

Gerunds

1st conjugation:

Gen.	amandī	<i>of loving</i>
Dat.	amandō	<i>for loving</i>
Acc.	amandum	<i>loving</i>
Abl.	amandō	<i>by loving</i>

2nd conjugation:

Gen.	habendī	<i>of having</i>
Dat.	habendō	<i>for having</i>
Acc.	habendum	<i>having</i>
Abl.	habendō	<i>by having</i>

3rd conjugation:

Gen.	mittendī	<i>of sending</i>
Dat.	mittendō	<i>for sending</i>
Acc.	mittendum	<i>sending</i>
Abl.	mittendō	<i>by sending</i>

4th conjugation:

Gen.	audiendī	<i>of hearing</i>
Dat.	audiendō	<i>for hearing</i>
Acc.	audiendum	<i>hearing</i>
Abl.	audiendō	<i>by hearing</i>

Mixed conjugation:

Gen.	capiendī	<i>of taking</i>
Dat.	capiendō	<i>for taking</i>
Acc.	capiendum	<i>taking</i>
Abl.	capiendō	<i>by taking</i>

Notes

1. A gerund is a noun formed from a verb, e.g. *Smoking is forbidden, I like fishing, Cycling is good for you.*

estne tibi moriendī timor? *Is there to you a fear of dying? (Do you have ...)*

fugiendō vincere possumus? *Can we win by fleeing?*

2. The present infinitive serves for the nominative: **vīdere est crēdere** (*seeing is believing*).

Gerundives

amandus,-a,-um *to be loved (worthy of being ..., should be ...)*
habendus,-a,-um *to be had*
mittendus,-a,-um *to be sent*
audiendus,-a,-um *to be heard*
capiendus,-a,-um *to be taken*

Notes

1. Gerundives and gerunds look very alike. A gerund has only three endings, covering four cases: **-um, -ī, -ō**. It is also active:

natandī timor = *a fear of swimming*

A gerundive is also created from a verb, but is an adjective. Here are some English periphrastic equivalents: *to be discussed; to be returned; not to be missed, to be delivered, to be handed in.*

2. A gerundive has all the endings of **bonus,-a,-um**. It is also passive.

Clōdiane est putanda infēlix vel improba? *Is Clodia to be thought unlucky or wicked? (Should Clodia be thought ...)*

3. A gerundive more often than not carries an obligatory sense of should or must. Like any other adjective it might appear alone without a noun, where the noun is implied, e.g. **amanda** = *(a woman) to be loved*; **agenda** (neuter pl.) = *(things) to be done*.

hoc carmen audiendum erit *This poem/song will have to be heard*

4. The agent of a passive verb is normally in the ablative (**ā dominō vīsus sum** = *I was / have been seen by the boss*). The agent of a gerundive, however, tends to be in the dative:

vīnum tibi est bibendum *The wine is to be drunk by you (You should drink the wine)*