

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

*Miserum est, nihil proficientem angere, It is sad to be troubled without accomplishing anything. Cic. Non erubescens, without blushing. Cic.*

## CHAPTER VI.

### SYNTAX OF PARTICLES.

#### RULE LI.—Use of Adverbs.

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

*Sapientes feliciter vivunt, The wise live happily. Cic. Facile doctissimus, unquestionably the most learned. Cic. Haud aliter, not otherwise. Virg.*

583. Adverbs are sometimes used with nouns:

1. When the nouns are used with the force of adjectives or participles:

*Minime largitor dux, a leader by no means liberal. Liv. Pöpus late rex, a people of extensive sway (ruling extensively). Virg.*

2. When in sense a participle or verb may be supplied:

*Marius, plane vir, Marius, truly a man. Cic. Omnes circa populi, 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 mirabile*, not wonderful; *haud aliter*, not otherwise. *Ni* for *ne* is rare. *Ne non* after *vide* is often best rendered *whether*.

2. In *non modo non* and in *non solum non*, the second *non* is generally omitted before *sed*, or *verum*, followed by *ne—quidem* or *vix* (rarely *etiam*), when the verb of the second clause belongs also to the first:

*Assentatio non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem 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 minus* = *si non*. *Sin aliter* has nearly the same force as *si minus*.

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

*Nihil non arröget, Let him claim everything. Hor. Neque hoc Zeno non videt, 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:

*Nonnemo, some one; nonnihil, something; nonnunquam, sometimes. Nemo non, every one; nihil non, every thing; nunquam non, always.*

2. After a general negative, *ne—quidem* gives emphasis to the negation, and *neque—neque, neve—neve*, and the like, repeat the negation distributively:

*Non prætereundum est ne id quidem, We must not pass by even this. Cic. Nemo unquam neque poeta neque orator fuit, No one was ever either a poet or orator. Cic.*

3. *Sic* and *ita* mean *so, thus*. *Ita* has also a limiting sense *in so far* which does not belong to *sic*, as in *ita—si* (303, 4). *Adeo*, to such a degree or result; *tam, tantopere*, so much, *tam* used mostly before adjectives and adverbs, and *tantopere* 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. Senatus populusque, the senate and people. Cic. Nec erat difficile, Nor was it difficult. Liv.*

1. *ET*. 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*. *Neque* and *nec* have the force of *et non*. *Et* and *etiam* sometimes mean *even*.

*Atque* and *ac* generally mean *as, than* after adjectives and adverbs of likeness and unlikeness; *similis, dissimilis, similiter, par, pariter, aequè, illic, aliter, secus: aequè ac*, equally as; *aliter atque*, otherwise than. See also 451, 5.

3. *QUE, 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. *Quoque* follows the word which it connects; *is quoque*, he also. *Etiā*, also, further, even, is more comprehensive than *quoque* 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 solum (non modo, or non tantum)—sed etiam (verum etiam), not only—but also; neque (nec)—neque (nec), neither—nor; neque (nec)—et (que), not—but (and); et—neque (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



omitted altogether, though *que* may be used with the last even when the conjunction is omitted between the others: *pax et tranquillitas et concordia*, or *pax, tranquillitas, concordia*, or *pax, tranquillitas, concordiaque*.

*Et* is often omitted between conditional clauses, except before *non*.

## II. Disjunctive Conjunctions denote separation:

*Aut vestra aut sua culpa, either your fault, or his own.* Liv. *Duābus tribusve hōris, in two or three hours.* Cic.

1. LIST. See 310. 2.

2. *AUT, VEL, VE.*—*Aut* denotes a stronger antithesis than *vel*, and must be used if the one supposition excludes the other: *aut verum aut falsum*, either true or false. *Vel* implies a difference in the expression rather than in the thing. It is generally corrective and is often followed by *pōtius, etiam* or *dīcam*: *laudātur vel etiam amātur*, he is praised, or even (rather) loved. It sometimes means *even* and sometimes for *example*. *Velut* often means *for example*. *Ve* for *vel* is appended as an enclitic.

In negative clauses *aut* and *ve* often continue the negation: *non honor aut virtus*, neither (not) honor nor virtue.

3. *SIVE (si—ve)* does not imply any real difference or opposition; it often connects different names of the same object: *Pallas sive Minerva*, Pallas or Minerva (another name of the same goddess).

