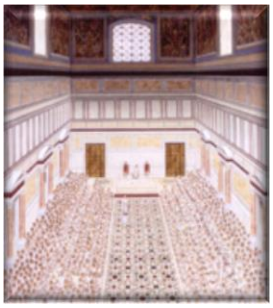
Stage 40
Objectives

Iudicium



Important Terms:

Roman Law Courts

tabulae _____

quaestiōnēs _____

centumvirī _____

decemvirī _____

lēgibus scrībendīs _____

cursus honōrum _____

lēgēs _____

praetor _____

iūdex _____

novus homō _____

duodecim _____

Nova Grammatica:

Indirect Statements continued:

Tense of the infinitive in indirect statements:

All three tenses of the infinitive can be used in an indirect statement *(present, perfect or future).*

The correct tense of the infinitive can be determined by the relationship of the indirect statement – **time wise** – to the verb of saying, thinking, believing, etc. of the main sentence that has initiated the indirect statement. The relationship is as follows:

present infinitive = same time as the main verb

perfect infinitive = time before the main verb

future infinitive = time after the main verb

main verb present	**infinitive**	
dīcit	puellam Rōman venīre	he **says** that the girl **is coming** to Rome
dīcit	puellam Rōman vēnisse	he **says** that the girl **came** to Rome
dīcit	puellam Rōman ventūram (esse)	he **says** that the girl **will come** to Rome

main verb perfect	**infinitive**	
dīxit	puellam Rōman venīre	he **said** that the girl **came** to Rome
dīxit	puellam Rōman vēnisse	he **said** that the girl **had come** to Rome
dīxit	puellam Rōman ventūram (esse)	he **said** that the girl **would come** to Rome

Gerunds:

The **gerund** is formed and spelled exactly like the **gerundive**. (present stem + nd + ending)

But, the **gerund** is always **active,** unlike the gerundive which is always passive.

The **gerund** is also limited in its forms because it is:

oblique (no nominative form)
neuter (no masculine or feminine forms)
singular (no plural forms)

Therefore the **gerund** can only have 3 endings: **–ī, -o, -um**

Gerunds can be used in most ways that nouns can be used (means, manner possession etc, but not as subjects because they are oblique) and also with ad, causā and gratiā to express purpose.

tibi nūlla spēs **fugiendī** est	*There is no hope for you of fleeing.*
Belimicus ad **dīcendum** surrēxit.	Belimicus rose to speak.

Although gerunds, being verbal in nature, can take objects, they seldom do in real Latin. Romans much preferred to use gerundive constructions when there was an object.

tibi nūlla spēs **fugiendī** urbem est *There is no hope for you of fleeing the city*

In this sentence "*fugiendī"* is a **gerund** with "urbem" as its object. Although this is possible, Romans would not prefer this construction. They would more likely us a gerundive construction, such as:

tibi nūlla spēs urbis **fugiendī** est *There is no hope for you of the city being fled.*

In this sentence "*urbis"* is modified by "*fugiendī"*, and not the object of it. "*fugiendī*" is a gerundive is and passive.

Inceptives:

Incipient verbs, (also called inchoative verbs) can be formed from other verbs, nouns or adjectives. They characteristically always have a base ending in **–sc** . They express an action which is the **beginning of a continuing process.**

convalē**sc**ere - starting to get well
pallē**sc**ere - beginning to grow pale

Sed quis custodiet ipsos custodies.

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