

Intensive Latin 2

Week 7: Reading Latin 5d & 5e

Aims

- Recap and expand understanding of the **gerundive**
- Add **fear clauses** to our uses of the subjunctive
- Revise form and use of all **participles**
- Introduce clauses with ***dum*** and ***antequam/priusquam***

Gerundives (cont.)

- in week 5 we learned that a **gerundive** is a **passive verbal adjective**
- this means that it is formed from a verb but functions like an adjective
- it is formed from the present verb stem + nd + 2-1-2 endings
- it translated as 'to be -ed'

Gerundives (cont.)

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	3/4 conjugation
Active	am ^a ndus a um	hab ^e ndus a um	dic ^e ndus a um	audi ⁱ endus a um	capi ⁱ endus a um
	to be loved	to be had	to be said	to be heard	to be captured
Deponent	hort ^a ndus a um	pollic ^e ndus a um	loqu ^e ndus a um	ordi ⁱ endus a um	aggredi ⁱ endus a um
	to be encouraged	to be promised	to be spoken	to be started	to be attacked

Uses of the gerundive i (recap)

- as an **adjective meaning ‘to be –ed’**, especially after *do, peto, curo*
- with nouns, especially *ad* + acc to denote **purpose**
- with the **postpositions *causa* and *gratia*** (‘for the sake of’)

Uses of the gerundive ii

- when accompanied by the verb 'to be' (*sum, esse, fui*) in any tense, the gerundive has a meaning of **obligation, duty, or necessity**, and can be translated with words such as 'must', 'have to', 'need to':
 - *milites erant reuocandi*
- the neuter singular of the gerundive can be used impersonally:
 - *providendum est*
 - *eundum est*
- this impersonal use is common with intransitive verbs:
 - *parcendum est feminae** (**parco* takes the dative)
 - *utendum est sapientia*** (***utor* takes the ablative)

Uses of the gerundive ii (cont.)

- usually, the person doing the action ('by x') is put in the dative with a gerundive of obligation
 - *omnia sunt paranda Caesari.*
- however, if the verb in the gerundive takes the dative, *a/ab* + ablative is used instead
 - *parcendum est feminae a me.*

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RECAP USES OF THE
GERUNDIVE



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP240-41

The subjunctive (cont.): fear clauses

- we must now add **fear clauses** to our uses of the subjunctive in subordinate clauses
- these are introduced by *timeo*, *metuo*, *vereor*
- on the one hand, these verbs can take an infinitive, in the same way as they can in English ('I am afraid to do x'):
 - *timeo ire*
 - *ueriti sunt dicere*
- however, just as in English, they can be used to express a fear that something may happen, and in this case they require the subjunctive

Fear clauses (cont.)

- when expressing a fear that something may happen, we have three things to look out for:
 - verb of fearing + *ne* + subjunctive
- in this context, *ne* is the equivalent of the old-fashioned ‘lest’
 - I am afraid lest the ceiling fall down. = I am afraid that the ceiling may fall down.
- it is important to note that only in a fear clause should you translate *ne* as ‘that’; its negative (‘that...not’) is *ut* or *ne non*.
- the verb in the subjunctive follows the sequence of tenses

Fear clauses (cont.)

- *uereor ne Caesar mox redeat.*
- *metuimus ne Cicero satis praesidi non habeat.*
- *timent ut ad patriam ueniant.*
- *prouidendum est ne populo Romano desis.*

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ADD FEAR CLAUSES TO YOUR
LIST OF SUBJUNCTIVE USES



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP242-44

Participles (recap)

- in 5e, we revise participles, which are verbal adjectives in the present, future, and perfect tenses
 - Present participles (--ing): distinctive -ns /-nt- + 3rd declension endings
 - Future participles (about to --): perfect participle [4th principal part] + distinctive -ur- + 2-1-2 endings
 - Perfect participles:
 - Perfect active participles [from deponent verbs only] (having –ed): 3rd principal part [- sum] + 2-1-2 endings
 - Perfect passive participles (having been –ed): 4th principal part + 2-1-2 endings
 - Only transitive active verbs can form a PPP, except for when used in the impersonal perfect passive.

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MAKE SURE YOU HAVE UNDERSTOOD
HOW TO RECOGNIZE AND
TRANSLATE ALL PARTICIPLES



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON
PP 245-46

Clauses with *dum*

1. *dum* + [usually present] indicative = 'while'
 - *dum Cicero haec loquitur, Catilina abiit.*
- Note that it can use an imperfect when referring to a whole period of time:
 - *dum Cicero sequebatur, Catilina fugiebat.*

Clauses with *dum* (cont.)

2. *dum* + subjunctive = until (with a sense of purpose)

- *mane dum redeam.*
- *manebat dum Catilina castra moueret.*

- Note that *dum* can mean until when followed by an indicative, but this will only refer to time, not purpose.

- *mane dum rediero.*
- *mansit dum Catilina castra mouit.*

Clauses with *dum* (cont.)

3. *dum* + subjunctive = 'provided that', 'on the condition that'
 - *omnia faciam dum amicus fias.*

Clauses with *antequam/priusquam* ('before')

- rather like *dum*, *antequam* and *priusquam* can be used with the indicative to convey purely time, or with the subjunctive to show intention:
 - *antequam abiit, epistolam scripsit.*
 - *Catilina abiit antequam legiones Romanae peruenirent.*
- note that the *ante-* and *prius-* may be split from the *quam* in a sentence:
 - *ante ueni quam uir.*

utpote qui/quae/quod + subjunctive

- rather like *quippe qui*, *utpote qui* can be used to reinforce the causal sense of *qui* + subjunctive, translated as 'as is natural for one who'.
 - *miser sum, utpote quem Cynthia amet.*

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LEARN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
DUM/ANTEQUAM/PRIUSQUAM
WITH SUBJUNCTIVE AND INDICATIVE



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON
PP247-48



Homework

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

- *RL Grammar and Exercises*: Reading Exercise, bottom of p247/top of p248
- Deadline Sunday 17 March 2024.

The Turnitin link will go live Monday 11 March and can be found in the Moodle section for 5d-e. Feedback will be given in the seminar, 1115 on Tuesday 19 March.
