

# Final and consecutive clauses

Latin MILC – W3, MT 2012

October 23, 2012

## 1 Final clauses

Final clauses express intention and desire; they are introduced by *ut* in the positive, *ne* in the negative; rarely, when intense warning is expressed, you may find *ut ne*. A straightforward translation can be found in “in order that” for *ut*, and “lest” for *ne*. In all instances, final clauses occur in the subjunctive, and obey the order of tenses (*consecutio temporum*).

1. *Pompeius, ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, ex eo loco discedit.*  
Lest he be surrounded by two armies, Pompeius left that spot.
2. *Diligentia est adhibenda in amicitiiis comparandis, ut ne quando amare incipiamus eum, quem aliquando odisse possimus.*  
Forethought ought to be applied in making friends, lest one day one start loving a person whom at some point one might be able to hate.

Final clauses are particularly common after verbs of demanding and caring (*verba postulandi et curandi*). These include, but are not limited to: *rogare, orare, petere, hortari, monere, imperare, optare, curare, contendere*.

3. *Verres Siciliae civitates hortatur et rogat, ut arent, ut serant.*  
Verres emphatically urged the communities of Sicily to plough and sow.
4. *Legati cum militibus colloqui coeperunt eosque hortari, ut suum officium Pompeio praestarent neve eius fortunam despicerent.*  
The legates began to debate with the soldiers and to request that they do their duty to Pompey and not to underestimate his condition.

Declarative verbs, such as *dicere, etc.*, may also take *ut* or *ne*; this, however, does frequently change their meaning. Most commonly, such a change occurs in:

Verb	+ a.c.i.	+ <i>ut/ne</i>
censere	to believe	to vote for
concedere	to concede	to allow
(ad)monere	to remind sb.	( <i>ut</i> ) to admonish   ( <i>ne</i> ) to warn
persuadere	to convince	to persuade
videre	to realise	to see to it that ...

5. *Concedes hoc crimen esse gravius; concede igitur, ut anteponatur.*  
You concede that this crime is graver; allow it then to be treated first.
6. *Orgetorix civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis exirent.*  
Orgetorix persuaded his people to leave their territory.

A slight complication occurs with verbs of fearing; *timere, metuere* and *vereri* as well as *periculum est* utilise *ne* to express the fear that something will happen, but use *ne non* (and very rarely *ut*) to express the fear of something **not** happening.

7. *Vereor, ne, dum minuere velim laborem, augeam.*  
I fear lest I increase my workload, while trying to diminish it.
8. *Summum periculum est, ne amittendae sint omnes provinciae.*  
There is the enormous danger that all the provinces will be lost.
9. *Orator metuo ne non languescat senectute.*  
I fear lest this speaker not lose his verve in old age.

Verbs of hindering and resisting (e.g. *impedire, deterrere, prohibere, etc.*) may be followed by a final clause in either *ne* or *quominus*.

10. *Non deterret sapientem metus mortis, quominus suis consulat.*  
Fear of death does not prevent the sage from taking care of his family.

Finally, note that all negative expressions within the final clause are expressed through *ne*; therefore, not *ut numquam* but *ne umquam*, not *ut nemo* but *ne (ali)quis*, etc.

## 2 Consecutive clauses

Consecutive clauses express the actual or potential consequence or result of an action; they are introduced by *ut* or *ut non/nemo/nihil/etc.* and always take the subjunctive. They tend to obey the order of tenses, but will at times be freely determined.

They are often introduced (and this is good practice) together with adverbial expressions in the main clause, e.g. (*ita, sic, adeo, talis, etc.*).

11. *Non possunt in civitate multi fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem.*  
It is impossible that in a country many people lose their fortune without dragging more people into misfortune with them.
12. *Tales nos esse putamus, ut iure laudaremur.*  
We believe ourselves to be such that we receive praise deservedly.

Further, they may be dependent on comparative expressions with *quam*.

