Caput XII: Perfect Active System of All Conjugations

Review: Present System + Principal Parts

Verb Tense Timeline:

Perfect System:

Forming the Perfect Active *Stem*: (3rd principal part)
- The Latin "perfect" is actually a combination of multiple tenses from PIE and its forms are highly varied both because of this and because early Latin speakers utilized a number of sources in creating these "perfect" stems
- After learning a few of the possible processes for forming the perfect, look for patterns or trends in similar verbs and study those together (e.g., group your verb flash cards by what kind of perfect stem they have)

#1: Many Latin perfects form by **the addition of "u/v" to the end of the verb stem**:
- Note that these are really the same later, the difference is only orthographic. Only much after the Classical period was there a distinction between vocalic "u" and consonantal "v"
  ex: "normal" 1st conjugation verbs:

  amō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

  errō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

  audiō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

  possum: _____, _____ - _____

  (2nd conjugation verbs: add "**u/v**", which results in the loss of stem vowel "**ē**")

  debeō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

  moneō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

#2: Add "-s-" to the verb stem, which often creates various consonant changes (as we've seen before) and may result in (compensatory) **lengthening of final stem vowel** if sound
  ex:

  dūcō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

  sentiō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

  mittō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

  maneō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

  scrībō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

  gerō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

  intellegō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

#3: Several linguistic phenomena all result in a simple **lengthening of the internal stem vowel**
- Focus on the result of the long vowel, don't worry about the causes for now!)
    ex:

        videō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

        agō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

        capiō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

        faciō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

        fugiō: _____, _____, *_____ - _____

        veniō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

        iuvō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

#4: Some verbs undergo **reduplication: repeat the initial stem consonant** or syllable
- Usually **with "*e*",** but sometimes (especially if the root vowel is *i, u*, or *o*, it is repeated
    ex:

        dō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

        cadō: _____, _____, *_____ - _____

        currō: _____, _____, _____ - _____ [14]

#5: Some verbs "undo" changes that were made to the verb stem in the present:
- In many of these instances, the roots themselves were originally aorist (a PIE past tense) and thus they require the addition of other markers to form the present (or progressive)
    ex:

        vincō: _____, _____, _____ - _____

        discō: _____, _____ - _____ *redup. + loss of "sc"

#6: Lastly, some verbs are suppletive (meaning they use multiple roots to form all the stems; you'll see more of these in LAT 507), hile others don't even have a perfect active stem:
    ex:

        sum: _____, _____, *_____ - _____

        audeō: _____, *_____ - _____

The Personal Endings of the Perfect Active Tense:

	sing.	plural
1st	-ī	-imus
2nd	-istī	-istis
3rd	-it	-ērunt / -ēre*

*"-**ēre**" was the original 3rd person plural perfect active ending, but the Romans later changed it to "**-ērunt**", and then they finally picked up the original ending again due to nostalgia; note that both of these have mandatory macrons!

To form the **PERFECT Active Indicative,** combine: **perf. act. stem + perf. act. pers. endings**

amō, amāre – **perfect active indicative**

	sing.	plural
1ˢᵗ		
2ⁿᵈ		
3ʳᵈ		

To form the **FUTURE Perfect Active Indicative,** combine: **perf. act. stem + fut. of** *sum**
*the only exception is that the 3ʳᵈ pers. pl. Fut.Perf. Act. Indic. uses "**-erint**" instead of "**-erunt**"

amō, amāre – **future perfect active indicative**

	sing.	plural
1ˢᵗ		
2ⁿᵈ		
3ʳᵈ		

To form the **PLUPERFECT Active Indicative,** combine: **perf. act. stem + impf. of** *sum*

amō, amāre – **pluperfect active indicative**

	sing.	plural
1ˢᵗ		
2ⁿᵈ		
3ʳᵈ		

Translating the Perfect Active System:

- **Perfect:**

- **Future Perfect:**

- **Pluperfect:**

Key Terms:

Perfect System	**Future Perfect Tense**	**Suppletion**
Perfective Aspect	**Pluperfect Tense**	**Synopsis**
Perfect Tense	**Reduplication**	

Practice: Conjugate each of the following verbs in the entire **perfect active system**:

agō, agere, ēgī, actum

	PERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
Singular			
1st			
2nd			
3rd			
Plural			
1st			
2nd			
3rd			

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum

	PERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
Singular			
1st			
2nd			
3rd			
Plural			
1st			
2nd			
3rd			