

# **CAPITA XXIX/XXX**

## **GRAMMAR**

**GERUND**

# GERUND

- The gerund is a verbal noun made by adding the following onto the stem
  - -ndi: genitive
  - -ndo: dative
  - -ndum: accusative
  - -ndo: ablative
- It is a second declension neuter noun declined *only* in the singular of the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative cases, since the infinitive is used in the nominative

# GERUND

	I	II	III	III-io	IV
	No Nominative (Use <i>infinitive</i> )				
gen. of ...	<u>amandi</u>	<u>videndi</u>	<u>ducendi</u>	<u>capiendi</u>	<u>sciendi</u>
dat. to ...	<u>amando</u>	<u>videndo</u>	<u>ducendo</u>	<u>capiendo</u>	<u>sciendo</u>
acc. ... (object)	<u>amandum</u>	<u>videndum</u>	<u>ducendum</u>	<u>capiendum</u>	<u>sciendum</u>
abl. by ...	<u>amando</u> <i>loving</i>	<u>videndo</u> <i>seeing</i>	<u>ducendo</u> <i>leading</i>	<u>capiendo</u> <i>taking</i>	<u>sciendo</u> <i>knowing</i>

# GERUNDS IN CONTEXT

- in casu Genitivo: **of \_\_\_\_\_ing**
- Exempla:
  - Pugandi causā venerunt.
    - *Quomodo dicitur?* **They came for the sake of fighting**
  - Puer tacite causā scribendi litteras sedet.
    - *Quomodo dicitur?* **The boy sits quietly for the sake of writing letters.**

# GERUNDS IN CONTEXT

- in casu Dativo: **to/for\_\_\_\_\_ing**
- Exempla:
  - Scribendo se dedit.
  - *Quomodo dicitur?* **He gave himself for writing**
  - Coliseum est locus pugando idoneus.
  - *Quomodo dicitur?* **The colosseum is the ideal place for fighting**

# GERUNDS IN CONTEXT

- in casu Accusativo: \_\_\_\_\_ing
- Exempla:
  - Peregrinatores ad abscedenum parant.
    - *Quomodo dicitur?* **The travelers prepared toward departing.**
  - Vos debetis se discendum.
  - *Quomodo dicitur?* **You all owe yourselves (toward) learning**

# GERUNDS IN CONTEXT

- in casu Ablativo: **from/with/by \_\_\_\_\_ing**
- Exempla:
  - Discimusne nos bono libro legendo?
  - *Quomodo dicitur?* **Have we learned a good book for reading?**



# GERUND

- A common usage of the gerund is the genitive used to complete an objective idea in such phrases as:
  - **ars aedificandī**      the art of building
  - **spēs effugiendī**      the hope of escaping
  - **facultās dīcendī**      opportunity of speaking

# GERUNDS

- Gerunds are verbal nouns.
- The gerund's meaning is:
  - always active
  - always in the present tense
  - always neuter in gender
  - always singular in number
  - and never appears in the nominative case.

# IMPERSONAL VERBS

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- Frequently, Latin uses the third person singular of certain verbs
- English uses some verbs impersonally, such as: “It is snowing”, “It behooves you to study hard before a big test”, etc.
  - It would sound silly to say “Herbert is snowing”, “Are you snowing today?”, or “Holy cow, we were really snowing yesterday!”; as a result, all impersonal verbs use the subject it.

# IMPERSONAL VERBS

■ oportet: it is necessary, it behooves

- The direct object of oportet takes the accusative case
- Anglice: *it behooves* X (accusative) to Y (infinitive)

■ Oportuit eum ligare in postem filum quod evolveretur.

*It is necessary for him to tie a string to the doorpost because it might unroll.*

# IMPERSONAL VERBS

- **licet:** it is permitted
  - The direct object of **licet** takes the dative case
  - Anglice: *it is permitted for X* (dative) *to Y* (infinitive)

- **Mihi lūdere licet.**

*it is permitted for me to play.*

- **Licetne mihi ire ad latrinam?**

*Is it permitted for me to go to the bathroom?*

# IMPERSONAL VERBS

- **libet:** it pleases
  - The direct object of **libet** takes the dative case
  - Anglice: *it pleases* X (dative) to Y (infinitive)

- **Mihi lūdere libet.**

**It pleases me to play**

- **Mihi facere pensum non libet.**

**It does not please me to do homework.**

# IMPERSONAL VERBS

- **placet:** it is pleasing
  - The direct object of **placet** takes the dative case
  - Anglice: *it is pleasing* to X (dative) to Y (infinitive)

- Respondēte, sī vōbīs placet\*.

