LESSON XXII – Athletics and Patriotism

Let's expand! The indirect command construction is sometimes called a substantive purpose clause. Like the adverbial purpose clause to which you were introduced in Lesson XI, indirect statement is introduced by either *ut* or *nē*. This sort of clause, however, clearly functions as the subject or object of verbs and expressions that convey . . .

1. command (*imperō*), inducement (*persuadeō*), request (*rogō*), or encouragement (*hortor*)
2. permission (*permittō*) or concession (*concēdō*)
3. hindrance (*impediō*) or prevention (*prohibeō*)
4. decision (*cōnstituō*)
5. striving of some kind (*contendō*)
6. necessity of some kind (*necesse est*)

Translate the following.

1. Imperō eīs ut redeant.

2. Rogēmus eum nē redeat.

3. Tē hortātī sumus ut redīrēs.

4. Permittam vōbīs ut redeātis.

5. Concēde mihi ut redeam.

6. Impedītus eram nē redīrem.

7. Mors prohibuit nē redīret.

8. Cōnsēnserāmus ut redīrēmus.

9. Contendēbant ut redīrent.

10. Necesse est ut redeās.

Let's expand further! In addition to indirect commands, your textbook also presents the noun clause of result in this lesson. Just like the result clauses that you read about in Lesson XIV, these new substantive result clauses are introduced by *ut* or *ut nōn*. The noun clause of result, however, will not be signaled by words such as *ita* or *tam*. The verbs that introduce them are listed below.

One sort of verb that can introduce a noun clause of result is a verb of doing or accomplishment, such as *faciō* or one of its compounds.

Exemplī Grātiā:
Fames facit ut etiam pessimum cibum cupiāmus.
Hunger makes us long for even the worst food.

The noun clause of result can also be the subject of many impersonal verbs, such as

accēdit	it is agreed	*ēvenit*	it occurs
accidit	it happens	*relinquitur*	it is not mentioned
additur	it is to be added	*restat*	it remains
contingit	it turns out	*sequitur*	it follows

Finally, the noun clause of result can be the complement of expressions such as the following.

altera est rēs	the opposite position is
fierī potest	it can be done
iūs est	it is right
tantī est	it is worthwhile

On your own paper, use five of the introductory verbs outlined above to write original Latin sentences.