

# Chapter 32

**RULE 1:** Adverb endings:

- 1) positive = *-ê* (I/II), *-iter* (III);
- 2) comparative = *-ius*;
- 3) superlative = *-issimê* (irregular forms = *-rimê*, *-limê*).

## I. Grammar

### A. Adverbs

Lacking case endings, Latin adverbs are generally easier to learn than nouns and adjectives. The only endings to be memorized are cited above in Rule 1, though it's important to remind students of the "irregular" forms already covered in the comparison of adjectives, such as superlatives ending in *-rimus* and *-limus* and comparatives like *plus* and *melior*. These forms will generate "irregular" adverbs as well.

Go through Wheelock, page 152, with the students. With few new forms, this chapter provides an excellent opportunity to consolidate the comparison of adjectives and review for Test 2 which follows this chapter.

### B. The History of Latin Adverbs

The ending *-ê* is a frozen form of the ablative singular ending, originally *-êd*. The *-ê* was shortened in some iambic words, e.g. *bene* and *male*, see [Chapter 30](#) ("iambic shortening", s.v. *primo*).

The *-ter* ending may derive from the same source as the *-ter* suffix seen in *dexter* and *alter*, denoting a contrasted relationship, see *propter*, [Chapter 5](#). Beginning in words like *aliter*, however, the contrastive sense was not felt, and from there the ending was extended without that sense to the general formation of adverbs, especially *i*-stem third-declension bases, though there are some exceptions (e.g. *audacter*).

The comparative adverb preserves an archaic adverb formation, a neuter accusative noun/adjective as an internal accusative of the verb: "He did **good things**" extended to "He did **well**." Many adverbs in Latin and Greek originated as neuter accusative substantives, e.g. Greek *proton*, *mega*, *mallon*, *polla*, *alla*, *malista*; Latin *primum*, *secundum*, *verum*, *multa*, *cetera*, *quia*.

### C. Volo

\*\*\*\*\***STUDENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR KNOWING MALO AND NOLO ALSO.**\*\*\*\*\*

**The full forms of volo, malo and nolo are found in Wheelock on pp. 392-394.**

To a lesser degree than with *fero* but still to some extent, some linguistics can make these verbs seem less "irregular."

1. *Volo* derives from *\*vel*, an athematic verb, i.e. a verb which does not take a thematic vowel such as *esse* and Greek *-mi* verbs.
2. *Vult* (older *volt*) and *vultis* (*voltis*) are the regular products of athematic conjugation: *\*vel-* + *-ti* and *\*vel-* + *-te-s* (for the inherited personal endings, see [Chapter 1](#)).
3. *Volunt*, *volumus* and *volo* show contamination with thematic forms.
4. *Vis* derives from a different base ("composite conjugation," see [Chapter 31](#)), *\*wei-*, seen also in *invitus*. The expected athematic form of the second singular, *\*vel-si*, should become *vel(/)* and may in fact be represented by the adverb *vel* ("perhaps"), with *vel . . . vel* becoming in classical Latin "either . . . or".

5. The present subjunctive of *volo* uses the *vel-* base with the subjunctive marker *-i-* inherited from the Indo-European optative (see [Chapter 29](#)).
6. The imperfect subjunctive = *vel-* + *-sê-* (see [Chapter 29](#)).
7. *Nolo* is the contraction of *\*ne-volo*, probably via *\*novolo*, and *malo* is that of *\*mag(i)s-volo*. The uncontracted forms *non vis*, *non vult* and *non vultis*—and, by analogy, *mavis*, *mavult* and *mavultis*—prevailed over contracted forms for unknown reasons.
8. Only *nolo* has an imperative, *noli(te)*, which is used in polite negative commands: *noli prohibere me!*
9. Of participles, all three verbs exhibit only the present active. All have regular perfect forms, and none have passives.

Click [here](#) for a review sheet covering verb forms (Chapters 28-32).

## II. Vocabulary

- **divitiae:** The noun is plural, cf. English *riches*.
- **exercitus:** = *ex-* + *arc-* (“shut up, ward off,” cf. *arceo*, Greek *arkein*) + *-(i)tus* (common noun suffix, e.g. **cantus**, **adventus**). Therefore, it means originally “a thing/means for warding off” and later assumed a sense of “drive forth > keep busy > train,” perhaps from the “training” of oxen to the plow.
- **honor:** This noun means “public office” (cf. *cursus honorum*) as well as the obvious derivative meaning “honor,” the acclaim often concomitant with holding public office. Originally the base was *honos-* (genitive *\*honoses*) but by rhotacism became *honor-* (genitive *honoris*). Then by a process called “analogical levelling,” the nominative *honos* which should not have rhotacized became *honor* on the analogy of the other forms of the word, cf. *arbos* > *arbor* (on the analogy of rhotacized *arboris*), cf. English *roofs*, *hoofs* (instead of *\*rooves*, *\*hooves*) on analogy to the singular. The original *-s* is still manifest in *honestus*, which is based on *honor* but is seen as a different word and therefore not subject to analogical levelling (cf. *arbustum* from *arbor*).

