

JASON ET MEDEA

NEW GRAMMAR:

Section 1:

PLUPERFECT ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE:

Line 6 rediissent and line 7 audīvisset are examples of Latin's Pluperfect Active Subjunctive. It is formed by adding the person endings to the -isse (perfect active) infinitive. It is almost always translated "HAD verbed," as it is in the indicative.

flūmine amīsīt.

Section 2:

a) FEAR CLAUSE: a subordinate clause that describes an action that someone in the main clause fears. The main clause has a verb of fearing (e.g., *timeō, metuō, vereor*), followed by *nē* if positive translated "that" or *ut* if negative translated "that . . . not".

Line 1: *veritus nē rēgnum ... amitteret.*

Write in Latin: You fear that I do love you. I fear that you don't love me.

Times nē te amem. Timeo ut me ames.

b) RELATIVE CLAUSE OF PURPOSE: When you SEND, APPOINT, ASSIGN, CHOOSE someone for a specific purpose, Latin uses *quī-quae-quod* instead of *ut*: on line 2 *amīcum ... mīsīt, quī orāculum cōnsuleret*: He sent a friend who(se purpose) was to consult the oracle.

Write in Latin using a relative clause of purpose: Aemilia sent Julia to awaken Marcus. (*excitāre*)

Aemilia Iuliam misit 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 ut, si quis veniret calceum unum gerens, eum caveret.

Nevertheless, it warned Pelias that, if someone comes wearing one shoe, he should beware [of] him.

d) The irregular noun VIS.

vīs	vīrēs
vīm	vīrēs
(vīs)	vīrium
(vī)	vīribus
vī	vīribus

e) Dum ('while'): is always followed by a PRESENT tense verb in Latin, even though the English may mean past tense.

f) Gerund of īre: the irregular verb īre forms its gerund *EUndum-ī-ō*, just like its present participle changes from *iēns* to *EUntēs*.

Section 3:

NEW GRAMMAR:

- a) **CONNECTING RELATIVE:** Very often in advanced Latin a sentence starts with a relative pronoun (a form of quī-quae-quod) which refers to someone or something in the previous sentence but in English just means "he/him/she/her/it/they/them." Quem cum Peliās vidisset, Quem refers to Jason, but is translated "him."
- b) **SUBJUNCTIVE IN A DEPENDENT CLAUSE INSIDE INDIRECT STATEMENT:**
A dependent clause inside an indirect statement needs its verb in the subjunctive:
intellēxit enim hunc esse hominem quem orāculum mōnstrāvisset.
head vb acc infin relative/dependent clause subjunctive
Write in Latin: We know that people (who learn the Latin language) are the best.
(scīre, homō, discere, optimus-a-um)
Scīmus hominēs quī linguam Latīnam discAnt optimōs esse.
- c) **SUPERLATIVE IN -LIMUS-A-UM:** six (6) 3rd declension Latin adjectives which end -lis-le form their superlative as -limus-a-um:
facilis-e --> facilLIMUS, difficilis-e --> difficilLIMUS, similis-e --> similLIMUS,
dissimilis-e --> dissimilLIMUS, humilis-e --> humilLIMUS, gracilis-e --> gracilLIMUS
- d) **ABLATIVE WITH SPECIAL DEPONENT VERBS:** the object of the deponent verbs *potiri* (to gain possession of), *uti* (to use), *frui* (to enjoy), *fungi* (to perform), and *vesci* (to eat) take the ablative. Memory Device to remember these verbs = "PUFFV" verbs.

Section 4:

GERUNDIVES: A Gerundive (also called a Future Passive Participle) is a verbal adjective. Compare this to a gerund, which is a verbal noun (see HDLG section on the gerund for review). Things to know about gerundives:

1. Their ending is formed with *-ndus-nda-ndum*.
2. They agree with the noun they modify in number, case, and gender (just like all adjectives/participles do).
3. Their literal meaning is passive, but they are often better translated as active. See examples below from the reading passage.

GERUNDIVE OF PURPOSE: Used to express purpose, this type of gerundive will have a direct object; the case, number, and gender of the object will determine the gerundive's ending. Often used with *ad+ accusative* gerundive phrase, *causā + a genitive* gerundive phrase.

line 3-4: *ad armandās nāvēs* = (literally) for the ships being armed, (more artistically) for arming the ships; NB: *armandās* agrees with the fem. acc. pl. *nāvēs*.

line 7: *Ad vim tempestātum perferendā* = (literally) for the strength of storms being endured, (more artistically) for enduring the strength of storms; NB: *perferendā* agrees with the fem. acc. sing. *vim*.

