

# Latin Notes Chapter 34-36

## Chapter 34

**Subjunctive mood:** Remember mood? Mood shows the attitude of the speaker. If the speaker is bossy, they like to speak in the Imperative mood and give commands. The speaker might also be a know it all and speak in the indicative mood to state a fact. Most verbs are in the indicative mood. The subjunctive mood is used for many things in Latin but only a few in English. It is a mood which is not as strong as the indicative mood. It is more nebulous in its definity. (Is definity even a word?) It is used for wishes, unreal situations, polite commands, deliberations, possibilities and indirect questions. All of which are not as definite and strong and forceful as the indicative mood. What does all this mean? Well, hold onto your togas and keep reading this chapter and others for further explanations.

**Present Subjunctive: Formation:** Present Subjunctive is formed on the first principal part plus the thematic vowel and then the personal endings. What is different is the thematic vowels change for each conjugation from the indicative mood. The personal endings are the familiar ones that you know and love. The thematic vowels are as follows: 1st: **e**, 2nd: **ea**, 3rd: **a**, 3io and 4th: **ia** The personal endings are -m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt in the active and -r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur in the passive. (An easy way to remember the thematic vowels are the phrase: **WE FEAR A LIAR.**) The translation of the present subjunctive depends on the context of the sentence.

### PRESENT Subjunctive:

ACTIVE				
1st Conj	2nd Conj	3rd Conj	3rd io and 4th	Possible translations
ambulem	doceam	mittam	audiam	let, may, should
ambules	doceas	mittas	audias	
ambulet	doceat	mittat	audiat	
ambulemus	doceamus	mittamus	audiamus	
ambuletis	doceatis	mittatis	audiatis	
ambulent	doceant	mittant	audiant	

PASSIVE				
1st Conj	2nd Conj	3rd Conj	3rd io and 4th	Possible translations
ambuler	docear	mittar	audiar	let, may be, should be
ambuleris	docearis	mittaris	audiaris	
ambuletur	doceatur	mittatur	audiatur	
ambulemur	doceamur	mittamur	audiamur	
ambulemini	doceamini	mittamini	audiamini	
ambulentur	doceantur	mittantur	audiantur	

**Present Subjunctive:** Notice that the only thing that has changed from the present indicative is the VOWEL.

**Subjunctive constructions:**

**IUSSIVE Subjunctive:** Iussive subjunctive is a polite command. These use only the **Present** subjunctive as the **main verb** in a sentence. As polite commands they use the word **LET** in the translation. They can only be used in third person singular and plural and 1st person plural. Some jocular latinists call this the "Salad Subjunctive" because it is "Let us (lettuce)." In the negative, the word **NE** is used as an introductory word.

**Examples:** Mittat epistolam: **Let** him send a letter.  
 Oremus: **Let** us pray.  
 Nunc audiant orationem. **Let** them now hear the speech.  
 Latinam discipulos doceantur. **Let** the students be taught Latin.  
 Ne dicat. **Let** him not talk.

**Present Subjunctive SUM:** sim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint

**Imperfect Subjunctive:** This is the easiest verb tense in Latin. (Can you believe it?) Use the 2nd principal part (no changes) and add endings: -m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt or Passive: -r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur

**IMPERFECT Subjunctive:**

ACTIVE				
1st Conj	2nd Conj	3rd Conj	3rd io and 4th	Possible translations
ambulare	docerem	Mitterem	audirem	let, may, should
ambulares	doceres	mitteres	audires	
ambularet	doceret	mitteret	audiret	
ambularemus	doceremus	mitteremus	audiremus	
ambularetis	doceretis	mitteretis	audiretis	
ambularent	docerent	mitterent	audirent	

PASSIVE				
1st Conj	2nd Conj	3rd Conj	3rd io and 4th	Possible translations
ambularer	docerer	mitterer	audirer	let, may be, should be
ambulareris	docereris	mittereris	audireris	
ambularetur	doceretur	mitteretur	audiretur	
ambularemur	doceremur	mitteremur	audiremur	
ambularemini	doceremini	mitteremini	audiremini	
ambularentur	docerentur	mitterentur	audirentur	

**Imperfect Subjunctive SUM:** essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent

**Subjunctive purpose clauses:** Purpose clauses are clauses that are used to show the purpose of the main clause. In English we use infinitives. Latin uses clauses NOT infinitives. I went to the store **to buy** socks. The infinitive tells us the purpose of the main verb. The purpose clause in Latin can use either the present or imperfect subjunctive. **Translate present** subj: **may** and **imperfect** subj: **might**. The introductory word for purpose clauses is **ut** in the positive and **ne** in the negative.

