

Intensive Latin 2

Week 8: Reading Latin
5f & 5g

Aims

- Learn to form the **perfect subjunctive** and when it is used
- Add **indirect questions** to our uses of the subjunctive
- Introduce clauses with *quin* and *quominus* + **subjunctive**
- Learn to form and use the **gerund**
- Introduce further **pronouns** and **4th declension nouns**
- Explore further **comparative clauses**

Perfect Subjunctive

- the subjunctive exists in four tenses:
 - present
 - imperfect
 - perfect
 - pluperfect
- the **perfect subjunctive** is formed:
perfect stem + erim/eris/erit/erimus/eritis/erint
- It looks identical to the **future perfect** in every person except for 1st s

Perfect active subjunctive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	Perfect Active Subj <i>I loved</i>	2 nd Conj Perfect Active Subj	3 rd con Perfect Active Subj <i>I said</i>	4 th Conj Perfect Active Subjunctive <i>I heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conj Perfect Active Subjunctive <i>I captured</i>
1 st s (I)	ama ueri m	hab ueri m	dix eri m	audi ueri m	ceperi m
2 nd s (you)	ama ueri s	hab ueri s	dix eri s	audi ueri s	ceperi s
3 rd s (he..)	ama ueri t	hab ueri t	dix eri t	audi ueri t	ceperi t
1 pl (we)	ama ueri mus	hab ueri mus	dix eri mus	audi ueri mus	ceperi mus
2 nd pl (you)	ama ueri tis	hab ueri tis	dix eri tis	audi ueri tis	ceperi tis
3 rd pl (they)	ama ueri nt	hab ueri nt	dix eri nt	audi ueri nt	ceperi nt

Perfect deponent subjunctive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conj Perfect Deponent Subjunctive / <i>threatened</i>	2 nd Conj Perfect Deponent Subjunctive	3 rd Conj Perfect Deponent Subjunctive / <i>spoke</i>	4 th Conj Perfect Deponent Subjunctive <i>I lied</i>	3 rd /4 th Conj Perfect Deponent Subjunctive / <i>advanced</i>
1 st s (I)	minat us sim	pollicit us sim	locut us sim	mentit us sim	progress us sim
2 nd s (you)	minat us sis	pollicit us sis	locut us sis	mentit us sis	progress us sis
3 rd s (he..) s	minat us sit	pollicit us sit	locut us sit	mentit us sit	progress us sit
1 st pl (we) (he/she/it)	minat i simus	pollicit i simus	locut i simus	mentit i simus	progress i simus
2 nd pl (you)	minat i sitis	pollicit i sitis	locut i sitis	mentit i sitis	progress i sitis
3 rd pl (they)	minat i sint	pollicit i sint	locut i sint	mentit i sint	progress i sint

Perfect passive subjunctive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conj Perfect Passive Subjunctive / <i>was loved</i>	2 nd Conj Perfect Passive Subjunctive / <i>was held</i>	3 rd Conj Perfect Passive Subjunctive / <i>was said</i>	4th Conj Perfect Passive Subjunctive / <i>was heard</i>	3rd/4th Conj Perfect Passive Subjunctive / <i>was captured</i>
1 st s (I)	amat us sim	habit us sim	dict us sim	audit us sim	capt us sim
2 nd s (you)	amat us sis	habit us sis	dict us sis	audit us sis	capt us sis
3 rd s (he..)	amat us sit	habit us sit	dict us sit	audit us sit	capt us sit
1 st pl (we)	amati simus	habiti simus	dicti simus	auditi simus	capti simus
2 nd pl (you)	amati sitis	habiti sitis	dicti sitis	auditi sitis	capti sitis
3 rd pl (they)	amati sint	habiti sint	dicti sint	auditi sint	capti sint

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LEARN TO FORM THE
PERFECT
SUBJUNCTIVE



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON P251

Uses of the perfect subjunctive i

- the **perfect subjunctive** is used in many of the constructions we've already learned, according to the rules of **sequence of tense**

- subordinate clauses in indirect speech
- result clauses
- *cum* + subjunctive (since, although)
- *qui* + subjunctive (in a generic or causal sense)
- fearing clauses

Uses of the perfect subjunctive ii

- the perfect subjunctive can be used **independently** in some of the same ways as the present subjunctive: same ways as the present subjunctive:
 - jussive
 - potential

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RECAP USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE THAT TAKE
THE PERFECT TENSE



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON P252

Uses of the subjunctive: Indirect Questions

- When reporting a question, Latin uses another subordinate clause with the subjunctive, the **indirect question**
- It is formed:
 - verb of asking + question word + subjunctive
- The subjunctive takes its tense from the **sequence of tenses**
- The 'verb of asking' may also be replaced with an implied act of questioning, a question that only existed in the mind, or an anticipated question.

