544. Circumlocution for Future Infinitive.—Instead of the regular Future Infinitive, the circumlocution *fŭtūrum esse ut*, or *fŏre ut*, with the Subjunctive,—Present after a Principal tense, and Imperfect after a Historical tense,—is frequently used:

Spēro fŏre ut contingat id nōbis, *I hope this will fall to our lot* (I hope it will come to pass that this may happen to us). Cic.   Non spērāvĕrat Hannĭbal, fŏre ut ad se dēfīcĕrent, *Hannibal had not hoped that they would revolt to him.* Liv.   See 556. II. 1.

1. Circumlocution necessary.—*Fŭtūrum esse ut*, or *fŏre ut*, with the Subjunctive, for the Future Infinitive, is common in the Passive, and is moreover necessary in both voices in all verbs which want the Supine and the Participle in *rus*.

2. Fore ut with Perfect Subjunctive.—Sometimes *fŏre ut* with the Subjunctive, Perfect or Pluperfect, is used with the force of a Future Perfect; and in Passive and Deponent verbs, *fŏre* with the Perfect Participle may be used with the same force:

Dīco me sătis ădeptum fŏre, *I say that I shall have obtained enough.* Cic.

3. Futurum fuisse ut with Subjunctive.—*Fŭtūrum fuisse ut* with the Subjunctive may be used in the conclusion of a conditional sentence of the third form when made dependent:

Nĭsi nuntii essent allāti, existĭmābant fŭtūrum fuisse, ut oppĭdum āmittĕrētur, *They thought that the town would have been lost, if tidings had not been brought.* Caes.   See 533. 2.

II. Subject of Infinitive.

RULE XLIX.—Subject.

545. The Subject of an Infinitive is put in the Accusative:

Sentīmus călēre ignem, *We perceive that fire is hot.* Cic.   Plătōnem Tărentum vēnisse rĕpĕrio, *I find that Plato came to Tarentum.* Cic.

1. Historical Infinitive.—In lively description the Infinitive is sometimes used for the Indicative Imperfect. It is then called the Historical Infinitive, and, like a finite verb, has its subject in the Nominative:

Hostes gaesa conjĭcĕre, *The enemy hurled their javelins.* Caes.

The Historical Infinitive may often be explained by supplying *coepit* or *coepērunt;* but in most instances it is better to treat it simply as an *idiom* of the language.

2. Subject Omitted.—The Subject of an Infinitive may be omitted:

1) When it denotes the same person or thing as the subject of the principal clause, or may be readily supplied from the context:

Magna nĕgōtia vŏlunt ăgĕre, *They wish to accomplish great undertakings.* Cic.   Peccāre lĭcet nēmĭni, *It is not lawful for any one to sin.* Cic.

2) When it is indefinite or general:

Dīlĭgi jūcundum est, *It is pleasant to be loved.* Cic.

3. Infinitive Omitted.—*Esse* and *fuisse* are often omitted in the compound forms of the Infinitive and with predicate adjectives, other infinitives less frequently (551. 5) ?

Audīvi sŏlĭtum Fabricium, *I have heard that Fabricius was wont.* Cic.   Spērāmus nōbis prōfŭtūros, *We hope to benefit you.* Cic.

III. Predicate after Infinitive.

546. A Predicate Noun or Adjective after an Infinitive regularly agrees with the Subject, expressed or understood (362. 3):

Ego me Phīdiam esse mallem, *I should prefer to be Phidias.* Cic.   Trādĭtum est, Hŏmērum caecum fuisse, *It has been handed down by tradition that Homer was blind.* Cic.   Jŭgurtha omnĭbus cārus esse (*historical infinitive*), *Jugurtha was dear to all.* Sall.

547. A Predicate Noun or Adjective, after an Infinitive whose Subject is omitted, is often attracted into the Nominative or Dative:

I. It is attracted into the Nominative to agree with the Subject of the principal verb, when the latter is the same person or thing as the omitted Subject:

Nōlo esse laudātor, *I am unwilling to be an eulogist.* Cic.   Beātus esse sīne virtūte nēmo pŏtest, *No one can be happy without virtue.* Cic.

1. This occurs most frequently (1) after verbs of *duty, ability, courage, custom, desire, beginning, continuing, ending,* and the like—dēbeo, possum, audeo, sŏleo, cŭpio, vŏlo, mālo, nōlo, incĭpio, pergo, dēsĭno, etc., and (2) after various Passive verbs of *saying, thinking, finding, seeming,* and the like—dīcor, trādor, fĕror—crēdor, existĭmor, pŭtor—rĕpĕrior—vĭdeor, etc.:

Quis scientior esse dēbuit, *Who ought to have been more learned?* Cic.   Părens dīci pŏtest, *He can be called a parent.* Cic.   Stŏĭcus esse vŏluit, *He wished to be a Stoic.* Cic.   Dēsĭnant esse tĭmĭdi, *Let them cease to be timid.* Cic.   Inventor esse dīcĭtur, *He is said to be the inventor.* Cic.   Prūdens esse pŭtābātur, *He was thought to be prudent.* Cic.

2. Participles in the compound tenses of the Infinitive are also attracted:

Pollĭcĭtus esse dīcĭtur, *He is said to have promised.* Cic.

II. The Predicate Noun or Adjective is sometimes attracted into the Dative to agree with a Dative in the principal clause, when the latter denotes the same person or thing as the omitted Subject:

Patrĭcio trĭbūno plēbis fĭĕri non lĭcēbat, *It was not lawful for a patrician to be made tribune of the people.* Cic.   Mihi neglĭgenti esse non licuit, *It was not permitted me to be negligent.* Cic.

1. This is rare, but is the regular construction after *licet*, and sometimes occurs after *nĕcesse est*, when used after *licet*, and occasionally in other connections :

Illis timĭdis lĭcet esse, nōbis nĕcesse est fortĭbus viris esse, *It is permitted them to be timid, it is necessary for us to be brave men.* Liv. But,

2. Even with *Lĭcet* the attraction does not always take place :

Ei consŭlem fĭĕri lĭcet, *It is lawful for him to be made consul.* Caes.

IV. Construction of the Infinitive.

548. The Infinitive, with or without a Subject, has in general the construction of a Noun in the Nominative or Accusative, and is used,

I. As a Nominative—Subject of a Verb.
II. As an Accusative—Object of a Verb.
III. In Special Constructions.

I. *Infinitive as Subject.*

549. The Infinitive, with or without a Subject, is often used as a Nominative, and is thus made the Subject of a sentence, according to Rule III. :

With Subject.—Făcĭnus est vincīri cīvem Rōmānum, *That a Roman citizen should be bound is a crime.* Cic. Certum est lībĕros ămāri, *It is certain that children are loved.* Quint. Lēgem brĕvem esse ŏportet, *It is necessary that a law be brief.* Sen.