Write in Latin: for reading books; for building towns (liber, legere, oppidum, aedificāre)

ad librōs legendōs; ad oppida aedificanda

Section 5:

- a) The **5th declension noun diēs** is usually masculine, but when it refers to a specific date, it can be feminine. Line 1: *ea dies*
- b) **JUSSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE:** From the word "*iubēre*", a jussive subjunctive expresses a command or exhortation, especially in the first or third person (imperative is usually used for second person). It is translated "let him/them [verb]!" To express negative use *ne*. Hortatories and Jussives are Independent subjunctives: they are their own main clause. The title of this chapter Nāvis Solvātur!

is an example of the Jussive subjunctive. How might you translate it? “*Let the ship be released!*” or “*Let the ship set sail!*”

Section 7:

a) SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS: There are four Latin verbs which are regular in the present, imperfect, and future tenses, but switch to deponent verbs (passive form, but active meaning) in the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses. They are:

audēre, ausum esse:	audet, audēbat, audēbit, ausus est, ausus erat, ausus erit.
gaudēre, gāvīsum esse:	gaudet, gaudēbat, gaudēbit, gāvīsus est, gāvīsus erat, gāvīsus erit
solēre, solitum esse:	solet, solēbat, solēbit, solitus est, solitus erat, solitus erit
fidere, fīsum esse:	fīdit, fīdēbat, fīdet, fīsus est, fīsus erat, fīsus erit

b) CLAUSES OF DOUBT (ONLY NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE DOUBT CLAUSES USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE):

- (a) If someone doubts that something is so: *dubitat* + Acc. + infin. (indirect statement)
- (b) If someone does NOT doubt that x may happen: *nōn dubitat QUĪN* + subjunctive
- (c) If there is a QUESTION about doubting that x may happen: question word *dubitat QUĪN* + subjunctive.

Write in Latin: I don't doubt that Jason is going to obtain the fleece.

Non dubito quin Iason vellus obtenturus sit.

Do you doubt that dogs go to heaven? (canis, caelum, ire)

Dubitas-ne quin canes ad caelum eant?

Section 8:

a) ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE: This construction consists of a noun/pronoun and a participle, both in the ablative case. The Ablative Absolute is translated as dependent clause and is usually set off from the rest of the sentence with commas. Look at line 1: *Hōc factō*. This Ablative Absolute can be translated in any of the following ways:

with this having been done

after this was done

when this was done

Look at the end of the second paragraph: *caudā tantum āmissā*. This Ablative Absolute even includes the adverb *tantum!* It can be translated:

with only its tail having been lost

after only its tail was lost

Latin's Ablative Absolute is a quick and concise way of writing a dependent clause, and it is extremely common. It is fun to translate these, because you, the translator, can pick which of about three or four options *you* think sounds best!

Write in Latin: When the task had been completed (opus, perficere); *opere perfectō*

After the men were killed (homō, necāre); *hominibus/virīs necātīs*

When the city had been captured (urbs, capere); *urbe captā*

b) GERUNDIVE OF NECESSITY (Passive Periphrastic): This use of the gerundive denotes necessity, obligation, or propriety and is formed with the gerundive + some form of *esse*. “Something must be done!”

Look at this phrase from the beginning of the second paragraph:

doctus est quid faciendum esset = “he was taught what must be/had to be done”

faciendum esset is the Gerundive of Necessity with a form of *esse*.

What tense and use of the subjunctive is *esset*? *Imperfect; indirect question*

Consider these other examples:

Carthago delenda est!

Carthage must be destroyed/ has to be destroyed!

Hi libri legendi sunt!

These books must be read!

Write in Latin: New Latin words must be learned. (novus-a-um, vocabulum, discere)

Nova vocabula Latina discenda sunt.

Section 9:

a) **PLUPERFECT PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE:** Look at line 2: *ēgressī essent*. This is the **pluperfect passive subjunctive**. (Note that *ēgredi* is deponent, so we see a passive form, but active meaning with this verb).

