

NOTHING EVER HAPPENS

Objectives

- to introduce result clauses
- to introduce the present and perfect subjunctives
- to introduce the concept of sequence of tenses in subordinate clauses with the subjunctive, including special rules for result clauses

The Story

1. A contrast between nature's joyfulness and Cornelia's pensive mood signals a return from the public spectacles in the arena to the private life of the family. The plans of Cornelius and Aurelia for the marriage of their daughter are revealed and will be carried out in Chapter 53. Interwoven with the theme of Cornelia's marriage is that of Marcus' coming of age, and these joyful rites of passage from childhood to adulthood are balanced in the last chapter with a final rite of passage, Titus' death and burial. The present chapter concludes with background material on Roman weddings, the betrothal ceremony of Valerius and Cornelia.

2. Four of the most common impersonal verbs are introduced: *taedet* (2), *oportet* (9), *decet* (15), and *placet* (18, introduced in Chapter 34). Treat them as vocabulary items at this stage; they will be dealt with formally in Chapter 52.

3. Have students deduce the meaning of *nātūra* (1), *serva* (6), *nōbilis* (17), *in mātrimōnium dūcere* (18), and *perturbātus* (20). Note that *lūcēbat* (1) has a different meaning here (*was shining*) from the meaning with which it was used earlier (*it was light, it was day*; see 8:1).

4. Result clauses: Result clauses are perhaps the easiest of the clauses introduced by *ut* because of the presence of

the very strong clue words such as *tam* and *tantus* in the main clause. There are three result clauses with the new present subjunctive forms: *videam* (4), *loquātur*, (4), and *faciant*, (5); the fourth result clause has a familiar imperfect subjunctive, *posset* (20). Emphasize the clue words in the main clauses that anticipate the result clauses: *tantum* (3), *tam* (4), and *adeō* (5 and 20). Call students' attention to the endings of the present subjunctives; full presentation of the forms of the present subjunctive may be left until the charts are studied later in the chapter.

5. The double dative construction in lines 10–11 (*id quod erat eī admirātiōnī et cūrae*) is an expansion of the construction in 49:1–2.

6. The passage provides review of some of the uses of the ablative without a preposition: *caelō serēnō* (1), *trīstī vultū* (1), *gravī vultū* (12), *maximā irā* (15), *insciā mātrem* (16), and *submissā vōce* (20).

7. Structures:

a. Some of the sentences which appear in this chapter are longer and more complex than the students have been accustomed to thus far in the course. It is, therefore, all the more important that they be encouraged to build up the meaning of each sentence as it unfolds, rather than hop about from one part to another looking for subject, object, and verb.

b. Condensed sentence:

Nōn intellegō cūr... neglēxerint, cūr... dixerit.
(5–6)

c. Word order:

... vidit adesse et patrem et mātrem... (10)

... ūnā cōstituimus et ego et māter tua.... (16–17)

Lectiō:

Sōl caelō serēnō lūcēbat. Cantābant avēs. Nātūra ipsa gaudēre vidēbātur.

Trīstī vultū tamen sedēbat Cornēlia sōla in peristylīō. Sēcum cōgitābat: "Mē taedet sōlitūdīnis. Cūr nēmō mē observat.? Cūr mēcum nēmō loquitur? Pater tantum temporis in tablīnō agit ut eum numquam videam. Mater tam occupāta est ut mēcum numquam loquātur. Marcus et Sextus suis lūdīs adeō deditī sunt ut nihil aliud faciant. Nōn intellegō cūr nūper etiam servae mē neglēxerint, cūr Euclidēs ille verbōsus verbum nullum mihi dixerit. Ō mē miseram!"

Cornēliae haec cōgitantī, "Heus tū, Cornēlia!" clamāvit Marcus quī tum intrāvit in peristylīum. "Pater iubet tē in tablīnō statim adesse. Festīnāre tē oportet."

Cornēlia, cum in tablīnum intrāvisset, vīdit adesse et patrem et mātrem, id quod erat eī admīrātiōnī et cūrae.

