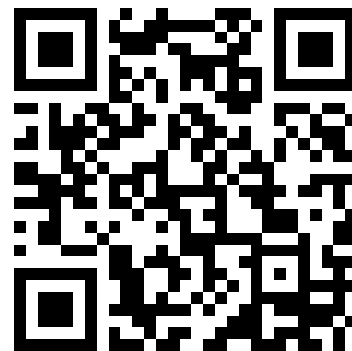

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PARALLEL RULES
OF
GREEK AND LATIN SYNTAX.

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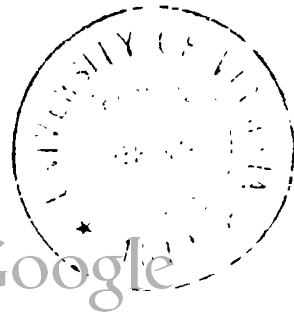
PARALLEL RULES

OF

GREEK AND LATIN SYNTAX.

FOR USE IN CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

BOSTON:
GINN & HEATH.
1877.



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NOTE TO TEACHERS.

THE object of this compend is to represent perspicuously the main correspondences and differences in Greek and Latin syntax. Exceptions and particulars are to be learned from the grammars. They will, perhaps, be more firmly retained, and more distinctly associated in the mind with the leading rules under which they are comprehended, if the pupil writes them opposite the rules, as soon as learned, in the blank pages provided for that purpose.

It is recommended that the examples, as well as the rules, should be committed to memory. The matter here collected seems to represent that amount of syntax which may be insisted on as a permanent deposit in the mind, available for constant use.

Suggestions from teachers who may make trial of the present pamphlet are particularly invited.

WILLISTON SEMINARY, Easthampton, Mass., August, 1877.

J. M. W.
R. P. K.

PARALLEL RULES OF GREEK AND LATIN SYNTAX,

FOR SCHOOL USE.

Nominative.

1.

THE nominative is chiefly used as the subject of a finite verb, or as a predicate after verbs signifying to be, become, &c., and after passives of making, choosing, naming, &c.

ὁ ἀνὴρ ἦλθεν.

The man came.

Servius regnabat.

Servius was reigning.

ἡρῆθη στρατηγός.

He was chosen general.

Ego sum nuntius.

I am a messenger.

Vocative.

2.

The vocative is used, with or without an interjection, in addressing a person or thing.

ἀκούεις, (ὦ) Ἀἰσχίνη;

Dost thou hear, (O) Æschines?

Perge, Laeli.

Go forward, Lælius.

Accusative.

3.

The direct object of a transitive verb is put in the accusative.

τοῦτο σώζει ἡμᾶς.

This saves us.

Deus mundum aedificavit.

God built the world.

4.

Verbs of making, choosing, naming, considering, showing, and the like, may take two accusatives of the same person or thing.

Κύρον στρατηγὸν ἀπέδειξε.

He appointed Cyrus general.

Hamilcarem imperatorem fecerunt.

They made Hamilcar commander.

[1]

5.

Verbs of asking, demanding, teaching, and concealing (and, in Greek, verbs of putting on or off), take two accusatives,—one of the person, the other of the thing.

μή με κρύψης τοῦτο.

Do not hide this from me.

Me sententiam rogavit.

He asked me my opinion.

REM.—The passive of these verbs retains the accusative of the thing.

6.

Duration of time and extent of space are expressed by the accusative.

τρῆς ἡμέρας ἔμεινεν.

He remained three days.

Septem annos regnavit.

He reigned seven years.

7.

The limit of motion is expressed by the accusative.

This construction in Greek is poetic, and occurs with persons and places.

μνηστῆρας ἦλθεν.

She came to the suitors.

This construction only occurs with names of towns, and with words (*domus* and *rus*) used like names of towns.

Romam redit.

He returns to Rome.

8.

Adverbs of swearing are followed by the accusative,—*νή* and *καὶ μά* (affirmative), *μά* (negative).

μὰ τὸν θεόν!

No, by the god!

The accusative is used in exclamations.

(O) **me miserum!**

Ah, wretched me!

9.

A verb or an adjective may be followed by an accusative to limit its application.

κάμνω τὴν κεφαλὴν.

I have a pain in my head.

Capita velamur.

We have our heads velled.

[2]

REM. — A phrase in this construction often has the force of an adverb.

τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον.

In this way, or, thus.

Maximam partem lacte vivunt.

They live mostly on milk.

10.

The accusative of kindred signification repeats the idea contained in the verb, and may follow both transitive and intransitive verbs.

ἡδομαι ἡδονήν.

I enjoy pleasure.

Vitam vivere.

To live a life.

11.

Verbs signifying to do any thing to, or to say any thing of, a person, take two accusatives.

ταῦτά με ποιοῦσιν.

They do this to me.

cf. μὲ κακῶς ποιεῖ.

He treats me ill.

Genitive after
Nouns.

12.

A substantive dependent upon another in the relation commonly expressed in English by the word *of*, is put in the genitive. The following are the chief varieties:—

1. POSSESSIVE.

ἡ τοῦ πατρὸς οἰκία.

The father's house.

Castra hostium.

The enemies' camp.

2. SUBJECTIVE.

ἡ τοῦ δήμου εὐνοία.

The good-will of the people.

Pavor Numidarum.

The fear of the Numidians (which they feel).

[3]

3. OBJECTIVE.

<i>τὸ Πανσανίου μῖσος.</i>	Amor gloriae.
The hatred of (toward) Pausanias.	Love of (for) glory.

4. OF MATERIAL.

<i>κρήνη ὕδατος.</i>	Fons aquae.
A fountain of water.	A fountain of water.

5. OF THE WHOLE (after nouns, adjectives, &c., denoting a part).

<i>πολλοὶ τῶν ῥητόρων.</i>	Quis vestrum.
Many of the orators.	Which of you?

6. OF SPECIFICATION (also called appositional genitive).

<i>πόλις Ἀθηναίων.</i>	Tellus Ausoniae.
The city of Athens.	The land of Ausonia.

