Intensive Latin 2

Week 4: Reading Latin 4f & 4g

Aims

- Continue to learn the uses of the **subjunctive**
- Learn the form of the **present** and **imperfect subjunctive**
- Learn to recognize and translate the **indirect command**
- Consolidate uses of the **relative pronoun**
- Introduce the **future perfect indicative**
- Understand the sense of the **subjunctive** and how to translate it in **conditional clauses, relative clauses, *cum/quamuis* clauses, reported speech**
- Identify and understand **indirect statements without *esse***

The subjunctive (cont.)

- Last week we learned to form the **pluperfect subjunctive**: eg. *amauissem* (formed from perfect infinitive + present endings)
- We said that when translating the subjunctive, the context will dictate whether or not the form in English is different from the indicative.
- We saw *cum* [when/since] + subjunctive, where no subjunctive is needed in the English translation.
- This week we will see two further tenses of the subjunctive: **present** and **imperfect.**
- **Present:** distinctive -e- in the 1st conjugation, -a- in the rest
- **Imperfect:** formed from the present infinitive + present tense endings
- For now, just translate them as you would any 'normal' (ie. indicative) verb.

Present subjunctive active verbs (all conjugations): I love (etc) [in the subjunctive]

Person	1st Conjugation Present Subjunctive Active *I love*	2nd Conjugation Present Subjunctive Active *I have*	3rd Conjugation Present Subjunctive Active *I say*	4th Conjugation Present Subjunctive Active *I hear*	3rd/4th Conjugation Present Subjunctive Active *I capture*
1st s (I)	amem	habeam	dicam	audiam	capiam
2nd s (you)	ames	habeas	dicas	audias	capias
3rd s (he/she/it)	amet	habeat	dicat	audiat	capiat
1st pl (we)	amemus	habeamus	dicamus	audiamus	capiamus
2nd pl (you)	ametis	habeatis	dicatis	audiatis	capiatis
3rd pl (they)	ament	habeant	dicant	audiant	capiant

Present subjunctive deponent verbs (all conjugations): I threaten (etc) [in the subjunctive]

Person	1st Conjugation Present Subjunctive Deponent *I threaten*	2nd Conjugation Present Subjunctive Deponent *I promise*	3rd Conjugation Present Subjunctive Deponent *I speak*	4th Conjugation Present Subjunctive Deponent *I lie*	3rd/4th Conjugation Present Subjunctive Deponent *I advance*
1st s (I)	mine**r**	pollice**ar**	loqu**ar**	menti**ar**	progredi**ar**
2nd s (you)	mine**ris**	pollice**aris**	loqu**aris**	menti**aris**	progredi**aris**
3rd s (he/she/it)	mine**tur**	pollice**atur**	loqu**atur**	menti**atur**	progredi**atur**
1st pl (we)	mine**mur**	pollice**amur**	loqu**amur**	menti**amur**	progredi**amur**
2nd pl (you)	mine**mini**	pollice**amini**	loqu**amini**	menti**amini**	progredi**amini**
3rd pl (they)	mine**ntur**	pollice**antur**	loqu**antur**	menti**antur**	progredi**antur**

Present subjunctive passive verbs (all conjugations): I am loved (etc) [in the subjunctive]

Person	1st Conjugation Present Subjunctive Passive *I am loved*	2nd Conjugation Present Subjunctive Passive *I am held*	3rd Conjugation Present Subjunctive Passive *I am said*	4th Conjugation Present Subjunctive Passive *I am heard*	3rd/4th Conjugation Present Subjunctive Passive *I am captured*
1st s (I)	amer	habear	dicar	audiar	capiar
2nd s (you)	ameris	habearis	dicaris	audiaris	capiaris
3rd s (he/she/it)	ametur	habeatur	dicatur	audiatur	capiatur
1st pl (we)	amemur	habeamur	dicamur	audiamur	capiamur
2nd pl (you)	amemini	habeamini	dicamini	audiamini	capiamini
3rd pl (they)	amentur	habeantur	dicantur	audiantur	capiantur

Present subjunctive irregular verbs

Person	*sum* I am	*possum* I am able	*uolo* I want	*nolo* I don't want, refuse	*malo* I prefer
1st s (I)	sim	possim	uelim	nolim	malim
2nd s (you)	sis	possis	uelis	nolis	malis
3rd s (he/she/it)	sit	possit	uelit	nolit	malit
1st pl (we)	simus	possimus	uelimus	nolimus	malimus
2nd pl (you)	sitis	possitis	uelitis	nolitis	malitis
3rd pl (they)	sint	possint	uelint	nolint	malint

Imperfect subjunctive active verbs (all conjugations): I was loving (etc) [in the subjunctive]

