

THE SYNTACTICAL EFFECTS OF COMPOUNDING
VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS.

A Study Based on Cicero
Cat. - I, II, Phil. I - XI.

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by

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A. Discussion.

a. Syntactical treatment.

1. No effect.

2. Effect.

a. Change of %

Simple dative

Dative and accusative

b. New power of taking dative

Simple dative

Verbs transitive before

Verbs intransitive be-
fore.

Dative and accusative

Verbs transitive before

Verbs intransitive be-
fore.

b. Semantic treatment.

1. Dative connected in sense with
preposition.

2. Dative not connected in sense with
preposition

c. Alternate constructions.

1. Accusative.

2. Prep. phrase.

a. Simple dative

Local or transferred.

(Personal or impersonal)

b. Dative and accusative.

B. Conclusion--General statements of usage.

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THE SYNTACTICAL EFFECTS OF COMPOUNDING VERBS WITH
PREPOSITIONS

I

Introduction

The subject under discussion presented itself while a study of the Dative case used after verbs compounded with prepositions was being made. The evidently wide use of compound verbs, the inadequate treatment of the subject by the grammars, the various opinions of the grammars as to the effect of compounding a verb with a preposition, and the various opinions expressed in articles as to the truth and practicability of any rule, regarding the Dative case used after prepositional compounds aroused interest for examining the matter more closely and for investigating to see just what effect on case the compounding of verbs with prepositions has. The grammars examined were Draeger, Kuhner, Madvig, Zumpt, Lane, Hale, Gildersleeve, Allen and Greenough, Robey, Harkness, and Bennett, and articles especially examined were "The Dative with Compound Verbs in Latin" by Bernard Allen in the Classical Weekly for April 13, 1912, (2) "Prepositional Compounds with the Dative in High School Latin and First Year in College" by Emory

B. Lease in the Classical Journal for October, 1913, (3)
"The Latin Dative, Nomenclature and Classification" by Ed-
win W. Fay in the July number of the Classical Quarterly
for 1911.

The material for investigation was a portion of Cicero's orations, and the first ten Philippics, in which the syntactical effect of compounding verbs with the prepositional prefixes, ab, ad, ante, circum, con, de, ex, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, sub, super, ~~subter~~, and trans were considered. The term prepositional prefixes is used although these were originally adverbs, and in the majority of cases merely add an adverbial element to the verb. Harper's Latin Dictionary was made use of for determining the case construction after simple verbs. Walde's Wörterbuch was consulted when there was doubt as to whether verbs were compounds or not. Verbs which although apparent compounds are not found in Latin in their simple form were not counted in among the compound verbs, but were put by themselves at the end of the tables.

The main points to be considered are (1) Detailed comparison with grammar statements (2) Proportion of verbs whose case construction is affected by the prepositional prefix, (3) Extent to which the case may be said to be connected in sense with the preposition.

II

Grammar Treatment

The treatment by the grammars (especially the American grammars) of the subject of compound verbs is on the whole unsatisfactory. For the most part they deal with compound verbs only under the Dative and Accusative cases with little mention of other constructions. The Dative with these verbs is so emphasized that the impression is given that the Dative is generally used with compound verbs, that they almost require the Dative to complete their meaning. As will be shown later, this is by no means the case. The treatment of the accusative with compounds, though fully as important, is given less prominence. Even in the works of Allen and Lease there is lack of thorough investigation since they were concerned mainly with the dative. The grammars of Zumpt and Draeger giving lists of verbs taking the dative and accusative seemed to me the most satisfactory. Draeger, however, is unsatisfactory in giving the prepositions used, and both are inaccurate in the lists of verbs made transitive.

The Accusative.

First let us consider the treatment of the accusative case by the grammars. They deal with compound verbs en-

enabled by composition to take the accusative, but say nothing of the many transitive verbs whose construction is not changed. They state that many verbs of intransitive use, when compounded with a preposition may take the accusative. In my investigation comparatively few such compounds were found. Draeger has the whole list of prepositions ad, in, circum, con, inter, ob, per, ante, prae, ex, praeter, sub, subter, super, and trans, as used making intransitive verbs transitive. He adds ab, de, and pro as seldom making intransitive verbs transitive. He says that in no part of Latin syntax is usage so varying as that of these compounds most of the accusatives used with verbs whose simple forms were intransitive belonging to the post classic period. He gives a list of these verbs, distinguishing clearly between those used in classical Latin, and those used later. Kühner is less satisfactory in his list of verbs but more satisfactory in his list of prepositions since he classifies them, mentioning only circum, praeter, trans, as regularly making intransitive verbs transitive, and states that with the others ad, in, per, ob, sub, etc. there is much more variation of construction, but that for the most part such verbs with transferred meaning take the accusative, but when they carry along with them the original meaning, the

preposition is repeated.

Madvig also classifies his prepositional prefixes, but includes circum, praeter, trans, also per, super, subter, saying that various verbs compounded with ad, con, or, in by acquiring an improper and altered meaning take the accusative, as adeo, aggredior (attack), adior, convenio (to meet a person in order to speak with him) coeo (to enter on), inco (to enter). I found his statement of prepositions used untrue as far as my examples were concerned, (per, super, subter, did not occur making intransitive verbs transitive) but his statement that the accusative is used with compounds of ad, con, or in, when the verb has an improper and altered meaning to be true for a large number of examples, but not for all, for example, adire provincias was used meaning to go to the provinces.

Zumpt making the same distinction also has a graded list of prepositions which is the same as Madvig's with the exception of subter. He states that with other compounds the accusative is only tolerated, for generally the preposition is repeated, or the dative with verbs which retain as compounds the meanings of the prepositions is used instead of the preposition with its case. Zumpt is the clearest on this point, and gives cross references to

the dative. He gives a good full list of intransitive verbs made transitive, but emphasizes the fact that although all these verbs may take the accusative of the place to which the action implied in the verb refers, in poetical language many more verbs being joined with the accusative, only verbs compounded with *circum*, *per*, *praeter*, *trans*, and *super*, frequently take the accusative, (In a rule made from my examples, however, *per* and *super* must be left out) that verbs compounded with other prepositions the ancient Romans preferred in their intransitive sense either with a preposition or the dative. "The verbs compounded with *ante* alone are construed indifferently either with the dative or accusative, and *antegredior* occurs only with the accusative."

The statements of the common school grammar are very brief containing little more than lists of prepositions making intransitive verbs transitive. Their lists however vary considerably. Hale alone gives a real list of verbs rendered transitive, several of which, however, are incorrect. Harkness gives a number of verbs. Most of the grammars do not mention alternating constructions or if they do do not give any distinction in usage. Hale states that several compounds take either the dative or accusative, es-

pecially antecedo, anteeo, ¹⁰vado, praecurro.

In regard to the prepositions given, Land & Hale, as did Draeger give the prepositions all in one group, omitting, however, some given by Draeger. Lane gives ad, circum, ex, in, ob, per, prae, praeter, trans and some others, to which Hale adds ante, con, sub, subter, super, leaving out ex.

