

Briefing 3 – Conjugation of verbs

This briefing describes the manner in which common verbs are conjugated.

Tenses, Persons and Voices

Verbs in English and Latin (and many other languages) employ **Tenses**, which express the time during which the action of the verb takes place. The **Person** defines who is carrying out the action of the verb:

I act, **you (singular)** act, **he/she/it** acts; **we** act, **you (plural)** act, **they** act

and these are termed, in order, **1st, 2nd, 3rd Person Singular; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Person Plural**

Latin has six tenses, each having all of these 6 **Persons**:

- The **Present** tense, expressing meanings such as **I act | I am acting | I do act**
- The **Future (Simple)** tense, expressing actions in the future: **I will act**
- The **Imperfect** tense, expressing actions going on for some time, such as: **I was acting | I used to act**
- The **(Past) Perfect** tense, expressing past finished actions such as: **I have acted | I acted**
- The **Future Perfect** tense, expressing actions that will have finished at some future time: **I will have acted**
- The **Pluperfect** tense, expressing actions that were finished before an earlier time: **I had acted**

The **Active Voice** expresses an action being carried out by the **Subject**: **I was walking** or **I saw** [something].

The **Passive Voice** expresses an action affecting or done to the subject: **I was seen** [by my teacher]

Latin expresses **Tenses** and **Persons** in both **Active** and **Passive Voices** by **endings** attached to **stems**:

ambulāverat – *he had walked*

where **ambulāv-** is the **past perfect stem** of **ambulō** (*I walk*) and **-erat** is the **pluperfect** ending for *he had* [*walked*]

Each verb has a **Present stem**, a **(Past) Perfect stem** and a **‘Supine’ stem** used for (e.g.) **past passive tenses**.

Each verb has **infinitive** forms, expressed by the word ‘*to*’ in English. The **infinitive** for the verb **amō** – *I love* is **amāre** – *to love*. The **infinitive** expresses the action but not the **person** carrying out the action

The patterns for the **stems** and **endings** fall into four families, called **conjugations**.

Roots and stems

1st conjugation verbs use an **-a** stem. The ‘**a**’, which can be long or short, normally precedes the endings in tenses. Their **present infinitive** ends in **-āre**.

2nd conjugation verbs use an **-e** stem. The ‘**e**’, which can be long or short, normally precedes the endings in tenses. Their **present infinitive** ends in **-ēre**.

3rd conjugation verbs stems end in consonants, like **reg-ō** except for verbs like **capi-ō** which has an additional **short ‘i’** on its stem, which is absent for some forms: All **present infinitives** for **3rd conjugation** verbs end in **-ere** even for verbs like **capiō**, which are sometimes termed ‘Mixed Conjugation’ (3.5 Conjugation). These short-i-stem **3rd conjugation** verbs are few but very common and you are encouraged to learn them; e.g. **capiō** (*I take*), **cupiō** (*I desire*), **faciō** (*I make*), **fugiō** (*I flee*), **iaciō** (*I throw*), **sapiō** (*I know*).

4th conjugation verbs use an **-ī** stem. The ‘**i**’, which can be long or short, normally precedes the endings in tenses. Their **present infinitive** ends in **-īre**.

Most verbs have 3 **roots** on which endings are placed. These roots are defined by the verb’s four **Principle Parts**, even for irregular verbs. The **Supine** is a rarely used verbal noun, ‘in order to do something’; for now it’s just a label.

1st person sing Present	Present infinitive (gives Present Root)	1st pers sing Past Perfect (gives Past (Perfect) Root)	Supine (-um ending) (gives Supine Root)
amō (<i>I love</i>)	amāre (root is am[a]-)	amāvī (root is amāv-)	amātum (root is amāt-)
moneō (<i>I warn</i>)	monēre (root is mon[e])	monuī (root is monu-)	monitum root is monit-
regō (<i>I rule</i>)	regere (root is reg-)	rēxī (root is rēx-)	rēctum (root is rēct-)
capiō (<i>I take</i>)	capere (root is cap[i]-)	cēpī (root is cēp-)	captum (root is capt-)
audiō (<i>I love</i>)	audire (root is aud[ī]-)	audīvī (root is audīv-)	audītum (root is audīt-)
Endings for present, future simple, and imperfect tenses go on the Present Root .		Endings for past tenses (perfect, future perfect, pluperfect) go on the Past Perfect Root	Endings for past passive participle and past tenses etc. go on the Supine Root

Basic Ending patterns

Note the pattern to endings used in the conjugation of each **Active** tense in regular and irregular verbs:

Person	Ending	Notes
1 st person singular	-ō, -ī or -m	-ō for present and future tenses, -ī for the perfect tense, and -m for others
2 nd person singular	-s or -istī	-istī for the perfect tense and -s in all other cases
3 rd person singular	-t	
1 st person plural	-mus	
2 nd person plural	-tis	-istis for the perfect tense and -tis in all other cases
3 rd person plural	-nt	-ērunt for the perfect tense (and sometimes -ēre).

All endings are related to the endings associated with the Latin verb **sum** – *I am*, as is now explained.

The irregular verb **sum es est** – *I am, you are, he is*

The irregular verb **sum** – *I am* is very important, not only because it is basic to the Latin language, but because it provides and uses almost all the endings used by other verbs. So it is placed here before looking at conjugations in more detail.

