

# Latin Grammar Handout 2009

## *Verbs:*

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NOTE: This handout often uses a very tiny font; you can of course expand it when you download it, but I made it thus so that when printed, each 'topic' would take up only one page. For often students like having the whole of a verb paradigm, or *all* basic pronouns, on a single page. For the same reason the grammatical discussions are often very compressed and the example sentences tiny, e.g. in § 15 where I crammed a presentation of all 20 or so basic subjunctive types into two pages.

## § 1. VERB TABLES

1st conj.	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
<i>PLUPF.</i>	<i>I had loved</i>	<i>I had been loved</i>		
	amav-eram	amat-us eram	amav-isse-m	amat-us essem
	amav-eras	amat-us eras	amav-isse-s	amat-us esses
	amav-erat	amat-us erat	amav-isse-t	amat-us esset
	amav-eramus	amat-i eramus	amav-isse-mus	amat-i essemus
	amav-eratis	amat-i eratis	amav-isse-tis	amat-i essetis
	amav-erant	amat-i erant	amav-isse-nt	amat-i essent
<i>PERF.</i>	<i>I loved\I have loved</i>	<i>I was loved\have been l.</i>		
	amav-i	amat-us sum	amav-erim	amat-us sim
	amav-isti	amat-us es	amav-eris	amat-us sis
	amav-it	amat-us est	amav-erit	amat-us sit
	amav-imus	amat-i sumus	amav-erimus	amat-i simus
	amav-istis	amat-i estis	amav-eritis	amat-i sitis
	amav-erunt (& -ere)	amat-i sunt	amav-erint	amat-i sint
<i>FUT. PF.</i>	<i>I shall have loved</i>	<i>I shall have been loved</i>	<i>(no future perf. subjunctive)</i>	
	amav-ero	amat-us ero		
	amav-eris	amat-us eris		
	amav-erit	amat-us erit		
	amav-erimus	amat-i erimus		
	amav-eritis	amat-i eritis		
	amav-erint	amat-i erunt		
<i>IMPF.</i>	<i>I loved\I was loving</i>	<i>I was (was being) loved</i>		
	ama-bam	ama-bar	amare-m	amare-r
	ama-bas	ama-baris	amare-s	amare-ris
	ama-bat	ama-batur	amare-t	amare-tur
	ama-bamus	ama-bamur	amare-mus	amare-mur
	ama-batis	ama-bamini	amare-tis	amare-mini
	ama-bant	ama-bantur	amare-nt	amare-ntur
<i>PRES.</i>	<i>I love\I am loving</i>	<i>I am (am being) loved</i>		
	am-o	amo-r	am-e-m	am-e-r
	am-as	ama-ris	am-e-s	am-e-ris
	am-at	ama-tur	am-e-t	am-e-tur
	ama-mus	ama-mur	am-e-mus	am-e-mur
	ama-tis	ama-mini	am-e-tis	am-e-mini
	ama-nt	ama-ntur	am-e-nt	am-e-ntur
<i>FUT.</i>	<i>I shall love</i>	<i>I shall be loved</i>	<i>(no future subjunctive)</i>	
	ama-bo	ama-bor		
	ama-bis	ama-beris		
	ama-bit	ama-bitur		
	ama-bimus	ama-bimur		
	ama-bitis	ama-bimini		
	ama-bunt	ama-buntur		
	<i>INFINITIVES</i>		<i>PARTICIPLES</i>	
<i>Perf.</i>	ama(v)isse <i>(to have loved)</i>	amatus esse <i>(to have been loved)</i>	---	amatus, -a, -um <i>(having been loved)</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	amare <i>(to love)</i>	amari <i>(to be loved)</i>	amans <i>(loving)</i>	---
<i>Fut.</i>	amaturus esse <i>(to be going to love)</i>	amatum iri <i>(to be going to be loved)</i>	amaturus -a -um <i>(going to love)</i>	amandus, -a, um <i>(going to be loved.)</i>

2nd conj.	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
<i>PLUPF.</i>	<i>I had warned</i>	<i>I had been warned</i>		
	monu-eram	monit-us eram	monu-isse-m	monit-us essem
	monu-eras	monit-us eras	monu-isse-s	monit-us esses
	monu-erat	monit-us erat	monu-isse-t	monit-us esset
	monu-eramus	monit-i eramus	monu-isse-mus	monit-i essemus
	monu-eratis	monit-i eratis	monu-isse-tis	monit-i essetis
	monu-erant	monit-i erant	monu-isse-nt	monit-i essent
<i>PERF.</i>	<i>I warned\I have warned</i>	<i>I was (have been) warned</i>		
	monu-i	monit-us sum	monu-erim	monit-us sim
	monu-isti	monit-us es	monu-eris	monit-us sis
	monu-it	monit-us est	monu-erit	monit-us sit
	monu-imus	monit-i sumus	monu-erimus	monit-i simus
	monu-istis	monit-i estis	monu-eritis	monit-i sitis
	monu-erunt (& -ere)	monit-i sunt	monu-erint	monit-i sint
<i>FUT. PF.</i>	<i>I shall have warned</i>	<i>I shall have been w.</i>	<i>(no future perf. subjunctive)</i>	
	monu-ero	monit-us ero		
	monu-eris	monit-us eris		
	monu-erit	monit-us erit		
	monu-erimus	monit-i erimus		
	monu-eritis	monit-i eritis		
	monu-erint	monit-i erunt		
<i>IMPF.</i>	<i>I warned\I was warning</i>	<i>I was (was being) warned</i>		
	mone-bam	mone-bar	monere-m	monere -r
	mone-bas	mone-baris	monere -s	monere -ris
	mone-bat	mone-batur	monere -t	monere -tur
	mone-bamus	mone-bamur	monere -mus	monere -mur
	mone-batis	mone-bamini	monere -tis	monere -mini
	mone-bant	mone-bantur	monere -nt	monere -ntur
<i>PRES.</i>	<i>I warn\I am warning</i>	<i>I am (am being) warned</i>		
	mone-o	mone-o-r	mone-am	mone-ar
	mone-s	mone-ris	mone-as	mone-aris
	mone-t	mone-tur	mone-at	mone-atur
	mone-mus	mone-mur	mone-amus	mone-amur
	mone-tis	mone-mini	mone-atis	mone-amini
	mone-nt	mone-ntur	mone-nt	mone-antur
<i>FUT.</i>	<i>I shall warn</i>	<i>I shall be warned</i>	<i>(no future subjunctive)</i>	
	mone-bo	mone-bor		
	mone-bis	mone-beris		
	mone-bit	mone-bitur		
	mone-bimus	mone-bimur		
	mone-bitis	mone-bimini		
	mone-bunt	mone-buntur		
	<i>INFINITIVES</i>		<i>PARTICIPLES</i>	
<i>Perf.</i>	monuisse <i>(to have warned)</i>	monitus esse <i>(to have been warned)</i>	---	monitus, -a, -um <i>(having been warned)</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	monuere <i>(to warn)</i>	moneri <i>(to be warned)</i>	monens <i>(warning)</i>	---
<i>Fut.</i>	moniturus esse <i>(to be going to warn)</i>	monitum iri <i>(to be going to be warned)</i>	moniturus -a -um <i>(going to warn)</i>	monendus, -a, um <i>(going to be warned.)</i>

3rd conj.	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
<i>PLUPF.</i>	<i>I had led</i>	<i>I had been led</i>		
	dux-eram	duct-us eram	dux-isse-m	duct-us essem
	dux-eras	duct-us eras	dux-isse-s	duct-us esses
	dux-erat	duct-us erat	dux-isse-t	duct-us esset
	dux-eramus	duct-i eramus	dux-isse-mus	duct-i essemus
	dux-eratis	duct-i eratis	dux-isse-tis	duct-i essetis
	dux-erant	duct-i erant	dux-isse-nt	duct-i essent
<i>PERF.</i>	<i>I led   I have led</i>	<i>I was (have been) led</i>		
	dux-i	duct-us sum	dux-erim	duct-us sim
	dux-isti	duct-us es	dux-eris	duct-us sis
	dux-it	duct-us est	dux-erit	duct-us sit
	dux-imus	duct-i sumus	dux-erimus	duct-i simus
	dux-istis	duct-i estis	dux-eritis	duct-i sitis
	dux-erunt (& -ere)	duct-i sunt	dux-erint	duct-i sint
<i>FUT. PF.</i>	<i>I shall have led</i>	<i>I shall have been led</i>	<i>(no future perf. subjunctive)</i>	
	dux-ero	duct-us ero		
	dux-eris	duct-us eris		
	dux-erit	duct-us erit		
	dux-erimu	duct-i erimus		
	dux-eritis	duct-i eritis		
	dux-erint	duct-i erunt		
<i>IMPF.</i>	<i>I led   I was leading</i>	<i>I was (was being) led</i>		
	duce-bam	duce-bar	ducere-m	ducere-r
	duce-bas	duce-baris	ducere-s	ducere-ris
	duce-bat	duce-batur	ducere-t	ducere-tur
	duce-bamus	duce-bamur	ducere-mus	ducere-mur
	duce-batis	duce-bamini	ducere-tis	ducere-mini
	duce-bant	duce-bantur	ducere-nt	ducere-ntur
<i>PRES.</i>	<i>I lead   I am leading</i>	<i>I am (am being) led</i>		
	duc-o	duc-o-r	duc-am	duc-ar
	duc-i-s	duc-e-ris	duc-as	duc-aris
	duc-i-t	duc-i-tur	duc-at	duc-atur
	duc-i-mus	duc-i-mur	duc-amus	duc-amur
	duc-i-tis	duc-i-mini	duc-atis	duc-amini
	duc-u-nt	duc-u-ntur	duc-ant	duc-antur
<i>FUT.</i>	<i>I shall lead</i>	<i>I shall be led</i>	<i>(no future subjunctive)</i>	
	duc-a-m	duc-a-r		
	duc-e-s	duc-e-ris		
	duc-e-t	duc-e-tur		
	duc-e-mus	duc-e-mur		
	duc-e-tis	duc-e-mini		
	duc-e-nt	duc-e-ntur		
	<i>INFINITIVES</i>		<i>PARTICIPLES</i>	
<i>Perf.</i>	duxisse <i>(to have led)</i>	ductus esse <i>(to have been led)</i>	---	ductus, -a, -um <i>(having been led)</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	ducere <i>(to lead)</i>	duci <i>(to be led)</i>	ducens <i>(leading)</i>	---
<i>Fut.</i>	ducturus esse <i>(to be going to lead)</i>	ductum iri <i>(to be going to be led)</i>	ducturus, -a, -um <i>(going to lead)</i>	ducendus, -a, um <i>(going to be led.)</i>

