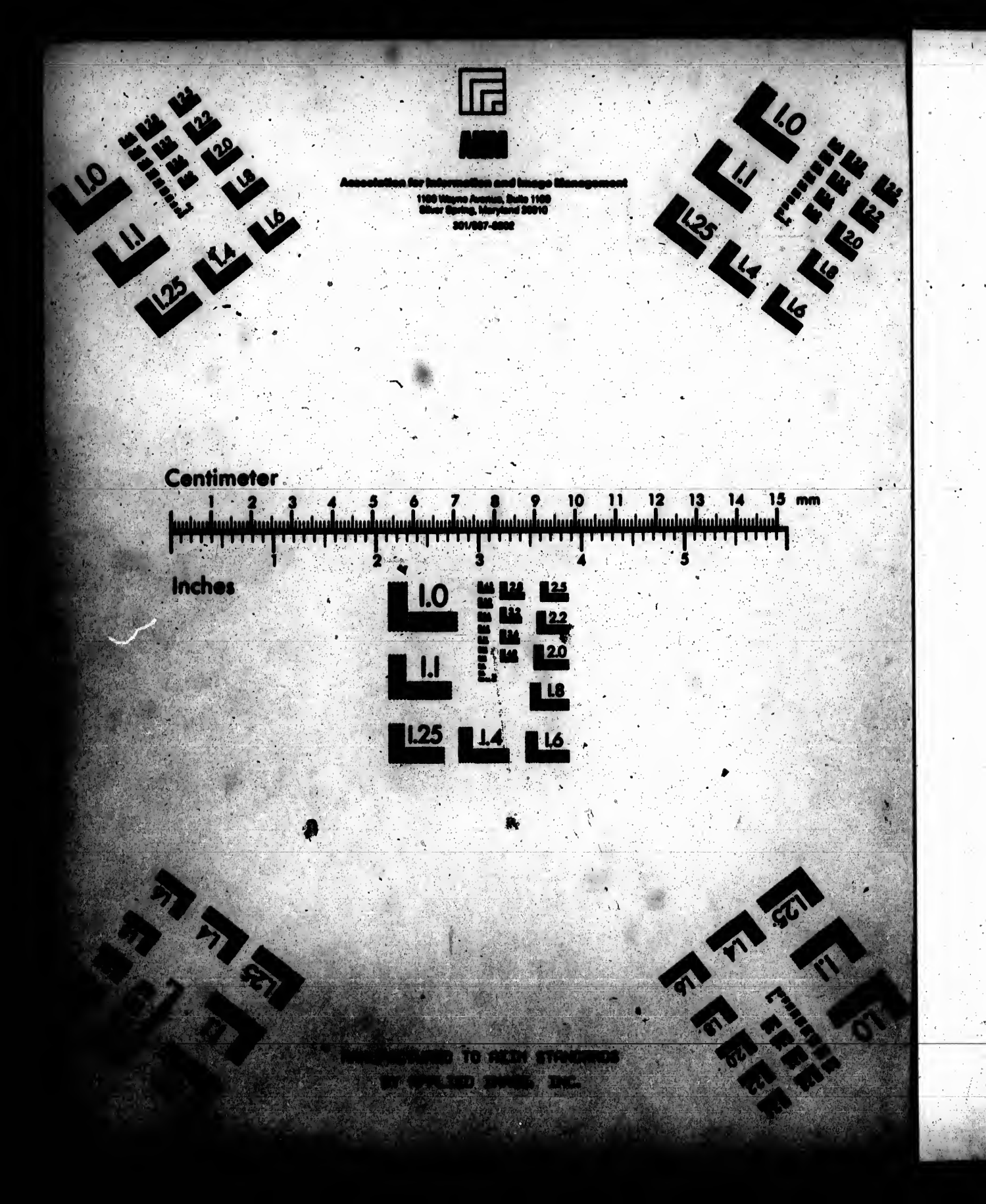

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OUTLINES OF LATIN SYNTAX.

INTRODUCTION.

Parts of speech, either singly or combined, form propositions e. g., Amās, *thou lovest*; puĕr lūdĭt, *the boy plays*.

Propositions, either singly or combined, form sentences; e. g., Equŭs currĭt, *(one prop.)*, *the horse runs*; Puĕr lūdĭt ŭt ĕquŭs currĭt *(two propositions)*.

