

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:

Aborigines Trojānique dūcem amīsere, *The Aborigines and the Trojans lost their leader.* Liv.

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

2. Compound Predicates:

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

3. Compound Modifiers:

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

CHAPTER II. SYNTAX OF NOUNS.

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 māgister est, *Experience is an instructor.* Cic. Histōria est māgistra (not māgister), *History is an instructress.* Cic.

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: *evādo, exsisto, appāreo*, and the like:

Ego sum nuntius, *I am a messenger.* Liv. Hōmo magnus evāsērat, *He had become (turned out) a great man.* Cic. Exstitit vindex libertātis, *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 civitas existimātur, *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 *lōco* or *in nūmēro* with the Gen. are often kindred in force to Predicate Nouns: *hosti, pro hoste, lōco hostis, in nūmēro 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 Nūma, *Numa having been declared king.* Liv. Cānīnio consule, *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 533, I.; 495, 3.

RULE II.—Appositives.

363. An Appositive agrees with its Subject in CASE:

Cluilius rex mōrītur, *Cluilius the king dies.* Liv. Urbes Carthāgo atque Nūmantia, *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 occidēre vōlui, *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. Fūrius puer didicit, *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 civitātem auxerunt, *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.

SECTION II.

NOMINATIVE.

364. CASES.—Nouns have different forms or cases to mark the various relations in which they are used. These cases, in accordance with their general force, may be arranged and characterized as follows:

I. Nominative,	Case of the Subject.
II. Vocative,	Case of Address.
III. Accusative,	Case of Direct Object.
IV. Dative,	Case of Indirect Object.
V. Genitive,	Case of Adjective Relations.
VI. Ablative,	Case of Adverbial Relations. ¹

365. KINDRED CASES.—The cases naturally arrange themselves in pairs: the Nominative and Vocative require no governing word; the Accusative and Dative are the regular cases of the Object of an action; the Genitive has usually the force of an Adjective, and the Ablative that of an Adverb.

366. NOMINATIVE.—The Nominative is either the Subject of a Sentence or in agreement with another Nominative.

RULE III.—Subject Nominative.

367. The Subject of a Finite Verb is put in the Nominative:²

Servius regnāvit, *Servius reigned*. Liv. Pātent portae, *The gates are open*. Cic. Rex vicit, *The king conquered*. Liv.

1. The Subject is always a substantive, a pronoun, or some word or clause used substantively:

Ego rēges ejēci, *I have banished kings*. Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED.—The subject is generally omitted

1) When it is a Personal Pronoun, unless expressed for contrast or emphasis, and when it can be readily supplied from the context:

Discipūlos mōneo, ut stūdia āment, *I instruct pupils to love their studies*. Quint.

2) When it means men, people: *Fērunt*, They say.

3) When the verb is impersonal: *Pluit*, It rains.

3. VERB OMITTED.—The Verb is sometimes omitted, when it can be readily supplied, especially *est* and *sunt*:

¹ This arrangement is adopted in the discussion of the cases, because, it is thought, it will best present the force of the several cases and their relation to each other.

² For the Subject of the Infinitive, see 545. For the agreement of the verb with its subject, see 460.

Ecce tuae littērae, *Lo your letter (comes)*. Cic. Tot sententiae, *There are (sunt) so many opinions*. Ter. Consul prōfectus (est), *The consul set out*. Liv.

1) *Fācio* is often omitted in short sentences and clauses. Thus with *nihil aliud* (amplius, minus, etc.) *quam, nihil praeterquam* = merely, *si nihil aliud, finem*, etc.: *Nihil aliud quam steterunt*, *They merely stood* (did nothing other than). Liv. Also in brief expressions of opinion: *Recte ille*, *He does rightly*. Cic.

368. AGREEMENT.—A Nominative in agreement with another nominative is either a Predicate Noun or an Appositive. See 362 and 363.

For the Predicate Nominative after a verb with *esse*, see 547.

SECTION III.

VOCATIVE.

RULE IV.—Case of Address.