4th conj.	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
<i>PLUPF.</i>	<i>I had heard</i>	<i>I had been hearing</i>		
	audi(v)-eram	audit-us eram	audi(vi)-sse-m	audit-us essem
	audi(v)-eras	audit-us eras	audi(vi)-isse-s	audit-us esses
	audi(v)-erat	audit-us erat	audi(vi)-isse-t	audit-us esset
	audi(v)-eramus	audit-i eramus	audi(vi)-isse-mus	audit-i essemus
	audi(v)-eratis	audit-i eratis	audi(vi)-isse-tis	audit-i essetis
	audi(v)-erant	audit-i erant	audi(vi)-isse-nt	audit-i essent
<i>PERF.</i>	<i>I led   I have heard</i>	<i>I was (have been) heard</i>		
	audi(v)-i	audit-us sum	audi(v)-erim	audit-us sim
	audi(v)-isti	audit-us es	audi(v)-eris	audit-us sis
	audi(v)-it	audit-us est	audi(v)-erit	audit-us sit
	audi(v)-imus	audit-i sumus	audi(v)-erimus	audit-i simus
	audi(v)-istis	audit-i estis	audi(v)-eritis	audit-i sitis
	audi(v)-erunt (-ere)	audit-i sunt	audi(v)-erint	audit-i sint
<i>FUT. PF.</i>	<i>I shall have heard</i>	<i>I shall have been heard</i>	<i>(no future perf. subjunctive)</i>	
	audi(v)-ero	audit-us ero		
	audi(v)-eris	audit-us eris		
	audi(v)-erit	audit-us erit		
	audi(v)-erimus	audit-i erimus		
	audi(v)-eritis	audit-i eritis		
	audi(v)-erint	audit-i erunt		
<i>IMPF.</i>	<i>I led   I was hearing</i>	<i>I was (was being) heard</i>		
	audi-e-bam	audi-e-bar	audi-re-m	audi-re-r
	audi-e-bas	audi-e-baris	audi-re-s	audi-re-ris
	audi-e-bat	audi-e-batur	audi-re-t	audi-re-tur
	audi-e-bamus	audi-e-bamur	audi-re-mus	audi-re-mur
	audi-e-batis	audi-e-bamini	audi-re-tis	audi-re-mini
	audi-e-bant	audi-e-bantur	audi-re-nt	audi-re-ntur
<i>PRES.</i>	<i>I lead   I am hearing</i>	<i>I am (am being) heard</i>		
	audi-o	audi-or	audi-am	audi-ar
	audi-s	audi-ris	audi-as	audi-aris
	audi-t	audi-tur	audi-at	audi-atur
	audi-mus	audi-mur	audi-amus	audi-amur
	audi-tis	audi-mini	audi-atis	audi-amini
	audi-unt	audi-untur	audi-ant	audi-antur
<i>FUT.</i>	<i>I shall hear</i>	<i>I shall be heard</i>	<i>(no future subjunctive)</i>	
	audi-am	aud-i-a-r		
	audi-e-s	audi-e-ris		
	audi-e-t	audi-e-tur		
	audi-e-mus	audi-e-mur		
	audi-e-tis	audi-e-mini		
	audi-e-nt	audi-e-ntur		
	<i>INFINITIVES</i>		<i>PARTICIPLES</i>	
<i>Perf.</i>	audi(vi)sse <i>(to have heard)</i>	auditus esse <i>(to have been heard)</i>	---	auditus, -a, -um <i>(having been heard)</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	audire <i>(to hear)</i>	audiri <i>(to be heard)</i>	audiens <i>(hearing)</i>	---
<i>Fut.</i>	auditurus esse <i>(to be going to hear)</i>	auditum iri <i>(to be going to be heard)</i>	auditurus -a -um <i>(going to hear)</i>	audiendus, -a, um <i>(going to be heard.)</i>

	UOLO		NOLO		MALO	
<b>Plpf.</b>	<i>I had wished</i>		<i>I had not wished</i>		<i>I had preferred</i>	
	uolu-eram	<i>nolu-issem</i>	nolu-eram	<i>nolu-issem</i>	malu-eram	<i>malu-issem</i>
	uolu-eras	<i>nolu-isses</i>	nolu-eras	<i>nolu-isses</i>	malu-eras	<i>malu-isses</i>
	uolu-erat	<i>nolu-isset</i>	nolu-erat	<i>nolu-isset</i>	malu-erat	<i>malu-isset</i>
	uolu-eramus	<i>nolu-issemus</i>	nolu-eramus	<i>nolu-issemus</i>	malu-eramus	<i>malu-issemus</i>
	uolu-eratis	<i>nolu-issetis</i>	nolu-eratis	<i>nolu-issetis</i>	malu-eratis	<i>malu-issetis</i>
	uolu-erant	<i>nolu-issent</i>	nolu-erant	<i>nolu-issent</i>	malu-erant	<i>malu-issent</i>
<b>Pf.</b>	<i>I have wished</i>		<i>haven't wished</i>		<i>I have preferred</i>	
	uolu-i	<i>uolu-erim</i>	nolu-i	<i>nolu-erim</i>	malu-i	<i>malu-erim</i>
	uolu-isti	<i>uolu-eris</i>	nolu-isti	<i>nolu-eris</i>	malu-isti	<i>malu-eris</i>
	uolu-it	<i>uolu-erit</i>	nolu-it	<i>nolu-erit</i>	malu-it	<i>malu-erit</i>
	uolu-imus	<i>uolu-erimus</i>	nolu-imus	<i>nolu-erimus</i>	malu-imus	<i>malu-erimus</i>
	uolu-istis	<i>uolu-eristis</i>	nolu-istis	<i>nolu-eritis</i>	malu-istis	<i>malu-eritis</i>
	uolu-erunt	<i>uolu-erint</i>	nolu-erunt	<i>nolu-erint</i>	malu-erunt	<i>malu-erint</i>
<b>F. pf.</b>	<i>will have w.</i>		<i>will not have w.</i>		<i>will not have pref.</i>	
	uolu-ero	<i>(no fut. perf. subjunctive)</i>	nolu-ero		malu-ero	
	uolu-eris		nolu-eris		malu-eris	
	uolu-erit		nolu-erit		malu-erit	
	uolu-erimus		nolu-erimus		malu-erimus	
	uolu-eritis		nolu-eritis		malu-eritis	
	uolu-erint		nolu-erint		malu-erint	
<b>Impf</b>	<i>I wished</i>		<i>I did not wish</i>		<i>I preferred</i>	
	uole-bam	<i>uelle-m</i>	nole-bam	<i>nolle-m</i>	mal-ebam	<i>malle-m</i>
	uole-bas	<i>uelle-s</i>	nole-bas	<i>nolle-s</i>	mal-ebas	<i>malle-s</i>
	uole-bat	<i>uelle-t</i>	nole-bat	<i>nolle-t</i>	mal-ebat	<i>malle-t</i>
	uole-bamus	<i>uelle-mus</i>	nole-bamus	<i>nolle-mus</i>	mal-ebamus	<i>malle-mus</i>
	uole-batis	<i>uelle-tis</i>	nole-batis	<i>nolle-tis</i>	mal-ebatis	<i>malle-tis</i>
	uole-bant	<i>uelle-nt</i>	nole-bant	<i>nolle-nt</i>	mal-ebant	<i>malle-nt</i>
<b>Pres</b>	<i>I wish</i>		<i>I don't wish</i>		<i>I prefer</i>	
	uol-o	<i>uel-im</i>	nol-o	<i>nol-im</i>	mal-o	<i>mal-im</i>
	uis	<i>uel-is</i>	non uis	<i>nol-is</i>	ma-uis	<i>mal-is</i>
	uult	<i>uel-it</i>	non uult	<i>nol-it</i>	ma-uult	<i>mal-it</i>
	uol-imus	<i>uel-imus</i>	nol-umus	<i>nol-imus</i>	mal-imus	<i>mal-imus</i>
	uul-tis	<i>uel-itis</i>	non uultis	<i>nol-itis</i>	mal-itis	<i>mal-itis</i>
	uol-unt	<i>uel-int</i>	nol-unt	<i>nol-int</i>	mal-unt	<i>mal-int</i>
<b>Fut.</b>	<i>I shall wish</i>		<i>I shall not wish</i>		<i>I shall prefer</i>	
	uol-am	<i>(no future subjunctive)</i>				
	uol-es		nol-es		mal-es	
	uol-et		nol-et		mal-et	
	uol-emus		nol-emus		mal-emus	
	uol-etis		nol-etis		mal-etis	
	uol-ent		nol-ent		mal-ent	

	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Partic.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Partic.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Partic.</i>
	uoluisse	--	noluisse	--	maluisse	--
	uelle	uolens	nolle	nolens	malle	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--

	SUM		POSSUM		EO	
<b>Plpf.</b>	<i>I had been</i>		<i>I had been able</i>		<i>I had gone</i>	
	fu-eram	<i>fu-issem</i>	potu-eram	<i>potu-issem</i>	i(v)-eram	<i>i(v)-issem</i>
	fu-eras	<i>fu-isses</i>	potu-eras	<i>potu-isses</i>	i(v)-eras	<i>i(v)-isses</i>
	fu-erat	<i>fu-isset</i>	potu-erat	<i>potu-isset</i>	i(v)-erat	<i>i(v)-isset</i>
	fu-eramus	<i>fu-issemus</i>	potu-eramus	<i>potu-issemus</i>	i(v)-eramus	<i>i(v)-issemus</i>
	fu-eratis	<i>fu-issetis</i>	potu-eratis	<i>potu-issetis</i>	i(v)-eratis	<i>i(v)-issetis</i>
	fu-erant	<i>fu-issent</i>	potu-erant	<i>potu-issent</i>	i(v)-erant	<i>i(v)-issent</i>
<b>Pf.</b>	<i>I have been</i>		<i>have been able</i>		<i>I have gone</i>	
	fu-i	<i>fu-erim</i>	potu-i	<i>potu-erim</i>	i(v)-i	<i>i(v)-erim</i>
	fu-isti	<i>fu-eris</i>	potu-isti	<i>potu-eris</i>	i(v)-isti	<i>i(v)-eris</i>
	fu-it	<i>fu-erit</i>	potu-it	<i>potu-erit</i>	i(v)-it	<i>i(v)-erit</i>
	fu-imus	<i>fu-erimus</i>	potu-imus	<i>potu-erimus</i>	i(v)-imus	<i>i(v)-erimus</i>
	fu-istis	<i>fu-eritis</i>	potu-istis	<i>potu-eritis</i>	i(v)-istis	<i>i(v)-eritis</i>
	fu-erunt	<i>fu-erint</i>	potu-erunt	<i>potu-erint</i>	i(v)-erunt	<i>i(v)-erint</i>
<b>F. pf.</b>	<i>shall have b.</i>		<i>shall have bn. able</i>		<i>I shall have gone</i>	
	fu-ero	<i>(no fut. perf. subjunctive)</i>	potu-ero		i(v)-ero	
	fu-eris		potu-eris		i(v)-eris	
	fu-erit		potu-erit		i(v)-erit	
	fu-erimus		potu-erimus		i(v)-erimus	
	fu-eritis		potu-eritis		i(v)-eritis	
	fu-erint		potu-erint		i(v)-erint	
<b>Impf</b>	<i>I was</i>		<i>I was able</i>		<i>I was going</i>	
	eram	<i>esse-m</i>	pot-eram	<i>posse-m</i>	i-bam	<i>ire-m</i>
	eras	<i>esse-s</i>	pot-eras	<i>posse-s</i>	i-bas	<i>ire-s</i>
	erat	<i>esse-t</i>	pot-erat	<i>posse-t</i>	i-bat	<i>ire-t</i>
	eramus	<i>esse-mus</i>	pot-eramus	<i>posse-mus</i>	i-bamus	<i>ire-mus</i>
	eratis	<i>esse-tis</i>	pot-eratis	<i>posse-tis</i>	i-batis	<i>ire-tis</i>
	er-ant	<i>esse-nt</i>	pot-erant	<i>posse-nt</i>	i-bant	<i>ire-nt</i>
<b>Pres</b>	<i>I am</i>		<i>I am able</i>		<i>I am going</i>	
	sum	<i>s-im</i>	pos-sum	<i>pos-sim</i>	e-o	<i>e-am</i>
	es	<i>s-is</i>	pot-es	<i>pos-sis</i>	is	<i>e-as</i>
	est	<i>s-it</i>	pot-est	<i>pos-sit</i>	it	<i>e-at</i>
	sumus	<i>s-imus</i>	pos-sumus	<i>pos-simus</i>	imus	<i>e-amus</i>
	estis	<i>s-itis</i>	pot-estis	<i>pos-sitis</i>	itis	<i>e-atis</i>
	sunt	<i>s-int</i>	pos-sunt	<i>pos-sint</i>	e-unt	<i>e-ant</i>
<b>Fut.</b>	<i>I shall be</i>		<i>I shall be able</i>		<i>I shall go</i>	
	er-o	<i>(no future subjunctive)</i>	pot-ero		i-bo	
	er-is		pot-eris		i-bis	
	er-it		pot-erit		i-bit	
	er-imus		nol-emus		i-bimus	
	er-itis		nol-etis		i-bitis	
	er-unt		nol-ent		i-bunt	

