



LAT 102:
Result Clauses
Ch. 14

Connecticut College Spring 2019

Plan for Today

- Quiz
- Go over homework
 - Result Clauses and Relative Clauses of Result (§133-134)
- New Stuff!
 - Substantive *Ut* Clauses (§135)
 - *Fore ut* Construction (§136)

Drill 133-134 #1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 13, 15

1. Tanta erat audācia Catilīnae ut nēminem timēret.

So great was the recklessness of Catiline that he was fearing no one.

2. Adeō ab hostibus territī erāmus ut ē proeliō fūgerimus.

To so great an extent we had been terrified by the enemies that we (actually) fled out from the battle.

3. Nēmō est tam sapiēns quī omnia sciat.

No one is so wise that he knows all things.

8. Catō ita sē gerit ut vir honestus ab omnibus habeātur.

Cato conducts himself in such a way that he is considered an honorable man by all.

Drill 133-134 #1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 13, 15

11. Quis est tam mente dūrus quīn verbīs poētae moveātur?

Who is so hard in mind that he would not be moved by the words of the poet?

13. Nostrī tam fortiter pugnāverant ut ab imperātōre ipsō sint laudātī.

Our men had fought so bravely that they were (actually) praised by the commander himself.

15. Tot signa ā dīs missa sunt ut errāre nōn possēmus.

So many signs were sent by the gods that we were not able to err.

Subordinate Clauses with the Subjunctive Mood

- *Cum* Clauses (circumstantial [past tense only], causal, concessive)
 - Caesar, *cum loqueretur*, ab inimicis interfectus est.
- *quod/quia* (alleged cause): Caesar suos laudabit *quod* fortiter *pugnaverint*.
- *antequam/priusquam* (before...can/could): *Discessimus* ē forō *antequam* Cicerō orationem *haberet*.
- *dum/dōnec* (until...should): In illō locō manebant *dum* verba Cicerōnis *audirent*.
- *Proviso Clauses*: oderint, *dummodo timeant*.
- *Indirect Question* (and *Doubting Clauses* w/ *num, an, quīn*): *Nesciō quid* poetae de naturā deorum *cogitaverit*.
- *With ut/nē*
 - *Purpose Clause*: *Gladium cepi ut pugnarem*.
 - *Indirect Command*: *Petimus nē* verba regis mali *audiatis*.
- *Relative clauses* (characteristic, purpose): *Rēgina milites* in provinciam mittet *quī* incolās *terreant*.
- *Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Statement*: *Dux dicebat militem quī fugisset* poenās datūrum esse.

Substantive *ut* Clauses (§135)

- Certain verbs and expressions have result clauses either as their object or subject.
 - “it happens that”: **accidit ut...; fit ut...** (subject)
 - Accidit ut Caesar cōpiās per prōvinciam dūceret. **It happened that Caesar was leading his troops through the province.**
 - Fit ut nēmō hoc facere possit. **It happens that no one is able to do this.**
 - “it is able to happen that” “it is possible that”: **fieri potest** (subject)
 - Fieri potest ut hostēs vincāmus. **It is possible that we conquer the enemies.**
 - “bring it about that...”: **efficere ut...; facere ut...** (also “see to it that”) (object)
 - Efficiam ut cīvēs inter sē nōn pugnent. **I will bring it about that the citizens not fight amongst each other.**
 - Facite nē sociōs relinquātis, ō mīlitēs.* **See to it that you do not abandon the allies, o soldiers!**
(*nē instead of ut when command)

Substantive *ut* Clauses (§135)

- These clauses may stand in apposition to a noun or pronoun in order to explain it or they may be the subject of the verb *sum* with predicates such as *mōs*, *opus*, or *reliquum*:
- *Illud ipsum habet cōsul ut eī reliquī pāreant.* (apposition)
- **The consul has that very thing, that the remaining men obey him.**
- *Est mōs hominum ut nōlint eundem plūribus rēbus esse optimum.*
(subject of *est*)
- **It is the custom of men that they do not want the same man to be best in too many things.**

Infinitives (§105)

- Present Active Infinitive: “to ___”
 - 2nd principal part
 - **vocāre, movēre, regere, capere, audire**
- Present Passive Infinitive: “to be ___ed”
 - Change final -e of 2nd pp to -ī (for 3/3io change -ere to -ī)
 - **vocārī, movērī, regī, capī, audīrī**

Infinitives (§105)

- Perfect Active Infinitive: “to have ___ed”
 - Perfect stem + -isse
 - **vocāvisse, mōvisse, rēxisse, cēpisse, audīvisse**
- Perfect Passive Infinitive: “to have been ___ed”
 - Perfect Passive Participle + esse
 - **vocātus, -a, -um esse, mōtus, -a, -um esse, rēctus, -a, -um esse, captus, -a, -um esse, audītus, -a, -um esse**
- Future Active Infinitive: “to be about to/to be going to ___”
 - Future Active Participle + esse
 - **vocatūrus, -a, -um esse, mōtūrus, -a, -um esse, rēctūrus, -a, -um esse, captūrus, -a, -um esse, audītūrus, -a, -um esse**
 - **futūrus, -a, -um esse = fore**

Indirect Statement & the Subject Accusative (§107)

Cōgitāsne **nostram rēgīnam esse fēminam** magnae sapientiae?



Subject accusative

=



Predicate accusative

Cōgitāsne nostram rēgīnam **futūram esse (fore)** fēminam magnae sapientiae?

Cōgitāsne nostram rēgīnam **fuisse** fēminam magnae sapientiae?

Fore ut Construction (§136)

When a **future passive** idea had to be expressed in **indirect statement**, a periphrasis was used: **fore (futūrum esse) + substantive *ut* clause with verb in the subjunctive**

Sentit **fore ut** ipse ā cīvibus **laudētur**.

He feels *that it will be* that he himself be praised by the citizens.

He feels that he himself will be praised by the citizens.

Fore ut Construction (§136)

Caesar dīcit fore ut bellum mox cōficiātur.

Caesar says that the war will be completed soon.

Dīxit fore ut librī ā poētīs scīberentur.

He said that the books would be written by the poets.

Dīxit futūrum esse ut dux ā mīlitibus nōn metuerētur.

He said that the leader would not be feared by the soldiers.

Putat fore ut ille vir carmen scrībere possit.*

He thinks that that man will be able to write a poem.

*future active idea for verbs with no 4th principal part

Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* I.1

LTRL p. 440

Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important, proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, cum aut suis finibus eos prohibent aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt.

For Wednesday

1. *lege*

1. *LTRL* pp. 469-472 (§135-136)

2. *scribe*

1. Drill 133-135 #4 (genitive of value), 7, 14, 16
2. Drill 136 #1, 2, 4, 6
3. Ch. 14 exercises #5, 6, 11, 13, 21

3. *para*

1. VMQ ch. 6 & 8 due Friday 4/26