Caput XXVI

Grammar

Subjunctive Mood: Perfect System

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The perfect and pluperfect tenses in the subjunctive are formed in the same way as in the indicative mood, with the following endings:

- In Voce Activā:
  - Faciens: _____ - _____ + _____ = 3rd principal part   i

    endings   verb
- Anglice: _____

  may have _____ed

Subjunctive Mood: Perfect System

perfecto tempore		*plusquamperfecto tempore*	
-eri- + endings		-isse- + endings	

Ego -erim	Nos -erimus	Ego -issem	Nos -issemus
Tu -eris	Vos -eritis	Tu -isses	Vos -issetis
Is -erit	Ei -erint	Is -isset	Ei -issent

Subjunctive Mood: Perfect System

- In the Passive
  - Faciens: _____ + _____ = _____
    - N.B.: These are _____ _____ _____!
  - Anglice: _____
    4th principal part   form of *esse*
    verb

    two   separate   words

    may/might have been _____ed

Subjunctive Mood: Perfect System

perfecto tempore
4pp + present subj. *esse*

plusquamperfecto tempore
4pp + imperf. subj. *esse*

Ego 4pp + sim	*Nos* 4pp + simus	*Ego* 4pp + essem	*Nos* 4pp + essemus
Tu 4pp + sis	*Vos* 4pp + sitis	*Tu* 4pp + esses	*Vos* 4pp + essetis
Is 4pp + sit	*Ei* 4pp + sint	*Is* 4pp + esset	*Ei* 4pp + essent

Subjunctive Mood: Perfect and Pluperfect of *Esse* and *Posse*

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esse, fui - Indicative

	Perfect	Pluperfect
Ego	fui	fueram
Tu	fuisti	fueras
Is	fuit	fuerat
Nos	fuimus	fueramus
Vos	fuistis	fueratis
Ei	fuerunt	fuerant

esse, fui - Subjunctive

	Perfect	Pluperfect
Ego	fuerim	fuissem
Tu	fueris	fuisses
Is	fuerit	fuisset
Nos	fuerimus	fuissemus
Vos	fueritis	fuissetis
Ei	fuerint	fuissent

Subjunctive Mood: Perfect and Pluperfect of *Esse* and *Posse*

posse, potui - Subjunctive

	Perfect	Pluperfect
Ego	potuerim	potuissem
Tu	potueris	potuisses
Is	potuerit	potuisset
Nos	potuerimus	potuissemus
Vos	potueritis	potuissetis
Ei	potuerint	potuissent

Review of Present and Imperfect Subjunctive

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- In praesenti tempore:
  - Anglice: _may_ _____
  - Stem vowel change:
    - 1st conjugation: vocare
      → _a_ _____ → _e_ _____
    - 2nd conjugation: docere
      → _e_ _____ → _ea_ _____
    - 3rd conjugation: ducere
      → _e_ _____ → _a_ _____
    - 3rd –io/4th conjugation: capere/audire
      → _e_ /_i_ → _ia_ _____
- In imperfecto tempore:
  - Anglice: _____ _might_ _____
  - The _infinitive_ _____ acts as the stem, with all _endings_ _____ simply added onto that

subiectum: **tu**

verbum: **dormio, -ire, dormivi, dormitus**

	In activā voce	*In passivā voce*
Praesenti:	dormias	dormiaris
Imperfecto:	dormires	dormireris
Perfecto:	dormiveris	dormitus sis
Plusquamperfecto:	dormivesses	dormitus esses

subiectum: **Medea**

verbum: **misceo, miscēre, miscui, mixtus**

	In activā voce	*In passivā voce*
Praesenti:	misceat	misceatur
Imperfecto:	misceret	misceretur
Perfecto:	miscuerit	mixtus sit
Plusquamperfecto:	miscuisset	mixtus esset

subiectum: **nos**

verbum: **seco, secare, secui, sectus**

	In activā voce	*In passivā voce*
Praesenti:	secemus	secemur
Imperfecto:	secaremus	secaremur
Perfecto:	secuerimus	secti simus
Plusquamperfecto:	secuessent	secti essemus

Review of Present and Imperfect Subjunctive

Special Verbs that Take the Dative

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- Certain Latin verbs will use a dative instead of an accusative when forming a direct object
  - Take, for example, the following sentence:
    - The farmer sees the cow.
      (Subject) (verb) (direct object)
      - "The cow" is the direct object and would go into the accusative case
  - However, certain Latin verbs require that the direct object be in the dative case instead
    - In English, this distinction is called "transitive" vs. "intransitive"

Special Verbs that Take the Dative

- Favor, help, please, trust and their opposites
- Believe, persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, spare
- Compound verbs using ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, sub, super (sometimes circum, sometimes re)

Special Verbs that Take the Dative

- Cur mihi invides?
  - Why do you envy me?

- <u>Mihi</u> parcit atque ignoscit.
  - He spares and pardons me.

- Ignosce patrio <u>dolori</u> (Livy)
  - Excuse a father's grief.

- <u>Mihi</u> non displicet (Cicero)

  - It does not displease me.

- Non parcam <u>operae</u> (Cicero)
  - I will spare no pains.

- Sic <u>mihi</u> persuasi (Cicero)
  - Thus I have persuaded myself.