

# THE LOGIC OF LATIN

Latin is rich with small words that help show the logical connection between one clause and the next. These conjunctions and participle are often indiscriminately translated as “thus” or “therefore” but these English terms obscure what the Latin author is trying to signal about the connection of the one thought to the next.

<b>ENIM</b>	<p>confirms, explains, or justifies the previous assertion: “<i>aye!</i>” “<i>yes, indeed</i>”, “<i>precisely</i>”. Frequently appears with the particles, <i>vero</i> or <i>certe</i>. The position of this causal conjunction or a demonstrative corroborative particle that is regularly after the first word, or the first two or more closely connected words in the sentence.</p> <p>➤ “I knew I had to go to the store. Yes indeed / Yup (<b>ENIM</b>), I was out of milk.”</p>
<b>ERGO</b>	<p>adverb that marks a logical conclusion: “<i>accordingly</i>” or “<i>consequently</i>”</p> <p>➤ “I saw that I was out of milk. Accordingly / So (<b>ERGO</b>), I went to the store.”</p>
<b>NAM</b>	<p>introduces a confirmation or explanation of the previous thought: “<i>you see (here’s why)...</i>”</p> <p>➤ “I went to the store. You see (<b>NAM</b>), I was out of milk.”</p>
<b>IGITUR</b>	<p>introduces an inference or deduction, “<i>then, therefore, thereupon, accordingly, in these circumstances</i>”</p> <p>➤ “I saw an empty milk carton on the counter. Accordingly (<b>IGITUR</b>), I went to the store.”</p>
<b>ITAQUE</b>	<p>shows the logical result of preceding statement: “<i>and so, accordingly, therefore, for that reason, consequently</i>” or adds an example or argument: “<i>accordingly, in like manner, in this manner</i>”</p> <p>➤ “I wanted to make ice cream but I was out of milk. Therefore (<b>ITAQUE</b>), I went to the store.”</p> <p>➤ “One does not need to buy ice cream. (<b>ITAQUE</b>) I make my own.”</p>
<b>QUIDEM</b> <b>EQUIDEM</b> <i>(e! quidem)</i>	<p>confirms, extends, or qualifies the preceding thought: “<i>certainly, indeed, at any rate</i>” or “<i>and what is more</i>” or “<i>at least, yet</i>” (often marked with <i>tamen, sed, etc.</i>) [logical connection, either/or]</p> <p>➤ “You drank all of my milk. Certainly/at any rate (<b>QUIDEM</b>) it is all gone.” or “You drank all of my milk. And what is more (<b>QUIDEM</b>) I need it.” or “You drank all of my milk. Yet I (<b>QUIDEM</b>) would never have drank yours!”</p>
<b>SIC</b>	<p>links word or clause to a previous fact, description, or assumption; or an independent thought that follows: “<i>thus</i>”. It can also be used as a correlative (e.g. <i>sic... ut...</i>)</p> <p>➤ “You drank my milk greedily. By doing so (<b>SIC</b>), you have made an enemy.”</p> <p>➤ “When I learned you bought me more milk, I said as follows (<b>SIC</b>): ‘we are now friends again’.”</p>