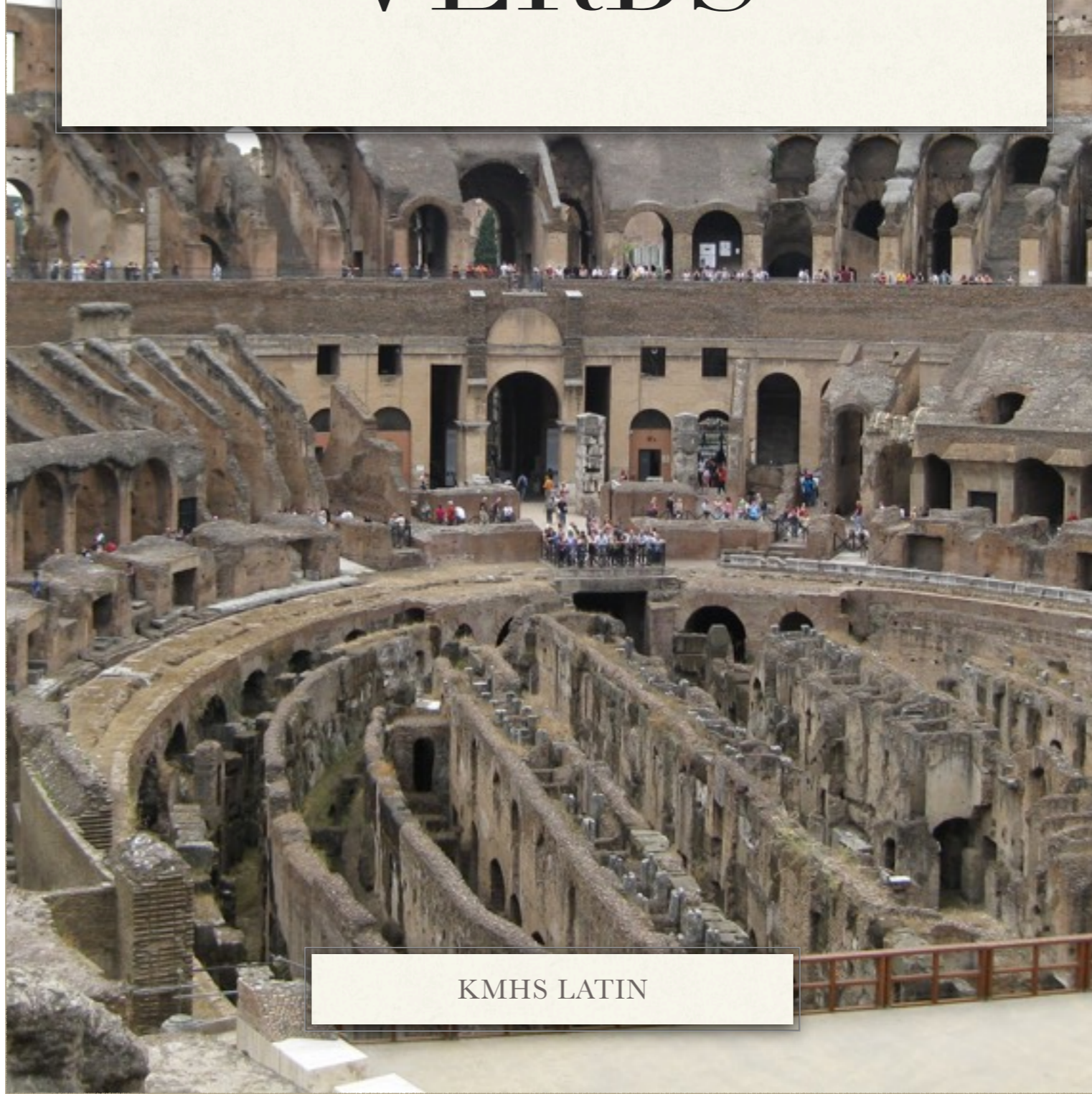


*Resource Book II*

# VERBS



KMHS LATIN

*Chapter 1*

AN INTRODUCTION  
TO  
LATIN VERBS



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## SECTION 1



# Introduction

There are four groups, called **conjugations**, of Latin verbs. You can identify the conjugation of a verb from its infinitive ending:

1st conjugation: -āre

3rd conjugation: -ere

2nd conjugation: -ēre

4th conjugation: -īre

To **conjugate** a verb is to change it according to the person and number of the subject.

### *Principal Parts*

The vocabulary entry for a verb includes four words, each called a **principal part**. Each principal part represents a form of the verb and a stem that will be used to help you conjugate it.

The first principal part is the **first person singular, present tense**. It usually ends in the letter “-ō.”

The second principal part is the **present active infinitive**. It usually ends in “-re” and can be used both to help identify the conjugation and to form the present stem. You can form the **present stem** by dropping the “-re.” The present stem can be used to form the tenses of the present system by adding different endings.

The third principal part is the **first person singular, perfect tense**. It usually ends in “-ī.” You can form the perfect stem by dropping the “-ī” from the third principal part.

The fourth principal part is a **participle**. Depending on the nature of the particular verb, is either the **perfect passive participle**, which ends in “-us,” or the **future active parti-**

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**ciple**, which ends in “-urus.” Some verbs may not have a fourth principal part.

### *Person and Number*

Person and number are the terms used to identify the subject of the verb. **Person** refers to the subject:

1st person:	I, we
2nd person:	you
3rd person:	he, she, it, they

**Number** indicates whether the subject is singular or plural. For example, the first person singular is I, but the first person plural is we.

### *Tense*

A verb also has a **tense**. There are six tenses in Latin: present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect. Each one of these tenses represents both a time (past, present, or future) and an aspect (simple, completed, progressive).

Example:

I walk - present tense (present time, simple aspect)

I am walking - present tense (present time, progressive aspect)

I have walked - perfect tense (present time, completed aspect)

The tenses are classified into two systems. The **present system** is made up of the present, imperfect, and future tenses. These are all tenses that are formed using the present stem. The **perfect system** is made up of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses, which are formed with the perfect stem.

### *Voice*

Verbs also have a **voice**. There are two voices: **active** and **passive**. This indicates whether the subject is doing the action or whether the action is being done to the subject.

Example:

He cooks the chicken. - Present tense, active voice

The chicken is cooked by him. - Present tense, passive voice

### *Mood*

The last element is **mood**. There are three moods: **indicative**, **subjunctive**, and **imperative**. The indicative mood is used most often, and is used for factual statements. The im-

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perative mood is used for commands. The subjunctive mood is used in a variety of ways. It is often used with statements that may or may not be factual, as well as several constructions that are unique to the Latin language.

*Chapter 2*

THE ACTIVE VOICE  
INDICATIVE MOOD



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## SECTION 1



# The Present Tense

The present tense is formed from the **present stem**, found by dropping the -re from the second principal part. Each of the four conjugations will use the same endings, but each will have its own **theme vowel**. A theme vowel is the vowel that appears most commonly in a particular conjugation. While all four conjugations use the same six endings, the vowel before those endings will change depending on the conjugation.

### The Personal Endings for the Present Tense, Active Voice

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-ō	-mus
2nd person	-s	-tis
3rd person	-t	-nt

### *First Conjugation*

First conjugations can be identified by the **-āre** ending in the second principal part. The theme vowel for this conjugation is the letter **a**.

### The First Conjugation, Present Tense, Active Voice

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-ō	-āmus
2nd person	-ās	-ātis
3rd person	-at	-ant

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amō	amāmus
2nd person	amās	amātis
3rd person	amat	amant

### *Second Conjugation*

Second conjugation verbs can be identified by the **-eo** ending in the first principal part with the **-ēre** ending in the second. The theme vowel for this conjugation is the letter **e**.

The Second Conjugation, Present Tense, Active Voice

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-eō	-ēmus
2nd person	-ēs	-ētis
3rd person	-et	-ent

Example: videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus - to see

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	videō	vidēmus
2nd person	vidēs	vidētis
3rd person	videt	vident

### *The Third Conjugation*

The third conjugation is identified by the **-ō** on the first principal part and the **-ere** on the second. Note that in the third conjugation the infinitive ending is -ere not -ēre. The theme vowel for this conjugation is the letter **i**.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-ō	-imus
2nd person	-is	-itis
3rd person	-it	-unt*

\* When the theme vowel “i” is placed before the ending “nt” in the third person plural, the i changes to a u.



Example: regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus - to rule

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	regō	regimus
2nd person	regis	regitis
3rd person	regit	regunt

There is a second group of third conjugation verbs known as **third -io** verbs. They are identified by the **-iō** ending on the first principal part and the **-ere** ending on the second. They use slightly different endings for the first person singular and third person plural.

#### The Third Conjugation -io, Present Tense, Active Voice

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-iō	-imus
2nd person	-is	-itis
3rd person	-it	-iunt

Example: capiō, capere, cēpī, captus - to take

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	capiō	capimus
2nd person	capis	capitis
3rd person	capit	capiunt

#### *The Fourth Conjugation*

The fourth conjugation is identified by the **-īre** ending on the second principal part. Like the third conjugation, the fourth conjugation uses the letter “**i**” as the theme vowel. In the fourth conjugation, the i is long in the second person singular, first person plural, and second person plural.

