



Verba Latina (Verbs)

Verbs are a big part of every language, and Latin is no different. For starters, try to master the four groups (or conjugations) of active verbs in the present and perfect tenses. This will give you a grounding in the most common forms. Like nouns, verbs go into groups which, once learnt, allow you to tackle almost every verb you meet.

Then add in the imperfect and the future, leaving the pluperfect and future perfect aside until later in your learning. Next there are less common but no less important groups – irregulars, impersonals, passives and deponents – which have to be tackled. Do this selectively, and, as always, base it in your reading of texts. The final step is to meet the subjunctive, a whole other mood, which means (unfortunately) there will be new subjunctive forms, active and passive, in four tenses. But take things step by step, and use this as a handy reference.

Verbs in Latin are given in four different parts, which give you their important base forms. These are called a verb's **principal parts**, and, for the moment, we're interested in the first three of them. The first part is always the first person singular, present active indicative, which to say 'I walk', 'I run' etc. The second part is the infinitive – 'to walk', 'to run' etc. – and this one is important because it tells you which group – 1, 2, 3, or 4 – a verb belongs to (more below). The third principal part is the first person singular, perfect (or past) active indicative, i.e. 'I walked', 'I ran' etc. If that all sounds a bit confusing, things usually become clearer with practice.

Words of two syllables are stressed on the first syllable; for words of three or more syllables, an accent will tell you where the stress is (cantáre, etc.).

| <u>Contents</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| Part 1. Conjugations 1–4: Present and Perfect tenses | 2 |
| Part 2. Conjugations 1–4: Imperfect and Future tenses | 6 |
| Part 3. Conjugations 1–4: Pluperfect and Future Perfect tenses | 8 |
| Part 4: Irregular Verbs | 10 |
| Part 5: Impersonal Verbs | 12 |
| Part 6: Passive Verbs: Present and Perfect tenses | 13 |
| Part 7: Passive Verbs: Imperfect, Future, Pluperfect and Future Perfect tenses | 15 |
| Part 8: The Subjunctive, Active and Passive | 17 |
| Part 9: Participles | 19 |
| Part 10: Quiz | 20 |

Part 1: Conjugations 1–4, Presents and Perfects

Group 1

canto, cantāre, cantāvi, cantātum, ‘I sing’, ‘I am singing’

Every verb that belongs in this group will have an infinitive ending in -are, and will go like *cantāre*.

Present Active ‘I sing’ ‘I am singing’

Some verbs like *cantāre*:

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| cant-o | I sing | salto, saltāre, saltāvi, saltātum | ‘to dance’ |
| canta-s | You sing | amo, amāre, amāvi, amātum | ‘to love’ |
| canta-t | He, she, it sings | nato, natāre, natāvi, natātum | ‘to swim’ |
| cantā-mus | We sing | creo, creāre, creāvi, creātum | ‘to create’ |
| cantā-tis | You (pl.) sing | cógito, cogitāre, cogitāvi, cogitātum | ‘to think’ |
| canta-nt | They sing | | |

Imperative (ordering) forms:

cant-a sing! (singular)
cant-áte sing! (plural)

Perfect Active ‘I sang’ ‘I have sung’

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| cantāv-i | I sang |
| cantav-ísti | You sang |
| cantāv-it | He, she, it sang |
| cantāv-imus | We sang |
| cantav-ístis | You (pl.) sang |
| cantav-érunt | They sang |

Group 2

dóceo, docēre, dócui, doctum, ‘I teach’, ‘I am teaching’

Every verb that belongs in this group will have an infinitive ending in -ēre and will go like *docēre*. This long first e in the -ēre is the defining mark of group 2, and should be noted.

Present Active ‘I teach’ ‘I am teaching’

Some verbs like *docēre*:

| | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| dóce-o | I teach | fleo, flēre, flevi, fletum | ‘to weep’ |
| doce-s | You teach | hábeo, habēre, hábui, hábitum | ‘to have’ |
| doce-t | He, she, it teaches | iaceo, iacēre, iácui, íacitum | ‘to lie down’ |
| docé-mus | We teach | máneo, manēre, mansi, mansum | ‘to stay’ |
| docé-tis | You (pl.) teach | rídeo, ridēre, risi, risum | ‘to laugh’ |
| doce-nt | They teach | | |

Imperative (ordering) forms:

doc-e teach! (singular)
docéte teach! (plural)

Perfect Active 'I taught' 'I have taught'

| | |
|------------|--------------------|
| dócu-i | I taught |
| docu-ísti | You taught |
| dócu-it | He, she, it taught |
| docú-imus | We taught |
| docu-ístis | You (pl.) taught |
| docu-érunt | They taught |

Now try some sentences:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ubi manémus in hoc urbe? | Where are we staying in this city? |
| amávimus natare in mari. | We loved to swim in the sea. |
| ubi fessus sum, iáceo. | When I'm tired I lie down. |
| saltavérant cum gáudio magno. | They danced with great joy. |
| habet ómnia quae vult. | She has everything that she wants. |

Group 3

mitto, mittere, misi, missum, 'I send', 'I am sending'

Every verb belonging to this group will also end in -ere. The crucial difference is that for group 3 verbs the first e is short, not long (as in group 2): mittere, as opposed to docere. It is important you learn whether a new -ere verb has a short e or a long e, because this tells you which group it belongs to. There are many verbs in group 3, and sometimes their principal parts can vary internally, *misi* may look fairly similar to *mitto*, but for a verb like *ago*, *agere*, the third part is *egi*. Which is to say always do your best to learn the principal parts of new verbs in full, it will help you to recognize them.

