Capitulum XVII - Numerī Difficilēs

Passive Voice of the Four Conjugations

This chapter introduces the full forms of the four conjugations in the passive voice. Review the personal endings of the passive voice:

	Sing	*Plural*
1st	**-r**	**-mur**
2nd	**-ris**	**-minī**
3rd	**-tur**	**-ntur**

Here are the forms of the four conjugation for the passive voice:

1st Conj.		2 nd Conj.		3rd Conj.		4th Conj.	
āmor	āmāmur	videor	vidēmur	dīcor	dīcimur	audior	audīmur
āmāris	āmāminī	vidēris	vidēminī	dīceris	dīciminī	audīris	audīminī
āmātur	āmantur	vidētur	videntur	dīcitur	dīcuntur	audītur	audiuntur

The Pronoun/Adjective *quisque, quaeque, quodque*

In chapter 14 we saw the pronoun/adjective *uterque, utraque, utrumque*, which means "each (of two)". Latin uses a separate pronoun/adjective *quisque, quaeque, quodque* to express "each" if more than two are involved.

Uterque puer cubat in cubiculō parvō. *Each boy sleeps in a small room.*
Magister discipulum quemque cōnsīdere iubet. *The teacher orders each student to sit.*

Deponent Verbs

This chapter introduces the following common deponent verbs:

largīor, -īri, to be generous   **partior, -īrī**, to share

Vocabulary

piger, -ra, -rum, lazy
facilis, -e, easy
difficilis, -e, difficult
absēns, -entis, absent, away
largus, -a, -um, generous
discō, -ere, didicī, to learn
doceō, -ere, -uī, doctum, to teach

sciō, -īre, scīvī, scītum, to know
nesciō, -īre, -scīvī, -scītum, to not know
tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātum, to raise
quisque, quaeque, quodque, each
numquam *adv* never
saepe *adv* often
quamquam *conj* although