## III. Adversative Conjunctions denote opposition or contrast:

*Cūpio me esse clementem, sed me inertiae condemno, I wish to be mild, but I condemn myself for inaction.* Cic.

1. LIST. See 310. 3.

2. *DIFFERENCE IN FORCE.*—*Sed* and *verum* mark a direct opposition; *autem* and *vero* only a transition; *at* emphasizes the opposition; *atque* often introduces an objection; *ceterum*, but still, as to the rest; *tamen*, yet.

3. *COMPOUNDS OF TAMEN* are: *attamen, sedtamen, veruntamen*, but yet.

4. *AUTEM* and *VERO* follow the words which they connect: *hic autem, hic vero*, but this one. They are often omitted, especially before *non*. They are admissible with *qui* only when it is followed by its antecedent.

## IV. Illative Conjunctions denote inference:

*In umbra igitur pugnābimus, We shall therefore fight in the shade.* Cic.

1. LIST. See 310. 4.

2. *OTHER WORDS.*—Certain other words, sometimes classed with adverbs and sometimes with conjunctions, are also illatives: *eo, ideo, idcirco, propterea, quāobrem, quāpropter, quāre, quōcirca*.

3. *IGITUR.*—This generally follows the word which it connects: *hic igitur*, this one therefore. After a digression *igitur, sed, sed tamen, verum, verum tamen*, etc., are often used to resume an interrupted thought or construction. They may often be rendered *I say: Sed si quis*; if any one, I say.

## V. Causal Conjunctions denote cause:

*Difficile est consilium: sum enim solus, Counsel is difficult, for I am alone.* Cic. *Et enim jus amant, For they love the right.* Cic.

1. LIST. See 310. 5.

2. *ETENIM* and *NAMQUE* denote a closer connection than *enim* and *nam*.

3. *ENIM* follows its word.

588. Subordinate Conjunctions connect subordinate with principal constructions (309. II.). They comprise eight classes.

## I. Temporal Conjunctions denote time:

*Pāruit quum necesse erat, He obeyed when it was necessary.* Cic. *Dum ego in Sicilia sum, while I am in Sicily.* Cic. See also 311. 1; 521-523.

1. *DUM* added to a negative means *yet*; *nondum*, not yet; *vixdum*, scarcely yet.

## II. Comparative Conjunctions denote comparison:

*Ut optasti, ita est, It is as you desired.* Cic. *Vēlut si ādesset, as if he were present.* Caes. See also 311. 2; 503, 506.

1. *CORRELATIVES* are often used: *Tam—quam, as, so—as, as much as*; *tam—quam quod maxime, as much as possible*; *non minus—quam, not less than*; *non magis—quam, not more than*.

*Tam—quam* and *ut—ita* with a superlative are sometimes best rendered by the with the comparative: *ut maxime—ita maxime*, the more—the more.

## III. Conditional Conjunctions denote condition:

*Si peccāvi, ignosce, If I have erred, pardon me.* Cic. *Nisi est consilium dōmi, unless there is wisdom at home.* Cic. See also 311. 3; 503, 507.

1. *Nisi*, if not, in negative sentences often means *except*, and *nisi quod*, except that, may be used even in affirmative sentences. *Nisi* may mean *than*. *Nihil aliud nisi* = nothing further (more, except); *nihil aliud quam* = nothing else (other than).

## IV. Concessive Conjunctions denote concession:

*Quamquam intelligunt, though they understand.* Cic. *Etsi nihil hābeat, although he has nothing.* Cic. See also 311. 4; 515, 516.

## V. Final Conjunctions denote purpose:

*Esse oportet, ut vivas, It is necessary to eat, that you may live.* Cic. See also 311. 5; 489-499.

## VI. Consecutive Conjunctions denote consequence or result:

*Atticus ita vixit, ut Athēniensibus esset carissimus, Atticus so lived that he was very dear to the Athenians.* Nep. See also 311. 6; 489-499.

## VII. Causal Conjunctions denote cause:

*Quae quum ita sint, Since these things are so.* Cic. See also 311. 7; 517, 518.

## VIII. Interrogative Conjunctions or Particles denote inquiry or question:

*Quaesieras, nonne putārem, You had asked whether I did not think.* Cic. See also 311. 8; 346. II., 525, 526.