Sentences, in their various forms and combinations, of course, comprise the language.

Sentences may be divided into two classes, viz.:

(1) Simple sentences, or such as contain a single proposition; e. g., Puĕr lūdĭt.

(2) Compound sentences, or such as contain more than one proposition; e. g., Puĕr lūdĭt ŭt ĕqnŭs currĭt.

In a compound sentence, the propositions which compose it are either,

(1) Independent of each other, as in the above example, and are called co-ordinate propositions; or,

(2) One of them is used to qualify the other, or some part of it, and is called a dependent or subordinate proposition, while that on which it depends is called a leading or principal proposition; e. g., Servŭs vēnĭt ŭt portās claudăt, *the slave has come to shut the gates*. Here, '*servŭs vēnĭt*' is a principal proposition, and '*ŭt portās claudăt*' is a dependent proposition.

CHAPTER I.

The Essential Elements of Sentences.—Subject and Predicate.

Section I.—Subject.

1. Every sentence, however simple, consists of two distinct parts, viz.:

(1) The *Subject*, or that of which it speaks, as, *puĕr*, in the sentence *puĕr lūdĭt.*

(2) The *Predicate*, or that which is said of the subject, as *lūdĭt*, in the above sentence.

2. The subject of a sentence must be either,

(1) A noun; e. g., *puĕr*, in the sentence *puĕr lūdĭt*; or,

(2) A word or clause used as a noun; e. g., *mentīrī*, in the sentence *turpĕ est mentīrī.*

The Subject.—When a noun or pronoun is the subject of a finite verb, it is put in the nominative case; e. g., Equŭs currĭt, *the horse runs.*

3. The subject may either be *simple* or *compound.*

(1) The *simple subject* consists either of a single nominative, or of two or more nominatives representing the same person or thing; e. g., (1) Lătīnŭs rēgnābăt, *Latinus was reigning*; (2) Lătīnŭs rex rēgnābăt, *Latinus the king was reigning.*

(2) The *compound* subject consists of two or more simple subjects connected by conjunctions, expressed or understood; e. g., Caesăr ĕt Balbŭs Rōmām vēnĕrunt, *Caesar and Balbus came to Rome.*

Section II.—Predicate.

4. The predicate of a sentence must be either,

(1) A verb; e. g., *lūdĭt*, in the sentence *puĕr lūdĭt*; or,

(2) The verb esse (or sometimes a passive verb) with an attributive* noun or adjective; e. g.,

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*By an *attributive* noun is meant one which is used to qualify or describe another noun.

1.

Cicĕrō fuit consŭl, *Cicero was consul.*

Christiāni est nēmĭnēm vĭōlārĕ, *it is the duty of a Christian to wrong nobody.* Here, *fuit consŭl* and *Christiāni est* are the predicates.

2.

Terrā est rōtundă, *the earth is round.*

Hūmānŭm est errārĕ, *to err is human.* Here, *est rōtundă* and *hūmānŭm est* are the predicates.

5. *Finite Verb.*—A finite verb must agree with its subject in number and person; e. g., Puĕr lūdĭt, *the boy plays.*

Rem.—If the subject is *compound*, the verb is generally put in the plural.

6. *Attributive Noun.*—An attributive noun in the predicate, after the verb esse and a few passive verbs, is put,

(1) In the same case as the subject, when it denotes the same person or thing; e. g., Cicĕrō fuit consŭl, *Cicero was consul.*

(2) In the genitive, when it denotes a different person or thing; e. g., Christiāni est nēmĭnēm vĭōlārĕ, *it is the duty of a Christian to wrong nobody.*

7. *Adjectives.*—Adjectives and participles (whether in the subject or the predicate) agree in *gender*, *number*, and *case*, with the nouns which they qualify; e. g., Terrā est rōtundă, *the earth is round.*

8. The predicate, like the subject, may be either *simple* or *compound.*

(1) The *simple* predicate contains but a single finite verb; e. g., Puĕr currĭt, *the boy runs.*

(2) The *compound* predicate consists of two or more simple predicates connected by conjunctions, expressed or understood; e. g., Puĕr currĭt et lūdĭt, *the boy runs and plays.*

9. In principal sentences (including simple sentences) the verb of the predicate may be put in any finite mood.

(1) The *indicative* is used in positive assertions; e. g., Portās claudĭt, *he is shutting the gates.*

(2) The *subjunctive* is used,

(*a*) To express an affirmation *doubtfully* or *conditionally*; e.g., Dărĕt, *he would give it* (i. e., *if he had it, perhaps*).

