

LESSON XI – On the Way



Let's review! Have you memorized the new vocabulary words on page 66 in your textbook? Five of them are called ordinal numbers. Since you already know certain ordinals from first year Latin (*prīmus*, *secundus*, *quīntus*), and since *nōnus* was one of your words for Lesson X, you should now be able to complete the following chart.



<i>Roman Numerals</i>	<i>Latin Cardinals</i>	<i>Latin Ordinals</i>
_____	_____	prīmus
_____	duo	_____
III	_____	_____
_____	quattuor	_____
_____	_____	quīntus
_____	sex	_____
VII	_____	_____
_____	octō	_____
_____	_____	nōnus
_____	decem	_____



Let's expand! There are many ways in Latin to express the purpose of an action. One way to do this is with the subjunctive mood of the verb in a dependent (or final) clause introduced by *ut*, *nē*, or certain relative pronouns. The kind of purpose clause explained on page 67 is sometimes called an adverbial clause of purpose. With respect to preceding actions, such a clause always answers the question "Why?" Note, furthermore, that it is not strictly necessary to translate *ut* in a purpose clause.



Exempli Grātiā:

Opera antīqua litterārum legimus ut dē vītā prīvātā Rōmānōrum nōscāmus.

We read ancient works of literature so that we may learn about the private life of the Romans.

(We read ancient works of literature to learn about the private life of the Romans.)

Although you can translate a purpose clause with an English infinitive, it is very important to realize that you will almost never express purpose in Latin with an infinitive. This is a good time, in fact, to review the uses of the Latin infinitive.

As you know very well, the infinitive can be used substantively (as a noun).

Exemplōrum Grātiā:

Malum est cum sociīs pugnāre.
 Quis tē pugnāre docuit?

An infinitive can also be used to complete the thought of certain verbs.
 This is known as a complementary infinitive.

Exemplī Grātiā:

Ille pugnāre parat.

Finally, an infinitive can be used with an accusative subject to express an indirect statement.

Exemplī Grātiā:

Sciō illum ācritēr pugnāre.

Concentrate now on the fact that a purpose clause is grammatically very different from these three uses of the infinitive. Compare the following examples, translate each pair, and then discuss them with your teacher.

Exemplōrum Grātiā:

Complementary infinitive: *We are not afraid to fight.*

Adverbial purpose clause: *We are coming together to fight.*

Indirect statement: *We feel that we fight well.*

Adverbial purpose clause: *We train with diligence so that we fight well.*

Notā Bene: Note, furthermore, that whenever *ut* introduces a clause in the indicative mood, it means “as, when, or how.” With these additional meanings, carefully translate the following phrases.

ut dēscendimus _____

ut dēscendāmus _____

ut id perficitur _____

ut id perficiātur _____

In a negative purpose clause, *nē* can be translated “in order that . . . not, so that . . . not, not to.”

Exemplī Grātiā:

Eōs intermittite nē pugnent.

Interrupt them so that they may not fight.

Translate:

We will no longer fight lest you (singular) weep.
