

Intensive Latin 2

Week 8: Reading Latin 5f & 5g

Aims

- Learn to form the **perfect subjunctive** and when it is used
- Add **indirect questions** to our uses of the subjunctive
- Introduce clauses with ***quin*** and ***quominus*** + **subjunctive**
- Learn to form and use the **gerund**
- Introduce further **pronouns** and **4th declension nouns**
- Explore further **comparative clauses**

Perfect Subjunctive

- the subjunctive exists in four tenses:
 - present
 - imperfect
 - perfect
 - pluperfect
- the **perfect subjunctive** is formed:
perfect stem + erim/eris/erit/erimus/eritis/erint
- it looks identical to the **future perfect** in every person except for 1st s

Perfect active subjunctive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Perfect Active Subjunctive <i>I loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Perfect Active Subjunctive <i>I had</i>	3 rd Conjugation Perfect Active Subjunctive <i>I said</i>	4 th Conjugation Perfect Active Subjunctive <i>I heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Perfect Active Subjunctive <i>I captured</i>
1 st s (I)	amauerim	habuerim	dixerim	audiuerim	ceperim
2 nd s (you)	amaueris	habueris	dixeris	audiueris	ceperis
3 rd s (he/she/it)	amauerit	habuerit	dixerit	audiuerit	ceperit
1 st pl (we)	amauerimus	habuerimus	dixerimus	audiuerimus	ceperimus
2 nd pl (you)	amaueritis	habueritis	dixeritis	audiueritis	ceperitis
3 rd pl (they)	amauerint	habuerint	dixerint	audiuerint	ceperint

Perfect deponent subjunctive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Perfect Deponent Subjunctive <i>I threatened</i>	2 nd Conjugation Perfect Deponent Subjunctive <i>I promised</i>	3 rd Conjugation Perfect Deponent Subjunctive <i>I spoke</i>	4 th Conjugation Perfect Deponent Subjunctive <i>I lied</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Perfect Deponent Subjunctive <i>I advanced</i>
1 st s (I)	minatus sim	pollicitus sim	locutus sim	mentitus sim	progressus sim
2 nd s (you)	minatus sis	pollicitus sis	locutus sis	mentitus sis	progressus sis
3 rd s (he/she/it)	minatus sit	pollicitus sit	locutus sit	mentitus sit	progressus sit
1 st pl (we)	minati simus	polliciti simus	locuti simus	mentiti simus	progressi simus
2 nd pl (you)	minati sitis	polliciti sitis	locuti sitis	mentiti sitis	progressi sitis
3 rd pl (they)	minati sint	polliciti sint	locuti sint	mentiti sint	progressi sint

Perfect passive subjunctive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Perfect Passive Subjunctive <i>I was loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Perfect Passive Subjunctive <i>I was held</i>	3 rd Conjugation Perfect Passive Subjunctive <i>I was said</i>	4 th Conjugation Perfect Passive Subjunctive <i>I was heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Perfect Passive Subjunctive <i>I was captured</i>
1 st s (I)	amatus sim	habitus sim	dictus sim	auditus sim	captus sim
2 nd s (you)	amatus sis	habitus sis	dictus sis	auditus sis	captus sis
3 rd s (he/she/it)	amatus sit	habitus sit	dictus sit	auditus sit	captus sit
1 st pl (we)	amati simus	habiti simus	dicti simus	auditi simus	capti simus
2 nd pl (you)	amati sitis	habiti sitis	dicti sitis	auditi sitis	capti sitis
3 rd pl (they)	amati sint	habiti sint	dicti sint	auditi sint	capti sint

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LEARN TO FORM THE
PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON P251

Uses of the perfect subjunctive i

- the **perfect subjunctive** is used in many of the constructions we've already learned, according to the rules of **sequence of tense**
 - subordinate clauses in indirect speech
 - result clauses
 - *cum* + subjunctive (since, although)
 - *qui* + subjunctive (in a generic or causal sense)
 - fearing clauses

Uses of the perfect subjunctive ii

- the perfect subjunctive can be used **independently** in some of the same ways as the present subjunctive:
 - jussive
 - potential

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RECAP USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE
THAT TAKE THE PERFECT TENSE



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON P252

Uses of the subjunctive: Indirect Questions

- When reporting a question, Latin uses another subordinate clause with the subjunctive, the **indirect question**
- It is formed:
 verb of asking + question word + subjunctive
- The subjunctive takes its tense from the **sequence of tenses**
- The 'verb of asking' may also be replaced with an implied act of questioning, a question that only existed in the mind, or an anticipated question.