#### The Fourth Conjugation, Present Tense, Active Voice

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-iō	-īmus
2nd person	-īs	-ītis
3rd person	-it	-iunt

Example: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus - to hear

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	audi <b>ō</b>	audi <b>mus</b>
2nd person	audi <b>s</b>	audi <b>tis</b>
3rd person	audi <b>t</b>	audi <b>unt</b>

*Translating the Present Tense*

amō	I love; I am loving; I do love
amās	you love; you are loving; you do love
amat	he/she/it loves; he/she/it is loving; he/she/it does love
amāmus	we love; we are loving; we do love
amātis	you (pl) love; you (pl) are loving; you (pl) do love
amant	they love; they are loving; they do love

# The Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense is one of the three past tenses used in Latin. This tense features an action that started in the past, and could still be happening. In other words, the imperfect tense does not tell us if the action has been completed.

The imperfect tense has its own set of six endings, which are used for all four conjugations. These endings follow the same “-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt” pattern as the present tense personal endings.

The Personal Endings for the Imperfect Tense, Active Voice

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-bam	-bāmus
2nd person	-bās	-bātis
3rd person	-bat	-bant

The vowel or vowels used before the endings will vary between each conjugation. Below is a list of the theme vowels used in the imperfect tense.

1st conjugation:	-ā-
2nd conjugation:	-ē-
3rd conjugation:	-ē-
3rd ‘io’ conjugation:	-iē-
4th conjugation:	-iē-

*First Conjugation*

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amā <b>bam</b>	amā <b>bāmus</b>
2nd person	amā <b>bās</b>	amā <b>bātis</b>
3rd person	amā <b>bat</b>	amā <b>bant</b>

*Second Conjugation*

Example: videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus - to see

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vidē <b>bam</b>	vidē <b>bāmus</b>
2nd person	vidē <b>bās</b>	vidē <b>bātis</b>
3rd person	vidē <b>bat</b>	vidē <b>bant</b>

*Third Conjugation*

Example: regō, regere, rēxē, rēctus - to rule

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	regē <b>bam</b>	regē <b>bāmus</b>
2nd person	regē <b>bās</b>	regē <b>bātis</b>
3rd person	regē <b>bat</b>	regē <b>bant</b>

*Third Conjugation "io"*

Example: capiō, capere, cēpī, captus - to take

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	capiē <b>bam</b>	capiē <b>bāmus</b>
2nd person	capiē <b>bās</b>	capiē <b>bātis</b>
3rd person	capiē <b>bat</b>	capiē <b>bant</b>

*The Fourth Conjugation*

Example: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus - to hear

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	audiē <b>bam</b>	audiē <b>bāmus</b>
2nd person	audiē <b>bās</b>	audiē <b>bātis</b>
3rd person	audiē <b>bat</b>	audiē <b>bant</b>

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*Translating the Imperfect Tense*

amābam	I was loving; I kept on loving; I began to love, I used to love
amābās	you were loving; you kept on loving; you be gan to love, you used to love
amābat	he/she/it was loving; he/she it kept on loving; he/she/it began to love; he/she/it used to love
amābāmus	we were loving; we kept on loving; we began to love; we used to love
amābātis	you (pl) were loving; you (pl) kept on loving; you (pl) began to love; you (pl) used to love
amābant	they were loving; they kept on loving; they be gan to love; they used to love

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## SECTION 3

# The Future Tense

The future tense expresses an action that will take place at some point in the future. It is translated with the helping verb “**will.**”

There are two sets of patterns for the future tense. The first and second conjugations follow one paradigm, and the third and fourth follow another.

### *The First and Second Conjugations*

In the first and second conjugation, the verb uses the same vowel, either -a- or -e-, that it used in the imperfect tense. A new set of endings will be added to this stem. Again, these endings follow an “-o, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt” pattern.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-bō	-bimus
2nd person	-bis	-bitis
3rd person	-bit	-bunt

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	am <b>ābō</b>	am <b>ābimus</b>
2nd person	am <b>ābis</b>	am <b>ābitis</b>
3rd person	am <b>ābit</b>	am <b>ābunt</b>

Example: videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus - to see

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vid <b>ēbō</b>	vid <b>ēbimus</b>
2nd person	vid <b>ēbis</b>	vid <b>ēbitis</b>
3rd person	vid <b>ēbit</b>	vid <b>ēbunt</b>

*The Third, Third io, and Fourth Conjugations*

The verbs in the third and fourth conjugation use a theme vowel of “-e-” followed by the “-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt” endings. In the third -io and fourth conjugations the e is preceded by an “-i-.”

*The Third Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-(i)am*	-(i)ēm <sup>us</sup>
2nd person	-(i)ēs	-(i)ēt <sup>is</sup>
3rd person	-(i)et	-(i)ent

\* Note that in the first person singular the “e” changes to an “a” before the ending -m.

Example: regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus - to rule

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	reg <b>am</b>	reg <b>ēm<sup>us</sup></b>
2nd person	reg <b>ēs</b>	reg <b>ēt<sup>is</sup></b>
3rd person	re <b>get</b>	re <b>gent</b>

Example: capiō, capere, cēpī, captus - to take

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	cap <b>iam</b>	cap <b>iēm<sup>us</sup></b>
2nd person	cap <b>iēs</b>	cap <b>iēt<sup>is</sup></b>
3rd person	cap <b>iet</b>	cap <b>ient</b>

*The Fourth Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-iam	-iēm <sup>us</sup>
2nd person	-iēs	-iēt <sup>is</sup>
3rd person	-iet	-ient

Example: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus - to hear

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	aud <b>iam</b>	aud <b>iēm<sup>us</sup></b>
2nd person	aud <b>iēs</b>	aud <b>iēt<sup>is</sup></b>
3rd person	aud <b>iet</b>	aud <b>ient</b>

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The following rhyme can help you remember which conjugations follow the -am, -ēs, -et pattern in the future tense:

**“In Conjugation Number Three,  
The sign of the future is long E.  
In conjugation Number Four,  
Long E appears once more.”**

*Translating the Future Tense*

amābō	I will love; I will be loving
amābis	you will love; you will be loving
amābit	he/she/it will love; he/she/it will be loving
amābimus	we will love; we will be loving
amābitis	you (pl) will love; you (pl) will be loving
amābunt	they will love; they will be loving



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## SECTION 4



# The Perfect Tense

The **perfect** tense is used to describe an action that has already been completed. It can be used to describe an action that has been finished only recently or one that took place in the past.

For example, in the sentence

We **have finished** our homework.

the words “**have finished**” would be translated using a perfect tense verb, “**finivimus**,” indicating something that has been completed recently, in the present tense. The perfect tense can also be used to translate the following sentence

Caesar **crossed** the Rubicon.

Here the perfect tense is used for an action, “**transivit**” that took place over 2,000 years ago.

The perfect tense is formed using the **perfect stem**, which is formed by removing the letter *-ī* from the end of the third principal part. The perfect endings are then added to this stem.

This is the process used for all four conjugations and all irregular verbs.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-ī	-imus
2nd person	-istī	-istis
3rd person	-it	-ērunt

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amāvī	amāv <b>imus</b>
2nd person	amāv <b>istī</b>	amāv <b>istis</b>
3rd person	amāv <b>it</b>	amāv <b>ērunt</b>

Example: videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus - to see

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vīdī	vīd <b>imus</b>
2nd person	vīd <b>istī</b>	vīd <b>istis</b>
3rd person	vīd <b>it</b>	vīd <b>ērunt</b>

Example: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus - to hear

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	audīvī	audīv <b>imus</b>
2nd person	audīv <b>istī</b>	audīv <b>istis</b>
3rd person	audīv <b>it</b>	audīv <b>ērunt</b>

Example: regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus - to rule

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	rēxī	rēx <b>imus</b>
2nd person	rēx <b>istī</b>	rēx <b>istis</b>
3rd person	rēx <b>it</b>	rēx <b>ērunt</b>

Example: capiō, capere, cēpī, captus - to take

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	cēpī	cēp <b>imus</b>
2nd person	cēp <b>istī</b>	cēp <b>istis</b>
3rd person	cēp <b>it</b>	cēp <b>ērunt</b>

*Translating the Perfect Tense*

amāvī	I loved, I did love, I have loved
amāvistī	you loved, you did love, you have loved
amāvit	he/she/it loved, he/she/it did love, he/she/it has loved
amāvimus	we loved, we did love, we have loved
amāvistis	you all loved, you all did love, you all have loved
amāvērunt	they loved, they all did love, they all have loved

SECTION 5

# The Pluperfect Tense

The **pluperfect** tense expresses an action that happened before another action in the past. It is often used to compare two actions that took place in the past.

Like the perfect tense, it is formed from the **perfect stem**. To form the perfect tense, drop the **-ī** from the third principal part.

Again, like the perfect tense, the pluperfect tense uses the same endings for all four conjugations and irregular verbs.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-eram	-erāmus
2nd person	-erās	-erātis
3rd person	-erat	-erant

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amā <b>eram</b>	amā <b>erāmus</b>
2nd person	amā <b>erās</b>	amā <b>erātis</b>
3rd person	amā <b>erat</b>	amā <b>erant</b>

Example: videō, vidēre, vīdī, visus - to see

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vī <b>deram</b>	vī <b>derāmus</b>
2nd person	vī <b>derās</b>	vī <b>derātis</b>
3rd person	vī <b>derat</b>	vī <b>derant</b>

Example: regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus - to rule

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	rē <b>eram</b>	rē <b>erāmus</b>
2nd person	rē <b>erās</b>	rē <b>erātis</b>
3rd person	rē <b>erat</b>	rē <b>erant</b>

Example: capiō, capere, cēpī, captus - to take

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	cē <b>eram</b>	cē <b>erāmus</b>
2nd person	cē <b>erās</b>	cē <b>erātis</b>
3rd person	cē <b>erat</b>	cē <b>erant</b>

Example: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus - to hear

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	audī <b>eram</b>	audī <b>erāmus</b>
2nd person	audī <b>erās</b>	audī <b>erātis</b>
3rd person	audī <b>erat</b>	audī <b>erant</b>

*Translating the Pluperfect Tense.*

amāveram	I had loved
amāverās	you had loved
amāverat	he/she/it had loved
amāverāmus	we had loved
amāverātis	you (pl) had loved
amāverant	they had loved

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SECTION 6



# The Future Perfect Tense

The **future perfect** tense is used to express an action that is already completed in the future tense. It is often used to compare two actions that will both take place in the future.

