

# Chapter 40-45 Notes

## Chapter 40: More Uses of the Ablative case and Semi-Deponent Verbs

### Further uses of the Ablative case:

**PUFFV verbs:** Certain verbs take the ablative case as their direct objects. These verbs are: **potior** (to gain possession of, to gain control over), **utor** (to use), **fruor** (to enjoy), **fungor** (to perform), **vescor** (to eat). To us they look like direct objects. To the Romans they looked like Ablative of means. All these verbs happen to be deponent, but that really has nothing to do with anything. **NB: Careo** (to lack, be without) also takes the ablative case direct objects.

**Ablative of Comparison:** This construction is the equivalent of the "Quam Construction." [See Chapter 23 notes.] The ablative of comparison may be used instead of the quam construction. It is used without a preposition and with a comparative adjective. The word in the ablative is translated "Than noun". Examples in English: Ralph is smarter than Bertha. Bertha would be in the ablative case without a preposition.

Quintus est altior Marco. Quintus is taller than Marcus.  
Fido est ferocior Argo. Fido is fiercer than Argus.

**Ablative degree of difference:** This construction shows the degree to which two things are different.

Mary is much older than Betty. "Much" is the degree to which Mary is older than Betty.  
Bill is a little slower than Percy. "A little" is the degree to which Bill is slower than Percy.

These are the two main ways this construction is used. "Multo" (much) and "Paulo" (a little).  
Marcus celerius **multo** quam Quinto currit. Marcus runs **much** faster than Quintus.  
Horatia **paulo** melius Scintillā scribit. Horatia writes **a little bit** better than Scintilla.

Other constructions that fit into this category are:

**Paucis post diebus:** Literally: After by a few days (a few days later). The degree of difference is "A few days" versus a lot or a little.

**Multis ante horis:** Literally: before by a many hours (many hours earlier). The degree of difference is "many hours" versus a lot or a little.

**Ablative of Price:** shows how much something cost without a preposition.

Emi olivas **uno denario**. I bought the olives for one denarius.

**Genitive of indefinite value:** show how much something is valued. The price is indefinite.

Maecenas omnes eius oves **maximi pretii** aestimat. Maecenas values all his sheep **of the greatest price**.

**Ablative of Origin:** Shows from where something comes. The word is put into the ablative case with no preposition.

Quintus natus est **patre libertino**. Quintus was born to a freedman father.

Maecenas **regibus Etruscis** natus est. Maecenas was born from the Etruscan kings.

## Semi-Deponent Verbs:

Semi-deponent verbs have **active forms** and **active translation** in the present, imperfect and future tenses (Primary Sequence). This is like any other regular verb.

Semi-deponent verbs have **passive forms** and **active translation** in the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses (Secondary Sequence). In the secondary sequence of tenses they look like a deponent verb. They are half-deponent in their forms.

**Audeo**, audēre, ausus = to dare

**Confido**, confidere, confisus +Dat = to trust in

**Gaudeo**, gaudēre, gavisus = to rejoice

**Soleo**, solēre, solitus = to be accustomed

**Fio**, fieri, factus = to be made, to become (This verb as a passive infinitive as well. And is the passive voice of the verb facio, facere, factus. They have the same last principal part, which makes sense.)

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## Chapter 41: Infinitives and Indirect statements

### Infinitives:

How to form infinitives: Translation depends on the use in sentences.

	Active	Passive
Present (same time)	2nd Principal Part	1st, 2nd 4th: 2nd Principal part, drop e add -i 3rd: 2nd principal part: drop ere add -i
Perfect (before)	3rd Principal part (drop i) add -isse	4th principal part plus esse (2 words)
Future (after)	4th Principal part, drop -us, add <b>urus</b> Plus esse (2 words)	X

<b>1<sup>st</sup> Conj</b>	Active	Passive
Pres	portare	Portari
Perf	Portavisse	Portatus esse
Future	Portaturus esse	X
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Conj</b>	Active	Passive
Pres	Mittere	mitti
Perf	misisse	Missus esse
Future	Missurus esse	X

**Indirect statements:** Indirect statements are like rumors. It occurs when someone restates a statement not as a direct quote. No quotation marks. He said that she said that we said etc.

Direct statement: I attend Central.

Indirect statement: When the original statement is quoted by another person.

Mary announces that I attend Central.

Indirect statement main clause: The Indirect statement's main clause includes a **verb of the head:** announce, say, think, report, believe, know, understand, relate, judge, realize. A verb of the head is one that occurs from the neck up.

