

RULES OF SYNTAX.

1. The subject of the verb stands in the nominative.
2. The object of the verb stands in the accusative.
3. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person.
4. A predicate noun agrees with its subject in case.
5. An appositive agrees in case with the word which it explains.
6. An adjective agrees with the noun which it limits in gender, number, and case.
7. The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person, but its case is determined by its construction in the clause in which it stands.
8. Many verbs of *making, choosing, calling, showing, and the like*, take two accusatives, ⁽¹⁾one the direct object, the ⁽²⁾other a predicate accusative (294). *urbem Romam vocant*
9. Some verbs of *asking, demanding, teaching, etc.*, take two accusatives, one of the person, the other of the thing (299).
10. Transitive compounds of trāns may take two accusatives, one depending upon the verb, the other upon the preposition (300).
11. Duration of time and extent of space are denoted by the accusative (301).
12. The accusative of limit of motion is used with names of towns, and with domum, domōs, and rūs (302).
13. The accusative and ablative are used with prepositions.
14. The dative is the case of the indirect object (306, 1).
15. The dative is used with many verbs signifying *favor, help, injure, please, displease, trust, distrust, command, obey, serve, resist, indulge, spare, pardon, envy, threaten, believe, persuade*, and the like (306, 2). *credite mihi*

16. The dative is used with many verbs compounded with the prepositions **ad**, **ante**, **circum**, **com-** (**cōn-**), **in**, **inter**, **ob**, **post**, **prae**, **prō**, **sub**, **super** (306, 3).
17. The dative of agency is used with the *gērundive* (311).
18. The dative of possession is used with the verb **sum** (312).
19. The dative of purpose or tendency denotes the end toward which an action is directed or for which something exists (313).
20. The dative is used with adjectives signifying *friendly*, *unfriendly*, *similar*, *dissimilar*, *equal*, *near*, *related to*, *suitable*, etc. (314).
21. A noun used to complete the meaning of another noun is put in the genitive (318).
22. The genitive of possession denotes ownership (319).
23. The subjective genitive denotes the person who makes or produces something, or who has a feeling (320).
24. The objective genitive denotes the object of an action or feeling (321).
25. The genitive of the whole denotes the whole of which a part is taken (322).
26. The genitive modified by an adjective is used to denote quality (323).
27. The genitive is used with adjectives signifying *desire*, *knowledge*, *memory*, *participation*, *power*, *fulness*, and their opposites (328).
28. The genitive is used with **memini**, **reminiscor** ('I remember'), and with **obliscor** ('I forget') (329).
29. The impersonals **puđet** ('it shames') and **paenitet** ('it causes regret') take the accusative of the person affected, along with the genitive of the object toward which the feeling is directed (330).
30. With **interest**, the person or thing concerned is denoted by the genitive (331).
31. The ablative of separation is construed sometimes with, sometimes without, a preposition (337).
32. The ablative accompanied by **ā** (**ab**) is used with passive verbs to denote the personal agent (338).

33. The ablative is used with comparatives in the sense of 'than' (339).
34. The ablative is used to denote means or instrument (344).
35. The ablative is used to denote cause (345).
36. The ablative modified by an adjective is used to denote manner (346).
37. The ablative with *cum* is used to denote accompaniment (350).
38. The ablative is used with comparatives and words involving comparison to denote the degree of difference (351).
39. The ablative modified by an adjective is used to denote quality (352).
40. The ablative of price is used with verbs of *buying* and *selling* (353).
41. The ablative of specification is used to denote that in respect to which something is, or is done (354).
42. The ablative absolute is grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence. It generally consists of a noun or pronoun limited by a participle (359).
43. Place where is regularly denoted by the ablative with the preposition *in* (363).
44. Place from which is regularly denoted by the ablative with *ā* (*ab*), *dē*, or *ex* (364).
45. The ablative is used to denote the time at which or within which (365).
46. The hortatory subjunctive expresses an exhortation (388).
47. The jussive subjunctive expresses a command (389).
48. The optative subjunctive expresses a wish (393).
49. The potential subjunctive expresses the ideas conveyed by the English auxiliaries should, would (394).
50. The imperative is used in commands, admonitions, and entreaties (395).
51. The subjunctive with *ut*, *nē*, and *quō* is used to denote purpose (400).
52. By the sequence of tenses principal tenses of the indica-

- tive are followed by principal tenses of the subjunctive; historical by historical (401).
53. A relative clause used to express some characteristic of an indefinite or general antecedent is called a clause of characteristic and stands in the subjunctive (405).
 54. The subjunctive with **ut**, **ut nōn**, is used to denote result (406).
 55. Causal clauses introduced by **quod** and **quia** take the indicative when the reason is that of the writer or speaker; the subjunctive, when the reason is viewed as that of another (407).
 56. Cum causal takes the subjunctive (407, 2).
 57. **Postquam**, 'after'; **ut**, **ubi**, 'when'; **simul ac**, 'as soon as,' referring to a single past act, take the perfect indicative (412).
 58. Cum temporal referring to the past takes the indicative to denote the point of time at which something occurs; the subjunctive to denote the situation or circumstances under which something occurs (413).
 59. Cum temporal referring to the present or future takes the indicative (414).
 60. **Dum**, 'while,' takes the present indicative with the force of an imperfect (418, 1).
 61. **Dum** and **dōnec**, 'as long as,' take the indicative (418, 2).
 62. **Dum**, 'until,' takes the indicative to denote an actual fact; the subjunctive to denote expectancy (418, 3).
 63. The subjunctive with **ut** and **nē** is used in substantive clauses developed from the volitive after verbs signifying to *admonish*, *request*, *command*, *grant*, *resolve*, and the like (424).
 64. The subjunctive with **nē**, **quōminus**, and **quān** is used in substantive clauses after verbs of *hindering* (425).
 65. The subjunctive with **ut** and **nē** is used in substantive clauses developed from the optative (429).
 66. The subjunctive with **ut** and **ut nōn** is used in substantive clauses of result (430).

67. The subjunctive is used in indirect questions after verbs of *asking, inquiring,* and the like (431).
68. In simple conditions the indicative is used in both protasis and apodosis (438).
69. In 'should' . . . 'would' conditions the subjunctive, present or perfect, is used in both protasis and apodosis (439).
70. In conditions contrary to fact the subjunctive is used in both protasis and apodosis, the imperfect referring to present time, the pluperfect to past (440).
71. Quamquam, 'although,' is followed by the indicative (441, 1).
72. Cum, 'although,' is followed by the subjunctive (441, 2).
73. Declarative sentences, upon becoming indirect, change their main verb to the infinitive with subject accusative, while all subordinate clauses take the subjunctive (446).
74. The tenses of the infinitive denote time, not absolutely, but with reference to the verb on which they depend (447).
75. The infinitive without subject accusative is used as the subject of *est* and various impersonal verbs (453).
76. The infinitive without subject accusative is used as the object of many verbs (454).
77. The infinitive with subject accusative is used as the subject of *est* and various impersonal verbs (455).
78. The infinitive with subject accusative is used as the object of many verbs (456).
79. The tenses of the participle express time, not absolutely, but with reference to the verb on which the participle depends (460).
80. Instead of the gerund with a direct object, another construction is commoner. This consists in putting the direct object in the case of the gerund, and using the gerundive in agreement with it. This is called the gerundive construction (466).
81. The supine in *-um* is used after verbs of motion to express purpose (467).



CAESAR (Capitoline Museum).