

## 3° CASE.

41.—The personal pronouns are inflected for the *possessive* and *objective* cases, thus:

NOMINATIVE.		POSSESSIVE (two forms)		OBJECTIVE.	
I	Yo	MY	or MINE	mi ó mio	ME
THOU	Tu	THY	or THINE	tu ó tuyo	THEE
HE	El	HIS	HIS	su, suyo, de él	HIM
SHE	Ella	HER	or HERS	su ó suyo, de ella	HER
It	{ El (neut) Ello.	ITS	ITS	{ su, suyo, de él (neutro) ó de ello	IT
WE	Nosotros	OUR	or OURS	nuestro	US
YOU	Vosotros	YOUR	or YOURS	vuestro	YOU
THEY	Ellos, ellas	THEIR	or THEIRS	{ su ó suyo de ellos	THEM
ONE	Uno, una	ONE'S		de uno, de una	ONE

## Observations:

A.—The first possessive form is used when the noun follows the pronoun, the second when the noun is omitted.

B.—The compound personal pronouns in SELF have no possessive case.

C.—Some grammarians parse only the second form above mentioned, viz: *mine, thine, his hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*; as possessive pronouns, and the first form *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your their*, as possessive adjectives.

D.—The apostrophe is never used with the possessive case of pronouns

42.—The *relative* and *interrogative* pronoun *Who* is inflected for the possessive and objective cases. It is thus declined:

## MASCULINE AND FEMENINE.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom	WHO	Quien	WHO	Quienes
Poss	WHOSE	De quien	WHOSE	De quienes
Obj	WHOM	A quien	WHOM	A quienes

43.—The compound relative pronoun *whosoever* is inflected for the possessive and objective cases. It is thus declined:

## MASCULINE AND FEMENINE.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom</i>	WHOSOEVER	quien quiera.	WHOSESOEVER	quienes quiera.
<i>Poss</i>	WHOSESOEVER	de quien quiera	WHOSESOEVER	de quienes quiera.
<i>Obj</i>	WHOMSOEVER	á quien quiera.	WHOMSOEVER	á quienes quiera.

## THE VERB.

44.—A verb is a word by means of which we affirm:

1.—What any thing does—2 What is done to it; 3. In what state it exists.

## Classification:

Verbs are of two kinds, *Transitive* and *Intransitive* (one *neuter*, BE.)

## Inflexion:

Verbs have *Voice, Mood, Tense, Number* and *Person*.

Transitive verbs have two voices the *Active* and *Passive*.

45.—Verbs have five moods *Infinitive, Indicative, Subjunctive*, or *Conditional, Potential*, and *Imperative*.

The *INFINITIVE MOOD* makes no assertion, but merely names the action: as *They were forced TO RETIRE.* (*Se vieron obligados á retirarse.*)

The *INDICATIVE MOOD* makes a direct assertion: as *Peter reads* (*Pedro lee.*)

The *SUBJUNCTIVE* or *CONDITIONAL MOOD* expresses condition or supposition: as, *If you HAD STUDIED you would have learned* (*Si hubiese usted estudiado habria aprendido.*)

The *POTENTIAL MOOD* expresses *possibility, liberty, power, obligation will or necessity*: as, *You CAN DO nothing for me;* (*Nada puede usted hacer por mí.*) *New books MUST BE published.* (*Es menester publicar nuevos libros.*) *He WOULD HAVE done it.* (*El lo hubiera hecho.*)

The *IMPERATIVE MOOD* expresses a command, desire or entreaty: as *OPEN the door,* (*abra usted la puerta.*)

46.—Besides the moods, verbs have certain forms called "*Participles*."

A *Participle* is a verbal adjective. There are two participles, the *Present* or *Incomplete* and the *Past* or *Complete*.

The *Incomplete Participle* ends in *ing* and expresses an incomplete action or state, as *SINGING*, (*cantando*;) *WRITING*, (*escribiendo*.)

47.—The *Complete Participle* has various endings and expresses a completed action or state: as *SUNG* (*cantado*) *WRITTEN* (*escrito*.)

