Notes: Chapter 46-54

Chapter 45: Use of the Subjunctive in Independent clauses; Syncopated verbs

The subjunctive mood is mostly used in subordinate clauses.

There are a few uses for it in independent clauses.

Independent Clause uses of the Subjunctive:

Review: **Iussive Subjunctive** (Salad Subjunctive):

   Uses the Present subjunctive. Mostly 3rd person.

   Translated: Let me, Let him, Let us, let them.

   Festinemus ad Circum.   Let us hurry to the Circus.

New:

1. **Deliberative subjunctive**:

   Is used when someone is deliberating an action.

   Uses the modal auxiliary: Should

   May use the Present or Imperfect Subjunctive

   Quid faciam? What should I do?

   Quid facerem? What should I have done?

   Quantas horas Latinae studeam? How many hours should I study?

   Quando cenam edamus? When should we eat dinner?

   Quo modo procedam? How should I proceed?

   In templo cantemus et oremus. Should we sing or pray in the temple?

   Persequamur laetitiam. Should we pursue happiness?

2. **Optative subjunctive**:

   Expresses an unfulfilled/contrary to fact wish.

   May use "Utiman," "I wish that " or the archaic "Oh would that."

   Utinam imber cadat. (I wish that) it would rain. Oh would that it rain.

   Utinam plurem pecuniam habeamus. I wish that we had more money.

   (Utinam) Canis ammissus meus domum redeat! I wish that my lost dog would return
          home!   Would that my lost dog return home!

3. **Potential**:

> Shows what is possible.
> Often but not always used with these subjunctives:
>> **Velim** (I should wish), **Nolim** (I should wish) and **Ausim** (I should dare)
>
> Contra Parthianos non pugnemus!   We should not fight against the Parthians.
> Discipuli ad ludum sero non adveniant!   Students should not arrive to school late!

Syncopated verbs:

The Romans abbreviated verbs in certain persons and tenses for ease of pronunciation
and poetic reasons.

These abbreviated verbs are called syncopated verbs

A) Perfect tense 3rd person plural: -**Erunt** is abbreviated to -**ēre** (Looks like an infinitive but on the
3rd Principal part of the verb.
Paraverunt → Paravēre   (They prepared)
Ceperunt → cepēre   (They took)

B) 3rd principal parts that end in "vi": The "vi" may be omitted:

Paravissent → parassent	Audivit → audiit
Petivisse → petisse	Ambulavisse → ambulasse

C) Rarer: 2nd person singular future tense passive verbs:

Oppugnaberis → oppugnabere	Moveberis → movebere
Mitteris → mittere	Custodieris → custodiere

Chapter 46: No Notes

Chapter 47: Cum Clauses; Dum Clauses

Cum Clauses

Definition: a subordinate clause introduced by **cum** meaning "when/since/although" and describing
an action somehow associated with the action in the main clause.

FOUR TYPES:

Temporal: **cum** = "when" = an action occurring at the same exact time as the action in the main
clause. Uses **Indicative** mood. (Ch 17)

Circumstantial: **cum** = "when" = some general circumstances under which action in main clause
occurred. Uses Imperfect or Pluperfect **Subjunctive**. (Ch 35)

NEW:
Causal: **cum** = "since" = a cause/reason for action in main clause. Uses imperfect or pluperfect
Subjunctive.

Concessive: **cum** = "although" = an action contrary to what might be expected, in view of the
action in the main clause. Many times "**TAMEN**" (nevertheless) is the main clause clue
word. **Uses subjunctive.**

EG: When he saw her that day, he was happy (temporal);

When he studies, he does well (circumstantial);

Since he studied hard, he did well (causal);

Although he studied hard, nevertheless he did not do well (concessive).

These are easy to recognition: introduced by **cum**, with a verb—either subjunctive or indicative—at
the end, and usually set off from the main clause by comma(s);

How to distinguish the four types:

Translation: translate the verb in ALL FOUR TYPES as an INDICATIVE (i.e., with NO AUXILIARY such
as "may" or "might"); translate **cum** as: "when," if the verb is indicative; "although," if
tamen is in the main clause; otherwise as "when" or "since," depending on context.

Examples: Octavianus, cum omnes reconciliare vellet, clementiam praebuit.
Octavius, since he wished to reconcile everyone, showed mercy. (Causal)

Octavianus, cum sciret se orbem terrarum mox dominaturum esse, gavisus est. (Causal)

Octavius, since he knew that he would dominate the whole word, rejoiced.

Cum magni fluctus ad navem accederent, nautae tamen non terruerunt.

Although many large waves were approaching the ship, they, nevertheless, were

not fightenend. (Concessive)

Octavianus clementiam praebuit cum victor solus esset.

Octavius showed mercy when he was the sole victor. (Circumstantial)

Octavianus, cum copiae trans mare transiissent, castra posuit.

Octavius, when the troops had crossed the sea, pitched camp.

Cum in urbem illo die venit, te vidit.

