

Caput XXVIII Grammar

Cum: As a Preposition or as a Conjunction

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- *Cum* is a funny word in Latin, in that it can function as either a preposition or a conjunction
 - As we get closer to reading primary texts, it is important to review these differences
- *Cum* as a preposition:
 - As a preposition, *cum* means: with, together
 - It is very often followed or accompanied by a noun in the ablative case
 - cum amore with love (*manner*)
 - magno cum amore with much love
 - cum patre filioque with the father and son (accompaniment)

Cum: As a Preposition or as a Conjunction

- *Cum* as a conjunction:
 - As a subordinate conjunction, *cum* introduces several kinds of subordinate clauses with the following possibilities of meaning
 - *cum* with the *indicative* mood is used to express current or future definite actions; past is used only when the actions of the subordinate and main clauses happen at the same time
 - Cum vocas, respondeo. *When you call*, I reply.
 - Cum vocabis, respondebo. *When you (will) call*, I will reply.
 - *cum* with the pluperfect tense is used to express the idea of *whenever*, when the main verb is in a past tense
 - Cum Romam venerat, *Whenever he came* to Rome, ivit ut matrem videret. he went to see his mother.

Cum: As a Preposition or as a Conjunction

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- *cum with the subjunctive* mood indicates the circumstances, cause, or concession of the main clause
- **cum circumstantial (when)**
 - Cum Caesar iter per Galliam faceret, ad Rhodanum pervenit.
 - *When Caesar was marching* through Gaul, he arrived at the Rhone.
 - Cum Caesar iter per Galliam fecisset, ad Rhodanum pervenit.
 - *When Caesar had marched* through Gaul, he arrived at the Rhone.

Cum: As a Preposition or as a Conjunction

- **cum causal** (because or since)
 - Quae cum ita sint, Caesar Romam ibit.
 - *Since* these things *are* so, Caesar will return to Rome.
 - Quae cum ita essent, Caesar Romam rediit.
 - *Since* these things *were* so, Caesar returned to Rome.
 - *Cum Androgeus missus esset in periculum ad Aegeo, Minos bellum paravit.*
 - *Because* Androgeus *had been sent* into danger by Aegeus, Minos prepared for war.
- **cum concessive** (although)
 - Cum laetus esset nato tuto invento, tamen Aegeus miratus est. . .
 - *Although* he was overjoyed at finding his son safe, *nevertheless* Aegeus was astonished that. . .

What kind of conjunction?

- CUM MILITES CASTRA POSUISSENT, MURUM AEDIFICAVERUNT.

Circumstantial

When the soldiers set up camp, they built a wall

What kind of conjunction?

- CUM IN URBE AMBULAREMUS, AMICOS VIDIMUS .

Circumstantial

When we were walking in the city, we saw our friends.

What kind of conjunction?

- GRAECI, CUM TROIAM CEPISSENT, DOMUM NAVIGAVERUNT.

Circumstantial

The Greeks, when they had captured Troy, sailed home.

What kind of conjunction?

- CUM FILIUS MEUS PROCEDERE NON POSSIT, EUM PORTABO

Causal

Since my son is not able to proceed, I will carry him.

What kind of conjunction?

- CUM PECUNIAM INVENIEMUS, DIVITES ERIMUS

Circumstantial

When we find money, we will be rich!

What kind of conjunction?

- CUM PUELLAM MAXIME AMEM, EAM IN MATRIMONIUM NON DUCAM

Concessive

Although I love the girl very much, I will not lead her into marriage

What kind of conjunction?

- CUM REX NECATUS SIT, QUIS NUNC REGET?

Causal

Because the king was killed, who will reign now?

