Relative clauses

She is the woman <u>who</u> betrayed me.
I am the man <u>whom</u> she betrayed.
There is the man <u>for whom</u> she left me.
This is the house <u>that</u> Jack built.

The relative pronoun (who, which, whom, that) is one of the English words which can change according to its function in the sentence. Note, however, that in English the word 'whom' is now used very little. The third of the three sentences above could be rephrased:

There is the man (<u>who/that</u>) she left me for.

As you can see, the word 'who', 'whom' or 'that' may be omitted in English. (The relative pronoun cannot be omitted in Latin.)

The relative pronoun refers back to a noun or pronoun, in the above sentences 'woman', 'man', 'man', and 'house' respectively. We call this word the *antecedent*.

In Latin the word for 'who' is **quī, quae, quod** (see pp. 27–8). It agrees in gender and number with its antecedent, but its case depends on its function in the clause which it introduces.

epistulam accēpī quam tū mihi mīserās.
I received the letter <u>which</u> you had sent me.

ille quī tibi epistulam mīsit nōn tē prōdet.
The man <u>who</u> sent you the letter will not betray you.

ille est amīcus cui epistulam mīsī.
He is the friend <u>to whom</u> I sent the letter.

In the first sentence **quam** is feminine and singular because it agrees with its antecedent **epistulam** in gender and number. It is accusative, *not* because **epistulam** is accusative, but because it is the object of the verb 'had sent'.

In the second sentence, **quī** is masculine and singular because it agrees with its antecedent **ille** in gender and number. It is nominative *not* because **ille** is nominative, but because it is the subject of the verb 'sent'.

If you are translating from English into Latin, you can always discover the case of the relative pronoun by phrasing the English relative clause as a full sentence. In the first sentence above, you can change 'which you had sent

me' to 'You had sent me it (the letter)'. It would be accusative in Latin. The Latin word for 'letter' is feminine and singular. Hence *quam*. In the third sentence, 'to whom I sent the letter' can be rephrased 'I sent the letter to him': dative, masculine, and singular. Hence *cui*.

| Practice sentences

Translate into English or Latin as appropriate:

1. **uxor quae bona est ūnō uirō est contenta.**
2. **hoc illīs nārrō quī mē nōn intellegunt.** (Phaedrus, 3.128)
3. **iste est amīcus ā quō prōditus sum.**
4. **mātrēs quārum līberōs Rōmānī trucīdāuērunt miserrimae erant.**
5. Give me a man who loves women.
6. He is a friend without whom I am unwilling to leave the city.
7. The children I gave the money to were very happy.
8. He is a man whom I try to avoid.

Purpose clauses

I went to Rome	to see	
	in order to see	the emperor.
	so as to see	

To express purpose Latin uses **ut** (= in order that) or, in the negative, **nē** (= in order that . . . not, lest, in case, to prevent) followed by the *present* or *imperfect* subjunctive depending on the sequence of tenses.

In this construction the sequence of tenses (see pp. 86–7) means that if the verb in the main clause is a present, imperative, future, or perfect with *have*, the verb in the **ut/nē** clause will be in the *present* subjunctive. If the verb in the main clause is in a *past* tense (imperfect, 'perfect without *have*', pluperfect), the verb in the **ut/nē** clause will be in the *imperfect* subjunctive.

> **Rōmam accēdō ut prīncipem uideam.**
> I am going to Rome so that I may see the emperor, to see the emperor, etc.

> **Rōmam adiī ut prīncipem uidērem.**
> I went to Rome so that I *might* see the emperor, in order to see the emperor, etc.

····➤ Note

1 In English, *may* and *might* are often equivalents of the Latin present and imperfect subjunctives respectively.

2 English often uses the infinitive to express purpose. Such an infinitive is not very common in classical Latin literature. **ut . . . nōn** must *never* be used in this construction (except when **nōn** negates a single word). Remember that the negative of *ut* is **nē**.

> **Rōmā excessit nē Antōnium uidēret.**
> He left Rome in order not to see Antony.

Note also:

nē quis, quis, quid	in order that nobody . . . , in case anybody . . . , etc.
nē ūllus, ūlla, ūllum	so that no . . . (stronger than **nē quis**)
nē umquam, nē quandō	so that . . . never . . .
nē usquam, nēcubi	so that . . . nowhere . . .