Person	1st Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Active *I was loving*	2nd Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Active *I was having*	3rd Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Active *I was saying*	4th Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Active *I was hearing*	3rd/4th Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Active *I was capturing*
1st s (I)	amarem	haberem	dicerem	audirem	caperem
2nd s (you)	amares	haberes	diceres	audires	capere**s**
3rd s (he/she/it)	amaret	haberet	diceret	audiret	caperet
1st pl (we)	amaremus	haberemus	diceremus	audiremus	caperemus
2nd pl (you)	amaretis	haberetis	diceretis	audiretis	caperetis
3rd pl (they)	amarent	haberent	dicerent	audirent	caperent

Even irregulars follow this pattern eg. *essem, posses etc*

Imperfect subjunctive deponent verbs (all conjugations): I was threatening (etc) [in the subjunctive]

Person	1st Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Deponent *I threaten*	2nd Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Deponent *I promise*	3rd Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Deponent *I speak*	4th Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Deponent *I lie*	3rd/4th Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Deponent *I advance*
1st s (I)	minarer	pollicerer	loquerer	mentirer	progrederer
2nd s (you)	minareris	pollicereris	loquereris	mentireris	progredereris
3rd s (he/she/it)	minaretur	pollicereturur	loquereturur	mentiretur	progrederetur
1st pl (we)	minaremur	pollicereremur	loquereremur	mentiremur	progrederemur
2nd pl (you)	minaremini	pollicereremini	loquereremini	mentiremini	progrederemini
3rd pl (they)	minarentur	pollicerentur	loquerentur	mentirentur	progrederentur

Formed from an imagined present active infinitive

Imperfect subjunctive passive verbs (all conjugations): I was being loved (etc) [in the subjunctive]

Person	1st Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Passive *I was being loved*	2nd Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Passive *I was being held*	3rd Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Passive *I was being said*	4th Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Passive *I was being heard*	3rd/4th Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Passive *I was being captured*
1st s (I)	amarer	haberer	dicerer	audirer	caperem
2nd s (you)	amareris	habereris	dicereris	audireris	capere**s**
3rd s (he/she/it)	amaretur	haberetur	diceretur	audiretur	capere**t**
1st pl (we)	amaremur	haberemur	diceremur	audiremur	capere**mus**
2nd pl (you)	amaremini	haberemini	diceremini	audiremini	capere**tis**
3rd pl (they)	amarentur	haberentur	dicerentur	audirentur	caperent

Learning and Practice

LEARN TO FORM THE IMPERFECT AND PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVES

PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON P202

Uses of the Subjunctive ii

- Last week we learned *cum* [when/since] + subjunctive
- **Indirect Commands**
  - a direct command uses the imperative
  - an indirect command reports such a demand or request
- *Exceptions: the verbs *iubeo* (I order) and *ueto* (I forbid/order not to to) also report commands but they usually take a present infinitive, exactly as English does

Indirect Command

- formed from a verb of command + *ut/ne* + subjunctive
  - *ut* here means that/to
  - *ne* is its negative: that…not/not…to
- Verbs of command (not all of which are very commanding!)
  - hortor: I urge, encourage
  - oro: I beg
  - impero: I order, command (+dat)
  - persuadeo: I persuade (+dat)
  - peto: I seek, ask, beg
  - postulo: I demand
  - rogo: I ask
  - moneo: I advise, warn
  - obsecro: I beseech
  - precor: I pray

Indirect command: tense of subjunctive

- The tense of the subjunctive depends on the tense of the main verb ie. the verb of command
- This is a simplified version of what is called the **sequence of tenses**, about which we'll learn more later on in the course
- If the main verb is **primary** (present, future, perfect with 'have') then the subjunctive will be **present**
- If the main verb is **historic** (imperfect, perfect, pluperfect) then the subjunctive will be **imperfect**.

Examples of the Indirect Command

1. Caesar imperat militibus ut progrediantur.
2. eos hortatus sum ne hoc facerent.
3. mihi persuadebit ut secum profugiam.
4. Caesar imperat nobis ut sibi pareamus.
5. imperat ne quis exeat.

