

LATIN AND THE SUBJUNCTIVE VERB FORMATION AND USAGE

Introduction. The Latin verb has three **moods**, **modus**. The mood is either the verb's action or state of being. **indicare**, the indicative indicates facts the **imperare**, imperative orders actions and the **subiungere**, subjunctive describes potential, hypothetical, ideal or unreal action. English uses **were** and **would** to indicate hypothetical action. Further, English uses **may**, **ought**, **should**, **would**, **may have**, **would have** and so forth to indicate potential or ideal action. Whereas English uses auxiliary words to indicate the subjunctive Latin uses the subjunctive verb. Example :

<p>indicare imperare subiungere</p>	<p>porcellus est somniculosus porcellus, nunc dormi ! porcellus non habet locus quo dormiat</p>	<p>Piglet is sleepy Piglet, now go to sleep ! Piglet has no place where to sleep</p>
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Sequence of Tenses		
The relationship of one verb's time relative to another verb's time		
Group	Main Clause Verb	Subordinate Subjunctive Verb
Primary	Present Indicative Future Indicative Perfect (with have / has) Future Perfect Indicative Any command	Present = action same time or after Perfect = action before
Historic	Imperfect Indicative Aorist (Perfect without have / has) Pluperfect	Imperfect = action same time or after Pluperfect = action before
Latin tenses up to the Present Subjunctive are Primary, the sentence is in the <i>Primary Sequence</i>		
Latin tenses up to the Imperfect Subjunctive are Historic, the sentence is in the <i>Historic Sequence</i>		

Tense and time. Latin has six tenses : **present**, **future**, **imperfect**, **perfect**, **future perfect**, and the **pluperfect**. To understand a verb within the context of speech either oral or written **time**, **tempus** is central to usage and comprehension. **Sequence of Tenses** is the relationship of one verb's time *relative* to another verb's time

Subjunctive verbs. Subjunctive was used in subordinate and dependent clauses. The subjunctive was also used in certain types of independent main clauses. Translation of the present subjunctive uses **may**, look at the clause type

JUSSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

Jussive subjunctive. The jussive expresses a command or exhortation either in the 1st or 3rd person. The imperative is reserved for the 2nd person. The jussive clause, the sentence's main verb, often the only verb, is subjunctive. Negative commands are introduced by **ne**. When the exhortation is negative the 2nd person subjunctive is used. Use **may** and **should** to translate jussives, particularly the 2nd person **semper speres**, **you should always hope**. The auxiliary **let** is often used, followed by the subject or pronoun. (In the objective case : **me**, **us**, **him**, **her**, **them**.) See **Sequence of Tenses**. Example :

cogitem nunc de hac re, et tum non errabo	Let me now think about this matter, and then I will not make a mistake
discipulus discat aut discedat	Let the student either learn or leave
ne id faciamus	Let us [let's] not do this
audeant illi viri esse fortes	Let those men be brave

Jussive exhortation or command. The negative jussive may use the **present perfect** and the **present subjunctive**. A negative command may be expressed using the verb **nolo**, **nolle**, **nolui** (irregular). **To be unwilling**. Example :

Positive	Negative
hoc faciamus Let us do this	hoc ne fecerimus / faciamus Let us not do this
porcis cibum da Give food to the pigs	porcis cibum ne dederis / des Do not give food to the pigs

exeat in agrum porcus Let the pig go out into the field

ne exierit / exeat in agrum porcus Let the pig not go out into the field

Deliberative questions in the subjunctive. The subjunctive is used to ask deliberative questions when the speaker is wondering what is to be done. The deliberative question is either 1st or 3rd person of the present active subjunctive. The 2nd person deliberative question is rare. Negative deliberative questions are also rare, but use **non**. Example :

quid faciat agricola ?

What is the farmer to do ?

arma relinquamus ?

Should we relinquish our weapons ?

hodie laborem ?

Should I work today ?

quid facerem ?

What was I to do ?

Expressing wishes in the subjunctive. A wish, the hope for a better future, may be expressed in the subjunctive. The English phrase, **I wish you were here** is the remainder of the English subjunctive (which has a parallel in Latin). Example :

Wish for the future : present subjunctive : **May you succeed / I wish you may succeed** [tomorrow]

Wish for the present : imperfect subjunctive : **I wish you were succeeding** [today]

Wish for the past : pluperfect subjunctive : **I wish you had succeeded** [yesterday]

Latin has several indicators to introduce a **wish o si** or **o utinam** or less frequently **velim**, for the future or **vellem**, for the present or past. See : **volo, velle, volui** (irregular + infinitive). Often, there is no introductory marker. See **Sequence of Tenses**

A negative wish is introduced by **ne** or **utinam ne** or less frequently **nolim**, for the future or **nollem**, for the present or past. See : **nolo, nolle, nolui** (irregular). **To not...wish, be unwilling.** See **Sequence of Tenses**. Example :

Positive

Negative

diu vivant rex et regina ! Long live the King and Queen !

ne diu vivant hostes ! May our enemies not live long !

o si dives nunc essem ! If only I were rich now !

utinam ne pauper semper essem ! If only I were not always poor !

utinam consul mihi pecuniam cras det ! Oh, let the consul give me money tomorrow !

nolim consul Romanus stultis pecuniam cras det ! Oh, let the consul not give the foolish Romans money tomorrow !

vellem servus mecum nunc esset ! How I wish my slave were with me now !

nollem servus mecum nunc esset ! How I wish my slave were not with me now !

utinam in agro mansissent porci ! If only the pigs had stayed in the field !

nollem in silvam abiissent porci ! If only the pigs had not gone into the wood !

Expressing potential in main clause in the subjunctive. Potential main clauses use the subjunctive for what one might do, given certain circumstances are hypothetical : what might happen, without implying either an exhortation or a wish. The negative is **non**

If the circumstances refer to the present or future, use the present or perfect subjunctive. If the circumstances could have occurred in the past, but did not; use the imperfect or less common, pluperfect subjunctive. See **Sequence of Tenses**. Example :

nolim porcis cibum dare

I would not like to give food to the pigs [if the farmer happened to ask me to do so] [present / future]

dicat agricola porcos pulchros esse, sed ego porcos equis pulchriores esse negem

A farmer may say [if you happen to ask him] **that pigs are beautiful, but I would say** [if I were asked] **that pigs are not more beautiful than horses** [present / future]

dixerim equos porcis pulchriores esse

I'd say horses are more beautiful than pigs [present / future]

putaret frater meus gladiators felices esse

My brother would have thought gladiators were lucky [past]

credidisses porcum meum equo pulchriorem esse

You would have thought my pig more beautiful than a horse [if you had seen it] [past]

PURPOSE CLAUSE

Purpose clause. The Latin purpose clause is a subordinate clause that shows the intention of the verb in the main clause. The main clause's focus may be to either show a positive intent to do something or a negative response not to do something or to prevent something. See [Sequence of Tenses](#). Example :

- **Main verb** : present, future, future perfect, or perfect with **have** : present subjunctive in the subordinate clause
- **Main verb** : imperfect, perfect without **have**, or the pluperfect : imperfect subjunctive in the subordinate clause

Positive

The wolves are coming [in order] to kill the pigs

Negative

The shepherd is building a wall so that the wolves do not kill the pigs

The shepherd is building a wall lest the wolves kill the pigs

The shepherd is building a wall so as not to endanger his pigs

Nota bene: English often uses the infinitive to express purpose : I went to the garden to pick flowers. Latin does not use the infinitive. To express purpose use a subordinate clause with a verb in a subjunctive tense. If the purpose clause is positive **ut**. If it is negative **ne**. Translate present tense **may**, past tense **might**. See [Sequence of Tenses](#). Example :

