

The Syntactical Effects of  
Compounding Verbs with  
Prepositions  
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Submitted to the Department of Latin and the  
Graduate Faculty of the University of Kansas in  
partial fulfillment for the degree of Master of Arts.

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COMPOUNDING A VERB WITH A PREPOSITION.

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1. Syntactical results of composition.
2. Changes in meaning.
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THE SYNTACTICAL EFFECTS OF COMPOUNDING A VERB WITH A  
PREPOSITION

A. Introduction.

I. a. The phenomenon of compound verbs is one appearing in most languages, but a study of these verbs is most interesting and profitable in highly inflected languages like Greek and Latin, since with a variety of case forms the results of combination are more numerous and apparent. In the field of Latin syntax these verbs have sometimes been used in discussions as to whether the dative was originally a grammatical or a localistic case, and the additional fact that the construction is widespread, makes it an important one for investigation.

b. All this was enough to create interest in compound verbs, but actual stimulus for investigation came on examination of the material on the subject as found in the ordinary school grammars, and in reports of special investigators. There was found to be a lack of accurate knowledge of the subject,--the treatment of the grammars was incomplete and contradictory, and the results of the investigations of Bernard M. Allen (Classical Weekly, April 13, '12) and Emory B. Lease (Classical Journal, Oct.

'12) challenged the validity of the rule for the dative with compound verbs--the case that is especially emphasized by the grammars in their treatment of these verbs. Specific criticism of the grammar treatment of compound verbs under the accusative, dative, and ablative cases, as well as a review of the articles by Lease and Allen will be found on pp. 5-16

II. The examples, 2157, in number were collected from consecutive reading in Cicero's Orations. Cat. I-IV; Verr. I, II. 1.

III. a. Verbs compounded with the following prepositions were collected: ab, ante, ad, circum, con, de, ex, in, inter, ob, per, post, prae, praeter, pro, sub, super, subter, trans. One example of a verb compounded with intro was counted with those verbs compounded with inter. None with post were found. Such prefixes as dis, re, se, satis, and male were not taken into consideration because they do not occur in independent use as prepositions governing cases.

b. Verbs which are apparent compounds of the prepositions listed above, but whose simple forms are not found were collected, but were kept in a separate list at the end of the tables (p.73-75)

c. Here, perhaps it may well be said that the expression "a verb combined with a preposition" is an incorrect and unscientific one, for the compounds were not consciously formed, and in the majority of cases, at least, the compound was not thought of as consisting of two distinct elements, but as representing a single verbal idea as well as any simple verb. Then, too, strictly speaking, the prefix of a compound verb is not a preposition, but an adverb, as the compounds were probably formed before prepositions, as we know them, had developed from adverbs and had acquired distinct uses with cases. We can only properly say that the idea or meaning in the verb prefix is the same or similar to that of the prepositional form it resembles, but for the sake of convenience, the term "prepositional prefix" will be used in this paper with the reservations stated above.

d. The question of transitive and intransitive of course presents itself in any treatment of verbs, and in this subject where a possible result of combination is the making of an intransitive verb transitive, it becomes a matter of importance. Though perhaps no verb occurs as invariably intransitive or transitive, it seems fair to speak

of a verb as intransitive or transitive which in the majority of cases is so. This will be the attitude taken in this paper, and cases outside the ordinary usage will be considered as exceptions.

Decision was more difficult when it came to the question of considering degrees of transitivity. Does the fact that a verb takes a cognate object, or that it appears as active only in the perfect participle entitle it to be called transitive? Or should such a verb be called only partially transitive? Certainly a distinction should be made between verbs of these types and such verbs as are ordinarily called transitive. Perfect passive participles were therefore kept separate from the other passive forms. When there was any doubt as to whether an accusative was a real object or not, special mention was made of the fact, though such cases were rare. Object clauses, infinitives and accusatives in indirect discourse, and complementary infinitives were kept separate from the accusatives.

IV. Harper's Lexicon was used to supplement the tables for regular constructions with both compound verbs and their simple forms. In all cases of doubtful etymology Walde's Etymologisches Wörterbuch was consulted.

V. It is at once evident that so large a subject as

the whole question of compound verbs cannot be treated adequately in a discussion of this kind. And necessarily when examination is restricted to any one period as the Ciceronian, such questions of theory as whether the dative was originally a localistic or grammatical case, cannot be entered upon; yet, although it is obviously impossible to do justice to many interesting points, an attempt will be made to discuss the following points with some completeness: a. A summary of the grammar treatment of each case; b. The different syntactical results of composition; c. changes in meaning as a result of composition (a brief discussion in each case) d. sense connection between prefix and noun. e. summary for each case.

## B. Discussion.

### I. Discussion of Grammar Treatment, etc.

#### a. Treatment of Accusative Case.

The treatment of the accusative case as regards compound verbs in the grammars is very unsatisfactory because of its lack of fullness, clearness, and perhaps exactness.

(1) The rule for intransitive verbs made transitive by composition in its briefest and most unsatisfactory form is such as it is found in Harkness' Grammar: (§ 406); "Many

compounds of intransitive verbs with prepositions, especially compounds of verbs of motion with circum, per, praeter, trans, and super take the accusative." Most of the other grammars limit the statement "many intransitive verbs" as Harkness does, by saying "several verbs of motion," or "Particularly verbs of motion."

(2) The lists of prefixes given in the grammars vary widely in respect to number and kind. Of eight grammars examined, (Hale, Lane, Harkness, Allen and Greenough, Bennett, Gildersleeve, Kühner, Draeger) Draeger has the most complete list, including fourteen prepositions: ad, ante, circum, con, in ob, inter, per, prae, praeder, sub, subter, super, trans. Hale and Gildersleeve each have one less, Hale omitting inter, Gildersleeve prae. All the grammars agree in giving circum, per, praeter and trans. Of the five grammars, Lane, Harkness, Allen and Greenough, Bennett, Kuhner, all give "ad" and "in"; all but Lane and Harkness give "sub" but ~~Harkness and Lane~~; Lane and Kühner alone give "ab"; Lane alone gives "ex" and "prae"; Harkness alone "super". None of them include "ante" "con" or "subter" in their lists.

(3) Several of the grammars have indeed attempted to

class the prefixes in the order of their importance, and thus somewhat limit the extent of the rule's application. Kühner has a rudimentary classification. He mentions compounds of circum, praeter and trans first, and then adds, "less frequently those with ad, in per, and sub". Bennett and Allen and Greenough repeat this list. Gildersleeve is the most satisfactory in this respect. After giving his list of prefixes he classifies them thus: All with circum, per, praeter, trans and subter, (become transitive) Many with ad, in and super; some with ante, con, inter, ob, and sub. It will be noticed that Gildersleeve includes "per" in his prefixes that always influence the construction--Bennett and the other two grammars among those that less frequently do so.

(4) A few of the grammars, Hale, Gildersleeve, Kühner, and Draeger give lists of verbs to supplement their statements, yet in these lists they have not always been consistent. They are supposedly lists of verbs originally intransitive, which have been made transitive by composition, yet here we find such verbs as "erumpo" "Inrumpo", "Circumdo," "Circumsisto."

