

LATIN II: SUBJUNCTIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

In Latin, the subjunctive mood is quite often used in subordinate clauses. Thus far, you have encountered two new tenses in the subjunctive: the imperfect and pluperfect. They are formed as follows. Translate these new forms as you would normally translate them in the indicative or to context.

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE			
IMPERFECT				
Stem of 2 nd p.p. +	Present active infinitive + pronoun endings			
- bam	- ārem	- ērem	- erem	- īrem
- bas	- āres	- ēres	- eres	- īres
- bat	- āret	- ēret	- eret	- īret
- bamus	- āremus	- ēremus	- eremus	- īremus
- batis	- āretis	- ēretis	- eretis	- īretis
- bant	- ārent	- ērent	- erent	- īrent
PLUPERFECT				
Stem of 3 rd p.p. +	Stem of 3 rd p.p. + isse + -m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt			
- eram	- issem			
- eras	- issēs			
- erat	- isset			
- eramus	- issēmus			
- eratis	- issētis			
- erant	- issent			

CUM CLAUSES

cum has a variety of meanings. Note the bulleted list below:

1. when, after, since, although = *cum* + subjunctive verb
2. *cum* rēx exiisset, salvius mīlitēs ad sē vocāvit.
3. *cum* modestus ad pontem advēnisset, equus cōstitit.
4. *cum* hospitēs cenam cōnsūmerent, fūr cubiculum intrāvit.
5. *cum* gladiātōrēs leōnem interfēcissent, spectātōrēs plausērunt.
6. iuvenēs, *cum* bestiās agitārent, mīlitem vulnerātum cōspexērunt.
7. *cum* dominus haec mandata dedisset, fabrī ad aulam rediērunt.
8. modestus, *cum* in britanniā mīlitāret, multās puellās amābat..
9. puella, *cum* epistulam scrīberet, sonitum mīrābilem audīvit.
10. sorōrēs, *cum* culīnam intrāvissent, pōcula sordida lavāre coepērunt.
11. custodēs nos rogaverunt cur clamaremus.
12. Agricola, *cum* legionem inspexisset, milites centurionesque ???.
13. *cum* haruspex in templo cenaret, rex ipse appropinquabat.
14. fabri, *cum* pecuniam accepissent, abierunt.

15. fur, cum amuletum e fonte extraxisset, attonitus erat.
16. iuvenis, cum omnes imperatorem spectarent, cultrum rapuit.
17. ego, cum captivos custodires, cenam magnificam consumebam.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Interrogative clauses are introduced by verbs of *inquiring, knowing, showing, and telling*. They are often introduced by one of the following interrogative adverbs:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| ❖ cūr , <i>why</i> | ❖ quid, <i>what</i> | ❖ quot, <i>how many</i> |
| ❖ quandō, <i>when</i> | ❖ quis, <i>who</i> | ❖ ubi, <i>when, where</i> |
| ❖ quārē, <i>why, how</i> | ❖ quōmodo, <i>how</i> | ❖ unde, <i>from where</i> |
| ❖ num, <i>whether</i> | ❖ quō, <i>where</i> | |

1. amicus meus cognoscere voluit ubi habitaretis.
2. centurio nesciebat quis clamorem audivisset.
3. Cogidubnus cognovit quo modo Cephalus venenum comparavisset.
4. cognoscere voluimus cur multitudo convenisset.
5. equites cognoverunt ubi rex habitaret.
6. equites feminas rogaverunt num fugitivos vidissent.
7. incertus eran quam longum esset flumen.
8. iudex me rogavit ubi pecuniam invenissent.
9. mē rogāvērunt num satis pecūniae habērem.
10. me rogāvit untrum mater mea viveret an Pompeis periisset.
11. nemo sciebat num Memor liberto venenum prae-buisset.
12. nemo sciebat quis pureum interfecisset.
13. nesciebam quo fugisses
14. nōn intellexī cūr puellae mē ignōrārent.
15. puella nos rogavit cur rem tam defficilem suscepissemus
16. Quintus scire voluit quid in templo esset.
17. rex nobis explicavit quo modo vitam suam servavissetis .
18. Romani nesciebant quot hostes in castris manerent.
19. Salvius nesciebat cur Quintus regem adiu-varet.
20. Salvius tandem intellexit quo Quintus et Dumnorix fugerent.
21. scīvistī ubi corpora sepelīvissent?
22. senex nesciēbat quis templum aedificāvisset.

PURPOSE CLAUSE

Purpose clauses are introduced by ut or (nē negative) and followed by a subjunctive verb.

