

LATIN PARTICIPLE, GERUND, GERUNDIVE, PERIPHRASTIC AND THE SUPINE FORMATION AND USAGE

Latin and the verbal adjective. Written Latin is to be in command of your life, from nave to emperor : **semper ars bene scribendi**

THE PARTICIPLE

The Latin participle. Latin **verbal adjective** is an adjective formed from a **verb's stem**, known as the **participle**. Transitive verbs have four participles, two in the **active** voice : the **present** and **future**, and two in the **passive** : **future** and **perfect**

The **present active** and **future passive** participles are formed from the **verb's stem**. The **perfect passive** and **future active** are from the **participial stem** (the fourth principal part of the verb), **amat-** from **amatus**, **-a**, **-um**. Example :

Formation of the Participle		
	Active	Passive
Present	verb's present stem + -ns, -ntis	-
Perfect	-	participle stem + -us, -a, -um
Future	participle stem + -urus, -a, -um	verb's present stem + -ndus, -a, -um
Model Verb : amo, amare, amavi, amatum (1). to like, love		
	Active	Passive
Present	amans, -ntis liking, loving	-
Perfect	-	amatus, -a, -um having been liked / loved
Future	amaturus, -a, -um about to like / love going to like / love	amandus, -a, -um to be liked / loved desiring to be liked / loved ought to be liked / loved

Nota bene : A verb may act as an adjective, by constructing a **verbal adjective**, known as the **participle**. Example :

The **shouting** merchant departed
The soldiers saw the **destroyed** town

A **participle** retains its sense of **tense** and **voice**. Examples above, **shouting** is **present active** and **destroyed** is **perfect passive**. Having retained its verbal orientation, the participle may take a **direct object** or be modified by an **adverb** or an **adverbial phrase**

A **participle** agrees with the **noun** it qualifies in **case**, **number** and **gender**. Sometimes a participle does not modify a specific noun acting as a substantive adjective : **amans**, a lover; **sapiens**, a wise man

The **present active participle** for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd conjugation verbs, declines as per the model : **amans, -ntis**. For 3-*io* and 4th conjugation verbs, the **-ie-** spelling is retained. Example :

cipio, capere, cepi, captum (3-*io*). to seize, take. **capiens, -ntis**
sentio, sentire, sensi, sensum (4). to feel, perceive. **sentiens, -ntis**

The **future passive participle** is also known as the : **gerundive**

English parallels the Latin participle in three senses, i) **agent** : **amans**, a person doing something, ii) **acting** : **amatus**, something done, and iii) **done** : **amandus**, something to be done / accomplished

Declension of participles. The **future active**, **perfect passive**, and **future passive** participles decline as per the model : **magnus, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adjective**

The **present active participle** observes the model : **potens, potentis. 3rd declension participle, one-termination**, Example :

Model Declension amans, amantis. 3 rd declension participle, one-termination		
	M & F	N
Sg		
N	amans	amans
G	amantis	amantis
D	amanti	amanti
Ac	amantem	amans
Ab	amanti, amante	amanti, amante
Pl		
N	amantes	amantia
G	amantium	amantium
D	amantibus	amantibus
Ac	amantes	amantia
Ab	amantibus	amantibus

Nota bene : Ablative. amanti : adjective, modifying a noun

Ablative. amante : substantive adjective

The participle reference the main verb tense sequence. The participle's tense is *relative* to that of the main verb. Example :

- The **present active participle** action is *concurrent* with the main verb (same time)
- The **perfect passive participle** action is prior to the main verb (time before)
- The **future active participle** action will either occur or has occurred subsequent to the main verb (time after)
- The **future passive participle** action will occur or has occurred subsequent to the main verb (time prior completed)

PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

Present active participle.

