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Latin 3

3.4.1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Participles summary exercise

(RL E&G 245)

- Lentulus tenebras conspicatus nihilominus negavit se mortem timere.
- ceteri custodes a consulibus dispositos sequebantur.
- consul secum multa locutus supplicium sumere constituerat.

Participles summary exercise

(RL E&G 245)

- Celer a senatu missus in agro Piceno erat.
- agmen a consule instructum Catilina uidit.
- Catilinae montibus et copiis hostium clauso fuga erat nulla.

dum with indicative

We have used *dum* for 'while' earlier in the course: but go back and check the limited set of circumstances in which we've had it appear!

- *dum* = at one point while => with indicative present
- *dum* = while (all the way through) => with indicative imperfect
- *dum* = until (as time indication only) => indicative
- *dum* = until (i.e. for someone to do something) => subjunctive
A similar distinction in the use of indicative or subjunctive exists for *antequam* and *priusquam*
- *dum* (*dummodo*) = while, as long as, [= provided that] => subjunctive

Antequam/priusquam with indicative

Main clause		Dependent clause with <i>priusquam/antequam</i>	Examples
Indicative present		Indicative present	ante fulgat quam tonat
	[takes place after the completion of the dependent clause]	Indicative perfect	Qui ante sagit, quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire
Future		indicative present	antequam pro reo dicere instituo, pro me pauca dicam
	[takes place after the completion of the dependent clause]	future perfect	ante prouinciam sibi decretam audiet, quam potuerit suspicari 'Before he will have been able even to suspect it, he will hear that...'
Perfect		indicative perfect	omnia ista facta sunt, quam Siciliam attigi.

Antequam / priusquam with subjunctive

Main clause	Dependent clause	Example
Present or future	Present subjunctive	antequam de re publica dicam, exponam consilium uobis...
Past tense	Imperfect subjunctive	opus omne est prius perfectum, quam intellegeretur ab hostibus castra muniri
	Pluperfect subjunctive	

This use of *antequam* / *priusquam* is very much in the sense of 'before' = 'without that...' – something of a contrary-to-fact condition attaches to the phrase: The whole job was completed, before it was understood by the enemy that a garrison was being fortified = The whole job was completed without the enemy understanding that...

Cf. the purely tense-related usage on the previous slide ('it shines, before it thunders')

- Dum senatus rem considerabat, Catilina legiones suas instruebat.
- Catilina, antequam in Galliam iret, novas copias ex urbe expectabat.
- Consul laetus est, dum salua sit res publica.

5Dii

Quae cum ita sint, nolite timere ne in hoc scelere tam nefando seueriores fuisse uideamini. Multo magis est timendum ne, remissione poenae, crudeles in patriam fuisse uideamur.

5Dii

Hoc, inquam, magis est uerendum quam ne nimis uehementes in acerbissimos hostis fuisse uideamur. Sed audio, patres conscripti, uoces eorum qui uereri uidentur ut habeam satis praesidi ad consilia uestra trasigenda.

5Dii

Omnia et prouisa et parata et constituta sunt, patres conscripti, cum mea summa cura atque diligentia, tum maxima populi Romani uoluntate ad summum imperium retinendum et ad communis fortunas conseruandas.

Gerundives: additions

- Key: gerundives are passive in meaning. This will help distinguish them from gerunds (nouns based on verbs) that we will encounter later on.
- Gerundives can also be used:
 - Personally (and declined following the subject) together with a form of *sum*: *arx capienda erat* ‘the citadell had to be taken’
 - Impersonally (in neuter singular only) with intransitive verbs: *progređiendum erat* lit. ‘it had to be gone forth’ => ‘it was necessary to go forth’

Gerundives: agents

- The acting person is expressed by a dative (dativus auctoris) *or* a person more remotely affected:
 - *agricolae* *ager colendus est* 'the land must be cultivated by the farmer' (dat. auct.)
 - *parentibus* *obtemperandum est* 'it is necessary to obey the parents' (impersonal, and *obtempero* takes the dative for the person obeyed)
- If there is a risk for confusion between agent and dative object, then the agent is expressed with *a/ab* + ablative
- *ei a me* *gratiam referendam scio* 'I know that thanks must be offered to him by me' => 'I know that I must thank him'

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