1. ad urbem iter fecimus ut amphitheatrum visitaremus.
2. amici ad urbem festinaverunt ut auxilium civibus ferrent.
3. captivos diligenter numeravimus ne erraremus.
4. denique ego ad patrem redii ut rem explicarem.
5. domina ancillās saepe laudābat ut sibi fidēlēs manērent.
6. dominus stilum et ceras poposcit ut epistulam scriberet.
7. domum tacitī intrāvimus, nē canis nōs audīret.
8. duas cohortes elegit quae Quintam quaerent.
9. epistulam scripsi ut legatum de periculo monerem.
10. equos celeriter conscendimus ut ex oppido fugeremus.
11. fabrī tōtam noctem labōrāvērunt ut templum ante lūcem perficerent.
12. Imperator Salvium ad Britanniam misit ut divitias remitteret.
13. militēs ad principia convēnērunt ut Agricolam audīrent.
14. omnes cives ad silvam contenderunt ut leonem mortuum spectarent.
15. per tōtam noctem labōrabat medicus ut vulnera mīlitum sānāret.
16. rex iter ad fontem fecit ut aquam sacram biberet
17. senator me arcessivit ut rem hospitibus narrarem.
18. villam intravisti ut pecuniam nostrum caperes.

INDIRECT COMMANDS

Verbs meaning *to warn, persuade, request, urge*, and *command* are followed by an object clause with ut or nē (as the negative) and the subjunctive.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ❖ hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, <i>to encourage, urge</i> | ❖ persuādeō, -ēre, persuāsī, persuāsus, <i>to persuade someone</i> (dat.) |
| ❖ moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, <i>to advise, warn</i> | postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, <i>to demand</i> |
| ❖ orō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, <i>to beg</i> | ❖ quaerō, -ere, -quaesivī, -quaesītus, <i>to seek, inquire</i> |
| ❖ imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, <i>to to command, order</i> (dat.) | |

1. centurio mihi imperavit ut tacerem.
2. comites mercatorem monuerunt ut ab oppido clam discederet.
3. coquus servis imperavit ut vinum in mensam ponerent.
4. domina ancillīs imperāvit ut vīnum ferrent.

5. latrones mercatori imperaverunt ut pecuniam traderet.
6. legatus militibus imperavit ut redirent.
7. nemo ancillae persuadere poterat ut saltaret.
8. pater saepe mē monēbat nē mīlitibus crēderem.
9. rex militibus imperāvit ut captīvōs liberārent.
10. senex nautam hortābātur ut nāvem vēnderet et tabernam emeret.
11. senex nos orabat ut sibi parceremus.
12. Vilbia Modestum orāverat ut Bulbō parceret.
13. vos saepe monebam ut diligenter laboraretis.

RESULT CLAUSES

Result clauses are introduced by *ut* (*ut . . . nōn* negative) and are followed by a subjunctive verb. Before *ut*, you often find such words as:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ❖ <i>adeō, in such a way</i> | ❖ <i>tālis, such</i> |
| ❖ <i>tam, so, so much</i> | ❖ <i>tantum, so much</i> |
| ❖ <i>ita, thus, so</i> | ❖ <i>tot, so many</i> |
| ❖ <i>sīc, so, thus, in such a way</i> | ❖ <i>tantus, -a., -um, so great</i> |

1. adeo attonitus erat filius meus ut diu immotus staret.
2. adeo saeviebat Valerius ut se continere non posset.
3. Agricola tot milites emisit ut hostes fugerent.
4. iuvenis gemmas adeo cupiebat ut pecuniam statim traderet.
5. mercātor tot villas habēbat ut eās numerāre nōn posset.
6. tālis iuvenis erat Valerius ut Corneliō placeret filiam eī despondere.
7. tam dīligerter carcerem custōdīvī ut lēgātus ipse mē laudāret.
8. tam longum erat iter ut Caesar dēfessus esset.
9. tam peritus erat tubicen ut omnes eum laudarent
10. tam magnus erat clamor ut nemo iussa centurionem audiret.
11. tanta erat fortitudo Iudaesorum ut perire potius quam cedereent.
12. tanta erat multitudino ut totam aulam compleret.
13. tantus erat timor iuvenum ut astrologō crederent.
14. tot hostes castra nostra oppugnabant ut de vita desperaremus.