(5) No reference is made in most of these grammars to the fact that compounds of intransitive verbs may take con-

structions other than the accusative. A few (Hale, Draeger Allen and Greenough) give cross references to their treatment of the dative, but most of them are content with the statement of the rule as it concerns the accusative alone.

Several of the grammars call attention to the personal passives of these verbs as proof that they have been really made transitive. Gildersleeve suggests that sometimes a difference of signification is caused by the use of a prepositional phrase, while Harkness has noted the fact that intransitive verbs may become transitive by being compounded with prepositions not taking the accusative.

#### Secondary Accusative.

In regard to the treatment of the secondary accusative with compounds, we find similar confusion as regards prefixes and alternate constructions. Most of the grammars give the correct idea that this accusative is rare and is found with very few compounds, but Gildersleeve gives a very misleading statement. In a footnote under his treatment of compounds of intransitive verbs taking the accusative he says "If the simple verb is transitive, it can take two accusatives."--a statement which is far too sweeping when we consider the limited lists of prefixes given by the other grammars. Most of the grammars make state-

ments that the secondary accusative is dependent on the prefix of the verb. (Bennett, Burton, Hale) As no examples of this accusative occurred in the Latin text studied by me, it will be unnecessary to go into further detail.

b. Treatment of Dative Case.

The grammar treatment of the dative case with compound verbs is on the whole fuller than that of the accusative, but there is the same confusion in the lists of prefixes. The German grammars give very complete lists, "ad, ante, con, circum, de, ex, in, inter, ob, prae, post, sub, super," The eight other grammars, Gildersleeve, Hale, Burton, Harkness, Bennett, Lane, Allen and Greenough, Madvig, agree in naming the following prepositions, ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, sub. Super is given by all but Madvig; Harkness and Allen and Greenough include circum in their supplementary list; Gildersleeve does not mention it at all. Pro is mentioned by only three of the grammars. Verbs compounded with ab, de and ex are treated by several of the grammars under the special head--the Dative of Separation, and hence these prefixes are not included in their rule for the dative with compounds. Kühner however, includes them in his list of prefixes for the dative with compounds; Madvig includes both de and ex, and

Harkness de. Roby does not state the rule at all.

With most of the grammars the lists are supposedly equally valid for both simple dative, and dative and accusative constructions. Lane, however, and the two German grammars treat transitive and intransitive verbs with the dative separately, and their lists of prefixes for the two vary slightly. For transitive compounds Lane adds the prefixes circum, de, ex and post to his list for the simple dative; Draeger adds circum, de, post, and omits super, Kühner adds ab, ante, prae, circum, de, ex, post and omits sub and super.

Most of the grammars make mention of some of the alternate constructions with these compounds, but they do not give much of an idea as to what extent these constructions are used. But four of the grammars make any note of the verbs which may take either a dative or accusative, and only five give cross-references to their treatment of the accusative.

All but Harkness make some mention of the use of prepositional phrases instead of the dative, and attempt to distinguish between the two usages. The distinction is in all cases practically the same: In a local sense the preposition should be employed; in a transferred sense the dative.

Or, to be more exact, "When place, literal or figurative is to be distinctly expressed, the prepositional phrase is used."

There is also disagreement among the grammars as to a point in theory: whether the dative is to be regarded as dependent on the prepositional prefix, or rather on the meaning of the verb as a whole. Allen and Greenough object strongly to a statement of the first kind and Bennett in his "Latin Language" (sec. 315) does the same. The other grammars refer to the connection of the noun and preposition or do not mention the matter at all. Burton says that the dative with most compounds is due to the preposition; with others to the meaning of the simple verb.

#### c. Treatment of Ablative Case.

There is no formal treatment of the ablative case with compounds in the grammars, yet nearly all of them mention these verbs in their treatment of the Ablative of Separation. Most of the grammars state a rule something like Hale's: "The preposition is freely omitted with verbs of literal separation if themselves containing a separative preposition. Otherwise a prepositional phrase is regular" It is evident that only with verbs of literal separation any effect of combination is noticeable, since with verbs of figurative separation, the simple ablative is regularly

used. Harkness, however, makes no such distinction between literal and figurative. He says, "The Ablative of Separation is generally used with a preposition when it represents a person or is used with a verb compounded with ab, de and ex" a statement which contradicts the rule of Hale given above.

The lists of Kühner and Draeger show how great the proportion of compound verbs used with the Ablative of Separation is in comparison with the simple verbs so used. Even in figurative use we cannot be sure but that the fact of composition influenced the use of the simple ablative instead of a prepositional phrase.

d. Articles of Allen and Lease.

This inconsistency and lack of agreement among the grammars has been due to lack of thorough investigation of the subject, and it has not been until lately that such investigation has been made. Emory B. Lease in the Classical Journal for Oct. '12, and Bernard M. Allen in the April number of the Classical Weekly for the same year made investigations covering practically the same ground—the field of high school Latin. Both covered Caesar I-IV, Cicero, Cat. I-IV., Manilian Law, and the Archias; Allen took, in addition, the Lives of Nepos; Lease, Vergil I-IV and for

the first year of college Latin, Livy I, XXI, XXII and Cicero Cato Maior and Laelius. They were investigating particularly in regard to the rule for the dative with compounds, and both arrived at the same conclusion: That only one compound verb in ten was found occurring with the dative. According to Lease, the rule for the dative in High School Latin is worth only 15.7% and in the first year of college only 14.8%.

(1) This, then, is Lease's chief criticism of the rule--that it will not work. (2) He also expresses his conviction that the mere statement of the rule gives the pupil a wrong idea of the relationship existing between the dative and the verb. This point requires some discussion.

In the grammar treatment above, p. 11 it will be noticed that the grammars are divided into two classes; those that regard the dative as closely connected with the preposition; and those that expressly warn against such a conception and state that the dative is dependent on the meaning of the verb as a whole. Lease accepts this last view unconditionally. He mentions however, only those grammars that support his view and does not state fairly the other side of the case. "Most of the grammars" he says, "cite such compounds as 'consulo' and 'confido' and

and with these they say that the particular case used depends on the particular meaning of the compound." What is true of these verbs is, Lease maintains, true of all, and if the meaning necessary to explain the dative is not found in the existing rules, their scope must be enlarged. He suggests such explanations with two verbs, *appropinquo* and *occurro*.

(3) Lease questions the pedagogical advisability of teaching the rule. There is danger, he says, that the pupil will obtain an exaggerated idea of its importance and will use the dative with any compound verb without stopping to think. If the rule is abandoned, the pupil will be forced to stop and think before he can explain the dative. He adds that he himself has been successful in disregarding the rule in the classroom.

(1) Allen comes to the same conclusion as Lease, as regards the inefficiency of the rule. (2) He takes a different view on the question of theory, however. He first outlines the two sides of the question as presented in the grammars and then points out the inconsistency of those grammars which while strenuously objecting to the statement that the dative is dependent on the preposition, in their treatment of the secondary accusative with compounds make

similar statements regarding the second accusative. Though Allen admits that the use of the word "depend" is objectionable, he says "we cannot get away from the fact that with most of the compounds that take the dative, the dative and the preposition are connected in sense as clearly as any independent preposition with its noun." He has made a distinction of this kind the basis of his tables, finding that of 66 verbs occurring with the dative where the simple verb did not take it, all but five had a dative connected in sense with the preposition. "By stating that with these compounds the noun connected in sense with the preposition is put in the dative, we at once rid ourselves" he says "of all those cases where there is no noun thus connected, and the ratio of exceptions will be reduced from ten to one to two to one."