Indirect Questions: Question Words

- This is a good opportunity to recap our question words:
 - *cur* (or more often in indirect questions *quare*) –why?
 - *quando* – when?
 - *ubi* –where?
 - *quo* –where to?
 - *unde*–where from?
 - *quis*– who?
 - *quid* –what?
 - *quam* – how?
 - *quantus*, -a, -um –how much? how big?
 - *quot*–how many?
 - *qualis*, -e –what sort of?
 - *quomodo* –how?
 - *num* (in **indirect questions**) –whether?
 - *utrum...an* –whether....or?

Indirect Questions: Tenses

Main Verb	Tense of Subjunctive	
primary	present	for incomplete/ongoing/projected action
	perfect	for completed action
historic	imperfect	for incomplete/ongoing/projected action
	pluperfect	for completed action

Indirect Questions: Tenses

Original direct question	Primary indirect question	Historic indirect question
<i>quid facis?</i> What are you doing?	<i>rogabo quid faciat.</i> I shall ask what he is doing.	<i>rogavi quid faceret</i> I asked what he was doing.
<i>quid fecisti?</i> What did you do?	<i>rogabo quid fecerit.</i> I shall ask what he did.	<i>rogavi quid fecisset.</i> I asked what he had done.

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ADD INDIRECT QUESTIONS TO
YOUR LIST OF SUBJUNCTIVE USES



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON
PP253-54

RECAP: Tenses of the subjunctive in the conditional

- On p254, the textbook introduces conditional clauses with the pluperfect subjunctive, but we covered these when we first introduced the conditional.

- Remember, tenses may also sometimes be mixed

	Protasis	Apodosis		Example
Past closed	pluperfect subjunctive	pluperfect subjunctive	If x had happened, y would have happened (but in fact neither did)	<i>Si hoc dixisses, erravisses</i> If you had said this, you would have made a mistake.
Present closed	Imperfect subjunctive	Imperfect subjunctive	If x were happening now, y would be happening (but in fact neither is)	<i>Si hoc diceres, errares.</i> If you were saying this, you would be making a mistake.
Future remote	present subjunctive	present subjunctive	if x were to happen, y would happen (but in fact neither is likely to)	<i>si hoc dicas, erres.</i> If you were to say this, you would make a mistake.

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REVISE
CONDITIONALS



PRACTISE USING
THE EXERCISES
ON PP254-55

Uses of the subjunctive: *quominus*

- ***quominus*** is used after verbs of preventing, hindering, restraining, and obstructing.
- It is best translated 'from -ing'
- Examples:
 - *me impedit quominus eam.*
 - *eis obstitit quominus irent.*
 - *naues uento tenebantur quominus in portum uenire possent.*

Uses of the subjunctive: *quin*

- ***quin*** roughly means ‘but that’, though this is an old-fashioned expression.
- Other options, depending on context, are ‘from’, ‘without’, ‘that’, ‘who...not’.
- It exists as both a pronoun and a conjunction.
- In both, it is used after negative main clauses, and takes a subjunctive, following the sequence of tenses.

Uses of the subjunctive: *quin* (cont.)

- As a pronoun, it is understood as ‘who...not’:
 - *nemo erat quin sapientiam regis laudaret.*
- As a conjunction, it is often used after verbs such as *dubito*, *nego*, and *impedio*, and can generally be translated as ‘that’ or ‘from -ing’
 - *nil te impedit quin eas.*
 - *ciues non dubitabant quin hostes oppugnaturi essent.*
- Another alternative to ‘but that’ is ‘without’.
 - *numquam eum uideo quin rideam.*
 - *numquam egressus sum quin uiderer.*
 - *nemo tam sapiens est quin erret.*

Uses of the subjunctive: *quin* (cont.)

