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New material in RL 4F & 4G

Latin 3

3.1.2

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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New material in 4F and 4G

- Forms: further subjunctive forms and future perfect
 - Present subjunctive active, passive, and deponent
 - Imperfect subjunctive active, passive, and deponent
 - NB: There is also a set of perfect subjunctive forms, which we will encounter later
 - Future perfect (active, deponent, and passive)
- Syntax and constructions:
 - subjunctive in dependent clauses with *ut/ne* in combination with reported commands
 - subjunctive in dependent clauses with *ut* after impersonal verbs
 - subjunctive in relative clauses: interpretation and explanation
 - subjunctive with *cum* and *quamuis*
 - translating the present participle when it isn't supported by a noun
 - supplying *esse* in ACI

Future perfect indicative

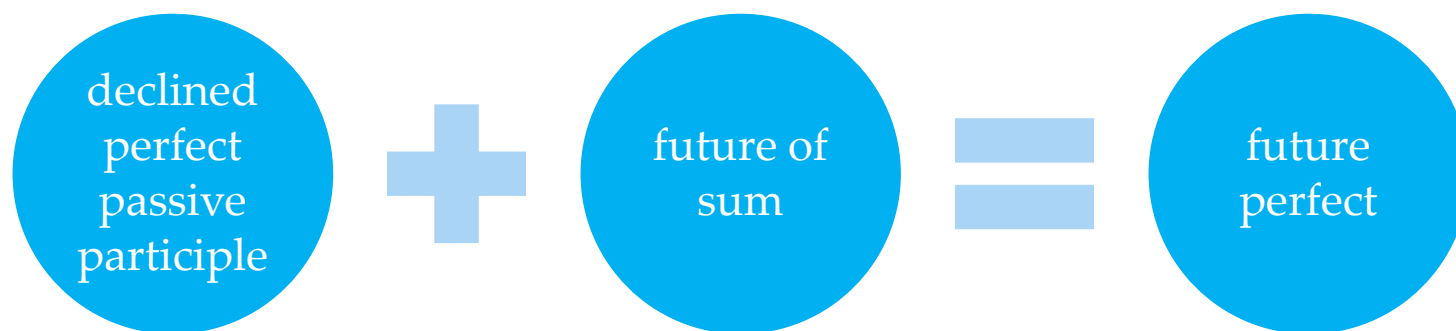
- Future perfect is our final Latin tense
- It is needed to meet the requirement of exact sequence of tense: we use auxiliary verbs rather than one verb form
- It is literally translated as 'I shall have ed', indicating a point in the future where a verb action will have (perfect) taken place
- There are only indicative forms of the future perfect
- Apart from 1st person singular, in active forms there is overlap with the perfect subjunctive forms

Perfektformen

Aktiv:		Passiv:			
Perfekt:	Indikativ:	Konjunktiv:	Indikativ:	Konjunktiv:	
	ich habe gelobt	ich habe gelobt	ich bin gelobt	ich sei gelobt	
	laudāv-ī	laudāv-erim	laudā-tus, -a, -um	{ sum, es est	{ sim sis sit
	laudāv-is-tī	laudāv-eris ¹)			
laudāv-it	laudāv-erit	laudā-tī, -ae, -a	{ sumus estis sunt	{ simus sitis sint	
laudāv-imus,	laudāv-erimus				
laudāv-istis	laudāv-eritis				
laudāv-erunt	laudāv-erint				
Infinitiv: laudāv-isse gelobt zu haben			laudā-tum, -am, -um esse gelobt worden zu sein		
Partizip: —			laudā-tus, -a, -um gelobt		
Plusquamperfekt:	Indikativ:	Konjunktiv:	Indikativ:	Konjunktiv:	
	ich hatte gelobt	ich hätte gelobt	ich war gelobt worden	ich wäre gelobt worden	
	laudāv-eram	laudāv-issem	laudā-tus, -a, -um	{ eram erās erat	{ essem essēs esset
	laudāv-erās	laudāv-issēs			
laudāv-erat	laudāv-isset	laudā-tī, -ae, -a	{ erāmus erātis erant	{ essemus essētis essent	
laudāv-erāmus	laudāv-issēmus				
laudāv-erātis	laudāv-issetis				
laudāv-erant	laudāv-issent				
Futur exakt:	Indikativ:	Indikativ:			
	ich werde gelobt haben	ich werde gelobt worden sein			
	laudāv-erō	laudā-tus, -a, -um	{ erō eris erit		
	laudāv-eris ¹)				
laudāv-erit	laudā-tī, -ae, -a	{ erimus eritis erunt			
laudāv-erimus					
laudāv-eritis					
laudāv-erint					

