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New material in RL 5B & 5C

Intensive Latin 2

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Further purpose clauses

- *Fuluia omnia narravit, ut consul magnum periculum effugeret.*
 - Historic sequence, purpose clause with *ut*: imperfect subjunctive
- *Fuluia omnia narravit, ne consul occideretur.*
 - Historic sequence, purpose clause with *ne* [negative]: imperfect subjunctive
- “When a purpose clause contains a comparative, it is introduced by ‘*quo*’
- This ‘*quo*’ literally means ‘whereby’ but is best translated in the same way as ‘*ut*’: ‘in order to’
 - *hoc fecit quo celerius perueniret*: he did this [in order] to arrive more quickly

Future infinitive and *ut*: *fore ut*...

- *Dixit se a Germanis captum iri* 'He said that he would be caught by the Germani'
- *Dixit Phaedra se a Megadoro domum ductum iri* 'Phaedra said that she would be brought home as wife by Megadorus'
- Now we have access to an additional way of putting this – it gets us out of constructing passive future infinitives
- *Dixit fore ut a Germanis caperetur*
- *Dixit Phaedra fore ut a Megadoro domum duceretur*
- You might also see the forms '*futurum esse, ut*'

Practice

- *Catilina sociis suis nuntiauit fore ut incendium et caedes in urbe fierent.*
 - Verb of speech => ACI using *fore*, followed by the actual “content verb” in the *ut*-clause. Imperfect subjunctive as *nuntiauit* is historic sequence.
- *igitur Allobrogum legati Ciceroni omnia narrauerunt, quo maius auxilium ciuitati suae ferrent.*
 - Verb of speech with *omnia* as direct object. Relative purpose clause opening with *quo* and containing a comparative => translate as ‘so that’ + adjective. Imperfect subjunctive as *narrauerunt* is historic sequence.
- *do, ut des.*
 - Purpose clause introduced by *ut*. Present subjunctive as *do* is primary sequence.

Clean subjunctives

- In the past weeks, we have covered a range of subjunctive clauses introduced by specific conjugations (*ut, ne, ut non, si...*) and subjunctive relative clauses
- Subjunctive mood is also used independently:
 - iussive & hortative
 - deliberative
 - potential
 - optative (wishing)

Iussive and hortative subjunctive

- The subjunctive can act as a (slightly nicer) imperative and express an order or command
 - *gaudeamus igitur, iuvenes dum sumus. post iucundam iuventutem, post molestam senectutem, nos habebit humus.*
 - *gaudeo* 2 rejoice
- 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 here holds no temporal meaning*

Deliberative subjunctive

- An essentially iussive subjunctive that occurs within a question:
 - *quid faciam?* what should I do?
 - *quid nunc? rogem te, ut uenias?* What now? Should I ask you to come?
 - *quid facerem?* What should I have done?
 - *an ego non uenirem?* Or should I not have come?
- **Time applicable, present: subjunctive present**
- **Time applicable, past: subjunctive imperfect**
- The negation is *non*

Optative subjunctive (wishes)

- Mainly signposted by *ut* (short for *utinam* – not to be confused with *ut* = that) or *utinam*, or *uelim/malim/nolim*
- This subjunctive is used to express wishes
 - It corresponds to the Greek use of the optative with *eithe* or *eithe gar*
- Tense generally depends on
 - whether the wish is presented as possible to fulfill or not
 - whether the wish is for the future, present or past (i.e. retrospective)

Likelihood: Possible to fulfill or not	Time of applicability	Tense for the subjunctive
Possible	in the present for the future	present subjunctive
	in the past for the future	perfect subjunctive
Impossible (contrary to fact)	in the present for the future	imperfect subjunctive
	in the past for the future	pluperfect subjunctive

Optative subjunctive examples

- **present subjunctive: wish for the future possible to fulfill** => *ut gaudeamus – may we rejoice!*
- **imperfect subjunctive: wish for the present contrary to fact** => *utinam sole niteret campus – oh, [how I wish] that the campus / the field was shining with sun*
- **pluperfect subjunctive: retrospective wish contrary to fact (i.e. for the past)** => *utinam numquam Troiam uidissem – oh that I had never seen the city of Troy*

Potential subjunctives

- ‘Clean’ subjunctives are also used for statements that are deemed loosely possible
- The negation is *non*
- Examples:
 - *credas* – you would think / you might think
 - *uelim* – I would like
 - *ausim* – I would dare
 - *dicat aliquis* – someone could / may say...
 - *crederes* – you would have believed
 - *uideres* – you (one) would have seen

Likelihood	Time of applicability	Subjunctive
Statement is possible but just assumption	Present	Present (or perfect) subjunctive
	Past	Imperfect subjunctive

Impersonal verbs

- These chapters also bring to the fore a series of impersonal verbs – used in 3rd person singular only
 - ...and combined with different construction to show to whom they might particularly apply
 - Here, we also note three impersonal verbs used in the passive:
 - *parcitur, nocetur, creditur*: all of which take the dative
 - You have already worked with several of these verbs (right)
- *licet* + dative + inf
 - *placet* + dative + inf
 - *libet* + dative + inf
 - *oportet* + acc + inf
 - *decet* + acc + inf
 - *dedecet* + acc + inf
 - *paenitet* + acc + genitive/+ inf
 - *miseret* + acc + genitive
 - *pudet* + acc + genitive

Examples and new issues

- What is new in this list is the option of a construction with genitive expressing the ‘object’ of the impersonal verb
- It expresses not who experiences it but over what they do so:
 - *paenitet Verrem mortis (cuius)*
 - = *paenitet* + acc + gen
 - Verres regrets the death (of the citizen)
 - *paenitet Verrem abire*
 - = *paenitet* + acc + inf
 - Verres regrets leaving

Next steps

- Never leave a subjunctive without consideration: always ask yourself why it is used
- Always look for a conjunction (*ut, ne, cum,* etc) to explain it in the first instance
- Consideration of different options will help you integrate the various uses of the subjunctive