Latin Verb Summary 15-16

For the present, see the handout on chapters 1-4. For the imperfect and perfect, see the handout on chapters 5-6. For the irregular verb supersum, see the chs. 1-4 handout for the present of sum, see the chs. 7-8 handout for the imperfect of sum or read below.

Chapter 16 introduces the pluperfect (or past perfect) tense in Latin. It is formed from the stem of the third principal part of the verb (the third part minus the -î) + the imperfect forms of sum as its endings. Pluperfect always translates as "had done," "had seen," etc.

amâveram--I had loved   amâverâmus--we had loved
amâverâs--you had loved   amâverâtis--you all had loved
amâverat--s/he, it had loved   amâverant--they had loved

Pluperfect is as far back in the past as it is possible to go. It serves to set one action in the past prior to another action in the past. Postquam cênaveram, obdormîvî (After I had eaten, I fell asleep).

First Conjugation Verbs
• bâlô	bâlâre	bâlâvî	-------
• cachinnô	cachinnâre	-------	-------
• certô	certâre	cerâvî	certâtus
• claudicô	claudicâre	-------	-------
• comparô	comparâre	comparâvî	comparâtus
• equitô	equitâre	equitâvî	equitâtus
• êvolô	êvolâre	êvolâvî	êvolâtus
• frequentô	frequentâre	frequentâvî	frequentâtus
• honôrô	honôrâre	honôrâvî	honôrâtus
• iactô	iactâre	iactâvî	iactâtus
• ignôrô	ignôrâre	ignôrâvî	ignôrâtus
• lîbô	lîbâre	lîbâvî	lîbâtus
• liquô	liquâre	-------	liquâtus
• natô	natâre	natâvî	natâtus
• nâvigô	nâvigâre	nâvigâvî	nâvigâtus
• sacrificô	sacrificâre	sacrificâvî	sacrificâtus
• tractô	tractâre	tractâvî	tractâtus

Second Conjugation Verbs
• audeô	audêre	ausus sum	[ausus]
• dêrîdeô	dêrîdêre	dêrîsî	dêrîsus
• êmoveô	êmovêre	êmôvî	êmôtus

Second Conjugation (continued)
- haereô   haerêre   haesî   haesus
- moveô   movêre   môvî   môtus
- possideô   possidêre   possêdî   possessus

Third Conjugation Verbs
- arcessô   arcessere   arcessîvî   arcessîtus
- ascendô   ascendere   ascendî   ascênsus
- cônscendô   cônscendere   cônscendî   cônscênsus
- cônsîdô   cônsîdere   cônsêdî   cônsessus
- cônsistô   cônsistere   cônstitî   -------
- dîrigô   dîrigere   dîrêxî   dîrêctus
- effundô   effundere   effûdî   effûsus
- impellô   impellere   impulî   impulsus
- incendô   incendere   incendî   incênsus
- invâdô   invâdere   invâsî   invâsus
- prôcumbô   prôcumbere   prôcubuî   prôcubitus
- resistô   resistere   restitî   -------
- tangô   tangere   tetigî   tâctus
- tollô   tollere   sustulî   sublâtus
- vincô   vincere   vîcî   vîctus

Third-iô Conjugation Verbs
- coniciô   conicere   coniêcî   coniectus

Fourth Conjugation Verbs
- dêsiliô   dêsilîre   dêsiluî   dêsultus
- impediô   impedîre   impedîvî   impedîtus
- prôsiliô   prôsilîre   prôsiluî   -------

Irregular Verbs
- supersum   superesse   superfuî   -------

Note on audeô. One of four semi-deponent verbs, audeô has special forms in the perfect system of tenses. Instead of the traditional perfect endings, it combines the fourth principal part (ausus) + the present tense of sum. The form ausus, called a participle, must show the gender and number of the subject to which it refers. The example given here assumes that the subjects of the following verb forms are all masculine.

       ausus sum--I (have) dared   ausî sumus--we (have) dared

       ausus es--you (have) dared   ausî estis--you all (have) dared

       ausus est--he, it (has) dared   ausî sunt--they (have) dared

To form the pluperfect of audeô, simply replace the present of sum with its imperfect forms: ausus eram, ausus erâs, ausus erat, ausî erâmus, ausî erâtis, ausî erant. Then translate pluperfect, as always, with the auxiliary (or helping) verb "had."