Present Active 'I send' 'I am sending'

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| mitt-o | I send |
| mitt-is | You send |
| mitt-it | He, she, it sends |
| mítt-imus | We send |
| mítt-itis | You (pl.) send |
| mitt-unt | They send |

Some verbs like mittere:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| dico, dícere, dixi, dictum | 'to say' |
| curro, cúrrere, cursi, cursum | 'to run' |
| edo, édere, edi, esum | 'to eat' |
| bibo, bíbere, bibi, bibitum | 'to drink' |
| tango, tángere, tétigi, tactum | 'to touch' |

Imperative (ordering) forms:

| | |
|----------|------------------|
| mitt-e | send! (singular) |
| mítt-ite | send! (plural) |

Perfect Active 'I sent' 'I have sent'

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| mis-i | I sent |
| mis-ísti | You sent |
| mis-it | He, she, it sent |
| mís-imus | We sent |
| mis-ístis | You (pl.) sent |
| mis-érunt | They sent |

3a facio, facere, feci, fectum, 'I do' 'I make'

There are some verbs that straddle groups 3 and 4: their short -ere infinitive means they belong in group 3, but their forms have extra i's, just like you find in group 4. Consider *facio* a slight variation but don't let it trouble you too much: if you need to, prioritize *mitto* and *salio* (group 4, below).

Present Active 'I do' 'I am doing'

| | |
|----------|-------------------|
| fac-io | I do |
| fac-is | You send |
| fac-it | He, she, it sends |
| fac-imus | We send |
| fac-itis | You (pl.) send |
| fac-iunt | They send |

Some verbs like *facere*:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| cápío, cápere, cepi, captum | 'to take' |
| cúpio, cúpere, cupívi, cúpítum | 'to desire' |
| aspício, aspícere, aspéxi, aspéctum | 'to look at' |

*the perfect forms follow *mitto*, above.

Imperative (ordering) forms:

| | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| fac | do! (singular, irregular) |
| fac-ite | do! (plural) |

Now try some sentences:

cúrrimus in viam et animália aspícimus
edi et bibi bene in illa urbe.
semper mihi flores mittis.
pictúram pulchram fecit
tum non dícere cupívimus

We run into the street and look at the animals.
I ate and drank well in that city.
You always send me flowers.
She's made a beautiful picture.
At that time we didn't want to speak.

Group 4

dórmio, dormíre, dormívi, dormítum, 'I sleep', 'I am sleeping'

Every verb belonging to this group will end in -ire.

Present Active 'I sleep' 'I am sleeping'

| | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| dórm-io | I sleep |
| dorm-is | You sleep |
| dorm-it | He, she, it sleeps |
| dorm-ímus | We sleep |
| dorm-ítis | You (pl.) sleep |
| dórm-iunt | They sleep |

Some verbs like *dormíre*:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| aúdio, audíre, audívi, audítum | 'to listen' |
| vénio, veníre, veni, ventum | 'to come' |
| scio, scire, scivi, scitum | 'to know' |
| sálio, salíre, salívi, sáltum | 'to jump' |
| sárcio, sarcíre, sarsi, sartum | 'to mend' |

Imperative (ordering) forms:

| | |
|----------|-------------------|
| dorm-i | sleep! (singular) |
| dorm-íte | sleep! (plural) |

Perfect Active 'I slept' 'I have slept'

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| dormív-i | I slept |
| dormiv-ísti | You slept |
| dormív-it | He, she, it slept |
| dormív-imus | We slept |
| dormiv-ístis | You (pl.) slept |
| dormiv-érunt | They slept |

Now try some sentences:

noctes longae erant: dormívimus bene.
Quid facio? sarcio soleas tuas.
veníte et audíte: narro fábulam.
rana parva in stagno salívit.
scis multa quae néscio.

The nights were long: we slept well.
What I am doing? I'm mending your sandals.
Come and listen: I'm telling a story.
The little frog jumped into the pond.
You know many things that I do not know.

Part 2: Conjugations 1–4, Imperfects and Futures

The imperfect is the continuous past tense, for actions that were in some way continuous, habitual, unfinished. Your go-to translation word is ‘was’. Both it and the future tense have a very regular set of endings, but watch one thing: the future endings switch in groups 3 and 4, a challenge for beginners in that *mittam* looks like a noun, and one vowel (*mittit*, *mittet*) can determine now tense.