The present tense goes:

1 st person singular	sum	<i>I am</i>	basic ending: -m
2 nd person singular	es	<i>you (sing.) are</i>	basic ending: -s
3 rd person singular	est	<i>he/she/it is</i>	basic ending: -t
1 st person plural	sumus	<i>we are</i>	basic ending: -mus
2 nd person plural	estis	<i>you (plur.) are</i>	basic ending: -tis
3 rd person plural	sunt	<i>they are</i>	basic ending: -nt

The future tense goes:

1 st person singular	er-ō	<i>I am</i>	basic ending: -ō
2 nd person singular	er-is	<i>you (sing.) are</i>	basic ending: -s
3 rd person singular	er-it	<i>he/she/it is</i>	basic ending: -t
1 st person plural	er-imus	<i>we are</i>	basic ending: -mus
2 nd person singular	er-itis	<i>you (plur.) are</i>	basic ending: -tis
3 rd person singular	er-unt	<i>they are</i>	basic ending: -nt

This future tense of **sum** is used in the conjugations as follows:

3rd conjugation verb present tense uses identical endings to **erō**: **-ō, -is, -it, -imus, -itis, -unt**

For example **reg-ō, reg-is, reg-it, reg-imus, reg-itis, reg-unt**

For other conjugations' present tenses, the vowel in the stem can affect the first vowel of the ending:

1st (A-verbs):	am-ō, am-ās, am-at, am-āmus, am-ātis, am-ant
2nd: (E-verbs)	mone-ō, mon-ēs, mon-et, mon-ēmus, mon-ētis, mon-ent
3.5: (i-verbs)	faci-ō, fac-is, fac-it, fac-imus, fac-itis, faci-unt
4th: (I-verbs)	audi-ō, aud-is, aud-it, aud-īmus, aud-ītis, audi-unt

All conjugations use related endings for the future tense as follows

1st and 2nd conjugations substitute stem + **long vowel + b** for the **er-** in **er-ō, er-is, er-it**, etc., for example:

1st:	am-āb-ō - <i>I will love</i> adds 'āb' then like erō : amāb-is, amāb-it, amāb-imus, amāb-itis, amāb-unt
2nd:	mon-ēb-ō - <i>I will warn</i> , adds 'ēb' then like erō : monēb-is, monēb-it, monēb-imus, mon-ēbitis, monēb-unt

The other conjugations use the 2nd declension **Present** endings except 1st person singular with **-am**, adding this to the verbs vowel stem if any:

3rd:	reg-am - <i>I will rule</i> , reg-ēs, reg-et, reg-ēmus, reg-ētis, reg-ent
3.5:	faci-am - <i>I will make</i> , faci-ēs, faci-et, faci-ēmus, faci-ētis, faci-ent and the 4th conjugation forms are the same:
4th:	audi-am, audi-ēs, audi-et, audi-ēmus, audi-ētis, audi-ent

erō, eris, erit etc. give endings on the **past perfect stem** to give **future perfect active tense**, except **3rd Pers. Plur.** **This works identically for all conjugations:**

amāv-erō (*I will have loved*) **amāv-eris, amāv-erit, amāv-erimus, amāv-eritis**, but **3rd pers plur** is **amāv-erint**

This change from **-erunt** to **-erint** avoids confusion with the **3rd pers plur ending** of the **past perfect tense**:

amav-erunt means '*they have loved*'

amav-erint means '*they will have loved*'

In the future-perfect tense passive, **erō** follows the past participle passive: e.g. **amātus erō** – *I will have been loved*

The Imperfect tense of sum goes:

Except for the 1st person singular, this is the same as a 1st conjugation verb in the present tense, on an **er-** stem

1 st person singular	er-am	<i>I was</i>	basic ending: -m
2 nd person singular	er-ās	<i>you (sing.) were</i>	basic ending: -s
3 rd person singular	er-at	<i>he/she/it was</i>	basic ending: -t
1 st person plural	er-āmus	<i>we were</i>	basic ending: -mus
2 nd person plural	er-ātis	<i>you (plur.) were</i>	basic ending: -tis
3 rd person plural	er-ant	<i>they were</i>	basic ending: -nt

The same endings are used in the conjugations preceded by '**āb**' (**1st conjugation**) or '**ēb**' otherwise:

1st (A-verbs): **am-āb-am, am-āb-ās, am-āb-at, am-āb-āmus, am-āb-ātis, am-āb-ant**

2nd (E-verbs): **mon-ēb-am, mon-ēb-ās, mon-ēb-at, mon-ēb-āmus, mon-ēb-ātis, mon-ēb-ant**

3rd (no vowel) **reg-ēb-am, reg-ēb-ās, reg-ēb-at, reg-ēb-āmus, reg-ēb-ātis, reg-ēb-ant**

3.5 (i-verbs) **faci-ēb-am, faci-ēb-ās, faci-ēb-at, faci-ēb-āmus, faci-ēb-ātis, faci-ēb-ant**

4th (I-verb): **audi-ēb-am, audi-ēb-ās, audi-ēb-at, audi-ēb-āmus, audi-ēb-ātis, audi-ēb-ant**

All conjugations use the complete **eram/erās/erat** (etc.) forms as endings in the **pluperfect tense active**.

This is added to the past perfect stem (e.g. **amav-**).

1 st person singular	amav-eram	<i>I had loved</i>
2 nd person singular	amav-erās	<i>you (sing.) had loved</i>
3 rd person singular	amav-erat	<i>he/she/it had loved</i>
1 st person plural	amav-erāmus	<i>we are had loved</i>
2 nd person plural	amav-erātis	<i>you (plur.) had loved</i>
3 rd person plural	amav-erant	<i>they had loved</i>

In the pluperfect tense passive, **eram** is used with the past participle passive: e.g. **amātus eram** – *I had been loved*

Past perfect

The past perfect tense of **sum es est** is **fuī** *I have been*

This conjugates completely regularly like other verbs, with the following regular **past perfect** endings:

1 st person singular	fu-ī	<i>I have been</i>	regular perfect ending: -ī
2 nd person singular	fu-istī	<i>you (sing.) have been</i>	regular perfect ending: -istī
3 rd person singular	fu-it	<i>he/she/it has been</i>	regular perfect ending: -it
1 st person plural	fu-imus	<i>we have been</i>	regular perfect ending: -imus
2 nd person plural	fu-istis	<i>you (plur.) have been</i>	regular perfect ending: -istis
3 rd person plural	fu-erunt	<i>they have been</i>	regular perfect ending: -erunt

Future perfect and pluperfect tenses are formed on **fu-** as described earlier for other past-tense verb-forms.

