

Observe that in both cases we have translated the *ut* + subjunctive by an English infinitive, but the Latin form is a subjunctive, and moreover different in each sentence, depending on the introductory verb.

Two original examples:

- **Allobrogibus imperavit *ut* iis frumenti copiam *facerent*** HE ORDERED THE ALLOBROGES TO PRODUCE TO THEM
A SUPPLY OF CORN (Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*).
- **... suisque imperavit *ne* quod omnino telum in hostes *reicerent*** ... AND HE ORDERED HIS MEN NOT TO THROW BACK
ANY WEAPON AT ALL AGAINST THE ENEMY (Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*).
 - ✧ It could be argued that this is in fact an *indirect prohibition*, dealt with further down, but as the introductory verb is *impero* we classify it here under *Indirect commands*.

2/ There is an exception: the verb *iubeo* TO ORDER is followed by an *accusative + infinitive* structure; observe this example:

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| ⇒ Direct order: | Lege hunc librum! | READ THIS BOOK! |
| ⇒ Indirect order (intr. verb in <i>primary</i> tense): | Me hunc librum <i>legere</i> iubet | HE ORDERS ME TO READ THIS BOOK. |
| ⇒ Indirect order (intr. verb in <i>secondary</i> tense): | Me hunc librum <i>legere</i> iussit | HE ORDERED ME TO READ THIS BOOK. |

We can see that in this construction it is indifferent whether the introductory verb is in primary or secondary tense: after *iubeo*, an *accusative + infinitive* will be used.

Two examples from Cicero:

- **Prendi hominem iussit** HE ORDERED THE MAN TO BE ARRESTED (Cicero, *Pro Rege Deiotaro*).
- **Domum ad se venire iussit centuriones** HE ORDERED THE CENTURIONS TO COME TO HIM TO HIS HOUSE
(Cicero, *Philippicae*).

3/ The verb *impero* can sometimes be found also ruling an infinitive rather than an *ut* clause:

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- **Imperavit frumentum et alia, quae bello usui forent, *comportare*** HE ORDERED TO GATHER CORN AND OTHER ASSETS
THAT COULD BE OF SOME USE FOR WAR (Sallust, *Bellum Iugurthinum*).
- ✧ To make it more complicated, there is no accusative performing the role of subject of the infinitive.

4/ The most common verbs that are used to introduce indirect orders are:

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|---|-------------|
| hortor, -ari, hortatus sum | TO URGE |
| impero, -are, -avi, -atum (+ Dat.) | TO ORDER |
| moneo, -ere, monui, monitum | TO ADVISE |
| oro, -are, -avi, -atum | TO ENTREAT |
| persuadeo, -ere, persuasi, persuasum (+ Dat.) | TO PERSUADE |
| rogo, -are, -avi, -atum | TO ASK |

Observe that this list includes verbs that do not have a direct sense of ordering: this concept of *indirect command* includes also sentences introduced by verbs of *advising, persuading, etc.*