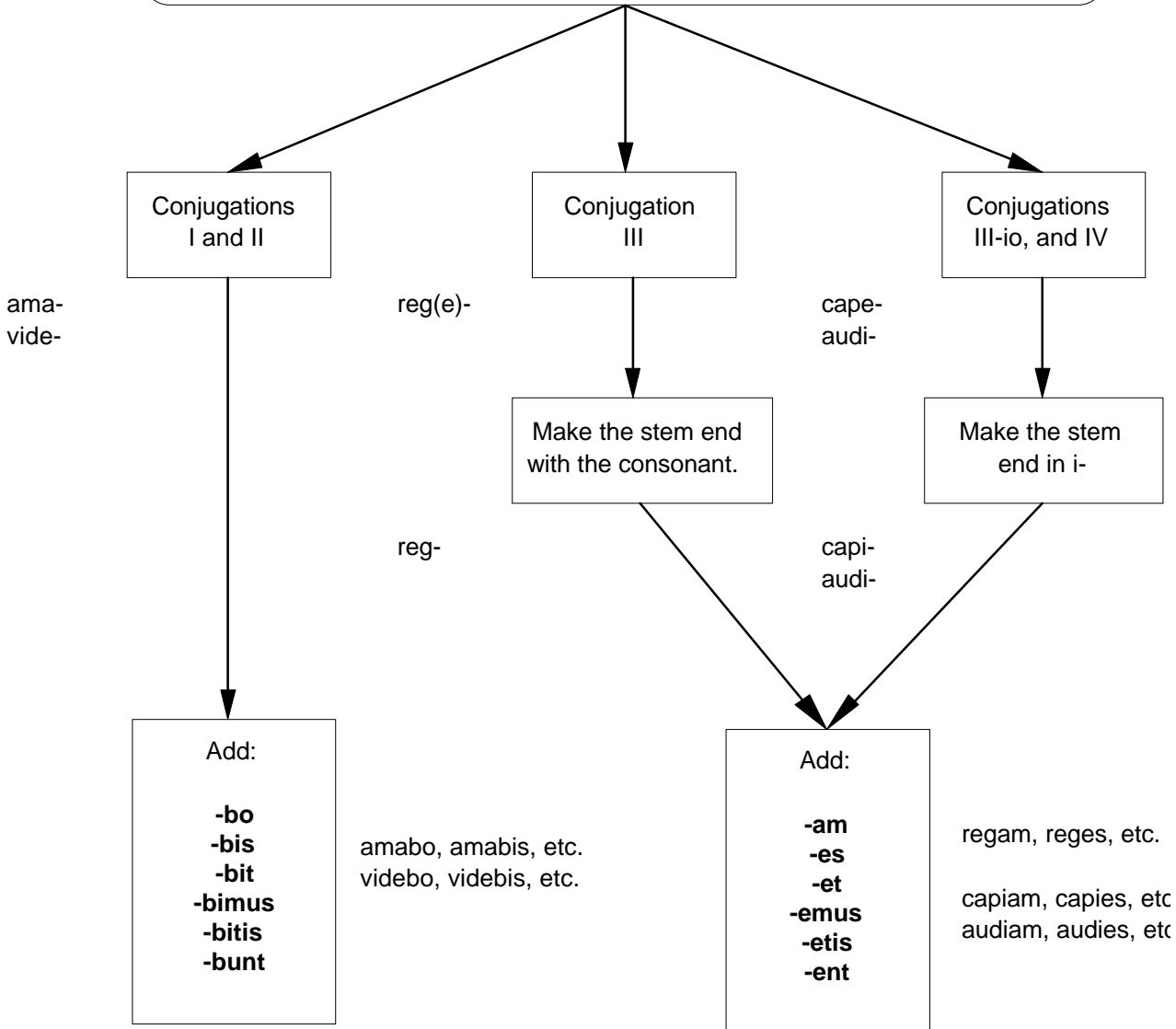


Forming a Future Tense

Get the **present stem** from the infinitive, which is the **second principal part** of the verb.

Usually the present stem = the infinitive minus the final **-re**.