3 **neu** or **nēue** (and not) introduces a second purpose clause if it is negative.

Rōmā excessit nē Antōnium uidēret neu cōntiōnem audīret.
He left Rome in order to avoid seeing Antony and hearing his speech
    (*literally*, and so as not to hear . . .).

4 When the purpose clause contains a comparative adjective or adverb, **quō** is used instead of **ut**.

cucurrī quō celerius eō aduenīrem.
I ran so as to get there faster.

5 The relative pronoun (**quī, quae, quod**) is used with the subjunctive to express purpose.

lēgātōs mīsit quī pācem peterent.
He sent ambassadors to seek peace (*literally*, who might seek . . .).

Rōmānī arma rapiunt quibus urbem suam dēfendant.
The Romans seize their arms in order to defend their city (literally,
    with which they may defend . . .).

The relative pronoun is regularly used in place of **ut** after verbs of giving, sending, and choosing, if the subject of the main clause is the same as the subject of the purpose clause.

6 **sē** or **suus** in a purpose clause is likely to refer back to the subject of the main clause. See the last example.

7 Note the following words and phrases which can occur in main clauses and serve as a kind of *signpost* for a purpose clause:

idcircō	for this reason
ideō	for this reason
eō	for this/that purpose
proptereā	on this account
eō cōnsiliō	with this/that intention
eā causā	for this/that reason
eā rē	for this/that reason

Cicerō eō cōnsiliō locūtus est ut Antōnium damnāret.
Cicero spoke with the intention of condemning Antony.

8 The supine (ending **-um**) can be used to express purpose after verbs of motion and verbs implying motion.

lēgātōs mīsit pācem petītum.
He sent ambassadors to seek peace.

Note **cubitum eō** = I go to bed: **cubitum** is the supine of **cubō** (**cubō, cubāre, cubuī, cubitum**, I lie down, I lie asleep). Thus **cubitum eō** literally means 'I go to lie down'.

9 For the use of the *future participle* and the *gerund and gerundive* to express purpose, see pp. 78 and 110 respectively.

10 **utī** is a variant spelling of **ut** and must be distinguished from **ūtī**, the present infinitive of the verb **ūtor** (= I use).

11 Purpose clauses are often called final clauses (from **fīnis** = end), referring to the *end* or purpose in view.

| Practice sentences

Translate into English or Latin as appropriate:

1. **puellae currunt ut ad fontem ueniant.**
2. **cauē nē quis molestus tibi approprinquet.**
3. **lentius loquere quō tē facilius intellegam.**
4. **haec uerba idcircō locūtus sum ut hanc rem haud dubiē intellegerēs.**
5. **semper habē Pyladēn aliquem quī cūret Orestēn.** (Ovid, Remedia Amoris, 589. Pylades was a close and protective friend of Orestes. 'Pyladēn' and 'Orestēn' are Greek accusatives.)
6. **ut amēris, amābilis estō** (= be). (Ovid, Ars Amatoria, 2.107)

7, 8, Express in *three* different ways:
& 9. Caesar sent out scouts to find the enemy's camp.
10. We set out at dawn so that we could reach home more quickly.
11. I went to bed in order to have a good rest (= rest well).
12. Leave the city in case any enemy (inimicus) sees you anywhere and does not spare you.

Result clauses

I ran so fast that I collapsed.
Matilda told such dreadful lies, she made you gasp and stretch your
    eyes.

Result is expressed in Latin by **ut** (= so that, so as to) or **ut nōn** (so that ...
not) plus the subjunctive. The subjunctive is in the natural tense (i.e. the
tense is dictated by the sense). It is extremely likely to be the present or
imperfect subjunctive depending on sequence of tenses. (see pp. 86–7)

- The present subjunctive in historic sequence stresses the 'actuality' of
  the result: it is *now* true. Compare the following:

    tot uulnera accēpit ut moriātur.
    He received so many wounds that he is (now) dying.

    tot uulnera accēpit ut morerētur.
    He received so many wounds that he was dying.

    tot uulnera accēpit ut mortuus sit.
    He received so many wounds that he died. (He has received so
        many wounds that he is dead.)

The perfect subjunctive stresses the completion of the result.

- If a future subjunctive is needed, the future participle plus **sim** or **essem**
(according to sequence of tenses) is used.

    tam dīligenter labōrāmus ut crās in lectō mānsūrī simus.
    We are working so hard that we shall stay in bed tomorrow.

