

## Impersonal Verbs

Impersonal verbs are verbs that almost **never** have people as subjects. Most of the time, the subject of an impersonal verb is the word **it**. Examples of impersonal verbs include:

- lic**et**, lic**ēre**, lic**uit**: it is permitted
- taed**et**, taed**ēre**: it is boring
- plac**et**, plac**ēre**, plac**uit**: it is pleasing
- necesse est**t**: it is necessary
- paenitet**t**: it causes regret
- oport**et**, oport**ēre**, oport**uit**: it is right, it befits
- vidētur: it seems

The dictionary entries for impersonal verbs are typically given in the 3rd person (he/she/**it**) form because the subject is usually **it**.

## Datives & Accusatives with Impersonal Verbs

Impersonal verbs are typically completed by an **infinitive**, as well as either a **dative** or **accusative** noun.

Example:    **mihi** placet **currere**.                      It is pleasing **to me to run**. (I like to run)  
                 **mē** taedet **scribere**.                      It bores **me to write**. (Writing bores me)  
                 **discipulōs** oportet **laborāre**.              It befits **students to work**. (It is right..)  
                 **tibi** licet **ire** ad latrinam.                  It is permitted **for you to go** to the bathroom.

There's no easy way to predict whether an impersonal verb favors a dative or accusative to complete it. Instead, you need to know or look up how the verb behaves:

Common Impersonal Verbs that Use <b>Datives</b>	Common Impersonal Verbs that Use <b>Accusatives</b>
placet licet necesse est	taedet paenitet oportet pudet