

# Grammatical Summaries for Introductory Latin

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## Latin Accentuation

### General rules for Latin Accentuation:

1. Accent the **second-to-last syllable**, unless that syllable is short: for-tū-na, a-mā-mus, Ro-mā-ni.
2. Accent the **third-to-last syllable** if the second-to-last syllable is short: phi-lo-so-phi-a, pe-cū-ni-a, ho-mi-nis.

The essential rule is:

**Accent long penultimates, otherwise antepenultimates.**

☞ **Hint:** The last syllable is never accented. If the word has only two syllables, the accent must be on the first syllable: magna cum lau-de; car-pe di-em; ex post fac-to; al-ma ma-ter.

☞ **Hint:** With words of more than two syllables you will only have the choice of **second-to-last or third-to-last**. Pick the second-to-last if it is long. Remember the phrase **mystérium treméndum**. The **-ri-** is not a long syllable, so the accent falls back to the third-to-last syllable. The **-en-** is long by the rules below, so it takes the accent.

### General rules for Syllable Length:

1. Syllables are long if they **contain a long vowel** (often indicated by a punctuation mark): ser-vā-re.
2. Syllables are long if they **contain a "double-vowel sound"** (diphthong): sae-pe; lau-das.
3. Syllables are long if their vowel sound is placed **before two consonants**: pu-el-la, ter-ra, a-du-les-cen-ti-a, sum-ma. But see the exceptions below.

### Exceptions for the Syllable-length Rules

1. Double-sounds like the letter **X** count as **two** consonant-sounds.
2. Single-sounds even if written with two letters, count as **one** sound (**ch, ph, th**).
3. A stop (**p, b, t, d, c, g**) plus a liquid (**l, r**) can count as **one** consonant: te-nebra.

☞ **Hint:** Learn the principles in the first box above before you go on to learn the second; learn the third box last. But you will need to know all these boxes to apply the rules correctly.

## First Declension Endings

Case Name	1st Decl. Endings		Basic Meaning of the case	Example
	<b>Sing.</b>	<b>Plural</b>		
Nominative Nom. or N.	<b>-A</b>	<b>-AE</b>	the "subject" case: indicates what performs the action of the verb.	porta <b>porta</b> est <b>magna</b> . The gate is large.
Genitive Gen. or G.	<b>-AE</b>	<b>-ÂRUM</b>	the "possession" case: indicates ownership, as apostrophe + s does in English.	portae magnitudo <b>portae</b> = the <b>gate's</b> size, the size <b>of the gate</b> magnitudo <b>portârum</b> = the gates' size
Dative Dat. or D.	<b>-AE</b>	<b>-ÎS</b>	the "indirect object" case: indicates what receives the action of the verb indirectly.	portae make a bolt <b>portae</b> (for the gate) make bolts <b>portis</b> (for the gates)
Accusative Acc.	<b>-AM</b>	<b>-ÂS</b>	the "direct object" case: indicates what receives the action of the verb directly. Used with some prepositions.	portam, portâs specta <b>portam!</b> Look at the gate! specta <b>portas!</b> Look at the gates!
Ablative Abl.	<b>-Â</b>	<b>-ÎS</b>	the "by-with-from" case: shows some kind of special relationship to something else in the sentence. Used with some prepositions.	portâ, portis de <b>portâ</b> = down from the gate de <b>portis</b> = down from the gates

### General rule for forming Declension 1:

1. The root form given will be the nominative and genitive endings (-a, -ae) : porta, -ae; fama, -ae; fortuna, -ae.
2. Add the above endings to the root: the genitive minus the -ae: **port-**

There are adjectives that follow the same pattern of endings: antiqua, tua, mea, magna, multa. The endings of adjectives must agree with the gender and the number of the nouns they modify.

**magna portâ**

**tuas filias**

**meam patriam amo.**

☞ **CLUE:** Most of these words are feminine. Exceptions like **agricola** (farmer) and **nauta** (sailor) take the regular 1st declension endings, but the adjectives that modify them must be masculine in form.

**N.B.!** Some of the endings are the same for different cases; you must know the context to tell which case is being used.

**-ae** = gen. sg., dat. sg., nom. pl.

**-îs** = dat. pl., abl. pl.

**N.B.!** You must remember to which declensions nouns belong. Knowing the nominative and genitive forms is most helpful.