369. The Name of the person or thing addressed is put in the Vocative:

Perge, Laeli, *Proceed*, *Laelius*. Cic. Quid est, Cātīlina, *Why is it, Catiline?* Cic. Tuum est, Servi, regnum, *The kingdom is yours, Servius*. Liv. O dii immortāles, *O immortal gods*. Cic.

1. WITH INTERJECTIONS.—The vocative is used both with and without interjections.

2. NOMINATIVE FOR VOCATIVE.—In poetry and sometimes in prose, the nominative in apposition with the subject occurs where we should expect the vocative:

Audi tu, pōpulus Albānus, *Hear ye, Alban people*. Liv. Here *populus* may be treated as a Nom. in apposition with *tu*, though it may also be treated as an irregular Voc. See 45, 5, 3).

3. VOCATIVE FOR NOMINATIVE.—Conversely the vocative by attraction sometimes occurs in poetry where we should expect the nominative:

Quibus, Hector, ab ōris expectāte vēnis, *From what shores, Hector, do you anxiously awaited come?* Virg.

SECTION IV.

ACCUSATIVE.

370. The Accusative is used

I. As the Direct Object of an Action.

II. As the Subject of an Infinitive.

III. In Agreement with another Accusative.

IV. In an Adverbial Sense—with or without Prepositions.

V. In Exclamations—with or without Interjections.

I. ACCUSATIVE AS DIRECT OBJECT.

RULE V.—Direct Object.

371. The Direct Object of an action is put in the Accusative:

Deus mundum aedificāvit, *God made the world.* Cic. Libēra rem publicam, *Free the republic.* Cic. Pōpuli Rōmāni sālūtem dēfendite, *Defend the safety of the Roman people.* Cic.

1. The DIRECT OBJECT may be

1) The *Object*, person or thing, on which the action of the verb is directly exerted, as *sālūtem* above.

2) The *Effect* of the action, i. e., the object produced by it, as *mundum* above.

3) The *Cognate Accusative*. Many verbs, generally intransitive, sometimes become so far transitive as to admit an accusative of cognate or kindred meaning:

Eam vitam vivēre, *to live that life.* Cic. Mirum somniāre somnium, *to dream a wonderful dream.* Plaut. Servitūtem servire, *to serve a servitude.* Ter.

(1) This accusative is usually qualified by an adjective as in the first two examples.

(2) Neuter Pronouns and Adjectives often supply the place of the Cognate accusative:

Eādem peccat, *He makes the same mistakes.* Cic. Hoc stūdet ūnum, *He studies this one thing (this one study).* Hor. Id assentior, *I make this assent.* Cic. Idem glōriāri, *to make the same boast.* Cic.

(3) The object is often omitted when it is a reflexive (184, 2) or can be easily supplied: *mōveo* = *mōveo me*, I move (myself); *vertit* = *vertit se*, he moves (himself).

(4) Some verbs are sometimes transitive and sometimes intransitive: *augeo*, *āuro*, *incipio*, *lazo*, *ruo*, *suppedito*, *turbo*, etc.

2. WITH OR WITHOUT OTHER CASES.—The direct object may be used with all transitive verbs, whether with or without other cases. See 384. 410. 419.

3. TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS.—Many verbs transitive in English are intransitive in Latin. See 385. Conversely some verbs intransitive in English are transitive in Latin, or at least are often so used, especially verbs denoting

1) *Feeling or Mental State*: *despēro*, to despair of; *dōleo*, to grieve for; *gēmo*, to sigh over; *horreo*, to shudder at; *lacrīmo*, to weep over; *moereo*, to mourn over; *miror*, to wonder at; *rideo*, to laugh at; *sitio*, to thirst for, etc.

Hōnōres despērat, *He despairs of honors.* Cic. Haec gēmēbant, *They were sighing over these things.* Cic. Dētrīmenta ridet, *He laughs at losses.* Hor.

2) *Taste or Smell*: *oleo*, *sūpio*, and their compounds, both literally and figuratively:

Olet unguenta, *He smells of perfumes.* Ter. Orātio rēddōlet antiquitātem, *The oration smacks of antiquity.* Cic.

