative clause is already in the subjunctive; in this case no change will take place in the mood, even if we convert the *direct* into the *indirect* question.

Quid facerem? What was I to do? (See 150.)

*Quid facerem dubitavi.*¹ I was at a loss what to do.

In such cases the *subjunctive* answers to the English *infinitive* after an interrogative word.

Quid faciam, quando redeam, dubito. I am at a loss what to do, when to return.

173. The use of the *tenses* in (dependent) interrogative clauses will cause little difficulty.

(i.) The *perfect subjunctive* is exceedingly common to express simple past time in such clauses.

Quid causae fuerit postridie intellexi. I perceived the day after what *was* the cause (lit. "for a cause").

(ii.) But the *imperfect* must be used if the time denoted by the dependent verb is strictly contemporaneous with that of the principal verb.

Quid facerent intellexi. I perceived what they *were* doing. (See 185.)

(iii.) As the only *future subjunctive* in Latin is that formed by the future in *-rus*, "I ask when he *will* return" is, *quando sit rediturus rogo*; "I asked when he would return" is, *quando esset rediturus rogavi*.

The future in *-rus* expresses also the ideas of *likelihood*, *intention*, etc. (See 14, c.)

The following remarks require careful attention both in writing Latin and in translating from Latin.

¹ *Quid faciendum esset* would differ slightly as expressing less perplexity, and somewhat more of deliberation.

174. Dependent interrogative *clauses introduced* by *quis* (*qui*), *qualis*, *quantus*, *quot*, *quando*, *cur*, etc., are very often used in Latin where in English we use a single word, such as *nature*, *character*, *amount*, *size*, *number*, *date*, *object*, *origin*, *motive*, etc.

Latin does not use nearly so many *abstract terms* as English. Thus—

- (a.) *Quot essent hostes, cur¹ advenerint, quantas haberent opes, quando domo profecti essent, rogavit* (note carefully the *tenses*). He asked the *number* of the enemy, the *reason* of their having come, the *magnitude* of their resources, the *date* of their departure from home.
- (b.) *Quale ac quantum sit periculum demonstrat.* He explains the *nature* and *extent* of the danger.
- (c.) *Qualis sit, quemadmodum senex vivat, videtis.* You see the *kind* of man he is, his *manner* of life in his old age. (63.)
- (d.) *Haec res quo evasura sit, expecto.* I am waiting to see the *issue* of this matter.
- (e.) *Quam repentinum sit hoc malum intellego, unde ortum sit nescio.* I perceive the *suddenness* of this danger, its *source* I know not.

This is only one of the many instances where Latin prefers simple and direct modes of expression to the more abstract and general forms of noun with which we are familiar in English. (See 54.)

175. For the same reason, as well as from a lack of substantives in Latin to express *classes* of persons, and also of verbal substantives denoting *agents*, such English substantives must often be translated into Latin by a relative or adjectival clause. Thus:—

“Politicians,” *qui in republica versantur*; “students,” *qui literis dant operam*; “my father’s murderers,” *qui patrem meum occiderunt*; “my well-wishers,” *qui me salvum volunt*; “the government,” *qui reipublicae praesunt*; “his predecessors on the throne,” *qui ante eum regnaverant*.

For the use or omission of *ei* with this use of *qui* see 71.

176. The difference between these two kinds of dependent clause, the *relative* (or adjectival) and the *interrogative*, will be marked by

¹ In indirect clauses *cur* may be used; but *quare*, *quamobrem*, *quam ob causam*, are more common; and *quemadmodum* almost always takes the place of *quomodo*.

the use of the *indicative* in the one, the *subjunctive* in the other. Thus—

(a.) *Hi sunt qui patrem tuum occiderunt.* These are your father's murderers.

Here the relative *qui* introduces an *adjectival* clause, used, as adjectives sometimes are, as a substitute for a substantive. (See 51.)

(b.) *Qui patrem suum occiderint, nescit.* He knows not who were his father's murderers.

Here the interrogative *qui* (pl. of *quis*) introduces one of the three kinds of substantival clause (Intr. 80), viz., the dependent question; the mood therefore is the subjunctive. (See 164.) So—

(a.) *Quae vere sentio dicam,* I will utter my real sentiments; here *quae* is a relative:

(b.) *Quae vere sentiam dicam,* I will tell you what are my real sentiments;

here *quae* is interrogative.

The substantival nature of the dependent interrogative will explain why it generally comes before the main clause. (See Intr. 100.)

Exercise 22.

1. I am waiting to see what is the meaning of this crowd, what will be the issue of the uproar. 2. I wish¹ you would explain to me his manner of life in boyhood; I know pretty well the kind of man that he is now. 3. We perceived well enough that danger was at hand; of its source, nature, character, and extent, we were ignorant. 4. Do but reflect on the greatness of your debt to your country and your forefathers; remember who you are and the position that you occupy. 5. I knew not (*imperf.*) whither to turn, what to do, how to inflict punishment on my brother's murderers. 6. The doer of the deed I know not, but whoever he was,² he shall be punished. 7. The reason of politicians not agreeing with the commanders of armies is pretty clear. 8. I wonder who were the bringers of this message, whether (they were) the same as the perpetrators of the crime or no. 9. He was superior to all his predecessors on the throne in ability; but he did not perceive the character of the man who was destined to be his successor. 10. The government was aware of the suddenness of the danger, but they did not suspect its magnitude and probable³ duration.

¹ 149, i.

² Mood? (See 153.)

³ 173, iii.

EXERCISE XXIII.

REMARKS ON TENSES.

177. The Latin tenses are generally divided into **Primary** and **Secondary**.

(a.) **Primary** tenses are those in which the point of time taken as the standard by which we reckon is the *present*, the moment at which we are speaking :

(Simultaneous) *scribo*, "I write," "am writing," *at* the present moment.

(Past) *scripsi*, "I have written," *before* the present moment (true perfect).

(Future) *scribam*, "I shall write," *after* the present moment.

(b.) In **Secondary** tenses (called also **Historic**, from their constant use in history or narrative) the standard of comparison is some point in *past* time :

(Simultaneous) *scribebam*, "I was writing *contemporaneously* with some time in the past.

(Past) *scripseram*, "I had written," *before* some point in the past.

(Indefinite, or aorist) *scripsi*, "I wrote," at some time or other in the past.

Obs.—It will be seen that the Latin *scripsi* belongs to both divisions ; also that it is not easy to fix its place under (b.). It is sometimes explained as denoting an event that *follows something else* that happened in the past.

A third division might be introduced by taking as the standard of comparison a point in *future* time :—

(Simultaneous) *scribam*, "I shall *be* writing."

(Past) *scripsero*, "I shall *have* written."

(Future) *scripturus ero*, "I shall *be going to* write."

The Present.

178. The **Latin present tense** corresponds to two forms of the English present ; *scribo* = "I write," and also "I am writing."

179. As in English, but far more commonly in Latin, the *present* tense is often in an animated narrative substituted for the *past*.

This *Historical present* is often in the best Latin writers intermingled with past (aorist) tenses ; and is even followed as a historic tense by the imperfect subjunctive.

Subito edicunt Consules ut ad suum vestitum Senatores redirent.
The Consuls suddenly *publish* (=published) an edict, that the Senators *were to* return to their usual dress.

The present, when thus used, may be followed either by the *present subjunctive* (according to the general rule for the sequence of tenses) or by the *imperfect subjunctive* (as being itself *virtually* a past tense). (See 104.) The latter is quite as common as the former. In English we should either say "published," or alter "were to" into "are to."

180. In describing the past, the conjunction *dum*, "while," is constantly used with a *historical present* even when all the surrounding tenses are in past time.

Dum Romani tempus terunt, Saguntum obsidebatur.
While the Romans *were wasting* time, Saguntum was being besieged.

This idiom is almost invariable where the *dum*-clause represents, as here, a *longer period within which* the other event is comprised.

181. To express "I have been doing a thing for a long time," the Romans said, "I am doing it for a long time already." The Greeks and French have the same idiom.¹

Jam pridem (or *jampridem*) cupio. I have long desired.

Vocat me alio jam dudum (or *jamdudum*) *tacita vestra expectatio*. Your silent expectation has for some time been calling me to another point

So also they used the Imperfect for our "had (long) been."

Copiae quas diu comparabant. Forces which they had long been collecting.

182. The present is used sometimes, but far less widely than in English, in an *anticipative* sense for the future.

Hoc ni propere fit. Unless this is done at once.

Antequam dicere incipio. Before I begin to speak.

But see below (190).

The Imperfect.

183. This tense is used far more widely in Latin than the English compound tense "I was doing," etc.

It denotes a time contemporaneous with some period, or surrounding, as it were, some point, in past time, and hence it has various meanings.

It is the tense of *continuous* or *incomplete*, as opposed to *momentary*, or *completed* action.

¹ πάλαι λέγω ; Depuis longtemps je parle.

It is the tense of *description* as opposed to mere *narrative* or *statement*.

Thus it is often used to describe the circumstances, or feelings, which accompany the main fact as stated by the verb in the (aorist) perfect:—

Caesar armis rem gerere constituit, videbat enim inimicorum in dies majorem fieri exercitum, reputabatque, etc.

We should use the same tense in all three verbs; *resolved, saw, reflected*; but the two last explain the *continued* feeling which accounted for the *single fact* of his decision.

184. For the same reason, the imperfect often expresses ideas equivalent to "*began to,*" "*proceeded to,*" "*continued to,*" "*tried to,*" "*were in the habit of,*" "*used to,*" "*were wont to,*" sometimes even to the English "*would.*" It must therefore often be used where we loosely use *the* (aorist) *past tense*, and we must always ask ourselves the precise meaning of the English past tense before we translate it.

Barbari saxa ingentia devolvebant. The barbarians *began to* (or *proceeded to*) roll down huge stones.

Stabat imperator immotus. The general *continued to* stand motionless (or *was seen to stand*, as if in a picture).

Haec fere pueri discebamus. When we were boys we *used to* learn (or *we learned*) something of this kind.

Hujusmodi homines adolescens admirabar. These were the men whom I admired (or *would admire*) in my youth.

185. This meaning of the imperfect extends to the subjunctive mood, and must be kept in mind in translating subordinate clauses.

"I asked why he did it" is generally *cur id fecerit quaesivi*. (See 173.) But if we mean "why he *was doing it then*" we must say *cur id faceret quaesivi*.

It will also explain the difference between the imperfect and perfect subjunctive after *ut* consecutive. (See 113.)

These different shades of meaning as regards past time are rarely distinguished in English.

186. What is called the *Historic Infinitive* is often used as a substitute for the imperfect, especially when a *series of actions* is described, and is always joined with the nominative.

Interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum, . . . flagitare; . . . diem ex die ducere Aedui . . . dicere, etc. (Caesar, *de B. G.* i. 16.) Meanwhile Caesar *was* daily *importuning* the Aedui for provisions; they *kept putting off* day after day, asserting, etc.

The Perfect.