13. *Hoc videtur esse altius, quam ut nos nos perspicere possimus.*  
It seems that this too high for us to be able to peer through.

Finally, a number of impersonal expressions of happening and consequence will take a consecutive clause as their ‘subject’. The most common are: *fiere (non) potest, fit, est* (“it is the case that”), *accidit, consuetudo est, etc.*

14. *Est ut dicis, Antoni, ut plerique philosophi nulla tradant praecepta dicendi.*  
It is as you say, Antonius, namely that many philosophers do not give rules for speaking.
15. *Ad Appi Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset.*  
The fact that he was blind added to Appius Claudius’ old age.

### 3 Assignment

#### 3.1 Translate into *idiomatic* English.

State which type of clause is used and comment on issues of interest.

1. *Caesar tertiae aciei imeravit, ne iniussu suo concurreret.*
2. *Haec lex in amicitia sancitur, ut neque rogemus res turpes nec faciamus rogati.*
3. *Ad te ne haec quidem scribo, ne cuiusquam animum maea litterae interceptae offendant.*
4. *Plerique perverse, ne dicam impudenter, habere talem amicum volunt, quales ipsi esse non possunt.*
5. *Vereri te arbitror, ne per nos sermo tuus emanet et ii tibi suscenseant, quos praeterieris.*
6. *His erat rebus effectum, ut mille equitum Caesaris septem milium Pompeianorum impetum sustinere auderent neque eorum multitudine terrerentur.*
7. *Tanta vis probitatis est, ut eam in hoste etiam diligamus.*
8. *Mons altissimus impendebat, ut perpauci iter prohibere possent.*

#### 3.2 Translate into Latin

1. *In order not to be driven into exile, I shall pretend to be mad.*
2. *He praised your countrymen again and again in their presence, in order to be praised by them in his absence.*
3. *It is said that he told many falsehoods to make himself seem younger than he really was.*
4. *In order to testify his zeal and loyalty he hastened in his old age to Rome, and was the very first to pay his respects to the new king.*
5. *The charge of the enemy was so sudden that no one could find his arms or proper rank.*
6. *Thereupon he began to tell many falsehoods with the intention of preserving his life.*
7. *He was so good a king that his subjects loved him in his lifetime, sighed for him after his death, honour his name and memory up to this day with grateful hearts, and will never forget his virtues.*
8. *You cannot injure your country without bringing loss and ruin upon yourself and your own affairs.*

#### 3.3 Reading

For next week, please read as much as possible of ch. 3 of Sallust's *Bellum Catilinae* below, and be prepared to translate it and discuss grammatical and stylistic points.

Sed in magna copia rerum aliud alii natura iter ostendit. Pulchrum est bene facere rei publicae, etiam bene dicere haud absurdum est; vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet; et qui fecere et qui facta aliorum scripsere, multi laudantur. Ac mihi quidem, tametsi haudquaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et actorem rerum, tamen in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum, quod facta dictis exaequanda sunt; dehinc, quia plerique, quae delicta reprehenderis, malevolentia et invidia dicta putant, ubi de magna virtute atque gloria bonorum memores, quae sibi quisque facilia factu putat, aequo animo accipit, supra ea veluti ficta pro falsis ducit.

Sed ego adolescentulus initio, sicuti plerique, studio ad rem publicam latus sum ibique mihi multa advorsa fuere. Nam pro pudore, pro abstinentia, pro virtute audacia, largitio, avaritia vigeabant. Quae tametsi animus aspernabatur insolens malarum

artium, tamen inter tanta vitia imbecilla aetas ambitione corrupta tenebatur; ac me, cum ab reliquorum malis moribus dissentirem, nihilo minus honoris cupido eadem, qua ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat.

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**Please hand in your assignment by Friday 6pm, either by email to *robin.meyer@ling-phil.ox.ac.uk*, or by pigeon post to *Robin Meyer, Wolfson College, Linton Rd.***