

Fourth Conjugation Endings on Present Stem, Indicative, Audio -ire I hear

audio audire audivi auditus a um

Present Imperative Singular = Audi

Present Imperative Plural = Audite

PRESENT ACTIVE

Audio I hear
 Audis You hear
 Audit He hears
 Audimus We hear
 Auditis You hear
 Audiunt They hear

PRESENT PASSIVE

Audior I am heard
 Audiris You are heard
 Auditur He is heard
 Audimur We are heard
 Audimini You are heard
 Audiuntur They are heard

IMPERFECT ACTIVE

Audiebam I was hearing
 Audiebas You were hearing
 Audiebat He was hearing
 Audiebamus We were hearing
 Audiebatis You were hearing
 Audiebant They were hearing

IMPERFECT PASSIVE

Audiebar I was being heard
 Audiebaris You were being heard
 Audiebatur He was being heard
 Audiebamur We were being heard
 Audiebamini You were being heard
 Audiebantur They were being heard

FUTURE ACTIVE

Audiam I will hear
 Audies You will hear
 Audiet He will hear
 Audiemus We will hear
 Audietis You will hear
 Audient They will hear

FUTURE PASSIVE

Audiar I will be heard
 Audieris You will be heard
 Audietur He will be heard
 Audiemur We will be heard
 Audiemini You will be heard
 Audientur They will be heard

Fourth Conjugation Endings on Present Stem, Subjunctive, Audio -ire I (might) hear**PRESENT ACTIVE**

Audiam I might hear
 Audias You might hear
 Audiat He might hear
 Audiamus We might hear
 Audiatis You might hear
 Audiant They might hear

PRESENT PASSIVE

Audiar I might be heard
 Audiaris You might be heard
 Audiatur He might be heard
 Audiamur We might be heard
 Audiamini You might be heard
 Audiantur They might be heard

IMPERFECT ACTIVE

Audirem if I were hearing
 Audires if You were hearing
 Audiret if He were hearing
 Audiremus if We were hearing
 Audiretis if You were hearing
 Audirent if They were hearing

IMPERFECT PASSIVE

Audirer if I were being heard
 Audireris if You were being heard
 Audiretur if He were being heard
 Audiremur if We were being heard
 Audiremini if You were being heard
 Audirentur if They were being heard

Fourth Conjugation Endings on Perfect Stem, Indicative, Audio -ire I hear

PERFECT	ACTIVE	PERFECT	PASSIVE
Audivi	I have heard	Auditus a um sum	I have been heard
Audivisti	You have heard	Auditus a um es	You have been heard
Audivit	He has heard	Auditus a um est	He has been heard
Audivimus	We have heard	Auditi ae a sumus	We have been heard
Audivistis	You have heard	Auditi ae a estis	You have been heard
Audiverunt	They have heard	Auditi ae a sunt	They have been heard

PLUPERFECT	ACTIVE	PLUPERFECT	PASSIVE
Audiveram	I had heard	Auditus a um eram	I had been heard
Audiveras	You had heard	Auditus a um eras	You had been heard
Audiverat	He had heard	Auditus a um erat	He had been heard
Audiveramus	We had heard	Auditi ae a eramus	We had been heard
Audiveratis	You had heard	Auditi ae a eratis	You had been heard
Audiverant	They had heard	Auditi ae a erant	They had been heard

FUT PERF	ACTIVE	FUTURE PERFECT	PASSIVE
Audivero	I will have heard	Auditus a um ero	I will have been heard
Audiveris	You will have heard	Auditus a um eris	You will have been heard
Audiverit	He will have heard	Auditus a um erit	He will have been heard
Audiverimus	We will have heard	Auditi ae a erimus	We will have been heard
Audiveritis	You will have heard	Auditi ae a eritis	You will have been heard
Audiverint	They will have heard	Auditi ae a erunt	They will have been heard

Fourth Conjugation Endings on Perfect Stem, Subjunctive, Audio -ire I (might) hear

PERFECT	ACTIVE	PERFECT	PASSIVE
Audiverim	I might have heard	Auditus a um sim	I might have been heard
Audiveris	You might have heard	Auditus a um sis	You might have been heard
Audiverit	He might have heard	Auditus a um sit	He might have been heard
Audiverimus	We might have heard	Auditi ae a simus	We might have been heard
Audiveritis	You might have heard	Auditi ae a sitis	You might have been heard
Audiverint	They might have heard	Auditi ae a sint	They might have been heard

PLUPERFECT	ACTIVE	PLUPERFECT	PASSIVE
Audivissem	if I had heard	Auditus a um essem	if I had been heard
Audivisses	if You had heard	Auditus a um esses	if You had been heard
Audivisset	if He had heard	Auditus a um esset	if He had been heard
Audivissemus	if We had heard	Auditi ae a essemus	if We had been heard
Audivissetis	if You had heard	Auditi ae a essetis	if You had been heard
Audivissent	if They had heard	Auditi ae a essent	if They had been heard

Notes:

All Forms: He = He She or It

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

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

Infinitives, Participles, Gerunds, Gerundives Active and Passive Audio -ire I hear

ACTIVE

Present Infinitive = audire
Perfect Infinitive = audivisse
Future Infinitive = auditurus a um esse

PASSIVE

Present Infinitive = audiri
Perfect Infinitive = auditus a um esse

ACTIVE

Present Participle = audiens
Perfect Participle
Future Participle = auditurus a um

PASSIVE

Present Participle
Perfect Participle = auditus a um
Future Participle = audiendus 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: Audien_s, tis, ti, tem, ti (or te) , tes, tium, tibus, tes, tibus.

Neuter Singular and Plural: Audien_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 audiendus, audienda, audiendum.

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 audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, audiendo (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 (auditum) shows the purpose behind a verb of motion. Venit (motion - he came) auditum (= to hear) orationem (the speech). The second supine (auditu) refers an adjective back to a subject. Example: facile auditu easy (= easily) heard.

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.