

Ab urbe, *from the city*. Caes. Cūram conventu, *in the presence of the assembly*. Nep. Cum Antiōcho, *with Antiochus*. Cic. De fōro, *from the forum*. Cic. Ex Asia, *from Asia*. Nep. Sine corde, *without a heart*. Cic.

1. Many verbs compounded with *ab*, *de*, *ex*, or *sūper*, admit the Ablative dependent upon the preposition:

Abire māgistrātū, *to retire from office*. Tac. Pugna exōdunt, *They retire from the battle*. Caes.

Sometimes the Prep. is repeated, or one of kindred meaning is used:

De vitā dēcēdere, *to depart from life*. Cic. Dēcēdere ex Asia, *to depart from Asia*. Cic.

2. The Ablative with or without *De* is sometimes used with *Fūcio*, *Fio*, or *Sum*, as follows:

Quid hoc hōmine fācias, *What are you to do with this man?* Cic. Quid te (or de te) fūtūrum est, *What will become of you?* Cic.

The Dative occurs in nearly the same sense:

Quid huic hōmīni fācias, *What are you to do with (or to) this man?* Cic.

3. *A*, *ab*, *abs*, *e*, *ex*.—*A* and *e* are used only before consonants, *ab* and *ex* either before vowels or consonants. *Abs* is antiquated, except before *te*.

4. *Tēnus* follows its case:

Collo tēnus, *up to the neck*. Ov.

5. *Cum* with the Abl. of a Pers. Pronoun is appended to it: *mēcum*, *tēcum*, etc., generally also with a relative: *quōcum*, *quibuscum*.

435. The ACCUSATIVE OR ABLATIVE is used with

In, sub, subter, sūper:

In Asiam prōfūgit, *He fled into Asia*. Cic. Hannibal in Itālia fuit, *Hannibal was in Italy*. Nep. Sub montem, *toward the mountain*. Caes. Sub monte, *at the foot of the mountain*. Liv. Subter tōgam, *under the toga*. Liv. Subter testūdine, *under a tortoise or shed*. Virg. Sūper Nūmīdiam, *beyond Numidia*. Sall. Hac sūper re scribam, *I will write on this subject*. Cic.

1. *In* and *Sub* take the Accusative in answer to the question *whither?* the Ablative in answer to *where?* In Asiam (whither?), *into Asia*; In Itālia (where?), *in Italy*.

2. *Subter* and *Sūper* generally take the Accusative, but *sūper* with the force of—*concerning*, *of*, *on* (of a subject of discourse), takes the Ablative; see examples.

436. PREPOSITIONS AS ADVERBS.—The prepositions were originally adverbs, and many of them are sometimes so used in classical authors.

437. ADVERBS AS PREPOSITIONS.—Conversely several adverbs are sometimes used as prepositions with an oblique case, though in most instances a preposition could readily be supplied. Such are

1. With Accusative: *prōpius*, *proxi-me*, *prīdie*, *postrīdie*, *usque*, *dēsūper*:

Prōpius pēriculū (ad), *nearer to danger*. Liv. Prīdie Idus (ante), *the day before the Ides*. Cic. Usque pēdes (ad), *even to the feet*. Curt.

2. With Ablative: *pālam*, *prōcul*, *simul* (poetic):

Pālam pōpulo, *in the presence of the people*. Liv. Prōcul castris, *at a distance from the camp*. Tac. Simul his, *with these*. Hor.

3. With Accusative or Ablative: *clam*, *insūper*:

Clam patrem, *without the father's knowledge*. Plant. Clam vōbis, *without your knowledge*. Caes.

CHAPTER III.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE XXXIII.—Agreement of Adjectives.

438. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE:

Fortūna caeca est, *Fortune is blind*. Cic. Vērae amīcītiāe, *true friendships*. Cic. Māgister optīmus, *the best teacher*. Cic.

1. This Rule includes Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, and Participles.

2. ATTRIBUTIVE AND PREDICATE ADJECTIVES.—An adjective is called *attributive*, unless it unites with the verb (generally *sum*), to form the *predicate*; it is then called a *predicate-adjective*: as *caeca est*, above.

3. AGREEMENT WITH CLAUSE, ETC.—An adjective may agree with any word or words used substantively, as a *pronoun*, *clause*, *infinitive*, etc.:

Quis clārior, *Who is more illustrious?* Cic. Certum est liberos amāri, *It is certain that children are loved*. Quint. See 35. III.

An adjective agreeing with a clause is sometimes plural, as in Greek.

4. NEUTER WITH MASCULINE.—Sometimes the Predicate Adjective is neuter, when the subject is *Masc.* or *Fem.*:

Mors est extrēmum, *Death is the last (thing)*. Cic.