The original Subject of the indirect statement goes into **Accusative** case. (**not** the subject of the verb of head) Mary announces that I attend Central. Mary is the subject of the sentence but "I" is the subject of the indirect statement and goes into the Accusative case (me).

Verb of an indirect statement goes into the **infinitive**. Mary announces that I attend Central. "Attend" would be an infinitive in Latin but not translated as an (no "to") but as a regular verb.

The infinitive is translated like a regular verb. BUT the tense of the infinitive represents a time relationship to the main verb.

Present infinitive: occur at the **same time** as main verb

Perfect infinitive: occur **before** the main verb

Future infinitive: occur **after** the main verb

**Introductory word** for the indirect statement: In Latin: there is no intro word. In English the intro word is "**that**" and must be added to the translation.

Se (acc) = subject of IS if refers to the subject of the sentence.

Exempla ad nauseam:

Scit **se** diligentiam laborare. He knows that he works diligently. (Se refers to subject)

Scio **eum** furem esse. I know that **he** is the thief. (Eum refers to someone else.)

Direct: Quintus in aerario laborat.

Indirect: Marcus dicit **Quintum** in aerario laborare.

Marcus says that Quintus is working in the treasury.

Direct: Carmina pulcherrima scribit.

Indirect: Quintus dixit **se** carmina pulcherrima scribere.

Quintus says that he is writing very beautiful songs.

Direct: Quintus Brutum non prodidit.

Indirect: Flaccus intellegit **Quintum** Brutum non prodidisse.

Flaccus understands that Quintus did not betray Brutus.

Direct: Marcus credidit **patrem** iniuste interfectus esse.

Indirect: Quintus scit **omnia** bene eventura esse.

Quintus knows that everything will turn out well.

**Indirect Statement Translation Chart:** the translation of the infinitive in an indirect statement is relative to the time of the main verb.

Main verb	Infinitive	Translate
Present	Present (Same Time)	Verb
	Perfect (before main verb)	Verbed
	Future (after main verb)	Will verb
Past	Present (Same Time)	Verbed
	Perfect (before main verb)	Had verbed
	Future (after main verb)	Would verb

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## Chapter 42: no new notes: Review Chapter

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## Chapter 43: Result Clauses

**Result Clauses:** Result clauses show that one clause is the result of the other. The subordinate result clause is in the subjunctive.

They are easy to recognize because of the MCCW: **Tam** (so), **ita** (such) , **tantus** (so great), **totiens** (so often), **adeo** (to such an extent),

They use the subjunctive in the subordinate clause.

English Examples:

The winter was **so** [tam] cold that (the result was that) we spent more money on heat.

Yo momma's **so** [tam] ugly that . . . Subjunctive.

It rained **so often** [totiens] (that the result is that) the river flooded.

The plumber did the repair work **in such a poor way** [ita] (the result was) that the pipes leaked even more, but from other joints.

Latin Examples:

Flaccus laboravit **tam** (so) dure ut Scintilla eum laudaret.

Flaccus worked so hard(ly) that Scintilla praised him.

**Tanta** nix cecidit ut ludi omnes clauderentur.

So much snow fell that all the schools were closed.

The trick to these is just recognizing the MCCW which stand out.

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## Chapter 44: Conditional Sentences and Indefinite Pronoun "aliquis"

**Conditionals:** Conditionals are sentences that start with "if" or "unless". There are 6 types of conditional sentences. Since Chapter 13 we have been able to do the simple ones. We just have to name and describe them.

What is the introductory word? **SI** = if      negative: **NISI** if . . . Not, unless

Examples (that we could have done since chapter 17):

Si Polyphemus viros videt, eos edit.      If Polyphemus sees men, he eats them.

Si Polyphemus viros videbat, eos edebat. If Polyphemus saw men, he ate them.

Si Polyphemus viros videbit, eos edet. If Polyphemus (will) see men, he will eat them.

All of these examples use the indicative mood and can be translated without explanation.

There are **3 main types** of conditionals, each with **two sub types** (six types total).

**Type 1: Simple.** Nothing is implied about the probability of it happening. Understood are the words "ever and always."

If it is sunny, everyone is in a good mood.

If the Pirates ever won, it was always a miracle.

Type 1 <b>Simple.</b>	Verb tense/mood used:	Translation
1a. Simple Present	Present Indicative	Present
1b. Simple Past	Past Indicative (imperfect and perfect)	Past

**Type 2: Vivid:** "Vivid" refers to the **probability** of the "if" clause happening.

If he (will) join(s) the army, he will train in North Dakota.

