VERBS (1st Conjugation): the PERFECT SYSTEM
(Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect Tenses)

As we discussed before, there are six tenses of Latin verbs, each tense describing a certain time for the action.
The Present System tenses that you have already learned were all formed from the second principle part of the verb: portare.

porto, **are**, avi, atum
portare: take away the –re = porta, the Present Stem

Present Tense	porta + personal endings =	porto, -as, -at, etc.
Imperfect Tense	porta + ba + personal endings =	portabam, -bas, -bat, etc.
Future Tense	porta + bo/bi/bu + personal endings =	portabo, -bis, -bit, etc.

Now it is time to move to the Perfect System tenses which are formed from the 3rd principle part of the verb.

The third principle part of porto is portavi. Just as with the Present System, this form is shortened to form the building block for these additional tenses known as the Perfect Stem. Once the stem is produced, endings are added which indicate both the tense and the person doing the action.

porto, are, **avi**, atum
portavi: take away the –i = portav, the Perfect Stem

Perfect Tense	portav + personal endings =	portavi, portavisti, portavit portavimus, portavistis, portaverunt
Pluperfect Tense	portav + era + personal endings =	portaveram, -eras, -erat, -eramus, -eratis, -erant
Future Perfect Tense	portav + eri + personal endings =	portavero, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint

While the formation of these perfect system verbs are not that tricky, the meanings may be. But this should help explain.

Putting aside the present and future tenses as having obvious implications

present = happening in the present = I carry
future tense = happening in the future = I will carry,

the remaining four Latin tenses all describe things happening in the past. So the question arises: why do I need four ways to say something happened in the past? Follow these guidelines and you shouldn't have any problems:

Imperfect Tense
    happened in the past over a period of time   I **was carrying** the rock (for half an hour).

Perfect Tense
    happened in the past relatively quickly   I **carried** the rock to the table.

Pluperfect Tense
    already happened in the past   I was tired because I **had carried** the rock.

Future Perfect Tense
    already happened in the future   When she arrives, I **will have carried** the rock.

You should now understand this Latin sentence:

The girl called her friend after she had brought the water and when her teacher comes to town she will have read her book.
Puella amicam vocavit postquam aquam portaverat et ubi magister ad oppidum venit librum lexerit.

VERBS (1st Conjugation): the PASSIVE VOICE
(Present, Imperfect and Future Tenses)

In every sentence we have read so far, each one has followed a pattern where there is a subject noun and then a verb describing an action that the subject is doing.

<div align="center">

The boy brings a gift to the teacher.
Puer portat donum magistro.

</div>

The verbs that describe that type of action, where the subject performs the action of the verb, are called "active" and are said to be in the "active voice".

But sometimes, that same idea can be expressed differently, where the subject of the sentence is totally "passive" and doesn't do anything. It just sits there and someone or something else does something to it. For example, we can express the idea in the sentence above in the "passive voice" this way:

<div align="center">

The gift is brought to the teacher by the boy.
Donum portatur magistro ab puero.

</div>

In this example the activity between the boy and the teacher and the gift is the same. However, with the "passive voice", the subject no longer performs the action, it "receives" the action and the actual performer is expressed as a use of the ablative case, called the Ablative of Agent.

An Ablative of Agent then is a use of the ablative with the preposition "ab" and a passive verb. It is almost always a person since you will recall that this type of phrase with a thing is called an Ablative of Means.

The formation of these "passive verbs in the Present System is quite simple: these passive verbs merely change their personal endings:

<div align="center">

Ist Conjugation

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	Present	Imperfect	Future
1st Singular	portor-I am brought	portabar-I was being brought	portabor-I will be brought
2nd Singular	portaris-you are brought	portabaris-you were being brought	portaberis-you will be brought
3rd Singular	portatur-he/she/it is brought	portabatur-he/she/it was being brought	portabitur-he/she/it will be brought
1st Plural	portamur-we are brought	portabamur-we were being brought	portabimur-we will be brought
2nd Plural	portamini-you are brought	portatbamini-you were being brought	portabimini-you will be brought
3rd Plural	portantur-they are brought	portabantur-they were being brought	portabuntur-they will be brought

Note these important patterns:

<u>Passive</u> personal endings <u>in the present system</u> follow the pattern of: r, ris, tur, mur, mini, ntur

The imperfect tense still always has a –ba-

The future tense still always has a –bo or –bi- or –bu-

You should now understand this Latin sentence:

<div align="center">

Will the boy be walked to the office of the teacher by the girl for punishment or reward?
Puerne ambulabitur ad tablinum magistri ab puellā poenae aut praemio?

</div>

VERBS (1st Conjugation): the PASSIVE VOICE
(Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect Tenses)

Well, now to reveal the big mystery that you have all been puzzling at: what the heck is that 4th principle part for?