····➤ Note

1 This construction is very frequently *signposted* by one of the following words:

tālis, tālis, tāle	such, of such a kind
tantus, tanta, tantum	so great, so large
tot (indeclinable)	so many
totiēns, totiēs	so often, so many times
tam (with adjectives or adverbs)	so ...
adeō (with verbs)	so much, to such an extent
ita	so (in such a way)
sīc	so (in such a way)

Note that **tālis** is not used with another adjective. The Latin for 'such a brave man' is **uir tam fortis**.

2 In result clauses the reflexives **sē** and **suus** refer to the subject of the **ut/ut nōn** clause. So in the following sentence, **eum** is used, not **sē**.

> **tam fācundus erat Pompēius ut omnēs eum laudārent.**
> Pompeius was so eloquent that everyone used to praise him.

3 Remember that the negative of **ut** in this construction is **ut nōn** (not **nē**). When there is a second result clause and it is negative, Latin uses **nec** or **neque** (not **nēue**).

> **tam clārē Mārcum de illīs rēbus certiōrem fēcit ut omnia intellegeret neque iam esset ignārus.**
> So clearly did he inform Marcus about these things that he understood everything and was no longer in ignorance.

Note also:

ut nēmō	that nobody ...
ut nihil	that nothing ...
ut nūllus	that no ...
ut numquam	that never ...
ut nusquam	that nowhere ...

4 The relative with the subjunctive can be used to express result.

> **nōn tam stulta est Līuia quae mendācibus crēdat.**
> Livia is not so stupid as to trust liars. (Her stupidity is not so great that it leads to the result of her trusting liars (**quae = ut ea**).)

5 Note the idioms

> **sunt quī + subjunctive**
> there are some people who ...
> **is sum quī + subjunctive**
> I am the type of person who ...
> **sunt quī Graecōs meliōrēs quam Rōmānōs habeant.**
> There are people who consider Greeks superior to Romans.
> **ea est quae pauperēs semper cūret.**
> She is the sort of woman who is always looking after the poor.

We call this use of the subjunctive *generic* (from Latin **genus** (type, kind)) because it is used to convey the result of people being the 'types' they are.

6 **quam quī** (or **quam ut**) is used after a comparative in such sentences as

> **fortior est quam quī (ut) effugiat.**
> He is too brave to run away.
> *Literally*, He is braver than the sort of man who runs away *or* He is too brave for the result to be that he runs away.

7 Note **dignus/indignus sum quī** + subjunctive = I am worthy/ unworthy to . . ., I deserve to . . ., I do not deserve to . . .

digna est quae morte pūniātur.
She deserves to be punished by death.
Literally, She is worthy so that (as a result) she should be punished by death.

8 Result clauses are also known as consecutive (i.e. consequence) clauses because the result clause *follows on* from (i.e. is a consequence of) the main clause.

| Practice sentences

Translate into English or Latin as appropriate:

1. **adeō terrēbar ut nihil facere possem.**
2. **ita carmina mea recitāuī ut omnēs dēlectārentur.**
3. **tam fortis est Herculēs ut omnia perīcula superātūrus sit.**
4. **nōn is sum quī ab inceptīs dēterrear.**
5. **Siciliam ita uastāuit ut restituī nūllō modō possit.**
6. **tanta uīs probitātis est, ut eam in hoste etiam dīligāmus.** (Cicero, de amicitia, 29)
7. He fled so fast that I couldn't catch him.
8. He deserves to be hanged.
9. There are some people who believe the orator's words.
10. I was so seriously beaten that I collapsed.
11. Who is so foolish as to believe you?
12. I am not the type to chase girls.

Time clauses

The beggar left the city <u>before the senate house burnt down</u>.
The mouse hurried off <u>before the cat spotted it</u>.
The mouse hurried off <u>before the cat could spot it</u>.

In the first of the sentences above, the time clause simply tells us when the beggar left the city: there is presumably no connection between his departure and the fire. In the second sentence there is probably an implication of purpose: the mouse hurried off in order to avoid being spotted by the cat. In the third sentence, the suggestion of purpose is made explicit by the use of the English 'subjunctive' *could*.