Other forms of sum

The present infinitive of **sum** is **esse** – *to be*

The past infinitive is **fuisse** – *to have been* (regular **-isse** on the perfect stem)

The future participle is **futurus** – *about to be* (hence the English word *future*)

Imperatives (command words) are: (singular) **es** or **estō** – *be!* (*sing*) and (plural) **este** or **estōte** – *be!* (*plur*)

There is full set of subjunctive forms (these are described in an appendix).

Transitive and Intransitive verbs

Transitive verbs are those that can take an **Object** as well as a subject. **Intransitive** verbs can have no **object**.

- I kicked **the ball**. (*transitive*)
- He **sneezed**. (*intransitive*)
- She warmed the **plate** in the oven. (*transitive*)
- The weather **deteriorated**. (*intransitive*)

Intransitive verbs do not have a **Passive** voice. However, they normally do have a **Supine** form. Some verbs can be **Transitive** or **Intransitive** depending on the context: *I am singing* or *I am singing a song*.

Participles

Participles are verbal adjectives that describe a noun and the time of an action, There are three participles in Latin:

- *The walking man* uses *walking* (Latin **ambulāns**) to describe the man (**vir**) who is walking: Latin: **vir ambulāns**. The participle **ambul-āns** is a **present participle** on present stem **ambul-**
- *The man [who is] about to sing* uses *about to sing* (Latin **cant-ūrus**) to describe the man (**vir**) who is about to sing: Latin: **vir cantūrus** The participle **cant-ūrus** is a **future participle** on **Supine Stem cant-**
- *The painted house* uses *having been painted* (Latin **pictus**) to describe the house (**domus**) that has been painted: Latin: **domus pictus**. The participle **pict-us** is a **past participle passive** on **Supine Stem pict-**

The present participle is formed on the **present stem**. The other two are formed on the **supine stem**.

The Supine - meaning and significance

Although the Supine form is rare in Latin, it has a particular significance because it gives rise to thousands of English words. The Supine ends with **-um** and if you replace the **-um with -ion** an English word often arises. For example:

ponō meaning *I place* has Supine **positum** → **position** – that is, the result of placing something somewhere.

ēducō meaning *I rear* or *bring up* has Supine **ēducātum** → **education** – that is, the result of good up-bringing.

The Active Indicative endings in detail

A quick study of these will confirm that there are recurring patterns that were summarised earlier You will need to know all of these, but the patterns will help a lot.

Present infinitive →	1 st conjugation am-āre <i>to love</i>	2 nd conjugation mon-ēre <i>to warn</i>	3 rd conjugation reg-ere <i>to rule</i>	3 rd /4 th conjug. cap-ere <i>to take</i>	4 th conjugation aud-īre <i>to hear</i>
Present (using Present stem)	am-ō am-ās am-at am-āmus am-ātis am-ant	mon-eō mon-ēs mon-et mon-ēmus mon-ētis mon-ent	reg-ō reg-is reg-it reg-imus reg-itis reg-unt	capi-ō capi-s capi-t capi-mus capi-tis capi-unt	aud-iō aud-īs aud-it aud-īmus aud-ītis aud-iunt
Future (using Present stem)	am-ābō am-ābis am-ābit am-ābimus am-ābitis am-ābunt	mon-ēbō mon-ēbis mon-ēbit mon-ēbimus mon-ēbitis mon-ēbunt	reg-am reg-ēs reg-et reg-ēmus reg-ētis reg-ent	capi-am capi-ēs capi-et capi-ēmus capi-ētis capi-ent	aud-i-am aud-i-ēs aud-i-et aud-i-ēmus aud-i-ētis aud-i-ent
Imperfect (using Present stem)	am-ābam am-ābās am-ābat am-ābāmus am-ābātis am-ābant	mon-ēbam mon-ēbās mon-ēbat mon-ēbāmus mon-ēbātis mon-ēbant	reg-ēbam reg-ēbās reg-ēbat reg-ēbāmus reg-ēbātis reg-ēbant	capi-ēbam capi-ēbās capi-ēbat capi-ēbāmus capi-ēbātis capi-ēbant	aud-i-ēbam aud-i-ēbās aud-i-ēbat aud-i-ēbāmus aud-i-ēbātis aud-i-ēbant
Past perfect (using Past Perfect stem)	amāv-ī then as for rēx-ī -istī, -it, -imus -istis -ērunt	monu-ī then as for rēx-ī -istī, -it, -imus -istis -ērunt	rēx-ī rēx-istī rēx-it rēx-imus rēx-istis rēx-ērunt	cēp-ī then as for rēx-ī -istī, -it, -imus -istis -ērunt	audīv-ī then as for rēx-ī -istī, -it, -imus -istis -ērunt
Future perfect (using Past Perfect stem)	amāv-erō then as for rēx-erō Based on erō - <i>I will be</i> except for -erint	monu-erō then as for rēx-erō Based on erō - <i>I will be</i> except for -erint	rēx-erō rēx-eris rēx-erit rēx-erimus rēx-eritis rēx-erint	cēp-erō then as for rēx-erō Based on erō - <i>I will be</i> except for -erint	audīv-erō then as for rēx-erō Based on erō - <i>I will be</i> except for -erint
Pluperfect (using Past Perfect stem)	amāv-eram then as for rēx-eram Based on eram - <i>I was</i>	monu-eram then as for rēx-eram Based on eram - <i>I was</i>	rēx-eram rēx-erās rēx-erat rēx-erāmus rēx-erātis rēx-erant	cēp-eram then as for rēx-eram Based on eram - <i>I was</i>	audīv-eram then as for rēx-eram Based on eram - <i>I was</i>

Some other endings

This summarises the endings used for **participles, infinitives and imperatives (command words)**