7. OF CHARACTERISTIC.

<i>ἔστι τούτου τοῦ τρόπου.</i>	Vir summae virtutis.
He is of this character.	A man of the highest worth.

REM. — The genitive of characteristic, in Greek, is always a predicate genitive. *cf.* 13.

8. OF MEASURE (of Time, Space, Value, &c.).

<i>τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδός.</i>	Puer novem annorum.
A three-days' journey.	A boy of nine years. May be referred to (7).

A partitive or possessive genitive often stands in the predicate, after verbs signifying to be, become, belong, &c., limiting a noun which may easily be supplied.

<i>ὁ νόμος Δράκοντος ἔστιν.</i>	Omnia hostium sunt.
The law is Draco's.	All things are the enemies'.

14.

Verbs of sharing, touching, aiming, enjoying, obtaining, hitting, missing, beginning, claiming, disputing, govern the genitive.

ἡ ψυχὴ μετέχει τοῦ θεοῦ.

The soul partakes of the divine.

15.

Verbs denoting fulness and want govern the genitive.

τὰ ὦτα ἐνέπλησαν σοφίας.

They filled their ears with wisdom.

This construction is rare in Latin. cf. 37, 3.

Quid est quod defensionis indigeat?

What is there which needs defending?

Satagit rerum suarum.

He has his hands full of his own affairs.

16.

Verbs of ruling and commanding govern the genitive.

Πολυκράτης Σάμου ἐτυραννεύετο.

Polycrates was bearing sway over Samos.

17.

Some verbs denoting an action of the senses or of the mind take a genitive of the object: e.g., taste, smell, hear, perceive, understand, remember, forget, desire, care for, spare, neglect, admire, despise.

φωρῇς ἀκούειν.

To hear a voice.

✓ *Recordor, memini, reminiscor, and obliviscor*, take a genitive of the object; *refert* and *interest* take a genitive of the person whose concern they denote.

Meminit praeteritorum.

He remembers the past.

Interest omnium.

It is the interest of all.

REM.—Instead of the genitives, *mei, tui, sui, &c.*, the ablatives, *meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ*, are used.

18.

Verbs of judicial action (accuse, convict, &c.), and of emotion (praise, pity, envy, admire, blame, &c.), are followed by a genitive of the cause.

διώκει ἐμὲ δόρων.

He prosecutes me for bribery.

τούτους οὐκτείρω τῆς νόσου.

I pity them on account of the disease.

19.

The genitive is used after verbs to denote price or value.

πολλοῦ ὠνεῖσθαι.

To buy for much.

Genitive in
Ablative Use.

20.

Verbs denoting separation, distinction, and origin, govern the genitive.

ἡ νῆσος διέχει τῆς ἡπείρου.

The island is distant from the mainland.

ὁ μαθὼν τοῦ μὴ μαθόντος διαφέρει.

He who has learned differs from him who has not.

μάθε μου τίδε.

Learn these things from me.

Verbs of accusing, convicting, reminding, admonishing, and the following verbs of emotion, *miseret*, *pœnitet*, *pudet*, *tædet*, *piget*, take a genitive of the cause.

Capitis damnati sunt.

They have been condemned to death.

Te amicitiae commonefacit.

He reminds thee of friendship.

Eorum nos miseret.

We pity them.

Value when denoted by an adjective is expressed by the genitive.

Pluris emere.

To buy for more.

REM. — The genitive of value is also used in Latin with substantive words expressing a low degree of esteem; *e.g.*, *nihili*, *floci*, *hujus*, &c.

Non hujus te facio.

I don't care that for you.

cf. 34.

21. The comparative degree, and words implying comparison, take the genitive. cf. 35.

ἡ πονηρία θάττον θανάτου θεῖ.
Sin runs faster than death.

22. Place and time within which are indefinitely expressed by the genitive. cf. 40.

τῆς νυκτὸς ἐγένετο.
It took place in the night.
ἐπορεύοντο τοῦ πρόσω.
They marched forward.

Genitive after
Adjectives.

23.

Many adjectives are followed by the objective genitive.

ἐμπειρος κακῶν.
Experienced in misfortunes.

Avidus laudis.
Greedy of praise.

Genitive after
Adverbs.

24.

1. Some adverbs take the objective genitive after the analogy of the adjectives from which they are derived.

ἀναξίως τῆς πόλεως.
Unworthily of the city.

2. Many adverbs of place govern the genitive.

πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ.
Beyond the river.

Ubinam gentium?
Where on earth?

Genitive of
Cause.

25.

The causal genitive is often used in exclamations, also with the infinitive preceded by the article *τοῦ* and denoting the purpose of an action.

γεῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός!
Alas for the man!

τοῦ μὴ διαφεύγειν τὸν λαγών, σκοποὺς καθίσταμεν.
That the hare may not escape, we post guards.

26.

A noun and a participle are put in the genitive absolute to denote time, means, cause, condition and concession.

ταῦτα ἐπράχθη Κόνωνος στρατηγούντος.

These things were done while Conon was general.

cf. 43.

Dative.

27.

The indirect object (that to or for which any thing is, or is done) is put in the dative.

Εὐχμαι τοῖς θεοῖς.

I pray to the gods.

Tempori cedit.

He yields to the exigency.

Δίδωσι μισθὸν τοῖς στρατιώταις. Pons iter hostibus dedit.

He gives pay to the soldiers.

The bridge furnished a way to the enemy.

The following are the chief varieties of the dative of the indirect object:

1. Dative of advantage and disadvantage.

πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὐτῷ ποιεῖ.

Every man labors for himself.

Sibi prosunt.

They benefit themselves.

2. Dative with compound verbs:—

Usually with compounds of *ἐν*, *σύν*, *ἐπί*; often with compounds of *πρός*, *παρά*, *περί*, *πρό*.

τοῖς νόμοις ἑμμένων.

Abiding by the laws.