## Second Declension Masculine Endings

Case Name	2st Decl. Masc. Endings		Meanings	Examples
	<b>Sing.</b>	<b>Plural</b>		
Nominative Nom. or N.	<b>-US / -ER</b>	<b>-Ī</b>	subject	> amīcus, amīcī puer, puerī ager, agrī <b>puer amicus</b> est. = the boy is a friend. <b>puerī amicī</b> sunt. <b>ager</b> magnus est. = The field is large. <b>agrī</b> magnī sunt. = The fields are large.
Genitive Gen. or G.	<b>-Ī</b>	<b>-ŌRUM</b>	possession	> amīcī, amīcōrum puerī, puerōrum agrī, agrōrum amicus <b>puerōrum</b> = the friend of the boys <b>agrī</b> magnitudo = the field's size
Dative Dat. or D.	<b>-Ō</b>	<b>-ĪS</b>	indirect object	> amicō, amicīs puerō, puerīs agrō, agrīs pater agrum <b>puerō</b> dat. = The father is giving the field to (his) boy. <b>amicō</b> aquam puer dat. = The boy is giving water to his friend.
Accusative Acc.	<b>-UM</b>	<b>-ŌS</b>	direct object	> amīcum, amīcōs puerum, puerōs agrum, agrōs <b>multōs amīcōs</b> desiderat. = He /she wants many friends. puellae <b>agrum</b> vident. = The girls see the field.
Ablative Abl.	<b>-Ō</b>	<b>-ĪS</b>	"by-with-from"	> amicō, amicīs puerō, puerīs agrō, agrīs in <b>agrō</b> stat puer. = The boy is standing in the field. cum <b>amicō</b> agrum servat puella. = The girl is saving the field with her friend.

### General rule for forming Declension 2:

- The root forms given will be the nominative and genitive endings (-us, -ī; sometimes: -er, -ī)

amicus, -ī; puer, puerī; ager, agrī


- Add the above endings to the root: the genitive minus the -ī: **amic-** , **puer-** , **agr--**

There are adjectives that follow the same pattern of endings: antiquus, tuus, meus, magnus, multus. The endings of adjectives **must agree** with the **gender** and the **number** of the nouns they modify.

**magnus** ager

**tuōs** amīcōs

**multōs** puerōs video.

 **CLUE:** Almost all of these words are MASCULINE in gender.

**N.B.!:** Some of the endings are the same for different cases; you must know the context to tell the case.

-ī = gen. sg., nom. pl.

-ō = dat. sg., abl. sg

-īs = dat. pl., abl. pl.

## Second Declension Neuter Endings

Case Name	2st Decl. Neuter. Endings		Meanings	Examples
	<b>Sing.</b>	<b>Plural</b>		
Nominative Nom. or N.	<b>-UM</b>	<b>-A</b>	subject	> donum, dona templum, templa <b>templum magnum</b> est. = The temple is big. <b>dona magna</b> sunt. = The gifts are great.
Genitive Gen. or G.	<b>-Ī</b>	<b>-ŌRUM</b>	possession	> donī, donōrum templī, templōrum portās <b>templī</b> video. = I see the gates of the temple.
Dative Dat. or D.	<b>-Ō</b>	<b>-ĪS</b>	indirect object	> donō, donīs templō, templīs magna dona <b>templīs</b> sunt. = The big gifts are for the temple.
Accusative Acc.	<b>-UM</b>	<b>-A</b>	direct object	> donum, dona templum, templa <b>multa dona</b> dant. = They give many gifts. puellae <b>agrum</b> vident. = The girls see the field.
Ablative Abl.	<b>-Ō</b>	<b>-ĪS</b>	"by-with-from"	> donō, donīs templō, templīs ex <b>templō</b> currit vacca. = A cow is running out of the temple.

### General rule for forming Declension 2, neuter nouns:

- The root forms given will be the nominative and genitive endings (-um, -ī).

**templum, -ī donum, -ī consilium, -iī officium, -iī**

- Add the above endings to the root (the genitive minus the -ī) **templ-** , **don-** , **consili-**, **offici-** .

There are adjectives that follow the same pattern of endings: antiquum, tuum, meum, magnum, multum. The endings of adjectives **must agree** with the **gender** and the **number** of the nouns they modify.