187. The **Latin perfect** represents two English tenses. (See 105, 177.) *Feci* is both "I did," and "I have done."

"I did" is the *preterite* or *aurist*. It is the ordinary tense used in simply narrating or mentioning a past event.

"I have done" is the true *perfect*, or tense of *completed action*. It represents an act as past in itself; but in *its result* as coming down to the present. "I *have been* young, and now am old." We should say of a recent event, with the result still fresh on the mind, "My friend has been killed;" we should not say, "Cain has killed Abel."

In Latin the same word *dixi* may mean "I have spoken," *i.e.* "I have finished my speech," or "I spoke." *Vixerunt*, "they lived," or "they have lived," *i.e.* "are now dead."

The context will generally make it quite clear in which sense the Latin tense is used.

Obs.—The English auxiliary *am, are, etc.*, with a passive verb, may mislead. "All *are* slain" may be either *occisi sunt*, or *occiduntur*, according to the context.

188. Sometimes the verb *habeo*, "I have," or "possess," is used, especially with verbs of knowledge, etc., in combination with a participle in a use approaching that of the English auxiliary "have."

Hoc compertum, cognitum, exploratum habeo. I have found out, ascertained, made sure of this.

Hunc hominem jamdiu notum habeo. I have known this man long.

Future.

189. Latin differs exceedingly from English in the use of the future. It has **three future tenses**:—*scribam, scripsero, scripturus sum*.

Fut. i. *Scribam* is properly, I shall *be writing* (at some time in the future).

Fut. ii. *Scripsero*, I shall *have written* (before some time in the future).

Fut. iii. *Scripturus sum*, I am *about* to, or *likely* to, write; *intending* to, etc. (See 14, c.)

Obs.—Fut. i. and iii. are both represented in the subjunctive mood by the future in *-rus*, Fut. ii. by the perfect subjunctive *scripserim*.

We must carefully distinguish between Fut. i. and ii. in all subordinate clauses where the principal verb is in the future.

190. A Latin future is constantly to be substituted for the English loosely-used present.

There was no true future in Old English, and we are obliged to use the auxiliaries *shall* and *will*. We still say, "I *return* home to-morrow," for "*cras domum redibo*," or "*rediturus sum*."

(i.) An English *present* tense after *relatives*, or "*when*," "*if*," "*as long as*," "*before*," etc., is to be translated by a *future perfect*, when the action expressed by it is still *future*, but *prior* to something still more future.

Si te rogavero aliquid, nonne respondebis? If I *put* any question to you, will you not answer?

Quum Tullius rure redierit, mittam eum ad te. When Tullius *returns* from the country, I will send him to you.

Quodcunque imperatum erit, fiet. Whatever is ordered shall be done.

The Latin idiom is correct, as the one action must, though now future, be completed (*future perfect*) before the other begins.

(ii.) When the two actions or states are *simultaneous*, but still future, the Latin Future i. is used for an English present.

Dum hic ero te amabo. As long as I *am* here I shall love you.

Facito hoc, ubi voles. Do this when you *please*.

Tum, qui poterunt, veniant. Then let those come who *have* the power.

Obs.—Sometimes the English perfect is used for the Latin future perfect.

Quae quum fecero, Romam ibo. When I *have* done this, I shall go to Rome.

191. This *future perfect*, though rarely met with in the form "shall have" in ordinary English, is exceedingly common in Latin. It is sometimes found even in the principal clause as a substitute for the first future.

Respiravero, si te videro. If once I have seen (*or see*) you, I shall breathe freely: lit. *shall have* breathed; implying that the relief will be instantaneous.

For *videro, viderint*, see 146.

Pluperfect.

192. The pluperfect does not differ materially from the corresponding English tense, "I *had* done, or seen," etc.

But it is used in Latin after relatives and conjunctions to denote *frequency* or *repetition* in past tense.

Quum eo venerat, loco delectabatur. As often as he came there, he was charmed with the situation.

Quos viderat ad se vocabat. Whomever he saw he summoned to him.

For the use of these *imperfects* see 184.

Tenses of the Infinitive.

193. (i.) In the infinitive mood the *present* (*laudare*, etc.) answers to both the *present* and *imperfect* of the indicative.

It expresses time *contemporaneous* with that of the verb on which it depends.

Dico, or dixi, me otiosum esse. I say, or said, that I *am*, or *was*, at leisure. (See 35.)

(ii.) The *perfect* infinitive (*scripsisse*) answers to the *aorist perfect*, *true perfect*, and *pluperfect*, of the indicative.

It denotes time *prior* to that of the verb on which it depends.

Dico me otiosum fuisse. I say that I *was*, *have been*, *had been* at leisure.

The context must decide between the three meanings.

(iii.) The *future* infinitive is formed by the participle in *-rus*.

Dicit, dixit se venturum esse. He says, said, that he *will* or *would* come.

Where there is no participle in *-rus*, and in the passive voice, the periphrasis of *fore ut* must be used.

Spero fore ut convalescat, fore ut urbs capiatur. I hope that he *will* get well, that the city *will* be taken.

Speravi fore ut convaleret, fore ut urbs caperetur. I hoped that he *would* get well, that the city *would* be taken.

(iv.) With *passive* verbs the place of the missing *future infinitive* is often supplied by the supine in *-um*, with the impersonal infinitive *iri*.

Credidit urbem expugnatum iri. He believed (lit. that there was a going (Intr. 42) to take the city) that the city would be taken.

Urbem is governed by the supine which has an active force, and is itself the accusative of *motion to*, after *iri*.

(v.) A *potential* future infinitive is formed for past time, thus:—

Credo hoc te facturum fuisse. I believe you would have done this.

Credo futurum fuisse ut urbs expugnaretur. I believe the city would have been taken.

194. As these remarks are somewhat long, it will be well before doing the exercise to study very carefully the use of the tenses in the following examples on the most important constructions.

1. *Dum haec inter se loquuntur, advesperascebat.*
2. *Jamdiu te expecto . . . expectabam.*
3. *Dixi, judices; vos, cum consedero, judicate.*
4. *Signum pugnandi datum est; stabant immoti milites, respicere, circumspicere; hostes quoque parumper cunctati sunt; mox signa inferre; et jam prope intra teli jactum aderant, cum subito in conspectum veniunt socii.*
5. *Si mihi pares, salvus eris.*
6. *Si mihi parebis, salvus eris.*
7. *Si mihi parueris, salvus eris.*
8. *Si hoc feceris, moriere.*
9. *Veniam, si potero.*
10. *Si hostem videro, vicero.*
11. *Tui, dum vivam, nunquam obliviscar.*
12. *Quemcunque ceperat trucidari jubebat.*
13. *Polliceor me, quum haec scripserim, rediturum esse.*
14. *Pollicitus est se, quum haec scripsisset, rediturum esse.*

Obs.—In the two last examples the 2d future indicative is represented by the *perfect* and *pluperfect* subjunctive; these two tenses represent its force in the subjunctive mood after present and past time respectively.

Exercise 23.

A.

1. I have long been anxious to know the reason of your being so afraid of the nation forgetting¹ you. 2. Both my father and I had for some time been anxious to ascertain your opinion on this question. 3. When you come to Marseilles, I wish² you would ask your brother the reason of my having received no letter from him. 4. My speech is over, gentlemen, and I have sat down, as³ you see of yourselves; do you decide on this question. For myself, I hope, and have long been hoping, that my client will be acquitted by your unanimous⁴ verdict. 5. While the Medes were making these preparations, the Greeks had already met at the Isthmus. 6. Up to extreme old age your father would learn something fresh daily. 7. As often as the enemy stormed a town belonging⁵ to this ill-starred race, they would spare none; women, children, old men, infants, were butchered, without⁶ any distinction being made either of age or sex.

B.

1. He promises to present the man⁷ who shall be the first to scale the wall, with a crown of gold.⁸ 2. When I have returned from Rome, I will tell you⁹ why I sent for you. 3. The Gauls had long been refusing¹⁰ either to go to meet our ambassadors, or to accept the terms which Caesar was offering. 4. Suddenly the enemy came to a halt, but while they¹¹ were losing time, our men raised¹² a cheer, and charged into the centre of the line of their

¹ 138.² See 149, i³ See 67, *Obs.*⁴ See 59. The "your" may either agree with "verdict" or with "all."⁵ Genitive, = "of."⁶ Abl. abs., "no distinction made."⁷ See 72.⁸ See 58. In English we may use either the genitive, or "golden," or turn "gold" into an adjective, by placing it before "crown."⁹ Of course dative: "you" is the remoter object of "tell."¹⁰ See 136, *a*. *Nego* here, because their refusal was expressed in words.¹¹ Use *illi*, to distinguish the enemy from our men. (See 70.)¹² See 186.

infantry. 5. The general had for some time seen that his men were hard pressed by the superior numbers of the enemy, who hurled darts, slingstones, and arrows, and strove to force our men from the hill. 6. I have done my speech, judges: when you¹ have given your verdict it will be clear whether the defendant is going to return home with impunity, or to be punished for his many crimes.

¹ Vos, to be placed first. (See 11, a, b.)

EXERCISE XXIV.

HOW TO TRANSLATE *Can, Could, May, Might, Shall, Must, etc.*

195. The ideas of **possibility, permission, duty, necessity**, are expressed in English by auxiliary verbs, "can," "may," "ought," "should," "must," etc. (Intr. 47.)

Obs.—These words have, in modern English, owing to their constant use as mere auxiliaries, ceased to be used as independent verbs. In Latin no verb has been reduced to this merely auxiliary state, though the verb *sum* is largely used as an auxiliary. (Intr. 49, *Obs.*)

The same ideas are expressed in Latin, partly (1) by the modal verbs (see 42) *possum* and *debeo*; partly (2) by the impersonal verbs *licet*, *oportet*, *decet*, and the impersonal phrase *necesse est, fuit*, etc.; and largely (3) by the so-called participle in *-dus*.

N.B.—In all these cases the difference between the use of the tenses in Latin and English will require great care.

196. **Possibility** is expressed by the modal verb *possum*.

(a.) *Hoc facere possum, potero.* I can do this (now, or in the future).

(b.) *Hoc facere poteram, potui,* I might have done this (past).

Obs.—*Fecisse*, the literal translation of our "have done," would be quite wrong, for it would mean "have finished doing."

197. **Permission** is expressed by the impersonal verb *licet* with the *dative* and *infinitive*.

(a.) *Hoc mihi facere licet, or licebit.* I may do this (now or hereafter).

(b.) *Hoc mihi facere licebat, licuit.* I might have done this (past).

Here again notice *facere* in (b.).

Licet is also used occasionally with the subjunctive.

Hoc facias licet. You may do this. (See 126.)

Obs. 1.—“*May*,” “*might*,” must be translated by *possum* or *licet* according as they mean “I have the *power*,” or “have *permission*.”

Obs. 2.—A very common construction is :

Hoc tibi per me facere licuit. You might have done this, so far as I was concerned, or, I should have allowed you to do this.
Hoc per me facias licebit. I shall leave you free to do this.