With compounds of *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *prae*, *pro*, *sub*, *super*, and sometimes *circum*.

Adsum amicis.

I stand by my friends.

[8]

3. Dative of the possessor.

οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν χρήματα.
We have no money.

Mihi est noverca.
I have a step-mother.

4. Dative of the agent: —

With verbals in *-τός*, and sometimes with passive verbs.

τοῦτο ποιητέον ἐστὶν ἡμῖν.
This must be done by us.
πάντα ἡμῖν πεποιήται.
Every thing has been done by us.

With participles in *-δus*, and with compound tenses of passive verbs.

Suum cuique incommodum ferendum est.
Every one has his own trouble to bear.
Mihi constitutum est.
I have determined.

5. Ethical dative.

τί σοὶ μαθήσομαι;
What shall I learn, do you say?

At tibi venit ad me.
But, I tell you, he is coming to me.

6. A double dative occurs after *sum* and a few other verbs.

Malo est hominibus avaritia.
Avarice is an evil to men.

A. The dative is used after adjectives and adverbs, denoting resemblance, sameness, union, and approach.

ὁμοιοὶ ἀλλήλοις.
Like each other.

Canis lupo similis est.
A dog is like a wolf.

B. Many adjectives of quality are followed by the dative of the person to whom the quality has relation.

ἐμοὶ εὐάρεστόν ἐστιν.
It is pleasing to me.

Omnibus carum est.
It is dear to all.

29. The dative is used to denote the cause, manner (includes respect), means, or instrument. cf. 33.
- ἀποθνήσκει νόσῳ.*
He dies of a disease.
- REM. — *χράομαι*, to use, takes its object in the dative. cf. *utor*, in Latin.
- χρῶνται ἀργυρίῳ.*
They use silver.
30. Comparatives are followed by a dative (of means) to express the measure of difference. cf. 36.
- μειζων τῇ κεφαλῇ.*
Taller by a head.
31. The time in which is expressed by the dative (so especially with words signifying day, week, month, year). cf. 40.
- τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ.*
On the following day.
32. The place in which is expressed (in poetry) by the dative. cf. 38.
- Ἑλλάδι ναίων.*
Dwelling in Greece.

Ablative.
33.

cf. 29.

Cause, manner, means, and instrument are expressed by the ablative.

Utilitate laudatur.

It is praised because of its usefulness.

REM. — The ablative (of cause) is often used to show that in accordance with which any thing is done.

Jussu senatûs.

In accordance with the command of the senate.

34.

cf. 19

Price is denoted by the ablative.

Vendidit auro patriam.

He has sold his country for gold.

35.

cf. 21.

Comparatives are followed by the ablative.

Nihil est amabilius virtute.

Nothing is more lovely than virtue.

36.

cf. 30.

Measure of difference is expressed by the ablative.

Uno die longior.

One day longer.

37.

cf. 29 *R.*

The ablative is used after the following words : —

1. *Utor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor.*
2. *Fido, confido, nitor, innitor.*
3. Verbs and adjectives of plenty and want.

cf. 15.

38.

cf. ἀξιοι φιλίας.
Worthy of friendship.

cf. 32.

4. *Dignus, indignus, contentus, praeditus, fretus.*

5. *Opus and usus.*

Plurimis rebus fruimur.

We enjoy very many things.

Salus veritate nititur.

Safety depends upon truth.

Non egeo medicina.

I do not need medicine.

Digni sunt amicitia.

They are worthy of friendship.

Auctoritate tua nobis opus est.

We have need of your authority.

A. The place in which, if the name of a town, is put, when in the first or second declension and singular number, in the genitive; if of the third declension or plural number, in the ablative.

Romae et Tarenti habitavit.

He dwelt at Rome and at Tarentum.

Athenis et Tibure vixit.

He lived at Athens and at Tibur.

B. The place from which, if the name of a town, is put in the ablative without a preposition.

Discessit Corintho.

He departed from Corinth.

[12]

39.

cf. 20.

REM. — *Domus* and *rus* are construed like names of towns.

Abiit rus.

He is gone to the country.

Vivit rure or ruri.

He lives in the country.

Rediit rure.

He has returned from the country.

Domum revertitur. cf. 7.

He returns home.

Domi manet.

He remains at home.

Domo arcessitus sum.

I am called from home.

Source and separation are expressed by the ablative, commonly with a preposition.

Oriundi ab Sabinis.

Sprung from the Sabines.

REM. — The following words omit the preposition: perfect participles (of origin); verbs of freeing, removing, depriving; while verbs of repelling and taking away, compounds of *ab*, *de*, *ex*, and *super*, take the person in the dative.

Nate Dea.

Child of a goddess.

Solvere somno.

To release from sleep.

Vitam adolescentibus vis aufert.

Violence takes life away from the young.

40.

cf. 31.

The time at or within which is expressed by the ablative.

Octogesimo anno mortuus est.

He died in his eightieth year.

41. cf. 12, 7.

The ablative of a substantive denoting character or quality is used, when joined with an adjective, to characterize a person or thing.

Summa virtute adolescens.

A youth of the highest virtue.

42. cf. 29 (dative of respect).

The ablative of specification is used to restrict the meaning of a noun, adjective, or verb.

Rex fuit nomine, non potestate.

He was a king in name, not in power.

43. cf. 26.

A noun and a participle (a second noun or an adjective may take the place of the participle) are put in the ablative absolute, to denote time, cause, means, condition, with reference to the principal verb of the sentence.

Servio regnante.

While Servius was reigning.

Cicerone consule.

While Cicero was consul.

Agreement.
44.

A verb agrees with its subject-nominative in number and person ;

οἱ ἄνδρες λέγουσιν.

The men say.

Deus mundum aedificavit.

God built the world.

but a collective noun in the singular may take a plural verb.

τὸ πλῆθος ἐψηφίσαντο.

The multitude voted.

Multitudo abeunt.

The multitude depart.

A neuter plural subject regularly takes its verb in the singular.