Past action connected to the present

veni ut Caesarem videam

I have come [and am now here] in order to see Caesar

Main verb : perfect indicative active

Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

Past action at a specific time

veni heri ut Caesarem viderem

I came yesterday in order to see Caesar

Main verb : perfect indicative active

Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active

Purpose clause in primary sequence

pecuniam tibi do ut felix sis

I am giving you money so that you may be happy

Main verb : present indicative active

Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

Purpose clause in historic sequence

pecuniam tibi dederam ut felix esses

I had given you money so that you might be happy

Main verb : pluperfect indicative active

Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active

pecuniam tibi dedi ut felix sis

I have given you money so that you may be happy

Main verb : perfect indicative active

Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

pecuniam tibi dedi ut felix esses

I gave you money so that you might be happy

Main verb : perfect indicative active

Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active

fortiter pugnamus ne urbs capiatur

We are fighting bravely so that the city may not be taken / lest the city be taken

Main verb : present indicative active

Subordinate verb : present subjunctive passive

fortiter pugnabamus ne urbs caperetur

We were fighting bravely so that the city might not be taken

Main verb : imperfect indicative active

Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive passive

fortiter pugnabimus ne urbs capiatur

We will fight bravely so that the city may not be taken

Main verb : future indicative active

Subordinate verb : present subjunctive passive

fortiter pugnavimus ne urbs capiatur

We have fought bravely so that the city may not be taken / lest the city be taken

Main verb : perfect indicative active

Subordinate verb : present subjunctive passive

fortiter pugnavimus ne urbs caperetur

We fought bravely so that the city might not be taken / lest the city be taken

Main verb : perfect indicative active

Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive passive

fortiter pugnaveramus ne urbs caperetur

We had fought bravely so that the city might not be taken / lest the city be taken

Main verb : pluperfect indicative active

Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive passive



ducem nostrum sequemur ut hostes vincamus
We will follow our leader to defeat the enemy / so that we may defeat the enemy
Main verb : future indicative active
Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

ducem nostrum secuti sumus ut hostes vincamus
We have followed our leader to defeat the enemy / so that we may defeat the enemy
Main verb : perfect indicative active
Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

ducem nostrum secuti sumus ut hostes vinceremus
We followed our leader to defeat the enemy / so that we might defeat the enemy
Main verb : perfect indicative active
Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active

ducem nostrum secuti eramus ut hostes vinceremus
We had followed our leader to defeat the enemy / so that we might defeat the enemy
Main verb : pluperfect indicative active
Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active

Caesarem interficiamus ne rex fiat !
Let us kill Caesar lest he become king / so that he may not become king / so that he may not become king !
Main verb : present subjunctive active
Subordinate verb : present subjunctive passive

Caesarem interfice ne rex fiat !
Kill Caesar lest he become king / so that he may not become king / so that he may not become king !
Main verb : 2nd person singular imperative
Subordinate verb : present subjunctive passive



Nota bene : Sentences whose main clause is an exhortation or an imperative cannot be put into the secondary sequence, since exhortations and imperatives do not have a past tense equivalent

RESULT CLAUSE

Result clause. The result clause shows the outcome or consequence of an act or circumstance that is referred to in the main clause. Result clause observes the **Sequence of Tenses**. Example :

Main clause

The farmer fed the pigs so much,

Result clause

that they became fat

The purpose clause is introduced by **ut**. If the subordinate clause is negative, it is introduced by **ne**. For the result clause, all clauses, both positive and negative, are introduced by **ut**. If the result clause is negative, then **non**, or other negative term is introduced : **nullus, nemo, numquam**

Positive result clause

tam bonus erat ut omnes eum laudarent
He was so good that everyone praised him

tam bonus est ut hunc porcum laudet
He is so good that he praises this pig

Past action connected to the present

tam bene pugnaverunt gladiatores ut Caesar eos liberare vellet
The gladiators have fought so well that Caesar is willing to free them
Main verb : perfect indicative active
Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active + infinitive

Negative result clause

tam stultus erat ut nemo eum laudaret
He was so stupid that no one praised him

tam stultus est ut hunc porcum non laudet
He is so stupid that he doesn't praise this pig

Past action at a specific time

tam bene pugnaverunt gladiatores ut Caesar eos liberare vellet
The gladiators fought so well that Caesar was willing to free them
Main verb : perfect indicative active
Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active + infinitive

Vocabulary associated with result clauses. The following words refer to degree or extent often in the main clause before a result clause. Example :

Result Clauses

Words that refer to degree or extent : the main clause before a result clause

adeo	adverb. so, to such an extent	talis, -e	adjective. such, of such a sort
ita	adverb. so, thus [in such a way]	tantus, -a, -um	adjective. so large, so great, of such a size
sic	adverb. so, thus [in such a way]	tot	adjective. so many, as many
tam	adverb. so, to such a degree	totiens	adverb. so often

Result clause in primary sequence

lupos adeo timent porci ut omnes moriantur
 The pigs are so afraid of the wolves that they are all dying / will all die
 Main verb : present indicative active
 Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

sic pugnavit pastor ut lupo timori sit
 The shepherd has fought in such a way that he is a cause of fear to the wolf
 Main verb : perfect indicative active
 Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

tam pigri sunt porci ut sub arbore semper iaceant
 The pigs are so lazy that they always lie under the tree
 Main verb : present indicative active
 Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

talem cibum porcis dabit ut omnes moriantur
 He will give the pigs food of such a kind that they will all die
 Main verb : future indicative active
 Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

tanta virtute pugnaverunt milites ut hostes fugiant
 The soldiers have fought with such great bravery that the enemy are fleeing
 Main verb : perfect indicative active
 Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

tot porci in agro sunt ut cibum non habeant vaccae
 There are so many pigs in the field that the cows do not have food
 Main verb : present indicative active
 Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

tot porcos habet agricola ut omnibus cibum dare non possit
 The farmer has so many pigs that he cannot give food to them all
 Main verb : present indicative active
 Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active + infinitive

porcos sic defende, pastor, ut lopus fugiat !
 defend your pigs in such a way, shepherd, that the wolf flees !
 Main verb : 2nd person singular imperative active
 Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

porco totiens cibum dedisti ut nunc currere non possit
 You have given food to the pig so often that now it cannot run
 Main verb : 2nd person singular perfect indicative active
 Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active + infinitive

Result clause in historic sequence

lupos adeo timuerunt porci ut omnes morerentur
 The pigs were so afraid of the wolves that they all died
 Main verb : perfect indicative active
 Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active

sic pugnavit pastor ut lopus fugeret
 The shepherd fought in such a way that the wolf fled
 Main verb : perfect indicative active
 Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active

tam pigri erant porci ut sub arbore semper iacerent
 The pigs were so lazy that they always lay under the tree
 Main verb : imperfect indicative active
 Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active

talem cibum porcis dederat ut omnes morerentur
 He had given the pigs food of such a kind that they all died
 Main verb : pluperfect indicative active
 Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active

tanta virtute pugnaverunt milites ut hostes fugerent
 The soldiers fought with such great bravery that the enemy fled
 Main verb : perfect indicative active
 Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active

tot porci in agro erant ut cibum non haberent vaccae
 There were so many pigs in the field that the cows did not have food
 Main verb : imperfect indicative active
 Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active

tot porcos habebat agricola ut omnibus cibum dare non posset
 The farmer had so many pigs that he could not give food to them all
 Main verb : imperfect indicative active
 Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active + infinitive

porco totiens cibum dedisti ut currere non posset
 You gave food to the pig so often that it could not run
 Main verb : 2nd person singular perfect indicative active
 Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active + infinitive

