

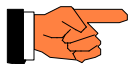
UNIT 7

CHANGE AND CHANGE AGAIN- THE PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

7.1 The Passive Subjunctive

In this Unit we will be dealing with a *double* change in perspective :

1. As you saw in **3.1** the perspective of the Verb changes from the Active form (ie. from the point of view of the *doer* of the action) to the Passive form where the emphasis is on the *recipient* of the action who suffers something *done*.
2. There is also a change of Mood from the Indicative (covering plain statements of fact) to the Subjunctive (expressing wishes, requests, purpose etc).



- the *a* of the 1st Conjugation is replaced by *e*
- the three other Conjugations take on the *a* discarded by the 1st
- the Passive endings which you learned in Unit 3 are the same, with the exception of the 1st Person Singular which always ends in *-r* :

7.2 THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE

1st Conjugation

<u>VOCARI</u> - TO BE CALLED	
<i>vocer</i> - I may be called etc	<i>vocemur</i>
<i>voceris</i>	<i>vocemini</i>
<i>vocetur</i>	<i>vocemantur</i>

2nd Conjugation

<u>MONERI</u> - TO BE ADVISED	
<i>monear</i> - I may be advised etc	
<i>moneamur</i>	
<i>monearis</i>	<i>moneamini</i>
<i>moneatur</i>	<i>moneantur</i>

3rd Conjugation

<u>REGI</u> - TO BE RULED	
<i>regar</i> - I may be ruled etc	<i>regamur</i>
<i>regaris</i>	<i>regamini</i>
<i>regatur</i>	<i>regantur</i>

4th Conjugation

<u>AUDIRI</u> - TO BE HEARD	
<i>audiar</i> - I may be heard etc	<i>audiamur</i>
<i>audiaris</i>	<i>audiamini</i>
<i>audiatur</i>	
<i>audiantur</i>	



A well known example of this type of Verb is *imprimatur* ('let it be published')

Study the following comparisons :

Conjugation	Indicative	Subjunctive
1st	<i>liberamur</i> - we are set free	<i>liberemur</i> - may we be set free
1st	<i>adjuvamus</i> - we are helped	<i>adjuvemur</i> - may we be helped
2nd	<i>commoventur</i> - they are moved	<i>commoveantur</i> - may they be moved
3rd	<i>confunduntur</i> - they are confounded	<i>confundantur</i> - let them be confounded

Vocabulary

<i>quoniam</i> - because	<i>a dextris</i> - on the right hand
<i>adversum, -i</i> - misfortune	<i>vitium, -i</i> - vice
<i>curo, -are</i> - to heal, purify	<i>sculptilis, -is, -e</i> - graven, carved
<i>impleo, -ere</i> (2) - to fill	<i>plenitudo, -inis</i> - fullness
<i>erubesco, -ere</i> - (3) - to turn red, blush	<i>suscipio, -ere</i> - to receive
<i>terreo, -ere</i> (2) - to frighten, terrify	<i>retrosum</i> - backwards

Exercise 1 Fill in the blanks with the correct Verb in the Passive Subjunctive :

<i>liberemur</i>	<i>curentur</i>	<i>commovear</i>	<i>impleamini</i>	<i>avertantur</i>
<i>confundar</i>	<i>terreamini</i>	<i>muniamur</i>	<i>confundantur</i>	<i>suscipiamur</i>

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|--|---|
| 1. <i>Quaesumus, omnipotens Deus, ut...contra omnia adversa _____</i> | we beseech Thee, Almighty God, that <u>we may be strengthened</u> against all adversity |
| 2. <i>Praesta...ut igne caritatis tuae vitia nostra _____</i> | Grant...that our sins <u>may be destroyed</u> in the fire of Thy love |
| 3. <i>eius intercessione _____</i> | <u>may we be set free</u> through his intercession |
| 4. _____ <i>omnes qui adorant sculptilia</i> | <u>Let them be confounded</u> that adore graven things |
| 5. <i>quoniam a dextris est mihi ne _____</i> | for He is at my right hand, that <u>I be not moved</u> |
| 6. <i>non _____ in aeternum</i> | <u>let me never be confounded</u> |
| 7. <i>ut _____ in omnem plenitudinem Dei</i> | that <u>you may be filled</u> with all the fullness of God |
| 8. _____ <i>retrosum, et erubescant, qui cogitant mihi mala</i> | <u>Let them be turned back</u> and blush for shame, that desire evils to me |
| 9. <i>In spiritu humilitatis et in animo contrito _____ a te, Domine</i> | In a humble spirit and a contrite heart <u>may we be received</u> by Thee, O Lord |
| 10. <i>Ne _____ ab his, qui vos persequuntur</i> | <u>Be not frightened</u> of those who persecute you |

As you have seen in 3.4, Deponent Verbs follow exactly the same pattern as ordinary Passive Verbs, though they retain their Active meaning. In the Subjunctive the same system applies regarding the swapping-over of vowels. (See Note in 7.2)

Consider the 1st Conjugation Deponent *glorior, gloriari* (to boast) in both the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods :

Indicative		Subjunctive	
<i>glorior</i> - I boast etc	<i>gloriamur</i>	<i>glorier</i> - I may boast etc	<i>gloriemur</i>
<i>gloriaris</i>		<i>glorieris</i>	<i>gloriemini</i>
	<i>gloriamini</i>	<i>glorietur</i>	<i>glorientur</i>
<i>gloriatur</i>	<i>gloriantur</i>		

Now study this quotation from St Paul which contains both of these forms with the relevant Verb underlined. There is only a subtle difference between the two Verb forms, marked by the change from *a* to *e*, but there is a wide difference between the two Moods:

Qui gloriatur, in Domino glorietur - He that glorietur, let him glory in the Lord