Present stem →	1 st conjugation am-[a]- <i>to love</i>	2 nd conjugation mon-[e]- <i>to warn</i>	3 rd conjugation reg- <i>to rule</i>	3 rd /4 th conjug. cap-[i] <i>to take</i>	4 th conjugation aud-[ī] <i>to hear</i>
All the following forms use the present stem e.g. ama[a]					
Infinitive	am-āre <i>to love</i>	mon-ēre <i>to warn</i>	reg-ere <i>to rule</i>	cap-ere <i>to take</i>	aud-īre <i>to hear</i>
Imperatives – Command words active and passive	am-ā (sing) am-āte (plur) <i>love!</i> am-āre (sing) am-āmini (plur) <i>be loved!</i>	mon-ē (sing) mon-ēte (plur) <i>warn!</i>	reg-e (sing) reg-ite (plur) <i>rule!</i>	cap-e (sing) cap-ite (plur) <i>take!</i>	aud-ī (sing) aud-īte (plur) <i>hear!</i>
Present participle (gen.pl. in -ium)	am-āns am-antis <i>loving (adj)</i>	mon-ēns mon-entis <i>warning</i>	reg-ēns reg-entis <i>ruling</i>	cap-iēns cap-ientis <i>taking</i>	aud-iēns aud-ientis <i>hearing</i>
Gerundive (a Passive form)	am-andus <i>fit to be loved</i>	mon-endus <i>fit to be warned</i>	reg-endus <i>fit to be ruled</i>	cap-iendus <i>fit to be taken</i>	aud-iendus <i>fit to be heard</i>
Past perf- stem	amāv-	monu-	rēx-	cēp-	audīv-
All the following forms use the Past Perfect stem					
Past perf tense	amāv-ī <i>I have loved</i>	monu-ī <i>I have warned</i>	rēx-ī <i>I have ruled</i>	cēp-ī <i>I have taken</i>	audīv-ī <i>I have heard</i>
past infinitive	amāv-isse <i>to have loved</i>	monu-isse <i>to have warned</i>	rēx-isse <i>to have ruled</i>	cēp-isse <i>to have taken</i>	audīv-isse <i>to have heard</i>
Supine stem	amāt-um	monit-um	rēct-um	capt-um	audīt-um
All the following forms use the Supine stem					
Past participle passive (for transitive verbs)	amāt-us <i>having been loved</i>	mon-itus <i>having been warned</i>	rēct-us <i>having been ruled</i>	capt-us <i>having been taken</i>	aud-itus <i>having been heard</i>
Future (Active) participle	amāt-ūrus <i>about to love</i>	mon-itūrus <i>about to warn</i>	rēct-ūrus <i>about to rule</i>	capt-ūrus <i>about to take</i>	aud-itūrus <i>about to hear</i>

The Passive Voice

The Passive Voice is defined as the collection of verb forms and meanings when moving from:

Active (transitive) verb: A performs an action on B (for example A strikes B)

to

Passive verb: B is acted upon by A (for example B is struck by A)

In Latin, this movement of the Object of the verb to become the Subject is carried out by use of the conjugation of the verb in the **Passive Voice**. Intransitive Active verbs (e.g. **veniō**, *I come*) do not have a Passive voice.

Active: **Julius Floram amat** *Julius loves Flora*

Passive: **Flora a Julio amatur** *Flora is loved by Julius*

Tenses

The Active and Passive Voices have similar Present, Future and Imperfect tenses. For these, the conversion from active to passive is achieved by modification of the basic endings.

The key clue is the insertion of an 'r' in the ending – or the distinctive **-mini** ending for 2nd person plural. So you do not (for translation) have to learn all the details. Look out for an unexpected 'r' or 'mini' in the ending.

Person	Basic ending active	Basic ending passive
1st person singular:	-o, -m	-r
2nd person singular:	-s	-ris
3rd person singular:	-t	-tur
1st person plural:	-mus	-mur
2nd person plural:	-tis	-mini
3rd person plural:	-nt	-ntur

So the conjugations go in the Present and Future tenses

1st conjugation

amō, amās, amat, amāmus, amātis, amant

becomes

amor, amāris, amātur, amāmur, amāmini, amantur

Future **amābō, amābis, amābit** etc.

Future **amābor, amāberis, amābitur** etc

2nd conjugation

moneō, monēs, monet, monēmus, monētis, monent

becomes

moneor, monēris, monētur, monēmur, monēmini, monentur

Future **monēbō, monēbis, monēbit** etc.

Future **monēbor, monēberis, monēbitur** etc.

3rd conjugation

regō, regis, regit, regimus, regitis, regunt

becomes

regor, regeris, regitur, regimur, regimini, reguntur

and

capiō, capis, capit, capimus, capitis, capiunt

becomes

capior, caperis, capitur, capimur, capimini, capiuntur

Future **regam, regēs, reget** etc.

Future **regar, regēris, regētur** etc.

Future **capiam, capiēs, capiet** etc.

Future **capiar, capiēris, capiētur** etc.

4th conjugation

audiō, audīs, audit, audīmus, audītis, audiunt

becomes

audior, audīris, audītur, audīmur, audīmini, audiuntur

Future **audiam, audiēs audiet** etc.

Future **audiar, audiēris, audiētur** etc.

The Imperfect Tense Active and Passive

For all conjugations, the endings are always:

Active: **-bam, -bās, -bat, -bāmus, -bātis, -bant**

Passive **-bar, -bāris, -bātur, -bāmur, -bāmini, -bantur**

Passive Perfect, Future Perfect and Pluperfect

For all conjugations, these are formed from the past participle passive, using **sum/es/est ... , erō, eris, erit ... , eram, erās, erat ...** as an 'auxiliary verb.

