

§ 1. Objects.

32. Verbs may be modified by objects. These are,

- (1) The oblique cases of nouns.
- (2) Infinitives or clauses used as nouns.

33. Verbs may take one or more oblique cases of nouns as objects: e. g., (1) *Caius puellam laudat*, *Caius praises the girl*.
(2) *Balbus puero viam monstrat*, *Balbus shows the way to the boy*.

34. The accusative is used as the direct object of an action; e. g.,
Caius puellam laudat, *Caius praises the girl*.

35. The genitive is used.

- (1) After verbs of pitying; e. g., *Miseremini sociorum*, *pity the allies*.
- (2) After verbs of remembering and forgetting; e. g., *Memini vivorum*, *I remember the living*.
- (3) After *refer* and *interest*; e. g., *Interest omnium*, *it is the interest of all*.

REM.—Verbs of remembering and forgetting sometimes take the accusative; e. g., *Memini Cinnam*, *I remember Cinna*.

36. The dative is used,

- (1) After *esse* in expressions denoting possession; e. g., *Puer est liber*, *the boy has a book* (lit., *there is a book to the boy*).
- (2) After the compounds of *esse*, except *posse*, to be able; e. g., *Mihi profuit*, *it profited me*.
- (3) After the compounds of *esse*, *satis*, and *multum*; e. g., *Officio suo satisfecit*, *he has discharged his duty* (lit., *has done enough for*).
- (4) After the compounds of the prepositions, *ad*, *ante*, *contra*, *in*, *inter*, *sub*, *post*, *prope*, *super*, and *superius*, together with a few others; e. g., *Veni tibi mihi succurrere*, *I have come that you may assist (succor) me*.
- (5) After verbs signifying to command or obey, please or displease, favor or injure, serve or resist, together with to indulge, spare, pardon, envy, believe, persuade, &c.; e. g., *Legibus pareo*, *he obeys the laws* (is obedient to the laws).

37. The ablative is used,

- (1) After the deponent verbs, *atque*, *frui*, *fungi*, *potiri*, *vesci*,