

Summary of **Prīdiē** of **Postrīdiē**

1. Origin of The Expressions

- a. **prīdiē** is a locative form of the fifth declension **prīdiēs** (viz. **prae** + **diēs**) and appears as independent expression of time
- b. **Postrīdiē** is a locative form of the fifth declension **postrīdiē** (viz. **posterior** + **diēs**)
- c. **prīdiē** should be translated **the day before** or **yesterday**
- d. **postrīdiē** should be translated **the day after** or **tomorrow**

2. Summary of Uses

- a. These expressions may be adverbial or substantive
- b. Where adverbial, each term expresses time **relative to spoken sentence itself**
- c. Where substantive with a **genitive** or **accusative** case, each term expresses time **relative to some event**, the day before or the day after the genitive counterpart
- d. Finally, as a substantive they may be coupled with **quam** (**prīdiē...quam**), where each term expresses time relative to the **quam** clause

3. Adverbial Examples

- a. Clodius arrived yesterday with me: **Clōdius mēcum prīdiē venit.**
- b. Tomorrow we will begin the war: **bellum postrīdiē incipient.**

4. Accusative and Genitive Examples

- a. Clodius arrived the day before me: **Clōdius meī prīdiē venit.**
- b. She was born the day after this: **postrīdiē eius natus erat.**
- c. The jester left the day before the war: **balātro prīdiē bellum abiit.**

5. **Quam** Examples

- a. Clodius arrived the day before me (i.e. before I arrived): **Clōdius prīdie quam mē venit.**
- b. She was born the day after they started the war: **natus erat postrīdiē quam bellum incēpiērunt.**

The Essential AG: 359b, 432a, 434 (all small sections, I promise)

Famous Phrase : **prīdiē caveat ne faciat quod pigeat postrīdiē**

[take care today so that you won't regret what happens tomorrow] (Plautus, *Stichus*, 1.2.65)