5. NEUTER WITH GENITIVE.—A neuter adjective with a genitive is often used instead of an adjective with its noun:

Multum opērae (for *multa opēra*), *much service* (much of service). Cic. Id tempōris, *that time*. Cic. Vāna rerum (for *vānae res*), *vain things*. Hor.

6. CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO SENSE.—Sometimes the adjective or participle conforms to the *real meaning* of its noun, without regard to grammatical gender or number:

Pars certāre pārāti, *a part (some), prepared to contend*. Virg. Nōbis (for *me*, 446, 2), *praesente*, *we (I) being present*. Plant. Dēmōsthēnes cum cēteris erant expulsi, *Demosthenes with the others had been banished*. Nep.

7. AGREEMENT WITH PREDICATE NOUN OR APPOSITIVE.—See 462.

8. AGREEMENT WITH ONE NOUN FOR ANOTHER.—When a noun governs another in the Genitive, an adjective belonging in sense to one of the two nouns, sometimes agrees with the other:

Majōra (for *majorum*) Inītia rerum, *the beginnings of greater things*. Liv. Cursus justi (*justus*) amnis, *the regular course of the river*. Liv.

439. WITH TWO OR MORE NOUNS.—An adjective or participle, belonging to two or more nouns, may agree with them all conjointly, or may agree with one and be understood with the others:

Castor et Pollux vīsi sunt, *Castor and Pollux were seen*. Cic. Tēmēritas ignōrātiōque vitiōsa est, *Rashness and ignorance are bad*. Cic.

1. THE ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE generally agrees with the nearest noun: Agri omnes et māria, *all lands and seas*. Cic.
2. DIFFERENT GENDERS.—When the nouns are of different genders, they may denote.

1) *Persons*: then the adjective or participle agreeing with them conjointly is masculine: Pāter et māter mortui sunt, *Father and mother are dead*. Ter.

2) *Persons and Things*: then the adjective generally takes the gender of the person: Rex rēgiāque classis prōfecti sunt, *The king and the royal fleet set out*. Liv.

3) *Things*: then the adjective is generally neuter: Hōnōres, victōriae fortuita sunt, *Honors and victories are accidental* (things). Cic.

3. NEUTER WITH MASCULINE OR FEMININE.—With masculine or feminine nouns denoting inanimate objects, the adjective is often neuter:

Lābor et dōlor sunt finitima, *Labor and pain are kindred* (things). Cic. Nox atque praeda hostes rēmōrāta sunt, *Night and plunder detained the enemy*. Sall.

4. TWO OR MORE ADJECTIVES.—Two or more adjectives in the singular may belong to a plural noun:

Prima et vicēsimā lēgiōnes, *the first and the twentieth legions*. Tac.
So in proper names: Cnaeus et Publius Scipiōnes, *Cnaeus and Publius Scipio*. Cic.

440. USE OF ADJECTIVES.—The Adjective in Latin corresponds in its general use to the Adjective in English.

1. An adjective may qualify the complex idea formed by a noun and an adjective: *aes aliēnum grande*, a great debt. Here *grande* qualifies not *aes* alone, but *aes aliēnum*. In such cases no connective is used between the adjectives.

But the Latin uses the conjunction after *multi* even where the English omits it: *multae et magnae tempestates*, many great emergencies.

441. Adjectives are often used substantively: *docti*, the learned; *multi*, many persons; *multa*, many things.

1. In the Plural, Masculine Adjectives often designate persons, and Neuter Adjectives things: *fortes*, the brave; *divites*, the rich; *pauperes*, the poor; *multi*, many; *pauci*, few; *omnes*, all; *mei*, my friends; *utilia*, useful things; *mea*, *nostra*, my, our things; *omnia*, all things; *haec*, *illa*, these, those things.

2. In the Singular, Adjectives are occasionally used substantively, especially in the Neuter with an abstract sense: *doctus*, a learned man;

verum, a true thing, the truth; *nihil sinceri*, nothing of sincerity, nothing sincere.

3. NOUN UNDERSTOOD.—Many adjectives become substantives, by the omission of their nouns: *patria* (terra), native country; *dextra* (manus), right hand; *fēra* (bestia), wild beast; *hiberna* (castra), winter-quarters.

4. WITH RES.—Adjectives with *res* are used with great freedom: *res adversae*, adversity; *res secundae*, prosperity; *res publica*, republic.

5. FROM PROPER NAMES.—Adjectives from proper names are often equivalent to the English objective with *of*: *pugna Mārāthōnia*, the battle of Marathon; *Diāna Ephēsia*, Diana of Ephesus; *Hercules Xēnōphontius*, the Hercules of Xenophon.

6. DESIGNATING A PART.—A few adjectives sometimes designate a particular part of an object: *primus*, *medius*, *ultimus*, *extremus*, *postrēmus*, *intimus*, *summus*, *infimus*, *imius*, *supremus*, *religius*, *cētera*, etc.: *prima nox*, the first part of the night; *summus mons*, the highest part of the mountain.

