

GOVERNING VERBS WHICH SET UP AN EXPECTATION OF INDIRECT DISCOURSE NOUN CLAUSES

Verbs that raise the expectation of FINITE AND/OR NON-FINITE INDIRECT COMMAND NOUN CLAUSE. (Note: Finite Indirect command is also known as Substantive Purpose Clause)

Finite and non-finite indirect command share their governing verbs, except for *impero* (finite indirect command) and *iubeo* (non-finite Acl). Although the term we use for these clauses is **INDIRECT COMMAND**, the "bossy" governing verbs have a range of semantic notions, including ORDER, URGE, WISH, RESOLVE, DECREE and ALLOW. Those verbs with the highest frequency are listed first and are in **bold**; less frequently occurring verbs are in the second list.

Finite indirect command markers are:

1. *ut* (for positive command) or *ne* (for negative command/prohibition)
2. verb in the subjunctive

Non-finite indirect command is an Acl construction also called **objective infinitive**. The markers are:

1. subject in the accusative
2. verb in the present infinitive

HIGH FREQUENCY "BOSSY" VERBS

cogo, cogere coegi, coactus - to force, compel
hortor, hortari, hortatus, + acc - to urge, encourage
impero, imperare, imperavi, imperatus + dative - to order, command – ONLY with *ut/ne* +subjunctive
iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussus - to order, command - ONLY with Acl.
moneo, monere, monui, monitus + acc - to warn, advise
nolo, nolle, nolui - to be unwilling, to not want, not wish
oro, orare, oravi, oratus + acc - to beg, entreat
patior, pati, passus - to allow
persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasurus + dat- to persuade, convince
peto, petere, petivi, petitus + *ab* + abl - to ask, request
postulo, postulare, postulavi, postulatus + *ab* + abl - to demand, desire
quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitus +*ex/ab* + abl - to desire, ask
rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus + acc - to ask, beg, request
volo, velle, volui - to be willing, want, wish

"BOSSY" VERBS OCCURRING LESS FREQUENTLY

censeo, censere, censui, census - to propose
cupio, cupere, cupivi, cupitus - to desire, wish
decerno, decernere, decrevi, decretus - to vote, to decide through a vote
edico, edicere, edixi, edictum, + dat - to issue a written order, to proclaim
malo, malle, malui - to prefer
permitto, permittere, permisi, permissus - to allow, permit
precor, precari, precatus + acc - to pray, entreat
prohibeo, prohibere, prohibui, prohibitus - to prevent, prohibit
sino, sinere, sivi, situs - to allow
statuo, statuere, statui, statutus - to decide
suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasurus + dat - to persuade, convince
veto, vetare, vetui - to forbid

Verbs that raise expectations of INDIRECT STATEMENT NOUN CLAUSE (an AcI construction)

- markers:
1. accusative subject
 2. governing verb of THINKING, HEARING, SAYING, etc.
 3. verb in any tense and voice of the infinitive; a perfect active or passive infinitive most often occurs in indirect statement; a future active infinitive is used ONLY in indirect statement

arbitror, arbitrari, arbitratus - to think

audio, audire, audivi, auditus - to hear

cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus - to learn, recognize

credo, credere, credidi, creditus - to think, believe

dico, dicere, dixi, dictus - to say

intellego, intellegere, intellexi, intellectus - to understand, comprehend

iuro, iurare, iuravi, iuratus - to swear

loquor, loqui, locutus - to speak

narro, narrare, narravi, narratus - to talk, narrate

nego, negare, negavi, negatus - to deny, say...not, refuse

nuntio, nuntiare, nuntiavi, nuntiatus - to announce

polliceor polliceri pollicitus - to promise (usually with future infinitive)

puto, putare, putavi, putatus - to think

reor, reri, ratus - to think, believe

respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus - to answer, reply

scio scire scivi scitus - to know

scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus - to write

sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus - to feel, perceive

video, videre vidi, visus - to see

Some verbs of "speaking/thinking/knowing" in the passive may pattern with a complementary infinitive.

Verbs that raise the expectation of INDIRECT QUESTION NOUN CLAUSE

- markers:
1. interrogative (question) word; some of the most frequently occurring are: *quis quid* who? what?; *cur* why?; *num* whether, if?; *utrum...an* whether...or...?; *quo modo* how? in what manner? *unde* from where?
 2. verb in the subjunctive
 3. governing verbs of ASKING, SAYING, KNOWING

dico, dicere, dixi, dictus - to say

rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatus - to ask

quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitus - to seek, ask

interrogo, interrogare, interrogavi, interrogatus - to ask

requiro, requirere, requisii/requisivi, requisitus - to ask for, look for

scio, scire, scivi, scitus - to know

video, videre, vidi, visus - to see

VERBS RAISING THE EXPECTATION OF OTHER NOUN CLAUSES

Verbs that raise the expectation of NOUN RESULT CLAUSE

- markers:
1. *ut/uti* - - - negator = *non*
 2. subjunctive verb
 3. governing verb of BRINGING ABOUT, HAPPENING

accidit (*accido, accidere, accidi*) **to happen** (+Noun Clause as Subject)

efficio, efficere, effeci, effectus - **to bring about** (+ Noun Clause as DO)

facio, facere, feci, factus - **to bring about, make happen** (+ Noun Clause as DO)

fit (*fio, fieri, factus*) **to come about** (+ Noun Clause as Subject)