Notes:

- a reflexive pronoun in the indirect command refers back to the subject of the main verb
- Latin prefers to negativize the *ut* → *ne* rather than use a negative word in the indirect command clause. Eg. *that…no one* (Eng) → *that…not…anyone* (Lat)

ne…quis = that no one; *ne…umquam* = that never; *ne…ullus* = that not any, that no one; *ne…usquam* = that nowhere

Learning and Practice

FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THE COMMAND VERBS AND THE RULES OF TENSE IN INDIRECT COMMANDS

PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON P204

accidit and *perficio* + subjunctive

- accidit ut = it happens that + subjunctive
  - negative ‘ut…non’
- perficio ut = I bring about that + subjunctive
  - negative ‘ut…non’ / ‘ne’
- Primary tense + present subjunctive
- Historic tense + imperfect subjunctive

Learning and Practice

LEARN THE CONSTRUCTION OF *ACCIDIT* AND *PERFICIO* CLAUSES

PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON P205

More about the relative pronoun

- *cui* and *quibus* (datives): to whom, for whom
  - *nauis cui praeerat Phylarchus*
  - *uir cui Verres pocula abstulerat*
- *quo/qua* and *quibus* (ablatives): by/with/from/in/at/on whom
  - *incendium quo urbs incensa est*
  - *genus quo natus erat*
  - *celeritas qua nauem cepit*
  - *consilium quo usus sum*
- *quo* = to where; *qua* = where

Learning and Practice

CONSOLIDATE YOUR RELATIVE PRONOUNS LEARNING

PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON PP206-07

Future perfect indicative

- We have discussed before how Latin tends to be more literal about events in the future than English is.
- The **future perfect** is fairly rare in English, but can literally be translated as ‘I shall have –ed’.
- In the active, it is formed from adding *ero* to the perfect stem.
- In the deponent and passive, it is formed from the PAP/PPP + *ero.*
- ie. when there are two events happening in the future, one after the other, the first uses the **future perfect** and the second uses the **future.**
  - eg. ubi consules uocauero, sententiam dicam.
  - nisi puniti erunt, rei publicae nocebo.

Future perfect indicative active verbs (all conjugations): I shall have loved

Person	1st Conjugation Future perfect indicative active *I shall have loved*	2nd Conjugation Future perfect indicative active *I shall have had*	3rd Conjugation Future perfect indicative active *I shall have said*	4th Conjugation Future perfect indicative active *I shall have heard*	3rd/4th Conjugation Future perfect indicative active *I shall have captured*
1st s (I)	amauero	habuero	dixero	audiuero	cepero
2nd s (you)	amaueris	habueris	dixeris	audiueris	ceperis
3rd s (he/she/it)	amauerit	habuerit	dixerit	audiuerit	ceperit
1st pl (we)	amauerimus	habuerimus	dixerimus	audiuerimus	ceperimus
2nd pl (you)	amaueritis	habueritis	dixeritis	audiueritis	ceperitis
3rd pl (they)	amauerint	habuerint	dixerint	audiuerint	ceperint

Future perfect indicative deponent verbs (all conjugations): I shall have threatened

Person	1st Conjugation Future perfect indicative deponent *I shall have threatened*	2nd Conjugation Future perfect indicative deponent *I shall have promised*	3rd Conjugation Future perfect indicative deponent *I shall have spoken*	4th Conjugation Future perfect indicative deponent *I shall have lied*	3rd/4th Conjugation Future perfect indicative deponent *I shall have advanced*
1st s (I)	minatus **ero**	pollicitus **ero**	locutus **ero**	mentitus **ero**	progressus **ero**
2nd s (you)	minatus **eris**	pollicitus **eris**	locutus **eris**	mentitus **eris**	progressus **eris**
3rd s (he/she/it)	minatus **erit**	pollicitus **erit**	locutus **erit**	mentitus **erit**	progressus **erit**
1st pl (we)	minati **erimus**	polliciti **erimus**	locuti **erimus**	mentiti **erimus**	progressi **erimus**
2nd pl (you)	minati **eritis**	polliciti **eritis**	locuti **eritis**	mentiti **eritis**	progressi **eritis**
3rd pl (they)	minati **erunt**	polliciti **erunt**	locuti **erunt**	mentiti **erunt**	progressi **erunt**

Future perfect indicative passive verbs (all conjugations): I shall have been loved

Person	1st Conjugation Future perfect indicative passive *I shall have been loved*	2nd Conjugation Future perfect indicative passive *I shall have been held*	3rd Conjugation Future perfect indicative passive *I shall have been said*	4th Conjugation Future perfect indicative passive *I shall have been heard*	3rd/4th Conjugation Future perfect indicative passive *I shall have been captured*
1st s (I)	amatus **ero**	habitus **ero**	dictus **ero**	auditus **ero**	captus **ero**
2nd s (you)	amatus **eris**	habitus **eris**	dictus **eris**	auditus **eris**	captus **eris**
3rd s (he/she/it)	amatus **erit**	habitus **erit**	dictus **erit**	auditus **erit**	captus **erit**
1st pl (we)	amati **erimus**	habiti **erimus**	dicti **erimus**	auditi **erimus**	capti **erimus**
2nd pl (you)	amati **eritis**	habiti **eritis**	dicti **eritis**	auditi **eritis**	capti **eritis**
3rd pl (they)	amati **erunt**	habiti **erunt**	dicti **erunt**	auditi **erunt**	capti **erunt**

