## Year 2 Term 3 Week 6 Day 1 Grammar: deponent verbs: perfect, pluperfect and future perfect

As in the example *hortare* "to exhort" below, deponent verbs in the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect look as if they are in the passive voice. In fact they are active and have no passive form.

Perfect Tense	Latin	English
Singular 1	hortatus sum	I exhorted (or have exhorted)
Singular 2	hortatus es	You exhorted (or have exhorted)
Singular 3	hortatus est	He exhorted (or has exhorted)
Plural 1	hortati sumus	We exhorted (or have exhorted)
Plural 2	hortati estis	You exhorted (or have exhorted)
Plural 3	hortati sunt	They exhorted (or have exhorted)

Pluperfect Tense	Latin	English
Singular 1	hortatus eram	I had exhorted
Singular 2	hortatus eras	You etc.
Singular 3	hortatus erat	He etc.
Plural 1	hortati eramus	We etc.
Plural 2	hortati eratis	You etc.
Plural 3	hortati erant	They etc.

<b>Future Perfect Tense</b>	Latin	English
Singular 1	hortatus ero	I shall have exhorted loved
Singular 2	hortatus eris	You will have exhorted
Singular 3	hortatus erit	He will have exhorted
Plural 1	hortati erimus	We shall have exhorted
Plural 2	hortati eritis	You will have exhorted
Plural 3	hortati erunt	They will have exhorted

Translate:

Dominum hortus sum.

Dominus hortus erit.

Dominum hortati eramus.

oblitus ero.

mortuus sum.

profecti erant.

Make up some simple sentences of your own.

## Bible examples:

...Christus passus est pro vobis... 1 Peter 2:21b

This is easy!

locutus est autem Deus ad Noe dicens... Genesis 8:15

So is this!

Neque iste peccavit, neque parentes eius, ut caecus nasceretur; sed caecus **natus est**, ut opera Dei manifesta fiant in eo. John 9:3

This is from the story of the man born blind (*caecus*). Jesus is answering the question, "who had sinned, this man or his parents?"