(*b*) *Sometimes* to express a *wish* or *command*; e. g., Scrībăt, *he may write, may he write,* or *let him write.*

(3) The imperative is used to express a command; e. g., Portās claudĕ, *shut the gates.*

10. *Vocative.*—The name of the person or thing addressed is put in the vocative; e. g., Quĭd est, Cătĭlīnă? *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) Lătīnŭs *rex* rēgnāvĭt, *Latinus the king reigned.* Here the subject is modified by *rex.*

(2) Mīlĭtēs fortĭtĕr pūgnant, *the soldiers fight bravely.* Here the predicate is modified by *fortĭtĕr.*

12. Any modifier, whether in the subject or the predicate, may be itself modified; e. g., Lătīnŭs, *bŏnŭs* rex, rēgnāvĭt. Here the modifier, *rex,* is itself modified by *bŏnŭs.*

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., Bŏnŭs puĕr, *a good boy.*

16. II. Nouns may be modified by nouns and clauses used with the force of adjectives. These are,

(1) Limiting nouns.

(2) Relative clauses.

17. *Limiting Nouns.*—A noun limiting the meaning of another noun is put,

(1) In the same case as that noun, when it denotes the same person or thing; e. g., Lătīnŭs *rex*, Latinus *the king*.

(2) In the genitive, when it denotes a different person or thing; e. g., *Rēgis* fīlĭŭs, the *king's* son; except,

(*a*) When it denotes *character* or *quality*; it is then accompanied by an adjective, and is put either in the genitive or ablative; e.g., Puĕr exĭmiæ pulchrĭtūdĭnis, *or* Puĕr exĭmiā pulchrĭtūdĭnĕ, *a boy of remarkable beauty*.

18. *Relative Clauses.*—The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in *gender* and *number*; e. g., Puĕr quī lūdit, *the boy who plays*.

19. The predicate of a relative clause is sometimes in the *indicative* and sometimes in the *subjunctive*. It may be observed, however, that the subjunctive is used,

(1) To express *purpose or result*; e. g., Lēgātōs mīsĕrunt *quī dicĕrent*, they sent ambassadors *to say* (lit., *who might say*).

(2) To define an indefinite antecedent; e. g., Sunt quī pūtent, *there are* (some) *who think*.

Section III.—Modifiers of Adjectives.

20. Adjectives may be modified,

I. By adverbs.

II. By words (generally the oblique cases of nouns) used with the force of adverbs.

21. I. Adjectives may be modified by adverbs; e. g., Haud difficĭlis, *not difficult*.

22. *Adverbs.*—Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs; e. g., Haud difficĭlis, *not difficult*; mīlĕs fortĭtĕr pūgnăt, *the soldier fights bravely*.

23. II. Adjectives may be modified by words (generally the oblique cases of nouns) used with the force of adverbs. These are,

(1) The genitive.
(2) The dative.
(3) The ablative.
(4) The infinitive.

24. *Genitive.*—Many adjectives signifying *desire, knowledge, skill, participation, recollection, fulness,* and the like, together with their *contraries,* take the genitive; e. g., Cupidus laudis, *desirous of praise.*

25. *Dative.*—Many adjectives are followed by the dative of the object to which the quality is directed, or for which it exists; e. g., Pax mihi gratissima erat, *peace was very acceptable to me.*

26. *Ablative.*—Adjectives may be modified by an ablative denoting *cause, manner,* or *means;* e. g., Aegre avaritiā, *diseased by avarice.*

27. *Ablative.*—The adjectives, *dignus, indignus, contentus, praeditus, frētus,* and *liber,* take the ablative; e.g., Virtūs parvō contentā est, *virtue is content with little.*

28. *Supine in ū as Ablative.*—The supine in ū as a verbal noun in the ablative is used after adjectives signifying *good* or *bad, easy* or *difficult, agreeable* or *disagreeable,* &c.; e. g., Difficilis dictū (difficult in saying), *difficult to say.*

29. *Ablative.*—The comparative degree without *quam* is followed by the ablative; e. g., Clēmentiā divīnius, *more godlike than clemency.*

Obs.—If *quam* is expressed, the following noun will be in the same case as that which precedes; e. g., Europa minor est quam Asia, *Europe is smaller than Asia.* Certum est solem majorem esse quam terram, *It is certain that the sun is larger than the earth.*

30. *Infinitive.*—The infinitive sometimes depends upon adjectives; e. g., Dignus amari, *worthy to be loved.*

Section IV.—Modifiers of Verbs.