Summary of the purpose and result clauses and ambiguity. Since negative purpose clauses begin with **ne**, while negative result clauses begin with **ut** followed by **non**, or another negative, it is easy to tell them apart. However, positive result

clauses can sometimes look exactly like positive purpose clauses, since both begin with **ut**. Words such as **tam**, **tantus**, and so forth in the main clause may signal a result clause, but not always. Here are two sentences that may be ambiguous in this manner. Always look to context. In the first cited sentence; if it is a purpose clause, the speaker may have commented on the number of enemies the Romans killed, therefore; **tot** has something to refer to. Example :

	As a result clause	As a purpose clause
tot hostes interfecit exercitus Romanus ut urbs incolumis esset	The Roman army killed so many enemies that the city was safe	The Roman army killed so many enemies in order that the city might be safe
libro studebat discipulus ut multa intellegeret	The student studied his book, so he understood many things	The student studied his book in order that he might understand many things

USAGE AND TRANSLATION OF THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

The imperfect subjunctive. The imperfect subjunctive is used in a variety of clause types when the main verb is a past tense. As for all subjunctives, translation depends on the type of clause. Auxiliaries used with the imperfect include **were**, **would** and in purpose clauses, **might**. The noun **may** is reserved for the present tense

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Indirect questions. Latin has **oratio recta**, **direct speech amo libertatem**, **I love freedom**. Also, the Romans had **oratio oblique**, **indirect speech dicit se amare libertatem**, **He says that he loves freedom**

The Romans used the subjunctive when asking an indirect question. As always, the subjunctive is used when an action or event is hypothetical or problematical; it may not have happened or ever have had happened. The indirect question is a subordinate clause which reports a question indirectly; it is not a direct quote. The indirect question observes the **Sequence of Tenses**. Example :

	Statement	Question
Direct	porcellus Romae est Piglet is in Rome	ubi est porcellus ? Where is piglet ?
Quoted	agricola, porcellus Romae est, inquit The farmer said, "Piglet is in Rome"	agricola, ubi est porcellus, rogavit The farmer asked, "Where is piglet ?"
Indirect	dixit agricola porcellum Romae esse The farmer said that piglet was in Rome	rogavit agricola ubi porcellus esset The farmer asked where piglet was

Two important differences regarding the indirect question. Example :

- Indirect questions use the subjunctive, not the infinitive
- The subject of the indirect question is in the nominative

The indirect question uses a subjunctive verb, not an infinitive as in an indirect statement. The subordinate clause is introduced by an interrogative such as : **quis / quid, qui / quae / quod** (the interrogative adjective), **quam, quando, cur, ubi, unde, uter, num, quomodo, utram...an** (**whether..or**), **-ne** (attached to the clause's first word, = **whether**), et cetera

The subjunctive verb, in an indirect question, is usually translated as an indicative in the same tense without an auxiliary such as **may** or **might**. Example :

Direct questions	Indirect questions
quid porcellus facit ? What is piglet doing ?	rogant quid porcellus faciat They ask what piglet is doing
quid porcellus fecit ? What did piglet do ?	rogant quid porcellus fecerit They ask what piglet did
quid porcellus faciet ? What will piglet do ?	rogant quid porcellus facturum sit They ask what piglet will do / is about to do

The last example above uses the verb **facturus sit**, the future active periphrastic. Latin does not have a future subjunctive tense. To indicate futurity **sum + the future active participle** is used to indicate future time unambiguously in specified clauses including the indirect question. In accord with the **Sequence of Tenses**, if the main verb was in the past tense, the sentence would be : **rogaverunt quid porcellus facturum esset** : **They asked what piglet would do / was going to do**

Nota bene : See page 19, [Additional Sentences using the Indirect Question in the Subjunctive](#). See page 20, [Verbs that Introduce an Indirect Question](#)

Negative indirect questions use **non** or other negative terms such as **numquam** or **nemo**. In some instances indirect questions do not always follow verbal timing. See [Sequence of Tenses](#). Example :

scio quid fecissent porci	I know what the pigs had done
sciebam ubi porci semper iacere ament	I knew where the pigs always like to lie

ALTERNATIVES IN INDIRECT QUESTIONS, LATIN EQUIVALENT TO 'WHETHER'

If the speaker has doubts if something has happened, is happening or will happen, the indirect question often begins with the participle **num**, the English equivalent to **whether**. Example :

nescio num lupus porcos interfecerit	I do not know <u>whether the wolf has killed</u> the pigs
pastorem rogabo num lupus porcos interfecisset	I will ask the shepherd <u>whether the wolf had killed</u> the pigs

Nota bene : English allows use of both **if** and **whether**. Latin does *not* allow substitution, **si** is never a possible translation of **whether**. Latin indirect questions using **whether**, the word for **or not** is not **annon** but **necne**

ANNON AND NECNE : USAGE IN THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT QUESTION

annon and necne. **annon**, or **not** is used in the direct question, **necne**, or **not** in the indirect question. Example :

Direct question	Indirect question
nautamne amas annon ? Do you love the sailor or not ?	nescio nautamne ames necne I do not know whether you love the sailor or not
utrum nautam amas an agricolam ? Do you love the sailor or the farmer ?	nescio utrum nautam ames an agricolam I do not know whether you love the sailor or the farmer

CLAUSES OF DOUBTING

Clauses of doubting. **dubito, dubitare, dubitavi, dubitatum** (1) three broad meanings : a) to waiver in opinion, b) to waiver in coming to a decision, and c) to reflect upon, ponder, consider, deliberate. (1). **dubito.** I doubt, and its variants, **dubium est** It is doubtful are followed by a subjunctive clause

dubito acts as a particular type of indirect question. If the main clause is in the affirmative, it is introduced by **an** or **num**. If the main clause is either negative or interrogative, it is introduced by **quin**. Clauses of Doubting observe the rules for the Sequence of Tenses. (See box : [Sequence of Tenses](#)) Example :

Affirmative main clause	Negative / interrogative main clause
dubito an / num porcus me amet I doubt whether the pig loves me	non dubito quin porcus me amet I do not doubt that the pig loves me
	quis dubitat quin porcus me amet ? Who doubts that the pig loves me ?

Nota bene : The subjunctive verb in the subordinate clause is rarely negated. If the negative is required, use **non**

dubitat pastor an / num porci felices sint The shepherd doubts whether / if / that the pigs are happy	non dubitat pastor quin porci felices sint The shepherd does not doubt that his pigs are happy
dubito an / num porci pigri sint I doubt whether / if / that pigs are lazy	non dubito quin porci pigri sint I have no doubt that pigs are lazy
dubium erat an / num porcos interfecissent lupi It was uncertain whether the wolves had killed the pigs	non dubium erat quin porcos interfecissent lupi There was no doubt that the wolves had killed the pigs
dubitamus an / num lupi in silvam redierint We doubt that the wolves have gone back into the wood	quis dubitare posit quin lupi in silvam redierint ? Who could doubt that the wolves have gone back into the wood ?

