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Intensive Latin 2

Week 8
5F + 5G

*Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives*



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New material covered

- These two chapters complete our survey of Latin grammar and syntax
 - Most importantly, we add:
 - perfect subjunctive: forms & usage
 - gerunds
- We continue with:
- conditionals: contrary to fact conditions (*irrealis*)

Perfect subjunctives

For full tables, see RL pp.249-250

amāverim = perfect subjunctive **active**

stem of the perfect (3rd principal part) and adding *erim*, *erīs*, *erit*, *erīmus*, *erītis*, *erint* (almost identical to the future perfect, with the difference in the 1st p. sing., *ero*, and short *i* in the 2nd p. sing., 1st p. pl. and 2nd p. pl.)

look out for shortened forms (*amarim* and *audierim* for *audiverim*).

amatus, *amata*, *amatum sim* = perfect subjunctive **passive**

Independent usage:

Jussive subjunctives & perfect tense

- Independent subj. can act as a (slightly nicer) imperative and express an order or command
 - The negation is *ne*: *ne abeamus* – *let's not go (please...!)*
- This use of the subjunctive needs the present tense and occurs primarily in the 1st person plural (hortative) and in the 3rd person singular and plural (jussive)
- *For negative orders to the 2nd person singular, Latin also uses ne + perfect subjunctive: cf. RL 5F 171 p.251*
 - The perfect tense holds no temporal meaning

Independent usage: Potential subjunctives

Likelihood	Time of applicability	Subjunctive
Statement is possible, but just assumption	Present	Present (or perfect) subjunctive
	Past	Imperfect subjunctive

Examples: *credas* – you would think / you might think; *dixerit aliquis* – someone may say; *uelim* – I would like;

fortasse errāuerim = I may have been wrong

Subj. mood represents the action as merely *conceived* or *possible* (imagined scenarios).

For imagined scenarios with applicability in the present, the tense is EITHER present OR perfect – with no difference in meaning!

Reported speech (*oratio obliqua*)

Direct speech tense used	Primary sequence	Secondary sequence
Direct speech: present indicative	present subjunctive	imperfect subjunctive
Direct speech: future indicative	-urus sim etc (periphrastic)	-urus essem (periphrastic)
Direct speech: past tense indicative	perfect subjunctive	pluperfect subjunctive

Dependent clauses within reported speech have subjunctive regardless of the mood in the original direct speech. We have previously seen indirect speech with present and imperfect subjunctives:

- **Direct speech:** *“omnes me amant, quod pulcher sum.”*
- Indirect speech, **primary sequence:** *Dicit omnes se amare, quod pulcher sit.*
- Indirect speech, **secondary sequence:** *Dixit omnes se amare, quod pulcher esset.*

Perfect subjunctive in reported speech

Usage of perfect subjunctive to represent any original past tense indicatives within dependent clauses embedded in indirect speech:

- Direct speech: “omnes me timent, quod regem occidi”
- Indirect speech: Dicit omnes se timere, quod regem **occiderit**.
- Indirect speech: Dixit omnes se timere, quod regem occidisset.

....but remember that reported speech occurs much more frequently in secondary sequence!

Indirect (reported) questions

- Indirect questions also take subjunctive for the embedded question clause:

Direct quid sentio?

*Indirect quid ipse **sentiam** exponam* = I will explain what I think

- The tense of the subjunctive is chosen according to normal rules for tense in subordinate clauses.
- Subjunctive to be translated as the identical tense of the indicative

The biggest problem with the indirect question is to recognize them after verbs that are not verbs of questioning. For instance, "I will explain what I think" contains an indirect question "what do I think" just as clearly as the analogous sentence, "I ask myself what do I think."

- Main verb in primary sequence:
 - Present subjunctive implies concurrence
 - Perfect subjunctive implies priority
 - (future participle + *sim*) implies that the subclause will happen later
- Main verb in secondary sequence:
 - Imperfect subjunctive implies concurrence
 - Pluperfect subjunctive implies priority
 - (future participle + *essem*) implies that the subclause will happen later than the main clause

Translate the future participles + *sim/essem* with a simple future:

scire velim utrum Catilina an consul victurus sit

I would like to find out whether Catiline or the consul will win.

- ***Dīcō quid faciam.***
I tell you what I am doing.
- ***Dīcō quid factūrus sim.***
I tell you what I will (shall) do.
- ***Dīcō quid fēcērim.***
I tell you what I did.
(have done, was doing)
- ***Dīxī quid facerem.***
I told you what I was doing.
- ***Dīxī quid fēcisse***
I told you what I had done.
(had been doing)
- ***Dīxī quid factūrus essem.***
I told you what I would (should) do.
(was going to do)
- ***Dīxī quid factūrus fuisset.***
I told you what I would (should) have done.