Learning and Practice

LEARN TO FORM AND TRANSLATE
THE FUTURE PERFECT

PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON PP210-211

Uses of the subjunctive iii

- So far, we haven’t had to think too much about what the subjunctive mood really does to a verb.
- In *cum* clauses and indirect commands, it is vital to recognize the subjunctive and identify the construction in which it’s being used, but the translation of the verb isn’t subjunctive in English.
- However, there are some uses of the subjunctive in Latin that reflect the sense of ‘would’ or ‘could’ in English, implying something that is not merely a factual action but rather a potential or hypothetical one.
- Among these is the **conditional.**

Conditionals with the subjunctive

- We have seen how conditionals (‘if’ clauses) can be formed using indicative verbs. These are known as ‘real’, ‘uknown’ or ‘open’ conditions. They make no comment on whether or not the actions actually happen, but simple work like the equation:
  - ‘if *x* then *y*’ → if you go to Rome, you will see the Colosseum
  - [no comment is being made here on the likelihood of you going to Rome or not, but if you do, you will see it]
- However, when conditional clauses deal with something that did not happen or isn’t likely to happen, Latin uses the subjunctive. These are known as ‘unreal’ or ‘closed/remote’ or ‘contrary to fact’ conditions.
  - ‘if *x* were the case, *y* would be the case’ ie. x is not the case
  - ‘if I were rich, I would buy a zebra’ (but I am not rich, so I won’t)
  - ‘if I had been rich, I would have bought a zebra’ (but I wasn’t, so I didn’t)
- Notice that these translate in English using would, could, should.

Tenses of the subjunctive in the conditional

- The ‘if’ clause is known as the **protasis**. The other half of the sentence is the **apodosis**. Usually, both take the subjunctive.

	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, errauisses.* 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.

Examples of unreal conditions

1. si pater adesset, quid diceret?
2. si Verri ignoscatis, nemo uobis ignoscat.
3. si fugiant, sequamur.
4. si mentireris, te caederem.

Learning and Practice

READ PP211-12 AND LEARN
THE RULES OF CONDITIONALS

PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON P213

Uses of the subjunctive iv

- qui + subjunctive (**subjunctive in relative clauses**)
- **Generic**: refers to a type of person or thing, especially following *est qui / sunt qui*
  - *sunt qui sciant*
  - *ea non est quae hoc faciat*
- **Causal:** gives the reason why something is happening, often with *quippe* (in as much as)
  - *sanus tu non es qui me furem uoces.*
  - *solis candor inlustrior est quam ullius ignis, quippe qui immense mundo tam longe lateque conluceat.*
- **Concessive:** the relative clause means 'although', often with *tamen* (however)
  - *Verres, qui uisus multis diebus non esset, tamen se in conspectum dedit.*

Uses of the subjunctive v

- as well as *cum* + pluperfect subjunctive, *cum* can be followed by the imperfect subjunctive to mean **when, since, although,** or by the present subjunctive to mean **since, although**
- *quamuis* + subjunctive means **although**
  - *quamuis fortis esset ab hostibus fugit.*

Uses of the subjunctive vi

- all subordinate clauses in indirect statement (reported speech) have their verb in the subjunctive, but there is no change in how you should translate them
  - *dixit omnis se, quod pulcher esset, amare.*
- if a subordinate clause in indirect statement uses the indicative, it indicates that it is the author's view, not the speaker's:
  - *dico seruum qui stultus est mox fugiturum esse.*
- Because these subordinate clauses take a subjunctive by default, you will have to pay extra attention, as it can be harder to spot a construction that takes the subjunctive, such as a conditional.

Subjunctives in indirect statement: tenses

	Subjunctive used in indirect statement	
	Primary sequence	**Historic sequence**
If the verb was present in original direct speech	present	imperfect
If the verb was future in original direct speech	future participle + *sim* / present	future participle + *essem* / imperfect
If the verb was past in original direct speech	perfect	pluperfect

Indirect statements omitting *esse*

- It is verb common for indirect statements whose infinitive would normally contain *esse* to omit this, and leave only the participle-half of the infinitive.
  - *dixit se moriturum.*
  - *dixerunt urbem captam.*
  - *negat se secuturam.*

Learning and Practice

READ OVER PP214-16

PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON PP216-18

Homework

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

- *RL* Latin-English Reading exercise, pp216-217
- Deadline Sunday 2 March 2025.

The Turnitin link will go live Monday 24 March and can be found in the Moodle section for 4f-g. Feedback will be given in the seminar, 1230 on Monday 3 March.