PART THIRD.

S Y N T A X.

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CHAPTER I.

SYNTAX OF SENTENCES.

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SECTION I.

CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES.

343. SYNTAX treats of the construction of sentences.

344. A sentence is thought expressed in language.

345. In their STRUCTURE, sentences are either *Simple, Complex,* or *Compound :*

I. A SIMPLE SENTENCE expresses but a single thought :

Deus mundum aedĭfĭcāvit, *God made the world.* Cic.

II. A COMPLEX SENTENCE expresses two (or more) thoughts so related that one is dependent upon the other :

Dōnec ĕris fēlix, multos nŭmĕrābis ămīcos ; *So long as you are prosperous, you will number many friends.* Ovid.

1. CLAUSES.—In this example two simple sentences, (1) *"You will be prosperous,"* and (2) *"You will number many friends,"* are so united that the first only specifies the *time* of the second : *You will number many friends* (when ?), *so long as you are prosperous.* The parts thus united are called *Clauses* or *Members.*

2. PRINCIPAL AND SUBORDINATE.—The part of the complex sentence which makes complete sense of itself—*multos numerābis amīcos*—is called the *Principal Clause ;* and the part which is dependent upon it—*donec eris felix*—is called the *Subordinate Clause.*

III. A COMPOUND SENTENCE expresses two or more independent thoughts :

Sol ruit et montes umbrantur, *The sun descends and the mountains are shaded.* Virg.

346. In their USE, sentences are either *Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative,* or *Exclamatory.*

I. A DECLARATIVE SENTENCE has the form of an assertion :

Miltĭădes accūsātus est, *Miltiades was accused.* Nep.

II. An INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a question :

Quis noñ paupertātem extĭmescit, *Who does not fear poverty ?* Cic

1. INTERROGATIVE WORDS.—Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word—either an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles, *ne, nonne, num :*

1) Questions with *ne* ask for information : *Scrībitne,* Is he writing ? *Ne* is always thus appended to some other word. But *ne* appended to the principal verb often suggests the answer *yes,* while appended to any other word, it often suggests the answer *no.* It is sometimes appended to *utrum, num,* or *an,* without affecting their meaning, and sometimes inserted in the clause after *utrum :*
Utrum tăceamne, an praedicem, *Shall I be silent, or shall I speak ?* Ter.

2) Questions with *nonne* expect the answer *yes : Nonne scribit,* Is he not writing ? *Non* for *nonne* indicates surprise that there should be any doubt on the question : *Non vĭdes,* Do you really not see ?

3) Questions with *num* expect the answer *no : Num scrĭbit,* Is he writing ?

4) Questions with *an.* See 2. 4) below.

5) The interrogative word is sometimes omitted, and sometimes *numquid* is used for *num,* and *ecquid* for *ne* or *nonne : Ecquid vĭdes,* Do you not see ?

2. DOUBLE QUESTIONS.—Double or disjunctive questions offer a choice or alternative, and generally take one of the following forms :

1) The first clause has *utrum, num,* or *ne,* and the second *an :*
Utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est, *Is that your fault or ours ?* Cic.

2) The first clause omits the particle, and the second has *an* or *ne :*
Elŏquar an sileam, *Shall I utter it, or keep silence ?* Virg.

3) When the second clause is negative, the particle generally unites with the negative, giving *annon* or *necne :*
Sunt haec tua verba necne, *Are these your words or not ?* Cic.

4) By the omission of the first clause, the second often stands alone with *an,* in the sense of *or :*
An hoc timēmus, *Or do we fear this ?* Liv.

5) Other forms are rare.

3. ANSWERS.—In answers the verb or some emphatic word is usually repeated, often with *prorsus, vēro,* and the like ; or if negative, with *non :*

Dixitne causam ? Dixit. *Did he state the cause ? He stated it.* Cic. Pos-sŭmusne tūti esse ? Non possŭmus. *Can we be safe ? We cannot.* Cic.

1) Sometimes the simple particle is used ; affirmatively, *săne, ĕtiam, ĭta, vēro, certe,* etc., negatively, *non, mĭnĭme,* etc.
Vĕnitne ? Non. *Has he come ? No.* Plaut.

III. An IMPERATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a command, exhortation, or entreaty :

Justĭtiam cŏle, *Cultivate justice.* Cic.

IV. An EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE has the form of an exclamation :

Rĕlīquit quos vĭros, *What heroes he has left !* Cic.

Exclamatory sentences are often elliptical.

