

Intensive Latin 2

Week 6: Reading Latin
5b & 5c

Aims

- Continue to learn the uses of the **subjunctive**:
 - **purpose clauses with *quo* + comparative**
 - ***fore ut* + subjunctive**
 - **jussive subjunctive**
 - **wishes and possibility**
- Learn to translate **impersonal verbs**
- Introduce further **cardinal** and **ordinal** numbers

The subjunctive (cont.): purpose clauses with *quo*

- Last week we learned purpose clauses with *ut/ne* + subjunctive, and *qui* + subjunctive.
- We also mentioned that purpose clauses with comparative adjectives or adverbs take *quo* instead of *ut*.
 - *hoc fecit quo celerius perueniret.*
 - *hoc fecit quo facilius aditus ad consulem fieret.*

The subjunctive (cont.): *fore ut* + subjunctive

- We have previously noted that periphrastic future passive infinitive for the purpose of indirect statement.

- *dixit se captum iri.*

- Another way to do this in Latin, however, is to use the expression *fore ut* (that it will/would come about that...)

- *dixit fore ut caperetur.*

- The negative in this context is *ut...non*.

Learning and Practice



ADD THESE NEW USES TO YOUR
SUBJUNCTIVE USES IN
SUBORDINATE CLAUSES



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP230-31

The subjunctive (cont.): jussive

- So far we've been focussing on subjunctives in subordinate clauses.
- Today we are introducing a use of the present subjunctive as the main verb, known as an **independent use**.
- The **jussive subjunctive** functions like an imperative, but can be used in all persons.
- In English, we only have a second person subjunctive, so for the first and third person we use phrases like 'let me', 'let us', etc.
 - *audiamus! interficiamus!*
 - *accipias!*
 - *fiat lux!*
- The negative for jussives is *ne*.

The jussive subjunctive (cont.): deliberative questions

In questions, this use of the subjunctive creates a **deliberative question**.

- *quid scribam?*
- *quid ego faciam?*
- *maneam aut abeam?*
- The negative here is 'non'.
- In a deliberative question, the imperfect subjunctive is used to indicate potential past time:
 - *non ego illi argentum redderem?*

Learning and Practice



LEARN TO RECOGNIZE AND TRANSLATE
THE JUSSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON P233

The subjunctive (cont.): wishes

- Another **independent use** of the subjunctive is to express **wishes**.
- You can often spot this usage through the presence of the word '*utinam*'(/'*utinamne*'), translated as eg. 'would that...'
- The tenses for wishes are as for conditionals:

Tense of subjunctive	Sense of wish	Example
present	Wish for the future	<i>ualeant ciues mei!</i>
imperfect	wish for the present	<i>illud utinamne uere scriberem.</i>
pluperfect	wish for the past	<i>Utinam susceptus non essem.</i>

The subjunctive (cont.): potential

- Another **independent use** of the subjunctive is to express **possibility**.
- These correspond to what English conveys with 'may', 'might', 'can/could', 'should', 'would'.
- 1st person e.g. *uelim, nolim, malim*. These are commonly followed by another subjunctive, e.g. *uelim adsis*
 - Note also the 1st person expressions: *ausim; possim; uellem*.
- 2nd person singular is used for generalizing statements, e.g. *haud inuenias; crederes*.
- 3rd person expressions include e.g. *dicat aliquis; quis arbitraretur...?*

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FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THE USE OF
SUBJUNCTIVES FOR WISHES AND POSSIBILITY



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISE ON
P235

Impersonal verbs: active

- we have already encountered some impersonal verbs
 - *licet, licere, licuit* (it is permitted for X [dat.] to Y [inf.])
 - *placet, placere, placuit* (it is pleasing for X [dat.] to Y [inf.])
 - *oportet, oportere, oportuit* (it is right/proper for X [acc.] to Y [inf.])
- they exist in the 3rd person singular (all tenses, indicative/subjunctive) and the infinitive
- you may also encounter:
 - *decet, decere, decuit* (it is fitting for X [acc.] to Y [inf.])
 - *dedecet, dedecere, dedecuit* (it is unseemly for X [acc.] to Y [inf.])
 - *paenitet, paenitere, paenituit* (it repents X [acc.] of Y [gen.]; it repents X [acc.] to Y [inf.])
 - *miseret, miserere, miseruit* (it moves X [acc.] to pity Y [gen.])
 - *pudet, pudere, puduit* (it moves X [acc.] to shame for Y [gen.])
 - *libet, libere, libuit* (it is agreeable for X [dat.] to Y [inf.])

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EXAMINE THE EXAMPLES OF
IMPERSONAL VERBS ON P235



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON
P236

Impersonal verbs: passive

- normally verbs that take a dative or ablative instead of an accusative object cannot be passive; the exception to this is the **3rd person singular impersonal passive**

- *mihi parcebatur*
- *eis nocetur*
- *ei non credetur*

- the best way to translate these is by making the dative → nominative in your English version

Impersonal verbs: passive (cont.)

- note the common impersonal passive idiom with verbs of coming and going:

- *itur*
- *itum est*
- *uentum est*

- there is a passive impersonal infinitive for use in indirect statement (acc+ inf)

- *dixit militibus imperari*
- *nescit feminae ignotum esse*

- the agent is expressed by *a/ab* + ablative

- *a militibus mihi creditum est*

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EXAMINE THE EXAMPLES OF IMPERSONAL
VERBS ON PP236-37



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON P237-38

Numbers

- we learned the **cardinal numbers** 1-10 earlier in the course
- you'll now also encounter numbers 11-90 (p238)
- as well as cardinal numbers, you need to learn the **ordinal numbers** on p239
- these are adjectival (first, second, third etc.) and decline like 2-1-2 adjectives

Learning and Practice



MAKE A NOTE OF THE CARDINAL
AND ORDINAL NUMBERS



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON P239



Homework

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

- *RL Text and Vocabulary*: translation from the Latin 5Cii (p190)
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