Verbals for fun and ribbons

There are four types of verbals in Latin.

1. Participles- Verb forms used as adjectives. Active participles may have objects.

Present participles show action at the SAME time as the main verb. Verbing, while verbing, as the noun verbed.

Perfect (Passive) Participles show action BEFORE the main verb. The noun HAVING BEEN VERBED, when/after/since the noun was/had been verbed.

Future participles show action AFTER the time of the main verb.

A. Present (Active) Participle- same from the 2nd principal part.
It uses 3rd adj. endings generally.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
ns & ntēs & ns & ntēs & ns & ntia \\
ntis & ntium & ntis & ntium ntis & ntium & ntium \\
ntī & ntibus & ntī & ntibus ntī & ntibus & ntibus \\
ntem & ntēs & ntem & ntēs & ns & ntia \\
ntī & ntibus & ntī & ntibus ntī & ntibus & ntibus \\
\end{array}
\]

In an ablative absolute the present participle ends in nte.

B. Perfect (Passive) Participle is the 4th principal part in your book. It uses 1st and 2nd declension endings.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
us & ī & a & ae & um & a \\
ī & ōrum & ae & ārum & ī & ōrum \\
ō & iS & ae & ās & ō & īs \\
um & ōs & am & ās & um & a \\
ō & iS & ae & īs & ō & īs \\
\end{array}
\]

C. Future active participles are formed from the 4th principal part, the perfect passive participle by dropping the adjective ending, then adding UR and then reattaching 1-2 endings.

Using agō, agere, ēgī, ACTUS. Drop us ACT, ad UR which gives you ACTUR. then add the ending actURus.Decline with:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
us & ī & a & ae & um & a \\
ī & ōrum & ae & ārum & ī & ōrum \\
ō & iS & ae & īs & ō & īs \\
um & ōs & am & ās & um & a \\
ō & iS & ae & īs & ō & īs \\
\end{array}
\]
The future passive participle called the GERUNDIVE is formed from the PRESENT stem (ā, ē, ĭ) and adding ND, ND. END, END and using 1-2 endings.

Infinitives are verbal nouns. They may be used independently, as a complement with verbs like possum or as objects of verbs of communication, mental action or perception.

Present infinitives show action at the SAME time as the main verb.
Perfect infinitives show action at a time BEFORE the main verb.
Future infinitives show action at a time AFTER the main verb.

The present active infinitive is the 2nd principal part of a regular verb:
āre, ēre, ere, ĭre,

The present active infinitive takes the place of an English subject gerund. Ė. G. Reading is good becomes legere est bonum. All infinitives are treated as neuter singular nouns.

He said/He saw/He thougt THAT THE BOYS WERE WALKING.
That disappears in Latin.
The boys is the subject of the infinitive phrase and goes into the ACCUSATIVE case. Were walking shows the same time as the present tense.
Dixit/ Vīdit/ Putāvit puerōs ambulāre.

Present passive infinitives are made from present active infinitives:
āre becomes ārī
ēre becomes ērī
ere becomes ĭ
īre becomes ĭrī

He heard that the coins were being taken he comes :
Audīvit nummōs capī.
I can be seen becomes Possum vidērī.

All perfect active infinitive come from the 3rd principal part. Drop the ĭ and then add isse. They are usually used with the verbs of perception, mental action and communication.
He sees that the girls have found the book becomes
Videt puellās invēnisse librum.
He thought that the tree had fallen becomes
Putāvit arborem cecidisse.
The perfect passive infinitive is formed by taking the 4th principal part (the perfect passive participle) making it agree with with its accusative subject and pairing it with esse (the esse is often omitted in Latin poetry).
He believes that Carthage has been destroyed becomes
Putat Carthaginem deletam esse.
He saw that the lion had been killed becomes
Vidit leonem necatum esse.

The GERUND.
Latin gerunds exist only in the genitive singular, dative singular, accusative singular, and ablative singular. Remember that a nominative gerund is replaced by the Latin present active infinitive.
They are formed by the present stem with NDĪ, NDŌ, NDUM, NDŌ.
3rd and 4th conjugation add e or ie before the nd.
Most common uses are:
1. abl. of means: He escaped danger BY FLEEING- fugiendō.
2. showing purpose: He went to bed TO SLEEP-ad dormiendum.

THE SUPINE.
There is no English equivalent. They are translated as infinitives.
They are formed from the 4th principal part (perfect passive participle) with the 1-2 adjective ending replaced by 4th declension um (acc) or ū (abl).
The acc. supine is used AFTER A VERB OF MOTION to show purpose. He went to Rome TO SEE the parade becomes
Ivit/lit Romam visum pompam.
The song is EASY TO SING (abl. of respect with an adjective)
Caemen est FACILE CANTATū.