SECTION II.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

ELEMENTS OF SENTENCES.

347. The simple sentence in its *most simple form* consists of two distinct parts, expressed or implied:

1. The SUBJECT, or that of which it speaks.
2. The PREDICATE, or that which is said of the subject:

Cluilius mŏrĭtur, *Cluilius dies.* Liv.
Here *Cluilius* is the subject, and *mŏrĭtur* the predicate.

348. The simple sentence in its *most expanded form* consists only of these same parts with their various modifiers:

In his castris Cluilius, Albānus rex, mŏrĭtur; *Cluilius, the Alban king, dies in this camp.* Liv.

Here *Cluilius, Albānus rex,* is the subject in its enlarged or modified form, and *in his castris mŏrĭtur* is the predicate in its enlarged or modified form.

349. PRINCIPAL AND SUBORDINATE.—The subject and predicate, being essential to the structure of every sentence, are called the *Principal* or *Essential* elements; but their modifiers, being subordinate to these, are called the *Subordinate* elements.

350. SIMPLE AND COMPLEX.—The elements, whether principal or subordinate, may be either simple or complex:

1. *Simple*, when not modified by other words.
2. *Complex*, when thus modified.

SIMPLE SUBJECT.

351. The subject of a sentence, expressed or implied, must be a noun or some word or words used as a noun:

Rex dēcrēvit, *The king decreed.* Nep. Ego scrībo, *I write.* Cic.
Vĭdeo ĭdem vălet, *The word video has the same meaning.* Quint.

COMPLEX SUBJECT.

352. The subject admits the following modifiers:

I. AN ADJECTIVE:

Pŏpŭlus Rōmānus dēcrēvit, *The Roman people decreed.* Cic.

II. A NOUN either in apposition with the subject, in the genitive, or in an oblique case with a preposition:

Cluilius rex mŏrĭtur, *Cluilius the king dies.* Liv. Rex Rŭtŭlōrum, *the king of the Rutuli.* Liv. Līber de offĭciis, *The book on duties.* Cic.

1. MODIFIERS OF NOUNS.—Any noun may be modified like the subject.
2. APPOSITIVE AND ITS SUBJECT.—The noun in apposition with another is called an *Appositive*, and the other noun is called the *Subject* of the appositive.
3. ADVERBS WITH NOUNS.—Sometimes adverbs and adverbial expressions occur as modifiers of nouns:

Non ignāri sŭmus ante mălōrum, *We are not ignorant of past misfortunes.* Virg. Victōria ăpud Cnĭdum, *The victory at Cnidus.* Nep.

SIMPLE PREDICATE.

353. The simple predicate must be either a verb or the copula *sum* with a noun or adjective:

Miltiădes est accūsātus, *Miltiades was accused.* Nep. Tu es testis, *You are a witness.* Cic. Fortūna caeca est, *Fortune is blind.* Cic.

1. Like *Sum* several other verbs sometimes unite with a noun or adjective to form the predicate. See 362. 2. A noun or adjective thus used is called a *Predicate Noun* or *Predicate Adjective*.
2. *Sum* with an *Adverb* sometimes forms the predicate:
Omnia recte sunt, *All things are right.* Cic.

COMPLEX PREDICATE.

354. I. The VERB admits the following modifiers:

I. OBJECTIVE MODIFIERS:

1. A *Direct Object* in the Accusative—that upon which the action is directly exerted:

Miltiădes Athēnas lībĕrāvit, *Miltiades liberated Athens.* Nep.

2. An *Indirect Object* in the Dative—that *to* or *for* which something is or is done:

Lăbōri stŭdent, *They devote themselves to labor.* Caes.

3. *Combined Objects* consisting of two or more cases:

Me rŏgāvit sententiam, *He asked me my opinion.* Cic. Pons ĭter hostibus dĕdit, *The bridge furnished a passage to the enemy.* Liv.

II. ADVERBIAL MODIFIERS:

1. *Adverbs*:

Bella fēlĭcĭter gessit, *He waged wars successfully.* Cic.

2. *Adverbial Expressions*—consisting of oblique cases of nouns, with or without prepositions:

In his castris mŏrĭtur, *He dies* (where?) *in this camp.* Liv. *Vēre con-*
vēnēre, *They assembled* (when?) *in the spring.* Liv.