Group 1

Imperfect

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| cantá-bam | I was singing |
| cantá-bas | You were singing |
| cantá-bat | He, she, it was singing |
| canta-bámus | We were singing |
| canta-bátis | You (pl.) were singing |
| cantá-bant | They were singing |

Future

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| cantá-bo | I will sing |
| cantá-bis | You will sing |
| cantá-bit | He, she, it will sing |
| cantá-bimus | We will sing |
| cantá-bitis | You (pl.) will sing |
| cantá-bunt | They will sing |

Group 2

Imperfect

| | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| docé-bam | I was teaching |
| docé-bas | You were teaching |
| docé-bat | He, she, it was teaching |
| doce-bámus | We were teaching |
| doce-bátis | You (pl.) were teaching |
| docé-bant | They were teaching |

Future

| | |
|------------|------------------------|
| docé-bo | I will teach |
| docé-bis | You will teach |
| docé-bit | He, she, it will teach |
| docé-bimus | We will teach |
| docé-bitis | You (pl.) will teach |
| docé-bunt | They will teach |

Group 3

Imperfect

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| mitté-bam | I was sending |
| mitté-bas | You were sending |
| mitté-bat | He, she, it was sending |
| mitte-bámus | We were sending |
| mitte-bátis | You (pl.) were sending |
| mitté-bant | The were sending |

Future (new endings for 3 & 4)

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| mitt-am | I will send |
| mitt-es | You will send |
| mitt-et | He, she, it will send |
| mitt-émus | We will send |
| mitt-étis | You (pl.) will send |
| mitt-ent | They will send |

Group 4

Imperfect

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| dormié-bam | I was sleeping |
| dormié-bas | You were sleeping |
| dormié-bat | He, she, it was sleeping |
| dormie-bámus | We were sleeping |
| dormie-bátis | You (pl.) were sleeping |
| dormi-ébant | They were sleeping |

Future

| | |
|------------|------------------------|
| dórmi-am | I will sleep |
| dórmi-es | You will sleep |
| dórmi-et | He, she, it will sleep |
| dormi-émus | We will sleep |
| dormi-étis | You (pl.) will sleep |
| dórmi-ent | They will sleep |

Now try some sentences:

semper mittebamus epistulas vobis.
quando fessus sum, dormiam.
manebas me prope flumen.
quando te iterum aspiciam?
veniunt, et alii venient quoque.

We always used to send you letters.
When I'm tired, I'll sleep.
You were waiting for me by the river.
When will I see you again?
They're coming, and others will come too.

Part 3: Conjugations 1–4, Pluperfects and Future Perfects

The pluperfect is further back in the past than the perfect; your go-to translation word is ‘had’. The future perfect imagines a completed action in the future: I will have made, etc. Both these tenses use the perfect stem and have very regular sets of endings. While you will meet them, they are rare enough to be considered bonus tenses here: be able to recognize them, but focus your attention elsewhere.

Group 1

Pluperfect

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| cantáv-eram | I had sung |
| cantáv-eras | You had sung |
| cantáv-erat | He, she, it had sung |
| cantav-erámus | We had sung |
| cantav-erátis | You (pl.) had sung |
| cantáv-erant | They had sung |

Future Perfect

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| cantáv-ero | I will have sung |
| cantáv-eris | You will have sung |
| cantáv-erit | He, she, it will have sung |
| cantav-erímus | Will will have sung |
| cantav-erítis | You (pl.) will have sung |
| cantáv-erint | They will have sung |

Group 2

Pluperfect

| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| docú-eram | I had taught |
| docú-eras | You had taught |
| docú-erat | He, she, it had taught |
| docu-erámus | We had taught |
| docu-erátis | You (pl.) had taught |
| docú-erant | They had taught |

Future Perfect

| | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| docú-ero | I will have taught |
| docú-eris | You will have taught |
| docú-erit | He, she, it will have taught |
| docu-erímus | We will have taught |
| docu-erítis | You (pl.) will have taught |
| docú-erint | They will have taught |

Group 3

Pluperfect

| | |
|------------|----------------------|
| mís-eram | I had sent |
| mís-eras | You had sent |
| mís-erat | He, she, it had sent |
| mis-erámus | We had sent |
| mis-erátis | You had sent |
| mís-erant | They had sent |

Future Perfect

| | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| mís-ero | I will have sent |
| mís-eris | You will have sent |
| mís-erit | He, she, it, will have sent |
| mis-erímus | We will have sent |
| mis-erítis | You will have sent |
| mís-erint | They will have sent |

Group 4

Pluperfect

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| dormív-eram | I had slept |
| dormív-eras | You had slept |
| dormív-erat | He, she, it had slept |
| dormiv-erámus | We had slept |
| dormiv-erátis | You (pl.) has slept |
| dormív-erant | They slept |

Future Perfect

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| dormív-ero | I will have slept |
| dormív-eris | You had slept |
| dormív-erit | He, she, it will have slept |
| dormiv-erímus | We will have slept |
| dormiv-erítis | You will have slept |
| dormív-erint | They will have slept |

Now try some sentences:

magna et pulchra creáverant.
mox duas horas saltávero.
in mari frigido natáveras.
cras dona míserit.
audíveram omnem fábulam.

They had created many great and beautiful things.
Soon I will have danced for two hours.
You had swam in the cold sea.
Tomorrow she will have sent the presents.
I had heard the whole story.

Part 4: Irregulars (sum and possum, eo and volo, fero and fio).

*an asterisk denotes a set of forms that are regular

(present) (perfect) (imperfect) (future) (pluperf.) (fut. perf.)

