

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

I. Gerund and gerundive to express purpose

a) ad + the accusative of gerund and gerundive

ad pugnandum = for fighting, for the purpose of fighting, to fight

ad bellum gerendum = for waging war, for the purpose of waging war, to
wage war

b) causa or gratia with the genitive of the gerund or gerundive

pugnandi causa = for the sake of fighting

belli gerendi causa = for the sake of waging war

discendi gratia = for the sake of learning

veritatis discendae gratia = for the sake of learning truth

II. Passive Periphrastic

The passive periphrastic combines the gerundive with the verb to be. It is used to express necessity or obligation. The gerundive agrees with the subject in gender, number, and case. The doer of the action (= the agent) is put into the dative case. This use of the dative case is called Dative of Agent.

gerundive + verb to be

doer (agent) of action = dative case

Ager agricolae arandus est. = The field must be ploughed by the farmer.

Cena matri paranda erat. = The dinner needed to be prepared by the mother.

A gerund is a verbal noun, just as a gerundive is a verbal adjective.

Both are formed from verbs but used as either noun (gerund) or adjective (gerundive).

- In English it is 'singing', 'walking', 'seeing'. Walking is a pleasure. He prefers singing to talking. Seeing is believing. In each instance, the verbal nouns are considered gerunds.
- In Latin the same -ing form of a verb may be part of a verb phrase, a present participle or a gerund.

Marcus ambulat = Marcus is walking; - *verb phrase*

Ambulans est facilis = Walking is easy; - *present participle*

Bene scivit artem coquendi. - *gerund*

Forming the gerundive:

The present active infinitive base is the stem plus- ndus, nda, ndum. The gerundive is then a 1st and 2nd declension adjective. e.g. agendus, agenda, agendum = to be done

Forming the gerund:

The gerund is formed much the same way... use the same base: ambula... , doce..., duce..., capie....+ nd + case endings. All gerunds are considered neuter nouns and there is NO nominative case and NO plural form.

e.g.	ambulandi	genitive	of walking
	ambulando	dative	to walking
	ambulandum	accusative	walking
	ambulando	ablative..	by walking

Use of the gerund :

- genitive...He had hopes of winning vincendi
- also after gratia or causa in the ablative...causa vincendi -for the sake of winning
- dative usually with compound verbs ... Laudando persuadebat. He was persuaded by praising. A little awkward but an example nonetheless
- accusative...often after ad to show purpose ad vincendum for the purpose of winning
- The passive periphrastic is a very popular gerundive use and occasionally will have a gerund. In this instance, one always sees a form of the gerund(ive) and a form of the verb 'to be' and the agent doing the action in the dative case. This construction always shows need or obligation. Must is a good word to use here.
- Labor mihi agenda est... the work is to be done by me, the work must be done by me, I must do the work...all acceptable translations. The gerundive is by far the more popular form and its case will agree with whatever the subject of the verb 'to be' is.

Gerunds and Gerundives

GERUND

The gerund is a verbal noun. It is declined as follows.

Nom.		
Gen.	audiendī	<i>of hearing</i>
Dat.	audiendō	<i>for hearing</i>
Acc.	audiendum	<i>hearing</i>
Abl.	audiendō	<i>by hearing</i>

The nominative must be expressed by the infinitive. There are no plural forms. The gerund is active in meaning and is translated _____-ing.

PRACTICE ONE

Translate the gerunds in the following expressions.

1. Docendō discimus. We learn _____.
2. Dant operam legendō. They give attention _____.
3. Erat difficultās nāvigandī. There was difficulty _____.
4. Crēscit eundō. It grows _____.
5. Vivendō discimus. We learn _____.
6. Nōn est tempus loquendī. There is not time _____.
7. Nōn est tempus dormiendī. There is not time _____.
8. Dant operam scribendō. They give attention _____.
9. Modus vīvendī. A way _____.
10. Modus operandī. A way _____.

