How to Write a Latin Sentence

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APPLIED GRAMMAR

By

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LATIN ORDER OF TRANSLATION

[1]

Word Order within Clauses: [but this normal order may be constantly varied for emphasis by putting emphatic words either first or last in the sentence.]

[2]
Dependent Clauses: [when the subjects of the Main and of the Dependent Clauses are different persons or things]: but if the subjects are the same, Dependent Clauses usually follow the subject of the Main Clause.

[A] Conjunction [if any], see 53: Relative [if any], see 22: Interrogative [if any], 24

[1] Subject Nominative [with modifying Adjectives; Genitives; and Relative Clauses]; or Appositives [“as”]. 27
Participles Nominative [if any]: -“ing”: “having-verb-ed”: “verb-ed”:
see 36. [Preceded by their prepositional phrases, Object Accus., Object Infin.
-Adverbs, etc].

Dependent Clauses: “When, since, etc.-when the subject of the Dependent
Clauses and the Main Clause are the same”-[but if the subjects differ, Dependent
Clauses usually precede the main clause].

[5] Prepositional Phrases: Ablatives, Adverbial Accusatives [“for, during,
to”]-with names of towns]. See 37.

[5] Indirect Object [“to, for, as-an aid, etc.”]: Not used after verbs of motion. See 39.

Predicate Nominative: [Noun: or Adjective agreeing with the subject]. 40.
[with est, sunt, erat, erit, fuit, etc.: videntur [seem]: fit [become]: certior fit [is in-
formed]: and many passive verbs.]

[4] Participles Accusative [preceded by their Prep. Phrases, Object, etc.]: see 36.
object-adverbs, etc.]: see 10.

[2] Verbs: [but sum, est, sunt: erat, erit, fuit, etc., may stand where found in English].
See 44.

Questions: “from-verb-ing-clauses.” See 5 or 6.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

1st.: silva, -ae, -ae, -am, -long-a: -ae-arum, -is, -as, -is. [Romae]: -locat.
2nd. hortus, -i, -o, -um, -o: -i, -orum, -is, -os, -is [Marce].
pilum, -i, -o, -um, -o: -a, -orum, -is, -a, -is [Neuter].
3rd.: dux, ducis, -i, -em, -e [i]: -es, -um [-ium], -ibus, -es [-is], -ibus,
maria, -ium, -ibus, -ia, -ibus [Neuter].
maior, maioris, maiori, etc. [Masc. or Fem.]: maius, maioris, -ori, maius,
etc. [Neuter].
iens, euntis, eunti, etc., [going] Masc. or Fem.]: ienis, euntis, -nti, iens, etc.
4th: lacus, long-us, -ui [u], -um, -u: -long-us, uum, -ibus, long -us, -ibus
cornu, long-us, -u, -u, -u: -ua, -uum, -ibus, -ua, -ibus.
5th.: res, rei, rei, rem, re: res, rerum, rebus, res, rebus.
HOW TO WRITE A LATIN SENTENCE: Summary.


Word Order within Clauses: [but this normal order may be constantly varied for emphasis by putting emphatic words either first of last in the sentence.]

[4] Dependent Clauses: whenever the subjects differ from subject of main clause.


   If third declension: Is it an i-stem noun? 28.

Adjectives: 29-34.
   [2] Principal parts and declension of the adjective.

"his or their [own] men or things", referring to the subject: suus, sua, suum.
[b] but when used in a Dependent Clause to refer to the subject of the Main Clause [as Indirect Reflexive], if the meaning of suus would be doubtful, use ipsius, ipsorum.

"his or their"—not referring to the subject: eius [his]: eorum [their].
   [unless deponent: -Perf. Part. Pass. in Ablative Absolute]
   [as in Nominative, etc.] 36
   "having-been-vb.-ed": or "verb-ed": Perf. Part. Pass.

Dependent Clauses: [1] "When, because, etc." [if the subjects of both clauses are the same.]

   [but phrases are often placed elsewhere for emphasis.] 37. Dates 38.


[3] Object Accusative [followed by modifiers] first asking:

Unless passive verb, should English verb or its Latin equivalent be used
with some case other than Accus.? [1] Dat. "favor, help, etc.; ad, ante, etc. 40
   [2] Ablat. "utor, potior, etc., lack. 40
   [3] Gen.: "remember, etc.; impersonal [it] vbs. ["It repents, pities, etc."] 40
   [4] Nom.: sum, est, videor [etc.] 40

Participles Accus.: [-ing] [Pres. or Perf.]: -ed [Perf. Part. Pass.]: 36
   [preceded by their Prep. phrases-Obj.-Obj. Infin. -Adv., etc.]
See Participles Nom. above or 36.
[Who, which [or when since, etc., clauses whenever the subject is "he, they"]
   with a passive verb [or active deponent]: Use Perf. Part. Pass. modifying antecedent of "who", etc.
Infinitive Object: Is the English verb followed by an English Infinitive? [to-vb.]

If not: See Adverbs below.
First-Year Latin Students: If you have already written [3] the Object Accusative [in reality Subject Accusative of the Infinitive [to-vb.] ; next write the Object Accus. of the Infinitive [if it has an object]; and the adverbs [5] [if any]; then [4 or 5] the Latin Infinitive [to-verb], usually present tense [the second principal part.]

Adverbs [-ly], etc.: In Latin 2nd Declen.-long-e; 3rd-ter; or Neuter Accus. of Adject.


Is the English verb followed by a

“that-clause” If so: see 6 below or

“Who, which, what: whether, whither: how, when, where, why, etc. Indirect Question Subjunctive : Combined Test: See 9 below or 24.

“from-verb-ing”: 5

“FROM-VERB-ING” : Noun Object Clause of Purpose: quominus, ne, quin.

[1] Use prohibeo, prevent, or impedio, hinder: preceded by Accus. and Infin. [Object Infin.] or

[2] After hinder, prevent, hold, restrain, keep, check, etc.—quominus or ne-Subjunc. [English Object becomes Latin Subject] Double Test 7 below. Object Clause of Purpose.

after “not hinder, not prevent, not hold, etc.” : quominus, or quin-Subjunc. See 7. Object Clause of Purpose.

[except prohibeo, impedio, preceded by Accus. and Infin.]
6 THAT-CLAUSE TESTS: "Is the that-clause used--

[1] After Impersonal [it] Verbs:
   [1] It happens, is added, etc.: 11 ut, ut non Subjunc. See Double Test 7 below.
   Result Clause used as Subject.
   [2] Other "it-verbs": followed by Accus. and Infin. [usually Pres.]
      Infinitive Clause used as Subject. 10-5.
   Note: "It is permitted or may" [licet] may take either the Dative or the Accus. with the
   Infin. or the Infin. alone: or the subjunctive [without ut but with ne.]
   "It is necessary" [oportet] nescesse esse may take the Accus. and Infin. or the Infin.
   alone: or the subjunctive without ut.

   [1] order or command, persuade, etc. 13-Dat.-ut, ne-neve:-Subjunc. See Double Test 7;
      except iubeo-Infin.: vetare-Infin.
      Object Clause of Indirect Command [or Purpose].
   [2] fece,-that, ne: that not, ut:-Subjunc. See Double Test 7. "not fear that not:-ne
      non.' Object Clause of Purpose [or Indirect Wish.] ["fear to"-Infin.]
      Object Clause of Purpose [Deliberative Subjunc.]
   [4] decide, determine, resolve, decree, etc. [when subjects differ]-ut, ne: See 7.
      Object Clause of Purpose [or Indirect Command.]
   Note: With "decide, determine, etc." when the subjects of both the main verb and the
   verb of desiring are the same ["He decided to"-vb., or "He decided that he-vb"]: use
   Infin. without subject Accus. But if the subjects differ ["He decided that
   they-vb."]: use ut, ne-Subjunc. So also nitor, niti [strive] and temptare [try].
   [5] wish, patior, sinere, cogere, conor, etc.: preceded by Accus. and Infin. [Usually
      Pres.]. 10
      Object Infin. Clause with Subject Accus.
   [6] Other "brain and sense action verbs": 14 Unless a short clause:
      Test and write the main verb first: then apply Triple Test 8, and write--
      Indirect Statement Infinitive Object Clause.
      Object Result Clause.

   [1] ut, ne-neve:-Subjunc.: See Double Test 7 or 16.
      Adverbial Clause of Purpose.
   [4] Meaning "so-or-such-that": [answering "With what result."]
      Adverbial Result Clause.
      Noun Clause of Fact used as Object, etc.
   [6] In opposition with a noun or "this, these":
      Usually Subject Accus. and Infin. [often-ut, ne; quod, ut non].
      "that" when equivalent to who, which: with a definite antecedent: expressed by
      qui, quae, quod and Indicative: Additional Relative Clause.
      With an indefinite antecedent: expressed by qui, quae, quod and Subjunctive:
      Relative Clause of Characteristic.
      Provided that: [not-ne]: Dum, dummodo, modo:-Subjunctive: Double Test; see 7
      Granted that: [not-ne]: No conjunction:-Subjunctive Pres. or Perf. [Concessive
      Subjunctive]
DOUBLE TEST: for “subjunctive.”  [ut, ne; ut non; quin; quominus, etc.]
1. Is [main verb] Primary [Pres.; Fut.; Fut. Perf.].
   or Secondary  [Imperf.; Perf.; Pluperf.; Perf. Infin.
   or Perf. Subjunctive].
2. Is [dependent vb.] incomplete at time of [main vb.]?
   or completed before [main verb]?
3. Write P. Pres. [Incomplete]; S.—Imperf. [Incomplete].
   [in Result Clause often Perfect Subjunctive]
   Perf. [Completed]; Pluperf., [Completed].
4. Write dependent clauses [within the subjunctive clause] in the
   subjunctive [by attraction].

