

Uses of the Gerundive

1. Summary of the Gerundive
 - 1.1. The gerundive has two distinct forms--it may appear as **verbal adjective** (gerundive proper) or as **verbal noun** [the gerund--see 'Uses of the Gerund' (Gerund and Gerundive)]
 - 1.1.1. The gerundive is attributive, the gerund substantive
 - 1.2. The gerundive, a **verbal adjective**, "is always **passive**, denoting **necessity, obligation, or propriety**" (AG, §500)
 - 1.3. The gerundive proper has three uses
 - 1.3.1. It may **agree with a noun**, conferring a descriptive sense of necessity, obligation or propriety onto that noun
 - 1.3.2. It may appear within the **secondary periphrastic construction**, as a **predicate** to some noun with **esse**
 - 1.3.2.1. Here, it may also appear as an **impersonal construction**
 - 1.3.3. With certain verbs to express **purpose**
2. The Gerundive as Adjective
 - 2.1. We see a brave man, worthy to be preserved: **fortem et cōservandum virum vidēmus.**
 - 2.2. We hear from him that an unbearable injury is done: **iniūria facta esse nōn ferenda eō audīmus.**
3. The Gerundive with the Second Periphrastic
 - 3.1. Recall that the second periphrastic is a construction tying some form of **esse** to the gerundive ('future passive participle'), the **fourth principle part of the Latin noun**
 - 3.2. Won't he need to be heard: **nōnnē audiendus eus erit?**
 - 3.3. The city must be taken: **urbs capienda est.**
4. The Gerundive as Impersonal
 - 4.1. Note that this is the *only* use of the gerundive **capable of taking an object**, and the use that falls nearest to the gerund
 - 4.1.1. Since these gerundives, like all gerunds, are neuter, they can only be distinguished in sense--gerundives always carry a tone of necessity, obligation or propriety
 - 4.2. Time must be obeyed: **temporī serviendum est.**
 - 4.3. Caesar must not be succeeded: **Caesarī nōn succendum est.**
 - 4.4. Moderate exercise must be used: **ūtendum est exercitātiōnibus modicīs** (abl.)
5. The Gerundive of Purpose
 - 5.1. The gerundive may appear with certain verbs, those describing **giving, delivering, agreeing for, having, receiving, undertaking and demanding**
 - 5.2. He took care that the ships and cargoes should be kept: **nāvīs atque onera adservanda cūrābat.**
 - 5.3. He held the temple for overseeing: **aedem habuit tuendam.**
 - 5.4. He admitted the men for prayers: **virōs petendōs accēpit.**

Essential AG: 196, 500

Famous Phrase: **ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam**
(With that, I say that Carthage must be destroyed.)

[Cato the Elder ended all of his speeches with this line after the Second Punic War. His wishes were fulfilled, three years after his death, in 146 BC.]