**Sequence of Tenses:** When to use what tense of the subjunctive: Use present subjunctive after a present or future tense main verb. Use imperfect after a past tense main verb.

Examples:

Present Subj: Scintilla intrat tabernam **ut** frumentum emat: Scintilla enters the shop **in order that** she **may** buy grain.

Imperfect Subj: Scintilla intravit tabernam **ut** frumentum emeret. Scintilla entered the shop **in order that** she **might** buy grain.

Present Subj: Aeneas Troiā fugit **ne** ab Graecis occidatur. Aeneas flees Troy **in order that** he **may not** be killed by the Greeks.

Imperfect Subj: Aeneas Troiā fugit **ne** a Graecis occiderentur. Aeneas fled Troy **in order that** he **might not** be killed by the Greeks.

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## Chapter 35

**Indirect Command** Subjunctive construction: The subjunctive is used to report what some command given by another person at another time:

Direct Command: The general ordered us, "Run!"

Indirect command: Rufus said to Philippus, "The general ordered that we run."

In the first example, the direct command in the Imperative mood is "RUN!"

In the Indirect Command Rufus repeated to Philippus what the general commanded, that is, "that we run." That "we run" would be in the subjunctive mood in Latin.

Some verbs like iubeo take an infinitive. This word and phrase have been used since chapter 5.

Special things for indirect commands: Hey, are you actually reading this and staying awake! This part will make it easy to recognize indirect commands: There is a **Main Clause Clue Word**. The MCCW is a word that starts the red lights flashing and tells you almost without a doubt that there is an indirect command coming in the second half of the sentence.

The MCCW are words like these: (the English direct object for whom is being commanded is in the case indicated) This is not a complete list. Any verb that comes in the spectrum of asking to begging to ordering can be followed by the indirect command construction.

**impero** (+dat) [order], **mando** (+dat) [demand, command], **persuadeo** (+dat) [persuade]

**moneo** (+acc) [advise, warn], **oro** (+acc) [beg, pray], **rogo** (+acc) [ask], **hortor** (+acc) [exhort, encourage, urge]

**peto** (+a/ab and ablative) [ask, seek], **postulo** (+a/ab and ablative) [demand], **quaero** (+a/ab and ablative) [ask, seek]

**veto** [forbid], and **iubeo** [order] both are followed by a n accusative and an infinitive (Just like we learned in Chapter 5)

After the MCCW there is *ut/ne*. Now these are no longer translated "in order that" like has been so recently drilled into your head. They are just translated "that" or "that . . . not."

Like purpose clauses, these clauses use either the present subjunctive of the imperfect subjunctive, depending on the tense of the main verb.

Examples:

Brutus iuvenibus mandat ut officium perficiant. Brutus commands that the youths complete their duty. (Present main verb = present subj verb)

Brutus iuvenibus mandavit ut officium perficerent. Brutus commanded that the youths complete their duty. (Imperfect main verb = imperfect subjunctive verb.)

Imperator a legato quaeret ut iuvenes ad Lucilium mittantur. The general asks the lieutenant that the youths be sent to Lucilius.

Imperator a legatum quaesivit ut iuvenes ad lucilium mitterentur. The general asked the lieutenant that the youths be send to Lucilius.