- Note also the idioms:
 - *facere non possum quin...*
 - *fieri non potest quin...*
 - *non multum abest quin...*
 - *dubium non est quin...*
 - *non dubito quin...*
 - *dubitari non potest quin...*

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READ OVER *QUIN &
QUOMINUS* PP255-56



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP256-58

The gerund

- Unlike the **gerundive**, a passive verbal adjective, the **gerund** is an **active verbal noun**
- It can be understood as 'the act of verb-ing'
- In the **nominative** and the **accusative without prepositions**

it is formed by using the **present infinitive**

- In all other cases it declines like a neuter sing 2nd decl noun
- Like a gerundive, it has a distinctive -nd-before the ending
- The deponent has exactly the same form and active meaning as a normal active verb

Forming the gerund

	1 st conj Loving	2 nd Conj Having	3 rd Conj Saying	4 th Conj Hearing	3 rd /4 th Conj Capturing
Nom	amare	habere	dicere	audire	capere
Acc(object)	amare	habere	dicere	audire	capere
Acc after prep.	am and um	hab end um	dic end um	audi end um	capi end um
Gen	am and i	hab end i	dic end i	audi end i	capi end i
Dat	am and o	hab end o	dic end o	audi end o	capi end o
Abl	am and o	hab end o	dic end o	audi end o	capi end o

Using the gerund

- Nominative (subject): *dulce est amare*.
- Accusative (object): *cupio succurrere*.
- Accusative with preposition:
 - *ad amandum* [ad+gerund=purpose]
 - *ad nauem capiendum*
- With *causa* / *gratia* [for the sake of]+ genitive:
 - *dicendi causa*
 - *habendi gratia*
 - *naues capiendi causa*
- In dative (rare) following e.g. *idoneum*
 - *mare est idoneum nauigando*.
- In the ablative [instrumental: by -ing]:
 - *docendo multa disco*.
 - *unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem*.

Gerundival attraction

- While it is possible to put an object after a gerund, as we've seen on the previous slide, Latin has a preference for changing the gerund into a gerundive to agree with the noun.
- This process is called **gerundival attraction** i.e. the gerund is 'attracted' into the case of the noun, and becomes its adjective form, the gerundive.
 - *ad nauem capiendum* [to capture the ship] → *ad nauem capiendam* [to the to-be-captured ship]
 - *naues capiendi causa* → *nauium capiendarum causa*
 - *ars scribendi epistulam* → *ars epistulae scribendae*
- As a rule of thumb, translate the gerundive like a gerund and the noun as its object.
 - *rex nuntium misit ad ciues monendos.*

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LEARN TO FORM AND TRANSLATE
THE GERUND



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP260-61

Further pronouns

- *quisque* = 'each and every' or 'everyone'
 - it declines like *quis* + *-que* (neuter *quidque* or *quodque*)
- *quisquam* = 'anyone' or 'any'
 - it declines like *quis* + *-quam* (neuter *quicquam*)
- *uterque* = 'both' or 'each [of two]'
 - it declines like a 2-1-2 adjective with the exception of the gen/dat
s (*utriusque/utrique*) **NB. error in book p262**

4th declension neuter nouns: *cornu* (horn; wing of an army); *genu* (knee)

4th decl neuter		
	singular	Plural
Nom	cornu	cornua
Vocative	cornu	cornua
Accusative	cornu	cornua
Genitive	cornus	cornuum
Dative	cornu	cornibus
Ablative	cornu	cornibus

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NOTE THE MEANINGS OF NEW PRONOUNS
AND FORM OF 4TH DECLENSION NEUTER
NOUNS



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON
PP262-63

Further comparative clauses

- *atque/ac*: used after adjectives or adverbs that express 'likeness' or 'unlikeness', translated e.g. just **as**, contrary **to**, different **from**
- correlatives:
 - *ut...sic/ita*
 - *tam...quam*
 - *tot...quot*
 - *tantus...quantus*
 - *talis...qualis*
- unreal comparisons:
 - *quasi, uelut, tamquam* (as if, as though) + subjunctive where the comparison is unreal or hypothetical

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READ PP263-64 FOR
EXAMPLES



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP264-68



Homework

The homework to be submitted for formative assessment this week is:

- *RL Grammar and Exercises*: Reading Exercise, p257
and English to Latin p258.
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