

VERBS

Regular Latin verbs:

Much like Latin **nouns** fall into **declensions**, regular Latin **verbs** are classified by **conjugation**.

There are 4 standard conjugations. Just as we used the genitive singular of a noun to identify its declension, we use infinitive forms to identify the conjugations. Latin third declension nouns had a **section of the third declension for I-Stem nouns and Latin verbs of the 3rd conjugation have a section for I-Stem** verbs (IO). Like nouns you will look at the endings of verbs to determine person and number and sometimes tense. Like a **noun** has a **base**, a **verb** has a **stem**. New endings are added to stems. The stems for the present, imperfect and future will be different from the stems for the 3 perfect tenses but we will employ the same process of drop something and add something.

This verb section will use different colors for each conjugation. Within the conjugation the color of the stem will direct the reader to the correct tenses both in the active and the passive voice. We will not study Passive Voice until the Active Voice is completed.

Verb sharing: This will be set up so that you can use a verb like the **verb to be** in a few different ways. For example the verb **SUM (to be) is irregular**, but we can learn to use it to form the perfect passive tenses and again to master the verb **POSSUM (to be able)**. The same will hold true for (tense) translations. We will recycle and reuse whenever possible to keep learning compact.

There are **4 principal parts** to almost every verb: **Memorize these**.

1) The 1st person singular	= (pronoun I)	AMO
2) The Infinitive	(to + a verb) (re) is the clue	AMARE
3) Perfect Active Stem	Used to form the perfect active tenses	AMAVI
4) Supine	Used to form the perfect passive tenses	AMATUS

ARE VERBS signal the 1st conjugation. **Drop RE** to find the **stem**.

1) AMO	I LOVE		
2) AMARE	TO LOVE	(TENSES 1-2-3) Active & Passive	DROP (RE)AND ADD ENDINGS
3) AMAVI	I HAVE LOVED	(TENSES 4-5-6-)Active	DROP (I)AND ADD ENDINGS
4) AMATUS-SUM	I HAVE BEEN LOVED	(TENSES 4-5-6) P.	USE WITH THE 1ST THREE TENSES OF (TO BE)

Note: ARE verbs are the easiest because most principal parts end with: O ARE AVI ATUS-A-UM

Verb Chart for 1st conjugation ARE and 2nd conjugation ERE verbs in tenses 1-6 Active: * There is a long mark over the first E of (ERE) but I have no way of adding it.

I	O	BAM	BO	I	ERAM	ERO	(AMA)
You	S	BAS	BIS	ISTI	ERAS	ERIS	
He, she, it	T	BAT	BIT	IT	ERAT	ERIT	
We	MUS	BAMUS	BIMUS	IMUS	ERAMUS	ERIMUS	(AMAV)
You	TIS	BATIS	BITIS	ISTIS	ERATIS	ERITIS	
They	NT	BANT	BUNT	ERUNT	ERANT	ERINT	

1	2	3	4	5	6
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- 1**) = the present tense. Drop the (re) of the infinitive and add endings for tense (1). o-s-t-mus-tis-nt
- 2**) I= the imperfect. Drop (re) of the infinitive and add endings for tense (2). bam-bas-bat-bamus-batis-bant
- 3**) = the future. Drop (re) of the infinitive and add the endings for tense (3). bo-bis-bit-bimus-bitis-bunt
- 4**) I =the perfect. Drop (i) of the 3rd principal part and add endings for tense (4). i-isti-it-ims-istis-ernt
- 5**) =the pluperfect. Drop (i) of the 3rd principal part and add endings for (5) eram-eras-erat-eramus-eratis-erant
- 6**) = the future perfect. Drop (i) of the 3rd principal part and add endings for (6) ero-eris-erit-erimus-eritis-erint

1	do /is-am-are + (ing) /	I love	I do love	I am loving
2	did/used to /did/ed	I loved	I did love	I used to love
3	shall/will	I shall/will love		
4	have/has/did/ed	I loved	I did love	I have loved
5	had	I had loved		
6	will have	I shall/will have loved		

Attributes of a Verb:

1)Person

1	2	3	Singular	=	I	you	he, she, it
1	2	3	Plural	=	we	you	they

Helpful Hints: I + anything = we

You + anything (other than I) = you pl.

3s. & 3pl. will be used if the subject is a noun or a third person pronoun. But remember even a noun + I = we, and a noun + you = you plural.

2)Tense

Think of tense as TIME. When did the action occur? Now = present

Future = future & Future perfect.. Everything else is one of the past tenses.

3)Mood

Indicative (statements and questions) / Imperative (commands)!

Subjunctive (wishful thinking, doubt etc) I wish I may, I wish I might.....

4)Voice

Active or Passive In active voice the **subject is the doer** of the action. In passive voice the **subject receives the action**. Passive Shortcut: = verb to be, past participle, you can say (by).

Sample of each Voice:

He called the policeman. **ACTIVE** Who called? He = (doer of the action) / subject.

He **was wanted by** the police. **PASSIVE**

[**By** the police] is a great shortcut for recognizing Passive Voice .

Plus there is the verb **(to be) was - and there is past participle (wanted.)**

5)Number

Singular or Plural = (one or more than one.) Remember that many collective nouns take a singular verb. Populus Romanus

Some 1st conjugation verbs in tenses 1-3:

He praises laudat They love amant We seize occupamus

He praised laudabat They did love amabant We used to seize occupabamus

He will praise laudabit They will love amabunt We will seize occupabimus

Shortcut: o to a add endings ! Rule: Drop the {re } of the 2nd principal part amare stem = ama + endings

amo amare amavi amatus-a-um

laudo laudare laudavi laudatus-a-um

occupo occupare occupavi occupatus-a-um

Some 1st conjugation verbs in tenses 4-6:

He has praised laudavit They have loved amaverunt We have seized occupavimus

He had praised laudaverat They had loved amaverant We had seized occupaveramus

He will have praised laudaverit They will have loved amaverint We will have seized occupaverimus

The Verb GIVE: Irregular principal part (but the same format)

DO DARE DEDI* DATUS-A-UM

DO DAMUS I give we give

DABAM DABAMUS I gave we gave

DABO DABIMUS I will give we will give

DEDI DEDIMUS I have given we have given

DEDERAM DEDERAMUS I had given we had given

DEDERO DEDERIMUS I will have given we will have given

Good News !! The second conjugation will be almost the same and nearly as easy.

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