Tum pater gravī vultū, "Ōlīm, Cornēlia," inquit, "Pūblius Cornēlius Scipiō Africānus, vir praeclārissimus gentis nostrae, dīcitur inter epulās senātōrum fīliam suam Tiberiō Gracchō dēspondisse. Post epulās, cum Scipiō domum regressus uxōrī dīxisset sē fīliam dēspondisse, illa maximā irā erat commōta. 'Nōn decet patrem, inquit, 'dēspondere filiam, īnsciā mātrem.' At pater tuus nōn est Pūbliō Cornēliō similis, nam unā constituimus et ego et mātēr tua iuvenī cuidam nōbīlī tē dēspondere. Quīntus Valērius, adulēscēns ille optimus, vult tē in mātrimonium dūcere, id quod nōbīs placet. Placetne tibi, Cornēlia?"

Cornēlia adeō perturbāta erat ut vix loquī posset, sed tandem submissā vōce, "Mihi quoque placet," respondit.

Cui Cornēlius, "Estō! Crās aderit Valērius ipse."

Vocabulary List 50A

1. sōl, sōlis M. sun
2. serēnus, a, um clear, bright
3. avis, avis C. bird (aviary) i-stem because _____ avis avēs
4. adeō Adv. so much, to such an extent, to such a degree avis *avium
5. nūper Adv. recently avi avibus
6. dēditus, a, um devoted, dedicated avem avēs
7. observō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to watch, to pay attention to *ave/ī avibus
8. lūcet, lūcere, lūxit it is light, it is day; it shines
9. taedet, taedere, taesum est It bores, makes one (Acc.) tired of something (Gen.) (tedious, tedium)

N. B. This verbs takes the Accusative of the Person Who Feels and the Genitive of the Exciting Cause

10. Mē taedet solitūdinis. It tires me of...; I am tired of, bored with, being alone

alia exempla: Mē taesum est subito verbōrum irregularium.

Crās nos periculorum taedēbit.

Nos taedēbat quaestiuncularum at nunc eās amāmus.

Vocabulary List 50B

1. Heus! Hey there!
2. id quod that which, a thing which
3. cūrae esse to be a cause of anxiety to, to be a care for
4. negligō, negligere, negligē, negligētus to neglect, ignore
5. oportet, oportēre, oportuit it is fitting; ought syn: dēbeō
 N. B. oportet denotes the necessity of reason or duty (interior imposition of duty)
necesse est that of compulsion (exterior imposition of duty)
6. Festīnāre tē oportet. That you should hurry is fitting,
 You ought to hurry,
7. gēns, gentis F. family, clan (gentile) i-stem because _____
 gēns gentēs
 gentis *gentium
 gentī gentibus
 gentem gentēs
 gente gentibus
8. epulae, epulārum F. Pl. banquet, feast syn: convīvium
9. similis, e + dat. similar (to), like

Vocabulary List 50C

1. iuvenis, iuvenis C. a young man/woman (usually between 20 + 40 yrs.) (juvenile)
 N. B. The gen. pl. of iuvenis is iuvenum, one of the 5 exceptions to the -ium ending for parasyllabics like "canis, canis, canum."
 Cf. adulēscēns a youthful person, young man or woman, in general one who has not yet attained maturity, between puer (puella) and iuvenis ordinarily from the 15th to the 30th year.
2. in mātrimonium dūcere to marry
 N. B. This expression is used only for men;
 women use the verb nubō, nubere, etc.
3. submissus, a, um quiet, subdued, soft (submissive)
4. perturbātus, a, um confused
5. dēspondeō, dēspondēre, dēspondī, dēsponsus to betroth, promise in marriage
6. decet, decēre, decuit + Acc (of person) it is becoming, fitting; should
 (in accordance with approved standards of taste or behavior)
7. Nōn decet patrem dēspondēre filiā. That a father should betroth his daughter
 is not fitting.
 A father should not betroth his daughter.
 aliud exemplum: Nōn decet nōs sputāre in andrōnibus scholae nostrae.
8. spōnsālia, spōnsālium N. Pl. betrothal ceremony
9. ad spōnsālia for the betrothal
10. Si qua volēs aptē nubere, nūbe parī. If you wish a suitable marriage, marry an equal.
 (Ovid, Heroides IX. 32)

The scansion of this line of poetry is pentameter and is read thusly:

Si qua volēs aptē nubere, nūbe parī.