ancilla **clamans** discessit

The **shouting** maid-servant departed

The maid-servant departed **shouting**

Shouting, the maid-servant departed

The maid-servant **who was shouting** departed

causal The maid-servant, **since she was shouting** departed

concessive The maid-servant, **although she was shouting**, departed

temporal **When (while) she was shouting**, the maid-servant departed

conditional **If she was shouting**, the maid-servant departed

Nota bene : Multiple interpretations of a participle are possible

In each cited translation, **clamans** is concurrent with the main verb's action, **discessit**

The participle may be translated in accordance with accepted English syntax and style, in particular :
causal, *since*; **concessive**, *although*; **temporal**, *when* or *while*; and **conditional**, *if*

Causal, Concessive, Temporal, and Conditional. See : [Definitions](#). Page 10

To emphasize the main verb in a **concessive** construction, the conjunction **tamen**, **nevertheless**, is inserted

ancilla clamans tamen discessit **Although the maid-servant was shouting nevertheless she departed**

The participle alone may be used to introduce an *if-clause*, *protasis* of a conditional sentence. An *if-clause* may also be used in lieu for a relative clause

.PERFECT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

The perfect active participle. The **perfect active participle** does *not* exist. The construction is possible by using the subordinating conjunction **postquam**, **after**. Example :

postquam clamavit, ancilla discessit **After she shouted, the maid-servant departed**

PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

Perfect passive participle.

ancilla territa clamavit

The **having-been-frightened** maid-servant shouted

The maid-servant, **having been frightened**, shouted

Having been frightened, the maid-servant shouted

The maid-servant **who had been frightened** shouted

causal **Since she had been frightened**, the maid-servant shouted

concessive **Although she had been frightened**, the maid-servant shouted

temporal **When (after) she had been frightened**, the maid-servant shouted

conditional **If she had been frightened**, the maid-servant shouted

Nota bene : Multiple interpretations of a participle are possible

In each cited translation, **territa** is prior to the main verb's action, **clamavit**

FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

Future active participle.

filia discessura patrem vidit

The **about-to-depart** daughter saw [her] father

The daughter, **about to depart**, saw [her] father

About to depart, the daughter saw [her] father

The daughter **who was about (going) to depart**, she saw [her] father

causal **Since the daughter was going to depart**, she saw [her] father

concessive **Although the daughter was going to depart**, she saw [her] father

temporal **When (as) the daughter was going to depart**, she saw [her] father

conditional **If the daughter was going to depart**, she saw [her] father

Nota bene : Multiple interpretations of a participle are possible

In each cited translation, **discessura**, action will either occur or has occurred to the main verb, **vidit**

FUTURE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

Future passive participle.

libros legendos in mensa posuit

He placed having-to-be-read books on the table

He placed books to be read on the table

He placed books which had to be read on the table

Nota bene : Multiple interpretations of a participle are possible

In each cited translation, **legendos**, action will occur or has occurred subsequent to the main verb, **posuit**

The **future passive participle**, also known as, the **gerundive** may imply the sense of obligation, necessity or propriety

THE GERUND AND THE GERUNDIVE

The gerund and the gerundive. The **gerund** is a verb form which functions as a **noun**, the gerundive is a verb form functioning as an adjective

- Model verb : **porto, portare, portavi, portatum** (1, transitive). **To carry**
Gerund : genitive **portandi**, dative **portando**, accusative **portandum**, ablative **portando**
Gerundive : **portandus, -a, -um**. Supine : **portatum, -u**. Example :
- **Gerund.** The gerund is a **verbal noun**. It is declined like a noun in the **genitive, dative, accusative, ablative singular**. The gerund has **no nominative or vocative** cases. It may be governed by a preposition, an adjective, or another noun. It performs the functions of an active verb and may have adverbial modifiers
- The gerund as a noun, its sense is : *the act of doing (the verb)* : **puer portando. by carrying the boy**
- **Gerundive.** The gerundive is a **passive verbal adjective**. It is declined in the **nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, vocative**, both in the **singular and plural**, all **genders**. The gerundive is a first and second declension adjective and functions as a future passive participle
- The gerundive as an adjective, its sense is : *(which is) to be ...ed* : **puer portandus. the boy [is] to be carried**