Indirect Questions: Question Words

- This is a good opportunity to recap our question words:
 - *cur* (or more often in indirect questions *quare*) – why?
 - *quando* – when?
 - *ubi* – where?
 - *quo* – where to?
 - *unde* – where from?
 - *quis* – who?
 - *quid* – what?
 - *quam* – how?
 - *quantus, -a, -um* – how much? how big?
 - *quot* – how many?
 - *qualis, -e* – what sort of?
 - *quomodo* – how?
 - *num* (in **indirect questions**) – whether?
 - *utrum...an* – whether....or?

Indirect Questions: Tenses

Main Verb	Tense of Subjunctive	
primary	present	for incomplete/ongoing/projected action
	perfect	for completed action
historic	imperfect	for incomplete/ongoing/projected action
	pluperfect	for completed action

Indirect Questions: Tenses

Original direct question	Primary indirect question	Historic indirect question
<i>quid facis?</i>	<i>rogabo quid faciat.</i>	<i>rogavi quid faceret</i>
What are you doing?	I shall ask what he is doing.	I asked what he was doing.
<i>quid fecisti?</i>	<i>rogabo quid fecerit.</i>	<i>rogavi quid fecisset.</i>
What did you do?	I shall ask what he did.	I asked what he had done.

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ADD INDIRECT QUESTIONS TO
YOUR LIST OF SUBJUNCTIVE USES



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON PP253-54

RECAP: Tenses of the subjunctive in the conditional

- on p254, the textbook introduces conditional clauses with the pluperfect subjunctive, but we covered these when we first introduced the conditional.
- Remember, tenses may also sometimes be mixed

	Protasis	Apodosis		Example
Past closed	pluperfect subjunctive	pluperfect subjunctive	if x had happened, y would have happened (but in fact neither did)	<i>si hoc dixisses, erravisses.</i> If you had said this, you would have made a mistake.
Present closed	imperfect subjunctive	imperfect subjunctive	if x were happening now, y would be happening (but in fact neither is)	<i>si hoc diceres, errares.</i> If you were saying this, you would be making a mistake.
Future remote	present subjunctive	present subjunctive	if x were to happen, y would happen (but in fact neither is likely to)	<i>si hoc dicas, erres.</i> If you were to say this, you would make a mistake.

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REVISE CONDITIONALS



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP254-55

Uses of the subjunctive: *quominus*

- ***quominus*** is used after verbs of preventing, hindering, restraining, and obstructing.
- It is best translated 'from –ing'
- Examples:
 - *me impedit quominus eam.*
 - *eis obstitit quominus irent.*
 - *naues uento tenebantur quominus in portum uenire possent.*

Uses of the subjunctive: *quin*

- ***quin*** roughly means ‘but that’, though this is an old-fashioned expression.
- Other options, depending on context, are ‘from’, ‘without’, ‘that’, ‘who...not’.
- It exists as both a pronoun and a conjunction.
- In both, it is used after negative main clauses, and takes a subjunctive, following the sequence of tenses.

Uses of the subjunctive: *quin* (cont.)

- As a pronoun, it is understood as ‘who...not’:
 - *nemo erat quin sapientiam regis laudaret.*
- As a conjunction, it is often used after verbs such as *dubito*, *nego*, and *impedio*, and can generally be translated as ‘that’ or ‘from –ing’
 - *nil te impedit quin eas.*
 - *ciues non dubitabant quin hostes oppugnaturi essent.*
- Another alternative to ‘but that’ is ‘without’.
 - *numquam eum uideo quin rideam.*
 - *numquam egressus sum quin uiderer.*
 - *nemo tam sapiens est quin erret.*

Uses of the subjunctive: *quin* (cont.)

