

Actual Tense and Relative Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
present		
perfect		
future		

voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus - to call**Infinitives**

Present

Perfect

Future

mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsus - to bite**Infinitives**

Present

Perfect

Future

caedo, caedere, cecīdī, caesus - to cut down, slaughter**Infinitives**

Present

Perfect

Future

rapio, rapere, rapui, raptus - to seize**Infinitives**

Present

Perfect

Future

munio munire, munivi, munitus - to fortify**Infinitives**

Present

Perfect

Future

§104. Infinitives

In addition to the present active infinitive (the second principal part) and present passive infinitive (see §31), there are three other infinitives in regular use in Latin: the perfect active infinitive, perfect passive infinitive, and future active infinitive. The following chart presents these infinitives and their basic translations:

	Active	Passive
Present	2nd Prin. Part vocāre movēre regere capere audire "to _____"	Change final -e of 2nd Prin. Part to -ī (In 3rd conj., change final -ere to -ī) vocārī movērī regī capī audīrī "to be _____ed"
Perfect	Perfect Active Stem from 3rd Prin. Part + -isse vocāvīsse mōvīsse rēxīsse cēpīsse audīvīsse "to have _____ed"	Perfect Passive Participle + esse vocātus, -a, -um esse mōtus, -a, -um esse rēctus, -a, -um esse captus, -a, -um esse audītus, -a, -um esse "to have been _____ed"
Future	Future Active Participle + esse vocātūrus, -a, -um esse mōtūrus, -a, -um esse rēctūrus, -a, -um esse captūrus, -a, -um esse audītūrus, -a, -um esse "to be about to/going to _____"	Rare

OBSERVATIONS

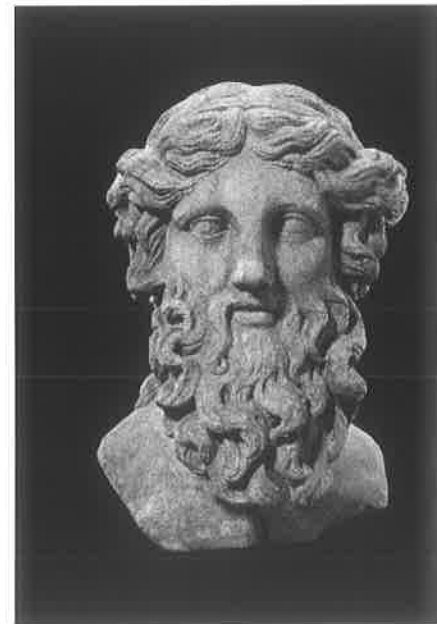
1. The perfect active infinitive of *īre* may be either *īvisse* or *īsse* (< *i-* + *-isse*).
2. Deponent verbs have three infinitives: present passive (second principal part), perfect passive, and future active. All have active meanings. For example: *cōnārī*, "to attempt," *cōnātus, -a, -um esse*, "to have attempted," and *cōnātūrus, -a, -um esse*, "to be going to attempt."
3. Semideponent verbs have three infinitives: present active (second principal part), perfect passive, and future active. All have active meanings. For example: *audēre*, "to dare," *ausus, -a, -um esse*, "to have dared," and *ausūrus, -a, -um esse*, "to be going to dare."
4. A future passive infinitive exists in Latin, but it is rarely used. For its formation see §142, n. 4.
5. The future active infinitive of *sum* (*futūrus, -a, -um esse*) has an alternate form: *fore*. MEMORIZE THIS IRREGULAR INFINITIVE FORM.

Instructions: Translate and give the tense and voice of all infinitives. Consider how (syntax) each infinitive is used in each sentences (its grammatical function).



1) Narcissus in liquidā suam imāginem aquā spectāns suīs sē manibus tangere nōn poterat nec ab ullā nymphā tangī vult. Narcissus suam imaginem numquam tetigisse dīcitur nec ab ullīs numphīs tactus esse. imāgō, imāginis (f) image, portrait

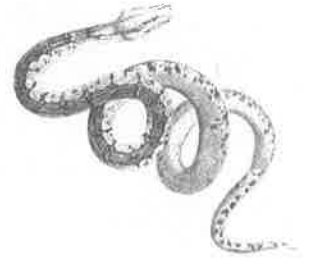
2) Hae veterēs barbātae maiōrum nostrōrum imāginēs in atrīo positae manibus deōrum ipsōrum summā cum arte formātī esse nōbīs spectantibus videntur. vetus, veteris (adj.) barbātus, a, um, - having a beard, bearded maiōrēs, maiōrum (m. pl.) ancestors ars, artis (f) skill, art formō (1) to fashion, to form spectō (1) to look at imāgō, imāginis (f) image, portrait



2) Narcissus, iuvenis pulcher, sē ipse solum, omnibus aliīs reiectīs, maximō cum furōre amāvīsse dīcitur.