**magnum templum**

**multa dona**

**consiliis bonis**

☞ **CLUE: Neuter nominatives and accusatives are always the same form:**

nom. sg.: **templum**

nom. pl.: **templa**

acc. pl.: **templum**

acc. pl.: **templa**

**N.B.!** Some of the endings are the same for different cases; you must know the context to tell the case.

**-um** = nom. sg., acc. sg.

**-ō** = dat. sg., abl. sg.

**-a** = nom. pl., acc. pl.

**-īs** = dat. pl., abl. pl.

## Third Declension Endings

Case	3d Decl. Masc. / Fem. Endings		Examples of MASCULINE and FEMININE 3d declension nouns
N.	<b>Sing.</b>	<b>Plural</b>	> rex, reges    virtus, virtutes <u>rex bonus multas virtutes praebet.</u> = The good king shows many virtues. <u>virtutes civitatem servant.</u> = Virtues save the state.
	-----	<b>-ES</b>	
G.	<b>-IS</b>	<b>-UM</b>	> regis, regum    virtutis, virtutum <u>regis patria antiqua est.</u> = The king's fatheland is ancient. <u>praemia virtutum omnes desiderant.</u> = All want the rewards of the virtues.
D.	<b>-I</b>	<b>-IBUS</b>	> regi, regibus    virtuti, virtutibus <u>magna dona regi dabant.</u> = They used to give great gifts to the king. <u>virtutibus student.</u> = They are eager for the virtues.
Acc.	<b>-EM</b>	<b>-ES</b>	> regem, reges    virtutem, virtutes <u>regem vident feminae.</u> = The women see the king. <u>puellae virtutes multas habent.</u> = The girls have many virtues.
Abl.	<b>-E</b>	<b>-IBUS</b>	> rege, regibus    virtute, virtutibus <u>virtute potest inimicos superare.</u> = By means of virtue, she can overcome her enemies. <u>de regibus cogitant nautae.</u> = The sailors are thinking about the kings.

Case	3d Decl. Neuter Endings		Examples of NEUTER 3d declension nouns
N.	<b>Sing.</b>	<b>Plural</b>	> corpus, corpora    tempus, tempora <u>tempus fugit.</u> = Time is fleeing. <u>Tempora bona sunt.</u> = The times are good.
	-----	<b>-A</b>	
G.	<b>-IS</b>	<b>-UM</b>	> corporis, corporum    temporis, temporum <u>corporis magnitudo</u> = the size of the body
D.	<b>-I</b>	<b>-IBUS</b>	> corpori, corporibus    tempori, temporibus <u>corporibus nostris</u> = for our bodies
Acc.	-----	<b>-A</b>	> corpus, corpora    tempus, tempora <u>corpora in agris videbant feminae.</u> = The women saw the bodies in the fields.
Abl.	<b>-E</b>	<b>-IBUS</b>	> corpore, corporibus    tempore, temporibus <u>ex tempore dicebat.</u> = He spoke "out of that moment" (ex tempore).

**Notice:** (1) Neuter **nominatives** and **accusatives** are the same, as usual. (2) The stem is the genitive singular **minus the -is:** reg-, virtut-, tempor-. You must know it to form the cases.

## Present Imperatives for Conjugations I and II

I	<b>laudare</b> = to love	<b>lauda!</b> = (you) love!	<b>laudate!</b> = (you pl.) love!
II	<b>moneo</b> = to advise	<b>mone!</b> = (you) warn!	<b>monete!</b> = (you pl.) advise!
III	<b>currere</b> = to run	<b>curre!</b> = (you) run	<b>currite!</b> = (you pl.) run!
III-io	<b>capere</b> = to take	<b>cape!</b> = (you) take!	<b>capite!</b> = (you pl.) take!
IV	<b>audire</b> = to hear	<b>audi!</b> = (you) hear!	<b>audite!</b> = (you pl.) hear!