Nota bene: In the above sentences **dubitare** means : **to doubt**. The verb has a fourth sense : **to hesitate**. In this instance **dubitare** takes an **infinitive**

Caesar Rubiconem transire dubitavit
Caesar hesitated to cross the Rubicon

Caesar dubitavit num bonum esset transire Rubiconem
Caesar doubted whether it was a good thing to cross the Rubicon

CLAUSES OF FEARING

Clauses of fearing. A verb of fearing may take an infinitive. If the infinitive phrase introduces a subordinate clause, the clause is in the subjunctive. Verbs of fearing, usage of **ut** and **ne** is the *opposite* of the purpose clause. An affirmative clause is introduced by **ne**, a negative clause by **ut** or **ne non**. See **Sequence of Tenses**. Example :

Infinitive

mori timeo
I am afraid to die

timet pastor in silvam ire
The shepherd is afraid to go into the wood

Affirmative

porcus timet ne veniat lupus
The pig is afraid that the wolf is coming

Subjunctive

timeo ne moriar
I am afraid [that] I am dying

timet pastor ne porci in silvam ierint
The shepherd is afraid [that] the pigs have gone into the wood

Negative

porcus time ut veniat pastor
The pig is afraid that the shepherd is not coming

Concerning clauses of fearing, why is there a reversal of usage for *ut* and *ne* ? The contradiction in the usage of **ut** and **ne** is attributed to the evolution of Latin. Originally, the affirmative clause and the negative clause were different uses of the subjunctive. The **ne** clause was a negative exhortation in response to fear **porcus timet, ne veniant lupi ! The pig is afraid, may the wolves not come !** The **ut** clause was a wish in response to the fear **porcus timet, ut veniat pastor ! The pig is afraid, may the shepherd come !**

English uses the same construction as Latin, **I know [that] you love pigs** and **I am afraid [that] you love pigs**. But, you *cannot* say **timeo te porcos amare**. Example :

Affirmative

timeo ne hoc faciat
I am afraid that he is doing this

timeo ne hoc fecerit
I am afraid that he has done this

timebam ne hoc faceret
I was afraid that he was doing this

timebam ne hoc fecisset
I was afraid that he had done this

Negative

timeo ut hoc faciat
I am afraid that he is not doing this

timeo ut hoc fecerit
I am afraid that he has not done this

timebam ut hoc faceret
I was afraid that he was not doing this

timebam ut hoc fecisset
I was afraid that he had not done this

THE JUSSIVE NOUN CLAUSE, THE INDIRECT COMMAND

The jussive noun clause, the indirect command. The subjunctive is used when an action or event is hypothetical or problematical, the circumstance either did not happen or even have happened. The jussive noun clause, also known as the indirect command resembles a petition or a prayer for the result of the command depends on the person to whom it is addressed and therefore, the outcome may *not* be predictable. Thus, the jussive noun clause even when the petition or prayer is clear is expressed in the subjunctive

Indirect commands are introduced in the affirmative by **ut**, in the negative **ne**. Occasionally **ut** may be omitted **te oro mihi parcas, I beg you to spare me**. English uses the infinitive in the indirect command, Latin does not, with the exception of **iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussum** (2). **To bid, order** (+ **accusative** [person ordered] + **infinitive** [what the person is ordered to do]). In translation auxiliaries **may** or **might** are not used

Nota bene : The jussive noun clause and the purpose clause are often confused due to their identical appearance. The *jussive* functions as object of the main verb, answering the question : what...was ordered, requested, advised, **et cetera**. The *purpose* functions adverbially, answering the question, why ? See **Sequence of Tenses**. Example:

Affirmative

te oro ut mihi parcas
I beg you to spare me

pastori persuaserat agricola ut porcos pasceret
The farmer had persuaded the shepherd to feed the pigs / that he should feed the pigs

Caesar militibus imperavit ut se sequantur
Caesar has ordered the soldiers to follow him

Caesar militibus imperavit ut se sequerentur
Caesar ordered the soldiers to follow him

Negative

pastori persuaserat agricola ne porcos pasceret
The farmer had persuaded the shepherd not to feed the pigs / that he should not feed the pigs

petivit uxor a Caesare ne ad senatum illo die iret
Caesar's wife asked him not to go to the Senate that day

petivit uxor a Caesare ne ad senatum hodie eat
Caesar's wife has asked him not to go to the Senate today

Verb list. In addition to **iubeo** (2), the following verbs introduce the jussive noun clause, the indirect command. Example :

Verbs that Introduce the Jussive Noun Clause, The Indirect Command

hortor, hortari, hortatus sum (1). To urge, [no passive voice]	hortor eum ut...	I urge him to...
impero, imperare, imperavi, imperatum (1 + dative). To command	impero ei ut...	I order him to...
moneo, monere, monui, monitum (2). To advise, warn	moneo eum ut...	I advise him to...
oro, orare, oravi, oratum (1). To beg	oro eam ut...	I beg her to...
persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasum (2 + dative). To persuade	persuadeo ei ut...	I persuade him to...
peto, petere, petivi, petitum (3 + a / ab + ablative). To seek, ask, beg	peto ab eo ut...	I beg [from] him to...
precor, precari, precatus sum (1). To pray to, beseech, entreat	precor eum ut...	I pray [for] him to...
quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaestum (3 + a / ab + ablative). To request	quaero ab ea ut...	I request [from / of] her to...
rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatum (1). To ask	rogo eum ut...	I ask him to...
suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasum (2 + dative). To urge	suadeo ei ut...	I urge him to...
veto, vetare, vetui, vetitum (1). To forbid	veto eum ut...	I forbid him to...

Three verbs and their usage

malo, nolo, and volo and the indirect command, the jussive noun clause : **malo ut..., I prefer that...**

- **malo, malle, malui** (irregular). To wish or choose, prefer
- **nolo, nolle, nolui** (irregular). To be unwilling, not to wish [noli + inf / nolite + inf : 2nd pers sg / pl imperative]
- **volo, velle, volui** (irregular). To be willing, wish

Verbs **iubeo** (2) is **positive**, **veto** (1) is **negative** and complementary. Other verbs of command **iubeo** and **veto** each take the **accusative** (person ordered) and an **infinitive** (what the person is ordered to do). **iubeo** (2) nor **veto** (1) can introduce another verb in the subjunctive. **veto** since meaning and usage is negative, does not take **non** or **ne**. **iubeo** cannot order someone to do something. **impero** (1) is the **sole verb to command** or **to order** a person **to do something**. Example :

te iubeo domi manere I order you to stay at home

te veto domi manere I forbid you to stay at home

CLAUSES OF HINDERING AND PREVENTING

The clauses of hindering and preventing. Hindering and preventing imply an act that has not yet happened. The person who is trying to hinder or prevent the act occurring. By definition and sense a clause of hindering or preventing is a negative purpose clause. The verb doing the hindering or preventing is in the main clause

Clauses of hindering and preventing are about someone stopping another from doing something, hence such clauses are negative. The negative markers are : **ne, quin** conjunction : **that not, [but] that, indeed, why not ?** and **quominus** conjunction : **so as to prevent** [something happening], **so that...not** .

Clauses of hindering and preventing, see **Sequence of Tenses**. Example :

murus magnus hostes impedit quin in urbem veniant

A big wall prevents the enemy from coming into the city
[literal : A big wall hinders the enemy, lest they come into the city]

hostes prohibete, cives, ne in urbem veniant !

