

Lessons 1-3: PARTICIPLES AND PERIPHRASTICS

Combination of Verb and Adjective (aka “a verbal adjective”)
thus has both tense and voice AND case, number and gender

Participles

- Present Active - PAP (“---ing”)
present stem + -ns / -ens, -ntis
declined like a one-termination 3rd declension adjective
(exception: -e in ablative singular)
voca+ns = vocans, vocantis = calling
- Perfect Passive - PPP (“---ed” or “having been ---ed”)
4th PP
declined as 1st/2nd declension adjective
vocatus, -a, -um = called, having been called
- Future Active - FAP (“about to ---”)
4th PP +-ur- (future active infinitive without the “esse”)
declined as 1st/2nd declension adjective
vocaturus, -a, -um = about to call
- Future Passive - FPP (“to be ---ed”)
present stem + -ndus / -endus, a, um
declined as 1st/2nd declension adjective
voca+ndus = vocandus, -a, -um = to be called

Examples:

- Puerum dubitantem alet.
= He will feed the hesitating boy.
- Puerum vocatum alet.
= He will feed the boy, having been called.
- Puerum gavisurum alet.
= He will feed the boy, about to rejoice.
- Puerum mittendum in proelium alet.
= He will feed the boy, to be sent into battle.

Periphrastics

use of the future participles as predicate adjectives w/ “sum”

Active Periphrastic = FAP + sum

indicates intent

Puellam vocaturus est.

He is about to call the girl.

He is going to call the girl.

He intends to call the girl.

Passive Periphrastic = FPP + sum

indicates necessity

often with a Dative of Agent

Puella vocanda est.

The girl is to be called.

The girl has to be called.

The girl should be called.

Ablative Absolute

use of a participle with a noun or adjective

creates a descriptive dependent clause with an ablative meaning

PAP = Puero alente, mater cenam facere poterat.

With the boy eating, the mother was able to make dinner.

PPP = Puero optato, dux eum ad castra misit.

With the boy having been chosen, the leader sent him to the camp.

Lesson 4: Gerunds and Gerundives

gerunds and gerundives are two further uses of the Future Passive Participle

Ex.: lego, legere, legi, lectum (3) – to read; FPP: legendus, a, um

<u>simple adjective</u>	<u>periphrastic</u>	<u>gerund</u>	<u>gerundive</u>
verbal adjective	verbal adjective	verbal noun	verbal adjective “a gerund with a D.O.”
all forms	all forms	neuter sing. Gen-Abl 2 nd Declension	all forms
passive	passive	active	active
to be ---ed	to be ---ed	---ing to ----	---ing to ---
The book to be read is terrible. Liber legendus est terribilis.	The book is to be read. Liber est legendus.		<p>[Nom/Subj = infinitive To read/Reading (a book) is good. Legere (librum) est bonum.]</p> <p>Gen: The joy of reading (a book) is good. Gaudium legendi (libri) est bonum.</p> <p>Gen w. causā: I live for the sake of reading (a book). Vivo legendi (libri) causā.</p> <p>Dat: He gives his effort to reading (a book). Dat operam legendo (libro).</p> <p>[Acc/DO = infinitive I hate to read/reading (a book). Abhorreo legere (librum).]</p> <p>Acc w/ “ad”: He will go to read (a book). Ibit ad legendum (librum). (see supine)</p> <p>Abl: He does well by reading (a book). Facit bene legendo (libro).</p> <p>[N.B. At times, the D.O. of a gerund is in the Accusative case, no matter what the case of the gerundive is]</p>

Lessons 5, 6, 8, 9: SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

OVERVIEW

- *Distinct from other two moods in Latin: the indicative (for statements of fact and direct questions), the imperative (for commands), the subjunctive (for possibilities)
- *Used in both independent and dependent clauses
- *To convey ideas of encouraging, suggesting, wishing, purpose, result, indirect question and command, conditions and "cum" clauses
- *Often translated as the indicative or with auxiliary verbs (e.g. may, might, would, should)
- *Four tenses only (no future or future perfect)

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

1st Conjugation	change	-a-	to	-e-:	vocem, voces, vocet,...
2nd Conjugation	change	-e-	to	-ea-:	habeam, habeas, habeat,...
3rd Conjugation	change	-i-	to	-a-:	ponam, ponas, ponat,...
Note: Fut Indic 1stS = Pres Subj 1stS					
3rd (io) Conjugation	change	-i-	to	-ia-:	capiam, capias, capiat,...
Note: Fut Indic 1stS = Pres Subj 1stS					
4th Conjugation	change	-i-	to	-ia-:	audiam, audias, audiat,...
Note: Fut Indic 1stS = Pres Subj 1stS					

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

1st - 4th Conjugation present active infinitive + personal endings: vocarem, haberem,...

PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

1st - 4th Conjugation perfect stem + eri + personal endings: vocaverim, habuerim,...

PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

1st - 4th Conjugation perfect stem + isse + personal endings: vocavissem, habuissem,...

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN AN INDEPENDENT CLAUSE (as the main verb)

Desired Action (negative: ne)

Hortatory (encouraging some action - hortor: to encourage, urge on) (pg. 57)
generally limited to **Present** tense, 1stP: "Let's _____."

Jussive (suggesting some action - jubeo: to bid, order) (pg. 57)
generally limited to **Present** tense, 2nd+3rd S+P: "She should _____."
not as strong as the imperative

Optative (wishing for some action - opto: to wish, desire, choose) (pg. 67)
often introduced by utinam: if only, would that
"If only you were _____."

Present: a wish that might come true ("possible of fulfillment")
"If only Mr. Arwe were smarter."

Imperfect: a wish that cannot come true ("impossible of fulfillment")
"If only Mr. Arwe were handsomer."

Possible Action (negative: non, nihil, nemo, nullus, etc.)

Potential, generally **Present** or **Perfect** (suggesting a possible action) (pg. 105)
"They may/might _____."

Deliberative, generally **Present** or **Perfect** (suggesting an action is being considered) (pg. 105)
"Should I _____?"

Lessons 6 and 9: PURPOSE AND RESULT CLAUSES

The introductory independent clauses have their verbs in the indicative

CLAUSES EXPRESSING PURPOSE (as dependent clauses)

"He is coming to see me."

In English: the infinitive "to see" expresses the purpose in its simplest form
more complex: "He is coming for the purpose of seeing me."

In Latin: purpose is often not expressed by an infinitive
dependent clause is used instead

introduced by "ut" (positive) or "ne" (negative)

[prior ways to express purpose: accusative supine, active periphrastic, accusative gerund/gerundive with "ad"]

EXAMPLES:

Introduced by "ut":

Venit (He is coming) **ut me videat.**

to see me.

so as to see me.

in order to see me.

so that he may see me.

in order that he should/might see me.

Introduced by "ne":

Fugit (He is fleeing) **ne capiatur.**

to not be captured.

so as not to be captured.

in order not to be captured.

so that he may not be captured.

in order that he should/might not be captured.

CLAUSES EXPRESSING RESULT (as dependent clauses)

Expresses a result that has actually happened

usually some word in the main clause serves as an indicator that a result clause will follow

tam/ita (before an adjective/adverb): so, such

sic/ita (before a verb): so

tantus so great

tot so many

introduced by "ut" (positive) or "ut...non" (negative)

EXAMPLES:

Introduced by "ut":

Tam/Ita fortis erat **ut omnes pueri eum tangere certarent.**

He was so brave that all the boys were vying to touch him.

Sic/Ita quiescunt **ut custodem fallant.**

They are so quiet that they deceive the watchman.

Tot erant hostes **ut viri fugerent.**

So many were the enemies that the men were fleeing.

Introduced by "ut...non":

Tam/Ita acer erat impetus **ut oppidum defendi non posset.**

The attack was so fierce that the town could not be defended.

Sic/Ita verentur **ut non etiam clament.**

They are so afraid (literally "They fear so...") that they do not even shout.

Tantus erat timor **ut fortiter pugnare non possent.**

So great was the fear that they were not able to fight bravely.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

These rules apply to any dependent subjunctive clauses.

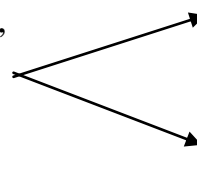
Purpose and result clauses generally use only the present and imperfect subjunctives in the dependent clauses since the actions are almost always happening at the same time or after.

PRIMARY SEQUENCE

If the 1st verb is a non-past tense

(present/future/future perfect),

your options are:

- 
1. **present subjunctive** for **same time or after**
 2. **perfect subjunctive** for **time before**

Examples:

Purpose: I study/will study/will have studied to do well.

Result: I study/will study/will have studied so hard that I do well.

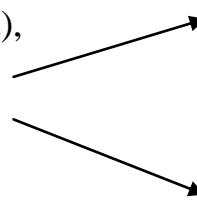
SECONDARY SEQUENCE

If the 1st verb is a past tense

(imperfect, perfect, pluperfect),

after

your options are:

- 
1. **imperfect subjunctive** for **same time or after**
 2. **pluperfect subjunctive** for **time before**

Examples:

Purpose: I was studying/studied/had studied to do well.

