

The Perfect Tenses

The tenses of the perfect system (perfect, pluperfect & future perfect) are all formed off the perfect stem, obtained from the third principal part of the verb. Note the regular principal parts for 1st and 2d conjugation verbs: *vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum* and *dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum*.

I. ACTIVE VOICE

Add to the perfect stem the following endings:

Perfect		Pluperfect		Future Perfect	
-ī	-imus	-eram	-erāmus	-erō	-erimus
-istī	-istis	-erās	-erātis	-eris	-eritis
-it	-ērunt	-erat	-erant	-erit	-erint
vocāvī	vocāvimus	vocāveram	vocāverāmus	vocāverō	vocāverimus
vocāvistī	vocāvistis	vocāverās	vocāverātis	vocāveris	vocāveritis
vocāvit	vocāvērunt	vocāverat	vocāverant	vocāverit	vocāverint
debuī	debuimus	debueram	debuerāmus	debuerō	debuerimus
debuistī	debuistis	debuerās	debuerātis	debueris	debueritis
debuit	debuērunt	debuerat	debuerant	debuerit	debuerint

The perfect system for the passive voice (perfect, pluperfect and future perfect) is formed by adding a form of *esse* to the perfect passive participle (the 4th principal part). The perfect passive participle (always nominative) will agree with its subject in number and gender.

Learn the third principal parts of the following verbs:

sum, esse, fuī, futurum, to be
dō, dāre, dedī, datum, to give
iuvō, -āre, iuvī, iutum, to help
stō, stāre, stetī, statum, to stand
vīvo, -ere, vīxī, victum, to live
sedeō, -ēre, sēdī, sessum, to sit
veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventum, to come

iubeō, -ere, iussī, iussum, to order
maneō, -ēre, mansī, mansum, to remain
moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum, to move
pendeō, -ēre, pependī, pēnsūm, to hang
respondeō, -ēre, respondi, responsūm, to reply
tendō, -ere, tetendī, tentum (-sum), to extend
videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsum, to see

Note the perfect tenses of *sum, esse, fui*:

fui	fuimus	fueram	fueramus	fuero	fuerimus
fuisti	fuistis	fueras	fueratis	fueris	fueritis
fuit	fuerunt	fuerat	fuerant	fuerit	fuerint

II. Passive Voice:

Perfect Passive (I was loved . . .): *present tense of esse* + the perfect passive participle:

amatus sum	doctus sum	missus sum	captus sum	auditus sum
amatus es	doctus es	missus es	captus es	auditus es
amatus est	doctus est	missus est	captus est	auditus est
amati sumus	docti sumus	missi sumus	capti sumus	auditi sumus
amati estis	docti estis	missi estis	capti estis	auditi estis
amati sunt	docti sunt	missi sunt	capti sunt	auditi sunt

Pluperfect Passive (I had been loved . . .): *imperfect tense of esse* + the perfect passive participle:

amatus eram	doctus eram	missus eram	captus eram	auditus eram
amatus eras	doctus eras	missus eras	captus eras	auditus eras
amatus erat	doctus erat	missus erat	captus erat	auditus erat
amati erāmus	docti erāmus	missi erāmus	capti erāmus	auditi erāmus
amati erātis	docti erātis	missi erātis	capti erātis	auditi erātis
amati erant	docti erant	missi erant	capti erant	auditi erant

Future Passive (I will have been loved . . .): *future tense of esse* + the perfect passive participle:

amatus ero	doctus ero	missus ero	captus ero	auditus ero
amatus eris	doctus eris	missus eris	captus eris	auditus eris
amatus erit	doctus erit	missus erit	captus erit	auditus erit
amati erimus	docti erimus	missi erimus	capti erimus	auditi erimus
amati eritis	docti eritis	missi eritis	capti eritis	auditi eritis
amati erunt	docti erunt	missi erunt	capti erunt	auditi erunt

The perfect passive participle will agree with its subject in number and gender:

Vir ab agricolā in casam **ductus** est. *The man was led into the house by the farmer.*

Virgō a virō in casam **ducta** est. *The maiden was led into the house by the man.*

Animal ā puerō in casam **ductum** est. *The animal was led into the house by the boy.*

Infinitive of the Perfect Tense:

The perfect active infinitive is formed by adding *-isse* to the perfect stem:

amavisse, *to have loved* docuisse, *to have taught* posuisse, *to have placed*

The perfect passive infinitive is formed with *esse* + the perfect passive participle:

amatus esse, *to have been loved* auditus esse, *to have been heard*