Citizens, stop the enemy from coming into the city !
[literal : Citizens, hinder the enemy, lest they come into the city]

pastor lupos deterruit quominus in agrum venirent

The shepherd deterred the wolves from coming into the field [literal : The shepherd deterred the wolves, lest they come into the field]

nautae interdixerat Agricola ne flores filiae daret

The farmer had forbidden the sailor to give flowers to his daughter [literal : The farmer had forbidden the sailor, lest he give flowers to his daughter]

Particular verbs used in hindering and preventing clauses. Latin employs the following verbs to introduce clauses of hindering and prevention. Example :

Verbs that Introduce Clauses of Hindering and Prevention

deterreo, deterrere, deterrui, deterritum (2). **To deter**

impedio, impedire, impedivi, impeditum (4). **To hinder, impede**

interdico, interdicere, interdixi, interdictum (3 irregular short imperative : **interdict, interdicite** + dative). **To forbid**

obsto, obstare, obstit, ___ (1 irregular, no supine except in the future active participle : **obstaturus**, impersonal in the passive + dative). **To stand before, stand in the way, obstruct, block**

prohibeo, prohibere, prohibui, prohibitum (2). **To prevent**

resisto, resistere, restiti, ___ (3 impersonal in the passive + dative). **To resist**

retineo, retinere, retinue, retentum (2). **To restrain**

RELATIVE CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC

Relative clauses of characteristic. The relative clause of characteristic emphasizes the fact that the subjunctive is less definite and more theoretical than the indicative mood. The clause describes not a particular person or thing but general types of people or things

The relative clause of characteristic is easily recognized, the verb is in the subjunctive with its antecedent being general, indefinite, interrogative, and negative. The auxiliary **would** is sometimes used in translating the subjunctive verb, such as **the sort of** or **the kind of** in the main clause to affirm the antecedent is indefinite. Relative clauses of characteristic, see **Sequence of Tenses**. Example :

Real individuals – Indicative Mood

porcum habeo qui lupos timet
I have a pig who fears wolves

Generalities – Subjunctive Mood

porcus qui lupos timeat in silvas numquam it
A pig who fears wolves [the sort of pig who fears wolves] never goes into the wood

milites qui fortes sunt hostes cras vincent
Soldiers who are brave will defeat the enemy tomorrow

milites qui fortes sint hostes semper vincent
[The kind of] soldiers who are brave will always defeat the enemy

milites qui fortes erant hostes heri vicerunt
The soldiers who were brave defeated the enemy yesterday

milites qui fortes essent hostes semper vicerunt
[The kind of] soldiers who were brave always defeated the enemy

pecuniam servo qui piger est numquam dabo
I will never give money to the slave who is lazy

pecuniam servo qui piger sit numquam dabo
I will never give money to a [any] slave who is lazy

pecuniam servo qui non laborabat numquam dederam
I had never given money to the slave who did not work

pecuniam servo qui non laboraret numquam dederam
I had never given money to a [any] slave who did not work

pecuniam servo qui non laboravisset numquam dedi
I never gave money to a [any] slave who had not worked

dingus, indignus, aptus and idoneus and the relative clauses characteristic. A relative clause of characteristic may be used after : **dingus, -a, -um.** 1 / 2 adjective. **Worthy, indignus, -a, -um.** 1 / 2 adjective. **Unworthy, aptus, -a, -um.** 1 / 2 adjective. **Apt, ready, adapted and, idoneus, -a, -um.** 1 / 2 adjective. **Suitable, proper, fit.** Used in a subjunctive clause with a relative pronoun, rarely with **ut**. The negative is **non**. Example :

dingus es qui lauderis

You are worthy to be praised / You deserve to be praised

digna in quibus elaborarent

[Things] worth spending their toil on

indigni ut redimeremur

[You are] unworthy to be ransomed

idoneus est quem mittamus

He is a suitable person for us to send

Nota bene : With **dingus et cetera**, poets often used the infinitive . Example : **vivere dingus eras**, You were worthy to live

quam and the relative clauses of characteristic. A relative clause of characteristic may be used after **quam than** with a comparative . Example :

hae naves maiores sunt quam quae moveri possint

These ships are too large to be moved

saxum est gravius quam quod puerulus portare possit

The stone is too heavy for a little boy to carry

quin and the relative clauses of characteristic. In relative clauses of characteristic after negatives **nemo** and **nullus**, **quin** is often used when **qui non** is expected. Example :

nemo est quin sciat

There is no one but knows [who does not know]

Expressions to introduce a relative clause of characteristic. Latin employs the following expressions to introduce a clause of characteristic. Example :

Select Expressions that introduce Relative Clauses of Characteristic

sunt qui	there are people who...	is est qui	he is the man who...
quis est qui	who is there who...	sunt qui	there are people who...
nemo est qui	there is no one who...	nihil est quod	there is nothing that...
unus [solus] est qui	he is the only one who...	quis est qui	who is that / which...
quid est quod	what is which / because / until...	erant qui	there were some...

RELATIVE CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

Relative clauses of purpose. Latin can express purpose using a subjunctive verb in a relative clause. The clause will be introduced by either a relative pronoun or by a relative adverb **ubi where, quo to where and unde from where**. The relative clauses of purpose are rarely negative. The verb in the main clause tends to be a verb of motion or sending. Relative clauses of purpose, see **Sequence of Tenses**. Example :

exierunt senatores qui pacem ab hostibus petant	Senators have gone out to seek peace from the enemy [literal : Senators have gone out who may seek peace from the enemy]
exierunt senatores qui pacem ab hostibus peterent	Senators went out to seek peace from the enemy [literal : Senators have gone out who may seek peace from the enemy]
servos miserat agricola qui lupos interficerent	The farmer had sent his slaves to kill the wolves [literal : The farmer had sent his slaves who might kill the wolves]
ad agros ibit pastor unde / a quibus agnos reducat	The shepherd will go to the fields to lead back the lambs [literal : The shepherd will go to the fields from where / which he may lead back the lambs]
non habebant lupi quo fugerent	The wolves had nowhere to flee [literal : The wolves did not have [a place] to which they might flee]

CUM CLAUSES

cum clauses. The conjunction **cum** is separate from the preposition **cum**. The conjunction is used to introduce subordinate clauses. These clauses can be divided into two basic types **temporal** and **causal / concessive**. In the **temporal clause**, **cum** means **when**, in the **causal / concessive clause**, **cum** means **since** or **although**. The mood and tense used and the context will decide which type of **cum** clause is present

cum meaning 'when' in the temporal **cum** clause. In the **cum** temporal clause, **cum** is translated **when** (or **while**). Sometimes **tum** is found in the main clause, **cum...tum** expressing and translated as **not only...but also**. The **cum** temporal clause refers to the **present** or to the **future**, use the indicative. Example :

cum in agrum eo, porcos meos video	When I go into the field, I see my pigs
cum in agrum ibo [iero], porcos meos videbo	When I go into the field, I will see my pigs

Nota bene : In the second example cited above, English uses the **present** tense, **I go**. However, the English has an **implied** sense of futurity, therefore Latin uses either the **future** or the **future perfect**

The **cum temporal clause** that refers to the **past**, the main clause often uses the **subjunctive**. Example :

cum pastor dormiret, lupi in agrum veniebant Main verb : imperfect subjunctive active Subordinate verb : imperfect indicative active	When the shepherd was sleeping, the wolves were coming into the field
cum pastor dormiret, lupi in agrum venerunt Main verb : imperfect subjunctive active Subordinate verb : perfect indicative active	When the shepherd was sleeping, the wolves came into the field
cum pastor diu dormivisset, porcos vocavit Main verb : pluperfect subjunctive active Subordinate verb : perfect indicative active	When the shepherd had slept for a long time, he called his pigs

Nota bene : The imperfect subjunctive is used when the two past events are simultaneous. The pluperfect subjunctive indicates they are consecutive. **cum temporal clause** may refer to the **past** and use the **indicative**. Example :

To emphasize that the **cum** clause indicates the time something happened or occurred when it happened, with little causal or logical relationship between the two clauses

cum means not **when** but **whenever** a regularly and repeatedly event. The pluperfect tense is used mostly

The writer makes the action or event in the **cum** clause prominent

To illustrate, here are four sentences using the indicative may in past temporal **cum** clauses. Example :

cum pastor dormiebat, canis stellas spectabat Main verb : imperfect indicative active Subordinate verb : imperfect indicative active	When the shepherd was sleeping, his dog was looking at the stars
cum pastor dormiebat, canis cum agnis lusit Main verb : imperfect indicative active Subordinate verb : perfect indicative active	When the shepherd was sleeping, his dog played with the lambs

cum discipuli libro bene studuerant, semper felix erat magister

Main verb : pluperfect indicative active
Subordinate verb : imperfect indicative active

