

## Verbs

Both English and Latin verbs have 5 characteristics:

1. person – the subject from the speaker's point of view
  - 1<sup>st</sup> I, we
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> you
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> he, she, it, they
2. number – number of subject
  - singular
  - plural
3. tense – time of the action \* Latin has 6 tenses
  - present – I sing, I am singing, I do sing
  - imperfect – I was singing, I used to sing, I kept singing, I began to sing
  - future – I will sing
  - perfect – I sang, I have sung
  - pluperfect – I had sung
  - future perfect – I will have sung
4. voice – whether the subject performs or receives action
  - active
  - passive
5. mood – manner of indicating action or state of being
  - indicative – indicates facts
  - imperative – gives a command
  - subjunctive – hypothetical, potential, etc.

To Conjugate: literally means "to join together", **conjugare**

Give all the characteristics of a particular verb

Ex. 1<sup>st</sup> sing, pres, act, ind "I love, I am loving"  
2<sup>nd</sup> sing, pres, act, imperative "call!"

Latin can say "I am loving, you, etc" in a single word by adding personal endings to verbs. These personal endings indicate the **person**, **number**, and **voice**.

### Active Voice Personal Endings

|                 | Singular | Plural |
|-----------------|----------|--------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> | -m/-o    | -mus   |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> | -s       | -tis   |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> | -t       | -nt    |

## Principle Parts

All forms of verbs are created from its principle parts. Most regular verbs have 4 principle parts.

Laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātum

- 1<sup>st</sup> principle part is the 1<sup>st</sup> person sing, pres, act, ind  
laudō, I praise
- 2<sup>nd</sup> principle part is the present active infinitive  
laudāre, to praise
- 3<sup>rd</sup> principle part is the 1<sup>st</sup> person sing, perfect, act, ind  
laudāvī, I praised
- 4<sup>th</sup> principle part is the perfect passive participle  
laudātum, having been praised

## Recognizing Conjugations

Latin has 4 conjugations (they are just different ways to conjugate).

\* the 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation is characterized by –āre in the infinitive

- \* the 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation is characterized by –ēre in the infinitive (and –eō in 1<sup>st</sup> princ. part)
- \* the 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation is characterized by –ere in the infinitive
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> io is characterized by –ere in the infinitive and iō in the 1<sup>st</sup> princ. part
- \* the 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation is characterized by –īre in the infinitive

|                    |                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup>    | laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātum |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup>    | habēō, habēre, habuī, habitum     |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup>    | regō, regere, rēxī, rectum        |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> io | capīō, capere, cēpī, captum       |
| 4 <sup>th</sup>    | audio, audīre, audīvī, audītum    |

### Stem

The stem of a verb is found by dropping the –re from the infinitive (2<sup>nd</sup> principle part)

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup>    | laudāre = laudā |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup>    | habēre = habē   |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup>    | regere = rege   |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> io | capere = cape   |
| 4 <sup>th</sup>    | audīre = audī   |

**IMPERATIVES** -Imperatives are commands. They are always present, 2<sup>nd</sup> person.

### **Positive:**

#### Singular – All Conjugations \*

The singular imperative for all conjugations is identical to the stem:

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup>    | laudāre = laudā |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup>    | habēre = habē   |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup>    | regere = rege   |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> io | capere = cape   |
| 4 <sup>th</sup>    | audīre = audī   |

#### Plural – 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>

The plural is formed by adding –te to the stem.

|                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> | laudā + te = laudāte |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> | habē + te = habēte   |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> | audī + te = audīte   |

#### Plural – 3<sup>rd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> io

The plural is formed by taking the stem, dropping the stem vowel (-e), and then adding –ite:

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 3 <sup>rd</sup>    | rege + ite = regite |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> io | cape + ite = capite |

\*exceptions to the rule

|                     |
|---------------------|
| dicō – dic, dicite  |
| ducō – duc, ducite  |
| faciō – fac, facite |
| ferrō – fer, ferte  |

### **Negative:**

#### Singular – All Conjugations

The singular negative imperative for all conjugations is formed by using the singular imperative of nolō + infinitive:

|                 |                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> | nolī laudāre <i>don't praise</i> |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|

|                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 <sup>nd</sup>    | nolī habēre <i>don't hold</i>   |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup>    | nolī regere <i>don't rule</i>   |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> io | nolī capere <i>don't take</i>   |
| 4 <sup>th</sup>    | nolī audīre <i>don't listen</i> |

The plural negative imperative for all conjugations is formed by using the plural imperative of nolō + infinitive:

|                    |                                    |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup>    | nolīte laudāre <i>don't praise</i> |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup>    | nolīte habēre <i>don't hold</i>    |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup>    | nolīte regere <i>don't rule</i>    |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> io | nolīte capere <i>don't take</i>    |
| 4 <sup>th</sup>    | nolīte audīre <i>don't listen</i>  |