3) Est nefās mortālibus tangere deōs. nefās (indecl. n.) that which is contrary to divine law

4) Mordēri ā serpentibus nōn est bonum. Mordēre serpentēs est difficile sed bonum. Nōs altās per herbās currentēs morsī esse ā duobus serpentibus vidēmur.



5) Fonte inventō, Narcissus ab illīs nymphīs per silvās cum Diānā currentibus tangī amārīve nōn volēbat. Acteon, acūtīs sagittīs animālia petēns, dīcitur vīdisse Dianam in liquidā stantem aquā nudam. *invenio, invenire* - to discover

-ve (enclitic) = **or**



6) Caesar ad portum ipse iēns sub lūnae lūce classem tōtam ad navigandum parārī navēsaque ipsās solvī in altum mare sōle oriente iussit. *ad navigandum* = to sail solvo, solvere - to release, set sail
classis, -is (f) fleet portus, -ūs (m) port eō, īre - to go iubeo, iubēre, iussi, iussus - to order

7) Nōbīs sōlīs aestuōsō sub sōle laborantibus nōn est facile perficere omnia eōdem tempore vīribus deficientibus. Nēmō nostrum tribus diēbus etiam ūnum perfēcisse vidētur. aestuōsus, a, um - boiling *laboro* (1) to struggle *deficio, difficere* - to fail *perficio, perficere* - to complete, to finish

8) Romulus, fratre mūrōs novōs transiliente, manū inimicā acūtum ē vāgīnā gladium strīnxisse nōn dīcitur. Fratre occīsō, Romulus ipse condidisse urbem altam in Palātīnō dūrīs mūrīs mūnītō dīcitur. *transilio, transilire* - to jump over/across *stringō, stringere, strīnxī, strīctus* - to draw *mūniō* (4) to fortify, to construct



9) Nymphīs gelidum prope fontem vīsīs, Narcissus metū magnō permōtus obscurās in silvās pede celerī fūgisse fertur. *fertur = dīcitur* *gelidus, a, um* - icy cold *pes, pedis* (m) foot *metus, -ūs* (m) fear

10) Narcissus nullam nympham petīvisse sed ab omnibus pulcherrimam ob formam petītus esse dīcitur. *petō, petere, petīvī, petītus* - to seek

11) Nostrī intrā vallum noctem tōtam fortiter pignantēs prīmā lūce vīribus deficientibus victī occīsīque ad ūnum sōle oriente magnā crudelitāte ā barbarīs esse dīcuntur.

12) Est officium omnium cīvium gerere bella dūra atque morī prō patriā, urbe oppugnātā. *officium, officiū (n)*
duty *morī* (present infinitive) - to die



13) Nōn licet mortālibus tangere deōs. Dī magnī tangī ā se et ā suīs debent. Placet rēgī deōrum ipsī transfigere mortālēs fūlminibus caerulō de caelō iactīs. *licet, licēre* - to be permitted + dat. + inf. (impersonal verb); *placet, placēre* - it is pleasing + dat. + inf.

14) Semper placet lovī ipsī profundō dē caelō spectantī iacere sua rapida fūlmina ad mortālēs hōc in terrārum orbe laborantēs *placet, placēre* - it is pleasing



15) Iuppiter ipse dīcitur multīs ante mensibus hās sacrās pīnūs fūlminibus serenō dē caelō deiectīs tetigisse. *pīnus, -ūs* (f) pine tree *sacer, sacra, sacrum* - sacred

16) Iuppiter dīcit lūnōnem fuisse suam amantem uxōrem multōs longōs annōs.

17) Narcissus dīcit sē suam imaginem tangere velle. *volo, velle, volui* - to want