   Latin uses the indicative in time clauses of the first kind (the vast majority) and the subjunctive in time clauses of the third kind. What difference would the use of (a) an indicative and (b) a subjunctive make in a Latin version of the second sentence above? Compare this pair of Latin sentences:
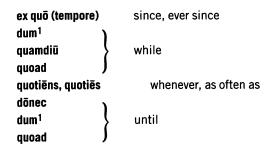
> **priusquam Caesar peruēnit, obsidēs poposcit**.
> Before Caesar arrived, he demanded hostages.
> **collem celeriter priusquam ab hostibus cōnspicerētur commūnīuit**.
> He quickly fortified the hill before he was (could be) noticed by the enemy.

The following words introduce time clauses:

cum[1] ····➤ **ubi**[2] ····➤ **ut**	when
cum/ubi/ut prīmum **simul atque/ac**	as soon as
antequam **priusquam**	before
postquam **posteāquam**	after

ex quō (tempore)	since, ever since
dum[1]	
quamdiū	while
quoad	
quotiēns, quotiēs	whenever, as often as
dōnec	
dum[1]	until
quoad	

····➤ 1. **cum** and **dum** are used differently from other 'time' conjunctions. See separate entries on pp. 122–5.

····➤ 2. Note that **ubi** is used meaning 'when' in time clauses; **quandō?** is used meaning 'when?' in direct and indirect questions. Remember that **ubi** also means 'where'.

As we have said, the words which introduce time clauses are regularly followed by the indicative in the tense that the meaning requires.

····➤ Note

1   The 'concealed future'.

> **nōn tē uidēbō antequam Rōmam uēneris.**
> I shall not see you before you come (will have come) to Rome.

Here Latin uses the future perfect (*not* the future), whereas English uses the present tense relating to the future. **nōn . . . antequam** is the equivalent of **postquam** and the action of the time clause must happen and *be complete* before the action of the main clause.

BUT **antequam** can be followed by a present indicative when the main verb is not negative:

> **antequam ad sententiam redeō, dē mē pauca dīcam.** (Cicero, in Catilinam, 4.20)
> Before I return to the subject, I shall say a few things about myself.

2   **postquam (posteāquam), ubi, ut, simul atque (simul ac), ut prīmum**, and **cum prīmum** are all followed by the perfect indicative when they refer to past time:

> **Pompēius ut equitātum suum pulsum uīdit, aciē excessit.**
> (Caesar, de bello civili, 3.94.5)
> When Pompey saw his cavalry beaten, he left the battle line.

English is likely to say When 'Pompey *had* seen . . .' while Latin uses the perfect.

BUT in Latin the pluperfect is used with **post . . . quam** when a definite interval of time is mentioned:

post diem tertium gesta rēs est quam dīxerat. (Cicero, pro Milone, 44)
The matter was dealt with on the third day (i.e. two days) after he had spoken.

3   The pluperfect is also used after **ubi, ut, simul atque (simul ac)**, and **quotiēns** when the action of the verb has occurred repeatedly in the past (as after 'whenever' in English).

ubi litterās tuās accēperam, ualdē gaudēbam.
Whenever I received a letter from you, I was very happy.

The perfect is also used frequently in this sense in primary sequence:

ubi litterās tuās accēpī, ualdē gaudeō.
Whenever I receive a letter from you, I am very happy.

When the repeated action refers to the present or the future, *quotiēns* is used followed by the appropriate tense of the indicative.

4   The words **antequam, postquam**, and **posteāquam** are often split in two, the first bit going in the main clause, as in the second example in **2** above. There is no problem in translating into English if you hold up the translation of the words **ante, post** or **posteā** until you reach the word **quam** and translate it there.

ante ad urbem celeriter rediī quam tu Capuam aduēnistī.
I returned quickly to the city before you came to Capua.

5   Remember that if there is any idea of *purpose, expectation* or *waiting for something to happen*, the verb in the time clause goes into the subjunctive:

mūs celeriter effūgit priusquam fēlēs salīret.
The mouse hurried off before the cat could leap.