Violations of the Rule for Tense Sequence:
1. The Perfect Infinitive or Perfect Subjunctive, since they denote action completed
   before the main verb, may [but do not always] take the secondary sequence,
   even when the main verb on which Infinitive or Subjunctive depends is Primary.
2. Perfect Subjunctive in Result Clauses [ut, ut non-so that-subject—has or have-vb”]
   after a secondary main verb denotes the “Actual Result”; while the Imperfect
   Subjunctive denotes the “Natural Result.”
3. The Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive after a primary main verb is used in
   the si clause of a Contrary to Fact Condition.
4. The Perfect Indic. usually takes Secondary sequence like any past verb: but
   sometimes [when meaning “has, have”], the Pres. Perf. may take Primary
   sequence. [Since the action, though begun in the past, was not completed till
   the present.]

TRIPLE TEST: [for Indirect Statement Infin.]
1. Is [“that-clause-verb.”] going on at time of [main verb]
   completed before [main verb]  Present Infin. See II
   future to [following] main verb  Perfect Infin. See II.

II. Omit “that” and write: Subject Accusative or
   [he-id; or se if “he” refers to subject of main verb.]
   [it-id, or if passive intransitive verb used impersonally, use no Latin word [-um,
   it-amatum esse, etc.]
   [they-eos, or se if “they” refers to the subject.]

   Active
   Pres. Inf.:   ama re [was, were, vb.-ing]; amari [regi] [was, were being vb.]
   Perf. Inf.:   ama visse [had, has vb.]
   Fut. Inf.:   Act. ama turum, am, am esse [would, will vb.]

   Passive
   or amaturn fuisse [would, would have]
   [conclusion of active contrary to fact condition.]
   futurum esse [frcr] ut-pass. subjunctive; that [the result]
   would, will be that—[2] that [subj.] would be or will be-vb.
   or futurum esse ut—pass. imperf. subjunctive
   that [subject] would be or would have been-vb.
   [conclusion of pass. contrary to fact condition.]
   pass. Periphrast: amandum, am, am esse [had, has to be, must be—by-dat. ought to be—by-dat.]
   If active in English [has to, must, ought] See 47

Write Dependent Clauses in Indirect Statement in Subjunctive
   Perfect Infinitive or Subjunctive is usually followed by Secondary sequence [even
   when main verb is primary]. [Double Test: See 7]
COMBINED TEST: [for Indirect Question Subjunctive and "non dubitat quin"].

[1] Is-main verb-Primary or Secondary?
If Fut.: Use Active Periphrastic Subjunctive [-urus: P-Pres.; S-Imperf.]
amatus sim, essem, etc.

Write P—Present [Incomplete] S—Imperfect [Incomplete]
Perfect [Completed] Pluperf. [Completed]
Write Dependent Clauses [within the Indirect Question] in Subjunctive by Attraction.

In Indirect Questions and "Non dubitat quin": the Present or Imperfect Subjunctive usually denotes action going on at the same time as the leading verb of asking: but sometimes as Future to the leading verb: [2] The Active Periphrastic Subjunctive: [Present or Imperfect] -urus sit or esset] denotes regularly action future to the time of the leading verb.

INFINITIVE OBJECT TESTS: Is the Infin. [or "to-verb"] used—

[1] After Impersonal [it] Verb: First test and write the main "it-verb"; then-if—
[1] It happens, etc. 11-ut, ut non-Subjunc. See Double Test 7, above.
Result Clause used as Subject. See 5 below.
[2] Other "it-verbs"; followed by Accus. and Infin. [usually Pres.].
Infin. or Infin. Clause used as Subject. [5] below.

[2] Answering "main-verb-what?" Is the Infin. [or to-vb.] used after—
[1] order or command, persuade, etc. 13 -Dat. -ut, ne-Subjunc. See Double Test 7. [preceded by main verb, unless a short clause.]
Object Clause used as Indirect Command or Purpose:
[2] hope, promise, expect, threaten, swear, etc.
se-Fut. Infin. [-urus esse], preceded by main verb.
Indirect Statement Infinitive Object Clause. 8
Object Result Clause.
[4] All other verbs [including "fear, hesitate, decide, wish, know [how] to, teach to"].
Use Infin or Accus. and Infin. [Pres. or Perf.] preceding main verb.
Complimentary Infinitive [without Subject]: or Object Infin. [with subject Accus.]
[5] Use Present Infinitive: Amare: to [verb]: amari [regi] to be [verb], or
he or they [not it] seems [videtur,] is said, [dicitur], is thought [putatur];—
Perf.: amavisse: to have [verb]: amatus esse: to have been [verb].
Fut. Act.: amatus esse to be going to [verb]: "to intend to"—vb.
Passive Periphr.: amandus esse: to have to be [verb]: to be necessary to be-vb.
Note: Ought to have: debuit-pres. infinitive: could have: potuit-pres. infin.

[3] Meaning "in order to-vb.": answering, "main verb-why?" First test and write the main verb:
Relative Purpose Clause.
Infinitive Object Tests—continued.

[4] Meaning “so or such as to-vb.”: answering “With what result?”
   Usually ita, or tam-Adject. -ut, ut non-Subjunc. See Double Test 7.
   Adverbial Result Clause.
   [but sometimes loosely used for “in order to-vb.” -ut, ne, not ut non].

[5] In Apposition with a noun or “this, these”, etc.: Use
   Infinitive; or Accus. and Infin.

[6] “worthy to : unworthy to: fit to: suitable to, etc.:
   Use qui-Subjunc. See Double Test 7. Relative Clause of Characteristic.

   [-ndum, am, etc]: or Accus. Gerund [ndum]: Accustomed to: Use Infinitive
   [Complimentary.] etc.

[8] Parenthetical Phrases: ut, ne-“so to speak,” ut ita dicam:“not to speak of
   other things,” ne alia dicam: “not to be tetricus”; ne longum sit: “to return to
   the same point,” ut eodem revertar, etc.

[9] Idioms: “a man to”, is qui-Subjunc.; “such men as to”, ii qui: “the one to”,
   unus qui: “the only one to,” solus qui, etc. Use qui, quae, quod with Subjunctive
   [Double Test -7] in a Relative Clause of Characteristic.

   Result Clause.

[11] “is to-vb,” “was to-vb.”, really mean “must” or Passive Periphrastic [-ndus, a,
   um est, erat]: [Rarely “is to” means “is able to,” potest, etc.]

[12] “wait for him to-vb.”: Express by dum, until [wait until he]. See until 53.

   Use Subjunctive [or rarely Infinitive, if the Rhetorical Question originally
   had the Indicative instead of the usual subjunctive.]

[14] “very easy to-vb.”: perfacile—tu [factu]: Supine in Ablat. [of Respect]
   “best to-vb.”: optimum—tu, etc.
   Supine in-u [Ablat.]: depending on facilis, difficilis, horribilis, incredibilis,
   mirabilis, or on the nouns, fas, nefas, opus:—[cognitu, dictu, factu, natu, visu: “to
   learn, say, do, etc.”] Ablative of Respect [“easy-to-vb.”]

VERB LISTS

Impersonal [it] Verb of Result:-ut, ut non, -neque: it happens-ut, ut non [but “it hap-
   pens fortunately or unfortunately”-bene, malo-quod-indicative]: there is added-ut, ut
   non [sometimes quod with Indicative, if an actually known fact], fore [futurum esse]
   [less often] it remains, it follows, it is possible or impossible, it is a custom, right, or
   fact [est] [but it remains, it follows, etc., when the that-clause expresses not a fact
   already known, but looks forward to something yet to come, take ut, ne-Subjunctive].

Use ut, ut non [result]-Subjunctive: For tense: Use the same tense that you find
   in the English “that-clause”; or see Double Test 7 [remembering that “verb-ed”
   or “has-verb” may be Perf. Subjunc., even in secondary sequence [Actual Result]:
   but “was, were-verb-ing” is Imperf. Subjunctive. [Natural Result].

Verbs followed by Result Clauses: ut, ut non-neque: cause, accomplish, bring it
   about, effect, render, [facio and its compounds]: [2] a few impersonal [it] verbs:-it
   happens [Dat.], there is added, fore, it remains, it follows, etc.
Verbs followed by an Indirect Command [or Purpose] Clause: “should”

With Dat.:-ut, ne,-neve: order or command [iubeo with Accus. and Object Infin.]:
- persuade [permit]:
- With Accus.-ut, ne-neve: induce, urge or encourage, advise or warn:
- With ab-Ablat.-ut, ne, neve: ask, demand, obtain one’s request, [atain].

Rarely used verbs: [1] strive [nitor], attempt [temptare], when the subjects differ:
- “He strive that they’’; [2] obtain, take care or pains, see to it that, plan, be sure or beware, contrive:-whether the subjects differ or not: -ut, ne, neve-Purpose Clause-Double Test. 7.

Note: With “wish” [volo, telle: nole, nolle: male, malle: cupio, cupere]: Use the Infinitive [object] [omitting the subject Accus. whenever the subjects of both the main verb and the verb of wishing are the same]; or less often use the subjunctive without but with ne.

With other verbs of wishing: If the subjects of both the main verb and the verb of wishing differ, use ut, ne-Subjunc.: but if the subjects are the same, use Infin.

Verbs followed by an Indirect Statement Infinitive [with subject Accus.]

[1] Brain Action Verbs: say, [say-not, nequere], think, know, perceive, inform, reply, announce, learn, etc: [2] Sense Action Verbs: feel, see, observe, hear: rejoice, grieve, etc. [also used with quod and indicative]: [3] Verbs followed by Fut. Infin.: hope, promise, expect, threaten, swear, etc.

Verbs followed by Indirect Question Subjunctive:

ask, demand; tell, doubt, fear, think, perceive, etc.

Different ways of expressing “in order that”’ “in order to”’ [purpose clauses.]