The same concept is illustrated in the following two sentences which contain the Deponent Verb *veneror, -ari* (to venerate), first in its Indicative form *veneramur* (we venerate) and then in its corresponding Subjunctive form *veneremur* :

qui beati Cuthberti Confessoris tui atque Pontificis translationis diem veneramur we who honour the day of the translation of blessed Cuthbert Thy Confessor and Bishop

Tantum ergo Sacramentum veneremur cernui Therefore falling down in adoration, let us venerate this great Sacrament

In the examples below you will notice that Verbs of the other Conjugations end in *-ar, -aris, -atur, -amur, --amini, -antur*

Here are some common Deponents which you will need in this Unit :

<i>laetor, -ari</i> (1) - to rejoice, be glad	<i>consequor, consequi</i> (3) - to obtain
<i>glorior, -ari</i> (1) - to boast	<i>veneror, -ari</i> (1) - to venerate, revere
<i>gradior, gradi</i> (3) - to step, walk	<i>sequor, sequi</i> (3) - to follow
<i>mereor, -eri</i> (2) - to deserve	<i>revereor, -eri</i> (2) - to feel awe, shame
<i>admiror, -ari</i> (1) - to admire	<i>imitor, -ari</i> (1) - to imitate
<i>misereor, -eri</i> (2) - to have mercy	<i>tueor, tueri</i> (2) - to protect, support, preserve
<i>fruor, frui</i> (3) - to enjoy	

Vocabulary

<i>suffragium, -i</i> - suffrage, prayer	<i>pietas, -atis</i> - love, charity
<i>beneficium, -i</i> - blessing, favour	<i>exemplum, -i</i> - example
<i>insula, -ae</i> - island	<i>praevenio, -ire</i> (4) - to go before
<i>certamen, -inis</i> - contest, fight	<i>societas, -atis</i> - company

Reading Practice Each of the following sentences contains more than one Verb in the **Present Subjunctive**. Some are **Passive**, while others only look like them but are really **Deponent**, and there is one Active Verb in the Subjunctive. As you read them, see if you can spot the differences.

Confundantur et revereantur qui quaerunt animam Let them be confounded and ashamed that seek my

<i>meam, ut auferant eam</i>	soul, to take it away
<i>Haec dies, quam fecit Dominus. Exultemus et laetemur in ea</i>	This is the day that the Lord has made. Let us rejoice and be glad in it
<i>Laetentur coeli, et exultet terra, commoveatur mare</i>	Let the heavens rejoice, and let the earth be glad; let the sea be moved

Exercise 2 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate Deponent Verb :

<i>confiteantur</i>	<i>admiramur</i>	<i>imitemur</i>	<i>sequatur</i>	<i>gradiamur</i>
<i>misereatur</i>	<i>tueraris</i>	<i>laetentur</i>	<i>consequamur</i>	<i>fruamur</i>

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|---|---|
| 1. _____ <i>multae insulae</i> | <u>Let</u> the multitude of isles <u>be glad</u> |
| 2. <i>ut cuius gloriosus fidei certamen _____ , constantiam ad mortem _____</i> | whose glorious struggle for the faith <u>we admire</u> , <u>may we imitate</u> his steadfastness unto death |
| 3. <i>ut ipsius suffragia pietatis tuae semper beneficia _____</i> | that through his prayers [ie. St Oswald's] <u>we may</u> ever <u>obtain</u> the blessing of Thy love |
| 4. <i>ut...per ejus ad te exempla _____</i> | that...by (following) her example [ie. St Agatha's] <u>we may come</u> to Thee |
| 5. _____ <i>Domino misericordiae ejus</i> | <u>Let</u> the mercies of the Lord <u>give glory</u> to Him |
| 6. <i>Tua nos, quaesumus, Domine, gratia semper et praeveniatur et _____</i> | <u>May</u> Thy grace, we beseech Thee, O Lord, both prevent us [ie. go before us] and <u>follow us</u> |
| 7. _____ <i>vestri omnipotens Deus</i> | <u>May</u> the Lord <u>have mercy</u> on you |
| 8. <i>ut in nobis tua munera _____</i> | that <u>Thou wouldst preserve</u> in us Thy gifts |
| 9. <i>ita eorum perpetua societate _____</i> | so <u>we may enjoy</u> their everlasting fellowship |

Vocabulary

<i>dealbo, -are, -avi, -atum</i> (1) - to whiten	<i>dealbatus, -a, -um</i> - made white
<i>perfruo, perfrui</i> (3) - to enjoy	<i>gaudium, -i</i> - joy
<i>sempiternus, -a, -um</i> - everlasting	<i>manipulus, -i</i> - maniple
<i>fletus, -us</i> - weeping	<i>dolor, -oris</i> - pain, sorrow
<i>exultatio, -ionis</i> - joy	<i>merces, -edis</i> - reward, wages
<i>recipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum</i> (3) - to receive	<i>labor, -oris</i> - labour, hardship

Reading Practice

The following examples are taken from the traditional prayers said by the priest as he vests before Mass. While putting on the alb, a symbol of perfect integrity, he asks God to cleanse and purify his heart

<i>ut in sanguine Agni dealbatus, gaudiis perfruar sempiternis</i>	that being made white in the Blood of the Lamb, <u>I may enjoy</u> everlasting happiness
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As he puts on the maniple (formerly for the purpose of removing perspiration and now serving as a reminder that it is our lot on earth to sow in tears), he prays to be found worthy to suffer for Christ and so receive the eternal reward :

<i>Merear, Domine, portare manipulum fletus et doloris : ut cum exultatione recipiam mercedem laboris.</i>	<u>May I be worthy</u> , O Lord, so to bear the maniple of tears and sorrow : that with joy I may receive the reward of my labour.
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