Note. The participle will always **agree in gender and number** with the subject, in the nominative case.

monitus sum – I (masc.) *have been warned*

monitus es – you (sing.) (masc.) *have been warned*

monitus est, monita est, monitum est – he/she/it *has been warned*

monitī sumus – we (masc.) *have been warned*

monitī estis – you (plur.) (masc.) *have been warned*

monitī sunt, monitae sunt, monita sunt – they (masc., fem., neut.) *have been warned*

and similarly

monitus erō – I (masc.) *will have been warned*

etc.

monitus eram – I (masc.) *had been warned*

Other forms

Passive Infinitives for the conjugations vary:

1st conjugation: **amō** has present infinitive passive:

amārī (like **amāre** but with a final **ī**)

2nd conjugation: **moneō** has present infinitive passive:

monērī (similarly)

4th conjugation: **audiō** has passive present infinitive:

audīrī (similarly)

Confusingly, the 3rd conjugation is different:

3rd conjugation: **regō** has present infinitive passive:

regī

capiō has present infinitive passive:

capī

APPENDIX 1 – The Subjunctive forms

The **Subjunctive mood** gives verb forms that relate to actions that are possible, required or indefinite in time. These forms are very common in subordinate or conditional clauses. For example:

imperō ut veniās

I command that you come (or, in better English, *I order you to come*)

In this sentence the conjunction **ut** introduces a request or command; the verb in request is placed in **subjunctive mood**, in this case, the 2nd person singular of the **Present Subjunctive** of **venio** - *I come*.

Tenses

Verbs have subjunctive forms for all tenses but the future :

- **Present** tense
- **Imperfect** tense
- **Past Perfect** tense
- **Pluperfect** tense

and transitive verbs **all** have forms in the Passive voice. In the Past Passive tenses, the subjunctives are built on the **past participle** using the present and imperfect subjunctive forms of **sum** – *I am*.

Subjunctive for sum, es, est

The Latin verb **sum** – *I am* (**esse** – *to be*, **fuisse** – *to have been*) has subjunctive forms as below

Person	Present	Imperfect	Past perfect	Pluperfect
1st person singular:	sim	essem	fu-erim	fu-issem
2nd person singular:	sīs	essēs	fu-erīs	fu-issēs
3rd person singular:	sit	esset	fu-erit †	fu-isset
1st person plural:	sīmus	essēmus	fu-erīmus	fu-issēmus
2nd person plural:	sītis	essētis	fu-erītis	fu-issētis
3rd person plural:	sint	essent	fu-erint †	fu-issent

These are quite easy to remember as they follow these rules

1. There are only two forms of ending, like each other but with *i/ī* or *e/ē* vowels before a basic ending:
-i-m, -ī-s, -i-t, -ī-mus, -ī-tis, and -i-nt
-e-m, -ē-s, -e-t, -ē-mus, -ē-tis, and -e-nt
2. The **present** form starts with the same letter as **sum** while the **past perfect** starts with the same first letters as **fuer-ō** which is the future perfect of **sum**. The forms marked † are the same as the future perfect forms; that is, the forms are potentially ambiguous, although normally the correct form is indicated by context.
3. The **Imperfect** and **Pluperfect** endings are placed on the **infinitive forms**, using them as stems
 - **esse** (present infinitive) → **essem, essēs** etc,
 - **fuisse** (past infinitive) → **fuisse, fuissēs** etc

NOTE!! If you see an **infinitive form** that seems to have a **basic verb ending** at the end, it will usually be a **subjunctive** – this is a very important clue!

First Conjugation Subjunctive (e.g. for am-āre – I love)

The Latin verb **amō** – *I love* (**amā-re** – *to be*, **amāvī** – *I have loved*, **amāv-isse** – *to have been*) provides a proforma.

Person	Present	Imperfect	Past perfect	Pluperfect	Pres. passive	Imperf passive
1st pers sing	am-em	amāre-m	amāveri-m	amāvissē-m	am-er	amāre-r
2nd pers sing	am-ēs	amārē-s	amāverī-s	amāvissē-s	am-eris	amārē-ris
3rd pers sing	am-et	amārē-t	amāverī-t †	amāvissē-t	am-etur	amārē-tur
1st pers plur	am-ēmus	amārē-mus	amāverī-mus	amāvissē-mus	am-ēmur	amārē-mur
2nd pers plur	am-ētis	amārē-tis	amāverī-tis	amāvissē-tis	am-eminī	amārē-minī
3rd pers plur	am-ent	amārē-nt	amāverī-nt †	amāvissē-nt	am-entur	amārē-ntur

Note the similarity of the endings to those for **sum** and its use of the present and past infinitives. The 1st conjugation **-[a]** changes to **[e]** for the subjunctive.

Second Conjugation Subjunctives

E.g. **moneō** –I warn (**monē-re** – to warn, **monuī** – I have warned, **monuisse** – to have warned).

Person	Present	Imperfect	Past perfect	Pluperfect	Pres Passive	Imperf Passive
1st p.s.	mone-am	monēre-m	monu-erim	monuisse-m	mone-ar	monēre-r
2nd p.s.	mone-ās	monērē-s	monu-erīs	monuissē-s	mone-āris	monērē-ris
3rd p.s.	mone-at	monēre-t	monu-erit †	monuisse-t	mone-ātur	monērē-tur
1st p.p.	mone-āmus	monērē-mus	monu-erīmus	monuissē-mus	mone-āmur	monērē-mur
2nd p.p.	mone-ātis	monērē-tis	monu-erītis	monuissē-tis	mone-āminī	monērē-minī
3rd p.p.	mone-ant	monēre-nt	monu-erint †	monuisse-nt	mone-antur	monēre-ntur

Third Conjugation Subjunctives

E.g. **regō** –I rule (**regere** – to rule, **rēxī** – I have ruled, **rēxisse** – to have ruled)

Person	Present	Imperfect	Past perfect	Pluperfect	Pres Passive	Imperf Passive
1st p.s.	reg-am	regere -m	rēx-erim	rēxisse-m	reg-ar	regere-r
2nd p.s.	reg-ās	regerē -s	rēx-erīs	rēxissē-s	reg-āris	regerē-ris
3rd p.s.	reg-at	regere -t	rēx-erit †	rēxisse-t	reg-ātur	regerē-tur
1st p.p.	reg-āmus	regerē -mus	rēx-erīmus	rēxissē-mus	reg-āmur	regerē-mur
2nd p.p.	reg-ātis	regerē -tis	rēx-erītis	rēxissē-tis	reg-āminī	regerē-minī
3rd p.p.	reg-ant	regere-nt	rēx-erint †	rēxisse-nt	reg-antur	regere-ntur

The verb **capiō** goes **capi-am capi-ās capi-at** etc. for present subjunctives (it goes **capi-ar capi-āris** etc. in the passive, but otherwise uses the same rules as **regere**, based on **capiō, capere, cēpī captum**).