Bennett and Allen and Greenough, like Kühner, state that frequently circum, praeter, trans are used making intransitive verbs transitive, less frequently ad, per, in, sub. Harkness like Madvig adds super and per, but does not give subter. Gildersleeve grades them more than does any other. He states that all intransitive verbs with circum, per, praeter, trans, and subter, become intransitive, many verbs with ad, in, and super, some with ante, con, inter, ob, and sub. Whether this rule holds or not, at least in the portion of Latin examined, remains to be seen. Such a list is valuable if true. It does not, however, hold in reference to my examples. Roby gives no rule at all but considers compounds only as other verbs under the main divisions of his accusative. The variation of the lists of prepositions given in the grammars which make intransitive verbs transitive shows that there is yet room for brief, but adequate treatment such as a school grammar ought to give.

The second point for consideration in the grammar treatment is the kind of intransitive verbs made transitive by composition. Lane and Harkness emphasize the fact that most of such verbs are verbs of motion. Draeger, Kühner, and Zumpt rightly include with verbs of motion verbs which Draeger calls verbs of "Aufenthalt im Raume", Kühner "Verweilens im Raume" and which Zumpt calls verbs which imply 'being in a place'. Kühner and Zumpt both give the compounds of verbs which imply motion and verbs which imply being in a place in separate lists. Madvig and Allen and Greenough, however, mention merely verbs of motion, apparently thinking it to be the case only with verbs of motion, or being of the opinion that there are too few verbs not verbs of motion which take the accusative by composition with a preposition to warrant any mention. My examples, however, make me disagree with such a view.

A third point for discussion in the grammar treatment is the lists of compound verbs given by the grammars. Few of the grammars, i.e. American grammars give lists of verbs gaining by composition the power of taking the accusative. Such lists seem to me very important, more so than the rule as to the prefixes, for only a few verbs were found to be made transitive by composition with a preposition, hence

should be given to counteract the impression given by the bare rules in most of the grammars that this effect is common. Allen and Greenough, however, gives the more important verbs made transitive by composition, *obeo*, *ineo*, *convenio*, *adeo* and in a note under the dative, adds to the above list *aggredior*, *adeo*, *antecedo*, *anteo*, *antegredior*, *convenio*, *ineo*, *abeo*, *offendo* [†] *oppugno*, *praecedo* [‡], *subeo*. This list should not however, include *antecedo*, *praecedo*, or *offendo* for the simple form of *offendo* does not occur while that of *praecedo* and *antecedo* is transitive as well as intransitive. Most of the lists in the grammars, even those of the larger grammars as Kühner and Draeger, show lack of accuracy in that a number of verbs are included among verbs which are made transitive by the preposition, which were in their simple form transitive, or either transitive or intransitive, In such cases, it cannot be proved that the preposition has had any effect on the construction. In Hale's list of verbs of classical usage, *adscendo*, *adfor*, *circumsecto*, *increpo*, *inrumpo*, *subterfugio*, or about 1/3 of the verbs given, should not be included, for their simple forms also take the accusative. *Peragro* should not be considered either, since there is no such simple form as *agro*. Kühner, too, included in his list verbs which in

their simple form can take the accusative, accedo, ascendo, assisto, anteverto, consisto, incendo, irrumpo, succedo, superseando, trascendo, transnavigo, perrumpo, interrumpo, conscendo, inerepo, enavigo, erumpo, excedo, & praevertio.

Even Zumpt and Draeger whose lists I thought the best are not free from this fault. Zumpt includes compounds of cedo, scando, rumpo, sisto, and cumbo, which is not found in Latin, Draeger, flo, sisto, rumpo, cedo, and ruo.

A fourth point which has already been mentioned is that many of the grammars do not give cross references to other

A fifth point, which not all of the grammars make, is that the verbs which have been given the power of taking the accusative have become perfect transitives and are used personally in the passive. In the portion of Latin covered by this thesis, hardly half of the verbs enabled to take the accusative were used personally in the passive. A very few verbs were used personally in the passive which are not used in the active.

In dealing with the compounds of transitive verbs most of the grammars concur in saying that a few transitive verbs compounded with circum and trans (Bennet mentions

only trans, while Harkness adds ad to circum and trans) admit 2 accusatives, 1 dependent on the verb the other on the preposition. Allen and Greenough make a rather misleading statement that transitive verbs compounded with a preposition take a secondary object originally governed by the preposition, so that the reader at first glance would infer that the construction is a common one with any verb, compounded with any preposition. Later, however, he adds a statement which gives a truer impression. "This is common only with *traduco*, *traicio*, and *transporto*."

In the portion of Latin covered by this thesis only one example of this kind was found. This shows that the construction is rare. The example is *praeterfectus eram locum* and is included under column 3, The active of the verb in this sense does not happen to occur in Latin.

The grammars fail to mention the fact that in the majority of cases of compound verbs the preposition does not affect the construction. Hence in reading most of the common school grammars, the reader especially a beginner, is likely to receive a wrong impression.

2. The Grammar Treatment of the Dative.

The dative after compound verbs has been treated by most of the grammars more fully and satisfactorily, but in such a way as to exaggerate the occurrence of the dative

after such verbs and to give the impression to the beginner that a compound verb almost requires a dative after it. This is, however, by no means the case. In their discussion of the rule of the dative with compound verbs both Allen and Lease point out the fact that in as much as the accusative is much more frequently used than the dative with compound verbs, the rules in the grammars giving the idea that most compound verbs take the dative are very misleading. Neither of these, however, treated fully the effect of the preposition on case construction.

The usage of compound verbs is so varying that it is hard to make a rule at all. Some, therefore, among whom are Lease and Fay, advocate doing away with the rule entirely. Roby does not include the rule in his grammar.

The main points made by the different grammars are:

1. Lists of verbs. (these are not, however, given by all).
2. Statement that many compound verbs take the dative.
3. Statement by Hale that some compounds may take either the Dative or accusative--This however, is not stated by all the grammars.
4. Fact that compounds expressing literal motion

only are regularly followed by the accusative with *ad* or *in* and that compounds expressing both literal motion and a figurative idea take a prepositional phrase if the literal side of the meaning is to be brought out more strongly than usual.

5. Fact that there are other constructions used with compound verbs.

The main points of difference in the grammars in the treatment of the dative are (1) Different lists of prepositions occurring in compound verbs which take the dative. (2) Presence or lack of lists of compound verbs taking the dative. (3) Separation of treatment of simple dative, and dative and accusative. (4) Different opinions as to whether the dative depends on the verb as a whole or whether the dative may be said to be connected in sense with the preposition.

The lists of prepositions used in verbs taking the dative differ in the grammars. Hale gives *ad*, *ante*, *circum*, *cum*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *prae*, *sub*, *super*. Some leave out *circum*, some put in *pro* or *de* or both. *Ab* is given by none of the grammars examined, while *super* which did not occur in my examples at all is given by all. Several leave out *ab*, *de*, *ex*, which I think ought to be included.

Of the American grammars Gildersleeve has the best list of compound verbs, and treatment of the dative with compound verbs.