Vocabulary List 50D

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. adeō | Adv. | so much, to such an extent, to such a degree
(the most emphatic of the adverbs modifying verbs) | } USED
TO
MODIFY
VERBS |
| 2. ita | Adv. | thus, in such a way, so | |
| 3. sic | Adv. | thus, in this way, so | |
| 4. tam | Adv. | so } USED TO MODIFY ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES | |
| 5. talis, e | | such | |
| 6. tantus, a, um | | so great | |
| 7. tantum | Adv. | so much | |
| 8. tot | Indeclinable Adjective | so many | |

Vocabulary List 50E

1. pr̄onuba, ae F. bride's attendant
2. propinquus, ī M. relative
3. ait (he/she) says, said (used like inquit in direct quotations)
4. conversus, a, um having turned, turning
5. ānulus, ī M. ring
6. sinister, sinistra, sinistrum left antonym: dexter
7. aptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to place, fit
8. gr̄atulor, gr̄atulārī, gr̄atulātus sum + dat. to congratulate, to give congratulations to someone
9. dēmittō, dēmittere, dēmīsi, dēmīssus to let down, to lower
10. spondeō, spondere, spondī, sponsus to promise solemnly, pledge

GRAMMATICA LATĪNAI. Formation of the present subjunctive tense forms of regular verbs

tempus praesens modī coniunctivī

Step 1. Drop the last three letters from the present active infinitive

Step 2. Add the vowels found in the following mnemonic device to the respective conjugations:

<u>WE</u>	<u>FEAR</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>LIAR</u>
1	2	3	3io and 4
E		A	

Note that the first conjugation has the vowel sound "E",
the other three conjugations possess an "A."

portāre	+ e	= porte	On the final letter of the forms to the left, the macrons
vidēre	+ ea	= videā	occur in the 2nd person singular active and passive, the
ducere	+ a	= duca	3rd pers. sing. pass., the 1st pers. pl. act. and pass.,
capere	+ ia	= capia	the 2nd pers. pl. act. and pass.
audire	+ ia	= audia	

Step 3. Once the macrons are added, add the present subjunctive personal endings:

Active: m, s, t, mus, tis, nt

Passive: r, ris, tur, mur, minī, ntur

Note: See pp. 95-96 for the complete subjunctive forms.

II. Clauses of Result:

A. Adverbial result clauses

Result clauses often follow adjectives and adverbs meaning such, so great, so many, so, etc. This type of dependent subjunctive clause is called an adverbial result clause.

Adjectives

tantus, a, um so great, such great
tālis, e such
tot so many

Adverbs

*sīc so, thus, in such a way
*ita so, thus, in this way
*adeo so, so much, to such an extent

**tam so

tantum so much
totiens so often

* Sīc, ita, and adeo are adverbs used primarily in modifying verbs.

** Tam is usually used to modify adjectives or adverbs.

e. g. Tempestās tam fortis erat ut multae fenestrae frangerentur.

e. g. Tanta vīs probitās est ut eam etiam in hoste diligāmus.

So great is the power of goodness that we esteem it even in an enemy.

B. Noun Clauses of Result

A result clause may follow verbs and a few other expressions of happening or effecting. The clause following is called a Noun result clause since it may be the subject or the object of the introductory verb.

Verbs of happening or effecting:

fit it happens
accidit it happens
evenit it turns out, results,
follows
efficio to bring about, to cause
facio to bring about

Other expressions:

Restat it remains
Reliquum est it remains
Mos est it is the custom
Additur added to this is the fact
that

e. g. He made everything seem easy. / He brought it about that everything seemed easy.

Effecit ut omnia facilia viderentur.

III. Syntax:

Result clauses are introduced by ut (affirmative clauses)

ut non (negative clauses)

IV. CONSECUTIŌ TEMPORUM (SEQUENCE OF TENSES)

	INTRODUCTORY VERB	SUBJUNCTIVE VERB
1. P R I M A R Y	present future future perfect perfect (if trans- lated as English present perfect)	a. present subjunctive <u>incomplete</u> or simultaneous action b. perfect subjunctive <u>completed</u> or anterior time
2. S E C O N D A R Y	imperfect perfect (if trans- lated as English simple past) pluperfect	a. Imperfect subjunctive <u>incomplete</u> or simultaneous b. pluperfect subjunctive <u>completed</u> or anterior time

1. a. Sciō cūr veniās. b. Sciō cūr vēneris.