[a] after “mitter” express “in order to,” by qui [relative clause of purpose] and subjunctive. See 7.
[b] “in order the more [easily or any comparative]-quo [facilius, etc.] subjunctive. See 7.
- or if no noun: ad-Accus. Gerund [-ndum].
- or if no noun: Noun-Noun. Gerundive [-ndi, -dae, -ndorum]
- or if no noun: Gen. Gerund. [-ndi]-causa.
[d] After verb of motion [venire, convenire, conlocare, mittere]: express “in order to” by supine [omatum].
[e] After see to, curare; give over, dare, tradere, mandare; surrender, concedere; leave, relinquere; undertake, suscipere; contract for, locare: express purpose by Accus. Fut. Part. Pass. [Gerundive], -ndum, etc., modifying the Accus. Object of the Main Verb.
[f] Rarely: “in order that-no one”’ ne quis: “that no-noun”; ne ullus: “in order that-thing,” ne quid: that-never, ne-amnum [but “so that no one” [ut nemo], nothing [ut nihil], no [ut nullum], never [ut numquam].
[g] “in order; or so that there”’ ubi-Subjunc. See 7.
- “in order, or so that thither”-quo-Subjunctive, 7.
- “in order, or so that thence”-unde-Subjunctive 7.
Rules for Gender of Nouns [not applicable if noun is obviously a man or woman, masculine or feminine.]

1st Declension: a: Feminine except names of men [agricola, nauta]; rivers, winds, months—Masc.

2nd Declension—us [vir, puer]: Masculine except vulgus, vulgi—neut. [crowd]; pelagus—neut. [sea]: humus—Fem. [ground]: countries, islands, towns, trees—Fem. Don’t confuse vir, viri, vir with [man], with vis, vis, vires [viris], strength.


4th Declension—us: Masc. except domus [home], manus [hand], tribus, Idus [Ides]. and trees: —Fem.: porticus, colonnade, —Fem.

-um: —Fem. [ground], countries, islands, towns, trees—Fem.

3rd Declension:

Masculines:

long-os: Masc. [Oscar]—except os oris [mouth] ora [face]—neut.: short os ossis [bone], neut.

short-or, —er Masc. [like puer, vir] except arbor [tree] —Fem.: cor cordis [heart]—neut.: aequor [sea]—neut.: iter, itineris [march, road]—neut.: uber [breast]—neut.


-nis, quis: Masc. ignis [fire], sanquis [blood].

Feminines: All 3rd Declension Nominatives with long vowels except long-os are Fem. [long or tall women].


long-as: Fem. except fas [right], nefas [crime]—Neut indeclinable.

long-es: Fem. except pes [foot], aries [ram], paries [wall]—Masc.: but short-es, —ex-masc.

long-us: Fem. except ius, iuris [right], rus, ruris [country]—Neut.: but short-us—Neut.


-s [preceded by a consonant] and laus [praise]: Fem., except pons, a bridge and mons, a mountain: dens, a tooth, and fons, a fountain,—Masc.

Neuters:


HOW TO WRITE A LATIN SENTENCE: With Applied Grammar.

[21]
[A] Conjunction [if any]: See Latin Conjunctions, 53.
   Note:—[Enim [for], autem [moreover], guidem [certainly], vero [but], quoque [also],
   igitur [therefore] are postpositive [never the first word].

[22]
Relative: Who, which, whose, whom [sometimes what, as, that]: not used in a
question either Direct with a question mark: or Indirect [after ask, tell, etc.]
[1] What is the Gender and number of its antecedent? 17
   [or rarely the gender and number of the predicate noun [if any within the
   Relative Clause itself?]
   The Relative will be the same gender and number as its antecedent: [or Predicate
   Noun]
[2] How is the relative used within its own clause? [as subject, object, etc.]
   This will give you the case of the Relative.
V ho, which, whose, whom: qui, quae, quod: cuius, cui: qui, quae, quae.
Quem, quos: whom, which [-noun Rel. modifies, if any.]
   After period or semicolon: "this or these; or "the man-whom; those-whom."
Cuius, quorum: whose-[noun Rel. modifies, if any]: or "noun-of whom, of which"; or
   "of which-noun."
Cui: to or for whom or which-[noun Rel. modifies [if any].
Quae: [1] [the things]-which [as Subj. or Object].
   [2] After period or semicolon: "these things," or "the things-which."
Quicunque, quaecumque, quodcumque: whoever, whichever, whatever.
   For mood, see 54.
Quisquis, quicquid or quidquid: quoquo: whoever, whichever, whatever.
   For Mood see 54.

[23]
Mood in Relative Clauses:
   Is the Antecedent: [1] a definite or particular [person or thing]: [Indic.] or
   [2] Indefinite, Negative, or Interrogative? [Subjunc.]
Use Indicative: depending on definite or particular antecedent—, Additional [Ad-
jectival]Relative Clause: [Tense sequence depends on main verb]:
   depending on a definite or particular antecedent but indirectly dependent on a
   mental or sense action verb [or "He or they said" supplied]. Additional Relative
   Clause with subjunctive because Dependent Clause in Indirect Statement [or Im-
   pied indirect Statement [with "He or they said" supplied].
   or depending on a definite or particular antecedent but indirectly dependent on a
   subjunctive or on an infinitive, equivalent to a subjunctive [Object or Subject Infin.]
   Additional Relative Clause with Subjunctive by Attraction.
   Attraction: Roma quae urbs-[urbs is in apposition with Roma]. An antecedent
   which is itself in apposition is attracted into the relative clause:
   [2] Superlative adjectives [-issimus, a, um] or unus, solus, agreeing with the ante-
   cedent, are often attracted into a relative clause:
   [3] A relative, used as subject cf est, sunt, etc., often by attraction, agrees with the
   predicate noun instead of with the antecedent.
Mood in Relative Clauses---continued.

Use Subjunctive: same tense as in English, or see Double Test 7.

[1] Depending on Indefinite Antecedent [often omitted]: sunt qui—There are some who: unus-one solus-the only one or thing: Adjectival Relative Clause of Characteristic. [Depending also on est quod—there are grounds why: non nullus-some: multi-many: quidam—a certain one: ullus-any: non quisquam, quicquam: not anyone or anything: is, ea, id when meaning—the man to; such men as to-vb., etc. [All these except sunt qui, unus and solus are also used with Additional Relative Clause [Indicative], depending on the shade of meaning].


[3] depending on Interrogative Antecedent [Quis est qui, who is there who? Quid est quod, quae causa est quod, quid est causa quod, quae causa est quod ["or qua re or cur"] What is the reason that? or why is it that?

[4] depending on the adjectives: dignus, worthy-to-vb.: indignus, unworthy to-vb: aptus, fit to-vb.: idoneus, suitable to-vb.: Relative Clause of Characteristic [or Purpose].

[5] Used with mittit, etc.: in order to-vb. or in order that-he, they-should-vb, Relative Clause of Purpose, depending on antecedent: Tense sequence depends on main verb.

Rare Uses:

depending on antecedent and meaning "so or such as to; or so that-he they": Relative Clause of Result [often difficult to distinguish from characteristic clause and then best called characteristic clause] Quam qui, depending on comparative [-ior—"than so as to-vb. or than so that-he, they" ] Relative Clause of Result, depending on any antecedent [-] and meaning "since-he, they" [qui, ut qui, utpote qui, quippe qui] Relative Clause of Cause.

depending on any antecedent and meaning "although-he, they": Relative Clause of Concession,

depending on antecedent and meaning whoever, whatever [qui, quicumque, quae-cumque, quodcumque, quisquis, quicquid]: Conditional Relative Sentence with any of the constructions of conditions [either particular or general. [See 54] Usually a General Conditional Relative Clause: Indicative Perfect translated as if Present: and Pluperfect, as if Past,
Inter. Adject.: qui, quae, quod, etc., like Relative.

Translate: Interr.-with noun it modifies [if any]:
Cuius, quorum: whose-noun it modifies; or of what-noun; of which-noun?
Cui: to or for whom: or to or for what-noun.
Uter, utra, utrum: which [of two]; or what-noun.

What: quid or quae [quod]:
[1] Does what follow a verb of “brain or sense action” [ask, find out, tell, know, etc.];
meaning, What is or was it that-subject-verb? [Use quid-Indirect Question
Subjunctive].
[2] Does what follow some other verb [not of mental action, “give, do,” etc.] mea-
ing “the things or thing which”? [Use quae [or quod; Relative with Indi-
dicative in Additional Relative Clause.]

Contrary -to what: contra-ac [or quam]-Indic. [Clause of Comparison.]

What sort of: qualis, -e -noun Interr. modifies:
Introduce a simple question by -ne [attached to first and emphatic word]
or [expecting an affirmative answer [yes] nonne
or [expecting a negative answer] [no] num.
Introduce an alternative question by: utrum, -ne [or] an, annon [necne, indirect
question]:

Whether, num, ne [or in a double question: whether-or: utrum], or
[an] or not, necne-[but in a direct question, use annon], await [to see] whether,
expecto si whither, quo, how, quo modo, quem ad modum, how-Adject. or
Adverb, quam-Adjective or Adverb, how long, quam diu, quo usque, how great,
how large, how much, quantus, a, um, how greatly, quanta, how many,
quot [indeclinable], how often, quotiens, when, quando, ubi, whence, unde,
where, ubi, why, qua re, quem ob rem, qua de causa.

Note: haud scio an: nescio an: “probably”: nescio quis: someone: nescio quo
modo; nescio quo pacto: somehow: nescio quando: at some time.

Si quis: if any-noun; or if anyone; or whoever: si quid: if any-noun; or if anything; or
whatever.

Ne quis: in order that-no one: ne quid: in order that-nothing.

After si, nisi, ne, num-quis and quid mean any or anyone or anything.