ANSWER KEY

Cum Clauses

- 1.
2. When the king had left, Salvius called the soldiers to him.
3. When Modestus had arrived at the bridge, the horse stood/stopped.
4. When the guests were eating dinner, the thief entered the bedroom.
5. When the gladiators had killed the lion, the spectators applauded.
6. The young men, when they were hunting the beasts, caught sight of the wounded soldier.
7. When the master had given these orders, the craftsmen returned to the palace.
8. Modestus, when serving in Britain, was loving many girls.
9. The girl, when she was writing the letter, heard the wonderful sound.
10. The sisters, when they had entered the kitchen, began to wash the dirty cups.
11. The guards asked why we were shouting. INDIRECT QUESTION
12. Agricola, when he had inspected the legion, the soldiers and the centurions ???
13. When the soothsayer was eating in the temple, the king himself was approaching.
14. The craftsmen, when they had accepted the money, they left.
15. The thief, when he had drawn out the charm from the fountain, was astonished.
16. The young men, when all were watching the emperor, seized the knife.
17. I, when you were guarding the captives, was eating a magnificent feast.

Indirect Questions

1. My friend wanted to know where you used to live.
2. The centurion did not know who had heard the shouting.
3. Cogidubnus knew how Cephalus had bought the poison.
4. We wanted to know why the crowd had gathered.
5. The cavalry knew where the king was living.
6. The horsemen asked the women whether they had seen the fugitives.
7. They were uncertain on how long the river is.
8. The judge asked me where they had found the money.
9. They asked me whether I was having enough money.
10. He asked me whether my mother was living or had died in Pompeii.
11. No one knew whether Memor had offered the poison to the freedman.
12. No one knew who had killed the boys.
13. I did not know where you had fled.
14. I did not understand why the girls were ignoring me.
15. The girl asked us why we had taken up so difficult a task.
16. Quintus wanted to know what is in the temple.
17. The king explained to us how you all had saved his life.
18. The Romans did not know how many enemies were remaining in the camps.
19. Salvius did not know why Quintus was helping the king.
20. Salvius finally understood where Quintus and Dumnorix were fleeing.
21. You knew where they had been buried the bodies?

22. The old man did not know who had built the temple.

Purpose Clause

1. We journeyed to the city so we could visit the theater.
2. The friends hurried to the city so they could bring help to the citizens.
3. We diligently counted the captives, so we did not make mistakes.
4. Finally I returned to father to explain it.
5. The mistress was often praising the slave girls so that they would remain faithful to her.
6. The master demanded the stylus and wax tablet so he could write a letter.
7. We entered the home quietly, so that the dogs would not hear us.
8. He chose the two cohorts to search for Quintus.
9. I wrote the letter to warn the commander about the danger.
10. The horsemen quickly mounted to flee out of the town.
11. The craftsmen worked all night to finish the temple before light.
12. The Emperor sent Salvius to Britain in order to (ut *not* unde) the wealth was sent back.
13. Soldiers gathered at the headquarters to hear Agricola.
14. All citizens rushed to the forest to see the dead lion.
15. The doctor was working through the entire night to heal the wounds of the soldiers.
16. The king journeyed to the fountain to drink sacred water.
17. The senator summoned me to narrate the story to the guests.
18. I entered the house to take our money.

Indirect Commands

1. The centurion ordered me to be silent.
2. They the companions warned the merchant to depart the town by stealth.
3. The cook ordered the slaves to place the wine on the table.
4. The master ordered the slaves girls to carry the wine.
5. The robbers ordered the merchants to hand over the money.
6. The commander ordered the soldiers to return.
7. No one could persuade the slave girls to dance.
8. Father often was warning me not to believe soldiers.
9. The king ordered the soldiers to free the captives.
10. The old man was encouraging the sailor so to sell his ship and buy a tavern.
11. The old man was begging us to spare him.
12. Vilbia had begged Modestus to spare with Bulbus.
13. I was often warning you all to work diligently.

Result Clauses

1. My son was astonished in such a way that he stood still.
2. Valerius was raging in such a way that he was not be able to control himself.
3. Agricola sent out so many soldiers that the enemies were fleeing.
4. The young man was desiring the gems in such a way that he handed over the money at once.
5. The merchant was having so many houses that he could not count them.

6. Valerius was a young man of such a sort that it was pleasing to Cornelius to betrothe his daughter in marriage.
7. I was so diligently guarding the prison that the commander himself praised me.
8. The journey was so long that Caesar was tired.
9. So skillful was the pipe player that everyone praised him.
10. The shout was so great (magnus not stultus) that no one could hear the centurion's orders.
11. The bravery of the Jews was so great that they would rather die than to give in.
12. The crowd was so great that it filled the entire palace.
13. Such was the fear of the young men to believe the astrologer.
14. So many enemies were fighting our camps that we were despairing for our lives.