198. To express **duty, obligation**, “ought,” “should,” etc., three constructions may be used:—

(i.) The personal verb *debeo*.

(a.) *Hoc facere debes, debebis.* You ought to do this, you should do this (*present and future*).

(b.) *Hoc facere debuisti, debebas.* You ought to, or should, have done, this (*past*).

(ii.) The impersonal verb *oportet*¹ with the accusative and infinitive.

(a.) *Hoc te facere oport-et, -ebit.*

(b.) *Hoc te facere oport-ebat, -uit.*

Obs.—*Oportet* is also used with the subjunctive.

Hoc faceres oportuit. You should have done this.

(iii.) (Commonest of all.) The *participle in -dus*; used either impersonally (*gerund*) with intransitive, or as an adjective (*gerundive*) with transitive verbs. (See Exercises XLIX. and L. on Gerund and Gerundive.)

The person on whom the duty lies is in the dative.

Gerundive—

(a.) *Haec tibi facienda sunt, erunt.* You ought to do this, (*present and future*).

(b.) *Haec tibi facienda erant, fuerunt.* You ought to have done this (*past*).

Gerund—

(a.) *Tibi currendum est.* You must run.

(b.) *Tibi currendum fuit.* You ought to have run.

¹ *Oportet* expresses a duty as binding on oneself; *debeo* the same duty, but rather as owed to others, “I am bound to,” “under an obligation to.” The participle in *-dus* includes both *duty* and *necessity*, and is far commoner than either *oportet* or *necesse est*.

199. To express **necessity**, use either, as above, the participle in *-dus*, which implies both *duty* and *necessity*—

(a.) *Tibi moriendum est, erit*, You *must* die, you will *have* to die;

(b.) *Tibi moriendum fuit, erat*, You *had* to die;

Or, more rarely and to imply *absolute* (properly *logical*) necessity.

(a.) *Tibi mori* (sometimes *moriare*) *necesse¹ est, erit*.

(b.) *Tibi mori* (sometimes *morerere*) *necesse erat, fuit*.

200. There are no words in Latin answering to the words "possible," "impossible," "possibility," "impossibility." They must be translated by substantival *clauses* subordinate to the impersonal phrase *fieri potest* with *ut* or *quin*. (See 125, e; 132, d.)

There was *no possibility* of our escaping. *Non fieri potuit ut effugeremus.*

It is *impossible* for us not to believe this. *Non fieri potest quin hoc credamus.*

Or by a personal use of *possum*,

Non effugere poteramus. Non possumus hoc non credere.

Obs.—*Potest* can be only used impersonally with passive and impersonal verbs. "It is possible to perceive this" is not "*hoc intellegere potest*," but "*hoc intellegi potest*."

201. The case of the predicate after *licet* and *necesse est* should be carefully noticed.

Aliis licet ignavis esse, vobis necesse est viris fortibus esse.

Others may be cowards, you must needs (or perforce) be brave men.

This is in accordance with the natural construction of link verbs. (See Intr. 71.)

202. The use of the infinitive mood with such impersonal verbs as *constat, apparet*, "it is evident" (not "it seems"), etc., has been pointed out (46, c).

It is also used with impersonals, denoting a *feeling* or *emotion*. *Me piget, pudet, taedet, delectat, poenitet, mihi libet*. Thus, *haec me fecisse pudet, poenitet, taedet*, I am ashamed, I repent, am weary, of *having done* this.

¹ *Necesse est* expresses either a purely logical necessity concerning things or ideas, in which case it takes the *accusative* and infinitive, *bis bina quattuor esse necesse est*, "twice two *must needs* be four;" or the same idea of the inevitable as applied to a person, when it takes *dative* and infinitive, or subjunctive, *haec tibi pati*, (or *haec patiare*) *necesse est*.

Also with *pertinet ad, interest* and *refert*, "it is of importance," and with (*mihī*) *placet, videtur*, "it seems good that," (not *it seems that*). With the last two the *ut*-clause is also used.

Mitti legatos,
Ut mitterentur legati, { *senatui placuit, visum est.* It was
resolved by, or it seemed good to, the
Senate that ambassadors should be sent.
(See 46, b.)

Exercise 24.

1. We ought long ago to have listened to the teaching of so great a philosopher¹ as this. 2. Was it not your duty to sacrifice your own life and your own interests to the welfare of the nation? 3. The conquered and the coward (*pl.*) may be slaves, the asserters of their country's freedom must needs be free. 4. I blush at having persuaded you to abandon this noble undertaking. 5. You had my leave to warn your friends and relations not to run headlong into such danger and ruin. 6. It was impossible for a citizen of Rome² to consent to obey a despot of this kind. 7. You might have seen what the enemy was doing, but perhaps you preferred to be improvident and blind. 8. This (is what) you ought to have done; you might have fallen fighting in battle; and you were bound to die a thousand deaths rather than sacrifice the nation to your own interests. 9. Are you not ashamed of having in your old age, in order to please your worst enemies, been false to your friends, and betrayed your country? 10. Do³ not be afraid; I shall leave you to come to Rome as often as you please; and when you come⁴ there⁵ be sure you stay in my house if you can. 11. Twice two must needs be four; it does not follow⁶ that we must all consult always our own interest.

¹ 88, *Obs.*

² 58.

³ 143.

⁴ Tense? (See 190, i.)

⁵ For "and there" use "whither," *quo*. (See 78.)

⁶ *Non idcirco*, lit. "we must not for that reason."

EXERCISE XXV.

CASES.

General Remarks.

203. There is nothing in which Latin differs more from English than in what are called its *cases*.

By **Case** we mean such a change in the form of a noun (substantive, adjective, pronoun, or participle) as marks its relation to other words in a sentence.

204. These changes consist in the substitution of one *movable* and *variable termination* for another. Thus *Petrus Petro carus est*, Peter is dear to Peter; *Petrus dominum secutus est*, Peter followed his master. We have here three different cases, *Petrus*, *Petro*, *dominum*, but the same change of meaning, which Latin represents by different terminations, *Petro*, *dominum*, we express in English,¹ not by a change in the termination of the word, but by introducing the preposition *to* in the one case, and by the order of the words in the other; instead of saying *Petrus dominum secutus est*, we place Peter *before*, master *after*, the verb. (See Intr. 14.)

205. In Latin the order of the words will tell us little or nothing of the relation of a noun to the rest of the sentence; the exact relation of the noun is marked by its case; but as there are only six or at most seven cases, and the number of relations which language has to express is far greater than six or seven, the case-system is largely assisted by a great number of *prepositions*, which help to give precision and clearness to the meaning of the case.

206. The word "case" is an English form of a Latin word, *casus* (Gk. *πτῶσις*), used by grammarians to denote a *falling*, or deviation, from what they held to be the true or proper form of the word. The nominative was called, fancifully enough, the *casus rectus*, as that form of the word which stood *upright*, or in its natural position. The other cases were called *casus obliqui*, as *slanting* or falling over from this position; and by *declinatio*, or "declension," was meant the whole system of these deviations, or, as we call them, *inflexions*.

¹ The English language once possessed, as German does still, a case-system; but this only survives in the strictly *possessive* case, "Queen's speech," etc., and in certain pronouns *he*, *him*; *who*, *whose*, *whom*, etc.

207. The Latin cases are six in number; the **Nominative**, **Accusative**, **Dative**, **Ablative**, **Genitive**, **Vocative**. Besides these there is a case, nearly obsolete in the classical period of Latin, the **Locative**.

208. (i.) The **Nominative** indicates the subject of the verb.

Without such subject, expressed or understood, a verb is meaningless. The nearest approach to the absence of a nominative is in such impersonal forms of intransitive verbs as *curritur*, "there is a running," *pugnatum est*, "there was fighting." (See Intr. 42.)

It was called the *casus nominativus*, as denoting the *name* of a person or thing—*Caesar, Roma, domus*.

209. (ii.) The **Accusative** completes the meaning of a transitive verb by denoting the immediate object of its action. *Te video*, I see *you*. (Intr. 37, 38.)

It was called the *casus accusativus*, interpreted as being that which we use to name a person whom we blame. But the original name (*αἰτιατική*) was probably given to it as denoting the *αἰτία*, or cause of the action of the transitive verb.

In English it is usually marked by following the verb, as the nominative by preceding it. "The sun illuminates the world;" "the world feels the sunlight."

In Latin it more often precedes the verb.

Its sense, possibly its earliest, of *motion towards* is still marked by its use after prepositions, implying this idea, *ad, in, sub*, and by its use with the names of towns to denote the same idea without a preposition: *Romam ibo*, I shall go to Rome.

It is used also as the subject of verbs in the infinitive mood, *te hoc dicere*, "that you should say this."

210. (iii.) The **Dative** is mainly used to represent the remoter object, or the person or thing *interested in* the action of the verb.

It was called the *casus dativus* (*πτῶσις δοτική*) as that used when we name a person *to whom* anything is given.

For the great importance and wide use of the Dative with intransitive verbs which are represented in English by verbs really or apparently transitive, see Intr. 36.

These three cases then, the *nominative, accusative, and dative*, are most intimately connected with the *verb*, as

representing the one its *subject*, the other two the *objects* to which its action is *primarily* and *secondarily* directed.

211. (iv.) The **Ablative** is also closely connected with the verb, but in a different manner; it is an *adverbial* case, *i.e.* it is, like the adverb, an attendant on, or *satellite* of, the verb. It gives further particulars as to the mode of action of the verb in addition to those supplied by its nearer and remoter object. (See Intr. 16.) Its functions are very wide, for it can express the *source, cause, instrument, time, place, manner, circumstances*, of the action of the verb, as well as the point *from* which *motion* takes place.

Horā eum septimā vidi. I saw him *at* the seventh hour.

Ense eum interfeci. I slew him *with* a sword.

Romā profectus est. He set out *from* Rome.

These are only three examples of the many and various senses in which this case is used.

It was called the *casus ablativus* (πτῶσις ἀφαιρετική) as indicating, among its other meanings, the person *from* whom anything is *taken*; or the place *from* which it is removed.

212. (v.) The **Locative** case (*locus*), answering to the question, *where? at what place?* remains, as distinct from the ablative, only in certain words.

Romae (-ai), *at* Rome; Londini, *at* London.

(Compare *ibi, ubi*, there, where?) It also is therefore an *adverbial* case.

213. All these cases then are closely connected with the verb. The nominative sets, so to speak, the verb in motion: its movement is completed and directed by the other cases.

214. (vi.) The **Genitive**, on the other hand, is an attendant on *nouns* rather than on *verbs*. The main use of a noun in the genitive is to define or qualify another noun (substantive, pronoun, adjective, or participle), to which it is closely attached, or of which it is predicated.

Compare "Gallos *vicit*" with "Gallorum *victor*," "te *amat*" with "tui *est amantissimus*."

Hence its extremely common use as a substitute for the adjective.

Vir summae virtutis = vir optimus.