Fourth Conjugation Subjunctives

E.g. **audiō** –I hear (**audire** – to hear, **audīvī** – I have heard **audivisse** – to have heard)

Person	Present	Imperfect	Past perfect	Pluperfect	Pres Passive	Imperf Passive
1st p.s.	audi-am	audire-m	audīv-erim	audivisse-m	audi-ar	audire-r
2nd p.s.	audi-ās	audirē-s	audīv-erīs	audivissē-s	audi-āris	audirē-ris
3rd p.s.	audi-at	audire-t	audīv-erit	audivisse-t	audi-ātur	audirē-tur
1st p.p.	audi-āmus	audirē-mus	audīv-erīmus	audivissē-mus	audi-āmur	audirē-mur
2nd p.p.	audi-ātis	audirē-tis	audīv-erītis	audivissē-tis	audi-āminī	audirē-minī
3rd p.p.	audi-ant	audire-nt	audīv-erint †	audivisse-nt	audi-antur	audire-ntur

All conjugations – Past Passive Subjunctives

All Past Passive Subjunctives are created (as for past passive forms in general) from the past participle passive and the **sum** subjunctives, as shown by the example below using **audiō** –I hear).

Person	Past perfect passive	Past pluperfect passive
1st p.s.	audītus sim	audītus essem
2nd p.s.	audītus sīs	audītus essēs
3rd p.s.	audītus sit	audītus esset
1st p.p.	audītī sīmus	audītus essēmus
2nd p.p.	audītī sītis	audītus essētis
3rd p.p.	audītī sint †	audītus essent †

Appendix 2 – Irregular verbs

Introduction

As in many languages (e.g. English), ideas that are fundamental to humanity are often represented by words that ‘behave’ very irregularly.

For example, in English the idea of ‘being’ produces words of seemingly different sources, or with unusual modifications to the stems:

- to **be**, I **am**, you **are**, we **were**, he **was**, they have **been**

The Latin word **sum** was introduced earlier. Its present tense conjugates irregularly; other tenses are irregularly formed, it has an infinitive of unusual form, and the past tense stem is seemingly unrelated:

- Present tense: **sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt**
- Present infinitive: **esse**
- Future simple **erō, eris, erit** ... Imperfect **eram, erās, erat**
- Past perfect **fuī**

Note, though, that most of the endings do work in a regular way, e.g. **erō, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt**.

In this appendix, we will define forms for other common Latin verbs. To save space we will list the 6 persons in a simple list, and we will indicate other endings that are regular with ellipsis

Note. Many verbs of all declensions are irregular, but their endings are defined by their principle parts. This appendix considers a small number verbs that are ‘more irregular’ than these ones.

possum

possum, meaning *I can* or *I am able* is a close relative of **sum**. The **pos-** and **pot-** prefixes give to the **sum** components the idea of ‘power’.

- Present tense: **possum, potes, potest, possumus, potestis, possunt**
Present subjunctive: **possim, possīs, possit, possīmus, possītis, possint** (like **sim, sīs, sit** ...)
- Present infinitive: **posse**
- Future simple tense: **poterō, poteris** ... (like **erō, eris** ...)
- Imperfect tense: **poteram, poterās** ... (like **eram, erās** ...)
- Imperfect subjunctive: **possem, possēs** ... (regular extension of present infinitive **posse**)
- Past tenses, including subjunctive **potuī** ... (completely regular)
- No participles, supine, gerunds, gerundives, imperatives.
- Present infinitive: **esse**

volō, nōlō, mālō

These are relatives of each other:

- **volō** mean *I want*, and is the parent verb
- **nōlō** means *I don’t want* and is a compressed form of **nōn volō**
- **mālō** means *I prefer* and is a compressed form of **magis (more) volō (I want)**

The forms of these three verbs go:

- Present tense **volō, vīs, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt**
nōlō, nōn vīs, nōn vult, nōlumus, nōn vultis, nōlunt – unusual forms underlined
mālō, māvīs, māvult, mālumus, māvultis, mālunt – unusual forms underlined
- Present subjunctive: **velim, velīs, velit, ...**
nōlim, nōlīs, nōlit, ...
mālim, mālīs, mālit, ...
- Present infinitive: **velle, nōlle, malle**
- Future simple tense: **volam, volēs, volet** ... like 3rd conjugation **regam, regēs, reget** ...
similarly **nōlam, nōlēs, nōlet** ... and **mālam, mālēs, mālet** ...
- Imperfect tense: **volēbam** ... , **nōlēbam** ... , **mālēbam** ... like **regēbam**
Imperfect subjunctive: **vellem** ... , **nōllem** ... , **māllem** ... (regular extension of present infinitives)
- Past tenses, including subjunctive **voluī** ... , **nōluī** ... , **māluī** (completely regular)
- Imperatives (**nōlō** only): **nōlī** - *don’t!* (s) **nōlīte** *don’t!* (p)
- Participles **volēns** - *wanting*, **nōlēns** – *not wanting*
- No supine, gerunds, gerundives.

eō

The little verb **eō** means *I go*, is a very common verb that is a constant reminder that short words matter in Latin!

