

## Syntax review for final exam, from 4F and 4G

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Give the form and syntax of the following. To give the form, identify the part of speech and, for forms with endings (verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, participles), the relevant features as outlined below.

- For **nouns**, be sure to give *case* and say how that case is used.
- For **adjectives**, be sure to give the *degree* (positive, comparative, superlative) and *case*, and say what noun, if any, the adjective modifies.
- For **relative pronouns**, give the *case*, *gender*, *number* and *antecedent*. Connecting relatives should be noted.
- For **finite verbs**, be sure to give *mood*, *tense* and *voice*. Voice will likely not require any explanation, but be sure to make sure whether you've got an active, passive, or deponent. What needs explanation about mood and tense will vary from word to word. Most indicatives are self-explanatory, as Latin works more or less as English here. But remember historical presents, and the use of the future in *si* clauses in Latin. For subjunctives, see the handout.
- For **infinitives**, give *tense* and *voice*, and identify the construction. In most cases, all you need say is "indirect speech" or "such and such a verb takes the infinitive (*possum, uolo, debeo*, etc.). Tense of infinitives in indirect discourse will show whether the action described took place before (perfect tense) at the same time (present) or after (future) the speaking, knowing, perceiving, etc. takes place.
- For **participles**, give *tense*, *voice*, and *case*. In most instances, the tense, like that of infinitives, shows the relative timing between the action described by the participle and that of the main verb. The case is determined by that of the noun the participle modifies (but see also **GVE 136**, for present participles used alone). Be on the lookout for **ablatives absolute** like our old friend *Verre praetore*.

I will ask more focused syntax questions on the final, so as to make it clearer just what I want you to explain. But ideally you would be able to know what needs explaining without further hints, so here I'll simply list the words to explain.

The exam will also emphasize 4E, but I suspect there's already plenty of questions here.

### 4F (ii)

#### syntax questions

281. uincola

Syracusis

282. coniectus erat

profugeret

283. peruēnisset

loqui

284. se

iturum

285. quem

ingredientem

286. retraxere

deducitur

eo

287. accidit

ueniret

uenisset

288. deferretur  
Gaium  
289 questum esse  
fuisse  
290. Verri  
se  
scelere  
291. toto  
292. ingressus  
imperat  
nudetur  
294. clamaret  
295. Sertorio  
296. seruis  
296 quae  
297. fecere  
298. uirgis  
caederetur  
299 illius  
quibus  
300. sibi  
302 compararetur  
303 ausus est

304. dicebat

### Questions keyed to 4G (ii)

328. qui  
329. nominaret  
330. cognosceret  
331. tibi  
332. daret  
esset  
334 Gauio (2x)  
fuisti  
335. Verres  
communi  
336. facinus  
337. necare  
338. uerbo  
339. appellari  
modo  
cīuīs  
341. conqueri  
uellem  
commoverentur

### 4F (ii) syntax answers

281. *uincula*. accusative plural + *ad* ("into chains")

*Syraculis*. locative

282. *coniectus erat* pluperfect passive indicative

*profugeret* imperfect active subjunctive following *perfecit*: secondary sequence

283. *peruēnisset* pluperfect active subjunctive in a *cum* clause; pluperfect (rather than imperfect) as the action is completed before that of the main clause

*loqui* present infinitive of a deponent, with *coepit*, which takes an infinitive

284. *se* accusative subject of infinitive in indirect statement

*iturum* short for *iturum esse*, future infinitive active in indirect statement; future because action takes place subsequent to that of main verb

285. *quem* accusative masculine singular. Connecting relative (hence no antecedent properly speaking—in its own sentence; but it refers to Gaius)

*ingredientem* present participle (active); accusative, modifying *Gaius*. Present as he was entering the ship as they pulled him back (contemporaneous action)

286. *retrēxēre* 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural perfect active indicative (short for *retrēxērunt*)

*deducitur* 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular passive present indicative (*present* is the key term here) historical present

*eo* ablative of *is, ea, id*, agreeing with *die*.