4. COMPOUNDS OF PREPOSITIONS.—We notice two classes:

1) Many compounds become transitive by the force of the prepositions with which they are compounded, especially compounds of *circum*, *per*, *prae*, *trans*, *super*, and *subter*:

Murmur concionem pervāsīt, *A murmur went through the assembly.* Liv. Rhēnum transiērunt, *They crossed (went across) the Rhine.* Caes.

2) Many compounds, without becoming strictly transitive, admit an Accusative dependent upon the preposition:

Circumstant sēnātum, *They stand around the senate.* Cic.

5. CLAUSE AS OBJECT.—An Infinitive or a Clause may be used as Direct Object:

Impērāre cūpiunt, *They desire to rule.* Just. Sentimus cālere ignem, *We perceive that fire is hot.* Cic.

6. PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION.—When a verb takes the passive construction

1) The direct object of the active becomes the subject of the passive, and

2) The subject of the active becomes the Ablative of Cause (414) or the Ablative of Agent with *a* or *ab* (414. 5).

Thēbāni Lysandrum occiderunt, *The Thebans slew Lysander.* Passive: Lysander occisus est a Thēbānis, *Lysander was slain by the Thebans.* Nep.

7. ACCUSATIVE IN SPECIAL INSTANCES.—Participles in *duis*, verbal adjectives in *bundus*, and in Plautus a few verbal nouns, occur with the accusative:

Vitābundus castra, *avoiding the camp.* Liv. Quid tibi hanc cūrātio est rem, *What care have you of this?* Plaut.

372. TWO ACCUSATIVES.—Two accusatives without any connective, expressed or understood, may depend upon the same verb. They may denote

1. The same person or thing.

2. Different persons or things.

Any number of accusatives connected by conjunctions, expressed or understood, may of course depend upon the same verb.

RULE VI.—Two Accusatives—Same Person.

373. Verbs of MAKING, CHOOSING, CALLING, REGARDING, SHOWING, and the like, admit two Accusatives of the same person or thing:

Hāmilcārem impērātōrem fecērunt, *They made Hamilcar commander.* Nep. Ancum rēgem pōpulus creāvit, *The people elected Ancus king.* Liv.

Summum consilium appellārunt Sēnātum, *They called their highest council Senate.* Cic. Se praestitit prōpugnātōrem libertātis, *He showed*

himself the champion of liberty. Cic. Flaccum habuit collegam, *He had Flaccus as colleague.* Nep.

1. PREDICATE ACCUSATIVE.—One of the two accusatives is the *Direct Object*, and the other an essential part of the Predicate. The latter may be called a *Predicate Accusative*. See 362. 2. (2).

2. VERBS WITH PREDICATE ACCUSATIVE.—The verbs which most frequently admit a Direct Object with a Predicate Accusative are verbs of

1) *Making, electing*: facio, efficio, reddo,—creo, eligo, designo, declaro.

2) *Calling, regarding*: appello, nōmino, vōco, dico,—arbitror, existimo, dūco, iūdico, habeo, pūto.

3) *Showing*: praesto, praebeo, exhibeo.

3. ADJECTIVE AS PREDICATE ACCUSATIVE.—The Predicate Accusative may be either Substantive or Adjective:

Hōmīnes caecos reddit āvāritia, *Avarice renders men blind.* Cic.

4. PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION.—In the Passive these verbs take two Nominatives, a *Subject* and *Predicate*, corresponding to the two Accusatives of the Active:

Servius rex est dēclārātus, *Servius was declared king.* Liv. See 362. 2. 2.)

RULE VII.—Two Accusatives—Person and Thing.

374. Some verbs of ASKING, DEMANDING, TEACHING, and CONCEALING, admit two Accusatives in the Active, and one in the Passive:

Me sententiam rogāvit, *He asked me my opinion.* Cic. Ego sententiam rogātus sum, *I was asked my opinion.* Cic. Philōsōphia nos res omnes docuit, *Philosophy has taught us all things.* Cic. Artes edoctus fuerat, *He had been taught the arts.* Liv. Non te celavi sermōnem, *I did not conceal from you the conversation.* Cic.

