

The following pages are a compilation of handouts written for the purpose of reviewing certain points of Latin grammar, designed for class use in PhD and MA Latin tutorials. The information was gathered from various Latin grammars, and many of the sample sentences are taken from one of the following books:

- Allen, J.H. and Greenough, J.B. *New Latin Grammar* (Dover Publications, 2006).
 Bennett, C.E. *New Latin Grammar* (Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, 2004).
 Gildersleeve, B.L. and Lodge, G. *Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar*, Third Edition (Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, 2003).
 Griffin, Robin M. *A Student's Latin Grammar* (Cambridge University Press, 1992).
 Kennedy, B.H. *Revised Latin Primer* (Longman, 1962).
 Moreland, F.L. and Fleischer, R.M. *Latin: An Intensive Course* (University of California Press, 1977).

1. Gerund and Gerundive

Gerund--verbal noun, active in meaning (no plural and no nominative) e.g. *amandum*, loving (neuter of the gerundive)

--used in place of the infinitive for verbal nouns (infinitive used in nominative and accusative, without a preposition) e.g. *legere difficile est* and *puer cupit legere* but *ars legendi difficile est* and *puer propensus est ad legendum* or *puer discit legendo*.

--Accusative with *ad* meaning "for the purpose of..."--*multi homines ad audiendum aderant*.

--Genitive—*optimam habeo occasionem cognoscendi quid acciderit*.

--Dative—*operam scribendo dedit*.

Ablative—*prudenter emendo et vendendo, pater meus divitissimus factus est*.

Gerundive--verbal adjective, passive in meaning denoting necessity, obligation or propriety e.g. *amandus, -a, -um*, fit to be loved

-- also called future passive participle

--used when the gerund would have an object in the accusative

e.g. *paratiores ad pericula subeunda* (more ready to undergo dangers) not *paratiores ad subeundum pericula*.

Accusative with *ad*--*iuvenis ad epistulam legendam consedit*.

Genitive—*navis servandae causa, magnam mercis partem in mare eiecerunt*.

Dative—*milites omnem operam armis parandis dabant*.

Ablative—*custodibus decipiendis, e carcere effugi*.

The gerundive is also used in the nominative case with the auxiliary verb *sum* for the passive periphrastic conjugation, e.g. *discipuli interrogandi sunt*; and in an impersonal construction with the dative for the person who must do the action, e.g. *longum iter mihi faciendum erat*.

2. Types of Subordinate Clauses

1. Substantival Clauses—stands like a substantive in some case-relation to a verb
 - a. Indirect Statements (usually infinitive plus accusative)
Constat leges ad salutem civius inventas esse.
It is agreed that laws were devised for the safety of citizens.
 - b. *Ut* clauses of result or purpose (analogous to adverbial clauses of result).
Extremum illud est ut te obsecrem. The last thing is for me to beseech you.
 - c. Clauses introduced by *quod*; function as
subject of impersonal verbs, object of verbs like *addo, mitto*, or in apposition to a preceding demonstrative
Bene mihi evenit quod mittor ad mortem. It is well for me that I am sent to death.
 - d. Indirect questions, wishes or commands
Quaesivit salvusne esset. He asked whether he was safe.

2. Adverbial Clauses—qualifies the principle sentence like an adverb (answers how?, why?, when?)

—introduced by a subordinate conjunction

 - a. Consecutive (result)
Non sum ita hebes ut istud dicam. I am not so stupid as to say that.
 - b. Final (purpose) *Venio ut videam.* I come that I may see.
 - c. Causal: e.g. *quod, quia, quoniam, quando*
cum (since)
Tacent quia periculum metuunt. They are silent because they fear danger.
 - d. Temporal e.g. *ubi, ut, dum, cum*
 - e. Conditional
 - f. Concessive e.g. *etsi, etiamsi, quamquam, quamvis, licet*
 - g. Proviso e.g. *dum, dummodo, modo* (provided that)
 - h. Comparison.