When he came into the city that day, he saw you. (Temporal)

Cum studeat, bene agit. When(ever) he studies, he does well. (Circumstantial)

Cum hoc sciret, potuit eis iuvare.

Since he knew this, he was able to help them (Causal)

Cum hoc sciret, tamen non potuit eos iuvare.

Although he knew this, he was nevertheless unable to help them.

Dum Clauses: Dum means "while" with the **indicative** and "until" with the **subjunctive** verb.

Chapter 48: Fear Clauses

Fear Clauses: Verbs of fearing may be followed by an infinitive of a clause.

MCCW: a Verb of fearing: timēre, metuere, verēri = to fear

Introductory word: **ne** = that   and   **ne non** = that . . . not

Use of Infinitive: Use an infinitive (like in English) if the phrase is similar to:

I am afraid *to do something*.

Caesar inimicos oppugnare non timebat. Caesar was not afraid to attack his enemies.

Quintus Maecenati occurere metuit. Quintus was afraid to meet Maecenas.

Use of the subjunctive: Use the present or imperfect subjunctive if the "object of the fear verb" is

a *clause*.

I fear that the Pirates will have another losing season.

The children fear that the monster under their beds will eat their toes during the night.

Examples: Flaccus timuit ne lupi eos oppugnarent. (Imperfect Subjunctive)

Flaccus feared that the wolves **might**/**would** attack.

Quintus veritus est ne ab hostibus capiatur. (Present Subjunctive)

Quintus fears that he **may** be captured by the enemy.

Vergilus metuit ne Quintus librum novum carnimum non conficiat. (Present Sbjnctv)

Vergil fears that Quintus **may** not complete his new book of poems.

Octavianus timuit ne Antonius se facile dederet.

Octavius feared that Antonius **might**/**would** not surrender easily.

Chapter 49: Impersonal Verbs; Intransitive verbs used passively

Impersonal Verbs: Impersonal verbs are verbs whose subject is "**It**." They do not have a personal subject like he, she, they, the dogs, a paleontologist. We have already had some verbs in this category. They were not a problem.

"accidit" (It happened that)

"necesse est" (It is necessary)

"opus est" (There is a need for) These were no problem.

Other impersonal verbs:

Pluit = it is raining

Ningit = it is snowing

Tonat = it thunders

Impersonal Verbs + Accusative: (Many are followed by infinitive)

Oportet D.O. = it behooves D.O. = It is proper for D.O. to,   It benefits D.O. to _____

Oportet me studēre. = It benefits me to study. It behooves me to study.

Pudet D.O. = it shames D.O. to _____

Iuvat D.O. = it delights D.O. to _____

Taedet D.O. = it wearies D.O. to _____

Taedet milites plurimos passus currere .

It wearies the soldiers to run so many miles

Impersonal Verbs + Dative:

Licet + Dat. = it is allowed for Dat. to ___

Licet mihi multum dormire.   It is allowed for me to sleep much.

Placet + Dat. = it is pleasing to Dat. to ___

Placet militibus spolia rapere.   It pleases soldiers to take spoils.

Impersonal verbs + Ablative:

Opus est + Abl. = There is a need for the object(ABL) for the person(DAT).

Opus est cibo (Abl) hominibus (Dat). There is a need for food for humans.

Non taedet Quintum carmina componere.

It does not weary Quintus to compose songs.

Oportet discipulos Latinae studēre.   It behooves students to study Latin.

Licebat Quinto legionem ducere.   It was allowed for Quintus to lead a legion.

Opus est armis militibus.   There is a need for weapons for the soldiers.

Intransitive verbs used passively:

Intransitive verbs may be used in the passive.   Intransitive verbs cannot take a direct object.

They are awkward in English.

>   Persuasum est mihi = It was persuaded to me = I was persuaded
>   Ferociter pugnatum est = It was fought fiercely = (the battle) was fought fiercely.
>   Romanis nuntiatum est = It was announced to the Romans

Chapter 50: Gerunds

Gerunds are verbal nouns. They can be used any way a noun can. In English they are from a verb
        ending in "ing."
N.B. Do not confuse with present participles which also end in ING.
        The **panting** dog needs some **running** water (Participles).

Examples: Skiing is fun. (subject)

Seeing is believing. (Subject and Predicate Nominative)

We do plenty of knitting. (genitive)

I do not understand texting. (direct object)

We learn by doing (object of prep/abl of means)

This picture is suitable for framing. (Dative with certain adjectives)

In Latin there are ONLY 4 forms.   (**No nominative or plural**)

Nominative is replaced by an infinitive.   Natare est strenuum. To swim is strenuous.