1. PERSON AND THING.—One accusative generally designates the *person*, the other the *thing*: with the Passive the accusative of the Person becomes the subject and the accusative of the thing is retained: see examples.

2. VERBS WITH TWO ACCUSATIVES.—Those most frequently so used are

1) *Regularly*: cēlo—dōceo, edōceo, dēdōceo.

2) *Sometimes*: ōro, exōro, rōgo, interrōgo, percontor, flāgito, posco, rēposco.

3. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS also occur:

1) *Celo*: Ablative with a preposition:

Me de hoc libro celāvit, *He kept me ignorant of this book.* Cic. Passive: Accus. of Neuter pronoun or Abl. with *de*: Hoc celāri, *to be kept ignorant of this.* Ter. Celāri de consilio, *to be kept ignorant of the plan.* Cic. The Dative is rare: Id Alcibiādī celāri non pōtuit, *This could not be concealed from Alcibiades.* Nep.

2) *Verbs of Teaching*: Ablative with or without a preposition:

De sua re me docet: *He informs me in regard to his case.* Cic. Socrātem fidibus docuit, *He taught Socrates (with) the lyre.* Cic.

3) *Verbs of Asking, Demanding*: Ablative with a preposition:

Hoc a me poscere, *to demand this from me.* Cic. Te hisdem de rebus interrōgo, *I ask you in regard to the same things.* Cic.

4) *Peto, postulo, and quaero* take the Ablative of the person with a preposition:

Pacem a Rōmānis petierunt, *They asked peace from the Romans.* Caes.

4. INFINITIVE OR CLAUSE as Accusative of thing:

Te sapere docet, *He teaches you to be wise.* Cic.

5. A NEUTER PRONOUN OR ADJECTIVE as a second accusative occurs with many verbs which do not otherwise take two accusatives:

Hoc te hortor, *I exhort you to this, I give you this exhortation.* Cic. Ea monemur, *We are admonished of these things.* Cic.

6. COMPOUND VERBS.—A few compounds of *trans, circum, ad, and in* admit two accusatives, dependent the one upon the verb, the other upon the preposition:

Iberum cōpias trajecit, *He led his forces across the Ebro.* Liv.

In the Passive, not only these, but even other compounds sometimes admit an Accus. depending upon the preposition:

Praetervēhor ostia Pantāgiae, *I am carried by the mouth of the Pantagia.* Virg.

7. POETIC ACCUSATIVE.—In poetry, rarely in prose, verbs of clothing, unclothing—*induo, exuo, cingo, accingo, induco*, etc.—sometimes take in the Passive an accusative in imitation of the Greek:

Galeam induitur, *He puts on his helmet.* Virg. Inutile ferrum cingitur, *He girds on his useless sword.* Virg. Virgines longam indutae vestem, *maidens attired in long robes.* Liv.

II. ACCUSATIVE AS SUBJECT OF INFINITIVE.

375. The Accusative is used as the Subject of an Infinitive; see 545:

Platōnem ferunt in Italiā venisse, *They say that Plato came into Italy.* Cic.

Platōnem is the subject of *venisse*.

III. ACCUSATIVE IN AGREEMENT WITH AN ACCUSATIVE.

376. The Accusative in agreement with another Accusative is either a Predicate Noun or an Appositive:

Orestem se esse dixit, *He said that he was Orestes.* Cic. Apud Hērōdōtum, patrem histōriae, *in Herodotus, the father of history.* Cic. See 362 and 363.

IV. ACCUSATIVE IN AN ADVERBIAL SENSE.

377. In an Adverbial sense the Accusative is used either with or without Prepositions.

1. WITH PREPOSITIONS. See 433.
2. WITHOUT PREPOSITIONS.—The Adverbial use of the Accusative without Prepositions is presented in the following rules.

RULE VIII.—Accusative of Time and Space.