3. Adjectival Clauses—qualifies the principle sentence like an adjective
 - a. Relative pronoun *qui*:
 - i. stating a fact about the antecedent
 - ii. Consecutive clause of characteristic (of such a kind that)
 - iii. Final clause (purpose)
 - iv. Causal
 - b. Relative particles *quo* (whither), *qua* (where), *ubi* (where), *unde* (whence)

3. Summary of Subjunctive Uses

In Independent Clauses

The subjunctive is used in independent clauses to express something as willed (volitive), as desired (optative) or as possible (potential).

I. **Volitive**: there are five types of volitive subjunctives, and they all imply authority on the part of the speaker:

A. **Hortatory**—expresses an exhortation (only in the first person plural)

Eamus. Let us go.
Ludos spectemus. Let us watch the games.

B. **Jussive**—expresses a command (usually in the third person singular or plural)

Epistulam statim recitet. Let him read out the letter at once.
Or, He is to read out the letter at once.

--sometimes occurs in the second person, for example,

Modeste vivas. Live temperately.

C. **Prohibitive**—used with *ne* to express a prohibition (usually second or third person)

Ne repugnetis. Do not resist.
Impii ne placare audeant deos. Let not the impious dare to appease the gods.

The same idea can also be expressed by *noli* + infinitive or by *cave/cave ne* + subjunctive.

Cave ne hoc facias. Do not do this. (lit. take care lest you do this.)

D. **Deliberative**—used in questions or exclamations implying doubt, indignation impossibility, obligation or propriety.

Quid dicam? What am I to say?
Huius condiciones audiamus? Are we to listen to his terms?

E. **Concessive**—indicates something granted or conceded for the sake of argument.

Sit hoc verum. I grant that this is true (lit. let this be true)
Ne sint in senectute vires. I grant that there is not strength in old age.

II. **Optative**--wishes

Utinam mansisses! If only you had stayed!

III. **Potential**—expresses a possibility or implies a condition.

Velim mihi ignoscas. I wish you would forgive me.
Aliquis hoc dicat. Someone may say this...(implying e.g., “if he wants to”)

In Subordinate Clauses

I. Purpose clauses

II. Result clauses

III. Causal clauses with *cum* (since), *quod* or *quia* to quote a reason put forward by another person or people.

Cum clientes me sitis, subveniam vobis.

Since you are my clients, I will help you.

IV. Temporal clauses with *cum* (when), *priusquam*, *antequam*, *donec* and *dum* when they indicate purpose as well as time.

Abibo, priusquam a domino agnoscar.

I shall go away before I am recognized by my master.

V. Concessive clauses with *quamvis* or *cum* (although).

Quamvis multos libros legerit, nihil didicit.

Although he has read many books, he has learned nothing.

VI. Comparative clauses making a comparison with an imaginary event or situation.

Cucurrit quasi a leone agigaretur.

He ran as if he were being chased by a lion.

VII. Clauses of fear or danger

Periculum est ne occidaris.

There is a danger that you may be killed.

VIII. Conditions

IX. Indirect questions, commands or subordinate clauses inside indirect speech.

4. Indirect Questions

Indirect questions:

- are substantival, subordinate clauses
- are the subject or object of the main clause.
- are dependent on a verb of asking, telling, knowing, thinking, perceiving etc.
- are introduced by an interrogative pronoun, adverb or particle (e.g. *quis, cur, -ne, nonne, num, utrum...an*)
- have their verb in the subjunctive.
- follow the usual rules for sequence of tenses

Primary Sequence

Main clause in indicative: present, future, future perfect, or perfect (with have)

Subordinate clause in subjunctive: present, perfect, or present periphrastic

	quid agas		what you are doing
rogo	quid egeris	I ask	what you have done
	quid acturus sis		what you are going to do

Secondary Sequence

Main clause in indicative: imperfect, perfect (without have), or pluperfect.