If he should pay attention, he would get a higher grade.

Type 2: <b>Vivid</b>		Verb tense/Mood used:	Translation
2a Future More vivid	higher probability	Future Indicative	Future (will)
2b Future Less Vivid	Lower Probability	Present Subjunctive	should/ would

**Type 3: Contrary to fact.** Contrary to the situation. (The action can't occur or did not occur in real life or real time.)

If I were you, I would study more. (I can never be you -- contrary to fact.)

If it were a colder winter (but in fact it is a warm winter), there would be more snow.

If the Pirates had a winning season (they didn't), I would go to see more games.

If you had sold your quota (but you didn't) , you would have earned a day off.

Type 3: Contrary to fact	Verb Tense used:	Translation
3a Present CtF	Imperfect Subjunctive	--ed/would
3b Past CtF	Pluperfect Subjunctive	Had ___/ Would have ___ed

**Really Cool terms to use at a party to attract girls:**

**Apodosis:** The main clause in a conditional sentence (The non IF clause).

**Protasis:** (IF clause) the subordinate clause in a conditional sentence.

**BOTH VERBS** are in the **TENSE/MOOD** indicated.

Exempla:

1a. Si matrem adiuvas, attonita est.

If you (ever) help your mother, she (always) is shocked.

Both verbs: present Indicative

1b. Si matrem adiuvistis, attonita fuit.

If you helped your mother, she was shocked.

Both verbs: Perfect Indicative

2a. Si matrem adiuuabis, attonita erit.

If you (will) help your mother, she will be shocked.

Both verbs: Future Indicative

2b. Si matrem adiuues, attonita sit.

If you should help your mother, she would be shocked.

Both verbs: Present Subjunctive

3a. Si matrem adiuuares, attonita esset.

If you helped your mother, she would be shocked.

Both verbs: Imperfect Subjunctive

3b. Si matrem adiuuisses, attonita fuisset.

If you had helped your mother, she would have been shocked.

1a. Si carmina recito, puellae me amant.

If I recite poems, the girls love me.

1b. Si carmina recitavi, puellae me amaverunt.

If I recited poems, the girls loved me.

2a. Si carmina recitabo, puellae me amabunt.

If I (will) recite poems, the girls will love me.

2b. Si carmina recitem, puellae me ament.

If I should recite poems, the girls would love me.

3a. Si carmina recitarem, puellae me amarent.

If I recited the poems, the girls would love me.

3b. Si carmina recitavissem, puellae me amavissent.

If I had recited the poems, the girls would have loved me.

## Indefinite Pronoun Aliquis:

**Aliquis, aliquid** means someone/something and has special usage.

If aliquis is used in a sentence after **si** (if), **num** (whether), **nisi** (unless), **ne** (not) the "ALI" drops from the word. Aliquis drops the ali and becomes "quis."

Rhyme: After si, num, nisi, ne ALI takes a holiday. Quis still means anyone.

Rhyme 2: After si, num, nisi, ne ALI goes away.

Si quis per forum mediā nocte ambulet, ladrones (robbers) eum oppugnet. (What kind? 2b.)  
Si (ali)quis

Nisi quis viro in flumine alto frigidoque succurret, ille morietur. (What kind of Conditional? 2a.)  
Nisi (ali)quis

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## Chapter 45: Independent Clause uses of the subjunctive

**Independent Clause** uses of the subjunctive: Most subjunctives are used in subordinate/dependent clauses. Iussive subjunctive is used in the main/independent clause.

**Iussive:** Present subjunctive: (Salad Subjunctive) Let us! [see Chapter 34.]

**Deliberative Subjunctive:** Present or imperfect subjunctive with an interrogative

Quid faciamus? What should we do?

Quid faceremus? What should we have done?

Quo modo procedam? How should I proceed?

**Volitive Subjunctive:** expresses a desire:

Rex, te appropinquem!?! King, May I approach you!?!  
Vivas diu et valeas! May you live long and be well!

**Optative Subjunctive:** Contrary to fact wishes. May use the word UTINAM = I wish that

(Utinam) Impluat! (I wish) it were raining! (obviously it is not raining: Contrary to fact)  
Archaic but intellectual translation: **Would that** It were raining!

(Utinam) Canis ammissus meus domum redeat!

I wish that my lost dog would return home! (Obviously, my dog is not home.)  
Would that my lost dog return home!

**Potential:** Should

Contra Parthianos non pugnemus! We should not fight against the Parthians.

Discipuli ad ludum sero non advenient! Students should not arrive to school late!

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