GERUNDS, GERUNDIVES AND PRESENT PARTICIPLES Example sentences

1. Ad scolam enim latinam Torontonensem discendi linguam latinam causa venimus.

We have come to Toronto's Latin school for the sake of learning (gerund) the Latin language.

2. Ad scolam enim latinam Torontonensem discendae linguae latinae causa venimus.

We have come to Toronto's Latin school for the sake of the Latin language to be learned (gerundive)

3. Ad scolam enim latinam Torontonensem *discentis* linguam latinam causa venimus.

We have come to Toronto's Latin school for the sake of someone learning (pres. part.) the Latin language.

4. Vera dicentibus semper cedam.

I will always yield to those speaking (pres. part.) true things (i.e., the truth).

5. Vera dicendi causa resistunt.

They resist for the sake of speaking (gerund) the truth.

6. Homo ad vere dicendum natus est.

Man was born for the purpose of speaking (gerund) truely (to speak true).

7. Pugnantium clamore perterritus domum ivit.

Frightened by the clamor of those fighting (pres. part.), he went home.

8. Cum de pugnando langueret, domum ivit.

When he grew tired from *fighting* (gerund), he went home.

9. Docere mihi iocundum est.

To teach (infinitive as noun) is agreeable to me.

10. Omnis fere ars docendi ad tantum scholas restringitur.

Nearly every art of teaching (gerund) is restricted only (tantum) to schools.

11. Aut quomodo discent sine docente?

How will they learn without someone teaching (pres. part.)?

12. Presens appollogus docet nos ut queramus societatem cum similibus, fugiendo societatem diuitum, potentum, et superborum, reprehendens in hoc pauperes et simplices homines.

The present story teaches us to (that we should) seek companionship with similar people, by fleeing (gerund) the companionship of the rich, the powerful, and the proud, rebuking (pres. part., and it rebukes) poor and simple men for doing so (for this).

13. Id namque quod interius concluditur a concludente exterius continetur.

For that which is inclosed within is contained from without by *someone* inclosing (pres. part.) it.

14. Quomodo autem invocabunt, in quem non crediderunt? aut quomodo credent sine *praedicante*?

But how will they call upon him in whom they have not believed? Or how will they believe without *someone preaching* (pres. part.)?

15. Quaerentes enim inveniunt eum et invenientes laudabunt eum.

Seeking (pres. part.) (him), they find him, and finding (pres. part.) (him) they will praise him.

16. Quaerendo enim inveniunt eum, inventum laudabunt.

By seeking (gerund) (him) they find him, and they will praise him having been found (perf. pass. part., they will praise him when they find him).

17. Reperit diutinam filie amissionem lamentantem. Inquirit causam plangendi.

He finds someone *lamenting* (pres. part.) the long-standing loss of (his) daughter. He asks about the cause of the *lamenting* (gerund).

18. Agit ergo de tali materia tali modo ostendendo temporalia esse transitoria.

He deals with such matter in such a way, by showing (gerund) that temporal things are transitory.

19. Agit ergo de tali materia tali modo *ostendendo* non esse *laetandum* de temporalium praesentia nec *dolendum* de eorum absentia.

He deals with such matter in such a way, by showing (gerund) that there is not a must-be-rejoiced (gerundive; passive periphrasite) concerning the presence of temporal things, nor a must-be-lamented (gerundive; passive periphrastic) concerning their absence. In English: by showing that one should not be happy about the presence of temporal things, nor should one lament about their absence.

20. Et non sine causa utitur hoc caractere *scribendi*, scilicet quia omnis consolatio fit ratione *ostendendo* uidelicet quare not sit dolendum.

And not without reason he uses this style of writing (gerund), namely because every consolation happens by reason, by showing (gerund), namely, why there is not a must-be-lamented (gerundive; passive periphrastic). In English: by showing, namely, why one should not lament.