

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	PRESENT	PASSIVE
Laudo	I praise	Laudor	I am praised
Laudas	You praise	Laudaris	You are praised
Laudat	He praises	Laudatur	He is praised
Laudamus	We praise	Laudamur	We are praised
Laudatis	You praise	Laudamini	You are praised
Laudant	They praise	Laudantur	They are praised
IMPERFECT	ACTIVE	IMPERFECT	PASSIVE
Laudabam	I was praising	Laudabar	I was being praised
Laudabas	You were praising	Laudabaris	You were being praised
Laudabat	He was praising	Laudabatur	He was being praised
Laudabamus	We were praising	Laudabamur	We were being praised
Laudabatis	You were praising	Laudabamini	You were being praised
Laudabant	They were praising	Laudabantur	They were being praised
FUTURE	ACTIVE	FUTURE	PASSIVE
Laudabo	I will praise	Laudabor	I will be praised
Laudabis	You will praise	Laudaberis	You will be praised
Laudabit	He will praise	Laudabitur	He will be praised
Laudabimus	We will praise	Laudabimur	We will be praised
Laudabitis	You will praise	Laudabimini	You will be praised
Laudabunt	They will praise	Laudabuntur	They will be praised

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

PRESENT	ACTIVE	PRESENT	PASSIVE
Laudem	I might praise	Lauder	I might be praised
Laudes	You might praise	Lauderis	You might be praised
Laudet	He might praise	Laudetur	He might be praised
Laudemus	We might praise	Laudemur	We might be praised
Laudetis	You might praise	Laudemini	You might be praised
Laudent	They might praise	Laudentur	They might be praised
IMPERFECT	ACTIVE	IMPERFECT	PASSIVE
Laudarem	if I were praising	Laudarer	if I were being praised
Laudares	if You were praising	Laudareris	if You were being praised
Laudaret	if He were praising	Laudaretur	if He were being praised
Laudaremus	if We were praising	Laudaremur	if We were being praised
Laudaretis	if You were praising	Laudaremini	if You were being praised
Laudarent	if They were praising	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.

From JSBachfoa.org

Thanks for using our site. We hope you find this material useful and enjoyable.

Here are a few of the Subjects and Articles you can find at JSBachfoa.org

Photographs and Personal experience with the attack on the World Trade Center, September 11, 2011

Articles about J S Bach including:

1. How he wrote his music (disclosed for the first time ever)
2. The relationship between Bach's Music and the attacks
3. Examples of Bach's keyboard music, as he heard it
4. Sheet Music

Beethoven, too (What's he doing here?)

Literary and Historical Articles including:

1. How Joyce Kilmer came up with "Trees" (and you aren't going to guess)

Fire Fighting and Emergency Medical Services:

1. Calculating friction loss, flow, and nozzle reaction in the fire service
2. Solving Water Flow problems using Electric Circuit Theory
3. A simple way to predict the flow from a centrifugal pump
2. A graph of the Henderson - Hasselbalch Equation

Latin:

1. How to Read It and How to Write It using a unique "Color Coded" approach
2. How to Speak It

Chess:

1. A Simple Way to Play Chess, including Notation, Square Counting, Strategy, and Tactics
2. How to play Openings, Middlegames, and Endgames

And More.

DISCLAIMER AND LICENSE

Our goal is to provide accurate and useful information, but everything is offered "as is".

It is up to the user to verify that the information is accurate and suitable for the user's purpose. We can not and will not, to the extent allowed by law, accept liability for any damage caused by our products. Users should check all for viruses and in addition, especially for executables, try them out in an environment where they won't do any harm if they don't function properly. Some files have instructions - read them.

This website and its contents are copyrighted and all rights are reserved, except that permission is given to download a single copy of material which is expressly offered to the public, but this permission does not include the rights to sell, transmit, or otherwise disseminate such material, nor does it include any rights to the site's design or code.