In Livy and late writers, the neuter of these adjectives with a genitive sometimes occurs:

Ad ultimum inōpiae, *for ad ultimam inōpiam*, to extreme destitution. Liv.

442. EQUIVALENT TO A CLAUSE.—Adjectives, like nouns in apposition, are sometimes equivalent to clauses:

Nemo saltat sobrius, *No one dances when he is sober, or when sober*. Cic. Hortensium virum amavi, *I loved Hortensius, while he was alive*. Cic. Homo nunquam sobrius, *a man, who is never sober*. Cic.

1. *Prior*, *primus*, *ultimus*, *postrēmus*, are often best rendered by a relative clause:

Primus morem solvit, *He was the first who broke the custom*. Liv.

With the adverb *primum*, the thought would be, *he first broke the custom*, and then did something else.

443. INSTEAD OF ADVERBS.—Adjectives are sometimes used where our idiom employs adverbs:

Socrātes venēnum laetus hausit, *Socrates cheerfully drank the poison*. Sen. Sēnātus frēquens convēnit, *The senate assembled in great numbers*. Cic. Roscius erat Rōmae frēquens, *Roscius was frequently at Rome*. Cic.

Adjectives thus used are: (1) Those expressive of joy, knowledge, and their opposites: *laetus*, *libens*, *invitus*, *tristis*, *sciens*, *insciens*, *prudens*, *imprudens*, etc. (2) *Nullus*, *solus*, *totus*, *unus*; *prior*, *primus*, *prōpior*, *proxiimus*, etc. (3) In the Poets several adjectives of time and place:

Dōmesticius otior, *I idle about home*. Hor. Vespertinus pēte tectum, *At evening seek your abode*. Hor. See Examples above; also 835. 4.

444. COMPARISON.—A comparison between two objects requires the comparative degree; between more than two, the superlative:

Prior hōrum, *the former of these* (two). Nep. Gallōrum fortissimi, *the bravest of the Gauls*. Caes.

1. WITH THE FORCE OF TOO OR VERY.—The comparative sometimes has the force of *too*, *unusually*, *somewhat*, and the superlative, the force of *very*: *doctior*, too learned, or somewhat learned; *doctissimus*, very learned.

2. COMPARATIVE AFTER QUAM.—When an object is said to possess one quality in a higher degree than another, both adjectives are put in the comparative; but when it is said to possess one quality rather than another, both are in the positive, the former with *māgis* or *pōtius*:

Clārior quam grātor, *more illustrious than pleasing*. Liv. Disertus māgis quam sāpiens, *fluent rather than wise*. Cic.

In the first case the positive is sometimes used in one or both members; and in the second case *māgis* is sometimes omitted, and occasionally the adjective before *quam* is in the comparative.

3. STRENGTHENING WORDS.—Comparatives and Superlatives are often strengthened by a Prep. with its case, *ante*, *prae*, *præter*, *supra* (417. 2. 3), *ūnus*, *ūnus omnium*, alone, alone of all, far, by far; Comparatives also by *etiam*, even, still; *multo*, much, and Superlatives by *longe*, *multo*, by far, much, *quam*, *quantus*, as possible:

Multo maxima pars, *by far the largest part*. Cic. Res ūna omnium difficillima, *a thing by far the most difficult of all*. Cic. Quam maximæ cōpiæ, *forces as large as possible*. Sall. Quanta maxima vastitas, *the greatest possible decastation*. Liv.

4. COMPARISON IN ADVERBS has the same force as in adjectives:

Quam saepissime, *as often as possible*. Cic. Fortius quam felicius, *with more bravery than success*. Liv.

CHAPTER IV.

SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS.

RULE XXXIV.—Agreement of Pronouns.

445. A Pronoun agrees with its antecedent in **GEN-
DER, NUMBER, and PERSON**:

Animāl quod sanguinem hābet, *an animal which has blood*. Cic. Ego, qui te confirmo, *I who encourage you*. Cic. Vis est in virtūtibus; eas excita, *There is strength in virtues, arouse them*. Cic.

1. APPLICATION OF RULE.—This rule applies to all Pronouns when used as *nouns*. Pronouns used as *adjectives* conform to the rule for adjectives. See 438.

The *Antecedent* is the word or words to which the pronoun refers, and whose place it supplies. Thus, in the examples under the rule, *animal* is the antecedent of *quod*, and *virtūtibus* the antecedent of *eas*.

2. AGREEMENT WITH PERSONAL PRONOUN.—When the antecedent is a Demonstrative in agreement with a Personal pronoun, the relative agrees with the latter:

Tu es is qui me ornasti, *You are the one who commended me*. Cic.

