

## *Perfect Passive System of All Verbs; Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives*

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### **THE PERFECT PASSIVE SYSTEM**

The construction of the forms of the perfect passive system is quite simple: a verb's perfect passive participle (the fourth principal part) is combined with **sum**, **erō**, and **eram** to form the perfect, future perfect, and pluperfect passive, respectively. The same pattern is employed for verbs of all conjugations; thus, in the following paradigms, **monitus**, **āctus**, **audītus**, **cap-tus**, or any other perfect passive participle could be substituted for **laudātus**.

#### **PERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE**

1. laudātus, -a, -um sum	<i>I was praised, have been praised</i>
2. laudātus, -a, -um es	<i>you were praised, have been praised</i>
3. laudātus, -a, -um est	<i>he, she, it was praised, has been praised</i>
1. laudātī, -ae, -a sumus	<i>we were praised, have been praised</i>
2. laudātī, -ae, -a estis	<i>you were praised, have been praised</i>
3. laudātī, -ae, -a sunt	<i>they were praised, have been praised</i>

#### **FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE**

*I shall have been praised, etc.*

1. laudātus, -a, -um erō
2. laudātus, -a, -um eris
3. laudātus, -a, -um erit

#### **PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE**

*I had been praised, etc.*

1. laudātus, -a, -um eram
2. laudātus, -a, -um erās
3. laudātus, -a, -um erat

1. laudātī, -ae, -a érimus
2. laudātī, -ae, -a éritis
3. laudātī, -ae, -a érant

1. laudātī, -ae, -a erāmus
2. laudātī, -ae, -a erātis
3. laudātī, -ae, -a erant

### USAGE AND TRANSLATION

Although **sum** + the participle function together in Latin as a verbal unit, the participle in essence is a type of predicate adjective; i.e., **puella laudāta est** = **puella est laudāta**, cp. **puella est bona**. Consequently, and logically, the participle agrees with the subject in gender, number, and case.

Just as Latin uses the present, future, and imperfect of **sum**, **esse** to form these perfect system passive verbs, so English uses the present, future, and past tenses of the verb *to have* as perfect system (active and passive) auxiliaries: **laudātus est**, *he has been praised* (or, simple past, *was praised*); **laudātus erit**, *he will have been praised*; **laudātus erat**, *he had been praised*.<sup>1</sup> Be careful to avoid such common mistranslations as *is praised* for **laudātus est** and *was praised* for **laudātus erat** (caused by looking at the forms of **esse** and the participle separately, rather than seeing them as a unit).

The following examples illustrate these rules of form, usage, and translation:

- Puella laudāta est**, *the girl has been (or was) praised.*  
**Puellae laudātae erant**, *the girls had been praised.*  
**Puellae laudātae erunt**, *the girls will have been praised.*  
**Puerī monitī sunt**, *the boys have been (were) warned.*  
**Perīculum nōn vīsum erat**, *the danger had not been seen.*  
**Perīcula nōn vīsa sunt**, *the dangers were not seen.*  
**Litterae scrīptae erunt**, *the letter will have been written.*

## THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

As with the English interrogative pronoun (who, whose, whom? what, which?), the Latin interrogative pronoun **quis**, **quid** asks for the identity of a person or thing: e.g., **quid legis?** *what are you reading?* and **quis illum librum legit?** *who is reading that book?* In the plural the forms of the Latin interrogative pronoun are identical to those of the relative pronoun; in the singular, also, it follows the pattern of the relative with two exceptions: (1) the mascu-

<sup>1</sup> The perfect system tenses are sometimes (and with greater clarity, in fact) called the present perfect, future perfect, and past perfect; from the use of present, future, and past tense auxiliaries discussed in this chapter, you can see the appropriateness of this terminology.

line and the feminine have the same forms, (2) the nominative forms have their distinctive spellings **quis**, **quid** (and **quid** is also, of course, the neut. acc. form).

	Singular M. & F.	N.	Plural M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quis	quid	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quid	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

## THE INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE

As with the English interrogative adjective (which, what, what kind of), the Latin interrogative adjective **quī**, **quae**, **quod** asks for more specific identification of a person or thing: e.g., **quem librum legis?** *which (or what) book are you reading?* and **quae fēmina illum librum legit?** *which woman is reading that book?* The forms of the interrogative adjective are identical to those of the relative pronoun, in both the singular and the plural.