Its use in combination with verbs (*memini, obliviscor, indigeo*) is quite exceptional. (See 228, *Obs.*)

It was called the *casus genitivus* as representing descent or race, *regis filius*; but the Greek *πτῶσις γενική* probably meant the *defining* case, that which added the *γένος* or class to which a word belonged. It was also sometimes called *possessivus*, sometimes *patricius*: *Philippi filius*.

215. (vii.) The **Vocative** case, *vocativus* (*κλητική*), is the form used in addressing a person: *fili, my son*. As a mere *interjection* (*Intr.* 28) it does not affect the syntax of the sentence.

The Nominative.

216. There is no special difficulty in the syntax of the nominative.

The accusative after the active verb (the *object*) becomes the nominative (the *subject*) to the passive verb.

Brutus Caesarem interfecit. Brutus killed Caesar. But,
Caesar a Bruto interfectus est. Caesar was killed by Brutus.
Urbem obsidere coeperunt; urbs obsideri coepta est.

(With passive verbs the passive of the verb *coepi* is used.)

Obs.—It is often advisable in translating from Latin into English, and *vice versa*, to substitute one voice for the other. Thus, to prevent ambiguity, “I know that Brutus killed Caesar” should be translated by *scio Caesarem a Bruto interfectum esse*, not by *Caesarem Brutum interfecisse*. *Aio te, Aeacida, Romanos vincere posse* is an instance of oracular ambiguity, which should be carefully avoided in writing Latin.

217. It has been already explained that many English *transitive* verbs are represented in Latin by *intransitive* verbs, *i.e.* verbs which complete their sense, not by the aid of the *accusative*, but by that of the *dative*. (See *Intr.* 36.)

The passive voice of such verbs can only be used *impersonally* (see 5); hence the *nominative* of an English

sentence is often represented in Latin by the *dative*, combined with a passive verb used impersonally.

Nemini a nobis nocetur. No one is hurt by us.

Puero imperatum est ut regem excitaret. The servant was ordered to wake the king.

Tibi a nullo creditur.¹ You are believed by no one.

Gloriae tuae invidetur. Your glory is envied.

Obs.—The same impersonal construction is used in the passive with those intransitive verbs which complete their sense by a preposition and substantive.

Ad urbem pervenimus. We reached the city.

Jam ad urbem perventum est. The city was now reached.

218. This impersonal construction constantly represents the nominative of an English abstract or verbal noun.²

In urbe maxime trepidatum est. The greatest confusion reigned in the city.

Ad arma subito concursum est. There was a sudden rush to arms.

Acriter pugnatum est. The fighting was fierce.

Satis ambulatum est. We have had enough of walking.

Obs.—In such phrases the English *adjective* will be represented by a Latin *adverb*.

219. With this impersonal construction of the passive when used in the infinitive, *potest*, *potuit*, etc., are used impersonally (never otherwise, see 200, Obs.); as also an impersonal passive form of some modal verbs, as *coeptum est*, *desitum est*.

Huic culpae ignosci potest. It is possible to pardon this fault.

Resisti non potuit. Resistance was impossible.

Jam pugnari coeptum (desitum) est. The fighting has now begun (ceased).

220. The use of the nominative with the infinitive when combined with a modal verb has been pointed out: *otiosus esse cupio*, *debeo*, *incipio*, etc. (see 42), I desire, am bound, begin, etc., to be at leisure. So also its use with *videor*, *credor*, *narror*, etc.: *videor*, *credor*, *dicor servus fuisse*, it seems, is believed, said, etc., that I was a slave. (See 43.)

These points, as well as the indefinite and unexpressed nominative with impersonal verbs and such phrases as *credunt*, *dicunt*, etc. (44) have been already mentioned; so that the following exercises will be mainly recapitulatory.

¹ i.e. "You are believed *in*, or *trusted*, by no one." *Credo* in this sense is intransitive and governs a dative; in the sense of "I believe" or "think," it follows the usual construction of *verba sentiendi*. "You are believed by no one to have done this" would be *a nullo hoc fecisse crederis*. (See 43.)

² See Intr. 42.

Exercise 25.

A.

1. Your goodness will be envied. 2. Liars are never believed. 3. But for you¹ (*pl.*), do you not want to be free? 4. Do not become slaves; slaves will be no more pardoned than freemen. 5. It seemed that you made no answer to his² question. 6. So far from being hated by us, you are even favoured. 7. For myself,³ it seems to me that I have acted rightly; but you possibly take a different view. 8. I will ask which of the two is favoured by the king. 9. The fighting has been fierce to-day; the contest will be longer and more desperate to-morrow.

B.

1. Thereupon a sudden⁴ cry arose in the rear, and a strange⁴ confusion reigned along⁵ the whole line of march. 2. When I said "yes" you believed me; I cannot understand why you refuse to trust my word when I say "no." 3. When⁶ a boy I was with difficulty persuaded not to become a sailor, and face the violence of the sea, the winds, and storms: as an old man I prefer sitting at leisure at home to either sailing or travelling: you perhaps have the same views.⁷ 4. You ought to have been content with such good fortune as this, and never (110) to have made it your aim to endanger everything by making excessive demands.⁷ 5. So far from cruelty having been shown in our case, a revolt and rebellion on the part of our forefathers has been twice over pardoned by England. 6. It seems that your brother was a brave man, but it is pretty well allowed⁸ that he showed himself rash and improvident in this matter. 7. It seems that he was the first of⁹ that nation to wish to become our fellow-subject, and it is said that he was the last who preserved in old age the memory of (their) ancient liberties.

¹ "But for you," *Vos vero*; "for" = "as for," and is simply emphatic. The emphasis is given in Latin by the use and place of *vos*. (11, a.)

² To him questioning.

³ *Equidem*.

⁴ Adjectives will become adverbs. (See 218, *Obs.*)

⁵ "Along" may be expressed by the ablative of place.

⁶ See 63.

⁸ = agreed on.

⁷ "Views," etc., not to be expressed, see 54: cf. 91. ⁹ *ex*.

EXERCISE XXVI.

APPOSITION.

Apposition is not confined to the nominative; but it is more often used with the nominative and accusative than with other cases.

The general rule was given in 3; see also 227.

221. The substantive in apposition stands in the relation of an adjective to the substantive with which it is combined; in *Thebae*, *Boeotiae caput*, the words in apposition define *Thebes* by adding the special quality of its being *the capital of Boeotia*.

Te ducem sequimur. We follow you *as*,¹ or *in the capacity of*, our leader.

Hence if the substantive be *feminine*, use the *feminine form*, whenever it exists, of the substantive *in apposition*.

Usus, magister egregius. Experience, an admirable teacher.

But—*Philosophia, magistra morum.* Philosophy, the teacher of morals.

222. Where a geographical expression, such as “city,” “island,” “promontory,” is defined in English by *of*, with a proper name, apposition is used in Latin. Thus—

Urbs Veii, the city of Veii; *insula Cyprus*, the island of Cyprus; *Athenas, urbem inclytam*, the renowned city of Athens.

Obs.—A similar explanatory “of” may be represented in Latin by the word *res* in apposition to another substantive.

Libertas, res pretiosissima. The precious possession of freedom.

¹ We must always ask what *as* means. “We follow you as (=as though) a God” is, *te quasi Deum sequimur*.

223. Certain substantives are regularly used in apposition as adjectives.

Cum filio adolescentulo. With a son *in early youth*.

Cum exercitu tirone. With a *newly levied* army.

Nemo¹ pictor, no painter ; always nemo (never *nullus*) Romanus, no Roman.

224. The Romans did not combine, as we do, an adjective of praise or blame with a proper name (rarely with a word denoting a person) unless by way of *cognomen* or *title*, as *C. Laelius Sapiens*.

They substituted *vir* (or *homo*) with an adjective, in apposition.

“The learned Cato” is “*Cato, vir doctissimus*.”

“Your gallant or excellent brother” is “*Frater tuus, vir fortissimus, optimus*.”

“The abandoned Catiline” is “*Catilina, homo perditissimus*.” (See 57, a.)

Obs. 1.—This appositional use of *vir* or *homo* with an adjective often supplies the place of the absent participle of *esse*.

*Haec ille, homo*² *innocentissimus, perpessus est*. This is what he, *being* (*i.e. in spite of being*) a perfectly innocent man, endured.

Obs. 2.—Sometimes it represents our “so good, bad, etc., *as*.”

*Te hominem*³ *levissimum, or, te, virum optimum odit*. He hates so trifling a person, so good a man, as you ; or one so good, etc., as you.

225. The substantive or adjective is often used in apposition with an unexpressed personal pronoun.

Mater te appello. I your mother call you ; or it is your mother who calls you.

Omnes adsumus. All of us are here.

Quot estis? How many of you are there ? *Trecenti adsumus*.

“There are three hundred of us here.” (See 297.)

Hoc facitis Romani. This is what you Romans do.

¹ *Nemo* is a substantive : *nullus*, which supplies *nemo* with genitive, ablative, and often dative, an adjective.

² The word in apposition generally follows, unless unusual emphasis is to be conveyed. *Rex* comes before the proper name as applied to hereditary kings, *pro rege Deiotaro*.

³ *Homo* is “a human being” as opposed to an animal or a God : *vir*, “a man” as opposed to a woman or child. Hence *homo* is joined with adjectives of either praise or blame ; *vir* with adjectives of strong praise, *fortissimus, optimus*, etc.

226. The predicate agrees with the principal substantive unless that be the name of a town in the plural, when it naturally agrees with the singular word *urbs* or *oppidum*, etc., in apposition. Thus—

Brutus et Cassius, *spes nostra*, occiderunt. Brutus and Cassius, our (only) hope, have fallen.

But—Thebae, *Boeotiae caput*, *paene deletum* est. Thebes, the capital of Boeotia, was nearly annihilated.

227. **Single words** are used appositionally in all cases; **phrases**, *i.e.* combinations of words, only in the nominative and accusative; in other cases, and with prepositions, a *qui*-clause is substituted.

Extincto Pompeio, quod *hujus reipublicae lumen* fuit.

Ad Leucopetram, quod *agri Rhegini promontorium* est.

Notice in each case the attraction of the relative to the gender of the predicate. (See 83.)

Exercise 26.

1. Philosophy, he says, was (32) the inventor of law,¹ the teacher of morals and discipline. 2. There is a tradition that Apiolae, a city of extreme² antiquity, was taken in this campaign. 3. It is said that your gallant father Flaminius founded in his consulship the flourishing colony of Placentia. 4. Do not, says he, I earnestly implore you, my countrymen, throw away the precious jewels of freedom and honour, to humour a tyrant's caprice. 5. The soldier, in spite of his entire innocence, was thrown into prison; the gallant centurion was butchered then and there. 6. There is a story that this ill-starred king was the first of his race to visit the island of Sicily, and the first to have beheld from a distance the beautiful city of Syracuse. 7. I should scarcely believe that so shrewd a man as your father would have put confidence in these³ promises of his.

¹ See p. 72, n. 2.

