

Intensive Latin 2

Week 3: Reading Latin 4d & 4e

Aims

- Introduce the form and use of the **passive voice**
- Learn the form and translation of the **present participle** and the **perfect passive participle**
- Recap the **ablative absolute** and learn to use **participles** in this construction
- Introduce the **pluperfect subjunctive**
- Add *mare* to **3rd declension neuter** nouns

The passive voice

- In the passive voice, the verb is being done to the nominative.
 - active: The dog bit the boy.
 - passive: The boy is bitten by the dog.
- In form, the passive is identical to the deponent.
- The endings we have used for the deponent will be added to the active stem.
- The person doing the action (agent) is put in the ablative following *a/ab*.
- The thing with which the action is done (instrument) is put in the ablative without a preposition.

The passive voice: examples

- rex necatur. The king is killed.
- rex necabatur. The king was being killed.
- rex necatus est. The king was killed.
- rex a milite necatus est. The king was killed by a soldier.
- rex gladio necatus est. The king was killed with a sword.
- rex a milite gladio necatus est. The king was killed by a soldier with a sword.

Present indicative passive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Present Passive <i>I am (being) loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Present Passive <i>I am (being) held</i>	3 rd Conjugation Present Passive <i>I am (being) said</i>	4 th Conjugation Present Passive <i>I am (being) heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Present Passive <i>I am (being) captured</i>
1 st s (I)	amor	habeor	dicor	audior	capior
2 nd s (you)	amaris	haberis	diceris	audiris	caperis
3 rd s (he/she/it)	amatur	habetur	dicitur	auditur	capitur
1 st pl (we)	amamur	habemur	dicimur	audimur	capimur
2 nd pl (you)	amamini	habemini	dicimini	audimini	capimini
3 rd pl (they)	amantur	habentur	dicuntur	audiuntur	capiuntur

Future indicative passive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Future Passive <i>I shall be loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Future Passive <i>I shall be held</i>	3 rd Conjugation Future Passive <i>I shall be said</i>	4 th Conjugation Future Passive <i>I shall be heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Future Passive <i>I shall be captured</i>
1 st s (I)	am a bor	hab e bor	dicar	aud i ar	cap i ar
2 nd s (you)	am a beris	hab e beris	diceris	aud i eris	cap i eris
3 rd s (he/she/it)	am a bitur	hab e bitur	dicetur	aud i etur	cap i etur
1 st pl (we)	am a bimur	hab e bimur	dicemur	aud i emur	cap i emur
2 nd pl (you)	am a bimini	hab e bimini	dicemini	aud i emini	cap i emini
3 rd pl (they)	am a buntur	hab e buntur	dicentur	aud i entur	cap i entur

Imperfect indicative passive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Imperfect Passive <i>I was being loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Imperfect Passive <i>I was being held</i>	3 rd Conjugation Imperfect Passive <i>I was being said</i>	4 th Conjugation Imperfect Passive <i>I was being heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Imperfect Passive <i>I was being captured</i>
1 st s (I)	am a bar	hab e bar	dice a bar	aud i ebar	cap i ebar
2 nd s (you)	am a baris	hab e baris	dice a baris	aud i ebaris	cap i ebaris
3 rd s (he/she/it)	am a batur	hab e batur	dice a batur	aud i ebatur	cap i ebatur
1 st pl (we)	am a bamur	hab e bamur	dice a mur	aud i ebamur	cap i ebamur
2 nd pl (you)	am a bamini	hab e bamini	dice a mini	aud i ebamini	cap i ebamini
3 rd pl (they)	am a bantur	hab e bantur	dice a ntur	aud i ebantur	cap i ebantur

Perfect indicative passive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Perfect Passive <i>I was loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Perfect Passive <i>I was held</i>	3 rd Conjugation Perfect Passive <i>I was said</i>	4 th Conjugation Perfect Passive <i>I was heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Perfect Passive <i>I was captured</i>
1 st s (I)	amatus sum	habitus sum	dictus sum	auditus sum	captus sum
2 nd s (you)	amatus es	habitus es	dictus es	auditus es	captus es
3 rd s (he/she/it)	amatus est	habitus est	dictus est	auditus est	captus est
1 st pl (we)	amati sumus	habiti sumus	dicti sumus	auditi sumus	capti sumus
2 nd pl (you)	amati estis	habiti estis	dicti estis	auditi estis	capti estis
3 rd pl (they)	amati sunt	habiti sunt	dicti sunt	auditi sunt	capti sunt