378. DURATION OF TIME and EXTENT OF SPACE are expressed by the Accusative:

Rōmulus septem et trīginta regnāvit annos, *Romulus reigned thirty-seven years.* Liv. Quinque millia passuum ambūlare, *to walk five miles.* Cic. Pēdes octōginta distāre, *to be eighty feet distant.* Caes. Nix quatuor pēdes alta, *snow four feet deep.* Liv. But

1. DURATION OF TIME is sometimes expressed by the Ablative or the Accusative with a Preposition:

- 1) By the Ablative: Pugnātum est hōris quinque, *The battle was fought five hours.* Caes.
- 2) By the Accusative with Preposition: Per annos viginti certātum est, *The war was waged for twenty years.* Liv.

2. DISTANCE is sometimes expressed by the Ablative:

Millibus passuum sex consēdit, *He encamped at the distance of six miles.* Caes. Sometimes with a preposition: Ab millibus passuum duobus, *at the distance of two miles.* Caes.

RULE IX.—Accusative of Limit.

379. The Name of a Town used as the Limit of motion is put in the Accusative:

Nuntius Rōmam rēdit, *The messenger returns to Rome.* Liv. Plāto Tārentum vēnit, *Plato came to Tarentum.* Cic. Fūgit Tarquīnios, *He fled to Tarquinii.* Cic. But

1. The Accusative with *Ad* occurs:

- 1) In the sense of—*to, toward, in the direction of, into the vicinity of*: Tres sunt viae ad Mūtīnam, *There are three roads to Mutina.* Cic. Ad Zāmam pervēnit, *He came to the vicinity of Zama.* Sall.
- 2) In contrast with *a* or *ab*: A Diānio ad Sinōpen, *from Dianium to Sinope.* Cic.
2. *Urbs* or *Oppidum* with a Preposition: Pervēnit in oppidum Cirtam, *He came into the town of Cirta.* Sall.
3. Like Names of Towns are used

1) The Accusatives *dōmum, dōmos, rus*:

Scīpio dōmum rēductus est, *Scipio was conducted home.* Cic. Dōmos abducti, *led to their homes.* Liv. Rus evōlāre, *to hasten into the country.* Cic.

2) Sometimes the Accusative of names of Islands and Peninsulas:

Lātōna confūgit Delum, *Latona fled to Delos.* Cic. Pervēnit Chersōnēsūm, *He went to the Chersonesus.* Nep.

4. Names of Other Places used as the limit of motion are generally in the Accusative with a Preposition:

In Asiā rēdit, *He returns into Asia.* Nep.

But the preposition is sometimes omitted before names of countries, and, in the poets, before names of nations and even before common nouns:

Aegyptum prōfūgit, *He fled to Egypt.* Cic. Itāliam vēnit, *He came to Italy.* Virg. Ibimus Afros, *We shall go to the Africans.* Virg. Lāvinia vēnit litōra, *He came to the Lavinian shores.* Virg.

5. A Poetic Dative for the accusative with or without a preposition occurs:

It clamor coelo (for *ad coelum*), *The shout ascends to heaven.* Virg.

RULE X.—Accusative of Specification.

380. A Verb or Adjective may take an Accusative to define its application:

Cāpita vēlāmur, *We have our heads veiled* (are veiled as to our heads). Virg. Nūbe hūmēros āmictus, *with his shoulders enveloped in a cloud.* Hor. Miles fractus membra lābōre, *the soldier with limbs shattered with labor* (broken as to his limbs). Hor. Aenēas os deo similis, *Aeneas like a god in appearance.* Virg.

1. In a strict sense, the Accusative of Specification generally specifies the part to which the action or quality particularly belongs. In this sense, it is mostly poetic, but occurs also in prose. See 429.

2. In a freer sense, this Accusative includes the adverbial use of *partem, vicem, nihil, of id* and *genus in id tempōris, id aetātis* (at this time, age), *id genus, omne genus, quod genus* (for *ejus generis*, etc.), etc.; also of *secus, libra* and of many neuter pronouns and adjectives; *hoc, illud, id, quid* (454, 2), *multum, summum, cetera, reliqua*, etc. In this sense, it is common in prose.