2. a. Sciēbam cūr venirēs. b. Sciēbam cūr vēnissēs.

V. PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE (Tempus perfectum coniunctivum)

A. The perfect active subjunctive is formed by one of two methods:

1. Attach to the perfect stem erim, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint
2. Attach to the perfect stem, the sign eri and add:
m, s, t, mus, tis, nt

e. g. agō, agere, ēgī, actum

ēgerim -- I drove, I have driven, * I may have driven
ēgeris
ēgerit
ēgerimus
ēgeritis
ēgerint

B. The perfect passive subjunctive is formed by using the present subjunctive tense of the helping verb along with the perfect passive participle:

Formula: P. P. P. + pres. subj.
of the H. V.

e. g. agō, agere, ēgī, actum

actus sim -- I was driven, I have been driven, * I may have
actus sis been driven
actus sit
acti simus
acti sitis
acti sint

Exercise 50e

Omnia iam diū ad sp̄onsālia parāta erant, īns̄ciā Cornēliā. Valērius enim, cum pr̄imum Brundisiī ē nāve ēgressus est, ad Cornēlium scrip̄serat sē velle Cornēliam in m̄atrimōnium dūcere; deinde Cornēlius rescrip̄serat sē libenter f̄iliam Valēriō dēsp̄onsurum esse; tum Aurelia V̄iniam, m̄atrem Flāviae, invitāverat ut pr̄onuba esset. Ad sp̄onsālia igitur Valērius et V̄inia et Flāvia Rōmam iam advēnerant.

Aderat diēs sp̄onsālium. Quīntā hōrā omnēs Cornēliī atque propinquī amīcīque in ātrium convēnerunt. Deinde, silentiō factō, Cornēlia vultū dēmissō ingressa in ātrium dēducta est. Tum Valērius, quī contrā Cornēlium in mediō ātriō stābat, eī, "Spondēsne," ait, "tē f̄iliam tuam mihi uxōrem datūrum esse?"

Cui Cornēlius, "Spondeō."

Quō dictō, Valērius ad Cornēliam conversus ānulum aureum tertiō digitō sinistrae manūs eius aptāvit. Tum ōsculum eī dedit. Omnēs sp̄onsō et sp̄onsae grātulātī sunt.

Vocābula:

1. sp̄onsus, ī M. betrothed man, bridegroom
2. sp̄onsa, ae F. betrothed woman, bride

Exercise on the Grammar

Exercise 50e is an important one and should not be omitted. Besides picking up some of the points made in "Roman Life XXXI: Roman Weddings" and providing continuity in the family story, it contains an example of an indirect command, *invitāverat ut pr̄onuba esset*, (5), a construction that will be dealt with in Chapter 51.

Have students deduce *rescribere* (3), *dēdūcere* (9), *sp̄onsus* (13), and *sp̄onsa* (13).

Note the following points of style, vocabulary, and grammar:

- a. The sentence *Deinde, silentiō factō...* (8–9) provides useful practice in studying the importance of word order in deciding how to group words: *vultū dēmissō* should be taken with *ingressa*, and *in ātrium* with *dēducta est*. Note how the sentence tells us accurately the order in which things occurred: first, there was silence; second, Cornelia appeared at the door; third, she was escorted from there to the room.

- b. The preposition *contrā* (9) is used in the sense *facing* or *opposite* (cf. 48:13) rather than the more common sense *against*.
- c. In line 10, *uxōrem*, *as my wife*, is in apposition to *f̄iliam tuam*, and in the accusative case.
- d. *Spondeō* (11): although English would most naturally use an expression such as "I do" or "Yes," Latin idiom repeats the verb: *Spondēsne? Spondeō*.
- e. *Tertiō digitō*: see the passage from Aulus Gellius on the previous page of the student's book.