\*\*\***ADD MALO, MALLE, MALUI: “prefer, incline toward”**\*\*\*

- **custodia:** In the plural, it means “guards.”
- **lex:** Palmer, *The Latin Language* (25-6): “the word for the single ordinances the collection of which constitutes *ius*.” *Lex* may have come from either of two verb bases: *leg-* (“pick, choose”) or *\*legh-* (“lie, lay”) which is cognate with English *law*.
- **dives:** This adjective exhibits two bases: *divit-* or *dīt-*. Comparable to the wider loss of digamma in Greek, the loss of *-vi-* is seen in some Latin words, e.g. *latrina* vs. *lavatrina*. With the loss of *-v-*, the nominative singular becomes *dīs* or *Dis*, the deity of death as a god of wealth (cf. *Pluto* (Greek *ploutus*), presumably because gold, silver and other valuable resources come from underground, the realm given to Hades when Zeus, Poseidon and Hades divided the universe among themselves).
- **pauper:** The word is built on the base *\*pau-*, cf. *pauci*, *paulus*; Greek *pauros* (“small, short”). The English cognate is *few*, as opposed to the derivative *poor* which comes into English from Italian *povero* (for the loss of *w* before *r* in English, cf. *lord* < “loaf-ward,” the man who guarded [-ward = “protected, kept”] the bread and doled it out). In origin, Latin *pauper* is an agricultural word meaning “bearing little,” see *puto*, [Chapter 25](#).
- **par:** It is a third-declension adjective, therefore *i*-stem (ablative singular **pari**, neuter nominative/accusative plural **paria**, genitive plural **parium**).
- **pateo:** Coming from the Indo-European base *\*pot-/pet-/pt-* (the various grade of the base), *pateo* carries a sense of opening, hence “to lie open”; cf. Greek *petalos* (“leaf”) and, by Grimm’s Law (*p* > *f*, *t* > *th*), English *fathom* (literally, “the length made by the open/outstretched arms”).
- **prohibeo:** = *pro-* (“in front”) + *habeo* (“hold, keep”). Note that *prohibeo* takes the accusative + infinitive to mean “prevent someone (accusative) from doing something (infinitive).” Wheelock includes this all-important information in note 6 on page 153.

### III. Review for Test 2

#### Test 2: Review

##### NOMEN TUUM

I. **VERB FORMS.** Translate the following verb forms into English. Identify subjunctives by putting an "S" to the left of the form. (30 pts.)

1. nolebam
2. respondeatur
3. oblata essent
4. amissae sitis
5. praestaremus
6. contulerimus
7. exponeris
8. malemus
9. discessisses
10. voluisse

II. **Circle the proper subjunctive form for each sentence. (10 pts.)**

1. Tam acerbus erit ut nemo eum amare (*possit, posset, potuisset*).
2. Stulti rogabant quae bona umquam sapientia (*ferat, tulerit, tulisset*).
3. Haec cupiverunt ut vitam feliciorum (*agant, agerent, egerint*).
4. Orator cognoverat unde (*venias, veneras, venisses*).
5. Dic mihi cur (*discedetis, discederetis, discesseritis*).

III. **Complete the chart by filling in the missing adverbs. (10 pts.)**

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
sapienter		
	peius	
facile		
		maxime
libere		

IV. **Translate the following sentences into reasonable English which reflects the syntax of the Latin sentence. Answer the grammar questions appended. (50 pts.)**

1. Scelus eius tantum fuerat ut ab **amicis** nec diligeretur nec **cognosceretur**.

What case is <b>amicis</b> and why?	
What mood is <b>cognosceretur</b> and why?	
What tense is <b>cognosceretur</b> and why?	

2. In exsilium se **conferant** ut otium **nobisident**.

What mood is <b>conferant</b> and why?	
What case is <b>nobis</b> and why?	
What mood is <b>dent</b> and why?	
What tense is <b>dent</b> and why?	

3. Cum divitias omnes **celerrimê amitteret**, tamen **felix** erat et **diutius** vixit.

What degree of what form is <b>celerrimê</b> ?	
What mood is <b>amitteret</b> and why?	
What case is <b>felix</b> and why?	
What degree of what form is <b>diutius</b> ?	

4. **Nolint** discipuli **rogare** utrum ("whether") sententiae quas scribemus **sint** difficiliiores aut **longiores**!

What mood is <b>Nolint</b> and why?	
What mood is <b>rogare</b> and why?	
What mood is <b>sint</b> and why?	
What degree of what form is <b>longiores</b> ?	

## ANSWERS

### I.

1. I did not wish, I was not wishing
2. (S) it is answered
3. (S) they (neut.) had been offered
4. (S) you (f. pl.) were/have been lost
5. (S) we exhibited
6. we will have gathered OR (S) we have gathered
7. (S) you were exposed
8. we will prefer
9. (S) you had departed
10. to have wished

### II.

1. *possit* (result, contemporaneous action in primary sequence)
2. *tulisset* (indirect question, prior action in secondary sequence)
3. *agerent* (purpose, contemporaneous action in secondary sequence)
4. *venisses* (indirect question, prior action in secondary sequence)
5. *discesseritis* (indirect question, prior action in primary sequence)

## III.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
sapienter	SAPIENTIUS	SAPIENTISSIME
MALE	peius	PESSIME
facile	FACILIUS	FACILLIME
MAGNOPERE	MAGIS	maxime
libere	LIBERIUS	LIBERRIME

## IV.

1. His crime had been so great that he was neither honored nor acknowledged by (his) friends.

**amicis**: ablative of personal agent

**cognosceretur** (mood): subjunctive, result clause

**cognosceretur** (tense): imperfect, contemporaneous action in secondary sequence

2. Let them go (literally “bear themselves”) into exile in order to give us peace.

**conferant**: subjunctive, jussive

**nobis**: dative, indirect object

**dent** (mood): subjunctive, purpose clause

**dent** (tense): present, contemporaneous action in primary sequence

3. Although he lost all (his) money very quickly, nevertheless he was happy and lived rather long.

**celerrimê**: superlative adverb

**amitteret**: subjunctive in a *cum* clause

**felix**: nominative, predicate adjective

**diutius**: comparative adverb

4. Let the students be unwilling to ask whether the sentences which we will write are too difficult or too long!

**Nolint**: subjunctive, jussive

**rogare**: infinitive, complementary with *nolo*

**sint**: subjunctive, indirect question

**longiores**: comparative adjective