Madvig, Kühner, Draeger, and Lane treat the dative with intransitive compound verbs separately from the dative with transitive compound verbs, and gives two lists of prepositions. The others give but one list of prepositions and treat together the datives used after intransitive and transitive verbs. The first way is probably the better, for I found that a fewer number of prepositions are used with verbs taking the simple dative than with those taking the dative and accusative.

The different grammars have different opinions on the subject of the dependency of the dative on the meaning of the verb as a whole. Some championed by Mr. Allen state that the dative is connected in sense with the preposition. Mr. Lease says that the dative depends on the meaning of the verb as a whole, and is of the opinion, therefore, that the rule for the dative with compounds should be done away inasmuch as it is not true, and since he feels as does Professor Fay that the rule is for the pupils 'an opiate and narcotic to reflection'.

Mr. Allen on the other hand believes that the dative is in most cases connected in sense with the prepositional part of the verb. He makes the statement, however, that to say that the dative is dependent on the meaning of the verb as a whole, and to say that it is connected in sense with the adverbial rather than with the verbal elements are by no means contrary statements, but that the latter statement is more tangible and more easily grasped by young minds. In my opinion he rightly advocates the treatment of compound verbs as a whole instead of in different parts of the grammar as is now the rule. This seems to me the better plan, for then the pupil would get a general idea of usage rather than the impression that most of them must take a single case.

In my investigation I have found that the case really dependent^s on the meaning of the verb as a whole, but that in the majority of cases the dative may be said to be connected in sense with the preposition, since I think that, as Allen says, the two statements are not contradictory. The difficulty however of the statement given by Allen is, that it is so subjective. Examples considered by some as connected in sense with the preposition might not be so considered by others. In my investigation I did not find

so large a proportion of datives connected in sense with the preposition as did Mr. Allen. He had only five verbs the datives with which he did not consider to be connected in sense with the preposition. On the other hand in the case of two verbs the prepositions of which he did not consider to be connected in sense with the dative, I considered as connected in sense, namely *prospicio* and *providē* *eo*. In regard to the accusative case, as will be seen later, a different statement will have to be made from that made concerning the dative.

III.

The Tables

In the general tables the categories included are (1) Dative (2) Dative and Accusative (3) Simple Accusative (4) Passive (5) Clause used as Object (6) Accusative and Ablative (7) Accusative with Prepositional Phrase (8) Prepositional Phrase (9) Ablative (10) No Construction. The verbs taking the simple dative have been kept separate from those taking the accusative and dative for the purpose of noting any differences in the two constructions. In considering the Dative case the datives used with verbs which do not seem to call for an essential complement were left out of consideration. Only datives of essential complement i.e. datives of indirect object, were counted. Datives of reference were therefore counted only where there was any doubt as to whether they were datives of reference or of indirect object. The verbs taking such datives are *comparatio*, *adrogatio*, *promissio*, and *obligatio* and are marked by in the tables. In the tables some verbs were counted as having objects when they were not expressed, but were clearly implied by the preceding words. In discussing the accusative, clauses used as objects, indirect discourse, and complementary infinitives are included since they are strictly speaking objects, but inasmuch as they cannot be con-

sidered as quite equivalent to nouns used as objects they were kept by themselves in the tables under the single column with the heading 'Clause as Object'. Since verbs which are used personally in the passive take an accusative when used in the active, passives used personally were also counted. They were kept by themselves, however, since they might not in all cases be perfectly equivalent to an active verb with an object. Since there were so many passives of verbs taking the simple accusative, these were kept by themselves in a separate column (4). Examples of personal passives occurring with the dative, ablative and prepositional phrase, were however, in order to economize space, added in the tables to the active verbs taking accusative and dative (Column 1), accusative and ablative (column 2), and accusative with prepositional phrases (column 7). For example *adfero* appears in column (2) as 17+1 which means that *adfero* is used 17 times with the accusative and dative and once personally in the passive with the dative. The latter passives are placed in parentheses in the table of totals but are included in the numbers to the left of the parentheses. Under columns 7 to 8 are included all verbs used with prepositional phrases, some of which would probably be put by some in column 3 and 10. Under column 6 are

included ablatives of means as well as the ablatives which are used only as a result of the prepositional prefix. Some might put the compound verbs taking the accusative with an ablative of means under the category simple accusative since the simple forms can take such an ablative as well as the compounds.

The figures to the left of the prepositions in the Table of Totals denote the number of verbs with which the prepositions are compounded. These verbs can and generally do appear in several columns.

Table of Totals.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No. of verbs.	Preposition	Dative	Dative and Accus.	Simple Accus.	Passive	Clause	Accus. and Abl.	Accusative and Prep. phrase.	Prepositional phrase.	Abl.	No. Case.
19	ab		1, 1	6, 20	6, 12	1, 1	5, 7 (2, 3)	7, 16 (5, 5)	3, 11	1, 1	2, 9
55	ad	4, 23	8, 33 (3, 4)	29, 101	15, 35 (3, 2)	4, 6	8, 14 (3, 9)	12, 36 (3, 6)	8, 23 (1, 1)		10, 33
4	ante		2, 3				1, 1				1, 1
5	circum			3, 11	2, 2		3, 4 (2, 2)				
86	con	2, 4	7, 23 (3, 7)	45, 133	27, 62	10, 36	24, 43 (7, 2)	26, 77 (15, 23)	15, 26		17, 35
55	de	1, 15	5, 10 (1, 1)	23, 96	17, 47	9, 91	11, 15 (5, 6)	14, 47 (11, 18)	9, 14		12, 20
73	ex	2, 2	3, 8 (1, 2)	39, 101	28, 61	6, 19	8, 16 (6, 10)	22, 43 (10, 16)	9, 17	1, 3	15, 37
57	in	5, 20	7, 21 (5, 7)	24, 48	20, 35	2, 2	7, 7 (4, 4)	14, 26 (9, 14)	7, 21		13, 19
14	inter	1, 2	2, 3 (1, 1)	5, 22	6, 22	2, 20	1, 3 (1, 2)	2, 4	1, 4		7, 14
1	intro			1, 4					1, 2		
30	ob	3, 7	6, 20	15, 83	14, 31	1, 1	6, 16 (3, 9)	3, 3	2, 2		6, 6
26	per	1, 2	1, 2 (1, 2)	10, 32	6, 9	4, 6	6, 8 (4, 6)	2, 3	3, 16	2, 2	7, 20
11	prae	2, 7	6, 9	3, 4	4, 6	2, 5	1, 3 (1, 2)	2, 2			1, 2
3	praeter			3, 9	1, 1						
27	pro	3, 10	5, 13	12, 23	11, 19	4, 11	6, 19 (3, 6)	9, 10 (3, 3)	4, 5	1, 1	5, 8
13	sub	4, 10	1, 3	4, 14	4, 11		2, 3 (1, 1)	2, 3	2, 2		
	super	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	subter			1, 1							
6	trans		1, 6	3, 4				4, 6			
486		28, 163	55, 153	225, 706	161, 349	45, 198	89, 159 (52, 87)	119, 276 (55, 85)	64, 143 (1, 1)	5, 7	96, 206
Total Number of Verbs = 486											
Total Number of Occurrences = 2302											