Maximam partem lacte vivunt, *They live mostly* (as to the largest part) *upon milk.* Caes. Nihil mōti sunt, *They were not at all moved.* Liv. Locus id tempōris vacuus erat, *The place was at this time vacant.* Cic. Aliquid id genus scribere, *to write something of this kind.* Cic. Quaerit, quid possint, *He inquires how powerful they are.* Caes. Quid venis, *Why do you come?*

V. ACCUSATIVE IN EXCLAMATIONS.

RULE XI.—Accusative in Exclamations.

381. The Accusative either with or without an Interjection may be used in Exclamations:

Heu me miserum, *Ah me unhappy!* Cic. Me miserum, *Me miserable!*¹ Cic. O fallacem spem, *O deceptive hope!* Cic. Me caecum, *Blind that I am!* Cic. Pro deorum fidem, *In the name of the gods!* Cic. But

1. An Adjective or Genitive generally accompanies this accusative, as in the examples.

2. *O, theu, heu* are the Interjections most frequently used with the Accusative, though others occur.

3. Other Cases also occur in exclamations:

1) The *Vocative*—when an address as well as an exclamation is intended:

Pro sancto Jūpiter, *O holy Jupiter.* Cic. Infelix Dido, *Unhappy Dido.* Virg.

2) The *Nominative*—when the exclamation approaches the form of a statement:

En dextra, *Lo the right hand* (there is, or that is the right hand)! Virg. Ecce tuae littērae, *Lo your letter* (comes)! Cic.

3) The *Dative*—to designate the person after *hei, vae*, and sometimes after *ecce*, *en, hem*.

Hei mihi, *Woe to me.* Virg. Vae tibi, *Woe to you.* Ter. Ecce tibi, *Lo to you* (lo here is to you = observe). Cic. En tibi, *This for you* (lo I do this for you). Liv. See 389. 2.

SECTION V.

DATIVE.

382: The Dative is the Case of the Indirect Object, and is used

I. With Verbs.

II. With Adjectives.

III. With their Derivatives—Adverbs and Substantives.

I. DATIVE WITH VERBS.

383. INDIRECT OBJECT.—A verb is often attended by a noun designating the object indirectly affected by the action, that to or FOR which something is or is done. A noun thus used is called an Indirect Object.

RULE XII.—Dative with Verbs.

384. The INDIRECT OBJECT is put in the Dative:

I. With INTRANSITIVE and PASSIVE Verbs:

Tempōri cēdit, *He yields to the time.* Cic. Sibi timuerant, *They had feared for themselves.* Caes. Lābōri stūdent, *They devote themselves to labor.* Caes. Mundus deo paret, *The world obeys God.*² Cic. Caesāri supplicābo, *I will supplicate Caesar.*³ Cic. Nōbis vīta dāta est, *Life has*

¹ Milton, Par. Lost, iv. 73

² Is subject to God.

³ Will make supplication to Caesar.

been granted to us. Cic. Numitōri dēditur, *He is delivered to Numitor.* Liv.

II. With TRANSITIVE Verbs, in connection with the ACCUSATIVE:

Pons iter hostibus dedit, *The bridge gave a passage to the enemy.* Liv. Lēges civitatibus suis scripsērunt, *They prepared laws for their states.* Cic.

1. DOUBLE CONSTRUCTION.—A few verbs admit (1) the Dative of the person and the Accusative of the thing, or (2) the Accusative of the person and the Ablative of the thing: *alīcui rem dōnāre*, to present a thing to any one, or *alīquem re dōnāre*, to present any one with a thing. For the Dat. of the person, the Dat. of a thing sometimes occurs, especially if it involves persons or is in a measure personified:

Mūrum urbi circumdedit, *He surrounded the city with a wall.* Nep.

This double construction occurs chiefly with: *aspergo, circumdo, circumfundō, dōno, exuo, impertio, induo, inspergo, interclādo.*

2. To and FOR are not always signs of the Dative: thus

1) To, denoting mere *motion* or *direction*, is generally expressed by the Accusative with or without a preposition (379. and 379. 4):

Vēni ad urbem, *I came to the city.* Cic. Delum vēnimus, *We came to Delos.* Cic. But the Dative occurs in the poets: It clāmor coelo, *The shout goes to heaven.* Virg.

