

# Latin Verbs

Three persons: First (1), Second (2), and Third (3).

Two numbers: Singular (Sg) and Plural (Pl).

Six tenses: Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect.

Three moods: Indicative, Subjunctive, and Imperative.

Two voices: Active and Passive.

Four conjugations (the following numbers are traditional):

- (1) Thematic vowel **long** -ā- Thematic perfect stem: -āv-ī  
Thematic participle stem: -āt-us Very regular; about 50% of verbs, including most new coinages and borrowings, are 1st conjugation.
- (2) Thematic vowel **long** -ē- Thematic perfect stem: -ēv-ī  
Thematic participle stem: -ēt-us Thematic perfects and participles are fairly rare; most are formed in other ways.
- (3) Consonant stems. No thematic vowel, infinitive in **short** ě. Occasional thematic perfects: -īv-ī, and participles: -īt-us, but most are formed in other ways. Considerable consonant mutation.
- (4) Thematic vowel **long** -ī- Thematic perfect stem: -īv-ī  
Thematic participle stem: -īt-us Very regular, small class.

## Verb Paradigms

	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
<b>Pres</b>	1 amō	amāmus	sedeō	sedēmus	moneō	monēmus
	2 amās	amātis	sedēs	sedētis	monēs	monētis
	3 amat	amant	sedet	sedent	monet	monent
<b>Perf</b>	1 amāvī	amāvimus	sēdī	sēdimus	monuī	monuimus
	2 amāvistī	amāvistis	sēdistī	sēdistis	monuistī	monuistis
	3 amāvit	amāvērunt	sēdit	sēdērunt	monuit	monuērunt
	'to love' (1st Conj)		'to sit' (2nd Conj)		'to warn' (2nd Conj)	
<b>Pres</b>	1 scrībō	scrībimus	rapiō	rapimus	audiō	audīmus
	2 scrībīs	scrībītis	rapīs	rapītis	audīs	audītis
	3 scrībīt	scrībunt	rapīt	rapīunt	audit	audiunt
<b>Perf</b>	1 scrīpsī	scrīpsimus	rapuī	rapuimus	audīvī	audīvimus
	2 scrīpsistī	scrīpsistis	rapuistī	rapuistis	audīvistī	audīvistis
	3 scrīpsit	scrīpsērunt	rapuit	rapuērunt	audīvit	audīvērunt
	'to write' (3rd Conj)		'to seize' (3rd Conj)		'to hear' (4th Conj)	

The **Citation Form** of a verb — what you need to know about its forms — is: 1st Sg Pres. Infinitive, 1st Sg Perf, Perf Pass Participle. The Infinitive is formed with the thematic vowel (if any) plus *-re*; the Imperative is the Infinitive without *-re*; the Participle is a verbal adjective — there is also a Present Active one in *-ntis*. The Passive has special endings (*amor, amāris, amātur* 'I/you/he am/are/is loved'), and the Subjunctive does, too (*amem, amēs, amet* 'if I/you/he love').