² Use adjective "most ancient" for adjectival phrase (p. 17, n. 2, and see 214).

³ "In him making (*participle*) these promises." (54.)

EXERCISE XXVII.

ACCUSATIVE.

228. The **accusative** has been already defined as **the case of the direct or nearer object of the transitive verb.**

It may be said that the direct object of every such verb, including deponents and impersonals, is a word in this case, and in this only.

Te video, te sequimur, te piget, or poenitet.

Obs.—The apparent exceptions are not really exceptions. When we say that in Latin the words *pareo*, I obey, *utor*, I use, *memini*, I remember, govern a *dative*, *ablative*, and *genitive* respectively, we really mean that the Romans put the ideas which we express by these three verbs into a different shape to that which we employ; and that in neither of the three they made use of a transitive verb, combined with its nearer object. In the first case we say, “I obey *you* ;” they said, *tibi pareo*, “I am obedient *to you*.” In the second we say, “I use *you* ;” they said, *utor vobis*, “I serve *myself with you*.” In the third we say, “I remember *you* ;” they said, *tui memini*, “I am mindful of *you*.” In a precisely similar way, where the Romans said *te sequimur*, the Greeks said *σοὶ ἐπόμεθα*, “we are followers *to you*.” They looked, that is, on the person followed as *nearly interested in*, but not, as the Romans did, as the *direct object of*, the action described by the verb (*ἐπόμεθα*).

229. Many intransitive verbs in Latin, as in English, become transitive, when compounded with a preposition. (See *Intr.* 24, and also 24.)

This is especially the case with verbs that express some bodily movement or action; often the compound verb has a special meaning.¹

Urbem oppugno, expugno, obsideo, circumsedeo. I assault, storm, blockade, invest, a city.

Caesarem convenio, circumvenio. I have an interview with, overreach or defraud, Caesar.

¹ *Praestare*, when it means “to excel,” is generally used with a *dat.*, though sometimes with an *acc.*; but with *se*, *praestare* is common as a factitive verb. (See 239.) *Invictum se a laboribus praestitit*, he showed himself invincible by (or on the side of) toils.

Compare "I outran him," "I overcame him," etc.
 Most of these verbs are used freely in the passive. *A te circum-*
ventus sum. I was defrauded by you.

Obs.—*Transducere, transjicere (trajicere)* are used with a double accusative.

Copias Hellespontum transduxit.

Copiae Rhenum trajectae sunt.

So also—*Transjecto Rheno*, abl. abs.

230. Certain verbs of **teaching** (*doceo*), **concealing** (*celo*) **demanding** (*posco, flagito*), **asking questions** (*rogo, interrogo*), may be joined with two accusatives, one of the *person*, another of the *thing*.

Quis mūsicam docuit Epaminondam? Who taught Epaminondas music?

Nihil nos cēlat. He conceals nothing from us.

Verres pārentes pretium pro sepulturā liberūm poscebat.

Verres used to demand of parents a payment for the burial of their children.

Meliora deos flagito. I implore better things of the gods (127).

*Racilius me primum rogavit sententiam.*¹ I was the first whom Racilius asked for his opinion.

231. But this construction is commonest with the neuter pronouns *hoc, illud, nihil*; otherwise *very frequently* (and with some verbs *always*) either the *person* or the *thing* is governed by a *preposition*.

Thus, though *doceo* always takes the accusative of the *person*, unlike *dico, narro*, etc. (*tibi hoc dico, te hoc doceo*), yet *doceo*, to give information, prefers the ablative with *de* for the *thing* told. After *peto* and *postulo*, sometimes after the other verbs of *begging*, the *person* is put in the *abl.* with *a*: and after *rogo, interrōgo*, etc., the *thing* often stands in the *abl.* with *de*.

Haec abs te poposci. I have made this request of you.

De his rebus Caesarem docet. He informs Caesar of these facts.

De hac re te celatum volo. I wish you kept in the dark about this.

¹ *Sententiam rogare* is a technical expression "to ask a senator for his opinion and vote," and the acc. is preserved in the passive: *primus sententiam rogatus sum*, "I was asked *my opinion* first."

But—*Hoc te celatum nolim.* I should be sorry for you to be kept
etc.

Aliud te precamur. We pray you for something else.

But—*Haec omnia a te precamur.* We pray for all these things from
you.

*Hoc te rogo.*¹ I ask you this question.

But—*De hac re te rogo.* I ask you about this. (See 127.)

Haec a vobis postulamus atque petimus. We demand and
claim this of you.

232. Some verbs really intransitive are used occasionally in a transitive sense; such are *horreo* (oftener *perhorresco*), “I shudder,” used for “I fear,” and such figurative expressions as *sitio*, “I am thirsty,” used as “I thirst for,” with accusative. But these constructions are far commoner in poetry than in prose. Compare—

Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae.—VIRG.

233. The accusative after passive verbs of *the thing put on*, or of *the part affected*, is originally an accusative of the object combined with what is called in Greek a *middle verb*.

Longam indutus vestem. Having put on himself a long garment.

Trajectus femur tragula. Having his thigh pierced with a dart.

It is exceedingly common in poetry, both with participles and even with adjectives:—

Os impressa toro, with her face pressed upon the couch;

Os humerosque Deo similis, like a God in face and shoulders;

and is extended, with the aid of the *cognate accusative* (see 236), into a general accusative of reference: as *caetera fulvus*, tawny elsewhere. But it is a rare construction in classical prose.

234. The accusative of the person is used after the impersonal verbs

*Decet atque dedecet,
piget, pudet, poenitet,
taedet atque miseret.*

The last five are joined with a genitive of the cause or object of the feeling denoted.

Eum facti sui neque pudet neque poenitet. He feels neither
shame nor remorse for his deed.

¹ The verb “I ask” (a question), may be turned either by *rogo*, *interrogo*, with the accusative of the person, or by *quaero* with the prep. *ab*, *a*: *ex*, *e*. “I asked him why,” etc., may be turned either by *tum eum interrogavi cur* . . ., or by *tum ab*, or *ex*, *eo quaesivi cur*.

235. The accusative of *motion towards* is found mostly with prepositions, *ad, in, sub*, etc. ; it is also found as expressing the purpose of motion with the supine in *-um*, a verbal noun preserving its active force (see 402) :—

Me has injurias questum mittunt, they send me to complain of these wrongs ;

Sperat rem confectum iri (see 193, iv.), he hopes that the affair will be finished ;

also with certain phrases, as *Venum dare*, to sell ; *inficias eo*, I deny ; and with the accusative of motion to a *town, small island*, and the words *domum* (home), *rus, foras* (out of doors), etc. (See below, 313.)

Exercise 27.

1. As the army mounted up the highest part of the ridge, the barbarians attacked its flanks with undiminished vigour. 2. I have repeatedly warned your brother not to conceal anything from your excellent father. 3. You ought to have been the first to have encountered death, and to have shown yourself the brave son of a gallant father, not to have been the first to have been horrified at a trifling danger. 4. If Caesar leads (190, i.) his troops across the Rhine there will be the greatest agitation throughout the whole of Germany. 5. Our spies have given us much information as to the situation and size of the citadel ; it seems that they wish to keep us in the dark as to¹ the amount and character of the garrison. 6. Having² perceived that all was lost, the general rode in headlong flight past the fatal marsh (*pl.*), and reached the citadel in safety. 7. In order to avoid the heavy burden of administering the government he pleaded his age and bodily³ weakness. 8. Many have coasted along distant lands ; it is believed that he⁴ was the first to sail round the globe. 9. I should be sorry for you to be kept in the dark about my journey, but this request I make of you, not to forget me in my absence. 10. About part of his project he told me everything ; the rest he kept secret even from his brother.

¹ "What is the amount," etc. (See 174.)

² See 14, a.

³ See 59.

⁴ "He" is emphatic = "this man" (*hic*).

EXERCISE XXVIII.

ACCUSATIVE II.

Cognate and Predicative.

236. Another use of the accusative is called the **Cognate accusative**.

Even intransitive verbs such as "I run," "I live," denote some *action*. The result, or range, of this action, added to define the meaning more clearly, is sometimes treated as a *direct object* to the verb, and placed in the accusative case.

Hunc cursum cucurri. I ran this race.

Multa proelia pugnavi. I have fought many battles.

Thus we say in English, "I struck him *a blow*."

It is called the cognate accusative because the substantive is either in form or meaning kindred (*cognatus*) to the verb.

237. The substantive when so used has generally, not always, an adjective or its equivalent attached to it.

Longam vitam vixi. Long is the life I have led.

Has notavi notas. I set down these marks.

But its commonest use in prose is with neuter pronouns, *hoc, illud, idem*, and with neuter plural adjectives, as *pauca, multa*, etc., and the word *nihil*. *Hoc laetor, illud glorior* (instead of, *hac re laetor, de illa re glorior*), "this is the meaning of my joy;" "this is my boast." So—

Illud tibi assentior, in this I agree with you. *Nihil mihi succenset*, he is in no way angry with me. *Idem gloriatur*, he makes the same boast. *Multa peccat*, he commits many sins. (See 54.)

With these verbs the accusative of a substantive could not be used.

238. This accusative is the origin of many constructions :—

- (i.) The adverbial use of *multum, minimum, nescio quid, quantum*.
- (ii.) The *poetical* use of the neuter singular and plural of many adjectives : *dulce ridentem*, sweetly smiling ; and even in prose : *majus exclamat*, he raises a louder cry.
- (iii.) Such adverbial expressions as *id temporis*, at that time ; *cum id aetatis puero*, with a boy of that age ; *tuam vicem doleo*, I grieve for your sake.
- (iv.) It is no doubt the origin of the accusative of *space, of time, and of distance*. *Tres annos absum*, I have been away for three years ; *tria millia (passuum) processi*, I advanced three miles.

239. The **Predicative**¹ accusative is quite different from the cognate. It is an additional accusative necessary to complete the meaning of a large class of transitive verbs, which in the passive are little more than link verbs, and have therefore the same case before and after them. (See Intr. 49.)

Ego mater tua appellor. I am called your mother.

Me matrem tuam appellant. They call me your mother.

These verbs, as “containing the idea of *making* by deed, word, or thought,”² are called *factitive* verbs.

Me consulem creant. They make me consul.

Se virum bonum praestitit. He proved himself a good man.

240. To this belong such phrases as

Haec res me sollicitum habuit. This made me anxious.

Mare infestum habuit. He infested, or beset, the sea.

Haec missa facio. I dismiss these matters.

And even such uses as—

Hoc cognitum, compertum, mihi persuasum, habeo. I am certain, assured, convinced of this. (See 188.)

Obs. 1. We may compare the accusative after *volo* in such phrases as *te salvum volo*, I wish for your safety ; *tibi consultum volo*, I wish your good consulted, where the link verb *esse* is rarely found.

¹ The *exclamatory* use of the accusative may be classed under the head of the predicative,—*miserum hominem!* *O spem vanissimam!* “wretched that he is!” “how vain the hope!” It may be compared with a similar use of the infinitive,—*te*, sometimes *te-ne, hoc dicere!*

² Dr. Kennedy’s Latin Grammar.