In this table the following abbreviations will be used as column headings: dat= Dative; d+a = dative and Accusative; aa= Accusative; pa = Passive; cl = Clause; a+a = Accusative and Ablative; a+pp = Accusative and Prepositional Phrase; pp = Prepositional Phrase; abl = Ablative; nc = No Case.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	nc
abdico						1				
abduco						+1	4a			
abeo								2ex 1 m.ac.		6
aufero		1	3				1ex+1a			
abicio			5	3			1 ad			
abhorreo								3 ab		
amitto			5	4		+1				
abrogo			2	1						
abripio				1						
absorbeo			1							
abscondo				1						
abstergeo					1					
abstineo						3				
abstraho							1ex+1a			
absum								1ex 4ab		4
averto			4	2		1	3a+1a			

	1 dat	2 d+a	3 acc	4 pa	5 cl	6 a+a	7 a+pp	8 pp	9 abl	10 nc
avoco							1a+1a			
abutor									1	
aveho							+lad			
accedo								lin ac		6
accelero								10 ad		1
accido	3									1
accipio			18	9		2	<i>8 in abl+1 2 in acc</i>			
accubo								lin ab		
addico		1				1				
addo				1	2					
adduco			1	3	1	+1	<i>1 contra 2 ad 4 in Acc+4 in Acc 1 cum</i>			
adeo			3					lad		
adfero		17+1	15	3		1	1 cum	domo 1 ad		
adfligo			2	2		+2				
adficio				*2		+5				
adfirmito					2					
adfor			1							
adepisor			1							
adimo		6	1							
adhibeo			3					1 ad		
adhortor			2					1 ad		
agnosco			1							

	1 dat	2 d+a	3 acc	4 pa	5 cl	6 a+a	7 a+pp	8 pp	9 abl	10 nc
ad ^v dicō		1								
adiungo			1	1			1 ad			
adiuro					1					
adiuvo			2							
adligo							1 ad			
administro			2	1						
admiror			7	2						
admitto				1			2 in acc.			
admoneo			2	1						
admoveo			3	1						
adopto			3							
appareo								1 in ab		2
adparo			2							
appello			10	6			1 ad			
adpeto			3	1						
appono		2								
adprobo						1				1
Approp- inquo	1									1
adquiro							1 ad 1 ad			
adrogo		1								
ascendo								1 in acc +1 in ab		

	1 dat	2 d+a	3 acc	4 pa	5 cl	6 a+a	7 a+p	8 pp	9 abl	10 nc
circumcludo				1		+1				
circumduco			1							
circumscribo						1+1				
circumsideo			1	1		1				
circumsto			3							
cogo			2		2	1+2				
co eo								1 cum		
cogito			4	+2	3		3 de 4 de		2	
coarcervo							inabl.			
coarguo			1							
coarceo			1					1 ab		
concedo	7		5		1					
concido									5	
conculco				1						
concito			3	1						
concupio			2							
conclamo					1					
concupio			4			1				
concurro								2 ad 1 quo		1
condemno			3	6			1 de u			
condo				1						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	nc
condono		2+1								
conduco				1						
conficio			2	3		1+2				
confido	1				7					
confero			1							
confiteor			1		9			1 de		
confirmo			5	1	3	+1				
conflago									1	1
conflo			2	1		+1				
congero										
confligo										
conglutino										
cognosco			1	1	6		7+ab	1 de		
conhaereo									1 inter	
conhibeo						1				
conhorter			1					4 ad		
conicio			1							
coniungo		+4		1		+2		+3cum +1inter		
conlaudo			1							
conlego			2	2		+1		2ex+1		
conlido				1		+1				
conloco				2						
commemoro			5	1	3				1inter+1contra 1cum 4inab+3	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	nc
commendo		3+2		1		+1	+1	ad		
commoror			1							
commoveo				1		+3	1inab+1uae. 2contra			
committo	1		3				1contra			
conniveo								1inab		1
comparo		1	7	3		1	1cum+a +1ex 5contra			
compello			1			1				
compilo			1							
conplecto			4							
comprehendo			2							
comprimo			1	1		1+1				
comprobo			3			1+3				
computo										1
corrigo			2							
corroboro			1							
corrogo				1						
corrumpo						+1				
conruo										1
consaluto			1							
conscendo								2 ab		
consequor			14			2				2
conservo			9	8		+2				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	nc
consentio								1 de		4
consideo										1
consisto								4inabl		1
conspicio						+1				
conspiro								1 ad		2
consto								linter		1
conscribo			1			1				
consocio								+leum		
consolor						1				
constituo		2	11	7		1+2	1ent+1 1ad			
consumo			2	1	1		1inab			
constringo				3						
construo								+1abl		
contemno			10	7		1+4				
contendo			2					1contra		1
contineo								1ab+1inab		
contingo	3									
contraho								+1inab		
conturbo			1	1						
convello			1							
convenio			2					1eum 1 in		8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	nc
convertito							1 unac 1 ad			
convinco			2			+1				
convoco			3	3			1 unac+1			
convomero			1							
debeo	1	2			34					
decedo								2 ex		
decerno		2	10	12	12	1	1 unac+2 1 det	1 de		2
decerto				1	25			1 pro		1
declamo								1 de		3
declaro			1		4	1	1 inabl			
decoquo								1 ad 2 inact+3		2
deduco			3	3		1	1 det+1			
defatigo						+1				
defendo			44	6		3+1	1 contra 1 inter 2 a+a			
defero			3	3		+1	5 ad+2 1 ex			
defigo			6				1 in dbl.			
definio			1							
deficio								1 a		3
deflagro										1
deicio							1 et 1 de			
demo				1						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	nc
delecto			2			+2				
delenio			1							
delibero										1
delatesco									1 unabl.	
deligo			1	1						
demigro									1 ad	
demiror					1					
demitto			1	2						
demonstro	1		2							
demoveo						+1				
denuntio		4+1	2	3	2					1
depello			1	2						
deprecor					1				1 a	1
deprehendo				2						
depono			3			1				
deposco			2							
deporto										
depromo									+1 ex	
depopulār			3							
depugno									2 unabl. 2 cum	1
deripio				1						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	==	abl	ne
describo				2						
descendo								1 ^{inac.} 1 ^{icum.}		1
desero				4						
designo										
desino						10				
desisto					2					
despicio				2						
despero			1	1						
destituo							1			
desum	15									3
detestor			1				1 a			
deterreo			1							
detraho		1					1 ^a 3 ^{de+2} 1 ^{ad}			
deveho				1						
devinco			3			1				
devolvo							1 ad			
devoro			2							
excido	1									1
exigo			2	3						
exaequo				1						
existimo				2	7		1 de 1 de			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	ne
exaudeo			1							
excedo								1cum 1ex		1
excido			1							
excipio			2	1						
excito			6	3		+4	1de+1ex 1ad+4			
exclamo			2							
excludo			2	1		3	1 a			
excogito			1							
excubo								1 pro		
excudo				1						
edico				2	4					
edormio			1							
edo			1							
edocéo					3					
educó			4	1			1citra 2contra 2cum			
expeto				1						
expleo			1				1cum 1-cum			
explico			1	2	1					
exploro				2						
expugno		1	4	1						
expugno										
exquiro				4						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	ne
efficio			5		3			1cum 1ad		
effero			1	2		1+2				
egredior								3cum 1ex		2
exhalo			1							1
exhaurio			5	1			+1 ex			
eximo			1				+ 1 de			
effremo				2						
effugio			6					1 e		
effundo			5	2						
eicio			1	3		1+1	1e+2ad 2inact3			
eligo							1 de			
elaboro							+1inabl.			
elabor										1
eludo			1							
emergo										2
ementior			2							
emitto			2					1 e		
enitor										2
exopto										
exorior										1
exoro			1							
expecto							2 a			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	ne
ignosco	2		3							1
ingravesco										1
ingredior			1					binac		
inluceo	2									
inlustro				2						
immitto								†lad †linac.		
impendeo	8									2
impetro			2					1 a		
impello			2	1				2 ad		
impero		1 ut	2		1					1
imploro			1							
impleo						1				
improbo			1							
implico				1						
impono		4+1	4	1						
inrideo				1						
inrumpo								zinac		
inprimo		+1				1				
inscribo								3inabl.		
insedor			2							
insero								linac.		
insequor			4							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	ne
intericio				1						
interimo			1							
intellego			13	2	19					2
intermitto				2	1					
interpono		2	2	1						
interrogo			1							
intersum	2							4inter		1
intervenio										1
interverto							1 ad			
introeo			4					2inac		
occido			14	2				finabl.		
occido										
obcaeco			1							
occupo			1							
occurro										1
obeo			5	1		+ inabl.				
obicio		9		2						
obligo	1		1			1+1				
obnuntio	1									
obrogo			1							
obruo			2	1						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	cl
observo				1						
obsideo			8	4		1+1	1cum			
obsigno				2						
obstringo						1				
obsum										1
obsisto	1									1
obsto	5									1
obtineo			8			1				
obrecto								linabl.		
obvenio	1									1
obvolvo				1						
offendo			2							
omitto			5	3						
oppono		4	1							
opprimo			9	6		2+7				
oppugno			18	2						
obtempero						1				1
offero		1	1	3						
ostendo		4	7	2	1			linabl.		
perbacchor										1
percello				1						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	nc
percipio					1					
perdo			3							6
pereo										5
perfero							1 ad			
perficio			3		3	1				
perfungor									1	
perfruor									1	
perfugio			1							
permaneo								2 inabl.		3
permitto		+2			1					
permoveo				1		+1				
perpoto							1 de			1
persequor			5			1	1 inac.			
perspicio			4	1	1					
perstringo			2							
perscribo						+1				
persuadeo 2										
perterreo				1		+3				
pertineo			1							
pertimesco			8	4						2
pertineo							9	9 ad		
perturbo			4	1		+1				
perverto			1							
pervenio								5 inac.		2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	nc
proficio			1	1						
profiteor					5			1 de		
profligo						1+1				
profugio									1	3
profundo			1							
progredior								in abl.		1
prohibeo			1		2	7	1 ab			
proicio			1							
promitto		1	1	1	1					
pronuntio		1		1						
propago										
propulso			4	1		1+1				
propono		1	3	4			1 ad			
prorogoo		7	1	1						
prosequor			2			1	1 ad			
prospicio	2		1							1
prosterno				1			1 ad			
prosum	6									
provideo	2		4	3	4			in ac.		
protraho							+1 ad			
proveho				1			+lad			
provoco						1		2 ad		2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	cl	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	ne
subeo			1						linabl.	
subicio		3								
succedo	3									
succurro	1									
suffero			9	5						
suggero										
suscipio			3	4		1+1	lex acontra			
sublevo				1		1				
suppleo										
subicio										
sustineo			6	1						
subvenio	6									
subsum	1								linabl.	
trado		6	1						1 in ac.	
traduco									1 ad	
transigo			2							
transfero									1 a 2 ad	
transfundo									lin ac.	
transilio.			1							
subterfugio			1							

