

Capitulum XXI - Pugna Discipulōrum

The Perfect Tense

The Perfect Tense expresses past completed action. The personal endings for the perfect tense are attached to the third principal part of the verb (which itself is the first person singular of the perfect tense).

	-ī	-imus		
	-istī	-istis		
	-it	-erunt		
	amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum		moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum	
<i>amāvī</i>	<i>amāvimus</i>	<i>monuī</i>	<i>monuimus</i>	
<i>amāvistī</i>	<i>amāvistis</i>	<i>monuistī</i>	<i>monuistis</i>	
<i>amāvit</i>	<i>amāvērunt</i>	<i>monuit</i>	<i>monuērunt</i>	
	ponō, -ere, posuī, positum		audio, -īre, -īvī, -ītum	
<i>posuī</i>	<i>posuimus</i>	<i>audīvī</i>	<i>audivimus</i>	
<i>posuistī</i>	<i>posuistis</i>	<i>audivistī</i>	<i>audivistis</i>	
<i>posuit</i>	<i>posuērunt</i>	<i>audivit</i>	<i>audivērunt</i>	

The perfect passive is formed by the combination of the present tense of *esse* with the fourth principal part of the verb (which is the perfect passive participle). As a participle, this form of the verb can show number, case and gender.

	amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum		moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum	
<i>amātus sum</i>	<i>amātī sumus</i>	<i>monitus sum</i>	<i>monitī sumus</i>	
<i>amātus es</i>	<i>amātī estis</i>	<i>monitus es</i>	<i>monitī estis</i>	
<i>amātus est</i>	<i>amātī sunt</i>	<i>monitus est</i>	<i>monitī sunt</i>	
	ponō, -ere, posuī, positum		audio, -īre, -īvī, -ītum	
<i>positus sum</i>	<i>positī sumus</i>	<i>audītus sum</i>	<i>audītī sumus</i>	
<i>positus es</i>	<i>positī estis</i>	<i>audītus es</i>	<i>audītī estis</i>	
<i>positus est</i>	<i>positī sunt</i>	<i>audītus est</i>	<i>audītī sunt</i>	

Note that the participle element of the perfect passive (*i.e.*, *amātus*, *monitus*, *positus*, *auditus*, *etc.*) will show number and gender:

Vox audita est. *The voice was heard.*

Virī monitī sunt. *The men were warned*

Nos puellae amātae sumus. *We girls were loved.*

The Perfect tense of *sum*, *possum*, and *eō* are irregular:

sum, esse, fuī	possum, posse, potuī	eō, ire, iī (īvī)
<i>fuī fuimus</i>	<i>potuī potuimus</i>	<i>īī iimus</i>
<i>fuistī fuistis</i>	<i>potuistī potuistis</i>	<i>īstī istis</i>
<i>fuit furēnut</i>	<i>potuit potuerunt</i>	<i>iit ierunt</i>

The Perfect Infinitive

The perfect active infinitive is formed by adding *-isse* to the perfect stem:

<i>amāvī</i> → <i>amāvisse</i>	to have loved
<i>monuī</i> → <i>monuisse</i>	to have warned
<i>posuī</i> → <i>posuisse</i>	to have placed
<i>audīvī</i> → <i>audīvisse</i>	to have heard

The perfect passive infinitive is formed by adding *esse* to the fourth principal part of the verb:

<i>amātum esse</i>	to have been loved
<i>monitum esse</i>	to have been warned
<i>positum esse</i>	to have been placed
<i>audītum esse</i>	to have been heard

Both the active and passive infinitives are common in Indirect Speech. Note the examples from this chapter:

Intellegēbam tē nōn cornibus, sed pugnīs pulsātum esse. I understood that you were hit not by horns but by fists.

Iūlius Mārcum intrāvisse dīcit. Julius says that Marcus has entered.

Mārcus dīcit sē nihil audīvisse praeter initium. Marcus says that he heard nothing except the beginning.

Mārcus dīcit sē bonum puerum fuisse et laudātum esse. Marcus says that he was good boy and that he was praised.

Pater dīcit tē in lūdō dormīvisse! Father says that you were sleeping in school!

Aemilia littērās ā Mārcō scrīptās esse crēdit. Aemilia believes that the letter was written by Marcus.

Dīxit mē pulcherrimē et rēctissimē scrīpisse. He said that I wrote very beautifully and most correctly.

Neuter Nouns of the Fourth Declension

The Fourth Declension contains a small number of neuter nouns, only two of which are common: *cornū* and *genū*. They all decline on the pattern of *cornu, -ūs*:

cornū, -ūs, horn	
cornu	cornua
cornūs	cornuum
cornū	cornibus
cornū	cornua
cornū	cornibus

Vocabulary

vestis, -is *f* clothes, clothing

genū, -ūs *n* knee

cruror, -ōris *m* blood (from a wound), gore

bōs, bovis *c* ox, bull, cow

cornū, -ūs *n* horn

sordēs, -is *f* dirt

solum, -ī *n* ground, floor

mentior, -īrī, -ītus sum, to lie, deceive

aliquis, aliquid *pron* someone, something

humī: on the ground (locative)

interim *adv* meanwhile; however

postquam *conj* after, when