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Latin 3

3.1.3

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Gaius hic, quem dico, Consanus, cum in illo numero ciuium Romanorum ab isto in uincla coniectus esset et nescio qua ratione clam e latumiis profugisset Messanamque uenisset, qui tam prope iam Italiam et moenia Reginorum, ciuium Romanorum, uideret, et ex illo metu mortis ac tenebris quasi luce libertatis et odore aliquo legum recreatus reuixisset, loqui Messanae et queri coepit se ciuem Romanum in uincla coniectum, sibi recta iter esse Romam, Verri se praesto aduenienti futurum.

cum ('when...') and subjunctive tense

- So for *cum* in the sense of 'when, while, as', both subjunctive imperfect and subjunctive pluperfect are possible
- The tense of the subjunctive determines the relationship between the verbs of the dependent and independent clauses. In historic sequence we get:
 - Imperfect subjunctive: **concurrent** actions
 - Pluperfect subjunctive: subjunctive **prior** action

Subjunctive in reported speech

- *Verres dixit se litteras, quas misisset pater, perlegisse.*
- *V: “litteras perlegi, quas pater miserat.”*
- In reported speech (e.g. within an ACI) all dependent clauses stand in the subjunctive.
 - This signals that they are part of what is being said by someone other than the speaker/author.
 - Cf. Engl. The baker insisted that she try the new cake.
 - Cf. Germ. Er sagte, er habe nie so was komisches gehört.
- Basic rules for the sequence of tense applies:

Reported speech, subjunctive & tense

Tense of governing verb in the independent clause	Tense of the subjunctive in dependent clause	Relation of time
present	present subjunctive	concurrent
	perfect subjunctive	subjunctive happened first
	<i>future participle + form of sim</i>	<i>governing verb happens first</i>
past	imperfect subjunctive	concurrent
	pluperfect subjunctive	subjunctive happened first
	<i>future participle + form of essem</i>	<i>governing verb happens first</i>

NB: The use of the so-called *coniugatio periphrastica* (which makes up for the fact that we don't have a future subjunctive!) mainly occurs in indirect questions and in clauses following on *dubito quin*. More frequently, a present subjunctive (primary sequence) or an imperfect subjunctive (historic sequence) is used, often supported by adverbs making the time relation clear (*mox* 'soon', e.g.)

A word of warning

- The RL example *Gaium dicis clamitasse se ciuem Romanum esse quod moram morti quaereret* seems to break these rules – we have imperfect subjunctive (*quaereret*) although the governing verb is primary sequence (*dicis*)
- This is because dependent clauses ‘triggered’ by perfect infinitives can actually ‘break’ this rule: if so, subjunctives dependent on perf infs relate in time to the perfect infinitive, rather than the main governing verb.
- In the RL example, we therefore have the actions of *clamo* and *quaero* depicted as concurrent. The next slide sets out the different ways (both following the standard rule and following the perfect infinitive).

Tense in subjunctive clauses dependent on a perfect infinitive

Main verb **Hauptverb**

Dependent clause **abhängiger (unechter) Gliedsatz**

Independent phrasing **unabhängige Formulierung**

Dico

*me erravisse, qui
putaverim.*

Erravi, qui putavi (putaverim).

Dico

*me erravisse, qui
putarem.*

Erravi, qui putabam (putarem).

Dico

*me mentitum esse, cum
hoc dixerim.*

Mentitus sum, cum hoc dixi.

Dico

*me mentitum esse, cum
poenam timerem.*

*Mentitus sum, cum poenam
timerem.*

Dico

*Brutum fūgisse, cum
Caesarem interfecisset.*

*Brutus fūgit, cum Caesarem
interfecisset.*

Conditional constructions

- Latin distinguishes between three types of conditional constructions: in this chapter we work primarily with “if x were..., y would...” sentences
- Here, we will go a bit beyond the basics outlined in RL 4G and put together things we already know (e.g. from RL 2A) with the new material from this chapter (4G) as well as take a sneak-peak at constructions we will meet fully in RL 5F

The conditinal constructions in RL 4G

- Latin uses subjunctive mood for conditional sentences where the conditions stated are
 - Contrary-to-fact, unreal (*irrealis*)
 - Unfulfilled, but essentially possible (*potentialis*)
- This means we touch on two out of three of the ways of dealing with conditional constructions here

New conditionals

Reading Latin gives the following examples:

- *Si dives essem, non laborarem*
- If I were rich, I would not work => contrary-to-fact: the speaker is not very rich and does work
- *Si dives fiam, omnem pecuniam pauperibus dem*
- If I were to become rich, I would give all my money to the poor => unfulfilled, but essentially possible: the speaker does after all buy lotto tickets every week

Tenses: present subjunctive

- Present subjunctive is used in both clauses when the sentence is about what might happen in the future
- *Si dives fiam, tibi pecuniam dem*
- 'If I were to become rich, I would give you money.'

Tenses: imperfect subjunctive

- Imperfect subjunctive is used in both clauses when the sentence is about the present time but contrary-to-fact:
- *Si dives essem, non laborarem*
- 'If I were rich, I would not be working'

Examples

- *Si pater adesset, quid diceret?*
- *Si fugiant, sequamur.*
- *Si Verri ignoscamus, stulti simus.*
- *If my father were here, what would he say?*
- *If they were to flee, we would follow.*
- *If we forgive Verres, we would be stupid.*

Conditionals: beyond the basics

- *This will be fully explored in 5F*
- We have covered present tense constructions used to express unfulfilled conditionals
- 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

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

But...

- Remember this sentence?
- “*Chrysalus malus est. [...] si turrim delebit tuam et propugnacula tua, per portam in oppidum te statim inuadet.*”
- Here, Latin uses indicative in both clauses: this signals that the speaker does not offer any opinion as to whether this is likely or unlikely (*indefinitus*).