Verbs Which are Apparent Compounds Whose Simple
Forms are not Found in Latin.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	dat	d+a	acc	pa	el	a+a	a+pp	pp	abl	nc
adversor	1								lcum	
aggrego			1							
aperio			1							
assevero					1					
concupisco			1							
congrego								+inac.		
contamino			1	2						
commentor									1 de	
complector			2							
comperio					1					
decoro						1				
decumbo										1
decurio			1							
depravo			1							
desidero			8					1 a		
deversor									1 in	
excuso			1	1	1	1				
experior			2	1						
exheredo			1							
eluo			1							

	1 dat	2 d+a	3 acc	4 pa	5 cl	6 a+a	7 a+pp	8 pp	9 abl	10 ne
expio				1						
exsecror				2						
exterminas ^c						+1				
ignoro			3		5					
imbuo				1						
imitor			2							
impedio						1				1
incumbo										1
infatuo						1				
ingurgito								in ac.		
in te etio						1				
insepelio				1						
invito			1	1			lad ad			
obliviscor			1							
obscuro			1			1				
occulto			1	2						1
peragro				1						
persevero								in abl.		
profiscor ^{ci}										
propero										1
praestolor	1									1
promulgo				5		+lde				
supero				1						
suppedito				1						1
susp er cor					2					1

Verbs Having No Case Construction

Although the grammars give various statements as to the use of various cases after compound verbs, they fail to mention the fact that often compound verbs are used without any case at all. Hence one receives the impression from some of the grammars that a compound verb almost requires a case after it. In working up the subject of compound verbs, however, I found that about 8% of all the occurrences of compound verbs and about 18% of all the compound verbs occurred without any case construction. In this number, moreover, some verbs with which an object was so clearly implied by the context that they were considered as having an object were not included but were counted as having case construction. Of the 92 verbs with 207 occurrences used without any case construction, *accelero*, *adsideo*, *adsoleo*, *antecedo*, *computo*, *conruo*, *consideo*, *decoquo*, *deflagro*, *deficio*, *delibero*, *exlabor*, *emergo*, *enitor*, *exorior*, *erumpo*, *ascendo*, *excito*, *ingenio*, *insto*, *insum*, *intercurro*, *intercedo*, *interdico*, *intereo*, *intervenio*, *obscurro*, *obsum*, *obvenio*, *perbacchor*, *pereo*, *perpoto*, *procedo*, *progredior*, 34 in all, were not found with any case construction in the Latin read. The remaining 58 of the 92 also appear in one or more of the other categories. A discussion of the verbs in this category which have been made

intransitive by the prepositional prefix will be included under the discussion of the accusative, since they have lost the power of taking the accusative by composition.

The Accusative Case with Compound Verbs.

In discussing the accusative case with compound verbs the categories 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, are included.

The great majority of compound verbs were used with \pm the accusative case or personally in the passive. Only a small percent of the total number of accusatives with compound verbs, however, were used as a result of compounding. In reference to the accusative case the preposition may affect the construction in one of several ways.

1. It may enable an intransitive verb to take the accusative.
2. It may make permanently transitive, verbs which were in their simple form either transitive or intransitive.
3. It may render intransitive verbs which were transitive before they were compounded.
4. It may render intransitive verbs which in their simple form were either transitive or intransitive.
5. It may make either transitive or intransitive verbs which were transitive in their simple form.
6. It may enable the verb to take a predicate ac-

cusative in addition to a simple object.