The difference between the gerund and the gerundive. The gerund is **active** : **amor legendi, a love of reading**. The gerundive is **passive** : **liber legendus, a book to be read**. In Latin you can use either to express the same idea

THE GERUND

Model verbs that illustrate the formation of the gerund and gerundive. Example :

amo, amare, amavi, amatum (1, transitive). **To like, love**

audio, audire, audivi, auditum (4, transitive). **To hear**

sequor, sequi, secutus (3, deponent, intransitive, no passive). **To follow**

Forming the gerund. The gerund exists in all cases except the **oblique cases** : nominative and the vocative. The gerund endings are those of a second declension neuter singular noun. If the verb is 1st conjugation, add the following endings to the stem : **-andi, -ando, -andum, -ando**. If the verb is 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 3-*io* variant add the following endings to the stem : **-endi, -endo, -endum, -endo**. If the verb is a deponent, add endings appropriate to the verb's conjugation. Example :

Infinitive	amare	audire	sequi
Nominative	amare (1)(2)	audire	sequi
Genitive	amandi	audiendi	sequendi
Dative	amando	audiendo	sequendo
Accusative	amandum	audiendum	sequendum
Ablative	amando	audiendo	sequendo

Gerunds are **neuter singular** with an **active sense**. Model verb : **audio, audire, audivi, auditum** (4). **To hear**. Example :

Case	Gerund	Example	Example Translated
Nominative	audire (1) (3)	audire gaudium est	Hearing is a joy
Genitive	audiendi	gaudium audiendi	The joy of hearing
Dative	audiendo	studuit audiendo	He devoted [himself] to hearing
Accusative	audiendum (2)	paratus ad audiendum	Ready for hearing
Ablative	audiendo	poetas audiendo	By listening to poets

Nota bene :

1. Gerunds have no nominative form, the present active infinitive of the verb is used in this instance
2. The accusative form of the gerund takes a preposition. Infinitive may be used instead of the gerund
3. The gerund rarely takes an object. If the sentence's gerund takes an object, the gerundive is used in lieu, thus giving an ending that agrees with the object noun

Gerund as a noun. The gerund has *no* nominative case. In lieu of a nominative, the infinitive is used, as if it were a neuter noun. Example : **cantare dulce est**, **Singing is pleasant**. The gerund as used as a noun in all the other cases. Example :

Genitive	ars cantandi difficilis est	The art of singing is difficult
Dative	cantando operam dedit	He paid attention to singing
Accusative	cum amicis ad cantandum abiit	He went off with his friends for the purpose of singing / to sing
Ablative	cantando uxori placuit	By singing he pleased his wife

The gerund as a verbal form. The gerund is a verbal form, it has an active meaning. If the sentence's verb is transitive, the gerund can take a direct object (which usually comes immediately before it). The sentences below replicates those above, but now **carmina** serves as the direct object. Example :

Nominative	carmina cantare difficile est (1)	Singing songs is difficult
Genitive	ars carmina cantandi difficilis est	The art of singing songs is difficult
Dative	carmina cantando operam dedit	He paid attention to singing songs
Accusative	cum amicis ad carmina cantandum abiit	He went off with his friends for the purpose of singing songs / to sing songs
Ablative	carmina cantando uxori placuit	By singing songs he pleased his wife

Nota bene :

1. The infinitive as subject

Though the gerund is a noun, it cannot be modified by adjectives. The gerund, reflecting its verbal nature, it can be modified by *adverbs* or *phrases* that function as *if they were adverbs*. Example :

Ablative	bene cantando uxori placuit	By singing well he pleased his wife
Ablative	carmina totum diem cantando uxori non placuit	By singing songs all day long he did not please his wife