Without Subject.—Ars est diffĭcĭlis rem publĭcam rĕgĕre, *To rule a state is a difficult art.* Cic. Cārum esse jūcundum est, *It is pleasant to be held dear.* Cic. Haec scīre jŭvat, *To know these things affords pleasure.* Sen. Peccāre lĭcet nēmĭni, *To sin is not lawful for any one.* Cic.

1. Infinitive as Subject.—When the subject is an Infinitive, the Predicate is either (1) a Noun or Adjective with *Sum*, or (2) an Impersonal verb or a verb used Impersonally. See the examples above.

1) *Tempus* = tempestīvum is thus used with the Infinitive :

Tempus est dīcĕre, *It is time to speak.* Cic.

2. Infinitive as Subject of an Infinitive.—The Infinitive may be the subject of another Infinitive :

Intellĭgi nĕcesse est esse deos, *It must be understood that there are gods.* Cic. *Esse deos* is the subject of *intellĭgi*, and *intellĭgi esse deos* of *nĕcesse est.*

3. Infinitive with Demonstrative.—The Infinitive sometimes takes a Demonstrative as an attributive in agreement with it :

Quĭbusdam hoc displĭcet phĭlŏsŏphāri, *This philosophizing* (this to philosophize) *displeases some persons.* Cic. Vīvĕre ipsum turpe est nōbis, *To live is itself ignoble for us.* Cic.

4. Personal construction for Impersonal.—With Passive verbs, instead of the Infinitive with a subject accusative, a Personal construction is

common, by which the Subject Accusative becomes the Subject Nominative of the leading verb :

Aristīdes justissĭmus fuisse trādĭtur (for *Aristīdem justissĭmum fuisse tradĭtur*), *Aristides is said to have been most just.* Cic.

1) The Personal Construction is used, (1) regularly with *vĭdeor, jŭbeor, vĕtor,* and the Simple Tenses of many verbs of saying, thinking, and the like—*dīcor, trādor, fĕror, perhĭbeor, pŭtor, existĭmor,* etc., also with *caeptus sum* and *dēsĭtus sum* with a Passive Infinitive, and (2) sometimes with other verbs of *saying, showing, perceiving, finding,* and the like.

Sōlem e mundo tollĕre vĭdentur, *They seem to remove the sun from the world.* Cic. Plătōnem audīvisse dīcĭtur, *He is said to have heard Plato.* Cic. Dii beāti esse intellĭguntur, *The gods are understood to be happy.* Cic.

2) In successive clauses the Personal construction is often followed by the Impersonal.

3) *Vĭdeor* with or without a Datĭve often means *to fancy, think : mihi vĭdeor* or *vĭdeor,* I fancy ; *ut vidēmur,* as we fancy.

II. *Infinitive as Object.*

550. The Infinitive, with or without a Subject, is often used as an Accusative, and is thus made the object of a verb, according to Rule V. :

Te dīcunt esse săpientem, *They say that you are wise.* Cic. Haec vītāre cŭpĭmus, *We desire to avoid these things.* Cic. Mănēre dēcrēvit, *He decided to remain.* Nep.

551. Infinitive with Subject Accusative.—This is used as object with a great variety of verbs. Thus,

I. With Verbs of Perceiving and Declaring,— *Verba Sentiendi et Dēclārandi.*
II. With Verbs of Wishing and Desiring.
III. With Verbs of Emotion and Feeling.

I. With Verbs of Perceiving and Declaring.—Sentīmus călēre ignem, *We perceive that fire is hot.* Cic. Mihi narrāvit te sollĭcĭtum esse, *He told me that you were troubled.* Cic. Scripsērunt Thĕmistŏclem in Asiam transisse, *They wrote that Themistocles had gone over to Asia.* Nep.

1. Verba Sentiendi.—*Verbs of Perceiving* include those which involve (1) the exercise of the senses : *audio, video, sentio,* etc. and (2) the exercise of the mind : thinking, believing, knowing, *cōgĭto, pŭto, existĭmo, crēdo, spēro,—intellĭgo, scio,* etc.

2. Verba Declarandi.—*Verbs of Declaring* are such as state or communicate facts or thoughts : *dīco, narro, nuntio, dŏceo, ostendo, prōmitto,* etc.

3. Expressions with the Force of Verbs.—The Infinitive with a subject may be used with expressions equivalent to verbs of perceiving and declaring. Thus :

With *fāma fert*, report says, *testis sum*, I am a witness = I testify; *conscius mihi sum*, I am conscious, I know:

Nullam mihi rĕlātam esse grātiam, tu es testis, *You are a witness* (can testify) *that no grateful return has been made to me*. Cic.

4. PARTICIPLE FOR INFINITIVE.—Verbs of Perceiving take the Accusative with the Present Participle, when the object is to be represented as actually seen, heard, etc., while engaged in a given action :

Cătōnem vīdi in bibliŏthēca sĕdentem, *I saw Cato sitting in the library.* Cic.

5. SUBJECTS COMPARED.—When two subjects with the same predicate are compared by means of *quam, idem—qui*, etc. ; if the Accusative with the Infinitive is used in the first clause, the Accusative with its Infinitive omitted may follow in the second :

Plătōnem fĕrunt ĭdem sensisse, quod Pȳthăgŏram, *They say that Plato held the same opinion as Pythagoras.* Cic.

6. PREDICATES COMPARED.—When two predicates with the same subject are compared and the Infinitive with a Subject is used in the first clause, the Infinitive with its subject omitted often follows in the second :

Num pŭtātis, dixisse Antōnium mĭnācius quam factūrum fuisse, *Do you think Antony spoke more threateningly than he would have acted ?* Cic.

But the second clause may take the subjunctive, with or without *ut* :

Audeo dīcĕre ipsos pŏtius cultōres agrōrum fŏre quam ut cŏli prohibeant, *I dare say that they will themselves become tillers of the fields rather than prevent them from being tilled.* Liv.

II. WITH VERBS OF WISHING AND DESIRING.—The Infinitive with Subject Accusative is also used with verbs of *Wishing* and *Desiring* :

Te tua frui virtūte cŭpĭmus, *We desire that you should enjoy your virtue.* Cic. Pontem jŭbet rescindi, *He orders the bridge to be broken down* (that the bridge should be broken down). Caes. Lex eum nĕcāri vĕtuit, *The law forbade that he should be put to death.* Liv.

