1. **Indirect Command/Noun Clause**: Answers **What** after the main verb and ut/ne

   POLICE Verbs + others are main verbs followed by **ut/ne**

   Postulate/orat/laborat/imperat/curat/exspectat and precatur/persuadit/efficit/facit/monet

   Main verb + ut/ne + subjunctive verb = that X should happen

   Colonus orat dominum **ut** patientiam habeat. (chapter 27, pages 336-337)

   The sharecropper begs the master that he should have patience.

2. **Purpose Clause:** Answers **Why** after the main verb and ut/ne

   (Et dēscendēns dē nāviculā) Petrus super aquam ambulabat **ut** ad Iesum veniret. (chapter 28, pages 353-4, lines 122-123)

   (And descending from the little boat) Peter walked above water so that he could/might come to Jesus.

   …praedōnēs maritimī, quī nāvēs persequuntur, ut mercēs et pecūniam rapiant nautās-que occīdant. (lines 148-150)

   ..seafaring bandits /pirates who chase ships so that they might take the merchandise and money and kill the sailors.

   Other examples:

   Hic dīcit <u>ut</u> eōs <u>iuvet</u>.

   He says this <u>to help </u>them.

in order to help them.

that he may help them.

so that he may help them.

in order that he may help them.

3. **Indirect Question/Embedded Question?** Clause has a midsentence QUESTION word. a subordinate clause which reports some question indirectly, i.e., not via a direct quotation. Ind. questions are introduced by a mid-sentence interrogative word like *quis, quid, cūr, ubi, utrum, an*, etc. which follows verbs such as "know, ask, tell, hear, show," etc. Translated as "may" or "might."

Main verb + mid-sentence question verb + subjunctive

In other words: The main verb means ask, know, find out, hear, show and the **Question word –** indicating a subjunctive word will follow goes after the main verb and in the MIDDLE of the sentence.

Mēdus rubēns **nescit quid** respond**eat…(**Chapter 28, line 210)

Medus, blushing, does not know **what** he should **respond**.

Indirect Double Question: used when an indirect question has two questions and uses *utrum…an* "whether...or"

Homō perturbātus sē interrogat utrum in mare saliat an in nāve remaneat. (Chapter 29, lines 65-66)

The merchant asks himself whether he should jump in the sea or remain in the ship.

4. **Desperate or Deliberative Question**: this is a often a present subjunctive and an INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

> Quid ergō faciam? (Chapter 29, line 24) Therefore, what should I do?

> Quid spērem? (Chapter 29. Line 25) What should I hope?

> Quōmodo uxōrem et līberōs alam? How should I feed my wife and kids?

5. **Result**: "Yo Mamma Clause:

a subordinate clause explaining the result of the action in the main clause; it answers the question "what is/was the outcome. It is introduced by *ut*; if negative, contains some negative word like *nōn, nēmō, numquam*, etc. <mark>**The main clause usually contains a signal word indicating degree *tantus, talis, tot, tam, sic, ita, adeo*.**</mark>

Simply: Main clause contains talis, tantus, tam, ita, tot, sic + ut/ut nōn

> An tam ignārus es, it etiam Orpheus tibi ignōtus sit?

> Or are you

N.B. When both clauses contains negatives, *quin* replaces *ut*.

> *Nemo tam ignarus est quin de Orpheo sciat.*

> Nobody is so ignorant that he does not know about Orpheus.

6. **CUM clauses**: to recognize which of the three cum clauses is being used, analyze the relationships between the actions in the main and subordinate clauses.

Use subjunctive when the cum clause shows some reason for the action of the main verb.

Compare (a: no subjunctive needed) and (b: needs subjunctive):

(a) I was born when Franklin Roosevelt was the US President. (NO cause-and-effect connection between the two; use cum + indicative.)

(b) Flying became tougher when terrorists tried to blow up airplanes. (Definite cause and effect between the two; use cum + subjunctive.

Cum Circumstantial/ Descriptive: used when it describes the general circumstances (rather than an exact time - see N.B. below) that the main action occurred; formed with *cum* + Imperfect Subj; translated "when."

Cum Arion ab Italia navigaret, nautae....

When Arion sailed to Italy, the sailors….

Cum Causal: used to explain the main cause of the action; *cum* + any tense subjunctive; translated "since, because"

Gubernator, cum omnes cupidos audiendi videat, ...

The Captain, since/because he saw all desirous of hearing,…