The *complete participle* of transitive verbs is always passive.

The most common endings of the complete participles are: *d. ed. n. en.*



t. as: HEARD, ASKED, SOWN, SPOKEN, TAUGHT.  
 oído, preguntado, sembrado, hablado, enseñado.

Strictly speaking participles have no reference to time: *incomplete* and *complete* are, therefore, more accurate terms than *present* and *past*, but the latter are more generally used.

48.—Participles sometimes become simple adjectives: as

A WINNING SMILE, A BROKEN GLASS,  
 (Una sonrisa seductora,) (Un vaso roto.)

Then they precede the noun and may be compared.

When used as participles, they usually follow the noun to which they refer: as, "The soldiers, *marching* steadily, soon reached their destination." (*Los soldados, marchando con firmeza, pronto llegaron á su destino.*) The son, *STRUCK* with the resemblance, questioned the stranger. (*El hijo sorprendido de la semejanza, interrogó al forastero.*)

The phrases, *ABOUT TO* and *GOING TO* are used to form certain *compound participles* conveying a future sense: as *GOING TO STRIKE*, *ABOUT TO STRIKE*, (*Yendo á herir, á golpear, á punto de herir, de golpear.*)

49.—Of the forms in *ing*, used as nouns, it may be observed: When the form in *ing* is preceded by an adjective (especially if also followed by the preposition *OF*), or has the plural form, it is a verbal or abstract noun: as, *A TURNING of Keys was heard.* (*Oyóse el RUIDO de llaves al GIRAR.*) "*Blessings follow the good.*" (*LA DICHIA es el patrimonio del justo.*) when the form in *ing* is not qualified by an adjective, has the singular form, and is the subject or object of a verb, it is either a verbal noun or an infinitive: but many call it *gerund*. It is used instead of the infinitive or some other tense in Spanish: as, "*born for ACTING* (*nacido para OBRAR*)" "*tired of GATHERING apples.*" (*Cansado de RECOJER manzanas.*) "*He was accused OF STEALING a knife.*" (*fué acusado DE HABERSE ROBADO un cuchillo* *6* DEL ROBO de un cuchillo.)

#### TENSES.

50.—Verbs have three principal tenses, *Present*, *Past*, and *Future*; and three secondary tenses, *Perfect*; (or *Present Perfect*), *Pluperfect* (or *Past Perfect*) and *Future Perfect*.

Only two tenses, the *present* and the *past*, are formed by inflexion; all the others are formed by the aid of auxiliary verbs.

51.—The tenses formed by inflexion are called *simple*; the others are called *compound*.

Inflections generally take place only on the second and third persons.

52.—The *Present Tense* has three forms:

*Indefinite Form*:—Peter WRITES. (Pedro escribe.)

*Progressive form*:—Peter IS WRITING (Pedro está escribiendo.)

*Emphatic Form*:—Peter DOES WRITE. (Pedro escribe, realmente.)

53.—The *Past Tense* has three forms:

*Indefinite*:—He HEARD it. (*El lo oyó*)

*Progressive*:—He WAS HEARING it. (*El lo estaba oyendo.*)

*Emphatic*:—He DID HEAR it. (*El lo oyó, realmente.*)

54.—The *Future Tense* has three forms:

*Indefinite*:—I SHALL WRITE. (*Yo escribiré, DECIDIDAMENTE.*)

*Progressive*:—I SHALL BE WRITING. (*Yo estaré escribiendo.*)

*Emphatic*:—I WILL WRITE. (*Yo escribiré por ser mi voluntad.*)

55.—The *Perfect Tense* has two forms.

