Uses of the Latin Infinitive

	Governing Verbs	Syntax	Translation
Complementary	Verbs that sound incomplete: *potest, audet, solet, cupit, debet, vult, dubitat, optat*	The infinitive is part of the verb, does not introduce dependent clause, and never has an acc. subject	*possum laborare*: I am able to work / I can work.
Subjective	Verbs translated with "it": *est, decet, juvat, licet, oportet, placet, convenit*	a. An infinitive alone will be subject of the sentence; does not introduce a dep. cl. b. If it has a S or DO, it could be considered a dep. subj. inf. cl. in which the inf. is S of the gov. vb.; the inf. itself may or may not have a subject.	a. *laborare est orare*: To work is to pray. *iuvat laborare*: It is pleasing to work. b. *iuvat me laborare*: It is pleasing that I work. *me laborare oportet*: I ought to work.
Objective	Verbs of ordering: *iubet, monet, postulat, prohibet, vetat, patior*	Infinitive + acc. subj. + d.o. always introduces a dep. clause that functions as direct object of the governing verb.	1. *me laborare iubet*: he tells me to work 2. *me laborare postulat*: he demands that I work 3. *me laborare prohibet*: He prevents me from working"
Indirect Statement	Verbs of perception, speaking, thinking, learning	Same	*me laborare dicit*: he says that I am working.

Relative time in indirect statement:

	Primary Sequence (Present tense governing verb)	Secondary Sequence (Past tense governing verb)
Present Infinitive	*dicit* Active: He says that Bob builds a house. Passive: that a house is built by Bob.	*dixit* Act. He said that Bob built... Pass. was built
Perfect Infinitive	*dicit* Act. He says that Bob has built... Pass. has been built	*dixit* Act. He said that Bob had built... Pass. had been built
Future Infinitive	*dicit* Act. He says that Bob will build... Pass. will be built	*dixit* Act. He said that Bob would build... Pass. would be built