2) For, in *defence of*, in *behalf of*, is expressed by the Abl. with *pro*; for the *sake of*, for the *purpose of*, sometimes by the Accus. with *in*.

Pro patria mōri, *to die for one's country.* Hor. Dimicāre pro libertāte, *to fight for liberty.* Cic. Sātis in ūsum, *enough for use.* Liv.

3. OTHER ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.—Conversely the dative is often used where the English either omits TO or FOR, or employs some other preposition. We proceed to specify the cases in which this difference of idiom requires notice.

385. The Dative of Advantage and Disadvantage is used with verbs signifying *to benefit* or *injure*, *please* or *displease*, *command* or *obey*, *serve* or *resist*; also, *indulge*, *spare*, *pardon*, *envy*, *threaten*, *be angry*, *believe*, *persuade*, and the like:

Sibi prōsunt, *They benefit themselves.* Cic. Nōcēre altēri, *to injure another.* Cic. Zēnōni placuit, *It pleased Zeno.* Cic. Displicet Tullo, *It displeases Tullus.* Liv. Cūpīditātibus impērāre, *to command desires.* Cic. Deo pārere, *to obey God.* Cic. Regi servīre, *to serve the king.* Cic. Hostibus rēsistere, *to resist the enemy.* Caes. Sibi indulgēre, *to indulge one's self.* Cic. Vitae parcēre, *to spare life.* Nep. Mihi ignoscēre, *to pardon me.* Cic. Minitans patriae, *threatening his country.* Liv. Irasci āmicis, *to be angry with friends.* Cic. Mihi crēde, *Believe me.* Cic. Iis persuādere, *to persuade them.* Caes.

1. OTHER CASES.—Some verbs of this class take the Accusative: *dēlecto, jūvo, laedo, offēdo*, etc.; *fīdo* and *confīdo* generally the Ablative (419): *Mārium jūvit, He helped Marius.* Nep.

2. SPECIAL VERBS.—With a few verbs the force of the dative is found only by attending to the strict meaning of the verb: *nūdo*, to marry, strictly to veil one's self, as the bride for the bridegroom; *mēdeor*, to cure, to administer a remedy to; *sātisfācio*, to satisfy, to do enough for, etc.

3. ACCUSATIVE OR DATIVE with a difference of signification: *cāvēre āliquem*, to ward off some one; *cāvēre ālicui*, to care for some one; *consūlere āliquem*, to consult, etc.; *ālicui*, to consult for; *mētūere, timēre āliquem*, to fear, etc.; *ālicui*, to fear for; *prospicere, prōvidere āliquid*, to foresee; *ālicui*, to provide for; *tempērare, mōderārī āliquid*, to govern, direct; *ālicui*, to restrain, put a check upon; *tempērare (sibi) ab āliquo*, to abstain from.

A few verbs admit either the Acc. or Dat. without any special difference of meaning: *ādūlor*, to flatter; *cōmitor*, to accompany, etc.

4. DATIVE rendered FROM, occurs with a few verbs of *differing, dissenting, repelling, taking away*: *diffēro, discrēpo, disto, dissentio, arceo*, etc.

Differre cuius, to differ from any one. Nep. *Discrēpare istis*, to differ from those. Hor. *Sibi dissentire*, to dissent from himself. Cic. See 412.

5. DATIVE rendered WITH, occurs with *misceo, admisceo, permisceo, jun-go, certo, decerto, lucto, altercor*, and sometimes *fūcio* (434. 2):

Sēvēritātem miscēre cōmitātī, to unite severity with affability. Liv.

Misceo and its compounds, as also *junctus* and *conjunctus*, also take the Abl. with or without *cum*.