1. VERBS OF WISHING.—The Infinitive is thus used not only with verbs which directly express a wish, *cŭpio, vŏlo, nōlo, mālo*, etc., but also with many which involve a wish or command : *pătior, sĭno*, to permit ; *impĕro, jŭbeo*, to command ; *prohibeo, vĕto*, to forbid. See also 558. II.

2. SUBJUNCTIVE FOR INFINITIVE.—Several verbs involving a wish or command admit the Subjunctive :

1) Opto. See 492. 3.
2) Vŏlo, mālo, nōlo, impĕro, and jŭbeo admit the Subjunctive, generally with *ut* or *ne* :
Vŏlo ut respondeas, *I wish you would reply.* Cic. Mālo te hostis mĕtuat, *I prefer that the enemy should fear you.* Cic.
3) Concĕdo, permitto, rarely *pătior* and *sĭno*, admit the Subjunctive with *ut* :
Concĕdo ut haec apta sint, *I admit that these things are suitable.* Cic.

III. WITH VERBS OF EMOTION OR FEELING.—The Infinitive with Subject Accusative is also used with verbs of *Emotion* or *Feeling* :

Gaudeo, te mihi suādēre, *I rejoice that you advise me.* Cic. Mīrāmur, te laetāri, *We wonder that you rejoice.* Cic.

Verbs of emotion are *gaudeo, dŏleo, mīror, quĕror*, and the like ; also *aegre fĕro, grăvĭter fĕro*, etc.

552. INFINITIVE WITHOUT SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE.—This is used as Object with many verbs :

Vincĕre scis, *You know how to conquer* (you know to conquer). Liv. Crēdŭli esse coepērunt, *They began to be credulous.* Cic. Haec vītāre cŭpĭmus, *We desire to avoid these things.* Cic. Sŏlent cōgĭtāre, *They are accustomed to think.* Cic. Nēmo mortem effŭgĕre pŏtest, *No one is able to escape death.* Cic.

1. VERBS WITH THE INFINITIVE.—The Infinitive may depend upon verbs signifying *to dare, desire, determine—begin, continue, end—know, learn, neglect—owe, promise*, etc., also *to be able, be accustomed, be wont*, etc.

2. INFINITIVE AS A SECOND OBJECT.—With a few verbs—*dŏceo, cōgo, assuefăcio, arguo*, etc.—the Infinitive is used in connection with a direct object ; see 374. 4 :

Te săpĕre dŏcet, *He teaches you to be wise.* Cic. Nātiōnes pārēre assuefēcit, *He accustomed the nations to obey.* Cic.

In the Passive these verbs of course retain the Infinitive :
Num sum Graece lŏqui dŏcendus, *Must I be taught to speak Greek ?* Cic.

3. INFINITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.—By a construction according to sense, the Infinitive is used after adjectives in the sense of participles or verbs with the Infinitive :

Est părātus (*vult*) audīre, *He is prepared to hear* (is willing to hear). Cic. Pēlīdes cēdĕre nescius (= nesciens), *Pelides not knowing how to yield.* Hor. Avĭdi committĕre pugnam, *eager to engage battle.* Ovid.

This construction is rare in good prose, but common in poetry.

4. INFINITIVE WITH PREPOSITIONS.—The Infinitive regarded as a noun in the accusative, sometimes depends upon a preposition :

Multum intĕrest inter dăre et accĭpĕre, *There is a great difference between giving and receiving.* Sen.

III. *Infinitive in Special Constructions.*

553. The Infinitive, with or without a Subject, is generally used as the Subject or Object of a verb, but sometimes occurs in other relations. It is thus used,

I. As Predicate ; see 362 :

Exĭtus fuit ōrātiōnis : sĭbi nullam cum his ămīcĭtiam, *The close of his oration was that he had no friendship with these.* Caes. Vīvĕre est cōgĭtāre, *To live is to think.* Cic.

Here *sĭbi—ămīcĭtiam* is used substantively, and is the Predicate Nominative after *fuit*, according to Rule I. *Cōgĭtāre* is in the same construction after *est*.

II. As Appositive ; see 363 :

Orācŭlum dătum ĕrat victrīces Athēnas fŏre, *The oracle that Athens would be victorious had been given.* Cic. Illud sŏleo mīrāri non me accĭpĕre tuas littĕras, *I am accustomed to wonder at this, that I do not receive your letter.* Cic.

1. With Subject.—In this construction the Infinitive takes a subject accusative, as in the examples.

2. Explanation.—In the examples, the clause *victrīces Athēnas fŏre* is in apposition with *ōrācŭlum*, and the clause *non me accĭpĕre tuas littĕras*, in apposition with *illud*.

III. In Exclamations ; see 381 :

Te sic vexāri, *that you should be thus troubled!* Cic. Mēne incepto dēsistĕre victam, *that I vanquished should abandon my undertaking!* Virg.

1. With Subject.—In this construction the Infinitive takes a Subject, as in the examples.

2. Explanation.—This use of the Infinitive conforms, it will be observed, to the use of Accusative and Nominative in exclamations (381, 381. 3). It may often be explained as an Accus. by supplying some verb, as *dŏleo*, etc., or as a Nom. by supplying *crēdendum est* or *crēdĭbĭle est.* Thus the first example becomes : *I grieve* (dŏleo) *that you*, etc., and the second becomes : *Is it to be supposed* (crēdendum est) *that I vanquished*, etc.

3. Impassioned Questions.—This construction is most frequent in impassioned questions, as in the second example.

IV. As Ablative Absolute.   See 431. 4.

V. To express Purpose :

Pĕcus ēgit altos vīsĕre montes, *He drove his herd to visit the lofty mountains.* Hor. Non pŏpŭlāre pĕnātes vĕnĭmus, *We have not come to lay waste your homes.* Virg.

This construction is confined to poetry.

VI. Poetic Infinitive for Gerund.   See 563. 6.

SECTION IX.

SUBJECT AND OBJECT CLAUSES.

554. Subject and Object Clauses, in which, as we have just seen (549 and 550), the Infinitive is so freely used, assume four distinct forms :

I. Indirect Questions.—These represent the Subject or Object as *Interrogative* in character :

Quaerĭtur, cur dissentiant, *It is asked why they disagree.* Cic. Quid ăgendum sit, nescio, *I do not know what ought to be done.* Cic. See 525.

II. Infinitive Clauses.—These have simply the force of Nouns, merely supplying the place of the Nominative, or the Accusative :

Antĕcellĕre contĭgit, *It was his good fortune to excel* (to excel happened). Cic. Magna nĕgōtia vŏluit ăgĕre, *He wished to achieve great undertakings.* Cic. See 549, 550.

