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Intensive Latin 2

Week 4
4F + 4G

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



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New material in 4F and 4G

- Forms: further subjunctive forms
 - Present subjunctive active, passive, and deponent
 - Imperfect subjunctive active, passive, and deponent
 - subjunctive in dependent clauses with *ut/ne* in combination with reported commands
 - subjunctive in dependent clauses with *ut* after impersonal verbs
 - subjunctive in relative clauses
 - subjunctive in reported speech
 - subjunctive with *cum* and *quamuis*
 - conditionals with subjunctive verbs

Subjunctive

As a general note, the Subjunctive can be used independently (on its own) to express the following: an exhortation or a command, a concession, a wish, a question of doubt, a possibility or contingency.

The Subjunctive can also be used in dependent clauses to express condition, purpose, characteristic, result, time, or even an indirect question. We will see some of these uses as the course progresses, but it is important for now to learn the endings, and to be able to recognise them.

Present subjunctive active

The endings are summarised as follows:

E / EA / A /IA /IA

Mnemonic device:

We eat a giant.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3/4
1 st	amem	habeam	dicam	audiam	capiam
2 nd	ames	habeas	dicas	audias	capias
3 rd	amet	habeat	dicat	audiat	capiat
1 st	amemus	habeamus	dicamus	audiamus	capiamus
2 nd	ametis	habeatis	dicatis	audiatis	capiatis
3 rd	ament	habeant	dicant	audiant	capiant

- Thus, the key mark of the subjunctive present is the changed binding vowel between present stem and person ending
- This applies in passive and deponent as well
- Keep a close eye on 1st person singular of 3rd-4th conjugation: overlap with the future - context and clause requirements will tell you whether you're dealing with a subjunctive or a future.

Present subjunctive passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3/4
1 st	amer	habear	dicar	audiar	capiar
2 nd	ameris (re)	habearis (re)	dicaris (re)	audiaris (re)	capiaris (re)
3 rd	ametur	habeatur	dicatur	audiatur	capiatur
1 st	amemur	habeamur	dicamur	audiamur	capiamur
2 nd	amemini	habeamini	dicamini	audiamini	capiamini
3 rd	amentur	habeantur	dicantur	audiantur	capiantur

Deponent forms are formed in exactly the same way as
the passive forms

Present subjunctive active of *esse*

	Present indicative active	Present subjunctive active
1 st	sum	sim
2 nd	es	sis
3 rd	est	sit
1 st	sumus	simus
2 nd	estis	sitis
3 rd	sunt	sint

Note the irregular forms of *possum*, *uolo*, *nolo* and *malo* as well: RL E&G p. 177 sets out the pattern

Irregular subjunctives

possum = *possim*...

uolo = *uelim*...

nolo = *nolim*...

malo = *malim*...

eo is regular (*eam*, *eas*, *eat*...).

Imperfect subjunctive

- Imperfect subjunctive forms look like present infinitive **active** with a person ending tagged on:

amarem

- As a memory-trick, this works in all voices – although of course person endings need to be varied
 - deponent: hypothetical *hortare* = *hortarem*
- NB: This is not how the forms were historically formed – the –r- that makes them seem infinitive-based to us was originally an s

Imperfect subjunctive in active & passive

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3/4
1 st	amarem	haberem	dicerem	audirem	caperem
2 nd	amares	haberes	diceres	audires	caperes
3 rd	amaret	haberet	diceret	audiret	caperet
1 st	amaremus	haberemus	diceremus	audiremus	caperemus
2 nd	amaretis	haberetis	diceretis	audiretis	caperetis
3 rd	amarent	haberent	dicerent	audirent	caperent
1 st	<i>amarer</i>	<i>haberer</i>	<i>dicerer</i>	<i>audirer</i>	<i>caperer</i>
2 nd	<i>amareris (re)</i>	<i>habereris (re)</i>	<i>dicereris (re)</i>	<i>audireris (re)</i>	<i>capereris(re)</i>
3 rd	<i>amaretur</i>	<i>haberetur</i>	<i>diceretur</i>	<i>audiretur</i>	<i>caperetur</i>
1 st	<i>amaremur</i>	<i>haberemur</i>	<i>diceremur</i>	<i>audiremur</i>	<i>caperemur</i>
2 nd	<i>amaremini</i>	<i>haberemini</i>	<i>diceremini</i>	<i>audiremini</i>	<i>caperemini</i>
3 rd	<i>amarentur</i>	<i>haberentur</i>	<i>dicerentur</i>	<i>audirentur</i>	<i>caperentur</i>