1. sum, esse, fui, futurum, 'to be'

| | | | | | |
|-------|---------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| sum | fui* | eram | ero | fúeram* | fúero* |
| es | fuísti | eras | eris | fúeras | fúeris |
| est | fuit | erat | erit | fúerat | fúerit |
| sumus | fúimus | erámus | érimus | fuerámus | fuerímus |
| estis | fuístis | erátis | éritis | fuerátis | fuerítis |
| sunt | fuérunt | erant | erunt | fúerant | fúerint |

2. possum, posse, potui, 'to be able' [often just a compound of pos/pot + forms of sum]

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| possum | pótui* | póteram | pótero | potúeram* | potúero* |
| potes | potuísti | póteras | póteris | potúeras | potúeris |
| potest | pótuit | póterat | póterit | potúerat | potúerit |
| póssumus | potúimus | poterámus | potérimus | potuerámus | potuerímus |
| potéstis | potuístis | poterátis | potéritis | potuerátis | potuerítis |
| possunt | potuérunt | póterant | póterint | potúerant | potúerint |

3. eo, ire, ii, itum, 'to go'

| | | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| eo | ii | ibam | ibo | íeram | íero |
| is | isti | ibas | ibis | íeras | íeris |
| it | iit | ibat | ibit | íerat | íerit |
| imus | iimus | ibámus | íbimus | ierámus | ierímus |
| itis | istis | ibátis | íbitis | ierátis | ierítis |
| eunt | íerunt | ibant | ibunt | íerant | íerint |

4. volo, velle, volui, 'to wish', 'to want' [cf. the verbs *nolo* 'I do not want' and *malo* 'I prefer']

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|
| volo | vólui* | volébam* | volam* | volúeram* | volúero* |
| vis | voluísti | volébas | voles | volúeras | volúeris |
| vult | vóluit | volébat | volet | volúerat | volúerit |
| vólumus | volúimus | volebámus | volémus | voluerámus | voluerímus |
| voluístis | voluístis | volebátis | volétis | voluerátis | voluerítis |
| volunt | voluérunt | volébant | volent | volúerant | volúerint |

5. fero, ferre, tuli, latum, 'to carry' 'to bear (physically or emotionally)'

| | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| fero | tuli* | ferébam* | feram* | túleram* | túlero* |
| fers | tulísti | ferébas | feres | túleras | túleris |
| fert | tulit | ferébat | feret | túlerat | túlerit |
| férimus | túlimus | ferebámus | ferémus | tulerámus | tulerímus |
| fertis | tulístis | ferebátis | ferétis | tulerátis | tulerítis |
| ferunt | tulérunt | ferébant | ferent | túlerant | túlerint |

6. fio, fieri, factus sum, 'to become', 'to be made', 'to happen'

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------|--------|---|---|
| fio | — | fiébam* | fiam* | — | — |
| fis | — | fiébas | fies | — | — |
| fit | — | fiébat | fiet | — | — |
| fimus | — | fiébámus | fiémus | — | — |
| fitis | — | fiébátis | fiétis | — | — |
| fiunt | — | fiébant | fient | — | — |

Now try some sentences:

quocúmque ibis, ibo quoque.

Wherever you'll go, I'll go too.

illa fit dux pópuli eius.

She is becoming a leader of her people.

potes me iuváre cum his cistis?

Can you help me with these boxes?

fessi sumus post iter longum.

We're tired after a long journey.

vis nobiscum édere et bíbere?

Do you want to eat and drink with us?

Part 5: Impersonals

Latin has several verbs that you'll meet only in the third person singular (and sometimes plural) form(s). They include verbs to do with the weather, to do with feelings, and to do with circumstances of right and wrong, proper and improper behaviour etc. You should aim to learn these on the go, making a note of every new impersonal verb you meet, together with its particular construction. Here are some to get you started.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| pluit | 'it's raining' |
| ningit | 'it's snowing' |
| vesperáscit | 'it's getting late' |
| placet | 'it pleases' (who is pleased goes in the dative case: this is the main way to say you like someone or something in Latin). |
| licet | 'it is permitted' (who is permitted goes in the dative case) |
| necesse est | 'it is necessary' |
| míseret | to feel pity (accusative of the one who pities; what they pity in the genitive). |
| páenitet | to feel regret (constructed as míseret, above) |
| pudet | to feel shame (constructed as míseret, above) |

Now try some sentences:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| licit nobis ambuláre in hoc horto. | We are allowed to walk in this garden. |
| placent rosae mihi. | I like roses. |
| míseret me illórum. | I pity those men. |
| non me pudet tui. | I am not ashamed of you. |
| necesse est ire et vidére. | It's necessary to go and see. |

Part 6. Passives 1: Present and Perfect

Here we'll take four verbs and put them into the six tenses we've already met (present, perfect, imperfect, future, pluperfect, future perfect), but this time in the *passive voice*. 'I send' becomes 'I am sent', 'They praised' becomes 'They were praised' etc. Remember that not all verbs or parts of verbs will go into the passive (there is no passive version of *esse*, for instance, and you won't normally need to say 'I was walked' or 'she was sung').

As with the active forms, we'll begin with the present and perfect, and these are the two to focus on. The present has a regular set of passive endings which will quickly become familiar, while the perfect is a two-part (or 'periphrastic') tense. It will always have two parts: the first comes from the fourth principal part, and the second from the verb 'to be'. The first part needs to agree with the subject: *amatus est*, *amata est*, *amati sunt* are the Latin for 'he was loved', 'she was loved' and 'they were loved' respectively.

