

Uses of Quam (part 3 of 4)

1. Origin of Quam
 - 1.1. **Quam** is derived from the feminine singular accusative of the interrogative pronoun **quī, quae, quod**
2. Summary of Use
 - 2.1. **Quam** has many and various uses in Latin
 - 2.2. It appears most commonly as the **standard coordinating conjunction** of comparison between two adjectives, adverbs or clauses (part 1)
 - 2.2.1. Two things compared with **quam** will always appear in the same case
 - 2.2.2. There are better and worse (common and less common) ways to compare with **quam**
 - 2.3. The phrases **quam ut, quam quī, quam sī** and **quam** (alone) may also initiate a subjunctive statement (part 2)
 - 2.3.1. These include clauses of **purpose, characteristic and comparison**
 - 2.4. The compounds **quamvīs** and **quamquam** are concessive particles, taking subjunctive and indicative clauses, i.o. (part 3)
 - 2.5. **Quam** and its compounds have several other functions (part 4)
3. **Quamvīs**
 - 3.1. **Quamvīs** “means literally ‘as much as you will.’” (AG 527a)
 - 3.1.1. It was originally an expression of hortatory subjunctive
 - 3.2. **Quamvīs** is speculative, and therefore followed with a **subjunctive** statement of concession
 - 3.2.1. They have died, however guilty they may have been: **ceciderunt, quamvīs sceleratī fuissent.**
 - 3.2.2. However incapable they are, still, these things must be revealed: **quamvīs infantēs sint, tamen sibi aperienda sunt.**
4. **Quamquam**
 - 4.1. **Quamquam** “introduces an admitted fact and takes the **indicative**” (AG, 527d)
 - 4.2. Though he is king, he is mortal: **quamquam rex, tamen mortalis est.**
 - 4.3. Although you have said these things, I doubt: **quamquam ea fāris, dubitō.**
 - 4.4. **Quamquam** also appears as **and yet**, introducing a new position in the indicative
 - 4.4.1. And yet, you have come: **quamquam, vēnistī.**
 - 4.4.2. He is filthy, and yet I love him: **sordidus est, quamquam eum amō.**

The Essential AG: 527 a, d

quamvīs tegātur, proditur vultū furor
(though covered, passion is betrayed by the face)
[Seneca, *Phaedra*, 363]