ALL FORMS AND TABLES ARE LAID OUT ON PP. 198-201

Uses of the subjunctive indirect commands

We have seen indirect/reported **speech**

Now we are seeing how to express reported **commands** in Latin ('Do not do this!' → 'she said not to do this'). In Latin, this is expressed by:

ut + subjunctive= that X should

ne + subjunctive= that-not X should

Verbs that take *ut/ne* (please notice the cases)

- *hortor* + *ut/ne* 'I urge X (**acc.**) that she should/should not'
- *oro* + *ut/ne* 'I beg X (**acc.**) that she should/should not'
- *impero* + *ut/ne* 'I give orders to X (**dat.**) that she should/should not'
- *persuadeo* + *ut/ne* 'I persuade X (**dat.**) that he should/should not'
- *peto* + *ut/ne* 'I beg + *a/ab* X (**abl.**) that he should/should not'
- *postulo* + *ut/ne* 'I demand + *a/ab* X (**abl.**) that he should/should not'
- *rogo* + *ut/ne* 'I ask X (**acc.**) that she should/should not'
- *moneo* + *ut/ne* 'I advise X (**acc.**) that she should/should not'
- *obsecro* + *ut/ne* 'I beseech X (**acc.**) that she should/should not'
- *precor* + *ut/ne* 'I pray X (**acc.**) that she should/should not'

There are two verbs that take a *plain* present infinitive rather than a subjunctive (*iubeo* and *ueto*):

iubeo te abire = I order you to go

impero tibi ut abeas = I order you to go (lit. I order that you should go).

Sequence of tenses (important)

How do you know what subjunctive to use in the *ut/ne* clause?

The tense of the subjunctive depends on the tense of the main verb of the main clause.

The *Sequence of Tenses* gives you a set of rules to follow about what tense to use for a subordinate clause, based on what tense is in the main clause. Remember that subordinate clauses add stuff to the main clause (another event which has happened before it, an explanation, a surprising thing which should make our main clause less likely, etc.) this is why the tense of the main clause matters.

Sequence of tenses

The subjunctive will be *present* when the main verb is 'primary'.

- Primary verbs (primary sequence) include all forms that express *present* or *future* time (so *present*, *future*, *perfect* (when it means 'I have -ed'*)]and the *future perfect* (which you have not met yet).

rogo te ut nos moneas = I ask you to warn us.

The subjunctive will be *imperfect* when the main verb is 'secondary/historic'.

- Secondary verbs (historic sequence) included all forms that express *past* time (so *imperfect*, *perfect* (I -ed), *pluperfect*).

rogabam te ut nos monēres = I asked/I was asking you to warn us.

* Because it still counts as a present tense ('I have loved', meaning that 'I continue to do so now'). See the rules on page 288 of the Grammar book for these 'resultative' perfects, which refer to a state in the present which is the result of an event in the past.

- If the subject gives an order which relates to him / herself use *se* – the reflexive pronoun. (e.g. *Caesar imperat nobis ut sibi pāreāmus* = Caesar gives orders to us to obey him (him = Caesar, the subject)).
- Note that *quis/quid* can be used with *ne* for ‘not anyone’ (meaning ‘no one’) ‘not anything’ – e.g. *imperat nē quis exeat* – ‘he orders that no one should go out’. Similarly, *ne umquam* (‘that never’), *ne ūllus* (‘that no one’, ‘not any’), *ne usquam*, (‘that nowhere’).

Uses of the subjunctive: *accidit* / *perficio ut* + subjunctive

- *accidit* (it happens) *ut* (that) *non* (not)...
- *perficio* (I bring it about) *ut* (that) *non* (not)...