Genitive of the gerund, to complete the meaning of nouns. The genitive of the gerund is used to complete the meaning of nouns, such as: **facultas, potestas, occasio, difficultas, initium, finis, spes, studium, consilium, tempus**

Model verb : **pugno, pugnare, pugnavi, pugnatum** (1, transitive). **To fight**

Gerund : genitive **pugnandi**, dative **pugnando**, accusative **pugnandum**, ablative **pugnando**

Gerundive : **pugnandus, -a, -um**. Supine : **pugnatum, -u**. Example :

facultas pugnandi	capability / possibility of fighting	finis pugnandi	end of fighting
potestas pugnandi	power / faculty for fighting	spes pugnandi	hope / expectation of fighting
occasio pugnandi	opportunity / appropriate time for fighting	studium pugnandi	zeal for fighting
difficultas pugnandi	difficulty in fighting	consilium pugnandi	plan for fighting
initium pugnandi	start of fighting	tempus pugnandi	time / season for fighting

Genitive of the gerund, with some adjectives. The genitive of the gerund is used with some adjectives, such as : **cupidas, peritus, imperitus**. Example :

cupidas pugnandi	longing / desiring / fond / eager / greedy [of] / [for] fighting
peritus pugnandi	skilled / practised / expert [in] fighting
imperitus pugnandi	inexperienced / unskilled / ignorant [of] fighting

Genitive of the gerund to express “purpose.” The genitive of the gerund may express purpose (in English often seen as an infinitive) with the ablative of **causa** or **gratia** meaning **for the purpose of / sake of** after the gerund. Example :

copiae pugnandi <u>causa</u> convenient	The troops assembled <u>for the purpose of</u> fighting
cum amicis cantandi <u>causa</u> / gratia abiit	He went off with his friends <u>for the sake of</u> singing

Dative of the gerund to express “fitness” and “readiness.” The dative and some adjectives, fitness and means. Example :

usus, -us. 4m. Use, experience, skill, advantage
idoneus, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adj. Suitable, fit, appropriate
utilis, utile. 3n, 2 end, i-stem. Useful, advantageous and inutilis, inutile. 3n, 2-end, i-stem. useless, disadvantageous
paratus, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adj. Prepared

hi duces erant <u>magno usui</u> ad explorandum	These guides were of <u>great service</u> for reconnoitering [to reconnoiter]
hae naves sunt <u>idoneae</u> [utiles, inutiles, paratae] ad navigandum	These ships are <u>suitable</u> [useful, useless, ready] for sailing [to sail]

Accusative of the gerund and the preposition “ad.” The accusative of the gerund takes the preposition **ad** to express the sense of **to, towards, at, before, up to, until, about** et cetera for an intended act. Example :

copiae <u>ad</u> pugnandum convenient	The troops assembled <u>to</u> fight
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Ablative of the gerund to express “means.” The ablative of gerund to express means **scribendo scribere discimus** **We learn to write by writing**. Also, after the following prepositions **ab, de, ex, in** to express means. Example :

voluptas <u>ex</u> discendo capitur	Pleasure is derived <u>from</u> learning
multa <u>de</u> bene vivendo audivimus	We heard much <u>about</u> living well [on the subject of living well]
occupati sunt <u>in</u> explorando	They are busy [in] reconnoitering
<u>in</u> quaerendo haec reperiebat	He discovered this <u>in</u> [the course of] enquiry
industria <u>in</u> agendo	Energy in action [in acting]

THE GERUNDIVE

Forming the gerundive. The gerundive is a passive participle. It has all **cases** in both **singular** and **plural** in all **genders**. **magnus, -a, -um** 1 / 2 adjective. **large, great, important** is the decline model. Acts as a future passive participle. Example :