## IV. INTERJECTIONS.

589. Interjections are sometimes used entirely alone, as *heu*, alas! and sometimes with certain cases of nouns. See 381 and 381. 3.

590. Various parts of speech, and even oaths and imprecations, sometimes have the force of interjections. Thus:

*Pax* (peace), *be still!* *miserum*, *miserabile*, *sad, lamentable!* *oro*, *pray!* *age*, *age*, *come, well!* *mehercules*, *by Hercules!* *per deum fidem*, *in the name of the gods!* *sodes* = *si audes* (*for audies*), *if you will hear!*

## CHAPTER VII.

## RULES OF SYNTAX.

591. For convenience of reference, the principal Rules of Syntax are here introduced in a body. The enclosed numerals refer to the various articles in the work where the several topics are more fully discussed.

## NOUNS.

## AGREEMENT.

I. A PREDICATE NOUN denoting the same person or thing as its Subject, agrees with it in CASE (362):

*Ego sum nuntius*, *I am a messenger.* Liv.

II. An APPOSITIVE agrees with its Subject in CASE (363):

*Cluilius rex moritur*, *Cluilius the king dies.* Liv.

## NOMINATIVE.

III. The Subject of a Finite verb is put in the Nominative (367):

*Servius regnavit*, *Servius reigned.* Liv.

## VOCATIVE.

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

*Perge, Laeli, Proceed, Laelius.* Cic.

## ACCUSATIVE.

V. The DIRECT OBJECT of an action is put in the Accusative (371):

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

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

*Hamilearem imperatorem fecerunt*, *They made Hamilcar commander.* Nep.

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

*Me sententiam rogavit*, *He asked me my opinion.* Cic.

VIII. DURATION OF TIME AND EXTENT OF SPACE are expressed by the Accusative (378):

*Septem et triginta regnavit annos*, *He reigned thirty-seven years.* Liv.  
*Quinque millia passuum ambulare*, *to walk five miles.* Cic.

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

*Nuntius Romam redit*, *The messenger returns to Rome.* Liv.

X. A Verb or Adjective may take an Adverbial Accusative to define its application (380):

*Capita velamur*, *We have our heads veiled.* Virg. *Nube humeros amictus*, *with his shoulders enveloped in a cloud.* Hor.

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

*Heu me miserum*, *Ah me unhappy!* Cic.

## DATIVE.

XII. The INDIRECT OBJECT is put in the Dative (384):

*Tempori cedit*, *He yields to the time.* Cic.

Dative of Advantage and Disadvantage (385).

Dative with Compounds (386).

Dative of Possessor (387).

Dative of Apparent Agent (388).

Ethical Dative (389).



XIII. Two Datives—the OBJECT TO WHICH and the OBJECT FOR WHICH—occur with a few verbs (390):

*Mālo est hōmīnibus āvāritia*, *Avarice is (for) an evil to men.* Cic.

XIV. With Adjectives the OBJECT TO WHICH the quality is directed is put in the Dative (391):

*Omnibus cārū est*, *It is dear to all.* Cic.

XV. A few Derivative Nouns and Adverbs take the Dative after the analogy of their primitives (392):

*Obtemperatio lēgibus*, *obedience to the laws.* Cic. *Congruenter nātūrae*, *agreeably to nature.* Cic.

#### GENITIVE.

XVI. Any noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive (395):

*Cātōnis orātiones*, *Cato's orations.* Cic.

XVII. Many Adjectives take a Genitive to complete their meaning (399):

*Avidus laudis*, *desirous of praise.* Cic.

XVIII. A Predicate Noun denoting a different person or thing from its Subject, is put in the Genitive (401):

*Omnia hostium erant*, *All things belonged to (were of) the enemy.* Liv.

XIX. The Genitive is used (406),

I. With *misereor* and *miseresco*:

*Miserere lābōrum*, *pity the labors.* Virg.

II. With *recordor*, *memini*, *reminiscor*, and *obliviscor*:

*Meminit praeteritorum*, *He remembers the past.* Cic.

III. With *refert* and *interest*:

*Interest omnium*, *It is the interest of all.* Cic.

XX. A few verbs take the Accusative of the Person and the Genitive of the Thing (410):

I. Verbs of *Reminding*, *Admonishing*:

*Te amicitiae commōnēfacit*, *He reminds you of friendship.* Cic.

II. Verbs of *Accusing*, *Convicting*, *Acquitting*:

*Viros scēlērīs arguis*, *You accuse men of crime.* Cic.

III. *Misēret*, *Poenitet*, *Pūdet*, *Taedet*, and *Piget*:

*Eōrum nos misēret*, *We pity them.* Cic.

For the *Genitive of Place*, see Rule XXVI.

#### ABLATIVE.

XXI. CAUSE, MANNER, and MEANS are denoted by the Ablative (414):

*Utilitate laudatur*, *It is praised because of its usefulness.* Cic.

XXII. PRICE is generally denoted by the Ablative (416):

*Vendidit auro patriam*, *He sold his country for gold.* Virg.

XXIII. Comparatives without QUAM are followed by the Ablative (417):

*Nihil est amābilius virtute*, *Nothing is more lovely than virtue.* Cic.

XXIV. The MEASURE OF DIFFERENCE is denoted by the Ablative (418):

*Uno die longior*, *longer by one day.* Cic.

XXV. The Ablative is used (419),

I. With *utor*, *fruo*, *fungor*, *potior*, *vescor*, and their compounds:

*Plūrimis rebus fruimur*, *We enjoy very many things.* Cic.

II. With *fido*, *confido*, *nitor*, *innitor*:

*Salus veritate nititur*, *Safety rests upon truth.* Cic.

III. With VERBS and ADJECTIVES OF PLENTY and WANT:

*Non egeo medicina*, *I do not need a remedy.* Cic.

IV. With *dignus*, *indignus*, *contentus*, and *frētus*:

*Digni sunt amicitia*, *They are worthy of friendship.* Cic.

V. With *opus* and *usus*:

*Auctoritate tua nobis opus est*, *We need your authority.* Cic.

XXVI. I. The PLACE IN WHICH and the PLACE FROM WHICH are generally denoted by the Ablative with a Preposition. But

II. NAMES OF TOWNS drop the Preposition, and in the Singular of the First and Second declensions designate the PLACE IN WHICH by the Genitive (421):

*In Itālia fuit*, *He was in Italy.* Nep. *Ex Africa*, *from Africa.* Liv. *Athenis fuit*, *He was at Athens.* Cic. *Rōmae fuit*, *He was at Rome.* Cic.

XXVII. SOURCE and SEPARATION are denoted by the Ablative, generally with a preposition (425):



Oriundi ab Săbinis, *descended from the Sabines*. Liv. Caedem a vobis depello, *I ward off slaughter from you*. Cic.

XXVIII. The TIME of an Action is denoted by the Ablative (426):

Octogesimo anno est mortuus, *He died in his eightieth year*. Cic.

XXIX. The Ablative with an adjective may be used to characterize a person or thing (428):

Summa virtute adolescens, *a youth of the highest virtue*. Caes.

XXX. The Ablative may be used with a word to define its application (429):

Nomine, non potestate fuit rex, *He was king in name, not in power*. Nep.

XXXI. The Ablative is used as the CASE ABSOLUTE (431):

Servio regnante, *in the reign of Servius* (Servius reigning). Cic.

#### CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS.

XXXII. The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions (432):

Ad amicum, *to a friend*. Cic. In Italia, *in Italy*. Nep.

#### ADJECTIVES.

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

Fortuna caeca est, *Fortune is blind*. Cic.

#### PRONOUNS.

XXXIV. A Pronoun agrees with its Antecedent in GENDER, NUMBER, and PERSON (445):

Animal, quod sanguinem habet, *an animal which has blood*. Cic.

#### VERBS.

##### AGREEMENT.

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

Ego reges ejeci, *I have banished kings*. Cic.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

XXXVI. The Indicative is used in treating of facts (474):

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

#### SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES.

XXXVII. Principal tenses depend upon Principal tenses: Historical, upon Historical (480):

Nititur ut vincat, *He strives to conquer*. Cic. Quaesieras nonne putarem, *You had asked whether I did not think*. Cic.

#### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

XXXVIII. The POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE represents the action not as real, but as *possible* (485):

Forsitan quaeratis, *perhaps you may inquire*. Cic.