(3) He holds that to say that the dative is dependent on the meaning of the verb as a whole, and that it is connected in sense with the prefix are not contradictory statements but for pedagogical reasons he prefers the latter as being more easily understood.

He then suggests a complete treatment of compound verbs in one place in the grammars, as the time and place c

constructions are treated in Allen and Greenough, and gives a rule for compound verbs suitable for a grammar or a beginner's book.

## II. Discussion of examples.

- a. Accusative Case (The tables of examples will be found on pp.51-72).

The constructions taken into account in this treatment of the accusative will be found in the columns marked "accusative and dative," "Accusative only" "accusative and ablative" "accusative and prepositional phrase," "two accusatives". Reference will be made to the other columns occasionally for purposes of comparison.

The treatment of the accusative case with compound verbs is in a way simpler than the treatment of the other cases, for it involves a phenomenon easily recognized--the rendering of a verb transitive or intransitive by composition. A complete treatment, however, involves the whole question of compound verbs, in as much as to estimate the effect of composition in making intransitive verbs transitive, we must take into account the number of times it has enabled a verb to take the **dative** or ablative, and the number of times it has had no effect.

1. The syntactical effects of compounding a verb with a preposition which have to do with the accusative case are four (a) an intransitive verb may acquire a new power of taking an accusative (b) a verb used both transitively and intransitively in its simple form may by combination acquire a permanent transitive or intransitive use (d) a transitive verb may acquire a new power of taking a second accusative; (c) a transitive verb may be made intransitive by combination.

There are 293 verbs in the tables occurring with an accusative; 50 verbs are found in the passive only; 9 have ~~ca~~uses only as objects. Of the total 352, the number of those affected by composition is not great. 18 have acquired a new power of taking the simple accusative, 33 take it more or less frequently than the simple verb; 5 appear with a predicate accusative; 19 transitive verbs have been made intransitive. The rest are not affected by composition, in a syntactical way at least. Each of these effects will be discussed in turn.

(a) The eighteen verbs that have acquired a new power of taking the accusative are as follows: adeo, convenio, circumvenio, circumsedéo, circumsto, expugno, ingredior,

invenio, in eo, invado, incendo, obsideo, oppugno, obo, occurro, praesto, praetereo, and subeo. Many of these verbs are not invariably transitive; occurro is found usually with the dative.

Of these verbs the following appear in the passive as well as the active: convenio, circumvenio, circumsedeo, expugno, invenio, in eo, incendo, obsideo, obo, oppugno, invenio, in eo, incendo, obsideo, obo, oppugno and praetereo. Obsideo occurs three times in the passive with two of these occurrences in the perfect participle; circumsedeo has 8 passive occurrences with six of these past participles. With these two verbs the tendency seems to be toward use in the passive participle, but as they are found in the active as well (circumsedeo once, and obsideo once) we cannot conclude that this use with the past participle is the rule with these verbs.

We at once notice the relatively small number of this group of verbs as compared to the total number of verbs taking the accusative about 6%, and realize that the grammar statements "many" intransitive verbs gives an exaggerated idea of the importance of the group. The next point that many of the grammars make is that the class of intran-

sitive verbs thus made transitive is chiefly made up of verbs of motion. Such verbs comprise about 61% of the verbs in the list with about the same % of occurrences as compared to the total number, so perhaps the use of the word "chiefly" is justified. But though these verbs appear to be motion verbs, with most of them this idea has become subordinated to new transferred meanings, so that it seems inexact to refer to them as verbs of motion. In the case of only one verb oboeo, literal motion was expressed, while with the 75 occurrences of verbs of motion followed by prepositional phrases (column prep. phrases) 43 expressed literal motion. It would seem then, as if a prepositional phrase were the usual way to express literal motion and not the accusative, and that to designate the verbs in this list as verbs of motion would give a wrong idea of the usual way of expressing motion.

The following table gives the number of intransitive verbs compounded with the various prefixes and the number of these verbs made transitive by composition.

ab	5 verbs	0	made transitive	
ad	12	"	1	" " 8.3%
con	10	"	1	" " 10%

con	10	verbs	1	made	transitive	10 %
circum	3	"	3	"	"	100%
ex	15	"	1	"	"	6 %
in	14	"	5	"	"	35 %
ob	7	"	4	"	"	57 %
per	5	"	0	"	"	0%
prae	4	"	1	"	"	25 %
praeter	1	"	1	"	"	100%
sub	3	"	1	"	"	33%
trans	1	"	0	"	"	0 %
	80		18			

The list of prefixes then as we have found them, arranged in order of their importance is as follows: circum, praeter, ob, in, sub, prae, con, ad, ex.

Gildersleeve in his list of prefixes (cf. p 7) includes per among the prefixes that always influence the construction. With 5 verbs in our tables it does not have this effect. His including trans among those that always influence the construction is not invalidated by our results, however as the trans idea in the prefix of transeo was not carried out in the prepositional phrase following, so that we can not know how such an idea would have been expressed. "Super and "subter" do not occur in our examples." Among these

verbs that are made transitive by composition, there are none which before composition took the dative. If true of all compounds of intransitive verbs, this is a curious fact, for it would seem natural that a verb taking the dative before combination should receive the additional power of taking an accusative. Such verbs would appear under the column "dative and accusative" but none of them does so!

(b) There are 33 compound verbs whose simple forms are both transitive and intransitive. Composition affects these differently. (1) There are three compound verbs which are more regularly transitive than their simple forms, *commuto*, *convertito*, *deploro*. (2) 16 have become completely transitive; *averto*, *confluo*, *evertito*, *eludo*, *exoro*, *exploro*, *excogito*, *infiteor*, *inflammo*, *imploro*, *immuto*, *obruo*, *perhorresco*, *peroro*, *profiteor*, *subterfugio*. Of these the following occur only in the passive in the tables, *exoro*, *exploro*, *immuto*, *obruo*, *peroro*, though on reference to the lexicon it was found that they were used regularly in the active as well. (3) Ten of these verbs whose simple forms are either transitive or intransitive show no change after combination; *admiror*, *cogito*, *convinco*, *conqueror*, *confido*, *concedo*, *confiteor*, *deminuo*, *effugio*, *persuadeo*. Of these,

persuadeo can take the same type of an object that suadeo can; and confido is followed by indirect discourse as fido is. (4) The four verbs whose power of taking the accusative has diminished are confugio, despero, obtempero, transcendo.