ταῦτα ἐγένετο.

These things took place.

Adjectives.

45.

Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

ὁ σοφὸς ἀνὴρ.

The wise man.

Vir fortis.

A brave man.

REM. 1. When the nouns are of different genders, an *attributive* adjective generally agrees with the nearest.

παντὶ καὶ λόγῳ καὶ μηχανῇ.

By every word and device.

Vita moresque mei.

My life and character.

REM. 2. A *predicate* adjective belonging to several nouns jointly is plural (or dual), and masculine unless the nouns denote inanimate things.

πατὴρ καὶ μητὴρ οὐκέτι μὲν ζῶντων.

My father and mother being no longer alive.

Pater et mater mortui sunt.

Father and mother have died.

Relatives.

46.

Relatives agree with their antecedents in gender and number, but take the case required by the construction of their own clause.

οἱ ἄνδρες οὓς εἶδες ἀπῆλθον.

The men whom you saw have gone away.

Animal quod sanguinem habet.

An animal which has blood.

Exception to Rule 46. — A relative which would properly be in the accusative as the object of a verb is generally *attracted* into the genitive or dative, if that be the case of its antecedent.

ἐκ τῶν πόλεων ὧν ἔχει.

From the cities which he has.

Infinitive.

47.

The infinitive is construed as a neuter noun, and may be the subject or object of a verb.

καλὸν ἔστι τὸ ἐν πολέμῳ ἄπο-
θνήσκειν.

'Tis a noble thing to fall in battle.

βούλεται ἔλθεῖν.

He wishes to come.

Jucundum est laudari.

It is delightful to be praised.

Vincere scis, Hannibal.

You know how to conquer, Hannibal.

48.

Verbs of saying, thinking, knowing, and perceiving, &c., are followed by the infinitive with the subject-accusative expressed or implied.

ἔφη ὦραν εἶναι.

He said that it was time.

Sentimus calere ignem.

We perceive that fire is hot.

REM. — *φημί* always takes the infinitive,

λέγω may take *ὅτι* or *ὡς*,

εἶπον always takes *ὅτι* or *ὡς*

except when it signifies *bid*.

REM. — After the past tense of a verb of saying, &c., an object-clause which would be introduced in English by the word *that*, is regularly expressed in Latin by the accusative with the infinitive. All that follows the verb of saying is then said to be in the *oratio obliqua*, or in indirect discourse.

Adverbs.

49.

Adverbs limit verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

οὕτως εἰπεῖν.

So to speak.

Sapientes feliciter vivunt.

The wise live happily.

Prepositions.

50.

Prepositions govern various cases according to their meaning.

1. Four prepositions take only the genitive, *ἀντί*, *ἀπό*, *ἐκ* (*ἐξ*), *πρό*, also the improper prepositions *ἀνεν*, *ἄνευ*, *ἄχρῳ*, *μέχρι*, *ἐνεκα*, *πλήν*.

1. The following prepositions take the accusative: *ad*, *adversus* or *adversum*, *ante*, *apud*, *circa* or *circum*, *circiter*, *cis* or *citra*, *contra*, *erga*, *extra*, *infra*, *inter*, *intra*, *juxta*, *ob*, *penes*, *per*, *pone*, *post*, *praeter*, *prope*, *propter*, *secundum*, *supra*, *trans*, *ultra*, and *versus*.

2. Two take only the dative, *ἐν* and *σύν*.
3. Two take only the accusative, *εἰς* and *ὡς*.
4. Three take the genitive and the accusative, *διά*, *κατά*, *ὑπέρ*.
5. One, *ἀνά*, takes the dative and the accusative.
6. Seven take the genitive, the dative, and the accusative, *ἀμφί*, *ἐπί*, *μετά*, *παρά*, *περί*, *πρός*, and *ὑπό*.

REM. 1. After a passive verb, the personal agent is regularly expressed by *ὑπό*, less frequently by *παρά*, *πρός*, and *ἐκ*, with the genitive. *cf.* 27, 4; 29.

διαβληθεὶς ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνης.

Slandered by Tissaphernes.

REM. 2. — Compare with the use of *in* and *sub* the analogous use of *εἰς* (*eis*) and *ἐν* (originally the same word), also of *ὑπό* with the accusative and with the dative.

2. The following prepositions take the ablative: *a*, *ab*, or *abs*, *absque*, *coram*, *cum*, *de*, *e* or *ex*, *palam*, *prae*, *pro*, *sine*, and *tenus*.

REM. 1. After a passive verb the personal agent is regularly expressed by *a* or *ab* with the ablative. *cf.* 27, 4; 33.

Laudari ab laudato.

To be praised by one whom men praise.

REM. 2. — *In* and *sub* take the accusative when they denote motion or tendency; when situation, the ablative. *Super*, when it signifies *above* or *upon*, takes the accusative; *about* or *concerning*, the ablative.

MOODS AND TENSES.

51.

CLAUSES expressing a purpose or motive take the subjunctive after primary, and the optative after secondary tenses. The subjunctive sometimes takes the place of the optative.

διανοεῖται τὴν γέφυραν λῦσαι, ὥς μὴ διαβῇ τε. (XEN.)

He purposes to break down the bridge, that you may not cross.

τούτου ἵνεκα φίλων ᾗτο δεῖσθαι, ὥς συνέργους ἔχοι. (XEN.)

For this he thought he needed friends, that he might have co-workers.

πλοῦα κατέκαυσεν, ἵνα μὴ Κῦρος διαβῇ. (XEN.)

He burnt up the boats, that Cyrus might [may] not cross.

52.

Clauses expressing the object, after verbs denoting fear, caution, or danger, take *μή*, and follow the rule for clauses denoting purpose. *μή* = Latin *ne*: *μή οὐ* = Latin *ut*.

κίνδυνός ἐστι μὴ μεταβάλλωνται. (ISOC.)

There is danger lest they change.

ἔδεισαν μὴ αὐτοὺς κατακόψειαν. (XEN.)

