

Perfect Infinitives

Stage 37

Infinitives

Present Active Infinitive

a.k.a. the second principal part

1 st	am <u>a</u> re	“to love”
2 nd	hab <u>e</u> re	“to have”
3 rd	duc <u>e</u> re	“to lead”
4 th	aud <u>i</u> re	“to hear”

Infinitives

Present Passive Infinitive

1 st	am <u>a</u> ri	“to be loved”
2 nd	hab <u>e</u> ri	“to be had”
3 rd	duc <u>i</u> ri	“to be led”
4 th	aud <u>i</u> ri	“to be heard”

Perfect Active Infinitive

- Formed from the 3rd principal part (a.k.a. the perfect)
- Add –sse to the 3rd principal part
- “to have _____ed”
- “Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.”

-Tennyson

Perfect Active Infinitive

- amo, amare, amavi, amatum (1)
amavisse – “to have loved”
- habeo, habēre, habui, habitum (2)
habuisse – “to have had”
- duco, ducere, duxi, ductum (3)
duxisse – “to have led”
- audio, audire, audivi, auditum (4)
audivisse – “to have heard”

Perfect Active Infinitive

- servus fugit – “The servant has fled.”
dominus credit servum fugisse –
“The master believes that the servant has fled.”
- Romani multa oppida deleverunt – “The Romans have destroyed many towns.”
audio Romanos multa oppida delevisse –
“I hear that the Romans have destroyed many towns.”

Practice

1. scio servos cenam splendidam paravisse.
2. in hac epistula Agricola nuntiat Romanos magnam victoriam rettulisse.
3. clientes putant patronum ex urbe discessisse.
4. centurio dicit hostes castra in ripa fluminis posuisse.

Review of Infinitives

Present Active	Present Passive	Perfect Active	Perfect Passive
2 nd principal part: ends in -__re	Change 2nd p. p. to end in -__ri (3 rd Conj: -i)	3 rd principal part + -sse	
amare "to love"	amari "to be loved"	amavisse "to have loved"	

Perfect Passive Infinitive

- Formed from the 4th principal part (a.k.a. the perfect passive participle)
- Add "esse"
- Translation: "to have been _____ed"

Perfect Passive Infinitive

- amo, amare, amavi, amatum (1)
amatus esse – “to have been loved”
- habeo, habēre, habui, habitum (2)
habitus esse – “to have been had”
- duco, ducere, duxi, ductum (3)
ductus esse – “to have been led”
- audio, audire, audivi, auditum (4)
auditus esse – “to have been heard”

Perfect Passive Infinitive

- captivi liberati sunt – “The prisoners have been freed.”
- scio captivos liberatos esse – “I know that the prisoners have been freed.”
- nuntius ab Agricola missus est – “The messenger was sent by Agricola.”
- Domitianus dicit nuntium ab Agricola missum esse – “Domitian says that the messenger was sent by Agricola.”

Practice

1. Agricola nuntiat multos Caledonios occisos esse.
2. audio libertatem omnibus servis datam esse.
3. nauta credit quattuor naves tempestate deletas esse.
4. mercatores dicunt templum divi Vespasiani in foro exstructum esse.

Compare

Perf. Pass. Indicative portatus sum <i>I have been carried</i>	Perf. Pass. Infinitive portatus esse <i>to have been carried</i>
doctus sum <i>I have been taught</i>	doctus esse <i>to have been taught</i>

Nota Bene

- Because the perfect passive infinitive is formed from a participle (which has adjective endings), the endings must change according to the noun it agrees with.
- video cibum paratum esse – *I see that the food has been prepared.*
- video victimās paratās esse – *I see that the victims have been prepared.*

Review of Infinitives

Present Active	Present Passive	Perfect Active	Perfect Passive
2 nd principal part: ends in -__re	Change 2nd p. p. to end in -__ri (3 rd Conj: -i)	3 rd principal part + -sse	4 th principal part + esse
amare “to love”	amari “to be loved”	amavisse “to have loved”	amatus esse “to have been loved”

Perfect Active vs. Perfect Passive

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Active/Passive?</u>	<u>Translation</u>
superatos esse	passive	to have been conquered
didicisse		
facta esse		
fuisse		
culpatus esse		
collectum esse		
duxisse		