(c) Compounding a verb with a preposition may have a complete negative effect --verbs regularly transitive may be reduced to intransitive by composition. The examples under the columns "dative" "prepositional phrase" "ablative" "no construction" were examined. Reference was made in each case to the lexicon to supplement the examples in the tables, as it is evident that the mere fact that a verb occurs under one of these columns is not a sure index that it is regularly intransitive. The following is a list of the verbs made intransitive by composition; assisto, confligo, consisto, contingo, contendo, consentio, deficio, erumpo, existo, emergo, invideo, impendeo, ignosco, obsisto, obtingo, pertineo, surgo, prospicio, provideo. Many of these verbs have transitive uses too, and with none of the verbs can we say that the change has been absolutely complete, but a general tendency to intransitive use is certainly evident. The fact that transitive verbs become intransitive has I think been noticed by none of the

of the school grammars as it properly comes under no case treatment, but at least such verbs should not be mentioned in their lists of intransitive verbs made transitive by composition as several of them have done. (cf. p 7. ).

(d) The verbs appearing with two accusatives are *defero*, *deporto*, *evoco*, *prosequor*, all with the names of cities as the second accusative (cf. p.49) *aduuivo* with *nihil* as object--a construction which could have been taken by the simple verb; *interrogo*, whose simple form might take a double accusative; and *praebeo*, *appello*, *praesto*, *existimo* and *invenio*. The simple verb *habeo*, may take two accusatives though *praebeo* is used in a slightly different sense. The last four verbs named have received the power of taking a predicate accusative.

No example of the secondary accusative occasionally found with compounds occurred.

(e) 296 of the 352 verbs taking the accusative have not been affected syntactically by composition. They are obviously all compounds of transitive verbs.

.2. Besides effects that are as easily noticeable as those we have been observing there are more delicate effects due to composition--changes brought about by the

altered meaning of the verb as a whole. They involve, as far as I have been able to determine, changes in the kind of object rather than changes from transitive to intransitive or vice versa. Such changes are as follows: (1) change from a nonpersonal to a personal object, as seen in *solve* and *absolve*, *cludo* and *excludo*, *facio*, *adficio*, and *interficio*. (2) change from an accusative of effect to one of affect, *scribo* and *ascribo*, *dico* and *indico*. Such examples as these show how closely any syntactical study is connected with the study of meanings of words, for it is evident that a change in the meaning of a verb, whether by composition or in any other way, has in it possibilities of modifying or completely changing the construction. In the examples "*adeo urbem*" and "*adeo ad urbem*" we cannot say that the meaning of "*adeo*" in the first case is different from that in the second. Yet in the first case there is a clear syntactical effect of composition. With these examples syntactical effect and change in meaning are distinct. Yet in many cases they overlap and in some cases the change of meaning entirely dominates the construction.

3. The question of the relation of the prefix to the object is one that has been raised in regard to the

dative case rather than to the accusative, yet it is equally applicable here. It may be stated as follows: to what extent may we say the accusative is connected in sense with (1) the prepositional part of the compound (2) the verbal part of the compound (3) the meaning of the verb as a whole. There is of course room for disagreement in any such investigation as personal judgment is largely involved. The groups of verbs treated under 1 will be taken up in turn and discussed.

(a) Of the eighteen verbs receiving a new power of taking an accusative (p 17 ), the accusatives with sixteen were connected in sense with the prefix. The accusatives with the two verbs expugno and praesto were not, though in its original meaning the prae of praesto might clearly be connected in sense with an object.

(b) Of the 33 verbs next discussed (p 21 ) only four had an object clearly connected in sense with the prefix, peroro, obruo, admiror, transcendo. With the other verbs the meaning has in some cases been totally changed, as with eludo; and it cannot be said that the object is connected with either the prepositional or verbal part of the compound. With other verbs as exoro, immuto and con-

cedo the construction of the verb is slightly changed and the object is connected, not with the preposition, but with the verbal part of the compound.

(d) Of the transitive verbs appearing with a predicate accusative (p 23 ). the changed meaning of the verb was entirely responsible for the change in construction and there is no connection between the prefix and the new object.

With most of the verbs taking the simple accusative ~~w~~ where no syntactical effect has been produced the object is connected in sense with the verbal part of the compound— which is in all of these cases a transitive verb form. In the example "educite milites" it is clear that "milites" is connected with "ducere" and not with "e" and is as much its object in sense as if the "e" were not there. The "e" merely serves to give precision to the verbal idea. The English translation may either be "lead the soldiers out" or "lead out the soldiers" yet these are both identical in meaning, for we cannot say in the last instance that the word "soldiers" is connected with the "out".

When the prefix adds this extra adverbial idea to the transitive verb, it suggests and determines to some degree the following construction. Thus in the expression "educ-

ite milites" the use of the "e" at once suggests the use of some prepositional phrase as "e castros". In the case of other verbs the prefix may suggest or render a dative construction more likely as with "impono". Or with some compounds of trans and a few other prefixes, the use of a secondary accusative may be suggested. The prefix may not direct the action of the verb toward other objects, but it may reflect ~~back~~ on the subject of the verb as with occipio, adhibeo "take to oneself". Or it may be simply intensive as with concupio, confringo, efficio, perficio. The prefixes act differently in these respects and the various combinations of types of prefixes with types of verbs would be an interesting study in itself. "Con" is perhaps the most colorless of the prefixes, prefixes like "ex" which usually have separative force, when combined with verbs like pugno which have no idea of motion, may have simply intensive meaning.

With the following verbs the object is connected in sense with the prefix, contrary to the usual custom of compounds of transitive verbs: adspicio, assequor, attineo, afflo, attendo, intueor, intendo, perspicio, incido, sustineo, praetermitto. In many of these cases, as with ad-

spicio, attineo, afflo, intuer, the prefix merely emphasizes an idea that was in the verb before. The transitive "spec-ic" itself means to look at, as does "tueor" and the "ad" and "in" merely emphasize this meaning.

In such examples as assequor, perspicio, sustineo, incido, the object is connected in sense with the prefix by virtue of the fact that the simple part of the verb is used in an intransitive sense and does not require an object. In English we may say "read a book through" in which case "read" is transitive with book as its object, or we may say, read through a book, where 'read' is intransitive and "book" dependent on "through." The verbs mentioned above resemble this last example. Verbs like attendo and intendo probably show an ellipsis of some object as "animus." The words formerly connected in sense with the ad or in have taken the place of the animus as direct object. In the verb "animadverto", "animus" the object of "verto" has been retained and the word connected in sense with the "ad" is used as a secondary accusative. Similar ellipses of objects as with intendo and attendo cited above, may account for intransitive uses of compounds of transitive verbs as abstineo ab; The phrase "abstinere manus ab" is found in our examples and the ellipsis of "manus" would be an easy one.

We may make the general statement then with regard to the accusative case, that with those verbs made transitive by composition, the object is usually connected with the prefix. With the transitive verbs unaffected by combination the object is usually connected in sense with the verbal part of the compound.

4. Among the verbs that appear with the accusative case there are some that appear with a prepositional phrase as well and an attempt will be made to distinguish between the two uses. The verbs are as follows: *adspicio*, *adeo*, *attineo*, *detraho*, *intueor*, *ingredior*, *intendo*, *contendo*, *convenio*.

With some of these verbs the meaning in the two constructions is different. "*Contendo cum*" means to "contend with", "*contendo*" with the accusative "to compare." "*Despero honores*" and "*despero de ordine*" have two slightly different uses. "*Convenio*" has different meanings in transitive and intransitive use.

Some of these verbs have an occasional intransitive use where there may be ellipsis of an object; *detraho*, *intendo*.