### General rule for forming Conjugation I and II present imperatives, singular and plural:

1. **Take the "present stem"** (the part to which the endings are added, e.g., lauda-, da-, ama-, mone-, vide-).
2. **By itself**, it is the present **singular** imperative: **lauda! da! ama! mone! vide!**
3. **Add "-te"** and you have the present **plural** imperative: **laudate! date! amate! monete! videte!**

First two parts of the verb		Pres.imp.sg.	Pres.imp.pl.
laudo	laudare	lauda	laudate
moneo	monere	mone	monete
do	dare	da	date
erro	errare	erra	errate
servo	servare	serva	servate
conservo	conservare	conserva	conservate
valeo	valere	vale	valete
video	videre	vide	videte
voco	vocare	voca	vocate
amo	amare	ama	amate
cogito	cogitare	cogita	cogitate
debeo	debere	debe	debete

**First** Conjugation words like **amo, erro, cogito, do, laudo, servo**, etc., have stems that end in **-a**.

**Second** Conjugation words like **video, valeo, timeo, debeo, moneo**, etc., have stems that end in **-e**.

You can identify the conjugation of a verb by learning the present infinitive and removing the final **-re**: if the last vowel is a long a, the verb is probably first conjugation (**amare – re = ama**), if it is long e, it is probably second conjugation (**monere – re = mone**).

☞ **CLUE:** Second Conjugation words tend to have **-EO** in the 1st sg present indicative active form: moneo, video, debeo, valeo, timeo.

**N.B.!** You must remember to which conjugations the verbs belong. This will be a great and necessary help for many forms. The more reading and exercise you do, the less of a problem this will be.

## Declensions 1, 2, and 3 Endings

1st Decl. <b>Feminine</b>		2nd Decl. <b>Masc.</b>		2nd Decl. <b>Neuter.</b>		3d Decl. <b>Masc. / Fem.</b>		3d Decl. <b>Neuter</b>	
Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural
<b>-A</b>	<b>-AE</b>	<b>-US / -ER</b>	<b>-Ī</b>	<b>-UM</b>	<b>-A</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>-ES</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>-A</b>
<b>-AE</b>	<b>-ĀRUM</b>	<b>-Ī</b>	<b>-ŌRUM</b>	<b>-Ī</b>	<b>-ŌRUM</b>	<b>-IS</b>	<b>-UM</b>	<b>-IS</b>	<b>-UM</b>
<b>-AE</b>	<b>-ĪS</b>	<b>-Ō</b>	<b>-ĪS</b>	<b>-Ō</b>	<b>-ĪS</b>	<b>-I</b>	<b>-IBUS</b>	<b>-I</b>	<b>-IBUS</b>
<b>-AM</b>	<b>-ĀS</b>	<b>-UM</b>	<b>-ŌS</b>	<b>-UM</b>	<b>-A</b>	<b>-EM</b>	<b>-ES</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>-A</b>
<b>-Ā</b>	<b>-ĪS</b>	<b>-Ō</b>	<b>-ĪS</b>	<b>-Ō</b>	<b>-ĪS</b>	<b>-E</b>	<b>-IBUS</b>	<b>-E</b>	<b>-IBUS</b>

Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural
puella	puellae	puer	pueri	templum	templa	homo	homines	corpus	corpora
puellae	puellarum	pueri	puerorum	templi	templorum	hominis	hominum	corporis	corporum
puellae	puellis	puero	pueris	templō	templis	homini	hominibus	corpori	corporibus
puellam	puellas	puerum	pueros	templum	templa	hominem	homines	corpus	corpora
puellā	puellis	puero	pueris	templo	templis	homine	hominibus	corpore	corporibus

Notice the similarities and differences across the table for each case, especially the accusative:

### Singulars

nominative	<b>puella</b>	<b>puer</b>	<b>templum</b>	<b>homo</b>	<b>corpus</b>
genitive	<b>puellae</b>	<b>pueri</b>	<b>templi</b>	<b>hominis</b>	<b>corporis</b>
dative	<b>puellae</b>	<b>puero</b>	<b>templō</b>	<b>homini</b>	<b>corpori</b>
accusative	<b>puellam</b>	<b>puerum</b>	<b>templum</b>	<b>hominem</b>	<b>corpus</b>
ablative	<b>puellā</b>	<b>puero</b>	<b>templo</b>	<b>homine</b>	<b>corpore</b>