Sequence of Tenses for *accidit/perficiō* + *ut*:

if the main verb is in primary sequence use a present subjunctive

if the main verb is in secondary/historic sequence use an imperfect subjunctive.

accidit ut perfugeret = it happened that she escaped.

perficiam ut effugiat = I shall bring it about that she will escape.

the 1st is a result clause, the 2nd a purpose clause but don't worry as we will learn these.

perficio and accidit + ut/ne

- *accidit* is awkward in that the present and the perfect look the same, but the tense of the subjunctive will tell you which is the right one. So: *accidit ut perfugeret* = it happened that she escaped, but *accidit ut perfugiat* = it happens that she escapes.
- Sequence of tense:
 - If the main verb (*accidit*) is present, the subjunctive in the *ut*-clause is present subjunctive: both go on at the same time
 - If the main verb is in historic sequence (imperfect or perfect), the subjunctive is either perfect or imperfect
 - NB: Imperfect is by far the more common option!

Subjunctive in Relative Clauses

So far we have done relative clauses with indicative verbs – which tell us in a fairly basic way something about someone or something discussed in the sentence.

When the subjunctive shows up in a relative clause, other factors are at play.

Subjunctives in relative clauses can do slightly less definite things...

“Generic” (indefinite) relatives

This tells you that the relative clause refers to the kind of person who would do something. This is not the actual person, and thus goes with our more indefinite uses of subjunctives:

ea non est quae hoc faciat – She is not the kind of person who does this/would do this.

An indicative here *ea non est quae hoc facit* would tell us “She is not the one who is doing this” - it refers precisely to a particular/definite person.

Causal relative clause

The relative clause tells you *why* something happens, e.g. *sanus tu non es qui me furem uoces*. - You are not sane who call me a thief i.e. You are not sane because you call me a thief.

quippe often appears in these types of clauses to show what's happening

– e.g. *sōlis candor inlustrior est quam ūllius ignis, quippe quī immensō mundō tam longē lātēque cōnlūceat*. The brightness of the sun is more brilliant than that of any fire, inasmuch as it shines so far and wide in an immeasurable universe. (Cicero)

Concessive

The relative clause tells you although – and may be combined with *tamen*.

E.g. *Verrēs, quī uīsus multīs diēbus non esset, tamen sē in cōspectum dedit.*

‘Verres, who/(although he) had not been seen for many days, nevertheless presented himself to view.’

cum/quamuis + subjunctive

cum + pluperfect subjunctive, as we know, means 'when'/'since'/'although' X had y-ed

cum + **imperfect** subjunctive similarly means 'when'/'since'/'although' X was y-ing

cum + present subjunctive means 'since'/'although' X is y-ing – NB NOT WHEN

quamuis + subjunctive means 'although' X had done/was doing/is doing.

E.g. *quamuis fortis esset ab hostibus fugit* – although he was courageous, he fled from the enemy.

Note – *quamquam* which we have met already, takes indicative in the same type of construction.

Use of the subjunctive (cont.): *cum*

- Verres cum litteras perlexisset, sensit se stultum fuisse.
 - When Verres had read the letters [**and thought about them**], he realised that he had been stupid.
 - *cum* + pluperfect subjunctive translated as ‘when, while’: pluperfect subjunctive shows that the action of the dependent clause has been completed before the independent clause’s action
- Verres cum litteras perlegeret, iratus est.
 - When Verres was reading the letters, he grew angry [**and you could see the steam coming out of his ears even as he read**]
 - *cum* + imperfect subjunctive translated as ‘when, while’: imperfect subjunctive shows that the action of the dependent clause goes on at the same time as the independent clause’s action

Subjunctive in reported speech

In reported speech, subordinate clauses have their verb in the subjunctive. This does not change the way you translate it, with an indicative, it is simply a way of showing that the clause belongs in the indirect quotation.

Think of the following sentences

Direct speech: 'Because I am kind, everyone loves me' – *quod bona sum, omnes me amant.*

Indirect speech in the present: 'she says that, because (as she said) she is kind, everyone loves her' – *dicit omnis se, quod bona **sit**, amare.*

Indirect speech in the past: 'she said that, because (as she said) she was kind, everyone loved her' – *dixit omnis se, quod bona **esset**, amare.*

Subordinate clauses in indirect speech almost always take the subjunctive.