Whenever the students studied / had studied their book well, the teacher was always happy

pastor dormiebat, cum aper canem interfecit

Main verb : imperfect indicative active
Subordinate verb : perfect indicative active

The shepherd was sleeping, when a boar killed his dog

cum meaning 'since' or 'although', the causal or concessive cum clauses. Clauses in which cum means since or although always take the subjunctive. These clauses describe the general circumstances when the main action occurred, cum circumstantial clause explains the cause of the main action, cum causal clause describes a circumstance that may have obstructed the main action or is in some means opposed to it, cum adversative / concessive clause. Example :

cum lupi feroces saepe e silvis veniant, difficile est porcos defendere

Main verb : present subjunctive active
Subordinate verb : present indicative active

Since fierce wolves often come out of the wood, it is difficult to protect one's pigs

cum lupi feroces saepe e silvis veniant, [tamen] pastores porcos defendunt

Main verb : present subjunctive active
Subordinate verb : present indicative active

Although fierce wolves often come out of the wood, the shepherds protect their pigs

cum lupi in agro essent, porci timebant

Main verb : imperfect subjunctive active
Subordinate verb : imperfect indicative active

Since the wolves were in the field, the pigs were afraid

cum lupi in agro essent, [tamen] porci non timebant

Main verb : imperfect subjunctive active
Subordinate verb : imperfect indicative active

Although the wolves were in the field, the pigs were not afraid

cum lupi porcos interfecissent, pastor tristis erat

Main verb : pluperfect subjunctive active
Subordinate verb : imperfect indicative active

Since the wolves had killed his pigs, the shepherd was sad

cum lupi porcos interfecissent, [tamen] pastor tristis non erat

Main verb : pluperfect subjunctive active
Subordinate verb : imperfect indicative active

Although the wolves had killed his pigs, the shepherd was not sad

Nota bene : The same sentence can be interpreted as either causal (cum meaning since) or concessive (cum meaning although). tamen, however can be used at the beginning of the main clause to indicate the sentence is concessive, but this is optional. When tamen is not present, look to context

Examples cited above of the past tense cum temporal clause using the subjunctive it is clear the interpretation can be both causal / concessive cum clauses. Therefore one sentence may have three possible meanings

cum pastor dormiret, lupi in agrum veniebant

Main verb : imperfect subjunctive active
Subordinate verb : imperfect indicative active

When the shepherd was sleeping, the wolves were coming into the field

Since the shepherd was sleeping, the wolves were coming into the field

Although the shepherd was sleeping, the wolves were coming into the field

CLAUSES OF PROVISO

Clauses of proviso. Clauses of proviso are subordinate clauses with subjunctive verbs that indicate a specific condition on which the information in the main clause is dependent. It is more than a category of a conditional clause. Clauses of proviso *express an urgent dependency*, rather than a standard condition. Accordingly such clauses use specific participles to introduce such clauses

Clauses of proviso and the sense of a conditional requirement or restriction. A clause of proviso is specifically characterized by a clear sense of a requirement or restriction. ...dum ne lassus fiat, only if he does not become tired

Clauses of proviso and specific participles. Clauses of proviso are easily identified through the use of specific introductory participles used to introduce the subordinate clause. Example :

Participles that Introduce Clauses of Proviso

dum	conjunction. while, as long as or during the entire time that, provided that, until
modo	adverb. now, just now, only. modo...modo, at one time...another
dummodo	conjunction [used with the subjunctive]. so long as, provided that
tantum ut / ne	adverb. only

DUM : MEANING 'WHILE'

dum and clauses of proviso. **dum** is a conjunction, used to introduce a subordinate clause. **dum** changes its meaning according to mood and tense, having four defined senses : a) **while**, b) **as long as** or **during the entire time that**, c) **provided that**, and d) **until**

dum meaning 'while'. **dum** with the meaning **while** takes the **present indicative** even when referring to a past event. Look at the tense in the other clause to decide how to translate the verb introduced by **dum**. Example :

dum in agro sunt porci, sub arbore sedet pastor
Main verb : present indicative active
Subordinate verb : present indicative active
While the pigs are in the field, the shepherd sits under a tree

dum in agro sunt porci, sub arbore frigore fruebatur pastor
Main verb : present indicative active
Subordinate verb : imperfect indicative active
While the pigs were in the field, the shepherd was enjoying the coolness under a tree

dum in agro sunt porci, arborem cadentem vitare non potuit pastor
Main verb : present indicative active
Subordinate verb : perfect indicative active
While the pigs were in the field, the shepherd was unable to avoid the falling tree

DUM : MEANING 'AS LONG AS' OR 'DURING THE ENTIRE TIME THAT'

dum meaning 'as long as' or 'during the entire time that'. **dum** with the meaning **as long as** or **during the entire time that** both clauses are indicative. Example :

dum Romae erant, porcus non videbant
Main verb : imperfect indicative active
Subordinate verb : imperfect indicative active
As long as / while they were in Rome, they did not see their pigs

dum Romae erunt, porcus non videbunt
Main verb : future indicative active
Subordinate verb : future indicative active
As long as / while they are in Rome, they will not see their pigs

Nota bene : Latin uses the future tense in the second sentence, though the English translation is in the present tense. The difference between **dum** in the first and second sentences is minimal. It is possible to translate **dum** as **while** in the first sentence since it refers to a *period of time during which another event occurs*. The second sentence emphasizes a *duration of time, as the event occurred throughout the period*

DUM AND DUMMODO : MEANING 'PROVIDED THAT'

dum and **dummodo** meaning 'provided that'. **dum** / **dummodo** with meaning **provided that** takes the subjunctive, usually the present subjunctive. The negative is **ne**. Example :

dum / dummodo sim tecum, felix ero
Main verb : present subjunctive active
Subordinate verb : future indicative active
Provided that I am with you, I will be happy

dum / dummodo lupi e silvis ne veniant, felices erunt porci
Main verb : present subjunctive active
Subordinate verb : future indicative active
Provided that the wolves don't come out of the wood, the pigs will be happy

Nota bene : **dum** / **dummodo** may be translated **as long as** since English uses this phrase both temporally, *during the entire time that* to express a condition *provided that*. To avoid confusion, translate to show the specific context of the sentence

DUM : MEANING 'UNTIL'

dum meaning 'until', **dum** meaning **until** takes either the subjunctive or less often the indicative. With the subjunctive it implies an intention or an expectation. The indicative refers to something that has *not* yet happened. Example :

domi manebo dum venias

Main verb : future indicative active
Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

I will wait at home until you come [I expect you to come home, and I'll wait until you do]

pugnaverunt Romani dum hostes vicissent

Main verb : perfect indicative active
Subordinate verb : pluperfect subjunctive active

The Romans fought until they had conquered the enemy [They intended to conquer the enemy, and fought until they achieved their goal]

deis displicebimus dum templum reficimus / refecerimus

Main verb : future indicative active
Subordinate verb : present indicative active / future perfect indicative active

We will displease the gods until we rebuild the temple [we will rebuild the temple, until then, the gods will continue to be angry]

Nota bene : In the third and last sentence above note the use of either the present indicative or future perfect indicative in the **dum** clause. English uses the present tense; *Latin rarely uses the future indicative in such a clause*

QUOD : MEANING 'BECAUSE'

quod meaning 'because'. The conjunction **quod** means **because**. **quod** takes the indicative when the speaker believes that the reason being given is correct, **quod** takes the subjunctive when someone else is giving a reason, but the speaker cannot guarantee the statement's validity. Example :

militem dux laudat quod fortis est

Main verb : present indicative active
Subordinate verb : present indicative active

The general praises the soldier because he is brave

militem dux laudat quod fortis sit

Main verb : present indicative active
Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

