

Lesson 32

Noun Result Clause: A Finite Noun Clause Clause of Fearing: A Finite Noun Clause

What are the other finite noun clauses have you have learned so far?

What do *noun result clauses* and *clauses of fearing* have in common with indirect command clauses?

What are the ‘negative’ expressions of the subordinating conjunction *ut*?

What semantic category or categories do verbs governing indirect commands belong to?

Basic Sentences

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

BS 32.1

BS 32.2

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

BS 32.1 His rebus fiebat ut minus facile finitimis bellum inferre possent.

BS 32.2 Ne te uxor sequatur, times.

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 32.1

BS 32.2

Find and copy from the Basic Sentences

4 adverbial modifiers and name the type

an adjectival modifier and name the type

a dative noun

a deponent verb

Noun Result Clause: A Finite Noun Clause

What are the three distinctive features which mark a Latin noun result clause?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Copy these three features from the Basic Sentences and Readings listed below:

| | | | |
|--------|----|----|----|
| BS32.1 | 1) | 2) | 3) |
| RR32.1 | 1) | 2) | 3) |
| RR32.2 | 1) | 2) | 3) |
| RR32.3 | 1) | 2) | 3) |
| OR32.7 | 1) | 2) | 3) |

What is the syntactic function of the noun result clause in Basic Sentence 32.1?

Is *nē* used to express a negative noun result clause? If you see a clause beginning with *nē*, what type of dependent clause is it?

When translating a sentence with a noun result clause as subject, what English expression is used to avoid putting the clause before the main verb?

Clause of Fearing: A Finite Noun Clause

What are the three distinctive features which mark a Latin clause of fearing?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Copy these three features from the Basic Sentences and Readings listed below:

| | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|
| BS32.2 | 1) | 2) | 3) |
| RR32.4 | 1) | 2) | 3) |
| RR32.5 | 1) | 2) | 3) |
| OR32.8 | 1) | 2) | 3) |
| OR32.9 | 1) | 2) | 3) |
| OR32.10 | 1) | 2) | 3) |

What is the syntactic function of the clause of fearing in Basic Sentence 32.2?

Is *nē* used to express what someone fears *will* happen or fears *will not* happen? Why is this counter-intuitive?