Obs. 2.—In place of this accusative other phrases are common. [Verbs of *thinking*, etc., are rarely treated as factitive verbs.]

I consider you *as my friend*. *Te amicorum in numero habeo.*

I look on this *as certain*. *Hoc pro certo habeo.*

I behaved *as a citizen*. *Me pro cive gessi.* (See 221 and note.)

241. The English verb "I show" is used in a sense which cannot be expressed in Latin by *monstro* or *ostendo*.

"He *showed* himself a man of courage," or "he *showed* courage" is *virum fortem se praestitit*, or *praebuit*; or *fortissime se gessit*; or *fortissimus extitit*.

Exercise 28.

Before doing this Exercise read carefully 54; also, for the different senses of "such," 86.

1. And perhaps he is himself going to commit the same fault as his ancestors have repeatedly committed. 2. He makes many complaints, many lamentations; at this one thing he rejoices, that¹ you are ready to make him your friend. 3. For myself, I fear he will keep the whole army anxious for his² safety, such is his want of caution and prudence. 4. England had long covered the sea with her fleets; she now ventured at last to carry her soldiers across the Channel and land them on the continent. 5. The rest of her allies Rome left alone; the interests of Hiero, the most loyal of them all, she steadily consulted. 6. Whether he showed himself wise or foolish I know not, but a boy of that age will not be allowed to become a soldier; this at least I hold as certain. 7. This is the life that I have led, judges; you possibly feel pity for such a life; for myself I would³ venture to make this boast, that I feel neither shame,⁴ nor weariness, nor remorse for it. 8. He behaved so well at this trying crisis that I hardly know whether to admire his courage most or his prudence.

¹ See 41, b.

² 11, e.

³ See 149, i.

⁴ 234.

EXERCISE XXIX.

DATIVE.

I. Dative with Verbs.

242. The general meaning of the **Dative** has been explained above (210). It expresses the person or thing *interested in*, or *affected by*, the state or action described by the verb, otherwise than as the direct object.

As the accusative answers the question, *whom? what?* so the dative answers the question, *to or for whom or what?*

243. In English the difference is often obliterated. "He built *me* a house;" "he saddled *him* the horse;" "I paid *them* their debt;" "I told *him* my story"—are equally correct sentences with "He built a house *for me*;" "I told my story *to Caesar*," etc. In translating **therefore into Latin we must look to the meaning rather than to the form of the word**, and use the dative of the *recipient*, or *person affected*, with verbs of *giving*, *telling* (except *doceo*), and even with those of *taking away*.

Multa ei pollicitus sum. I have made *him* many promises.

Poenas mihi persolvat. He shall pay *me* the penalty.

*Omnia nobis ademisti.*¹ You have taken *from us* everything.

244. A very large number of verbs which in English are, or appear to be, transitive, are in Latin intransitive, and complete their meaning not by an accusative but by a dative. (See 228, *Obs.*) Such are—

(a.) Verbs of **aiding, favouring, obeying, pleasing, profiting**, etc.

Opitular, subvenio, faveo, studeo, pareo, obedio, placeo, prosum.

¹ Compare the French *arracher à*, "to tear from."

(b.) Verbs of **injuring, opposing, displeasing.**

Noceo, adversor, obsto, repugno, displiceo, etc.

(c.) Verbs of **commanding, persuading, trusting, distrusting, sparing, envying, being angry.**

Impero, praecipio, suadeo, fido, diffido, parco, ignosco, invideo, irascor, succenseo, etc.

(*Confido* takes dative of *person*, ablative of *thing* relied on.)

Fortibus favet fortuna. It is the brave whom¹ fortune favours.

Haec res omnibus hominibus nocet. This fact injures the whole world.

Legibus paruit consul. He obeyed the law in his consulship.

Victis victor pepercit. He spared the vanquished in the hour of victory.

Non tibi sed exercitu meo confisus sum. It was not on you but on my army that I relied.

Obs.—It has already been said that these verbs must be used impersonally in the passive.

Mihi repugnatur. I am resisted.

Tibi diffiditur. You are distrusted. (See 217.)

245. But certain verbs of this class are transitive in Latin also.

Juvo, adjuvo; delecto; laedo, offendo:

Jubeo, hortor; veto, prohibeo; rego, guberno.

Libris me delecto. I amuse myself with books.

Offendit neminem. He offends nobody.

Haec laedunt oculos. These things hurt the eye.

Fortuna fortes adjuvat. Fortune helps the bold.

246. The impersonal verbs *accidit, contingit, expedit, libet, licet, placet*, are joined with a dative, not, as *oportet*, and those enumerated in 234, with an accusative.

Hoc tibi dicere libet. It is your pleasure, suits your fancy, to say this.

¹ See 156, *Obs.*

247. Many Latin verbs require, to complete their sense, both an accusative and a dative, arranged however in a way quite different to that of nouns joined with the corresponding verb in English.

Mortem mihi *minatus est*. He threatened me *with* death.
Pecuniam nobis *imperavit*. He ordered us *to supply,*
or exacted from us, money.

Frumentum iis *suppeditavit*. He supplied them *with* corn.

Vitam vobis *adimunt*. They are robbing you *of* life.

Facta sua nulli *probavit*. He won no one's approval *for* his acts.

Hanc rem tibi *permisi* or *mandavi*. I intrusted you *with* this.

Haec peccata mihi *condonavit*. He pardoned me *for* these offences.

248. Many transitive Latin verbs, as *metuo*, *consulo*, *caveo*, *prospicio*, *credo*, etc., are also used intransitively with a dative in a different sense to that which they bear with the accusative.

Compare, *te metuo*, *timeo*, with *nihil tibi metuo*, etc., I have no fears for you. *Te consulo*, I ask *your opinion*; *tibi consulo*,¹ I attend to, consult, *your interests*. *Te* (or *a te*) *caveo*, I am on my guard *against* you; *tibi caveo*, I am taking care *for your interests*. *Tempestatem prospicio*, I *foresee* a storm; *saluti tuae provideo*, I provide *for your safety*. *Te credo hoc fecisse*, I believe you to have done this; *tibi hoc facienti credo*, I believe you (trust you) while you do this. *Culpā vācat*, he is *free from* crime; *philosophiae vācat*, he *has time for* (he studies) philosophy.

249. *Tempero* and *moderor* in the sense of "to govern" or "direct" have the *accusative*; when they mean "to set limits to" they have the *dative*. *Temperare ab aliquā re* is "to abstain from," and hence (also with the dative), "to spare."

Hanc civitatem *leges moderantur*. This state is *governed* by law. (216, Obs.)

Fac animo modereris. Be sure you *restrain* your feelings, or temper.

Ab inermibus or *inermibus* (dative) *temperatum est*. The unarmed were spared. (The past participle of *parco* is rare.)

¹ A very common phrase is *tibi consultum* or *cautum volo*. (See 240, Obs. 1.)

250. *Dono, circumdo*, and some other verbs, take either a *dative* of the person and an *accusative* of the thing, or an *accusative* of the person and an *ablative* of the thing.

Circumdat urbem muro; or, *circumdat murum urbi*. He surrounds the city with a wall.

Ciceroni immortalitatem donavit; or, *Ciceronem immortalitate donavit*. (The Roman people) conferred immortality on Cicero.

So *induit se veste*, or *vestem sibi induit (exuit)*, he puts on (or off) his dress.

Exercise 29.

A.

1. I have long been warning you whom it is your duty to guard against, whom to fear. 2. I know that one so good as¹ your father will always provide for his children's safety. 3. It is impossible² to get any one's approval for such³ a crime as this. 4. On my asking⁴ what I was to do, whether and how and when⁵ I had offended him, he made no reply (25). 5. Is it⁶ your country's interest, or your own that you (*pl.*) wish consulted? 6. I pardoned him for many offences; he ought not to have shown such cruelty toward you. 7. In his⁷ youth I was his opponent; in his age and weakness I am ready to assist him. 8. I foresee many political storms, but I fear neither for the nation's safety nor for my own.

B.

1. It is said that he wrenched the bloody dagger from the assassin, raised⁸ it aloft, and flung it away on the ground. 2. Do not (*pl.*) taunt with his lowly birth one who has done such good service to his country. 3. It matters not whether⁹ you cherish anger against me or not; I have no fears for my own safety; you may¹⁰ henceforth threaten me with death daily, if you please.¹¹ 4. You

¹ See 224, *Obs.* 2.

² See 125, *e, f.*

³ 88, *Obs.*

⁴ "To me asking," *participle.*

⁵ Why not *quum*? (See 157, ii.)

⁶ See 156.

⁷ 63.

⁸ Participle passive. (15.)

⁹ See 168.

¹⁰ Future of *licet*. (See 197.)

¹¹ See 190, ii.

were believed, and must have¹ been believed, for all were agreed (*imperf.*) that you had never broken your word. 5. He complained that the office with which the nation had just intrusted² him had not only been shared with others, but would be entirely taken away from him, by this law. 6. You have deprived us of our liberties and rights in our absence (61), and perhaps to-morrow you intend³ to wrench from us our lives and fortunes. 7. The soldiers were all slain to a man, but the unarmed were spared.⁴ 8. We are all of us⁵ ignorant of the reason⁶ for so gentle a prince as ours exacting from his subjects such enormous quantities of corn and money. 9. He never spared any one⁷ who had withstood him, or pardoned any who had injured him. 10. I have always wished your interests protected; but I did not wish one so incautious⁸ and rash as you consulted on (*de*) this matter.

¹ Use participle in *-dus*. (199.)

² Mood? (See 77.)

³ 14, c.

⁴ See 249.

⁵ See 225.

⁶ See 174, a.

⁷ Use *nemo unquam*. (See 110.)

⁸ Use *incautus* (224, Obs. 2).

EXERCISE XXX.

DATIVE—Continued.

II. Dative with Verbs.

251. The verb *sum* can of course never be transitive, and therefore its sense is naturally completed by the dative; we can say,

Erat ei domi filia, he had a daughter at home;

and most of its compounds, *adsum*, *desum*, *intersum*, *obsum*, *praesum*, *prosum*, *supersum*, are joined with a dative.

Mihi adfuit, his rebus non interfuit. He gave me the benefit¹ of his presence, he took no part in these matters.

Obs.—*Insum* is oftener than not followed by the preposition *in*, *absum* by *a*, *ab*.

252. The dative is used with a very large number of verbs compounded with prepositions, such as—

*ad, ante, cum (con-),
in, inter, ob,
post, sub, and prae.*

Also with the adverbs *bene, satis, male*. These verbs may be divided into four classes.

253. (i.) Many are intransitive and take the dative alone.

As, among many others—

Assentari, to flatter; *imminere*, to hang over, threaten (*intrans.*); *confidere* (see 282, *Obs.*), to trust in; *instare, insistere* (sometimes with *acc.*), to press on, urge; *intercedere*, to put a veto on; *obstare, repugnare*, to resist; *occurrere, obviam ire*, to meet; *obsequi*, to comply with; *satisfacere*, to satisfy; *maledicere*, to abuse. (See 244.)