It is formed using the **perfect stem**, which is formed by dropping the -ī from the third principal part of the verb.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-erō	-erimus
2nd person	-eris	-eritis
3rd person	-erit	-erint

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amāverō	amāverimus
2nd person	amāveris	amāveritis
3rd person	amāverat	amāverint

Example: videō, vidēre, vīdī, visus - to see

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vīderō	vīderimus
2nd person	vīderis	vīderitis
3rd person	vīderit	vīderint

Example: regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus - to rule

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	rēxerō	rēxerimus
2nd person	rēxeris	rēxeritis
3rd person	rēxerit	rēxerint

Example: capiō, capere, cēpī, captus - to take

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	cēperō	cēperimus
2nd person	cēperis	cēperitis
3rd person	cēperit	cēperint

Example: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus - to hear

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	audīverō	audīverimus
2nd person	audīveris	audīveritis
3rd person	audīverit	audīverint

*Translating the Future Perfect Tense*

amāverō	I will have loved
amāveris	you will have loved
amāverit	he/she/it will have loved
amāverimus	we will have loved
amāveritis	you (pl) will have loved
amāverint	they will have loved

*Chapter 3*

THE PASSIVE  
VOICE  
INDICATIVE MOOD



SECTION 1

# The Present Tense

The **present tense** is formed in the same general way in the **passive voice** as in the active voice, but it uses a different set of personal endings. The **present stem** will be once again be used, and, for the most part, the theme vowels that appear before the personal ending will remain the same.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-r	-mur
2nd person	-ris (-re)*	-minī
3rd person	-tur	-ntur

\*There are two options for the ending on the second person singular. The ending “-re” is sometimes substituted for the more commonly used “-ris” ending. This is similar to how some people use the word “pop” instead of “soda.” It is important to be able to recognize both forms.

*The First Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-or	-āmur
2nd person	-āris (-āre)	-āminī
3rd person	-ātur	-antur

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amor	amāmur
2nd person	amāris (amāre)	amāminī
3rd person	amātur	amantur



*The Second Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-eor	-ēmur
2nd person	-ēris (-ēre)	-ēminī
3rd person	-ētur	-entur

Example: videō, vidēre, vidī, vīsus - to see

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	videor	vidēmur
2nd person	vidēris (vidēre)	vidēminī
3rd person	vidētur	videntur

*The Third Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-or	-imur
2nd person	-eris (-ere) *	-iminī
3rd person	-itur	-untur

\*Note that in the third conjugation in second person singular the theme vowel “i” changes to an “e.”

Example: regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus - to rule

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	regor	regimur
2nd person	regeris (regere)	regiminī
3rd person	regitur	reguntur

*The Third Conjugation -io*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-ior	-imur
2nd person	-eris (-ere)*	-iminī
3rd person	-itur	-iuntur

\*Note that just like the rest of the third conjugation, in 3rd io the theme vowel “i” changes to an “e” in second person singular.

Example: capiō, capere, cēpī, captus - to take

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	capior	capimur
2nd person	caperis (capere)	capiminī
3rd person	capitur	capiuntur

*The Fourth Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-ior	-īmur
2nd person	-īris*	-īminī
3rd person	-ītur	-iuntur

\*Note that in fourth conjugation, the theme vowel, which is a long “ī” does not change.

Example: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus - to hear

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	audi <b>ior</b>	audi <b>īmur</b>
2nd person	audi <b>īris</b> (audi <b>īre</b> )	audi <b>īminī</b>
3rd person	audi <b>ītur</b>	audi <b>iuntur</b>

*Translating the Present Tense in the Passive Voice*

amor	I am loved; I am being loved
amāris (amāre)	you are loved; you are being loved
amātur	he/she/it is loved; he/she/it is being loved
amāmur	we are loved; we are being loved
amāminī	you (pl) are loved; you (pl) are being loved
amantur	they are loved; they are being loved

SECTION 2

# The Imperfect Tense

In the **imperfect tense** in passive voice, as in the present tense, the personal endings “m, s, t, mus, tis, nt” are replaced with the “r, ris, tur, mur, mini, ntur” endings. These endings will be added to the infix of “ba” that was used in the imperfect active to create the imperfect passive endings.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-bar	-bāmur
2nd person	-bāris (-bāre)	-bāminī
3rd person	-bātur	-bantur

The theme vowels are the same as in the active voice.

- 1st conjugation: -ā-
- 2nd conjugation: -ē-
- 3rd conjugation: -ē-
- 3rd ‘io’ conjugation: -iē-
- 4th conjugation: -iē-

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amābar	amābāmur
2nd person	amābāris (amābāre)	amābāminī
3rd person	amābātur	amābantur

Example: videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus - to see

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vidēbar	vidēbāmur
2nd person	vidēbāris (vidēbāre)	vidēbāminī
3rd person	vidēbātur	vidēbantur

Example: regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus - to rule

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	regēbar	regēbāmur
2nd person	regēbāris (regēbāre)	regēbāminī
3rd person	regēbātur	regēbantur

Example: capiō, capere, cēpī, captus - to take

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	capiēbar	capiēbāmur
2nd person	capiēbāris (capiēbāre)	capiēbāminī
3rd person	capiēbātur	capiēbantur

Example: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus - to hear

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	audiēbar	audiēbāmur
2nd person	audiēbāris/audiēbāre	audiēbāminī
3rd person	audiēbātur	audiēbantur

*Translating the Imperfect Tense in the Passive Voice*

amābar	I was being loved
amābāris/amābāre	you were being loved
amābātur	he/she/it was being loved
amābāmur	we were being loved
amābāminī	you (plural) were being loved
amābantur	they were being loved

---

## SECTION 3



# The Future Tense

The **future tense** in **passive voice** is formed in the same general way as the active voice, but it uses the passive personal endings. As with the active voice there is one set of endings for first and second conjugation verbs and another set for third and fourth conjugation. The **present stem** will once again be used and the theme vowels will remain the same.

### *First and Second Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-bor	-bimur
2nd person	-beris (-bere)	-biminī
3rd person	-bitur	-buntur

### *First Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-ābor	-ābimur
2nd person	-āberis (-ābere)	-ābiminī
3rd person	-ābitur	-ābuntur

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus – to love

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amābor	amābimur
2nd person	amāberis (amābere)	amābiminī
3rd person	amābitur	amābuntur

### *Second Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-ēbor	-ēbimur
2nd person	-ēberis (-ēbere)	-ēbiminī
3rd person	-ēbitur	-ēbuntur

Example: videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus - to see

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vidēbor	vidēbimur
2nd person	vidēberis (vidēbere)	vidēbiminī
3rd person	vidēbitur	vidēbuntur

### *Third and Fourth Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-ar	-ēmur
2nd person	-ēris (-ēre)	-ēminī
3rd person	-ētur	-entur

### *Third Conjugation*

Example: regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	regar	regēmur
2nd person	regēris (regēre)	regēminī
3rd person	regētur	regentur

### *Third Conjugation -io*

As in the active voice, “third -io” verbs are conjugated with these same endings as the regular third conjugation, but they have an “**i**” before all endings.

Example: capiō, capere, cēpī, captus - to take

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	capiar	capiēmur
2nd person	capiēris	capiēminī
3rd person	capiētur	capientur

*Fourth Conjugation*

	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
1st person	-iar	-iēmur
2nd person	-iēris (-iēre)	-iēminī
3rd person	-iētur	-ientur

Example: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus - to hear

	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
1st person	audiar	audiēmur
2nd person	audiēris (audiēre)	audiēminī
3rd person	audiētur	audientur

*Translating the Future Tense in the Passive Voice*

amābor	I will be loved
amāberis	you will be loved
amābitur	he/she/it will be loved
amābimur	we will be loved
amābiminī	you (pl) will be loved
amābuntur	they will be loved

---

## SECTION 4



# The Perfect System

In the passive voice, the three tenses of the perfect system are all formed in a very similar way, so they will be presented together in this section.

The three perfect tenses in the passive voice are formed from the perfect passive participle (ppp), which is the fourth principal part of a transitive verb, plus a particular form of “**sum, esse.**” The beauty of these perfect passive tenses is that all conjugations follow the same rules for formation. The participle must agree with the subject in gender and number, and the form of *sum* must agree with the subject in person and number.