31. Verbs may be modified,

I. By objects.

II. By adverbial modifiers.

§ 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) Caĭus puellām laudăt, *Caius praises the girl.* (2) Balbŭs puĕrō viăm monstrăt, *Balbus shows the way to the boy.*

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

35. The genitive is used,

(1) After verbs of pitying; e. g., Miserēmĭnī sŏcĭōrŭm, *pity the allies.*

(2) After verbs of remembering and forgetting; e. g., Mĕmĭnī vīvōrŭm, *I remember the living.*

(3) After rĕfert and intĕrest; e. g., Intĕrest omnĭŭm, *it is the interest of all.*

Rem.—Verbs of remembering and forgetting sometimes take the accusative; e. g., Mĕmĭnī Cinnăm, *I remember Cinna.*

36. The dative is used,

(1) After essĕ in expressions denoting possession; e. g., Puĕrō est lĭbĕr, *the boy has a book* (lit., *there is a book to the boy*).

(2) After the compounds of essĕ, except *possĕ*, to be able; e. g., Mihĭ prōfuĭt, *it profited me.*

(3) After the compounds of *bĕnĕ*, *sătĭs*, and *mălĕ*; e. g., Officiō suō sătĭsfēcĭt, *he has discharged his duty* (lit., *has done enough for*).

(4) After the compounds of the prepositions, ăd, antĕ, cŏn, ĭn, intĕr, ŏb, post, præ, sŭb, and sŭpĕr, together with a few others; e. g., Vĕrĭ tŭt mihĭ succurrās, *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., Lēgĭbŭs pārĕt, *he obeys the laws* (is obedient to the laws).

37. The ablative is used,

(1) After the deponent verbs, *ūtī*, *fruī*, *fungī*, *pōtīrī*, *vescī*,

dignāri,* and their compounds; e. g., Lactĕ vescuntŭr, *they live upon milk.*

(2) After verbs signifying *to abound* or *be destitute of*; e. g., Nēmŏ ălĭōrŭm ŏpĕ cărērĕ pŏtest, *no one can be* (do) *without the assistance of others.*

38. *Two Accusatives.*—Verbs of *asking, demanding, teaching,* and *concealing,* may take two accusatives, one of the person and one of the thing; e. g., Caesăr frūmentŭm Aeduōs flāgĭtābăt, *Caesar demanded corn of the Aedui.*

39. *Accusative and Genitive.*—Verbs of *accusing, convicting, acquitting, warning,* and the like, take the accusative of the person, and the genitive of the crime, charge, &c.; e. g., Caiŭm prōdĭtiōnĭs accūsant, *they accuse Caius of treachery.*

40. *Accusative and Genitive.*—The impersonal verbs of feeling, *mĭsĕrĕt, poenĭtĕt, pŭdĕt, taedĕt,* and *pĭgĕt,* take the accusative of the person, together with the genitive of the object which produces the feeling; e. g., Taedĕt mē vītae, *I am weary of life* (lit., *it wearies me of life*).

41. *Accusative and Dative.*—Any transitive verb may take the accusative of the *direct object* and the dative of the *indirect object*; e. g., Balbŭs puĕrō viăm monstrăt, *Balbus shows the way to the boy.*

42. *Accusative and two Datives.*—Transitive verbs of *giving, sending, imputing* (dărĕ, mittĕrĕ, vertĕrĕ, &c.), sometimes take a *direct* object in the accusative, together with two *indirect*† objects in the dative; e. g., Rēgnŭm suŭm Rōmānĭs dōnō dĕdĭt, *he gave his kingdom to the Romans as a present* (for a present).

43. *Accusative and Ablative.*—Verbs signifying to *separate from,* or *deprive of,* take the accusative of the *direct* object, together with the ablative of that from which it is separated, &c.; e. g., Mē lūcĕ prīvant, *they deprive me of light.*

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* Dignārī takes a direct object in connection with the ablative; e. g., Tē hŏnōrĕ dignātŭr, *he thinks you worthy of honour.*

† The first of these objects is said to express the *direction*; the second the *purpose* of the verb.