III. Subjunctive Clauses.—These clauses introduced by *ut, ne,* etc., are only occasionally used as subject or object, and even then involve Purpose or Result :

Contĭgit ut patriam vindĭcāret, *It was his good fortune to save his country.* Nep. Vŏlo ut mihi respondeas, *I wish you would answer me.* Cic. See 492, 495.

Here *ut—vindĭcāret* is at once subject and result : it was his good fortune to save his country, or his good fortune was such that he saved his country. In the second example, *ut—respondeas* expresses not only the object desired, but also the purpose of the desire.

IV. Clauses with Quod.—These again are only occasionally used as subject or object, and even then either give prominence to the fact stated, or present it as a Ground or Reason :

Bĕnĕfĭcium est quod nĕcesse est mŏri, *It is a blessing that it is necessary to die.* Sen. Gaudeo quod te interpellāvi, *I rejoice that* (because) *I have interrupted you.* Cic. See 520.

Clauses with *quod* sometimes stand at the beginning of sentences to announce the subject of remark :

Quod me Agămemnŏnem aemŭlāri pŭtas, fallĕris, *As to the fact that you think I emulate Agamemnon, you are mistaken.* Nep.

I. Forms of Subject Clauses.

555. Interrogative.—Subject clauses which are interrogative in character, of course take the form of indirect questions.   See 525. 2 and 554. I.

556. Not Interrogative.—Subject clauses which are not interrogative, with some predicates take the form of Infinitive clauses, or clauses with *quod ;* while with other predicates they take the form of Subjunctive clauses with *ut, ne,* etc.   Thus,

I. With most impersonal verbs and with predicates consisting of *est* with a Noun or Adjective, the Subject may be supplied (1) by the Infinitive with or without a Subject Accusative, or, (2) if

the fact is to be made prominent or adduced as a reason, by a clause with *quod*:

Me poenĭtet vixisse, *I regret that I have lived.* Cic.   Quod te offendi me poenĭtet, *I regret that* (or *because*) *I have offended you.* Cic.

1. SUBSTANTIVE PREDICATES WITH SUBJUNCTIVE.—Mos est, mŏris est, consuē-tūdo est, consuētūdinis est, *It is a custom,* etc., admit the Subjunctive for the Infinitive:

Mos est hŏmĭnum ut nōlint, *It is a custom of men that they are not willing.* Cic.

2. ADJECTIVE PREDICATES WITH SUBJUNCTIVE.—Rĕlĭquum est, proxĭmum est, extrēmum est—vērum est, vērisĭmile est, falsum est—glōriōsum est, mīrum est, optĭmum est, etc., admit the Subjunctive for the Infinitive:

Rĕlĭquum est ut certēmus, *it remains that we contend.* Cic.   Vērum est ut bŏnos dīlĭgant, *It is true that they love the good.* Cic.

II. With Impersonal verbs signifying to *happen*—accĭdit, contingit, ēvĕnit, fit—*ut, ut non,* with the Subjunctive, is generally used (495. 2):

Thrăsўbūlo contĭgit, ut patriam vindĭcāret, *It was the good fortune of Thrasybulus* (happened to him) *to deliver his country.* Nep.

1. Here belong *accĕdit ut, est ut, fŭtūrum esse ut,* or *fŏre ut.*   See 544.
2. Clauses with *quod* also occur with verbs of happening.

III. With Impersonal verbs signifying *it follows, remains, is distant,* and the like, the Subjunctive clause with *ut* is generally used:

Rĕlinquĭtur, ut quiescāmus, *It remains that we should submit.* Cic. See 495. 2.

IV. Subjunctive clause standing alone.   See 495. 2. 2).

II. FORMS OF OBJECT CLAUSES.

557. INTERROGATIVE.—Object clauses which are interrogative in character, of course, take the form of indirect questions.   See 554. I.

558. NOT INTERROGATIVE.—Object clauses which are not interrogative in character, supplying the place of direct objects after transitive verbs, sometimes take the form of Infinitive clauses, sometimes of Subjunctive clauses, and sometimes of clauses with *quod.*   Thus,

I. Verbs of DECLARING take,
1. Regularly the Infinitive with Subject Accusative.   See 551. I.
2. But the Subjunctive with *ut* or *ne,* when they involve a *command*:

Dōlăbellae dixit, ut ad me scrīběret ut in Ităliam vĕnīrem, *He told Dolabella to write to me to come into Italy.* Cic.   See 492. 2.

II. Verbs of DETERMINING, *stătuo, constĭtuo, dēcerno,* and the like, take,

1. Generally the Infinitive, when the subject is the same as that of the principal verb, rarely the Subjunctive:

Mănēre dēcrēvit, *He determined to remain.* Nep.   Stătuērunt, ut lĭbertātem dēfenděrent, *They determined to defend liberty.* Cic.   See 551. II.

2. The Subjunctive with *ut* or *ne* (expressed or understood), when a new subject is introduced:

Constĭtuěrat, ut trĭbūnus quĕrěrētur, *He had arranged that the tribune should enter the complaint.* Sall.   Sĕnātus dēcrēvit, dărent ŏpěram consŭles, *The senate decreed that the consuls should attend to it.* Sall.   See 492. 3.

Stătuo, dēcerno, etc., when they mean *to think, deem, suppose,* etc., become *verba sentiendi* (551. I. 1), and of course take the infinitive:

Laudem săpientiae stătuo esse maxĭmam, *I deem it to be the highest praise of wisdom.* Cic.

III. Verbs of STRIVING, ENDEAVORING, take the Subjunctive with *ut* or *ne.*   See 492. 1.   But *contendo, nītor, stŭdeo,* and *tento,* generally take the Infinitive when the subject is the same:

Lŏcum oppugnāre contendit, *He proceeds to storm the city.* Caes.   Tentābo de hoc dīcěre, *I will attempt to speak of this.* Quint.   See 552.

IV. Verbs of CAUSING, MAKING, ACCOMPLISHING, take the Subjunctive with *ut, ne, ut non.*   See 492, 495.

1. EXAMPLES.—Făcio, effĭcio, perfĭcio—ădĭpiscor, impetro—assĕquor, consĕquor, and sometimes fĕro, are examples of verbs of this class.
2. FACIO AND EFFICIO.—*Făcio* in the sense of *assume, suppose,* takes the Infinitive; *effĭcio* in the sense of *prove, show,* either the Infinitive or the Subjunctive with *ut,* etc.:

Fac ănĭmos non rĕmănēre post mortem, *Assume that souls do not survive after death.* Cic.   Vult effĭcěre ănĭmos esse mortāles, *He wishes to show that souls are mortal.* Cic.