### *The Perfect Tense*

In the perfect tense in the passive voice, the perfect passive participle is linked with the **present tense** of *sum, esse*. The form of *sum, esse* must agree in person and number with the subject of the verb.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ppp (-us, -a, -um) <i>sum</i>	ppp (-i, -ae, -a) <i>sumus</i>
2nd person	ppp (-us, -a, -um) <i>es</i>	ppp (-i, -ae, -a) <i>estis</i>
3rd person	ppp (-us, -a, -um) <i>est</i>	ppp (-i, -ae, -a) <i>sunt</i>

Example: *amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus* - to love

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<i>amatus, -a, -um sum</i>	<i>amati, -ae, -a sumus</i>
2nd person	<i>amatus, -a, -um es</i>	<i>amati, -ae, -a estis</i>
3rd person	<i>amatus, -a, -um est</i>	<i>amati, -ae, -a sunt</i>



*Translating the Perfect Tense in the Passive Voice*

amātus, -a, -um sum	I have been loved, I was loved
amātus, -a, -um es	you have been loved, you were loved
amātus, -a, -um est	he/she/it has been loved, he/she/it was loved
amātī, -ae, -a sumus	we have been loved, we were loved
amātī, -ae, -a estis	you (pl) have been loved, you (pl) were loved
amātī, -ae, -a sunt	they have been loved

*The Pluperfect Tense*

In the **pluperfect tense** in the passive voice, the ppp is linked with the **imperfect** forms of sum, esse. Again, the form of sum, esse must agree in person and number with the subject of the verb.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ppp (-us, -a, -um) eram	ppp (-ī, -ae, -a) erāmus
2nd person	ppp (-us, -a, -um) erās	ppp (-ī, -ae, a) erātis
3rd person	ppp (-us, -a, -um) erat	ppp (-ī, -ae, -a) erant

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amatus, -a, -um eram	amatī, -ae, a erāmus
2nd person	amatus, -a, -um erās	amatī, -ae, a erātis
3rd person	amatus, -a, -um erat	amatī, -ae, -a erant

*Translating the Pluperfect Tense in Passive Voice*

amātus, -a, um eram	I had been loved
amātus, -a, -um erās	you had been loved
amātus, -a, -um erat	he/she/it had been loved
amātī, -ae, -a erāmus	we had been loved
amātī, -ae, -a erātis	you (pl) had been loved
amātī, -ae, -a erant	they had been loved

### *The Future Perfect Tense*

In the **future perfect** tense, in the passive voice the perfect passive participle is linked with the **future** forms of sum, esse. The form of sum, esse must agree in person and number with the subject of the verb.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ppp (-us, -a, -um) erō	ppp (-ī, -ae, -a) erimus
2nd person	ppp (-us, -a, -um) eris	ppp (-ī, -ae, -a) eritis
3rd person	ppp (-us, -a, -um) erit	ppp (-ī, -ae, -a) erunt

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amatus, -a, -um erō	amatī, -ae, -a erimus
2nd person	amatus, -a, -um eris	amatī, -ae, -a eritis
3rd person	amatus, -a, -um erit	amatī, -ae, -a erunt

### *Translating the Future Perfect Tense in Passive Voice*

amātus, -a, -um erō	I will have been loved
amātus, -a, -um eris	you will have been loved
amātus, -a, -um erit	he/she/it will have been loved
amatī, -ae, -a erimus	we will have been loved
amatī, -ae, -a eritis	you (pl) will have been loved
amatī, -ae, -a erunt	they will have been loved

*Chapter 4*

THE IMPERATIVE  
MOOD





# The Imperative Mood

The imperative mood is used to issue a direct command or order. Imperatives can be either positive or negative. The positive imperative is used as a command “to do” something (read the book, clean your room, study your notes, etc.). The negative imperative is used as a command “not to do” something (don’t run, don’t speak, don’t shout, etc.). Imperatives can also be either singular or plural, active or passive.

# Positive Imperatives in the Active Voice

## *Singular*

To make the singular positive imperative singular form, remove the “-re” from the infinitive, forming the present stem. This form will also serve as the singular positive imperative.

Examples:

amāre → amā “love”

vidēre → vidē “see”

regere → rege “rule”

capere → cape “take”

audīre → audī “hear”

## *Plural*

To form the plural positive imperative plural form, remove the “-re” from the infinitive and replace it with “-te.” For third and third -io conjugation verbs, you must also change the theme vowel from an “e” to an “i” before adding “-te.”

Examples:

amāre → amāte “love” (pl.)

vidēre → vidēte “see” (pl.)

regere → regite “rule” (pl.)

capere → capite “take” (pl.)

audīre → audīte “hear” (pl.)

---

*Irregular Positive Imperatives*

The following verbs have irregular imperatives that must be memorized.

Verb	Singular	Plural
dīcō, dīcere	dīc	dīcite
dūcō, dūcere	dūc	dūcite
faciō, facere	fac	facite
ferō, ferre	fer	ferte

# Positive Imperatives in the Passive Voice

Imperative verbs can also be used in the Passive voice. An English translation of the passive imperative will use the word “be” before the verb itself. (Ex. be loved, be seen, be ruled, be taken, be heard, etc.)

The imperative passive singular ends with the letters “re.” This is the alternate form of the second person singular in the passive voice. It is also identical to present active infinitive.

Examples:

amāre	<i>be loved!</i>
vidēre	<i>be seen!</i>
regere	<i>be ruled!</i>
capere	<i>be taken!</i>
audire	<i>be heard!</i>

The imperative passive plural is the same form as the second person plural present passive indicative.

Examples:

amāminī	<i>be loved! (pl.)</i>
vidēminī	<i>be seen! (pl.)</i>
regiminī	<i>be ruled! (pl.)</i>
capiminī	<i>be taken! (pl.)</i>
audīminī	<i>be heard! (pl.)</i>

---

*Deponent Verbs in the Imperative Mood*

As with the passive imperative of a normal verb, for a deponent verb, the imperative is the same as the alternate form of the second person singular, present indicative of a deponent verb. This form ends with “-re” instead of “-ris.”

Examples:

morāre	<i>try!</i>
verēre	<i>fear!</i>
loquere	<i>speak!</i>
experire	<i>try!</i>

Imperative deponent plural verbs look identical to the second person plural present indicative form of a present indicative deponent verb.

Examples:

conāminī	<i>try! (pl.)</i>
verēminī	<i>be afraid! (pl.)</i>
loquiminī	<i>speak! (pl.)</i>
experiminī	<i>try! (pl.)</i>



# Negative Imperatives

Negative imperatives are formed with the positive imperative forms of the verb *nolō, nolle* (to not want, to refuse) and the infinitive of the verb.

## *Singular*

To form the negative imperative in the singular, put “*nolī,*” the singular positive imperative of *nolō, nolle*, before an infinitive.

Examples:

- nolī amāre* - “don’t love”
- nolī vidēre* - “don’t see”
- nolī regere* - “don’t rule”
- nolī capere* - “don’t take”
- nolī audire* - “don’t hear”

## *Plural*

To form the negative imperative in the singular, put “*nolīte,*” the plural positive imperative of *nolo, nolle*, before an infinitive.

Examples:

- nolīte amāre* - “don’t love” (pl.)
- nolīte vidēre* - “don’t see” (pl.)
- nolīte regere* - “don’t rule” (pl.)
- nolīte capere* - “don’t take” (pl.)
- nolīte audire* - “don’t hear” (pl.)

*Chapter 5*

DEPONENT  
VERBS



# Introduction to Deponent Verbs

Unlike Latin, Ancient Greek had three voices: active, passive, and middle. While Latin does not have a specific middle voice, it does have a category of verbs that are a remnant of the middle voice. They are called **deponent verbs**. Deponent verbs are verbs that are active in meaning, but that use passive endings. They are called deponent verbs, from the Latin verb **deponō, deponere**, because they have “set aside” their active forms

Deponent verbs are not considered irregular, because once you have learned the paradigm, you can conjugate any deponent verb simply by learning its principal parts.

Deponent verbs appear in all four conjugations, in all tenses and moods. They have infinitives and participles like normal verbs as well.

Deponent verbs have three principal parts that follow the same pattern as the first three principal parts of normal verbs.

Example: moror, morārī, morātus sum - to delay  
 moror: 1st person singular, present, active, indicative - I delay  
 morārī: present active infinitive - to delay  
 morātus sum: 1st person singular, perfect, active, indicative - I have delayed

As with all normal, non-deponent verbs, the conjugation of a deponent verb is determined by the principal parts.

## *First Conjugation*

These verbs will have an **-or** in the first principal part and **-ārī** in the second principal part.

Example: mor**or**, mor**ārī**, morātus sum - to delay

---

### *Second Conjugation*

These verbs will have an **-eor** in the first principal part and **-erī** in the second principal part.

Example:     ver**eor**, ver**erī**, veritus sum - to be afraid, fear

### *Third Conjugation*

These verbs will have an **-or** in the first principal part and **-ī** in the second.

Example:     loqu**or**, loqu**ī**, locutus sum - to speak

### *Third Conjugation -io*

These verbs will have an **-ior** in the first principal part and an **-ī** in the second.

Example:     pat**ior**, pat**ī**, passus sum - to suffer, endure

### *Fourth Conjugation*

These verbs will have an **-ior** in the first principal part and an **-irī** in the second.

Example:     exper**ior**, exper**irī**, expertus sum - to test, try

Deponent verbs are formed following all the same rules as the normal verbs of the same conjugation.

SECTION 2

# Deponent Verbs in the Present Tense

Deponent verbs are formed following all the same rules as the normal verbs of the same conjugation, so in the present tense they are formed just like present tense verbs in the passive voice.