Result: I was studying/studied/had studied so hard that I did well.

Lesson 7: INDIRECT COMMANDS

Similar to Indirect Statements – both are indirect ways of communicating

Direct Statement: He is going home. Indirect Statement: He said he is going home.

Direct Command: Go home! Indirect Command: I ordered him to go home.

Similar to Purpose Clauses – indirect commands also communicate purpose or intent

Introduced by a special verb: commanding, asking, advising

commanding:	mando – 1	w/ dative	to command	(mandate)
	impero – 1	w/ dative	to order	(emperor)
asking:	rogo – 1		to ask	(interrogate)
	peto, ere, petivi, petitum – 3		to seek	(petition)
advising:	moneo – 2		to warn	(monitor)
	persuadeo, ere,	w/ dative	to persuade	(persuade)
	persuasi, persuasum – 2			

followed by the indirect command:

ut / ne + verb in the subjunctive
(present or imperfect tense depending on intro verb)

NOT Indirect Commands: (use complementary infinitive instead)

iubeo – to order
volo – to want
cupio – to desire

Examples:

Me rogavit ut censerem.	He asked me to vote.
Mihi mandavit ne quererem.	She commanded me not to lament.
Mihi persuadebunt ut restem.	They will persuade me to remain behind.

Lesson 11: INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Similar to Indirect Statements and Commands– all are indirect ways of communicating

Direct Statement: He is going home.

Indirect Statement: I said he is going home.

Direct Command: Go home!

Indirect Command: I order him to go home.

Direct Question: Why is he going home?

Indirect Question: I wonder why he is going home.

Introduced by a special verb: shampoo verbs (again)

(examples only):

rogo – 1	I ask	(interrogate)	why he is happy.
dico – 3	I say, tell	(dictate)	why he is happy.
doceo – 2	I inform, show	(document)	why he is happy.
scio – 4	I know	(science)	why he is happy.
video – 2	I see, perceive	(video)	why he is happy.
miror – 1	I wonder	(miracle)	why he is happy.

followed by the indirect question:

interrogative word	+	verb in the subjunctive
quis,quid (who,what)		same sequence of tenses: same time / before
num (whether)		Pres,Fut,FP = Present / Perfect
quare (why)		Imperf,Perf,Plup = Imperfect / Pluperfect
quomodo (how)		

Examples:

Rogavit me quare tacuissem. He asked me why I had been silent.

Dicebant nos qui classem jungerent. They were telling us who was (were) joining the fleet.

Miror quomodo altum sit pontus. I wonder how deep is the sea.

Videbunt qui fueris. They will see who you were.

Lesson 13: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

What is a Conditional Sentence? A conditional sentence is a sentence with a conditional clause, that is a clause introduced by the word “if”. (e.g. Under what *condition* will you give me a dollar? I will give you a dollar *if* hell freezes over.) Conditions are among the most common sentence types, along with declarative, interrogative and exclamatory sentences. They are commonly made up of an initial “condition”, followed by a “conclusion”, although the order is at times inverted.

Words introducing: conditions	si nisi etsi	if if not, unless even if, although	sin, quod si sive sive(seu)...sive(seu)	but if or if whether...or
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Types of Conditional Sentences. There are six basic types of conditional clauses, three with their verbs in the indicative, and three in the subjunctive. While all conditions obviously describe hypothetical situations, the indicative conditions are more likely to become true whereas the subjunctive conditions are either less likely to become true or cannot possibly come true (remember the two types of optative subjunctives?).

Indicative Conditions (hypothetical but more likely to come true)

Simple Fact Present (present - present)

Si nigrum os habet, omnipotens est.

If he possesses the black bone, he is all-powerful.

Simple Fact Past (imperf/perf - imperf/perf)

Si nigrum os habebat, omnipotens erat.

Si nigrum os habuit, omnipotens fuit.

If he possessed the black bone, he was all-powerful.

Simple Fact Future (future - future)

Si nigrum os habebit, omnipotens erit.

If he possesses the black bone, he will be all-powerful.

N.B. The Latin future condition is commonly translated as a Present.

Subjunctive Conditions (hypothetical but less likely to come true or downright impossible)

Contrary to Fact Present (imperfect - imperfect)

Si nigrum os haberet, omnipotens esset.

If he were possessing the black bone, he would be all-powerful.

Contrary to Fact Past (pluperfect - pluperfect)

Si nigrum os habuisset, omnipotens fuisset.

If he had possessed the black bone, he would have been all-powerful.

Contrary to Fact Future (present - present)

Si nigrum os habeat, omnipotens sit.