V. Verbs of EMOTION or FEELING, whether of joy or sorrow, take,

1. The Infinitive with Subject Accusative, to express the Object in view of which the feeling is exercised.   See 551. III.
2. Clauses with *quod,* to make more prominent the Reason for the feeling:

Gaudeo quod te interpellāvi, *I rejoice that* (or *because*) *I have interrupted you.* Cic.   Dŏlēbam quod sŏcium āmīsĕram, *I was grieving because I had lost a companion.* Cic.   See 520. I.

For VERBS OF DESIRING, see 551. II. 2.

VI. Verbs of ASKING, DEMANDING, ADVISING, WARNING, COM-

MĂNDING, and the like, take the Subjunctive, generally with *ut* or *ne*:

Oro ut hŏmĭnes mĭsĕros conserves, *I implore that you would preserve the unhappy men.* Cic. Postŭlant ut signum detur, *They demand that the signal be given.* Liv. See 492. 2.

1. EXAMPLES.—Verbs of this class are numerous—the following are examples: ŏro, rŏgo, pĕto, prĕcor, obsĕcro—flāgĭto, postŭlo, praecĭpio—hortor, mŏneo, suādeo, persuādeo—impello, incĭto, mŏveo, commŏveo.

2. USED AS VERBA DECLĀRANDI.—Some of these verbs in particular significations become *verba declārandi* (551. 2), and accordingly take the Infinitive with Subject Accusative: thus *mŏneo*, in the sense of *remind* and *persuādeo* in the sense of *convince.*

3. INFINITIVE.—Even in their ordinary significations-some of these verbs, especially *hortor, mŏneo,* and *postŭlo,* sometimes take the Infinitive with or without a Subject Accusative:

Postŭlat se absolvi, *He demands that he should be acquitted.* Cic. See 551. II. 1 and 2.

The Infinitive is much more common in poetry than in prose.

SECTION X.

GERUND.

559. The Gerund is a verb in force, but a noun in form and inflection. As a verb it governs oblique cases and takes adverbial modifiers, as a noun it is itself governed.

560. The Gerund has four cases: Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative, governed like nouns in the same situation:

Beāte vīvendi cŭpĭdĭtāte incensi sŭmus, *We are animated with the desire of living happily.* Cic. Charta inūtĭlis scrībendo, *paper unfit for writing.* Plin. Ad ăgendum nātus, *born for action.* Cic. In ăgendo, *in acting.* Cic.

1. ACCUSATIVE.—The Accusative of the Gerund is used only after Prepositions.

2. GERUND AND INFINITIVE.—The gerund and the infinitive are kindred forms, expressing the meaning of the verb in the form of a noun (196. II.). They are also complements of each other, the one supplying the parts which are wanting in the other. Thus the infinitive supplies the nominative and the accusative after verbs (548); the gerund supplies the genitive, dative, and ablative, and the accusative after prepositions.

561. Gerunds with Direct Objects are regularly used only in the Genitive and in the Ablative without a preposition:

Jus vŏcandi sĕnātum, *the right of summoning the senate.* Liv. Injŭrias fĕrendo laudem mĕrēbĕris, *You will merit praise by bearing wrongs.* Cic.

562. GERUNDIVE.—The place of the Gerund with a Direct Object is supplied by putting that object in the case of the Gerund and changing the latter into the participle in *-dus* in agreement with it. The participle is then called a *Gerundive:*

Inĭta sunt consĭlia urbis dēlendae = urbem dēlendi, *Plans have been formed for destroying the city* (of the city to be destroyed). Cic. Nŭma săcerdōtĭbus creandis ănĭmum adjēcit, *Numa gave his attention to the appointment of priests.* Liv.

1. EXPLANATION.—With the Gerund, the first example would be : *Inĭta sunt consĭlia urbem dēlendi,* in which *dēlendi* is governed by *consĭlia,* and *urbem* by *dēlendi.* In changing this to the Gerundive construction,

1) *Urbem,* the object, is changed into *urbis,* the case of the gerund, and is governed by *consĭlia.*

2) *Dēlendi,* the gerund, is changed into *dēlendae,* the gerundive, in agreement with *urbis.*

2. GERUNDIVE.—For the sake of brevity, the term *Gerundive* is used not only to designate the *Participle,* but also the *Construction as a whole,* including both the participle and the noun with which it agrees.

3. USE OF GERUNDIVE.—The Gerundive may be used for the Gerund with a Direct Object, and is almost invariably so used when the Gerund would be in the Dative or would depend upon a preposition. But see 563. 2.

But in a few instances the Gerund with a Direct Object occurs in the Dative or dependent upon a preposition. See 564. 1; 565. 2; and 566. 2.

4. GERUNDIVES OF UTOR, FRUOR, ETC.—In general only the gerundives of transitive verbs are used with their nouns as equivalents for Gerunds with Direct Objects; but the gerundives of *ŭtor, fruor, fungor, pŏtior,* and *vescor,* originally transitive verbs, admit this construction:

Ad mŭnus fungendum, *for discharging the duty.* Cic. Spes pŏtiundōrum castrōrum, *the hope of getting possession of the camp.* Caes.

5. PASSIVE SENSE.—In a few instances, the Gerund has in appearance a passive sense:

Nĕque hăbent propriam percĭpiendi nŏtam, *Nor have they any proper mark of distinction,* i. e., to distinguish them. Cic.

I. GENITIVE OF GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

563. The Genitive of the Gerund or Gerundive is used with nouns and adjectives:

GERUND.—Ars vīvendi, *the art of living.* Cic. Stŭdiōsus ĕrat audiendi, *He was desirous of hearing.* Nep. Jus vŏcandi sĕnātum, *the right of summoning the senate.* Liv. Cŭpĭdus te audiendi, *desirous of hearing you.* Cic.

GERUNDIVE.—Lĭbīdo ejus vĭdendi, *the desire of seeing him.* Cic. Plātōnis stŭdiōsus audiendi fuit, *He was fond of hearing Plato.* Cic.

1. The genitive of the Gerund or Gerundive occurs most frequently—

1) With ars, scientia, consuētūdo,—cŭpĭdĭtas, lĭbĭdo, stŭdĭum, consĭlium, vŏluntas, spes,—pŏtestas, făcultas, diffĭcultas, occāsio, tempus,—gĕnus, mŏdus, rătio,—causa, grātia, etc.

2) With adjectives denoting *desire, knowledge, skill, recollection,* and their *opposites :* ăvĭdus, cŭpĭdus, stŭdiōsus—conscius, gnārus, ignārus—pĕrītus, impĕrītus, insuētus, etc.

