

LESSON XIV – A Letter from Athens



You now know a new reason for using the subjunctive mood. There are various kinds of result clauses in Latin and they are usually introduced by *ut* or *ut nōn*. For the time being, the most important thing to remember is that certain words are likely to signal an upcoming clause of result. A fairly complete list of those signal words follows.

<i>adeō</i>	to that point	<i>tantulus</i>	so little, so small
<i>ita</i>	in such a manner, so	<i>tantus</i>	so great, so much
<i>sic</i>	in this manner, so	<i>tantusdem</i>	just so great or large
<i>tālis</i>	of such a kind, such	<i>tot</i>	so many
<i>tam</i>	so, so very	<i>usque eō</i>	to such a point

It is important to distinguish purpose clauses from result clauses, not only because of their different meanings, but because of the different rules for expressing negative reasons and outcomes. Translate and compare the following examples.

Magnō silentiō cōsistēbāmus ut ōrātorem audirēmus.

Alii civēs in forō autem clamābant nē ōrātor audirētur.

Tum ōrātor tantā vōce dīcere incēpit ut omnēs eum audire possent.

Is tam clārē dēclāmāvit ut nōn eius detractōrēs audirēmus.



For further practice with purpose and result clauses, translate the following.

1. Ad templum prōcessī ut deam colerem.

2. Templum tam pulchrum est ut multī barbarī id vidēre cupiant.

3. Adeste, sociī, nē sine cōnsensū vestrō cōnsilium capiātur.

4. Tot virī aberant ut nōn dē rē agere possēmus.

5. Aliī vivunt ut suam fāmam augeant, aliī ut suam fortūnam augeant. Saepe autem hī sīc vivunt ut et fāma et fortūna eōrum sēcum pereant (perish).