3. WITH TWO ANTECEDENTS.—When a relative or other pronoun, refers to two or more antecedents, it generally agrees with them conjointly, but it sometimes agrees with the nearest:

Puēri mūliēresque, qui, *boys and women, who*. Caes. Peccātum ac culpa, quæ, *error and fault, which*. Cic.

1) With antecedents of different genders, the pronoun conforms in gender to the rule for adjectives (439. 2 and 3); hence *puēri mulieresque qui*, above.

2) With antecedents of different persons, the pronoun prefers the first person to the second, and the second to the third, conforming to the rule for verbs. See 463. 1.

4. WITH PREDICATE NOUN OR APPOSITIVE.—A pronoun sometimes agrees with a Predicate-Noun or an Appositive instead of the antecedent:

Animāl quem (for *quod*) vōcāmus hōminem, *the animal which we call man*. Cic. Thēbæ, quod (quæ) cāput est, *Thebes which is the capital*. Liv. Ea (id) erat confessio, *That (i. e., the action referred to) was a confession*. Liv. Flūmen Rhēnus, qui, *the river Rhine, which*. Caes.

In the last example, *qui* agrees with the appositive *Rhēnus*; in the other examples, the pronouns *quem*, *quod*, and *ea*, are attracted to agree with their predicate nouns *hōminem*, *caput*, and *confessio*.

5. CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO SENSE.—Sometimes the pronoun is construed according to the *real meaning* of the antecedent, without regard to grammatical form; and sometimes it refers to the *class of objects* to which the antecedent belongs:

Equitātūs, qui vidērunt, *the cavalry who saw*. Caes. Eārum rērum utrumque, *each of these things*. Cic. Dēmōcritum ōmittāmus; apud istos; *let us omit Democritus; with such* (i. e., as he). Cic.

6. ANTECEDENT OMITTED.—The antecedent of the relative is often omitted when it is indefinite, is the pronoun *is*, or is implied in a possessive:

Sunt qui censeant, *There are some who think*. Cic. Terra reddit quod accēpit, *The earth returns what it has received*. Cic. Vestra, qui cum integritate vixistis, hoc intērest, *This interests you who have lived with integrity*. Cic. Here the antecedent is *vos*, implied in *vestra*.

7. CLAUSE AS ANTECEDENT.—When the antecedent is a sentence or clause, the pronoun, unless attracted (445. 4), is in the Neuter Singular, but the relative generally adds *id* as an appositive to such antecedent:

Nos, id quod dēbet, patria dēlectat, *Our country delights us, as it ought (lit. that which it owes)*. Cic.

8. RELATIVE ATTRACTED.—The relative is sometimes attracted into the case of the antecedent, and sometimes agrees with the antecedent repeated:

Jūdice quo (for *quem*) nosti, *the judge whom you know*. Hor. Dies in-

stat, quo die, *The day is at hand, on which day.* Caes. Cūmae, quam urbem tēnēbant, *Cūmae, which city they held.* Liv.

9. ANTECEDENT ATTRACTED.—In Poetry, rarely in prose, the antecedent is sometimes attracted into the case of the relative; and sometimes incorporated in the relative clause in the same case as the relative:

Urbem quam stātuo, vestra est, *The city which I am building is yours.* Virg. Mālārū, quas āmor cūras hābet, oblivisci (for *mālārū curārū quas*), *to forget the wretched cares which love has.* Hor.

I. PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

446. The Nominative of Personal Pronouns is used only for emphasis or contrast:

Significāmus, quid sentiāmus, *We show what we think.* Cic. Ego rēges ejēci, vos tyrannos intrōducitis, *I have banished kings, you introduce tyrants.* Cic.

1. With *quidē* the pronoun is usually expressed, and then the third person is supplied by *hic, is, ille*, which are then often redundant: *tu quidē*, you indeed, *ille quidē*, he indeed. *Quidē* adds emphasis; *equidē* = *ego quidē*.

2. The writer sometimes speaks of himself in the plural, using *nos* for *ego*, *nos* for *meus*, and the plural verb for the singular.

3. For *Nostrum* and *Vestrum*, see 396. 1.

447. Possessive Pronouns, when not emphatic, are seldom expressed, if they can be supplied from the context:

Mānus lāva, *Wash your hands.* Cic. Mihi mea vita cāra est, *My life is dear to me.* Plaut.

For Possessive with Genitive in the sense of own, see 397. 3.

Reflexive use of Pronouns.

448. *Sui* and *Suus* have a reflexive sense (*himself*, etc.); sometimes also the other Personal and Possessive pronouns, together with *Is*, *Ille*, and *Ipse*:

Se diligit, *He loves himself.* Cic. Sua vi mōvētur, *He is moved by his own power.* Cic. Me consolor, *I console myself.* Cic. Persuādēt Tulingis ūti cum iis prōficiscantur, *They persuade the Tulingi to depart with them.* Caes.