***IF* a subordinate clause in reported speech holds on to an indicative verb, this suggests that it is the author's view of the matter (it adds a layer of emphasis).**

Tense of the *reported* subjunctive

This relies on a) the sequence of tenses, and b) the tense of the original statement (as was the case with your reported main verb, when deciding which tense of infinitive to use):

	<i>Subjunctive used in 'reported' speech for:</i>	
Verb (before it became reported) was:	<i>Primary Sequence</i>	<i>Secondary Sequence</i>
<i>originally present indicative</i>	Present subjunctive	Imperfect subjunctive
<i>originally future indicative</i>	- <u>ūrus</u> + <i>sim</i> (sometimes present subj.)	- <u>ūrus</u> + <u><i>essem</i></u> (sometimes imperfect subj.)
<i>originally past indicative</i>	Perfect subjunctive	Pluperfect subjunctive

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.
- Basic rules for the sequence of tense applies

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Indirect speech in the present: 'she says that, because (as she said) she is kind, everyone loves her' – *dicit omnis se, quod bona sit, amare.*

Indirect speech in the past: 'she said that, because (as she said) she was kind, everyone loved her' – *dixit omnis se, quod bona esset, amare.*

Conditionals with subjunctive verbs:

If X were... Y would...

This indefinite sense of the subjunctive comes into play when we consider conditionals which are **hypothetical** or **unreal** – i.e. they don't tell you something that did happen, but something that would happen/would have happened (often if conditions were or become different).

“If I were rich, I would not (now) be working” (refers to the **present** – does not describe what is actually happening)

“If I were to become rich, I would give all my money to the poor” (refers to the future – something which we might like to happen, but not something that definitely will happen)

Notice that these are not saying: If I become [actually future perfect] rich, I will give all my money to the poor – this example is not hypothetical, i.e. not subjunctive!

Those examples in Latin

Those examples in Latin:

sī dīues essem, non labōrārem.

sī dīues fīam, omnem pecūniam pauperibus dem.

(sī diues facta erō, omnem pecūniam pauperibus dabō.)

Tenses in these conditionals:

Use the **imperfect subjunctive** to refer to the **present** (if I were now rich, I would now...)

Use the **present subjunctive** to refer to the **future** (if I were to become (in the future) rich, I would (in the future) do x)

Remember there is no future subjunctive in Latin.

Basic rules for conditionals so far

$s\bar{i}$ + subjunctive = hypothetical/unreal conditional

$s\bar{i}$ + imperfect subjunctives = If X were (now) the case, Y would (now) be the case.

$s\bar{i}$ + present subjunctives = If X were to be (in the future) the case, Y would be (in the future) the case

NB – Latin can sometimes mix some of these with indicatives.

Bonus notes for hypothetical conditionals

- *sī quis* = if anyone (an indefinite subject)
- *nisi* = if not/unless follows these rules for a hypothetical negative e.g.- “If you were not (now) beautiful, I would not (now) love you: *nisi pulcher essēs, tē non amārem*. (Note that this negates the *if* clause, not the second 'would' clause).
- Sometimes imperfect subjunctives in these conditionals refer to the past – more commonly, use the pluperfect subjunctive for this type of past conditional (to be met properly in a few chapters, so don't use pluperfects now). Just watch out for where an imperfect conditional in the past might make more sense.
- The main clause of a conditional (without the 'si' clause) can also appear by itself – e.g. *uidērēs* = you would have seen, *uelim* = I would like (refers to the use of the subjunctive as a standalone verb at times)

other elements covered in 4F + 4G

Future perfect indicative active (I shall have loved)

Relative pronoun (dative and ablative)

infinitives without *esse* in reported speech

... there is quite a lot this week, so make sure to take time to process everything new and drop me an email/ask on forum if needed!

Homework: homework: Reading exercise G&E pp.216-217; deadline **27/02**. It's a good idea to skim through the 4G sections in the *Text and Vocabulary* first and *then* do the passage.