44. *Two Datives.*—Intransitive verbs signifying *to be, to come, to go*, and the like, often take two datives, one denoting the object *to which*, and the other the object *for which*; e. g., Cæsărī auxĭlĭŏ vēnĭt, *he came to the assistance of Cæsar.*

45. *Dative and Ablative.*—Ŏpŭs est and ūsŭs est, as impersonal verbs signifying need, take the dative of the person and the ablative of the object needed; e. g., Dŭcĕ nōbīs ŏpŭs est, *we need a leader* (lit., *there is need to us of a leader*).

46. Verbs sometimes take an infinitive or clause as object; e. g.,

1. Cŭpĭt pūgnārĕ, *he desires* (what?) *to fight.*
2. Spĕro tē essĕ beātŭm, *I hope* (what?) *that you are happy.*
3. Nesciŏ undĕ sōl ĭgnĕm hăbeăt, *I know not* (what?) *whence the sun derives its fire.*

47. *Infinitive as Object.*—The infinitive mood, either alone or with other words connected with it, may be used as the object of a verb. (See examples above).

Rem.—The infinitive as *object* is used chiefly after verbs of *perceiving, declaring, desiring*, and the like.

48. *Subject of Infinitive.*—The subject of the infinitive is put in the accusative; e. g., Spĕro tē essĕ beātŭm, *I hope you are happy.*

Rem.—In this example, *tē*, which is the subject of *essĕ*, is put in the accusative according to rule.

49. *Dependent Question as Object.*—An *indirect* or *dependent question* may be used as the object of a verb; e. g., Nesciŏ undĕ sōl ĭgnĕm hăbeăt, *I know not whence the sun derives its fire.*

50. The verb in dependent questions is put in the subjunctive, as in the above example.

51. *Object after Passive Verbs.*—Verbs in the passive voice are followed by the same cases as in the active, except the direct object, which becomes the subject of the passive; e. g., (*Act.*) Balbŭm furtī accūsant, *they accuse Balbus of theft*; (*Pass.*) Balbŭs furtī accūsātŭr, *Balbus is accused of theft.*

52. *Agent of Passive Verbs.*—After passive verbs, the agent is expressed by the ablative with *ā* or *ăb*; e. g., Puĕr ā Caiō dŏcētŭr, *the boy is taught by Caius*; except,

The periphrastic form from the participle in dus, which takes the dative of the agent; e. g., Mihĭ scrībendŭm est, *I must write.*

53. *Impersonal Passive Verbs.*—Verbs which have no direct object in the active voice, are only used impersonally in the passive; e. g., Mihĭ crēdĭtŭr, *I am believed* (lit., *it is believed to me*).

§ II. *Adverbial Modifiers.*

54. Verbs often take adverbial modifiers; these are,

(1) Adverbs.

(2) Adverbial expressions.

55. Verbs may be modified by adverbs; e. g., Fortĭtĕr pūgnăt, *he fights bravely.*

Rem.—Adverbial modifiers are the same whether the verb is *active* or *passive.*

56. Verbs may be modified by adverbial expressions: these are,

(1) The oblique cases of nouns (with or without prepositions).

(2) Infinitives, or dependent propositions.

57. The oblique cases of nouns (with or without prepositions) used as adverbial modifiers, may be referred to the following classes, viz.:

(1) Adverbial expressions of *manner, means,* &c.

(2) Adverbial expressions of *time.*

(3) Adverbial expressions of *place.*

(4) Miscellaneous adverbial expressions.

58. The oblique cases of nouns (and sometimes of adjectives) may be used as adverbial modifiers denoting *manner, means,* &c.