They feared lest they should cut them up.

53.

A verb of fear or caution is sometimes omitted before *μή* with the subjunctive, or *ὅπως* *μή* with the future indicative (rarely the subjunctive).

Clauses expressing a purpose or result take the subjunctive with the conjunctions *ut* or *ne*, *quo* (chiefly with comparatives), *quin*, or *quominus*. So, also, after relative words equivalent to *ut* or *ne* with the corresponding demonstrative word.

Enititur ut vincat. (CIC.)

He strives to conquer.

Scribebat orationes quas [ut eas] alii dicebant. (CIC.)

He used to write orations for others to speak [which others might speak].

REM. — A negative *purpose* is expressed by *ne*; a negative *result*, by *ut non*.

Clauses expressing an object of apprehension take the subjunctive with *ne*, that or lest, and *ut*, or *ne non*, that not.

Ne animum offenderet verebatur. (CIC.)

He feared lest he should hurt his feelings.

Vereor ut tibi possim concedere. (CIC.)

I fear that I cannot allow you.

Timeo ne non impetrem. (CIC.)

I fear that I may not obtain (it).

The proposition on which an *ut* or *ne* clause depends is sometimes omitted.

μη ἀγροικότερον ἢ τὸ ἀληθὲς εἰπεῖν. (PLATO.)
(I fear) lest it be too rude to speak the truth.

ὅπως οὖν ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας. (XEN.)
(See) now that you be men worthy of freedom.

54.

55.

Purpose is expressed by the future indicative after relatives, or by ὅπως with the future after verbs of effort, or by the infinitive alone, or the infinitive with ὥστε.

πρεσβεῖαν δὲ πέμπειν ἥ τις ταῦτ' ἐρεῖ. (DEM.)
To send an embassy to say this.

φρόντιζ' ὅπως μηδὲν ἀνάξιον πράξεις. (ISOC.)
Take heed to do nothing unworthy.

οὐκ εἶχον ὠρύριον ἐπισιτιῖσθαι. (XEN.)
They had no money to procure provisions.

ἐβουλήθησαν Ἐλευσίνα ἐξιδιώσασθαι ὥστε εἶναι σφίσι καταφυγὴν. (XEN.)
They wished to make Eleusis their own, that it might be a refuge for them.

56.

Result is usually expressed by ὥστε with the infinitive, sometimes the indicative.

τοιούτων ἔθος ἡμῖν παρέδοσαν ὥστε συνελθεῖν ἐς ταυτόν. (ISOC.)
Such a custom they handed down to us, that we assemble together.

Ac, ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus. (CIC.)

And, not to be tedious [I say it that I may not be tedious], Romans, we ordered the letters to be produced.

Ut is sometimes omitted after *facio*, and verbs of wishing, urging, &c. *Ne* may likewise be omitted after *cave*.

Fac — habeas. (CIC.)
Endeavor to have.

Cave — putes. (CIC.)
Beware of supposing.

Purpose may be variously expressed, as follows, but not by the infinitive, except in poetry.

ibant,	{	ut veniam orarent. cf. 51.
		qui veniam orarent. cf. 51.
		veniam oraturi, fut. act. part., not in Cic.
		veniam oratum, former supine.
		ad veniam orandum, gerund with <i>ad</i> ; rare.
		ad veniam orandam, gerundive with <i>ad</i> .
	{	veniam orandi causa (or gratia), gerund with causa.
		veniae orandae causa (or gratia), gerundive with causa.

They were going to beg favor.

cf. 51.

A cause or reason is regularly expressed by the indicative, except when stated upon the authority of another person; in which case the rule for indirect quotation applies. (cf. 72.)

κίχδετο γάρ Δαναῶν ὅτι ἦα θνήσκοντες ὄρᾳτο. (HOM.)

For she **was** concerned for the Danaï, because she saw them dying.

τὸν Περικλέα ἐκάκισον ὅτι στρατηγὸς ὢν οὐκ ἐπεξάγει. (THUC.)

They blamed Pericles, because, being general, he did not march out.

A relative clause expressing some characteristic of an antecedent takes the subjunctive.

Sunt qui putent. (CIC.)

There are some who suppose.

A cause or reason is expressed by the subjunctive after *cum*, or after a relative implying *cum*, but after other causal particles only when implying uncertainty, or reference to the authority of another person. (cf. 72.)

Cum solitudo insidiarum et metus plena sit.

Since solitude is full of treachery and fear.

(CIC.)

O vis veritatis quae [cum ea] se defendat!

(CIC.)

Oh the power of truth, that [since it] defends itself!

Aristides nonne expulsus est patria quod justus esset? (CIC.)

Was not Aristides banished from his country, because [as men said] he was just?

REM. — To refer to a cause as not the real cause, *non quo*, *non quod*, *non quin*, are used with the subjunctive.

Non quo haberem quod scriberem. (CIC.)

Not that I had any thing to write.

62

1. 100
2. 100
3. 100

1. 100
2. 100

1. 100
2. 100

1. 100
2. 100

1. 100
2. 100

1. 100
2. 100

1. 100
2. 100

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. — (A.) PARTICULAR SUPPOSITIONS.

59.

1. A simple statement of condition and consequence, implying nothing about fulfilment, frequently formal rather than real, is expressed by any tense of the indicative in both clauses.

εἰ παρῇσσι, καλῶς ἔχει.

If he is present, it is well.

Si adest, bene est.

If he is present, it is well.

60.

2. A supposition contrary to reality is expressed by —

Past tenses of the indicative in both clauses, the consequent clause taking *ἄν*. The imperfect marks time present, or action continued or repeated in past time; the aorist denotes momentary or single action in past time.

ταῦτα οὐκ ἂν προείλεγεν, εἰ μὴ ἐπίστευεν ἀληθεύειν.

(XEN.)

These things he would not have declared [in several instances, as he did], had he not been content [as he was] that he should speak the truth.

εἰ μὴ ἔμεῖς ἦλθετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ἂν ἐπὶ βασιλεία. (XEN.)