¹ A very common meaning of *adsum* with dative, "I am at hand to aid."

(ii.) Others are transitive, and complete their meaning with both the accusative and the dative.

Te illi posthabeo. I place you behind him (=illum tibi antepono), I prefer him to you.

Se periculis objecit. He exposed himself to dangers.

Mortem sibi conscivit. } He committed suicide, "laid violent
Vim sibi intulit. } hands on himself."

Te exercitui praefecerunt. They have placed you at the head of the army.

Bellum nobis indixit, intulit. He declared, he made, war against us.

(iii.) Some are simply transitive verbs and take the accusative. (See 229.)

Adūlari, to fawn upon; *aversari*, to loathe; *atingere*, to touch lightly; *alloqui*, to speak (kindly) to; *irridere*, to deride (sometimes dat., as also *adūlari*).

(iv.) Others require a preposition, in place of the dative.

Haec res ad me (never mihi) pertinet, or attinet. This concerns me.

Hoc mecum communicavit. He imparted this to me.

Ad scelus nos impellit. He is urging us to crime.

Ad urbem pervenit. He reached the city.

In rempublicam incumbere. To devote one's-self to the nation, or the national cause.

No universal rule can be given, and the usage of Latin authors must be carefully watched.

Exercise 30.

1. Possibly one so base as you¹ will not hesitate to prefer slavery to honour. 2. He says² that as a young man he took no part in that contest. 3. He promises never to fail his friends. 4. To my question who was at the head of the army he made no reply. 5. All of us know well the baseness of failing³ our friends in a trying crisis. 6. I pledge myself not to be wanting either⁴ to the time, or to the general, or to the opportunity; but possibly fortune is opposing our designs. 7. It is said that Marcellus wept over the fair city of Syracuse.⁵

¹ 224, Obs. 2; *tu* should be expressed. (See 334, ii.)

² See 33.

⁴ "Either," "or," after *not* will be *neque*.

³ See 94, 95.

⁵ See 222.

8. For myself, I can scarcely believe¹ that so gentle a prince as ours could have acted so sternly. 9. In the face of these dangers which are threatening the country, let all of us devote ourselves to the national cause. 10. It concerns his reputation immensely for us to be assured whether he fell in battle or laid violent hands on himself. 11. You ought to have gone out to meet your gallant brother; you preferred to sit safely at home. 12. I would fain know whether he is going to declare and make war on his country, or to sacrifice his own interests to the nation. 13. To prevent his urging others to a like crime I reluctantly laid the matter before the magistrates. 14. He never consented either to fawn upon the powerful, or to flatter the mob; he always relied on himself, and would² expose himself to any danger. 15. Famine is threatening us daily; the townsmen are urging the governor to surrender the city to the enemy; he refuses³ to impart his resolution to me, and I am at a loss what to do.

¹ 149, i.

² Imperfect. (See 184.)

³ See 136, a.

EXERCISE XXXI.

DATIVE—Continued.

III. The Dative with Adjectives and Adverbs.

254. The dative is used not only with *verbs*, but also with **adjectives** (and even **adverbs**), to mark the person or thing *affected by the quality* which the adjective denotes.

Such are adjectives which signify *advantage, likeness, agreeableness, usefulness, fitness, facility*, etc. (with their *opposites*). So—

*Res populo*¹ *grata*. A circumstance pleasing to the people.

Puer patri similis. A child like his father.

Consilium omnibus utile. A policy useful to all.

Tempora virtutibus infesta. A time fatal to virtues.

Convenienter naturae vivendum est. We should live agreeably to nature.

In all these cases the dative answers the question, *to* or *for* whom, or what? and the English will be a sufficient guide.

255. But the construction is not invariable.

Thus, *similis* takes the genitive of a *pronoun*, and usually of a *person* ("the counterpart," or "in the likeness," of). So—

Pompeii, tui, similis. Resembling Pompey, or you.

Veri simile. Probable.

Nulla res similis sui manet. Nothing remains like itself.

So also—*Hoc quidem vitium non proprium senectutis est*. This vice is not the special property of old age.

Obs.—Many of these take different constructions: *utilis, aptus, idoneus*, ad *rem*; *benevölus* erga, or in, *aliquem*; *alienus* ab *aliquā re*: *assuetus, assuefactus*, "accustomed to," are joined with the ablative, *insuetus* with the genitive.

256. *Aequalis, affīnis, vicīnus, finitimus, propinquus, amicus, inimicus*, when used as *substantives*, are joined with the genitive, or a possessive pronoun (*meus, tuus*, etc.).

¹ Or *in vulgus*; the form *vulgo* is only used as an adverb.

Propior, nearer, *proximus*, nearest, take the *dative*, but sometimes the *accusative*, especially in their literal sense. Their adverbs *prope*, *propius*, *proxime*, take the *accusative*.

Hi homines prope te sedebant. These men were sitting near you.

Thus, *nobis vicini*, "near us," but, *vicini nostri*, "our neighbours;" *Cicero-is* or *-i inimicissimi*, Cicero's worst foes.

The construction therefore varies according as they are regarded as adjectives or substantives. (See 55.)

Exercise 31.

1. I could not doubt that falsehood was most inconsistent with your brother's character. 2. All of us are apt to love those¹ like ourselves. 3. I fear that in so trying a time as² this so trifling a person³ as your friend will not be likely to⁴ turn out like his illustrious father. 4. This⁵ circumstance was most acceptable to the mass of the people, but at the same time⁶ most distasteful to the king. 5. He had long been an opponent of his father's policy, whom in (*abl.*) almost every point he himself most closely resembled. 6. He was both a relation of my father and his close friend from boyhood; he was also⁶ extremely well disposed to myself. 7. For happiness, said he, which⁷ all of us value above every blessing, is common to kings and herdsmen, rich and poor. 8. To others he was, it seemed,⁸ most kindly disposed, but he was, I suspect,⁸ his own worst enemy. 9. He is a man far removed from all suspicion of bribery, but I fear that he will not be acquitted by such an unprincipled judge as this. 10. It was, he used to say,⁹ the special peculiarity of kings to envy men¹⁰ who had done¹¹ them¹² the best service.

¹ See 346.

² 88, *Obs.*

³ 224, *Obs.* 2.

⁴ 139.

⁹ Relative. (See 78.)

⁶ *Idem.*

⁷ 95, *Obs.*

⁸ 32, *b*, and 43.

Tense? (184.)

¹⁰ 72.

¹¹ Mood? (See 77.)

¹² *se.* (See 349.)

EXERCISE XXXII.

DATIVE—Continued.

IV. Special Uses of the Dative.

257. The following idiomatic uses of the dative should be carefully noticed.

The dative is used where we should use a *possessive pronoun* or the *genitive*.

It thus gives *greater prominence* to the person mentioned.

Tum Pompeio ad pedes se projecere. Then they threw themselves at *Pompey's* feet.

Hoc mihi spem minuit. This lowered *my* hopes.

Gladium ei e manibus extorsit. He forced the sword out of *his* hands.

Hoc omnibus est in ore. This is on *every one's* lips.

258. The dative of the person interested is sometimes used where we should use the preposition "by," answering to the ablative of the agent

(i.) It is joined with the participle in *-dus*, when used to imply duty or necessity. The person on whom the duty lies is in the dative. (See 198, iii.)

Hoc tibi faciendum fuit. "This ought to have been done by you."

(ii.) The dative is used with other passive participles where the agent is looked on rather as the *person interested* than as the actual agent; especially with verbs of *seeing, thinking, hearing, planning*, etc.

Haec omnia mihi perspecta et considerata sunt. All these points have been studied and weighed *by me*, lit. *for me, in my eyes*.

Hoc mihi probatum ac laudatum est. This has won my approval and praise = been approved of and praised *by me*.

259. The last idiomatic use of the dative is that in which it is used to express a *result* or *aim*; two ideas often blended in Latin. (See 106.)

Receptui *canere*. To sound the trumpet *for* retreat.

Hunc locum domicilio eligo. I choose this place *for* my habitation.¹

It is much used with *sum*, *do*, *duco*, *verto*, *eligo*; and (especially with military terms, as *auxilio*, *subsidio*) with verbs of motion; and is generally combined with the ordinary dative. Thus—

Haec res ei magno fuit dedecori. This was (*or* proved) a great disgrace to him.

Ipsē sibi odio erit. He will be odious (*or*, an object of dislike) to himself = be *hated* by himself.

Noli hanc rem mihi vitio vertere. Do not impute this to me *as a fault*.

Quae res saluti nobis fuit. And this fact saved us, *proved* our safety.

Caesarem oravit, ut sibi auxilio copias adduceret. He begged Caesar to bring up troops *to his aid*.

Obs. Hence such verbs as “*proves*,” “*serves*,” etc., may often be translated by *sum* with the *dative*; and an adjective after “*to be*” may often be translated into Latin by the *dative* of a substantive.

260. The following phrases are very commonly used with an additional dative of the *person interested*.

(1.) With *auxilio* (to the assistance);

Come, *vēnire*, *vēni*, *ventum*.

Send, *mittere*, *mīsi*, *missum*.

Set out, *prōficisci*, *profectus*.

(2.) With *culpae*, *vitio*, *crimini*;

To impute as a fault, *culpae dāre*: with acc. of thing; or *vitio vertere*, with acc. of thing.

(3.) *To give as a present*, *dono*, or *muneri*, *dare*, with acc. of thing.

To consider a source of gain, *habere quaestui*.

To be very dishonourable or discreditable to, *magno esse dedecori*. (*Obs.* 1.)

To be hated by; to be hateful, *odio esse*. (*Obs.* 2.)

To be a hindrance, *impedimento esse*.

To be creditable, or honourable, *honorē esse*.

¹ *Te ducem eligamus*, apposition with a *person*, “*as or for* our leader,” see 239: *hunc locum domicilio eligo*, dative with a *thing*, “*as or for* our habitation.”

To be hurtful; to be detrimental, detrimento, or damno esse.

To be painful to, dolori esse.

To be a proof, argumento, documento esse.

To profit, to be profitable to, bono esse.

To bring punishment, fraudi esse.

To be a reproach; to be disgraceful, opprobrio esse.

Obs. 1.—The English adverb *very* will be represented in Latin by the adjective *magno* or *summo*; “how” by *quanto*.

Quanto hoc tibi sit dedecori vides. You see *how* disgraceful this is to you.

Obs. 2.—The phrase “*odio esse*” forms a passive voice to *odi*. Thus Hannibal, when at the close of his life he expresses to Antiochus his hatred to the Romans, says (Livy xxxv. 19):—

Odi odioque sum Romanis. I hate the Romans and am *hated* by them.

261. The dative in the predicate with *licet*, etc., has been noticed (201).

Liceat nobis quietis esse. Let us be allowed to be at rest.