XXXIX. The SUBJUNCTIVE OF DESIRE represents the action not as real, but as *desired* (487):

Valeant cives, *May the citizens be well*. Cic.

XL. The SUBJUNCTIVE OF PURPOSE OR RESULT is used (489),

I. With *ut, ne, quo, quin, quominus*:

Enititur ut vincat, *He strives that he may conquer*. Cic.

II. With *qui = ut is, ut ego, tu, etc.*:

Missi sunt, qui (ut ii) consularent Apollinem, *They were sent to consult Apollo*. Nep.

XLI. The SUBJUNCTIVE OF CONDITION is used (503),

I. With *dum, modo, dummodo*:

Modo permaneat industria, *if only industry remains*. Cic.

II. With *ac si, ut si, quasi, quam si, tanquam, tanquam si, velut, velut si*:

Velut si adesset, *as if he were present*. Caes.

III. Sometimes with *si, nisi, ni, sin, qui = si is, si quis*:

Si velim númerare, *if I should wish to recount*. Cic.

XLII. The SUBJUNCTIVE OF CONCESSION is used (515),

I. With *licet, quamvis, quantumvis, ut, ne, quum*, although:

Licet irideat, *though he may deride*. Cic.



II. With **qui** = **quum** (licet) **is**, **quum** **ego**, etc., though he:

Absolvite Verrem, qui (*quum is*) fateatur, *Acquit Verres, though he confesses.* Cic.

III. Generally with **etsi**, **tametsi**, **etiamsi**:

Etsi optimum sit, *even if (though) it be most excellent.* Cic.

XLIII. The SUBJUNCTIVE OF CAUSE OR REASON is used (517),

I. With **quum** (cum), since; **qui** = **quum is**, etc.

Quum vita metus plena sit, *since life is full of fear.* Cic.

II. With **quod**, **quia**, **quoniam**, **quando**, to introduce a reason on another's authority:

Quod corrumpere juventutem, *because (on the ground that) he corrupted the youth.* Quint.

XLIV. The SUBJUNCTIVE OF TIME with the accessory notion of CAUSE OR PURPOSE is used (521),

I. With **dum**, **donec**, **quoad**, until:

Exspectas, dum dicat, *You are waiting till he speaks*, i. e., that he may speak. Cic.

II. With **antequam**, **priusquam**, before:

Antequam de re publica dicam, *before I (can) speak of the republic.* Cic.

XLV. The Subjunctive is used in INDIRECT QUESTIONS (525):

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

XLVI. The Subjunctive by Attraction is often used in clauses dependent upon the Subjunctive (527):

Vereor, ne, dum minuire velim laborem, augeam, *I fear I shall increase the labor, while I wish to diminish it.* Cic.

XLVII. The Subjunctive is generally used in the Interrogative, Imperative, and Subordinate clauses of the Oratio Obliqua (529):

Respondit, cur veniret, *He replied, why did he come.* Caes. Scribit Labieno veniat, *He writes to Labienus to come.* Caes.

#### IMPERATIVE.

XLVIII. The Imperative is used in commands, exhortations, and entreaties (535):

Justitiam cole, *Practise justice.* Cic.

#### INFINITIVE.

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

Sentimus calere ignem, *We perceive that fire is hot.* Cic.

#### PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

Participles are construed as adjectives (575), Gerunds and Supines as nouns (559, 567). But

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

Venerunt res repetitum, *They came to demand restitution.* Liv.

#### PARTICLES.

LI. Adverbs qualify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS (582):

Sapientes feliciter vivunt, *The wise live happily.* Cic.

1. For PREPOSITIONS, see Rule XXXII.

2. CONJUNCTIONS are mere connectives. See 587 and 588.

3. INTERJECTIONS are expressions of emotion or mere marks of address. See 589.

### CHAPTER VIII.

#### ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS AND CLAUSES.

##### SECTION I.

##### ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

592. The Latin admits of great variety in the arrangement of the different parts of the sentence, thus affording peculiar facilities both for securing proper emphasis and for imparting to its periods that harmonious flow which characterizes the Latin classics. But with all this freedom and variety, there are certain general laws of arrangement which it will be useful to notice.