355. II. The PREDICATE NOUN is modified in the va-
rious ways specified for the subject (352).

356. III. The PREDICATE ADJECTIVE admits the fol-
lowing modifiers:

I. An ADVERB:

Sătĭs hŭmĭlis est, *He is sufficiently humble.* Liv.

II. A NOUN in an oblique case:

1. *Genitive:* Avĭdi laudis fuērunt, *They were desirous of praise.* Cic.
2. *Dative:* Omni aetāti mors est commūnis, *Death is common to every age.* Cic.
3. *Ablative:* Digni sunt ămīcĭtia, *They are worthy of friendship.* Cic.

SECTION III.

COMPLEX SENTENCES.

357. A Complex sentence differs from a Simple one
only in taking a sentence or clause as one (or more) of its
elements:

I. A Sentence as an Element:

"Cīvis Rōmānus sum" audiēbātur, "*I am a Roman citizen*" *was
heard.* Cic. Alĭquis dīcat mihi: "Nulla hăbes vĭtia;" *Some one may say
to me,* "*Have you no faults?*" Hor.

1. In the first example, an entire sentence—*Cīvis Rōmānus sum*—is
used as the *Subject* of a new sentence; and in the second example, the sen-
tence—*Nulla habes vitia*—is the *Object* of *dicat.*
2. Any sentence may be thus quoted and introduced without change
of form as an element in a new sentence.

II. A Clause as an Element:

Trādĭtum est Hŏmērum caecum fuisse, *That Homer was blind has been
handed down by tradition.* Cic. Quālis sit ănĭmus, ănĭmus nescit, *The
soul knows not what the soul is.* Cic.

1. In these examples the clauses used as elements have undergone cer-
tain changes to adapt them to their subordinate rank. The clause *Homĕrum
caecum fuisse,* the subject of *traditum est,* if used as an independent sen-
tence, would be *Homērus caecus fuit;* and the clause *Qualis sit animus,* the
object of *nescit,* would be *Qualis est animus,* What is the soul?
2. Forms of Subordinate Clauses.
1) Infinitive with Subject Accusative:

Hoc majōres dīcĕre audīvi, *I have heard that our ancestors said this.* Cic.

2) Indirect Questions:

Quid dies fĕrat, incertum est, *What a day may bring forth is uncertain.* Cic.

3) Relative Clauses:

Sententia, quae tūtissĭma vĭdēbātur, *The opinion which seemed the safest.* Liv.

4) Clauses with Conjunctions:

Mos est ut dīcat, *It is his custom to speak.* Cic. Priusquam lūcet, adsunt, *They
are present before it is light.* Cic.

358. Infinitive Clauses sometimes drop their subjects:

Dīlĭgi jūcundum est, *It is pleasant to be loved.* Cic. Vīvĕre est cōgĭ-
tāre, *To live is to think.* Cic. See 545. 2.

359. Participles often supply the place of subordinate
clauses.

Plăto *scrībens* mortuus est, *Plato died while writing,* or *while he was
writing.* Cic. See 576–578.

SECTION IV.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

360. Compound sentences express two or more inde-
pendent thoughts, and are of five varieties:

I. COPULATIVE SENTENCES—in which two or more
thoughts are presented in harmony with each other:

Sol ruit et montes umbrantur, *The sun descends and the mountains are
shaded.* Virg.

II. DISJUNCTIVE SENTENCES—in which a choice be-
tween two or more thoughts is offered:

Audendum est ălĭquid aut omnia pătienda sunt, *Something must be
risked or all things must be endured.* Liv.

III. ADVERSATIVE SENTENCES—in which the thoughts
are opposed to each other:

Gyges a nullo vĭdēbātur, ipse autem omnia vĭdēbat, *Gyges was seen by
no one, but he himself saw all things.* Cic.

IV. ILLATIVE SENTENCES—which contain an inference:

Nihil lăbōras, ĭdeo nihil hăbes; *You do nothing, therefore you have
nothing.* Phaed.

V. CAUSAL SENTENCES—which contain a cause or rea-
son:

Diffĭcĭle est consĭlium, sum ĕnim sōlus; *Consultation is difficult, for
I am alone.* Cic.

1. The Connectives generally used in these several classes of compounds are the corresponding classes of conjunctions, i. e., *copulative, disjunctive, adversative, illative,* and *causal* conjunctions. See 310. But the connective is often omitted.

2. Disjunctive Questions have special connectives. See 346. II. 2.

361. Compound sentences are generally abridged when their members have parts in common. Such sentences have compound elements:

1. Compound Subjects :

Abŏrīgĭnes Trojānīque dŭcem āmīsēre, *The Aborigines and the Trojans lost their leader.* Liv.

