

**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.

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