Verbs that raise the expectation of CLAUSE OF FEARING

- markers:
1. *ne* - that, or *non ne/ut/uti* - that ...not
 2. verb in subjunctive
 3. governing verb of FEARING

metuo, metuere, metui - **to fear**

metus est *from* *metus, metus m.* fear *and* *sum, esse, fui, futurus* - to be

timeo, timere, timui - to fear

vereor, vereri, veritus - **to fear**

VERBS RAISING THE EXPECTATION OF OR PATTERNING WITH INFINITIVES

Verbs raising an expectation of a COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVE:

it is necessary to know these in order to avoid confusion with an accusative w/infin clause

Verbs that REGULARLY pattern with a complementary infinitive

audeo, audere, ausus - to dare
coeipi, coepisse, coeptus (defective verb: no imperfective forms) - to begin
consuesco, consuescere, consuevi, consuetum - to be accustomed to
desino, desinere, desi(v)i, desitus - to stop
desisto, desistere, destiti - to stop
incipio, incipere, incepi, inceptus - to begin
possum, posse, potui, - can/to be able
soleo, solere, solitus - to be accustomed to

Verbs that pattern OCCASIONALLY with a complementary infinitive

conor, conari, conatus - to try
constituo, constituere, constitui, constitutus - to decide
cupio, cupere, cupivi, cupitus - to desire
debeo, debere, debui, debitus - ought, must
dubito, dubitare, dubitavi, dubitatus - to hesitate
malo, malle, malui - to prefer
nolo, nolle, nolui - to not want, be unwilling
paro, parare, paravi, paratus - to prepare
scio, scire, scivi, scitus - to know how
statuo, statuere, statui, statutus - to decide
tempto, temptare, temptavi, temptatus - to try
videor - (passive forms of video, videre, vidi, visus) to seem
volo, velle, volui - to be willing, to want, wish

Some verbs of "speaking/thinking/knowing" in the passive may pattern with a complementary infinitive.

Verbs raising an expectation of or patterning with a VERBAL NOUN INFINITIVE (these verbs will always be 3rd singular):

est or other 3rd singular form of esse: + nom sg neut adj. The verbal noun use is the ONLY infinitive use that patterns with esse. In these cases, the infinitive is normally the subject of a linking kernel, and the subject complement adjective is frequently first in the sentence, e.g., *difficile est* "It is difficult (to)...", *melius est* "It is better (to)...", etc..

Verbs that REGULARLY pattern with a verbal noun infinitive

debet, decere, decuit *is fitting, is suitable*
licet, licere, licuit *is allowed, is possible*
oportet, oportere, oportuit *is necessary*

Verbs that pattern OCCASIONALLY with a verbal noun infinitive

iuvat iuvare iuvat *is pleasing, delights*
placet placere placuit *is pleasing*
conceditur concedi concessum est *is allowed*

WORDS WHICH SIGNAL AN ADVERBIAL RESULT CLAUSE

adeo (adv): *to such a degree*

ita (adv): *in such a way*

sic (adv): *thus, so, in such a way*

talis tale: *such*

tam (adv, usually with adjs or advs): *so*

tantus a um: *so great*

tot (indecl adj): *so many*

totiens (adv): *so often*

VERBS WHICH PATTERN WITH DATIVE/ABLATIVE/ GENITIVE OBJECT

DATIVE OBJECT

credo, credere, credidi, creditus – *trust, rely on (not entrust)*

faveo, favere, favi – *favor, offer a favor to*

noceo, nocere, nocui – *harm, do harm to, injure*

parco, parcere, peperci – *spare, be lenient to*

pareo, parere, parui – *obey, be obedient to*

persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasurus – *persuade*

placeo, placere, placui, placitus – *please, be pleasing to*

resisto, resistere, restiti – *resist, oppose, offer resistance to*

servio, servire, servivi – *serve, help, offer service to*

studeo, studere, studui – *be eager for, favor, strive after*

suadeo, suadere, suasi – *convince, persuade*

ABLATIVE OBJECT

utor, uti, usus – ***use, make use of***

fruor, frui, fructus – *make use of, enjoy*

fungor, fungi, functus – *be engaged in, be busy with, discharge*

potior, potiri, potitus – *take control of, acquire, obtain*

GENITIVE OBJECT

memini, meminisse – *remember*

obliscor, oblivisci, oblitus – *forget*

FACTITIVE VERBS (PATTERN WITH TWO ACCUSATIVES: D.O. AND OBJECT COMPLEMENT)

facio, facere, feci, factus – ***to make, to elect***

creo, creare, creavi, creatus – *to elect*

habeo, habere, habui, habitus – *to consider*

praeficio, ere, praefeci, praefectus – *to appoint*

voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus – *to call*

appello, are, appellavi, appellatus – *to call, to name*

declaro, are, declaravi, declaratus – *to declare*

LINKING VERBS (PATTERN WITH SUBJECT AND SUBJECT COMPLEMENT)

appellatur – ***is named, is called (not is called for, is summoned)***

est – ***is (not exists)***

fit – ***becomes***

videtur – *seems (not is seen)*

vocatur – *is named (not is called for, is summoned)*

creatur – *is elected*

declaratur – *is declared*

habetur – *is considered, is held to be*