LATIN GRAMMAR
Wheelock 31: *Cum* Clauses; *Ferō*

1. *Cum* Clauses

1.1. The word **cum** can function as a preposition ('with'), but in Latin it can also be a subordinating conjunction, introducing a subordinate/dependent clause that provides circumstantial information about the main clause. Here are exx of such clauses in English (in Latin, the conjunction would be **cum**).

I yelled at him…	*when he ate my pizza.*	(temporal/circumstantial)
I yelled at him…	*since/because he ate my pizza.*	(causal)
I smiled at him…	*although/even though he ate my pizza.*	(adversative/concessive)

I personally prefer the term *circumstantial* as a broad term to describe all of these adverbial relationships to the main clause. Wheelock, however, uses *temporal* for clauses that privide a *specific* temporal relationship to the main clause, and *circumstantial* for clauses that provide a *general* temporal relationship to the main clause.

1.2. The Mood of Verbs in *Cum* Clauses

1.2.1. Indicative Mood: Typically used for *cum* temporal clauses that specify the precise time of an action (use 'when/while'). Can be used with *tum* (then, at that time) in the main clause; the sequence *cum . . . tum* can mean 'not only . . . but also'. Exx:

Cum eum vidēbis, eum cognōscēs.	When you (will) see him [i.e., at that very moment], you will recognize him.
Cum vincimus, **tum** pācem spērās.	When (while) we are winning, you are (at the same time) hoping for peace.
Cum ad illum locum vēnerant, **tum** amīcōs contulerant.	When they had come to that place, they had brought their friends. OR
	Not only had they come to that place, but they had also brought their friends

1.2.2. Subjunctive Mood: Typically used for *cum* circumstantial clauses that specify the general time of an action (since these are temporal, use 'when/while'); as well, the subjunctive mood is used in *cum* causal clauses (indicating the cause of the main verb) and *cum* concessive/adversative clauses (where the main clause and the subordinate clause semantically oppose each other). Here are the Wheelock exx:

Cum hoc fēcisset, ad tē fūgit.	When he had done this, he fled to you. (circumstantial)
Cum hoc scīret, potuit eōs iuvāre.	Since he knew this, he was able to help them. (causal)
Cum hoc scīret, <u>tamen</u> mīlitēs mīsit.	Although he knew this, <u>nevertheless</u> he sent the soldiers. (adversative)
Cum Gāium dīligerēmus, nōn poterāmus eum iuvāre.	Although we loved Gaius, we could not help him. (adversative)

2. Irregular *Ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum,* to bear, carry

We begin in ch. 31 to highlight irregular verbs that are used frequently in Latin. Here we meet **ferō, ferre** with the sense 'to bear, endure'. This is a 3rd conj verb, but in the Pres infinitive, indicative, and imperative, the stem vowel –e is missing (Inf **ferre** instead of **ferere). The 3rd/4th principal parts (**tulī, lātum**) are formed by suppletion from a verb related to tollō ('to raise, lift up'). The Pres Act Impv 2s lacks the final –e (recall Ch. 8 and the irregular impvs dīc, dūc, fac).

PERS	PRES ACT INDICATIVE	PRES PASS INDICATIVE
1S	ferō	feror
2S	fers (agis)	ferris (ageris)
3S	fert (agit)	fertur (agitur)
1P	ferimus	ferimur
2P	fertis (agitis)	feriminī
3P	ferunt	feruntur

PRES ACT IMPV: **fer** (age) , **ferte** (agite)

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Pres	**ferre** (agere)	**ferrī** (agī)
Pft	tulisse	lātus esse
Fut	latūrus esse	lātum īrī