*Ordinary*:—I HAVE WRITTEN. (*Yo he escrito.*)

*Progressive*:—I HAVE BEEN WRITING (*Yo he estado escribiendo.*)

The perfect tense is sometimes used for a future: as, "*When I HAVE FINISHED the work, I will bring it to you.*" Instead of: "*When I SHALL HAVE FINISHED &c.*" (*Cuando haya terminado la obra se la traeré.*) *traducción literal*: (*cuando he terminado, cuando habré terminado.*)

56.—The *Pluperfect Tense* has two forms:

*Ordinary*:—He had heard the news. (*El había oído la noticia.*)

*Progressive*:—He had been hearing the news. (*El había estado oyendo la noticia.*)

57.—The *Future Perfect Tense*, has two forms:

*Ordinary*:—I shall have written the letter. (*Yo abré escrito la carta*)

*Progressive*:—I shall have been writing the letter. (*Yo habré estado escribiendo la carta.*)

(For "*COMPLETE FORM*," "*INTERROGATIVE FORM*" and "*NEGATIVE FORM*" look further.)

#### NUMBER.

58.—Verbs have two numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural*.

Only the verb *TO BE* has distinct plural inflexions.

#### PERSON.

59.—Verbs have three persons, *First*, *Second*, and *Third*.

*Person-inflexions* are only found in the singular.



The ending of the second person is ST, of the third, S or TH (*th* grow ing obsolete.)

The verb TO BE has a person ending for the first person; viz M (as AM.)

### CONJUGATION.

60.—*Conjugation* of a verb is its proper arrangement in all its *voices* *moods*, *tenses*, *numbers* and *persons*.

To conjugate a verb fully, auxiliaries must be employed.

61.—An *auxiliary verb* is one which assists other verbs in forming their *voice*, *mood* or *tense*.

62.—The *auxiliary verbs* are:

#### PRESENT.

Be  
May  
Can  
Must  
Ought  
Have  
Shall  
Will  
Do  
Let

#### PAST.

Was—Were  
Might  
Could  
Must  
Ought  
Had  
Should  
Would  
Did  
Let

63.—*Auxiliary verbs* are always placed before an infinitive or a participle and may be divided into auxiliaries of *voice*, of *mood*, of *tense*, and of *form*.

64.—The AUXILIARY OF VOICE IS BE.

I. When the verb TO BE is united to the *complete participle* of any transitive verbe, it forms the *passive voice*: as, I LOVE. (*Yo amo*) I AM LOVED, (*Yo soy amado*.)

II. When the verb TO BE is united to the *incomplete participle*, it forms the PROGRESSIVE FORM of the active voice: as, I AM LOVING, (*Yo estoy amando*.)

65.—The auxiliary verb *Be* is thus conjugated:

### Be.

(SER in the passive voice, ESTAR in the progressive form).

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present.*

To be.

*Perfect.*

To have been.

#### PARTICIPLES.

*Present or Incomplete.*

Being.

*Past or Complete.*

Been.

*Perfect.*

Having been.

*Perfect Tense.*

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

*Singular.*

1. I am
2. Thou art.
3. He is.

*Plural.*

1. We are.
2. You are.
3. They are.

*Past Tense.*

*Singular.*

1. I was.
2. Thou wast.
3. He was.

*Plural.*

1. We were.
2. You were.
3. They were.

*Future Tense.*

*Singular.*

1. I shall be.
2. Thou wilt be.
3. He will be.

*Plural.*

1. We shall be.
2. You will be.
3. They will be.

*Perfect Tense.*

*Singular.*

1. I have been.
2. Thou hast been.
3. He has been.

*Plural.*

1. We have been.
2. You have been.
3. They have been.



*Pluperfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I had been.
2. Thou *hadst* been.
3. He had been.

*Plural.*

1. We had been.
2. You had been.
3. They had been.

*Future Perfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I shall have been.
2. Thou *wilt* have been.
3. He *will* have been.

