

## ACTIVE AND PASSIVE PERIPHRASTICS; DATIVE OF AGENT

### Active Periphrastic

- The active periphrastic is the future active participle + sum to indicate a subsequent action.
- In a subjunctive construction, the active periphrastic makes clear that the action is subsequent even though a present subjunctive could be used to do so.

ex. Intellegō cūr ea **discessūra sit**.  
I understand why she **will leave**.

Rēgina nautās ad oppidum missūra erat.  
The queen was about to send the sailors to town.

### Passive Periphrastic Conjugation

- a passive verb form made up of the future passive participle (gerundive) and a form of sum.
- the gerundive acts as a predicate adjective, agreeing in case, number, and gender with the subject
- conveys an idea of necessity, obligation or appropriate action
- use the following helping words when translating in accordance with its tense: *has to be, had to be, will have to be, should, ought, must*

Ex. Id faciendum est.                      Id faciendum erat.                      Id faciendum erit.  
It must/ought/has to be done.      It should have/had to be done.      It will have/has to be done.

### Helping words to translate the Passive Periphrastic:

dandum est	it must be given, it has to be given	(present)
dandum erat	it had to be given	(imperfect)
dandum erit	it will have to be given	(future)
dandum fuit	it had to be given	(perfect)
dandum fueram	it had had to be given	(pluperfect)
dandum fuerit	it will have had to be given	(future perfect)

### Dative of Agent

- instead of an ablative of personal agent, a dative of agent is used with the passive periphrastic to indicate by whom the action was done
- when translating, it is often best to transform the sentence into an active clause – make the dative of agent the subject and the subject of the passive periphrastic into the direct object

Ex. Id **militibus** faciendum est.  
It must be done **by the soldiers**. (or) The soldiers must do it.