2. GERUND PREFERRED.—A gerund with a neuter pronoun or adjective as object should not be changed to the participial construction, because the latter could not distinguish the gender :

Artem vēra ac falsa dijŭdĭcandi, *the art of distinguishing true things from the false.* Cic.

3. GERUND WITH GENITIVE.—The Gerund in the Genitive sometimes assumes so completely the force of a noun as to govern the Genitive instead of the Accusative :

Rejĭciendi jŭdĭcum pŏtestas, *the power of challenging* (of) *the judges.* Cic.

Here *rejĭciendi* may be governed by *potestas,* and may itself by its substantive force govern *jŭdĭcum,* the challenging of the judges, etc. But these and similar forms in *di* are sometimes explained not as Gerunds but as Gerundives, like Gerundives with *mei, nostri,* etc. See 4 below.

4. PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION WITH MEI, NOSTRI, ETC.—With the Genitive of personal pronouns—*mei, nostri, tui, vestri, sui*—the participle ends in *di* without reference to Number or Gender :

Cōpia plăcandi tui (*of a woman*), *an opportunity of appeasing you.* Ov. Sui conservandi causa, *for the purpose of preserving themselves.* Cic. Vestri adhortandi causa, *for the purpose of exhorting you.* Liv.

This apparent irregularity may be accounted for by the fact that these genitives, though used as Personal Pronouns, are all strictly in form in the neuter singular of the Possessives *meum, tuum, suum,* etc., hence the participle in *di* agrees with them perfectly.

5. PURPOSE.—The Genitive of the Gerund or Gerundive is sometimes used to express Purpose or Tendency :

Haec trădendae Hannĭbăli victōriae sunt, *These things are for the purpose of giving victory to Hannibal.* Liv. Lēges pellendi clāros vĭros, *laws for driving away illustrious men.* Tac. Prŏfĭciscĭtur cognoscendae antīquĭtātis, *He sets out for the purpose of studying antiquity.* Tac.

This genitive is sometimes best explained as Predicate Genitive (401), as in the first example; sometimes as dependent upon a noun, as *pellendi* dependent upon *lēges* in the second example; and sometimes simply as a Genitive of Cause (393, 409. 4), as in the third example; though in such cases, especially in the second and third, *causa* may be supplied.

6. INFINITIVE FOR GERUND.—The Infinitive for the Genitive of the Gerund or Gerundive is often used in the poets with nouns and adjectives, sometimes even in prose :

Cŭpīdo Stўgios innāre lăcus, *the desire to sail upon the Stygian lakes.* Virg. Avĭdus committĕre pugnam, *eager to engage battle.* Ovid.

II. DATIVE OF GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

564. The Dative of the Gerund or Gerundive is used with a few verbs and adjectives which regularly govern the Dative :

GERUND.—Quum solvendo non essent, *Since they were not able to pay.* Cic. Aqua ūtĭlis est bĭbendo, *Water is useful for drinking.* Plin.

GERUNDIVE.—Lŏcum oppĭdo condendo cēpērunt, *They selected a place for founding a city.* Liv. Tempŏra dēmĕtendis fructĭbus accommŏdāta, *seasons suitable for gathering fruits.* Cic.

1. GERUND.—The Dative of the Gerund is rare and confined mostly to late writers ; with an object it is almost without example.

2. GERUNDIVE OF PURPOSE.—In Livy, Tacitus, and late writers, the Dative of the Gerundive often denotes purpose :

Firmandae vălētūdĭni in Campāniam concessit, *He withdrew into Campania to confirm his health.* Tac.

3. GERUNDIVE WITH OFFICIAL NAMES.—The Dative of the Gerundive also stands after certain official names, as *dĕcemviri, triumviri, comitia :*

Dĕcemvĭros lēgĭbus scrībendis creāvĭmus, *We have appointed a committee of ten to prepare laws.* Liv. But the Dative is perhaps best explained as dependent upon the verb.

III. ACCUSATIVE OF GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

565. The Accusative of the Gerund or Gerundive is used after a few prepositions :

GERUND.—Ad discendum prŏpensi sŭmus, *We are inclined to learn* (to learning). Cic. Inter lūdendum, *in* or *during play.* Quint.

GERUNDIVE.—Ad cŏlendos agros, *for cultivating the fields.* Cic. Ante condendam urbem, *before the founding of the city.* Liv.

1. PREPOSITIONS.—The Accusative of the gerund or gerundive is used most frequently after **ad ;** sometimes after **inter** and **ob ;** very rarely after **ante, circa,** and **in.**

2. WITH OBJECT.—The accusative of a gerund with a direct object sometimes occurs, but is rare :

Ad plăcandum deos pertĭnet, *It tends to appease the gods.* Cic.

3. PURPOSE.—With verbs of *giving, permitting, leaving, taking,* etc., the purpose of the action is sometimes denoted by the Gerund with **ad,** or by the Gerundive in agreement with a noun :

Ad imĭtandum mihi prŏpŏsĭtum exemplar illud, *That model has been set before me for imitation.* Cic. Attrĭbuit Ităliam vastandam (for *ad vastandum*) Cătĭlīnae, *He assigned Italy to Catiline to ravage* (to be ravaged). Cic.

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IV. ABLATIVE OF GERUNDS OR GERUNDIVES.

566. The Ablative of the Gerund or Gerundive is used,

I. As Ablative of Means or Instrument:

GERUND.—Mens discendo ǎlǐtur, *The mind is nourished by learning.* Cic. Sǎlūtem hŏmǐnǐbǔs dando, *by giving safety to men.* Cic.

GERUNDIVE.—Lĕgendis ōrātōrǐbus, *by reading the orators.* Cic.

II. With Prepositions :

GERUND.—Virtūtes cernuntur in ǎgendo, *Virtues are seen in action.* Cic. Dēterrēre a scrībendo, *to deter from writing.* Cic.

GERUNDIVE.—Brūtus in lǐbĕranda patria est interfectus, *Brutus was slain in liberating his country.* Cic.

1. PREPOSITIONS.—The ablative of the gerund or gerundive is used most frequently after **in** ; sometimes after **a** (ab), **de, ex** (e) ; very rarely after **cum** and **pro.**

2. WITH OBJECT.—After prepositions, the ablative of the gerund with a direct object is exceedingly rare :

In trǐbuendo suum cuǐque, *in giving every one his own.* Cic.

3. WITHOUT A PREPOSITION, the ablative of the gerund or gerundive denotes in a few instances some other relation than that of means, as *time, separation,* etc. :

Incǐpiendo rĕfūgi, *I drew back in the very beginning.* Cic.