### THE INTERROGATIVES AND RELATIVE DISTINGUISHED

The forms **quis** and **quid** are easily recognized as interrogative pronouns, but otherwise the interrogative pronoun, the interrogative adjective, and the relative pronoun can only be distinguished by their function and context, not by their forms. The following points will make the distinction simple:

the *relative pronoun* usually introduces a subordinate clause, has an antecedent, and does not ask a question (in fact, relative clauses *answer* questions, in the sense that they are adjectival and provide further information about their antecedents: e.g., **liber quem legis est meus**, *the book which you are reading is mine*);

the *interrogative pronoun* asks a question about the identity of a person or thing, has no antecedent, and often introduces a sentence with a question mark at the end (an exception is the “indirect question,” introduced in Ch. 30); and

the *interrogative adjective* asks for more specific identification of a person or thing and both precedes and agrees in gender, number, and case with the noun it is asking about.

Consider these additional examples, and determine whether a relative pronoun, an interrogative pronoun, or an interrogative adjective is used in each one:

**Quis** librum tibi dedit? *Who gave the book to you?*

Vir **quī** librum tibi dedit tē laudāvit, *the man who gave the book to you praised you.*

**Quem** librum tibi dedit? *Which book did he give you?*

**Cuius** librum Cicerō tibi dedit? *Whose book did Cicero give to you?*

**Cuius** librī fuit Cicerō auctor? *Of which book was Cicero the author?*

Vir **cuius** librum Cicerō tibi dedit tē laudāvit, *the man whose book Cicero gave to you praised you.*

**Cui** amīcō librum dedistī? *To which friend did you give the book?*

**Cui** librum Cicerō dedit? *To whom did Cicero give the book?*

Vir **cui** Cicerō librum dedit tē laudāvit, *the man to whom Cicero gave the book praised you.*

**Quid** dedit? *What did he give?*

**Quod** praemium dedit? *What reward did he give? (praemium, -ī.)*

Praemium **quod** dedit erat magnum, *the reward which he gave was large.*

**Ā quō** praemium datum est? *By whom was the reward given?*

Vir **ā quō** praemium datum est tē laudāvit, *the man by whom the reward was given praised you.*

**Quō** praemiō ille mōtus est? *By which reward was that man motivated?*

## VOCABULARY

**argūmentum, -ī, n.**, proof, evidence, argument (argumentation, argumentative)

**auctor, auctōris, m.**, increaser; author, originator (authority, authorize)

**beneficium, -ī, n.**, benefit, kindness; favor (benefice, beneficence, beneficial, beneficiary; cp. **faciō**)

**famīlia, -ae, f.**, household, family (familial, familiar, familiarity, familiarize)

**Graécia, -ae, f.**, Greece

**iūdex, iūdicis, m.**, judge, juror (judge, judgment; cp. **iūdicium**, below, **iūs, iniūria**, Ch. 39, **iūstus**, Ch. 40)

**iūdicium, -ī, n.**, judgment, decision, opinion; trial (adjudge, adjudicate, judicial, judicious, injudicious, misjudge, prejudge, prejudice)

**scélus, scéleris, n.**, evil deed, crime, sin, wickedness

**quis? quid?**, interrog. pron., who? whose? whom? what? which? (quiddity, quidnunc, quip)

**quī? quae? quod?** interrog. adj., what? which? what kind of? (quo jure)

**cértus, -a, -um**, *definite, sure, certain, reliable* (ascertain, certify, certificate)

**grávis, gráve**, *heavy, weighty; serious, important; severe, grievous* (aggravate, grief, grievance, grieve, grave, gravity)

**immortális, immortalē**, *not subject to death, immortal* (cp. **mors**)

**at**, conj. *but; but, mind you; but, you say*; a more emotional adversative than **sed**

**nisi**, conj., *if . . . not, unless; except* (nisi prius)

**cóntrā**, prep. + acc., *against* (contra- in compounds such as contradict, contrast, contravene, contrapuntal; contrary, counter, encounter, country, pro and con)

**iam**, adv., *now, already, soon*

**dēlectō** (1), *to delight, charm, please* (delectable, delectation; cp. **dēlectātiō**, Ch. 27)

**liberō** (1), *to free, liberate* (liberate, liberation, liberal, deliver; cp. **liber, libertās**)

**párō** (1), *to prepare, provide; get, obtain* (apparatus, compare, parachute, parapet, parasol, pare, parry, repair, reparation, separate, several)

## PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Quis libertātem eōrum eō tempore dēlēre coepit?
2. Cuius libertās ab istō auctōre deinde dēlēta est?
3. Quōs librōs bonōs poēta caecus herī recitāvit?
4. Fēminae librōs difficilēs crās legent quōs mīsistī.
5. Omnia flūmina in mare fluunt et cum eō miscentur.
6. Itaque id genus lūdōrum levium, quod ā multīs familiīs laudābātur, nōs ipsī numquam cupimus.
7. Puerī et puellae propter facta bona ā mātribus patribusque laudātae sunt.
8. Cūr istī vērītātem timēbant, quā multī adiūtī erant?
9. Hostis trāns ingēns flūmen in Graeciā deinde nāvigāvit.
10. Quī vir fortis clārusque, dē quō lēgistī, aetātem brevem mortemque celerem exspectābat?
11. Quae studia gravia tē semper dēlectant, aut quae nunc dēsīderās?
12. Who saw the six men who had prepared this?
13. What was neglected by the second student yesterday?
14. We were helped by the knowledge which had been neglected by him.
15. Whose plans did the old men of all cities fear? Which plans did they esteem?

## SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Quae est nātūra animī? Est mortālis. (Lucretius.)
2. Illa argūmenta vīsa sunt et gravia et certa. (Cicero.)

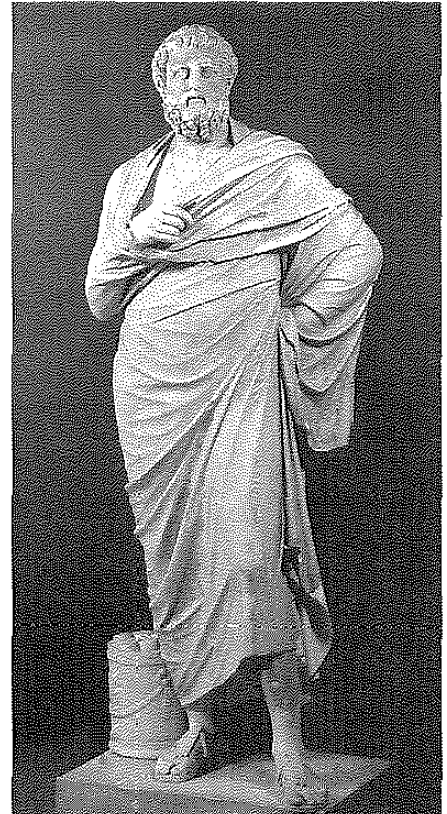
3. Quid nōs facere contrā istōs et scelera eōrum dēbēmus? (Cicero.)
4. Quid ego ēgī? In quod perīculum iactus sum? (Terence.)
5. Ō dī immortalēs! In quā urbe vīvimus? Quam cīvitatē habēmus?  
Quae scelera vidēmus? (Cicero.)
6. Quī sunt bonī cīvēs nisi eī quī beneficia patriae memoriā tenent?  
(Cicero.)
7. Alia, quae pecūniā parantur, ab eō stultō parāta sunt; at mōrēs eius  
vērōs amīcōs parāre nōn potuērunt. (Cicero.)

### THE AGED PLAYWRIGHT SOPHOCLES HOLDS HIS OWN

Quam multa senēs in mentibus tenent! Sī studium grave et labor et probitās in senectūte remanent, saepe manent etiam memoria, scientia, sapientiaque.

Sophoclēs, scrīptor ille Graecus, ad summam senectūtem tragoediās fēcit; sed propter hoc studium familiam negligere vidēbātur et ā filiīs in iūdicium vocātus est. Tum auctor eam tragoediam quam sēcum habuit et quam proximē scrīpserat, “Oedipum Colōnēum,” iūdicibus recitāvit. Ubi haec tragoedia recitāta est, senex sentiētiīs iūdicum est liberātus.

(Cicero, *Dē Senectūte*, 7.22.—**summam**, *extreme*.—**tragoedia**, -ae; the diphthong **oe** has become **e** in the English word.—**proximē**, adv., *shortly before*.—“Oedipus at Colonus.”)



*Sophocles*  
Roman copy, 4th century B. C.  
Museo Gregoriano Profano  
Vatican Museums, Vatican State

## CATULLUS BIDS A BITTER FAREWELL TO LESBIA

Valē, puella—iam Catullus obdūrat.

...

- 15 Scelestā, vae tē! Quae tibi manet vīta?  
 Quis nunc tē adībit? Cui vidēberis bella?  
 Quem nunc amābis? Cuius esse dīcēris?  
 Quem bāsiābis? Cui labella mordēbis?  
 At tū, Catulle, dēstinātus obdūrā.

