

## Uses of Quam (part 2 of 3)

1. Summary of Use
  - 1.1. **Quam** has many and various uses in Latin
  - 1.2. It appears most commonly as the **standard coordinating conjunction** of comparison between two adjectives, adverbs or clauses (part 1)
    - 1.2.1. Two things compared with **quam** will always appear in the same case
    - 1.2.2. There are better and worse (common and less common) ways to compare with **quam**
  - 1.3. The phrases **quam ut**, **quam quī**, **quam sī** and **quam** (alone) may also initiate a subjunctive statement (part 2)
    - 1.3.1. These include clauses of **purpose**, **characteristic** and **comparison**
  - 1.4. **Quam** and its compounds have several other functions (part 3)
2. Subjunctive Uses of Quam
  - 2.1. The phrases **quam ut**, **quam quī** and (rarely) **quam** alone, following a comparative, initiate clauses of **characteristic**
    - 2.1.1. The statues of Canachus are too stiff to represent nature: **Canachī sīgna rigidiōra sunt quam ut imitentur.**
    - 2.1.2. They cut the trees too large more a soldier to carry: **maiōrēs arborēs caedēbant quam quās ferre miles posset.**
  - 2.2. These often fit the English construction too x to y (too big to fail)
  - 2.3. These phrases may also initiate **result** clauses
    - 2.3.1. He endured all rather than betray: **perpessus est omnia potius quam indicāret.**
  - 2.4. **Quam sī** may initiate a clause of **characteristic** without a comparative
    - 2.4.1. This should be translated **as if** or **as though**
    - 2.4.2. He sleeps as if he were a stone: **dormit quam sī saxum esset.**

Famous Phrase: **bonam ego quam beatam me esse nimio dici mavolo**  
[I would rather be called good than well-off] -Plautus, *Poenulus*, 303