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.)
Portatius – Perfect Passive Participle

6 Qualities of verbs:
1. Person (1, 2, 3)
2. Number (S/P)
3. Tense (P, P, P)
4. Aspect (Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect)
5. Mood
   a) Indicative – fact
   b) Imperative – command
   c) Subjunctive – (if…)
6. Voice – Active/Passive

Conjugations: 1) ARE; 2) E

PRESENT
- The perfect tense
- The active voice
- The indicative mood
- The 3rd person singular

Future Active: 4th
Add “esse” = “to have been carried”
Portatus esse
Perfect Passive: 4th
Venisse = “to have carried”

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”;
“portatius” = “to be carried”

Perfect Passive Infinitive Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conjugation</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>portare</td>
<td>portari</td>
<td>to be…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>movere</td>
<td>moveri</td>
<td>to be…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>mutere</td>
<td>muteri</td>
<td>to be…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>audere</td>
<td>auderi</td>
<td>to be…</td>
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Drop “e” and add “i”

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

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

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

INFINITIVE breakdown!

Tense | Active | Passive |
-------|--------|---------|
Present | -erere | -ereri |
Perfect | -erisse | -erissee |
Future | -eritussee | -erissee |

 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 concurrerit a Pompeianus.”
  –> “An attic is not being made by Pompey’s men.”

DEPENENT VERBS
- Passive in ending, Active in meaning
  - Imperative:
    - Singular – “conare” = “you (sing.) try
    - Plural – “conamini” = “y’all try

PARTICIPLES

Present Active Participles (PAP)

1) If Nominative Singular, add “ns”
2) If Not, add “nt” & 3rd declension endings

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.”

Future Active Participle (FAP)

All you do is add “ur” before us, -, -um endings; the rest is like a PAP. Example:
“Portamur” = “about to carry”

- PAP: (amaturus) “about to verb”
- PPP: (amans, amantis) “verbing”
- FAP: (amaturus) “verbing”

VERBS ENDINGS (ACTIVE)

Present: (is/am, “ing”)

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Imperfect: (Was/were, “ing”)

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Future: (Will/shall, “ing”)

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VERBS ENDINGS (PASSIVE)

Present: (Am/is being, “ed”)

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<th>f</th>
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<tr>
<td>is</td>
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<tr>
<td>ur</td>
<td>itur</td>
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Imperfect: (Was/were being, “ed”)

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<td>t</td>
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Future: (Will/shall be, “ed”)

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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:

Example: “Servi adiuavanti 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 Peraphrastic...
  - “must/should be a …” (w/ form of sum)
  Ex: “Domum nobis redendum est.” ➔
  “There must be a returning home.”
  DAT: OF AGENT: w/ “mihi”