Once you've got a handle on the present and perfect – and depending on your goals – have a look at the imperfect and future, and then the pluperfect and future perfect forms. These tenses are both regular and less common than the present and perfect, so they should be straightforward.

Group 1

amári, 'to be loved' (from *amáre* 'to love')

Present

| | |
|----------|----------------------|
| am-or | I am loved |
| amá-ris | You are loved |
| amá-tur | He, she, it is loved |
| amá-mur | We are loved |
| amá-mini | You (pl.) are loved |
| amá-ntur | They are loved |

Perfect

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| amát-us <i>or</i> -a sum | I was loved |
| amát-us <i>or</i> -a es | You were loved |
| amát-us, -a, <i>or</i> -um est | He, she, it was loved |
| amát-i <i>or</i> -ae sumus | We were loved |
| amát-i <i>or</i> -ae estis | You (pl.) were loved |
| amát-i, -ae <i>or</i> -a sunt | They were loved |

Imperative (ordering) forms: amá-re be loved! (singular) amá-mini be loved! (pl.)

Group 2

vidéri, 'to be seen' 'to seem' (from *vídeo* 'to see'). 'Seem' is the regular meaning of the passive.

Present

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| vide-or | I seem |
| vidé-ris | You seem |
| vidé-tur | He, she, it seems |
| vidé-mur | We seem |
| vidé-mini | You (pl.) seem |
| vidé-ntur | They seem |

Perfect

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| vis-us <i>or</i> -a sum | I seemed |
| vis-us <i>or</i> -a es | You seemed |
| vis-us, -a, <i>or</i> -um est | He, she, it seemed |
| vis-i <i>or</i> -ae sumus | We seemed |
| vis-i <i>or</i> -ae estis | You (pl.) seemed |
| vis-i, -ae, <i>or</i> -a sunt | They seemed |

Imperative (ordering) forms: vidé-re seem! (singular) vidé-mini seem! (pl.)

Group 3

tegi, 'to be covered' (from *tego*, 'to cover')

Present

| | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| teg-or | I am covered |
| tége-ris | You are covered |
| tégi-tur | He, she, it is covered |
| tégi-mur | We are covered |
| tegi-mini | You (pl.) are covered |
| tegi-ntur | They are covered |

Perfect

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| tect-us <i>or</i> -a sum | I was covered |
| tect-us <i>or</i> -a es | You were covered |
| tect-us, -a, <i>or</i> -um est | He, she, it was covered |
| tect-i <i>or</i> -ae sumus | We were covered |
| tect-i <i>or</i> -ae estis | You (pl.) were covered |
| tect-i, -ae <i>or</i> -a sunt | They were covered |

Imperative (ordering) forms: tége-re be covered! (singular) tegé-mini be covered! (pl.)

Group 4

audíri 'to be heard' (from *aúdio*, 'to hear')

Present

| | |
|------------|----------------------|
| aúdi-or | I am heard |
| audí-ris | You are heard |
| audí-tur | He, she, it is heard |
| audí-mur | We are heard |
| audí-mini | You (pl.) are heard |
| audiú-ntur | They are heard |

Perfect

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| audít-us <i>or</i> -a sum | I was heard |
| audít-us <i>or</i> -a es | You were heard |
| audít-us, -a, <i>or</i> -um est | He, she, it was heard |
| audít-i <i>or</i> -ae sumus | We were heard |
| audít-i <i>or</i> -ae estis | You (pl.) were loved |
| audít-i, -ae, <i>or</i> -a sunt | They were heard |

Imperative (ordering) forms: audí-re be heard! (singular) audí-mini be heard! (pl.)

Now try some sentences:

illi ab ómnibus amántur.
in somnis vídeor cúrrere.
solum flóribus tectum est.
vox puéllae per urbem audíta est.
tristis vidéris hódie: quare?

Those men are loved by everyone.
In my dreams I seem to be running.
The ground was covered with flowers.
The girl's voice was heard throughout the city.
You seem sad today: why?

A note about deponent verbs

Deponent verbs are verbs which are passive in form, but active in meaning. As such, their forms match onto the four passive verbs conjugated here. Once you know which group a deponent verb belongs to, you'll be able to know its forms by reverting to *amor*, *vídeor*, *tegor* or *aúdior*. Note that the passive verb used here for group 2 – *vídeor* – commonly has the deponent meaning 'seem'.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| hortor, hortári, hortátus sum | 'I encourage' | goes like <i>amári</i> |
| fáteor, fatéri, fassus sum | 'I admit' | goes like <i>vídeor</i> |
| loquor, loquí, locútus sum | 'I talk' | goes like <i>tegor</i> |
| pártior, partíri, partus sum | 'I share' | goes like <i>audíri</i> |

Part 7. Passives 2: Imperfect, Future, Pluperfect, Future Perfect

Group 1

Imperfect

| | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| amá-bar | I used to be loved |
| ama-báris | You used to be loved |
| ama-báthur | He, she, it used to be loved |
| ama-bámur | We used to be loved |
| ama-bámini | You (pl.) used to be loved |
| ama-bántur | They used to be loved |

Future

| | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| amá-bor | I will be loved |
| amá-beris | You will be loved |
| amá-bitur | He, she, it will be loved |
| amá-bimur | We will be loved |
| ama-bímini | You (pl.) will be loved |
| ama-búntur | They will be loved |

