



Prifysgol Cymru
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Latin 3: Webinar 2 (W1:2)

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Update on assessments:

- Open-book, take-home exam Thurs-Sun in Week 2 (28-31 May: 23.59) covering material up to/including RL 5B (35%)
- Online, timed exam (3h) to be taken Fri-Sun in Week 4 (12-14 June: 23.59) covering material up to/including 5F (65%)

4F Issues

- The big issue in this chapter is present and imperfect subjunctive forms and their use
- Having these, we will now work more and more with “ut/ne clauses” of different types
- ut/ne clauses are constructed in the same way regardless of whether they are...
 - ...triggered by specific verbs (*impero, persuadeo, accidit, perficio...*)
 - ...or whether they are result (xxx, so that...) or purpose clauses (xxx, in order that...)
- To determine what tense of the subjunctive you need, look first at the tense of the verb in the main clause
 - Primary sequence => present subjunctive
 - Historic sequence => imperfect subjunctive

Indirect/reported commands

- after *impero, hortor, persuadeo* (e.g.) but note that *iubeo* still mostly takes the ACI.
- The dictionary/vocab list will indicate this.



impero

impĕro (**inp-**), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic form, imperassit, **Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6**, and induperantum = imperantium, *Enn. Ann. v. 413 Vahl.*), v. a. and n. in-paro,

I. *to command, order, enjoin* (cf.: jubeo, praecipio, mando).

I. In gen., constr. with acc., an *inf.* or an *object-clause*, a *relative-clause*, with *ut, ne*, or the simple *subj.*, with the simple dat. or *absol.*

(**α**). With acc. (and dat. *personæ*): “*faciendum id nobis quod parentes imperant*,” **Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 53**: “*fac quod imperat*,” **id. Poen. 5, 3, 29**; **Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 2**: “*quae imperarentur, facere dixerunt*,” **Caes. B. G. 2, 32, 3**: “*numquid aliud imperas?*” **Ter. Eun.**

+ dative for person persuaded
persuadeo + *ut* for the "that clause"

Exercises on p. 204

Verres Seruilio persuasit ut Lilybaeum adiret

hom 5g m dative
3rd sg perf.
historical seq.
3rd sg subj. act
adeo
adeat pres. subj.

Seruilius, *when* ut Lilybaeum peruenit, *agent* a lictoribus *a + abl.*
caesus est.

perf. ind. pass
3rd sg

ita ... ut

- Look out for "ut" = "as"/"when"!

independent

historic

nom sg m

pl perfect

dependent

Verres lictoribus imperauerat ut uirum
caederent.

imperfect subj.

nom sg m

nom sg m

Seruilus, ut ciuis Romanus, Verrem orat ne
se caedat neue necet.

caedo =
beat

neco =
kill

Reflexive
pronoun

subjunctive present 3rd sg active

3rd sg
pres
ind act

oro + acc
for person
you ask
subj. of
+ ut/ne
for the
"that"
clause

Do, ut des

affirmo, dico / verb of speech
 pres ind act.
 3rd sg

ut Verres cuius Romanos caedit, ita ipsum
 nom sg m acc pl.
 acc pl. m

affirmo a ciuibus Romanis caesum iri.
 1st sg ind act present.
 inf.
 supine + iri
 future passive

Verres servos quosdam hortatur ne Seruilio
 nom. sg, m acc pl. m
 deponent 3rd sg pres. hortor
 + acc for person encouraged
 + ut/ne = "that..."

parcant neque oranti auxilium dent.
 3rd pl pres subj.
 parco + dative
 acc. sg n.
 present part dat sg m
 do 3rd pl. subj. pres.

primary

Verres orders Servilius to come to

⇒ present subj.

impero { dat.
that/
to

Lilybaeum.

Verres persuadet Servilio ut h-um
adeat.

primary seq.

I beg you not to go away.

oro te ne abeas

⇒ present subj.

Verres ordered the lictors to beat Servilius.

historic ut Servilium caederent.

In the end Verres persuaded Servilius not to
keep quiet.

I ordain that no one shall escape and that
you shall not go away.

Suggestions

- *postremo Verres Seruilio persuasit ne taceret.*
- *postremo Verres Seruilio persuasit ut loqueretur.* <=
couldn't remember "be silent": this still get the gist across
- *postremo Verres Seruilio persuadebat ne taceret:*
swapped to imperfect [would shift the emphasis to V finally deciding to try to convince S] but main clause still in historic sequence, so still imperfect subjunctive in the ne-clause

Suggestions

decerno ne quis effugiat, neue abeatis.

Prose comp tricks

- Read the English analytically first – don't work word by word: what type of new Latin constructions does the English remind you of?
 - E.g. is it a command? Does it have reported speech? Are there speech verbs (that might trigger ACI)?
- Use what you know: it is often fine to simplify – especially if it allows you to stick with words and phrases that you know well!