GERUNDIVE

The Gerundive is a verbal adjective; it is also called the Future Passive Participle. As an adjective, it has thirty forms (declined like *māgnus*) and always modifies a noun. It is formed by adding -ndus, -a, -um to the present stem: *vocandus, habendus, dūcendus, audiendus, -a, um*.

Gerundives are translated *to-be-* _____, or when combined with *esse* *must-be-* _____.

urbs condenda
urbs condenda est

a city to be founded
a city must be founded

PRACTICE TWO

Match the following gerundives and gerundive derivatives with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| ___ 1. tremendous | a. to be respected |
| ___ 2. memorandum | b. to be read |
| ___ 3. Amanda | c. to be corrected |
| ___ 4. reverend | d. to be feared |
| ___ 5. agenda | e. to be brought back |
| ___ 6. addenda | f. to be added |
| ___ 7. legend | g. to be loved |
| ___ 8. corrigenda | h. to be extended |
| ___ 9. referendum | i. to be remembered |
| ___ 10. propaganda | j. to be done |

PRACTICE THREE

Read and translate the following chapter from the Book of Ecclesiastes. Pay special attention to the gerunds.

Omnia tempus habent

Omnia tempus habent,¹
Et suis spatiis transeunt universa sub caelo.²
Tempus nascendi, et tempus moriendi;³
Tempus plantandi, et tempus evellendi quod plantatum est.⁴
Tempus occidendi, et tempus sanandi;⁵
Tempus destruendi, et tempus aedificandi.⁶
Tempus flendi, et tempus ridendi;⁷
Tempus plangendi, et tempus saltandi.⁸
Tempus spargendi lapides et tempus colligendi;⁹
Tempus amplexandi, et tempus longē fieri ab amplexibus.¹⁰
Tempus acquirendi, et tempus perdendi;¹¹
Tempus custodiendi, et tempus abiciendi.¹²
Tempus scindendi, et tempus consuendi;¹³
Tempus tacendi, et tempus loquendi.¹⁴
Tempus dilectionis, et tempus odii;¹⁵
Tempus belli, et tempus pacis.¹⁶

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

(cont.)

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

PRACTICE FOUR

Complete the translations of these sentences with gerundives. Remember that when a gerundive is used with a form of *sum*, it denotes obligation, (must be _____, ought to be _____). Gerundives may be used impersonally in the neuter nominative singular: *agendum est*, it must be done.

1. *Cōgenda mēns est ut incipiat.*
The mind _____ to begin.
2. *Legiō septima ad agrōs vastandōs missa est.*
The Seventh Legion was sent _____.
3. *Haec nōn tangenda, nōn movenda sunt.*
These things _____, _____.
4. *Rēx civibus est timendus.*
A king _____ by his subjects.
5. *Orandum est ut sit mēns sāna in corpore sānō.*
_____ that there be a sound mind in a sound body.
6. *Ūtendum est aetāte; citō pede labitur aetās.*
Time _____; time slips by on a swift foot.
7. *Prō urbe et penātibus est certandum.*
For city and gods _____.
8. *Dē gustibus nōn est disputandum.*
Concerning tastes, _____.
9. *Bellum nec timendum nec prōvocandum est.*
War _____.
10. *Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede liberō pulsanda tellūs ...*
Now one _____, one must _____ with dancing foot ...

GERUNDIVES TO EXPRESS PURPOSE

Gerundives are used with *ad*, *causā* and *gratiā* to express purpose: *causā* and *gratiā*, for the sake of, are used with the genitive case; *ad*, for, is used with the accusative case.

Rōmam veniunt

ad lūdōs spectandōs.
lūdōrum spectandōrum causā.
lūdōrum spectandōrum gratiā.

They come to Rome

to see the games.

Notice that *causā* and *gratiā* always follow their genitives, and that the gerundives agree with their nouns in gender, number and case.