Pluperfect ('had been')

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| amát-us <i>or</i> -a eram | I had been loved |
| amát-us <i>or</i> -a eras | You had been loved |
| amát-us, -a, -um erat | He etc. had been ... |
| amát-i <i>or</i> -ae erámus | We had been loved |
| amát-i <i>or</i> -ae erátis | You (pl.) had been... |
| amát-i, -ae, -a erant | They had been loved |

Future Perfect ('will have been')

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| amát-us <i>or</i> -a ero | I will have been loved |
| amát-us <i>or</i> -a eris | You will have been loved |
| amát-us, -a, -um erit | He etc. will have been ... |
| amát-i <i>or</i> -ae érimus | We will have been loved |
| amát-i <i>or</i> -ae éritis | You (pl.) will have been ... |
| amát-i, -ae, -a erunt | They will have been loved |

Group 2

Imperfect

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| vidé-bar | I used to seem |
| vide-báris | You used to seem |
| vide-báthur | He, she, it used to seem |
| vide-bámur | We used to seem |
| vide-bámini | You (pl.) used to seem |
| vide-bántur | They used to seem |

Future

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| vidé-bor | I will seem |
| vidé-beris | You will seem |
| vidé-bitur | He, she, it will seem |
| vidé-bimur | We will seem |
| vide-bímini | You (pl.) will seem |
| vide-búntur | They will seem |

Pluperfect

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| vis-us <i>or</i> -a eram | I had seemed |
| vis-us <i>or</i> -a eras | You had seemed |
| vis-us, -a, -um erat | He, she, it had seemed |
| vis-i <i>or</i> -ae erámus | We had seemed |
| vis-i <i>or</i> -ae erátis | You (pl.) had seemed |
| vis-i, -ae, -a erant | They had seemed |

Future Perfect

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| vis-us <i>or</i> -a ero | I will have seemed |
| vis-us <i>or</i> -a eris | You will have seemed |
| vis-us, -a, -um erit | He etc. will have seemed |
| vis-i <i>or</i> -ae érimus | We will have seemed |
| vis-i <i>or</i> -ae éritis | You (pl.) will have seemed |
| vis-i, -ae, -a erunt | They will have seemed |

Group 3

Imperfect

| | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| tegé-bar | I used to be covered |
| tege-báris | You used to be covered |
| tege-báthur | He, she, it used to be ... |
| tege-bámur | We used to be covered |
| tege-bámini | You (pl.) used to be covered |
| tege-bántur | They used to be covered |

Future

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| teg-ar | I will be covered |
| teg-éris | You will be covered |
| teg-étur | He, she, it will be covered |
| teg-émur | We will be covered |
| teg-émini | You (pl.) will be covered |
| teg-éntur | They will be covered |

Pluperfect

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| tect-us <i>or</i> -a eram | I had been ... |
| tect-us <i>or</i> -a eras | You had been ... |
| tect-us, -a, -um erat | He, she, it had been ... |
| tect-i <i>or</i> -ae erámus | We had been ... |
| tect-i <i>or</i> -ae erátis | You (pl.) had been ... |
| tect-i, -ae, -a erant | They had been ... |

Future Perfect

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| tect-us <i>or</i> -a ero | I will have been ... |
| tect-us <i>or</i> -a eris | You will have been ... |
| tect-us, -a, -um erat | He etc. will have been .. |
| tect-i <i>or</i> -ae érimus | We will have been ... |
| tect-i <i>or</i> -ae éritis | You (pl.) will have been |
| tect-i, -ae, -a erunt | They will have been |

Group 4

Imperfect

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| audié-bar | I used to be heard |
| audie-báris | You used to be heard |
| audie-báthur | He etc. used to be ... |
| audie-bámur | We used to be heard |
| audie-bámini | You (pl.) used to be ... |
| audie-bántur | They used to be heard |

Future

| | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| aúdi-ar | I will be heard |
| audi-éris | You will be heard |
| audi-étur | He, she, it will be heard |
| audi-émur | We will be heard |
| audi-émini | You will be heard |
| audi-éntur | They will be heard |

Pluperfect

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| audít-us <i>or</i> -a eram | I had been heard |
| audít-us <i>or</i> -a eras | You had been heard |
| audít-us, -a, -um erat | He, she, it ... |
| audít-i <i>or</i> -ae erámus | We had been heard |
| audít-i <i>or</i> -ae erátis | You (pl.) ... |
| audít-i, -ae, -a erant | They had been ... |

Future Perfect

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| audít-us <i>or</i> -a ero | I will have been heard |
| audít-us <i>or</i> -a eris | You will have been heard |
| audít-us, -a, -um erat | He, she, it ... |
| audít-i <i>or</i> -ae érimus | We will have been heard |
| audít-i <i>or</i> -ae éritis | You (pl.) will have been ... |
| audít-i, -ae, -a erunt | They will have been ... |

Now try some sentences:

clamor in via audítus erat.
illae visae erant benignae.
templum novum valde amábitur
illo témpore, urbs nova creabáthur.
quae dicta erant ante advéni?

A shout had been heard in the street.
Those women had seemed kind.
The new temple will be greatly loved.
At that time a new city was being created.
What things had been said before I arrived?