6   The verb in a time clause naturally goes into the subjunctive when this is a subordinate clause in indirect statement.

| Practice sentences

Translate into English or Latin as appropriate:

1. **simul atque hoc fēcī, scīuī mē errāuisse.**
2. **Hamilcar nōnō annō postquam in Hispāniam uēnerat, occīsus est.** (Nepos, 22.4.2)
3. **nōn prius respondēbō quam tacueris.**
4. **ubi rēgīna hoc fēcerat, rēx ualdē īrātus fīēbat.**
5. **ē iānuā effūgī priusquam coniūnx mea mē uituperāret.**

6. She left the city before I saw her.
7. She left the city before I could see her.
8. Don't do this before the king arrives.
9. Whenever she does that, I love her even more.
10. I killed her before she could kill me.

Cum (= when)

cum illud fēceris, īrātus erō.
When you do that, I shall be angry.
cum illud fēcissēs, īrātus fuī.
When you did that, I was angry.

When the verb in the *cum* clause is in a primary tense (see pp. 86–7), it is in the indicative. (Watch out for the 'concealed future or future perfect' as in the first example above.) When the verb in the **cum** clause is in a historic tense, it is in the subjunctive. This will always be *either* an imperfect subjunctive *or* a pluperfect subjunctive according to the sense (<u>never perfect</u>).

However, if there is a temporal adverb (e.g. **tum**, **tunc** (then), **nunc**, **iam** (now)) or a temporal expression (e.g. involving the words **tempus** (time) or **diēs** (day)) in the main clause, a historic tense of the indicative can be found in the time clause. In such sentences, the idea will be purely to do with time (i.e. there will be no hint of cause and effect between the time clause and the main clause):

> **sex librōs dē rēpūblicā tum scrīpsī cum gubernācula reī pūblicae tenēbam.**
> (Cicero, de diuinatione, 2.3)
> I wrote six books about the state in the period when I was holding the reins of power.

☑ **Note:**
If it is the main clause and not the apparent time clause which contains the idea of time, the indicative is always used after **cum**:
sōl occidēbat cum aduēnī.
The sun was setting when I arrived.

This is known as 'inverted **cum**'. Here the *cum* clause will naturally come second.

'Inverted **cum**' can also be used when the *cum* clause contains the more important contents. It often communicates a surprise, e.g.:

Hannibal iam subībat mūrōs cum repente ērumpunt Rōmānī. (Livy, 29.7.8)
Hannibal was already approaching the walls when suddenly the Romans
   burst out.

| Some further uses of <u>Cum</u>

1. **cum** = <u>whenever, as often as</u>

    cum eum uīderō (future time–future perfect indicative)
    whenever I see him

    cum eum uīdī (present time–perfect indicative)
    whenever I see him

    cum eum uīderam (past time–pluperfect indicative)
    whenever I saw him

2. **cum** = <u>since</u>

    quae cum ita sint
    since these things are so

    quae cum ita essent
    since these things were so

cum meaning 'since' is always followed by the subjunctive, in the tense
which best suits the meaning.

3. **cum** = <u>although, whereas</u>

    **cum prīmī ordinēs hostium concidissent, tamen acerrimē relīquī
       resistēbant.** (Caesar, de bello Gallico, 7.62.4)
    Although the first ranks of the enemy had fallen, the rest still (none the
       less, nevertheless) resisted most vigorously.

cum meaning 'although' is always followed by the subjunctive.

☑ **Note:**
   To make it clear that **cum** means 'although', **tamen** is often included in
   the main clause (as in the sentence above).

*Practice sentences on '***cum***' are included in the exercise at the foot of the
following chapter (**Dum** = while).*

Dum (= while)

I nodded off from time to time while the instructor was talking.
While the pile-driver was running, I could not hear a word you were
saying.

In English the word 'while' tends to be used either with the meaning 'in the course of the time that . . .', as in the first sentence above, or, less frequently, to mean 'exactly as long as . . .', 'all the time that . . .', as in the second sentence.

For the former, far more common, meaning, Latin rather remarkably uses the present indicative in the 'while' clause, even in an indirect statement. But when 'while' means 'exactly as long as . . .', the verb goes into the natural tense of the indicative–which will regularly be the same as that of the main verb. So:

dum fēlēs abest, mūrēs lūdent

means something different from

dum fēlēs aberit, mūrēs lūdent.

The first sentence means that the mice will indulge in more or less play while the cat is away, the second that they will play every moment of its absence.

Think about the difference in meaning between:

dum haec geruntur, ego rīdēbam.
dum haec gerēbantur, ego rīdēbam.