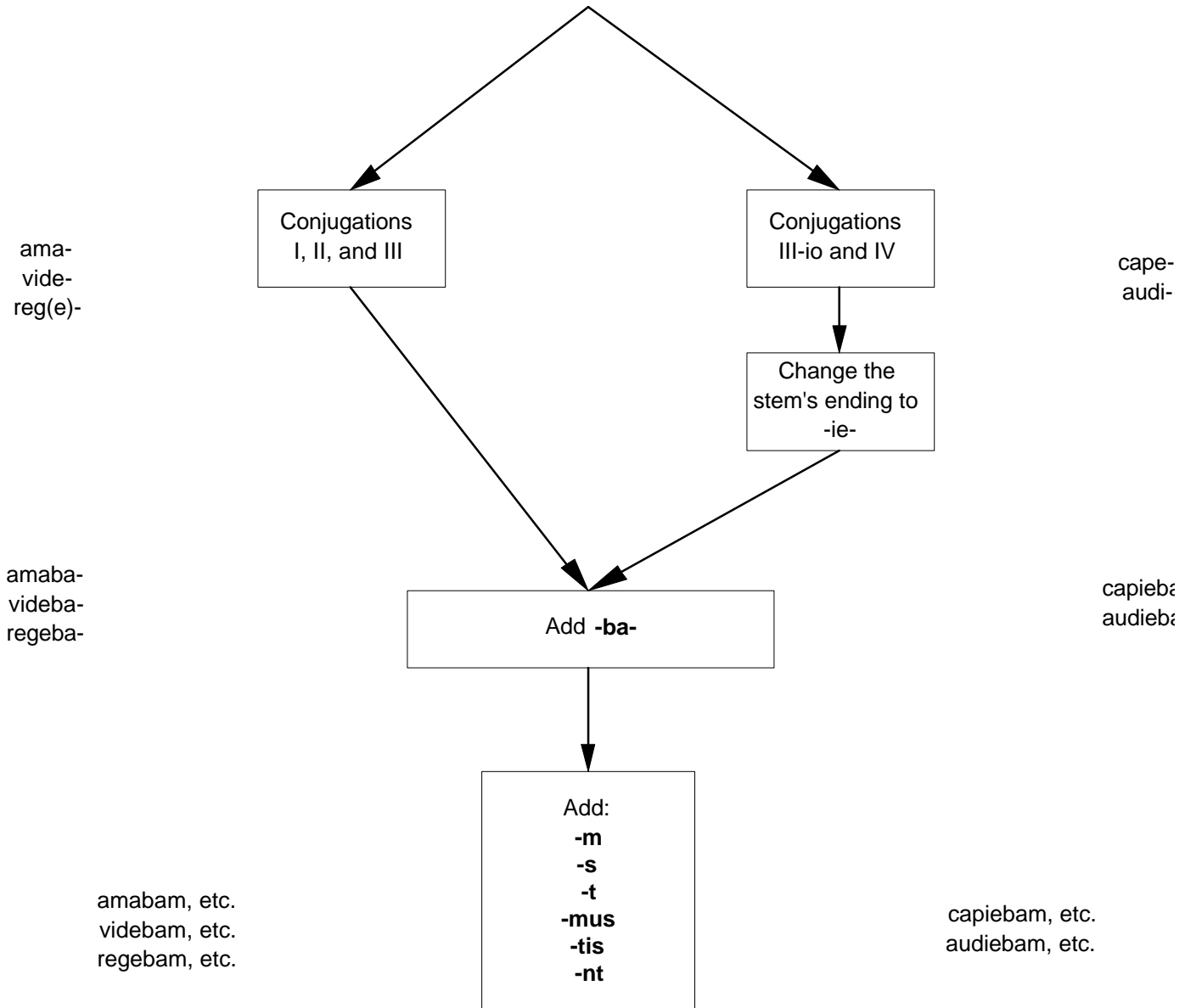


N.B. Everything depends upon **which branch** is going to be taken. You know this only by realizing the verb's conjugation. Be able to "feel" immediately that the verbs that you have learned are either the **"One-Two Type"** (left branch) or the **"Three-Four Type"** (middle/right branch).

Forming an Imperfect Tense

Get the **present stem** from the infinitive, which is the **second principal part** of the verb.

Usually the present stem = the infinitive minus the final **-re**.



