

### Lesson 30 The Indirect Question: A Finite Noun Clause

What does the term *finite* mean when applied to dependent clauses?

What does the term *noun* mean when applied to dependent clauses?

What is the only other finite noun clause you have learned so far?

What marks a sentence as a *direct question*?

What are the names of the three types of embedded speech acts in Latin?

Which of these three are *non-finite*? What non-finite verb form is used?

Which are *finite*? What mood of the verb is used in the finite clause(s)?

### Basic Sentences

In each Basic Sentence, copy the Latin main verb and the English equivalent used in translation.

BS 30.1

BS 30.2

BS 30.3

In each Basic Sentence, place square brackets around the indirect question clause, circle the Latin interrogative word and copy the English equivalent used in translation for the interrogative.

BS 30.1 Sciō quid sit amor.

BS 30.2 Interrogāvī ipsōs an essent Christiānī.

BS 30.3 Forsitan et Priamī fuerint quae Fāta requīrās.

For each Basic Sentence, copy the Latin subjunctive verb and the English equivalent used in translation.

BS 30.1

BS 30.2

BS 30.3

What is the difference between the English translation used for these subjunctive verbs, and the translations used in Basic Sentences 29.1-29.3?

Find and copy from the Basic Sentences

an adverbial modifier and name the type

an adjectival modifier and name the type

two present imperfective subjunctive verbs

a linking kernel (label the items)

In Basic Sentence 30.3, which verb (*fuērint* or *requirās*) is *Fāta* (from *fātum -ī, n.*) the subject of? How do you know?

### The Indirect Question: A Finite Noun Clause

What tenses of the subjunctive are introduced in this lesson?

Is there a future subjunctive in Latin?

### Present Perfective Subjunctive

What letters mark the present perfective subjunctive? \_\_\_\_\_ What principal part is used for this form? \_\_\_\_\_

Copy the present perfective subjunctive verb form from the Basic Sentences \_\_\_\_\_. What are the principal parts of this verb?

Compare the forms of the present perfective subjunctive active on the top of page 296 with those of the future perfective indicative active on page 277. Which forms are identical? \_\_\_\_\_ Which forms differ only in the length of the *-i-*? \_\_\_\_\_ Which form is spelled differently? \_\_\_\_\_

How does the present perfective subjunctive passive (p. 296) differ from the present perfective indicative passive (p. 204)?

### Past Imperfective Subjunctive

What easy rule could you state for forming the past imperfective subjunctive for regular verbs? (Ignore the length of the *-e-* before person endings.)

Look at page 296, pages 420-423 and page 425. Does your rule work for irregular verbs?

Form the 3 sg active and passive of the past imperfective subjunctive for the verbs below:

	Active	Passive
parō parāre	_____	_____
requirō requirere	_____	_____
redeō redire	_____	XXX
taceō tacere	_____	_____
nuntiō nuntiāre	_____	_____
sentiō sentire	_____	_____
absum abesse	_____	XXX

Look at the past imperfective subjunctives for deponent verbs on pages 414-418. Does your rule work for them?

What revisions do you need to make to the rule in order to include deponent verbs?



What is the function of the interrogative word in an *indirect question*?

When is it possible for an interrogative word to be entered twice on a kernel line?

Which of the interrogative words in the Basic Sentences would be entered on a kernel line in two different places? Why?

When the ‘person asked’ is expressed by the accusative case, does this word go on the kernel chart? What function does it have?

When the ‘person asked’ is expressed by a prepositional phrase, does this phrase go on the kernel chart? What function does it have?

What are the semantic categories of verbs which raise the expectation of an indirect question? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. Which of these categories also raised the expectation of an indirect statement clause?

What are the three ways indefinite relative noun clauses look different in Latin from indirect questions?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

### Relative Time

What relationship between the time of the governing verb and the time of the indirect question is marked by an *imperfective subjunctive* (either present or past)? How is this similar to the way relative time is expressed in indirect statement?

What relationship between the time of the governing verb and the time of the indirect question is marked by an *perfective subjunctive* (either present or past)? How is this similar to the way relative time is expressed in indirect statement?

### **Metaphrasing**

In metaphrasing or translating an indirect question, does the function of the interrogative word or phrase make a difference for its placement in the English clause?

Are the subjunctive verbs in the indirect question clauses translated as indicative verbs, or with a subjunctive nuancing of wish, possibility or action willed?