SECTION XI.

SUPINE.

567. The Supine, like the Gerund, is a verb in force, but a noun in form and inflection. As a verb it governs oblique cases, as a noun it is itself governed.

568. The Supine has but two cases : the Accusative in *um* and the Ablative in *u.*

RULE L.—Supine in Um.

569. The Supine in *um* is used after verbs of motion to express PURPOSE :

Lēgāti vēnērunt res rĕpĕtītum, *Deputies came to demand restitution.* Liv. Ad Caesǎrem congrǎtǔlātum convēnērunt, *They came to Caesar to congratulate him.* Caes.

1. The Supine in *um* occurs in a few instances after verbs which do not directly express motion :

Fīliam Agrippae nuptum dĕdit, *He gave his daughter in marriage to Agrippa.* Suet.

2. The Supine in *um* with the verb *eo* is equivalent to the forms of the first Periphrastic Conjugation, and may often be rendered literally :

Bǒnos omnes perditum eunt, *They are going to destroy all the good.* Sall.

But in subordinate clauses the Supine in *um* with the verb *eo* is often used for the simple verb :

Ultum īre, (= ulcisci) injūrias festīnat, *He hastens to avenge the injuries.* Sall.

3. The Supine in *um* with *īri*, the infinitive passive of *eo*, forms, it will be remembered (241. III. 1), the Future Passive Infinitive :

Brūtum vīsum īri a me pǔto, *I think Brutus will be seen by me.* Cic.

4. The Supine in *um* as an expression of purpose is not very common, its place is often supplied even after verbs of motion by other constructions :

1) By *ut* or *qui with the Subjunctive.* See 489.

2) By *Gerunds* or *Gerundives.* See 563. 5 ; 564. 2 ; 565. 3.

3) By *Participles.* See 578. V.

570. The Supine in *u* is generally used as an Ablative of Specification (429) :

Quid est tam jūcundum audītu, *What is so agreeable to hear* (in hearing)? Cic. Diff ǐcǐle dictu est, *It is difficult to tell.* Cic.

1. The Supine in *u* is used chiefly with—jūcundus, optimus—fǎcǐlis, prōclīvis, diff ǐcǐlis—incrēdǐbilis, mĕmǒrābǐlis—hǒnestus, turpis, fas, nefǎs—dignus, indignus—ǒpus est.

2. The Supine in *u* is very rare, and does not occur with an object. The only examples in common use are : audītu, cognǐtu, dictu, and factu.

3. As the Supine in *u* is little used, its place is supplied by other constructions :

1) By *ad with the Gerund :* Verba ad audiendum jūcunda, *words agreeable to hear.* Cic.

2) By the *Infinitive :* Fǎcǐle est vincĕre, *It is easy to conquer.* Cic.

3) By *a Finite Mood with an adverb :* Non fǎcǐle dijūdǐcātur ǎmor fictus, *Pretended love is not easy to detect* (is not easily detected). Cic.

SECTION XII.

PARTICIPLES.

I. TENSES OF PARTICIPLES.

571. Participles, like Infinitives, express only relative time, and represent the action as Present, Past, or Future, relatively to the principal verb.

PECULIARITIES.—Tenses in Participles present the leading peculiarities specified under the corresponding tenses in the Indicative. See 467. 2.

572. PRESENT PARTICIPLE.—The present participle represents the action as taking place at the time denoted by the principal verb :

Ocǔlus se non vǐdens ǎlia cernit, *The eye, though it does not see itself* (not

seeing itself), *discerns other things.* Cic. Plăto scrībens mortuus est, *Plato died while writing.* Cic.

573. FUTURE PARTICIPLE.—The future active participle represents the action as about to take place, in time subsequent to that of the principal verb:

Săpiens bŏna semper plăcĭtūra laudat, *The wise man praises blessings which will always please* (being about to please). Sen.

But the Future Passive generally loses in a great degree its force as a tense, and is often best rendered by a verbal noun. See 562 and 580.

574. PERFECT PARTICIPLE.—The perfect participle represents the action as completed at the time of the principal verb.

Uva mātūrāta dulcescit, *The grape, when it has ripened* (having ripened), *becomes sweet.* Cic.

1. The Perfect Participle, both in Deponent and in Passive verbs, is sometimes used of present time, and sometimes in Passive verbs it loses in a great degree its force as a tense, and is best rendered by a verbal noun. See 580.

2. For the Participle with *hăbeo*, see 388. 1. 2).

II. USE OF PARTICIPLES.

575. Participles are verbs in force, but Adjectives in form and inflection. As verbs they govern oblique cases, as adjectives they agree with nouns:

Anĭmus se non vĭdens ălia cernit, *The mind, though it does not see itself, discerns other things.* Cic.

1. Participles in the Present or Perfect, rarely in the Future, may be used as adjectives or nouns: *scripta ĕpistŏla,* a written letter; *mortui,* the dead. Participles with the force of adjectives may be used as predicate adjectives with *sum: occŭpāti ĕrant,* they *were* occupied; as a verb, *had been* occupied.

576. Participles are used to abridge or shorten discourse by supplying the place of finite verbs with relatives or conjunctions. They are used with much greater freedom in Latin than in English.

577. PARTICIPLE FOR RELATIVE CLAUSE.—In abridged sentences, the Participle often supplies the place of a Relative Clause:

Omnes ăliud ăgentes, ăliud sĭmŭlantes imprŏbi sunt, *All who do one thing and pretend another are dishonest.* Cic.

578. FOR OTHER SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.—The Participle often supplies the place of a subordinate clause with a conjunction. It may express,

I. Time :

Plăto scrībens mortuus est, *Plato died while writing.* Cic. Itūri in proelium cănunt, *They sing when about to go into battle.* Tac.

II. Cause, Manner, Means :

Sol ŏriens diem confĭcit, *The sun by its rising causes the day.* Cic. Mīlĭtes rĕnuntiant, se perfĭdiam vĕrĭtos rĕvertisse, *The soldiers report that they returned because they feared perfidy* (having feared). Caes.

III. Condition :

Mendāci hŏmĭni ne vērum quĭdem dīcenti crēdĕre non sŏlēmus, *We are not wont to believe a liar, even if he speaks the truth.* Cic. Rĕluctante nātūra, irrĭtus lābor est, *If nature opposes, effort is vain.* Sen.

IV. Concession :

Scripta tua jam diu exspectans, non audeo tămen flăgĭtāre, *Though I have been long expecting your work, yet I do not dare to ask for it.* Cic.

