Review of the Accusative Case (Page 11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Function</th>
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<tr>
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The inhabitants love the beautiful forests.

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<td>Fem.</td>
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Incolae silvas pulchras amant.

inhabitant - *incola incolae* m.  
love - *amo amare*  
forest - *silva silvae* f.  
beautiful - *pulchra*
**Case**

**Accusative**
- Sing. See RS
- Pl. See RS

**Function**

a. direct object -
   whom/what **subject** verb

b. object of preposition
   
   **prope** - near
   **ad** - to, toward, near
   **in** - into, against

**into the cottage**
- **Prep.**
- **Noun**
- **Obj. of Prep.**
  Accusative
  - Fem.
  - Sing.

**to the forest**
- **Prep.**
- **Noun**
- **Obj. of Prep.**
  Accusative
  - Fem.
  - Sing.

**in casam**

**ad silvam**

into - prep. **in** + accusative
cottage - **casa casae** f.
to - prep. **ad** + accusative
forest - **silva silvae** f.
Expressions of Time

(1. Ablative of Time When or Within Which)

2. Accusative for the Duration of Time

No preposition in Latin

for many hours
Adj. Noun
Acc. Duration of Time
Fem.
Pl..

for a short time
Adj. Noun
Acc. Duration of Time
Neu.
Sing.

multas horas
breve tempus
Accusative of Extent of Space

Words in Latin that answer the question how long? (extent or length of time) are in the accusative case without a preposition. Words that answer the question how far? (extent of space, distance) are also in the accusative case without a preposition.

EXTENT OF TIME: Octo annos Caesar in Galliā bellum gerebat. How long? For eight years Caesar waged war in Gaul.

EXTENT OF SPACE: Castra decem pedes a muro posuerunt. How far? They pitched camp ten feet from the wall.
Case                                    Function

Accusative                                a. direct object -
Sing. am                                   whom/what subject verb
Pl. as

The inhabitants love the beautiful forests.
Noun             Verb             Adj.             Noun
Subject          3rd. Pl.        Direct Object
Nom.             Present          Accusative
Masc.            Active           Fem.
Pl.              Indic.           Pl.

Incolae silvas pulchras amant.

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<td>in - into, against</td>
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<td>c. place to which</td>
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<td>ad - to, toward, near</td>
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into - prep. *in* + accusative

cottage - *casa* *casae* f.
to - prep. *ad* + accusative

forest - *silva* *silvae* f.
Subject Accusative with the Objective Infinitive

(English Word Order = Subject Verb Noun/Pronoun Infinitive)

*The farmer taught the slaves to work.* \hspace{1cm} *Agricola servos laborare docuit.*

(The accusative noun *servos* in front of the infinitive is called a *subject accusative*.)
jubeo jubère jussi jussus - order, command =

regularly followed by a subject accusative and an objective infinitive

Caesar ordered the men to destroy the towns.

Noun      Verb      Noun      Infin.      Noun

Caesar viros oppida delēre jussit.
The Four Uses of the Infinitive

[1. Complementary Infinitive]

(English Word Order = Subject Verb Infinitive)

*The man desires to work.*    
*Vir laborare desiderat.*

[2. Subjective Infinitive]

(Infinitive used as a subject or predicate nominative)

*It is pleasant to walk.*    
*Ambulare est gratum.* or *Est gratum ambulare.*

[3. Objective Infinitive]

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The Four Uses of the Infinitive

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4. Accusative Subject of Indirect Statement
Accusative Subject With Indirect Statement

4. Indirect Statement (Indirect Discourse)

In Latin when a simple statement is indirectly quoted, the verb is changed from the indicative mood in the direct statement to the infinitive in the indirect statement, and the subject is changed from the nominative to the accusative case.

Direct statement:  *Vir ambulat.*  *The man is walking.*

Indirect statement:  *Dicit virum ambulare.*  *He says that the man is walking.*

Difference between English and Latin Indirect Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The verb is finite.</td>
<td>The verb is in the infinitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>that</em> is used.</td>
<td>There is no introductory word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The subject is in the nominative case.</td>
<td><strong>The subject is in accusative case.</strong></td>
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Nota Bene:

Indirect Statements usually follow verbs of mental action, such as say, tell, know, think, hear, perceive, and the like.

These verbs should be memorized:

dico (3), say, tell  
puto (1), think  
nego (1), say not, deny

scio (4), know  
audio (4), hear  
video (2), see

nuntio (1), announce, tell  
sentio (4), feel, perceive  
existimo (1), think

Sequence of Tenses for Indirect Statement

The present infinitive denotes the same time as the main verb;  
The perfect infinitive denotes time before that of the main verb;  
The future infinitive denotes time after that of the main verb.
**Predicate Accusative**
Caesarem *ducem* vocant.
Restates the D.O. Acc.
Acc.D.O. Pred.
Acc.

They call Caesar **leader**
D.O. Pred Acc.

**Double Accusative**
Caesarem *auxilium* rogavit.
With verbs of asking,
E.g. *rogo*
Double Acc.
They asked **Caesar for help.**
Double Acc.
Accusative: 6. Direct Object (subject verb whom/what),
7. Object of Certain Prepositions
   (prope near; per through; post after; inter between,
    among; ante before; circum around; contra opposite;
    apud near; ),
8. Place to Which (ad to, toward, near; in into, against;
    sub up to),
9. Subject Accusative (subject of an infinitive),
   Predicate Accusative
   Double Accusative (with rogo, ask)

Accusative Endings--See RS