An Indirect Question may often be best translated by an English abstract
noun. Quid differat, the difference, quae causa sit, the cause, quantum sit
periculum, the extent of the danger, unde bellum ortum sit, the origin of the war,
quo in loco res sit, the position of affairs.
Interrogative Clauses: Mood:

Indicative: Direct [real] Question [followed by question mark].
Rarely, a Rhetorical Question [often in First Person—"I or we"] and asked only for effect.

Subjunctive: Indirect Question Subjunctive [Object Noun Clause]: without a question mark: subjunctive translated like Indicative [or rarely: "would, should, will, shall," if Deliberative Subjunctive Question] depending on ask, tell, know, think, perceive, doubt, fear, etc. For unusual reasons for tense, see below 26.

Deliberative Subjunctive Question: [with question mark]:
"Should-subject-verb?"
or "Is or was-subject-to-vb." used either as a Direct Deliberative Question or as a Deliberative Question in Indirect Statement, depending on "say, think," etc.; not on ask, etc.
Note: Nulla causa est cur, [qua re, quin]; non est cur:
There is no reason why: Deliberative Subjunctive Question, used in a noun clause as predicate noun.

Infinitive: Rhetorical question in Indirect Discourse: depending on say, think, etc., [not on ask, etc.]: but Indirect Question Subjunctives and [Deliberative Subjunctive Questions remain Subjunctive [not Infin.] in Indirect Statement.

Tense of Indirect Question Subjunctive: or of [quin clauses after "not doubt"]:  

Pres. or Imperf.: depending on [-], in Primary or Secondary Sequence.
[1] action going on at the same time as the leading verb:
[translated like Indicative—"was, were verb-ing"]
[2] sometimes: action future to the time of the leading verb:
[translated "would, should, will, shall"]:  

Perf. or Pluperf.: depending on [-], in Primary or Secondary Sequence.
action completed before the time of the leading verb.

Active Periphrastic: [-urus sim; esset]: Primary or secondary sequence and action future to the time of the leading verb [translated "was or were going to-vb.: is or are going to-vb.: intends to, etc." [This construction is also common after non dubito-quin to express action future to the time of the main verb].

See Combined Test, 9.
[27]

1 SUBJECT NOMINATIVE [followed by its modifiers and Adject. Rel. Clauses].

He, himself-ipse: they, themselves, ipsi.
The one---the other: alter—alter: One---another: alius—alius.
Some---others: alii—alii.
One [seeks] one thing, another, another [thing]: Alius aliud.

[28]

   Plur. -ia.
   [1] Nouns ending in short-is or long-es, not increasing in length in Gen. [navis, nubes].
   [2] One syllable nouns in -s or -x preceded by a consonant [pons, arx: also nox, nix, vis.]

5 Third Declension Adjectives except comparatives [Ablat. Sing. long-i] and Present
   Participles Active [amans, amans: amantis: amantes, amantia: amantium].
   [Plus though comparative, has Gen. Plur. plurium, but Nom. Neut. plural]

[29]

Adjectives: For comparative ["more"], or superlative ["most"]; see 30, 31.
   Tell the Gender of the noun which the Adjective modifies: see 17.
   Principal parts and declension of the Adjective.

If Adjective agrees with two nouns:
   If Attributive Adjective: it usually agrees with the nearest.
   If Predicate Adjective: it is plural and Masc. [if persons]: Neut [if things, or persons
   and things].

[30]

Comparative Adjectives:
   "more, too,-er" [higher]: Comparative Adjective.
   [altior, altius: altioris, altioris; altiores, altiora.]
   often with preceding Ablat. [of Measure of Difference]: "[by]-ten feet taller" and
   with following Ablat. [of Comparison]: "than-a noun": or quam [with same case
   as that of the word with which comparison is made.]
   After plus, minus, amplius, longius: omit quam: but use same case as that of the
   word with which comparison is made [or use Ablative].
   "too-adjective-to-ob": quam ut [or qui]-Subjunct. of Result [larger-than-that].
   "the more-Adjective—the more-Adjective": quo [Comp.]—eo-[Comp.]: or quanto-
   Comp.—tanto-Comp.
   Adjectives ending in-us preceded by a vowel [idone-us], participles, and often com-
   pound Adjectives: use magis [more], maxime [most]: magis idoneus, maxime idone-
   eus, etc.

[31]

Superlative Adjectives:
   "most, very-Adject.:—est" [highest]: Superlative Adjective [altissimus, a, um.]
   "as-Adject.—as possible": quam [potuit understood]-Superlative Adjective.
   "as soon as possible": quam primum: All the noblest: "nobilissimus quisque.
   "Every single one": unus quisque, etc.

Adjectives which precede noun: this [is, hic] that [is, ille, iste] same [idem]: [ unus-duo: omnis, totus, pauci, multus, non nullus [some], aliquis, nullus: other [alius], another [alter]: magnus, etc.: ulterior, citerior, inferior [but my, your, his, etc., follow nouns].

Prep.-Adject.-Noun: but often Adject.-Prep.-Noun.

Adjectives which precede noun:
this [is, hic] that [is, ille, iste] same [idem]: [ unus-duo: omnis, totus, pauci, multus, non nullus [some], aliquis, nullus: other [alius], another [alter]: magnus, etc.: ulterior, citerior, inferior [but my, your, his, etc., follow nouns].


certain of- guidam-ex or de-Ablat.:
“part of us”: [pars nostrum [partitive] but “mindful of us” [memor nostri]

[objective Gen.]

Adjectives used with Genitive, Dative and Ablative:

GENITIVES WHEN DEPENDING ON ADJECTIVES: translated “for or in, etc.”

[1] Objective Gen. with adjectives: desirous [of], conscious [of], or ignorant [of]; skilled or unskilled [in]; mindful [of] or unmindful [of]; sharing [in] [particeps], or without a share in, free from [expers]; [expers with subjective Gen.]: ruling over [potens] or weak [in]; guilty [of] or innocent [of]: Participles in-ns,-ntis:

[2] Subjective Gen. with Adjectives: like or unlike [also used with Dat.]: equal [to] [par] or unequal [to]: near [proprius—also with Accus, or ad-Acc.] opposite: common [to]: full [of] [plenus, i or destitute of, [inops, eogenus].

Partitive Genitive used with neuter Adjectives [multum, plerumque, plurimum, amplius, plus, paulum, minus, minimum, tantum, quantum, nihil, quid, quod, etc.]

Datives with Adjectives: [near-finitimus, proximus; fit, suitable [idoneus, aptus], useful, friendly, pleasing, like [equal-par] and their opposites; obviam [to meet; in the way for].

Indirect Object [to] or Purpose [for the purpose of.]

Ablatives with Adjectives:

dignus, worthy of, indignus, unworthy of, [Ablat. of Respect]: contentus, satisfied with, fretus, relying on, innixus, leaning on [Ablat. of Means], plenus, full of, offertus, crowded with, etc. [Ablat. of Means.]

Opus, usus, need of [Ablat. of Separation]: Liber, free from, vacuus, empty of, etc. [Ablat. of Separation].
PARTICIPLES NOMINATIVE, [or other cases]: preceded by their Prepositional Phrases-Object Accus.-Object Infinitives-Adverbs, etc.

Does the Participle follow an English Preposition?

"ing"  
[1] Following an English preposition: [for purpose of- ad.]
[a] If used with an English Object:
   Use gerundive, modifying English object: [amandus, a, um].
   [except Genitive or Ablative, which may be used either with Gerundive modifying the Genitive or Ablative Noun; or with Genitive or Ablative Gerund with Accusative Object [and without a Latin preposition].
[b] If used without an English Object:
   Use gerund: [amandi,-ndo, -ndum, -ndo.]
[c] following "from"; See 5

   [a] Is the "verb-ing" the same time as [main verb]?
      or completed before [main verb]?
   Same time: —  Pres. [Amans amans] [amantis amantis] [amantes, amantia]
                  [iens, iens: euntis, etc.,-"going"]
   Completed before: Perf. [Fourth Principal part-amatus, a, um]
   [b] "Who or What—was, were—verb-ing?"
      [Answer is noun participle modifies]
   [c] Use same gender, number and case as noun participle modifies.
      Ratus, thinking; solitus, being accustomed, veritus, fearing; arbitratus, thinking;
      fisus, trusting; ausus, daring; secutus, following; are used where in English we use a Present Participle.

Note:—After "Not let pass [without-quin]: not delay—verb-ing: just missed [paulum auit]; came near [multum non auit]; cannot help [facere non potest]: use quin-subjunctive: cease-desistere-Infin: not stop, interrupt—vb-ing; intermittent,-quin-subjunctive: See Double Test. 7
[b] After "see to" [curare]: give over: [dare] surrender [concedere]: leave [relinquere]: etc.,—the-verb-ing: use Accus Object modified by the Gerundive [aman-
dum, am, os].
II “having—[verb]:

[1] If Latin verb is deponent. [If not deponent: See 2 below].
   b] “Who or What—having [verb]?” Answer is noun participle modifies.
   c] Write Participle in the same gender, number and case as noun participle modifies.

[2] If Latin verb is not deponent.
   Is the object of participle the same person or thing as object [or any other noun] of the main clause?
   If not: Change to Perfect participle passive and use Ablative Absolute [amato, a, o, is.] Fourth Principal Part.
   [Ablative] noun-having been-verb [abl.], enclosing phrases [if any].
   If so: Use Perfect Passive Participle, modifying this noun, used as object, etc., of main clause [amatum,-am-um].


III. having been [verb]: [or when, since, although, if—verb, -ed].
   b] “Who or What—having been [verb]”? Answer is noun participle modifies.
   c] Write Participle in same gender, number and case as noun participle modifies.
PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES: Ablatives: Adverbial Accusatives, etc.

Prepositions with ablative:

- Ab [a], cum, coram, de:—prae, pro, sine, ex or e.