7. It may enable the verb to take a different kind of object from the one it was originally able to take, It may enable a verb which could take only an impersonal object or an object of effect to take a personal object or an object of affect.

1 The most common effect was the rendering transitive of intransitive verbs. This occurs much less frequently than one would suppose from reading the grammars. Most of them say, "Many intransitive verbs". In the portion of Latin read, compounds were found of 28 verbs which are always intransitive (at least in Cicero. Some verbs which are, according to Ciceronian usage intransitive, may in other writers be either transitive or intransitive) namely bacchor, cado, candeo, cubo, curro, dormio, eo, flagro, gradior, gravesco, latesco, labor, luceo, maneo, migro, nivesco, nitor, orior, pugno, pareo, sedeo, silio, soleo, sto, sum, vado, venio, volo, Of these 28, 10 are verbs of motion. Of these 10 verbs of motion 6, eo (with ad, ante, con, intro, in, sub, ob, praeterø) gradior (with in) vado (with e, in) venio (with con) pugno (with ob & e) silio (with trans) are given new power of taking the accusative.

We will now consider the number of compound verbs as found in columns 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, which are given new power of taking the accusative. Out of 225 verbs with 706 occurrences used with the simple accusative only 18 with 72 occurrences were given new power of taking the accusative, namely, adeo 3, (i.e. adeo occurring 3 times), circumsto 3, convenio 2, circumsideo 7, evado 1, introeo 3, invenio 1, invado 1, ineo 6, incendo 3, ingredior 1, oboeo 5, obsideo 8, oppugno 18, praesto 1, praetereo 5, subeo 1, transilio.

From 161 verbs with 349 occurrences used personally in the passive, 8 intransitive verbs with 21 occurrences were given the power of being used personally in the passive--circumsedeo 1, epugno 1, incendo 1, invenio 10, obsideo 4, oboeo 1, praetereo 1, oppugno 2. Of these only 1, epugno, was not used also in the active. This verb can, however, (as I found out from the dictionary) also be used in the active voice with the accusative. The fact that it was used only in the passive in the Latin covered, is due only to chance. The fact that over half of the verbs gaining new power of taking the accusative were not also used in the passive, thus failing to give proof that all these verbs have become perfect transitives which statement is made by several of the grammars, is probably due to the

small ground of Latin covered. Of the 161 verbs used in column 4, 35 verbs with 48 occurrences, abripio, 1, abscondo 1,)past participle), abstergeo 1, adificio 2 (past participle) coculco 1, condo 1 (past participle) conducol (past participle), conlido 1 (past participle), conrogo 1 constringo 3, demo 1 (past participle) deprehendo 2, deripio 1, describo 2, desero 4, despicio 2, excudo 1 (past participle) exopto 1, (past participle) expello 3 (past participle) expendo 1, exploro 2 (past participle) epugno 1 inaurio 1 (past participle), infigo 1 (past participle), infirmo 1, inlustro 2, inrideo 1, intericio 1 (past participle), abrogo 1, permoveo 1, percello 1, perterreo 1, praefinio 1, praeterveho 1, proveho 1)past participle) were not found in the active voice in the Latin read. I found however, by looking in the dictionary that all of these but inaurio, abscondo, collido, obrogo, are used by Cicero in the active voice. Inaurio is used most frequently in the perfect passive participle.

Out of 45 verbs (column 5) occurring 198 times with a clause as object, none was enabled to take the accusative

From 55 verbs occurring 153 (column 2) times with the accusative and dative, only 1, praesto with transferred meaning was given new power of taking the accusative. The

compounding of this verb has given it the meaning which allows both accusative and dative. No intransitive verb originally taking the dative acquired power to take the accusative by composition.

From 89 verbs (column 6) used with the accusative and ablative^{with} 159 occurrences, only 3 with 4 occurrences, anteeo 1, circumsideo 1, obsideo 2, received new power of taking the accusative, and from 120 verbs (column 7) occurring 278 times with a prepositional phrase, 3 with 3 occurrences, coneo cum 1, obeo in (with ablative case, obsideo cum 1, gained new power of taking the accusative. In the categories 2, 6, 7, as has been mentioned before, verbs used personally in the passive with the dative case, ablative case or with a prepositional phrase were also counted. Of these verbs, did not occur in the active voice in the literature examined.

Of the 9 simple intransitive verbs which were given the power of taking the accusative, namely eo, venio, sedio, candeo, gredior, sto, pugno, silio, $66 \frac{2}{3}$ were verbs of motion. Kühner, Draeger and Zumpt are right therefore in mentioning verbs which imply being in a place, as well as verbs of motion [in their rule]. Madvig and Allen and Green-

ough, who state that intransitive verbs of motion become transitive by composition, and also the others who say that most of the intransitive verbs made transitive are verbs of motion should add verbs implying being in a place.

Altogether, from 363 verbs with 1841 occurrences, in which all verbs taking the simple accusative, clause as object, accusative and dative, and accusative and prepositional phrase, and in which all passives were counted, only 22 with 100 occurrences were given new power of taking the accusative. These are: adeo 3, anteeo 1, circumsto, 3, coeo 1, convenio 2, circumsedeo 9, edormio 1, expugno 1, evado 1, introeo 3, invenio 11, invado 1, ineo 6, incendio 4, ingredior 1, oseo 7, obsideo 15, praesto 2, oppugno 20, praetereo 6, subeo 1, transilio 1.

Constructions Occurring with Compound Verbs Whose
Simple Forms are Intransitive.

		No case Accusative cons.	Prep. phrase	Dative
ab		eo 6	eo in ac 1	
			eo ex 2	
		sum 3	sum ab 4	
ad	eo 3		eo ad 1	
		cado 1		cado 3
			cubo in abl. 1	
		pareo 2	in abl 1	
		sideo 1		
		soleo 2		
		sum 17	in abl 2	3
			volo in*ad 4	
Ante	eo 1			
circum	sedeo 9			
	sto 3			
	eo 1			
con		flagro 1+1		
		nivesco 1	in abl 1	
		sedeo 1		
	venio 2	venio 8	eum 1 inl	
		sto 1	inter 1	

	Accus.	No Case.	Prep. ph.	Dative
de		clamo 3	1 de	
		flagro 1		
		pugno 1	pugno cum & in 4	
			Migro ad 1	
		sum 3	latesco in 1	sum 10
ex	dormio 1			
		eo 7	ex 4	
		gradior 2	cum & ex 4	
		labor 1		
		nitor 2		
		orior 1		
		sto 8		
		venio 3		
	vado 1	vado 1		
			cubo pro 1	
			sulto	
inter	int ^r troeo 4	eo 6	in + ac 2	
		curro 1		
		sum 1	sum inter 4	1
in	candeo 4			
	eo 5	3	in acc 1	
	gradior 1		in acc 6	

	Accus.	No case	prep. Ph.	Dative
in		dormio 1		2
		gravesco 1		
		sum 1	inter 2	
		sto 1		
				luceo 2
	vado 1		in acc 4	
	venio 11			
ob	eo 7			
	pugno 20			
	sedeo 15			
				sto 5
		venio 1		
		sum 1		
per	0	bacchor 1		
		eo 5		
		venio 2	in acc. 5	
		maneo 3	in abl. 2	
prae	sto 2			
				sedeo 4
				sum 3
praeter	eo 6			
	veho x r 1			

	Accus.	No Case	Prep. Phr.	Dative
pro		gradior 1		
			eo 1	
				sum 4
sub	eo 1		in abl. 1	
				curro 1
				venio 1
			sum in abl/	sum 1
trans	silio 1			

As can be seen by the ~~spreading~~^{preceding} tables, so few verbs occur in the small portion of Latin considered, in more than one construction that little can be said about them. I think, however, that the distinction that a few grammars make, is true in general, namely that the accusative is used when the verb has a transferred meaning, but that when the meaning of the preposition is especially emphasized the prepositional phrase is preferred.

