

Latin II, Ecce Romani, Chapter 43

OBJECTIVES

- To continue study of the three types of subordinate clauses with the subjunctive
- To review the formation of the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive active
- To introduce the formation of the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive passive

I. BUILDING THE MEANING

a. Subordinate Clauses with the Subjunctive (Review)

- i. In Chapter 42 you learned about three kinds of subordinate clauses that have their verbs in the subjunctive. Here are examples from the story at the beginning of the present chapter:

1. **Cum** Causal Clauses:

Hic **cum** calōrem et vapōrem vix patī **possent**, haud multum morābantur.
(43:11)

*Here, **since they were scarcely able to endure the heat and the steam**, they did not stay a long time.*

2. **Cum** Circumstantial Clauses:

Quō **cum** Titus **pervēnisset**, in vestibulum ingressus est. (43:4)
***When Titus had arrived there**, he entered the entrance passage.*

3. Indirect Questions:

Maximē enim cupiēbant cognōcere **quī** hominēs praeclārī iam in urbe **adessent**. (43:16-17)
They especially wanted to learn what famous men were now present in the city.

- ii. Note that clauses with the imperfect subjunctive describes actions that were going on at the same time of the main clause (translates *was... were...*) and that clauses with the pluperfect subjunctive describe actions that had been completed before the action of the main clause (translate *had...*).

- iii. In Chapter 42 you learned the forms of the imperfect and pluperfect *active* subjunctive. In the current chapter you have also met the three kinds of subordinate clauses illustrated above with the *passive* forms of the subjunctive:

1. **Cum** Causal Clauses:

...cum ille semper **vidērētur** omnia audīvisse et vīdisse,... (43:15)
...since he seemed always to have heard and seen everything,...

2. **Cum** Circumstantial Clauses:
 Cum tepidārium **regressī essent**,... (43:11-12)
When they had returned into the warm room,...

3. Indirect Questions:
 ...quid in senātū agerētur,... (43:16)
 ...*what was being done in the Senate,...*

II. FORMS

a. Verbs: Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive Passive

i. Imperfect Subjunctive Passive

1. The imperfect subjunctive passive is formed by adding the passive personal endings to the present active infinitive. Here are the imperfect active and passive subjunctive forms:

2.

ACTIVE VOICE

| | 1 st C | 2 nd C | 3 rd C | 3 rd -io | 4 th C |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| S | portārem | movērem | mitterem | iacerem | audīrem |
| | portārēs | movērēs | mitterēs | iacerēs | audīrēs |
| | portāret | movēret | mitteret | iaceret | audīret |
| P | portārēmus | movērēmus | mitterēmus | iacerēmus | audīrēmus |
| | portārētis | movērētis | mitterētis | iacerētis | audīrētis |
| | portārent | movērent | mitterent | iacerent | audīrent |

PASSIVE VOICE

| | 1 st C | 2 nd C | 3 rd C | 3 rd -io | 4 th C |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| S | portārer | movērer | mitterer | iacerer | audīrer |
| | portārēris | movērēris | mitterēris | iacerēris | audīrēris |
| | portāretur | movēretur | mitteretur | iaceretur | audīretur |
| P | portārēmur | movērēmur | mitterēmur | iacerēmur | audīrēmur |
| | portārēminī | movērēminī | mitterēminī | iacerēminī | audīrēminī |
| | portārentur | movērentur | mitterentur | iacerentur | audīrentur |

3. For the imperfect subjunctive of deponent verbs, first form what would be the present active infinitive if the verb had one (which, of course, deponent verbs do not!) and then add the passive personal endings. These forms are, as usual, passive in form but active in meaning:

4.

DEPONENT VERBS

| | 1 st C | 2 nd C | 3 rd C | 3 rd -io | 4 th C |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| S | cōnārer | verērer | loquerer | regrederer | experīrer |
| | Etc. | Etc. | Etc. | Etc. | Etc. |

5. The pluperfect subjunctive passive is made in the same way as the pluperfect indicative passive, except that **essem**, the imperfective subjunctive is substituted for **eram**. In the next chart, on the left are the pluperfect forms, in the middle are pluperfect passive forms, and at the right are the pluperfect forms of a deponent verb.

| | ACTIVE VOICE | PASSIVE VOICE | DEPONENT VERB |
|----------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| S | | | |
| | audīvissem | audītus, -a, -um essem | cōnātus, -a, -um essem |
| | audīvisses | audītus, -a, -um essēs | cōnātus, -a, -um essēs |
| | audīvisset | audītus, -a, -um esset | cōnātus, -a, -um esset |
| | | | |
| P | audīvissemus | audītus, -a, -um essēmus | cōnātus, -a, -um essēmus |
| | audīvissetis | audītus, -a, -um essētis | cōnātus, -a, -um essētis |
| | audīvisSENT | audītus, -a, -um essent | cōnātus, -a, -um essent |