Part 8: Conjugations 1–4, Subjunctives Active and Passive

Aids to recognition: remember that present subjunctives are a combination of stem + thematic vowel(s) + ending, and that you can almost always find the present infinitive form within an imperfect subjunctive (the exception is deponent verbs). The perfect and pluperfect active subjunctives use the perfect stem; look for the characteristic double ‘s’ to identify the pluperfect active. The perfect and pluperfect passives are two-part forms with *esse* in pres. or perf. subjunctive.

Group 1

| Present Active | Present Passive | Imperfect Active | Imperfect Passive |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| cante-m | ame-r | cantáre-m | amáre-r |
| cante-s | amé-ris | cantáre-s | amaré-ris |
| cante-t | amé-tur | cantáre-t | amaré-tur |
| canté-mus | amé-mur | cantaré-mus | amaré-mur |
| canté-tis | amé-mini | cantaré-tis | amaré-mini |
| cante-nt | amé-ntur | cantáre-nt | amaré-ntur |

| Perfect Active | Perfect Passive | Pluperfect Active | Pluperfect Passive |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| cantáv-erim | amát-us/a sim | cantav-íssem | amát-us/a essem |
| cantáv-eris | amát-us/a sis | cantav-ísses | amát-us/a esses |
| cantáv-erit | amát-us/a/um sit | cantav-ísset | amát-us/a/um esset |
| cantav-erímus | amát-i/ae simus | cantav-issémus | amát-i/ae essémus |
| cantav-erítis | amát-i/ae sitis | cantav-issétis | amát-i/ae essétis |
| cantáv-erint | amát-i/ae/a sint | cantav-íssent | amát-i/ae/a essent |

Group 2

| Present Active | Present Passive | Imperfect Active | Imperfect Passive |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| dócea-m | videa-r | docére-m | vidére-r |
| dócea-s | videá-ris | docére-s | videré-ris |
| dócea-t | videá-tur | docére-t | videré-tur |
| doceá-mus | videá-mur | doceré-mus | videré-mur |
| doceá-tis | videá-mini | doceré-tis | videré-mini |
| dócea-nt | videá-ntur | docére-nt | videré-ntur |

| Perfect Active | Perfect Passive | Pluperfect Active | Pluperfect Passive |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| docú-erim | vis-us/a sim | docu-íssem | vis-us/a essem |
| docú-eris | vis-us/a sis | docu-ísses | vis-us/a esses |
| docú-erit | vis-us/a/um sit | docu-ísset | vis-us/a/um esset |
| docu-erímus | vis-i/ae simus | docu-issémus | vis-i/ae essémus |
| docu-erítis | vis-i/ae sitis | docu-issétis | vis-i/ae essétis |
| docú-erint | vis-i/ae/a sint | docu-íssent | vis-i/ae/a essent |

Group 3

| Present Active | Present Passive | Imperfect Active | Imperfect Passive |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| mitta-m | tega-r | míttire-m | tégere-r |
| mitta-s | tegá-ris | míttire-s | tegeré-ris |
| mitta-t | tegá-tur | míttire-t | tegeré-tur |
| mittá-mus | tegá-mur | mitteré-mus | tegeré-mur |
| mittá-tis | tegá-mini | mitteré-tis | tegeré-mini |
| mitta-nt | tegá-ntur | mittére-nt | tegeré-ntur |

| Perfect Active | Perfect Passive | Pluperfect Active | Pluperfect Passive |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| mís-erim | tect-us/a sim | mis-íssem | tect-us/a essem |
| mís-eris | tect-us/a sis | mis-íesses | tect-us/a esses |
| mís-erit | tect-us/a/um sit | mis-íisset | tect-us/a/um esset |
| mis-erímus | tect-i/ae simus | mis-íssémus | tect-i/ae essémus |
| mis-erítis | tect-i/ae sitis | mis-íssétis | tect-i/ae essétis |
| mís-erint | tect-i/ae/a sint | mis-íssent | tect-i/ae/a essent |

Group 4

| Present Active | Present Passive | Imperfect Active | Imperfect Passive |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| dórmia-m | aúdia-r | dormíre-m | audíre-r |
| dórmia-s | audiá-ris | dormíre-s | audiré-ris |
| dórmia-t | audiá-tur | dormíre-t | audiré-tur |
| dormiá-mus | audiá-mur | dormiré-mus | audiré-mur |
| dormiá-tis | audiá-mini | dormiré-tis | audiré-mini |
| dórmia-nt | audiá-ntur | dórmire-nt | audiré-ntur |

| Perfect Active | Perfect Passive | Pluperfect Active | Pluperfect Passive |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| dormív-erim | audít-us/a sim | dormiv-íssem | audít-us/a essem |
| dormív-eris | audít-us/a sis | dormiv-íesses | audít-us/a esses |
| dormív-erit | audít-us/a/um sit | dormiv-íisset | audít-us/a/um esset |
| dormiv-erímus | audít-i/ae simus | dormiv-íssémus | audít-i/ae essémus |
| dormiv-erítis | audít-i/ae sitis | dormiv-íssétis | audít-i/ae essétis |
| dormív-erint | audít-i/ae/a sint | dormiv-íssent | audít-i/ae/a essent |

Now try some sentences:

cármina cantémus in hoc bello loco.
'Quid vis?' 'ut aúdiar'.
ámbulo ad óppidum ut epístulas mittam.
cum verba eius audivissémus, rísimus.
cum agri nive tecti essent, vénimus intro.