The principle parts are **eō, ire, iī, itum** and, in more detail, the forms go :

- Present tense: **eō, īs, it, īmus, ītis, eunt**
- Present subjunctive: **eam, eās, eat, eāmus, eātis, eant** (like **regam, regās ...**)
- Present infinitive: **ire**
- Future simple tense: **ībō, ībis ... (like erō, eris ...)**
- Imperfect tense: **ībam, ībās, ībat, ... (like eram, erās, erat ...)**
- Imperfect subjunctive: **īrem, īrēs, īret, ... (regular extension of present infinitive ire)**
- Past perfect: **iī, īstī, iit, iimus, īstis, iērunt** (slightly irregular)
- Past perf. subjunctive: **ierim, ierīs ... (regular, like rēxerim and other conjugations)**
- Supine: **itum**
- Participles: Present: **iēns** (with irregular acc sing **iuntem**), Future: **itūrus**
- Imperatives: **ī – go (s), īte – go (pl)**
- Gerund: **eundum – the going**

eō is an intransitive verb. However, like many verbs with a simple meaning, it can be turned into a **compound verb** by a prefix based on a preposition, e.g. **adeō** (derived from **ad** as **ad-eō**) – *I approach* – and this can give a transitive verb with a passive voice: e.g. **adeor** – *I am approached*.

Note that **eō, īs, eam, eās** can all potentially be confused with forms of **is, ea, id** meaning *he/she/it*.

queo, nequeo

queo means *can* and **nequeo** means *cannot*. They are conjugated like **eō** except Past Perfect tense, which uses **-ivī**:

- Past perfect: **quīvī, quīvistī, quīvit, quīvimus, quīvistis, quīvērunt**
nequīvī, nequīvistī, nequīvit, nequīvimus, nequīvistis, nequīvērunt

ferō

ferō is a very common word meaning *I carry* or *I bear*. It has very irregular principle parts:

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum

as well as small irregularities in detail. The forms go :

- Present Active tense: **ferō, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt** (irregular)
- Present Active subjunctive: **feram, ferās, ferat ... (regular like regam, regās ...)**
- Present Passive tense: **feror, ferris, fertur, ferimur, feriminī, feruntur** (irregular)
- Present Passive subjunctive: **ferar, ferāris, ferātur ... (regular like regar, regāris ...)**
- Present infinitive: Active: **ferre** Passive: **ferri** (irregular)
- Future simple Active tense: **feram, ferēs ... (regular like regam, regēs, reget ...)**
- Future simple Pasive tense: **ferar, ferēris ... (regular like regar, regēris, reget ...)**
- Imperfect tense: **ferēbam, ferēbās, ferēbat, ... (regular like regēbam, regēbās, regēbat ...)**
- Imperfect subjunctive: **ferrem, ferrēs, ferret, ... (regular extension of present infinitive ferre)**
- Imperfect tense: **ferēbar, ferēbāris, ... (regular like regēbar, regēbāris, ...)**
- Imperfect subjunctive: **ferrer, ferrēris, ferrētur ... (regular extension of present infinitive ferre)**
- Past perfect: **tulī ... (Active regular all forms), lātus sum ... (Passive regular all forms)**
- Supine: **lātum**
- Participles: Present: **ferēs**, Future: **lātūrus**
- Imperatives: **fer – carry (s), ferte – carry (pl)** (irregular)
- Gerund: **ferendum – the carrying**

ferō is an transitive verb, and so has passive forms.

fiō

fiō means *I become* or *I am made* (can be used instead of **facior**). It is not very common, so its forms are not essential knowledge. There are no past forms, or supine or gerund/gerundive. Its irregular infinitive is **fieri**. Its other forms are:

- Present tense: **fiō, fis, fit, fimus, fitis, fiunt** (irregular)
- Present and imperf. subjunctive: **fiam, fiās, fiat .../fierem, fierēs, fieret ... (regular like regam / regerem ...)**
- Future tense: **fiam, fiēs, fiet ... (regular like regam, regēs, reget ...)**
- Imperfect tense: **fiēbam, fiēbās, fiēbat, ... (regular like regēbam, regēbās, regēbat ...)**
- Imperatives: **fī – become (s), fite – become (pl)** (as **finiō**)

Appendix 3 – Deponent and Semideponent verbs

Introduction

Latin introduces many verbs that are Active in meaning, but Passive in form. Many of these are Transitive verbs that can take an object. They are very commonly found in Latin Stories.

Deponent verbs occur in all four conjugations, for example, here are example principal parts

1 st conjugation	cōnor, cōnārī, cōnor, conatus sum	<i>I try, attempt</i>	Deponent verb
2 nd conjugation	polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus sum	<i>I promise</i>	Deponent verb
3 rd conjugation	loquor, loquī, locutus sum	<i>I speak</i>	Deponent verb
4 th conjugation	orior, orīrī, ortus sum	<i>I rise or arise</i>	Deponent verb

The Principal Parts for Deponent Verbs do not have a fourth element because they do not have a past participle passive. Instead they have a Past Participle Active, which is used to form the Past Perfect tense (which in ordinary verbs have a special form with -ī as the 1st person singular ending).

A few verbs have the Active forms from present to the imperfect, but the past tense are formed from the past participles (which are Active now, rather than Passive. These verbs are called Semi-deponent verbs, and their past participles are Active.

audeō, audēre, ausus sum – *I dare* **Semi-deponent verb**

There are also a small number of verbs that retain all the active endings, but the Past Participle is active in meaning:

cēnō, cēnāre cēnāvī cēnātum – *I dine* – **cēnātus** means *having dined*

NOTE There is nothing new in the endings of all of these types of verbs, so there is no need to study what follows in this appendix. As with irregular verbs, we will just tabulate the forms as list.