Future perfect forms

- Future perfect active forms are based on the perfect stem + future of sum as an ending:
 - => *-ero, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erunt*
 - => *amau-, habu-, dix-, audiui-, cep-*
 - => *amauero, habuero, dixero, audiuiero, cepero* etc
- Alternative forms in 1st and 4th conjugation: dropping the perfect *-u-* => *amaro*
- Future perfect deponent and passive forms are construed by:



Practice

- nisi consulibus Romanos in periculo esse nuntiauerimus, coniuratores rem publicam occupabunt
- ubi coniuratores occisi erunt, Ciceroni poena eorum oneri erit.

Present subjunctive active

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3/4
1 st	amem	habeam	dicam	audiam	capiam
2 nd	ames	habeas	dicas	audias	capias
3 rd	amet	habeat	dicat	audiat	capiat
1 st	amemus	habeamus	dicamus	audiamus	capiamus
2 nd	ametis	habeatis	dicatis	audiatis	capiatis
3 rd	ament	habeant	dicant	audiant	capiant

- Thus, the key mark of the subjunctive present is the changed binding vowel between present stem and person ending
- This applies in passive and deponent as well
- Keep a close eye on 1st person singular of 3rd-4th conjugation: overlap with the future

Present subjunctive passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3/4
1 st	amer	habear	dicar	audiar	capiar
2 nd	ameris (re)	habearis (re)	dicaris (re)	audiaris (re)	capiaris (re)
3 rd	ametur	habeatur	dicatur	audiatur	capiatur
1 st	amemur	habeamur	dicamur	audiamur	capiamur
2 nd	amemini	habeamini	dicamini	audiamini	capiamini
3 rd	amentur	habeantur	dicantur	audiantur	capiantur

Deponent forms are formed in exactly the same way as the passive forms

Present subjunctive active of esse

	Present indicative active	Present subjunctive active
1 st	sum	sim
2 nd	es	sis
3 rd	est	sit
1 st	sumus	simus
2 nd	estis	sitis
3 rd	sunt	sint

Note the irregular forms of *possum*, *uolo*, *nolo* and *malo* as well: RL E&G p. 177 sets out the pattern

Imperfect subjunctive

- Mnemonic: Imperfect subjunctive forms look like present infinitive actives with a person ending tagged on
- As a memory-trick, this works in all voices – although of course person endings need to be varied according to voice
- NB: This is not how the forms were historically formed – the –r- that makes them seem infinitive-based to us was originally an s

Imperfect subjunctive in active & passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3/4
1 st	amarem	haberem	dicerem	audirem	caperem
2 nd	amares	haberes	diceres	audires	caperes
3 rd	amaret	haberet	diceret	audiret	caperet
1 st	amaremus	haberemus	diceremus	audiremus	caperemus
2 nd	amaretis	haberetis	diceretis	audiretis	caperetis
3 rd	amarent	haberent	dicerent	audirent	caperent
1 st	<i>amarer</i>	<i>haberer</i>	<i>dicerer</i>	<i>audirer</i>	<i>caperer</i>
2 nd	<i>amareris (re)</i>	<i>habereris (re)</i>	<i>dicereris (re)</i>	<i>audireris (re)</i>	<i>capereris(re)</i>
3 rd	<i>amaretur</i>	<i>haberetur</i>	<i>diceretur</i>	<i>audiretur</i>	<i>caperetur</i>
1 st	<i>amaremur</i>	<i>haberemur</i>	<i>diceremur</i>	<i>audiremur</i>	<i>caperemur</i>
2 nd	<i>amaremini</i>	<i>haberemini</i>	<i>diceremini</i>	<i>audiremini</i>	<i>caperemini</i>
3 rd	<i>amarentur</i>	<i>haberentur</i>	<i>dicerentur</i>	<i>audirentur</i>	<i>caperentur</i>

