PERFECT TENSE



PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE

-Ī
-ISTĪ
-IT
-IMUS
-ISTIS
-ĒRUNT

PERFECT ACTIVE
INDICATIVE

Perfect Stem

+
Endings

"verbed"

"has verbed"

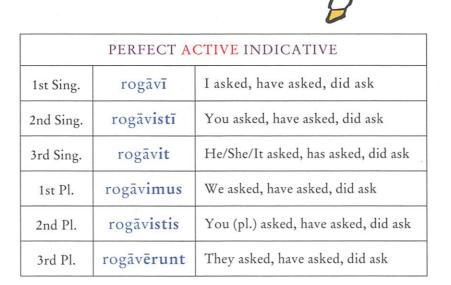
"did verb"

verbed,
has verbed,
did verb

Use
3rd principal part.

↓
Cut off -Ī.

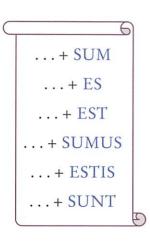
Deī ālās Pēgasō dedērunt. The gods *granted* wings to Pegasus.



PERFECT TENSE



PERFECT PASSIVE INDICATIVE





with

Nominative Ending

+
Present of sum

"was <u>verb</u>ed"
"has been <u>verbed</u>"

was <u>verb</u>ed, has been <u>verb</u>ed

Nominative ending agrees with subject.

<u>M.</u> <u>F.</u> <u>N.</u>

Sing. -us -a -um

Pl. $-\bar{1}$ -ae -a

When sum, es, est, etc. stand alone, they are the present forms of sum.

sum = I am

When sum, es, est, etc. are attached to a 4th principal part, they form the perfect passive of the verb to which they are joined.

rogātus sum = I was asked

Librī scriptī sunt. Books *were written*. (Masculine plural subject)



(Feminine plural subject)

Verba scripta sunt. Words *were written*. (Neuter plural subject)



PERFECT PASSIVE INDICATIVE			
1st Sing.	rogātus sum	I was asked, have been asked	[rogātus/rogāta/rogātum sum]
2nd Sing.	rogātus es	You were asked, have been asked	[rogātus/rogāta/rogātum es]
3rd Sing.	rogātus est	He/She/It was asked, has been asked	[rogātus/rogāta/rogātum est]
1st Pl.	rogātī sumus	We were asked, have been asked	[rogātī/rogātae/rogāta sumus]
2nd Pl.	rogātī estis	You (pl.) were asked, have been asked	[rogātī/rogātae/rogāta estis]
3rd Pl.	rogātī sunt	They were asked, have been asked	[rogātī/rogātae/rogāta sunt]