



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Latin 3

New material in 5F

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



www.uwtsd.ac.uk

New material in 5F

- There are three major issues in 5F
 - Perfect subjunctive and its uses (especially in indirect speech)
 - Contrary-to-fact conditional clauses in the past (“If I had been born in Cicero’s day, I would have spoken Latin”)
 - Clauses following on verbs meaning “hinder”, “prevent” (with *quominus*) and “hesitate”, “doubt” (with *quin*)
- The two final ones are most important to recognise

Iussive subjunctives & perfect tense

- The 'clean' subjunctive 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 (iussive)
- *For negative orders to the 2nd person singular, Latin also uses ne + perfect subjunctive: cf. RL 5F 171.*
- *The perfect tense holds no temporal meaning*

TWEAK 2 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 might say; *uelim* – I would like;

- ‘Clean’ subjunctives are used for statements that are deemed loosely possible (imagined scenarios)
- *For imagined scenarios with applicability in the present, the tense is EITHER present OR perfect – with no difference in meaning!*

Perfect subjunctive: dependent use

- Dependent clauses in indirect speech
- In *ne* or *ut*-clauses after verbs of fearing if the dependent clause refers to potential past events
- **TO NOTE FOR REFERENCE:** Other dependent clauses taking subjunctive if the governing clause is primary sequence:
 - Consecutive relative clauses in primary sequence referring to past
 - *sunt, qui urbem reliquerint.* 'there are those, who [are such that they] have left the city.'
 - Result clauses (*tam, e.g.*) governed by primary sequence to indicate that the *ut*-clause has priority
 - *potest fieri ut iratus dixerit* 'it may be that he **spoke** having been enraged'
 - In concessive *cum*-clauses governed by primary sequence to indicate that the *cum*-clause happened first
 - *in Galliam Catilina it, copiae cum eum reliquerint.*

Reported speech (oratio obliqua)

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

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

- Now, we will also see usage of perfect subjunctive to represent any original past tense indicatives within dependent clauses embedded in indirect speech, where the dependency is on a clause in primary sequence:
 - 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 questions

- Indirect questions also take subjunctive for the embedded question clause:
 - Direct: *Quid fecisti?* 'What did you do?'
 - Indirect: *rogo, quid feceris* 'I ask what you did.'
- The tense of the subjunctive is chosen according to normal rules for tense in subjunctive subclauses
- 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

Conditionals: beyond the basics

- 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

quin and *quominus*

- *quin* is a conjunction used after verbs expressing hesitation
 - e.g. *non dubito quin* ‘I don’t doubt that...’
- *quominus* is a conjunction used after verbs of hindering
 - e.g. *me impedit quominus* ‘he hinders me so that...’

Tense in quin/quominus clauses I

- Main verb in primary sequence (e.g. non dubito...):
- Tense of the subjunctive clause according to rules of sequence of tense, based on how they relate to the governing verb:
 - Present subjunctive: concurrent or in the future: “non dubito quin Catilina coniurator sit.” *is a conspirator*
 - Perfect subjunctive: in the past: “non dubito quin Catilina coniurator fuerit” *was a conspirator*

Tense in quin/quominus clauses II

- Main verb in secondary sequence (e.g. *non dubitum fuit*)
- Tense of the subjunctive clause according to rules of sequence of tense, based on how they relate to the governing verb:
 - Imperfect subjunctive: concurrent or pointing to the future: *non dubitum fuit, quin testes uerum dicerent* “**that the witnesses would speak/were speaking the truth**”
 - Pluperfect subjunctive: past: *non dubitum fuit, quin testes uerum dixissent* “**that the witnesses had spoken the truth**”

New material in 5F

- There are three major issues in 5F
 - Perfect subjunctive and its uses (especially in indirect speech)
 - Contrary-to-fact conditional clauses in the past (“If I had been born in Cicero’s day, I would have spoken Latin”)
 - Clauses following on verbs meaning “hinder”, “prevent” (with *quominus*) and “hesitate”, “doubt” (with *quin*)
- The two final ones are most important to recognise