

Intensive Latin 2

Week 4: Reading Latin 4f & 4g

Aims

- Continue to learn the uses of the **subjunctive**
- Learn the form of the **present** and **imperfect subjunctive**
- Learn to recognize and translate the **indirect command**
- Consolidate uses of the **relative pronoun**
- Introduce the **future perfect indicative**
- Understand the sense of the **subjunctive** and how to translate it in **conditional clauses, relative clauses, *cum/quamuis* clauses, reported speech**
- Identify and understand **indirect statements without *esse***

The subjunctive (cont.)

- Last week we learned to form the **pluperfect subjunctive**: eg. *amauissem* (formed from perfect infinitive + present endings)
- We said that when translating the subjunctive, the context will dictate whether or not the form in English is different from the indicative.
- We saw *cum* [when/since] + subjunctive, where no subjunctive is needed in the English translation.
- This week we will see two further tenses of the subjunctive: **present** and **imperfect**.
- **Present**: distinctive -e- in the 1st conjugation, -a- in the rest
- **Imperfect**: formed from the present infinitive + present tense endings
- For now, just translate them as you would any 'normal' (ie. indicative) verb.

Present subjunctive active verbs (all conjugations):

I love (etc) [in the subjunctive]

Person	1 st Conjugation Present Subjunctive Active <i>I love</i>	2 nd Conjugation Present Subjunctive Active <i>I have</i>	3 rd Conjugation Present Subjunctive Active <i>I say</i>	4 th Conjugation Present Subjunctive Active <i>I hear</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Present Subjunctive Active <i>I capture</i>
1 st s (I)	amem	habeam	dicam	audiam	capiam
2 nd s (you)	ames	habeas	dicas	audias	capias
3 rd s (he/she/it)	amet	habeat	dicat	audiat	capiat
1 st pl (we)	amemus	habeamus	dicamus	audiamus	capiamus
2 nd pl (you)	ametis	habeatis	dicatis	audiatis	capiat
3 rd pl (they)	ament	habeant	dicant	audiant	capiant

Present subjunctive deponent verbs (all conjugations):

I threaten (etc) [in the subjunctive]

Person	1 st Conjugation Present Subjunctive Deponent <i>I threaten</i>	2 nd Conjugation Present Subjunctive Deponent <i>I promise</i>	3 rd Conjugation Present Subjunctive Deponent <i>I speak</i>	4 th Conjugation Present Subjunctive Deponent <i>I lie</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Present Subjunctive Deponent <i>I advance</i>
1 st s (I)	miner	pollicear	loquar	mentiar	progrediar
2 nd s (you)	mineris	pollicearis	loquaris	mentiaris	progrediaris
3 rd s (he/she/it)	minetur	polliceat	loquatur	mentiatur	progrediat
1 st pl (we)	minemur	polliceamur	loquamur	mentiamur	progrediamur
2 nd pl (you)	minemini	polliceamini	loquamini	mentiamini	progrediamini
3 rd pl (they)	minentur	pollicentur	loquantur	mentiantur	progrediantur

Present subjunctive passive verbs (all conjugations): I am loved (etc) [in the subjunctive]

Person	1 st Conjugation Present Subjunctive Passive <i>I am loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Present Subjunctive Passive <i>I am held</i>	3 rd Conjugation Present Subjunctive Passive <i>I am said</i>	4 th Conjugation Present Subjunctive Passive <i>I am heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Present Subjunctive Passive <i>I am captured</i>
1 st s (I)	amer	habear	dicar	audiar	capiar
2 nd s (you)	ameris	habearis	dicaris	audiaris	capiaris
3 rd s (he/she/it)	ametur	habeat	dicatur	audiatur	capiatur
1 st pl (we)	amemur	habeamur	dicamur	audiamur	capiamur
2 nd pl (you)	amemini	habeamini	dicamini	audiamini	capiamini
3 rd pl (they)	amentur	habeantur	dicantur	audiantur	capiantur