It's for this: the 4th principle part is used for verb forms in the perfect system that are passive. As you have already seen, we have gone over three groupings of verbs:

Present System Active (Pres, Imper, Fut)	present stem	from 2nd PP
Present System Passive (Pres, Imper, Fut)	present stem	from 2nd PP
Perfect System Active (Perf, Plup, FP)	perfect stem	from 3rd PP

Now it is time to learn the formation and translation of the Perfect System tenses in the passive. To do that, we need to use the 4th PP of the verb and add to it a form of the verb "to be", as follows:

Ist Conjugation

	Perfect	Pluperfect	Future Perefect
1st Singular	portatus/a/um sum I was brought	portatus/a/um eram I had been brought	portatus/a/um ero I will have been brought
2nd Singular	portatus/a/um es you were brought	portatus/a/um eram you had been brought	portatus/a/um eris you will have been brought
3rd Singular	portatus/a/um est he/she/it was brought	portatus/a/um erat he/she/it had been brought	portatus/a/um erit he/she/it will have been brought
1st Plural	portati/ae/a sumus we were brought	portati/ae/a eramus we had been brought	portati/ae/a erimus we will have been brought
2nd Plural	portati/ae/a estis you were brought	portati/ae/a eratis you had been brought	portati/ae/a eritis you will have been brought
3rd Plural	portati/ae/a sunt they were brought	portati/ae/a erant they had been brought	portati/ae/a erunt they will have been brought

Note these important patterns:

Passive personal endings in the perfect system follow the old pattern of: o/m, s, t, mus, tis, nt

The imperfect tense no longer has a –ba-

The future tense no longer has a –bo or –bi- or –bu-

The endings on the 4th PP correspond to the gender and number of the subject

Thus:

Perfect Passive	=	4PP	+	present tense of sum
Pluperfect Passive	=	4PP	+	imperfect tense of sum
Future Perfect Passive	=	4PP	+	future tense of sum (NOT the future perfect endings)

You should now understand this Latin sentence:

Although the girl was invited on the tour by the teacher, she had already looked around.
Quamquam puella in ambulacro ab magistro invitata est, iam circumspectata erat.

CONJUNCTIONS AND CLAUSES

We already know that a clause in any language is defined as the part of the sentence that describes an action. It can be as simple as "he is walking" and as complex as you want to make it by adding any number of additional words or phrases relating to that same action.

Often sentences describe more than one action and many sentences contain three or more actions.

If the sentence describes two actions and therefore two clauses and each of the clauses are independent of each other, such that they can stand alone, they are called independent clauses. For example:

The girl is carrying the water and the boy is walking to town.
Puella portat aquam et puer ambulat ad oppidum.

Obviously, if we have two clauses in the same sentence, we need something to join them together. Those "joining" words are called conjunctions. Here are a few examples:

and et, atque, -que

-que is called an enclitic, which is a suffix that is attached to a word.
Think of a "–que" attached to a word as the same as an "et" in front of it.
Thus, "Puella et puer ambulant ad oppidum" = Puella puerque anmbulant ad oppidum"

but sed

or aut, vel

At times, some of these conjunctions are used in pairs, which changes their meaning slightly:

et…et both…and

aut…aut/vel…vel either…or

However, if a sentence describes two actions and one clause is dependent or subordinate to the main independent clause, i.e. it cannot stand alone, it is called a dependent or subordinate clause. For example:

When the girl is carrying the water, the boy is walking to town.
Ubi puella portat aquam, puer ambulat ad oppidum.

As you can see, in this instance, the conjunction, which is common with two independent clauses, is replaced by some other word at the beginning of the dependent clause. Some examples of these are:

ubi when, where

si if

quod because

You should now understand this Latin sentence:

If the girl calls for help when she is carrying the water, I will hurry to her because then we will carry the water together.
Si puella vocat auxilium ubi portat aquam, properabo ad eam quod tunc portabimus aquam simul.

IMPERATIVES

Just as verbs have tenses and voices and persons and numbers, they also have moods. So far, all of the verbs we have learned have been in the indicative mood, the mood for statements and questions.

The imperative mood is used for expressing commands or orders.

Statement (indicative)	I am tired of sentences about carrying water.
Question (indicative)	Isn't there something else to write about besides water-carrying?
Command (imperative)	Shut up and carry the darn water!

Here are three things you need to know about imperatives: They are almost always in the present tense, they are almost always in the second person ("Shut up!" = "You shut up!") and they almost always end with an exclamation point.

Formation of imperatives is very simple:

Active Imperative singular = Present stem
  Call the boy now! = Voca puerum nunc!

Active Imperative plural = Present stem + -te
  Call the boy now! = Vocate puerum nunc!

Passive Imperative singular = Present stem +-re
  Be prepared! = Parare!

Passive Imperative plural = same as second plural
  Be prepared! = Paramini!

You should now understand this Latin sentence:

If the girl asks if I need help, I will answer: Be prepared to carry water!
Si puella rogat si requiro auxilium, respondebo: Parare portare aquam!