Gen: Description, Partitive (whole of which something is part of), Possession, Characteristic (quality typical of noun modified)
Dat: Ind. Object, Possession or Purpose (dat.+esse→ possession or purpose), Agent (in pass. periphrastic construction→ necessity)
Acc: Direct Object, Place to, Greek Acc. (acc. tells in respect to what something occurs), Duration of time/space (extent of length)
Abl: Separation, Time when or within which (w/o preposition), Means, Cause/Reason, Respect (way something is done or exists), Manner, Accompaniment (cum+abl.), Abl. Absolute (abl. noun+abl. participle; introduced by since, when, although, if), Description, Agent (preposition a/ab+pass. verb→ done by something), Comparison (abl.+comparative adj/adv)

Sequence of Tenses: _____

Complete Sequence of Tenses		
Independent Clause (Main Verb)	Subordinate Clause Same Time, Time Just After	Subordinate Clause Time Before
Primary Tense Verb/ Primary Sequence: Present, Future, Future Perfect Indicative	Present Subjunctive	Perfect Subjunctive
Secondary Tense Verb/ Secondary Sequence: Imperfect, Perfect Indicative	Imperfect Subjunctive	Pluperfect Subjunctive

Conditional Sentences:

Type of Conditional Sentence	Subordinate Clause	Main Clause
Fut. More Vivid	Fut./Fut. Pf. Ind. (if I have X,)	Fut. Ind. (I will X)
Fut. Less Vivid	Pf./Pres. Subj. (if I should have X,)	Pres. Subj. (I would X)
Pres. Contrary to Fact	Imp. Subj. (if I were to have X,)	Imp. Subj. (I would X); not actually
Past Contrary to Fact	Plpf. Subj. (if I had X,)	Plpf Subj. (I would have X); " "
Simple Present	Pres. Ind. (if I [ever] have X,)	Pres. Ind. (I [always] X)
Simple Past	Past. Ind. (if I [ever] had X,)	Past. Ind. (I [always] used to X)

Subjunctive Uses:
<u>Purpose Clause</u>: "Ut" (so that) / "ne" (in order not to) + Pres. Subj. (may) / Imp. Subj. (might)
    Ex: *Epistulam mitto ut scias me bene valere*: "I am sending a letter so that you may know I am well"
    "Ad" + gerund = purpose → "for the purpose of…"
<u>Indirect Question</u>: Interrogative word (asking, doubting, knowing) + Subj. Verb (according to sequence of tenses)
    Ex: *Interrogo te quid agas*: "I am asking you what you are doing"
<u>Indirect. Command</u>: Head verb (requesting, commanding, persuading, wishing) + "Ut" / "ne" + Pres. Subj. / Imp. Subj
    Ex: *Oravi ut ad me venires*: "I asked you to come to me"
<u>Result Clause</u>: Comparison word (tam, ita, tantus, talis, tot…) + "Ut" / "ne" + Subj. Verb
    Ex: *Terra est tam ingens ut a nobis tota conspici non possit*: "The earth is so huge that [as a] whole it cannot be observed by us"
<u>Relative Clause</u>: Qui/quae/quod + Subj. Verb → may express purpose or characteristic
    Ex: Purpose: *Missi sunt duo equites Romani qui te interficerent*: "Two Roman knights were sent to kill you"
    Ex: Characteristic: *Hic in senatu sunt ei qui me interficere velint*: "Here in the Senate are those who wish to kill me"
<u>Cum Clause</u>: Cum + Subj. Verb→ "SWAB" (cum can be translated as since, when, although, because)
    Ex: *Cum… conspexisset*: Since he had seen
Supines:
<u>First Supine</u>: Verb in 4th Principal Part (Pf. Pass. Pple.)→ used after verbs of movement to indicate purpose
<u>Second Supine</u>: PPP w/ "-ū" ending → Similar to Abl. of Respect in "X to verb"
Gerunds:
1. Verbal Noun (does not agree with anything)→ expresses purpose
Genitive: shows purpose (X of verb), Dative: purpose of the action (for verbing), Accusative: usually accompanied by "ad" to indicate purpose of the action (for verbing), Ablative: indicates means or instrument (by verbing)
Gerundives:
1. Replaces gerund that would have a Direct Object (agrees w/ object in gender and number, takes case gerund would have taken)
Ex: *Caesar hostis vincendi cupidus erat*: "Caesar was desirous of defeating the enemy" = "verb-ing"
2. Verbal Adjective (agrees with other adjectives/nouns)→ expresses necessity
    Ex: *Virum nobilem admnirandumque*: "A man noble and to be admired"= "to be verbed"
<u>Passive Periphrastic</u>: Gerundive + form of "to be" /+ dat. of agent to express who did the action→ expresses obligation/necessity
Ex: *Libri sunt legendi*: "Books must be read"