The general praises the soldier because [in the general's opinion] he [the soldier] is brave

pastor canibus cibum nullum dedit quod pigri erant

Main verb : perfect indicative active
Subordinate verb : imperfect indicative active

The shepherd gave no food to his dogs because they were lazy

pastor canibus cibum nullum dedit quod pigri essent

Main verb : perfect indicative active
Subordinate verb : imperfect subjunctive active

The shepherd gave no food to his dogs because [he felt] they were lazy

PRIUSQUAM : MEANING 'BEFORE'

priusquam meaning 'before'. **priusquam** conjunction and its synonym **antequam** mean **before**. When it is simply a matter of one thing coming before another in the present or the past the present indicative and the perfect indicative are used. When there is expectation or purpose whether or not the expected event actually happens the present subjunctive is used in primary sequence the imperfect subjunctive in secondary sequence. (See box : [Sequence of Tenses](#)) Example :

Consecutive events

lupos interficit pastor priusquam porcos in silvas mittit

The shepherd kills the wolves before he sends his pigs into the wood

Main verb : present indicative active
Subordinate verb : present indicative active

Expectation or purpose

lupos interficit pastor priusquam porcos interficiant

The shepherd kills the wolves before they kill / can kill the pigs

Main verb : present indicative active
Subordinate verb : present subjunctive active

priusquam hostes impetum fecerunt, deus nobis omen misit

Before the enemy attacked, the god sent us an omen

Main verb : perfect indicative active
Subordinate verb : perfect indicative active

priusquam hostes impetum facerent, dux portam clausit

Before the enemy attacked / could attack, the general closed the gate

Main verb : imperfect subjunctive active
Subordinate verb : perfect indicative active

If the two events will take place in the future **priusquam** / **antequam** take the present indicative or the future perfect indicative. See **dum** meaning **until**, *Latin rarely uses the future indicative in such a clause*. Example :

mori non cupio priusquam Romam video / videro

I don't want to die before I see Rome

Main verb : present indicative active

Subordinate verb : present indicative active / future perfect indicative active

Nota bene : Concerning usage of **priusquam** and **antequam**. They are often separated into their component parts, the adverb **prius** or **ante** sooner and the conjunction **quam** than. Therefore **prius / ante** act as an adverb in the main clause and **quam** introduces the subordinate clause. The **quam** clause *must* follow the main clause. Example :

dux portam prius clausit quam hostes impetum facerent

The general closed the gates, before the enemy could attack

mori non prius cupio quam Romam videro

I don't wish to die, before I will have seen Rome

QUAMQUAM AND QUAMVIS : MEANING 'ALTHOUGH'

quamquam and **quamvis** meaning 'although'. **quamquam** and **quamvis** both mean **although**. **quamquam** and **quamvis** may take either an indicative or a subjunctive verb. In addition **quamvis** is an adjective **quamvis sapiens, pauper est** although wise, he is poor

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional sentences. A sentence may be **declarative**, **interrogative**, or **exclamatory**. A sentence may also be **conditional**. A conditional sentence consists of two clauses, **protasis** and **apodosis**. The **protasis** is the condition, proposition or premise. The **apodosis** is the conclusion, outcome or result. The apodosis is / was / will be / would have been true, if the protasis is / was / will be / had been true. The **protasis** is a subordinate clause normally introduced by **si** if or **nisi** if not or **si...non**. **Unless** is a synonym for **if...not si...non**

Sentence structure is important with the **protasis clause before the apodosis clause**. Latin is not obliged to follow the **protasis – apodosis** sequence and logic. The speaker may invert the order

There are six basic conditional sentence types. Three sentences have verbs in the indicative. The remaining three in the subjunctive. Conditional sentences describe events in the past, present or future. The conditional sentence has a whiff of the hypothetical. The indicative was used if the condition may be realized, the subjunctive where the premise was either less likely to be realized or where both the condition and the conclusion were contrary to fact. Conditional sentences using the **indicative** tense in both clauses. Example:

	Protasis	Apodosis
Simple fact present	Present indicative si lupi porcos meos interficiunt, If wolves are killing my pigs,	Present indicative infelix sum I am unhappy
Simple fact past	Perfect or imperfect indicative si lupi porcos meos interfecerunt, If wolves killed my pigs, si lupi porcos meos interficiebant, If wolves were killing my pigs,	Perfect or imperfect indicative infelix fui I was unhappy infelix eram I was unhappy
Future more vivid	Future or future perfect indicative si lupi porcos meos interficient, If wolves kill my pigs, si lupi porcos meos interfecerint, If wolves will have killed my pigs,	Future or future perfect indicative infelix ero I will be unhappy infelix ero I will be unhappy

Nota bene : In the future more vivid, the future perfect emphasizes the speaker will be unhappy only after the killing will have taken place. The future perfect refers to an event fully accomplished by a particular point in the future. English uses the present indicative for this type of conditional sentence. Conditional sentences using the subjunctive in both clauses. Example :

	Protasis	Apodosis
Contrary to fact present	Imperfect subjunctive si lupi porcos meos interficerent, If wolves were killing my pigs, [But wolves are not killing pigs]	Imperfect subjunctive infelix essem I would be unhappy
Contrary to fact past	Pluperfect subjunctive si lupi porcos meos interfecissent, If wolves had killed my pigs, [But wolves did not kill pigs]	Pluperfect subjunctive infelix fuisset I would have been unhappy
Future less vivid	Present subjunctive si lupi porcos meos interficiant If wolves killed / were to kill my pigs [But wolves have not killed the pigs so far]	Present subjunctive infelix sim I would be unhappy

Nota bene : The first two events are *not* true, but *imagine the result as if they were true*. The future less vivid does *not* refer to what *will* happen if or when a particular event occurs, but what *would* happen

The above examples, of the conditional sentence, are the basic grammatical structure. However, speakers do *not* always follow rules. Below are conditional sentences with different combinations of tenses and forms. Example :

si lupi porcos meos heri interfecissent, infelix hodie essem Protasis verb : 3 rd per pl pluperfect subjunctive active Apodosis verb : 1 st per sg imperfect subjunctive active	If the wolves had killed my pigs yesterday, I would be unhappy today
si vinum nunc bibis, cras laborare non poteris Protasis verb : 2 nd per sg imperative Apodosis verb : future indicative active + infinitive	If you are drinking wine now, you will not be able to work tomorrow
da mihi flores, si me amas Protasis verb : 2 nd per sg indicative active Apodosis verb : 2 nd per sg imperative	Give me flowers, if you love me
cui flores dabo, si non uxori meae ? Protasis verb : 1 st per sg future indicative active Apodosis verb : verb understood, dare (1)	To whom will I give the flowers, if not to my wife ?
porcos meos interficiant lupi, si tibi verum non dico Protasis verb : 1 st per sg present indicative active Apodosis verb : 3 rd per pl present subjunctive active	May the wolves kill my pigs, if I am not telling you the truth
discipulis libro studentibus, felix erit magister Protasis verb : verb substitute : ablative absolute Apodosis verb : 3 rd per sg future indicative active	If the students study their book, the teacher will be happy
discipulis libro studentibus, felix fuisset magister Protasis verb : verb substitute : ablative absolute Apodosis verb : 3 rd per sg pluperfect subjunctive active	If the students had studied their book, the teacher would have been happy

Nota bene : The two last cited sentences used the same ablative absolute : **discipulis libro studentibus**, literal : [with] **the students studying their book** as a substitute for the **protasis verb**. Translate this sentence by looking at the **apodosis** verb and applying the rule for normal conditional sentences