Some further uses of Dum

1. **dum** = until: the same rules apply as with other regular time words (see pp. 118–20):

    manē hīc dum sōl occiderit.
    Stay here until after sunset (*Literally*, until the sun shall have set).

exspectā dum litterās meās accipiās.

Wait until you get my letter (*the idea of purpose*).

2. **dum, dummodo** = provided that, if only, as long as:

ōderint dum metuant. (Accius, Atreus, fragment 4)

Let them hate provided that they fear.

dum hoc nē agās, tūtus eris.

As long as you don t do this, you will be safe.

In these clauses, Latin regularly uses the subjunctive, negative **nē**.

3. **dum** = while, in a causal sense, i.e. because, in that:

dum ōtium uolunt etiam sine dignitāte retinēre, ipsī utrumque āmittunt.

(Cicero, pro Sestio, 100)

While (because, in that) they wish to keep their leisure even at the price of their dignity, they themselves lose them both.

Here Latin uses the indicative.

| Practice sentences on 'cum' and 'dum'

Translate into English or Latin as appropriate:

1. **Zēnōnem cum Athēnīs essem audiēbam frequenter**. (Cicero, de natura deorum, 1.21.59)
2. **dum haec Rōmae aguntur, cōnsulēs ambō in Liguribus gerēbant bellum**. (Livy, 39.1.1)
3. **cum rosam uīderat, tum incipere uēr arbitrābātur**. (Cicero, in Verrem, 2.5.27)
4. **Tiberius Gracchus tam diū laudābitur dum memoria rērum Rōmānārum manēbit**. (Cicero, de officiis, 2.43)
5. **dolō erat pugnandum, cum pār nōn esset armīs**. (Nepos, 23.10.4)
6. Although (*use* cum) they hate the emperor, they still obey him.
7. While Horatius was reciting his poetry, people sometimes (aliquando) laughed.
8. When you see my sister, greet her warmly (comiter).
9. He stayed in Rome until he could see the consul.
10. Since you are my enemy I shall not trust you.

Because, although, as if

| Because

Socrates was executed because he had corrupted young men.
Socrates was executed on the grounds that he had corrupted young
  men.

The first of these English sentences gives the actual reason for the execution
of Socrates. The second gives an alleged reason, possibly an untrue one.

In Latin the difference is indicated by the use of **quod**, **quia**, or **quoniam**
followed by the indicative when the actual reason is given, and by the use of
quod followed by the subjunctive when an alleged reason is given. (An
alleged reason is a thought in someone's head and is thus in effect a subordi-
nate clause in indirect statement.)

What is the difference in meaning between these two sentences?

puella culpāta est quod librum incenderat.
puella culpāta est quod librum incendisset.

quod followed by the indicative or the subjunctive (depending on the distinc-
tion given above) is frequently used after verbs of emotion, e.g.

aegrē ferō	I am sorry that . . .
doleō (2)	I am sorry
gaudeō (2)	I am glad
laetor (1)	I am glad
mīror (1)	I wonder

uehementer laetor quod scrīpsistī.
I am extremely glad that you have written.

But all of these verbs are more commonly followed by the accusative +
infinitive or by *sī* (if) than by a *quod* clause.

••••➤ Note

1 **nōn quod** or **nōn quō** (not because) introduces a rejected reason and the verb in
   such a clause, like that in an alleged reason, goes into the subjunctive. If the actual
   reason follows, it is introduced by **sed quia** and its verb is in the indicative.

in uīllā mānsit, nōn quod aeger esset, sed quia ego aderam.
He stayed in the villa not because he was sick but because I was there.

2 The reason can be emphasized by including **eō**, **idcircō**, **ideō**, or **proptereā** (all meaning 'for this reason') in the main clause.

Quīntum idcircō uītāuī quod eum ōderam.
I avoided Quintus precisely because I hated him.

3 For **cum** meaning 'because' or 'since', see p. 123.

| Although

Although you did no work, you still passed the exam.
Even if you did no work, you would still pass the exam.

Clauses beginning with the words 'although', 'though', 'even though', or 'even if' are known as concessive clauses. They can deal *either* with facts, as in the first sentence above (in which it is taken as true that 'you did no work'), *or* with possibilities, as in the second sentence (in which you may or may not do some work).