If you had not come [as you did], we should be marching [as we are not] against the king.

REM. — *ἄν* is sometimes omitted in particular suppositions of the second form, either for greater vividness of expression, or idiomatically with impersonal verbs denoting obligation, propriety, &c.

καλὸν ἦν ἀντὶ, εἰ οὐκ ἐγεννήθη ὁ ἄθροπος ἐκείνος.

It were good for that man if he had not been born.

(S. MATT.)

The imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses; the pluperfect for time gone by, and the imperfect for time not gone by.

Si adesset, bene esset.

If he were present [but he is not], it would be well.

Si adfuisset, bene fuisset.

If he had been present [but he was not], it would have been well.

Qui si nulli fuissent, nullae omnino civitates essent. (CIC.)

But if there had been none of them [as there were], there would be no states at all [as there are].

REM. — The indicative in the consequent clause signifies that a thing ought to be, or was intended, or certain.

In amplexu filiae ruebat, nisi lictores obstitissent. (TAC.)

He would [certainly] have rushed into his daughter's embrace, had not the lictors prevented.

61.

3. A supposition referring to the future with present probability is expressed by —

ἐάν (ἤν, ἄν) with the subjunctive in the conditional clause, and in the consequent the future indicative, or some other expression of futurity. The subjunctive with ἐάν often gives place to εἰ with the future indicative for greater vividness.

ἐάν παρῇ . . . εἰ παρίσται, καλῶς ἔξει.

If he be present, . . . if he shall be present, it will be well.

ἢν δὲ ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ ἄλλοι, ἅπτεν μὲν ἅπαντες τοῦμπαλιν. (XEN.)

But if the others vote no, we are all going back again.

62.

4. A supposition referring to the future without present probability is expressed by —

The optative in both clauses, the consequent clause taking ἄν.

εἰ παρείη, καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι.

If he should be present, it would be well.

εἴτα δὲ καὶ ἀποστροφὴ γένοιτο, εἴ τις βούλοιο βασιλέα κακῶς ποιῆν. (XEN.)

And then, also, it would be a place of refuge, if any one wished to injure the king.

The future indicative, or an equivalent expression of futurity in both clauses; the future perfect when the condition must be completed prior to the consequence.

Si aderit, bene erit.

If he shall be present, it will be well.

Sin, cum potuero, non venero, tum erit inimicus. (CIC.)

But if I do not come when I can, then he will be unfriendly:

The present subjunctive in both clauses; the perfect subjunctive when the condition must be completed first.

Si adsit, bene sit.

If he should be present, it would be well.

At si formosus Alexis Montibus his abeat, videas et flumina sicca. (VERG.)

But if fair Alexis should go away from these mountains, you would see even the rivers dry.

Hoc, nisi provideris ne accidat, ubi evenit, frustra judicia implores. (SALL.)

Unless you see [shall have seen] to it that this do not happen, in vain, when it has resulted, would you implore justice.

100

100

100

100

100

100

63.

To express varying shades of meaning, the third and fourth forms are sometimes blended, the condition taking one, and the consequence the other.

ἐὰν παρῇ (3), καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι (4). Dies deficiet (3), si velim
If he be present, it would be well. (4) causam defendere. (Cic.)
εἰ παρείη (4), καλῶς ἔξει (3). The day would [will] fail me, should I wish to
If he should be present, it will be well. defend the cause.

64.

The condition is often involved in a participle, or some other word, and sometimes is merely implied.

βουλόμην δ' ἄν, ἄκοιτος ἀπὸν Non mihi nisi admonito ve-
Κυρου. (XEN.) nisset in mentem. (Cic.)
But I should wish, if I went away against
Cyrus's will. It would not have come into my mind, except
οὐδ' ἂν δικαίως ἐς κακὸν πέσοιμι by admonition [had I not been warned].
π. (SOPH.) Pace tua dixerim. (Cic.)
Nor, if justice were done, should I fall With your leave, I would say.
into any evil.
βουλόμην ἄν. cf. 67. Forsitan haec illi mirentur. (Cic.)
I should like. [i.e. if the occasion of- May be they would wonder at this. [i.e.,
ferred]. if, &c.]

65.

When a condition is implied or disguised, (cf. 64) a verb signifying necessity or propriety in a consequent clause denoting what is not a fact —

Takes the imperfect indicative without ἄν. (cf. 60, REM.)

καὶ μάλιστα εἰκὸς ἵν' ἐμᾶς προσρῶσθαι. (THUC.)

And, especially, it would be seemly for you to provide.

Takes the indicative, the perfect for time gone by.

Illud erat [fuit] aptius, aequum cuique concedere. (Cic.)

It would be [would have been] fitter to allow each one his fair due.

Supposition involving a general truth or repeated action, present or past, requires *ἐάν* with the subjunctive when the consequence is in a primary tense, and *εἰ* with the optative when it is in a secondary tense. The consequent clause takes the present or imperfect indicative, or any form denoting repetition.

εὐλαβοῦ τὰς διαβολάς, καὶ ψευδεῖς ὧσιν. (ISOC.)

Beware of slanders, even if they are false.

εἴ τις ἀντείποι, εὐθὺς τεθνήσκει. (THUC.)

If any one refused, he was immediately slain.

A mild command and a modest assertion involve possibility, and are expressed by —

The optative with *ἄν*.

σὺ μὲν κομίζοις ἄν σεαυτὸν ἢ θελεις. (SOPH.)

You may take yourself where you like.

βουλοίμην ἄν (velim). cf. 64.

I should like.

1. Supposition involving a general truth takes the present or perfect subjunctive in the condition, and the present indicative in the consequence.

Si hoc dicas, bene est.

If one says [if you say] this, it is well.

Si prohibita impune transcenderis, neque metus ultra neque pudor est. (TAC.)

If one oversteps [if you have overstepped] prohibitions with impunity, there is no fear or shame any more.

