

Formation and Comparison of Adverbs; Volō, Mālō, Nōlō; Proviso Clauses

FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

You are by now familiar with a wide range of Latin adverbs, words employed (as in English) to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Many have their own peculiar forms and endings and must simply be memorized when first introduced in the vocabularies (often without benefit of English derivatives to aid in the memorization): among these are *cūr*, *etiam*, *ita*, *tam*, etc.

POSITIVE DEGREE

A great many adverbs, however, are formed directly from adjectives and are easily recognized. Many first/second declension adjectives form positive degree adverbs by adding *-ē* to the base:

<i>lōng-ē</i>	(<i>far</i> ; longus, -a, -um)
<i>līber-ē</i>	(<i>freely</i> ; liber, libera, liberum)
<i>pūlchr-ē</i>	(<i>beautifully</i> ; pulcher, -chra, -chrum)

From adjectives of the third declension, adverbs are often formed by adding *-iter* to the base; if the base ends in *-nt-* only *-er* is added:

fórt-iter	(bravely; fortis, -e)
celér-iter	(quickly; celer, celeris, celere)
ācr-iter	(keenly; ācer, ācris, ācre)
fēlic-iter	(happily; fēlix, gen. fēlicis)
sapiént-er	(wisely; sapiēns, gen. sapientis)

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

Many Latin adverbs have comparative and superlative forms, just as they do in English, and their English translations correspond to those of comparative and superlative adjectives; e.g., positive degree "quickly"; comparative "more (rather, too) quickly"; superlative "most (very) quickly," etc.

The comparative degree of adverbs is with few exceptions the **-ius** form which you have already learned as the neuter of the comparative degree of the adjective.

The superlative degree of adverbs, being normally derived from the superlative degree of adjectives, regularly ends in **-ē** according to the rule given above for converting adjectives of the first and the second declensions into adverbs.

Quam WITH COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADVERBS

Quam is used with adverbs in essentially the same ways as with adjectives: **hic puer celerius cucurrit quam ille**, *this boy ran more quickly than that one*; **illa puella quam celerrimē cucurrit**, *that girl ran as quickly as possible*. The ablative of comparison is not ordinarily employed after comparative adverbs (except in poetry).

COMPARISON OF IRREGULAR ADVERBS

When the comparison of an adjective is irregular (see Ch. 27), the comparison of the adverb derived from it normally follows the basic irregularities of the adjective but, of course, has adverbial endings. Study carefully the following list of representative adverbs; those that do not follow the standard rules stated above for forming adverbs from adjectives are highlighted in bold (be prepared to point out how they do not conform). Note the alternate superlatives **prīmō**, which usually means *first (in time)* vs. **prīmum**, usually *first (in a series)*; **quam prīmum**, however, has the idiomatic translation *as soon as possible*.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
lóngē (<i>far</i>)	lóngius (<i>farther, too f.</i>)	longíssimē (<i>farthest, very f.</i>)
líberē (<i>freely</i>)	libérius (<i>more f.</i>)	libérrimē (<i>most, very f.</i>)
púlchrē (<i>beautifully</i>)	púlchrius (<i>more b.</i>)	pulchérrimē (<i>most b.</i>)
fórtiter (<i>bravely</i>)	fórtius (<i>more b.</i>)	fortíssimē (<i>most b.</i>)

celériter (<i>quickly</i>)	celérius (<i>more q.</i>)	celérrimē (<i>most q.</i>)
ācritēr (<i>keenly</i>)	ācrius (<i>more k.</i>)	ācérriimē (<i>most k.</i>)
fēlíciter (<i>happily</i>)	fēlícus (<i>more h.</i>)	fēlícissimē (<i>most h.</i>)
sapiénter (<i>wisely</i>)	sapiéntius (<i>more w.</i>)	sapiéntissimē (<i>most w.</i>)
fácile (<i>easily</i>)	facílius (<i>more e.</i>)	facíllimē (<i>most e.</i>)
béne (<i>well</i>)	mélius (<i>better</i>)	óptimē (<i>best</i>)
mále (<i>badly</i>)	peíus (<i>worse</i>)	péssimē (<i>worst</i>)
múltum (<i>much</i>)	plūs (<i>more, quantity</i>)	plúrimum (<i>most, very much</i>)
magnópere (<i>greatly</i>)	mágis (<i>more, quality</i>)	máximē (<i>most, especially</i>)
párum (<i>little, not very [much]</i>)	mínus (<i>less</i>)	mínimē (<i>least</i>)
(prō)	príus (<i>before, earlier</i>)	{ prímō (<i>first, at first</i>) primum (<i>in the first place</i>) diútissimē (<i>very long</i>)
díū (<i>for a long time</i>)	diútius (<i>longer</i>)	