386. Dative with Compounds.—The dative is used with many verbs compounded with the prepositions:

ad,	ante,	con,	in,	inter,
ob,	post,	prae,	sub,	super:

Adsum āmicis, I am present with my friends. Cic. *Omnibus antestāre*, to surpass all. Cic. *Terris cohaeret, It cleaves to the earth.* Sen. *Vōluptātī inhaerēre*, to be connected with pleasure. Cic. *Interfuit pugnae, He participated in the battle.* Nep. *Consiliis obstāre*, to oppose plans. Nep. *Libertātī ōpes postferre*, to sacrifice wealth to liberty. Liv. *Pōpūlo praesunt, They rule the people.* Cic. *Succumbēre dōlōribus*, to yield to sorrows. Cic. *Sūperfuit patri, He survived his father.* Liv.

1. TRANSITIVE Verbs thus compounded admit both the Accusative and Dative: *Se oppōsuit hostibus, He opposed himself to the enemy.* Cic.

2. COMPOUNDS OF OTHER PREPOSITIONS, especially *ab, de, ex, pro*, and *circum*, sometimes admit the Dative; while several of the compounds specified under the rule admit the Abl.: *assuesco, consuesco, insuesco, acquiesco, supersēdeo* (also with Acc.), etc.

Hoc Caesāri dēfuit, This failed (was wanting to) Caesar. Caes.

3. MOTION OR DIRECTION.—Compounds expressing mere motion or direction generally take the Accusative or repeat the preposition:

Adire āras, to approach the altars. Cic. *Ad consūles ādire*, to go to the consuls. Cic.

In some instances where no motion is expressed, several of these compounds admit some other construction for the Dative:

In ōrātōre inest scientia, In the orator is knowledge. Cic.

387. The Dative of Possessor is used with the verb *Sum*:

Mihi est nōverca, I have (there is to me) a stepmother. Virg. *Fonti nōmen Arēthūsa est, The fountain has (there is to the fountain) the name Arethusa.* Cic. But

1. The DATIVE OF THE NAME as well as of the possessor is common in expressions of naming: *nōmen est, nomen datur*, etc.:

Scipionī Africāno cognōmen fuit, Scipio had the surname Africanus. Sall. Here *Africāno*, instead of being in apposition with *cognōmen*, is put by attraction in apposition with *Scipionī*.

2. The GENITIVE OF THE NAME dependent upon *nomen* occurs:

Nōmen Mercūrii est mihi, I have the name of Mercury. Plaut.

3. By a GREEK IDIOM, *vōlens, cūpiens*, or *invitus* sometimes accompanies the dative of possessor:

Quibus bellum vōlentibus erat, They liked the war (it was to them wishing). Tac.

388. Dative of Agent.—The Dative of Agent is used with the Participle in *dus*:

Suum cuique incommōdum fērendum est, Every one has his own trouble to bear, or must bear his own trouble. Cic.

1. DATIVE WITH COMPOUND TENSES.—The Dative of the Agent is sometimes used with the compound tenses of passive verbs:

Mihi consilium captum jam diu est, I have a plan long since formed. Cic.

1) The Dative of Agent, with the Participle in *dus*, as in the Periphrastic Conjugation, designates the person who has the work to do; while with the Compound Tenses of passive verbs, it designates the person who has the work already done. See examples above.

2) HABEO with the Perfect Participle has the same force as EST MIHI with the Perfect Participle (388, 1):

Bellum habuit indictum, He had a war (already) declared. Cic.

3) The Ablative with *a* or *ab* occurs:

Est vōbis consūlendum, Measures must be taken by you. Cic.

2. The REAL AGENT with Passive verbs is denoted by the Ablative with *a* or *ab*. The Dative, though the regular construction with the Passive Periphrastic conjugation, does not regard the person strictly as agent, but rather as possessor or indirect object. Thus, *Suum cuique incommōdum est*, means, Every one has his trouble (*cuique* Dative of Possessor), and *Suum cuique incommōdum fērendum est*, Every one has his trouble to bear. So too, *Mihi consilium est*, I have a plan; *Mihi consilium captum est*, I have a plan (already) formed.

3. DATIVE WITH SIMPLE TENSES.—The Dative is used with the tenses for incomplete action, to designate the person who is at once Agent and Indirect Object, the person BY WHOM and FOR (TO) WHOM the action is performed: