

## LATIN GRAMMAR I

### Wheelock 21: 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Conj Present-System Passive

1. Forming 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Conjugation Verbs: In Wheelock Ch. 8 we were introduced to these last two verb conjugations in the Present-system (or Present-stem): Pres, Impf, and Fut Act Indicative. Before looking at how to form the Passive voice forms in each tense, we will quickly review 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> conjugation forms in the Active voice, esp since the Fut tense pattern deviated from 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> conj verbs.

#### 1.1. Review of Mnemonic Devices:

- For 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Conjugations: “Ō, I and U are Present, the Imperfect is clear, but the Future can BI unclear.”
- “1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Conj. Futures will -BI-. 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Conj. Futures will not -BI-, but they will -AM/E.”

1.2. Forming the Passive: As with 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Conj, generally you replace the active personal endings with the passive personal endings for each corresponding verb tense.

- Mnemonic Device for Passive personal endings: “In our restaurant, more & many enter.” -r -ris -tur -mur -minī -ntur
- The only exceptions are found with 3<sup>rd</sup> Conj verbs: the 2s forms in the Present Passive, and in the Present Passive Inf.

2. Forms of the Passive 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> Conj Compared to the Active Pres, Impf, and Fut tenses:

PERS	PRES ACT			PRES PASS		
	3 <sup>RD</sup> CONJ	4 <sup>TH</sup> CONJ	3 <sup>RD</sup> C- <i>Ō</i>	3 <sup>RD</sup> CONJ	4 <sup>TH</sup> CONJ	3 <sup>RD</sup> C- <i>Ō</i>
	agō/agere I lead	audiō/audīre I hear	capiō/capere I take	agō/agere I am led	audiō/audīre I am heard	capiō/capere I am taken
1S	agō	audiō	capiō	agor	audior	capior
2S	agis	audīs	capis	ageris	audīris	caperis
3S	agit	audit	capit	agitur	audītur	capitur
1P	agimus	audīmus	capimus	agimur	audīmur	capimur
2P	agitis	audītis	capitis	agiminī	audīminī	capiminī
3P	agunt	audiunt	capiunt	aguntur	audiuntur	capiuntur

Note that the 2s form ageris doesn't follow the pattern of the other forms (if it did, it would have been agis > \*agiris). So watch out for the E before the -RIS. Same for caperis.

		IMPF ACT			IMPF PASS		
		3 <sup>RD</sup> CONJ	4 <sup>TH</sup> CONJ	3 <sup>RD</sup> C-IŌ	3 <sup>RD</sup> CONJ	4 <sup>TH</sup> CONJ	3 <sup>RD</sup> C-IŌ
PERS		agō/agere	audiō/audīre	capiō/capere	agō/agere	audiō/audīre	capiō/capere
I was leading				I was taking	I was being led	I was being heard	I was being taken
1S	agēbam	audiēbam	capiēbam	agēbar	audiēbar	capiēbar	
2S	agēbās	audiēbās	capiēbās	agēbāris	audiēbāris	capiēbāris	
3S	agēbat	audiēbat	capiēbat	agēbātur	audiēbātur	capiēbātur	
1P	agēbāmus	audiēbāmus	capiēbāmus	agēbāmur	audiēbāmur	capiēbāmur	
2P	agēbātis	audiēbātis	capiēbātis	agēbāminī	audiēbāminī	capiēbāminī	
3P	agēbant	audiēbant	capiēbant	agēbantur	audiēbantur	capiēbantur	

  

		FUT ACT			FUT PASS		
		3 <sup>RD</sup> CONJ	4 <sup>TH</sup> CONJ	3 <sup>RD</sup> C-IŌ	3 <sup>RD</sup> CONJ	4 <sup>TH</sup> CONJ	3 <sup>RD</sup> C-IŌ
PERS		agō/agere	audiō/audīre	capiō/capere	agō/agere	audiō/audīre	capiō/capere
I will lead			I will hear	I will take	I will be led	I will be heard	I will be taken
1S	agam	audiam	capiam	agar	audiar	capiar	
2S	agēs	audiēs	capiēs	agēris	audiēris	capiēris	
3S	aget	audiet	capiet	agētur	audiētur	capiētur	
1P	agēmus	audiēmus	capiēmus	agēmur	audiēmur	capiēmur	
2P	agētis	audiētis	capiētis	agēminī	audiēminī	capiēminī	
3P	agent	audient	cipient	agentur	audientur	cipientur	

2.1. Note potential confusion in forms for 3<sup>rd</sup> Conj 2s (the macron matters!):

Present Passive 2s	Future Passive 2s
ageris (you are led)	agēris (you will be led)
caperis (you are taken)	capiēris (you will be taken)

2.2. Note also that 3<sup>rd</sup> Conj -iō and 4<sup>th</sup> Conj verbs usually look the same throughout the Present tense except for the short -i compared to long -ī. This also applies to Present Passive tense (but don't forget the wonky 2s form for 3<sup>rd</sup> Conj in Present Passive! caperis vs audīris)

2.3. Perfect-system Passive Indicative: These follow the pattern we learned for 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Conj verbs in Ch. 19 (Pft Pass Ptc + sum): āctus, -a, -um sum = *I was/have been led*

3. Present Passive Infinitive: 4<sup>th</sup> Conj forms like 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> Conj (change final -e to -ī), but 3<sup>rd</sup> Conj replaces -ere with -ī (shaded below). Here is chart of all conjugations for reference:

	PRES ACT INFIN	ENGLISH GLOSS	PRES PASS INFIN	ENGLISH GLOSS
1 <sup>ST</sup> CONJ	laudāre	to praise	laudārī	to be praised
2 <sup>ND</sup> CONJ	monēre	to warn	monērī	to be warned
3 <sup>RD</sup> CONJ	agere	to lead/drive	agī	to be led/driven
4 <sup>TH</sup> CONJ	audīre	to hear	audīrī	to be heard
3 <sup>RD</sup> CONJ-IO	capere	to take	capi	to be taken

4. Sample Synopsis with Active and Passive Forms in 3p of *agō* ('lead'):

	PRES	FUT	IMPF	PFT	FUT PFT	PLUPFT
ACT	agunt	agent	agēbant	ēgerunt	ēgerint	ēgerant
PASS	aguntur	agentur	agēbantur	āctī sunt	āctī erunt	āctī erant