	INF.	Partic.	INF.	Partic.	INF.	Partic.
	fuisse	--	potuisse	--	i(v)isse ( <i>itum esse</i> )	( <i>itum rare</i> )
	esse	-ens	posse	potens	ire	-iens (-eunt-)
	futurus esse	futurus	--	--	iturus esse	iturus

## § 2. THE LATIN TENSE SYSTEM, VERSUS THE ENGLISH, IN THE INDICATIVE

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Pluperf.	<b>duxerat:</b> he had led   <i>he had been leading</i>	<b>ductus erat:</b> he had been led
Perf.	<b>duxit:</b> (a) he has led   <i>has been leading</i> (b) he led	<b>ductus est:</b> (a) he has been led (b) he was led
Fut. Pf.	<b>duxerit:</b> he will have led   <i>will have been leading</i>	<b>ductus erit:</b> he will have been led
Imperf.	<b>ducebat:</b> he led   <i>he was leading</i>	<b>ducebatur:</b> he was led   <i>he was being led</i>
Present	<b>ducit:</b> he leads   <i>he is leading</i>	<b>ducitur:</b> he <u>is</u> led   <i>he is being led</i>
Future	<b>ducet:</b> he will lead   <i>will be leading</i>	<b>ducetur:</b> he will be led   <i>is going to be led</i>

Notice four main difficulties, at least for an English speaker:

(1) Latin lacks our very handy 'progressive' tenses (above *in italics*). So e.g. 'duxerat' means either 'He had led' or 'He had been leading', 'ducit' means either 'he leads' or 'he is leading'; you have to decide from the *context* which of the two makes better sense.

(2) the IMPERFECT is specially tricky. You could say that Latin imperfects are of two kinds: (A) If the verb refers to a concrete action, the impf. is very vivid and you should usually translate it with the English progressive; e.g. 'eam pellebat' = 'He was hitting her...' (or 'He used to hit her'), or 'eam laudabat' = 'He was praising her...' (or 'He used to praise her'). But (B) if the verb refers to a state of mind or emotion, often it's not especially vivid, and you should use the English simple past. For example, 'patriam amabamus' = 'We loved our country' (you wouldn't want to say, 'We were loving'); or 'eos timebamus' = 'We feared/were afraid of them' (you wouldn't want to say 'We were fearing' or 'We were being afraid of them'). I type this note because some students, lovers of simple formulae, translate *every* Latin imperfect as '*was . . . -ing*', and don't even notice the absurdity of a phrase like 'we were being afraid'.

(3) The Latin PERFECT is even trickier, because it's used for two things which in English are very unlike. Sometimes it's a simple *preterite* = "he led", sometimes a *present perfect* = "he has led" or "has been leading". Often which of the two you choose really does matter, so you have to guess from the context which was meant. (It 'does really matter' at least to us! To the Romans, apparently, it didn't. This is one of many ways in which Latin, at least for an English speaker, is a terribly ambiguous language.)

(4) Regarding ACTIVE & PASSIVE: please notice that in English, the difference between active and passive is *not* marked just by the presence of this or that auxiliary verb -- "is", "been", "was" etc. -- all those are used in the active, too. In distinguishing active from passive, don't use a formula of that kind, but go by the *sense*: if the subject is acting then the verb is active; if it's just being acted upon then it's passive.

## § 3. TEN WAYS OF TRANSLATING ONE LATIN PARTICIPLE

Note well that, in the examples below, the so-called "literal" translation is really *not in any way more accurate* than any of the others. Most often it is much less accurate. Normally a Latin participle is best translated as in II and III below, i.e. *as a subordinate clause*, of any kind that the context seems to require (temporal, concessive, causal, relative -- etc.)

You will find it useful to be very clear about these two concepts: "ATTRIBUTIVE" = *adjectival*; i.e. the participle gives us more information about the noun (either expressed or implied) that it modifies; "PREDICATIVE" = *adverbial*, i.e. the participle, though it modifies a noun, is really giving information not about that but about the circumstances of the verb.

**moniti abeunt** (present main verb):

**moniti abierunt** (past main verb):

(I) SO-CALLED "LITERAL" TRANSL. -- "having been... "

(Having been) warned, they're leaving.

(Having been) warned, they left.

(II) ATTRIBUTIVE = a relative clause:

(a) Those who have been warned are leaving.

Those who had been warned left.

(III) PREDICATIVE = a circumstantial clause of almost any kind:

(a) When(ever) they've been warned they leave.

When(ever) they'd been warned they left

(b) Though they were warned, they're leaving.

Though they'd been warned, they left.

(c) Since they've been warned, they're leaving.

Because they'd been warned, they left.

(d) (with fut.) If they are warned, they'll leave.

(Here the participle stands for the fut. perf.,  
i.e. *moniti discedunt = si moniti erunt, discedent*)

(IV) PREDICATIVE = a prepositional phrase:

**monentes eum terreunt**: By warning him they (only) terrify him

Here we had to change the participle's voice and tense; normally it's only the **present active participle** that can be translated in this way. (For it makes no sense to say 'By being warned they leave'. One can imagine a sentence like 'They conquer by being conquered' -- but *uicti uincunt* wouldn't actually mean that. Since the participle is perf. it would have to mean "by having been conquered" -- which is awkward!)

(V) PREDICATIVE = PURPOSE CLAUSE. This is a very common use of the **future active participle**, e.g. **monituri eum abeunt**: 'They are leaving in order to warn him. (Notice how absurd would be a 'literal' translation here: 'They are leaving going to frighten him').

(VI) PREDICATIVE = a predicate nominative:

*moniti manent* (manebant): They remain (remained) warned.

Of course this usage needs a verb that, like *maneo*, can be used as a 'linking' verb.

In all the above examples, I used only nominative participles, for the sake of clarity in the main point; but you can *translate the other cases in these same ways*; for example, Type V could have an accusative participle: *Misit eos moniturum*: He sent a man going to warn them = He sent a man to warn them; or a dative: *Pecuniam dedit homini eos monituro*: He gave money to a man going to warn them, i.e. he paid a man to warn them (or: who would warn them). Or e.g. III.b could be ablative absolute: *eis monitis, abiit*, since they had been warned, he left.

## §4. Gerund and Gerundive

To distinguish the two things you can use these formulae:

A GERUND is a verbal NOUN, i.e. a noun made from a verb, and that verb is ACTIVE,

e.g. *ad libros legendum*, "for READING books". Thus a gerund

(a) never has a subject, but may have an object (e.g. *libros* above. Note that gerund + object is not as rare as some grammar books say it is. For example, in the inscription "Laudatio Turiae" (first century A.D.) one finds *33 opera tractando* "in dealing with affairs", *42 spem habendi liberos* "hope of having children", *55 necessitas habendi liberos* "necessity of having children.")

(b) It "agrees" in case etc. with nothing else in the sentence (for it is not an adjective, but just a noun all by itself, with no modifiers);

(c) It is never nom. (never subject), and is never accusative except after a preposition (e.g. *ad legendum*). (For a sentence's subject or direct object, the infinitive is used, not the gerundive. E.g. you can say *legendo devotus est* = "He is devoted to reading"; but if you want to say "Reading is necessary" you have to use the infinitive and say *legere necesse est*; and if you want to say "I hate reading", that's *odi legere*.)

A GERUNDIVE = a verbal ADJECTIVE, i.e. an adj. made from a verb, & the verb is PASSIVE,

e.g. *ad libros legendos*, "for books BEING-READ".\* Thus a gerundive

(a) always has a subject (here *libros*)\*\*, never an object. Thus, it

(b) always "agrees" in case (etc.) with something (viz. with its subject), \*\*\* and

(c) can appear in any case, including the nominative.

\* Most so-called "literal" translations of the gerundive use the periphrasis "to be", e.g. "books to-be-read". But this implies *future* activity, and seems right only for two kinds of gerundive: (a) for purpose constructions, e.g. *ad libros legendos* = "for books to-be-read" (or in good English, "in order to read books") and (b) for the passive periphrastic with *sum*, e.g. *libri legendi sunt* = "books are to-be-read" (or in good English, "one should read books").

But in most gerundives there is really *no feeling of the future at all* -- rather, the gerundive is really being used in place of the missing present passive participle (for Latin lacks that, and badly needs it!), and a "literal translation" should reflect this. E.g. *Caesare interficiendo Brutus rem publicam liberavit* = lit. "By Caesar being killed [or in good English, 'by killing Caesar'] Brutus freed the republic." Or *aggerunda aqua sunt defessi* (Plautus) = "they are tired by water being brought" (or in good English "by bringing water") -- there "by water to be brought" would actually give the wrong idea, since the activity has already taken place.

And even in purpose constructions, like *ad libros legendos* or *librorum legendorum causa*, it seems easier to think of the "literal" translation as "for the sake of books being read" (or in good English "for the sake of reading books").

\*\* To this rule that a gerundive always has a subject, an apparent exception is the "IMPERSONAL" PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC. This is used only with intransitive verbs, i.e. verbs that take no direct object in the accusative. But such verbs do have an "internal object" (or "cognate accusative"); and it is that that then becomes the subject of the "impersonal passive periphrastic". For example, *ei parendum est* = lit. "it (i.e. an obeying) is to be obeyed to him" (or in good English, "he should be obeyed"); or e.g. *currendum est omnibus*, lit. "it (i.e. a running) is to be run by everyone" (or in good English, "everybody has to run"); *mihi vivendum est*, lit., "it (i.e. a life) is to be lived by me" ("I must live").

\*\*\* Again, the exception is that impersonal passive periphrastic. But one thing you can definitely count on: *if there is a subject expressed, it must be gerundive* (not gerund).