2. Supposition involving repeated action takes the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive in the condition, and the imperfect indicative in the consequence.

Erat Quinctius, si cederes, placabilis. (LIV.)

Whenever [if] you yielded, Quinctius was placable.

The subjunctive, present, imperfect, or perfect; the imperfect implying what cannot be.

Haud sciam an. (CIC.)

I should incline to think.

Vellem adesset M. Antonius. (CIC.)

Vellem = *ἔβουλόμην ἄν*.

I would have liked to have Mark Antony here.

68.

The so-called conditional relative sentence is formed when a relative word introduces the conditional clause, in any of its varieties.

A. Particular suppositions: —

1. *ἂ μὴ οἶδα, οὐδὲ οἶομαι εἶδέναι.* (PLATO.)
Whatever I do not know, [if I do not know a thing] I do not even think I know.
2. *οὐκ ἂν ἐπεχειροῦμεν πράττειν ἃ μὴ ὑπιστάμεθα.* (PLATO.)
We would not undertake to do what we did not understand.
3. *ὅταν μὴ σθένω, πεπαύσομαι.* (SOPH.)
Whenever I am not strong, I will cease.
4. *πεινῶν γάρ οἱ ἂν, ὅποτε βούλοιτο.* (XEN.)
If hungry, he would eat whenever he might wish.

B. General suppositions.

- ὅτε ἔξω τοῦ δεινοῦ γέγοντο, πολλοὶ αὐτὸν ἀπέλειπον.*
When [if ever] they got out of danger, many used to leave him. (XEN.)

69.

If a conditional relative clause is itself dependent on a conditional clause, it regularly takes by attraction the same mood as the leading clause.

1. *ἐάν τις, οἷ ἂν παρῶσι, τὰτα λέωσι, καλῶς ἔξει.*
If any who may be present say this, it will be well.
2. *εἴ τις, οἷ παρείησαν, τὰτα λέγοιεν, καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι.*
If any who might be present should say this, it would be well.
3. *εἴ τις, οἷ παρήσαν, τὰτα ἔλεξεν, καλῶς ἂν ἔσχεν.*
If any who were present had said this, it would have been well.

A variety of the conditional sentence is formed when pronouns or particles implying condition, proviso, concession, or comparison, introduce the conditional clause.

Errat longe qui credat [qui = si quis]. (TER.)

If any one believes [it], he widely errs

Quaecumque causa vos attulisset, laetarer.

Whatever cause might have brought you, I should be glad. (CIC.)

Oderint, dum metuant. (CIC.)

Let them hate, provided they fear.

Quamvis ipsi infantes sint. (CIC.)

However incapable of speaking they themselves may be.

REM. 1.—The subjunctive after *quasi*, and other particles of comparison, is a condition whose consequence is omitted.

Quid ego his testibus utor, quasi res dubia aut obscura sit? (CIC.)

Why do I use these witnesses, as [I should do] if the thing were doubtful or obscure?

REM. 2.—The primary tenses of the subjunctive regularly follow these particles, unless the connection requires the secondary.

A dependent clause essential to complete the meaning of a subjunctive clause, or an infinitive with accusative, takes the subjunctive.

Quae quidem mihi tam jucunda est, ut, quo propius ad mortem accedam, quasi terram videre videar. (CIC.)

Which, indeed, is so pleasant to me, that, the nearer I draw to death, I seem, as it were, to see the land.

70.

Particles signifying *until* or *before that* take (1) the indicative to express absolute time; but, (2) when denoting relative time, are followed by the subjunctive with *ἄν* after primary tenses, and the optative, generally without *ἄν*, after secondary tenses, or a preceding optative (cf. 69).

1. ταῦτα ἐποίουν μέχρι σκότος ἐγένετο. (XEN.)

2. μέχρι δ' ἂν ἐγὼ ἦκω, αἱ σπονδαὶ μενόντων. (XEN.)

But until I come, let the truce remain.

ὅποτε ὥρα εἴη ἀρόστου, ἀνέμενεν αὐτοῖς, ἔστε ἐμφάγοιέν τι. (XEN.)

Whenever it was breakfast-time, he used to wait for them until they took a bite.

71.

πρὶν, besides the constructions of Rule 70, may take the infinitive. In writers later than Homer this is the common construction after affirmative clauses.

διέβησαν πρὶν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀποκρίνασθαι. (XEN.)

They crossed before the others answered.

Particles signifying *when*, *before that*, or *until*, take (1) the indicative to express absolute time; but, (2) when denoting relative time, take the subjunctive. But clauses introduced by an *indefinite* "when [= if ever]" follow the rules for conditional sentences (cf. 66).

Cum occiditur Sex. Roscius, ibidem fuerunt servi. (CIC.)

At the killing of Sex. Roscius, the slaves were on the spot.

Cum servili bello premeretur, auxilium expetivit. (CIC.)

When she was burdened by the servile war, she earnestly sought aid.

Priusquam lucet, adsunt. (CIC.)

Before daybreak, they are present.

Priusquam incipias, consulto opus est.

Before you begin, deliberation is necessary. (SALL.)

Dum leges vigebant. (CIC.)

While the laws were effective.

Differant, dum defervescat ira. (CIC.)

Let them put it off till anger cools.

72.

Indirect quotation introduced by a primary tense requires no change from the direct form. After a secondary tense, all indicatives (except in suppositions contrary to reality, *cf.* 76), or subjunctives, may either be changed to the optative in the same tense, or remain unchanged.

βουλευόμεαι ὅπως σε ἀποδράω. (XEN.)

I am planning how I may escape you.

ἰπύρει ὅτι χρήσαιο τῷ πράγματι. (XEN.)

He was perplexed what to do with the thing.

εἶπεν ὅτι ἡ μὲν πόλις σφῶν τετερίχισται ἤδη. (THUC.)

He said that their city has its wall built already.

73.

REM.—When a subjunctive clause with *ἄν* is changed to the optative, *ἄν* is generally dropped; elsewhere *ἄν* is retained. *ἄν* is never used in the indirect discourse unless it would have stood in the direct.

