

6. Syntactical and miscellaneous : *admodum, very (to a degree), denū, anew, imprimis; super, above, and its compounds, dēsuper, insuper; extemplo, at once; ūsque, to, and its compounds; invicem, in turn; adeo, so; antea, before; interea, meanwhile; postea, after; praeterea, besides; propterea, on that account, and a few others.*

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

93. The Comparative of the adverb is the Accusative neuter of the Comparative of the adjective. The Superlative ends in *-isimē, -erimē, etc.*, according to the Superlative of the adjective.

	POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
	altē,	altius,	altissimē.
	pulchrē,	pulchrius,	pulcherrimē.
	miserē,	miserius,	miserimē.
	fortiter,	fortius,	fortissimē.
	audācter,	audācius,	audācissimē.
	tūtō,	tūtius,	tūtissimē.
	facile,	facilius,	facillimē.
	bene,	melius,	optimē.
	male,	pēius,	pessimē.
	[parvus],	minus, <i>less,</i>	minimē, <i>least.</i>
	[māgnus],	magis, <i>more,</i>	māximē, <i>most.</i>
	multum,	plūs, <i>more,</i>	plūrimum.
	cito,	citius,	citissimē.
	diū,	diūtius,	diūtissimē.
	saepe,	saepius,	saepissimē.
	nūper,	_____,	nūperimē.
	satis,	satius, <i>better,</i>	

NUMERALS.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

94. The Cardinal numerals answer the question *quot, how many?* and are the numbers used in counting. The Ordinal numerals are derived from these and answer the question *quotus, which one in the series?* They are as follows :

	1. CARDINAL NUMBERS.	2. ORDINAL NUMBERS.
1	I ūnus, ūna, ūnum	primus, -a, -um (prior)
2	II duo, duae, duo	secundus (alter)
3	III trēs, tria	tertius
4	IV quattuor	quārtus
5	V quīnque	quīntus
6	VI sex	sextus
7	VII septem	septimus

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS.		2. ORDINAL NUMBERS.	
1001	MI	mille et ūnus	millésimus primus
1101	MCI	mille centum ūnus	millésimus centésimus primus
1130	MCXX	mille centum viginti	millésimus centésimus vicé-
		[ūnus	simus [simus primus
1121	MCXXI	mille centum viginti	millésimus centésimus vicé-
1200	MCC	mille ducenti	millésimus ducentésimus
2000	MM	duo milia (millia)	bis millésimus
		bina milia	
2222		duo milia ducenti vi-	bis millésimus ducentésimus
		ginti duo	vicésimus secundus
5000	ICD	quinque milia	quinguiés millésimus
		quina milia	
10,000	CCICD	decem milia	decies millésimus
		déna milia	
21,000		ūnum et viginti milia	semel et vicies millésimus
100,000		centum milia	centies millésimus
		centēna milia [milia	
1,000,000		decies centēna (centum)	decies centies millésimus

95. The Cardinal numerals are indeclinable, except: ūnus, *one*, duo, *two*, trēs, *three*, the hundreds beginning with ducenti, *two hundred*, and the plural milia, *thousands*, which forms milium and milibus.

		Ū and F.	N.
N.	duo, <i>two</i> ,	duae,	duo,
G.	duōrum,	duārum,	duōrum,
D.	duōbus,	duābus,	duōbus,
A.	duōs, duo,	duās,	duo,
Ab.	duōbus,	duābus,	duōbus,
			tribus,

Like duō is declined ambō, -ae, -ō, *both*.

REMARKS.—1. For the declension of ūnus see 76. It occurs also in plural forms in connection with plurālia tantum, as ūnis litteris (Cic. Att., v. 9, 2), or with another numeral in the sense *only*; in the latter sense also with substantives.

2. The Gen. of the hundreds, ducenti, *etc.*, ends in -um and not -ōrum. This must be distinguished from the use of the neuter singular in -um as a *collective*, as argentī sescentum (Luc.), *a six hundred of silver*.

3. The Pl. milia, milium, milibus, are treated almost always as substantives, the adjectival form being the Singular.

NOTES.—1. The form oinos for ūnus is found in early Latin. A Voc. ūne is occasional (Cāt., 37, 17).

2. For duāe late Latin shows occasionally duo, and in inscriptions dua, for neuter

97. 3. Distributive Numerals.