## § 5. NOUN DECLENSIONS IN LATIN

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Abl.</i>		<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Abl.</i>
1	<b>fili-a</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-a</b>		<b>-ae</b>	<b>-arum</b>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-as</b>	<b>-is</b>
2	fili- <b>us</b> <i>n. fil-um</i>	<b>-i</b>	<b>-o</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-o</b>		<b>-i</b> <b>-a</b>	<b>-orum</b>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-os</b> <b>-a</b>	<b>-is</b>
3	can- <b>is</b> <i>n. mar-e</i>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-i</b>	<b>-em</b> <b>-e</b>	<b>-e -i</b>		<b>-es</b> <b>-a</b>	<b>-(i)um</b>	<b>-ibus</b>	<b>-es</b> <b>-a</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
4	dom- <b>us</b> <i>n. corn-u</i>	<b>-us</b>	<b>-ui -u</b>	<b>-um</b> <b>-u</b>	<b>-u</b>		<b>-us</b> <b>-ua</b>	<b>-uum</b>	<b>-ibus</b>	<b>-us</b> <b>-ua</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
5	r- <b>es</b>	<b>-ei</b>	<b>-ei</b>	<b>-em</b>	<b>-e</b>		<b>-es</b>	<b>-erum</b>	<b>-ebus</b>	<b>-es</b>	<b>-ebus</b>

Declensions 1, 2, 4, 5 are always as shown in the table; i.e. *the stem itself never changes*, except that the 2nd-decl. stem *-ER* may lose the *E*, e.g. *ager, agri, agro* (etc.) *field*.

In 3 often the stem itself does change. But the basic types are *not* infinitely many, so they are worth listing.

- → *-IS* (all neuters) *animal animal-is animal, exemplar, -is original*
- E* → *-IS* (all neuters) *mare mar-is sea, rete ret-is net*
- EPS* → *-IPIS*: *princeps -ipis m. chief; prince*
- ES* → *-IS* (all feminines): *nubes (or nubis) nub-is f.: cloud, mist*
- ER* → *-RIS*: *pater patris m. father, frater fratris f. brother, mater matris f. mother*
- EN* → *-INIS* (all neuters): *flumen fluminis river, nomen nominis name*
- IS* → *-IS*: *collis collis m. hill, turris turris f. tower.*
- O* → *-INIS*: *homo, -inis m. man, virgo, -inis f. virgin, imago, -inis f. image*
- S* → *TIS*: present participles; also e.g. *mons montis m. mountain, mors mortis m. death, libertas libertatis f. liberty, virtus virtutis f. virtue, pars partis f. part*
- S* → *-DIS*: *laus laudis f. praise, pes pe-dis m. foot*
- S* → *-IS*: *urbs urbis f. city, plebs plebis f. people, ops opis f. wealth*
- S* → *-RIS*: *mo-s mo-ris m. custom, o-s o-ris n. mouth, iu-s iu-ris n. law; right, flo-s flo-ris m. flower, ma-s ma-ris m. male, tellu-s tellu-ris f. earth*
- X* → *-CIS*: *pa-x pa-cis f. peace, sene-x sene-cis old man, iudex iudicis m. judge*
- X* → *-CTIS*: *no-x no-ctis f. night*
- X* → *-GIS*: *re-x re-gis m. king, le-x le-gis f. law, gre-x gre-gis f. herd*
- UT* → *-ITIS*: *cap-ut cap-itis n. head*
- US* → *-ERIS*: (all neuters) *gen-us gen-eris kind, op-us op-eris work*
- US* → *-ORIS* (all neuters) *corpus -oris body, facinus, -oris crime.*

Which 3rd-decl. nouns have **genitive plural -IUM**? The rules have exceptions, -- but usually:

(A) All "I-stems", i.e. the types *-IS* → *-IS* (e.g. *collis collis*), *-ES* → *-IS* (e.g. *nubes nubis*), *-* → *IS* (e.g. *animal animalis*), and *-E* → *-IS* (e.g. *mare maris*).

(B) Polysyllabic stems in -NT- and -RT- (e.g. *cliens, adolescens, parens; cohorts*). Note that this group includes all present active participles (so e.g. *amans amantis, gen pl. amantium*).

(C) Monosyllables ending -S or -X, if in the genitive the stem ends in two consonants, e.g. *dens dentis* (gen. pl. *dentium*), *gens gentis, urbs urbis, os ossis, pars partis*.

(D) In parisyllables ending -IS, e.g. *nubis, ignis, turris, puppis, sitis*. ("Parisyllabic" is any noun that has the same number of syllables in the nom. and gen.)

## §6. Chief Pronouns & Pronominal Adjectives:

(A) Personal, (B) Possessive, (C) Demonstrative, (D) Intensive, (E) Relative, (F) Interrogative

(A)	I or ME	WE or US	YOU (sing.)	YOU (Pl.)	HIM-, HER-, ITSELF
<i>Nom.</i>	ego	nos	tu	uos	--
<i>Gen.*</i>	mei	nostr-um (& -i)	tui	uestr-um (& -i)	sui
<i>Dat.</i>	mihi	nobis	tibi	uobis	sibi
<i>Acc.</i>	me	nos	te	uos	se
<i>Abl.</i>	me	nobis	te	uobis	se

\* These genitives are not possessive but partitive, e.g. 'pars mei' = 'part of me', 'tot vestrum' = 'so many of you'. For possession, use the adjectives in (B) below -- e.g. 'pars mea' = 'my part'; 'multi vestri' = 'your many (people)'

(B) MY / MINE	OUR(S)	YOUR(S)	YOUR(S) (pl.)	HIS, HER, THEIR
meus, -a, -um	<i>noster, nostra, nostrum</i>	tuus, -a, -um	<i>vester -tra -trum</i>	suus, -a, -um*

\*suus -a -um refers to the subject; for other persons, use eius and eorum

(C)	THIS (or HE SHE IT)						THAT (or HE SHE IT)					
<i>nom</i>	hic	haec	hoc	hi	hae	haec	ille	illa	illud	illi	illae	illa
<i>gen</i>	huius	huius	huius	horum	harum	horum	illius	illius	illius	illorum	illarum	illorum
<i>dat</i>	huic	huic	huic	his	his	his	illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis
<i>acc</i>	hunc	hanc	hoc	hos	has	haec	illum	illam	illud	illos	illas	illa
<i>abl</i>	hoc	hac	hoc	his	his	his	illo	illa	illo	illis	illis	illis

	THAT (or HE SHE IT)						THAT-THERE (or THAT OF YOURS, or HE SHE IT)					
<i>nom</i>	is	ea	id	ei	eae	ea	iste	ista	istud	isti	istae	ista
<i>gen</i>	eius	eius	eius	eorum	earum	eorum	istius	istius	istius	istorum	istarum	istorum
<i>dat</i>	ei	ei	ei	eis	eis	eis	isti	isti	isti	istis	istis	istis
<i>acc</i>	eum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea	istum	istam	istud	istos	istas	ista
<i>abl</i>	eo	ea	eo	eis	eis	eis	isto	ista	isto	istis	istis	istis

(D)	HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF						THE SAME					
<i>nom</i>	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa	idem	eadem	idem	eidem	eaedem	eadem
<i>gen</i>	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum	eiusdem	"	"	eorundem	"	"
<i>dat</i>	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis	eidem	"	"	eisdem	"	"
<i>acc</i>	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa	eundem	eandem	idem	eosdem	easdem	eadem
<i>abl</i>	ipso	ipsa	ipso	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis	eodem	eadem	eodem	eisdem	"	"

Similarly declined with genitive **-ius**, dative **-i** are the adjectives **alius -a -um** = 'other', 'another' (but note that 'alius' has no genitive; for "another's" use either the adj. 'alienus -a -um' or the gen. of 'alter' = alterius); **al-ter -tera -terum** = 'one of the two' or 'the other (of the two)'; **neu-ter -tra -trum** = 'neither'; **nonnullus -a -um** = 'some'; **nullus -a -um** = 'no', 'none'; **solus -a -um** = 'only', 'sole'; **ullus -a -um** = 'any'; **unus -a -um** = 'one', 'only'; **uter utra utrum** = 'which of the two?' (don't confuse with utrum = 'whether' in indirect question); **uterque utraque utrumque** = 'either (of the two)'.

(E)	WHO   WHICH   WHAT (rel. pron.   interrog. adj.)						(F)	WHO? WHAT? (interrogative pronoun)		
<i>nom</i>	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae	quis	quis	quid	Plural same as for (E)
<i>gen</i>	cuius	"	"	quorum	quarum	quorum	cuius	"	"	
<i>dat</i>	cui	"	"	quibus	"	"	cui	"	"	
<i>acc</i>	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae	quem	quem	quid	
<i>abl</i>	quo	qua	quo	quibus	"	"	quo	quo	quo	

Similarly declined are all the indefinite pronouns and adjectives listed on the next page. Except in the nominative masculine and feminine (which can be unpredictable--e.g. masc. 'quidam' instead of 'quisdam' and fem. 'aliqua' and 'qua'), most of the indefinite pronouns are declined like "qu i s" and most of the adjectives like "qu i".

## §7. Chief Indefinite Pronouns / Adjectives

Note three things: (A) any of these words can be either *pronoun* or (with a slight difference in form) *adjective*; (B) *quisquis* is an indef. relative adj. or pronoun; i.e. it introduces a subordinate clause, and has an implied or stated antecedent; (C) *quidam* and *quisque* do not really belong on this list (are not "indefinite")--I include them bec. they are often confused with other *qu-* words.

*Aliquis, aliqua, aliquid* (adj. *aliqui aliqua aliquid*) = *alius* + indef. *quis* or *qui*. Is usually replaced by *quis* / *qui* after *si, nisi, num, ne*: *any, some; anyone (-thing), someone (-thing), someone or other*.

(A) "any", "some", opposed to what is definite: • (adj.) *aliqui talis terror* (Cic.): some such terror. • (adj.) *si est aliqui sensus in morte*: if there is some sensation in death. • (adj.) *nisi qui deus vel casus aliqui subvenerit*: [n.b. 'si...aliqui' is rare]: unless some god or some chance helps us. • (pron.) *si qui fecerint aliquid aliquando* (Cic.): if ever any (of them) has done anything. • (pron.) *forsitan aliquis aliquando eiusmodi quidpiam fecerit* (Cic.): if anyone at any time has done some such thing

(B) "some", opposite of "none" or "no" (e.g. of 'non...quisquam'; 'aliquis' is to that as positive to negative). • (pron.) *sunt aliquid Manes: letum non omnia finit*: the Shades are something [i.e. not nothing]: death does not end everything (Prop. 4.7.1) • (pron.) *utinam modo agatur aliquid!* (Cic.): If only something [anything] could be done! • (adj.) *qui est aptus alicui rei*: who is fitted for some activity [i.e. instead of none]. • (adj.) *sive plura sunt sive aliquod unum*: whether many or (at least) some one thing. • (pron.) *aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem* (Ter.): I would do anything in order not to do this. (Cic.) • (pron.) *aliquis alius* = someone else; *aliud aliquid* = something else.

*Qualis (cumque), qualis (cumque), quale (cumque)*: *such, of such a kind, of whatever kind; no matter what kind of*: • (pron.) *qualecumque velis, faciam*: whatever kind of thing you want, I'll do it. • (adj.) *qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talis civitas fuit* (Cic.): such as the highest men of the city have been, so the city itself has been.

*Quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque*: indef. rel. = *quisquis*: *who(so)ever, whatever*

*Quidam, quaedam, quiddam* (adj. ... *quodam*): *a certain (one or thing); (plural) some* (i.e. in plural it has no emphasis. And don't confuse with *quidem* = adv. "indeed") • (adj., adj., pron.) *Olim in quodam regno in quadem terra erat quaedam, cuius vir....*: Once in a certain kingdom in a certain land there was a certain woman, whose husband...

*Quilibet, quaelibet, quidlibet* (adj. ... *quodlibet*): = *quivis*: *anyone (-thing) you please*

*Quis, quis, quid* (indef. pron. = Gk. τις, τι) (adj. *qui, qua, quod*): *some, someone (-thing), anyone (-thing)*. Weaker than *aliquis* (which it usually replaces after *si, nisi, num, ne*). Note that this is distinct from *quis quis quid* = interrogative pron. (= Gk. τίς) and *qui quae quod* = the interrogative adj. & relative pron. • *...si qua tibi sponsa est, si quam dignabere taeda. / haec, tibi sive aliqua est, ...*: ...if anyone [or someone] is engaged to you, if you deem any [or someone] worthy of the marriage torch; / if there be any such (woman) at all..." Ov. M. 4. 326-7 (there *qua*

& *quam* = the rare fem. sing.: usually that is *quis, quem*. In the last clause *aliqua* is used, even after *si*, for greater emphasis (= "anyone at all").

***Quispiam, quaequam, quidquam*** (adj. *quodquam*): any(one), some(one): = *aliquis* (see A fin.)

***Quisquam, quaequam, quicquam***: anyone, anything; any. *Nec quisquam* = "no one" (but negative of *quisquam* us. *nemo* and *nihil*). As adj. it is only for nouns designating persons. Unlike *aliquis*, but like *ullus -a -um*, used in: **(A) negative sentences**: • (pron.) [*Iustitia*] *numquam nocet cuiquam* (Cic.): Justice never hurts anybody • (adj.) *ubi cuiquam legationi fui impedimento* (Cic.): When I was an impediment [negative idea here] to any legation; **(B) implied total negation**: • (pron.) *qui rhetor a Thucydide quidquam duxit* (Cic.): What orator ever drew anything from Th.? **(C) sweeping conditions**. • (pron.) *si quisquam est timidus, is ego sum* (Cic.): If anyone is timid, I am (*si quis* wd. be weaker). • (pron.) *Quamdiu quisquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives* (Cic.): So long as there will be anyone who will dare defend you, you will live. (This resembles a condition.) • (adj.) *Nemo est indignior, quem quisquam homo aut amet aut adeat* (Plaut.): No is one more unworthy (than she), whom any man either loves or approaches (this could also be type (A), because of *nemo*).

***Quisque, quaeque, quidque*** (adj. *quique, quaeque, quodque*): each, every; whoever. Often twice in same clause: • (pron.) *mens cuiusque is est quisque* (Cic.): each man's mind is that man himself. • *magni est iudicis statuere quid quemque cuique praestare oporteat* (Cic.): It takes a great judge to decide what each must answer for (be responsible for; pay) to every other. • *quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat*: Let each person keep whatever comes his way. • *tantum quisque laudat, quantum se sperat imitari*: Everyone (= each person) praises just so much as he hopes to imitate.

***Quisquis, quaequae, quicquid*** (or *quidquid*; adj. *quodquod*): whoever, whatever (relative. Don't confuse with '*quisque*'): • (pron.) *quaequae velit...*: whoever (of those women) wants to... • (adj.) *quisquis homo huc venerit [is] vapulabit* (Plaut.): Whatever fellow (= anyone who) comes here will be whipped [nom. *quisquis* = adj. rare in class. Lat.] • (pron. + indir. q.) *quidquid ea facere vellet nihil mei intererat*: Whatever on earth she wanted to do didn't interest me.

***Quivis, quaevis, quodvis***: anyone (-thing) you like. = *quis* (indef. pron.) + *vis* (from *volo*). Similar to *quilibet*; more vivid, emphatic than *aliquis* or *quispiam*: • (adj.) *ab quivis [old abl. = quovis] homine beneficium accipere gaudeas* (Ter.): You would be delighted to accept a favor from anyone at all. • (pron.) *Juppiter non minus quam vostrum quivis formidat malum* (Plaut.): Juppiter fears anything bad no less than any of you do (i.e. any of you in the audience).

## § 8. SOME IDIOMS (SPECIAL USES) OF LATIN PRONOUNS

**MEI. TUI. NOSTRUM (-I). VESTRUM (-I):** genitives of *ego, tu, nos, vos*. These not forms of the possessive adjectives *meus, tuus, noster* and *vester*. Unlike those, these are used not for possession but for (a) **objective gen.** (*tuus amor mei*: 'your love of me') & (b) **partitive genitive** (*multaque pars mei*: 'and many a part of me'; *alii vestrum*: 'some of you')

**QUA** : 'where'. (Originally there was some fem. noun like *via*; e.g. *qua via* = 'by what path'). (The following examples are all from Vergil) *vagatur qua velit*, 'he wanders where he likes'. *...qua locus Erigonen inter Chelasque sequentis / panditur*: '...where a place opens between Virgo and the sequent claws'. *...nouas ueniat qua sucus in herbas*: '...where sap enters the fresh grass. *nam qua se medio trudent de cortice gemmae...*: for wherever the buds push from mid-bark...' So also indefinite **SI QUA** = "if anywhere"; e.g. (Vergil describing a spirited horse) *si qua sonum procul arma dedere, stare loco nescit, micat auribus*: 'if anywhere far off weapons have made a sound, he can't stand still, he pricks his ears'

**QUARE** = **QUA RE**: 'for what thing?', 'why?'

**QUID**: (a) **What?** (b) **Why?** E.g. *quid facis illud?* = 'Why are you doing that?' *quid illud fit?* = 'Why is that happening?' Translate 'Why?' when *quid* cannot mean 'what?' E.g. in the 1st example there is already both a subject ('you' in *facis*) and an object (*illud*).

**QUO (I): 'to where'; 'where'** (both interrog. & rel.). Examples all from Vergil: *serua, / frigida Saturni sese quo stella receptet*: 'Watch where the cold star of Saturn withdraws to'. *Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda, / quo neque sit ventis aditus*: 'First a house and a site have to be found where there won't be any entrance for winds'. (About Proteus) *in secreta senis ducam, quo fessus ab undis / se recipit*: 'I will take you to the old man's secret (places), where he goes when he is tired of the waves'. (About Orpheus): *Quid faceret? Quo se rapta bis coniuge ferret?* 'What was he to do? Where was he to go, with his spouse taken twice?' So **QUOCUMQUE** 'to wherever', & **SI QUO** 'if to anywhere'

**QUO (II): 'in order that', 'to the end that', 'that'** = **UT**. E.g. (Ovid) *fraus mea quid petit, nisi quo tibi jungerer uni?* = 'What did my cheating seek, except that I be joined only to you?' Note: this is the *quo* (= 'where') in **QUO MINUS** (see *quominus* in the 2-page subjunctive handout. E.g. *naves vento tenebantur quominus in portum redirent*: The ships were prevented by wind from returning into the harbor.)

**QUO (III) (+ comparative) ..., EO (or HOC) (+ comparative) ...**, lit. 'by what..., by that...' (or else *quo* and *eo* are old locatives, so "lit." would be 'to where..., to there...') = our English "the more..., the more..." E.g. (Vergil, about bees) *Quo magis exhaustae fuerint, hoc acrius omnes / incumbent generis lapsi sarcire ruinas*: 'The more exhausted they get, the more fiercely they all hang (round the ruined hive) to shore up the ruins.' (lit. 'by what they are more exhausted..., by that they more fiercely hang' etc. See also my page on "Proportional correlatives")

**QUO (IV): 'for which (reason)', 'therefore'**; e.g. Sall.: *Quo mihi rectius videtur ingeni quam virium opibus gloriam quaerere*: 'Therefore it seems more correct' -- etc.

**QUOD**: (a) 'which' (neuter of *qui quae quod*); (b) = *id quod*, 'that which', 'what'; (c) 'because'

**QUOD SI** (often written as one word *quodsi*): 'but if...' (*quod si always* means this)

## § 9. LATIN PROPORTIONAL CORRELATIVE S

**Correlatives** are pairs of conjunctions (*et... et...*) or adverbs (*tam...quam...*) or rel. adjectives or pronouns (*talis... qualis...*) which coordinate two items or two clauses. I here list some that coordinate clauses, and make a proportion between two things (for students find these hard, since English lacks them). Note: (A) *either member of a pair might come first*; (B) *either might be missing* (i.e. merely implied--see e.g. under *quo...eo...*); (C) most often, *Engl. does not spell out the correlation so exactly* (see e.g. under *totiens...quotiens...*).

**PROUT... ITA (or SIC)...** : insofar as / in proportion as / in the way that..., so...: *prout nives satiaverint, ita Nilum increscere* (Pliny): In proportion as the snows satiate it, so the Nile increases. *prout sedes ipsa est, ita varia genera morborum sunt* (Celsus): Diseases vary according to the nature of their seat (literally: Even as the seat itself is ["seat" = the place where a disease arises], so the various kinds of diseases are.)

**QUALIS... TALIS...**: lit. 'of what kind..., of such a kind...'; i.e. (with *talis* usually first) 'of such a kind...as': *talis est quaeque res publica, qualis eius aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit* (Cic.): Each republic is of just such a kind as (is) either the nature or the will of the one who rules it.

**QUANTO (+ comparative) ... TANTO (+ comparative) ...** : lit. 'by as much as... by so much...', e.g. (Ovid *Met.* 52-3) *Imminet his aer, qui, quanto est pondere terrae / pondus aquae levius, tanto est onerosior igni*: over these hangs the air, which, by as much as the weight of earth is lighter than the air, by so much is heavier than fire, i.e. (in better English), '...air, which is heavier than fire in the same degree in which earth is heavier than water'

**QUANTOPERE... TANTOPERE...**: lit. 'as much as (in as high a degree as)..., so much (in such a degree)...': *quantopere me amat, tantopere eum odi*: In as high a degree as he loves me, in so high a degree [i.e. in that same degree] do I hate him. Often merely more emphatic for *tanto... quanto...*

**QUANTUS... TANTUS...**: lit. 'as much as (as great as)... so much (so great)...', i.e. usually 'as much (as great)... as... ': *non tantum effecisti quantum ego*: You did not do as much as I did. *non es tantus vir quantum amabam*: You are not as great a man as the one whom I used to love. *non es tanta mulier quantae anulum dedi*: You are not as great a woman as the one I gave a ring to.

**QUO (+ comparative) ..., EO (or HOC) (+ comparative) ...**, lit. 'by what..., by that...' (or else *quo* and *eo* are old locatives, so lit. 'where..., there...') = our English "the more..., the more..." (compare **TANTO... QUANTO...**) E.g. *quo saepius eam vidi, eo magis amabam* = lit. 'by what I saw her more often, by that' etc. = The more often I saw her, the more I loved her. *deductorum officium quo maius est quam salutatorum, hoc gratius tibi esse...ostendito*: show (them) that insofar as the duty of escorts is a bigger thing than that of morning callers, it has more influence with you" (Comm. Pet. 36). Note that the second member -- *hoc* or *eo* -- is often omitted; e.g. *quo minus ista fueramus experti gaudia, (eo) ardentius illis insistebamus* (Abelard, re kissing Heloise): "The less we had experienced those joys, the more we clung to them".