With accusative:
- ante, apud, ad, adversum:—circum, cis, ob, trans, secundum;
- post, prope, per:—and all in -a and-ter.

Adverbial Accusatives: without a Latin Preposition.

[a] FOR: DURING: depending on main verb.

- [1] annum, diem, noctem, tempus or name of time: Accus. of Duration of Time.
- [2] milie, milia, pedes, passus or name of space: Accusative of Extent of Space.

[b] TO: Romam, [towns, small islands], domum, rus: Accus. of Place to Which.

c] Like an Adverb: Neuter Pronoun or Adjective: [plurimum, multum, quid [why]; also
- [bonam partem, [in a great measure]; maiorem partem, [for the greater part]; nihil [not at all]: id temporis, [at that time].
  dextrum [on the right]; laeaeum [on the left]: quod si, [but if], etc.

Ablatives without a Latin Preposition.

die, nocte, tempore, anno-[Sing.]—“in, on, at”:[Plur.]-“within-noun” [Ablat. of time.]

Roma, [towns, small islands], rurî, loco, parte, partibus, nouns modified by toto, totis;—“at, in”-[noun] [Place where] [2] from,-noun [Place whence] without a Latin preposition.

Romae [1st Declen.], Corinthi, [2nd Declen.], domi, [names of cities, towns and small islands]: “in, at”,-Locative Case: [though spelled like the Gen. Singular in the first and second declension, but in the third Declen. like the Ablat. Sing.] *Put nouns in Apposition with Locative in the Ablative:*

Prepositional Phrases;

ab [1] from; [2] by; [3] in-on: a fronte [front]; a tergo [rear]; ab novissimo agmine, [rear]; a dextra, sinistra [right, left]; ab parte, latere [side]-in, on.


For Prepositions used with Ablative or Dative, see “How to Translate a Latin Sentence”, 63 or 60.

Note:—To determine whether a preposition, following a verb should be expressed by a separate Latin preposition: or really is a part of the Latin verb:—Turn the English verb into the Passive: if the preposition still remains attached to the verb, one may be sure that the two words form one transitive verb.

Ex.: “He waits for his brother.” “His brother is waited for.” [expecto].
DATES:
The Calends [Kalendis [Martiiis, etc.]—are the first of any month.
The Nones [Nonis [Martiiis, etc.]—On March, July, Oct., May; the Nones fell on the seventh day [other months—5th].
The Ides: [Idibus [Martiiis, etc.]—And the Ides on the fifteenth [other months—13th].

[1] On the 1st—Kalendis [month in Ablat.]:
Other dates before the Nones: Or before the 5th [or 7th of March, July, Oct., May]—ante diem—date in Accus. [Subtract the English date from the 5th [or 7th of March, etc.] and add one]—Nonas—Accus. of the month: [or abbreviated: a. d.—date—Non.—accus. of month] except
On the 4th [or 6th of March, July, Oct., May]: pridie Nonas [month in accus.]

[Subtract the English date from the 5th [or 7th of March, etc.] and add one]—Idus—Accus. of month: [or abbreviated, a. d.—date—Idus—Accus. of month]

On the 12th [or 14th of March, July, Oct., May]: pridie Idus month in accus.

[Idus—4th Declen.: accus. plural.]

[Subtract the English date from the number of days in the preceding month, and add two]—Kalendas—Accus. of next month: [or abbreviated, A. D.—date—Kal.—Accus. of month]

On the 31st—pridie Kalendas [accus. of next month].

[39] Indirect Object: Dative—“to; for; for the benefit or injury of:”
For—THE PURPOSE OF: [or AS: auxillo, subsidio, praevidio, impedimento; usui, curae, saluti, castris, receptui, etc.]
But after verbs of motion express to by ad with Accusative.
Unless a Passive Verb, should the English verb or its Latin equivalent be used with some case other than Accusative?

[1] With Dative:

*with est sunt, belongs to-*: or *Dat.* [as subject] - *has, had* [as if habet] - *Nom. noun* [as if object] [Dat. of Possessor.]

As English *object* [Latin indirect object of intransitive verbs.]

[a] favor, help, *laedo-accus.* injure, please, displease, trust, distrust, command, *impero, not iubeo-accus.* obey, serve, resist, indulge, spare, pardon, envy, threaten, be angry, believe, persuade, yield, and the like, also *studeo* [desire], *permitto,* licet: *[heal, marry].*

[b] With many verbs compounded with the prepositions: *ad, ante, con; de, in, circum, inter; ob, post, prae; pro, sub, super,* [occurrens, meet.]

[but trans.-accus.]

*benefice,* in, alone: especially compounds of *eo,* go, *adgrederior,* -di: *convenire, convocare, interficio,* oppugnare; *Verbs of motion,* etc., *eo,* go, *venio,* sto] with *ad, circum, in,* *praeter,* sub *with Accus., not Dat.*

[c] *from* with verbs compounded with *ab, de, ex,* [rarely ad]

Note: *Iuvare,* aid, help-Accus.: *laedere,* injure-Accus.: *iubeo,* order, Accus.: *delectare,* please, Accus.: *offendere,* offend, Accus.: *temperare,* restrain, Dat.: *probo,* approve, Dat.: *praesto,* excel, Dat.

[2] With Ablative:

[1] *Utor* [uti, usus, "use"]: *Potior* [get possession of]: *Fruor* [enjoy]; *Fungor,* [perform]: *Vescor* [feed on, eat]: and some of their compounds.

Ablative of Means: *utor,* serve myself by.

[2] *lack* [carent]: *Albat. of Separation: There is need of*: *opus est, usus est*: -means, *want,* [ego], *free from* [libero]: *deprive of* [deicio]. Ablat. of Separation.

[3] *fill* with [compleo, etc.]: Means

[4] *buy* [for] or *sell* [for] or *exchange* [for] [muto]: *fine* [damno]: Ablative of Price [often with pretio supplied.]


[3] With Genitive:

[1] With *est, sunt, erat,* esse: "It belongs to-* is the part or duty of-noun". Predicate Genitive of Possessor [or Description], modifying the subject.


[3] *Impersonal* [it] *verbs:* *miseret,* "It pities-him [acc.]-of-Objective Gen.: or "He pities, etc.; Paenitet [it repentis], *piget, pudet, taeuddet,* etc.; *b* interest, *referit,* "it concerns-the," or "it is for the interest of" -Subjective Gen.-greatly [magni, etc.] Gen. of Indefinite Value [but the ablatives *mea, tua,* *sua* are used instead of the Genitives *mei, etc.*]


[5] *accuse, condemn, acquit*-Gen. of Charge [or rarely of penalty-*caps,* "to death", pecuniæ, etc.].

[6] *estimate, value* [facio, pendo, habeo-tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris]: "so highly, etc.": Gen. of Indefinite Value.

[7] *fill* [compleo], *need* [indigéo]-Subjective Gen. [or Ablat. of Separation]
[4] With Predicate Nominative [Noun or Adjective, agreeing with the subject:]
with est, sunt, erat, erit, fuit, etc.: seem [videntur]: become [fit]: is informed [certior fit]: and many passive verbs.
Except: Do not use a 3rd Declension Adjective as a Predicate Nominative.
Ex.: "It is wise" [3rd Declension] should be written: "It is -of wisdom": Predicate Genitive or Ablative of Description.
If a Predicate Adjective agrees with a compound subject: the Adjective is plural—and Masc. [if persons]: Neut. [if things, or persons and things],

[5] With Two Accusatives:
depending on a verb compounded with TRANS—

depending on “name, choose, appoint, make, render, esteem, show, elect, offer, etc.: “chose him [to be] king.”

depending on ask, [rogo], demand, teach [doceo], conceal [celo].
himself or themselves: se [referring either to the subject of the same clause or of preceding clause, but if se would be ambiguous, use ipsum, ipsos.]
him [eum] or them [eos]: [not referring to the subject.]
his or their [when referring to the subject] suus, sua, suum [but when referring from the dependent clause to the subject of the main clause, if the meaning would be doubtful, use ipsius, ipsorum.]
his or their [not referring to the subject]: eius, eorum.

[41]
Participles Accusative, preceded by their Prep. Phrase-Object-Object Infin-Adverbs, etc.

See Participles Nominative, 36.
Note:—"Who, which; or when, since, although, if, etc.-clauses, whenever the subject is "he or they" [or the same as the Object Accusative] and the verb passive [or even when active if the verb is deponent] may be expressed by Perfect Participle Passive, or in the usual way.

[42]
Infinitive Object or Compliment: Is the English Verb followed by an English Infinitive [to-vb.]?

If not: see Adverbs below, 43.
If so: see 10.

[43]
ADVERBS [non]-ly [1] often neuter Accus. of Adject. [multum, facile, quid [why], facilius ["more easily"], etc. [or rarely Ablat. Sing.]
[3] 3rd Declen. Adject. drop-s from Genitive and add-ter or -er [-nt-er].
VERB: [preceded by Adverbs [non] [if any]; first testing,

[1] What mood does the English conjunction, relativ
[or its Latin equivalent] require?
[3] Tell the principal parts and conjugation and write verb.  See 45

For Irregular Principal Parts of Verbs: See D 'Ooge 267, : A. and G. 209.

If Indicative:
Pres: 1st. conjugation—a; 2nd.—e; 3rd. and 4th.—i [unt.] Added to 1st Prin. Part.
Future: 1st. and 2nd.—abo, [ebo], abis, [ebis], etc.; 3rd. and 4th—am, es, et.
Imperf.: "was, were-verb-ing": would, kept, began to-vb": 1st Prin. Part.— [1]-abat; [2]-ebat; [3]-ebat; [4]-iebat: Usually express a past tense by the Perfect, not by the Imperf.
Perf.: [1] "verb-ed"; [2] "has, have-verb-ed [or Pass. "was, were verb-ed."]
Use 3rd Prin. Part., adding -it, erunt: Pass. -amatus, a, um est, sunt, etc.
Fut. Perf.: "shall have-vb": 3rd Prin. Part., adding -erit, erint: Pass. amatus, a, um erit, erunt.

