

First Conjugation Endings on Present Stem, Indicative, Laudo -are I praise

laudo laudare laudavi laudatus a um

Present Imperative Singular = Lauda

Present Imperative Plural = Laudate

PRESENT**ACTIVE**

Laudo I praise
 Laudas You praise
 Laudat He praises
 Laudamus We praise
 Laudatis You praise
 Laudant They praise

PRESENT**PASSIVE**

Laudor I am praised
 Laudaris You are praised
 Laudatur He is praised
 Laudamur We are praised
 Laudamini You are praised
 Laudantur They are praised

IMPERFECT**ACTIVE**

Laudabam I was praising
 Laudabas You were praising
 Laudabat He was praising
 Laudabamus We were praising
 Laudabatis You were praising
 Laudabant They were praising

IMPERFECT**PASSIVE**

Laudabar I was being praised
 Laudabaris You were being praised
 Laudabatur He was being praised
 Laudabamur We were being praised
 Laudabamini You were being praised
 Laudabantur They were being praised

FUTURE**ACTIVE**

Laudabo I will praise
 Laudabis You will praise
 Laudabit He will praise
 Laudabimus We will praise
 Laudabitis You will praise
 Laudabunt They will praise

FUTURE**PASSIVE**

Laudabor I will be praised
 Laudaberis You will be praised
 Laudabitur He will be praised
 Laudabimur We will be praised
 Laudabimini You will be praised
 Laudabuntur They will be praised

First Conjugation Endings on Present Stem, Subjunctive, Laudo -are I (might) praise**PRESENT****ACTIVE**

Laudem I might praise
 Laudes You might praise
 Laudet He might praise
 Laudemus We might praise
 Laudetis You might praise
 Laudent They might praise

PRESENT**PASSIVE**

Lauder I might be praised
 Lauderis You might be praised
 Laudetur He might be praised
 Laudemur We might be praised
 Laudemini You might be praised
 Laudentur They might be praised

IMPERFECT**ACTIVE**

Laudarem if I were praising
 Laudares if You were praising
 Laudaret if He were praising
 Laudaremus if We were praising
 Laudaretis if You were praising
 Laudarent if They were praising

IMPERFECT**PASSIVE**

Laudarer if I were being praised
 Laudareris if You were being praised
 Laudaretur if He were being praised
 Laudaremur if We were being praised
 Laudaremini if You were being praised
 Laudarentur if They were being praised

First Conjugation Endings on Perfect Stem, Indicative, Laudo -are I praise

PERFECT	ACTIVE	PERFECT	PASSIVE
Laudavi	I have praised	Laudatus a um sum	I have been praised
Laudavisti	You have praised	Laudatus a um es	You have been praised
Laudavit	He has praised	Laudatus a um est	He has been praised
Laudavimus	We have praised	Laudati ae a sumus	We have been praised
Laudavistis	You have praised	Laudati ae a estis	You have been praised
Laudaverunt	They have praised	Laudati ae a sunt	They have been praised

PLUPERFECT	ACTIVE	PLUPERFECT	PASSIVE
Laudaveram	I had praised	Laudatus a um eram	I had been praised
Laudaveras	You had praised	Laudatus a um eras	You had been praised
Laudaverat	He had praised	Laudatus a um erat	He had been praised
Laudaveramus	We had praised	Laudati ae a eramus	We had been praised
Laudaveratis	You had praised	Laudati ae a eratis	You had been praised
Laudaverant	They had praised	Laudati ae a erant	They had been praised

FUT PERF	ACTIVE	FUTURE PERFECT	PASSIVE
Laudavero	I will have praised	Laudatus a um ero	I will have been praised
Laudaveris	You will have praised	Laudatus a um eris	You will have been praised
Laudaverit	He will have praised	Laudatus a um erit	He will have been praised
Laudaverimus	We will have praised	Laudati ae a erimus	We will have been praised
Laudaveritis	You will have praised	Laudati ae a eritis	You will have been praised
Laudaverint	They will have praised	Laudati ae a erunt	They will have been praised