- Note also the idioms:
 - *facere non possum quin...*
 - *fieri non potest quin...*
 - *non multum abest quin...*
 - *dubium non est quin...*
 - *non dubito quin...*
 - *dubitari non potest quin...*

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READ OVER *QUIN &
QUOMINUS* PP255-56



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP256-58

The gerund

- Unlike the **gerundive**, a passive verbal adjective, the **gerund** is an **active verbal noun**
- It can be understood as ‘the act of verb-ing’
- In the **nominative** and the **accusative without prepositions** it is formed by using the **present infinitive**
- In all other cases it declines like a neuter singular 2nd declension noun
- Like a gerundive, it has a distinctive -nd- before the ending
- The deponent has exactly the same form and active meaning as a normal active verb

Forming the gerund

	1 st Conjugation <i>Loving</i>	2 nd Conjugation <i>Having</i>	3 rd Conjugation <i>Saying</i>	4 th Conjugation <i>Hearing</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation <i>Capturing</i>
Nom	amare	habere	dicere	audire	capere
Acc (object)	amare	habere	dicere	audire	capere
Acc (after prep.)	amand <u>um</u>	habend <u>um</u>	dicend <u>um</u>	audiend <u>um</u>	capiend <u>um</u>
Gen	amand <u>i</u>	habend <u>i</u>	dicend <u>i</u>	audiend <u>i</u>	capiend <u>i</u>
Dat	amand <u>o</u>	habend <u>o</u>	dicend <u>o</u>	audiend <u>o</u>	capiend <u>o</u>
Abl	amand <u>o</u>	habend <u>o</u>	dicend <u>o</u>	audiend <u>o</u>	capiend <u>o</u>

Using the gerund

- Nominative (subject): *dulce est amare.*
- Accusative (object): *cupio succurrere.*
- Accusative with preposition:
 - *ad amandum* [ad + gerund = purpose]
 - *ad nauem capiendum*
- With *causa* / *gratia* [for the sake of] + genitive:
 - *dicendi causa*
 - *habendi gratia*
 - *naues capiendi causa*
- In dative (rare) following eg. *idoneum*
 - *mare est idoneum nauigando.*
- In the ablative [instrumental: by –ing]:
 - *docendo multa disco.*
 - *unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem.*

Gerundival attraction

- While it is possible to put an object after a gerund, as we've seen on the previous slide, Latin has a preference for changing the gerund into a gerundive to agree with the noun.
- This process is called **gerundival attraction** ie. the gerund is 'attracted' into the case of the noun, and becomes its adjective form, the gerundive.
 - *ad nauem capiendum* [to capture the ship] → *ad nauem capiendam* [to the to-be-captured ship]
 - *naues capiendi causa* → *navium capiendarum causa*
 - *ars scribendi epistulam* → *ars epistulae scribendae*
- As a rule of thumb, translate the gerundive like a gerund and the noun as its object.
 - *rex nuntium misit ad ciues monendos.*

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LEARN TO FORM AND
TRANSLATE THE GERUND



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP260-61

Further pronouns

- *quisque* = 'each and every' or 'everyone'
 - it declines like *quis* + *-que* (neuter *quidque* or *quodque*)
- *quisquam* = 'anyone' or 'any'
 - it declines like *quis* + *-quam* (neuter *quicquam*)
- *uterque* = 'both' or 'each [of two]'
 - it declines like a 2-1-2 adjective with the exception of the gen/dat s (*utriusque/utrique*) **NB. error in book p262**

4th declension neuter nouns: *cornu* (horn; wing of an army); *genu* (knee)

	4 th decl neuter	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	cornu	cornua
Vocative	cornu	cornua
Accusative	cornu	cornua
Genitive	cornus	cornuum
Dative	cornu	cornibus
Ablative	cornu	cornibus

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NOTE THE MEANINGS OF NEW
PRONOUNS AND FORM OF 4TH
DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON PP262-63

Further comparative clauses

- *atque/ac*: used after adjectives or adverbs that express 'likeness' or 'unlikeness', translated eg. just **as**, contrary **to**, different **from**
- correlatives:
 - *ut...sic/ita*
 - *tam...quam*
 - *tot...quot*
 - *tantus...quantus*
 - *talis...qualis*
- unreal comparisons:
 - *quasi, uelut, tamquam* (as if, as though) + subjunctive where the comparison is unreal or hypothetical

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READ PP263-64 FOR
EXAMPLES



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP264-68



Homework

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

- *RL Grammar and Exercises*: Reading Exercise, p257 **and** English to Latin p258.
- Deadline Sunday 30 March 2024

The Turnitin link will go live Monday 24 March and can be found in the Moodle section for 5f-5g. Feedback will be given in the seminar, 1230 on Monday 31 March.