**Perfect Subjunctive Active:** 3rd principal part (drop i) + **erim, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint** (Same for each conjugation) Yes!! This looks 83% like the future perfect!! It is rarely used like the future perfect. (Translated like past tense in English: -ed)

**Pluperfect subjunctive Active:** 3rd Principal part (drop i) + **issem, isses, isset, issemus, issetis, issent.** (Same for each conjugation) (Translated like pluperfect: had \_\_\_\_\_ed)

**Perfect Subjunctive Passive:** 4th Principal part + **sim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint** (2 words) (translated: like past was \_\_\_\_-ed) (Same for each conjugation)

**Pluperfect Subjunctive Passive:** 4th Principal Part + **essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent** (2 words) (translated like pluperfect: had been \_\_\_\_-ed) (Same for each conjugation)

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## Chapter 36

**Passive infinitives:** So far all our infinitives have been active: to tell, to live, to seize, to desire. But there are also Present passive infinitives: to make an infinitive passive, change the ending according to the chart below.

	Active Infinitive		Passive Infinitive		Passive Infinitive Ending
1st	oppugnare	to attack	oppugnari	to <u>be</u> attacked	- <b>ARI</b> (Drop e add i)
2nd	monere	to warn	moneri	to <u>be</u> warned	- <b>ERI</b> (Drop e add i)
3rd	regere	to rule	regi	to <u>be</u> ruled	- <b>I</b> (Drop ere add i)
4th	audire	to hear	audiri	to <u>be</u> heard	- <b>IRI</b> (Drop e add i)

**Deponent Verbs:** Deponent verbs are like the monsters under your bed. They look confusing but are really not. There is only one main point to totally understand them.

**MAIN POINT:** Deponent verbs look **passive** but are translated **actively**. Hey that's the truth and the whole truth. They have all the passive endings but are translated actively. Why did the Romans have these? Because the Greeks did. If it was good enough for the Greeks it was good enough for the Romans. "Deponere" means to put off. These verbs have put off their active forms.

Fortunately, the passive forms are fresh in your mind and only a brief review of chapter 31 is necessary for my great Latin scholars.

Synopsis Example:

Loquor	I speak (looks like "I am spoken)
loquitur	he speaks
loquebatur	he was speaking
loquetur	he will speak
locutus est:	he spoke
locutus erat	he had spoken
locutus erit	he will have spoken

Subjunctives are formed just like any other passive voice subjunctive verb.

**Things to get used to for Deponents:**

1. There are only 3 principal parts. Present Passive, Infinitive Passive and Perfect Passive. (The regular 3rd PPart is not needed because that is for perfect active.)

2. Recognizing Deponents: When you look them up in the dictionary: they end in "or" and only have three PParts. or better yet: Memorize which verbs are deponent.

3. There are some rogue forms that look active and are translate actively! Don't worry, there will be a chart as you scroll down.

	1st Principal Part	2nd Principal Part	3rd principal Part	
1st	conor	conari	conatus	to try
	arbitror	arbitrari	arbitratus	to think
2nd	vereor	vereri	veritus	to fear
	videor	videri	visus	to seem
3rd	loquor	loqui	locutus	to speak
	utor	uti	usus	to use
4th	orior	oriri	ortus	to rise
	morior	moriri	mortuus	to die

MOST forms of deponent verbs are the regular passive form, but there are notable exceptions:

**Imperfect Subjunctive:** Normal: regular infinitive plus ending. For deponents: pretend there is a regular active infinitive and then add the passive ending: *moneremini, conarentur, loqueretur.*

**Present Active Participle:** Pretend the regular active form exists: *loquens* (speaking), *morans* (delaying), *verens* (fearing)

**Perfect Passive Participles:** 3rd Principal Part: translated actively: *locutus* (having spoken), *moratus* (having delayed), *veretus* (having feared)

**Passive imperatives:** Yes, there is such a thing! They do not occur too often for regular verbs but do exist. They are more common for deponent verbs. The regular Singular passive imperatives do look like infinitives, but you should be able to tell from the context of the sentence that they are imperatives.

REGULAR	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Singular	laudare	monēre	mittere	audire
Plural	laudamini	monemini	mittimini	audimini
Translation	be praised!	be warned!	be sent!	be heard!

DEPONENT	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Singular	morare	verere	loquere	orire
Plural	moramini	veremini	loquemini	orimini
Translation	delay!	fear!	speak!	rise!