1. *Inter nos, inter vos, inter se*, have a reciprocal force, *each other, one another, together*; but instead of *inter se*, the noun may be repeated in an oblique case:

Collōquimur inter nos, *We converse together.* Cic. Amant inter se, *They love one another.* Cic. Hōmīnes hōminibus ūtiles sunt, *Men are useful to men, i. e., to each other.* Cic.

449. *Sui* and *Suus* generally refer to the Subject of the clause in which they stand:

Se diligit, *He loves himself.* Cic. Justitia propter sēse cōlenda est, *Justice should be cultivated for its own sake.* Cic. Annūlum suum dēdit, *He gave his ring.* Nep.

1. In SUBORDINATE CLAUSES expressing the sentiment of the principal subject, *Sui* and *Suus* generally refer to that subject:

Sentit ānīmus se vi sua mōvēri, *The mind perceives that it is moved by its own power.* Cic. A me pētīvit ut sēcūm essem, *He asked (from) me to be with him (that I would be).* Cic. Pervestigat quid sui cives cōgītent, *He tries to ascertain what his fellow citizens think.* Cic.

1) As *Sui* and *Suus* thus refer to subjects, the demonstratives, *Is, Ille*, etc., generally refer either to other words, or to subjects, which do not admit *sui* and *suus*.

Deum agnoscis ex ejus opēribus, *You recognize a god by (from) his works.* Cic. Obligat civitatem nihil eos mutātūros, *He binds the state not to change anything (that they will).* Just.

2) In some subordinate clauses the writer may at pleasure use either the Reflexive or the Demonstrative, according as he wishes to present the thought as that of the principal subject, or as his own. Thus in the last example under 448, *cum iis* is the proper language for the writer without reference to the sentiment of the principal subject; *sēcūm*, which would be equally proper, would present the thought as the sentiment of that subject.

3) Sometimes the Reflexive occurs where we should expect the Demonstrative, and the Demonstrative where we should expect the Reflexive.

2. *Suus* = HIS OWN, ETC.—*Suus* in the sense of *his own, fitting*, etc., may refer to subject or object:

Justitia suum cuique tribuit, *Justice gives to every man his due (his own).* Cic.

3. CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO SENSE.—When the subject of the verb is not the real agent of the action, *sui* and *suus* refer to the latter:

A Cacsāre invitor sibi ut sim lēgātus, *I am invited by Caesar (real agent) to be his lieutenant.* Cic.

4. *Suus* SUBSTANTIVELY.—The Plural of *Suus* used substantively—*his, their friends, possessions*, etc.—is used with great freedom, often referring to oblique cases:

Fuit hoc luctuōsum suis, *This was afflicting to his friends.* Cic. Here *suis* refers to an oblique case in the preceding sentence.

5. *Sui* and *Suus* sometimes refer to an omitted subject:

Dēforme est de se praedicāre, *To boast of one's self is disgusting.* Cic.

6. REFLEXIVES REFERRING TO DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.—Sometimes a clause has one reflexive referring to the principal subject, and another referring to the subordinate subject:

Respondit nēmīnem sēcūm sine sua pernīcie contendisse, *He replied that no one had contended with him without (his) destruction.* Caes.

Here *se* refers to the subject of *respondit* and *sua* to *nēmīnem*, the subject of the subordinate clause.

II. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

450. *Hic, Iste, Ille*, are often called respectively demonstratives of the First, Second, and Third Persons, as *hic* designates that which is near the speaker; *iste*, that which is near the person addressed, and *ille*, that which is remote from both, and near only to some third person.

Custos hujus urbis, *the guardian of this city*. Cic. Mita istam mentem, *Change that purpose of yours*. Cic. Si illos negligis, *if you disregard those*. Cic.

1. *HIC* AND *ILLE* IN CONTRASTS.—*Hic* designates an object conceived as near, and *ille* as remote, whether in space or time:

Non antiquo illo mōre, sed hoc nostro fuit eruditus, *He was educated, not in that ancient, but in this our modern way*. Cic.

2. *HIC* AND *ILLE*, FORMER AND LATTER.—In reference to two objects previously mentioned, (1) *Hic* generally follows *Ille* and refers to the latter object, while *Ille* refers to the former; but (2) *Hic* refers to the more important object, and *Ille* to the less important:

Ignāvia, labor: illa, hic; *Indolence, labor: the former, the latter*. Cels. Pax, victōria: haec (*pax*) in tua, illa in deōrum potestate est; *Peace, victory: the former is in your power, the latter in the power of the gods*. Liv.

3. *Hic* and *Ille* are often used of what immediately follows in discourse, and *Iste* sometimes indicates contempt: *haec verba*, these words, i. e., the following words; *iste*, that man, such a one.

4. *Ille* is often used of what is well known, famous:

Mēdea illa, *that well-known Medea*. Cic.