Subordinate clause in subjunctive: imperfect, pluperfect, or past periphrastic

	quid ageres		what you were doing
rogavi	quid egisses	I asked	what you had done
	quid acturus esses		what you were going to do

Notes on interrogative particles:

1. Direct single questions are introduced by:

nonne expecting answer yes

num expecting answer no

-ne no implication

2. Direct alternative questions are introduced by:

Utrum or *-ne...an, anne* (or), *an non* (or not)

3. Indirect single questions are introduced the same way as direct, but *num* does not necessarily expect the answer no. In single questions *num* is used for 'if' meaning 'whether'.

4. Indirect alternative questions are introduced like direct alternative questions, except that *necne* is usually used instead of *an non* for 'or not'.

Examples

Unde venisti?

Where have you come from?

Rogo unde veneris.

I ask where you have come from.

Rogavi unde venisses.

I asked where you had come from.

Utrum venis mecum an cum eo manes?

Are you coming with me or staying with him?

Nesciverunt utrum venires mecum an cum eo maneres.

They did not know whether you were coming with me or staying with him.

5. Uses of 'Ut'

Part of Speech	Grammatical construction	Translation
Adverb	Adverb of manner	how as
Conjunction		
	Substantival clause of purpose	
	after verbs of fearing, wishing or commanding (subj.)	that
	of result	
	the object of <i>facio</i> (and its compounds) (subj.)	that
	the subject of impersonal verbs like <i>accidit</i> (subj.)	that
	in apposition with another substantive (esp. a neuter pronoun) (subj.)	that, namely that
	predicative nominative with forms of <i>esse</i> (subj.)	that
	Adverbial clause	
	purpose clause (subj.)	in order that, so that, to
	result clause (subj.) (usually + <i>tam, tantus, talis,</i> <i>adeo, sic</i>)	(so)...that
	comparative clause (ind. or subj.)	as
	temporal clause (ind.)	when, while
	concessive clause (subj.)	granted that, although

- Notes: 1. The normal rules for sequence of tenses applies to 'ut' clauses.
 2. Negative purpose clauses are expressed with 'ne'. Negative result clauses are expressed with 'ut non'.
 3. Purpose clauses are also known as final clauses, and result clauses as consecutive clauses.

Example Sentences Using “Ut”

1. *Ut fortunata Sempronia est.* How fortunate Sempronia is! (adverb of manner)
2. *Contumelias sapiens ut iocos accipit.* The wise man receives insults as jokes (adverb of manner).
3. *Volo ut mihi respondeas.* I wish that you would answer me. (substantival clause of purpose with verb of wishing)
4. *Effecit ut non interficeretur.* He brought it about that he was not killed. (substantival clause of result, with *ut* introducing the object of *facio*)
5. *Accidit ut esset luna plena.* It happened that there was a full moon. (substantival clause of result, functioning as the subject of an impersonal verb)
6. *Extremum illud est ut te obsecrem.* The last thing is for me to beseech you. (substantival ‘ut’ clause in apposition to neuter pronoun).
7. *Est mos hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere.*
It is the custom of humans that they do not want the same person to excel in many things. (introducing a predicative nominative with a form of *esse*)
8. *Legum serui sumus ut liberi esse possimus.*
We are servants of the laws so that we are able to be free. (adverbial purpose clause).
9. *Sempronia tam docta est ut uersus facillime faciat.*
Sempronia is so learned that she is able to write verses very easily. (adverbial clause of result /characteristic)
10. *Ut aues per caelum uolant, ita naues per undas ruebant.*
As birds fly through the sky, so ships speed through the waves. (comparative clause)
11. *Seruilius, ut Lilybaeum peruenit, a lictoribus caesus est.*
Servilius, when he arrived at Lilybaeum, was killed by the lictors. (temporal clause)
12. *Ne sit summum malum dolor, malum certe est.*
Although pain is not the greatest evil, it is certainly an evil. (concessive clause)

6. Ablative Absolutes

- from the word *absolvo*, untie or loosen, because they have no close syntactical connection to the rest of the sentence, and the subject of the ablative absolute must not be the subject or object of the main clause of the sentence
- a substitute for a subordinate clause
- function as an adverb, giving the circumstances in which the action of the main clause occurs; an ablative of attendant circumstance
- usually a noun (or a pronoun) + a participle (in any tense) but can also be a noun + noun with the verb *sum* understood, or a noun + adjective
- are common in Latin because there is no perfect active participle, if one wishes to use a participle to express attendant circumstances which occurred prior to the action of the main clause, the idea must be changed into the passive. For example, in the following sentence, an ablative absolute is not necessary because the participle goes with the object and is passive:

The Greeks, having captured Troy, burnt it.