Ex: *Libri mihi sunt legendi*: "Books must be read by me

Ways to show Purpose: "Ut" + subjunctive, purpose clause, "ad" + Acc/Gen Gerund/Gerundive, Relative clause of purpose, Supine of Purpose, Infinitive of Purpose

Indirect Statement:

	Indirect Statements	
Infinitive	Time in relation to main clause	Example
Present Infinitive	SAME	*Putō multōs hominēs librum legere.* "I think that many people are reading the book." *Putābam multōs hominēs librum legere.* "I used to think that many people were reading the book."
Perfect Infinitive	BEFORE	*Putō multōs hominēs librum lēgisse.* "I think that many people have read the book." *Putābam multōs hominēs librum lēgisse.* "I used to think that many people had read the book."
Future Infinitive	AFTER	*Putō multōs hominēs librum lēctūrōs esse.* "I think that many people will read/are going to read/are going to be reading the book." *Putābam multōs hominēs librum lēctūrōs esse.* "I used to think that many people would read/were going to read/ were going to be reading the book."

Purpose Constructions:

Examples	Purpose Construction	Translation
Hunc mihi timōrem ēripe ut tandem timēre dēsinam.	Purpose Clause with *ut/nē* + subjunctive verb	"Take this fear from me so that finally I may cease being afraid."
Repertī sunt duo Rōmānī quī tē interficerent.	Relative Clause of Purpose + subjunctive verb	"Two Romans were found who were to kill you." (i.e., in order to kill you)
Vēnērunt ad vescendum nōbīscum.	Accusative Gerund in a Purpose Construction with *ad*	"They came to eat with us."
Ad cōnficiendās rēs, Orgetorix dēligitur.	Accusative Gerundive in a Purpose Construction with *ad*	"Orgetorix is chosen to complete the matters."
Loquendī pūblicē causā, Orgetorix ōrātiōnem parāvit.	Genitive Gerund in a Purpose Construction with *causā/grātiā*	"For the sake of speaking publicly, Orgetorix prepared a speech."
In sōlitum locum convēnērunt fallendōrum custōdum causā.	Genitive Gerundive in a Purpose Construction with *causā/grātiā*	"They came together into the customary place for the sake of deceiving [their] guards."
Eōs mē salūtātum mīsistī.	Supine of Purpose	"You sent them to greet me."
Vinum fert bibere amīcō.	Infinitive of Purpose	"He brings [his] friend wine to drink."

Ablative Absolute:
- Can be introduced by "since, when/with, although, because, if"
1. Abl. Noun/Adj. + Abl. PPP→ "with X having been verbed"
2. Abl. Noun/Adj. + Abl. PAP→ "with X verbing"
3. Abl. Noun/Adj. + Abl. Noun/Adj.--> "with X as X"

Poetical Devices:
Allegory: Figure or abstract idea alludes to a larger meaning;
Anaphora: Repetition of a word, usually at the beginning of successive clauses or phrases, for emphasis or for pathetic effect;
Anastrophe: When you place the obj. of the preposition before the preposition;
Apostrophe: Address of an absent person or an abstraction, usually for pathetic effect;
Assonance: The close recurrence of similar sounds, usually used of vowel sounds;
Asyndeton: Omission of conjunctions in a closely related series;
Caesura: Pause or break in a line of poetry;
Chiasmus: Arrangement of words, usually adjectives and nouns, in the pattern ABBA;
Ellipsis: Omission of one or more words from the sentence;
Enjambment: When words of a clause are purposely misplaced to create emphasis or meter purposes;
Hendiadys: Use of two nouns connected by a conjunction with the meaning of one modified noun;
Hiatus: The avoidance in meter of elision between one word ending in a vowel and another beginning with a vowel (or h);
Hyperbaton: Word picture, words separated to show a picture with words
Litotes: An understatement for emphasis, usually an assertion of something by denying the opposite;
Metonymy: Use of one noun in place of another closely related noun, to avoid common or prosaic words;
Pleonasm: Use of unnecessary words;
Polyptoton: When same word is used, but in a different form or case;
Polysyndeton: Use of unnecessary conjunctions;
Synchysis: Arrangement of pairs of words so that one word of each pair is between the words of the other (ABAB);
Synecdoche: Use of the part of the whole to avoid common words or to focus attention on a particular part;
Tmesis: separation of compound verb, Ex: "super usus eram". The "usus" separates the verb "super eram"
Zeugma: Use of a verb or adjective with two words, to only one of which it literally applies

Quam+superlative=as

Quam+comperlative=as
Quam-qui, quae, quod