The two members here united are: *Aborigines ducem amisēre* and *Trojāni ducem amisēre;* but as they have the same predicate, *ducem amisēre,* that predicate is expressed but once, and the two subjects are united into the compound subject: *Aborigines Trojanīque.*

2. Compound Predicates :

Rōmāni părant consultantque, *The Romans prepare and consult.* Liv.

3. Compound Modifiers :

Athēnas Graeciamque lībĕrāvit, *He liberated Athens and Greece.* Nep.

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CHAPTER II.
SYNTAX OF NOUNS.

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SECTION I.
AGREEMENT OF NOUNS.

RULE I.—Predicate Nouns.

362. A Predicate Noun denoting the same person or thing as its Subject agrees with it in CASE :[1]

Ego sum nuntius, *I am a messenger.* Liv. Servius rex est dēclārātus, *Servius was declared king.* Liv. Orestem se esse dixit, *He said that he was Orestes.* Cic. See 353.

1. In Gender and Number Agreement either may or may not take place. But

1) If the Predicate Noun has different forms for different genders, it must agree with its subject in gender :

Usus măgister est, *Experience is an instructor.* Cic. Histŏria est măgistra (*not* magister), *History is an instructress.* Cic.

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[1] For Pred. Noun denoting a different person or thing from its subject, see 401. For convenience of reference the *Rules* will be presented in a body on page 274.

2. With Finite Verbs.—Predicate Nouns are most frequent

1) With *Sum* and a few intransitive verbs : *ēvădo, exsisto, appāreo,* and the like :

Ego sum nuntius, *I am a messenger.* Liv. Hŏmo magnus ēvāsĕrat, *He had become* (turned out) *a great man.* Cic. Exstitit vindex lībertātis, *He became* (stood forth) *the defender of liberty.* Cic.

2) With Passive verbs of *appointing, making, naming, regarding, esteeming,* and the like :

Servius rex est dēclārātus, *Servius was declared king.* Liv. Mundus cīvĭtas existĭmātur, *The world is regarded as a state.* Cic.

(1) In the poets, Predicate Nouns are used with great freedom after verbs of a great variety of significations. Thus with *audio = appellor :* Rex audisti, *You have been called king;* i. e., have heard yourself so called. Hor.

(2) For *Predicate Accusative,* see 373. 1.

(3) The Dative of the object for which (390), *pro* with the Abl., and *lŏco* or *in nŭmĕro* with the Gen. are often kindred in force to Predicate Nouns: *hosti, pro hoste, lŏco hostis, in nŭmĕro hostium,* for or as an enemy. See also Pred. Gen. 401.

3. With Infinitives, Participles, etc.—Predicate Nouns are used not only with finite verbs, but also with Infinitives and Participles, and sometimes without verb or participle :

Dēclārātus rex Nŭma, *Numa having been declared king.* Liv. Cănīnio consŭle, *Caninius being consul.* Cic. See 431, also *Orestem* under the rule.

1) For *Predicate Nominative* after *esse,* see 547.

2) For Infinitive or Clause as Predicate, see 553, I. ; 495, 3.

RULE II.—Appositives.

363. An Appositive agrees with its Subject in CASE :

Cluilius rex mŏrĭtur, *Cluilius the king dies.* Liv. Urbes Carthāgo atque Nŭmantia, *the cities Carthage and Numantia.* Cic. See 352. 2.

1. In Gender and Number the appositive conforms to the same rule as the predicate noun. See 362. 1.

2. The Subject of the appositive is often omitted :

Hostis hostem occīdĕre vŏlui, *I* (ego understood) *an enemy wished to slay an enemy.* Liv.

3. Force of Appositives.—Appositives are generally kindred in force to Relative clauses, but sometimes to Temporal clauses :

Cluilius rex, *Cluilius* (who was) *the king.* Liv. Fŭrius puer dĭdĭcit, *Furius learned, when a boy,* or *as a boy.* Cic.

4. Partitive Appositive.—The parts are sometimes in apposition with the whole :

Duo rēges, ille bello, hic pāce cīvĭtātem auxērunt, *Two kings advanced the state, the former by war, the latter by peace.* Liv.

Conversely the whole may be in apposition with its parts.

5. Clauses.—A noun or pronoun may be in apposition with a clause, or a clause in apposition with a noun or pronoun. See 445, 7 ; 553, II.