

MODELS FOR BASIC INDIRECT DISCOURSE (ACTIVE IN SUBORDINATE)

The Church teaches (that) Jesus loved the world.

a) Ecclesia docet		quia / quod / quoniam	Jesus	amavit / amaverit	mundum.
b) Ecclesia docet	Jesum	quia / quod / quoniam		amavit / amaverit	mundum.
c) Ecclesia docet	Jesum			amavisse	mundum.

Using the subjunctive in samples (a) and (b) would underscore the subordination of the indirect assertion. Sample (b) admits ambiguity: the Church might teach Jesus because some third party loved the world. Sample (c) admits ambiguity about whether Jesus loved the world or the world loved Jesus.

The Church teaches (that) Jesus loves the world.

a) Ecclesia docet		quia / quod / quoniam	Jesus	amat / amet	mundum.
b) Ecclesia docet	Jesum	quia / quod / quoniam		amat / amet	mundum.
c) Ecclesia docet	Jesum			amare	mundum.

Using the subjunctive in samples (a) and (b) would underscore the subordination of the indirect assertion. Sample (b) admits ambiguity in that the Church might teach Jesus because some third party loves the world. Sample (c) admits ambiguity about whether Jesus loves the world or the world loves Jesus.

The Church teaches (that) Jesus will love the world.

a) Ecclesia docet		quia / quod / quoniam	Jesus	amabit	mundum.
b) Ecclesia docet	Jesum	quia / quod / quoniam		amabit	mundum.
c) Ecclesia docet	Jesum			amaturum (esse)	mundum.

Sample (b) admits ambiguity: the Church might teach Jesus because some third party will love the world. Sample (c) admits ambiguity about whether Jesus will love the world or the world will love Jesus, but if “Jesus” or “world” were replaced with a feminine noun that ambiguity would be resolved by noting the participle.

MODELS FOR BASIC INDIRECT DISCOURSE (PASSIVE IN SUBORDINATE)

The Church teaches (that) the world was loved by Jesus.

a) Ecclesia docet		quia / quod / quoniam	mundus	amatus (est / sit)	a Iesu.
b) Ecclesia docet	mundum	quia / quod / quoniam		amatus (est / sit)	a Iesu.
c) Ecclesia docet	mundum			amatum (esse)	a Iesu.

Using the subjunctive in samples (a) and (b) would underscore the subordination of the indirect assertion. Sample (b) admits ambiguity: the Church might teach the world because some third party (here, masculine) is loved by Jesus.

The Church teaches (that) the world is loved by Jesus.

a) Ecclesia docet		quia / quod / quoniam	mundus	amatur / ametur	a Iesu.
b) Ecclesia docet	mundum	quia / quod / quoniam		amatur / ametur	a Iesu.
c) Ecclesia docet	mundum			amari	a Iesu.

Using the subjunctive in samples (a) and (b) would underscore the subordination of the indirect assertion. Sample (b) admits ambiguity: the Church might teach the world because some third party is loved by Jesus.

The Church teaches (that) the world will be loved by Jesus.

a) Ecclesia docet		quia / quod / quoniam	mundus	amabitur	a Iesu.
b) Ecclesia docet	mundum	quia / quod / quoniam		amabitur	a Iesu.
c) Ecclesia docet	mundum			amatum iri	a Iesu.

Sample (b) admits ambiguity: the Church might teach the world because some third party will be loved by Jesus.