(\*Catullus 8.12, 15–19; meter: choliambic. See L.A. 1, below (and cp. the adaptation of this passage in Ch. 2). **obdūrāre**, *to be hard*.—**scelestus**, -a, -um, *wicked, accursed*.—**vae tē**, *woe to you*.—**Quae**, with **vīta**.—**adībit**, *will visit*.—**dīcēris**, *will you be said*.—**bāsiāre**, *to kiss*.—**cui**, here = **cuius**.—**labellum**, -ī, *lip*.—**mordēre**, *to bite*.—**dēstinātus**, -a, -um, *resolved, firm*.)

## MESSAGE FROM A BOOKCASE

Sēlectōs nisi dās mihī libellōs,  
 admittam tineās trucēsque blattās!

(\*Martial 14.37; meter: hendecasyllabic.—**sēlectus**, -a, -um, *select, carefully chosen*.—**tinea**, -ae, *maggot, bookworm*.—**trux**, gen. **trucis**, *fierce, savage*.—**blatta**, -ae, *cockroach*.)

## ETYMOLOGY

*In the readings*

“Catullus”: obdurate, mordant, mordent.—destine, destination, destiny. “Sophocles”: sum, summary, consummate—proximate, approximate. “Message”: truculent.

## LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

**Salvēte!**—**quid agitis?** We’ve been seeing **quid** in that idiom (*how are you doing?* not *what are you doing?*) ever since Ch. 2, and do you recall **quid novī**, *what’s new?*, from the discussion of the gen. of the whole in Ch. 15? Even before beginning your study of Latin you’d likely encountered the common phrase **quid prō quō**, *one thing in return for another* (= “tit for tat”—**quid** was often equivalent to the indefinite *something*) and you may even have run into **quidnunc**, a “busybody” (lit., *what-now?*). The interrogative adj. has also come into Eng.: **quō jūre** (= classical **iūre**), *by what (legal) right*, **quō animō**, *with what intention*, and **quō modō**, *in what manner*.

You learned **iaciō**, **iacere**, **iēcī**, **iactum** in Ch. 15: you can now recognize the perfect passive form in Julius Caesar’s famous dictum, **alea iacta est**, *the die has been cast*, a remark he made when crossing the Rubicon river in northern Italy in 49 B.C. and embarking upon civil war with Pompey the Great. **Discipulī discipulaeque**, **valēte!**

## Chapter 19 **discussion**

### PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Who began to destroy their freedom at that time?
2. Whose liberty was then destroyed by that author?
3. What good books did the blind poet recite yesterday?
4. Tomorrow, the women will read the difficult books that you sent.
5. All rivers flow into the ocean and are mixed with it.
6. And so, we ourselves never long for that type of trifling game(s), which used to be praised by many families.
7. The boys and girls have been praised by their mothers and fathers because of good deeds.
8. Why did those men fear truth, by which many had been helped?
9. An enemy then sailed across an vast river in Greece.
10. What brave and famous man, of whom you have read, was waiting for a brief life and swift death?
11. What serious studies always delight you, or which do you now desire?
12. Quid vidit sex qui hoc paraverat?
13. Quid heri neglectum est a secundo discipulo?
14. Scientia iuti sumus quae ab eo neglecta erat.
15. Cuius consilia senes omnium urbium timuerunt? Quae dilexerunt?

### SENTENTIAE ANTIQUAE

1. What is the nature of the soul? It is mortal.
2. Those proofs seemed both serious and clear.
3. What must we do against those men and their crimes?
4. What have I done? Into what danger have I been thrown?
5. O immortal gods! In what city do we live? What state do we have? What crimes do we see?
6. Who are good citizens if they are not those who remember gifts for the fatherland?
7. Other things, which are provided by money, have been provided by that fool; but his character was not able to provide true friends.



## Chapter 19

### THE AGED PLAYWRIGHT SOPHOCLES HOLDS HIS OWN

How many things old men hold in their minds! If serious study and labor and probity remain in old age, often memory, knowledge, and wisdom also remain. Sophocles, the Greek writer, wrote tragedies to extreme old age; but because of this pursuit he seemed to neglect his family and was called into trial by his sons. Then the author recited to the judges that tragedy which he had with him and which he had written shortly before, "Oedipus at Colonus". When this tragedy was recited, the old man was freed from the judge's opinions.

### CATULLUS BIDS A BITTER FAREWELL TO LESBIA

Good-bye, girl – now Catullus is firm.

...

Wicked woman, woe to you! What life remains for you?  
Who will now visit you? To whom will you seem pretty?  
Whom will you now love? Whose will you be said to be?  
Whom will you kiss? Whose\* lips will you bite?  
But you, Catullus, be firm, resolute.  
<\*literally, "to/for whom will you bit lips">

### MESSAGE FROM A BOOKCASE

Unless you give me (carefully) chosen books,  
I will let in bookworms and fierce cockroaches!