59. *Manner, Means, &c.*—The *manner* or *cause* of an action, and the *means* or *instrument* employed, are expressed by the ablative; e. g., Dŏmĭnŭm glădiō occīdit, *he killed his master with a sword.*

60. *Price.*—Price, when expressed by nouns, is usually put in the ablative, and when expressed by adjectives, usually in the genitive; e. g., (1) Avārŭs pătrĭăm aurō vendĕt, *the avaricious man will sell his country for gold;* (2) Avārŭs pĕcūnĭăm māgnī aestĭmăt, *the avaricious man values money highly.*

61. The oblique cases of nouns may be used as adverbial modifiers denoting *time*.

62. *Time.*—Time *when* is expressed by the ablative without a preposition; e. g., Hiĕmĕ ursŭs dormĭt, *the bear sleeps in winter.*

63. *Length of Time.*—Length of time is generally expressed by the accusative; e. g., Caĭŭs annŭm ūnŭm vixĭt, *Caius lived one year.*

64. The oblique cases of nouns (with or without prepositions) may be used as adverbial modifiers denoting *place.*

65. The name of a town where anything is, or is done, if of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive, otherwise in the ablative; e. g., (1) Caĭŭs Cortōnae vixĭt, *Caius lived at Cortona;* (2) Caĭŭs Tĭbŭrĕ vixĭt, *Caius lived at Tibur.*

66. The name of a place where anything is, or is done, when not a town, is generally put in the ablative with a preposition; e. g., Ursŭs ĭn antrō dormĭt, *the bear sleeps in a cave.*

67. After verbs of motion,

(1) The place to which the motion is directed, if a town or small island, is expressed by the accusative without a preposition, otherwise by the accusative with one; e. g., (1) Rōmăm vĕnīrĕ, *to come to Rome;* (2) In Itălĭăm vĕnīrĕ, *to come into Italy.*

(2) The place from which the motion proceeds, if a town or small island, is expressed by the ablative without a preposition, otherwise by the ablative with one; e. g., (1) Rōmā vĕnīrĕ, *to come from Rome;* (2) Ab Itălĭā vĕnīrĕ, *to come from Italy.*

68. *Dŏmŭs* and *rūs*, together with the genitives *bellī*, *hŭmī*, and *mīlĭtiae*, are used like names of towns; e. g., Caĭŭs rūrĕ rĕdĭĭt, *Caius returned from the country;* Balbŭs ĕt dŏmī ĕt mīlĭtiae mēcŭm fuĭt, *Balbus was with me both at home and on service.*

69. The supine in *ŭm*, as a verbal noun in the accusative, follows verbs of motion to express the purpose or object of that motion; e. g., Mittĭt lēgātŏs pācĕm pĕtītŭm, *he sends ambassadors to sue for peace.*

70. The ablative absolute and the oblique cases of nouns with prepositions are used to express various adverbial relations.

71. *Ablative Absolute.*—A noun and a participle standing grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence, are put in the ablative absolute; e. g., Caesăr victīs hostĭbŭs, *Cæsar having conquered his enemies* (or, *when he had conquered*; lit., *his enemies being conquered*).

Rem.—The ablative absolute generally expresses either the adverbial relation of *time* (as in the above example) or that of cause; sometimes, however, it adds an attendant circumstance.

72. *Prepositions with Accusative.*—The following twenty-six prepositions govern the accusative; viz., Ad, adversŭs, antĕ, ăpŭd, circā *or* circŭm, cis *or* citrā, contrā, ergā, extrā, infrā, intĕr, intrā, juxtā, ŏb, pĕnĕs, pĕr, pōnĕ, post, praetĕr, prŏpĕ, proptĕr, sĕcundŭm, sŭprā, trans, ultrā, versŭs (*rare*).

73. *Prepositions with Ablative.*—The following eleven prepositions govern the ablative; viz., A (ăb *or* abs), absquĕ, cōrăm, cŭm, dĕ, ē *or* ex, pălăm, prae, prō, sĭnĕ, tĕnŭs.

74. *Prepositions with Accusative or Ablative.*—The five prepositions, clăm, ĭn, sŭb, subtĕr, and sŭpĕr, take sometimes the accusative and sometimes the ablative.

Rem. 1.—*In* and *sŭb* govern the accusative in answer to *whither* (i. e. after verbs of motion), and the ablative in answer to *where* (i. e. after verbs of rest). *Subtĕr* generally takes the accusative. *Sŭpĕr* takes the accusative after verbs of motion, and also when it signifies *upon*, and the ablative when it signifies *on* or *of*, (as of a subject spoken or written about.)

Rem. 2.—Prepositions in composition often govern the same cases as when they stand alone.

75. Verbs may be modified by infinitives or by dependent propositions.

76. *Infinitive as Modifier of Verb.*—The infinitive mood may be used after verbs denoting *custom*, *ability*, and the like; e. g., Nōn făcĕrĕ pŏssŭm, *I am not able to do*, &c.