In Latin the factual concessive clauses are introduced by **quamquam**, **etsī**, or **tametsī** (or **sī** in Latin poetry), **etiam sī**, or **etiamsī**, and their verb is in the indicative:

quamquam dīligenter labōrāuistī, tamen errāuistī.
Although you worked hard, you still made a mistake.

The concessive clauses dealing with possibilities are introduced by **quamuīs**, **etsī**, **etiam sī**, or **etiamsī**, and the verb goes into the subjunctive.

quamuīs dīligenter labōrēs, tamen errās.
However hard you may be working, you are still wrong.

(Notice the use of <u>tamen</u> in the main clause to reinforce the meaning 'although'.)

etsī, **etiam sī**, and **etiamsī** are compounds of **sī** and mean 'even *if*'. Therefore, when they are followed by a subjunctive, the tense of that subjunctive will be the one called for in a conditional clause (see p. 115).

····▶ Note

1 **quamuīs** = 'however' with an adjective or adverb. When used in this way, it is always followed by the subjunctive.

quamuīs dīligenter labōrēs, nōn prōficiēs.
However hard you work, you will not succeed.
(The literal meaning of the **quamuīs** clause is something like 'You may work hard as much as you wish'.)

2 **quamuīs** = 'however' can be used as an adverb with an adjective or adverb:

quamuīs fortis, tamen effūgit.
However brave (he was), he still ran away.

3 **licet** + subjunctive = even though:

licet undique perīcula impendeant, tamen ea subībō.
Although dangers threaten me on every side, I shall still face them.
(The literal meaning of the *licet* clause is something like 'Let dangers threaten me on every side–it is permitted [to them to do so]'.)

4 For **cum** = 'although', see p. 123.

| As if, as (comparisons)

The senators were terribly afraid, as if the enemy were already at the gates of Rome.
The general was rewarded as his courage deserved.

In the first of these sentences, the comparison is untrue. The enemy were not at the gates of Rome. In the second sentence, the comparison is true. The general's courage did deserve to be rewarded.

In Latin if the verb conveys a fact (as in the second meaning above), it is naturally in the indicative since it is true. If the verb makes an imaginary (i.e. untrue) comparison (as with the first meaning above), it is in the sub-junctive. Comparisons are much more likely to be untrue than true.

Among the Latin words and expressions for 'as if' or 'as though' are:

perinde ac (sī)	**tamquam sī**
quasi	**uelut**
sīcut	**uelut sī**
tamquam	**ut (sī)**

ut merita est, poenās persoluit.
She was punished as she deserved.

tamquam merita esset, poenōs persoluit.
She was punished as if she had deserved it.

....➤ Note

1 The tense of the subjunctive is usually determined by the sequence of tenses (see pp. 86–7), *not* the rules for conditional sentences.

2 **haud aliter ac/atque** = not otherwise than:

haud aliter locūtus est ac solēbat.
He spoke as he always did (*literally*, not otherwise than he was accustomed to).

| Practice sentences

Translate into English or Latin as appropriate:

1. **Rōmānī quamquam itinere fessī erant, tamen obuiam hostibus prōcessērunt.**
2. **Aristīdēs nōnne ob eam causam expulsus est patriā quod praeter modum iūstus esset?** (Cicero, Tusculan Disputations, 5.105)
3. **quamuīs sīs molestus, numquam tē esse cōnfitēbor malum.** (Cicero, Tusculan Disputations, 2.62)
4. **hīc est obstandum, mīlitēs, uelut sī ante Rōmāna moenia pugnēmus.** (Livy, 21.41.15)
5. **Quīntum paenitet quod animum tuum offendit.**
6. **tanta est tempestās quantam numquam anteā uīdī.**
7. I was extremely happy that my husband had died.
8. Although I was walking fast, I could not avoid the bore (molestus ille).
9. However fast you walk, you will not escape me.
10. He was praised because he had saved the state; but in fact (re uera) Cicero did that.
11. He was praised not because he had saved the state but because he wrote good poems.
12. He looked (i.e. appeared) as if he was sick, but in fact he was angry.

Quīn and quōminus

Quīn

> I do not doubt that she is a respectable woman.
> Nothing will prevent me from coming to your birthday party.