*Aspicio* takes the accusative in three cases with the objects "*templum*" "*ora*" "*eum*". It occurs once with the

phrase "inter se", possibly for the reason that there is no single word to express the double reflexive.

"Attineo" has an exceptional accusative with "nihil."

With the verbs "adeo" "intueor" and "ingredior" the test of literal and figurative use may be applied.

Acc.		Prep.	
Lit.	Fig.	Lit.	Fig
adeo	2	1	
ingredior	1		2
intueor	1	1	

No general statement can be made however from so few examples. For cases where the same verb takes either the accusative or dative see p42.

## 5. Summary.

a. The results of the above discussion have shown that the grammars have given an exaggerated idea of the number of intransitive verbs affected by combination; that they improperly refer to them as verbs of motion; that they fail to name or distinguish between alternate constructions with compounds of intransitives. Here the incompleteness of our examples did not permit the formulation of any rule.

b. Various syntactical effects of composition have

been noticed; composition may make an intransitive verb transitive, or a transitive verb intransitive. With verbs either transitive or intransitive in their simple forms, the usage generally settles down regularly to either the one or the other construction. The number of verbs affected in any way by composition is small; the great majority of compound verbs, are compounds of transitive verbs which have not been affected by composition as far as the accusative case is concerned.

c. Composition brings about various changes of meaning which may have no apparent syntactical effect but which have the possibilities of completely changing a construction.

d. When an intransitive verb has been made transitive by composition the object is regularly connected in sense with the preposition. When a transitive verb is compounded the noun is usually connected with the verbal part of the compound.

e. From the results of the investigation taken in connection with some of the grammar statements a rule somewhat like the following might be formulated. A few intransitive verbs become transitive when compounded with the prefixes ad, ante, con, circum, ex, in, ob, per, prae, praeter,

sub, trans. All compounded with circum, praeter, and trans; many with ob, in, sub and per; a few with ad, ante, con, prae and ex.

b. Dative Case.

The datives treated in the following discussion will be found under the columns marked "dative" and "dative and accusative."

In this treatment of the dative case it has seemed best to keep the datives occurring with intransitive compounds separate from those occurring with transitive compounds in order to note any possible differences between the two. Several of the grammars, it has been noticed, have made such a distinction, and their lists of prefixes for the two vary slightly. After these two divisions have been examined separately, however, the results will be combined in order to present a unified view of the case.

The syntactical effects of composition in the case of the dative are similar in kind to those produced in the case of the accusative, involving corresponding extensions and limitations in the power of the compound verb as contrasted with that of the simple verb. The effects are as follows: (1) A verb whether transitive or intransitive may acquire a new power of taking a dative (2) a verb occasionally taking the dative may after combination more reg-

ularly do so (3) Simple verbs taking a dative may continue to do so after combination (4) verbs which in their simple form took the dative may after combination be unable to do so.

(1) Of the total number of verbs taking the simple dative 28, 23 have acquired a new power of taking the dative. These are accido, desum, inhio, impendeo, intersum, occurro, obsum, praecurro, praesideo, praesum, prosum, succurro, suppeto, supersum; contingo, ignosco, impero, invideo, obsisto, obtingo, permitto, prospicio, provideo. The last nine of these verbs were transitive in their simple forms (cf. p22)

(2) The remaining 5 verbs of the total 28 are compounds of verbs which in their simple form took either the dative or another construction, but whose usage after combination has settled down more regularly to the dative. These verbs are accedo, concedo, confido, obtempero, succedo.

Two examples of the impersonal passive with these 28 verbs were found, one with ignosco and one with obsisto.

The following prefixes are found with these verbs; ad, con, de, in inter, ob, prae, per, pro, sub, and super.

Of the total number of verbs taking the dative and

accusative, 53 in number, 24 have acquired a new power of taking the dative; 14 take it more frequently than the simple verb, while 7 are verbs which in their simple form took the dative of the indirect object regularly along with their direct objects. The verb "persuadeo" followed by a clause occurs also in the total 53, though perhaps this is not fairly considered a transitive use.

It was uncertain whether the datives occurring with the following seven verbs, conflo, constituo, comparo, decerno, praestituo, praecido, prorogo, were indirect objects or datives of reference. If they were clearly indirect objects it could be said that the verbs had received the new power of taking the dative.

(1) The 24 verbs which have acquired a new power of taking the dative are afflo, allino, adimo, antepono, confirmo, debeo, dependo, eripio, extorqueo, expendo, expono, impertio, impono, iniuro, impero, instituo, inicio, oppono, obicio, polliceor, propono, praecipio, praebeo, subicio.

(2) The 14 verbs taking a dative more frequently than their simple forms are aufero, affero, apporto, adu-ingo, committo, concedo, condono, defero, infero, ostendo, offero, permitto, praescribo, praefero. These verbs are chiefly verbs implying motion, compounds of fero, mitto,

and iungo. The simple verbs fero, porto, mitto, scribo, are noted by some of the grammars in their treatment of the dative case as verbs which vary in construction between the dative of the indirect object and the accusative of end of motion with "ad" or "in". The grammars usually differentiate between these two constructions on the ground that the prepositional phrase is used when the idea of motion prevails, the dative when some other idea predominates. With the compound verbs there is a greater tendency to use the dative.

The simple "tendo" takes the dative occasionally, "ostendo" frequently. "Concedo" takes the dative a little more frequently than "cedo". "Con dono" represents a verb of another type, the simple form "dono" taking either of two constructions, the accusative of the thing and dative of the person, or the accusative of the person and the ablative of the thing. With "condono" the first construction is the more common.

(3) The seven verbs whose simple forms regularly take the dative are addico, attribuo, commendo, circumdo, denuntio, indico, trado.

A passive construction appears with 28 of the verbs taking the accusative and dative construction.

The prefixes occurring with the group accusative and

dative are as follows: ad, ante, circum, con, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, sub, trans.

This list of prefixes differs from that with the simple dative p 33 by the addition of ante, circum, ex, trans; the prefixes inter, and super occurring with verbs taking the simple dative do not occur with these verbs taking the dative and accusative.

Combining the two divisions of verbs occurring with the dative, we have a total of 71 verbs occurring with the dative; 47 of these have acquired a new power of taking a dative; 19 take it more regularly than before, while with 7 no effect has been noticed.

Out of the total number of verbs compounded with each of the prefixes, the following number appear with the dative.

ab	18 verbs	1 dative	(5.5%)
ad	52 "	10 "	(18 %)
con	73 "	10 "	(13%)
circum	7 "	1 "	(14 %)
de	53 "	6 "	(11 %)
ex	66 "	3 "	(4.5 %)
in	48 "	11 "	(22 %)
ob	27 "	9 "	(33 %)

per	32 verbs	3 with dative	(9 %)
pro	22 "	5 "	(22 %)
prae	14 "	9 "	(64 %)
sub	21 "	4 "	(14 %)
trans	5 "	1 "	(20 %)
super	1 "	1 "	(100 %)

(4) The following verbs have lost their power of taking the dative; *emitto*, *abdico*, *abido*, *adscribo*, *administro*, *condo*, *conscribo*, *describo*, *edico*, *emitto*, *exscribo*, *effero*, *omitto*, *perdo*, *perfero*, *perfero*, *perscribo*, *praedo*, *suffero*..