Only in comparatively few cases have prepositions compounded with verbs affected the construction in reference to the accusative in each of the other ways mentioned above. 1. Verbs made permanently transitive which were before composition, either transitive or intransitive are eructo, exhalo, inflammo, imploro, obruo, conflo, exploro. 2. The following verbs were found which have been changed from transitive to intransitive verbs: pertineo, invideo, consentio, impendeo.

The fact that some transitive verbs are rendered intransitive in composition has not been stated in the grammars. 3. In the case of accedo, conruo, consisto, descendo, escendo, ingemo, intercedo, obtempero, obsisto, succedo, the prefix has made intransitive a verb which in its simple form was either transitive or intransitive.

4. The following verbs were found whose simple transitive forms were enabled to be either transitive or intransitive by composition: confligo, contingo, decoquo, deficio, delibero, emergo, erumpo, ignosco, inauguro, impero, impetro, perpoto, provideo, provoco, prospiceo, suspicio.

5. Only two verbs, appello and existimo were given the power of taking a predicate accusative in addition to a direct object. These have been included in column 3 in order to economize space.

6. Addico, abdicco, adificio, conficio, conscribo, despero, excludo, interficio, oppugno have been enabled by composition to take a different kind of object from the one they could take before they were compounded. They have been enabled to take a personal object or object of affect whereas before they were compounded they could take only an ^{impersonal} object or object of effect.

In by far the greater number of compound verbs therefore, (the percentage will appear later) the preposition had no effect on the case construction, but only added an adverbial element, sometimes changing the meaning of the verb, but often only strengthening it.

The two views upon the question as to whether the case

is connected in sense with the prepositional prefix of the compound verb, represented by Allen and Lease have been given, and it has also been shown that in reality there is not so much difference between the two as one would at first think. It is really only a matter of wording and a question as to which statement will be better understood by the pupil.

Let us examine the behavior of the accusative in respect to connection in sense with the preposition. The accusative is very different from the dative in regard to this. A good proportion of the datives examined may be said to be connected in sense with the preposition. On the other hand, however, very few of the verbs compounded with a preposition take an accusative connected in sense with the preposition. Of the intransitive verbs rendered transitive the accusative as one would naturally expect, is connected in sense with the preposition in the majority of cases, or in 92 % of the verbs, *convenio* and *praesto* (meaning to furnish) being the only exceptions. But of transitive verbs compounded, which as has already been stated, form a great majority of all compound verbs, a verb which takes the accusative connected in sense with the preposition is a rare exception. *Adsequor*, *insequor*, *adspicio*,

imploro, intueor, despicio are the only ones which take an accusative which seems to be closely connected in sense with the preposition.

With reference to the accusative with compound verbs the following general statements may be made:

1. The majority of compound verbs are used with the accusative. Of these accusatives, however, only a small percentage are used as a result of composition. 2.2% of all the compound verbs are verbs whose simple forms have acquired increased power of taking the accusative. 4.3% of all the compound verbs are verbs whose simple forms have by composition acquired new power of taking the accusative. The intransitive verbs which were given power of taking the accusative, namely verbs of motion, but also verbs implying being in a place, are: dormio, compounded with e, eo with ad, ante, con, intro, in sub, ob, praeter, gradior with in, vado with e, in, venio with in, cum, pugno with ob, e, sedec with circum, silio with trans, sto with circum, prae Intransitive verbs compounded with circum, praeter, trans, (ante ? only one example was used) always take the accusative, which intransitive verbs compounded with ob, in, ad, e, con, inter, sub, take in general the accusative case with transferred meaning, but when used with natural meaning take preferably either a prepositional phrase, diative,

or no^{case} construction.

2. Intransitive verbs taking the dative cannot by composition take the accusative.

3. To about 6.1% of all the compound verbs the power of being intransitive has either been given or increased.

4. Only a small percent of the verbs have been enabled by composition to take a double accusative, or to take an accusative of personal object or object of affect, instead of an impersonal object or object of effect.

5. The greater proportion of accusatives with the exception of those used with intransitive verbs made transitive are not connected in sense with the preposition.

The Dative with Compound Verbs.

The dative case with compound verbs is as has already been stated, especially emphasized by the grammars although comparatively few compound verbs take the dative. Out of a total of 486 compound verbs, 83, i.e. 16% take the dative, 28 the simple dative, and 55 the dative and accusative. The simple dative, and the dative and accusative have been kept separate in order to note differences in the two constructions, but they will be combined after a treatment of each has been made.

In discussing the dative the following points are to be considered. 1. The prepositions used in compound verbs which take the dative 2. Number of verbs used with the dative, the construction of which is not changed 3. Number of verbs whose prepositional prefixes change the proportion of the use of the dative. 4. Number of verbs to which the preposition gives a new power of taking the dative, 5. Number of verbs which have by composition lost the power of taking the dative, 6. The extent to which the dative may be said to be connected in sense with the preposition. 7. The alternate constructions with regard to figurative and local meaning.

In the examples considered 14 prepositions formed compounds taking the dative:

Ab, ad, ante, con, de, e, in, inter, ob, per, prae, pro, sub, trans. Of these, 10, ad, con, de, e, in, inter, ob, prae, pro, sub, formed compounds taking the simple dative. All 14 formed compounds taking the dative in addition to an accusative. Of the 10 prepositions forming compounds taking the simple dative 4, each occurring with one verb, con, per, pro, sub, increased the power of the simple verb to take the dative. Three of these, however, (per being ^{ex}accepted) were also used with other verbs which they enabled to take the dative. All but per, i.e. ad 3

(22), con 1 (3), de 1 (15), e 2 (2), in 5 (20), ob 3 (7), prae 2 (7), pro 3 (10), sub 3 (8) were used with verbs to which they gave new power of taking the dative. (The figures represent the number of verbs with which the preposition is compounded, and the number of occurrences respectively).

