common endings conjugation 3.odt Copyright 2012 by Ed Kotski and Kathleen Canning Third Conjugation Endings on Present Stem, Indicative, Rego-ere I rule

rego regere rexi rectus a um

Present Imperative Singlular = Rege Present Imperative Plural = Regite

PRESENT	ACTIVE	PRESENT	PASSIVE
Rego	I rule	Regor	I am ruled
Regis	You rule	Regeris	You are ruled
Regit	He rules	Regitur	He is ruled
Regimus	We rule	Regimur	We are ruled
Regitis	You rule	Regimini	You are ruled
Regunt	They rule	Reguntur	They are ruled
IMPERFECT	ACTIVE	IMPERFECT	PASSIVE
Regebam	I was ruling	Regebar	I was being ruled

Regebann	i was runng	Regebai	I was being fulled
Regebas	You were ruling	Regebaris	You were being ruled
Regebat	He was ruling	Regebatur	He was being ruled
Regebamus	We were ruling	Regebamur	We were being ruled
Regebatis	You were ruling	Regebamini	You were being ruled
Regebant	They were ruling	Regebantur	They were being ruled
FUTURE	ACTIVE	FUTURE	PASSIVE
Regam	I will rule	Regar	I will be ruled
Reges	You will rule	Regeris	You will be ruled
Reget	He will rule	Regetur	He will be ruled
Regemus	We will rule	Regemur	We will be ruled
Regetis	You will rule	Regemini	You will be ruled
Regent	They will rule	Regentur	They will be ruled

Third Conjugation Endings on Present Stem, Subjunctive, Rego -ere I (might) rule

PRESENT	ACTIVE	PRESENT	PASSIVE
Regam	I might rule	Regar	I might be ruled
Regas	You might rule	Regaris	You might be ruled
Regat	He might rule	Regatur	He might be ruled
Regamus	We might rule	Regamur	We might be ruled
Regatis	You might rule	Regamini	You might be ruled
Regant	They might rule	Regantur	They might be ruled
IMPERFECT	ACTIVE	IMPERFECT	PASSIVE
Regerem	if I were ruling	Regerer	if I were being ruled
Regeres	if You were ruling	Regereris	if You were being ruled
Regeret	if He were ruling	Regeretur	if He were being ruled
Regeremus	if We were ruling	Regeremur	if We were being ruled
Regeretis	if You were ruling	Regeremini	if You were being ruled
Regerent	if They were ruling	Regerentur	if They were being ruled

Third Conjugation Endings on Perfect Stem, Indicative, Rego -ere I rule

PERFECT	ACTIVE	PERFECT	PASSIVE
Rexi	I have ruled	Rectus a um sum	I have been ruled
Rexisti	You have ruled	Rectus a um es	You have been ruled
Rexit	He has ruled	Rectus a um est	He has been ruled
Reximus	We have ruled	Recti ae a sumus	We have been ruled
Rexistis	You have ruled	Recti ae a estis	You have been ruled
Rexerunt	They have ruled	Recti ae a sunt	They have been ruled
PLUPERFECT	ACTIVE	PLUPERFECT	PASSIVE
Rexeram	I had ruled	Rectus a um eram	I had been ruled
Rexeras	You had ruled	Rectus a um eras	You had been ruled
Rexerat	He had ruled	Rectus a um erat	He had been ruled
Rexeramus	We had ruled	Recti ae a eramus	We had been ruled
Rexeratis	You had ruled	Recti ae a eratis	You had been ruled
Rexerant	They had ruled	Recti ae a erant	They had been ruled
FUT PERF	ACTIVE	FUTURE PERFECT	PASSIVE
Rexero	I will have ruled	Rectus a um ero	I will have been ruled
Rexeris	You will have ruled	Rectus a um eris	You will have been ruled
Rexerit	He will have ruled	Rectus a um erit	He will have been ruled
Rexerimus	We will have ruled	Recti ae a erimus	We will have been ruled
Rexeritis	You will have ruled	Recti ae a eritis	You will have been ruled
Rexerint	They will have ruled	Recti ae a erunt	They will have been ruled

Third Conjugation Endings on Perfect Stem, Subjunctive, Rego -ere I (might) rule

PERFECT	ACTIVE	PERFECT	PASSIVE
Rexerim	I might have ruled	Rectus a um sim	I might have been ruled
Rexeris	You might have ruled	Rectus a um sis	You might have been ruled
Rexerit	He might have ruled	Rectus a um sit	He might have been ruled
Rexerimus	We might have ruled	Recti ae a simus	We might have been ruled
Rexeritis	You might have ruled	Recti ae a sitis	You might have been ruled
Rexerint	They might have ruled	Recti ae a sint	They might have been ruled

PLUPERFECT ACTIVE

Rexissemif I had ruledRexissesif You had ruledRexissetif He had ruledRexissemusif We had ruledRexissetisif You had ruledRexissentif They had ruled

PLUPERFECT

Rectus a um essem Rectus a um esses Rectus a um esset Recti ae a essemus Recti ae a essetis Recti ae a essent

PASSIVE

if I had been ruled if You had been ruled if He had been ruled if We had been ruled if You had been ruled if They had been ruled

Notes:

All Forms: He = He She or It

Imperfect tables are typical for ongoing past action: I was ruling. Subjunctive typically used to express doubt, possibility, and purpose (after ut).

Infinitives, Participles, Gerunds, Gerundives Active and Passive Rego -ere I rule

ACTIVE Present Infinitive = Regere Perfect Infinitive = Rexisse Future Infinitive = Recturus a um esse

ACTIVE Present Participle = Regens Perfect Participle Future Participle = Recturus a um PASSIVE Present Infinitive = Regi Perfect Infinitive = Rectus a um esse

PASSIVE Present Participle Perfect Participle = Rectus a um Future Participle = Regendus 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: Regen_s, tis, ti, tem, ti (or te), tes, tium, tibus, tes, tibus. Neuter Singular and Plural: Regen_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 regendus, regenda, regendum. 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 regendi, regendo, regendum, regendo (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 (rectum) shows the purpose behind a verb of motion. Venit (motion - he came) de montibus (from the mountains) rectum (= to rule) gentem (the tribe) . The second supine (rectu) refers an adjective back to a subject. Example: facile rectu easy (= easily) ruled.

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