As in the case of the accusative with all these verbs taking the dative there are changes of meaning accompanying composition which have in them possibilities of completely altering the construction. This is especially true in the case of those verbs whose prefixes are not connected in sense with the dative. (Cf. p. 39). "*Capio*" does not take a dative; "*praecipio*" does, though it is not easy to see how the mere addition of the *prae* necessitates this dative. But "*praecipio*" means to instruct, or teach, and in this sense requires an indirect object. The loss of the dative in the group last discussed (4) is also due to semantic changes. "*Condo*" does not retain the meaning of the simple

"do" "to give"--but has acquired a meaning which requires only the accusative to complete it.

3. By comparing the total of 71 verbs occurring with the dative with the total number of compound verbs, 452, it is evident that the statement of the rule in the grammars gives an exaggerated idea of its importance numerically. But simply because the scope of a rule is limited, it does not follow that it should be abandoned as Lease suggests. If it states the facts accurately for only a few verbs, it has value. No one has as yet proposed doing away with the rule for the accusative on the ground that few verbs are made transitive by composition. Before condemning the rule entirely we should examine the verbs with the dative to see whether or not the dative is connected in sense with the preposition. If they are so connected the rule may be modified as Allen suggests to limit the number of exceptions.

Of the 47 verbs acquiring a new power of taking the dative 36 had datives closely connected with the prefix: accido, afflo, allino, antepono, desum, deteo, eripio, extorqueo, inhiio, impendeo, impero, (with dative), invideo, impono, inicio, iniuro, impero, (with accusative and dative) instituo, impertio, intersum, obsum, occurro, obsisto, ob-

tingo, oppono, obicio, praecurro, praesum, praesideo, prospicio, provideo, prosum, propono, succurro, suppeto, subicio, supersum. 11 were affected rather by the meaning of the verb as a whole: adomo, contingo, confirmo, dependo, expendo, expono, ignosco, permitto, polliceor, praecipio, praebeo.

Of the 19 verbs taking the dative more regularly than before, 12 had datives connected in sense with the prefix: aufero, apporto, adiungo; accedo, affero, defero, infero, ostendo, offero, obtempero, praefero, succedo. The remaining 7 were affected by the meaning of the verb as a whole: concedo (dat) concedo (dat. & acc.) confido, condono, committo, permitto, praescribo.

The seven verbs taking the dative in their simple forms have datives connected in sense as follows: attribuo, addico, circumdo, indico; those not connected in sense are commendo, denuntio, trado.

Total result: of 74 verbs appearing with the dative 51 were connected in sense with the preposition.

According to Allen's examples, the per cent of verbs with datives connected in sense with the prefix was a little larger than our examples show, but in any case, there is an advantage in thus modifying the rule as Allen sug-

gests. If, on the other hand, we abandon the rule altogether, we will be forced to explain the datives with these verbs in other ways, as Lease has advised. The rule for the dative with special intransitives in Allen and Greenough's grammar includes some fourteen or more English words whose Latin equivalents the pupil is to use with the dative. Of the 23 verbs in our examples acquiring a new power of taking a dative, 9 come under the rule for the dative with special intransitives; *desum*, *ignosco*, *impero*, *invidio*, *obsum*, *obsisto*, *prosum*, *succurro*, *suppeto*. If we abandon the rule for the dative with compounds, the remaining 14 of the 23 verbs must be added to the rule for the dative with special intransitives making it twice as clumsy as before. On the other hand many of the verbs usually given under the rule for special intransitives are compound verbs and might well be included under the rule for compounds. Of Lodge's list of 60 verbs of special meanings with the dative, 29 are prepositional compounds.

4. Most of the grammars mention the fact that the dative is used with compounds when figurative motion only is expressed; to express literal motion a prepositional phrase is used. Several of our verbs appear in both constructions.

	Dative		Prep. Phrase.	
	Lit.	Fig.	Lit.	Fig.
accedo		2	3	5
aufero		1	7	4
detraho		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
		4	11	10

With the last two examples, however, there is a distinction between personal and nonpersonal objects. With all verbs of separation the dative, when used, is used chiefly of personal objects, rarely for reference to things so these verbs do not constitute fair tests for literal and figurative motion. Though the test with individual verbs is the ideal test, the columns dative, dative and accusative, prepositional phrase, and accusative and prepositional phrase may be compared as to literal and figurative motion

Lit.	Fig.	Lit.	Fig.
Simple Dative		Prep. phrase	
1 %	53 %	28 %	21 %
Dative and Acc.		Acc. and Prep.	
17 %	51 %	34 %	45 %

We might fairly conclude from this general comparison that as the grammars state, the dative is rarely used to express literal motion.

There are only three examples of the same verb taking both the dative and the accusative constructions, *concedo*, *impero*, and *permitto*. With "*concedo*" the meaning of the two constructions differs as with the simple "*cedo*," "to yield to" with the dative; "to yield something" with the accusative. With *impero* taking the dative, there is a probable ellipsis of an object clause. "*Permitto*" in the expression "*permittebat dolore*" is used in a rare intransitive sense.

5. Summary. Though it has been shown that there is a difference in the list of prefixes for the dative and dative and accusative, it does not seem practicable on this ground alone to treat the two constructions separately. A rule for a combined treatment might be stated as follows: Verbs, both transitive and intransitive when compounded with the prefixes *ad*, *ante*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *per*, *prae*, *pro*, and *sub*, may take a dative connected in sense with the preposition. Transitive verbs may take the dative when compounded with *circum*, and *ab*, *de*, and *ex*; intransitive verbs when compounded with *super*.

The grammar statements are correct as far as our examples have been able to check them, in saying that literal motion is not regularly expressed by the dative case.

c. Ablative Case.

The ablatives treated in this discussion will be found under the columns marked "ablative" and "accusative and ablative".

The ablative case is perhaps the least important case in the treatment of compound verbs. This is due to the fact that as a case it is not so closely connected with the verb as the dative and accusative are, and consequently, composition does not have so great an effect. Nor do these effects correspond closely to those in the other two cases for verbs do not regularly "take" the ablative case as they do the dative and accusative. There are, of course, the five verbs *utor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *potior* and *vescor*, occurring regularly with the ablative, but the ablatives are usually explained as instrumentals.

1. As these verbs invariably appear with this ablative, however, any change or lack of change in their compounds will be noted. The second effect noticeable is that certain verbs compounded with *ab*, *de*, and *ex* may take the simple ablative of separation, instead of the prepositional phrase taken by a simple verb. There are also various changes of meaning due to composition which may enable a verb to take an ablative of a different type than

before. These effects will be discussed in turn.

Compounds of two of the five verbs occurring regularly with the ablative, *abutor* and *perfruo* are found with the ablative in our examples so there is evidently no result of composition. And if the ablative with the simple verbs is an instrumental, the ablative with the compounds can be explained in the same way. A statement in Hale's *Grammar*, sec. 429, includes all compounds of these verbs under the rule for the five simple verbs.