*Plural.*

1. We shall have been.
2. You *will* have been.
3. They *will* have been.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Singular.*

1. If I *be*.
2. If thou *be*.
3. If he *be*.

*Plural.*

1. If we *be*.
2. If you *be*.
3. If they *be*.

*Past Tense.**Singular.*

1. If I *were*.
2. If thou *wert*.
3. If he *were*.

*Plural.*

1. If we *were*.
2. If you *were*.
3. If they *were*.

*Future Tense.**Singular.*

1. If I shall or will *be*.
2. If thou *shalt* or *wilt* *be*.
3. If he shall or will *be*.

*Plural.*

1. If we shall or will *be*.
2. If you shall or will *be*.
3. If they shall or will *be*.

*Perfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. If I have been.
2. If thou *have* been.
3. If he *have* been.

*Plural.*

1. If we have been.
2. If you have been.
3. If they have been.

*Pluperfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. If I had been.
2. If thou *hadst* been.
3. If he had been.

*Plural.*

1. If we had been.
2. If you had been.
3. If they had been.

*Future Perfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. If I shall or will have been.
2. If thou *shalt* or *wilt* have been.
3. If he shall or will have been.

*Plural.*

1. If we shall or will have been.
2. If you shall or will have been.
3. If they shall or will have been.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Singular.*

1. I may, can, or must *be*.
2. Thou *mayst*, *canst*, or must *be*.
3. He may, can, or must *be*.

*Plural.*

1. We may, can, or must *be*.
2. You may, can, or must *be*.
3. They may, can, or must *be*.

*Past Tense.**Singular.*

1. I might, could, would or should *be*.
2. Thou *mightst*, *couldst*, *wouldst*, or *shouldst* *be*.
3. He might, could, would, or should *be*.

*Plural.*

1. We might, could, would, or should *be*.
2. You might, could, would, or should *be*.
3. They might, could, would, or should *be*.

*Perfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I may, can, or must have been.
2. Thou *mayst*, *canst*, or must have been.
3. He may, can, or must have been.

*Plural.*

1. We may, can, or must have been.
2. You may, can, or must have been.
3. They may, can, or must have been.



## Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I might, could, would, or should have been.	1. We might, could, would, or should have been.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been.	2. You might, could, would, or should have been.
3. He might, could, would, or should have been.	3. They might, could, would, or should have been.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
2. Be, or (be thou).	2. Be, or (be you).

## PROGRESSIVE FORM. (Passive Voice.)

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I am being.	1. We are being.
2. Thou art being.	2. You are being.
3. He is being.	3. They are being.

## Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I was being.	1. We were being.
2. Thou wast being.	2. You were being.
3. He was being.	3. They were being.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. If I were being.	1. If we were being.
2. If thou wert being.	2. If you were being.
3. If he were being.	3. If they were being.

66.—The AUXILIARIES OF MOOD are *may*, *can*, *must*, *ought* also *should* *would*, *could* and *might*.

*May* is used to express (1) permission or liberty, as, *I may walk*; (Yo

*puedo*, me es permitido, pasear); (2) possibility or concession, as *It may be true, but I have very grave doubts*; (*Puede ser, tal vez sea verdad; pero abrigo grandes dudas*) (3) wish or desire, as, *May he be happy!* (*Que sea feliz! Ojalá lo sea!*)

*May*. (Posibilidad, poder incierto).

## Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may.	1. We may.
2. Thou mayst.	2. You may.
3. He may.	3. They may.

## Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I might.	1. We might.
2. Thou mightst.	2. You might.
3. He might.	3. They might.

*Can* is used to express power: as *I can swim* (*Puedo ó sé nadar.*)

*Can*. (Poder absoluto.)

## Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I can.	1. We can.
2. Thou canst.	2. You can.
3. He can.	3. They can.

## Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I could.	1. We could.
2. Thou couldst.	2. You could.
3. He could.	3. They could.

*Must* denotes necessity: *I must wait*. (*Debo esperar. Es necesario que espere.*) It has no inflexions, and is only used in the present tense.



**Must.** (*Deber, necesidad, ser menester.*)

*Singular.*

1. I must.
2. Thou must.
3. He must.

*Plural.*

1. We must.
2. You must.
3. They must.

**Ought.** (*Deber, necesidad, obligación.*)

SINGULAR

1. I ought
2. Thou *oughtst*.
3. He ought.

PLURAL

1. We ought.
2. You ought.
3. They ought.

A.—This auxiliary requires the infinitive of the verb preceded of the sign *to*, as: *He ought to come.* (El debiera ó debería venir.)