Let's sing songs in this nice place.
'What do you want?' 'That I be heard'
I'm walking to the town to send letters.
After we had heard her words, we laughed.
When the fields had been covered with snow, we came inside.

Irregulars

*an asterisk denotes a regular set of forms

(present active) (imperfect active) (perfect active) (pluperfect active)

esse

| | | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|------------|
| sim | esse-m* | fú-erim* | fu-íssem* |
| sis | esse-s | fú-eris | fu-ísses |
| sit | esse-t | fú-erit | fu-íisset |
| simus | essé-mus | fu-erímus | fu-issémus |
| sitis | essé-tis | fu-erítis | fu-issétis |
| sint | esse-nt | fú-erint | fu-íissent |

posse

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| possim | posse-m* | potú-erim* | potu-íssem* |
| possis | posse-s | potú-eris | potu-ísses |
| possit | posse-t | potú-erit | potu-íisset |
| póssimus | possé-mus | potu-erímus | potu-issémus |
| póssitis | possé-tis | potu-erítis | potu-issétis |
| possint | posse-nt | potú-erint | potu-íissent |

velle

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| velim | velle-m* | volú-erim* | volu-íssem* |
| velis | velle-s | volú-eris | volu-ísses |
| velit | velle-t | volú-erit | volu-íisset |
| velímus | vellé-mus | volu-erímus | volu-issémus |
| velítis | vellé-tis | volu-erítis | volu-issétis |
| velint | velle-nt | volú-erint | volu-íissent |

ire

| | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|---------|
| eam | ire-m* | í-erim* | issem* |
| eas | ire-s | í-eris | isses |
| eat | ire-t | í-erit | isset |
| eámus | iré-mus | i-erímus | issémus |
| eátis | iré-tis | i-erítis | issétis |
| eant | ire-nt | í-erint | issent |

Now try some sentences :

eámus foras ut stellas videámus.
issem, si potúissem ire.
velim aliquid novi.
ah, nunc scio ubi sim.
sint félices in illa terra nova.

Let's go outside to see the stars.
I would have gone, if I'd been able to go.
I would like something new.
Ah, now I know where I am.
May they be happy in that new land.

Part 9: Participles

(present active) (perfect passive) (future active) (gerundive)

Group 1

cantans, cantántis amát-us/a/um cantatúr-us/a/um amand-us/a/um

Group 2

docens, docéntis vis-us/a/um doctúr-us/a/um vidend-us/a/um

Group 3

mittens, mitténtis tect-us/a/um misúr-us/a/um tegend-us/a/um

Group 4

dormiens, dormiéntis audít-us/a/um dormitúr-us/a/um audiénd-us/a/um

Now try some sentences:

celériter natántes, ad oram vénimus.
amo te ridéntem atque saltántem vidére.
epístulis missis, ignem incendi.
cenatúrus, líberos in culínam vocávi.
'omnia nobis temptanda sunt', dixísti.

Swimming quickly, we came to the shore.
I love to see you laughing and dancing.
When the letters had been sent, I lit a fire.
About to eat, I called the children into the kitchen.
'We have to try everything', you said.

Part 10 : Quiz

Can you identify the following forms? You'll find the answers on the next page.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. saltémus | 2. sarcirémus | 3. habuérunnt | 4. mansíssem |
| 5. cógita | 6. iacebátis | 7. natant | 8. docti essent |
| 9. vult | 10. póssitis | 11. es | 12. irem |
| 13. cucurrísti | 14. dícimur | 15. cúpiunt | 16. amétur |
| 17. scio | 18. salírem | 19. audiéntem | 20. factum est |

Key

1. First person plural, present active subjunctive, from *saltáre*, to dance.
2. First person plural, imperfect active subjunctive, from *sarcíre*, to stitch.
3. Third person plural, perfect active indicative, from *habére*, to have.
4. First person singular, pluperfect active subjunctive, from *manére*, to stay.
5. Singular active imperative, from *cogitáre*, to think.
6. Second person plural, imperfect active indicative, from *iacére*, to lie down.
7. Third person plural, present active indicative, from *natáre*, to swim.
8. Third person plural, pluperfect passive subjunctive, from *docére*, to teach.
9. Third person singular, perfect active indicative, from *velle*, to want.
10. Second person plural, present active subjunctive, from *posse*, to be able.
11. Second person singular, present active indicative, from *esse*, to be.
12. First person singular, imperfect active subjunctive, from *ire*, to go.
13. Second person singular, perfect active indicative, from *cúrrere*, to run.
14. First person plural, present passive indicative, from *dícere*, to say.
15. Third person plural, present active indicative, from *cúpere*, to want.
16. Third person singular, present passive subjunctive, from *amáre*, to love.
17. First person singular, present active indicative, from *scire*, to know.
18. First person singular, imperfect active subjunctive, from *salíre*, to jump.
19. Present active participle, masculine or feminine accusative singular, from *audíre*, to hear.
20. Third person singular, perfect passive indicative neuter, from *fácere*, to make or do.