So sometimes after *nomēn est*, etc.

Puero cognomen Iulo additur. The surname of Iulus is added to the boy.

But *Iulus* would be equally good Latin.

Exercise 32.

In these Exercises words and phrases marked * will be found in 260.

A.

1. He promises to come shortly to the assistance * of your countrymen. 2. Thereupon he forced the bloody dagger out of the assassin's¹ hand. 3. I fear that these things will not prove very creditable * to you. 4. I don't quite understand what your friends² mean (by it). 5. It is very honourable * to you to have been engaged in such (86) a battle. 6. Such (87) superstition is undoubtedly a reproach * to a man. 7. I fear that this will prove both detrimental * and dishonourable * to the government. 8. Cassius was wont to ask³ who had gained by the result.

¹ Genitive not to be used. (See 257.)

² 338, Obs. 2.

³ Frequentative form, *rogito*. Tense? (See 184.)

9. It is vile to consider politics a source * of gain. 10. I would fain inquire what place you have chosen for your dwelling. 11. I am afraid that this will be very painful * and disgraceful * to you. 12. I will warn the boy what (*quantus*) a reproach * it is to break one's word. 13. He promised to give them the island of Cyprus as a present. 14. I hope that he will perceive how odious * cruelty is to all men. 15. Then the ambassadors of the Gauls threw themselves at Caesar's feet. 16. It seems that he hates * our nation and is hated * by us. 17. I hope soon to come to your aid with three legions.

B.

1. He gives his word to take care that the ambassadors shall be allowed to depart home in safety. 2. To this prince, owing to a temperament (which was) almost intolerable to the rest of the world, (men) had given the name of the Proud. 3. And this circumstance is a proof * that no¹ Roman took part in that contest. 4. So many and so great are your illustrious brother's (224) achievements that they have by this time been heard of, praised and read of by the whole world. 5. We know that the name of deserters is hated * and considered execrable by all the world; but we earnestly implore that this our change of sides may bring us neither punishment * nor credit.* 6. Not even (Intr. 99) in a time of universal² repose were we allowed to enjoy repose. 7. I can scarcely believe that so monstrous a design as this has been heard of and approved by you. 8. This circumstance, which is now in every one's mouth, he communicated to me yesterday; I suspect it concerns you more than me. 9. When my colleague comes³ to my assistance * I can⁴ supply you with provisions and arms.

¹ See 223.² See 59.³ See 190.⁴ Tense? (190, ii.)

EXERCISE XXXIII.

THE ABLATIVE.

262. The **Ablative** is more than any other an **adverbial** case; (read carefully 211). It answers the questions *whence? by what means? how? from what cause? in what manner? when? and where?*

Its various meanings may be thus classified:—

- (i.) Removal, or departure; *from* (*casus ablativus*).
(Answers the question *whence*.)
- (ii.) Instrumentality; *by, with*.
- (iii.) Accompaniment; *with, etc*.
- (iv.) Locality; *at or in a place or time*. (Answers the question *where or when*.)

Obs.—It therefore represents four distinct cases, the last of which certainly, others in all probability, once existed as separate forms.

263. (i.) Ablative of **removal** or **departure** from.
In most instances, either by itself, or with the prepositions *a, ab; ex, e; de*, it corresponds to the English *from*.
It is so used with verbs expressing literal motion.

Troja profecti sunt. They set out *from* Troy. (Name of town, see 9.)

A Pyrrho, ex Africa, legati veniunt. Ambassadors come *from* Pyrrhus *from* Africa.

264. It is thus used also with many other verbs without, as well as with, a preposition. The preposition is mostly omitted where no merely bodily motion is implied.

Abstinerē injuria, to abstain *from* wrong; *abire magistratu*, go out of office; *desistere conatu*, to abandon or cease *from* an attempt; *cedere patria*, to leave his native land; *pellere civitate*, to banish.

So also with verbs implying “freeing from,” and “depriving.”

Solvit te his legibus Senatus. The Senate exempts you *from* those laws.

Liberat te aere alieno. He sets you free *from* debt.

But very often the preposition is used.

Discedant ab armis. Let them depart *from* arms.

Abhorret ab ejusmodi culpā. He is far removed *from* such blame.

265. Not only verbs but **adjectives**¹ signifying *want* or *freedom from* are joined with the *ablative*, or sometimes the *ablative* with *a* or *ab*.

Metu vacuus. Free *from* fear. (Compare *culpā vacat*, he is free *from* fault.)

Loca sunt ab arbitris libera. The locality is free *from* witnesses.
Ab ejusmodi scelere alienissimus. Quite incapable *of* (removed *from*) such a crime.

266. (ii.) The ablative of **source** or **origin**, a very similar sense to that of *departure from*, is used mostly, though not always, without the preposition.

Consulari familiā ortus. Sprung *from* a consular family.
Homo optimis parentibus natus. A man *of* excellent parentage.

Obs.—*Ortus, oriundus*, when used of *remote* ancestors, are joined with the preposition *ab*.

267. (iii.) The ablative of **instrument**, and also that of (iv.) **cause**, may be considered as nearly related to that of *origin*.

Cornibus tauri se tutantur. Bulls protect themselves *with* their horns.

Jam vires lassitudine deficiebant. Their strength was now beginning to fail *through* (or *from*) weariness.

(v.) With the **agent**, *i.e.* a *person* as opposed to a *thing*, the preposition is necessary.

Clitus ab Alexandro gladio interfectus est. (See 8, a.)

Obs.—A secondary agent, *i.e.* a *person* used as an instrument, is expressed by *per* (or *operā* with the genitive or the possessive pronoun).

Haec per exploratores cognita sunt. These facts were ascertained by means of reconnoiterers.

Tuā operā. By your instrumentality.

So *propter* and *ob* are still more often used than the ablative to express the *cause*. The ablative is mostly confined to a bodily, or mental, or other property of the *subject of the verb*. *Tua fortitudine hoc meruisti*; but, *propter tuam fortitudinem hoc decrevit senatus*.

¹ In the same way *adverbs* are constantly joined with adjectives. (Intr. 17.) Compare also the use of the dative, 254.

268. (vi.) The ablative of **manner** is nearly related to that of *instrument* and *cause*, and is very widely used.

Hac ratione, hoc modo, by this means, in this manner; *summo opere*, earnestly; *casu*, by chance; *nullo modo*, by no means; *consilio*, by design; *jure*, rightly; *injuriā*, unjustly; *nescio quo pacto*, in some way or other; and many others.

Obs.—Many of these are used exactly as adverbs; they only differ from adverbs as being more obviously, what other adverbs were originally, *oblique cases* of substantives.

The preposition *in* is never used in Latin before words signifying *manner*: thus, never “in *hoc modo*.”

269. (vii.) The ablative of **accompaniment**¹ when applied to *things* can hardly be distinguished from that of *manner*. The rule is to use the preposition *cum* unless an emphatic adjective is added.

We can say, *Summā haec diligentia feci*, “I have done this with the *greatest* care,” and we *may*, but need not, insert *cum*. But we cannot say, *Haec diligentia feci*, “I have done this with care;” nor *lacrimis*, for “with tears.”

Cum dignitate mori satius est quam cum ignominia vivere. It is better to die *with* honour than to live *under* disgrace.

Obs.—With the following phrases *cum* is never used.

Hoc consilio, with this intention; *aequo animo*, with calmness, or resignation; *jussu tuo*, by your command; *injussu Caesaris*, without Caesar’s permission; *bonā tuā veniā*, with your kind permission; *nullo negotio*, without trouble. But *cum emolumento*, or *cum damno, meo*, to my advantage, or loss.

270. Where however the English *with* is used in the literal sense of (viii.) “**in company with**,” the preposition is required² both with persons and things.

Cum fratre meo veni. I came *with* my brother.

Cum telo venit. He came *with* a weapon.

Tecum, mecum, nobiscum, vobiscum, ibit. He will go with you, me, us, you. (8, Obs.)

¹ The English preposition *with* marks the connexion between the different senses of *instrument*, *manner*, and *accompaniment*. “I killed him *with* a sword,” “I did it *with* ease,” “I spoke *with* sorrow,” “I came *with* you.”

² In military language, an army is sometimes looked on as standing in an *instrumental* relation to its general: *Dux reliquo exercitu contra hostem proficiscitur*; but even here the *cum* is mostly inserted.

271. Under this head of *accompaniment* is to be classed (ix.) the *ablative* of **quality**.

Eximiā fuit corporis pulchritudine. He was a man of great personal beauty.

Obs.—Here again the adjective is necessary. See below, Gen. of Quality, 303.

We have thus far had instances of the ablative used to denote *removal from, origin, instrument, cause, agent, manner,* and *accompaniment* of circumstances, things, persons, and qualities.

Exercise 33.

A.

1. He replied that nearly the whole of the army was annihilated, and¹ that it made no difference whether it had been overwhelmed by famine, or by pestilence, or by the enemy. 2. Having been chosen king not only by his own soldiers, but also by the popular² vote,³ he aimed at establishing and securing by the arts of peace a throne gained by the sword⁴ and violence. 3. Sprung as he was from an illustrious family, he entered public life as⁵ a young man, and retired at last from office as an old one. 4. Freed from the fear of foreign war, the nation was now⁶ able to drive traitors from its territory, and show its gratitude to patriots. 5. Whether⁷ your unprincipled relation has abandoned this attempt, or intends (14, c) to persevere in it, I know not; but whether⁷ he means to take one course⁸ or the other, it seems to me that he is not yet willing to abstain from wrong. 6. So far is my unfortunate brother from having been freed from debt, that he is even now leaving his country for⁹ no other cause.

¹ Why not *et nihil*? (See 110.)

² "Of the people." (See 59.)

³ Plural. Compare p. 72, n. 2.

⁴ Why not *gladio*? (See 17.)

⁵ "As" not to be expressed; why would *velut, quasi*, be wrong?

⁶ *Jam; nunc* is "at this present moment."

⁷ "Whether." (See 171.)

⁸ = to do this, or that.

⁹ *Propter* (acc.).

B.

1. I would fain ask, with your kind permission, whether it¹ was by accident, or by design that you acted² thus. 2. We set forth from home with tears, with wailing, and with the deepest anxiety; we reached the end of our journey relieved of a load of cares, free from fear, and amidst great and universal rejoicing. 3. He is a man of the most spotless character, and so far removed from such a crime that for my part, I wonder³ how he can have been suspected of such monstrous impiety. 4. We had rather die with honour than live as slaves (42, ii.); but we refuse to perish in this manner for the sake of such⁴ a person as this. 5. I might have⁵ faced death itself without trouble, but I cannot endure such a heavy disaster as this⁶ with resignation. 6. He was so transported with passion that he threatened not only his brother, but all the bystanders, with death.

¹ See 156.

² =did this; avoid using *agere* for "to act," and notice the real meanings of *agere*.

⁴ See 87. *Talis* is rarely used contemptuously.

⁵ See 196.

³ Mood? (See 106.)

⁶ 88, *Obs.*