Present subjunctive irregular verbs

Person	<i>sum</i> I am	<i>possum</i> I am able	<i>uolo</i> I want	<i>nolo</i> I don't want, refuse	<i>malo</i> I prefer
1 st s (I)	sim	possim	uelim	nolim	malim
2 nd s (you)	sis	possis	uelis	nolis	malis
3 rd s (he/she/it)	sit	possit	uelit	nolit	malit
1 st pl (we)	simus	possimus	uelimus	nolimus	malimus
2 nd pl (you)	sitis	possitis	uelitis	nolitis	malitis
3 rd pl (they)	sint	possint	uelint	nolint	malint

Imperfect subjunctive active verbs (all conjugations):

I was loving (etc) [in the subjunctive]

Person	1 st Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Active <i>I was loving</i>	2 nd Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Active <i>I was having</i>	3 rd Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Active <i>I was saying</i>	4 th Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Active <i>I was hearing</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Active <i>I was capturing</i>
1 st s (I)	amare ^m	habere ^m	dicerem	audire ^m	capere ^m
2 nd s (you)	amare ^s	habere ^s	diceres	audires	caperes
3 rd s (he/she/it)	amare ^t	habere ^t	diceret	audiret	caperet
1 st pl (we)	amare ^{mus}	habere ^{mus}	diceremus	audiremus	capere ^{mus}
2 nd pl (you)	amare ^{tis}	habere ^{tis}	diceretis	audiretis	caperetis
3 rd pl (they)	amare ^{nt}	habere ^{nt}	dicerent	audirent	caperent

Even irregulars follow this pattern eg. *essem, posses etc*

Imperfect subjunctive deponent verbs (all conjugations): I was threatening (etc) [in the subjunctive]

Person	1 st Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Deponent <i>I threaten</i>	2 nd Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Deponent <i>I promise</i>	3 rd Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Deponent <i>I speak</i>	4 th Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Deponent <i>I lie</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Deponent <i>I advance</i>
1 st s (I)	minar er	pollicer er	loquer er	mentir er	progred er
2 nd s (you)	minar eris	pollicer eris	loquer eris	mentir eris	progred eris
3 rd s (he/she/it)	minar etur	pollicer etur	loquer etur	mentir etur	progred etur
1 st pl (we)	minar emur	pollicer emur	loquer emur	mentir emur	progred emur
2 nd pl (you)	minar emini	pollicer emini	loquer emini	mentir emini	progred emini
3 rd pl (they)	minar entur	pollicer entur	loquer entur	mentir entur	progred entur

Formed from an imagined present active infinitive

Imperfect subjunctive passive verbs (all conjugations):

I was being loved (etc) [in the subjunctive]

Person	1 st Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Passive <i>I was being loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Passive <i>I was being held</i>	3 rd Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Passive <i>I was being said</i>	4 th Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Passive <i>I was being heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Imperfect Subjunctive Passive <i>I was being captured</i>
1 st s (I)	amare ^r	habere ^r	dicer ^r	audire ^r	capere ^m
2 nd s (you)	amare ^{ris}	habere ^{ris}	dicer ^{ris}	audire ^{ris}	capere ^s
3 rd s (he/she/it)	amare ^{tur}	habere ^{tur}	dicer ^{tur}	audire ^{tur}	capere ^t
1 st pl (we)	amare ^{mur}	habere ^{mur}	dicer ^{mur}	audire ^{mur}	capere ^{mus}
2 nd pl (you)	amare ^{mini}	habere ^{mini}	dicer ^{mini}	audire ^{mini}	capere ^{tis}
3 rd pl (they)	amare ^{ntur}	habere ^{ntur}	dicer ^{ntur}	audire ^{ntur}	capere ^{nt}

Learning and Practice



LEARN TO FORM THE IMPERFECT
AND PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVES



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON P202

Uses of the Subjunctive ii

- Last week we learned *cum* [when/since] + subjunctive
- **Indirect Commands**
 - a direct command uses the imperative
 - an indirect command reports such a demand or request
- *Exceptions: the verbs *iubeo* (I order) and *ueto* (I forbid/order not to) also report commands but they usually take a present infinitive, exactly as English does

Indirect Command

- formed from a **verb of command** + **ut/ne** + **subjunctive**
 - *ut* here means that/to
 - *ne* is its negative: that...not/not...to
- **Verbs of command** (not all of which are very commanding!)
 - hortor: I urge, encourage
 - oro: I beg
 - impero: I order, command (+dat)
 - persuadeo: I persuade (+dat)
 - peto: I seek, ask, beg
 - postulo: I demand
 - rogo: I ask
 - moneo: I advise, warn
 - obsecro: I beseech
 - precor: I pray

Indirect command: tense of subjunctive

- The tense of the subjunctive depends on the tense of the main verb ie. the verb of command
- This is a simplified version of what is called the **sequence of tenses**, about which we'll learn more later on in the course
- If the main verb is **primary** (present, future, perfect with 'have') then the subjunctive will be **present**
- If the main verb is **historic** (imperfect, perfect, pluperfect) then the subjunctive will be **imperfect**.

Examples of the Indirect Command

1. Caesar **imperat** militibus **ut** **progrediantur**.
2. eos **hortatus sum** **ne** hoc **facerent**.
3. mihi **persuadebit** **ut** secum **profugiam**.
4. Caesar **imperat** nobis **ut** sibi **pareamus**.
5. **imperat** **ne** quis **exeat**.

Notes:

- a reflexive pronoun in the indirect statement refers back to the subject of the main verb
- Latin prefers to negativize the *ut* → *ne* rather than use a negative word in the indirect command clause. Eg. *that...no one* (Eng) → *that...not...anyone* (Lat)

ne...quis = that no one; *ne...umquam* = that never; *ne...ullus* = that not any, that no one;
ne...usquam = that nowhere

Learning and Practice



FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THE
COMMAND VERBS AND THE RULES
OF TENSE IN INDIRECT COMMANDS



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON
P204

accidit and *perficio* + subjunctive

- accidit ut = it happens that + subjunctive
 - negative 'ut...non'
- perficio ut = I bring about that + subjunctive
 - negative 'ut...non' / 'ne'
- Primary tense + present subjunctive
- Historic tense + imperfect subjunctive

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LEARN THE CONSTRUCTION OF
ACCIDIT AND *PERFICIO* CLAUSES



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON P205

More about the relative pronoun

- *cui* and *quibus* (datives): to whom, for whom
 - *navis cui praeerat Phylarchus*
 - *uir cui Verres pocula abstulerat*
- *quo/qua* and *quibus* (ablatives): by/with/from/in/at/on whom
 - *incendium quo urbs incensa est*
 - *genus quo natus erat*
 - *celeritas qua nauem cepit*
 - *consilium quo usus sum*
- *quo* = to where; *qua* = where

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CONSOLIDATE YOUR RELATIVE
PRONOUNS LEARNING



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP206-07

Future perfect indicative

- We have discussed before how Latin tends to be more literal about events in the future than English is.
- The **future perfect** is fairly rare in English, but can literally be translated as 'I shall have -ed'.
- In the active, it is formed from adding *ero* to the perfect stem.
- In the deponent and passive, it is formed from the PAP/PPP + *ero*.
- ie. when there are two events happening in the future, one after the other, the first uses the **future perfect** and the second uses the **future**.
 - eg. ubi consules uocauero, sententiam dicam.
 - nisi puniti erunt, rei publicae nocebo.

