

## Comparison of Gerunds and Gerundives

### 1. Summary of Comparison

- 1.1. The **gerundive**, or perfect passive participle, is a **verbal adjective**, which conveys a sense of necessity, obligation or propriety
  - 1.1.1. The gerundive may appear in any case, according to its corresponding noun
- 1.2. The **gerund** is a **type of gerundive**, appearing only the **oblique** (non-nominative) cases, used substantial as a **verbal noun**
  - 1.2.1. This use of the gerundive, always neuter singular, is comparable to the English gerund, which ends in -ing
- 1.3. For a more basic discussion of gerunds and gerundives, see the articles on ‘Gerunds’ and ‘Gerundives’ elsewhere in this blog

### 2. Gerunds and Gerundives with the Dative

- 2.1. Gerundives, expressive purpose, appear as a dative in a few standard expressions
  - 2.1.1. He appointed a day for doing the work: **diem praestitit operī faciendō.**
  - 2.1.2. She had take charge of working the land: **praeesse agrō colendō erat.**
  - 2.1.3. The visit was for paying the fine: **adventus solvendō fuit.**
- 2.2. Both may appear as datives with certain verbs of **fitness** or **adapability**
- 2.3. Here, though, **ad + accusative gerund/gerundive** is preferred
  - 2.3.1. He discovered a sort of armor suited to the defense of the body: **genus armōrum aptum tegendīs corporibus invēnit.** (gerundive)
  - 2.3.2. They were suitable for carrying the instructions of the soldiers: **perferendīs mīlitum mandātīs idōneus fuērunt.** (gerundive)
  - 2.3.3. It was a good thinking chair: **silla bona dubitandō fuit.** (gerund)
- 2.4. The gerundive appears in various legal phrases indicating **scope of office**
  - 2.4.1. The participated in elections for nominating consuls: **comitiīs cōsulibus rogandīs participābunt.** (comitiīs = abl. with participo)
  - 2.4.2. He was elected triumvir for planting colonies: **triumvirum colōniīs dēdūcundīs allēgit.**

### 3. Gerunds and Gerundives with the Accusative

- 3.1. The expression **ad + gerund/gerundive**, expressing purpose, is incredibly common in classical Latin
- 3.2. The expression never takes a direct object
  - 3.2.1. You summon me to write: **mē vocās ad scribendum.** (gerund)
  - 3.2.2. You live not to put off, but to confirm daring: **vīvis nōn ad dēpōnendum sed ad cōfirmandum audāciam.** (gerund)
  - 3.2.3. She proceeded, having found means to undertake these things, **nactus aditūs ad ea cōnanda prōfecta est.** (gerundive)

The Essential AG: §505, 506

Famous Phrase: **ad referendum** (to be proposed)

[intermediary status of bill under the consideration of a legislative body]