

Present active participle of **regō, regere, rēxī, rectus** “to rule”

SINGULAR			
CASES	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
NOMINATIVE	<b>regēns</b>	<b>regēns</b>	<b>regēns</b>
GENITIVE	<b>regentis</b>	<b>regentis</b>	<b>regentis</b>
DATIVE	<b>regentī</b>	<b>regentī</b>	<b>regentī</b>
ACCUSATIVE	<b>regentem</b>	<b>regentem</b>	<b>regēns</b>
ABLATIVE	<b>regente</b> (or, sometimes, <b>regentī</b> )	<b>regente</b> (or, sometimes, <b>regentī</b> )	<b>regente</b> (or, sometimes, <b>regentī</b> )

PLURAL			
CASES	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
NOMINATIVE	<b>regentēs</b>	<b>regentēs</b>	<b>regentia</b>
GENITIVE	<b>regentium</b>	<b>regentium</b>	<b>regentium</b>
DATIVE	<b>regentibus</b>	<b>regentibus</b>	<b>regentibus</b>
ACCUSATIVE	<b>regentēs</b>	<b>regentēs</b>	<b>regentia</b>
ABLATIVE	<b>regentibus</b>	<b>regentibus</b>	<b>regentibus</b>

### THE BOX!

participles and their translations for some VERB

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
FUTURE	<b>-ūr-</b> “about to VERB” / “going to VERB”	<b>-nd-</b> “must be VERBed” / “about to be VERBED”
PRESENT	<b>-ns / -nt-</b> “VERBing”	-----
PERFECT	-----	? (= 4th principal part in dictionary entry) “[having been] VERBed”

Present active participles have 3rd declension endings, as above (**regēns, regentis**, etc).

All other participles decline like **bonus, —a, —um**.