

Active Verb Endings

In Latin, you can always use a verb's endings to determine the **subject** of the verb.

These endings are known as the **personal** endings, because they tell you whether a verb is 1st person (I/we), 2nd person (you), or 3rd person (he/she/it/they).

The personal endings for the present/imperfect/pluperfect tenses are:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	ō/m	mus
2nd Person	s	tis
3rd Person	t	nt

The personal endings for the **perfect** tense are:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	ī	imus
2nd Person	istī	istis
3rd Person	it	ērunt

The Imperfect Tense

In Latin, the word *imperfectus* means **incomplete**. Therefore, the imperfect tense always refers to an incomplete action in the past.

The imperfect tense always contains the letters **ba**, followed by the personal endings.

We translate the imperfect tense with **was/were** _____ **ing**.

The Perfect Tense

In Latin, the word *perfectus* means **complete**. Therefore, the perfect tense always refers to a completed action in the past.

The perfect tense is always formed from the **3rd** principal part of the verb.

Four letters that are often (**but not always!**) toward the end of the perfect tense verbs are **v**, **x**, **s**, and **u**.

We usually translate the perfect tense as _____ **ed** (simple past translation).

The Pluperfect Tense

In Latin, the word *plus* means **more**. Therefore, the pluperfect tense always refers to an action in the past that is **more complete** than a perfect tense action. Pluperfect verbs are *more past* than perfect verbs.

The pluperfect tense is always formed from the **3rd** principal part of the verb.

Pluperfect verbs **always** have the letters **era** in them.

We usually translate the pluperfect tense as **had** _____ **ed**.

Infinitives

In Latin, the word *finis* means **boundary**. Therefore, infinitive verbs refer verbs that are not bound by a personal ending. Unlike other verb forms, infinitives do not change their endings if the person doing the action changes.

Infinitives always end in the letters **re**.
(Specifically, **āre**, **ere**, **ēre**, and **īre**)

We usually translate infinitives as **to** _____.