

**RULES AND EXERCISES ON THE RIGHT
USE OF THE LATIN SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD,
INTERSPERSED WITH OBSERVATIONS TO
ASSIST THE LEARNER IN THE THE
ACQUISITION OF A PURE LATIN STYLE**

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Rules and Exercises on the Right Use of the Latin Subjunctive Mood, Interspersed with Observations to Assist the Learner in the Acquisition of a Pure Latin Style by Richard Bathurst Greenlaw

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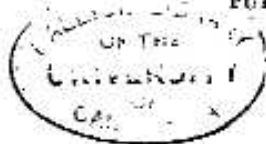
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PURE LATIN STYLE.



BY THE

REV. RICHARD BATHURST GREENLAW, M.A.

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AUTHOR OF "THE TRUE DOCTRINE OF THE LATIN SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD."

Fontes, unde haurietis, atque itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, non ut ipse dux essem, (quod et infinitum est et non necessarium) sed ut communstrarem tantum viam, et ut fieri solet, digitum ad fontes intenderem.

CIC. DE ORAT., lib. i.

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PREFACE. MAIN

THE Author's principal object in this work being the instruction of students in the right use of the Latin Subjunctive Mood, he has selected such exercises as have appeared to him best adapted to that purpose. In order, however, to render them as useful in other respects as circumstances will permit, he has interspersed such observations, and occasionally given such rules, as may assist the learner in the acquisition of a pure Latin style. He has been especially desirous of presenting his work to the public in as compendious a form as the case will admit, because he is not so presumptuous as to imagine, that he possesses ability, (if he did the leisure,) to produce a work likely to supersede the use of those many excellent books of exercises which are generally adopted in schools. For the same reason he has not pursued any systematic order in his other ob-

servations. In the choice of points for remark, he has selected those which have been left either wholly unnoticed, or, as it appears to the Author, imperfectly explained by others. Particular rules for the direction of learners are confessedly necessary, but it has always appeared to the Author most desirable, that these rules should be referred to general principles as their basis, and should be as comprehensive as is consistent with precision and perspicuity.

It might appear foreign from the plan and object of this book, that the Author should touch upon the collocation of words in Latin sentences; but the originality of the plan of dividing sentences into their separate clauses, for the purpose of deciding the mood of the verb to be employed, and its close connection with a proper arrangement of words, suggested to the Author the expediency of directing the student's attention to the principle, upon which such arrangement seems to have obtained in the Latin language.

Blackheath, March 21st, 1839.



THE RIGHT USE
OF
THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

CHAPTER I.

EVERY grammatical sentence, otherwise called a *proposition*, contains within it certain parts, into which it is capable of being divided; namely, *the subject*, *the predicate*, and *the copula*.

Grammarians do not commonly speak of the copula, but it is especially necessary for the learner to understand its nature, as will be evident from the sequel. *The subject of a sentence*¹ is that person or thing, of which something is said; the *predicate* that which is said of the subject; the *copula* is that part of a sentence by which the predicate is affirmed or denied of the subject. Thus, *magna vis orationis*

¹ Observe, the subject of a *sentence* is here spoken of, but this is frequently different from the subject of a *verb*.

est. Vis orationis is the subject, of which something is affirmed,—*magna* is the predicate, or what is affirmed of the subject,—and the affirmation is expressed by the copula, *est*. It is called *copula*, because it unites the two extremes¹, or, in other words, expresses that the quality implied by the word *magna* agrees, or is applicable² to the subject, *vis orationis*. If this applicability of the predicate to the subject is *denied*, the denial is expressed by the insertion of a word implying negation, as *non*, &c. “*Res tam dissimiles eodem nomine non sunt appellandæ.*” “*Res tam dissimiles*” (subject)—“*non sunt*” (copula)—“*eodem nomine appellandæ*” (predicate). *Est*³ is called the *affirmative copula*, *non est*⁴ the *negative copula*.

¹ The subject and predicate are called “extremes,” or “terms,” (from *termini*) because the copula naturally stands between them; but this order is frequently changed, as in the example given.

² It is to be observed, that the use of these terms *subject*, *predicate*, and *copula*, regards solely the form of *expression*, and has nothing to do with the *truth* or *falseity* of the proposition itself. Thus, I may say, “All dogs are stones”—“Men are not animals.” These assertions are false, but still, as far as the form of expression is concerned, the quality of being *stones*, in the former example, is *said* to be applicable to *all dogs*; and in the latter, that of being *animals* is *said* to be inapplicable to *men*. In the former example, therefore, the predicate is affirmed (though falsely) of the subject, and in the latter, the predicate is denied (though falsely) of the subject.

³ The substantive verb is not only the copula, but frequently is used as a verb of existence, when it contains within it the predicate.

⁴ To constitute a negative proposition, it is necessary that the *negative copula* should be either expressed or implied. It frequently happens, that the negative particle is separated from the copula, and blended with the subject. Thus, “no birds are rational animals.” “No birds” is commonly called the subject—though, to speak correctly, “all birds” is the logical subject; and it is said of “all birds” (that is, of all the individual animals which compose the class of birds), that they “are not (cop.) rational animals. (pred.)”

The copula of a sentence is generally contained in the grammatical verb, which comprises within it a *part*, or, in some cases, the whole of the predicate. Thus, in the sentence, "venti cadunt," the grammatical verb contains the copula and the *whole* predicate. In the following sentence, "Omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur," the verb contains the copula and a *part* only of the predicate.

Now it is to be remembered, that every sentence contains these three parts, *subject*, *predicate*, and *copula*, and that no sentence can contain more. A sentence may consist of several members or clauses, but these are to be attached as parts of the subject or predicate to limit or qualify it. "Ea animi elatio, quæ cernitur in periculis et laboribus, si justitia vacat, pugnatque non pro salute communi, sed pro suis commodis, in vitio est." The predicate of this sentence is "*in vitio*" (faulty), and the subject, of which it is said, is defined by the several clauses, which are to be attached to "*ea animi elatio*." The clauses are constituent parts of the subject, to signify that Cicero does not assert faultiness of every "*animi elatio*," but of the one described by the relative clause, "*quæ cernitur in periculis et laboribus*," and of that only under the supposed case or condition which is expressed by the clauses, "*si justitia vacat*," &c.

Again, "*Nec ulla vis imperii tanta est, quæ, premente metu, possit esse diuturna*." The sub-