Pluperfect indicative passive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Pluperfect Passive <i>I had been loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Pluperfect Passive <i>I had been held</i>	3 rd Conjugation Pluperfect Passive <i>I had been said</i>	4 th Conjugation Pluperfect Passive <i>I had been heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Pluperfect Passive <i>I had been captured</i>
1 st s (I)	amatus eram	habitus eram	dictus eram	auditus eram	captus eram
2 nd s (you)	amatus eras	habitus eras	dictus eras	auditus eras	captus eras
3 rd s (he/she/it)	amatus erat	habitus erat	dictus erat	auditus erat	captus erat
1 st pl (we)	amati eramus	habiti eramus	dicti eramus	auditi eramus	capti eramus
2 nd pl (you)	amati eratis	habiti eratis	dicti eratis	auditi eratis	capti eratis
3 rd pl (they)	amati erant	habiti erant	dicti erant	auditi erant	capti erant

Passive imperative and infinitive

Imperative (s)	Love! etc	amare	habere	dicere	audire	capere
(pl)	Love! etc	amamini	habemini	dicimini	audimini	capimini
Present Passive Infinitive	To be loved etc	amari	haberi	dici	audiri	capi
Perfect Passive Infinitive	To have been loved etc	amatus esse	habitus esse	dictus esse	auditus esse	captus esse
Future Passive Infinitive	To be going to be loved etc	amatum iri	habitum iri	dictum iri	auditum iri	captum iri

Learning and Practice



RECAP THE FORMATION OF PASSIVE
AND DEONENT VERBS IN ALL
TENSES & IMPERATIVE/INFINITIVE



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON
P181

Perfect Passive Participles

- We learned that **deponent verbs** have a **perfect active participle (PAP)**.
- However, **active** (ie. non-deponent) **verbs** have a **perfect passive participle (PPP)**. This is translated 'having been -ed'. It takes 2-1-2 endings, and is formed just like the PAP.
 - *amatus*: [having been] loved (m nom s); *audita* (f nom s): [having been] heard; etc.
- Occasionally this works literally in English: *puella capta clamauit*. The captured girl shouted.
- More often, however, you should start with the translation 'having been -ed' and then reword it using: **when, after, although**.

Translating Perfect Passive Participles

1. milites capti in carcerem deducti sunt.
2. custodes uisos secuti sunt.
3. mihi capto auxilium dedit.
4. Hannibal uictus Romanos metu liberauit.
5. ciues navem captam Verri dederunt.
6. piratae capti in castris manebant.

Learning and Practice



READ PP182-83 AND MAKE SURE
YOU CAN RECOGNIZE AND
TRANSLATE THE PPP



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON P182-83

Ablative Absolutes with PPP

We have already learned to recognize and translate the **ablative absolute** without a verb:

- eg. *Verre praetore* → with Verres as praetor → when Verres was praetor
- Much more common, however, is the ablative absolute with a participle, and especially a perfect participle.
- Remember that this construction is syntactically separate from the main sentence and adds extra information.
- Start with the typical ablative translation 'with':
 - with the noun having been verbed
 - *duce conspecto ciues clamauerunt.* → With the leader having been spotted, the citizens shouted. → When the leader had been spotted, the citizens shouted. → When they spotted the leader, the citizens shouted.
- Once you have the overall sense, amend your translation using **when, after, because.**

Ablative Absolutes with PPP: Examples

1. signo dato, milites urbem oppugnauerunt.
2. opere confecto, seruae in uillam ingressae sunt.
3. naue capta, piratae celebrauerunt.
4. simulacro sublato, Verres risit.
5. militibus captis, Catilina tamen pugnabat.