*First Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-or	-āmur
2nd person	-āris (-āre)	-āminī
3rd person	-ātur	-antur

Example: moror, morārī, morātus sum - to delay

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	moror	morāmur
2nd person	morāris (morāre)	morāminī
3rd person	morātur	morantur

*Second Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-eor	-ēmur
2nd person	-ēris (-ēre)	-ēminī
3rd person	-ētur	-entur

Example: vereor, verērī, veritus sum - to be afraid, fear

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vereor	verēmur
2nd person	verēris (verēre)	verēminī
3rd person	verētur	verentur

*Third Conjugation*

	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
1st person	-or	-imur
2nd person	-eris (-ere)	-imini
3rd person	-itur	-untur

Example: loquor, loquī, locutus sum - to speak

	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
1st person	loquor	loquimur
2nd person	loqueris (loquere)	loquimini
3rd person	loquitur	loquuntur

*Third Conjugation -io*

	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
1st person	-ior	-imur
2nd person	-eris (-ere)	-imini
3rd person	-itur	-iuntur

Example: patior, patī, passus sum - to suffer, endure

	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
1st person	patior	patimur
2nd person	pateris (patere)	patimini
3rd person	patitur	patiuntur

*Fourth Conjugation*

	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
1st person	-ior	-īmur
2nd person	-īris (-īre)	-īmini
3rd person	-ītur	-iuntur

Example: experior, experīrī, expertus sum - to test

	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
1st person	experior	experīmur
2nd person	experīris (experīre)	experīmini
3rd person	experītur	experīuntur

Deponent verbs should be translated using the same formula as normal verbs in the active voice of the present tense.

---

SECTION 3



# Deponent Verbs in the Imperfect Tense

In the imperfect tense, deponent verbs use the same formula as normal verbs, only they use the passive personal endings:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-bar	-bāmur
2nd person	-bāris (-bāre)	-bāminī
3rd person	-bātur	-bantur

The vowels that come before these personal endings are the same that were used for normal verbs in the active and passive voices:

- 1st conjugation:        -ā-
- 2nd conjugation:        -ē-
- 3rd conjugation:        -ē-
- 3rd 'io' conjugation: -iē-
- 4th conjugation:        -iē-

Example:                moror, morārī, morātus sum

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	morābar	morābāmur
2nd person	morābāris (morābāre)	morābāminī
3rd person	morābātur	morābantur

SECTION 4

# Deponent Verbs in the Future Tense

In the future tense, deponent verbs use the same endings as passive normal verbs, with the same theme vowels.

*First Conjugation*

Example: moror, morārī, morātus sum - to delay

*Second Conjugation*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	morābor	morābimur
2nd person	morāberis (morābere)	morābiminī
3rd person	morābitur	morābuntur

Example: vereor, verērī, veritus sum - to be afraid

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	verēbor	verēbimur
2nd person	verēberis (verēbere)	verēbiminī
3rd person	verēbitur	verēbuntur

*Third Conjugation*

Example: loquor, loquī, locūtus sum

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	loquar	loquēmur
2nd person	loquēris (loquēre)	loquēminī
3rd person	loquētur	loquentur

*Third Conjugation -io*

Example: patior, patī, passus sum - to suffer, endure

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	patiar	patiēmur
2nd person	patiēris (patiēre)	patiēminī
3rd person	patiētur	patientur



---

*Fourth Conjugation*

Example: experior, experīrī, expertus sum - to test

	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
1st person	experiar	experiēmur
2nd person	experiēris (experiēre)	experiēmini
3rd person	experiētur	experientur

SECTION 5

# Deponent Verbs in the Perfect System

In the perfect system, deponent verbs follow the same rules that normal verbs follow in the passive voice. The only difference is that where normal verbs use the perfect passive participle, found in the fourth principal part, deponent verbs use the **perfect active participle**, found in the third principal part.

*Perfect Tense*

Example: patior, patī, passus sum - to suffer, endure

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	passus, -a, -um sum	passī, -ae, -a sumus
2nd person	passus, -a, -um es	passī, -ae, -a estis
3rd person	passus, -a, -um est	passī, -ae, -a sunt

*Pluperfect Tense*

Example: patior, patī, passus sum - to suffer, endure

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	passus, -a, -um eram	passī, -ae, -a erāmus
2nd person	passus, -a, -um erās	passī, -ae, -a erātis
3rd person	passus, -a, -um erat	passī, -ae, -a erant

*Future Perfect Tense*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	passus, -a, -um erō	passī, -ae, -a erimus
2nd person	passus, -a, -um eris	passī, -ae, -a eritis
3rd person	passus, -a, -um erit	passī, -ae, -a erunt

# Semi-Deponent Verbs

Semi-deponent verbs are verbs that have characteristics of both normal and deponent verbs. These verbs can be recognized by the fact that the first two principal parts look like those of a normal verb and the third principal part looks like a deponent verb.

Example: *gaudeō, gaudēre, gavīsus sum* - to rejoice

The conjugation of a semi-deponent verb is determined by the first two principal parts.

In the present system, a semi-deponent verb is conjugated using the regular present tense paradigm for its conjugation. As with all regular verbs, the present stem is found from the second principal part.

PRESENT TENSE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<i>gaudeō</i>	<i>gaudēmus</i>
2nd person	<i>gaudēs</i>	<i>gaudētis</i>
3rd person	<i>gaudet</i>	<i>gaudent</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<i>gaudebam</i>	<i>gaudēbāmus</i>
2nd person	<i>gaudēbās</i>	<i>gaudēbātis</i>
3rd person	<i>gaudēbat</i>	<i>gaudēbant</i>

FUTURE TENSE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<i>gaudebō</i>	<i>gaudēbimus</i>
2nd person	<i>gaudēbis</i>	<i>gaudēbitis</i>
3rd person	<i>gaudēbit</i>	<i>gaudēbunt</i>

In the perfect system, a semi-deponent verb follows the same rules as a deponent verb. They both use the perfect active participle, found by removing “sum” from the third prin-

cipal part, and a new form of the verb sum, esse depending on the tense.

PERFECT TENSE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	gavisus, -a, -um sum	gavisi, -ae, -a sumus
2nd person	gavisus, -a, -um es	gavisi, -ae, -a estis
3rd person	gavisus, -a, -um est	gavisi, -ae, -a sunt

PLUPERFECT TENSE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	gavisus, -a, -um eram	gavisi, -ae, -a erāmus
2nd person	gavisus, -a, -um erās	gavisi, -ae, -a erātis
3rd person	gavisus, -a, -um erat	gavisi, -ae, -a erat

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	gavisus, -a, -um erō	gavisi, -ae, -a erimus
2nd person	gavisus, -a, -um eris	gavisi, -ae, -a eritis
3rd person	gavisus, -a, -um erit	gavisi, -ae, -a erunt

Because imperatives are formed from the present stem, the imperatives of a semi-deponent verb are also formed like regular active imperatives.

Example: Gaudē! Gaudēte!

#### *Translating Semi-Deponent Verbs*

Like deponent verbs, all semi-deponent verbs are translated actively.

Example:

gaudēs	you rejoice; you are rejoicing
gaudābās	you were rejoicing
gaudēbis	you will rejoice
gavisus es	you rejoiced; you have rejoiced
gavisus erās	you had rejoiced
gavisus eris	you will have rejoiced
gaudēre	to rejoice
gaudē	rejoice!
gaudēte	rejoice! (pl)

*Chapter 6*

THE  
SUBJUNCTIVE  
MOOD



# The Present Subjunctive

The present subjunctive is used in many types of subordinate clauses, and has several types of uses in independent clauses. The translation of a subjunctive verb depends on how it is being used, so there is no one correct translation for a present subjunctive verb.

The present subjunctive in both the active and passive voices will once again use the **present stem**, and will use the personal endings from the present system. What changes between the indicative and the subjunctive is the theme vowel assigned to each conjugation.

In first conjugation, the **a** changes to an **e**.

In second conjugation, the **e** changes to **ea**.

In third conjugation, the **i** changes to an **a**.

In third conjugation -io, the **i** changes to **ia**.

In fourth conjugation, the **i** changes to **ia**.

One way to remember the new vowels is to remember the following sentence:

**She** w**e**a**r**s **a** g**i**a**n**t d**i**a**m**ond.

1st 2nd 3rd 3rd io 4th

These vowel changes are the same for both the active and passive voices.

The endings that we use for the present subjunctive are similar to the personal endings used for the present indicative, with some minor changes.

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.
1st person	-m*	-mus	-r*	-mur
2nd person	-s	-tis	-ris (-re)	-mini
3rd person	-t	-nt	-tur	-ntur

\*Note that in the first person singular the ending “-m” is used in place of the “-o.”

