

Capitulum XXIV - Puer Aegrotus

The Pluperfect Tense

The Pluperfect Tense is used to express anterior action in past time (*i.e.*, when I arrived, she already *had left*). It is formed by adding the imperfect forms of *sum* to the perfect stem:

1st Conj.		2nd Conj.	
<i>amāveram</i>	<i>amāverāmus</i>	<i>monueram</i>	<i>monuerāmus</i>
<i>amāverās</i>	<i>amāverātis</i>	<i>monuerās</i>	<i>monuerātis</i>
<i>amāverat</i>	<i>amāverant</i>	<i>monuerat</i>	<i>monuerant</i>
3rd Conj.		4th Conj.	
<i>duxeram</i>	<i>duxerāmus</i>	<i>audīveram</i>	<i>audīverāmus</i>
<i>duxeram</i>	<i>duxerātis</i>	<i>audīverās</i>	<i>audīverātis</i>
<i>duxerat</i>	<i>duxerant</i>	<i>audīverat</i>	<i>audīverant</i>

The passive voice of the Pluperfect tense is formed by combining the imperfect forms of *sum* with the Perfect Passive Participle:

1st Conj.		2nd Conj.	
<i>amātus eram</i>	<i>amātī erāmus</i>	<i>monitus eram</i>	<i>monitī erāmus</i>
<i>amātus erās</i>	<i>amātī erātis</i>	<i>monitus erās</i>	<i>monitī erātis</i>
<i>amātus erat</i>	<i>amātī erant</i>	<i>monitus erat</i>	<i>monitī erant</i>
3rd Conj.		4th Conj.	
<i>ductus eram</i>	<i>ductī erāmus</i>	<i>audītus eram</i>	<i>audītī erāmus</i>
<i>ductus erās</i>	<i>ductī erātis</i>	<i>audītus erās</i>	<i>audītī erātis</i>
<i>ductus erat</i>	<i>ductī erant</i>	<i>audītus erat</i>	<i>audītī erant</i>

These tenses behave identically to the Past Perfect tense in English:

Mārcus humī iacuerat et ā Sextō pulsātus erat. Marcus had lain on the ground and had been hit by Sextus.

The Perfect Tense of Deponent Verbs

The Perfect Tense of deponent verbs is derived from the third principal part of the verb (as with all verbs). Deponent verbs will have only three principal part (lacking the fourth principal part which is the perfect passive participle). Thus: *consolor*, *-ārī*, *-ātus sum*; *comitor*, *-ārī*, *-ātus sum*; *loquor*, *-ī*, *locūtus sum*; *patior*, *-ī*, *passus sum*, etc.

The perfect tense of a deponent verb is formed regularly from the third principal part of the verb:

<i>consolātus sum</i> - I consoled	<i>consolātī sumus</i> - we consoled
<i>consolātus es</i> - you consoled	<i>consolātī estis</i> - you consoled
<i>consolātus est</i> - he, she, it consoled	<i>consolātī sunt</i> - they consoled

The Imperative Mood of Deponent Verbs

The singular of the Imperative Mood of deponent verbs has the form of a regular infinitive:

Intuēre pedēs meōs, look at my feet.
Cōnsolāre mē, console me!
Laetāre tē nōn inclūsum esse, be glad that you are not shut in!

The Ablative of Comparison

The ablative (without preposition) is used to express comparison. Obviously, it is found in sentence with a comparative express or implied.

Pēs dexter māior est pede laevō. My right foot is bigger than my left foot.
Is nōn pēior fuerat cēterīs. He had not been worse than the others.
Melior sum frātre meō. I am better than my brother.
Nōn putō eum vōbīs stultiōrem esse. I don't think he is more stupid than you.
At certē pigrior est nōbīs. But certainly he is lazier than us.

Vocabulary

latus, -eris *n* side
dolor, -ōris *m* pain, grief
os, ossis *n* bone
pār, pārīs, even, equal
impār, -pārīs, uneven, unequal
mīror, -ārī, -ātus sum, to wonder at
percutiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussum, to strike
frangō, -ere, frēgī, fractum, to break
fleō, -ēre, flēvī, to weep
patior, -ī, passus sum, to permit; suffer
noscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtum, to know
cupiō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, to desire