

Active and Passive Periphrastics

Latin has two verb constructions called periphrastic conjugations formed from the future active participle and the future passive participle (the gerundive).

1. The Future Active Periphrastic is formed by using the future active participle, modifying the Nominative Subject, followed by the necessary form of the verb *sum*; it expresses intention.

Caesar oppidum oppugnaturus est. Caesar is going to attack the town.

Caesar oppidum oppugnaturus erat. Caesar was going to attack the town.

2. The Future Passive Periphrastic is formed by using the gerundive, modifying the Nominative Subject, followed by the necessary form of *sum*. It express obligation or necessity.

Karthago delenda est. Carthage must be destroyed.

Karthago delenda erat. Carthage had to be destroyed.

Agency is expressed by the dative case (not ablative):

Karthago Romanis delanda est. Carthage must be destroyed by the Romans.

If ambiguity is present, the ablative of agent is used:

Dona a me tibi danda sunt. The gifts must be given by me to you.

3. Formation:

Future Active Periphrastic:

amaturus sum	amaturi sumus
amaturus es	amaturi estis
amaturus est	amaturi sunt

Future Passive Periphrastic:

amandus sum	amandi sumus,
amandus es	amandi estis
amandus est	amandi sunt

The participle will show gender and number on a 1st and 2nd declension pattern. In Indirect Speech the subject accusative will appear: *Censeo Karthaginem delendam esse.*