Future perfect indicative active verbs (all conjugations): I shall have loved

Person	1 st Conjugation Future perfect indicative active <i>I shall have loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Future perfect indicative active <i>I shall have had</i>	3 rd Conjugation Future perfect indicative active <i>I shall have said</i>	4 th Conjugation Future perfect indicative active <i>I shall have heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Future perfect indicative active <i>I shall have captured</i>
1 st s (I)	am <u>a</u> uero	habuero	dixero	audi <u>u</u> ero	ce <u>p</u> ero
2 nd s (you)	am <u>a</u> ueris	habueris	dix <u>e</u> ris	audi <u>u</u> eris	ce <u>p</u> eris
3 rd s (he/she/it)	am <u>a</u> uerit	habuerit	dix <u>e</u> rit	audi <u>u</u> erit	ce <u>p</u> erit
1 st pl (we)	am <u>a</u> uerimus	habuerimus	dix <u>e</u> rimus	audi <u>u</u> erimus	ce <u>p</u> erimus
2 nd pl (you)	am <u>a</u> ueritis	habueritis	dix <u>e</u> ritis	audi <u>u</u> eritis	ce <u>p</u> eritis
3 rd pl (they)	am <u>a</u> uerint	habuerint	dix <u>e</u> rint	audi <u>u</u> erint	ce <u>p</u> erint

Future perfect indicative deponent verbs (all conjugations): I shall have threatened

Person	1 st Conjugation Future perfect indicative deponent <i>I shall have threatened</i>	2 nd Conjugation Future perfect indicative deponent <i>I shall have promised</i>	3 rd Conjugation Future perfect indicative deponent <i>I shall have spoken</i>	4 th Conjugation Future perfect indicative deponent <i>I shall have lied</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Future perfect indicative deponent <i>I shall have advanced</i>
1 st s (I)	minatus ero	pollicitus ero	locutus ero	mentitus ero	progressus ero
2 nd s (you)	minatus eris	pollicitus eris	locutus eris	mentitus eris	progressus eris
3 rd s (he/she/it)	minatus erit	pollicitus erit	locutus erit	mentitus erit	progressus erit
1 st pl (we)	minati erimus	polliciti erimus	locuti erimus	mentiti erimus	progressi erimus
2 nd pl (you)	minati eritis	polliciti eritis	locuti eritis	mentiti eritis	progressi eritis
3 rd pl (they)	minati erunt	polliciti erunt	locuti erunt	mentiti erunt	progressi erunt

Future perfect indicative passive verbs (all conjugations): I shall have been loved

Person	1 st Conjugation Future perfect indicative passive <i>I shall have been loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Future perfect indicative passive <i>I shall have been held</i>	3 rd Conjugation Future perfect indicative passive <i>I shall have been said</i>	4 th Conjugation Future perfect indicative passive <i>I shall have been heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Future perfect indicative passive <i>I shall have been captured</i>
1 st s (I)	amatus ero	habitus ero	dictus ero	auditus ero	captus ero
2 nd s (you)	amatus eris	habitus eris	dictus eris	auditus eris	captus eris
3 rd s (he/she/it)	amatus erit	habitus erit	dictus erit	auditus erit	captus erit
1 st pl (we)	amati erimus	habiti erimus	dicti erimus	auditi erimus	capti erimus
2 nd pl (you)	amati eritis	habiti eritis	dicti eritis	auditi eritis	capti eritis
3 rd pl (they)	amati erunt	habiti erunt	dicti erunt	auditi erunt	capti erunt

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LEARN TO FORM AND TRANSLATE
THE FUTURE PERFECT



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON PP210-211

Uses of the subjunctive iii

- So far, we haven't had to think too much about what the subjunctive mood really does to a verb.
- In *cum* clauses and indirect commands, it is vital to recognize the subjunctive and identify the construction in which it's being used, but the translation of the verb isn't subjunctive in English.
- However, there are some uses of the subjunctive in Latin that reflect the sense of 'would' or 'could' in English, implying something that is not merely a factual action but rather a potential or hypothetical one.
- Among these is the **conditional**.