cōnor, cōnārī, cōnor, cōnatus sum - *I try, attempt* Deponent verb

- Present tense: **cōnor, cōnāris, cōnātur, cōnāmur, cōnāminī, cōnantur** (
Present subjunctive: **cōner, cōnēris, cōnētur, cōnēmur, cōnēminī, cōnentur**)
- Present infinitive: **cōnārī**
- Fut simple Active tense: **cōnābor, cōnāberis, cōnābitur cōnābimur cōnābiminī cōnābuntur**
- Imperfect tense: **cōnābar, cōnābāris, cōnābātur, cōnābāmur, cōnābāminī, cōnābantur**
Imperfect subjunctive: **cōnārer, cōnārēris, cōnrārētur, cōnārēmur, cōnārēminī, cōnārentur**
- Past tenses: **cōnātus sum ... ; cōnātus erō ...; cōnātus eram ...**
- Past tenses subjunctives: **cōnātus sīs ... cōnātus essem ...**
- Participles: Present: **cōnāns**, Future: **cōnātūrus**, Past Active **cōnātus**
- Imperatives: **cōnāre** – *try (s)*, **cōnāminī** – *try (pl)*
- Gerundive **cōnandus** – *fit to be tried*
- Supine **cōnātum** – *to try*

polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus sum - *I promise* - Deponent verb

- Present tense: **polliceor, pollicēris, pollicētur, pollicēmur, pollicēminī, pollicentur**
Present subjunctive: **pollicear, polliceāris, polliceātur, polliceāmur, polliceāminī, polliceantur**
- Present infinitive: **pollicērī**
- Fut simple Active tense: **pollicēbor, pollicēberis, pollicēbitur pollicēbimur pollicēbiminī pollicēbuntur**
- Imperfect tense: **pollicēbar, pollicēbāris, pollicēbātur, pollicēbāmur, pollicēbāminī, pollicēbantur**
Imperfect subjunctive: **pollicērer, pollicērēris, pollicērētur, pollicērēmur, pollicērēminī, pollicērentur**
- Past tenses: **pollicitus sum ... | pollicitus erō ...| pollicitus eram ...**
- Past tenses subjunctives: **pollicitus sīs ... pollicitus essem ...**
- Participles: Present: **pollicēns**, Future: **pollicitūrus**, Past Active **pollicitus**
- Imperatives: **pollicēre** – *promise (s)*, **pollicēminī** – *promise (pl)*
- Gerundive **pollicendus** – *fit to be promised*
- Supine **pollicitum** – *to promise*

audeō, audēre, ausus sum – *I dare***cēnō, cēnāre cēnāvī cēnātum** – *I dine* – **cēnātus** means *having dined***loquor, loquī, locūtus sum** - *I speak* - **Deponent verb**

- Present tense: **loquor, loqueris, loquitur, loquimur, loquiminī, loquuntur**
- Present subjunctive: **loquar, loquāris, loquātur, loquāmur, loquāminī, loquantur**
- Present infinitive: **loquī**
- Fut simple Active tense: **loquar, loquēris, loquētur loquēmur loquēminī loquentur**
- Imperfect tense: **loquēbar, loquēbāris, loquēbātur, loquēbāmur, loquēbāminī, loquēbantur**
- Imperfect subjunctive: **loquerer, loquerēris, loquerētur, loquerēmur, loquerēminī, loquerentur**
- Past tenses: **locūtus sum ... | locūtus erō ... | locūtus eram ...**
- Past tenses subjunctives: **locūtus sīs ... | locūtus essem ...**
- Participles: Present: **loquēns**, Future: **locūtūrus**, Past Active **locūtus**
- Imperatives: **loquere** – *speak (s)*, **loquiminī** – *speak (pl)*
- Gerundive **loquendus** – *fit to be spoken*
- Supine **locūtum** – *to speak*

orior, orīrī, ortus sum - *I rise* - **Deponent verb**

- Present tense: **orior, orīris, orītur, orīmur, orīminī, oriuntur**
- Present subjunctive: **oriar, oriāris, oriātur, oriāmur, oriāminī, oriantur**
- Present infinitive: **orīrī**
- Fut simple Active tense: **oriar, oriēris, oriētur, oriēmur, oriēminī, orientur**
- Imperfect tense: **oriēbar, oriēbāris, oriēbātur, oriēbāmur, oriēbāminī, oriēbantur**
- Imperfect subjunctive: **orīrer, orīrēris, orīrētur, orīrēmur, orīrēminī, orīrentur**
- Past tenses: **ortus sum ... | ortus erō ... | ortus eram ...**
- Past tenses subjunctives: **ortus sīs ... | ortus essem ...**
- Participles: Present: **oriēns**, Future: **ortūrus**, Past Active **ortus**
- Imperatives: **orīre** – *rise (s)*, **orīminī** – *rise (pl)*
- Supine **ortum** – *to speak*

audeō, audēre, ausus sum - *I dare* – **Semi-deponent verb**

This has present, future and imperfect in the Active form, but past tenses in the passive form. It is easy to confuse with **audio**, meaning *I hear*, but the 2nd conjugation endings give a clear difference

- Present tense: **audeō, audēs, audet, audēmus, audētis, audent**
- Present subjunctive: **audeam, audeās, audeat, audeāmus, audeātis, audeant**
- Present infinitive: **audērīe**
- Fut simple Active tense: **audēbō, audēbis, audēbit audēbimus audēbitis audēbunt**
- Imperfect tense: **audēbam, audēbās, audēbat, audēbāmus, audēbātis audēbant**
- Imperfect subjunctive: **audērem, audērēs, audēre, audērēmus, audērētis, audērent**
- Past tenses: **ausus sum ... | ausus erō ... | ausus eram ...**
- Past tenses subjunctives: **ausus sīs ... ausus essem ...**
- Participles: Present: **audēns**, Future: **ausūrus**, Past Active **ausus**
- Imperatives: **audē** – *dare (s)*, **audēte** – *dare (pl)*
- Gerundive **audendus** – *fit to dare*
- Supine **ausum** – *to dare*

Briefing 3 – Conjugation of verbs

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orior, orīrī, ortus sum - <i>I rise</i>	12
audeor, audērī, audītus sum - <i>I dare</i>	12