If Subjunctive:
Present: 1st. conjugation—e; 2nd., 3rd., 4th.—a.
Imperf.: Write present infinitive —m [second prin. part] [amare—m].
If Deponent: Change pass. infin. to the missing act. infin. proficisci—proficiscere—tur.
Pluperf.: Active: Write the Perf. Infin.—m [3rd. prin. part—sse—m]. [amavissem].
Passive: Write the Perf. Pass. Infin.—m [4th. prin. part—esse—m] [amatus essem].

"is going to, intends to, is likely to, is about to-vb."
Active Periphrastic: [ama-turus, a, um est, sunt, erat, etc.]

"had to, has to, must, ought to": Passive Periphrastic Conjugation:
[a] change English Active to Passive—has to be, must be,
[b] using English Object of Active as Subject of Passive,
[if no Object [intransitive]: use it—um as Subject: amandum].
[c] Amandus, a, um-est, sunt, esse, etc.
[d] Write English subject as Dat. [of agent]- "by-noun"; sibi [or ei, eis not referring to subject].
[e] If the Latin verb is intransitive [favor, help, etc., ad, ante, con, etc.; utor, etc.]
[1] Use it—um as subject; [2] Put the English object in the Dat. or Ablat. [as if the verb were still active],
[f]. or "must, ought, etc." may be expressed actively as in English by oportet, necesse est, opus est, [it is necessary [for]; or debeo [I or he ought.]
-Accus. -Pres. Infin. [or subjunctive without ut, but with ne]: ought to have: oportuit—Pres. Infin.
Intransitive verbs in the passive are always impersonal and retain the Dat, etc. as if active [I am persuaded: it is persuaded to me]: He is spared [it is spared to him]: There was fighting [it was fought]: They came [it was come],

The Passive of facio, facere, feci, factus [do, make] is fio fieri, factus sum [but compounds of facio have a regular passive [conficior, confici, confectus sum except benefacio, satisfacio, beneficio.]

"It seemed, it is said, thought, etc." : In the Pres. Imperf. or Fut. always use personally [He or they seem, have said, thought, etc.]: but in the Perfect Tenses use impersonally [It seemed; or seemed best, visum est; it was said, thought, etc.]

With two or more singular subjects, use plural verb [also with multitudo [col-lective noun] but senatus populusque Romanus: singular verb: With neque-neque-Sing. verb.

If the verb is used with a prepositional phrase, if possible, use a compound verb, repeating in the verb the same preposition which you used in the phrase, but trans-across is usually used in the compound verb preceded by two accusatives; [without a second trans.].

Where in English two finite verbs are joined by "and", we may often substitute for one of the verbs a Latin Perfect Participle Passive modifying the subject [or object] and omit the "and":

Subjunctive used in a main clause [without a conjunction].

Pres. "Let-subject [or "us"]-verb: ne, not [Hortatory Subjunctive].
"Let-subject [or "him, them"]-verb: ne, not [Jussive ]
"May [subject] verb "[Optative]"; ne. [rarely, utinam].
"I, you [one]-should, would, may-vb. [Potential]; non. Cave, cave ne-"take care that-not: also Fac [ne]: See to it that-not. Don't-verb: Noli or nolite with Pres. Infin.

Rarely ne: Don't-verb [2nd person] Subjunc. in a Prohibition. Rarely Granted that-Concessive Subjunctive.

Imperf. "I wish-[subj.-]were-vb. [Optative; contrary to fact wish] ne
Wish contrary to fact in present time. [utinam]
"I, you [one]-should, would have [said, thought, wished, etc.;
[potential]: non

Pluperf. "I wish [subj.] had-vb. [Optative] ne; [utinam].
Wish contrary to fact in past time.


Indicative: Unusual meanings of tenses.

Present [1] often best translated as past time: Historical Present: Takes either primary or secondary sequence.

Rarely [2] iam, iam diu, iam dumum-pres. tense: Translated as if Perfect: "have now for a long time."


[2] iam, iam diu, iam dumum-Imperf: Translated as if Pluperf. "had now for a long time."


Perf: "have, has [Pres. Perf. because action begun in the past but not completed till the present.]

VERS---Principal Parts.

1st Conjugation, -are: 2nd Conjugation, -eo, -ere [long-e]: 3rd Conjugation -ere [short-e], changing to -i in the Pres. Indic.: 4th Conjugation -ire.

Pres. Indicative: 1st-a: 2nd-e: 3rd-i [unt]: 4th-i [iunt.]

Principal Parts: amo, amare, amavi, amatus: utor, uti, usus sum, if Deponent.

First Principal Part: Present Indicative Active: "He loves, uses, etc."

If Passive [-or, utor]: Present Indic. of Deponent Verb with active meaning.


"to-verb": or [2] "that-Accus. or "he, it, they"]-was, were-verb-ing."

-re-t, re-ni: Imperfect Subjunctive Active [formed by adding -m-s-t to the Pres. Infin.] Note: esse-t, posse-t, velle-t, nolle-t, malle-t, "Like Past Indic.-verb-ed"; or [2] "might, would, should-verb.

-ri or -i [if 3rd Conj.]: Present Infinitive Passive.

"to be-verb" or [2] "that-Accus. or "he, it, they"]-was, were being-verb-ed".

-i [if added to 2nd principal part]: Present Infin. Pass. of 3rd Conj. [See above.]

[if added to 4th principal part]: Perfect Participle Passive. [-ti-si.]


Fourth Principal Part: -tus, a, um: Perfect Passive Participle: What case and number?


If Nominative: "having [been]-verb. If Deponent, omit "been".

If Ablative: "having-verb-ablat. noun: or [2] "when, since-Ablat. noun had been-verb or was-verb.

If Accusative: "Accus. noun [or "this, those"] -who, which had been-verb or-when, since-he, they-had been-verb.: or was, were-verb.

or [2] "that-Accus. noun [or "he, it, they"]-had been-verb: or was, were-verb-ed." [Supply esse.]

or rarely "to have been-verb": if depends on "seem, [videtur] is said, thought, etc. [Complimentary Infin. in Nom. Case]

Principal Parts in the Passive: [moror, morari, moratus sum: utor, uti, usus sum [3rd Conj.]

Deponent Verbs with active meaning: Note: Deponent Verbs have all four participles, both active and passive; and three Infinitives-Pres. Pass.; Perf. Pass.; and Fut. Active-[urus esse]. Note: revertor, reverti [infin.], reverti [Perf. Act.], reversus sum [return].

First two principal parts in Active and third principal part in Passive: [audeo,]
audere, ausus sum-"dare": Semi-deponent verb: Pres. Imperf. and Fut. are Active; Perfect, Pluperf. and Fut. Perf. are Passive in form but with active meanings. Semi-deponents are audeo, audere, ausus [sum], "dare":

fido, fidere, fisus sum, trust: gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, rejoice:
soleo, solere, solitus be accustomed.

Principal Parts in the Active but with passive meanings: possum-am able: soleo

am accustomed constat-"is evident or agreed," etc.
Meaning of Prefixes: amb-am-circum-about, around, com-con-"together, forcibly, completely", de-down, utterly, dis-, di-apart, away, utterly, e-, ex-out, in- [with adjective], not, un-; [with verbs] in, against, inter-, between, together, intro-, within, ob-, obs-oc-, toward, to meet, against, per-through, thoroughly, very, praeter-, beside, past, prae-, before, pro-, prod-, por-, forth, before, re-, red-, back again, retro, back, se-, sed-apart, sub-sub-s-under, somewhat, super-, supra, over, upon, trans, -tra-across, ve-not, without: -sco, begin-to -to, -ito, tito, -so, kept- esso, eagerly, earnestly.

IS THE ENGLISH VERB FOLLOWED BY A SUBSTANTIVE [Noun] OR ADVERBIAL CLAUSE?

Imperatives
Verb stem, ama, mone- [or present infinitive dropping the-re]: Present Imperative
Active: "love, advise, etc." [except "dic, duc, fac, fer].
-te: ama-te, mone-te; regi-te, capi-te, aud i-te: Present Imper. Active [plural]:
"love, advise, etc."
-to, -to, amato: Rare Fut. Imper. Active: "Thou or he shall-verb."
-tor: Rare Fut. Imperative Pass.: "Thou or he shall be-verb-ed."
-tote: Rare Fut. Imper. Active [plural]: "You shall-verb."
-nto [amanto]: Rare Fut. Imperative Active [plural]: "They shall-verb."
-ntor [amantor]: Rare Fut. Imper. Pass. [plural]: "They shall be-verb."
fore or futurum esse: Future Active Infinitive of sum: "would or will be."

Verbs with peculiar meanings: cognosco, learn, but cognovi [perf.] know: facio, make, do, but its passive is fio, fieri, factus sum is made, become. The compounds of facio [conficio] have a regular passive [conficior, confici, confectus sum]; except satisfacio, benefacio: Passive satisfio, fieri, factus sum: coepi, coepisse, coeptus sum has no Pres. and is Perf. -began: with passive infinitive, coeptus sum, has an active meaning "began": odi, memini though Perf. tenses, have present meanings: hate, remember: ii stands for ivi: i-erat for iverat, isse for ivisse: video, see, but videor, seem or is-seen: videtur, [1] he seems; [2] is seen or [3] it seems best [impersonal]: do, dare, dedi, datus, give but compounds of do [condo-, dere-didi-ditus mean "put" like pono: Intransitive Verbs [permitting no Accus. Object] when used in the passive, are impersonal [it] verbs: ventum, "it is come" or "they came": contendo, [1] hasten with Infin.; [2] struggle with infinitive or ut, ne, constituo [1] decide; [2] establish: instituo, begin, establish.