Conditionals: beyond the basics

We have covered present tense constructions used to express as yet **unfulfilled conditionals**. Rules are meant to be broken” (cit. some Latin grammarian, probably).

Unfulfilled conditionals to refer to future time: this can also be done using **perfect subjunctive** (RL 5F)

Si hoc dicas (dixeris), mentiaris (mentitus sis)

- *Potentialis*: ‘If you were to say this, you would be lying’
- *Potentialis*: Subjunctive present or perfect

Sī adfuerit, bene sit.

If he should be (should **have been**) here, it would [then] be well.

Irrealis: contrary-to-fact conditionals

Si hoc diceres (dixisses), mentireris (mentitus esses)

- A. *Irrealis* applicable to present time: If you said this (and I know you won't), you would be lying.
- B. *Irrealis* applicable to the past: If you had said this (and you didn't), you would have been lying.

- => Tense for *irrealis* in Latin:

- A. Present/current: imperfect subjunctive in both clauses
- B. Past: pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses

tenses can be mixed:

si hoc dixisses, laeta sim (if you had said this, I would now be happy)

Unreal comparisons

Subjunctive in unreal comparisons (quasi, velut and tamquam = as if, as though)

ita se gerit quasi Romanus sit (but in fact, he is from, say, Gaul)

The gerund

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We have already seen that gerundives are passive verbal adjectives which denote the necessity of an action.

The gerunds are **active** in meaning; they are verbal nouns. Only exist in the sing.

modus operandi = a way of working

As they come from verbs, they take the form of the *infinitive* in the nominative, and in all other cases the *gerund* has exactly the same forms as the **neuters of the gerundive**.

The gerund is used substantively (as noun) in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative.

The gerund expresses an action of the verb in the form of a verbal noun. As a *noun* the gerund is itself governed by other words; as a verb it may take a.

perfect

dulce est amare = it is sweet to love (noun-subject)

velim succurrere = I would like to help (noun object)

	1 st (loving)	2 nd	3 rd	3/4	4 th
Nominative	amare	habere	dicere	capere	audire
Accusative	amare amandum	habere habendum	dicere dicendum	capere capiendum	audire audiendum
Genitive	amandi	habendi	dicendi	capiendi	audiendi
Dative	amando	habendo	dicendo	capiendo	audiendo
Ablative	amando	habendo	dicendo	capiendo	audiendo

Usage of the gerund

1. With *ad* + accusative to denote purpose

- *uenit ad dicendum* (he comes for the purpose of speaking)
- Gerund can take an object: *uenit ad nauem capiendum*, but Latin does not like this construction, and prefers to turn that gerund into a gerundive, which will then agree with the noun: *ad nauem capiendam* (he comes for the ship-to-be-captured = to capture the ship). **GERUNDIVAL ATTRACTION.**

2. With *causa/gratia* + genitive, expressing purpose: *simulandi gratia* (in order to deceive); *vitandae suspicionis causa* (in order to avoid suspicion)

In the ablative 'by x-ing (*pollicendo persuadet* = he persuades by promising)

- *The Latin gerund corresponds to the Greek infinitive used with article, e.g. τὸ λύειν*

quominus and *quin* + subjunctive

quominus = good way to put into Latin expressions of hindering, preventing, restraining or obstructive. Best translated as 'from -ing'. usually employed after negations (*vix, aegre*)

Naves vento tenebantur quominus in portum redirent

The ships were being prevented by the wind from returning into harbour.

quin is **only** found after negatives, but it works the same as *quominus*:

nemo est quin intellegat = there is no one who does not understand it = everybody understands it.

New pronouns

- *quisque* – each and every, everyone, [whoever who]
- *quisquam* – anyone, any: mainly used in negative clauses:
 - *nihil umquam cuiquam debuit*: He never owed anyone anything.
 - *aut nemo aut si quisquam Cato sapiens fuit*: Either no-one was wise, or, if anyone, Cato.
- *uterque* – both, each [of two]
- Declension follows pronominal patters: keep an eye on the genitive and datives!

Atque & ac

- We have frequently seen *atque* as a synonym for *et* but it can also be used as a contrastive conjunction where a comparison is indicated through adjectives, pronouns and adverbs like:
- *aequus, par, dispar, similis, dissimilis, idem, alius, aeque, aliter, contra, perinde, proinde, secus, non secus*
- Often, a working translation can be 'than' but...
- The translation needs to be modified to take into account the trigger words:
 - *iusserunt simulacrum Iouis, contra atque antea fuerat, ad orientem conuertere*