Formation: 1st Principal part + vowel   + ND + 2nd Declension Neuter ending.
        1st Principal part + a, e, e, ie + ND + um, i, o, o (Acc, Gen, Dat, Abl)
        Gerunds for Voco, are, avi, atus   Gerunds for Dico, ere, dixi, dictus
                Acc → Vocand**um** = calling   Dicendum = saying
                Gen → Vocand**i** = of calling   Dicendi = of saying
                Dat → Vocand**o** = to/for calling (rare)   Dicendo = to/for saying
                Abl → Vocand**o** = prep calling   Dicendo = prep saying
                Abl (no prep) Vocando = by calling   Dicendo = by sayinging

Deponent verb gerunds use these same active forms:
        Moror = morandum = delaying
        Proficiscor = proficiscendum = setting out
        Utor = utendum = using

Special: with the prep **ad** + gerund = this shows purpose
  Ad scribendum = **for the purpose of** writing
  Ad audiendum = for the purpose of hearing
  Ad discendum = for the purpose of learning
Special: with causā + genitive gerunds = for the sake/cause of + genitive
  Causā adiuvandi = **for the sake of** helping
  Causā ludendi = for the sake of playing
Special: Ablative gerund (no prep) shows **means**
  Mutando = by changing
  Confidendo = by trusting
Special: Dative is usually used with adjectives:
  Similar to = similis = similis currendo = similar to running
  Useful for = utilis = utilis laborando = useful for working
  Suitable for = idoneus = idoneus bibendo = suitable for drinking
  Worthy for = dignus = dignus laudando = worthy for praising

Practice: Write all the gerunds for these verbs:
  Habitare = habitandum
  Movēre = movendum
  Regere = regendum
  (io) facere = faciendum
  Custodire = custodiendum
Examples:

  Quintus ad Macedoniam iter fecit <u>ad</u> <u>militandum</u>.
    Quintus made a journey to Macedonia for the purpose of campaigning.
  Quintus se servavit <u>fugiendo</u> in silvam.
    Quintus saved himself by fleeing into the woods.
  Octavianus classem celeriter <u>oppugnando</u> superavit.
    Ocatvianus conquered the fleet by attacking quickly.
  Habeo timorem <u>volandi</u>.   I have a fear of flying.

Chapter 51: Gerundives

Gerundives: Gerundives are just like Gerunds but are fully declined adjectives.
Gerund**ive** = Adject**ive** Gerundives are adjectives.

Gerundives have 30 forms. They are formed just like gerunds but with all 30 1st and 2nd declension adjective endings.   1st Principal part + ND + us, a, um endings

Gerundives fit into the "**future passive participle**" on the participle chart.

Literal meaning to Romans: "**About to be _____ed**" Translated into 'Mer'can: "_____ing" These are strange because there is no English equivalent.

Gerundives are like **gerunds** with **direct objects**.

I like walking dogs. Walking is Gerund and Dogs is DO of walking. In Latin the gerundive is really a future passive participle (literally: about to be ____ed) but without the futureness of it.

Examples: Quintus pugnavit ad libertatem defendendam.
                        Quintus fought for the purpose of defending liberty.
              Quintus fruitur carminibus scribendis.
                        Quintus enjoys writing songs.
              Molestus mavult (prefers) vexandum Quintum.
                        The pest prefers annoying Quintus.

Chapter 52: Passive Periphrastic and Dative of Agent
(Gerundives of Obligation)

Passive Periphrastic and Dative of Agent

A passive periphrastic is simply a gerundive followed by form of "esse" with a **special translation**: This gives the verb a sense of obligation: translated **must/have to/ought**.

Dative of agent: DoA is only used with Passive Periphrastics. Deo gratias! Instead of ablative of agent with the prep a/ab "by," this just uses the word in the dative without the prep. (This is left over from Greek which did not have an ablative case.)

Examples: Carmina discipulis legenda sunt.   Poems **must** be read by students.
              Templum nobis aedificandum erat.   The temple **had to be** built by us.
              Docendi sumus scribere.   We **have to be** taught to write.
              Oraculum Quinto consulendum erit.

The oracle **will have to be** consulted by Quintus.

More Excellent Examples:

Vivimus bene **edendo** bene. (gerund)   We live well by eating well.

Vivimus bene **edendo cibo** salubri (Healthy). (Gerundive)

We live well by eating healthy food.

Cibus saluber **edendus est** nobis ut bene vivamus. (Passive Periphrastic)

Healthy food must be eaten by us in order that we may live well.

Chapter 53:   Dative of Purpose and Dative of Reference (Double Dative)

Dative of Purpose and Dative of Reference (Double Dative)

English Examples: He served as a guard to the president.

What purpose: As a guard   with reference to whom: the President

The nurse worked as an assistant to the surgeon.

What purpose: As a nurse   with reference to whom: the surgeon

Latin: These use "SUM" plus a dative.

Examples: Quintus est auxilio legato.   Quintus is (as an) aid to the lieutenant.

Bellum civile erat curae Scintillae.   The civil war is (as a) care to Scintilla.

Canes sunt usui agricolae.   Dogs are (as a) use to the farmer.

Molestus erat odi Quinto.   The pest was (as a) hatred to Quintus.

Chapter 54: No new notes Deo Gratias!