IRREGULAR Volō, velle, voluī, to wish

Like *ferō*, introduced in the last chapter, *volō* is another extremely common third conjugation verb which, though regular for the most part, does have several irregular forms, including the present infinitive *velle*. Remember these points:

- volō* has no passive forms at all, no future active infinitive or participle, and no imperatives;
- the perfect system is entirely regular;
- the only irregular forms are in the present indicative (which must be memorized) and the present subjunctive (which is comparable to *sim, sīs, sit*);
- the imperfect subjunctive resembles that of *ferō*; while formed from the irregular infinitive *velle*, it nevertheless follows the usual pattern of present infinitive + personal endings;
- vol-* is the base in the present system indicatives, *vel-* in the subjunctives.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Impf. Subj.	Infinitives
1. vólō	vélím	véllem	<i>Pres. velle</i>
2. vīs	vélīs	véllēs	<i>Perf. voluísse</i>
3. vult	vélit	véllēt	<i>Fut. —</i>
1. vólumus	velímus	vellémus	Participle
2. vúltis	velítis	vellétis	<i>Pres. vólēns</i>
3. vólunt	velínt	vellént	

SYNOPSIS

The following third person singular synopsis, with irregular forms in bold, should provide a useful overview of the conjugation of **volō**; for the complete conjugation, see the Appendix (p. 458–59).

Indicative Mood

	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Perf.	Fut.Perf.	Plupf.
Act.	vult	vólet	volébat	vóluit	volúerit	volúerat

Subjunctive Mood

	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Perf.	Fut.Perf.	Plupf.
Act.	vélit	—	véllet	volúerit	—	voluísset

Nōlō AND Mālō

The compounds **nōlō**, **nōlle**, **nōluī** (**nē + volō**), *not to wish, to be unwilling*, and **mālō**, **mālle**, **māluī** (**magis + volō**), *to want (something) more or instead, prefer*, follow **volō** closely, but have long vowels in their stems (**nō-**, **mā-**) and some other striking peculiarities, especially in the present indicative.

PRESENT INDICATIVE OF **Nōlō**

Sg. **nōlō**, **nōn vīs**, **nōn vult** Pl. **nōlumus**, **nōn vultis**, **nōlunt**

PRESENT INDICATIVE OF **Mālō**

Sg. **mālō**, **māvīs**, **māvult** Pl. **mālumus**, **māvultis**, **mālunt**

The following synopses provide representative forms, again with irregular forms in bold, but you should see the Appendix (p. 458–59) for the full conjugation of these verbs.

Indicative Mood

	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Perf.	Fut.Perf.	Plupf.
Act.	nōn vult	nōlet	nōlēbat	nōluit	nōlúerit	nōlúerat

Subjunctive Mood

Act.	nōlit	—	nōllet	nōlúerit	—	nōluísset
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Indicative Mood

Act.	māvult	mālet	mālēbat	māluit	mālúerit	mālúerat
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Subjunctive Mood

Act.	mālit	—	māllet	mālúerit	—	māluísset
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Nōlō AND NEGATIVE COMMANDS

While volō and mālō lack imperatives, nōlō has both singular and plural imperatives that were very commonly employed along with complementary infinitives to express negative commands:

Nōlī manēre, Catilīna, *do not remain, Catiline!*

Nōlīte discēdere, amīcī meī, *do not leave, my friends!*

PROVISO CLAUSES

The subjunctive is used in a subordinate clause introduced by dummodo, provided that, so long as, and certain other words that express a provisional circumstance or "proviso"; nē is used as the negative in such clauses.

Nōn timēbō, dummodo hīc remaneās, *I shall not be afraid, provided that you remain here.*

Erimus fēlicēs, dummodo nē discēdās, *we shall be happy, so long as (provided that) you do not leave.*

Note that the verb in such clauses is simply translated as an indicative.