77. Dependent propositions, as adverbial modifiers, are generally introduced by conjunctions, and express a great variety of relations, as *time*, *place*, *manner*, *condition*, &c.

78. Dependent propositions take the verb,

(1) Sometimes in the indicative; e. g., Itĕr făciēbăm, quŭm hās littĕrās dăbām, *I was making a journey when I gave these letters.*

(2.) But more commonly in the subjunctive; e. g., Sī quĭd hăbeăt, dăbĭt, *if he has anything, he will give it.*

Section V.—Modifiers of Adverbs.

79. Adverbs are modified by other adverbs; e. g., Sătĭs bĕnĕ scripsĭt, *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 lūdĭt, *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., Scrībăt, *he may write, may he write,* or *let him write.*

(2) To express an affirmation *doubtfully* or *conditionally*; e. g., Dărĕt, *he would give it* (i. e. *if he had it, perhaps.*)

85. II. In dependent propositions,

(1) With *ŭt, nē, quō, quīn, quōmĭnŭs,* to express *purpose* or *consequence*; e. g., Vēnĭt ŭt scrībăt, *he has come to write;*

Caiō nihil obstāt quōminūs sit beātus, *nothing prevents Caius from being happy (by which he should be less happy).*

(2) With *quŏm* (*cŭm*), when it introduces a *cause* or *reason*, or in any way shows the dependence of one event upon another; e. g., Quae cŭm ītā sint, *since these things are so.*

(3) With *lĭcĕt*, although, *quāsĭ*, *tanquām*, *dc sī*, as if, *dūm*, *mŏdŏ*, *dummŏdŏ*, provided, if only, *quamvīs* however much, however; e. g., Improbŭs ītā vīvit, quāsi nesciāt, &c., *the wicked* (man) *lives*, as if *he did not know*, &c.; Nēmŏ, *quamvīs* sit lŏcŭplēs, *no one*, however *wealthy he may be.*

(4) In conditional sentences, to represent the condition either as *simply possible* or as *impossible*; e. g., Sī quĭd hăbĕāt, dābit, *if he has anything, he will give it.* Sī quĭd hăbērĕt, dărĕt, *if he had anything, he would give it.*

(5) In *indirect* or *dependent* questions; e. g., Nesciŏ undĕ sōl ignĕm hăbĕāt, *I know not whence the sun derives its fire.*

(6) In relative clauses, (1) to express *purpose* or *result*, and (2) to define an indefinite antecedent; e. g., (1) Lēgātōs mīsērunt quī *dicĕrent*, *they sent ambassadors* to say; (2) Sunt quī *pūtent*, *there are* (some) *who* think.

86. *Subjunctive Tenses in Dependent Propositions.*—The subjunctive, (1) when dependent upon a present or future tense, is put in the *present imperfect* to denote an incomplete action, and in the *present perfect* to denote a completed action; and (2) when dependent upon a past tense, in the *past imperfect* to denote an incomplete action, and in the *past perfect* to denote a completed action; e. g.,

1. Nesciŏ quĭd dīcăt, *I know not what he is saying.*
2. Nesciŏ quĭd dixĕrĭt, *I know not what he said.*
3. Nescīvīt quĭd dīcĕrĕt, *I knew not what he said.*
4. Nescīvīt quĭd dixissĕt, *I knew not what he had said.*

87. The imperative is used to express a command; e. g., Portās claudĕ, *shut the gates.*

88. The infinitive, which expresses the simple meaning of the verb, without reference to person or number, is used,

(1) As the subject of another verb; e. g., Difficĭlĕ est jūdĭcārĕ, *it is difficult to judge.*

(2) As the object of another verb; e. g., Cūpio sāpiĕrĕ, *I desire to be wise.*

(3) As the modifier of an adjective or verb; e. g., (1) Dignūs āmārī, *worthy to be loved*; (2) Nōn fācĕrĕ possŭm, *I am not able to do*, &c.

89. Participles, gerunds, and supines are followed by the various cases of nouns like the other parts of verbs. In regard to their own government, it must be observed,

(1) That participles, like adjectives, agree with substantives.

(2) That gerunds are governed like the same cases of substantives.

(3) That supines, as verbal nouns, are governed like the same cases of other nouns.