Temporal Conjunctions

Temporal Conjunctions

- Time relationships in subordinate clauses can be expressed by many subordinate conjunctions

Indicative

ubi	<u>when</u>
ut	<u>when/as</u>
quando	<u>when</u>
cum	<u>when/although/because</u>

Indicative or Subjunctive

dum*	<u>while</u>
donec	<u>until</u>
antequam	<u>before</u>
postquam	<u>after</u>
simul ac (atque)	<u>as soon as</u>
cum	<u>at the time when</u>

- Dum generally is used with the present indicative to denote continued action in past time. Dum with the subjunctive means *as long as* or *until*

Temporal Conjunctions

- The conjunctions in the first column *usually* take the _____ **indicative** _____ in the perfect or the historical present
- The conjunctions in the second column *usually* take the _____ **indicative** _____ if the time element is a fact or a clear possibility
 - They govern the subjunctive if they indicate purpose or expectancy or vague possibility

Review of Irregular Comparatives

Review of Irregular Comparatives

- Most adjectives follow the rules for the comparative and superlative forms already presented
 - See Caput XXII for comparative rules
 - See Caput XIII for superlative rules

Review of Irregular Comparatives

Positive

laetus, -a, -um

happy

ferox, ferocis

savage

Comparative

laetior, laetius

happier

ferocior, ferocius

more savage

Superlative

laetissimus, -a, -um

happiest

ferocissimus, -a, -um

most savage

Review of Irregular Comparatives

- Adjectives ending in -lis: facilis,
similis, difficilis, gracilis,
humilis
 - These adjectives are irregular only in the superlative
 - Instead of adding -issimus, -a, -um onto the stem, add
-limus

facilis, -e	<u>facilior</u>	<u>facilimus</u>
easy	easier	easiest
similis, -e	<u>smilior</u>	<u>similimus</u>
similar	more similar	most similar

Review of Irregular Comparatives

- Adjectives ending in **-er** (*in the masculine form*):
pulcher, **miser**, **liber**
 - These adjective are irregular only in the superlative
 - Instead of adding **-issimus**, **-a**, **-um** onto the stem, add
-rimus *onto the whole word*

miser, -era, -erum

wretched

aeger, -gra, -grum

sick

acer, acris, acre

sharp

miserior

more wretched

aegrior

sicker

acrior

sharper

miserrimus

most wretched

aegerrimus

sickest

acerrimus

sharpest

Comparison of Adverbs

Comparison of Adverbs

- The comparative form of an adverb is extremely simple. It is **exactly** the same as the neuter nominative singular form of a comparative adjective and it almost always ends in -ius:
- The superlative form of an adverb is extremely simple. It has **exactly** the same stem as the superlative adjective and it **always** ends in -ē

Comparison of Adverbs

<i>Positive Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative Adjective</i>	<i>Positive Adverb</i>	<i>Comparative Adverb</i>	<i>Superlative Adverb</i>
clarus, clara, clarum, <i>clear</i>	clarior, clarius, <i>clearer</i>	clarē, <i>clearly</i>	clarius, <i>more clearly</i>	clarissimē, <i>most clearly</i>
levis, levis, leve, <i>light</i>	levior, levius, <i>lighter</i>	levē, <i>lightly</i>	levius, <i>more lightly</i>	levissimē, <i>very</i> <i>lightly</i>
celer, celeris, celere, <i>swift</i>	celerior, celerius, <i>swifter</i>	celeriter, <i>swiftly</i>	celerius, <i>more swiftly</i>	celerissimē, <i>most swiftly</i>
prudens, prudentis, <i>wise</i>	prudentior, prudentius, <i>wiser</i>	prudenter, <i>wisely</i>	prudentius, <i>more wisely</i>	prudentissimē, <i>very wisely</i>
[nihil]	[nihil]	diû, <i>for a long</i> <i>time</i>	diûtius, <i>for a longer</i> <i>time</i>	diûtissimē, <i>for</i> <i>a very long</i> <i>time</i>
[nihil]	[nihil]	saepe, <i>often</i>	saepius, <i>more often</i>	saepissimē, <i>most often</i>

Comparison of Adverbs

- Like comparative and superlative adjectives, these adverbs can have more than one possible meaning
 - saepius: more often rather often too often
 - lentissimē: most slowly very slowly extremely slowly
- In the direct comparison, a comparative adverb can be used either with **quam** + the nominative case or with the ablative of degree of difference:
 - equus currit celerius quam homo
 - equus currit celerius homine
 - *a horse runs swifter than a man*
- When a superlative adverb is used with **quam** it means:
as _____ as possible
 - tabellarius cucurrit quam celerissimē
 - the messenger ran as quickly as possible

