The Pluperfect Subjunctive

I. Formation (active)

- Like anything “perfect,” start with the 3rd part of the verb to form the pluperfect subjunctive.

- Chop off the “I” from the 3rd part.

- add the endings:

issem issemus

isses issetis

isset issent

II. Formation (passive)

- Like anything perfect and passive, start with the 4th part of the verb.

- add the imperfect subjunctive of sum after the 4th part.

III. Translation

- To properly translate the pluperfect subjunctive, you must know the use/flavor (purpose clause, indirect command, etc.)

- In general though, you will be correct if you use the word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- The pluperfect subjunctive means that the action takes place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the action of the main verb.

Form the pluperfect subjunctive, active and passive for the following verbs:

Porto, portare, portavi, portatus – carry emo, emere, emi, emptus – purchase

Active:

portavissem portavissemus

portavisses portavissetis

portavisset portavissent

Passive:

portatus essem portati essemus

portatus esses portati essetis

portatus esset poratati essent

Scio, scire, scivi, scitus – know capio, capere, cepi, captus – capture

*Cum* Clauses

I. *Cum* clauses are easy to spot because they start with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and end with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

II. Translation

- If the verb of the *cum* clause is indicative, then cum must be translated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- If the verb of the *cum* clause is subjunctive, *cum* may be translated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Hannibal offers to ransom Roman prisoners of war. The Roman Senate gave this response:

1. Cives non fuerunt necessarii, qui cum armati essent, capi potuissent. (Eutropius)

*civis, is m –* citizen *necessarius, a,um –* indispensable *armo, armare, armavi, armatus –* arm

*capi –* “to be captured” (passive infinitive) *possum, posse, potui –* be able

2. Martial I.38

Quem recitas meus est, o Fidentine, libellus:  
     sed male cum recitas, incipit esse tuus.

*recito, recitare –* recite

*fidentinus, i m –* name

*libellus, i m –* little book (of poetry)

*male –* badly

*incipio, incipere* – begin

Deponent Verbs

Deponent Verbs are called “deponent” because they have put (from *pono*) aside (from *de*) their active forms.

Deponent verbs will not have active forms (except for the present participal and the future participal)

Deponent verbs will not have a 3rd part, since only active forms are made from this part.

An example verb from each conjugation:

*conor, conari, -----, conatus sum –* try

*vereor, vereri, -----, veritus sum –* fear

*loquor, loqui, -----, locutus sum –* speak

*patior, pati, -----, passus –* suffer

*orior, oriri, -----, ortus sum -* arise