*Ought* is generally employed for the past tense.

**Let.** (*Dejar permitir, consentir en.*)

Is an *active transitive verb* used often as auxiliary to express *desire entreaty, decision, &c.*; thus completing certain forms or persons of the *Imperative Mood* (See observations, further.)

Exemp: *LET me go.* (Déjeme ir ó permítame que vaya.)

*Might, Could, Sould, Would,* (past of *Many, Can, Shall and Will*) generally express in past tense the same meaning of their respective present tenses. (*For exceptions & see further explanations.*)

With these irregular defective auxiliaries of mood (*OUGHT* excepted) is used the infinitive without the sign *to*.

67.—The AUXILIARIES OF TENSE are *have, shall, and will.*

*Have*, as an auxiliary, is used to make the *perfect* and *pluperfect tenses*, and: (with *shall* or *will*), the *future perfect tense*. As an auxiliary it is thus conjugated, and is defective.

**Have.** (*Haber.*)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present.*  
To have.

*Perfect.*  
To have had.

PARTICIPLES.

*Present or Incomplete.* *Past or Complete.*  
Having. Had.

*Perfect.*  
Having had.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

*Singular.*

1. I have.
2. Thou *hast*.
3. He *has*.

*Plural.*

1. We have.
2. You have.
3. They have.

*Past Tense.*

*Singular.*

1. I had.
2. Thou *hadst*.
3. He had.

*Plural.*

1. We had.
2. You had.
3. They had.

*Future Tense.*

*Singular.*

1. I shall have.
2. Thou *wilt* have.
3. He will have.

*Plural.*

1. We shall have.
2. You will have.
3. They will have.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

*Singular.*

1. If I have.
2. If thou *have*.
3. If he *have*.

*Plural.*

1. If we have.
2. If you have.
3. If they have.

*Past Tense.*

*Singular.*

1. If I had.
2. If thou *hadst*.
3. If he had.

*Plural.*

1. If we had.
2. If you had.
3. If they had.

*Future Tense.*

*Singular.*

1. If I shall or will have.
2. If thou *shalt* or *wilt* have.
3. If he shall or will have.

*Plural.*

1. If we shall or will have.
2. If you shall or will have.
3. If they shall or will have.



## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may, can, or must have.	1. We may, can, or must have.
2. Thou mayst, canst, or must have.	2. You may, can, or must have.
3. He may, can, or must have.	3. They may, can, or must have.

## Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I might, could, would, or should have.	1. We might, could, would, or should have.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have.	2. You might, could, would, or should have.
3. He might, could, would, or should have.	3. They might, could, would, or should have.

*Shall* and *Will* denote future time: as, I *shall* go (*Iré inevitablemente*).  
He *will* go (*Irá, probablemente*).

**Shall.** (*Mandato, orden, énfasis*).

## Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall.	1. We shall.
2. Thou shalt.	2. You shall.
3. He shall.	3. They shall.

## Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I should.	1. We should.
2. Thou shouldst.	2. You should.
3. He should.	3. They should.

**Will.** (*Voluntad, simple acción futura*).

## Present Tense

Singular.	Plural.
1. I will.	1. We will.
2. Thou wilt.	2. You will.
3. He will.	3. They will.

## Past Tense.

## Singular.

1. I would.
2. Thou wouldst.
3. He would.

## Plural.

1. We would.
2. You would.
3. They would.

*Obs.* 1 The past tenses *should* and *would* are used as auxiliaries of mood. (*Past* and *Pluperfect* tenses of the Potential).

*Obs.* 2. (a) To denote simple futurity, *shall* is used in the first person and *will* in the second and third: as, I *shall* read, thou *wilt* read, he *will* read (*leeré, leerás, leerá*).

