

Ut Clauses

- **Purpose Clause:** introduced by action verb + ut+ subjunctive, ut translated as “so that, in order that”
 - fratrem interfeci ut rex fierem—“I killed my brother in order to become king”
- **Result Clause:** introduced by either action or being verb + “so” word (tam, ita, talis, tantus, adeo, sic) + subjunctive
 - frater tam dirus rex erat ut omnes se interficere cuperent—“my brother was such a terrible king that everyone wanted to kill him”
- **Fearing Clause:** introduced by a verb of fearing: timeo, metuo, vereor; positive fearing takes ne + subjunctive; negative fearing takes ut + subjunctive
 - timeo ne ille rex fiat—“I fear that he will become king”
 - veremus ut rex vivat—“We fear that the king will not live”
- **Indirect Command:** introduced by a verb of commanding (impero, rogo, persuadeo) + ut + subjunctive
 - feminae viris imperaverunt ut regi parcerent—“the women ordered the men to spare the king”

Indirect Clauses

- **Indirect Command:** the verbs **iubeo and veto** take an accusative + infinitive construction, rather than ut + subjunctive.
 - veto te cantare—“I forbid that you sing”
- **Indirect Statement:** introduced by a verb of saying, thinking, feeling, or perceiving + accusative + infinitive
 - viri dixerunt se regis morte urbem liberaturos esse—“the men said that they would liberate the city with the death of the king”
- **Indirect Question:** introduced by a questioning verb + question word (quis, cur, quando, quo) + subjunctive
 - feminae viros rogaverunt cur regem interfecissent—“the women asked the men why they had killed the king”

Ablative Constructions

- **Ablative of Separation:** expresses separation from a place or thing, “from”
 - domo festinavit – “he hurried from home”
- **Ablative of Place Where:** expresses place where, “at, on, in”
 - terra marique pugnabant—“they fought on land and sea”

- **Ablative of Time When:** expresses time at which something takes place or time within which, “at, on, within”
 - prima luce discesserunt—“they departed at dawn”
- **Ablative of Degree/Measure of Difference:** after comparative adjectives/adverbs, “much, a little”
 - Puella multo prudentior est—“the girl is much more sensible”
- **Ablative of Means or Instrument:** expresses the means or instrument with by which something is done, “with, by”
 - me gladio vulneravit—“he wounded me with a sword”
- **Ablative of Manner:** expresses the manner in which something is done, “with”
 - magna voce clamavit—“he shouted with a loud voice”
- **Ablative of Quality:** used in describing qualities, “with, of”
 - est puer magno ingenio—“he is a boy of great talent”
- **Ablative of Comparison:** used when one thing is compared with another, “than”
 - puella prudentior est puero—“the girl is more sensible than the boy”
- **Ablative of Price:** used to describe a specific price, “for”
 - hunc equum centum sestertiis emi—“I bought this horse for a hundred sesterii”
- **Ablative of Origin:** describes the origins of a person (birth)
 - vir nobili genere natus—“a man born of a noble family”
- **Verbs that take the ablative: *utor, fruor***
 - pace fruebantur—“they were enjoying peace”
- **Ablative Absolute:** present/perfect participle in ablative + noun in ablative; present participle denotes action at same time as main verb, perfect participle denotes action prior to main verb
 - **fratre interfecto**, viri gaudebant, **feminis flentibus**—“after my brother was slain, the men rejoiced, while the women were weeping”

Conditions—Protasis (“if” clause), Apodosis (“then” clause)

- **Simple**
 - **Present:** present indicative, present indicative
 - si rex moritur, omnes gaudent—“if the king dies, all rejoice”
 - **Past:** imperfect/perfect indicative, imperfect/perfect indicative
 - si rex malus erat, populus eum non amabat—“if the king was evil, the people did not love him”

- **Future**
 - **More Vivid:** future/future perfect indicative, future indicative
 - si rex malum fecerit, populus eum interficiet—“if the king does evil, the people will kill him”
 - **Less Vivid:** present subjunctive, present subjunctive
 - si rex malum faciat, populus eum interficiat—“if the king should do evil, the people would kill him”
- **Contrary to Fact**
 - **Present:** imperfect subjunctive, imperfect subjunctive
 - si rex bonum faceret, populus infelix non esset—“if the king were doing good, the people would not be unhappy”
 - **Past:** pluperfect subjunctive, pluperfect subjunctive
 - si rex bonum fecisset, populus eum non interfecisset—“if the king had done good, the people would not have killed him”

Cum Clauses:

- **Temporal;** cum= “when, after”; indicative
 - cum te vidi, meis oculis credere non possum—“when I saw you, I could not believe my eyes”
- **Circumstantial :** cum = “when, after”; subjunctive *the most common
 - Cum ad ludum ambularem, lupum album vidi—“when I was walking to school, I saw a white wolf”
- **Causal:** cum = “since, because”; subjunctive
 - cum hasta carerem, celeriter cucurri—“since I didn’t have a spear, I ran quickly
- **Concessive:** cum = “although”; **tamen** usually in main clause; subjunctive
 - cum celeriter currere possem, tamen lupum evadere non potui—“although I could run quickly, I could not escape the wolf”

Independent Uses of Subjunctive:

- **Hortatory (1st person)/ Jussive (2nd/3rd person):** used to give commands; alternative to imperatives; “let”; usually present subjunctive
 - inveniamus lupum interficiamusque—“let us find the wolf and kill it”
- **Optative:** uses **utinam**; “I wish, if only”
 - Utinam mihi hasta esset—“if only I had a spear”
- **Deliberative:** present/imperfect subjunctive + ?; “should”
 - Utrum lateam an oppugnem?—“should I hide or should I attack?”
- **Potential:** often with verbs velim, ausim, nolim, malim; “would”
 - Nunc vinum bibere velim—“I would like to drink wine now”

Latin 3
Miss Ashby

Construction Review