

## LATIN GRAMMAR

### Wheelock 19: Perfect-System Passive, Interrogative Pronouns & Adjectives

1. How to Form Passive Voice in Perfect-System (or Perfect-Stem): To create the Perfect Passive (I was praised, I have been praised), Pluperfect Passive (I had been praised), and Future Perfect Passive (I will have been praised), the process is rather simple (given what you already know). Use the verb's 4<sup>th</sup> principal part (the "perfect passive participle") with the forms of esse/sum (to be/I am) in the various tenses. (The ptc will be nominative, and the gender/num will match that of the Subject.) Using **laudō laudāre laudāvī laudātum**

#### Perfect Indicative Passive

1. laudātus, -a, -um sum
2. laudātus, -a, -um es
3. laudātus, -a, -um est
1. laudātī, -ae, -a sumus
2. laudātī, -ae, -a estis
3. laudātī, -ae, -a sunt

I was praised, have been praised  
you were praised, have been praised  
he, she, it was praised, has been praised  
we were praised, have been praised  
you were praised, have been praised  
they were praised, have been praised

#### Future Perfect Indicative Passive

I will have been praised, etc.

1. laudātus, -a, -um erō
2. laudātus, -a, -um eris
3. laudātus, -a, -um erit
1. laudātī, -ae, -a erimus
2. laudātī, -ae, -a eritis
3. laudātī, -ae, -a erunt

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

**BEWARE:** When you see the pft pass ptc with a form of sum/esse, treat them as a unit and do not translate the tense of sum separately (or you will mistranslate the verb form!).

- laudātus sum: NOT 'I am praised' (that's what the Pres Pass laudor means) BUT I was/have been praised. (If it helps: if you translate the ptc as 'having been praised,' then laudātus sum as 'I am (in a state of) having been praised' can be understood as 'I was/have been praised'.)
- laudātus eram: NOT 'I was praised' (that's what the Impf Pass laudābar means) BUT I had been praised.
- laudātus erō: NOT 'I will be praised' (that's what the Fut Pass laudēbor means) BUT I will have been praised.

Let's study a few exx. from the textbook.

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.

## 2. The Interrogative Pronoun (Who? Whom? Whose? What?)

When the interrogative word ‘who?’ and ‘what?’ functions as a noun/pronoun, it will have gender/number based on what it stands for, and the case will be determined by its function in the sentence.

Who died? Whom did Caesar kill? What killed him? What did he see?

2.1. Forms of Interrog Pronoun: Good news! For the most part, the interrog pronoun is IDENTICAL to the relative pronoun except in 2 respects: [1] The masc and fem sing share the same forms (they both use the masc form). [2] The nom sing forms are *quis* (*m/f*), *quid* (not *qui*, *quae*, *quod*).

2.2. Below I provide the forms in a chart with both the Interr. Pronouns and the Relative Pronouns (we will see shortly that the “Interrogative Adjectives” are the same as the RPs).

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN					RELATIVE PRONOUN (& INTERROGATIVE ADJ!)		
SING.	MASC	FEM	NEUT	GLOSS	MASC	FEM	NEUT
NOM	quis		quid	who? what?	qui	quae	quod
GEN	cuius		cuius	of whom/what?	cuius	cuius	cuius
DAT	cui		cui	to whom/what?	cui	cui	cui
ACC	quem		quid	whom? what?	quem	quam	quod
ABL	quō		quō	by whom/what?	quō	quā	quō
PL.							
NOM	qui	quae	quae	who? what?	qui	quae	quae
GEN	quōrum	quārum	quōrum	of whom/what?	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
DAT	quibus	quibus	quibus	to whom/what?	quibus	quibus	quibus
ACC	quōs	quās	quae	whom? what?	quōs	quās	quae
ABL	quibus	quibus	quibus	by whom/what?	quibus	quibus	quibus

## 3. Interrogative Adj:

These are interrogatives that ask ‘what/which/what kind of person/thing?’ is involved in the sentence. Sometimes the interrogative adj. can be used in an exclamatory way, too. See these English exx.

What witch died?      What soldier did Caesar kill?      In which war did he die?

What a witch you are!    What soldiers Caesar has!      In what happy times we live!

3.1. Interrog. adjs. are accompanied by a noun and will mirror the noun's case, gender, num.  
GOOD NEWS! They are IDENTICAL in form to the relative pronouns!

Exx:

Quod signum vidēs?      What sign do you see?

Quae fēmina cōsilia habet?    What/Which woman has a plan?

3.2. The Bad News: Because the Interrog. Pronoun, the Interrog. Adj., and the Relative Pronoun are almost always the same, it can be difficult immediately to tell the difference. Thankfully, the ambiguity dissipates when you look at the grammatical context (as well as think about the semantics—the meaning—of the clause).

3.3. Help for distinguishing the 3:

3.3.1. Interrogative Pronoun: Functions as a noun to ask a question about the identity of someone/something; has no antecedent.

3.3.2. Interrogative Adjective: Functions as an adjective before a noun (therefore co-occurring with a noun in same case/gen/num) to ask for more specific identification of someone/something; has no antecedent (only pronouns have antecedents, and this is an adj).

3.3.3. Relative Pronoun: Introduces embedded/dependent clause into a main/indep clause, has a head/antecedent (usually, sometimes null/missing) that rel clause modifies adjectivally. Not used for asking questions! Here are Wheelock's exx using **dō dare dedī datum to give**

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

Vir quī librum tibi dedit tē laudāvit.      The man who gave you the book 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.

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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.

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Quid dedit?

What did he give?

Quod praemium dedit?

What reward did he give? (praemium, -iī.)

Praemium quod dedit erat magnum.

The reward which he gave was large.

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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?