## I. GENERAL RULES.

593. The Subject followed by its modifiers occupies the first place in the sentence, and the Predicate preceded by its modifiers the last place:

Sol oriens diem conficit, *The sun rising makes the day.* Cic. Anímus aeger semper errat, *A diseased mind always errs.* Cic. Miltiádes Athénas libérāvit, *Miltiades liberated Athens.* Nep.

594. Emphasis and euphony often affect the arrangement of words:

I. BEGINNING.—Any word, except the subject, may be made *emphatic* by being placed at the beginning of the sentence:

Silent lēges inter arma, *Laws are silent in war.* Cic. Numitōri Rēmus dēditur, *Remus is delivered to Numitor.* Liv. Igni āger vastābātur, *The field was ravaged with fire.* Sall.

II. END.—Any word, except the predicate, may be rendered *emphatic* by being placed at the end of the sentence:

Nōbis non sātisfācit ipse Demosthēnes, *Even Demosthenes does not satisfy us.* Cic. Consulātum pētivit nunquam, *He never sought the consulship.* Cic. Existit quaedam quaestio subdificilis, *There arises a question somewhat difficult.* Cic.

III. SEPARATION.—Two words naturally connected, as a noun and its adjective, or a noun and its genitive, are sometimes made *emphatic* by separation:

Obiurgātiōnes nonnunquam incidunt nēcessāriae, *Sometimes necessary re-proofs occur.* Cic. Iustitiae fungātur officiis, *Let him discharge the duties of justice.* Cic.

595. CONTRASTED GROUPS.—When two groups of words are contrasted, the order of the first is often reversed in the second:

Frāgile corpus ānīmus sempiternus mōvet, *The perishable soul moves the imperishable body.* Cic.

596. KINDRED WORDS.—Different forms of the same word, or different words of the same derivation, are generally placed near each other:

Ad sēnem sēnex de sēnectāte scripsi, *I, an old man, wrote to an old man on the subject of old age.* Cic. Inter se āliis ālii prōsunt, *They mutually benefit each other.* Cic.

597. WORDS WITH A COMMON RELATION.—A word which has a common relation to two other words connected by conjunctions, is placed,

I. Generally before or after both:

Pācis et artes et glōria, *both the arts and the glory of peace.* Liv. Belli pācisque artes, *the arts of war and of peace.* Liv.

A Genitive or Adjective following two nouns may qualify both, but it more frequently qualifies only the latter:

Haec peruncutiō ac dēnuntiātiō belli, *this inquiry and this declaration of war.* Liv.

II. Sometimes directly after the first before the conjunction:

Hōnōris certāmen et glōriae, *a struggle for honor and glory.* Cic. Agri omnes et mārīa, *all lands and seas.* Cic.

## II. SPECIAL RULES.

598. MODIFIERS OF NOUNS.—The modifiers of a noun generally follow it. They may be either adjectives or nouns:

Pōpūlus Rōmānus dēcrēvit, *The Roman people decreed.* Cic. Hērōdōtus, pāter histōriae, *Herodotus, the father of history.* Cic. Liber de officiis, *the book on duties.* Cic.

1. NOUN.—A noun as modifier of another noun is generally an appositive, a genitive, or a case with a preposition, as in the examples.

2. WITH EMPHASIS.—Modifiers when emphatic are placed before their nouns:

Tuscus āger Rōmāno adjācet, *The Tuscan territory borders on the Roman.* Liv. Cātōnis orātiōnes, *Cato's orations.* Cic.

3. ADJECTIVE AND GENITIVE.—When a noun is modified both by an adjective and by a genitive, the usual order is, *adjective—genitive—noun*:

Magna civium pēnūria, *a great scarcity of citizens.* Cic.

599. MODIFIERS OF ADJECTIVES.—The modifiers of the adjective generally precede it, but, if not adverbs, they may follow it:

Fācile doctissimus, *unquestionably the most learned.* Cic. Omni aetāti communis, *common to every age.* Cic. Avidus laudis, *desirous of praise.* Cic.

600. MODIFIERS OF VERBS.—The modifiers of the verb generally precede it:

Glōria virtūtem sēquitur, *Glory follows virtue.* Cic. Mundus deo pāret, *The world is subject to God.* Cic. Vehēmenter dixit, *He spoke vehemently.* Cic. Glōria dūcitur, *He is led by glory.* Cic.