*First Conjugation*

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

ACTIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	am <b>em</b>	am <b>emus</b>
2nd person	am <b>ēs</b>	am <b>ētis</b>
3rd person	am <b>et</b>	am <b>ent</b>

PASSIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	am <b>er</b>	am <b>emur</b>
2nd person	am <b>ēris</b> (am <b>ēre</b> )	am <b>ēmini</b>
3rd person	am <b>etur</b>	am <b>entur</b>

*Second Conjugation*

Example: videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus - to see

ACTIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vide <b>am</b>	vide <b>amus</b>
2nd person	vide <b>ās</b>	vide <b>ātis</b>
3rd person	vide <b>at</b>	vide <b>ant</b>

PASSIVE VOICE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	vide <b>ar</b>	vide <b>amur</b>
2nd person	vide <b>āris</b> (vide <b>āre</b> )	vide <b>āmini</b>
3rd person	vide <b>ātur</b>	vide <b>antur</b>

*Third Conjugation*

Example: regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus - to rule

ACTIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	reg <b>am</b>	reg <b>amus</b>
2nd person	reg <b>ās</b>	reg <b>ātis</b>
3rd person	reg <b>at</b>	reg <b>ant</b>

PASSIVE VOICE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	reg <b>ar</b>	reg <b>amur</b>
2nd person	reg <b>āris</b> (reg <b>āre</b> )	reg <b>āmini</b>
3rd person	reg <b>ātur</b>	reg <b>antur</b>

*Third Conjugation -io*

Example: capiō, capere, cēpī, captus - to take

ACTIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<b>capiam</b>	<b>capiāmus</b>
2nd person	<b>capiās</b>	<b>capiātis</b>
3rd person	<b>capiat</b>	<b>capiant</b>

PASSIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<b>capiar</b>	<b>capiāmur</b>
2nd person	<b>capiāris</b> ( <b>capiāre</b> )	<b>capiāminī</b>
3rd person	<b>capiātur</b>	<b>capiantur</b>

*Fourth Conjugation*

Example: audiō, audire, audīvī, audītus - to hear

ACTIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<b>audiam</b>	<b>audiāmus</b>
2nd person	<b>audiās</b>	<b>audiātis</b>
3rd person	<b>audiat</b>	<b>audiant</b>

ACTIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<b>audiar</b>	<b>audiāmur</b>
2nd person	<b>audiāris</b> ( <b>audiāre</b> )	<b>audiāminī</b>
3rd person	<b>audiātur</b>	<b>audiāntur</b>



SECTION 2

# The Imperfect Tense

The imperfect subjunctive is formed by adding the personal endings to the second principal part, the present active infinitive. This formation is uniform for all verbs regardless of conjugation or whether or not the particular verb is classified as irregular.

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.
1st person	-m	-mus	-r	-mur
2nd person	-s	-tis	-ris (-re)	-minī
3rd person	-t	-nt	-tur	-ntur

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

ACTIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amārem	amārēmus
2nd person	amārēs	amārētis
3rd person	amāret	amārent

PASSIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amārer	amārēmur
2nd person	amārēris (amārēre)	amārēminī
3rd person	amārētur	amārentur

For deponents the present active infinitive is made to look like a regular non-deponent verb before adding the passive endings for the active voice (i.e. morāri becomes morāre, loquī becomes loquere).

Example: moror, morārī, morātus sum - to delay

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	morārer	morārē <b>mur</b>
2nd person	morārē <b>ris</b> (morārē <b>re</b> )	morārē <b>minī</b>
3rd person	morārē <b>tur</b>	morāre <b>ntur</b>

Example: loquor, loquī, locutus sum - to speak

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	loquerer	loquerē <b>mur</b>
2nd person	loquerē <b>ris</b> (loquerē <b>re</b> )	loquerē <b>minī</b>
3rd person	loquerē <b>tur</b>	loquere <b>ntur</b>

Irregular verbs are all regular in the imperfect subjunctive. They follow the same rules of adding the personal endings directly to the present active infinitive.

Example: eō, ire, ivī, itūrus - to go

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	īrem	īrē <b>mus</b>
2nd person	īrēs	īrē <b>tis</b>
3rd person	īret	īre <b>nt</b>

---

SECTION 3



# The Perfect Tense

The perfect subjunctive in the active voice is formed by adding the following endings onto the perfect stem:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	-erim	-erimus
2nd person	-eris	-eritis
3rd person	-erit	-erint

For the passive voice, the perfect subjunctive is formed with two words. The first word is the 4th principal part (3rd principal part for deponents) plus the present subjunctive forms of esse.

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

ACTIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amā <b>verim</b>	amāv <b>erimus</b>
2nd person	amā <b>veris</b>	amāv <b>eritis</b>
3rd person	amā <b>verit</b>	amāv <b>erint</b>

PASSIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	amātus sim	amātī sīmus
2nd person	amātus sīs	amātī sītis
3rd person	amātus sit	amātī sint

---

Since deponent verbs have passive forms with active meanings, their forms in the perfect subjunctive are identical to those in the passive for non-deponent verbs, except that they use the 3rd principal part instead of the 4th.

Example: moror, morārī, morātus sum - to delay

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	morātus sim	morātī sīmus
2nd person	morātus sīs	morātī sītis
3rd person	morātus sit	morātī sint

---

## SECTION 4



# The Pluperfect Tense

The pluperfect subjunctive in the active voice is formed by adding the active personal endings onto the perfect active infinitive. This formation is uniform for all verbs regardless of conjugation or whether or not the particular verb is classified as irregular.

In the passive voice, the pluperfect subjunctive is formed with two words. The first word is the 4th principal part for normal verb or 3rd principal part for deponents with the imperfect subjunctive forms of *esse*.

Example:            *amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus* - to love

ACTIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<i>amāv<b>issem</b></i>	<i>amāv<b>issēmus</b></i>
2nd person	<i>amāv<b>issēs</b></i>	<i>amāv<b>issētis</b></i>
3rd person	<i>amāv<b>isset</b></i>	<i>amāv<b>issent</b></i>

PASSIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<i>amātus essem</i>	<i>amātī essēmus</i>
2nd person	<i>amātus essēs</i>	<i>amātī essētis</i>
3rd person	<i>amātus esset</i>	<i>amātī essent</i>

---

Since deponent verbs have passive forms with active meanings, their forms in the pluperfect subjunctive are identical to those in the passive for non-deponent verbs, except that they use the 3rd principal part as the first word.

Example:           moror, morārī, morātus sum - to delay

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	morātus essem	morātī essēmus
2nd person	morātus essēs	morātī essētis
3rd person	morātus esset	morātī essent

## Chapter 7

# IRREGULAR VERBS

Irregular verbs are verbs for which there is no paradigm to follow. For each irregular verb there exists a unique chart of forms which must be memorized in order to conjugate and use the verb correctly. Irregular verbs are irregular in the present system, but follow the same rules as regular verbs for the perfect system. There are eight irregular verbs:

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus - to be

possum, posse, potuī - to be able

eō, īre, īvī, ītūrus - to go

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus - to bring, carry

volō, velle, voluī - to wish, want, be willing

nolō, nolle, nolūī - to not want, refuse

malō, malle, maluī - to prefer

fiō fierī factus sum - to become, happen, be made



SECTION 1

# Irregular Verbs in the Present Indicative

*sum, esse, fuī, futūrus - to be*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1st person	sum	I am	sumus	we are
2nd person	es	you are	estis	you are
3rd person	est	he/she/it is	sunt	they are

*possum, posse, potuī - to be able*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1st person	possum	I am able	possumus	we are able
2nd person	potes	you are able	potestis	you are able
3rd person	potest	he/she/it is able	possunt	they are able

*eō, īre, īvī, ītūrus - to go*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1st person	eō	I go	īmus	we go
2nd person	īs	you go	ītis	you go
3rd person	it	he/she/it goes	eunt	they go

*volō, velle, voluī - to wish, want, be willing*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1st person	volō	I want	volumus	we want
2nd person	vīs	you want	vultis	you want
3rd person	vult	he/she/it wants	volunt	they want



*nolō, nolle, nolūī - to not want, refuse*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1st person	nolō	I do not want	nolumus	we do not want
2nd person	non vīs	you do not want	non vultis	you do not want
3rd person	non vult	he/she/it does not want	nolunt	they do not want

*ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus - to bring, bear, carry*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1st person	ferō	I carry	ferimus	we carry
2nd person	fers	you carry	fertis	you carry
3rd person	fert	he/she/it carries	ferunt	they carry

*malō, malle, maluī - to prefer*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1st person	malō	I prefer	malumus	we prefer
2nd person	mavīs	you prefer	mavultis	you prefer
3rd person	mavult	he/she/it prefers	malunt	they prefer

*fiō, fierī, factus sum - to become, happen, be made*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1st person	fiō	I become	fīmus	we become
2nd person	fīs	you become	fītis	you become
3rd person	fit	he/she/it becomes	fiunt	they become

---

*Irregular Verbs in the Passive Voice*

Ferō, ferre is the only irregular verb in Latin that is regularly used in the passive voice. As with the rest of the irregular verbs, these forms must be memorized.

*ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus - to bring, bear, carry*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1st person	feror	I am carried	ferimur	we are carried
2nd person	ferris	you are carried	ferimini	you are carried
3rd person	fertur	he/she/it is carried	feruntur	they are carried

SECTION 2

# Irregular Verbs in the Imperfect Indicative

*sum, esse, fuī, futūrus - to be*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	eram	erāmus
2nd person	erās	erātis
3rd person	erat	erant

*eō, īre, īvī, ītūrus - to go*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ībam	ībāmus
2nd person	ībās	ībātis
3rd person	ībat	ībant

*possum, posse, potuī - to be able*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	poteram	poterāmus
2nd person	poterās	poterātis
3rd person	poterat	poterant

*volō, velle, voluī - to wish, want, be willing*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	volēbam	volēbāmus
2nd person	volēbās	volēbātis
3rd person	volēbat	volēbant

*nolō, nolle, nolūī - to not want, refuse*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	nolēbam	nolēbāmus
2nd person	nolēbās	nolēbātis
3rd person	nolēbat	nolēbant

*malō, malle, maluī - to prefer*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	malēbam	malēbāmus
2nd person	malēbās	malēbātis
3rd person	malēbat	malēbant

*fiō, fierī, factus sum - to become, happen*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	fiēbam	fiēbāmus
2nd person	fiēbās	fiēbātis
3rd person	fiēbat	fiēbant

*ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus - to bring, carry*

ACTIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ferēbam	ferēbāmus
2nd person	ferēbās	ferēbātis
3rd person	ferēbat	ferēbant

PASSIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ferēbar	ferēbāmur
2nd person	ferēbāris (ferēbāre)	ferēbāminī
3rd person	ferēbātur	ferēbantur

SECTION 3

# Irregular Verbs in the Future

*sum, esse, fuī, futūrus - to be*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	erō	erimus
2nd person	eris	eritis
3rd person	erit	erunt

*eō, ire, ivi, itūrus - to go*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ībō	ībimus
2nd person	ībis	ībitis
3rd person	ībit	ībunt

*possum, posse, potuī - to be able*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	poterō	poterimus
2nd person	poteris	poteritis
3rd person	poterit	poterunt

*ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus - to bring, carry*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	feram	ferēmus
2nd person	ferēs	ferētis
3rd person	feret	ferent

*volō, velle, voluī - to wish, want, be willing*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	volam	volēmus
2nd person	volēs	volētis
3rd person	volet	volent

*nolō, nolle, nolui - to not want, refuse*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	nolam	nolēmus
2nd person	nolēs	nolētis
3rd person	nolet	nolent

*malō, malle, maluī - to prefer*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	malam	malēmus
2nd person	malēs	malētis
3rd person	malet	malent

*fiō, fieri, factus sum - to become, happen, be made*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	fiam	fiēmus
2nd person	fiēs	fiētis
3rd person	fiet	fient

*ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus - to bring, bear, carry*

ACTIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	feram	ferēmus
2nd person	ferēs	ferētis
3rd person	feret	ferent

PASSIVE VOICE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	ferar	ferēmur
2nd person	ferēris (ferēre)	ferēminī
3rd person	ferētur	ferentur

# Irregular Verbs in the Perfect System

All verbs, regardless of conjugation and whether or not they are classified as irregular verbs, are regular in the perfect system. Irregular verbs, like their regular counterparts, are conjugated by dropping the *-ī* from the third principal part to create the perfect stem. The appropriate endings from the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses are then added.

Example:      *sum, esse, fuī, futūrus* - to be

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<i>fuī</i>	<i>fui</i> mus
2nd person	<i>fuisti</i>	<i>fui</i> stis
3rd person	<i>fuit</i>	<i>fue</i> runt

One irregular verb that behaves differently is the irregular verb *fiō, fierī, factus sum*. This verb is a semi-deponent verb and thus is conjugated using the formula used for regular passive verbs. The forms of *fiō* in the perfect system are also identical to the passive forms of the regular verb *faciō, facere* in the perfect system, using the perfect participle, *factus, -a, -um*, and forms of *sum*. *Fiō* is often used as the passive form of *faciō*.

PERFECT TENSE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	<i>factus, -a, -um sum</i>	<i>facti, -ae, -a sum</i> us
2nd person	<i>factus, -a, -um es</i>	<i>facti, -ae, -a est</i> is
3rd person	<i>factus, -a, -um est</i>	<i>facti, -ae, -a sunt</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	factus, -a, -um eram	facti, -ae, -a erāmus
2nd person	factus, -a, -um erās	facti, -ae, -a erātis
3rd person	factus, -a, -um erat	facti, -ae, -a erant

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	factus, -a, -um erō	facti, -ae, -a erimus
2nd person	factus, -a, -um eris	facti, -ae, -a eritis
3rd person	factus, -a, -um erit	facti, -ae, -a erunt



SECTION 5

# Irregular Verbs in the Present Subjunctive

As in the present indicative, the individual charts for each irregular verb must be memorized in order to be conjugated correctly.

*sum, esse, fuī, futūrus - to be*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	sim	sīmus
2nd person	sīs	sītis
3rd person	sit	sint

*possum, posse, potuī - to be able*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	possim	possīmus
2nd person	possīs	possītis
3rd person	possit	possint

*eō, īre, īvī, ītūrus - to go*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	eam	eāmus
2nd person	eās	eātis
3rd person	eat	eant

*ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus - to bring, bear, carry*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	feram	ferāmus
2nd person	ferās	ferātis
3rd person	ferat	ferant

*volō, velle, voluī - to wish, want, be willing*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	velim	velīmus
2nd person	velīs	velītis
3rd person	velit	velint

*nolō, nollo, nolūī - to not be willing*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	nolim	nolīmus
2nd person	nolīs	nolītis
3rd person	nolit	nolint

*malō, malle, maluī - to prefer*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	malim	malīmus
2nd person	malīs	malītis
3rd person	malit	malint

*fiō, fierī, factus sum - to become, happen*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st person	fiam	fiāmus
2nd person	fiās	fiātis
3rd person	fiat	fiant

In the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses of the subjunctive irregular verbs follow the same rules as regular verbs.

## Chapter 8

# PARTICIPLES

A participle is a **verbal adjective**. It modifies a noun with which it agrees in **gender, number, and case**. Participles come in three tenses: **present, perfect, and future**. They can be either **active** or **passive**.



SECTION 1

# The Present Active Participle

The present participle is a participle that occurs at the **same time** as the main verb. Its voice is always **active**. There is no present passive participle in Latin. The present active participle is a **third declension** adjective.

It is formed by finding the present stem and adding “-ns” to make the nominative singular, and “-ntis” to make the genitive singular. In third -io and fourth conjugations, the vowel is changed to “-ie-”.

Examples:

amō, amāre → amā- → amāns, amantis, *loving*

videō, vidēre → vidē- → vidēns, videntis, *seeing*

regō, regere → rege- → regēns, regentis, *ruling*

capiō, capere → capie- → capiēns, capientis, *taking*

audiō, audīre → audie- → audiēns, audientis, *hearing*

The present participle is declined like a third declension adjective. The masculine and feminine forms are identical.

SINGULAR		
	M./F.	N.
Nom.	amāns	amāns
Gen.	amantis	amantis
Dat.	amantī	amantī
Acc.	amantem	amāns
Abl.	amantī/amante	amantī/amante

PLURAL		
	M./F.	N.
Nom.	amantēs	amantia
Gen.	amantium	amantium
Dat.	amantibus	amantibus
Acc.	amantēs	amantia
Abl.	amantibus	amantibus

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### *Irregular Present Active Participles*

The following irregular verb have present active participles:

eō, īre: iēns, euntis, *going*

volō, velle: volēns, volentis, *wishing*

nolō, nolle: nolēns, nolentis, *refusing*

ferō, ferre: ferēns, ferentis, *carrying*

malō, malle: malēns, malentis, *prefering*

There is no present active participle for sum, esse or for any compound verb that contains a form of sum, esse.

# The Perfect Passive Participle

A perfect participle is a participle that is completed **before** the action of the main verb takes place. The perfect passive participle of a transitive verb is found in the fourth principal part. This participle is a **first-second declension** adjective.

Examples:

amō, amāre, amāvī, **amātus** → amātus, -a, -um, having  
been loved

videō, vidēre, vīdī, **vīsus** → vīsus, -a, -um, having been seen

regō, regere, rēxī, **rēctus** → rectus, -a, -um, having been  
ruled

capio, capere, cēpī, **captus** → captus, -a, -um, having been  
taken

audiō, audīre, audīvī, **audītus** → audītus, -a, -um, having  
been heard

# The Perfect Active Participle

Only **deponent** and **semi-deponent** verbs have perfect active participles. They are found in the third principal part. Like perfect passive participles, they represent an action that is completed **before** the main verb. They are **first-second declension** adjectives.

Examples:

conor, conārī, **conātus** sum → conātus, -a, -um, having tried

vereor, verērī, **veritus** sum → veritus, -a, -um, having feared

polliceor, pollicērī, **pollicitus** sum → pollicitus, -a, -um,  
having promised

gaudeō, gaudēre, **gavisus** sum → gavisus, -a, -um  
having rejoiced

# The Future Active Participle

The future active participle indicates an action that will take place **after** the main verb. For intransitive verbs that have four principal parts, the future active participle is the fourth principal part. For transitive verbs, the future active participle is formed by dropping the -us from the fourth principal part and replacing it with **-ūrus, -a, -um**.

Examples:

amō, amāre, amāvī, **amātus** - to love

**amātūrus**, -a, -um, about to love

videō, vidēre, vīdī, **vīsus** - to see

**vīsūrus**, -a, -um, about to see

fugiō, fugere, fūgī, **fugitūrus** - to flee

**fugitūrus**, -a, -um, about to flee

sum, esse, fuī, **futūrus** - to be

**futūrus**, -a, -um, about to be

Most deponent and semi-deponent verbs follow the same pattern for the future active participle, although it is formed from the stem of the perfect active participle (third principal part) instead of the perfect passive participles.

Examples:

moror, morārī, **morātus** sum - to delay

**morātūrus**, a, um - about to delay

gaudeō, gaudēre, **gavīsus** sum - to rejoice

**gavīsūrus**, a, um - about to rejoice

The deponent verb morior, morī, mortuus sum (to die) has an irregular future active participle:

morior, morī, **mortuus** sum - to die

**moritūrus**, a, um - about to die



## *Chapter 9*

# INFINITIVES

An infinitive is a verbal noun, which means that it has the verbal qualities of tense and voice, but it can be used in a sentence as a noun. There is a wide range of uses for the infinitive in both Latin and English. In Latin, there are three tenses of the infinitive, present, perfect, and future. Infinitives can also be either active or passive.



# The Present Infinitives

## *The Present Active Infinitive*

The present active infinitive is always the second principal part of the verb. It is the second word in the dictionary definition. It is translated as “to” with the English meaning. It must be memorized along with the other principal parts of a verb and has a variety of uses.

The vowel which precedes the –re ending in the present active infinitive is used to determine the conjugation of a verb.