Learning and Practice



READ PP183-84 AND REVISE THE
WAYS TO TRANSLATE AN ABLATIVE
ABSOLUTE



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON PP184-85

fero and *-eo* compounds in the passive

- Irregular *fero* is formed in the present indicative passive: *feror, feris, fertur, ferimur, ferimini, feruntur*. Its present infinitive passive is *ferri* and its passive imperative is *ferre* (s) / *ferimini* (pl).
- It is regular in its formation in other tenses, but very unpredictable in its stem: *fero, ferre, tuli, latus*.
- The verb *eo* is intransitive, so cannot have a passive. However, in compound it can be transitive, eg. *adeo*, which conjugates in the present passive: *adeor, adiris, aditur, adimur, adimini, adeuntur*. The future passive is *adibor* etc, imperfect passive is *adibar* etc, and the perfect passive is *aditus sum* etc.

Learning and Practice



RECAP ALL YOUR LEARNING
ABOUT THE PASSIVES SO FAR



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON PP186-188

Present participles (active and deponent verbs)

- The present participle is the same whether it comes from an active or a deponent verb.
- Like all participles, this is a verbal adjective and takes 3rd declension endings. Unlike the PPP, it is always active.
- Its distinctive characteristic in Latin is its *ns/nt*- endings.
- It translates with –ing in English.
 - eg. I saw a flying pig.
 - To fly is a verb but here is describing the pig using a present participle.

Present participles (active & deponent verbs)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	amans	amans	amans	amantes	amantes	amantia
Accusative	amantem	amantem	amans	amantis (es)	amantis (es)	amantia
Genitive	amantis	amantis	amantis	amantium (-um)	amantium (-um)	amantium (-um)
Dative	amanti	amanti	amanti	amantibus	amantibus	amantibus
Ablative	amanti (e)	amanti (e)	amanti (e)	amantibus	amantibus	amantibus

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	3/4
Active	<i>loving</i>	<i>having</i>	<i>saying</i>	<i>hearing</i>	<i>capturing</i>
	amans	habens	dicens	audiens	capiens
	amant-	habent-	dicent-	audient-	capient-
Deponent	<i>threatening</i>	<i>promising</i>	<i>speaking</i>	<i>lying</i>	<i>advancing</i>
	minans	pollicens	loquens	mentiens	progrediens
	minant-	pollicent-	loquent-	mentient-	progredient-

Present participles: uses

- Predicatively, standing in for the noun: eg. *amans* = a lover
- Adjectivally, eg. *hominem currentem uidi*. I saw a running man.
- In an ablative absolute:

eg. *serua canente, uiri uinum bibebant*. → With the enslaved woman singing, the men drank wine. → While the enslaved woman was singing, the men drank wine.

eg. *senatore loquente, ciues in foro stant*. While the senator is speaking, the citizens stand in the forum.

Learning and Practice



READ PP189-90 AND LEARN THE
FORM AND TRANSLATION OF THE
PRESENT PARTICIPLE



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON PP190-191

Pluperfect Subjunctive:

I had –ed /I had been -ed (in the subjunctive)

- So far, we have learned three **moods**: indicative ('normal' verbs), imperative, infinitive.
- We are now introducing the **subjunctive**. This exists in 4 tenses in Latin, and we will start with the **pluperfect**.
- The many uses of the subjunctive will come up over the rest of the course, but for now you will see it translating exactly like the indicative.
- The pluperfect active subjunctive is formed as follows:
 - perfect infinitive + m/s/t/mus/tis/nt endings
eg. *amauissem, habuisses, dixisset, audiuissemus* [NB. also eg. *amassem*]
- The pluperfect deponent and passive subjunctive are formed with the past participle (PAP/PPP) + *essem, esses, esset* etc.

Cum + Pluperfect Subjunctive

- For now, you are going to encounter the subjunctive following the word *cum*, which means **when**, **since** or **although**.
- This is not the same word as *cum* = with.
 - Eg. *cum abiissent, laetus eram*.
 - Eg. *cum haec locuti essent, abierunt*.