First Conjugation Endings on Perfect Stem, Subjunctive, Laudo -are I (might) praise

PERFECT	ACTIVE	PERFECT	PASSIVE
Laudaverim	I might have praised	Laudatus a um sim	I might have been praised
Laudaveris	You might have praised	Laudatus a um sis	You might have been praised
Laudaverit	He might have praised	Laudatus a um sit	He might have been praised
Laudaverimus	We might have praised	Laudati ae a simus	We might have been praised
Laudaveritis	You might have praised	Laudati ae a sitis	You might have been praised
Laudaverint	They might have praised	Laudati ae a sint	They might have been praised

PLUPERFECT	ACTIVE	PLUPERFECT	PASSIVE
Laudavissem	if I had praised	Laudatus a um essem	if I had been praised
Laudavisses	if You had praised	Laudatus a um esses	if You had been praised
Laudavisset	if He had praised	Laudatus a um esset	if He had been praised
Laudavissemus	if We had praised	Laudati ae a essemus	if We had beenpraised
Laudavissetis	if You had praised	Laudati ae a essetis	if You had been praised
Laudavissent	if They had praised	Laudati ae a essent	if They had been praised

Notes:

All Forms: He = He She or It

Imperfect tables are typical for ongoing past action: I was praising.

Subjunctive typically used to express doubt, possibility, and purpose (after ut).

Infinitives, Participles, Gerunds, Gerundives Active and Passive Laudo -are I praise

ACTIVE

Present Infinitive = laudare

Perfect Infinitive = laudavisse

Future Infinitive = laudaturus a um esse

PASSIVE

Present Infinitive = laudari

Perfect Infinitive = laudatus a um esse

ACTIVE

Present Participle = laudans

Perfect Participle

Future Participle = laudaturus a um

PASSIVE

Present Participle

Perfect Participle = laudatus a um

Future Participle = laudandus a um*

The Present Participle

The present participle is a verbal adjective, sometimes a verbal noun. It takes third declension adjective endings.

Masculine and Feminine Singular and Plural: Laudan_s, tis, ti, tem, ti (or te) , tes, tium, tibus, tes, tibus.

Neuter Singular and Plural: Laudan_s, tis, ti, s, ti (or te), tia, tium, tibus, tia, tibus.

Other Participles

Other participles take the us a um first and second declension noun endings.

The Perfect Passive Infinitive has the same form as the Perfect Passive Participle (the 4th principal part of the verb) except the infinitive form includes esse.

***Gerundive** - The Gerundive is the Future Passive Participle laudandus, laudanda, laudandum.

The Gerundive acts as a passive verbal adjective.

The Gerundive takes the set of us a um first and second declension noun endings.

The Gerundive with the verb to be indicates necessity. Example: Carthago delenda est means Carthage must (is to) be destroyed.

Gerund - The Gerund is an active verbal noun, formed from the Neuter Singular form of the Gerundive, without the Nominative Case. The gerund is sometimes shown as laudandi, laudando, laudandum, laudando (genitive through ablative, without a nominative).

When the Gerund would otherwise be a subject (and in the Nominative), the present active infinitive is used instead (Errare humanum est). English can say erring is human. Latin can not, and says to err is human.

Supine - The Supine is an independent form consisting of only two cases, the accusative and the ablative singulars. The supine grafts the fourth declension neuter accusative singular um (First Supine) or the fourth declension neuter ablative singular u (Second Supine) onto the Perfect Participle (the 4th Principal Part) in place of the us a um first and second declension endings. The first supine (laudatum) shows the purpose behind a verb of motion. Venit (motion - he came) laudatum (= to praise) fortitudines (the brave actions). The second supine (laudatu) refers an adjective back to a subject. Example: facile laudatu easy (= easily) praised.

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