Examples:

amāre - to love  
vidēre - to see  
regere - to rule  
capere - to seize  
audire - to hear

## *The Present Passive Infinitive*

The present passive infinitive is translated as ‘to be –ed’. It is formed from the present active infinitive according to its conjugation.

For first, second, and fourth conjugation verbs, the final “-e” is dropped from the present active infinitive and replaced with “-ī”.

Examples:

ACTIVE

amāre - to love  
vidēre - to see  
audire - to hear

PASSIVE

amārī - to be loved  
vidērī - to be seen  
audīrī - to be heard

---

For third and third -io conjugation verbs, the final “-ere” is removed from the present active infinitive and replaced with “-ī”.

Examples:

ACTIVE

regere - to rule

capere - to seize

PASSIVE

regī - to be ruled

capī - to be seized

# The Perfect Infinitives

## *The Perfect Active Infinitive*

The perfect active infinitive is formed by adding *-isse* to the perfect stem of a verb (third principal part without the *-ī* ending). It is the same for all verbs regardless of conjugation. It is translated as ‘to have --ed.’

Example:

amō, amāre, **amāvī**, amātus - to love

amāvisse – to have loved

videō, vidēre, **vidī**, vīsus - to see

vīdisse – to have seen

regō, regere, **rēxī**, rēctus - to rule

rēxisse – to have ruled

capiō, capere, **cēpī**, captus - to take

cēpisse – to have taken

audiō, audīre, **audīvī**, audītus - to hear

audīvisse – to have heard

## *The Perfect Passive Infinitive*

The perfect passive infinitive is formed with the 4th principal part and the infinitive form of *sum, esse*. It is the same for all verbs regardless of conjugation.

Example:

amō, amāre, amāvī, **amātus** - to love

amātus esse – to have been loved

videō, vidēre, vidī, **vīsus** - to see

vīsus esse – to have been seen

regō, regere, rēxī, **rēctus** - to rule

rēctus esse – to have been ruled

capiō, capere, cēpī, **captus** - to take

captus esse – to have been taken

audiō, audīre, audīvī, **audītus** - to hear

audītus esse – to have been heard

---

*The Perfect Active Infinitive for Deponent and Semi-Deponent Verbs*

The perfect active infinitive of a deponent or semi-deponent verb is formed like the perfect passive infinitive of a normal verb. It uses the perfect active participle, found in the third principal part. Since it is a deponent or semi-deponent verb, it is translated using the active translation.

Example:

moror, morārī, **morātus** sum - to delay

morātus esse - to have delayed

gaudeō, gaudēre, gavīsus sum - to rejoice

gavīsus esse - to have rejoiced



# The Future Infinitive

The future active infinitive is formed with the future active participle and esse. It is the same for all verbs regardless of conjugation.

Example: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - to love

amātūrus esse - to be about to love

Deponents and semi-deponents are formed just like normal verbs.

Example: moror, morārī, morātus sum - to delay

morātūrus esse - to be about to delay

Example: morior, morī, mortuus sum - to die

moritūrus esse - to be about to die

\* Remember that morior has an irregular future active participle.

Example: gaudeō, gaudēre, gavīsus sum - to rejoice

gavīsūrus esse - to be about to rejoice

## *Chapter 10*

# GERUNDS, GERUNDIVES, AND THE SUPINE

Latin has a variety of verbal constructions in addition to the infinitives and participles. These are words that, although they have some verbal characteristics, are used in sentences in all the same ways as nouns and adjectives.





# The Gerund

Like an infinitive, a gerund is a verbal noun. In English, the gerund is identified by the “-ing” ending. In Latin, the gerund is formed by finding the present stem, just as with the present active participles, and adding -nd-. The gerund is a second declension singular neuter noun that does not appear in the nominative case.

Examples:

amō, amāre:

amandī amandō, amandum, amandō - *loving*

videō, vidēre:

videndī, videndō, videndum, videndō - *seeing*

regō, regere:

regendī, regendō, regendum, regendō - *ruling*

capiō, capere

capiendī, capiendō, capiendum, capiendō - *taking*

audiō, audīre:

audiendī, audiendō, audiendum, audiendō - *hearing*

eō, īre:

eundī, eundō, eundum, eundō - *going*

The gerund can be used in all the same uses of those four cases as any other noun.



# The Gerundive

The gerundive is the **future passive participle**, but it is not used in the same way as other participles. The gerundive is formed in the same way as the gerund, but it uses **first-second declension** adjective endings.

Examples:

amō, amāre:

amandus, -a, -um - *about to/needing to be loved*

videō, vidēre:

videndus, -a, -um - *about to/needing to be seen*

regō, regere:

regendus, -a, -um - *about to/needing to be ruled*

capiō, capere:

capiendus, -a, -um - *about to/needing to be taken*

audiō, audire:

audiendus, -a, -um - *about to/needing to be heard*

Because the gerundive does not exist in English, it is often difficult to translate literally. For that reason, it is usually translated using an English gerund and a direct object.

Example:

Julius amīcōs suōs ad cenam edendam invitāvit.

Literal: *Julius invited his friends to the dinner about to be eaten.*

Better English: *Julius invited his friends for the purpose of eating dinner.*



# The Supine

Like the gerund and the infinitive, the supine is a verbal noun. It is formed from the fourth principal part of a normal verb or the third principal part of a deponent verb. It is a fourth declension noun, but it is found only in the accusative and ablative singular forms.

Hic est mirabilis dīctū

*This is a wonderful thing to say.*

Examples: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus

Accusative: amatum

Ablative: amatū

In both the accusative and ablative cases, the supine expresses purpose. The accusative is used primarily with verbs expressing motion.

Examples:

Militēs victum ad prōvinciam ībunt.

*The soldiers will go to the province for the purpose of conquering  
/to conquer.*

## *Chapter 11*

# IMPERSONAL VERBS

A finite verb is a verb that is conjugated according to person and number. An impersonal verb is a verb that only appears in the third person singular, making it a very “without a person.” Each one of these impersonal verbs can be used in a sentence in a unique way. Some impersonal verbs are best translated using a literal translation (i.e. “it rains”) while others might require a more creative translation to best render the meaning of the verb in English (i.e. “I may” instead of “it is allowed for me”). The following chapter includes several lists of impersonal verbs and how to use them.



# Impersonal Verbs

Impersonal verbs are a group of verbs in Latin that do not change forms according to person. They exist only in the 3rd person singular and infinitive forms. Often an impersonal verb will have particular instructions for how it should be used in a sentence. Many impersonal verbs are accompanied by an infinitive or a particular case. It is important to memorize these aspects of a verb when you memorize its vocabulary entry. Often these verbs are awkward to translate into English literally, so an alternative translation may be used.

## *Permission*

Some impersonal verbs deal with the idea of permission or appropriateness. Many of these verbs are accompanied by a dative and an infinitive.

Examples:

decet, decere, decuit – it is fitting (should)

licet, licere, licuit – it is allowed, permitted (may)

necesse est, necesse esse, necesse fuit – it is necessary

oportet, oportere, oportuit – it is desirable, it is fitting, it is proper (ought)

Sometimes these words sound very awkward when translated into English, so there are situations where a non-literal translation might be used to allow for a clearer English translation.

Examples:

Dēcet filiō mātrem amāre.

*It is fitting for the son to love his mother.*

*The son should love his mother.*

Līcetne mihi hīc sedēre?

*Is it allowed for me to sit here?*

*May I sit here?*

Oportet Caesarī mīlitēs suōs dimittere.

*It is proper for Caesar to dismiss his soldiers.*

*Caesar ought to dismiss his soldiers.*

---

### *Weather*

Verbs that have to do with the weather are often impersonal. The following list includes some examples of impersonal verbs that address weather conditions.

ningit, ningere, ninguit – it snows

pluit, pluere, pluit – it is raining

tonat, tonāre, tonuit – it is thundering

### *Emotion*

Some impersonal verbs are used to express emotions.

miseret, miserēre, miseruit – it moves (one) to pity

paenitet, paenitēre, paenituit – it causes (one) to regret

piget, pigēre, piguit – it displeases, disgusts

puget, pudēre, puduit – it makes (one) ashamed

taedet, taedēre, taesum est – it makes (one) tired (bores)

Often these verbs are accompanied by an accusative noun that shows whom or what is affected by the verb, and a genitive that shows the cause of the emotion.

### Examples:

Taedet mē huius orātiōnis.

*It makes me tired of this speech.*

*This speech bores me.*

Liberōrum miserōrum illās miseret.

*The wretched children moves those women to pity.*

*Those women pity the wretched children.*

### *Interest*

There are also many impersonal verbs that express interest in a topic.

### Examples:

accidit, accidere, accidit – it happens

constat, constare, constituit – it is apparent, it is agreed

evenit, evenire, evenit – it turns out

libet, libere, libuit – it is agreeable

Often these verbs may begin an indirect statement using a subject accusative and an infinitive.

### Examples:

Constat Cicerōnem fuisse orātōrem optimum.

*It is agreed that Cicero was the best orator.*

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## *The Verb Placeo*

The verb placeō, placēre, placuī is unusual because while it is technically a personal verb, meaning that it can change person and number, it is often used in such a way that it appears to be impersonal when translated into English. One way that it is used impersonally is with an ut clause where it is translated as “it was decided.”

Example:

Illi libri mihi placent.

*These books please me.*

*I like these books.*

Placuit ut milites ad provinciam mitterentur.

*It was decided that the soldiers would be sent to the province.*