287. *accidit* perfect indicative (as one can tell by the imperfect tense of the subjunctives—"secondary sequence")

*ueniret* imperfect active subjunctive with *accidit*, secondary sequence

*uenisset* pluperfect active subjunctive in a *cum* clause; pluperfect (rather than imperfect) because the action is complete before that of the main clause

288. *deferretur* imperfect passive subjunctive; indirect command, secondary sequence

*Gaium* accusative subject of the infinitive in indirect statement

289 *questum esse* perfect passive infinitive in indirect statement; perfect (rather than present or future) because the complaining took place before the report

*fuisse* perfect (active) infinitive; perfect because he was in chains before he complained about it

290. *Verris* dative governed by *minitanti*

*se* reflexive pronoun (referring back to the slaves); ablative of (personal) agent with *a(b)*

*scelere* ablative "afire with villainy" perhaps attendant circumstances?

291. *toto* ablative modifying *ore* (itself ablative as object of *ex*)

292. *ingressus* perfect participle of a deponent; perfect as he entered first, then ordered

*imperat* historical present

*nudetur* present passive subjunctive; here primary sequence is used after the historical present (sometimes the historical present takes secondary sequence)

294. *clamaret* imperfect active subjunctive in a *cum* clause; imperfect (rather than pluperfect) because the action is contemporaneous with that of the main clause

295. *Sertorio* ablative of personal agent

296. *seruis* dative with *imperat*

296 *quae* relative; neuter accusative plural (direct object of *imperauisset*); connecting relative, so no proper antecedent (in its own sentence); the "things" here are the commands of the previous sentence.

297. *fecere* short for *fēcērunt*; perfect active indicative, 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural

298. *uirgis* ablative of means

*caederetur* imperfect passive subjunctive, with *accidit* in secondary sequence

299 *illius* genitive singular, modifying *miseri* (which is here used as a noun)

*quibus* ablative plural, modifying *uerbis* (itself ablative because *utor* takes an ablative); connecting relative

300. *sibi* reflexive pronoun, referring to Gaius; dative with *parcete*

302 *compararetur* imperfect passive subjunctive following *perfecit*, secondary sequence

303 *ausus est* perfect tense of a (partial) deponent, *audeo*

304. *dicebat* imperfect indicative

## 4G (ii) syntax answers

### Questions keyed to 4G (ii)

328. *qui*. rel. pronoun; nom. masc. sing. antecedent: Raecius

329. *nominaret*. imperfect active subjunctive in a *cum* clause; imperfect (rather than pluperfect) shows this action goes on at the same time as that in the main clause.

330. *cognosceret*. imperfect active subjunctive. Here used, unusually, to describe an unreal hypothesis about the past. Won't appear on final. Ditto for the subjunctives in *remitteres*, *ignoraret*, *uideretur*, *constitueres*, *esset*, and *tolleret*.

331. *tibi* dative with *uideretur* (= dative of reference)

332. *daret* imperfect active subjunctive. A generic relative clause (the sort of man who didn't provide a reference, i.e., anyone who didn't provide one) or causal one: "because he didn't provide a reference".

*esset* imperfect subjunctive with *quamuis*, which always takes the subjunctive

334 *Gauio* ablative with *de*; dative with *infestus* (hostile towards + dative)

*fuisti* 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular perfect active indicative

335. *Verres* vocative

*communi* dative, modifying *nomini*

336. *facinus* nominative singular (neuter). Complement with *est*, *uincere* being the subject of that verb: To bind a Roman citizen is a crime.

337. *necare* present active infinitive; it here serves as subject

338. *uerbo* ablative of means

339. *appellari* present passive infinitive; with *potest*

*modo* ablative of manner

*cūis* accusative plural (i-stem); *ad* takes an accusative

341. *conqueri* present infinitive of a deponent, with *uellem*

*uellem* imperfect active subjunctive: present contrary to fact

*commoverentur* imperfect passive subjunctive: present contrary to fact

