JASON AND MEDEA - NEW GRAMMAR REVIEW FOR SECTIONS 1 - 2
Latin II

Section 1.

NEW GRAMMAR:

line 6 <u>rediissent</u> and line 7 <u>audīvisset:</u>   adding an ending to the **-isse** (perfect active) infinitive forms the PLUPERFECT active subjunctive of a verb. It is always translate "HAD verbed," as it is in the indicative.

To form it:

To the perfect Active Infinitive ADD:

	Singluar	Plural
1st person	-m	-mus
2nd person	-s	-tis
3rd person	-t	-nt

Section 2

NEW GRAMMAR:

a) SUBJUNCTIVE FEAR CLAUSE: (#5 in the Handy Dandy Subjunctive Section)

A Noun clause tells what you WANT to happen:
It starts **ut** if you want it to happen and **ne** if you don't want it to happen.

Conversely, a FEAR clause is what you DON'T want to happen, so it starts *ne.*   If you fear that something may NOT happen, you DO want it to happen, "that ... not" you use ***ut.***

You must have a FEAR word to trigger a fear clause.
If you are afraid it might NOT happen -

Fear word/verb + ut + a subjunctive verb/verb clause

If you are afraid it will happen and you don't want it
to - Fear word/verb + ne + a subjunctive verb/verb
clause

I fear that you don't love me. Timeo ut me amEs.
You fear that I do love you. Times ne te amEm.

I fear that you might swim in the river. Timeo ne in flumine natEs. (I am
afraid might and I don't want you to swim in the river.)

b) RELATIVE CLAUSE OF PURPOSE: (type of Purpose clause - #1 in Handy
Dandy subjunctive section)

When you SEND, APPOINT, ASSIGN, CHOOSE someone for a specific
purpose (why they are sent), Latin uses *qui-quae-quod* instead of *ut/ne;*

MAIN VERB is Choose, Assign, Send, Appointm Choose +
Qui, Quae, Quod instead of ut/ne + subjunctive verb/clause

This is a specific type of Purpose clause - it tells why someone or
something is/was sent/chose/assigned/appointed to do something - to
perform a certain task.

Line 2 *amicum ... misit, qui oraculum consuleret:*
He sent a friend who (whose purpose) was to consult the oracle.

Aemilia sent Julia to awaken (who should awaken/whose purpose
was) Marcus.
Aemilia misit Juliam, quae Marcum excitaret.

c) FUTURE TENSE CONDITIONS IN INDIRECT STATEMENT/COMMAND:

When a "simple truth" future tense conditional clause (see the HDLG under Conditional Clauses #3, the NB section) appears *inside* an indirect statement or indirect command, some changes occur.

The verb in the "if" (*si*) clause becomes subjunctive (tense determined by the sequence of tenses); the verb in the second clause is either an infinitive, as is regular in indirect statement, or the subjunctive of an indirect command.

Future Condition with Direct Command:

"Pelias, si quis veniet calceum unum gerens, eum cave!"
"Pelias, if someone comes/will come wearing one shoe, beware of him!"

Future Condition with Indirect Command:

monuit tamen Peliam that, si quis veniret calceum unum gerens, eum caveret.
Nevertheless, it warned Pelias that, if someone comes wearing one shoe, he should beware [of] him.