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Intensive Latin 2

Week 6
5B + 5C

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
 - *hoc fecit quō facilius ad cōsulem fieret*: in order that there might be an easier approach to the consul.

fore ut + subjunctive – 'that it will/would come about that...'

As we discussed when we met *supine* + *īrī* in indirect statements, Latin has no proper future passive infinitive.

supine + *īrī* is one way to deal with that, *fore ut* + subjunctive is another.

dīxit sē captum īrī – he said that he would be seized - is the same as – *dīxit fore ut caperētur* – he said that it would come about that he would be seized (i.e. that he would be seized).

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

- *Dixit Phaedra se a Megadoro domum ductum iri*
'Phaedra said that she would be brought home
as wife by Megadorus'

=

Dixit Phaedra fore ut a Megadoro domum duceretur

fore and *futūrum esse* both do the same thing –
they mean: it will be the case [that - *ut*]

Clean subjunctives

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

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
- 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)
- Jussive subjunctive in questions = 'deliberative' subjunctive
 - *quid ego faciam? maneam aut abeam?* What should I do? Should I stay or should I go? [Plautus, or The Clash!]
- 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

Exercise p.233

Quotes from a variety of authors and texts (Virgil, Catullus, Cicero, Horace, Ovid Genesis) show how common jussive subjunctives are. You will recognise some of these!

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*

Wishes

On its own, a subjunctive can express a wish. The usage is often (but not always) signalled by the word *utinam* (negative, *utinam ne*). This is sometimes called the 'optative' subjunctive.

The **present** tense denotes the wish as possible in the future, the **imperfect** as unaccomplished in present time, the **pluperfect** as unaccomplished in past time.

Wishes

- 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)

Examples

- present subjunctive: wish for the future possible to fulfill => *utinam 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 = possibilities

The subjunctive mood represents the action as merely *conceived* or *possible*. The negative is *non*. In this use, **the present** and **the perfect** refer without distinction to the immediate future; the **imperfect** (occasionally the perfect) to past time; the **pluperfect** (which is rare) to what might have happened. There is no single English equivalent for the Potential Subjunctive; the mood has to be rendered, according to circumstances, by the auxiliaries *would, should, may, might, can, or could*.

1st person:

uelim = I would like

nolim = I would not like

malim = I would prefer

ausim = I would dare (= *audeam*)

possim = I would be able

uellem = I would have liked/wished (imperfect)

2nd person is used to make 'generalising statements':

haud inuenias (present) = 'you may scarcely find' (aka 'one may scarcely find')

crederes (imperfect) = 'you would have believed' (aka 'one may have believed')

3rd person include examples like:

dicat aliquis (present) = 'someone may say'

quis arbitraretur (imperfect) = 'who would have thought'.

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

Some involve weather functions: *tonat* ('it thunders'), *pluit* ('it rains'), *ningit* ('it snows'). Some involve emotions: cause of emotion (in the genitive, but sometimes with infinitive verb) and the person affected in the accusative:

pudet me mentiri ('it shames me to lie')

Some have subject (infinitive/infinitive + acc.), with person affected in the *accusative* (as with *oportet*, 'it is right/proper for X to Y/ X should do Y') or *dative* (as with *licet*, 'it is permitted to X to Y')

Accusative	Emotions: acc. + gen.	Dative
<i>me oportet</i> (it is necessary)	<i>me pueri paenitet</i> (I am sorry about the boy)	<i>mihi licet</i> (it is permitted for me = I am allowed)
<i>me decet</i> [and <i>dedecet</i>] (it is [un]becoming)	<i>me pueri miseret</i> (I pity the boy)	<i>mihi placet</i> (it is pleasing to me = I like)
<i>me iuuat/delectat</i> (it is delightful to me = I enjoy)	<i>me pueri taedet</i> (I am tired of the boy)	<i>mihi libet</i> (it is pleasing to me = I like)
<i>constat</i> [e.g. <i>inter omnes</i>] + acc. infin. (it is agreed [by all])	<i>me pueri pudet</i> (I am ashamed of the boy)	
	<i>me pueri piget</i> (I am fretful about the boy)	P.S. <i>placeo</i> DOES NOT HAVE TO BE IMPERSONAL.

Pasts: PERF. *piguit, puidit, taeduit, licuit* etc. IMPF. *pigebat, pudebat, taedebat, licebat* etc.

Subjunctive: PRES. *pigeat, taedeat, pudeat* etc. IMPF. *pigeret, taederet, puderet* etc.

Impersonal verbs in the passive

As we know, verbs which **don't have accusative objects can't form regular passive constructions**. Verbs which take dative/ablative objects *can* form an **impersonal passive** – 3rd person singular only

- **mihi parcēbātur** – it was being spared to me (i.e. I was being spared)
- **eīs nocētur** – it is being harmed to them (i.e. they are being harmed)
- **eī non crēdētur** – it will not be trusted to him (i.e. he will not be trusted)

So – if you see a verb which takes a dative object in the passive, **HUNT THE DATIVE**, that will be the subject in English.

There is a common *idiom* formed this way with **verbs of coming/going**:

- **ītur** – it is being gone (i.e. people are going)
- **itum est** – it was being gone (people went)
- **uentum est** – it has been come (there has been an arrival)
- The passive impersonal *infinitive* can be used in accusative + infinitive constructions:
 - **dīxit mīlitibus imperārī**
 - he said it to be being ordered to the soldiers
 - He said that orders were being given to the soldiers.
 - He said that the soldiers were being ordered.
 - **affirmō omnibus parcī.**
 - I assert that sparing is being done to everyone
 - I assert that everyone is being spared

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

Homework 12/03

N.B. Hopefully with the Turnitin gods on our side, the homework for this week is taken by the Text and Vocabulary book

Section 5C(ii) in the *Text and Vocabulary*
Catiline's conspiracy 45 (*his rebus ita actis*)