

- (a) To express an affirmation *doubtfully or conditionally* ;
e. g., *Dārēt, he would give it* (i. e., *if he had it, perhaps*).
- (b) *Sometimes* to express a wish or command ; e. g., *Scribāt, he may write, may he write, or let him write*.
- (3) The imperative is used to express a command ; e. g., *Portās claudā, shut the gates*.
10. *Vocative*.—The name of the person or thing addressed is put in the vocative ; e. g., *Quid est, Cātillinā ? why is this, Catiline ?*
- REM.—This, of course, forms no part of the subject or predicate.

CHAPTER II.

Subordinate Elements.—Modifiers.

SECTION I.—USE OF MODIFIERS.

11. BOTH subject and predicate may have qualifying words and clauses connected with them, to limit or qualify their meaning ; e. g.,
- (1) *Lātinūs rex rēgnāvīt, Latinus the king reigned*. Here the subject is modified by *rex*.
- (2) *Miltēs fortitēr pūgnant, the soldiers fight bravely*. Here the predicate is modified by *fortitēr*.
12. Any modifier, whether in the subject or the predicate, may be itself modified ; e. g., *Lātinūs, bōnūs rex, rēgnāvīt*. Here the modifier, *rex*, is itself modified by *bōnūs*.
13. Nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, are often found with modifiers.

SECTION II.—MODIFIERS OF NOUNS.

14. Nouns, including pronouns, may be modified,
- I. By adjectives and participles.
- II. By nouns and clauses used with the force of adjectives.
15. I. Nouns may be modified by adjectives and participles ; e. g.,
Bōnūs puēr, a good boy.
16. II. Nouns may be modified by nouns and clauses used with the force of adjectives. These are,