Some verbs have active forms, but meanings which seem to be passive: soleo, is accustomed; pateo, is open, etc.
English Conjunctions: How Written in Latin.

Note: Any conjunction, though ordinarily used with indicative, must be used with Subjunct. [according to Sequence of Tenses] as follows: Use Subjunctive,

[1] **If a Dependent Clause in an Indirect Statement** [cr Implied Indirect Statement], depending on a verb of "brain or sense action"; cr [2] an implied "He or they said"; [for the truth of which the writer does not vouch].
[But a Dependent Clause inserted by the writer himself, and not part of the quotation, for the truth of which the writer himself vouches, retains the original indicative.]

[2] **If Attracted to Subjunctive** [because written within another clause whose verb is already subjunctive [or an object infinitive equivalent to Subjunctive.]
[But if a second dependent clause is merely explanatory or parenthetical, inserted on the writer's own authority and for the truth of which he vouches,—this dependent clause may retain the original indicative: also dum [while], ut [as] retain indicative: also clauses depending on a Hortatory or Optative Subjunc. [used in a main clause], retain the indicative.

**After:** followed by noun and verb: Adverbial Temporal Clause.

*Postquam* [ubi, ut]: Perfect indicative even though English uses "had";
[or Historical Present]:
or Ablative Absolute or Perfect Passive Part., modifying some noun in the main clause.
Subjunctive, if Indirect Statement or Attraction.

**After:** followed by a noun without verb: **Post-Accus; Afterwards-postea** [adv.]
"A few years after or later"-[by]-paucis- post annis- [Ablat. of Measure of Difference],
or-post paucos annos-quam pervenerat [Pluperf. Indic.] to denote a definite interval of time after.

Although [the fact that]: **Quamquam**- indicative-followed by *tamen-* [nevertheless] in the main clause with Indic.
[unless Subjunct. in Indirect Statement or Attraction]: Concessive Clause.

" [the circumstances may be such that]: **Cum-Subjunctive**- sequence of tenses but usually same tense as in English.
" [However much], if imaginary case: **Quamvis**-subjunct.
" [it may be conceded that]: *licet*-present or perfect subjunct. [primary].
qui [although he or they] subjunc.: or Ablative Absolute or Part.

**As long as**: **Dum** [donec, quod, quamdiu]: Indicative, any tense [unless Subjunct. in Indirect Statement or Attraction.]
[But if the main clause has Fut., then use the Fut. Perf. or Fut. in the *dum* clause, even though English is present.]

**As often as**: **Quotiens**: Indicative: P-Perf.: S-Pluperf. [like *cum*, whenever, Conditional Relative Clause].

**As soon as**: **cum primum** [simul ac, simul]: Perf. Indic., even though the English uses "had" [unless Indirect Statement or Attraction]: But if the main clause has Fut. tense, then use Fut. Perf. or Fut. Indic. in the *cum primum* clause.

**As possible**: **Quam-superlative adjective** [with cr without poletst].
As soon as possible: quam primum.
As if, as though: quasi, velut [si], ut si, tamquam [si], perinde-ac si
Subjunctive [following rules of Sequence]: even though English is Past.
"As if-[subject] were: P-Pres.; S-Imperf. Subjunctive.
"As if-[subject] had: P-Perf.; S-Pluperf. Subjunctive.
Conditional Clause of comparison.
As [followed by a noun without a verb]:
[2] If meaning "for the purpose of" - Use Dat. of purpose.
As [followed by both noun and verb]:
ut-indicative [Not changing to Subjunct in Indirect Statement or Attraction]. Clause of Comparison, or Parenthetical Clause.

So [if manner]—as: sic-ut-Indicative
So [if degree]—as: tam [bonus]-quam-Indic.
[unless Indirect Statement or Attraction].
So—as to-vb.: ut, ut non-Subjunct.-Result.
So [or as] great. large—as: tantus—quantus—Indicative;
[Rel. Adject.]
So [or as]—man, --as: tot—quot—Indicative,
[Rel. Adject.]
Such--as:
talis—qualis—e—Indicative,
[Rel. Adject.]
or is ea, id—qui—Subjunct. of Characteristic.
The same—as:
Pro eo—ac.: Indicative.
In proportion—as:
idem—ac. [qui]: Indicative.
Just, exactly—as:
Perinde, juxta, pariter, aequa—ac.: Indicative.
Because [as the writer or speaker thinks]: Quod-quia—indicative: Causal, reason of writer.
[as he or they think]: Quod-subjunctive: [reason of someone else, for the truth of which the writer assumes no responsibility.]

Not because: non quod, non quia, non quo: usually subjunctive, because possible but rejected reason.

Neither because: neque quod.
Before [followed by noun without verb] ante-accusative [or praee, pro-Ablat.: ob, apud-Acc.]
"a few years before": [before by a few years]: paucis-ante-annis. [Notice the order.] Ablative of Measure of Difference.
Before [followed by noun and verb]: Priusquam [antequam] or prius-quam.
If Present or Future: Use the Pres. or Fut. Perf. Indic. [If the main clause has future, use the Fut. Perf. in the priusquam clause, even though the English uses the present]. [Subjunctive, if Indirect Statement or Attraction.]
If Past: Does the clause mean
"Before-subject-actually-verb? [See A] or
"In expectation that-subject-should or could-verb?" [See B or C].
[A] If an actual past fact: Use priusquam-Perf. Indic. [unless Subjunct. in Indirect Statement or Attraction.]
[B] If expected or anticipated action: Use priusquam-Imperf. Subjunct. [incomple-
ed action].
[C] If "could" or action expected but prevented: Use priusquam-Imperf. Subjunct.

How, how long, how much, great, large, often, etc.: See Interrogative. 24
However [much, etc.]: Quamvis-Adject.-Subjunct. Concessive Clause.
If: See 54.
Provided that: Dum, modo, dummodo:-Subjunctive [not-ne].
Since: [probably]: cum-Subjunctive: or Ablat. Absolute or Perfect Passive Part., modifying some noun in the [main clause]: or quoniam, quando-Indic.

Since-he, they: qui-Subjunctive of characteristic [or ut qui, quippe qui, ut pote qui.]

Than: more [comparative]-quam followed by the same case as that of the noun with which comparison is made.
[2] or Ablative without quam [but quam must be used if the two nouns compared are in Gen. Dat. or Ablat.]

than if: quam si: See 54
than to: quam ut or ut non or qui-Subjunct. of Result.
other-than: alius, a, um-ac- Indic.
otherwise-than: aliter-ac- Indic.

unless: nisi: See 54

Until: Dum, quoad, donec.

If Present or Future: Use dum or quoad-Subjunct.: P-Pres.; S-Imperf.-“should” to indicate intention or expectancy.

If Past: Does the clause mean
" Until-subject-actually-verb? [See A] or
" Until-In expectation that-subject-should?" [See B].

[A] If an actual past fact: use donec or quoad-Perf. Indic. [unless Subjunct. in Indirect Statement or Attraction.]

[B] If expected or anticipated action: Use dum, or quoad-Subjunct. Imperf. [incompleted action].

When: If used in a question: quando-Indicative in Direct Question [followed by a question mark]: or Subjunctive in Indirect Question, after ask, etc. [not followed by a question mark].

" If a conjunction: cum:
If Pres. or Future: Cum: Indicative only [unless Subjunct. in an Indirect Statement or by Attraction].

Tense: Is the verb of the main clause Pres. or Fut.?
If Pres.: Use Pres. Indic. in the cum clause.
If Fut.: Use Fut. Perf. [or Fut.] Indic. in the cum clause.

Note: Fut. Perf. is often used in Latin instead of the Fut. to indicate that the action of the cum clause was completed before that of the main clause. In Indirect Statement this Fut. Perf. Indic. becomes P-Perf.; S-Pluperf. Subjunct.-completed action.

If past tense: Test as follows:
"Would [subject of main clause]-have-[main verb],
Unless [subject of "when" clause]-had-[verb of "when" clause]?
Usually: “NO”-cum-subjunctive: imperf. if incomplete at time of main vb.
pluperf., if completed before main vb.
[cum temporal describing circumstances of main verb]
or Ablative Absolute or Perfect Passive Participle.
sometimes "YES"-cum-indicative [past tense] [unless Indirect Statement or Attraction.]

[If Temporal, dating time of the main verb, not often used, and with eo tempore, eo die, nunc, olim, tum, nuper in the main clause.] or ubi, ut-perfect indicative, even though English uses "had" or Ablative Absolute or Perfect Passive Participle.

**Whenever:** cum [ubi, ubicumque, ut, quando]. Conditional Relative Clause.  
*If primary sequence:* cum-perfect indicative [Pres. Indicative in main clause].  
*or "if you or anyone":* 2nd person only of Pres. Subjunc.  
*If secondary sequence:* cum-pluperfect indicative [imperfect indicative in main clause].

**Where:** [1] with a definite antecedent, meaning "in which" [loco in quo loco].  
ubi, qua, usually indicative [in Additional Relative clause, but ubi may have any of the uses of a relative]: See 23  
[2] in questions: ubi indicative in Direct questions, subjunctive in Indirect questions: See 25, 26

**Whence:** unde [ex quo] or unde [in questions]: See "where."

**Whether-or:** If Indirect Question, following "ask, tell, know, etc."

[1] num, ne [utrum in double questions]—or [an] or not [necne]-Subjunc. Triple Test. See 8


**Whither:** with a definite antecedent and meaning "to which."

**Quo,** usually Indic. [in Additional Rel. clause, but quo may have any of the uses of a Relative [the place to which]. See 23.  

**While:** Dum: Historical Present even though English is Past. [Use Indicative, also in Indirect Statement or Attraction: or Ablative Absolute with Pres. Participle Active: or Present Active Participle, modifying some noun in main clause.