1. Review the pluperfect passive indicative: uses the last stem plus *eram, erās, erat, erāmus, erātis, erant*.

amatus eram

I had been loved

auditus eram

I had been heard

egressus eram

I had exited

2. Learn the **pluperfect passive subjunctive:** uses the last stem plus *essem, essēs, esset, essēmus, essētis, essent*. Remember that you usually cannot translate a subjunctive form unless you see how it is being used in a sentence, so here are some more forms, but there is no translation with them.

amatus essem

auditus essem

egressus essem

Write the pluperfect active (See JM Ch. 1) and passive subjunctives of *portāmus, vidēt, scribunt, accipiō*, and *audītis*.

portāvissēmus, portātī essēmus;

vīdisset, vīsus esset;

scrīpsissent, scrīptī essent;

accēpissēm, acceptus-a essem;

audīvissētis; audītī essētis.

b) **ELLIPSIS of FORMS of esse:** Ellipsis comes from a word that means “left out” or “omitted”. Latin frequently leaves out forms of *esse*. See line 7: *prōmīsīt sē vellus trādītūrum . . .* We would expect to see *esse* at the end of that clause to complete the infinitive in indirect statement; instead, the word *esse* must be understood there.

Section 10:

AN ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE WITH A PRESENT TENSE PARTICIPLE: On line 5 you see *patre insciente*, a noun with a preseNT active participle, both in the ablative, set off by commas. This is an Ablative Absolute, which you first saw in Ch. 8. Here the participle is present active, and the phrase can be translated:

with [her] father not knowing

while [her] father was not knowing

although [her] father did not know

There are two other Ablative Absolute constructions in this chapter of the story. Find them and write them below. Do these use a present active participle or a perfect passive participle? *sūcō expressō, Hōc factō;* *perfect passive participle*

Section 11:

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE with a DEPONENT PERFECT PARTICIPLE: Look at the Ablative Absolute on line 1, *ortā lūce*. The participle, *ortā*, comes from the deponent verb *orīrī*, so it can be translated with an active meaning in any of the following ways:

with the light having risen

after light rose

when light rose

Section 14:

THE DOUBLE DATIVE: This construction uses a Dative of Purpose (telling WHY?; HDLG, Dative, Section 8) together with a Dative of Reference (telling FOR WHOM?; HDLG, Dative, Section 4) and is usually accompanied by a form of *esse*. Consider Line 3: *quī praesidiō nāvī essent*. *praesidiō* tells us that Jason's allies were left there "as a protection" or "for a protection." *Nāvī* tells us FOR WHOM/ WHAT they were left as a guard.

Write in Latin: Caesar chose a place as/for a camp for his soldiers. (*eligere, elēgisse; locus, castra [Neut. Pl], miles*) *Caesar locum elegit castrīs militibus.*

Section 17:

REVIEW GRAMMAR:

a) **JUSSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE:** On line 7, consider *liceat*, an impersonal verb in the present subjunctive with a *-t* ending, so it must mean "Let it be permitted." (For an explanation of the Jussive Subjunctive, see "Jason and Medea" Ch. 5 New Grammar; HDLG Subjunctive – Independent Clauses, Section 2).

b) **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/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 in Direct Statement:

Pelias: "*Si, Iason, vellus referes, regnum tibi tradam.*"

Pelias: "If you, Jason, bring back the fleece, I will hand the kingdom over to you."

Future Condition in Indirect Statement:

Peliās enim pollicitus erat, sī Iāsōn vellus rettulisset, sē rēgnum eī traditūrum.

For Pelias had promised that, if Jason brought back the fleece, he would/was going to hand over the kingdom to him.

c) **ELLIPSIS of FORMS of esse:** Latin frequently leaves out forms of *esse*. See lines 4-5: *Pelias pollicitus erat ... sē rēgnum eī traditūrum*. We would expect to see *esse* at the end of that sentence to complete the infinitive in indirect statement. You see the same thing again on line 7, where you expect to read *cōnfectum esse*, and on line 10, where you expect to read *factūrum esse*.

NEW GRAMMAR:

a) **CONTRACTION of VERB FORMS:** Latin often drops the syllable *-vi-* in from the perfect active stem of many verbs. On line 10, you see *rogāsset*, which normally appears as *rogāvisset*.

b) IMPERSONAL VERBS: These verbs exist ONLY in the third person singular and mean "it *verbs*." You have actually seen many of these before: *necesse est, oportet, opus est, pudet*. On line 7 you meet *licet*, "it is permitted, it is allowed."

Section 19:

GRAMMAR REVIEW:

Dum + present tense: See Grammar, "Jason and Medea" Ch. 2

Section 20:

GENITIVE of the WHOLE/PARTITIVE GENITIVE: On line 9 you read *nihil malī suspicāns*, "suspecting nothing of bad." This is a frequent use of the genitive of the whole/partitive genitive. It is also seen in such expressions as *Quid novī?*, "what's new?", and *Quid negōtī?*, "what sort of business?"

Indeed *nihil* + genitive is far more common than *nūllus-a-um* + a noun in same case.