

78. Dependent propositions take the verb,

- (1) Sometimes in the indicative ; e. g., *Itē floctābam, quān hās littēras dābam, I was making a journey when I gave these letters.*
- (2) But more commonly in the subjunctive ; e. g., *Si quid hābeāt, dābit, if he has anything, he will give it.*

SECTION V.—MODIFIERS OF ADVERBS.

79. Adverbs are modified by other adverbs ; e. g., *Sātis bēnē scripsit, he has written sufficiently well.*

80. Prepositions and conjunctions are connectives, and neither modify nor are modified.

81. Interjections are expressions of emotion or mere marks of address, and have no grammatical influence upon the rest of the sentence.

CHAPTER III.

USE OF MOODS, PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

82. THE indicative is used in positive assertions ; e. g., *Puer ludit, the boy plays.*

REM.—The indicative is commonly used in principal propositions, but sometimes in dependent ones.

83. The subjunctive is used both in principal and dependent propositions.

84. I. In principal propositions the subjunctive is used,

- (1) To express a wish or a command ; e. g., *Scribāt, he may write, may he write, or let him write.*
- (2) To express an affirmation *doubtfully or conditionally* ; e. g., *Dārēt, he would give it (i. e. if he had it, perhaps.)*

85. II. In dependent propositions,

- (1) With *ut, nē, quō, quā, quomōdō*, to express purpose or consequence ; e. g., *Vēnit ut scribāt, he has come to write ;*