



Dependent Clause Types

*The verb tense in all dependent clauses with a subjunctive is governed by the Sequence of Tenses

Purpose Clause

- Indicates the purpose or objective of the action in the main clause.
- Introduced by "ut" or "ne".
- Verb in the subjunctive, tense determined by the Sequence of Tenses, but only uses the Present and Imperfect Subjunctives.”
- Translation formulas:
 - "in order that...may/might..."
 - "so that...may/might..."
 - "that...may/might..."
 - "in order to..."
 - "to..."
- "Vir libro studet ut discat." = "The man studies the book in order that he may learn." / "The man studies the book to learn."
- "Vir libro studuit ut disceret." = "The man studied the book in order that he might learn." / "The man studied the book to learn."

Relative Clause of Purpose

- A purpose clause in which "ut" or "ne" is replaced by the relative pronoun.
- As with any relative clause, the relative pronoun has a clear antecedent in the main clause with which it agrees in gender and number.
- Verb in the subjunctive, tense determined by the Sequence of Tenses, but only uses the Present and Imperfect Subjunctives.
- Relative clauses of purpose may also be introduced by the relative adverbs "ubi" ("where"), "unde" ("whence/from where"), or "quo" ("whither/to where").
- "Vir libro studet qui multum discat." = "The man studies the book who may learn

- much." / "The man studies the book in order that he may learn much."
- "Vir libro studuit qui multum disceret." = "The man studied the book who might learn much." / "The man studied the book in order that he might learn much."

Substantive Purpose Clause / Indirect Command

- The subject of the subjunctive verb has been *ordered, asked, begged, commanded, advised, or persuaded* to do the action.
- Introduced by "ut" or "ne".
- Verb in the subjunctive, tense determined by the Sequence of Tenses, but only uses the Present and Imperfect Subjunctives.
- "Magister discipulos rogat ut bene studeant." = "The teacher asks the students in order that they may study well." / "The teacher asks the students to study well."

Result Clause

- Indicates the result of the action in the main clause.
- Introduced by "ut".
- Main clause usually contains an adverb ("ita", "tam", "sic" = "so") or the adjective "tantus, -a, -um" = "so much, so great". This normally allows you to distinguish a Result Clause from a Purpose Clause. If none of these adverbs or adjectives are present, only the sense and context of the clause will indicate that it is a Result Clause.
- If the clause indicates a negative result, it is introduced by "ut" but also contains a negative word, such as "non", "nemo", "nullus", "nihil", or "numquam".
- Verb in the subjunctive, tense determined by the Sequence of Tenses, but only uses the Present and Imperfect Subjunctives.
- Translation formula:
"that..."
- "Tanta facit ut ab omnibus ametur." = "He does such great things that he is loved by all."
- "Tanta fecit ut ab omnibus amaretur." = "He did such great things that he was loved by all."

Cum Clauses

Cum Temporal Clause

- Describes the exact time of an action.
- Introduced by "cum".
- Verb in the indicative.
- Translation formula:
 "when..."
- "Cum libro studes, multum discis." = "When you study the book, you learn much."
- "Cum libro studuisti, multum didicisti." = "When you studied the book, you learned much."

Cum Circumstantial Clause

- Describes the general circumstances of an action.
- Introduced by "cum".
- Verb in the subjunctive, tense determined by the full Sequence of Tenses.
- Translation formula:
 "when..."
- "Cum libro studeas, multum discis." = "When you study the book, you learn much."
- "Cum libro studuisses, multum didicisti." = "When you had studied the book, you learned much."

Cum Causal Clause

- Explains the cause of the main action.
- Introduced by "cum".
- Verb in the subjunctive, tense determined by the full Sequence of Tenses.
- Translation formula:
 "since..."
- "Cum libro studeas, multum discis." = "Since you are studying the book, you are learning much."
- "Cum libro studeres, multum didicisti." = "Since you studied the book, you learned much."

Cum Adversative Clause

- Describes a circumstance that could have obstructed the main action or opposed it in some way.
- Introduced by "cum".
- Verb in the subjunctive, tense determined by the full Sequence of Tenses.
- Translation formula:
 "although..."
- "Cum libro studeres, paucum didicisti." = "Although you studied the book, you learned little."
- "Cum libro studeas, tamen multum discis." = "Although you are studying the book, nevertheless you learn little."

Indirect Question

- Reports a question directly.
- Introduced by an interrogative word.
- Verb in the subjunctive, tense determined by the Sequence of Tenses.
- "Rogas quid vir faciat." = "You ask what the man is doing."
- "Rogas quid vir fecerit." = "You ask what the man did."
- "Rogavisti quid vir faceret." = "You asked what the man did."
- "Rogavisti quid vir fecisset." = "You asked what the man had done."
- "Rogas quid vir facturus sit." = "You ask what the man will do."
- "Rogas quid vir facturus esset." = "You asked what the man would do."

(The future active periphrastic is used in the last two examples to indicate an action in the dependent clause that is happening at a later time than the action in the main clause.)

Proviso Clause

- Expresses a provisional circumstance.
- Introduced by "dummodo" ("provided that, so long as").
- "ne" is the negative in these clauses.
- Verb in the subjunctive, tense determined by the full Sequence of Tenses.
- Translation formula:
 "provided that..."
 "so long as..."

- "Multum discam, dummodo libro studeam." = "I will learn much, provided that I study the book."
- "Felix eris, dummodo multum studeas." = "You will be happy, so long as you study much."

Jussive Noun Clause

- Expresses an indirect command.
- Introduced by "ut" or "ne".
- Verb in the subjunctive, tense determined by the Sequence of Tenses, but normally only uses the Present and Imperfect Subjunctives.
- The verb in the main clause can have a number of meanings, including "ask", "request", "beg", "persuade", "advise", "order", "command", "urge", "wish", and "prefer".
- Translation formula:
 - "Tibi imperat ut libro studeas." = "He commands you to study the book."
 - "Viros monuisti ut bona facerent." = "You warned the men to do good things."

Relative Clause (with Indicative)

- Provides factual description of its antecedent.
- Introduced by the relative pronoun "qui, quae, quod".
- The relative pronoun agrees with a noun in the main clause (called the antecedent) in gender and number, but not necessarily in case.
- Verb usually in the indicative. (If in the subjunctive, is a Relative Clause of Characteristic.)
- "Vir qui libro studet multum discit." = "The man who studies the book learns much."

Relative Clause of Characteristic (with Subjunctive)

- Expresses an indirect command.
- Type of relative clause that describes a general quality of its antecedent. The antecedent is either general, indefinite, interrogative, or negative.
- Verb in the subjunctive, tense determined by the full Sequence of Tenses.
- "Hic est vir qui bene libro studeat." = "This is a man (the sort of man) who would study the book well."

Fear Clause

- Follows a verb denoting fear or apprehension.
- Introduced by "ne" ("that") or "ut" ("that...not"). The translation of these two introductory words in fear clauses is the opposite of what it is in all other dependent clause types.
- Verb in the subjunctive, tense determined by the full Sequence of Tenses.
- The verb in the fear clause is commonly translated with "will" or "may" in the primary sequence and "would" or "might" in the secondary sequence.
- "Timeo ne vir malo libro studeat." = "I fear that the man will/may study a bad book."
- "Timuerunt ut vir bono libro studeret." = "They feared that the man would/might not study the good book."
- "Timuerunt ne vir malo libro studuisset." = "They feared that the man had studied a bad book."