<i>Singular</i>	amare	audire	sequi
Nominative	amandus, -a, -um	audiendus, -a, -um	sequendus, -a, -um
Genitive	amandi, -ae, -i	audiendi, -ae, -i	sequendi, -ae, -i
Dative	amando, -ae, -o	audiendo, -ae, -o	sequendo, -ae, -o
Accusative	amandum, -am, -um	audiendum, -am, -um	sequendum, -am, -um
Ablative	amando, -a, -o	audiendo, -a, -o	sequendo, -a, -o
Vocative	amande, -a, -um	audiende, -a, -um	sequende, -a, -um

Plural

Nominative	amandi, -ae, -a	audiendi, -ae, -a	sequendi, -ae, -a
Genitive	amandorum, -arum, -orum	audiendorum, -arum, -orum	sequendorum, -arum, -orum
Dative	amandis, -is, -is	audiendis, -is, -is	sequendis, -is, -is
Accusative	amandos, -as, -a	audiendos, -as, -a	sequendos, -as, -a
Ablative	amandis, -is, -is	audiendis, -is, -is	sequendis, -is, -is
Vocative	amandi, -ae, -a	audiendi, -ae, -a	sequendi, -ae, -a

Gerundive as an equivalent to the gerund. The gerundive is an adjectival form, it almost always modifies a noun or pronoun which comes immediately before it. If the **gerund** is used with a **direct object** in the **accusative** case, it is possible to express the same idea with a **gerundive**. Put the accusative object of the gerund into the case that the gerund was in and then make the gerundive agree with the noun. Example :

	Gerund	Gerundive
Genitive	ars carmina cantandi difficilis est The art of singing is difficult	ars carminum cantandorum difficilis est The art of song-singing is difficult [singing songs]
Dative	carmina cantando operam dedit He paid attention to singing songs	carminibus cantandis operam dedit He paid attention to song-singing [singing songs]
Accusative	cum amicis ad carmina cantandum abiit He went off with his friends for the purpose of singing songs	cum amicis ad carmina cantanda abiit He went off with his friends for the purpose of song-singing [singing songs]
Ablative	carmina cantando uxori placuit By singing songs he pleased his wife	carminibus cantandis uxori placuit By song-sing [singing songs] he pleased his wife

Nota bene : For grammatical illustrative purpose of word association and translation **song-singing** emphasizes the way the gerundive forms a unit with the noun it modifies. Idiomatic English is **singing songs**

Gerundive of obligation. English uses numerous Latin gerundive forms to convey the sense of necessity. Example :

addenda	Things to be added	memorandum	Things to be remembered
agenda	Things to be done	Miranda	A woman to be admired
Amanda	A woman to be loved	propaganda	Things to be spread
corrigenda	Things to be corrected	referendum	A thing to be referred [to others]

Dative of agent and the gerundive. The gerundive of obligation, the **agent** of the action is put into the **dative**. Example :

porcus mihi pascendus est	I must feed the pig [Literal : The pig is to be fed by me]
lupi agricolae forti interficiendi sunt	The brave farmer must kill the wolves [Literal : The wolves are to be killed by the brave farmer]

The impersonal gerundive of obligation. Use the gerundive of obligation **impersonally** in the **neuter nominative singular**, with no subject expressed. Example :

nobis fortiter pugnandum est, milites	We must fight bravely, soldiers [Literal : It must be fought by us bravely, soldiers]
Romam tibi quam celerrime eundum est	You must go to Rome as quickly as possible [Literal : It must be done by you to Rome as quickly as possible]

Gerundive ends in “-ndi” and genitive pronouns “mei”, “tui”, “sui”, “nostri” and “vestri.” The genitive of the reflexive possessive pronoun : **mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri** when used with the gerundive ending in **-ndi**, without regard to the gender or number of the person is used. Example :

occasio mei [tui, sui, nostri, vestri] armandi	An opportunity of arming myself [yourself, himself, ourselves, yourselves]
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THE PERIPHRASTIC

The periphrastics. The **future participles**, **active** and **passive** : are compounded with the verb **sum** to form the **active** and **passive periphrastic** conjugations. Example :