**QUOT... TOT...**: lit. 'as many as... so many...', i.e. (with *tot* usually first) 'as many... as': *tot basia nobis erunt quot in caelo sidera*: we'll have [i.e. give]as many kisses as (there are) stars in the sky

**QUOTIE(N)S... TOTIE(N)S...**: lit. 'as many times as..., so many times...': *quotiescumque dico, totiens mihi videor* etc. (Cic.): "As often as I speak (i.e. give a speech), so often I seem to myself" etc. But in English we don't use such exactness -- e.g. here we would say: "Every single time I speak, I seem" etc.; or "I never ever speak without" etc.; or simply, "Whenever I speak, I" etc.

**TAM (+ adv.) ... QUAM...** (*tam* almost always first): 'as (so)... as': (adv.) *non amas tam valde quam ego*: You do not love as strongly as I.

## §10. TABLE OF LATIN CONDITIONS (from E. C. Woodcock § 193, p. 148 f.)

(In boldface I put those that in Latin need the subjunctive)

Type	Normal vague English	Exacter English	Latin
Pres. Particular	If he says this, he makes a mistake.	If he is now saying this (which is uncertain), he is making a mistake.	Si hoc dicit, errat.
Present General	If he says this, he makes a mistake.	Every time (whenever) he says this he makes a mistake	Si hoc dicit, errat.
	If he sees a rose, he thinks spring is beginning.	Whenever he has seen a rose he thinks spring is beginning.	Si rosam uidit, putat uer incipere.
	If you say anything it is believed.	Whenever one says anything, it is believed.	<i>Si quid dicas, creditur.</i> <sup>1</sup>
<b>Present Unreal</b>	<b>If he said this he would make a mistake.</b>	<b>If he were now saying this (which he is not) , he would be making a mistake.</b>	<b>Si hoc diceret, erraret.</b>
Past Particular	If he said this, he made a mistake.	If he said (or was saying) this at (or during) a particular time in the past (but it's uncertain), then he made (was making) a mistake.	Si hoc dixit (dicebat), errauit (errabat).
Past General	If he said this, he made a mistake.	Every time that (whenever) he said this, he was making a mistake	Si hoc dicebat, errabat.
	If he did wrong he was punished.	Whenever he had done wrong, he used to be punished.	Si peccaverat, poenas dabat.
	If he said anything, it was believed.	Whenever he had said anything, it used to be believed.	<i>Si quid dixisset, credebatur.</i> <sup>2</sup>
<b>Past Unreal</b>	<b>If he had said this, he would have made a mistake.</b>		<b>Si hoc dixisset, errauisset.</b>
Future more vivid	If he says this, he will make a mistake.	If he is going to say this, (I state emphatically that) he will be making a mistake	Si hoc dicet, errabit
	If he does this, he will be punished.	If he shall have done this, (I threaten that) he will be punished.	Si hoc fecerit (fut. pf.), poenas dabit.
<b>Future less vivid</b>	<b>If he said this, he would make a mistake.</b>	<b>Should he, at some future time, say this, (I suggest that) he would be making a mistake.</b>	<b>Si hoc dicat, erret.</b>

<sup>1</sup> This subjunctive in the "if" clause of a pres. gen. condition tends to be only for the 2nd-person singular.<sup>2</sup> Plupf. -- & sometimes impf. -- subjunct. in the "if" clause of a past gen. condition is common only from the time of Livy; it arose perhaps by influence of the subjunctive with causal or narrative "cum".

## § 11. CONDITIONS IN INDIRECT SPEECH

Adapted from Woodcock §280, p. 235. Notice that in direct speech only 3 kinds of condition use the subjunctive in both clauses (left column, in bold face), but in O.O. (right column) the 'if' clause *always* needs a subjunctive.

Pres. Particular	<i>If he is saying that he is wrong.</i> Si illud dicit, errat.	(a) I know that if he's saying that he's wrong: scio, si id dicat, eum errare. (b) I knew that if he was saying that he was wrong: sciebam, si id diceret, eum errare
Present General	<i>If (i.e. whenever) he says it he's wrong</i> Si id dicit, errat.	(Latin same as above)
	<i>If (i.e. whenever) he sees a rose he thinks spring is beginning.</i> Si rosam uidit putat uer incipere.	(a) I know that if he sees a rose he thinks spring is beginning: scio, si rosam uiderit, eum putare uer incipere. (b) I knew that if he saw (etc.) he thought (etc.) sciebam, si rosam uidisset, eum putare uer incipere.
	<i>If you say anything at all (i.e. whatever one says), it is believed.</i> Si quid dicas, creditur.	(a) I know that if you say anything at all, it's believed: scio si quid dicas, (id) credi. (b) I knew that if you said anything at all, it was believed: sciebam si quid diceret, illud credi.
<b>Present Unreal</b>	<i>If he were saying it (which he isn't) he would be wrong (which he isn't).</i> Si id diceret, erraret.	(a) I know that, if he were saying it, he would be wrong. scio, si id diceret, eum erraturum fuisse. (b) (a) I knew that, if he were saying it, he would be wrong. sciebam, si id diceret, eum erraturum fuisse.
Past Particular	<i>If he said\was saying that he was wrong.</i> Si illud dixit\dicebat, errauit\errabat	(a) I know that if he said it, he was wrong (he had erred). scio, si id dixerit, eum errauisse. (b) I knew that if he had said it, he was wrong (had erred). sciebam, si id dixisset, eum errauisse.
Past General	<i>If he said this (= whenever he said it), he was wrong.</i> Si hoc dicebat, errabat.	(Latin has same tense & mood as above)
	<i>If he did wrong (= whenever he had done wrong) he was punished.</i> Si peccauerat, poenas dabat.	(Latin has same tense & mood as above)
	<i>If he said anything (i.e. whenever he had), it was believed.</i> si quid dixisset, credebatur.	(a) scio, si quid dixisset, (id) creditum esse. (b) sciebam, si quid dixisset (id) creditum esse.
<b>Past Unreal</b>	<i>If he had said this, he would have been wrong.</i> si hoc dixisset, errauisset.	(a) scio si hoc dixisset, eum erraturum fuisse. (b) sciebam si hoc dixisset, eum erraturum fuisse.
Fut. more vivid	<i>If he says this, he will be wrong.</i> si hoc dicet, errabit	(a) scio, si hoc dicat, eum erraturum esse. (b) sciebam, si hoc diceret, eum erraturum esse. (Note that thus in O.O. this = Fut. Less Vivid)
	<i>If he does it (i.e. will have done it), he will be punished.</i> si id fecerit (fut.pf.), poenas dabit	(a) scio, si hoc fecerit (pf. subj.) eum poenas daturum (esse). (b) sciebam, si hoc <u>fecisset</u> , eum poenas daturum (esse). (On 'fecisset' see Bradley's Arnold 470 n. 2. He does it <u>before</u> being punished.)
<b>Fut. less vivid</b>	<i>If he said this, he would be wrong (i.e. should he at some future time, say it--if he were to say it--were he to say it--I suggest that he would\will be wrong)</i> si hoc dicat, erret.	(a) scio, si dicat, eum erraturum esse. (b) sciebam, si hoc diceret, eum erraturum esse.  (Note that thus in O.O. this = Fut. More Vivid)

## § 12. FUTURE CONDITIONS IN THE PAST

I remind you first of the four commonest kinds of subjunctive condition:

(I) past unreal, *plpf.* subjunctive in both clauses = an imaginary past:

*si abisset, scivissem*, If he had left, I would have known.

(II) pres. unreal, *impf.* subjunctive in both clauses = an imaginary present:

*si abiret, scirem*, if he were leaving, I would know.

(III) fut. less vivid, *pres.* subjunct.. in both clauses = imaginary future:

*si abeat, sciam*, if he were to leave, I would know.

(IV) 'mixed' = any combination of the above; e.g. *nisi abisses, nihil scirent*: if you had not left [past unreal], they would (now) know nothing [pres. unreal].

*Perfect* subj. is rarer; but is used e.g. in fut. less & more vivid, where it is equivalent to a fut. perf. indicative and stresses that an action will have been completed; e.g. *si abierit, adveniam*: if he leaves [i.e. if he will have left/if he were to have left], I might come (or: will come).

(V) Future condition in the past. If the narrator enters vividly into the mind of the person in the past, two things can happen (usually, but not always, it's in Indirect Statement):

(A) *IMPF. subj.* = *what someone was expecting to occur*. This happens often in the "if" clause in indirect speech (see Woodcock §272.3.c); e.g. • *Laudatio Turiae* II.46 ff. (you said) *si vellem*, tuo ministerio futurum: "it would be in your care, if I wished". But e.g. in Pliny's two letters about Vesuvius, that recall so vividly what he and others felt at the time, it happens often in either clause. E.g. *in the 'if' clause*: • 6.20.4 inrupit cubiculum meum mater; surgebam inuicem, *si quiesceret excitaturus*. "My mother broke into my bedroom; I in turn was getting up so as to wake her, if she should be asleep"; *in the main clause*: • 6.16.14 sed area... iam cinere mixtisque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat, ut *si longior in cubiculo mora, exitus negaretur*. "but the yard, filled with a mix of ash and pumice, had already risen... so that if they were to remain longer in the bedroom, escape would be impossible" (*of course, there the apodosis is also a result clause*); • *Laud. Turiae* ii.10 ff. "...[iure Caesar dixit tibi referendum] exstare me patriae redditum a se, nam nisi parasses quod servaret... inaniter opes suas polliceretur": "[rightly C. said it was due to you] that I was alive, restored by him to my country; for if you had not prepared what he could save, in vain he *would pledge* his resources" (*there 'polliceretur' is perhaps 'contaminated' by 'servaret'*). Secondly,

(B) *PLUPF. subj.* = *future pf.* and expectancy (but *only in the 'if' clause*: see again Woodcock §272.3.c). E.g. • Pliny 6.16.12 sarcinas contulerat in naues, *certus fugae si contrarius uentus resedisset*: "He had put his baggage on the ships, certain of escape if the contrary wind should die down." I.e. he thought to himself, "ero certus fugae, si ventus resederit", "I shall be certain of escape, if the wind shifts (will have shifted)". • Pliny 6.20.12 tum mater orare hortari iubere, quoquo modo fugerem; posse enim iuuenem, se et annis et corpore grauem bene morituram, *si mihi causa mortis non fuisset*. "Then mother began to beg, urge, command me to escape; for (she said) I could since I was young (whereas) she, old and heavy, would die happily if she were not the cause of my death". I.e. she said, "bene moriar, si tibi causa mortis non fuero", "I will die well if I shall not have been" etc.. • Sallust *Cat.* 17 fin.: ...confisum, *si coniuratio ualuisset*, facile apud illos principem se fore: "confident that if the conspiracy were to flourish, he would easily be chief among them" (i.e. 'if it will have flourished'...) • *Laud. Turiae* I.20 f.: ...*si non optinuisses*, partituram cum sorore te: '(you said) if you did not get (the estate on your father's terms), you were going to share it with your sister' (i.e. = "si non obtinero, partiar" = if I don't get it, I will share it).

