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Intensive Latin 2

Week 7
5D + 5E

*Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives*



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Verbs of fearing (*verba timendi*)

- *Verba timendi* and their constructions are introduced in 5D, e.g. *uereor* (I fear), *timeo* (I am afraid)
- We have previously used these verbs with an infinitive only. Here, we will see that they also function in a way similar to purpose clauses if what you fear is not simply 'to x' or 'x' (person or object).
 - We have had sentences like: *timeo in aedem inire* 'I am afraid to go into the house'
 - ...or *timeo Danaos* 'I fear the Greeks'

Verba timendi

But they take a subjunctive with *ne* when the meaning is ‘*fear that/lest*’ [the negative *ut* or *ne non*]

The subjunctive makes sense: a mood used to refer to something possible yet uncertain.

Sometimes, the negative can also be expressed by a plain *ut*, so watch out for it.

Verba timendi

- The tense of the subjunctive follow the same rules as in purpose clauses:
 - Governing verb in primary sequence: present subjunctive
 - Govering verb in historic sequence: imperfect subjunctive
- Note that we need the reflexive pronoun for any references back to the subject of the main governing verb

Examples

verb of fearing + *ne* = fear that/lest (meaning: what you want NOT to happen may happen)

vereor ne urbs incendatur = I fear that the city will be burnt

cura erat ne uirgines Vestales agitentur = there was a concern that the Vestal virgins might be distressed

verb of fearing + *ut/ne non* = fear that...NOT (meaning: what you want to happen may NOT happen)

Cicero metuebat ut satis seuerus esse uideretur = Cicero was afraid that he might not appear severe enough

Gerundives: review

- Key: Gerundives are passive in meaning (forms in RL 151)
- Previously, e.g.: *dux hostis interficiendos suscepit* 'The general took the enemies to be killed'
- You have also see that the gerundives are used as adjectives mainly in specific circumstances:
 - With particular verbs – gerundive here in the accusative: *dare, tradere, mittere, sumere, accipere, curare: Caesar pontem faciendum curat*
 - With nouns + *ad*, denoting purpose: *ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus*
 - With *sum* to express necessity or duty: *uulnera sananda sunt* (personal); *scribendum est* (impersonal)
 - In conjunction with *causa* or *gratia*: *ponte faciendo causa*

Gerundives: additions

With any tense of *sum*, carrying the idea of obligation, duty, and necessity. This is also called the **passive periphrastic**. It is the strongest expression in the Latin language; it expresses obligation or necessity, and is associated with the helping verbs *must*, *ought to*, and *need*.

Passive periphrastic

1. Can be used *personally* (agreeing with a noun):

Karthago delenda est = Carthage must be destroyed.

1. Can be used *impersonally* (in the neuter sing., intransitive verbs)

parcendum est victis = the conquered must be spared

n.b. *parco* takes the dative, so any agent will be denoted with *a/ab* + *abl*. But with gerundives, agency by a person will be normally expressed with a plain dative.

agricolae ager colendus est = 'the land must be cultivated by the farmer' (dat.)

dum with indicative

We have used *dum* for 'while' earlier in the course.

- *dum* = at one point while => with present ind.
- *dum* = while (all the way through) => with imperfect ind.
- *dum* = until (as time indication only) => indicative
- *dum* = until (i.e. for someone to do something, anticipation or intention) => 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 and *priusquam* (before)

indicative expresses **time**, subjunctive expresses **anticipation/intention**.

antequam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam = before I return to the subject, I will say a few things about myself.

ante videmus fulgorem quam sonum audiamus = we see the flash of lightning before hearing the sound (*we may never hear it*).

Some sentences – pay attention to the verb

Comitia dīlāta sunt dum lēx ferrētur (Att. 4.17.3)

The election was postponed until a law should be passed.

Ego in Arcānō opperior dum ista cōgnōscō. (Att. 10.3)

I am waiting in the villa at Arcæ while I find this out.

Don't forget participles

- 1) present participles (*amans*)
- 2) future participles (*amatura*)
- 3) perfect participles (*amata*, having **been** loved; *minata*, having threatened)

Homework

translation from the Latin, *RL G&E*: Test exercise p.248;

deadline 19/03