Pluperfect active subjunctive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Pluperfect Active Subjunctive <i>I had loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Pluperfect Active Subjunctive <i>I had had</i>	3 rd Conjugation Pluperfect Active Subjunctive <i>I had said</i>	4 th Conjugation Pluperfect Active Subjunctive <i>I had heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Pluperfect Active Subjunctive <i>I had captured</i>
1 st s (I)	amauisse m	habuisse m	dixisse m	audiuisse m	cepi sem
2 nd s (you)	amauisse s	habuisse s	dixisse s	audiuisse s	cepi ses
3 rd s (he/she/it)	amauisse t	habuisse t	dixisse t	audiuisse t	cepi set
1 st pl (we)	amauisse mus	habuisse mus	dixisse mus	audiuisse mus	cepi semus
2 nd pl (you)	amauisse tis	habuisse tis	dixisse tis	audiuisse tis	cepi setis
3 rd pl (they)	amauisse nt	habuisse nt	dixisse nt	audiuisse nt	cepi ssent

Pluperfect deponent subjunctive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Pluperfect Deponent Subjunctive <i>I had threatened</i>	2 nd Conjugation Pluperfect Deponent Subjunctive <i>I had promised</i>	3 rd Conjugation Pluperfect Deponent Subjunctive <i>I had spoken</i>	4 th Conjugation Pluperfect Deponent Subjunctive <i>I had lied</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Pluperfect Deponent Subjunctive <i>I had advanced</i>
1 st s (I)	minatus essem	pollicitus essem	locutus essem	mentitus essem	progressus essem
2 nd s (you)	minatus esses	pollicitus esses	locutus esses	mentitus esses	progressus esses
3 rd s (he/she/it)	minatus esset	pollicitus esset	locutus esset	mentitus esset	progressus esset
1 st pl (we)	minati essemus	polliciti essemus	locuti essemus	mentiti essemus	progressi essemus
2 nd pl (you)	minati essetis	polliciti essetis	locuti essetis	mentiti essetis	progressi essetis
3 rd pl (they)	minati essent	polliciti essent	locuti essent	mentiti essent	progressi essent

Pluperfect passive subjunctive verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1 st Conjugation Pluperfect Passive Subjunctive <i>I had been loved</i>	2 nd Conjugation Pluperfect Passive Subjunctive <i>I had been held</i>	3 rd Conjugation Pluperfect Passive Subjunctive <i>I had been said</i>	4 th Conjugation Pluperfect Passive Subjunctive <i>I had been heard</i>	3 rd /4 th Conjugation Pluperfect Passive Subjunctive <i>I had been captured</i>
1 st s (I)	amatus essem	habitus essem	dictus essem	auditus essem	captus essem
2 nd s (you)	amatus esses	habitus esses	dictus esses	auditus esses	captus esses
3 rd s (he/she/it)	amatus esset	habitus esset	dictus esset	auditus esset	captus esset
1 st pl (we)	amati essemus	habiti essemus	dicti essemus	auditi essemus	capti essemus
2 nd pl (you)	amati essetis	habiti essetis	dicti essetis	auditi essetis	capti essetis
3 rd pl (they)	amati essent	habiti essent	dicti essent	auditi essent	capti essent

Learning and Practice



LEARN TO FORM THE
PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE



PRACTISE USING THE
EXERCISES ON P194

Another 3rd declension neuter noun:

mare, maris (n): sea (al, ar, re, le, endings)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	mare	maria
Vocative	mare	maria
Accusative	mare	maria
Genitive	maris	marium (marum)
Dative	mari	maribus
Ablative	mari (/e)	maribus

Relative clauses: connecting relative

- Last week we learned the relative pronoun: *qui, quae, quod*.
- Note that the relative pronoun in Latin can be used at the start of a new sentence to relate to the previous sentence.
- This cannot be done in English, and you will want to translate it as eg. this instead of who/which.
 - eg. ille captivus Romam fugit. quem iterum visum cepimus.
 - That captive fled to Rome. We captured **whom** having been seen again. → We captured **him** when we saw him again.

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RECAP 3RD DECLENSION NOUNS +
MARE; READ SECTION 128 ON
P195



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON PP195-97



Homework

The homework to be submitted for formative assessment this week is:

- *RL* Latin-English Reading exercise, top of p187
- Deadline Sunday 23 February 2025.

The Turnitin link will go live Monday 17 February and can be found in the Moodle section for 4d-e. Feedback will be given in the seminar, 1230 on Monday 24 February.
