

Clauses

A clause is a grammatical unit that contains a verb. Most of the sentences you have translated so far have been single clauses. Life becomes a touch more complicated when a sentence contains more than one clause (and thus more than one verb).

E.g. He *prepares* an arrow and *hurries* towards the farmer.

As you can see, the two clauses are joined together by a conjunction (and). Once you realise that clauses may be joined together like this, there is nothing to panic about. You simply treat each clause separately, with its own subject, verb, object, etc., placing the verbs *at the end of their own little clause*.

E.g. sagittam parat et ad agricolam festinat.

Similarly, if you meet a sentence containing more than one clause in Latin, you simply take the first clause first, and then move on to the next. Sentences like this will be easy to spot because there will be more than one verb, with the first clause being linked to the second by a conjunction (e.g. et or sed).

S	prep. + acc	V	+	O	V+S
E.g. nautae	[ad insulam]	navigābunt	et	incolās	superābunt.

English derivations: prefixes and suffixes

A *prefix* is a bit added on to the beginning of a word to alter its meaning, e.g. pre- or pro-. English prefixes are very often derived directly from Latin prepositions. If you know the meaning of the preposition, this will help you with the meaning of the English word. Here are some common English prefixes:

ab = from	ad = to	circum = around	contra = against
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As you can see, these are simply Latin prepositions. If you know what navigation means, therefore, you can work out what *circumnavigation* means.

A *suffix* is a bit added on to the end of a word, e.g. -ion. English words are very often derived from the 4th principal part of a Latin verb, by changing the Latin ending -um to the English suffix -ion.

E.g. navigō, navigāre, navigāvi, navigātum
navigāt-um gives navigat-ion.

If you don't know the meaning of an English word, it is often worth working out whether it comes from a Latin verb to see if this will help. If it has the suffix -ion, for example, you can pretty well guarantee that it comes from Latin. Thus, if you were not quite sure what *vocation* meant, the fact that vocō = *I call* should help you to work out that a vocation is a *calling*.

So you really want to learn Latin...

Exercise 3. 9

Study the information on the left-hand page about clauses. Translate the following into Latin by dividing the sentences into clauses and putting the verbs *at the end of their own clause*.

1. The farmer was working near the table and he was watching the girl.
2. The girl was carrying water and was preparing the table for the women.
3. A sailor was carrying an arrow and was hurrying towards the girl.
4. He has overcome the inhabitants but has wounded the girl with an arrow.
5. The women were hurrying along the street and watching the battle.

Exercise 3. 10

Translate the following into English. Make sure that, in each sentence, you deal with the first clause first, before moving on to the second one.

1. agricolae terram parābant et viam aedificābant.
2. incolae agricolās amābant et fābulās nārrābant.
3. fēminae nōn labōrant sed fābulās agricolīs nārrant.
4. puellae fābulās nōn nārrābant sed agricolās spectābant.
5. agricolae nōn labōrābant sed in aquam festinābant.

Exercise 3. 11

Study the information on the left-hand page about English derivations. From which Latin words do the following derive (don't forget prefixes!)? Explain the meaning of the English words and translate the Latin ones into English. E.g. Navigate: to steer a boat, from nāvīgō = I sail.

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| 1. Insulate | 6. Contrary |
| 2. Fame | 7. Invocation |
| 3. Inhabit | 8. Narration |
| 4. Fabulous | 9. Nautical |
| 5. Perambulation | 10. Patriotic |

Exercise 3. 12

Revision. Translate the following:

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|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. sub aquā | 6. inter agricolās |
| 2. post fābulam | 7. sine sagittis |
| 3. ante pugnam | 8. per viam |
| 4. in insulis | 9. dē Troiā |
| 5. cum incolis | 10. prope Rōmam |

Using Latin

Inter

An inter-city train is one which travels *between* cities.
In Latin, inter = between.