Respond, if it is pleasing to you (pl.)

- *French, R.S.V.P.*



# REVIEW OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS

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- A relative pronoun introduces a subordinate clause and agrees with its antecedent
  - It relates (links) the subordinate to the word it refers in the main sentence
  - It gets its gender and number from the antecedent
  - It gets its case from its use in its own clause

# REVIEW OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS

## *singular*

Nom.	<b>qui</b>	<b>quae</b>	<b>quod</b>	who, that, what
Gen.	<b>cuius</b>	<b>cuius</b>	<b>cuius</b>	whose
Dat.	<b>cui</b>	<b>cui</b>	<b>cui</b>	to whom, for whom
Acc.	<b>quem</b>	<b>quam</b>	<b>quod</b>	whom, that, which
Abl.	<b>quo</b>	<b>qua</b>	<b>quo</b>	by whom, by which

## *plural*

Nom.	<b>qui</b>	<b>quae</b>	<b>quae</b>	who, that, what
Gen.	<b>quorum</b>	<b>quarum</b>	<b>quorum</b>	whose
Dat.	<b>quibus</b>	<b>quibus</b>	<b>quibus</b>	to whom, for whom
Acc.	<b>quos</b>	<b>quas</b>	<b>quae</b>	whom, that, which
Abl.	<b>quibus</b>	<b>quibus</b>	<b>quibus</b>	by whom, by which

# RELATIVE PRONOUNS

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- A relative clause is a subordinate clause that relates back to a noun in the main clause
  - Using the relative pronoun: qui, quae, quod (see Cap XVII) introduces this adjectival clause which describes a noun antecedent
    - Pāsiphaē, quae erat coniunx Mīnōis, taurum amāvit.
      - Pasiphae, *who* was the wife of Minos, loved a bull.
    - Taurus quem Neptunus Mīnōī dōnāverat erat pulcher.
      - The bull *which* Neptune had given to Minos was beautiful.
- Using the same relative pronoun, supply a subjunctive verb instead when expressing a less factual reference. Sometimes expresses the sort of person that the antecedent may or may not be



Femina, quae camina cantat, est alta.



Puellae, quae pilas niveas iacbant, nunc  
prope ignem sedent.



Senatores, quorum leges bene scribuntur, in  
foro dicebant.



Cantores, quorum lyrae sunt decoratae,  
concinunt.



Hic est mihi amicus, cui ego librum dedi.



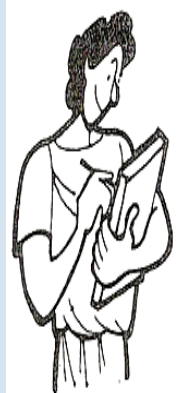
Athleta, cui spectatores clamores dant,  
celeriter currit.



Victor erat cursor, quem ego in cursu gaudeo.



Iulius, quem Germanus ad classem ducit, tacet.



Libri, quibus proci litteras amantes scribit, feminam dantur.



Fons, quo cursores aquam bibunt, erat frigidissimus.

# REVIEW OF DEPONENT VERBS



# REVIEW OF DEPONENT VERBS

- Deponent verbs look passive but are translated as if active
- Review the meanings of the following common deponents:

# REVIEW OF DEPONENT VERBS

arbitror, arbitrari, arbitratus sum

conor, conari, conatus sum

egredior, egredi, egressus sum

fateor, fateri, fassus sum

hortor, hortari, hortatus sum

loquor, loqui, locutus sum

molior, moliri, molitus sum

morior, mori, mortuus sum

nascor, nasci, natus sum

orior, oriri, ortus sum

patior, pati, passus sum

proficiscor, -ficisci, -fectus sum

rusticor, rusticari, rusticatus sum

sequor, sequi, secutus sum

utor, uti, usus sum

vereor, vereri, veritus sum

**to judge**

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**to try**

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**to set out, depart**

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**to confess**

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**to encourage**

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**to speak**

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**to struggle**

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**to die**

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**to be born**

---

**to rise**

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**to suffer, allow**

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**to set out**

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**to live in the country**

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**to follow**

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**to use**

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**to respect, fear**

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