1. AFTER THE VERB.—When the verb is placed for the sake of emphasis at the beginning of the sentence, the modifiers, of course, follow. See first example under 594. I.

2. EMPHASIS.—An emphatic modifier may of course stand at the beginning or at the end of the sentence (594):

*Fácilime cognoscuntur adolescentes, Most easily are the young men recognized.* Cic.

3. TWO OR MORE MODIFIERS.—Of two or more modifiers belonging to the same verb, that which in thought is most intimately connected with the verb stands next to it, while the others are arranged as emphasis and euphony may require:

*Rex Scythis bellum intulit, The king waged war against the Scythians.* Nep. *Mors propter brevitatē vitæ nunquam longe æst, Death is never far distant, in consequence of the shortness of life.* Cic.

601. MODIFIERS OF ADVERBS.—The modifiers of the adverb generally precede it, but a Dative often follows it:

*Valde vehementer dixit, He spoke very vehemently.* Cic. *Congruenter naturæ vivit, He lives agreeably to nature.* Cic.

602. SPECIAL WORDS.—Some words have a favorite place in the sentence, which they seldom leave. Thus,

I. The *Demonstrative* generally precedes its noun:

*Custos hujus urbis, the guardian of this city.* Cic.

1. *Ille* in the sense of well-known (450. 5) generally follows its noun, if not accompanied by an adjective:

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

2. *Quisque*, the indefinite pronoun, follows some other word:

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

II. *Prepositions* generally stand directly before their cases, but *tēnus* and *versus* follow their cases:

*In Asiam profugit, He fled into Asia.* Cic. *Collo tēnus, up to the neck.* Ov.

1. AFTER A PRONOUN.—The preposition frequently follows the relative, sometimes other pronouns, and sometimes even nouns, especially in poetry:

*Res qua de igitur, the subject of which we are treating.* Cic. *Itāllam contra, over against Italy.* Virg.

2. CUM APPENDED.—See 184. 6 and 187. 2.

3. INTERVENING WORDS.—Genitives, adverbs, and a few other words sometimes stand between the preposition and its case. In adjurations *per* is usually separated from its case by the Acc. of the object adjured, or by some other word; and sometimes the verb *oro* is omitted:

*Post Alexandri magni mortem, after the death of Alexander the Great.* Cic. *Ad bene vivendum, for living well.* Cic. *Per te deos oro, I pray you in the name of the gods.* Ter. *Per ego vos deos = per deos ego vos oro (oro understood). I pray you in the name of the gods.* Curt.

III. *Conjunctions* and *Relatives*, when they introduce clauses, generally

stand at the beginning of such clauses; but *autem*, *enim*, *quidem*, *quōque*, *vērō*, and generally *igitur*, follow some other word:

*Si peccāvi, ignosce, If I have erred, pardon me.* Cic. *Hi qui sup̄iōres sunt, those who are superior.* Cic. *Ipse autem omnia vidēbat, But he himself saw all things.* Cic.

1. EMPHATIC WORDS and RELATIVES often precede the conjunction.

*Id ut audivit, as he heard this.* Nep. *Quæ quum ita sint, since these things are so.* Cic.

2. NE—QUIDEM takes the emphatic word or words between the two parts:

*Ne in oppidis quidem, not even in the towns.* Cic.

3. QUIDEM often follows pronouns, superlatives, and ordinals:

*Ex me quidem nihil audiet, He will hear nothing from me.* Cic.

4. *Que, ve, ne*, introducing a clause or phrase, are generally appended to the first word, but if that word is a monosyllabic preposition, they are often appended to the next word: *ad plēbemve*, for *adve*, etc., or to the people; *in fōrōque = inque fōro*, and in the forum. *Apud quosque*, and before whom, occurs for euphony.

IV. *Non*, when it qualifies some single word, stands directly before that word, but when it is particularly emphatic, or qualifies the entire clause, it generally stands at the beginning of the clause:

*Hac villa cārere non possunt, They are not able to do without this villa.* Cic. *Non fuit Jūpiter mētendus, Jupiter was not to be feared.* Cic.

V. *Inquam*, sometimes *Aio*, introducing a quotation, follows one or more of the words quoted. The subject, if expressed, generally follows its verb:

*Nihil, inquit Brūtus, quod dicam, Nothing which I shall state, said Brutus.* Cic.