VOCABULARY

custōdīa, -ae, f., *protection, custody*; pl., *guards* (custodian, custodial)

exercitus, -ūs, m., *army* (exercise)

paupértās, paupertātis, f., *poverty, humble circumstances* (cp. pauper below)

dīves, gen. dīvītis or dītis, *rich*; (Dives)

pār, gen. páris + dat. (cp. Ch. 35), *equal, like* (par, pair, parity, peer, peerless, disparage, disparity, umpire, nonpareil)

paúper, gen. paúperis, *of small means, poor* (poverty, impoverished; cp. paupertās)

dúmmodo, conj. + subj., *provided that, so long as*

All adverbs given in the list above, p. 220-21.

mālō, málle, máluī, *to want (something) more, instead; prefer*

nólō, nólle, nólui, *to not . . . wish, be unwilling* (nolo contendere, nol. pros.)

páteō, patére, pátuī, *to be open, lie open; be accessible; be evident* (patent, pātent, patency)

praébeō, -bére, -buī, -bitum, *to offer, provide*

prómíttō, -míttere, -mísī, -míssum, *to send forth; promise* (promissory)

vólō, vélle, vólui, *to wish, want, be willing, will* (volition, voluntary, involuntary, volunteer, volitive, voluptuous, benevolent, malevolent, nolens volens)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Prīmō illī trēs rīdiculī nē mediocria quidem perīcula fortiter ferrē poterant et ūllum auxilium offerre nōlēbant.
2. Maximē rogāvimus quantum auxilium septem fēminae adferrent et utrum dubitārent an nōs mox adiūtūrae essent.
3. Dēnique armīs collātīs, imperātor prōmīsīt decem mīlia mīlitum ce-
lerrimē discessūra esse, dummodo satis cōpiārum reciperent.
4. Paria beneficia, igitur, in omnēs dignōs cōferre māvultis.
5. Haec mala melius expōnant nē dīvitias minuant aut honōrēs suos
āmittant.
6. At volumus cognōscere cūr sic invīderit et cūr verba eius tam dūra
fuerint.
7. Cum cēterī hās insidiās cognōverint, vult in exsilium fūrtim ac quam
celerrimē sē cōferre ut rūmōrēs et invidiam vitet.
8. Multīne discipulī tantum studium ūsque praestant ut hās sententiās
facillimē ūnō annō legere possint?
9. Cum dīvitias amīssisset et ūnum assem nōn habēret, tamen omnēs
cīvēs ingenium mōrēsque eius maximē laudābant.
10. Plūra meliōraque lēgibus aequīs quam ferrō certē faciēmus.
11. Oculī tuī sunt pulchriōrēs sīderibus caelī, mea puella; es gracilis et
bella, ac ōsacula sunt dulciōra vīnō: amēmus sub lūce lūnae!
12. Iste hostis, in Italiam cum multīs elephantīs veniēns, prīmō pugnāre
nōluit et plūrimōs diēs in montibus cōsūmpsīt.
13. Sī nepōs tē ad cēnam invītābit, mēnsam explēbit et tibi tantum vīnī
offeret quantum vīs; nōlī, autem, nimium bibere.
14. Do you wish to live longer and better?
15. He wishes to speak as wisely as possible so that they may yield to
him very quickly.
16. When these plans had been learned, we asked why he had been un-
willing to prepare the army with the greatest possible care.
17. That man, who used to be very humble, now so keenly wishes to
have wealth that he is willing to lose his two best friends.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Occāsiō nōn facile praebētur sed facile ac repente amittitur. (Publi-
us Syrus.)
2. Nōbīscum vīvere iam diūtius nōn potes; nōlī remanēre; id nōn ferē-
mus. (Cicero.)
3. Vīs rēctē vīvere? Quis nōn? (*Horace.—rēctus, -a, -um, *straight,*
right.)
4. Plūs nōvistī quid faciendum sit. (Terence.)
5. Mihi vērē dīxit quid vellet. (Terence.)

6. Parēs cum paribus facillimē congregantur. (*Cicero.—congregāre, to gather into a flock.)
7. Tē magis quam oculōs meōs amō. (Terence.)
8. Hominēs libenter id crēdunt quod volunt. (Caesar.—libēns, -entis, willing.)
9. Multa ēveniunt hominibus quae volunt et quae nōlunt. (Plautus.—ēvenīre, to happen.)
10. Cōnsiliō melius contendere atque vincere possumus quam irā. (Publilius Syrus.)
11. Optimus quisque facere māvult quam dīcere. (Sallust.—māvult quam = magis vult quam.)
12. Omnēs sapientēs fēliciter, perfectē, fortunātē vīvunt. (Cicero.—perfectus, -a, -um, complete.)
13. Maximē eum laudant quī pecūniā nōn movētur. (Cicero.)
14. Sī vīs scīre quam nihil malī in paupertāte sit, cōnfer pauperem et dīvitem: pauper saepius et fidēlius rīdet. (Seneca.)
15. Magistrī puerīs crūstula dant ut p̄ma elementa discere velint. (Horace.—crūstulum, -ī, cookie.—elementum, -ī.)
16. Sī vīs mē flēre, dolendum est p̄imum ipsī tibi. (*Horace.—flēre, to weep.)