The second effect merely illustrates economy of speech, the prefix of the verb sufficiently defining the meaning to render the prepositional phrase unnecessary. This is true only of separative prefixes. There are, of course, prepositional phrases of agent introduced by "ab" and phrases of manner introduced by "cum," but none of these can be expressed by the simple ablative simply because the verb they depend on is compounded with "ab" or "cum." Of the verbs occurring under the head "accusative and ablative" there are only 7 verbs with 12 occurrences that are followed by a separative ablative. All but one, *suffero*, are compounds of *ab*, *de* or *ex*. The other verbs are, *aufero*, *abdico*, *absolvo*, *deicio*, *eripio*, *evertio*. In the case of two examples of *aufero* and the one with *suffero* the

the name of a town or small island is used in the ablative-- a construction the simple verb might take. In the case of the other verbs we can say that the fact of combination probably influenced the use of the simple ablative, though in no case literal motion is expressed.

Of the verbs occurring with the simple ablative in addition to *abutor* and *perfruo*, but two, *profugio* and *dedo* have the separative idea, and with both of these the names of cities are used so no result of combination can be observed. The other examples with the ablative are either ablatives of means or of manner which could be used without a preposition with the simple verb. There is one example of "*intersum*" whose ablative can be explained by analogy to the ablative with "*refert*."

In all the cases where any effect has been noticed the ablative is connected in sense with the preposition and the opposite is true in all cases where no effect is noticed.

2. The meanings of several of these verbs with the ablative have been so changed that they may take ablatives of a type different from that of the simple verb. "*Adfacio*" takes an ablative of a different kind from that taken by "*facio*"--"*defendo*" from that taken by "*fendo*" Many verbs made transitive by composition are enabled to take an ab-

lative of means, obideo, obruo, expugno. Such changes are almost limitless and it is beyond the scope of this paper to discuss them at any length.

### 3. Summary.

A general statement of the fact that with compounds of ab, de and ex literal separation can be expressed by the simple ablative would be an adequate treatment of compound verbs under the ablative case.

### C. Conclusion.

The different results of the investigation have been summed up under the different case treatments. While with a general investigation of this kind only general results have been obtained, at least the necessary foundation for more detailed treatment has been laid. A collection of compound verbs occurring with the dative has been suggested in order to secure more satisfactory lists of prefixes for both dative and dative and accusative constructions, and a similar collection of compounds of intransitive verbs would make more accurate statement of the rule for the accusative possible. An historical treatment of these verbs would be an interesting study as there is evidence that the usage changes in the different periods. Any theory as to the grammatical or localistic origin of the dative case could be supported only by such historical treatment,

but it is doubtful whether the earliest literature carries us back far enough. A study of semantic changes due to composition would also be interesting, though the results of such a study are not very tangible, and the investigation would consist in examination of individual words rather than groups of words, and consequently it would be difficult to draw any general conclusions. There are also possibilities of a profitable comparison of poetic and prose usage with these verbs.

### Explanation of Tables.

The verbs were arranged under the columns in the tables according to their actual occurrence in the reading. Only constructions that were thought to have some bearing on the subject and were closely connected with the verb, were retained with the verb. For instance, datives of reference which can be added to almost any verb, and which depend on the whole sentence rather than the verb alone, were not noted, and the verb is consequently found elsewhere than in the columns containing the dative. The same is true of prepositional phrases, though the great majority of these were kept for possible future use. The datives occurring with transitive compounds of ab, de, and ex, treated by many of the grammars under the separate head of "Dative of Separation" and regarded by them as Datives of Reference, have been considered as indirect objects in this paper. It seemed illogical to separate these compounds from other compounds taking the dative.

The active and passive forms of the verbs are kept separate. Those to the left of the column are the active occurrences--those to the right of the + sign are passives.

When the object is not directly expressed with the compound verb, but is clearly understood from the object

of some adjoining verb, the example is given in parenthesis after the actual occurrence. Names of cities in the accusative and ablative cases are in brackets, as they form exceptions to the usual rules for "limit of motion" and "place from which."

Verbs which are apparent compounds, but whose simple forms are not in use, are given in a group at the end of the tables. They have not been treated in the main discussion, as necessarily a great part of the discussion deals with the meaning and construction of the compound verb as contrasted with that of the simple.

#### Column "Dative"

Under this column have been included: (1) One example of confido where the dependent noun may be in either the dative or ablative case; (2) Three examples of the form obstiti, which may be the perfect of either obsto or ob-sisto--probably the latter, as obsto is not found elsewhere; (3) One example of obtingo in impersonal use.

#### Column "Accusative-Dative".

Five of the verbs under this column--adimo, confirmo, expono, impero, persuadeo--have an object clause in place of an accusative. The nouns with adimo, eripio, and au-

fero, could be ablatives in form, but as they were for the most part personal objects, they were considered as datives. The nouns with three verbs, eripio, dependo, and comparo, might be either datives or genitives depending on the direct object.

#### Column "Clause".

Under the column "Clause" have been included substantive objective clauses, as ut clauses; indirect questions, infinitives and accusatives in indirect discourse, and complementary infinitives.

#### Column "Accusative and Prepositional Phrase."

Under the column "Accusative and Prepositional Phrase" occurs one example of an "ut" object clause with "efflagito"; one example of an adverb of place with intendo, (quo) considered as equivalent to a prepositional phrase; and one example of "nihil" as an object to "pertineo."

#### Column "Prepositional Phrase."

Under the column "Prepositional Phrase" occurs one example of an adverb of place (huc) with "incido" and one example of "quo" with "intendo."

#### Column "No Construction."

Under the column "No Construction" have been included all active forms of the verb occurring with no dependent

case or prepositional phrase. Impersonal verbs are also included.

#### Column "Two Constructions"

Six verbs appearing with two constructions, and therefore impossible of classification in either of two columns, are placed in the column "Two Constructions." They are: Two examples of "defero" the first with both a "de" and an "ad" phrase, the second with an "in" phrase and a dative; "intersum" with an "in" phrase and a dative; "trado" with an "in" phrase and a dative, "eripio" with a "de" phrase and a dative; two examples of "transfero" both with "ab" and "ad" phrases; two examples of "extorqueo" both with "ex" phrases and datives.

In the following table the letters will be used at the head of the columns with meanings as follows: a = dative; b = dative and accusative; c = accusative only; d = passive; e = clause; f = accusative and ablative; g = accusative and preposition; h = prepositional phrase; i = ablative; j = no construction; k = two constructions; l = two accusatives.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
abdico						3						
abduco			1				1					
abdo							+1					
abeo								2		1		
abhorreo								2				
abigo				1								
abicio			2	1		+3						
abiudico				1			1					
abripio				1								
abscondo				2								
absolvo			1	10		+2						
abstineo							2					
absum								2			5	
abutor									2			
amitto			2	2		1 + 1						
aufero		1	5	2+(2)		[2]	6+5					



	<i>p dat.</i>	<i>σ dat + acc.</i>	<i>c acc. only</i>	<i>a part.</i>	<i>e clause</i>	<i>4 acc + abl</i>	<i>13 acc + prep.</i>	<i>15 prep. phr.</i>	<i>1 + abl.</i>	<i>c. no. const.</i>	<i>15 two const.</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>1 two acc.</i>
admitto			1	1									
admoneo				1									
adorno						+1							
adpropinquo											2		
adquiro							+1	1					
adscribo			1		1								
adsedeo											1		
adservo			1										
adspiro								1					
adspicio			2+(1)					1					
adsum								1	1		17		
adverbo				1									
advesperasco											1		
affero		7+1		1			1						
afficio						3+2							
affligo			1	2		+1							
afflo		1											
agnosco					1								
allego			1		1		1						
allino		1											
appareo											1		
apparo			1										
appello			2	2			1				2		3+1
appono			1	2			1+1						