(A) and (B) occur together I think in • Horace *Sat.* 1.6. 79-80: *vestem servosque sequentes, / in magno ut populo, siqui vidisset, avita / ex re praeberi sumptus mihi crederet illos*: "so that if anyone saw..., he would think..." Most readers seem to take that as contrary to fact. But (a) 'crederet' after all is the verb in a *purpose* clause, and (b) 'siqui vidisset' describes *the motives of Horace's father*. So, as in the other examples, "vidisset" = not past unreality but fut. perf., "crederet" not present unreality, but expectation in the past.

## § 13. INDIRECT QUESTION

<i>Secondary sequence</i>				
<i>PLUPF.</i>	NESCIVERAM I had not known	UBI FUISSEM where I had been	UBI ESSEM where I was	UBI FUTURUS ESSEM where I would be
<i>IMPF.</i>	NESCIEBAM I didn't know			
<i>PF.</i>	NESCIVI I didn't know			
<i>Primary sequence</i>				
<i>PF. = pres. pf.</i>	NESCIVIT He hasn't known	UBI FUERIM where I was (or where I have been or where I had been)	UBI SIM where I am	UBI FUTURUS SIM where I will be
<i>PRES.</i>	NESCIO I don't know			
<i>FUT.</i>	NESCIAM I won't know			
<i>FUT. PF.</i>	NESCIUERO I won't have known			

Notice two ambiguities: (1) *Indir. q.* can be mistaken for *deliberative subjunctive* and vice versa. E.g. *Nesciebam quid facerem* could mean either (*indir. q.*) "I didn't know what I was doing" or (*delib.*) "I didn't know what I should do". And (2) the *perfect subjunctive* has to stand for terribly many things. E.g. in *nescio quid fecerim* it might (a) = a present perfect, "I don't know what I have done" (or "progressive pres. perf.:" "...what I have been doing"); (b) a simple past: "...what I did" (or progressive past "...what I was doing"), & even (c) a pluperfect: "...what I had done" (or progressive plupf.: what I had been doing). To make the tense clear, a Roman had to use a direct question: *Quid faciebam?* *Nescio* = What was I doing?-- I don't know; or *Quid feci?* *Nescio*: What have I done? I don't know. (This difficulty arises because the Latin subjunctive has not enough tenses. Every language has its defects!)

## LIST OF INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS &amp; ADJECTIVES THAT INTRODUCE INDIRECT QUESTION

nescit QUIS sim neque QUID sim:	He doesn't know: who I am.
nescit QUALIS sim:	...what sort of man I am
nescit UTER sim:	...which of the two I am
nescit UBI sim:	...where I am
nescit NUM sim    nescit simNE:	...whether (if) I am (exist). (You can't say "nescit si sim")
nescit UTRUM stultus AN astutus sim:	...whether (or if) I am stupid or clever.
nescit QUO MODO sim:	...in what way (how) I exist
nescit QUARE (or CUR) sim:	...why I am (or what I am for)
nescit QUOT simus:	...how many we are
nescit QUOTIENS venimus	...how many times we came
nescit CUIUS sim:	...whose I am    whom I belong to
nescit cuius filius sim:	...whose son I am (lit.: of whom I am the son)
nescit IN QUO LOCO sim:	...in what place I am (or fem. <i>in qua urbe sim</i> : ...in what city I am)
nescit QUANTUS sim:	...how great I am
nescit QUANTO eam amat:	...how much I love her (lit.: by how much)
nescit QUAM ( <i>adv.</i> ) astutus sim:	...how clever I am
nescit QUAM ( <i>pron.</i> ) amem:	...what woman I love
QUEM ( <i>adj.</i> ) feminam amem:	... " " "

N.B: DON'T CONFUSE INDIRECT QUESTION WITH RELATIVE CLAUSE: (*Indir. Q.*) *Miror* (or *mecum agito*) *quid fecerit*: I wonder what he did. (*Rel. clause*) *Non amo (id) quod fecit*: I dislike the thing he did (or made). Trouble for you arises from the fact that in *English* they have somewhat the same form. But in *Latin*, for one thing, indirect question uses an interrogative pronoun (e.g. *quis, quid*), while a relative uses the relative pron. or adj. (e.g. *qui, quae, quod*). For another, i. q. uses the subjunctive, rel. cl. the indicative. Thirdly, a relative clause can always be translated (even if clumsily) "that which," "those who" etc., while the indirect question cannot. E.g. in the first example, you can't translate "I wonder that which he did".

## § 14. Subjunctive: Summary of its Uses

"(II)" = Secondary Sequence (*main verb in a past tense*); "(I)" = Primary Sequence (*main verb present or fut.*)

"As if" clause with *quasi* or *tamquam si* or *velut si*. In Engl. it resembles a condition, but the Latin obeys 'sequence of tenses': (II) (plpf.) *loquebatur quasi fuisset rex*: He talked as if he had been a king. (II) (imp.) *loquebatur quasi esset rex*: He talked as if he were a king [or ...*quasi futurus esset rex*: ...as if he were going to be king]. (I) (pf.) *loquitur quasi fuerit rex*: He talks as if he has been [or 'was' or 'had been'] a king. (I) (pr.) *loquitur quasi sit rex*: He talks as if he were (now) a king [or ...*quasi futurus sit rex*: ...as if he were going to be king].

**Causal** clause + *cum* ('since'). (II) (plpf.) *cum abisset, manebam*: since he had left, I stayed. (II) (imp.) *cum abiret, manebam*: since he was leaving [or *abiturus esset*: going to leave] I was staying. (I) (pf.) *cum abierit, maneo*: since he left [has left / had left], I am staying. (I) (pr.) *cum abeat, maneo*: since he is leaving [or *abiturus sit*: going to leave] I'm staying.

**Concessive** clause + *cum* ('though') or *etsi* or *licet* or *quamquam*. Examples are the same as for Causal clauses; e.g. *cum abisset, manebam*: Though he had left, I stayed. (*Quamquam* more often takes indicative. A concessive clause can follow *licet* -- see "Jussive: Concessive".)

**Fearing** clause + *ne* or *ut* (*ne* introduces what I fear will happen / has happened; *ut* what I fear will not happen / has not happened). (II) (plpf.) *verebar ne scivisset*: I feared (that) he had known. (II) (imp.) *verebar ne sciret*: I feared that he knew (or *sciturus esset*: was going to know). (I) (pf.) *vereor ne sciverit*: I fear that he knew (or has / had known). (I) (pr.) *vereor ne sciat*: I fear he knows (or *sciturus sit*: will know). • *vereor ut sciat*: I fear he does not know.

**Generic** clause + *qui quae quod* or *qualis quale* or (neg.) *quin*. (II) (plpf.) *talis erat qui (= qualis) talia fecisset*: He was the sort of man who had done things like that. (II) (imp.) *talis erat qui (= qualis) talia faceret*: He was the sort of man who did things like that (he was the sort who *would* do things like that). (I) (pf.) *talis est qui (= qualis) talia fecerit*: He is the sort of man who has done things like that. (I) (pr.) *talis est qui (= qualis) talia faciat*: He is the sort who does such things (he is the sort who *would* etc. Note well: usually there is no 'talis' or 'qualis' to tip you off, but only the relative, e.g. • *eos odi qui illud faciant*: I hate the sort of men who do that. Contrast indicative: *eos odi qui illud faciunt*: I hate the men who are doing that.)

**Indirect Command**--a kind of Noun Clause (see Noun Clauses, 1st & 3rd example sentences).

**Indirection Question** + any interrogative pron., adv., or adj.: (II) (plpf.) *sciebam quo abisset*: I knew where he had gone. (II) (imp.) *sciebam quo abiret*: I knew where he was going (or *abiturus esset*: ...was going to go). (I) (pf.) *scio quo abierit*: I know where he went (has gone / had gone). (I) (pr.) *scio quo eat*: ...where he is going (or *abiturus sit*: ... is going to go).

**Noun Clause** + *ut* (neg. *ne*). (II) (imp.) *me iubebat ut fugerem*: he was telling me to flee. • *nullo modo fieri potuit ut fugerem*: For me to flee was quite impossible. (I) (pr.) *me monet ne fugiam*: he's warning me not to flee. • *Accidit ut sciam*: I happen to know. A noun clause is the main verb's *object* (as in the first example) or *subject* (as in the 2nd)--the sentence is not complete without it. (Whereas a purpose or result clause is an *adverb*, -- the sentence still complete even if we excise it.)

**Proviso** + *dummodo* = *dum* (when *dum* = "provided that") = *modo* (when *modo* = "provided that"). (II) (imp.) *dixi me id facturum dummodo Caesar quoque faceret*: I said I'd do it provided that (on condition that) C. did it too (i.e. would do it too). (I) (pr.) *illud faciam dum Caesar quoque faciat*: I'll do it provided that (on condition that) C. does it too.

**Purpose** clause + *ut* or *quo* or *qui quae quod*, neg. *ne*. (II) impf. for purpose in the past: *id fecit (faciebat) ut fugerem*: He did it (was doing it) so I would flee. (I) pres. for a pres. or fut. purpose: *viros mitto (misi) qui id faciant*: I am (have been) sending men to do it.

**Quin** or **Quominus** after verb of hindering, preventing, forbidding. Here *quin* = *quo* (locative) + *ne*, and means lit. '(to) where... not'. *Quominus* = *quo* + *minus* and means lit. '(to) where ... less'. Akin to purpose or result, but often best translated 'from... -ing'; e.g. (II) (imp.) *vix inhiberi potuit quin sciret*: He could hardly be prevented from knowing (lit. 'he could hardly be held back, to where he would not know'). • *ab illa tenebar quominus scirem*: I was kept by her from knowing (lit. 'I was held...to where I

would less know'). (I) (pr.) *per eam stat quominus sciat*: She is what keeps him from knowing ('thro' her it stands to where he less' etc.).

**Quin** (= *quo + ne*) after verb of difficulty, impossibility etc. (II) (imp.) *nec multum afuit quin sciret*: He was not far from knowing (lit. 'he was not far off where he would not know'). (I) (pr.) *nihil tam difficile est quin facias*: Nothing is too hard for you to do. • *facere non possum quin ad te mittam*: I cannot forebear sending you. • *nihil abest quin sim miserrimus*.

**Quin** (= *quo + ne*) after expression of doubt. (II) (imp.) *Non dubium erat quin Caesar sciret*: There was no doubt (but) that C. knew. (I) (pr.) *neque abest suspicio quin Caesar sciat*: And there is some suspicion [lit. 'nor is suspicion absent'] that C. knows.

**Quin** (here = *qui + ne*, 'who... not') + negative generic clause. (II) (plpf.) *nemo erat quin scivisset*: there was no one who hadn't known. (II) (imp.) *nemo erat quin sciret*: there was no one who didn't know. (I) (pf.) *nemo est quin diu sciverit*: there is no one who hasn't known for a long time. (I) (pr.) *nemo est quin sciat*: there is no one who doesn't know. • *nemo est sciens quin sit malevolus*: no one is clever without being malevolent (lit. 'no one is clever who is not' etc.)

**Result clause + ut, neg. ut ...non**. (II) (imp.) *ita id feci (faciebam) ut veniret*: I did it (was doing it) in such a way that he came. (I) (pr.) *ita id facio ut veniat*: I'm doing it in such a way that he is coming. (A result clause often follows *ita* or *sic* or *tam* or *tantus -a -um*, etc.)

