LAT 102:

SYNTAX REVIEW

CH. 1-8

NOUNS

NOMINATIVE
Subject Nominative: *Fēmina* in viā ambulābat.
Predicate Nominative: *Rēgīna* fēmina est./*Multa* in terrā sunt pericula./ *Laeta* mihi vidēre.

GENITIVE
Genitive of Possession: Fīlius *rēgīnae* ad forum ibat.
Partitive Genitive: Multi *incolārum* nōn laborābunt. // Nihil *bonī* habēbitis.
Subjective Genitive: Magnum erat *malī* odium bonōrum.
Objective Genitive: Magnum erat populī odium *malōrum*.

DATIVE
Dative of Indirect Object (verbs of giving, showing, & telling): Agricola gladium *virō* dabat.
Dative of the Possessor: *Malō* est magna ira. // *Poētae* est sapientiae studium.
Dative of Reference: Vir *amīcīs* timet. // Servī sunt *dominīs* inimīcī. // Miserī *puellae* videntur incolae.
*Dative of Advantage: Poēta *fēminae* carmina scribēbat.
*Dative of Disadvantage: Semper *incolīs* dura est rēx.
Dative of Purpose: Militēs ad Crassum *auxiliō* missī sunt.
*Double Dative Construction (dat. of purpose + dat. of ref.): Tū *mihi curae* es.

ACCUSATIVE
Accusative, Direct Object: Puer *gladium* servīs dabit.
Predicate Accusative: *Patriam* īnsulam vocō. (also with the verbs *iubeō* and *habeō*)
Accusative of Place to Which with **ad** 'towards' or **in** 'into': Fēmina *ad agrum* īre iubētur. // In inimīcam terram eunt. // **but** *Athēnās* venītur. // *Rūs* agricolam mīsit.

ABLATIVE
Ablative of Means/Instrument: Vir puerōs *verbīs* movet.
Ablative of Accompaniment: *Cum filiō* ambulābō.
Ablative of Personal Agent: Dī *ā poētīs bonīs* laudantur.
Ablative of Manner: *Cum studiō* verba poētae cogitābō. // *Magnā curā* in viā ambulābō.
Ablative of Respect: Bonus *consiliō* erat Gracchus. // *Meā sententiā* tu es pulcher.
Ablative of Separation: Verba poētae populum *cūrīs* liberāvērunt.
Ablative of Cause: Dī multa mala ad incolās *invidiā* mittunt.
Ablative of Place from Which: *Ē patriā* discēdō. // **but** *Rōmā* abībis. (DIRT words)
Ablative of Place Where: *In urbe* erant. (Note: DIRT words use the Locative case. The following italicized phrase is found without a preposition: Milites *terrā marīque* errābant.)

VOCATIVE
Direct address: Iubēbisne, ō *domine*, servōs in agrōs īre?

LOCATIVE CASE
With DIRT words (*domus,* small islands, *rūs*, names of cities & towns):
Rūrī servī labōrant. // Māter cum filiō *Athēnīs* ambulābat. // Laetī *domī* eritis.

In **ALL CASES** a noun can also be placed in apposition with another:
APPOSITION: Rēgīna, *fēmina mala*, servōs laborāre iubēbat.

PRONOUNS

Note: 1. Pronouns can have all the syntactical functions of a noun.
          2. When used in an ablative of accompaniment the pronoun attaches itself to the word *cum*
               (e.g. *mēcum, tēcum, nōbiscum, vōbiscum*).

is, ea, id
Used as a 3rd person personal pronoun: *Eam* amō.
Used as a demonstrative adjective: *Eam* fēminam amō. // *Eī* bonō erat sapientia.

hic, *ille* (the latter, the former): Caesar et Cato apud senatum dīcere ausī sunt. *Hunc* magna pars laudant, odērunt *illum*.
ille can mean 'famous': Crassus *ille* multam pecūniam habēbat.
iste can mean 'contemptible': Verba *istius* cōnsulis mihi non placent.

ADJECTIVES

Attributive Adjective (an adjective that simply modifies its noun without the intervention of any verb):
Bonus vīr cum diligentiā ambulābit.
Predicate Adjective in the Nominative case: *Miserī* erant servī.
Predicate Adjective in the Accusative case: Liberōs iubēbunt esse *bonōs*.

Note: Adjectives and pronouns used *substantively* have the same function as nouns.