THE CHARACTER OF CIMON

Cimōn celeriter ad summōs honōrēs pervēnit. Habēbat enim satis ēloquentiae, summam liberālitātem, magnam scientiam lēgum et reī mīlītāris, quod cum patre ā puerō in exercitibus fuerat. Itaque hic populum urbānum in suā potestāte facillimē tenuit et apud exercitum valuit plūrimum auctōritāte.

Cum ille occidisset, Athēniēnsēs dē eō diū doluērunt; nōn solum in bellō, autem, sed etiam in pāce eum graviter dēsīderāvērunt. Fuit enim vir tantae liberālitātis ut, cum multōs hortōs habēret, numquam in hīs custōdiās pōneret; nam hortōs liberrimē patēre voluit nē populus ab hīs fructibus prohibērētur. Saepē autem, cum aliquem minus bene vestītum vidēret, eī suum amiculum dedit. Multōs locuplētāvit; multōs pauperēs vīvōs iūvit atque mortuōs suō sūmptū extulit. Sic minimē mīrum est sī, propter mōrēs Cimōnis, vīta eius fuit sēcūra et mors eius fuit omnibus tam acerba quam mors cuiusdam ex familiā.

(Nepos, *Cimōn*; adapted excerpts.—per-venīre.—ēloquentia, -ae.—liberālitās, -tātis.—mīlītāris, -e.—ā puerō, from his boyhood.—potestās, -tātis, power.—auctōritās, -tātis, authority; the abl. tells in what respect.—Athēniēnsēs, Athenians.—hortus, -ī, garden.—vestītus, -a, -um, clothed.—amiculum, -ī, cloak.—locuplētāre, to enrich.—sūmptus, -ūs, expense.—extulit: ef-ferō, bury.—mīrus, -a, -um, surprising.—sē-cūrus, -a, -um: sē- means without.)

A VACATION . . . FROM YOU!

Quid mihi reddat ager quaeris, Line, Nōmentānus?
Hoc mihi reddit ager: tē, Line, nōn videō!

(*Martial 2.38; meter: elegiac couplet.—reddō, -ere, to give back, return (i profit).—Linus, -ī, another of Martial's addressees.—Nōmentānus, -a, -um, i Nomentum, a town of Latium known for its wine industry.)

PLEASE . . . DON'T!

Nīl recitās et vīs, Māmerce, poēta vidērī.
Quidquid vīs estō, dummodo nīl recitēs!

(*Martial 2.88; meter: elegiac couplet.—nīl = nihil.—Māmercus, -ī.—estō, fut. imper. of esse, "Be . . . !")

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

3. rectitude, rectify, direct, erect, correct; cp. right. 6. congregate, segregate, gregarious, aggregate. 9. event (=out-come), eventual. 12. perfect (=made or done thoroughly). "Cimon": vest, vestment, invest, divest.—sumptuous, sumptuary.—miraculous, admire. "Vacation": render, rendering, rendition.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! The modern Olympic games have as their motto three comparative adverbs, *citius*, *altius* (from *altus*, -a, -um, *high*), *fortius*. The new irregular verbs in this chapter, especially *volō* and *nōlō* are extremely common in Lat. and you'll find them, willy-nilly, all through English. You know very well, for example, the legal plea of *nōlō*, short for *nōlō contendere*, *I am unwilling to contest* (the accusation); there's also *nol. pros.* = *nōlle prōsequī*, *to be unwilling to pursue* (the matter), meaning to drop a lawsuit; *nōlēns*, *volēns*, *unwilling (or) willing*, i.e., whether or not one wishes, like "willy-nilly" (a contraction of "will ye, nill ye"); the abbreviation "d.v.," for *deō volente*; also *volō*, *nōn valeō*, *I am willing but not able*; *nōlī mē tangere*, a warning against tampering as well as Lat. for the jewel-weed flower or "touch-me-not"; *quantum vīs*, *as much as you wish* (which may be more than just *quantum satis*, Ch. 30!); *Deus vult*, the call to arms of the First Crusade; and *mālō mori quam foedārī*, freely "death before dishonor" (lit., *I wish to die rather than to be dishonored*: for the deponent verb *morior*, see Ch. 34). Years ago some pundit wrote (demonstrating the importance of macrons), *mālō malō malō* *mālō*, *I'd rather be in an apple tree than a bad man in adversity*; the first *mālō* is from *mālum*, -ī, *apple, fruit-tree*, which calls to mind Horace's characterization of a Roman *cēna*, from the hors d'oeuvres to the dessert, as *ab ovo*