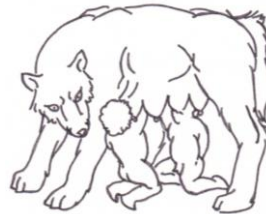
The active periphrastic conjugation. The active periphrastic is translated : **about to, going to, ready to**. Example :

Indicative

Present	amaturus, -a, -um sum	I am about to love
Imperfect	amaturus, -a, -um eram	I was about to love
Future	amaturus, -a, -um ero	I shall be about to love
Perfect	amaturus, -a, -um fui	I have been [was] about to love
Pluperfect	amaturus, -a, -um fueram	I had been about to love
Future Perfect	amaturus, -a, -um fuero	I shall have been about to love

Subjunctive

Present	amaturus, -a, -um sim
Imperfect	amaturus, -a, -um essem
Perfect	amaturus, -a, -um fuerim
Pluperfect	amaturus, -a, -um fuissem



The passive periphrastic conjugation. The passive periphrastic, also known as the gerundive, is translated : **have (has) to, should, ought to or must**. Example :

Indicative

Present	amandus, -a, -um sum	I am having-to-be loved, I have to be loved, I should (ought) to be loved, I must be loved
Imperfect	amandus, -a, -um eram	I had to be loved
Future	amandus, -a, -um ero	I shall have to be loved
Perfect	amandus, -a, -um fui	I had to be loved
Pluperfect	amandus, -a, -um fueram	I had had to be loved
Future Perfect	amandus, -a, -um fuero	I shall have had to be loved

Subjunctive

Present	amandus, -a, -um sim
Imperfect	amandus, -a, -um essem
Perfect	amandus, -a, -um fuerim
Pluperfect	amandus, -a, -um fuissem



Nota bene : Reference the above table, compound periphrastic form should *not* be confused with the compound passives of the perfect system. Example :

amatus est	she has been loved	passive
amaturus est	she is about to love	active periphrastic
amandus est	she is [has] to be loved	passive periphrastic

Usage of the active and passive periphrastic. Latin has both the **future active participle** and the **future passive participle**. (The future passive participle is also known as the **gerundive**.) Both active and passive forms have the agreement in **case**, **number**, and **gender**. Example:

Future active participle	Claudia <u>amatura fuerat</u>	Claudia <u>had been about to love</u>
Future passive participle (gerundive)	Claudia <u>amanda fuerat</u>	Claudia <u>had had to be loved</u>

Two sentences expressing much the same sentiment, with slightly different orientations. The active voice states futurity, while the passive voice conveys the same sense as the previous sentence and asserts the gerundive's role of expressing the idea of **necessity, obligation**, or of **appropriate** action

DATIVE OF AGENT

The dative of agent. The **personal agent** is regularly expressed by the **ablative case** preceded by the preposition: **a, ab**. With the **future passive periphrastic**, the **personal agent** is expressed by the **dative case** *without* a preposition. This construction is referential, the verb's action is necessary with reference to the agent. Example :

Ablative of agent	Claudia <u>ab omnibus</u> amatura erit	Claudia shall be loved <u>by all</u>
Dative of agent	Claudia <u>omnibus</u> amanda erit	Claudia shall have to be loved [by] <u>all</u>

DATIVE OF POSSESSOR

The dative of possessor. A form of the verb **sum**, the dative is sometimes used to show possession. The **person**, the **possessor**, is in the **dative case**. Example :

corona est <u>reginae</u>	a crown is <u>to the queen</u> ; <u>the queen</u> has a crown; the crown is <u>the queen's</u>
liber est <u>amico</u>	A book is <u>to the friend</u> ; <u>the friend</u> has a book; the book is <u>the friend's</u>

THE DEPONENT VERB

Deponent verbs taking the gerundive, "utor" and "potior." The following two deponent verbs **utor** and **potior** take a gerundive. Example :

