

Lesson 33

Adverbial Clauses

Clause of Result: An Adverbial Clause

Clause of Purpose: An Adverbial Clause

Relative Clause with Verb in the Subjunctive

When do you call a dependent clause a noun clause?

Name the two non-finite noun clauses and the five finite noun clauses you know from previous lessons.

Metaphrase the following sentences and give the names of the dependent clauses.

- a) BS 13.3. Cito fit quod dī volunt.
- b) BS 23.1 Caesar mīlitēs pontem facere jubet/jussit.
- c) BS 23.2. Caesar dīcit mīlitēs pontem facere.
- d) BS 30.1. Sciō quid sit amor.
- e) BS 31.2. Orgetorīx Helvētiīs persuāsit ut dē finibus suīs exīrent.
- f) BS 32.1. Hīs rēbus fiēbat ut minus facile fīnitimīs bellum īferre possent.
- g) BS 32.2. Nē tē uxor sequātur, timēs.

Circle the governing verbs of the sentences above and name the semantic category each verb belongs to. Why does this matter?

Underline all subjunctive forms in the sentences above.

Basic Sentences

In each Basic Sentence, bracket the dependent clauses, circle the clause marker for each dependent clause. Copy down the equivalent clause marker in the English translation?

BS 33.1. Tanta vīs probitātis est, ut eam in hoste etiam dīligāmus.

BS 33.2. Nōn ut edam vīvō, sed ut vīvam edō.

Adverbial Clauses

Name all the different dependent clauses that are marked by the subordinating conjunction *ut*. Indicate whether they are noun-clauses or function as modifiers and whether their verbs appear in the indicative or the subjunctive mode.

Clause of Result: An Adverbial Clause

How do you know whether a result clause functions as noun clause or as a modifier?

A signal word of which semantic category raises the expectation of a adverbial clause of result?

Circle these signal words and give their English equivalents.

tot
dē
adeō
quam
tam
tantus, a, um
tamen
tālis, tāle
taceō
totiēns

What is the negator for result clauses?

Metaphrasing

How do you metaphrase *ut* as a clause marker for a result clause? Is there any other option?

How do you express the subjunctive mode of the result clause in English?

Clause of Purpose: An Adverbial Clause

What question do the *ut* clauses in BS 33.2 (*ut edam* and *ut vivam*) answer?

A signal word (of the semantic category “so” or “such”) in the main clause, raises the expectation of an adverbial result clause. What signal word in the main clause raises the expectation of an adverbial clause of purpose?

What is the negator for purpose clauses?

Metaphrasing

How is *ut* rendered in a) and in b)? What’s the difference syntactically?

BS 33.2. Nōn ut edam vīvō, sed ut vīvam edō.

- a) I do not live to eat, but I eat to live
b) I do not live in order that I eat, but I eat in order that I live.

Write a metaphrase for the following sentence:

Lēgibus servīmus, ut liberī esse possīmus.

Relative Clause with Verb in the Subjunctive

Which dependent clauses with the verb in the subjunctive do you already know?

Relative clauses have usually a verb in the indicative. Which semantic categories can they express, if the subjunctive is used instead of the indicative?

Copy down an example for a relative clause of purpose from p. 327. How do you express the purpose in the English relative clause?

Copy down an example for a relative clause of characteristic from p. 327. Does this relative clause function as a noun clause or as a modifier?