Review of the Uses of the Subjunctive

Verb Basics

- Verbs have four inherent qualities that are given by their endings:
 - *Person* is used to express who is performing the action
 - I, you, he/she/it, we, you, they
 - *Tense* deals with the time in which the action of the verb takes place
 - present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, future perfect
 - *Voice* tells us whether the subject is performing the action (*active*) or being affected by the action (*passive*)
 - *Mood* is used to express the *manner* in which the action takes place
 - Indicative mood:
 - Direct assertions or questions
 - Imperative mood:
 - Commands
 - Subjunctive mood:
 - Wish/want or a possibility

Moods of a Verb

- What words would you use to translate these *moods*?

- Indicative:

- is/am/are _____ing
- was/were _____ing
- will/shall be _____ing
- _____ed
- had _____ed
- will have _____ed

- Imperative:

- Go _____!
- Do _____!
- _____!

- Subjunctive:

- may _____
- might _____
- may have _____
- might have _____ed

The Subjunctive

- It is rarely used in English
- Romans loved it
 - The endings are only slight variations of normal verb forms (indicative)
 - What does that mean for the Latin student????
 - LEARN THEM!!!
 - MEMORIZE THEM!!!

Independent Subjunctive Uses

Independent Uses

- Jussive (Hortatory) → expresses a milder command

Vivat tamen!

Yet *let him live!*

Flammare amoris.
exstinguantur

*Let the flames of
love be extinguished*

Hoc **faciamus!**

Let us do this!

Independent Uses

- Optative → expresses a wish
 - This is the one you see with *ut*, *si*, *ita* or *utinam*

Utinam di meliora dent.

*If only the gods
may give better things!*

O si di meliora dent.

*O if the gods may give
better things.*

Ita vivam.

So I may live.

Independent Uses

- Deliberative/Dubitative → Questions implying doubt or indignation
 - Quid faciam? What *am I to do*?
- Potential → Expresses possibility or ability
 - Aliquis mihi **dicat**. . . Someone *may tell* me that. . .

Subordinate Clauses

Indirect Questions

- To form one, you'll need:
 - knowing/thinking/asking verb (ex: scire, rogare, putare)
 - question word (ex.: quando, quis, ubi)
 - second verb in the subjunctive
- Formare:
 - (knowing/thinking/asking verb) + (question word) + (subjunctive verb)
- Exemplum:
 - Medicus rogat, "Quando tu es aegrum?"
 - Medicus rogat quando tu sis aegrum.
 - Mater nescivit, 'Debetne puer edere malum cotidie?'
 - Mater nescivit puer deberet malum cotidie edere.

Purpose Clauses

- Instrumenta:
 - main clause
 - ut or ne
 - subjunctive verb
- Formare:
 - (Main clause), ut. . . . (subjunctive verb)
- Exemplum:
 - Quintus bracchium suum ligat, ut ludere cras possit.
 - Quintus braced his arm so that he might be able to play tomorrow
 - Marinus saepe alimentum salubre edit, ne gravidinem contrahat.
 - The sailor often eats healthy food in order that he not contract an illness.

Result Clauses

- Instrumenta:
 - main clause
 - emphatic adverb (tam, sic, tot, tantus, etc.)
 - ut / ut non
 - subjunctive verb
- Formare:
 - (Main Clause w/ emphatic adverb), ut...(subjunctive verb)
- Exemplum:
 - Infans est tam aeger, ut parentes eius eum ad medicum portet.
 - The infant is so sick with the result that his parents took him to the doctor
 - Caput mihi tam nocet, ut ego in sella molli sedeam.
 - My head hurts so much that I will sit in a soft chair

cum Clauses

- To form one, you'll need:
 - main clause
 - *cum* (the adverb, not the preposition!)
 - verb in the subjunctive
- Formare:
 - *Cum*. . . .(subjunctive verb), (main clause)
- Exemplum:
 - *Cum* Lucius officinam medici visitet, is de medicamine novo discit.
 - When Lucius visited the doctor's office, he learned about a new medicine.
 - *Cum* noscomus medicamina det, puer nunc non tussem habet.
 - When the nurse gave him medicine, the boy no longer had a cough.