

Chapter 36

RULE 1: Indirect Command (Jussive Noun Clause) = verb of commanding, urging, warning, etc. + *ut/ne* + subjunctive verb.

RULE 2: *Fio* functions as the passive of *facio* (but it is not related to *facio* linguistically).

RULE 3: *Ut* introduces a negative fearing clause; *ne* introduces a positive one.

I. Grammar

A. Indirect Command

What Wheelock calls “jussive noun clauses,” I prefer to call “indirect command” because it’s a simpler name and follows a system of nomenclature with which students are by now familiar (indirect statement, indirect question).

This clause should pose no problems to students since it resembles other clauses they’ve seen:

1. **Verb Introducing the Clause.** In the same way that certain verbs can trigger indirect statement and indirect question, indirect command is introduced by verbs of ordering, advising, requesting, permitting, contriving and urging, all of which can “indirectly” relate what was expressed using the imperative mood in direct speech. [NOTE: There is overlap in the verbs introducing the three indirect constructions, e.g. say (say *why* . . . , say *that* . . .), ask (ask *that* . . . , ask *why* . . .).]
2. **Subordinate Conjunction and Subjunctive Verb.** Much like a purpose clause, indirect command is introduced with *ut* or *ne*. The subjunctive verb in the ensuing clause follows the rules of [sequence of tenses](#) seen also in purpose, result and indirect question.

Only one thing may cause students difficulty, the case constructions used by the individual verbs which introduce indirect command. As we say, “I ordered *him* (accusative) to go” but “I sought *from him* (preposition) that he leave,” Latin also uses different constructions with the various verbs capable of introducing indirect command. Wheelock includes a list of these verbs and the constructions they use on page 173, note 1. Call this list to the students’ attention and have them memorize it.

B. Clauses of Fearing

This is arguably the most egregious omission in Wheelock’s otherwise excellent text. Students *must* learn fearing clauses and, because it is vaguely related to the “indirect” constructions, I include it in this chapter.

With one exception, fearing clauses present no real surprises. They are introduced by verbs of fearing, use *ut* or *ne* and call for subjunctive verbs following sequence of tenses. The exception is that, contrary to expectation, *ut* means “**that . . . not**” and *ne* means “**that**.” The reason for this is that fearing clauses originated as independent prohibitions: “I am afraid. May it not (*ne*) happen!” which developed into “I am afraid that (*ne*) it may happen”; and the converse, “I am afraid. Let (*ut*) it happen!” which became “I am afraid that (*ut*) it may not happen.” Go through Wheelock’s examples on page 378. Students will be expected to know this construction on tests.

C. *Fio*

Part of yet another [composite conjugation](#), *fio* supplies the passive of *facio* which produces only active forms in the present-tense system—this is true only of *facio* when it is uncompounded (i.e. without a prefix); in compound, it has a full range of passive forms, cf. *conficitur*—conversely in the perfect system, simple *facio* exhibits its own passive forms

(*factus sum*). That *fiō* stems originally from a different base from *faciō* (see below) is what makes this verb a composite conjugation.

Students will almost certainly find this verb challenging in several respects, all of which you need to reinforce:

1. *Fiō* has active endings (***fiō, fis, fit, . . .***) but is passive in sense, as if it were a “reverse deponent.” At the same time, however, the infinitive form *feri* which looks passive (cf. the older passive infinitive ending *-ier*, e.g. *amarier*). Other passive-looking forms, such as *fitur* and *fiēbantur*, are attested in Cato.
2. In spite of its passive sense (“be made”), *fiō* does not take an agent. To the contrary, *fiō* acts most often as a linking verb, followed a predicate noun or adjective.
3. *Fiō* is involved in an important Latin idiom: *fit + ut* (with a subjunctive verb) = “it happens/comes about that . . .”

D. History of *Fiō*

Its active forms, the failure of *fiō* to take a passive agent and its common association with a predicate point to its non-passive origin. In fact, it derives from the same base as *fui*—Indo-European **bhw-* which cognate with English *be*—and is, therefore, in origin a linking verb. The addition of the suffix *-i-* to the base **bhw-* attracted it toward the fourth conjugation, hence *fiēbam* and *fiam*.

II. Vocabulary

- ***timor***: The nominative singular has become *honor* through analogical levelling; see [Chapter 32](#) s.v. *honor*.
- ***cogo***: = *co-* + *ago* (literally, “drive together”). Although the present base contracts to *cog-* (cf. *co-opia* > *copia*), the perfect forms lack contraction, *coegi* and *coactum*. *Cogo* can be followed by either (1) an accusative noun + an infinitive (“force him to act”) or (2) an accusative noun + *ut* + subjunctive (“force him that he act”).
- ***curo***: Draw the students’ attention to the fact that this verb does *not* mean “cure”; see [Chapter 4](#), s.v. *cura*. It can be followed by indirect command, in the sense “Take care that . . .!”
- ***fateor***: This verb will be better known to English-speaking students in its compound forms which exhibit vowel gradation: *confiteor* (*confessus*) and *profiteor* (*professus*). *Fateor* takes both indirect statement and indirect question. The *fa-* base, meaning “speak” and coming from an Indo-European base *bha-*, is also seen in *fari*, *fabula*, *fatum* and *fama*, Greek *phemi*.
- ***oro***: Of the many Latin words for “beg, plead,” *oro* was edged out by more popular variants (*precor*, *peto*, *rogo*) in the classical period, lending it an air of remoteness and archaism. This new sense conformed well with the Christian attitude of humbleness before God, and so the early Christian fathers adopted *orare* as their preferred word for “to pray.”

III. Sentences

Practice and Review

1. Indirect command.
 2. Purpose clause.
 3. Indirect command.
 4. Purpose clause.
 5. Indirect command.
 6. Future more vivid.
 7. Indirect question.
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1. Indirect command.

IV. Quiz 6

Quiz 6

NOMEN TUUM

I. VERBS. (1) Translate the following verb forms. (2) Indicate mood to the side. (3) Tell whether the verb form will take a(n):

NOMINATIVE PREDICATE (NOM)

DATIVE OBJECT (DAT)

ACCUSATIVE OBJECT (ACC)

ABLATIVE (ABL)

PERSONAL AGENT (PA).

If a verb form does not take any object or predicate, say NONE. (18 pts.)

1. hortati eritis
2. fient
3. paruissem
4. ignoscebamus
5. fias
6. imperarem

II. CONSTRUCTIONS. Give the name of the construction in bold. For conditional sentences give the specific type of condition. (12 pts.)

Si veritatem quaeremus, scientiam inveniemus.	
Rogo te ne miser sis.	
Bene studete ut melius faciatis.	
Rogavi cur miser esses.	
Meliori servire volumus.	
Timeo ne dux moriatur.	

III. VOCABULARY. Give the NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, and GENDER of nouns, and the PRINCIPAL PARTS (PRESENT INDICATIVE, PRESENT INFINITIVE, PERFECT INDICATIVE, PERFECT PARTICIPLE) of verbs. For adjectives, give the NOMINATIVE forms. (20 pts.)

1. drive together, force
2. prefer
3. encourage
4. admit
5. spare