1) *Hic* with or without *homo*, is sometimes equivalent to *ego*. Alone it is sometimes equivalent to *meus* or *noster*.

2) *Hic, ille*, and *is* are sometimes redundant, especially with *quidem*: Scipio non multum ille quidem dicebat, *Scipio did not indeed say much*. Cic. See 446. 1.

3) A Demonstrative or Relative is sometimes equivalent to a Genitive or a Prep. with its case: *hic dolor* = *dolor hujus rei*, grief on account of this; *haec cura* = *cura de hoc*, care concerning this.

451. *Is* and *Idem* refer to preceding nouns, or are the antecedents of relatives:

Dionysius aufugit: is est in provincia, *Dionysius has fled: he is in the province*. Cic. Is qui satis habet, *he who has enough*. Cic. Eadem audire malunt, *They prefer to hear the same things*. Liv.

1. *Is* is often omitted, especially before a relative or a genitive:

Fiebat pater de filii morte, de patris filius, *The father wept over the death of the son, the son over (that) of the father*. Cic. See also 445. 6.

2. *Is* or *Ipsa* with a Conjunction is often used for emphasis, like the English *and that too*, and *that indeed*:

Unam rem explicabo eamque maximam, *One thing I will explain and that too a most important one*. Cic.

Id thus used often refers to a clause or to the general thought, and *et ipse* is often best rendered, *too* or *also*: Audire Cratippum, idque Athenis, *to hear Cratippus, and that too at Athens*. Cic.

3. *Idem* is sometimes best rendered, *also, yet*:

Nihil utile, quod non idem honestum, *Nothing useful, which is not also honorable*. Cic. Quum dicat—negat idem, *Though he asserts—he yet denies* (the same denies). Cic.

4. *Is—qui* = *he—who*, such—as, such—that:

Si sumus, qui esso debemus, *We are such as we ought to be*. Cic. Ea est gens quae nesciat, *The race is such that it knows not*. Liv.

5. *Idem—qui*; *idem—ac, atque, quam, quasi, ut, cum* with Abl. = the same—who, the same—as:

Idem mores, qui, *The same manners which or as*. Cic. Est idem ac fuit, *He is the same as he was*. Ter.

6. *Is Reflexive*. See 448.

452. *Ipsa* adds emphasis, generally rendered *self*:

Ipsa Caesar, *Caesar himself*. Cic. Fac ut te ipsum custodias, *See that you guard yourself*. Cic.

1. *IPSE* WITH SUBJECT.—*Ipsa* belongs to the emphatic word, whether subject or object, but with a preference for the subject:

Me ipse consolor, *I myself* (not another) *console myself*. Cic.

2. *IPSE, VERY*.—*Ipsa* is often best rendered by *very*:

Ipsa ille Gorgias, *that very Gorgias*. Cic.

3. With Numerals *Ipsa* has the force of—*just so many, just*:

Triginta dies ipsi, *just thirty days*. Cic.

4. *Ipsa* in the Genitive with possessives has the force of *own, one's own*:

Nostra ipsorum amicitia, *Our own friendship*. Cic. See 397. 3.

5. *Ipsa Reflexive*, sometimes supplies the place of an emphatic *sui* or *suus*:

Legatos misit qui ipsi vitam peterent, *He sent messengers to ask life for himself*. Sall.

III. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

453. The relative is often used where the English idiom requires a demonstrative or personal pronoun; sometimes even at the beginning of a sentence:

Res loquitur ipsa; quae semper valet; *The fact itself speaks, and this (which) ever has weight*. Cic. Qui proelium committunt, *They engage battle*. Caes. Quae quum ita sint, *since these things are so*. Cic.

1. RELATIVE WITH DEMONSTRATIVE.—Relatives and Demonstratives are often correlatives to each other: *hic—qui, iste—qui*, etc. These combinations generally retain the ordinary force of the separate words, but see *is—qui, idem—qui*, 451. 4 and 5.

1) *Quicumque* and *Quisquis*, whoever, whatever, sometimes have the force of *every* by the ellipsis of *fieri potest*: *quacumque ratione*, in every way, i. e., in whatever way it is possible.

2. A DEMONSTRATIVE may supply the place of a Relative when otherwise two relative clauses would be brought together:

Quae nec habēremus nec his utēremur, *Which we should neither have nor use.* Cic.

1) A Relative Clause with *is* is often equivalent to a substantive: *ii qui audiunt* = *auditores, hearers.*

3. Two RELATIVES sometimes occur in the same clause:

Artes quas qui tēnent, *arts, whose possessors* (which, who possess). Cic.

4. A RELATIVE CLAUSE is sometimes equivalent to *Pro* with the Abl.:

Quae tua prūdētia est = *qua es prūdētia* = *pro tua prūdētia* = *such is your prudence, or you are of such prudence, or in accordance with your prudence, etc.*: Spēro, quae tua prūdētia est, te vālere, *I hope you are well, such is your prudence* (which is, etc.).

