Participle, Infinitive, Verb Tense Summary Charts

- 1st conjugation (-ā): amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus to love 2nd conjugation (ē): moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus to warn 3rd conjugation (-e): mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus to send 4th conjugation (-ī): audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus to hear

Participles

	Active Passive		
Present	Present stem + -ns, -ntis (gen.) *Stem vowels: 3 rd -ē; 4 th -iē amāns, amantis (gen.) – loving monēns, monentis (gen.) – warning *mittēns, mittentis (gen.) – sending *audiēns, audientis (gen.) – hearing	***********	
Perfect	**********	Perfect Passive Participle (4 th principal part) amātus, -a, -um — (having been) loved monitus, -a, -um — (having been) warned missus, -a, -um — (having been) sent audītus, -a, -um — (having been) heard	
Future	Perfect Passive Participle stem + -ūrus, -ūra, -ūrum amātūrus, -a, -um — (about/going) to love monitūrus, -a, -um — (about/going) to warn missūrus, -a, -um — (about/going) to send audītūrus, -a, -um — (about/going) to hear	Present stem + -ndus, -a, -um *Stem vowels: 3 rd -e; 4 th -ie amandus, -a, -um - (about to, must) be loved monendus, -a, -um - (about to, must) be warned *mittendus, -a, -um - (about to, must) be sent *audiendus, -a, -um - (about to, must) be heard	

Infinitives

	Active	Passive	
Present	2 nd principal part of the verb amāre – to love monēre – to warn mittere – to send audīre – to hear	1 st , 2 nd , 4 th conjugations change final -e of the 2 nd principal part to -ī; 3 rd conjugation changes -ere to -ī amārī – to be loved monērī – to be warned mittī – to be sent audīrī – to be heard	
Perfect	Perfect stem (3 rd principal part, drop –ī) + -isse amāvisse – to have loved monuisse – to have warned mīsisse – to have sent audīvisse – to have heard	Perfect Passive Participle + esse amātus, -a, -um esse – to have been loved monitus, -a, -um esse – to have been warned missus, -a, -um esse – to have been sent audītus, -a, -um esse – to have been heard	
Future	Future Active Participle + esse amātūrus, -a, -um esse – to be about to love monitūrus, -a, -um esse – to be about to warn missūrus, -a, -um esse – to be about to send audītūrus, -a, -um esse – to be about to hear	?	

Indicative

	Present	Imperfect	Future	Perfect	Pluperfect	Future Perfect	
	Present Stem + Present Active Endings amā-, monē-, mitt(*)-, **audī-		Perfect Stem (3 rd principal part, drop ī) + Endings amāv-, monu-, mīs-, audīv-				
	Sing. Pl.	Sing. Pl.	1 st & 2 nd Conjugations	Sing. Pl.	Sing. Pl.	Sing. Pl.	
	1 st (1 st principal part) -mus	1 st -bam -bāmus	Sing. Pl.	1st - ī -imus	1 st -eram -erāmus	1 st -erō -erimus	
	2nd -s -tis	2nd -bās -bātis	1 st -bō -bimus	2nd -istī -istis	2nd -erās -erātis	2nd -eris -eritis	
Active	3rd -t -nt	3rd -bat -bant	2nd -bis -bitis	3rd -it -ē runt	3rd -erat -erant	3rd -erit -erint	
	*3 rd conjugation stem vowels (, -i, -i, -i, -i, -u)	*3 rd conjugation stem vowel –ē **4 th conjugation stem	3 rd -bit -bunt 3 rd & 4 th Conjugations	<u>Translation (1st pl.)</u> <i>We loved</i> <i>We have loved</i>	Translation (2 nd pl.) You had loved	Translation (3 rd pl.) They will have loved	
	**4 th conjugation 3 rd pl. stem vowels –iu	vowels –iē	Sing. Pl.	We did love			
	Translation (1st sing.) I love I am loving	Translation (2 nd sing.) You loved You were loving You used to love	1st -am -ēmus 2nd -ēs -ētis 3rd -et -ent				
	I do love		Translation (3 rd sing.) He, She, It will love				
	Change Active Endings To Passive			Perfect Passive Participle + Indicative Forms of Sum			
	Sing. PI. Active \rightarrow Passive Active \rightarrow Passive			amātus(ī),-a(-ae),-um(a) monitus(ī),-a(-ae),-um(a) missus(ī),-a(-ae),-um(a) audītus(ī),-a(-ae),-um(a) *() = plural form Examples: amātus sum, amātus es, amātū sumus, amātī estis, amātī sunt			
Passive		-r; -m → -r -mus →	-	Sing. Pl.	Sing. Pl.	Sing. Pl.	
	2 nd -s → -ris 3 rd -t → -tur	-tis → -ı		1 st sum sumus	1 st eram erāmus	1 st erō erimus	
	5 () (a.	-nt → -r	ntur	2nd es estis	2 nd erās erātis	2nd eris eritis	
	*3"d conjugation: 2"d singular present tense = -eris (not -iris)			3 rd est sunt	3rd erat erant	3rd erit erunt	
	*1 st & 2 nd conjugation: 2 nd singular future tense = -beris (not -biris) Pres. Translation (1 st sing.) I am loved Imperf. Translation (2 nd sing.) You were loved Fut. Translation (3 rd sing.) He, She, It will be loved			Translation (1 st pl.) We were loved We have been loved	Translation (2 nd pl.) You had been loved	Translation (3 rd pl.) They will have been loved	

*Subjunctive

	Present	Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
Active	Change the stem vowels of the present active indicative to the following: We fear a liar 1st 2nd 3rd 4th *1st singular = subjunctive stem vowel + -m	Present Active Infinitive (2 nd principal part) + Present Active Endings (-m,-s,-t,-mus,-tis,-nt)	Identical to future perfect active indicative. *1st singular = -erim (not -erō)	Perfect Active Infinitive (3 rd principal part, drop -ī + -isse) + Present Active Endings (-m,-s,-t,-mus,-tis,-nt)
Passive	Change Active Er Sing. Active \rightarrow Passive 1st -m \rightarrow -r 2nd -s \rightarrow -ris 3rd -t \rightarrow -tur	ndings To Passive PI. Active → Passive -mus → -mur -tis → -minī -nt → -ntur	Perfect Passive Participle & amātus(ī),-a(-ae),-um(a) missus(ī),-a(-ae),-um(a) *() = plural form Examples: amātus sim, amātus sīs, amātus sit Sing. Pl. 1st sim sīmus 2nd sīs sītis 3rd sit sint	

^{*}The translation of a subjunctive verb depends on the type of clause in which it is used. Therefore, for each subjunctive clause type, you should learn the definition, how to recognize it, and how to translate it.

Common Uses Of The Subjunctive

Jussive Subjunctive Purpose Clause

Result Clause

Indirect Question

Cum Clauses (Causal, Circumstantial, Adversative)

Proviso Clause

Jussive Noun Clause (Indirect Command)

Relative Clause Of Characteristic

Fear Clause

Conditions (Future Less Vivid, Contrary To Fact Present,

Contrary To Fact Past)