

# Verbs



Verbs describe an action (to jump), occurrence (to understand), or state of being (to exist). Verbs have these important characteristics:

**person, number, tense/aspect, voice, & mood.**

# Person and Number

Person	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	I love	we love	am <b>ō</b>	am <b>āmus</b>
2nd	you love	you all love	am <b>ās</b>	am <b>ātis</b>
3rd	he/ she/ it loves	they love	am <b>at</b>	am <b>ant</b>

# Tense and Aspect

## (in English)

Aspect	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
Simple	I <b>write</b> every day.	Yesterday I <b>wrote</b> a poem.	I <b>will write</b> a book this year.
Continuous	I <b>am writing</b> a play.	I <b>was writing</b> a play last night.	I <b>will be writing</b> for television soon.
Perfect	I <b>have written</b> many books.	I <b>had written</b> 100 books when I graduated college.	I <b>will have written</b> 500 books by the time I die.

# Tense and Aspect

## (in Latin)

**scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptum** - to write

Aspect	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
Simple	scrībō	scrīpsī	scrībam
Continuous	scrībō	scrībebam	scrībam
Perfect	scrīpsī	scrīpseram	scrīpserō

# Voice

Voice describes the relationship between the verb and the subject of a sentence. Is the subject acting or being acted upon?

Aelia **writes** letters.  
(active voice)

Letters **are written** by  
Aelia. (passive voice)

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# Mood

Mood describes the mode or manner in which a verb is expressed. There are three moods: indicative, imperative, and subjunctive

Aelia writes letters.

(**indicative** mood = statement of fact)

Aelia, write letters!

(**imperative** mood = command)

Aelia **would write** letters if she had more time.

(**subjunctive** mood = possibility, wish, potential)

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# Principal Parts

Present Tense	Infinitive	Perfect (Simple Past)	Perfect Passive Participle
dīcō (I speak)	dīcere (to speak)	dīxī (I spoke)	dictum (spoken)

*N.B.* Latin verbs have **two stems**: a **present tense stem** & a **perfect tense stem**.

The present tense stem = the second principal part minus -re, e.g. **dice**

The perfect stem = the third principal part minus -ī, e.g. **dix.**

# Four Conjugations

Conjugation	Infinitive Ending	Stem Vowel
1st	-āre (am <b>āre</b> )	ā
2nd	-ēre (vid <b>ēre</b> )	ē
3rd	-ere (scrīb <b>ere</b> )	e
4th	-īre (aud <b>īre</b> )	ī



# Conjugation Identification

- 1) doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) optō, optāre, optāvī, optātum: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) vincō, vincere, vicī, victum: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) faciō, facere, fēcī, factum: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) dō, dāre, dedī, dātum: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) aspiciō, aspicere, aspēxī, aspectum: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) careō, carēre, caruī, caritum: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum: \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) legō legere lēgī lēctum: \_\_\_\_\_

# Present Tense (Indicative Mood, Active Voice)

**Present Active Indicative** verbs combine the present stem (second principal part minus -re) with the endings: o, s, t, mus, tis, nt.

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-ō / m (I)	-mus (we)
2nd	-s (you)	-tis (you)
3rd	-t (she/he/it)	-nt (they)

# 1st Conjugation

The following patterns exist for 1st conjugation verb principal parts:

**-ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**

## 1ST CONJUGATION

**amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum**

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	amō	amāmus
2nd	amās	amātis
3rd	amat	amant

# 2nd Conjugation

The following patterns exist for 2nd conjugation verb principal parts:

-eo, -ēre, -uī, -itum

## 2ND CONJUGATION

**habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum**

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	habeō	habēmus
2nd	habēs	habētis
3rd	habet	habent

# VERBA (Unit Vocabulary)

## First Conjugation

**amō, amāre, amāvi, amātum** - to love

**errō, errāre, errāvi, errātum** - to go astray, wander

**dō, dare, dedī, datum** - to give

## Second Conjugation

**habeō, -ēre, -uī, habitum** - to have, hold; to consider

**iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussum** - to bid, order

**salveō, salvēre** - to be well (imperative - "hello")

**studeō, -ēre, -uī** - to be eager, to study, to care for (+ dat)

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

# 3rd Conjugation(s)

N.B. The 3rd -iō Conjugation retains the -i- in the first person singular and the third person plural forms; nevertheless these are 3rd conjugation verbs **because the infinitive ends in -ere.**

## 3RD CONJUGATION -Ō

scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptum

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	scrībō	scrībimus
2nd	scrībīs	scrībītis
3rd	scrībīt	scrībunt

## 3RD CONJUGATION -IŌ

cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītum

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	cupiō	cupimus
2nd	cupīs	cupītis
3rd	cupīt	cupiunt

# VERBA (Unit Vocabulary)

## Third Conjugation

**dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum** - to say

**intellegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum** - to understand

**ostendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum** - to show, hold out

**scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptum** - to write

## Third Conjugation -iō

**cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītum** - to desire

# 4th Conjugation

The following patterns exist for 4th conjugation verb principal parts:

-iō, īre, īvī, ītum

## 4TH CONJUGATION

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	audiō	audīmus
2nd	audīs	audītis
3rd	audit	audiunt



# Translate the verb forms into English:

1) habēs: \_\_\_\_\_

2) habet: \_\_\_\_\_

3) iubent: \_\_\_\_\_

4) dīcit: \_\_\_\_\_

5) dīcimus: \_\_\_\_\_

6) audiunt: \_\_\_\_\_

7) vidēmus: \_\_\_\_\_

8) scrībō: \_\_\_\_\_

9) ostendit: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Translate these sentences into Latin:**

- 1) They write letters to their sisters.
- 2) The woman understands the anger of the gods.
- 3) You see the riches of the city.

# 1.1 SALVĒ, AELIA!

Salvēte, nōmen mihi est Aelia. Fīlia Publiī Aeliī Hilāriānī sum. Pater mihi est prōcūrātor Africae. Carthāgo, urbs mihi, est in Africā. Frātre[m] habeo, sed sorōrem nōn habeo; Apollōnius est nōmen frātrī. Ad forum Carthāginis saepe imus ubi sermōnēs virōrum sapientium audīre possumus. Paedagōgum etiam habemus; nōmen paedagōgō est Sophrōnius. Meum amōrem sapientiae intellegit, sed īram habet sī umquam in studiīs errō. Post studia lanam faciō cum mātrem et sacra prō deīs dō.

prōcūrātor: “governor”

Africae: “of Africa” (Africa, Africae f.- Africa)

Carthāgo: “Carthage” (Carthāgo, Carthāginis f. - Carthage)

sapientium: “wise” (sapiēns, sapientis - wise)

etiam: “also”

faciō: “I make”