

that that king was sending soldiers to our town.

- **N.B.** You **do not HAVE** to use the **active periphrastic** to denote time after, but you **may opt** to **do so** if you would like to clarify a point.

• Unit 14- Infinitives

◦ Infinitives

- An infinitive is a **verbal noun**
- Infinitives have **tense** and **voice**
- Infinitives come in the same three tenses as participles:
 - **Perfect**
 - **Present**
 - **Future**

◦ Present Active Infinitive

- The **second principle part** is the present active infinitive
- Translated "to _____"
 - amo, amare, amavi, amatus → amare = to love
 - loquor, loqui, locutus sum → loquere = to speak

◦ Present Passive Infinitive

- **First, Second, and Fourth Conjugations:**
 - Drop the final -e from the **present active infinitive** and replace it with an -ī
 - video, videre, vidi, visus → **videri** = to be seen
- **Third Conjugation:**
 - Drop the final -ere from the **present active infinitive** and replace it with an -ī
 - rego, regere, rexi, rectus → **regi** = to be ruled

◦ Perfect Active Infinitive

- Start with the third principal part
- Drop the -ī
- Add -isse
- Translated "to have _____"
 - video, videre, vidi, visus → **vidisse** --> to have seen

◦ Perfect Passive Infinitive

- **Fourth principal part** with **esse**
- Translated as "to have been _____"
 - rego, regere, rexi, rectus → **rectus esse** = to have been ruled

◦ Perfect Active Infinitive - Deponent

- **Third principal part** minus **sum**
- Add **esse**
- Translated "to have _____"
 - loquor, loqui, locutus sum → **locutus esse** = to have spoken

◦ Future Active Infinitive

- **Future active participle** with **esse**
- Translated as "to be about to _____"
 - video, videre, vidi, visus → **visurus esse** = to be about to see
 - loquor, loqui, locutus sum → **locuturus esse** = to be about to speak