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	1st Conjugation Perfect Active Subjunctive *I loved*	2nd Conjugation Perfect Active Subjunctive *I had*	3rd Conjugation Perfect Active Subjunctive *I said*	4th Conjugation Perfect Active Subjunctive *I heard*	3rd/4th Conjugation Perfect Active Subjunctive *I captured*
1st s (I)	ama**u**erim	hab**u**erim	di**x**erim	audi**u**erim	**cep**erim
2nd s (you)	ama**u**eris	hab**u**eris	di**x**eriS	audi**u**eris	**cep**eris
3rd s (he/she/it)	ama**u**erit	hab**u**erit	di**x**erit	audi**u**erit	**cep**erit
1st pl (we)	ama**u**erimus	hab**u**erimus	di**x**erimus	audi**u**erimus	**cep**erimus
2nd pl (you)	ama**u**eritis	hab**u**eritis	di**x**eritis	audi**u**eritis	**cep**eritis
3rd pl (they)	ama**u**erint	hab**u**erint	di**x**erint	audi**u**erint	**cep**erint

Perfect deponent subjunctive verbs (all conjugations)

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

Perfect passive subjunctive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1st Conjugation Perfect Passive Subjunctive *I was loved*	2nd Conjugation Perfect Passive Subjunctive *I was held*	3rd Conjugation Perfect Passive Subjunctive *I was said*	4th Conjugation Perfect Passive Subjunctive *I was heard*	3rd/4th Conjugation Perfect Passive Subjunctive *I was captured*
1st s (I)	amat**us** sim	habit**us** sim	dict**us** sim	audit**us** sim	capt**us** sim
2nd s (you)	amat**us** sis	habit**us** sis	dict**us** sis	audit**us** sis	capt**us** sis
3rd s (he/she/it)	amat**us** sit	habit**us** sit	dict**us** sit	audit**us** sit	capt**us** sit
1st pl (we)	amat**i** simus	habit**i** simus	dict**i** simus	audit**i** simus	capt**i** simus
2nd pl (you)	amat**i** sitis	habit**i** sitis	dict**i** sitis	audit**i** sitis	capt**i** sitis
3rd pl (they)	amat**i** sint	habit**i** sint	dict**i** sint	audit**i** sint	capt**i** sint

Learning and Practice

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:
  - jussive
  - potential

Learning and Practice

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
quid facis?	*rogabo quid faciat.*	*rogavi quid faceret*
What are you doing?	I shall ask what he is doing.	I asked what he was doing.
quid fecisti?	*rogabo quid fecerit.*	*rogavi quid fecisset.*
What did you do?	I shall ask what he did.	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)	*si hoc dixisses, erravisses.* 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)	*si hoc diceres, errares.* 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)	*si hoc dicas, erres.* 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 singular 2nd declension 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

	1st Conjugation *Loving*	2nd Conjugation *Having*	3rd Conjugation *Saying*	4th Conjugation *Hearing*	3rd/4th Conjugation *Capturing*
Nom	amare	habere	dicere	audire	capere
Acc (object)	amare	habere	dicere	audire	capere
Acc (after prep.)	ama**nd**um	habe**nd**um	dice**nd**um	audie**nd**um	capie**nd**um
Gen	ama**nd**i	habe**nd**i	dice**nd**i	audie**nd**i	capie**nd**i
Dat	ama**nd**o	habe**nd**o	dice**nd**o	audie**nd**o	capie**nd**o
Abl	ama**nd**o	habe**nd**o	dice**nd**o	audie**nd**o	capie**nd**o

Using the gerund

- Nominative (subject): *dulce est amare.*
- Accusative (object): *cupio succurere.*
- 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 eg. *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** ie. 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 *qui**c**quam*)
- *uterque* = ‘both’ or ‘each [of two]’
  - it declines like a 2-1-2 adjective with the exception of the gen/dat s (*utriusque/<u>utrique</u>*) **NB. error in book p262**

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

	4th decl neuter	
	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	cornu	cornu**a**
Vocative	cornu	cornu**a**
Accusative	cornu	cornu**a**
Genitive	corn**us**	corn**uum**
Dative	cornu	corn**ibus**
Ablative	cornu	corn**ibus**

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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 eg. 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.
- Deadline Sunday 14 April 2024

The Turnitin link will go live Monday 18 March and can be found in the Moodle section for 5f-5g. Feedback will be given in the seminar, 1115 on Tuesday 16 April.