**Who, which, what, whose, whom, etc.:** If used with antecedent: See Relative. 23   
**If used in question:** See Interrogative. 25, 26

**Why:** See Interrogative 25, 26

[54]

If [si]: If not [unless], nisi:

If-si: If not [unless]-nisi [si non only when non modifies some one word in the clause].  
But if-Quod si [at the beginning of a sentence]: sin [following another si].  
If or if: sive-sive: If any one, any thing: si quis, quid.

Even if: et si, tametsi, etiam si: As if: see AS: If only, see "provided that."

[1] *Is the condition* [if-clause] *used in a Direct or in an Indirect Statement* [in a "that-clause", after say, think, etc.]?

[2] *Find whether the Main Clause has:*

"Will or shall" or Future tense: See I.  
"Would or should" in both clauses: See II-A.  
[but if "should" in the main clause: See V.]  
"Would", used with "were [or a past tense] or Had" in the If-clause: See II-B.

Present or Past Indicative in both clauses: See III-A.  
[but "if ever, if any, whenever, whoever, whatever": See III-B.]  
If the main clause has [1] "ought, must, had or to-vb": or  
[2] "is going to, intends to, is likely to, is about to-vb": or  
[3] "would be or would have been long, fair, difficult, better, etc.": See IV.
I- If the main clause [or apodosis, not the if-clause] has “will or shall”, or Future:

Future More Vivid Condition:

In a Direct Statement: If [si] Clause: Use Fut. Perf. or Fut. Indic. even though the English is Present: Note: Fut. Perf. is often used in Latin, instead of the Future, to indicate that the action of the si clause was completed before that of the main clause.

Main clause: Use Fut. Indicative.

In an Indirect Statement: In the If [si] Clause: Use Subjunctive—

If Secondary [Past]: Pluperf. Subjunc. [representing the original Fut. Perf. Indic.]
Imperf. Subjunc. [representing the original Fut. Indic.]

If Primary [Pres. or Fut.]: Perf. Subjunc. [representing the original Fut. Perf. Indic.]
Pres. Subjunc. [representing the original Fut. Indic.]

Main Clause: If Active Voice: Fut. Infin. with subject Accus. [-urum, os esse].
Note: Since possum has no Fut. Infin., use posse. In the case of any other verb which happens to lack the Fut. Part. in the principal parts, use “fore ut-Subjunc. Active—

S-Imperf.: P-Pres. [incompleted action.]
S-Pluperf.: P-Perf. [completed action] would have.

Rarely: If the main clause of the original statement had Fut. Perf. Indic. [will have-completed action], then instead of the Fut. Infin. use fore ut-Subjunc-Active.

S-Imperf.: P-Pres. [incompleted action—would].

II- If the main clause [not si-clause] has “should or would”, then

In case the if [si] clause has also “should or would.” See [A]: but
In case the if [si] clause has “were or had”: See [B].

[A] “Should or would” in both clauses [Future Less Vivid Condition].
In a Direct Statement: If [si] clause: Use Primary Subjunctive: Pres. [should]; Perf. [should have].

Main clause: Use Primary Subjunctive: Pres. [would]; Perf. [would have].

[but use the Pres. Indic. of the Active Periphrastic [urus est] and Passive Periphrastic [-ndus est]; and of oportet, decet, debet, necessa est, opus est; potest, possunt [can, could].

In Indirect Statement: Write exactly like a Future More Vivid [shall, will] condition in Indirect Statement.

If Secondary [Past]:
Imperf. Subjunc. [should] or Pluperf. Subjunc. [should have.]

If Primary [Pres or Fut.]: Pres. Subjunc. [should]: Perf. Subjunc. [should have.]
Main Clause: If Active Verb: Use *Fut. Infin* with subject Accus. [-urum, os esse].

Note: Since *possum* has no *Fut. Infin.* use *posse*.

Rarely if the main verb of the original Statement had *Perf. Subjunc. Active* [would have-completed action] then instead of the *Fut. Infin.* use *fore ut-Subjunc. Active. S-Pluperf.; P-Perf. [completed action]*; or if the verb lacks a Future Active Part. use *fore ut-Subjunc. Act.; S-Imperf.; P-Pres.* [incompleted action] [would].


[B] “Were or had” [or any past tense], in the if [si] clause and “would” in the main clause.

In Direct Statement:

If [si] clause: Use secondary subjunctive:  
Imperf. [was, were-vb]: Pluperf. [had].

Main clause: Use secondary subjunctive: Imperf. [would]; Pluperf. [would have]. [But use the Perf. or Imperf. Indic. of the Active Periphrastic [-urus fuit, erat] and of [2] longum, aequum, difficile, melius erat [would be], fuit [would have been]; [3] and you may use either the Imperf. or Pluperf. Subjunc. or the Perf. Indic. [would have] [but not the Imperf. Indic.] of oportuit, decuit, debuit, necesse fuit, opus fuit, potuit, potuerunt, etc. 
and *Passive Periphrastic* [-ndus esset, fuit]

In Indirect Statement: If [si] clause: Use secondary *Subjunc.* [Imperf. -were: Pluperf. -had] even when the sequence is primary and of course when it is secondary.

Main Clause: If Active: [would or would have]: Use *Fut. Part.* with *fuisset* [-turum fuisset] with Subject Accus.

Note: “could or could have” is *potuisset*: “must or must have” is -ndum fuisset.
And if the verb lacks a *Fut. Part.* use *futurum fuisset ut-Subjunc. Active Imperf.*

If Passive: [would be or would have been]: use *futurum fuisset ut* and the *Imperf. Subjunctive Passive*, in both primary and secondary sequence.

III- If the main clause has *Present* or *Past Indic.* for “if”: see A: for “if ever, whenever, If you or anyone, If any”: see B below.

[A] If: Particular Condition in Pres. or Past time.

In Direct Statement: Use *Indicative Pres.* or *Past* in both clauses.

In Indirect Statement: If [si] clause: Use *Subjunc.*:  
*S-Imperf.* [or *Pluperf.*]: *P-Pres.* [or *Perf.*] *Subjunc.*

Main clause: Use *Pres.* or *Perf.* [have] *Infinitive.*
[B] If ever, whenever [cum, ubi] whoever, whatever [quicumque: quisquis, quicquid]:

In Direct Statement:
If the main clause has the Present Indic.: Use the Perfect Indic. in the si-clause;
[or if “you or anyone”, use 2nd person only of the Pres. Subjunc.]
If the main clause has the Imperf. Indic.: Use the Pluperf. Indic. in the si-clause.

In Indirect Statement: Use the Pres. Infinitive in the main clause and the Perf. or Pluperf. Subjunctive in the si clause.

IV-If the Main Clause has:
1. “ought, must, had or has to-vb.”: or
2. “is going to, intends to, is likely to, is about to-vb.”: or
3. “would be or would have been-long, fair, difficult, better, etc.”

1. In a Future More Vivid [shall, will implied]: or Future Less Vivid [should or would] Condition.

In a Direct Statement: In the Main Clause: Use the Pres. Indic. [instead of the usual Fut. Indic.or Pres. Subjunc.] of the Passive Periphrastic [ndus est]:
[changing the English Active to Passive: “it-um”]: or Pres. Indic. of oportet, dect, debet, nesse est, opus est: potest, possunt: or
[2] the Pres. Indic. of the Active Periphrastic [-urus est].

In the If [si] Clause: Use the Fut. Perf. or Fut. Indic. [shall or will implied]: or the Pres. or Perf. Subjunc. [should or would], as usual.

In an Indirect Statement: In the Main Clause: Use the Pres. Infin. of the Passive Periphrastic [-ndus esse]: or posse or fore ut possit, possit, oportet, etc., [lacking a Fut. Part.]

In the If [si] Clause: Use the Subjunc. P.-Perf. or Pres.: S.-Imperf. or Pluperf.

2. In a Contrary to Fact Condition in Pres. or Past Time.
[“If-subject-were”; or past tense: or “had”].

In a Direct Statement: In the Main Clause: Use the Imperf. or Pluperf. Subjunc. [as usual], or the Perf. or Pluperf. Indic. [instead of Subjunc.] of the Passive Periphrastic [changing the English Active to Passive; with subject-it-um, if the verb is intransitive] -ndus esset: fuisset or fuit, fuerat: or the Imperf. or Pluperf. [Subjunc. [or the Perf. or Pluperf. Indic., but rarely the Imperf. Indic.] of oportet, deberet, posses, etc.
[Remember “ought to have, must have, could have-vb.” are Pluperfect Subjunc. or Perf. Indic., preceded by the Pres. Infin. [not by the Perf. Infin., as you might expect]:
or the Imperf. or Perf. or Pluperf. Indic. [instead of Subjunc.] of the Active Periphrastic [-urus erat, fuit or fuerat.]
or the Imperf., Perf. or Pluperf. Indic. of longum, aequum, difficulte, melius erat or fuerat [fuit].

In the If [si] Clause: Use the Imperf. or Pluperf. Subjunc. as usual.

In an Indirect Statement: In the Main Clause: Use the Infin.-ndum fuisse, -ndos fuisse [of the Passive Periphrastic [changing the English Active to Passive]: or the Present [could, etc.] or Perf. [could have] Infin. of posse, potuisse, oportere, oportuuisse, etc., or the Pres. Infin. of longum, aequum, difficulte, melius esse, etc.

In the If [si] Clause: Use the Imperf. or the Pluperf. Subjunc. [as usual].

V- If the main clause has Imperative or Hortatory or Optative Subjunctive:
In the si clause use the mood and tense indicated by the if-clause.
“shall, will” -Fut. Indic.; [2] “should, would” -Primary Subjunc.; [3] “were, had” -Secondary Subjunctive; [4] is, was, etc.-Pres. or Past Indic. or Fut. Indic.
[but if Indirect Statement, use the Subjunctive, according to sequence.]