INFINITIVES (VERBAL NOUNS)

Complementary Infinitive: Poētas semper *laudāre* debēmus. // Rōmānōs superāre nōn poterunt.
Object infinitive: Agricola *laborāre* optat. // Rēgīna incolās prōvinciae gladiōs ex agrīs *movēre* iubet.
Subject Infinitive: Pulchrum et bonum est patriam *amāre*.

PARTICIPLES (VERBAL ADJECTIVES)

Attributive Participle modifying a noun: Servōs ā rege *captōs* vīdī.

SPECIAL CONSTRUCTIONS (Verbs)

sum as a copulative/linking verb: Miser erat malus.
sum meaning 'to exist': Erant nunc multī nautae in insulā.
iubeō + object infinitive (in active or passive) + subject in accusative:
Rēgīna populum cum inimīcīs pugnāre mox iubebit.
videor as passive of 'to see' with ablative of personal agent: Poēta ā puerīs vidētur. // *videor*
meaning 'to seem, to appear' with dat. of reference: Miser populō poēta vidētur.
habeō meaning 'to consider': Magnus poēta habēbātur.
debeō + complementary infinitive: Imperium tenēre in multīs terrīs debēmus.
debeō meaning 'to owe' + acc. d. o. + dat. ind. obj. : Poētae pecuniam debētis.
donō meaning 'to give' + acc. d. o. + dat. ind. obj.: Poētae pecuniam donāmus.
donō meaning 'to present, to reward' + acc. d. o. + abl. means: Poētam pecuniā donābunt.
pugnō + *cum* means 'to fight against someone': Magnī semper cum parvīs pugnābant.
meminī + objective genitive: Meministine urbis?
meminī + acc. dir. obj.: Carmen poētae meminerō.
petō meaning 'to seek something from someone' + acc.d.o + *ab/ā* with ablative: Puer pecūniam ā fratre petit.

petō meaning 'to attack' with acc. d.o.: Galatea mē mālō petit.
differō meaning 'to be different from someone in something' + *ab/ā* with ablative + ablative of respect: Tu ā mē ingeniō differs.

Verbs that take the **dative**:
pareō, *placeō* + dative

Idioms: *poenās dare* ('to pay the penalty')*; vēla dare* ('to set sail')*; causam agere* ('to plead a case')*; cōnsilium capere* ('to form a plan')*; bellum gerere* ('to wage war')*; sē ferre* ('to proceed [quickly]')*; age/agite* ('come on!')*; legem ferre* ('to pass a law')

Intransitive verbs can form an **Impersonal Passive**: *venītur, itum est*

Notes: 1. Remember that *sum, videor, habeō* can be used as copulative verbs, taking a predicate nominative.
  2. Remember that many verbs can have two or more different meanings (e.g. *habeō* means 'to have' but also 'to consider', *donō* means 'to give' but also to 'reward').
  3. Pay attention to the meaning and constructions of prepositions, such as *pro* (+ abl.).

INDEPENDENT USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE (SEE HANDOUT)

Hortatory/Jussive (including a Negative Command)
Potential
Optative

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

1) with the Indicative:

Temporal (*introduced by* **postquam** 'after'; **ut** 'when'; **ubi** 'when'): *Ut* poēta in forum vēnit, verba eius audīre optābam.

Causal (*introduced by* **quoniam** 'since' 'because'): *Vir poenās dabit quoniam populō mala fēcit.*

Comparative (*introduced by* **ut** 'as'; often with sīc in main clause): Ut virī laborant, sīc puerī.

Concessive (*introduced by* **etsi** 'although', **quamquam** 'although'): *Nautae, quamquam perīculum timent, vela dabunt.*

Relative Clauses (introduced by the relative pronoun ***qui***, ***quae***, ***quod***; the relative pronoun **must agree** in *gender* and *number* with its antecedent, but **not** in *case*)
--remember also:
  -indefinite/general antecedent: Quī mē ōdit meus inimīcus est.
  -the connective relative: Rex acer Rōmam vēnit. *Quem* quoniam timeō, ex urbe discēdam.
  -antecedent in or after the relative clause: Quam urbem hostēs cēpērunt, *hanc* līberāre dēbētis. // Quī nihil timent, eōs in bellum mīsī.

2) with the Indicative and Subjunctive:
Conditionals (*introduced by* **sī** 'if'; **nisi** 'if....not', 'unless') **(SEE HANDOUT)**
protasis: the *si*-clause ("if" clause) // *apodosis*: the main clause ("then" clause)