

## PART III.

### PARTICLES.

139. Particles are the four Parts of Speech that do not admit of inflection; *viz.* Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections.

#### ADVERBS.

140. Adverbs denote manner, place, time, or degree. Most adverbs are in origin case-forms which have become stereotyped by usage. The common adverbial terminations have already been given above (§ 76). The following TABLE OF CORRELATIVES is important:—

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE.	DEMONSTRATIVE.	INDEFINITE.
ubi, <i>where; where?</i>	hīc, <i>here.</i> ibi, illīc, istīc, <i>there.</i>	alicubi, ūsquam, ūs- pīam, <i>somewhere.</i>
quō, <i>whither; whither?</i>	hūc, <i>hither.</i> eō, istūc, illūc, <i>thither.</i>	aliquō, <i>to some place.</i>
unde, <i>whence; whence?</i>	hinc, <i>hence.</i> inde, istinc, illinc, <i>thence.</i>	alicunde, <i>from some- where.</i>
quā, <i>where; where?</i>	hāc, <i>by this way.</i> eā, istāc, illāc, <i>by that way.</i>	aliquā, <i>by some way.</i>
cum, <i>when.</i>	nunc, <i>now.</i>	aliquandō, umquam, <i>sometime, ever.</i>
quandō, <i>when?</i>	tum, tunc, <i>then.</i>	aliquotiēns, <i>some number of times.</i>
quotiēns, <i>as often as; how often?</i>	totiēns, <i>so often.</i>	
quam, <i>as much as; how much?</i>	tam, <i>so much.</i>	aliquantum, <i>somewhat.</i>

## PREPOSITIONS.

141. Prepositions show relations of words. The following Prepositions govern the Accusative:—

<i>ad</i> , to.	<i>contrā</i> , against.	<i>post</i> , after.
<i>adversus</i> , against.	<i>ergā</i> , toward.	<i>praeter</i> , past.
<i>adversum</i> , toward, against.	<i>extrā</i> , outside.	<i>prope</i> , near.
<i>ante</i> , before.	<i>īnfrā</i> , below.	<i>propter</i> , on account of.
<i>apud</i> , with, near.	<i>inter</i> , between.	<i>secundum</i> , after.
<i>circā</i> , around.	<i>intrā</i> , within.	<i>subter</i> , beneath.
<i>circiter</i> , about.	<i>jūxtā</i> , near.	<i>super</i> , over.
<i>circum</i> , around.	<i>ob</i> , on account of.	<i>suprā</i> , above.
<i>cis</i> , this side of.	<i>penes</i> , in the hands of.	<i>trāns</i> , across.
<i>citrā</i> , this side of.	<i>per</i> , through.	<i>ultrā</i> , beyond.
	<i>pōne</i> , behind.	<i>versus</i> , toward.

1. *Ūsque* is often prefixed to *ad*, in the sense of *even*; as,—  
*ūsque ad urbem*, even to the city.

2. *Versus* always follows its case; as,—  
*Rōmam versus*, toward Rome.

It may be combined with a preceding Preposition; as,—  
*ad urbem versus*, toward the city.

3. Like *prope*, the Comparatives *propior*, *propius*, and the Superlatives *proximus*, *proximē*, sometimes govern the Accusative; as,—  
*Ubī proximē Rhēnum incolunt*, the *Ubii* dwell next to the Rhine;  
*propius castra hostium*, nearer the camp of the enemy.

142. The following Prepositions govern the Ablative:—

<i>ā</i> , ab, abs, from, by.	<i>cum</i> , with.	<i>prō</i> , in front of,
<i>absque</i> , without.	<i>dē</i> , from, concerning.	for.
<i>cōram</i> , in the presence of.	<i>ē</i> , ex, from, out of.	<i>sine</i> , without.
	<i>prae</i> , before.	<i>tenus</i> , up to.

1. *Ā*, ab, abs. Before vowels or *h*, *ab* must be used; before consonants we find sometimes *ā*, sometimes *ab* (the latter usually not before the labials *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*, *m*; nor before *c*, *g*, *q*, or *t*); *abs* occurs only before *tē*, and *ā* is admissible even there.

2. *Ē*, ex. Before vowels or *h*, *ex* must be used; before consonants, we find sometimes *ē*, sometimes *ex*.

3. **Tenus** regularly follows its case, as **pectoribus tenus**, *up to the breast*. It sometimes governs the Genitive, as **labrōrum tenus**, *as far as the lips*.

4. **Cum** is appended to the Pronouns of the First and Second Persons, and to the Reflexive Pronoun; usually also to the Relative and Interrogative. Thus:—

mēcum	nōbīscum	quōcum <i>or</i> cum'quō
tēcum	vōbīscum	quācum <i>or</i> cum'quā
sēcum		quibuscum <i>or</i> cum'quibus

On quīcum, see § 89, Footnote 1.

143. Two Prepositions, **in**, *in, into*, and **sub**, *under*, govern both the Accusative and the Ablative. With the Accusative they denote **motion**; with the Ablative, **rest**; as,—

**in urbem**, *into the city*;      **in urbe**, *in the city*.

1. **Subter** and **super** are also occasionally construed with the Ablative.

#### 144. RELATION OF ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONS.

1. Prepositions were originally Adverbs, and many of them still retain their adverbial meaning; as, **post**, *afterwards*; **ante**, *previously*; **contrā**, *on the other hand, etc.*

2. Conversely several words, usually adverbs, are occasionally employed as prepositions; as,—

**clam**, **prīdīē**, with the Accusative.

**procul**, **simul**, **palam**, with the Ablative.

3. **Anástrophe**. A Preposition sometimes follows its case. This is called **Anástrophe**; as,—

**eī**, **quōs inter erat**, *those among whom he was*.

**Anastrophe** occurs chiefly with dissyllabic prepositions.

#### CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS.

145. 1. Conjunctions are used to connect ideas. For **Coördinate Conjunctions**, see §§ 341 ff. **Subordinate Conjunctions** are treated in connection with **Subordinate Clauses**.

2. **Interjections** express emotion. Thus:—

1. Surprise; as, **ēn**, **ecce**, **ō**.

2. Joy; as, **iō**, **euoe**.

3. Sorrow and Pain; as, **heu**, **ēheu**, **vae**, **prō**.

4. Calling; as, **heus**, **eho**.