SI QUIS AND QUI : *CONDITIONAL SENTENCES*

si quis and qui conditional sentences. The **indefinite pronoun / pronominal adjective** meaning **some(one), some(thing)** is **aliquis / aliqui**. After **si** and **nisi** in conditional sentences the prefix **ali-** is dropped. Example :

si quis Romam amat, Caesarem interficiet	If anyone loves Rome, he will kill Caesar
si qua puella Carmen meum legerit, me amabit	If any girl reads my poem, she will love me

Nota bene : The prefix **ali-** is also dropped after **num**, **whether** / **if** and **ne** in negative purpose clauses

pastorem rogavi num quis porcos meos interfecisset	I asked the shepherd whether / if anyone had killed my pigs
---	---

dixit se pauperem esse, ne cui pecuniam dare deberet

He said he was poor, so that he would not have to give money to anyone

Nota bene : **num** can be translated as **if** but **si** can never mean **whether**

USES OF THE DATIVE

Uses of the dative. The dative case is used to indicate a person or thing that some act or circumstance applies to or refers to indirectly, as opposed to the accusative which indicates the immediate recipient or object of the action. Numerous verbs in the subjunctive take the dative, not the accusative

DATIVE OF POSSESSION

Dative of possession. The dative in combination with the verb **esse**, the dative can indicate possession. Example :

pastori multi porci sunt

The shepherd has many pigs [literal : There are to the shepherd many pigs]

nomen regi est Tarquinius

The king's name is Tarquin [literal : The name to the king is Tarquin]

DATIVE OF REFERENCE OR INTEREST

Dative of reference or interest. The dative of reference or interest is often used to indicate who is **affected by** or **interested in** the action or idea. Example :

Genitive

pastoris porcos omnes interecerunt lupi

All the shepherd's pigs were killed by the wolves

Dative of Reference

pastori porcos omnes interfecerunt lupi

All the pigs of the shepherd were killed by the wolves

Nota bene : The above sentences express the idea that the wolves killed all the shepherd's pigs. The genitive **pastoris** indicates ownership of the pigs while the dative **pastori** emphasizes the effect of the event on the shepherd. To further illustrate the dative of reference compare the two sentences below. Example :

Adjective

Hannibal exercitum Romanum delere voluit

Hannibal wished to destroy the Roman army

Dative of Reference

Hannibal Romanis exercitum delere voluit

Hannibal wished to destroy the army to do harm to the Romans

The dative of reference can also indicate that an action can benefit someone or is intended to do so. Example :

pastori lupos omnes interfecit dominus noster

Our master killed all the wolves for the shepherd

The dative of reference can indicate someone's opinion or attitude. Example :

patri meo Tiberius vir optimus est

In my father's opinion Tiberius is a very good man

Verbs that take the dative. Many verbs take the dative are intransitive, indicating an attitude or a relationship. English often translates these verbs as transitive and the dative nouns as though they were direct objects, **tibi parcat, he spares you**, literal : **he is lenient toward you**. Remember the dative indicates an *attitude* or *quality* toward a person or thing. Below cited verbs take the dative, exceptions are **iuvo, iuvare, iuvi, iutum** (1 + accusative). **To help, aid, assist** and **iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussum** (2 + accusative). **To order, command**. Example :



Verbs that take the Dative of Reference

credo, credere, credidi, creditum (3 + accusative [thing] + dative [person]). To entrust to, trust, believe	credo tibi...	I believe you...
ignosco, ignoscere, ignovi, ignotum (3 + dative). To grant pardon to, forgive	ignosco viris...	I forgive the men...
impero, imperare, imperavi, imperatum (1 + dative). To give orders to, command	impero militibus...	I command the soldiers...
noceo, nocere, nocui, nocitum (2 + dative). To do harm to, harm, injure	noceo hostibus...	I harm the enemy...
nubo, nubere, nupsi, nuptum (3 + dative). To cover, veil [of a bride], to be married to, marry	nubo illi viro...	I am marrying that man...
parco, parcere, peperci, parsurum (3 + dative). To be lenient to, spare	parco vobis...	I spare you...
pareo, parere, parui, ___ (2 + dative). To be obedient to, obey	pareo duci...	I obey the leader...
persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasum (2 + dative). To succeed in urging, persuade, convince	persuadeo mihi...	I persuade myself...
placeo, placere, placui, placitum (2 + dative). To be pleasing to, please	placeo patri...	I please my father...
servio, servire, servivi, servitum (4 + dative). To be a slave to, serve	servio meo domino...	I serve my master...
studio, studere, studui, ___ (2 + dative). To direct one's zeal to, be eager for, study	studio litteris...	I study literature...

Additional Sentences using the Indirect Question in the Subjunctive

scio ubi sint porci Main verb : 1 st per sg present indicative active Subordinate verb : 3 rd per pl present subjunctive	I know where the pigs are
scio ubi fuerint porci Main verb : 1 st per sg present indicative active Subordinate verb : 3 rd per pl perfect subjunctive	I know where the pigs were / have been
sciebam ubi essent porci Main verb : 1 st per sg imperfect active Subordinate verb : 3 rd per pl imperfect subjunctive	I knew where the pigs were
sciebam ubi fuissent porci Main verb : 1 st per sg imperfect active Subordinate verb : 3 rd per pl pluperfect subjunctive	I knew where the pigs had been
agricolam rogabo ubi sint porci Main verb : 1 st per sg imperfect indicative active Subordinate verb : 3 rd per pl present subjunctive	I will ask the farmer where the pigs were
agricolam rogavi ubi essent porci Main verb : 1 st per sg perfect indicative active Subordinate verb : 3 rd per pl imperfect subjunctive	I asked the farmer where the pigs were
agricolam rogaveram ubi essent porci Main verb : 1 st per sg pluperfect indicative active Subordinate verb : 3 rd per pl imperfect subjunctive	I had asked the farmer where the pigs were

Verbs that Introduce an Indirect Question

Saying

ait, aiunt, __, __ (defective). **He says, they say, assert**

demonstro, demonstrare, demonstravi, demonstratum (1). **To point out, show, demonstrate**

dico, dicere, dixi, dictum (3). **To say, tell, speak, name, call**

doceo, docere, docui, doctum (2). **To teach**

moneo, monere, monui, monitum (2). **To remind, advise, warn**

nego, negare, negavi, negatum (1). **To deny, say that...not**

nuntio, nuntiare, nuntiavi, nuntiatum (1). **To tell, report, narrate**

ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostentum (3). **To exhibit, show, display**

peto, petere, petivi, petitum (3). **To seek, aim at, beg, beseech**

scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptum (3). **To write, compose**

Knowing

disco, discere, didici, __ (3). **To learn**

intellego, intellegere, intellexi, intellectum (3). **To understand**

memoria, - ae teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum (2). **To hold, keep, possess memory, recollection, time / remembrance, history**

scio, scire, scivi, scitum (4). **To know [a fact]** Nota bene : do not confuse with **cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitum** (3). **To know [someone through acquaintance]**

Thinking

cerno, cernere, crevi, cretum (3). **To distinguish, discern, perceive**

cogito, cogitare, cogitavi, cogitatum (1). **To think, ponder, consider, plan**

credo, credere, credidi, creditum (3 + accusative [thing] + dative [person]). **To entrust to, trust, believe**

habeo, habere, habui, habitum (2). **To have, hold, possess, consider, regard**

puto, putare, potavi, putatum (1). **To reckon, suppose, judge, think, imagine**

spero, sperare, speravi, speratum (1). **To hope for, hope [that]**

Perceiving and Feeling

audio, audire, audivi, auditum (4). **To hear, listen to**

gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum (2, semi-deponent). **To be glad, rejoice**

sentio, sentire, sensi, sensum (4). **To feel, perceive, think, experience**

video, videre, vidi, visum (2). **To see, observe, understand**