Conditionals with the subjunctive

- We have seen how conditionals ('if' clauses) can be formed using indicative verbs. These are known as 'real', 'unknown' or 'open' conditions. They make no comment on whether or not the actions actually happen, but simple work like the equation:
 - 'if x then y' → if you go to Rome, you will see the Colosseum
 - [no comment is being made here on the likelihood of you going to Rome or not, but if you do, you will see it]
- However, when conditional clauses deal with something that did not happen or isn't likely to happen, Latin uses the subjunctive. These are known as 'unreal' or 'closed/remote' or 'contrary to fact' conditions.
 - 'if x were the case, y would be the case' ie. x is not the case
 - 'if I were rich, I would buy a zebra' (but I am not rich, so I won't)
 - 'if I had been rich, I would have bought a zebra' (but I wasn't, so I didn't)
- Notice that these translate in English using would, could, should.

Tenses of the subjunctive in the conditional

- The 'if' clause is known as the **protasis**. The other half of the sentence is the **apodosis**. Usually, both take the subjunctive.

	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.

Examples of unreal conditions

1. si pater adesset, quid diceret?
2. si Verri ignoscatis, nemo uobis ignoscat.
3. si fugiant, sequamur.
4. si mentireris, te caederem.

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READ PP211-12 AND LEARN
THE RULES OF CONDITIONALS



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON P213

Uses of the subjunctive iv

- qui + subjunctive (**subjunctive in relative clauses**)
- **Generic:** refers to a type of person or thing, especially following *est qui / sunt qui*
 - *sunt qui sciant*
 - *ea non est quae hoc faciat*
- **Causal:** gives the reason why something is happening, often with *quippe* (in as much as)
 - *sanus tu non es qui me furem uoces.*
 - *solis candor inlustrior est quam ullius ignis, quippe qui immense mundo tam longe lateque conluceat.*
- **Concessive:** the relative clause means ‘although’, often with *tamen* (however)
 - *Verres, qui usus multis diebus non esset, tamen se in conspectum dedit.*

Uses of the subjunctive v

- as well as *cum* + pluperfect subjunctive, *cum* can be followed by the imperfect subjunctive to mean **when, since, although**, or by the present subjunctive to mean **since, although**
- *quamuis* + subjunctive means **although**
 - *quamuis fortis esset ab hostibus fugit.*

Uses of the subjunctive vi

- all subordinate clauses in indirect statement (reported speech) have their verb in the subjunctive, but there is no change in how you should translate them
 - *dixit omnis se, quod pulcher esset, amare.*
- if a subordinate clause in indirect statement uses the indicative, it indicates that it is the author's view, not the speaker's:
 - *dico serum qui stultus est mox fugituum esse.*
- Because these subordinate clauses take a subjunctive by default, you will have to pay extra attention, as it can be harder to spot a construction that takes the subjunctive, such as a conditional.

Subjunctives in indirect statement: tenses

	Subjunctive used in indirect statement	
	Primary sequence	Historic sequence
If the verb was present in original direct speech	present	imperfect
If the verb was future in original direct speech	future participle + <i>sim</i> / present	future participle + <i>essem</i> / imperfect
If the verb was past in original direct speech	perfect	pluperfect

Indirect statements omitting *esse*

- It is very common for indirect statements whose infinitive would normally contain *esse* to omit this, and leave only the participle-half of the infinitive.
 - *dixit se moriturum.*
 - *dixerunt urbem captam.*
 - *negat se secuturam.*

Learning and Practice



READ OVER PP214-16



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP216-18



Homework

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

- *RL* Latin-English Reading exercise, pp216-217
- Deadline Sunday 25 February 2024.

The Turnitin link will go live Monday 19 February and can be found in the Moodle section for 4f-g. Feedback will be given in the seminar, 1115 on Tuesday 27 February.