	<i>p</i> dat.	<i>b</i> dat. + acc.	<i>c</i> acc. only	<i>d</i> pass.	<i>e</i> clause	<i>f</i> acc. + abl.	<i>g</i> acc. + prep.	<i>h</i> prep. + abn.	<i>i</i> all.	<i>j</i> no const.	<i>k</i> two const. <sup>54</sup>	<i>l</i> two acc.
apporto		1	1	1								
ascendo										1		
ascisco							1					
assequor			6 + (1)			1						
assisto								1				
attendo			5									
attineo							1	1				
attingo			2 + (2)									
attribuo		1 + 2		1								
concupio			3						1			
concurso								1				
condemno			4	15		+1						
condo			3	3			1					
condono		2 + 1										
confero							9 + 4					
conficio			2 + (2)	3		1 + 1	+1	1				
confido	1				5			1				
confingo			1									
confirmo		1 + 3	1		3		1					
confiteor			1 + (1)		1			1			4	
conflagro									4		1	

	<i>p</i> dat.	<i>v</i> dat+acc.	<i>c</i> acc. only	<i>p</i> pass.	<i>e</i> clause	<i>h</i> acc.+abl.	<i>s</i> acc.+prep	<i>h</i> prep.phr.	<i>i</i> abl.	<i>v</i> no const.	<i>k</i> two const.	<i>l</i> two acc.
confligo								3				
conflo		1					1					
confringo			2									
confugio			[1]					3				
conicio				1			1+2					
coniungo						1	2+4					
conqueror			1				1					
conquiesco										1		
conscribo			1	18								
consecro						2				1		
consentio								2				
consequor			3+ (3)			2				1		
conseruo			3	12		+1	1					
coerco			2			1						
cogito			5	3	6		+1	5		1		
cognosco			23+(2)	8	5		5	2				
cogo			4	1	7		+1			1		
colligo			1	1			1+1					
colloco				4			4+2					
colluceo									1			
commemoro			10	3	2							
commendo		2		1								

	<i>p</i> dat.	<i>v</i> dat. + acc.	<i>c</i> acc. only	<i>a</i> pass.	<i>e</i> claus.	<i>r</i> acc. + abl.	<i>s</i> acc + prep.	<i>h</i> prep. phr.	<i>t</i> abl.	<i>i</i> no const.	<i>k</i> two const. 5 6	<i>l</i> two acc.
committo		5	1	5	4		1			2		
commoneo			1				+1					
commoveo			9	4		2+5	3					
commoror									4	1		
commuto				2								
comparo		1+3	2+(1)	6			1+1					
compello							1					
compilo			1									
compono			1			1				1		
comprehendo			2	3		+1						
comprimo				1		1						
concedo	1	2+(1) 1	3		1			1		2		
concido						1				3		
concurro			[1]							1		
concipio			1	1			1					
concito			5	2		+2	+1					
consido								1				
consisto								2		2		
consolor							1					
conspicio			1			+1	1+2					
consto										7		
constituo		4	5	18		1	5+5			2		



	a dat.	b dat. + acc.	c acc. only.	d para.	e clausa	f acc. + abf.	g acc. + prep.	h prep. + phr.	i abf.	j no const.	k two const. <sup>58</sup>	l two acc.
circumspicio			1									
circumsto			3									
circumvenio			1	1		+1	1					
dealbo				3								
debeo		+3			15							
decedo								4	[1]	1		
decerno		4		1	3	1+1	1+3	3		3		
decido							1					
declaro			1		1							
deduco			2	1			2+5					
defetiscor				1								
defendo			13+(3)	b		4+1	2			3		
defero			3	1			7+4				2	[1]
defetigo						1						
deficio								2		4		
defigo							2					
definio				1								
deflagro							1					
deicio				2		1	1+1					
delecto			5			1						
delego			1									
deligo			(1)				1+3					



	<i>s</i> dat.	<i>o</i> dat. + acc.	<i>c</i> acc. only	<i>a</i> pass.	<i>e</i> clause	<i>h</i> acc. + abl.	<i>m</i> acc. + prep.	<i>p</i> prep. phr.	<i>t</i> abl.	<i>v</i> no const.	<i>w</i> two const. <sup>60</sup>	<i>x</i> two acc.
despero			1	2	1			1				
despicio			1+(2)	1								
desum	7									2		
detestor							1					
deterreo			(1)		2	1						
detraho		1	2				1+1	1				
deverto												
devero						1						
deversor								2			1	
devito			1			(1)						
devoveo						+1						
edico			6	1			1				6	
edo				3								
edoceo					1							
educo			5	1			3					
effero			1				3					
efficio			3	1								
efflagito							1					
effligo				1								
effreno				1								
effugio			3+(1)									
egredior								3+(1)			1	





	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	dat.	dat. + acc.	acc. only	pass.	clause	acc. + obj.	acc. + prop.	prep. + obj.	abl.	no const.	two const.	two acc.
expromo							+1					
expugno			1	1		1						
exscribo										1		
exsisto								1		5		
exsto										1		
exuro				1								
extinguo			2	2								
eructo			1									
ignosco	1			2								
imbibo						1						
immitto				1			1+1					
immuto				1								
impendeo	5										1	
impello							1				1	
impertio		+1										
impero	1	1+2	3		2						2	
impetro			1+(1)		2						1	
impleo			1									
imploro			4									
impono		1										
in audio				1								
in crepuo											1	

	p dat.	v dat. + acc.	c acc. only	d pass.	e clauses	f acc. + abl.	g acc. + prep.	h prep. + adv.	i abl.	j no const.	k two const.	l two acc.
incido			1									
incido								2				
incipio										3		
incendo			3	4								
incolo			1									
includo				1		+2						
indico		2+1	3	2	2							
induco			1	2			1 2					
ineo			2	2			+2					
infero		3+ (1)										
inficio												
infiteor			1		1							
inflamno				1		1+1						
ingravesco										1		
ingredior			1					2				
inhio	1											
inicio		1										
iniuro		1+2		1								
inlustro				4			+1					
inquiro							+1			3		
inscribo							+1					
insimulo			3									
inspecto										1		











	a dat.	b dat.+acc.	c acc. only	d case.	e clause	f acc.+abl.	g acc.+pref.	h prep.phr.	i abl.	j no const.	k two const.	70 l two acc.
praedico			2		1					2		1
praedo						+2						
praefero		1										
praemitto				#3			1					
praemoveo						1						
praescribo		+1										
praesidio	1											
praestituo		1										
praesto			(1)									
praesum	4									1		
praetermitto			7	3	1							
praetereo			5	4								
subeo												
subeo			2	1			+1			1		
subicio	1		1									
subigo			2									
subiungo							1					
sublevo			1			1+1						
subscribo				1								
subsortior							2					