### Plurals

nominative	<b>puellae</b>	<b>pueri</b>	<b>templa</b>	<b>homines</b>	<b>corpora</b>
genitive	<b>puellarum</b>	<b>puerorum</b>	<b>templorum</b>	<b>hominum</b>	<b>corporum</b>
dative	<b>puellis</b>	<b>pueris</b>	<b>templis</b>	<b>hominibus</b>	<b>corporibus</b>
accusative	<b>puellas</b>	<b>pueros</b>	<b>templa</b>	<b>homines</b>	<b>corpora</b>
ablative	<b>puellis</b>	<b>pueris</b>	<b>templis</b>	<b>hominibus</b>	<b>corporibus</b>

## All Declension Endings Compared

### SINGULAR

I	II		III		IV		V
***	m	n	m/f	n	m/f	n	***
-a	-us*	-um	(various)	(various)	-us	-û	-ês
-ae	-î	-î	-is	-is	ûs	-ûs	-êî
-ae	-ô	-ô	-î	-î	-ui	-û	-êî
-am	-um	-um	-em	(= nom.)	-um	-û	-em
-â	-ô	-ô	-e / -î**	-e / -î**	û	-û	-ê

\* sometime -er, as in puer, ager    \*\* -î for adjectives of the third declension and special neuter nouns like **mare**    \*\*\* The nouns of I and V are almost all feminine.

### PLURAL

I	II		III		IV		V
***	m	n	m/f	n	m/f	n	***
-ae	-î	-a	-es	-a / -ia	-ûs	-ua	-ês
-ârum	-ôrum	-ôrum	-um / -ium	-um / -ium	-uum	-uum	-êrum
-îs	-îs	-îs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-êbus
-âs	-ôs	-a	-ês	-a / -ia	-ûs	-ua	-ês
-îs	-îs	-îs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-êbus

Remember: (1) Neuter nominative and accusative forms are identical. (2) Neuter plural nominatives and accusatives usually end in -a.



## Hic / Ille / Iste and Adjectives with -IUS Genitives

The pronouns **hic**, **ille**, **iste** also have **-ius** and **-i** in the genitive and dative singulars (but **huic** for the dative singular for **hic**, **haec**, **hoc**). Practice saying aloud the following tables until you become very familiar with the sounds of these forms. Notice especially the forms that are underlined. The plurals are regular, just like the plurals for **bonus**, **bona**, **bonum** except for **haec** as neuter plural nominative / accusative.

hic	haec	hoc
huius	huius	huius
<u>huic</u>	<u>huic</u>	<u>huic</u>
<u>hunc</u>	<u>hanc</u>	<u>hoc</u>
<u>hōc</u>	<u>hāc</u>	<u>hōc</u>

ille	illa	<u>illud</u>
illius	illius	illius
illi	illi	illi
illum	illam	<u>illud</u>
illō	illā	illō

iste	ista	<u>istud</u>
istius	istius	istius
isti	isti	isti
istum	istam	<u>istud</u>
istō	istā	istō

hī	hae	<u>haec</u>
hōrum	hārum	hōrum
hīs	hīs	hīs
hōs	hās	<u>haec</u>
hīs	hīs	hīs

illi	illae	illa
illōrum	illārum	illōrum
illis	illis	illis
illōs	illās	illa
illis	illis	illis

isti	istae	ista
istōrum	istārum	istōrum
istis	istis	istis
istōs	istās	ista
istis	istis	istis

**hic**, **haec**, **hoc** = this    hic vir = this man, haec puella = this girl, hoc studium = this eagerness

N.B: haec can also be neuter plural nom/acc: haec vitia, haec basia

**ille**, **illa**, **illud** = that    ille liber = that book, illa civitas = that state, illud tempus = that time

**iste**, **ista**, **istud** = "that (x) of yours"    ista sententia = "that opinion of yours (which I do not share)"

### "-ius adjectives"

Everything is regular about the following important adjectives, except **singular genitives (-ius)** and **singular dative (-i)** forms. Remember these words through the mnemonic "unus nauta":

N.B.: Alius, a, um usually becomes alterius in the genitive, but alius is also possible.

