

2. *pulchrior, pulcherrimus*; comp. only *magis pius, piissimus*; *facilior, facillimus*. *Difficilis, similis, dissimilis gracilis, humilis*.

NOTE.—*Piissimus* used by Antonius and condemned by Cicero, as: *verbum omnino nullum in lingua Latina*, but frequently in post-Aug. period.

3. *Memini, odi, novi, consuevi*; neuter-passive, *audeo, gaudeo, soleo, fido*.

NOTE.—(1) Neuter-passive, another name for semi-deponent. (2) The Active forms *vapulare*, to be flogged, and *venire*, to be sold (*venum ire*, go to sale), having a passive meaning, are sometimes called *neutral passives*. To these may be added *feri*, "to be made," and *exulare*, "to be banished." (3) The following words are sometimes found as semi-deponents: *juro, juratus*; *nubo, nupta*; *placco, placitus*.

4. (a) *Miseret* takes the genitive of the object with the acc. of the person affected—e.g., *Tui me miseret*; *Tui te nec miseret hec pudet*; (b) *pœnitet, piget, pudet, tædet* (or *pertusum est*).

NOTE.—*Miseret* is very rare; in early writers *miseretur, miserescit* are also used impersonally.

5. I. Cases.—(See above, 4)—The impersonals *interest* and *refert* take the genitive of the person (rarely the thing) affected—the subject of the verb being a neuter pronoun or a substantive clause. (*Clodii intererat Milonem perire*.) (a) Instead of the genitive of a personal pronoun the corresponding possessive is used in the abl. sing. fem. after *interest* or *refert*; as, *Quid tuâ id refert?* (b) The acc. with *ad* is used to express the thing with reference to which one is interested; as, *magni ad honorem nostrum interest*. (c) The dative is used after *libet, licet*. (d) The acc. is used after the impersonals *deceat, delectat, juvat, oportet, fallit, fugit, præterit*; as, *te non præterit* (it does not escape your notice).

II. Moods.—With most impersonal verbs (and with predicates consisting of *est* with a noun or adjective) the subject may be supplied (a) by the infinitive with or without a subject accusative, or (b) if the fact is to be made prominent or adduced as a reason by a clause with *quod*. *Me pœnitet vixisse* (I regret that I have lived); *Quod te offendi me pœnitet* (I regret that I have offended you).

(1) *Mos est, moris est, consuetudo est, consuetudinis est*, admit the subjunctive for the infinitive. (2) Adjective Predicates with Subjunctives.—*Reliquum est, proximum est, extremum est, verum est, mirum est*, etc., e.g. *Reliquum est ut certemus* (it remains that we contend).

2. With impersonal verbs signifying to happen—*accidit, contingit, evenit, fit*—*ut, ut non*, with the subjunctive, is generally used.

3. With impersonal verbs signifying it follows, remains, is distant, and the like, the subjunctive with *ut* is generally used, e.g., *Relinquitur ut quiescamus* (it remains that we should submit). (See Harkness, 553.)

6. *Si, nisi, ne, num, quando*, etc.

NOTE.—(1) The synn. *quis, aliquis* and *quidam* designate an object not denoted by name. *Quis* leaves not merely the object but even its existence uncertain; hence it is generally used in hypothec. and conditional clauses with *si, nisi*, etc. *Aliquis*, more emphatic than *quis*, denotes that an object really exists, but that nothing depends on its individuality; no matter of what kind it may be, if it is only one and not *ne.se*. *Quidam* indicates not merely the existence and individuality of an object, but that it is known as such to the speaker, only that he is not acquainted with, or does not choose to give, its more definite relations. (2) After *si, nisi, ne, num, quo, quanto, aliquis* is used when "any" is emphatic. *Siquis* = "if anybody" without any emphasis; *si aliquis* = "if anybody," be he *who* or *what* he may (relating to *quality*); *si quisquam*, if there be anyone, though no more (relating to *quantity*), generally implying that there is probably none.

7. Generally the dative of advantage or disadvantage. The principal verbs of commanding are: *imperare, imperito, præcipere, mandare, præscribere, jubeo, hortor, moderor, tempero, veto, moneo*.

NOTE.—(1) *Impero*.—Gen. constr. with acc., an infin. or an object clause, a relative clause, with *ut, ne*, or the simple subj. with the simple dat. or absol.; e.g., *imperat Cassivelauno, ne*, etc. (B. G., 5, 22.) (a) acc. (and dat. of person). *Magnum his obsidum numerum imperat*. (B. G., 4, 22.) (b) Inf. or an object clause (especially frequent in the post-Aug. period; in Cicero and Cæsar only with the inf. pass. or dep. *Has omnes acturi as fieri*. (c) With a rel. clause very rare. (d) With *ut* and *ne*. *Huic imperat quas possit adeat civitates*. (Cæs., B. G., 4, 21.) (e) Simple dat. or abs.; chiefly poetic.