If he should possess the black bone, he would be all-powerful.

Lesson 18: CUM CLAUSES

Cum clauses are subordinate, dependant clauses which have a number of uses and are found with both indicative and subjunctive constructions. Contrary to the pattern with conditional sentences, where both verbs are in the subjunctive, if the cum clause has a subjunctive verb, the main clause remains in the indicative (similar to purpose and result clauses, indirect commands and indirect questions).

Keep in mind that the appearance of “cum” in a Latin clause does not necessarily mean that it is one of these cum clauses. Often it is just a plain ordinary prepositional phrase with “cum” meaning “with”.

Types of Cum Clauses

Cum Temporal – Indicative (the *time* at which something happens)
often with *tum* (then); “cum...tum” can also mean “not only...but also”

Cum bellum gerebatur, Romā aberam.

When war was being waged, I was away from Rome.

Cum es agricola, tum es blandus.

Not only are you a farmer, but also you are alluring.

Cum Circumstantial – Subjunctive (the *circumstances* under which something happens)

Cum bellum gereretur, Romā abesse me puduit.

When war was being waged, I was ashamed that I was away from Rome.

Cum Causal – Subjunctive (the *cause* of something happening)

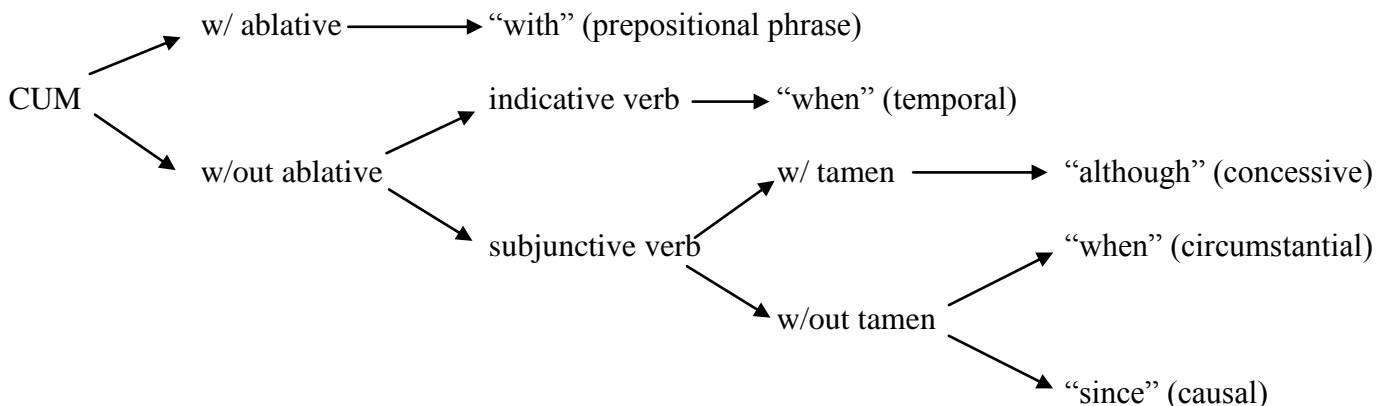
Cum bellum gereretur, Romam properavi.

Since war was being waged, I hastened to Rome.

Cum Concessive – Subjunctive (something happening *in spite of* something else)

Cum bellum gereretur, tamen pro pace pugnabam.

Although war was being waged, nevertheless I was fighting for peace.



Lessons 8 and 19: DEPENDENT POTENTIAL CLAUSES

Relative Clauses of Characteristic

dependant clauses in the subjunctive mood translated potentially (“*would*”)

indicative relative clauses: factual descriptions of a specific antecedent

subjunctive relative clauses: general descriptions of an indefinite antecedent

generally introduced by a indicative main clause using the verb “sum”

Examples:

Erat quae pacem tempore belli peteret.

She was someone who *would* seek peace in time of war.

Nemo est qui pacem tempore belli petat.

There is no one who *would* seek peace in time of war.

Dignus est qui pacem tempore belli petat.

He is worthy who *would* seek peace in time of war.

Clauses with Verbs of Fearing

dependent clauses in the subjunctive mood translated potentially (“*might*”)

introduced with “ut” or “ne” (used oppositely)

always introduced by a indicative main clause communicating fear (“*timeo*”)

evolved from the combination of a statement of fear, followed by an independent jussive

Examples:

Timeo. Ne moveant.

I am afraid.
They should not move.

Timeo ne moveant.

I am afraid that they *might* move.

Timeo. Veniant.

I am afraid.
They should come.

Timeo ut veniant.

I am afraid that they *might* not come.