5. RELATIVE WITH ADJECTIVE.—Adjectives belonging in sense to the antecedent, sometimes stand in the relative clause in agreement with the relative, especially comparatives, superlatives, and numerals:

Vāsa, quae pulcherrīma vidērat, *the most beautiful vessels which he had seen* (vessels, which the most beautiful he had seen). Cic. De servis suis, quem habuit fidēlissimum, misit, *He sent the most faithful of the slaves which he had.* Nep.

6. *Quod Expletive*, or apparently so, often stands at the beginning of a sentence, especially before *ni, nisi, etsi*, and sometimes before *quia, quoniam, utrum*, etc. In translating it is sometimes omitted, and sometimes rendered by *now, but, and*:

Quod si ceciderint, *if or but if they should fall.* Cic.

7. *Qui dicitur, qui vocatur*, or the corresponding active *quem dicunt, quem vocant*, are often used in the sense of *so called, the so called, what they or you call*, etc.:

Vestra quae dicitur vita, mors est, *Your so called life* (lit. *your, which is called life*) *is death.* Cic. Lex ista quam vocas non est lex, *That law as you call it, is not a law.* Cic.

IV. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

454. The Interrogative *quis*, is used substantively; *qui*, adjectively:

Quis ego sum, *Who am I?* Cic. Quid faciet, *What will he do?* Cic. Qui vir fuit, *What kind of a man was he?* Cic.

1. *QUIS* AND *QUI*.—Occasionally *quis* is used adjectively and *qui* substantively: *Quis rex unquam fuit, What king was there ever?* Cic. *Qui sis, considera, Consider who you are.* Cic.

2. *QUID*, *why, how is it that*, etc., is often used adverbially (§80. 2), or stands apparently unconnected, by the ellipsis of *propter* or a verb: *Quid enim, why then? what indeed (est or dicam)? Quid quod, what of the fact that?*

3. Two INTERROGATIVES sometimes occur in the same clause:

Quis quem fraudavit, *who defrauded, and whom did he defraud* (lit. *who defrauded whom*)? Cic.

4. *ATTRACTION*.—The interrogative often agrees with the predicate noun:

Quam (for *quid*) dicam voluptatem vidētis, *You see what I call pleasure.* Cic.

V. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

455. *Aliquis, quis, qui*, and *quispiam*, are all indefinite, *some one, any one*:

Est aliquis, *there is some one.* Liv. Dixit quis, *some one said.* Cic. Si quis rex, *if any king.* Cic. Alia res quaequam, *any other thing.* Cic.

1. *Aliquis* is less indefinite than *quis, qui*, and *quispiam*.

2. *Quis* and *qui* are used chiefly after *si, nisi, ne*, and *num*. *Quis* is generally used substantively and *qui* adjectively. *Aliquis* after *si*, etc., is emphatic.

456. *Quidam*, a certain one, is less indefinite than *aliquis*:

Quidam rhētor antiquus, *a certain ancient rhetorician.* Cic. Accurrit quidam, *A certain one runs up.* Hor.

1. *Quidam* with an Adjective is sometimes used to qualify or soften the statement:

Iustitia mirifica quaedam videtur, Justice seems somewhat wonderful. Cic.

2. *Quidam* with *quasi* and sometimes without it, has the force of *a certain, a kind of, as it were*:

Quasi alumna quaedam, a certain foster child as it were. Cic.

457. *Quisquam* and *ullus* are used chiefly in negative and conditional sentences, and in interrogative sentences implying a negative:

Neque me quisquam agnovit, *Nor did any one recognize me.* Cic. Si quisquam, *if any one.* Cic. Num censes ullum animal esse, *do you think there is any animal?* Cic.

1. *Nemo* is the negative of *quisquam*, and like *quisquam* is generally used substantively, rarely adjectively:

Neminem laesit, He harmed no one. Cic. *Nemo poeta, no poet.* Cic.

2. *Nullus* is the negative of *ullus*, and is generally used adjectively, but it sometimes supplies the Gen. and Abl. of *nemo*, which generally wants those cases:

Nullum animal, no animal. Cic. *Nullius aures, the ears of no one.* Cic.

3. *Nullus* for *non*.—*Nullus* and *nihil* are sometimes used for an emphatic *non*: *Nullus venit, He did not come.* Cic. *Mortui nulli sunt, The dead are not.* Cic.

458. *Quivis, Quilibet*, any one whatever, and *Quisque*, every one, each one, are general indefinites (§191):

Quaelibet res, *any thing.* Cic. Tuorum quisque necessariorum, *each one of your friends.* Cic.