NOTA BENE:

Gerunds can also be used in the expressions above, but gerundives are preferred.

PRACTICE FIVE

Rewrite these sentences using three gerundive constructions. The meanings should not change at all.

1. Iuvenēs ad palāestram ībant ut corpora cōfirmārent.

2. Discipulī ad grammaticum mīssī sunt ut linguam Graecam discerent.

3. Diūtissimē mānsērunt ut prīncipem salūtārent.

Both the gerund and the gerundive are also used in the ablative case, either with the prepositions *ab*, *ex*, *dē*, *in* or as an ablative of means without a preposition.

Hominis mēns discendō
alitur et cōgitandō.

*The mind of man is nourished
by learning and thinking.*

Dē vīvendō bene disputant.

They argue about living well.

PRACTICE SIX

Copy the gerund or gerundive phrase which makes the better completion of these sentences.

1. Opus est prūdentia _____
in lūdīs spectandīs in magistratibus ēligendīs
2. Nautae multa cōgnōscunt _____
dē mūrīs aedificandīs dē nāvibus gubernandīs
3. Est laus et honor _____
in cēnā edendā in fungendō mūnere
4. Philosophī saepe disputant _____
dē vīvendō bene dē agrīs arandīs
5. Multās hōrās cōsūmpsērunt _____
in librō scribendō in nōmine scribendō
6. Virī antiquī futūra quaerēbant _____
ōrāculīs cōsulendīs urbibus aedificandīs
7. Necesse est consuli moderātiōne utī _____
in repūblicā cōservandā in iocandō et lūdīs
8. Homerus poēta multa et mīra scripsit _____
dē ūvīs colendīs dē urbe Troiā incendendā
9. Sapientia augērī potest _____
legendō cōgitandōque bellō inferendō
10. Venus Aenēae multa explicāvit _____
dē urbe conditā dē urbe condendā

hortus —i, m.

est locus macerīa aut saepe (*saepes*) clausus, in quo olera cibi causā coluntur; item in quo arbores, poma, flores voluptatis causa coluntur. maceria aut saepes hortum ab incursu hominum pecudumque munit. hortōrum culturam monachi Christiani a Romanis acceptam nobis tradiderunt.



DATIVE OF AGENT WITH THE GERUNDIVE

When the gerundive is used with a form of *sum* to express obligation, the agent (the person performing the action) is expressed by the dative case.

e.g., *Senātor tibi audiendus est.*

*The senator must be heard by you.
(You must hear the senator.)*

PRACTICE SEVEN

Fill in the missing parts of the translations of these sentences.

e.g., *Multī librī Ciceronī legendī erant.*

_____ Cicero _____ had to read _____ many books _____.

1. *Arma mihi inveniēda sunt.*

_____ have to find _____.

2. *Hic rītus omnibus spectandus erat.*

_____ was to be watched _____.

3. *Urbs ūnī puerō servanda est.*

_____ must save _____.

4. *Ōrāculum rēgī cōsulendum erit.*

_____ will have to be consulted _____.

5. *Britannī legiōnibus Rōmānīs subigendī erant.*

_____ had to subjugate _____.

6. *Saepe dīcēbat Cato Carthāginem Rōmānīs esse dēlendā.*

_____ often said that _____ should destroy _____.

7. *Parents should be cherished by their children.*

_____ _____ *fovendī sunt.*

8. *We must love our country.*

_____ _____ *amanda est.*

9. *The senators had to write laws.*

_____ _____ *scribendae erant.*

10. *Letters will have to be sent by my father.*

_____ _____ *mittendae erunt.*

Latin 9, gerund drill

Name _____

1. the hope of loving _____
2. for preparing _____
3. for the sake of loving _____
4. Students must be loved by the
teacher. _____
5. desirous of running _____
6. for the purpose of attacking _____
7. By shouting _____
8. By trying _____
9. The town must be attacked
by the soldiers. _____
10. The teacher must be heard by
the students. _____

Latin 9, gerund drill

Name _____

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GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

1. The *gerund* is a verbal noun, declined like a second declension noun. It has no nominative and no plural. Its endings are:

-ndī	genitive
-ndō	dative
-ndum	accusative
-ndō	ablative

In English the gerund ends in *-ing*.

