

## THE PASSIVE VOICE

**Present Passive Voice:** Latin use of the Active and Passive Voices corresponds generally to the English use. The passive forms for present, imperfect and future are based on present stems for all conjugations, with these *personal endings*:

	-r		-mur		
	-ris		-mini		
	-tur		-ntur		
-äre		-ëre		-ere	-ere (io)
<b>portor</b>		<b>doceor</b>		<b>mittor</b>	<b>capior</b>
portäris		docëris		mitteris	caperis
portätur		docëtur		mittitur	capitur
portämur		docëmur		mittimur	capimur
portämini		docëminī		mittiminī	capiminī
portantur		docentur		mittuntur	capiuntur
					-ire
					<b>audior</b>
					audiris
					auditur
					audimur
					audiminī
					audiuntur

**Imperfect Passive:** The imperfect passive is formed by inserting **-ba-**:

<b>portäbar</b>	<b>docëbar</b>	<b>mittëbar</b>	<b>capiëbar</b>	<b>audiëbar</b>
portäbäris	docëbäris	mittëbäris	capiëbäris	audiëbäris
portäbätur	docëbätur	mittëbätur	capiëbätur	audiëbätur
portäbämur	docëbämur	mittëbämur	capiëbämur	audiëbämur
portäbäminī	docëbäminī	mittëbäminī	capiëbäminī	audiëbäminī
portäbantur	docëbantur	mittëbantur	capiëbantur	audiëbantur

**Future Passive:** Formed by inserting **-bi-** for first and second conjugations, **-ë-** for third and fourth:

<b>portäbor</b>	<b>docëbor</b>	<b>mittar</b>	<b>capiar</b>	<b>audiar</b>
portäberis	docëberis	mittëris	capiëris	audiëris
portäbitur	docëbitur	mittëtur	capiëtur	audiëtur
portäbimur	docëbimur	mittëmur	capiëmur	audiëmur
portäbiminī	docëbiminī	mittëminī	capiëminī	audiëminī
portäbuntur	docëbuntur	mittentur	capiëntur	audientur

**Passive Infinitives:** Change the final **-e** of the infinitive ending to **-i**, except in the third conjugation where the entire infinitive ending becomes **-i**.

<b>portäri</b>	<b>docëri</b>	<b>mitti</b>	<b>capi</b>	<b>audi</b>
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Spectätörës procul audiri possunt, *the spectators can be heard at a distance.*

## Perfect Passive System

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.

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

portatus sum	doctus sum	missum sum	captus sum	auditus sum
portatus es	doctus es	missum es	captus es	auditus es
portatus est	doctus est	missum est	captus est	auditus est
portati sumus	docti sumus	missi sumus	capti sumus	auditi sumus
portati estis	docti estis	missi estis	capti estis	auditi estis
portati sunt	docti sunt	missi sunt	capti sunt	auditi sunt

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

portatus eram	doctus eram	missum eram	captus eram	auditus eram
portatus eras	doctus eras	missum eras	captus eras	auditus eras
portatus erat	doctus erat	missum erat	captus erat	auditus erat
portati erämus	docti erämus	missi erämus	capti erämus	auditi erämus
portati erätis	docti erätis	missi erätis	capti erätis	auditi erätis
portati erant	docti erant	missi erant	capti erant	auditi erant

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

portatus ero	doctus ero	missum ero	captus ero	auditus ero
portatus eris	doctus eris	missum eris	captus eris	auditus eris
portatus erit	doctus erit	missum erit	captus erit	auditus erit
portati erimus	docti erimus	missi erimus	capti erimus	auditi erimus
portati eritis	docti eritis	missi eritis	capti eritis	auditi eritis
portati erunt	docti erunt	missi erunt	capti erunt	auditi erunt

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

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

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

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