Of the 14 prepositions used with verbs originally transitive ad compounded with 2 verbs occurring 3 times, con 2 (12), de 2 (6), in 1 (2) inter 1 (1), ob 1 (1), pro 2 (4), trans 1 (6). De and trans however, are the only ones of these which did not also occur either giving the verb power of taking the dative in addition to the accusative, or increasing the power of taking the dative. Ab 1 (1) ad 2 (20), ante 1 (2), con 5 (11), in 1 (8), ob 2 (5), prae 1 (2), increased the power of the transitive verb to take the dative. Ad 4 (10), ante 1 (1), de 3 (4) ex 3 (4), ex 3 (8), in 5 (11), inter 1 (2), ob 3 (14), per 1 (2), prae 4 (6) pro 2 (8), sub 1 (3) gave the verb new power of taking the dative.

In the majority of datives considered, the preposition either gave the simple verb power to take the dative or increased its power. Of the compound verbs taking the simple dative not one was found whose case construction

ive, i. e. those verbs which in their simple form could not take the dative. Out of 28 verbs used with the simple dative 25 verbs with 98 occurrences, or about 90 % given new power of taking the dative. These are accido(3), adsum (6), assentior (13), contingo (3), desum (15), excido (1) evenio (1) ignosco (2), indormio (2) impendeo (8), invidio (6), inluceo (2), intersum (2) obvenio (1), obsisto (1) obsto (5) persuadeo (2) praesidio (4), praesum (3), prosum 6, ^ε~~pr~~spicio (2), profideo (2), succurro (1), subvenio (6) subsum (1).

The proportion of verbs used with both dative and accusative which gained new power of taking the dative is not so large--29 verbs with 68 occurrences out of 55 with 153 occurrences, or not quite 50 %, 54 verbs out of a total of 83 verbs taking the dative either simple dative, or dative in addition to the accusative, i. e. 64 %.

The verbs to be considered next are those which have lost the power of taking the dative. These are abdicco, accedo, ^dadministro, conscribo, defigo, describo, excedo, procedo, infigo, and inscribo.

The question as to the extent of the connection in sense of case with preposition comes up especially in reference to the dative case. I found that although strictly speaking, the dative with compound verbs depended on the

meaning of the verb as a whole, yet in the majority of cases it may also be said to be connected in sense with the preposition. The preposition has given the verb a meaning which enables it to take the dative. Of the 83 verbs taking the dative case, all but confido, ~~contigo~~, evenio, ignosco, contingo, adimo, decerno, permitto, praecipio, praesto, promitto, i.e. about 87 % took a dative which was connected in sense with the preposition. Mr. Allen found a larger percent of datives to be connected in sense with the preposition.

The alternate constructions of the simple dative are simple accusative, or prepositional phrase. These have been treated before. The alternate constructions of the dative used in addition to the accusative are accusative and prepositional phrase, and accusative and ablative. In general it may be said that to express place the accusative with the prepositional phrase is used.

To sum up, only 16 % of the total number of compound verbs took the dative. Quite a number of these took also the accusative, prepositional phrase, accusative and prepositional phrase, or the accusative and ablative. Of the datives used, a large percent may be said to be connected in sense with the preposition, although the dative really

depends on the meaning of the verb as a whole. 64 % of the total number of verbs taking the dative gained by composition a new power of taking the dative. A few verbs upon being compounded lost the power of taking the dative. ^(See below) ↑ The prepositions used forming compounds taking the dative in addition to an accusative are in, ad, ob, con, prae, pro, de, ex, inter, trans, ante, per, sub, ob, trans.

Of 89 verbs with 159 occurrences used with accusative and ablatives only 9, abdicō, abstineo, deicio, demoveo, excludo, eicio, eructo, includo, profero, are used with ablatives connected in sense with the preposition. The rest of the ablatives are ablatives of means. Only 2 verbs abdicō, prohibeo, taking the accusative and ablative gained new power of taking the ablative.

↑ The prepositions used forming compounds which took the simple dative are in order of their importance: in, ad, pro, sub, ob, prae, e, de, con, per.

Effect on Construction by Prepositions Governing the Accusative.

In the following table the letters at the head of the several columns have the following meaning: a = Number of verbs compounded; b = Verbs given a new ^wpower of taking dative; c = Increase of dative; d = New power of taking accusative; e = Increase of power of taking accusative; f = Verbs to which power of being intransitive is either given or increased; g = Verbs gaining power of taking an object of a different kind from the one they were able to take before composition; h = New power for taking the ablative; i = total number of compound words with constructions affected.

Prep	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
ad	55	cado	tero	eo	tor	cedo	dico		16
		sum	propinquu		pello		facio		
		sentia	signo						
		rogo							
		iudico							
		pono							
		emo							

ante 4 pono tero eo

Effect on Construction by Prepositions Governing the Ablative.

The notes accompanying the preceding table apply also to this.

Prep	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
ab	19		fero				dico	dico	2
con	86	tango	fido	eo	flo	tango	facio		16
			dono	venio		fligo	scribo		
			iungo			sentio			
			paro			sisto			
			mitto			ruo			
			statuo						
de	55	sumi				facio	spero		9
		traho				coquo			
		habeo (debes)				scando			
		cerno				libro			
ex	73	cado		pugno	ructo	mergo	cludo		16
		venio		vado	halo	rumpo			
		pono		dormio	ploro	scando			
		ripio			aestineo				
		torqueo							

Prep.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Præ	11	ideo	fero	sto					8
		sum							
		pono							
		verto							
		cipio							
		sto							

Pro	27	sum				specio		habeo	9
		specio				video			
		video				voco			
		rogo							
		pono							
		mitto							

Total 271

60

Effect on Construction by Prepositions Governing either Ablative or Accusative

in	57	dormio	fero	cedo	flamino	video			21
		gnosco		eo	ploro	pendeo			
		pendeo		gradior		gemo			
		video		vado		paro			
		luceo		venio		(impetro)			
		fligo				auguro			
		(in) Pero				gnosco			
Sub	13	curvo	cedo	eo		specio			8
		sum				cedo			
		VENIO							
		icio							

Super 0

0

TOTAL 70

29

Total number of compound verbs with construction affected, by composition with:

1.	Preposition governing the accusative	48
2.	Preposition governing the ablative	60
3.	Preposition governing either accusative or ablative	<u>29</u>
		137

Total number of compound verbs whose simple forms were compounded with:

1.	Prepositions governing the accusative	145
2.	Prepositions governing the ablative	271
3.	Prepositions governing either accusative or ablative	<u>70</u>
		486

In conclusion only a very small percentage (about 28 % of the compound verbs have constructions affected by composition with prepositions:

10.9% of all the compound verbs were given new power of taking the dative.

3.5 % of all the compound verbs were given increased power of taking the dative.

4.3 % of all the compound verbs were given new power of taking the accusative.

2.2 % of all the compound verbs were given increased power of taking the accusative.

6.1 % of all the compound verbs were given either new or increased power of being intransitive.

1.6 % of all the compound verbs were given power of taking a different kind of object from the one the verbs could take before composition. They have been enabled to take a personal object or object of affect whereas they were able before they were compounded to take only an object of thing, or object of effect.

.04 % of all the compound verbs were given new power of taking the ablative.

In the case of about 72 % of all the compound verbs, the preposition had no effect on the case construction, but only added an adverbial element, sometimes changing the meaning of the verb, but often only strengthening it.