

NOTE.—When the relative implies the idea of cause, its force may be enhanced by the addition of *ut*, *utpote*, or *quippe*, as: *multa de mea sententia questus est Caesar, quippe qui a Crasso in me esset incensus*, Caesar complained much of my vote, because he had been incensed by Crassus against me; *magna pars Fidenatum, ut qui coloni additi Romanis essent, Latine sciebant*, a great number of the Fidenates knew Latin, naturally because they had been added as colonists to the Romans. The phrase *quod sciam* (as far as I know) is a potential subjunctive, which is particularly common when the relative has the limiting particle *quidem*, as: *qui quidem, quæ quidem*, &c.

§ 230. The adjectives *dignus* and *indignus* govern the ablative of the thing of which a person is worthy or unworthy; but when the thing is expressed by a verb, the relative with the subjunctive is generally used, as:

*Dignus est qui laudetur.*

He is worthy of being praised.

*Livianæ fabulæ non satis dignæ sunt quæ iterum legantur.*

The plays of Livius are not well deserving of being read a second time.

NOTE.—Instead of the relative we sometimes find *ut* after these adjectives, and poets and late writers use the infinitive after them, as: *dignus est decipi*, he deserves to be deceived; *vina digna moveri*, wines deserving to be brought forward from the cellar. What has been said here about *dignus* and *indignus* also applies to *aptus* and *idoneus* (fit), as: *persona apta quæ loquatur de senectute*, a character fit to speak about old age; *fons rivo dare nomen idoneus*, a fountain fit to give its name to a stream.

§ 231. The relative takes the subjunctive when it is the correlative of *is*, *talis*, or *tantus*, and kindred expressions, as:

*Non sumus ii, quibus nihil verum esse videatur.* We are not the men to whom nothing seems to be true.

*Innocentius est affectio talis animi, quæ noceat nemini.* Innocence is that condition of mind which hurts no one.

In all such cases the relative is equivalent to *ut*, denoting a result or consequence.

§ 232. When the relative refers to an indefinite subject, such as is contained in the phrases *sunt* (there are persons), *non desunt* (persons are not wanting), *reperiuntur* (persons are found), *nemo est* (there is no one), *quis* or *quid est* (who or what is there), it generally has its verb in the subjunctive, as:

*Sunt qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem.* There are those who believe that death is the separation of the soul from the body.