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Latin 3

3.2.3

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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‘si ad finis orbis terrarum adierimus, ciuitas Romana nos proteget.’ si tollas hanc spem, si tollas hoc praesidium ciuibus Romanis, si constituas nihil esse opis in hac uoce ‘cuius Romanus sum’, iam omnis prouincias, iam omnia regna, iam omnis liberas ciuitates, iam omnem orbem terrarum ciuibus Romanis praecludas.’

4F: *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
 - BUT: iubeo + ACI
 - *militibus imperavit ut castra mouerent* 'He ordered the soldiers that they should move camp' => '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, you need the present subjunctive:
 - *seruis impero, ut cenam coquant.* 'I order the slaves that they should cook a feast.' => 'I order the slaves to cook a feast'
- **These rules of sequence of tense in *ut/-ne*-clauses will apply to result and purpose clauses later on as well**

Result clauses with *ut* & subjunctive

- Result clauses open with words like *tam, ita, tot, tantus* and it is the effects of those that the result clause explores:
 - *He was so tall, [so] that he could reach the top shelf*
- Latin needs subjunctive in the 'so that' clause: it is introduced by *ut*
 - *ita Verres Diodoro minatus est, ut Romam fugeret.*
- The negative in the *ut* clause is *non*
 - *tantus erat timor Diodori, ut non Sicilia manere auderet.*
- The same rules for tense applies as in *ut/ne* clauses after commands
 - Main clause – present => *ut* clause present subjunctive
 - Main clause – historic => *ut* clause imperfect subjunctive
- *Note the alternative term consecutive clauses here!*

Purpose clauses with *ut* & subjunctive

- Purpose clauses (finalis) in English open phrases like 'in order that, so that' and indicate the purpose of the statement in the independent, governing clause:
 - He practiced and practiced, so that (standing on tippy-toes) he could reach the top shelf.
- In Latin, purpose clauses are introduced by *ut* and have subjunctive present or imperfect
- The tense of the subjunctive follows the same rules as for result clauses: what we need to look at is the tense of the governing verb

So tense is easy...

- ...but there are a few other things to keep an eye on:
- If you need 'so that not' or 'lest' the Latin conjunction used is not ut but ne
 - cf. *ut/ne* clauses after commands
- ...and if you need 'in order that no-one' the Latin is 'ne quis...'
- Reflexive pronouns needed: if you refer back to the subject in the *ut*-clause, you need to use forms of *se* / *suus*
 - *Cicero haec dixit ut Catilina se timeret.*
- The use of an *ut* clause can be replaced by a relative clause expressing purpose: all other rules apply in the same way
 - *Caesar cohortes reliquit, quae praesidio nauibus essent.* 'Caesar left troops behind, who were to act as a guard for the ships.'

n t ti

Case use: ablative of respect

- This is, along with the instrumentalis, one of the most common functions of the ablative
- A clean ablative is used to expand on a statement:
lingua latina docti sunt
- It can be translated as ‘with regard to, in respect of, in point of’
- In Greek, it corresponds to the accusative of respect
 - Sometimes Latin authors wanting to give a Greek flavour to their text will use the accusative also: this is particularly common in poetry

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'

Reading: 4H (T&V)

denique ad Verrem redeo et ad scelera, quae
deos commisit. nam sanctissimum et
pulcherrimum simulacrum tuum, Iuppiter
Optime Maxime, iste Syracusis sustulit, ut
domi suae teneret, omni religione reiecta.

Reading: 4H (T&V)

duo fana tua, Iuno Regina, iste omnibus donis nudavit, ut se ditaret, domum suam ornaret. [...] uos quoque, Latona et Apollo et Diana, sic iste spreuit, ut Deli fanum nocturno latrocinio compilaret, nemine obstante.

Reading: 4H (T&V)

etiam te, Diana, spoliauit, cuius simulacrum
sanctissimum Segestae tollendum et
asportandum curauit.

Historic infinitives

- As we have seen previously, Latin sometimes deliberately ‘breaks the rules’:
 - Historic present: used to make a narrative of past events more vivid
- This week, we add another: historic infinitive:
 - Also usually in vivid narrative of past events
 - The infinitive is thrown in unconjugated, replacing an indicative
 - The subject remains in the nominative (just as if we had a finite verb form)

Further purpose clauses

- *Fuluia omnia narravit, ut consul magnum periculum effugeret.*
 - Historic sequence, purpose clause with *ut*: imperfect subjunctive
- *Fuluia omnia narravit, ne consul occideretur.*
 - Historic sequence, purpose clause with *ne* [negative]: imperfect subjunctive
- “When a purpose clause contains a comparative, it is introduced by ‘*quo*’
- This ‘*quo*’ literally means ‘whereby’ but is best translated in the same way as ‘*ut*’: ‘in order to’
 - *hoc fecit quo celerius perueniret*: he did this [in order] to arrive more quickly

Future infinitive and *ut*: *fore ut*...

- *Dixit se a Germanis captum iri* 'He said that he would be caught by the Germani'
- *Dixit Phaedra se a Megadoro domum ductum iri* 'Phaedra said that she would be brought home as wife by Megadorus'
- Now we have access to an additional way of putting this – it gets us out of constructing passive future infinitives
- *Dixit fore ut a Germanis caperetur*
- *Dixit Phaedra fore ut a Megadoro domum duceretur*
- You might also see the forms '*futurum esse, ut*'

Practice

- *Catilina sociis suis nuntiauit fore ut incendium et caedes in urbe fierent.*
 - Verb of speech => ACI using *fore*, followed by the actual “content verb” in the *ut*-clause. Imperfect subjunctive as *nuntiauit* is historic sequence.
- *igitur Allobrogum legati Ciceroni omnia narrauerunt, quo maius auxilium ciuitati suae ferrent.* *ma i o r e m*
 - Verb of speech with *omnia* as direct object. Relative purpose clause opening with *quo* and containing a comparative => translate as ‘so that’ + adjective. Imperfect subjunctive as *narrauerunt* is historic sequence.
- *do, ut des.*
 - Purpose clause introduced by *ut*. Present subjunctive as *do* is primary sequence. *a l l s s*

- Allobroges, quippe qui praemia belli magna fore arbitrarentur, rem diu considerabant.

Reading: 4H (T&V)

teque, Ceres et Libera, iste unus sic polluit et uiolauit, ut simulacrum Cereris unum, quod a uiro aspici non **fas est**, sacrario Catinae conuellendum auferendumque curaret, alterum autem, quod **tale erat** ut non humana manu factum uideretur, Henna ex sua sede ac domo tolleret.