74.

Indirect questions follow the same rule for moods and tenses as indirect quotation.

(*cf.* 72, examples 1 and 2.)

75.

Indirect quotation requires the principal verb of a declaratory sentence, or a question of appeal, to stand in the infinitive, and dependent verbs in the subjunctive. In other interrogative, and in imperative sentences, the principal verb must take the subjunctive.

Proponit: esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas plurimum valeat. (CAES.)

He explains, that there are a few whose influence is very powerful.

Quem ausurum Alexandro succedere? (Q. CURT.)

Who would venture to succeed Alexander? [A rhetorical question.]

Quid tandem vererentur? (CAES.)

What, pray, did they fear? [A simple inquiry.]

REM.—The subjunctive will take a primary or a secondary tense, according as the tense of the verb introducing the quotation is primary or secondary.

Indirect or dependent questions take the subjunctive.

Non video cur non audeam vobis dicere. (CIC.)

I do not see why I should not make bold to tell you.

Any dependent sentence, though not strictly interrogative, if introduced by an interrogative word, takes the subjunctive.

Quam sis audax omnes intellegere potuerunt.

How bold you are, all could have perceived.

(CIC.)

76.

In indirect quotation or question the imperfect and pluperfect indicative remain unchanged in all clauses, and the aorist indicative in dependent clauses after a secondary tense.

77.

Wish is expressed by the optative, but if the non-fulfilment of the wish is intimated, by the past tenses of the indicative with *εἴθε* or *εἰ γάρ*, or by the aorist *ᾤχελον* with an infinitive.

τούτους μὲν οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαιτο. (XEN.)

These may the gods requite.

εἴθ' εἴχες ᾧ τεκοῦσα, βελτίους γούνας. (EUR.)

Would you had had, O mother! a better mind.

εἴθε σοι, ᾧ Περικλεις, τότε συνεγενόμην. (XEN.)

Would I had then been with you, Pericles!

ᾤχελε μὲν Κύρος ζῆν. (XEN.)

Would that Cyrus were alive!

The imperfect and the aorist are distinguished here as in particular suppositions of the second form. (cf. 60.)

78.

Exhortation or deliberation are expressed by the first person of the subjunctive.

πειθώμεθα πάντες. (HOM.)

Let us all obey.

πῶς τίς τοι πρόφρων ἔπειν πείθηται Ἀχαιῶν; (HOM.)

How can any one of the Achaeans cordially hearken to your words?

Wish is expressed by the primary tenses of the subjunctive, but, if the non-fulfilment of the wish is intimated, by the secondary tenses of the subjunctive.

Sint beati. (CIC.)

May they be happy!

Ita vivam. (CIC.)

So may I live!

O utinam primis arsisset ignibus infans!

Would you had burned in that first fire in your infancy! (OVID.)

Amemus patriam. (CIC.)

Let us love our country.

Quid memorem Lapithas? (VER.)

Why should I mention the Lapithae?

[So, also, by the second person.] *Quid hoc homine faciat?* (CIC.)

What will you do with this man?

[23]

79.

Prohibition may be expressed by *μή* with the present imperative, for continued or repeated action, or with the second (sometimes the third) person of the aorist subjunctive for a single or a momentary act.

μηδεὶς ἐπολέει με βούλεσθαι ληθεῖν. (ISOC.)

Let no one suppose that I wish to be unnoticed.

μη κατὰ τοὺς νόμους δικάσῃτε. (DEM.)

Do not give judgment according to the laws.

80.

Emphatic denial is expressed either by the (aorist) subjunctive, or by the future indicative, preceded by *οὐ μή*.

οὐ μὴ πείθῃται. (SOPH.)

He will not obey.

81

All presents, futures, and perfects are primary tenses: all imperfects, pluperfects, and aorists are secondary tenses.

1. The primary tenses of the indicative are regularly followed by the subjunctive. *cf. examples under 51, 52, &c.*

2. The secondary tenses of the indicative are regularly followed by the optative. *cf. examples under 51, 52, &c.*

Exc. 1. — The historic present is generally construed as a secondary tense.

διαβάλλει τὸν Κύρον ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει αὐτῷ. (XEN.)

He falsely accuses [accused] Cyrus of plotting against him.

Prohibition may be expressed by *ne* with the imperative or the subjunctive, in either the second or third person.

Scribere ne pigresce. (CIC.)

Do not be slow in writing.

Ne audeant. (CIC.)

Let them not dare.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

All presents, futures, and perfects-definite are primary tenses: all imperfects, pluperfects, and perfects-indefinite (aorists) are secondary tenses.

1. If the principal verb is in a primary tense, the tense of the dependent verb must be primary. *cf. examples under 51, 52, &c.*

2. If the principal verb is in a secondary tense, the tense of the dependent verb must be secondary. *cf. examples under 51, 52, &c.*

Legatos mittunt ut pacem impetrarent. (CÆS.)

They send [sent] ambassadors to obtain peace.

Exc. 2. — The gnomic, or universal, aorist is construed as a primary tense.

ὅς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπείθεται, μάλα τ' ἔκλυον αὐτοῦ. (Hom.)

Whoever obeys the gods, they hearken also well to him.

Exc. 3. — In clauses denoting purpose, and in indirect discourse, the subjunctive may follow a secondary tense.

πλοῖα κατέκαυσεν ἵνα μὴ Κῦρος διαφῇ. (Xen.)

He burned the boats, that Cyrus might [may] not cross.

Exc. 2. — An imperfect subjunctive, frequently denoting a purpose or a continued past action, may follow a primary tense.

Ut satis esset praesidii provisum est. (Cic.)

Provision has been made that there should be sufficient protection.

Exc. 3. — In clauses denoting result, a present or perfect subjunctive may follow a secondary tense.

Factum est, ut plus quam collegae Miltiades valuerit. (Nep.)

It came to pass that Miltiades had more influence than his colleagues.

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