(b) When *will* is used in the first person and *shall* in the second and third, something else besides futurity is denoted, viz:

- (1) Determination, or Emphatic Form: as, I *will* not go. (*No iré porque no quiero*.)
- (2) Promise: as I *will* assist you. (*Yo le ayudaré, lo prometo*.)
- (3) Certainty: as, Rome *shall* perish: (*Roma perecerá, indudablemente*.)

The sides *shall* be equal: (*Los lados han de ser ó habrán de ser iguales*.)

Yet forty days and the fort *shall* be overthrown (*Cuarenta días aún y el fuerte será destruido*.)

- (4) Command: as, Thou *shalt* not kill: (*No Matarás*.)

Thou *shalt* love the Lord thy God. (*Amarás ó habrás de amar al Señor tu Dios*.)

- (5) Authority: as, He *shall* see you to-day: (*El le verá á vd. hoy, ha de verle por obligación*.)

68. The AUXILIARIES OF FORM are *Be* and *Do*. The auxiliary verb *be* is used to make the *progressive form*.

The auxiliary verb *do* is used:

- (1) To express the *emphatic form* of the verb: as, (*yo leo*) I *did* read. (*Yo leí realmente*.)
- (2) To complete the interrogative form of the verb: as, *Do* you read? (*Lee usted?*) *Did* he read? (*Leyó él?*)
- (3) To complete the negative form of the verb: as, I *do* not read. (*Yo no leo*.)

**Do.** (*Afirmación, énfasis*).

as auxiliary, defective

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

## Singular.

1. I do.
2. Thou dost.
3. He does.

## Plural.

1. We do.
2. You do.
3. They do.



*Past Tense.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I did.	1. We did.
2. Thou <i>didst</i> .	2. You did.
3. He did.	3. They did.

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I <i>do</i> .	1. If we <i>do</i> .
2. If thou <i>do</i> .	2. If you <i>do</i> .
3. If he <i>do</i> .	3. If they <i>do</i> .

*Past Tense.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I did.	1. If we did.
2. If thou <i>didst</i> .	2. If you did.
3. If he did.	3. If they did.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
2. Do, or do thou.	2. Do, or do you.

*Obs. 1* When *do* is not an auxiliary verb, it has the full conjugation of a transitive verb, its complete participle is *done* and means *Hacer*.

*Obs. 2 Shall and will are used as auxiliaries of form (emphatic) in the future and future perfect tenses.*

## 79.

TABLE OF AUXILIARY VERBS.

AUXILIARIES OF		PARTS USED		JOINED TO	SIGNIFYING
I. VOICE.	Be	All parts.		Complete Participle	Being or existence.
	{ May.	Present	and	Infinitive	{ Permission or liberty.
		Past.			{ Possibility or concession.
	{ Can.	Present	and	Infinitive.	{ Wish or desire.
		Past.			Power.
II. MOOD.	Must.	Present.		Infinitive.	Necessity.
Potential.	{ Ought	Present.	and	Infinitive	Necessity, Obliga-
		Past.			tion
	{ Might	Past.		Infinitive	Possibility.
	{ Could	Past.		Infinitive.	Power
	{ Should	Past.		Infinitive.	Obligation
	{ Would	Past.		Infinitive	Volition (will)
	{ Let	Present		Direct object	Command, desire,
III. TENSE.	Have	Present, Past,		and infinitive	entreaty
Perfect.		and Fut.		Complete Participle.	Possession.
	{ Shall.	Present.		Infinitive	Futurity and Obliga-
Future.	{ Will.	Present.		Infinitive.	tion.
					Futurity and Obliga-
					tion.
IV. FORM.					
Progressive.	Be.	All parts.		Incomplete Participle	Being or existence.
Emphatic.	{ Do.	Present	and	Infinitive.	Action.
Interrogative.		Past.			
Negative.					

69. Conjugation of a transitive verb:

Love. (*Amar.*)

ACTIVE VOICE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present*, To love.      *Perfect*, To have loved.

### PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present or Incomplete.</i>	<i>Past or Complete.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
Loving.	Loved.	Having loved.