Erat cupidus scribendī. He was desirous of *writing*.
genitive

Dicendō multitūdinem addūxit. By *speaking*, he influenced the crowd.
ablative

2. The *gerundive* (future passive participle) is a verbal adjective and agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case. It has as many forms as *altus*, *-a*, *-um*. It is used principally:

a. to express *purpose*, modifying a noun in the accusative with *ad* or a noun in the genitive with *causā* or *grātiā*.

Vēnērunt ad pācem They came to establish peace.
cōfirmandam.
fem., sing., acc. agrees with

Frūmentī petendī causā We remained for the purpose of seeking grain.
genitive depends on
 manēbāmus.

b. to express *obligation* or *necessity* with some form of *esse*. In this use the person by whom the action must be done is put in the dative case (*dative of agent*).

Lēgēs cōsulibus cōservandae The laws must be preserved by the consuls. (The consuls must preserve the laws.)
dative of agent
 sunt.

Castra militibus pōnenda Camp had to be pitched by the soldiers. (The soldiers had to pitch camp.)
dative of agent
 erant.

EXERCISES

A. In each sentence identify the participle or gerund, and then translate the *entire sentence* into English.

- Imperātor spēs patriae liberandae habēbat.
- Ars scribendī nōn est facilis.
- Exercitus profectūrus est.
- Caesar suōs hortātus proelium commisit.
- Dux oppidum paucis dēfendentibus expugnāre nōn potuit.
- Prīncipe vulnerātō, omnēs fūgērunt.
- Lūra cīvium cōservanda erunt.
- Urbem summā vī oppugnātam capere nōn potuimus.
- Praesidium oppidī dēfendendī causā comparābant.
- Locus ad aciem instruendam idōneus erat.
- Socii imperātōrī hortandī erant.
- Ibi pugnāns miles fortis interfectus est.
- Nactus tempestātem idōneam, profectus est.
- Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda.
- Amīcī nostrī auxilium petitūrī sunt.

B. Choose the correct translation in parentheses.

- the hope of winning spēs (vincendī, vincentis)
- Marcus is about to leave. Mārcus (discēdendus, discessūrus) est.
- This must be done. Hoc (factūrum, faciendum) est.
- having followed them (secūtus, secūtūrus) eōs
- We saw him working. Eum (labōrātum, labōrantem) vīdimus.
- after praising the children liberis (laudantibus, laudātis)
- They intend to run. (Cursūrī, Currendī) sunt.
- for preparing grain ad frūmentum (parātum, parandum)
- the plan to seize the city cōsilium urbis (capiendae, capientis)
- While fighting, he fell. (Pugnāns, Pugnandus) cecidit.

C. Rewrite the sentences below, making *all* changes required by the directions in parentheses.

- Vēnērunt *ut pugnārent*. (substitute *ad* with the gerund)
- Cum proelium factum esset*, domum rediērunt. (change to an ablative absolute)
- Castra *mūniuntur*. (change to the gerundive denoting necessity)
- Virī in agrō *labōrantes*, gladium invēnērunt. (change to the future)
- Omnēs loquī *cupiunt*. (substitute *cupidī sunt* and the gerund)
- Hostēs sequimur *ut aggrediāmur*. (substitute *causā* and the gerund)
- Cum rēx dūcat*, vincēmus. (change to an ablative absolute)
- Agrī ab sociis *vāstābuntur*. (change to the gerundive denoting obligation)
- Caesar *prōcessūrus* Rōmam revertere cōstituit. (change to the present)
- Prōgressī sunt *ut nāvēs parārent*. (substitute *grātiā* and the gerundive)