

VERBS, INFINITIVES, PARTICIPALS, GERUNDS, GERUNDIVES

VERB BREAKDOWN

Porto, -are, -avi, -atus: to carry
-how it's found in the dictionary

How to translate parts:

Porto – 1st, singular, present stem

Portare – Present infinitive stem (Present, Imperfect, Future)

Portavi – 1st, singular, perfect stem (Perfect, Pluperfect, F. Perf.)

Portatis – Perfect Passive Participle

6 Qualities of verbs:

1. Person (1,2,3)

2. Number (S/P)

3. Tense (P, P, F)

4. Aspect (Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect)

5. Mood

a) Indicative – fact

b) Imperative – command

c) Subjunctive – (if...)

6. Voice – Active/Passive

Conjugations: 1) ARE; 2) ERE; 3) ERE; 4) IRE

DEPONENT VERBS

- **Passive** in ending, **Active** in meaning

- Imperative:

Singular – “conare” = “you (sing.) try

Plural – “conamini” = “y’all try”

INFINITIVES

Present Active: 2nd principle part; “portare” = “to carry”

Present Passive: 2nd principle part, but change “e” at end to “i”, except for 3rd conjugation verbs; for these, take off whole “ere” and put on “i”; “portari” = “to be carried”

Present Passive Infinitive Breakdown

Conj.	Present	Passive	Meaning
1	portare	portari	to be...
2	movere	moveri	to be...
3	mittere	mitti	to be...
4	audire	auderi	to be...

Drop “e” and add “i”

Perfect Active: 3rd principle part, take off “i”, add “isse”; “portavisse” = “to have carried”

Perfect Passive: 4th principle part, match in case, #, gender, then add “esse”; “portatus esse” = “to have been carried”

Future Active: 4th principle part, put in “ur” before “us, -a, -um” endings (match case, #, gender), then add “esse”; “portaturus esse” = “to about to carry” (weird, huh?)

Infinitive breakdown!

Tense	Active	Passive
Present	venire	veniri
Perfect	venisse	ventus esse
Future	venturus esse	none set

IMPERSONALS

- Verbs in passive voice, 3rd person, singular

- No personal subject is being expressed... (emphasize action)

- Can be in I.S. --> just change to passive infinitive

Ex: “Non concurritur a Pompeianis.”

--> “An attic is **not being made** by Pompey's men.”

VERBS ENDINGS (ACTIVE)

Present: (is/am, “ing”)

o	mus
s	tis
t	nt

Imperfect: (Was/were, “ing”)

bam	bamus
bas	batis
bat	bant

Future: (Will/shall, “ing”)

1st and 2nd Conjugation:

bo	bimus
bis	bitis
bit	bunt

3rd and 4th Conjugation:

am	emus
es	etis
et	ent

Perfect: (Have/has or “ed”)

i	imus
isti	istis
it	erunt

Pluperfect: (Had, “ed”)

eram	eramus
eras	eratis
erat	erant

Future Perfect: (Will have, “ed”)

ero	erimus
eris	eritis
erit	erint

PARTICIPLES

Present Active Participles (PAP)

- agree in case, #, gender

- **Form:** present stem w/o “re” + add these:

1) if Nominative Singular, add “ns”

2) if Not, add “nt” & 3rd declension endings

	S	P
Nom.	-	es/ia
Gen.	is	ium
Dat.	i	ibus
Acc.	em	es/ia
Abl.	i/e*	ibus

* “e” is only used in substantive

* “ia” for neuter plural

Perfect Passive Participle (PPP)

Must agree with modifying N/ADJ in Case, #,

Gender; Participle is a verbal adjective

“Caesar, portatus, verberavit canem.”

“Caesar, having been carried, beat the dog.”

“Having been” + “ed”

-use Nom. case 1st & 2nd declension endings

M	F	N
us	a	um
i	ae	a

Future Active Participle (FAP)

All you do is add “ur” before us, -a, -um

endings; the rest is like a PPP: Example:

“portaturus” = “about to carry”

PAP: (amans, amantis) “verbing”

PPP: (amatus) “verbed”

FAP: (amaturus) “about to verb”

VERBS ENDINGS (PASSIVE)

Present: (Am/is being, “ed”)

r	mur
ris	mini
tur	ntur

Imperfect: (Was/were being, “ed”)

bar	bamur
baris	bamini
batur	bantur

Future: (Will/shall be, “ed”)

1st and 2nd Conjugation:

bor	bimur
beris	bimini
bitur	buntur

3rd and 4th Conjugation:

ar	amur
eris	emini
etur	entur

Perfect: (Have/has been or Was/were, “ed”)

sum	sumus
es	estis
est	sunt

Pluperfect: (Had been, “ed”)

eram	eramus
eras	eratis
erat	erant

Future Perfect: (Will have been, “ed”)

ero	erimus
eris	eritis
erit	erint

GERUNDS

- Verbal Nouns, Present/Active in meaning

- Translated “verbing”

- **Form:** add “nd” + 2nd decl. neuter endings

- **NOTE:** Gerunds of “ire”: “eundi, eundo,

eundum, eundo

- Uses w/ Cases:

i	Gen: use w/ causa/gratia to express purpose (also w/ special adjectives)
o	Dat: when gerund is DO (also w/ special adjectives)
um	Acc: found w/ ad , showing purpose
o	Abl: in prep. phrases w/ de, ex, in -also can be Abl. of means

Example: “Servi **adiuvandi** causa ad Milonem accurrerunt.” = “*Slaves ran toward Milo for the sake of helping.*”

GERUNDIVES

- Verbal Adjectives (agree w/ noun/pronoun)

- Future/Passive in meaning (Fut. Pass. Part.)

- Translate: “for the sake of” + “verbing” +

“direct object”

- **Form:** same as gerund, but w/ “-us, -a, -um”

endings instead of 2nd decl. neuter endings

Example: “Cives ad Forum venerunt **orationem audiendi** causa.” = “*The citizens went to the Forum for the sake of hearing the speech.*”

- OF OBLIGATION: Passive Periphrastic...

* “must/should be a ...” (w/ form of sum)

Ex: “Domum nobis **redeundum est.**” →

“*There must be a returning home.*”

DAT. OF AGENT: w/ “mihi”