

Double Nominative (Nominativus Duplex)

It is formed by *the Nominative of the Subject* and *the Nominative of the Complement*. It is used:

a) with the auxiliary verb esse to be:

Vesta dea est.

Vesta is a goddess.

b) with verbs as:

- fieri to be made, become
- manêre to remain
- vivere to live

Is vixi beatus.

He lived happy.

c) with the passive forms of verbs as:

- appellâre to name, call
- creâre to appoint
- eligere to choose
- existimâre to value, judge
- habêre to consider, think
- putâre to think, suppose

Double Accusative (Accusativus Duplex)

Two Accusatives—Direct Object and Predicate Accusative

Many Verbs of *Making, Choosing, Calling, Showing*, and the like, take two Accusatives, one of the Person or Thing Affected, the other a Predicate Accusative:

Mē hērēdem fēcit. *He made me heir.*

Eum jūdicem cēpēre. *They took him as judge.*

Urbem Rōmam vocāvit. *He called the city Rome*

Sē virum praestitit. *He showed himself a man.*

The Predicate Accusative may be an Adjective as well as a Noun:

Hominēs caecōs reddit cupiditās. *Covetousness renders men blind;*

Apollō Sōcratem sapientissimum jūdicāvit. *Apollo adjudged Socrates the wisest man.*

Two Accusatives—Person and Thing

Some verbs take two Accusatives, one of the Person Affected, the other of the Result Produced. Those are:

- a) Verbs of *requesting* and *demanding*, such as **ōrō**, **poscō**, **repscō**, **expscō**, **flāgitō** and such.

Ōtium dīvōs **rogat**. *He asks the gods for rest.*

Mē duās ōrātiōnēs **postulās**. *You demand two speeches of me.*

- b) Verbs of *teaching* (**doceō** and its compounds).

Tē litterās **doceō**. *I teach you your letters.*

- c) Verbs of *inquiring*.

Tē haec rogo. *I ask you this.*

Tē sententiam rogō. *I ask you your opinion.*

- d) Several special verbs: **moneō**, **admoneō**, **commoneō**, **cōgō**, **accūsō**, **arguō**, and a few others. These admit only a Neuter Pronoun or Adjective as Accusative of the Thing; as,—

hōc tē moneō, *I give you this advice;*

mē id accūsās, *you bring this accusation against me;*

id cōgit nōs nātūra, *nature compels us (to) this.*

- e) One Verb of *concealing*, **cēlō**; as,—

nōn tē cēlāvī sermōnem, *I have not concealed the conversation from you.*

2. In the Passive construction the Accusative of the Person becomes the Subject, and the Accusative of the Thing is retained; as,—

omnēs artēs ēdoctus est, *he was taught all accomplishments;*

rogātus sum sententiam, *I was asked my opinion;*

multa ādmonēmur, *we are given many admonitions.*

- a. Only a few Verbs admit the Passive construction.

Two Accusatives with Compounds.

179. 1. Transitive compounds of **trāns** may take two Accusatives, one dependent upon the Verb, the other upon the Preposition, as,—

mīlītēs flūmen trānsportat, *he leads his soldiers across the river.*

2. With other compounds this construction is rare.

3. In the Passive the Accusative dependent upon the preposition is retained; as,—

militēs flūmen trādūcēbantur, *the soldiers were led across the river.*