

### Lesson 31 The Indirect Command: 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 are the other finite noun clauses have you have learned so far?

What semantic notions are expressed by governing verbs for indirect commands?

Name and give a Latin example of a *non-finite* clause that expresses a command indirectly.

#### Basic Sentences

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

BS 31.1

BS 31.2

In each Basic Sentence, place square brackets around the indirect command clause, circle the clause marker and copy the English equivalent used in translation for the clause marker.

BS 31.1 Mediō ut līmite currās moneō.

BS 31.2 Orgetorīx Helvētiīs persuāsit ut dē fīnibus suīs exīrent.

For each Basic Sentence, copy the Latin subjunctive verb, identify it for person, number, tense and voice, and copy the English equivalent used in translation.

BS 31.1

BS 31.2



Which of these three would be considered a kernel item? What would the kernel role be?

What are the four semantic groups within the category of manipulative verbs that can govern an indirect command?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

Look at the verbs listed on pp 310-11; which group also patterns with complementary infinitives and objective infinitives?

### **Metaphrasing**

Look at the two ways of expressing indirect command in English. How would you describe the differences between these two English expressions?

Translate BS 31.1 using translation model b. on page 311.

### **Semantic Note**

Look at the three English sentences in the first list, all with the governing verb 'say'. Explain how each of these would be represented in Latin, i.e., what case for nouns, what form of the verb, what would the subordinator be.

They say that Caesar is coming. (ind st)

They say who is coming. (ind ques)

They say that Caesar should come. (ind comm)

## The Semantic Notion of Indefiniteness

Under what circumstances do the pronoun *quis quid* and the forms of *quī quae quod* have an indefinite meaning (‘any, anyone, anything’) rather than an interrogative or relative meaning?

In the example sentence *Monuit nē quid inexpertum relinquerent.*,

what type of clause is the *nē* clause?

what is the form and syntactic function of *quid*?

what is the form and syntactic function of *inexpertum*?

what is the form of *relinquerent*?

Translate this sentence using the translation model b. on page 311.