V. Purpose :

Perseus rĕdiit, belli cāsum tentātūrus, *Perseus returned to try* (about to try) *the fortune of war.* Liv. Attrĭbuit nos trŭcīdandos Cĕthēgo, *He assigned us to Cethegus to slaughter.* Cic.

579. PARTICIPLE FOR PRINCIPAL CLAUSE.—The Participle sometimes supplies the place of a principal or coördinate clause, and may accordingly be best rendered by a finite verb with *and* or *but :*

Classem dēvictam cēpit, *He conquered and took the fleet* (took the fleet conquered). Nep. Re consentientes vŏcābŭlis diffĕrēbant, *They agreed in fact, but differed in words.* Cic.

580. PARTICIPLE FOR VERBAL NOUN.—The Passive Participle is often used in Latin where the English idiom requires a participial noun, or a verbal noun with *of :*

In ămīcis ēlĭgendis, *in selecting friends.* Cic. Hŏmērus fuit ante Rōmam condĭtam, *Homer lived* (was) *before the founding of Rome* (before Rome founded). Cic.

581. PARTICIPLE WITH NEGATIVE.—The Participle

with a negative, as *non, nihil*, is often best rendered by a participial noun and the preposition *without* :

Mĭsĕrum est, nihil prŏfĭcĭentem angi, *It is sad to be troubled without accomplishing anything.* Cic.   Non ĕrŭbescens, *without blushing.* Cic.

CHAPTER VI.

SYNTAX OF PARTICLES.

RULE LI.—Use of Adverbs.

582. Adverbs qualify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS :

Săpientes fēlīcĭter vīvunt, *The wise live happily.* Cic.   Făcĭle doctissĭmus, *unquestionably the most learned.* Cic.   Haud ălĭter, *not otherwise.* Virg.

583. Adverbs are sometimes used with nouns :

1. When the nouns are used with the force of adjectives or participles :
Mĭnĭme largītor dux, *a leader by no means liberal.* Liv.   Pŏpŭlus lātē rex, *a people of extensive sway* (ruling extensively). Virg.

2. When in sense a participle or verb may be supplied :
Mărius, plānē vir, *Marius, truly a man.* Cic.   Omnes circa pŏpŭli, *all the surrounding peoples.* Liv.   See also 353. 2.

584. The Common Negative Particles are : *non, ne, haud.*

1. *Non* is the usual negative, *ne* is used in prohibitions, wishes and purposes (489), and *haud,* in *haud scio an* and with adjectives and adverbs ; *haud mīrābĭle,* not wonderful ; *haud ălĭter,* not otherwise.   *Nī* for *ne* is rare.   *Ne non* after *vĭde* is often best rendered *whether.*

2. In *non mŏdo non* and in *non sōlum non,* the second *non* is generally omitted before *sed,* or *vĕrum,* followed by *ne—quĭdem* or *vix* (rarely *ĕtiam*), when the verb of the second clause belongs also to the first :
Assentātio non mŏdo ămīco, sed ne lībĕro quĭdem digna est.   *Flattery is not only not worthy of a friend, but not even of a free man.* Cic.

3. *Minus* often has nearly the force of *non* ; si mĭnus = si non.   *Sin ălĭter* has nearly the same force as *si mĭnus.*

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585. Two Negatives are generally equivalent to an affirmative, as in English :

Nihil non arrŏget, *Let him claim everything.* Hor.   Nĕque hoc Zēno non vīdet, *Nor did Zeno overlook this.* Cic.

1. *Non* before a general negative gives it the force of an indefinite affirmative, but after such negative the force of a general affirmative :
Nonnēmo, *some one* ;   nonnihil, *something* ;   nonnunquam, *sometimes.*
Nēmo non, *every one* ;   nihil non, *every thing* ;   nunquam non, *always.*

2. After a general negative, *ne—quĭdem,* *nĕque—nĕque, nēve—nēve,* and the like, repeat the negation distributively :
Non praetĕreundum est ne id quĭdem, *We must not pass by even this.* Cic.   Nēmo unquam nĕque poēta nĕque ōrātor fuit, *No one was ever either a poet or orator.* Cic.

3. *Sic* and *ĭta* mean *so, thus.   Ita* has also a limiting sense *in so far* which does not belong to *sic,* as in *ĭta—si* (503. 4).   *Adeo,* to such a degree or result ; *tam, tantŏpĕre,* so much, *tam* used mostly before adjectives and adverbs, and *tantŏpĕre* before verbs.

586. For the use of Prepositions, see 432 to 437.

587. Coördinate Conjunctions unite similar constructions (309).   They comprise five classes :

I. Copulative Conjunctions denote union :

Castor et Pollux, *Castor and Pollux.* Cic.   Sĕnātus pŏpŭlusque, *the senate and people.* Cic.   Nec ĕrat diffĭcĭle, *Nor was it difficult.* Liv.

1. LIST.   See 310. 1.

2. DIFFERENCE IN FORCE.—*Et* simply connects ; *que* implies a more intimate relationship ; *atque* generally gives prominence to what follows, especially at the beginning of a sentence ; *ac,* abbreviated from *atque,* has generally the force of *et.   Nĕque* and *nec* have the force of *et non.   Et* and *ĕtiam* sometimes mean *even.*

Atque and *ac* generally mean *as, than* after adjectives and adverbs of likeness and unlikeness ; *similis, dissimĭlis, simĭliter, par, părĭter, aeque, ălius, ălĭter, sĕcus* : *aeque ac,* equally as ; *ălĭter atque,* otherwise than.   See also 451. 5.

3. QŬE, AC, ATQUE.—*Que* is an enclitic, i. e., is always appended to some other word.   *Ac* in the best prose is used only before consonants ; *atque,* either before vowels or consonants.

4. ETIAM, QUOQUE, ADEO, and the like, are sometimes associated with *et, atque, ac,* and *que,* and sometimes even supply their place.   *Quŏque* follows the word which it connects : *is quŏque,* he also.   *Etiam,* also, further, even, is more comprehensive than *quŏque* and often adds a new circumstance.

5. CORRELATIVES.—Sometimes two copulatives are used : et (que)—et (que), tum—tum, quum—tum, *both—and* ; but *quum—tum* gives prominence to the second word or clause ; non sōlum (non mŏdo, *or* non tantum)—sed ĕtiam (vĕrum ĕtiam), *not only—but also* ; nĕque (nec)—nĕque (nec), *neither—nor* ; nĕque (nec)—et (que), *not—but* (and) ; et—nĕque (nec), (*both*)—*and not.*

6. OMITTED.—Between two words connected copulatively the conjunction is generally expressed, though sometimes omitted, especially between the names of two colleagues.   Between several words it is in the best prose generally repeated or