VI. The Vocative rarely stands at the beginning of a sentence. It usually follows an emphatic word:

*Perge, Laeli, Proceed, Laelius.* Cic.

## SECTION II.

### ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

#### I. IN COMPLEX SENTENCES.

603. SUBJECT OR PREDICATE.—A clause used as the subject of a complex sentence (357) generally stands at the beginning of the sentence, and a clause used as the predicate at the end:

*Quid dies fērat incertum est, What a day may bring forth is uncertain.* Cic. *Exitus fuit orātōnis: sibi nullam cum his amicitiam esse, The close of the oration was, that he had no friendship with these men.* Caes.

1. This arrangement is the same as that of the simple sentence. See 593.

2. Emphasis and euphony often have the same effect upon the arrangement of clauses as of words. See 594.



604. SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS.—Clauses used as the subordinate elements of complex sentences, admit three different arrangements:

I. They are generally inserted within the principal clause, like the subordinate elements of a simple sentence:

Hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, celeriter nostros perturbaverunt, *The enemy, as soon as they saw our cavalry, quickly put our men to route.* Caes. Sententia, quae tutissima videbatur, vicit, *The opinion which seemed the safest prevailed.* Liv.

II. They are often placed before the principal clause:

Quum quiescunt, probant, *While they are quiet, they approve.* Cic. Quamvis sit animus, animus nescit, *The soul knows not what the soul is.* Cic. Si haec civitas est, civis sum ego, *If this is a state I am a citizen.* Cic.

This arrangement is especially common when the subordinate clause either refers back to the preceding sentence, or is preparatory to the thought of the principal clause. Hence *temporal, conditional, and concessive* clauses often precede the principal clause. Hence also, in sentences composed of correlative clauses with *is—qui, talis—qualis, tantus—quantus, tum—quum, ita—ut*, etc., the relative member, i. e., the clause with *qui, qualis, quantus, quum, ut*, etc., generally precedes.

III. They sometimes follow the principal clause:

Enititur ut vincat, *He strives that he may conquer.* Cic. Sol efficit ut omnia floreat, *The sun causes all things to bloom.* Cic.

This arrangement is common when the subordinate clause is either intimately connected in thought with the following sentence or is explanatory of the principal clause. Hence clauses of *Purpose* and *Result* generally follow the principal clause, as in the examples. See also examples under articles 489–499.

605. LATIN PERIOD.—A complex sentence in which the subordinate clause is inserted within the principal clause, as under I., is called a Period in the strict sense of the word.

In a freer sense the same term is also applied to any sentence in which the clauses are so arranged as not to make complete sense before the end of the sentence. In this sense the examples under II. are periods.

## II. IN COMPOUND SENTENCES.

606. Clauses connected by coördinate conjunctions (587) generally follow each other in the natural order of the thought, as in English:

Sol ruit et montes umbrantur, *The sun descends and the mountains are shaded.* Virg. Gyges a nullo videbatur, ipse autem omnia videbat, *Gyges was seen by no one, but he himself saw all things.* Cic.

## PART FOURTH.

## PROSODY.

607. Prosody treats of Quantity and Versification.

### CHAPTER I.

#### QUANTITY.

608. The time occupied in pronouncing a syllable in poetry is called its quantity. Syllables are accordingly characterized as *long, short, or common*.<sup>1</sup>

609. The quantity of syllables is determined by poetic usage. But this usage conforms in many cases to general laws, while in other cases it seems somewhat arbitrary.

1. Syllables whose quantity conforms to known rules are said to be long or short by *rule*.
2. Syllables whose quantity does not conform to known rules are said to be long or short by *authority*.
3. The rules for quantity are either *general*, i. e., applicable to most syllables, or *special*, i. e., applicable to particular syllables.

### SECTION I.

#### GENERAL RULES OF QUANTITY.

610. RULE I.—Diphthongs and Contracted syllables are LONG:

Haec, coena, aura; alius for alius, ego for ego, occido for occaeo, nil for nihil.

1. Prae in composition is usually short before a vowel: praecutus, praestus.
2. Ua, ue, ui, uo, and uu, are not strictly diphthongs, and accordingly do not come under this rule.

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes long and sometimes short.