<b>Unus</b> , una, unum	one	<b>Neuter</b> , neutra, neutrum	neither
<b>Nullus</b> , nulla, nullum	none	<b>Alius</b> , alia, aliud	other, another
<b>Ullus</b> , ulla, ullum	any	<b>Uter</b> , utra, utrum	either, which (of two)
<b>Solus</b> , sola, solum	alone, only	<b>Totus</b> , tota, totum	whole, entire
		<b>Alter</b> , altera, alterum	the other (of two)

## Examples for First Person Endings in the Indicative Mood, All Conjugations

### Simple Tenses

	I	II	III	III-IO	IV
present active	AMO	MONEO	MITTO	CAPIO	AUDIO
present passive	AMOR	MONEOR	MITTOR	CAPIOR	AUDIOR
imperfect active	AMABAM	MONEBAM	MITTEBAM	CAPIEBAM	AUDIEBAM
imperfect passive	AMABAR	MONEBAR	MITTEBAR	CAPIEBAR	AUDIEBAR
future active	AMABO	MONEBO	MITTAM	CAPIAM	AUDIAM
future passive	AMABOR	MONEBOR	MITTAR	CAPIAR	AUDIAR

### Perfect Tenses

	I	II	III	III-IO	IV
present perfect active	AMAVI	MONUI	MISI	CEPI	AUDIVI
present perfect passive	AMATUS/-A SUM	MONITUS/-A SUM	MISSUS/-A SUM	CAPTUS/-A SUM	AUDITUS/-A SUM
past perfect active	AMAVERAM	MONUERAM	MISERAM	CEPERAM	AUDIVERAM
past perfect passive	AMATUS/-A ERAM	MONITUS/-A ERAM	MISSUS/-A ERAM	CAPTUS/-A ERAM	AUDITUS/-A ERAM
future perfect active	AMAVERO	MONUERO	MISERO	CEPERO	AUDIVERO
future perfect passive	AMATUS/-A ERO	MONITUS/-A ERO	MISSUS/-A ERO	CAPTUS/-A ERO	AUDITUS/-A ERO

## Active and Passive Endings for the First Conjugation in the Indicative Mood

### Simple Tenses

Tense-Voice	Principle Part Used	Sign	Ending	EXAMPLE	Possible translations
PRESENT ACTIVE	present stem, taken from the <b>second</b> principle part	(depends on conjugation)	<b>-o</b>	<b>AMO</b>	I love, I do love, I am loving
PRESENT PASSIVE	present stem, taken from the <b>second</b> principle part	(depends on conjugation)	<b>-r</b>	<b>AMOR</b>	I am loved, I am being loved
IMPERFECT ACTIVE	present stem, taken from the <b>second</b> principle part	<b>-ba-</b>	<b>-m</b>	<b>AMABAM</b>	I was loving, I used to love, I would love
IMPERFECT PASSIVE	present stem, taken from the <b>second</b> principle part	<b>-ba-</b>	<b>-r</b>	<b>AMABAR</b>	I was loved, I used to be loved, I would be loved
FUTURE ACTIVE	present stem, taken from the <b>second</b> principle part	<b>-b-</b>	<b>-o</b>	<b>AMABO</b>	I will love
FUTURE PASSIVE	present stem, taken from the <b>second</b> principle part	<b>-b-</b>	<b>-r</b>	<b>AMABOR</b>	I will be loved

### Perfect Tenses

Tense-Voice	Principle Part Used	Sign	Ending	EXAMPLES	Possible translations
PRESENT PERFECT ACTIVE	perfect stem, taken from the <b>third</b> principle part		<b>-ī</b>	<b>AMAVI</b>	I have loved, I did love, I loved
PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE	past participle, which is the <b>fourth</b> principle part	<b>(perfect participle) +</b>	<b>sum</b>	<b>AMATUS/-A SUM</b>	I have been loved, I was loved
PAST PERFECT ACTIVE	perfect stem, taken from the <b>third</b> principle part	<b>-era-</b>	<b>-m</b>	<b>AMAVERAM</b>	I had loved
PAST PERFECT PASSIVE	past participle, which is the <b>fourth</b> principle part	<b>(perfect participle) +</b>	<b>eram</b>	<b>AMATUS/-A ERAM</b>	I had been loved
FUTURE PERFECT ACTIVE	perfect stem, taken from the <b>third</b> principle part	<b>-er-</b>	<b>-o</b>	<b>AMAVERO</b>	I will have loved
FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE	past participle, which is the <b>fourth</b> principle part	<b>(perfect participle) +</b>	<b>ero</b>	<b>AMATUS/-A ERO</b>	I will have been loved