

Capitulum XXV - Theseus et Minotaurus

The Perfect Passive Participle

The Perfect Passive Participle is the fourth principal part of the verb and must be learned when the verb is first encountered. The PPP is simply an adjective (corresponding to the perfect participle in English) and should present no problem in translation:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| amatus, -a, -um | <i>loved</i> |
| inclusus, -a, -um | <i>enclosed, shut-in</i> |
| occisus, -a, -um | <i>killed, slain</i> |
| relictus, -a, -um | <i>left behind, abandoned</i> |
| ornatus, -a, -um | <i>adorned</i> |

The PPP declines on a First and Second Declension pattern. As an adjective, it must of course agree in number, case and gender with the noun it modifies:

Navem velis atris ornatam conscendit. *He boarded a ship adorned with black sails.*

The Perfect Active Participle

Deponent verbs do not, of course, have a Perfect *Passive* Participle. Their perfect participle is active:

Haec locuta - *having said these things*
Theseus filum Ariadnae secutus - *Theseus, having followed the thread of Ariadna . . .*

The Gerund

The Gerund is a verbal noun (as distinguished from a participle, which is a verbal adjective). The English form of the Gerund ends in *-ing*: *running, working, speaking, etc.* Study these examples:

Running is good for the heart.
I earn my money by working hard.
He is skilled in the art of speaking.

The Gerund in Latin is a Second Declension neuter noun. It declines only in the singular, with the infinitive of verb as the nominative form:

[fugere]
fugiendi
fugiendo
fugiendum
fugiendo

The Gerund can be used in any case, but it is often found with *ad* + the accusative to form a purpose construction:

Ibi navis mea parata est ad navigandum. *There my ship has been prepared for sailing.*
Parata sum ad fugiendum. *I am prepared for fleeing (i.e., to flee).*

Vocabulary

moenia, -ōrum *npl* (fortified) walls
mors, mortis *f* death
rex, regis *m* king
expugnātiō, -iōnis *f* capture by assault, storming
cīvis, cīvis *m/f* citizen
exitus, -ūs *m* way out
nex, necis *f* violent death, murder, slaughter
lītus, -oris *n* sea-shore
conspectus, -ūs *m* sight, range of sight
cupiditās, -ātis *f* desire
nārrātiō, -iōnis *f* telling, relating
humilis, -e, humble, low
terribilis, -e, frightful, dreadful
mīrābilis, -e, marvelous, wonderful
regō, -ere, rēxī, rectum, to direct, rule
trāhō, -ere, traxī, tractum, to drag
interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, to kill
pateō, -ēre, -uī, to lie open
cōstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, to decide
occīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsum, to cut down, kill
polliceor, -ērī, pollicitus sum, to promise
obliviscor, -ī, oblītus sum, to forget
coepī, -isse, coeptum, to have begun
brevī = *brevī tempore*, within a short time