Trojam captam Graeci incenderunt.

But in the next sentence an ablative absolute is used because the action of the participle occurred before the main action, but is active. Therefore it is turned into a perfect passive participle. The subject of the participle, arms, is not the subject or object of the main clause.

The soldiers, having thrown away their arms, were captured by the Romans.

Milites, armis abiectis, ab Romanis capti sunt.

There are a variety of different ways in which a Latin ablative absolute can be translated into English. Choose the most appropriate one for the context. For example:

Coniuge viso, femina discessit.

Her husband having been seen, the woman departed.

When she had seen her husband, the woman departed.

After she had seen her husband, the woman departed.

Since she had seen her husband, the woman departed.

Although she had seen her husband, the woman departed.*

*Adapted from Moreland and Fleischer, *Latin: An Intensive Course* (University of California Press, 1977), 163.

7. Indirect Statements: Subject Accusative and Infinitive

1. Indirect statements are frequently found with verbs of saying, thinking, perceiving, knowing, and report the essence of the original speaker's words.

e.g. *captivi dormiunt* (the prisoners are asleep) is reported as *centurio dicit captivos dormire* (the centurion says that the prisoners are asleep).

2. In order to change a statement from direct to indirect, take the subject of the direct sentence and make it accusative; take the finite verb and change it to an infinitive. The rest of the sentence remains unchanged, e.g.

DIRECT

cena paratur.

Dinner is being prepared.

INDIRECT

coquus dicit cenam parari.

The cook says that dinner is being prepared.

8. The tense of the infinitive used is relative to that of the main verb. Be very careful to reflect the relative timing of the actions in translations.

Dico eum amare.
amavisse.
amatum esse.

I say that he is loving.
that he has loved.
that he will love.

Dixi eum amare.
amavisse.
amatum esse.

I said that he was loving.
that he had loved.
that he would love.

8. Conditional Sentences

Conditional sentences consist of a protasis (the subordinate clause; 'if' clause) introduced by *si* or *nisi*, and an apodosis (the main clause; 'then' clause). There are three main types of conditional sentences.

1. Open conditions—indicative in both clauses. Nothing is implied as to the fulfilment of the condition.
 - a. Present indicative in both clauses—translate as present indicative.
Si hoc facis, peccas. If you do this, you do wrong.
 - b. Past indicative (perfect or imperfect) in both clauses—translate as past indicative.
Si hoc fecisti, peccavisti. If you did this, you did wrong.
 - c. Future or future perfect in protasis and future in apodosis—translate verb in protasis as present and verb in apodosis as future. (future more vivid)
Si hoc facies/feceris, peccabis. If you do this, you will do wrong.
 - d. Two different tenses, both indicative.
Si aeger es, medicum arcessam. If you are ill, I will send for a doctor.
2. Conditions in which it is implied that the fulfilment is doubtful (future less vivid).
Present or perfect subjunctive is used in both clauses—translate 'should', 'would'
Si hoc facias, pecces. If you should do this, you would do wrong.
3. Impossible conditions (contrary to fact)
 - a. Imperfect subjunctive in both clauses—relating to present time or continuous action in the present; translate 'were (---ing)', 'would be'
Si hoc faceres, peccares. If you were doing this, you would be doing wrong.
(implying that you are not doing it).
 - b. Pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses—translate as past with auxiliaries 'had', 'would have'
Si hoc fecisses, peccavisses. If you had done this, you would have done wrong.
(implying that you did not do it.)
 - c. Pluperfect subjunctive in protasis and imperfect subjunctive in apodosis—translate 'had', 'would (now)'
Si hoc fecisse, nunc felix essis. If you had done this, you would now be happy.