1. *Quisque* with Superlatives and Ordinals is generally best rendered by *all* or by *ever, always*, with *primus* by *very, possible*:

Epicūreos doctissimus quisque contemnit, All the most learned despise the Epicureans, or the most learned ever despise, etc. Cic. *Primo quoque die, the earliest day possible, the very first.* Cic.

2. *Ut Quisque*—*ita* with the superlative in both clauses is often best rendered, *the more—the more*:

Ut quisque sibi plurimum confidit, ita maxime excellit, The more one confides in himself, the more he excels. Cic.

459. *Alius* and *Alter* are often repeated: *alius—alius*, one—another; *alii—alii*, some—others; *alter—alter*, the one—the other; *alteri—alteri*, the one party—the other:

Alii glōriæ serviunt, alii pecūniæ, Some are slaves to glory, others to money. Cic. Alteri dimicant, alteri timent, One party contends, the other fears. Cic.

1. *Alius* repeated in different cases often involves an ellipsis:

Alius illa via civitatem auxerunt, They advanced the state, one in one way, another in another. Liv. So also with *alias* or *alter*: *Alter illi vivunt, Some live in one way, others in another. Cic.*

2. After *Alius, Alter*, and the like, *atque, ac*, and *et* often mean *than*:

Non illius essem atque sum, I would not be other than I am. Cic.

3. *Alter* means the one, the other (of two), the second; *alius*, another, other. When *alter—alter* refers to objects previously mentioned, the first *alter* usually refers to the latter object, but may refer to either:

Inimicus, compēditor, cum altero—cum altero, an enemy, a rival, with the latter—with the former. Cic.

4. *Uterque* means both, each of two, and in the Plu. both, each of two parties.

CHAPTER V.

SYNTAX OF VERBS.

SECTION I.

AGREEMENT OF VERBS.

RULE XXXV.—Verb with Subject.

460. A Finite Verb agrees with its Subject in NUMBER and PERSON:

Deus mundum aedificavit, God made the world. Cic. Ego rēges ejēci, vos tyrannos intrōdūcitis, I have banished kings, you introduce tyrants. Cic.

1. PARTICIPLES IN COMPOUND TENSES agree with the subject according to 438. See also 301. 2 and 3:

Thebāni accusāti sunt, The Thebans were accused. Cic.

1) In the Infinitive, the Participle in *um* sometimes occurs without any reference to the gender or number of the subject:

Diffidentia futurum quae impetravisset, from doubt that those things which he had commanded would take place. Sall.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED. See 367. 2.

1) An Indefinite Subject is often denoted by the Second Pers. Sing., or by the First or Third Plur.: *dicas*, you (any one) may say; *dicimus*, we (people) say; *dicant*, they say.

3. VERB OMITTED.—See 367. 3.

461. CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO SENSE.—Sometimes the Predicate is construed according to the *real meaning* of the subject without regard to grammatical gender or number. Thus

1. With Collective Nouns, *pars*, *multitudo*, and the like:

Multitudo abeunt, The multitude depart. Liv. Pars per agros dilapsi, a part (some) dispersed through the fields. Liv.

1) Here *multitudo* and *pars*, though Sing. and Fem. in form, are Plur. and Masc. in sense. See also 438. 6.

2) Conversely the Imperative Singular may be used in addressing a multitude individually: *Adde defectionem Sicillae, Add (to this, soldiers,) the revolt of Sicily. Liv.*

3) Of two verbs with the same collective noun, the former is often Sing., and the latter Plur.: *Juventus ruit certantque, The youth rush forth and contend. Virg.*

2. With *Millia*, often masculine in sense:

Caesi sunt tria millia, Three thousand men were slain. Liv.

3. With *Uterque, Uterque, Alius—Alium, Alter—Alterum*, and the like:

Uterque educunt, they each lead out. Caes. Alter alterum videmus, We see each other. Cic.

4. With Singular Subjects accompanied by an Ablative with *cum*:

Dux cum principibus capiuntur, The leader with his chiefs is taken. Liv. See 438. 6.

5. With *Partim—Partim* in the sense of *pars—pars*:

Bonorum partim necessaria, partim non necessaria sunt, Of good things some are necessary, others are not necessary. Cic.

462. AGREEMENT WITH APPOSITIVE OR PREDICATE NOUN.—Sometimes the verb agrees, not with its subject, but with an Appositive or Predicate Noun:

Volsinii, oppidum Tuscorum, concremātum est, Volsinii, a town of the Tuscans, was burned. Plin. Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda, Not every error should be called folly. Cic.

1) The Verb regularly agrees with the appositive when that is *urbs, oppidum*, or *civitas*, in apposition with plural names of places, as in the first example.

1) The verb sometimes agrees with a noun in a subordinate clause after *quam, nisi*, etc.: *Nihil aliud nisi pax quaesita est (not quaesitum), Nothing but peace was sought. Cic.*

2. The verb agrees with the predicate noun, when that is nearer or more emphatic than the subject, as in the second example.