The English verbs 'doubt', 'deny', 'hinder', and 'prevent' are followed by a number of different expressions. Latin often uses **quīn** followed by the subjunctive (the tense depending on the sequence of tenses, see pp. 86–7) after a negative main verb with one of these meanings (e.g. **nōn dubitō** (1) 'I do not doubt', **nōn negō** (1) 'I do not deny', **nōn impediō** (4) 'I do not hinder, prevent'). The Latin for the sentences above could be:

> **nōn dubitō quīn pudīca sit.**
> **nihil mē impediet quīn nātālī tuō adsim.**

The word **quīn** causes English speakers problems because it does not translate into idiomatic English. Literally, it means 'by which not'. The old-fashioned 'but that' may be useful as a first stage in translation:

> I do not doubt <u>but that</u> she is a respectable woman.

> **nōn dubitāuit quīn Germānī oppugnātūrī essent.**
> He did not doubt that the Germans were going to attack.

> **nōn negāuit quīn ipse scelus admīsisset.**
> He did not deny that he himself had committed the crime.

> **nōn tē impediam quīn proficīscāris.**
> I shall not prevent you from setting out.

As we have seen, the main verb before **quīn** will be negative. Sometimes the words **uix** or **aegrē** (scarcely) are found instead of a plain negative (they are known as 'virtual negatives'). A question expecting the answer 'no' (**num . . .?**) or implying the answer 'no' (who doubts that . . .? *can imply* no one doubts that . . .) may also come before **quīn**.

> **uix quisquam dubitāre potest quīn stultus sīs.**
> Scarcely anyone can doubt that you are a fool.

> **num quisquam dubitāre potuit quīn sapiēns essēs?**
> Surely no one could have doubted that you were wise.

Note the following common expressions:
- **haud (nōn) dubium est quīn . . .**
  there is no doubt that . . .
- **haud dubitārī potest quīn . . .**
  it cannot be doubted that . . .
- **haud multum** (or **minimum**) **āfuit quīn . . .**
  almost (*literally,* it was not much (*or* very little) distant but that . . .)
  > **haud multum āfuit quīn interficerer.** (impersonal)
  > I was almost killed.

or

> **haud multum āfuī quīn interficerer.**
> *Literally,* I was not much distant . . . (personal).

- **nōn possum facere quīn . . .**
  I cannot help . . .
- **nōn potest fierī quīn . . .**
  it is impossible that . . . not
- **nēmō est quīn . . .**
  there is nobody who . . . not
  > **nēmō est quīn hoc sciat.**
  > Everybody knows this.

| Quōminus

quōminus is used with much the same meaning as **quīn** ('but that' in old-fashioned English) after verbs of *hindering* and *preventing* whether negatived or not. As with **quīn**, the main problem here for English-speakers is that **quōminus**, which literally means 'by which the less', does not translate into idiomatic English.

> **(nōn) mē impedīuit quōminus in urbem inīrem.**
> He prevented (didn't prevent) me from going into the city.

Note the following common idioms:
- **per mē stat quōminus . . .**
  it is due to me that . . . not
  > **per mē stetit quōminus rēs pūblica ēuerterētur.**
  > It was due to me that the republic was not overthrown.

● **per me stetit** *ut . . .*
  it was due to me that . . .

> **per mē stetit ut rēs pūblica cōnseruārētur.**
> It was due to me that the republic was saved.

Note that **prohibeō** (2) (I prevent) can be followed simply by the infinitive.

> **prohibuī eum Rōmā ēgredī.**
> I prevented him from leaving Rome.

It can also be followed by **nē** or **quōminus** or, when negative, **quīn,** all with the subjunctive.

| Practice sentences

Translate into English or Latin as appropriate:

1. **nōn dubitārī dēbet quīn fuerint ante Homērum poētae.** (Cicero, Brutus, 71)
2. **nōn dēterret sapientem mors quōminus in omne tempus reī pūblicae cōnsulat.** (Cicero, Tusculan Disputations, 1.91)
3. **facere nōn possum quīn litterās cottīdiē ad tē mittam.** (Cicero, ad Atticum, 12.27.2)
4. **nihil abest quīn sim miserrimus.** (Cicero, ad Atticum, 11.15.3)
5. **impedīuit eam coniūnx quōminus amātōrem uīseret.**
6. I almost died laughing (use quin—for 'laughing' use the ablative of the gerund).
7. Who can prevent me from leaving Rome?
8. I could not help admiring your poems.
9. It is due to me that you are so rich.
10. Everyone knows that Homer was the greatest of poets (*use* quin).