

Lesson 23

Dependent Clauses as Kernel Items

Non-Finite Noun Clauses

The Objective Infinitive: A Non-Finite Noun Clause

The Indirect Statement: A Non-Finite Noun Clause

Which two syntactic functions of the infinitive do you already know?

Metaphrase the following sentences and determine the use of the infinitives.

- a) BS 3.1. Fūrem fūr cognōscere potest.
- b) BS 21.1. Et monēre et monērī proprium est vērae amīcitiae.

Which other dependent noun clause do you already know from previous lessons?

What distinguishes *noun clauses* from adjectival and adverbial clauses?

Which syntactic function do the infinitives in BS 21.1 have?

Basic Sentences

In each Basic Sentence, underline and label the subject and the verb.

BS 23.1 Caesar mīlitēs pontem facere jubet/jussit.

BS 23.2 Caesar dīcit mīlitēs pontem facere.

BS 23.3 Caesar dīxit mīlitēs pontem facere.

Compare the English translations for the phrase "mīlitēs pontem facere" in each sentence. What do you think is the reason for the different renderings?

Non-Finite Noun Clauses

Which other non-finite clauses do you know from previous lessons?

Underline and label subject, verb and direct object of the non-finite clauses in the following sentences. Determine whether these are adjectival, adverbial or noun clauses.

14.1. Invādunt urbem somnō vīnōque sepultam.

14.2. Stella facem dūcēns multā cum lūce cucurrit.

15.1. Fortūnā fortēs adjuvante perīculum vincitur.

15.2. Caesar, obsidibus acceptīs, exercitum in Bellovacōs dūcit.

The entire phrase "mīlitēs pontem facere" functions as a kernel item in BS 23.1-3. Which kernel item is it?

The phrase "mīlitēs pontem facere" is itself a non-finite dependent noun clause. Label the kernel items of this clause.

Why is this construction also called *accusative with infinitive*?

The Objective Infinitive: A Non-Finite Noun Clause

Syntax and Semantics

Verbs of which semantic category are constructed with an objective infinitive as direct object?

Circle the verbs of the semantic category "ordering," "wishing," (and related meanings) which pattern with an objective infinitive and give their English equivalent:

postulō
currō
alō
vetō
vincō

volō
cōgō
sepeliō
moneō

The Indirect Statement: A Non-Finite Noun Clause Syntax and Semantics

Why are BS 23.2 and 23.3 called "indirect statements"?

BS 23.2 Caesar dīcit mīlitēs pontem facere.

BS 23.3 Caesar dīxit mīlitēs pontem facere.

Verbs of which semantic category usually introduce indirect statements?

Circle the verbs that can be followed by an *accusative with infinitive*, constituting an indirect statement. Give their English equivalents.

dīcō

vīvō

narrō

sciō

intereō

scribō

videō

dō

sentiō

negō

āmittō

arbitrōr

The entire phrase "mīlitēs pontem facere" functions as a kernel item in BS 23.2-3. Which kernel item is it?

"mīlitēs pontem facere" itself is a non-finite dependent noun clause. Label the kernel items of this clause.

What are the structural differences of the indirect statement in Latin and English? Compare!

BS 23.2 Caesar dīcit mīlitēs pontem facere.

Caesar says that soldiers are building a bridge.

Who is receiving new soldiers in a) and who in b)? How do you know?

a) Caesar ā Pompeiō cognōscit se mīlitēs novōs accipere.

b) Caesar ā Pompeiō cognōscit eum mīlitēs novōs accipere.

Why is the same phrase "mīlitēs pontem facere" in BS23.2 rendered with "that the soldiers *are building* a bridge", but in BS23.3 rendered with "that the soldiers *were building* a bridge" ?