

with *quod si*, *quod nisi*, which may be translated by "if therefore," "if therefore not," or "unless therefore," and sometimes by "but if" and "but unless." *Quod*, which is in the accusative case, virtually means in reference to what (was said before). In many cases it need not be translated at all, being only, as it were, the cement connecting the sentences—e.g. :

*Tyranni coluntur simulatione duntaxat ad tempus. Quodsi forte ceciderunt, tum intelligitur, quam fuerint inopes amicorum.* People pretend to honour tyrants at least for a time ; if therefore (or but if) by chance they have fallen, then it is seen how few friends they have had.

NOTE.—Respecting the cases in which the relative requires the verb to be in the subjunctive, see § 229 and following sections.

§ 264. The pronoun *idem*, *eadem*, *idem* (the same) has for its proper correlative *qui*, *quae*, *quod*, but instead of it we often find *atque*, *ac*, or *et*, and sometimes *ut* or *cum*, as :

*Animus erga te idem ac fuit.* The feeling towards you is the same as it was.

*Si quaeratur idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia.* If it be asked whether obstinacy is the same thing as perseverance.

*Eodem mecum patre genitus.* Begotten of the same father as I.

NOTE.—When a subject has two predicates, the second is introduced by *idemque* or *et idem*, as : Cicero was an orator, and also a philosopher, *Cicero erat orator idemque philosophus*.

§ 265. The indefinite pronouns *aliquis* (from *alis* and *quis*), some one else, or some one, generally drops the *ali* after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, *sive*, and *num*, as :

*Si quid in te peccavi ignosce.* If I have done you any wrong, pardon me.

*Si quo erat longius proeundum.* If it was necessary to go to any greater distance.

*Danda opera est ne qua amicorum discidia fiant.* Care must be taken, lest there should happen any rupture between friends.

*Num quid simile populus Romanus audiverat aut viderat?* Had the Roman people heard or seen anything like it?

NOTE.—The same is the case sometimes after *ut*, *ubi*, *unde*, *quo*, *quanto*, *quum*, *quando*, and after a relative pronoun, as : *ubi semel quis peccaverit*, when any one has once committed perjury. But in all these cases the *ali* is retained, if *aliquis* is to be pronounced with emphasis, as *si aliquis dandum est voluptati*, if any concession is to be made to pleasure. The simple indefinite *quis* occurs very rarely, as *alienum est a sapiente*