**Subordinate Clause in Indirect Speech**. (II) (plpf.) *ei dixi me esse quem vidisset*: I told him I was the man he had seen. (II) (imp.) *ei dixi me esse quem videret*: I told him I was the man he was seeing (or ...*quem visurus esset*: whom he was going to see). (I) (pf.) *tibi dico me esse quem videris*: I tell you I am the man you saw. (I) (pr.) *tibi dico me esse quem videas*: I tell you I am the man you see (or ...*quem visurus sis*:...whom you are going to see)

**Conditions** (peculiar tense-values for imperf. and pres.):

In **past unreal, plpf.** = an imaginary past: *si abisset, scivissem*, If he had left, I would have known. In **pres. unreal, impf.** = imaginary present: *si abiret, scirem*, if he were leaving, I would know. In **future less vivid, pres.** = imaginary future: *si abeat, sciam*, if he were to leave, I would know. And as in Engl., conditions can be 'mixed'; e.g. *nisi abisses, nihil scirent*: if you had not left [past unreal], they would (now) know nothing [pres. unreal]. **Perf. subj.** is rarer in conditions; but it can be used e.g. in fut. less vivid, to stress that an action will have been completed; e.g. *si abierit, adveniamus*: if he leaves [referring to fut.], we might come.

**Independent Subjunctive** (for more on these, see below p. 55):

**Deliberative**: Uses **Impf.** for past deliberation: *quid nunc facerem?* What was I to do now? and **Pres.** for pres. deliberation: *quid nunc faciam?* What am I to do now?

**Jussive = Hortatory**. **Pres.** • *abeamus*: Let's leave (or *ne abeamus*: Let's not leave). • *abeas*: you should leave. • *abeat*: let him leave. Often it follows an imperative: *Fac mature abeas*: See to it that you leave early. **Historic tenses rarer**; but e.g.: **Pf.** (mainly 2nd person, used in polite prohibitions): *ne dubitaveris*: Do not hesitate. **Impf.** *non praemature abires*: you shouldn't have left early = you were not to (you were not supposed to) leave early.

**Jussive = Concessive**: **Pres.** *sit fur*: let him be a thief = suppose he is a thief (what do I care?) = granted, he is a thief = so what if etc. **Pf.** *fuerit fur*: let him have been a thief = suppose he was a thief (what do I care?). May follow *licet* (lit. 'it is allowed', but often = a simple emphasis): *licet ille abierit, ego tamen maneo*: He may have left, but as for me, I am staying.'

**Optative** (tenses used as in conditions:) **Plpf.** = wish for the past: *utinam scivissem*: If only I had known! (I wish I had; would that I had). **Impf.** = wish for the pres.: *utinam scires*: If only you knew! **Pres.** = a wish for the fut.: *sis felix*: May you be happy. *valeas*: may you be well.

**Potential** (for possibility, what would or might happen). **Impf.** *crederes eum id fecisse*: you would have thought he had done it (e.g., because he acted so oddly). **Pres.** *illud facias*: he might do that (or 'he would do that'--like the main clause in a future less vivid condition).

## § 15. Tenses of the Independent Subjunctive

(Woodcock, p. 85-92. Worth listing, because they often defy 'sequence of tenses' and are mere idioms.)

### PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE:

JUSSIVE	OPTATIVE (May it be!)	POTENTIAL
(a) deliberative (what is to be done): -- <i>quo me nunc uertam?</i> (b) Resolve, self-exhortation: -- <i>ne difficilia optemus</i> (c) Commands, prohibitions ( <i>ne</i> ): -- <i>cautus sis, mi Tiro.</i> (d) Suppositions; concessions: -- <i>sit fur</i> : Granted, he is a thief; or: Suppose he is a thief; or: Whether or not he was a thief...	-- <i>Sis felix!</i> (May you be happy!)  In early Latin the present (not the imperf.) can refer to the present:  -- <i>utinam nunc stimulus in manu mihi sit!</i> Would that the goad were in my hand!	--Unexpressed condition: <i>(si facias) pecces</i> : you would sin <i>te nolim succensere</i> : I wouldn't like you to be angry --Generalizing (esp. 2 <sup>nd</sup> p. sing.): <i>nullus est cui non inuideant</i> : there's no one they don't envy (this is like a generic clause)

### IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE:

JUSSIVE	OPTATIVE	POTENTIAL
<b>Refers to past:</b> what was to be done / ought to have been done, but wasn't: -- ' <i>nonne argentum redderem?</i> ' ' <i>non redderes</i> ': 'Should I have returned the money?' 'You shouldn't have.'	<b>(a) Usually refers to present</b> -- <i>Utinam adesses!</i> wd. you were here! But in early or poetic Latin <b>(b) more rarely refers to past:</b> -- <i>utinam te di prius perderent quam peristi e patria tua!</i> Wd. that the gods had made away with you before you were lost! etc.	<b>Refers to past:</b> what could have happened: opportunity now gone: -- <i>cuperem uultum uidere cum haec legeres</i> : I wish I could have seen your face when you read this. -- <i>crederes uictos</i> : one would have thought them beaten. (& to pres.: as in the apodosis of pres. unreal)

### PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

JUSSIVE	OPT. (rather rare)	POTENTIAL:
<b>(a) refers to future:</b> 2nd pers. in prohibitions: -- <i>ne dubitaueris</i> : Don't hesitate.  <b>(b) refers to past</b> in concessions: -- <i>fuert fur</i> : suppose he was a thief (i.e., So what?)	<b>Refers to recent past:</b> a wish that something may prove to have happened: -- <i>utinam dies iam uenerit</i> : if only the day has already arrived (oh I wish it had) -- <i>utinam hinc abierit!</i> May he have gone! (Oh if only he has)	<b>(a) refers to pres. or fut.--</b> Generalizing 2nd pers. sing.: -- <i>Haec prompte refutaueris</i> : This you (i.e. anyone) may readily refute. -- <i>Quis tibi hoc concesserit?</i> Who would grant you this? -- <i>Vix crediderim</i> : I cd. scarcely believe it (i.e. if I were not mad) <b>(b) refers to past:</b> to what is likely to have been the case: -- <i>Themistocles nihil dixerit in quo ipse Areopagum adjuuerit</i> : Th. could not have cited (=dicere potuit) any instance in which he himself had aided the Areopagus.

### PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE:

WILL (very rare)	WISH	POSSIBILITY (rare)
Used to make a past reference unambiguous: -- <i>Quid facere debuisti? pecuniam retulisses, frumentum me emisisses</i> : What shd. you have done? You shd. have restored the money, you shd. have sent me the grain.	Regret that in the past a thing didn't occur: -- <i>Utinam potuissem!</i> Wd. I had been able! If only I could have! -- <i>Utinam susceptus non essem!</i> Wd. I had not been scared!	(a few examples in early Latin): -- <i>pedibus plumbeis qui perhibetur prius uenisset quam tu</i> : the fellow who is supposed to have feet of lead would have got here quicker than you.

§ 16. 'PREDICATIVE' VERSUS 'ATTRIBUTIVE'  
ADJECTIVES & PARTICIPLES\*

Grammatically, an adjective or a participle "agrees" in case, gender and number with the noun which it modifies; but *logically* it has either of two different functions, which result in different English:

(a) The adj. is "attributive"--we could say "purely adjectival"--because it merely clarifies or explains its noun, e.g. *eam primam puellam amavi*: "I loved that *first* girl" (i.e. the one first in line over there).

(b) an adj. is "predicative"--we could almost say "adverbial"--because it really clarifies not its noun but the verb, as if it were an adverb, e.g. *eam primam puellam amavi*: "I loved that girl *first*", i.e. she was the first girl I loved.

As you can see in that example, English differentiates them by word order, and by other devices; but in Latin the word order is often unhelpful, or even misleading. You just have to guess from the context. You would translate as in (A) if it were clear that many girls were standing in line, etc.

Now and then some logical contradiction *forces* us to take an adj. predicatively; e.g.: *postremos primos vidi*. It's very unlikely that both adjectives are attributive, since they contradict each other: "I saw the last first (men)". But which one is predicative? As I said above, Latin word order is unreliable in this, so you must guess from the context. If "primos" is predicative it means, "I saw the last men first"; if "postremos" is predicative it means, "I saw the first men last." Other examples:

*Flaccus primus Graecis modis usus est*. ATTR.: The first Flaccus used Greek meters. (I.e. there were many Flacci--we mean the first.). PRED.: Flaccus used Greek meters first, i.e. (It was) Flaccus (who) first used Greek meters

*tum naves postremae fugientes in periculo principes erant*. ATTR.: The *last* fleeing ships were in danger first. (*postremus* attributive; *principes* predicative to *in periculo erant*). PRED.: Then the ships fleeing *last* were in danger *first*. (both adjectives predicative: *postremae* to *fugientes* and *principes* to *in periculo erant*.)

*Pompeius dux fugitivus Athenas venit*. ATTR.: Pompey, a fleeing general, came to Athens. PRED.: Pompey came to Athens as a fugitive (he came "fugitively"--if there were such an adv.)

*aliquis deus eam gravidam fecit*. ATTR.: "Some god made that pregnant (woman)" (i.e. we deduce that because she is very beautiful). PRED.: "Some god made her pregnant" (e.g. because no one knows who the father is).

About **PREDICATIVE PARTICIPLES**, in particular. As E. C. Woodcock points out (p. 72), participles used predicatively are often misrepresented; for example, '*Urbem captam incendit*'. If "captam" is attributive, then "*He burned the captured city*" or "He burned the city which he had captured". But more probably, as Woodcock says, "captam" modifies "another noun or pronoun which is understood, and which belongs to the predicate [i.e. because it tells us how or why he burned the city]. I.e. '*He burned*

*the city as a captured one.'* "

Another example from Woodcock: *fugiens Pompeius mirabiliter homines movet*: not "The fleeing Pompey moves men" etc. "*Fugiens*", though agreeing with *Pompeius*, is really a kind of adverb: "Pompey moves people (only now, when he is) fleeing". (That is the sardonic comment of Cicero.)

About "**AB URBE CONDITA**" CONSTRUCTIONS, in particular. This is a common idiom with participles. Now and then, participle + noun must oddly be translated as if it were noun + noun-in-genitive; for example,--to quote the sentence from which this idiom got its name,-- *res gestas Romanorum ab urbe condita* T. Livius scripsit: "Livy wrote the history of the Romans from the foundation of the city". If the participle were attributive, the sentence would mean: "Livy wrote the history of the Romans from the founded city". Since that hardly even makes sense, we see that the participle is really explaining not the noun but the verb.

Another example from Woodcock: *Capua amissa Tarentum captum aequabat*. If we translate the adjectives attributively we get "Lost Capua equalled captured Tarentum". But again, that hardly makes sense. We intuit that the participles must be explaining not the noun but the verb. So we translate predicatively and get, "Capua *when lost* equalled Tarentum *when captured*". Having got that far, we intuit that it means, "The *loss of Capua* equalled the *capture of Tarentum*", or in other words: "True, we captured Tarentum; but that was cancelled by our losing Capua". The adjectives are adverb-like; they tell us in what way Capua "equalled" Tarentum.