Terminology

- As we start working with dependent clauses with subjunctive, we will need to analyse the the tense of the independent clause far more than when working with the ACI
- Here, we use the terms 'primary' and 'historic (or 'secondary') sequence' to distinguish between different types of independent, governing clauses
- **Primary sequence**: independent clause in **present** or **future**
- **Historic sequence**: independent clause in **past tense** (imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, historic present)

ut/ne-clauses after verbs of command

- After a series of verbs expressing commands, Latin expects an *ut*-clause (if positive) or a *ne*-clause to detail the contents of the command
 - *militibus imperavit ut castra mouerent* 'He ordered the soldiers that they should move camp', alternatively: 'He ordered the soldiers to move camp'
- If the governing verb is in **historic sequence** (i.e. perfect or imperfect), then you need the imperfect subjunctive
- If the governing verb is present or future (= **primary sequence**), you need the present subjunctive:
 - *seruis impero, ut cenam coquant.* 'I order the slaves that they should cook a feast.', i.e. 'I order the slaves to cook a feast'

Picking the right construction

- A good dictionary will confirm to you how your verb should be construed
 - For some verbs, the meaning of the verb depends on the construction used after it
 - Cf. the list in *RL E&G* p. 203

Impersonal verbs + *ut*

- A few impersonal verbs are construed also with *ut*
 - Note that here the negation used is ‘non’
 - Again, a good dictionary will remind you of this and provide examples!
- *accidit* (it happens) *ut* (that) *non* (not)...
- *perficio* (I bring it about) *ut* (that) *non* (not)...

perficio and accidit + ut/ne

- Sequence of tense:
 - If the main verb (*accidit*) is present, the subjunctive in the *ut*-clause is present subjunctive: both go on at the same time
 - If the main verb is in historic sequence (imperfect or perfect), the subjunctive is either perfect or imperfect
- NB: Imperfect is generally a safe option – it is far more common. This means that you can hold on to the general rule:
 - Main clause = primary sequence => *ut* clause with present subjunctive
 - Main clause = historic sequence => *ut* clause with imperfect subjunctive

Exercise 1 p. 204

Verres Seruilio persuasit ut Lilybaeum adiret.

Seruilius, ut Lilybaeum peruenit, a lictoribus caesus est.

Verres lictoribus imperauerat ut uirum caederent.

Seruilius, ut ciuis Romanus, Verrem orat ne se caedat
neue necet.

Use of the subjunctive (cont.): *cum*

- Verres *cum* litteras *perlexisset*, sensit se stultum fuisse.
 - When Verres had read the letters [**and thought about them**], he realised that he had been stupid.
 - *cum* + pluperfect subjunctive translated as ‘when, while’: pluperfect subjunctive shows that the action of the dependent clause has been completed before the independent clause’s action
- Verres *cum* litteras *perlegeret*, iratus est.
 - When Verres was reading the letters, he grew angry [**and you could see the steam coming out of his ears even as he read**]
 - *cum* + imperfect subjunctive translated as ‘when, while’: imperfect subjunctive shows that the action of the dependent clause goes on at the same time as the independent clause’s action

cum ('when...') and subjunctive tense

- So for *cum* in the sense of 'when, while, as', both subjunctive imperfect and subjunctive pluperfect are possible
- The tense of the subjunctive determines the relationship between the verbs of the dependent and independent clauses
 - Imperfect subjunctive: **concurrent** actions
 - Pluperfect subjunctive: subjunctive **prior** action

Use of the subjunctive (cont.): *cum*

- For *cum* in its other meanings with subjunctive...
 - although (concessive)
 - since, because (causal)
- ...a combination with present subjunctive is also possible:
 - *Verres cum litteras legat, rationem patris non uidit.*
 - ‘Although Verres reads the letters, he does not see his father’s reasoning.’

Subjunctive in relative clauses

- Causal and concessive subjunctives occur (without *cum*) in relative clauses with causal and concessive meaning
- You should consider this as a translation option if you have made certain that there are no other reasons for a subjunctive
 - so make sure, for example, that you are not working with a relative clause within reported speech
- Causal subjunctive in relative clauses often stands supported by *quippe*

Consecutive relative clauses: subjunctive

- In addition, relative clauses with subjunctive may also be consecutive
- Consecutive relative clauses are less common than grammars imply: usually they open with the key phrases *est qui...* or *sunt qui...* [there is a man who [is such that] + subjunctive