Model verb : **utor, uti, usus sum** (3, deponent, intransitive, no passive). **To use**
 Gerund : genitive **utendi**, dative **utendo**, accusative **utendum**, ablative **utendo**
 Gerundive : **utendus, -a, -um**. Supine : **usum, -u**

Model verb : **potior, potiri, potitus sum** (4, deponent, intransitive, no passive). **To gain, obtain, acquire, take possession of**
 Gerund : genitive **potiendi**, dative **potiando**, accusative **potiendum**, ablative **potiando**
 Gerundive : **potiendus, -a, -um**. Supine : **potitum, -u**

nullam spem <u>potiendae</u> urbis habemus	We have no hope <u>of getting possession</u> of the city
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THE SUPINE

The supine. The supine is the fourth part of the verb, model verb : **amo, amare, amavi, amatum** (1, transitive). **To like, love**. based on the stem as the perfect passive participle with two forms in use : **accusative -um, ablative -u**. Translation of the supine varies according to case and construction

The accusative supine. The accusative supine is used after verbs of motion to express purpose, and may take an object. Example :

Hannibal <u>patriam defensum</u> revocatus est	Hannibal was recalled <u>to defend his country</u>
Romam venimus <u>templa visum</u>	We have come to Rome <u>to see the temples</u>
Romam ii <u>ludos spectatum</u>	I went to Rome <u>to watch the games</u>
una <u>legio frumentatum</u> missa est (1)	One <u>legion</u> was sent <u>to forage</u>

Nota bene : 1. A deponent verb may have an accusative supine. **frumentor, frumentari, frumentatus sum** (1, intransitive, deponent). **To forage**

The **ablative supine**. The ablative supine is used in the sense of respect with certain adjectives : **facilis, difficilis, incredibilis, optimus** et cetera. The ablative supine in common use : **auditu, visu, dictum, factu**. Example :

hoc est <u>facile dictu, difficile factu</u>	This is <u>easy to say, but hard to do</u>
<u>optimum factu</u> ratus est fortunam belli temptare	He <u>thought it best</u> [to do] to try the fortune of war
per omnes vias, <u>horribile visu</u> ! iacebant corpora civium	The citizens' bodies were lying along the streets, a <u>horrible sight to see</u> [Literal : to be seen]
omnes discipuli, <u>mirabile dictu</u> ! libro bene studuerant	The students had all studied their book well, <u>an amazing thing to say</u> [Literal : to be said]
<u>filius maior natu</u> patrem amabat (1)	The <u>elder son loved</u> his father [Literal : greater in being born]

Nota bene : 1. **filius maior** is treated as one phrase to the supine. **nascor, nasci, natus sum** (3, intransitive, deponent). **To be born**

The ablative supine never takes an object. To express **It is easy to say this**, say **To say this is easy, hoc dicere est facile**. In addition to the cited uses of the supine ablative, further citations. Example :

facilis factu	Easy to do	si hoc fas est dictu	If this is right to say
nihil dignum dictu	Nothing worthy of mention	difficile creditu	Hard to believe
mirabile visu	Wonderful to behold	epistula opus scriptu est	This letter is a burden to write

DEFINITIONS

Causal. Adjective. Grammar and logic, a linkage between events with an end result which may or may not exist based on the events. Example : *There is no causal relationship between eating carrots and seeing in the dark*

Concessive. Adjective. Grammar of a preposition or conjunction, of a phrase or clause denoting a circumstance which may be expected to preclude the action of the main clause, but does not. Example : *Although he was overcome with fatigue, he took his dog for a walk*

Temporal. Adjective. Grammar and logic, a linkage between time and space expressed through tense and time, concurrent or non-concurrent. Example : *He read the morning paper while eating his breakfast*

Conditional. Adjective. Grammar and logic, a statement limited by a requirement to be met, either in the positive or the negative for subsequent actions to proceed or not to proceed. Example : *If he wins the lottery, he will purchase a new car*