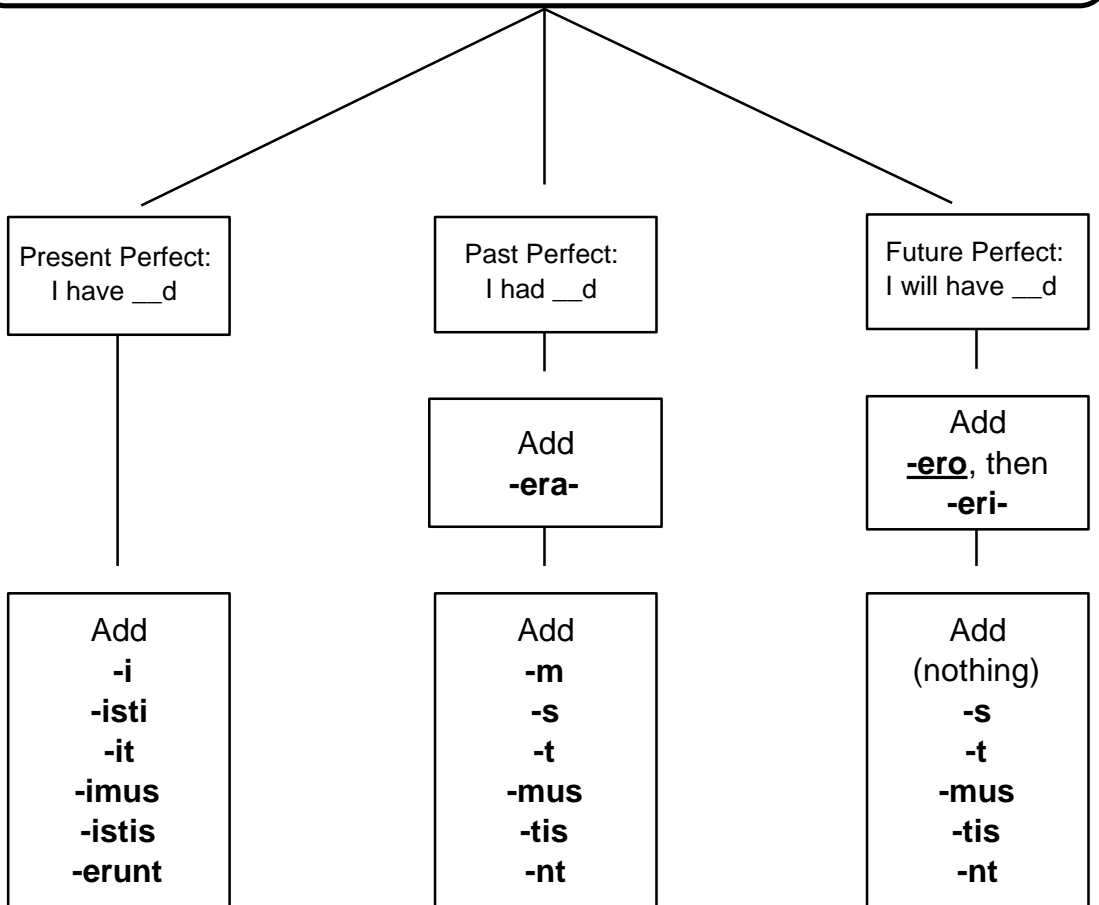
N.B. The -a- or the -e- before the -ba- will always be a **long vowel**, getting the accent if it is the second to last syllable. .

Forming a Perfect Active Tense

Present Perfect (I **have** ...) Past Perfect (I **had**...) Future Perfect (I **will have** ...)

Get the **perfect stem** from the **third principal part** of the verb.

Usually the perfect stem = the third part minus the final -i.



amavi, etc.
monui, etc.
vidi, etc.
rexi, etc.
cepi, etc.
audivi, etc.

amaveram, etc.
monueram, etc.
videram, etc.
rexeram, etc.
ceperam, etc.
audiveram, etc.

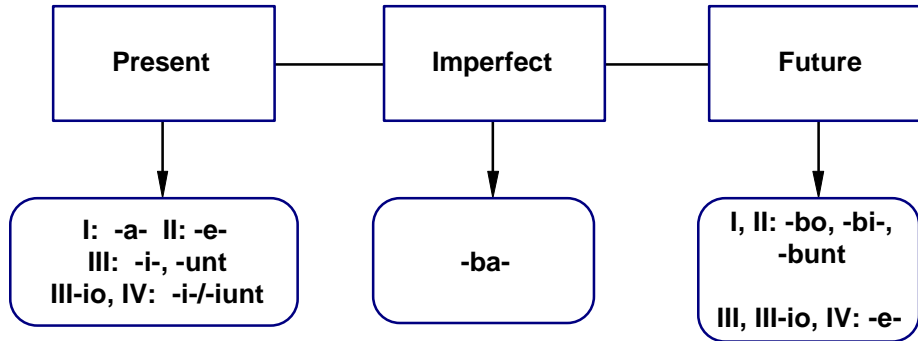
amavero, etc.
monuero, etc.
videro, etc.
rexero, etc.
cepero, etc.
audivero, etc.

Compare the
imperfect of sum:
eram, etc.

Compare the
future forms of
sum: ero, etc. but
erunt vs. -er int.

Active Verb Tenses: Identifying Signs

*Built on the
present
stem:*



*Built on the
perfect
stem:*

