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New material in RL 5D & 5E

Intensive Latin 2

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 + *ut/ne*

- When what one fears needs to be expressed by a whole sentence, then these verbs are followed by *ut* (that) or *ne* (that/lest) + subjunctive
- 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

Verba timendi: conclusions

- The ut/ne clause corresponds to the English 'that-clause':
 - I fear that the Germani will capture our camp.
 - timeo ut Germani castra nostra capeant.
- ...but we also say '*I fear to go out of the camp*' using an infinitive construction: Latin does too:
 - *timeo e castris egredi*
- Also remember that verbs of fearing sometimes simply takes an accusative object:
 - *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes* (Verg. Aen. 2.49)
- When translating, it is useful to check the dictionary entry for full details:
 - <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0059%3Aentry%3Dtimeo>

Gerundives: review

- Key: Gerundives are passive in meaning
- Key: forms in RL 151
- Previously, e.g.: *dux hostis interficiendos suscepit* 'The general took the enemies to be killed'
- Previously, 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

- 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'

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')