1	singuli, -ae, -a, <i>one each</i> .	30	tricensi
2	bini, -ae, -a, <i>two each</i> .	40	quadragēni
3	terni (<i>trini</i>)	50	quingūgēni
4	quaterni	60	sexāgēni
5	quini	70	septuāgēni
6	sēni	80	octōgēni
7	septeni	90	nōnāgēni
8	octōni	100	centēni
9	novēni	102	centēni bini
10	dēni	125	centēni vicēni quini
11	undēni	200	ducenti
12	duodēni	300	trecenti
13	terni dēni	400	quadringēni
14	quaterni dēni	500	quingēni
15	quini dēni	600	sexcenti (<i>secenti</i>)
16	sēni dēni	700	septingēni
17	septēni dēni	800	octingēni
18	octōni dēni, duodevicēni	900	nōngēni
19	novēni dēni, undēvicēni	1000	singula milia
20	vicēni	2000	bina milia
21	vicēni singuli	3000	trina milia
22	vicēni bini, bini et vicēni	10,000	dēna milia
28	duodevicēni	100,000	centēna milia
29	undēvicēni		

These answer the question *quotēni, how many each?*

REMARKS.—1. The Gen. Pl. masc. and neuter ends usually in *-um*, except that *singulus* has always *singulōrum*, and CICERO uses *binōrum*.

2. The Distributives are used with an exactness which is foreign to our idiom, whenever repetition is involved, as in the multiplication table. But when *singuli* is expressed, the Cardinal may be used.

3. The Distributives are used with *plūrālia tantum*: *binæ litteræ, two epistles*. But with these *ūni* is used for *one*, *trini* for *three*: *ūnæ litteræ, trinae litteræ*.

4. The same rules as to the insertion or omission of *et* apply to the Distributives as to the Ordinals (96, 1. 3, 4).

NOTES.—1. The poets and later prose writers occasionally use the Distributives for Cardinals, with words other than *plūrālia tantum* (r. 3); also some forms of the Singular. Especially noteworthy is the combination *trinum nūndinum*, which is technical, and therefore found also in model prose.

2. Parallel forms not found in classical times are *quadringi* (early, late), and the late *du(o)centēni, trecentēni, quadringentēni, quingentēni, ses(x)centēni, millēni, etc.*

REMARKS.—1. These adverbs, from *quinguis* on, have an older form in *-ens*; *quingüens*. In *totiens*, *so often*, and *quotiens*, *how often*, this remained the more usual form in classical times.

2. The combination of an adverb with a distributive adjective was much liked by the Romans: as *bis bina* for *quaterna*, etc. But the normal forms are not unfrequent.

NOTE.—For the adverbs from *undecies* on, examples are very rare, and some are cited only from the grammarians. So, when two forms are given, one is often due to the grammarians; thus *quingüis decies*, *sexies decies*, are cited only from PRISCIAN. The order, too, of compound adverbs varies.

PRONOUNS.

99. Pronouns point out without describing.

NOTE.—The pronoun is not a word used instead of a noun. The noun says too much, for all nouns (proper as well as common) are originally descriptive; the pronoun simply points out. The noun says too little, because it cannot express person, as *ego*, *I*, *tū*, *thou*; it cannot express local appurtenance, as *hic*, *this (here)*, *ille*, *that (there)*.

A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

100. I. Personal Pronouns of the First Person.

	SUBSTANTIVE.	POSSESSIVE.
Se.—N.	<i>ego</i> ,	<i>I</i> ,
G.	<i>mei</i> ,	<i>of me</i> ,
D.	<i>mihi</i> ,	<i>to, for me</i> ,
Ac.	<i>mē</i> ,	<i>me</i> ,
Ab.	<i>mē</i> ,	<i>from, with, by me</i> .
Pl.—N.	<i>nōs</i> ,	<i>we</i> ,
G.	<i>nostrī</i> ,	<i>of us</i> ,
	<i>nostrum</i> ,	
D.	<i>nōbīs</i> ,	<i>to, for us</i> .
Ac.	<i>nōs</i> ,	<i>us</i> ,
Ab.	<i>nōbīs</i> ,	<i>from, with, by us</i> .
		<i>noster, nostra, nostrum, our or ours</i> .

REMARKS.—1. The Voc. Sing. masc. of *meus* is *mi*, except when *meus* is used with a substantive which does not change its form in the Voc.; thus, *meus ocellus* (PLAUT.; possibly, however, appositional), but *mi anime*.

2. *Nostrum* in the Gen. Pl. is the form for the Partitive Genitive.

NOTES.—1. Early Latin shows the following: Sg., N. *egō*; G. *mis*; D. *mi*, *mihē* (inscr.); *mihē* (inscr.); Ac. *mēd*, *mēmē*; Ab. *mēd* (*mēmē* is doubtful); Pl., N. Ac. *ēsōs* (in *Carmen Arvale* only); G. *nostrōrum*, *nostrārum* (for *nostrum*); D. Ab. *nōbēs* (inscr.).

2. In late Latin *mi* also serves for the Voc. Sing. fem. and Voc. Pl. masc. *Meum*, *nostrum*, in the Gen. Pl. of the Possessives, are not unfrequent in early Latin.

3. The forms of *meus*, of *tui* and *tuos*, of *sui* and *suos*, very frequently suffer Synthesis (727) in early Latin.

4. On the combination of these pronouns with *-met* and *-pte* see 103, N. 2, 3.