

# LATIN SYNTAX GUIDE

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# LATIN SYNTAX GUIDE

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From *quis* or *qui*: *aliquis, quicumque, quidam, quilibet, quisnam, quisquam, quisque, quisquis, quivis.*

From *uter*: *neuter, utercumque, uterlibet, uterque, utervis, alteruter.*



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Demonstrative: *hic, haec, hoc; ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud*.

Intensive: *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*.

Relative: *qui, quae, quod*.

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*ante, apud, ad, adversum, circum, cis (citra), ob, trans, secundum, penes, prope, per, post*, and all in *-ā* and *-ter*.

13.3 Taking ablative

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**14.722** Present Perfect: Wish **that something prove already true.**

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**16.141** In Passive ('Second') Periphrastic **A** 196; **H** 868-9; 878-84; **W** 204

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**Acc:** *ad urbes delendas = ad urbes delendum*

**Abl:** *de quaerenda pecunia - de quaerendo pecuniam*

**Genitive:** *navium parandarum causa = causa parandi naves*

**Dative:** *pecori alendo = alendo pecus*

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(b) with **ablative**:

(c) **without completion** to indicate a high degree.

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19.112 Disjunctive Conjunctions: *sed, nec, neque, aut*

19.113 Relative Pronoun used with conjunctive force. A308f W230(6)

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19.121 To conjoin parts of a compound subject or a compound predicate:

19.122 To conjoin adjectives, adverbs, or prepositional phrases:

19.123 To conjoin parts of object of prepositional phrase:

19.124 To conjoin sentences (clauses), causing a **compound** sentence:

### 19.2 Subordinating Conjunction, causing a **complex** sentence:

*quod, quia, cum,*

*quoniam, quotiens, quotienscumque, quam, quamquam,*

*quamvis, tamquam*

*antequam, priusquam, postea quam, postquam, ubi, ut*

*uti, ut, quominus, quin*

*dum, donec, quoad, quamdiu, si*

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**20.1** Coordination (Parataxis)

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*quod, quia, cum, uti, ut, quominus, quin  
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dum, donec, quoad, quamdiu, si  
antequam, priusquam, postea quam, postquam, ubi, ut*

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**22.21** Pronoun: *qui, quae, quod*

**22.22** Adjective: *qui, quae, quod*

**22.23** Adverb

**22.231** Place: *ubi, quo, unde*

**22.232** Time: *quando (cum), quotiens*

**22.233** Way: *qua*

**22.234** Manner: *uti, ut*

**22.235** Degree: *quam*

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**22.32** Adjective: *qui, quae, quod*

**22.33** Adverb

**22.331** Place: *ubi, quo, unde*

**22.332** Time: *quando (cum), quotiens*

**22.333** Way: *qua*

**22.334** Manner: *uti, ut*

**22.335** Degree: *quam*

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**24.622** Restrictive Clause

- 24.7** Temporal Clause (conjunctions other than *cum*) **A**541; **H**556-7; **W**214
- 24.71** Time **after** which: *post(ea)quam, ubi*, etc. w. indic. **A**543; **H**558; **W**215
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- 24.82** With Subjunctive **A**549
- 24.821** Circumstantial, 'while' **H** 561
- 24.822** Causal (Aiding Circumstance), 'since', 'because' **H**578.
- 24.823** Concessive (Opposing Circumstance), 'although', 'while' **H**596.
- 24.9** Other Causal and Concessive Clauses
- 24.91** Mood: ind. = Fact; Subj. = Belief/Supposition **H**572-3; **W**240
- 24.92** Conjunction
- 24.921** Causal: **A**539-40; **H**577, 579; **W**241-3.  
*quod, quia, quoniam, quando, quandoquidem, siquidem.*
- 24.922** Concessive: **A**526-7; **H**598; **W**244-9.  
*etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, quamquam, quamvis* (w/ subj.), *licet* (w/ subj.)

## Conditionals

### 25. *Si* Clause (Conditional, Hypothetical) **A** 511; **W** 191-200

#### 25.1 Parts of Conditional Sentence **A** 512

25.11 Protasis, Hypothesis, Condition: 'if' Clause.

25.12 Apodosis: Main Clause

#### 25.2 General Division: Open, Unreal, Ideal

Open particular conditions are present (25.31), past (25.32), or future (25.33).

Open general conditions may be present (25.41) or past (25.42).

Unreal conditions may be present (25.51) or past (25.52).

Ideal conditions are all future (25.53).

#### 25.3 Open Particular Conditions: Indicative Protasis **A** 514-5; **H** 581; **W** 194

25.31 Open Particular Present

25.32 Open Particular Past

25.33 Open Particular Future (Future More Vivid) **A** 516

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25.42 Past: Past Progressive or Perfect in protasis, Past Prog. in apodosis

25.43 Second Person Present Subjunctive in protasis of Op. Gen. Pres. **W** 195

25.44 Frequentative Subjunctive in protasis of Open General Past **W** 196

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25.52 Past Counterfactual: Both in Past Perf. Subj. **A** 517; **H** 583

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### 26.1 Direct

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**26.12** with *dico, loquor, aio, respondeo, exclamo* **W** 264

### 26.2 Indirect

**26.21** Indirect Discourse (Oblique Report) **A** 577-90; **H** 663-76 **W** 29-32

**26.211** Accusative-Infinitive Construction

**26.212** Governed by *quod* meaning 'that'.

**26.213** Governed by *quia, quoniam, quomodo, quemadmodum*.

**26.214** Subordinate Clause regularly takes subjunctive.

**26.22** Indirect Question regularly uses subjunctive **A** 573-6; **H** 660-2

## 27. Sequence of Tenses (Tense of the **Subjunctive** Subordinate Clause)

- a) Distinguish primary and historical tenses in 'main' clause.
- b) Present subj. depends on primary tense and past subj. on historical tense.
- c) Progressive: action incomplete at the time of the main verb  
Perfect aspect: action complete at the time of the main verb.  
Future Participle w/ subj. of *sum*, *esse* to make clear action not begun.

### 27.1 Distinction of Tenses **A** 482; **H** 524

#### **Primary** tenses:

- (a) Present or Future Progressive Indicative
- (b) Present Perfect Indicative with Present Force **A** 485a
- (c) Present Progressive Subjunctive
- (d) Present (or Future) Imperative

#### **Secondary** or '**historical**' tenses:

- (a) Past Progressive or Perfect Indicative
- (b) Present Perfect Indicative with Past Force
- (c) Past Progressive Subjunctive
- (d) Past Perfect Subjunctive
- (e) Historical Infinitive

### 27.2 Sequence After Primary Tenses **A** 483-5; **H** 525, 527-30

**27.21 Progressive** Representing Action Incomplete at Time of Primary Tense

**27.22 Perfect** for Action Completed at Time of Primary Tense

**27.23 Future Participle** with *sim*, *sis*, etc. for action not then begun.

### 27.3 Sequence After Secondary Tenses **H** 526, 531-4

**27.31 Progressive** for Action Incomplete at Time of Main Verb

**27.32 Perfect** for Action Completed at Time of Main Verb

**27.321** Exception with Result (Consecutive) Clauses **W**162

**27.33 Future Participle** with *essem*, *esses*, etc. for action not then begun.



# LATIN SYNTAX GUIDE

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