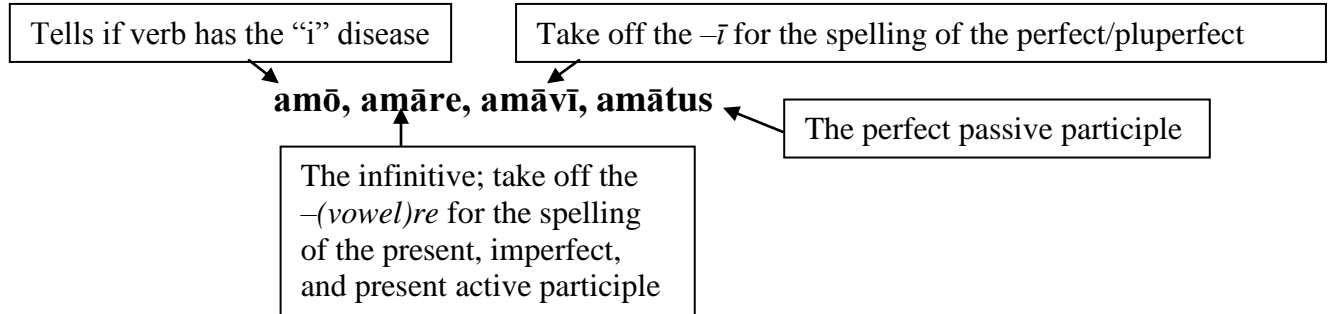


Handy Handout – Verb Review (after Stage XXV)

Here’s what you should know about verbs right now (as of Stage XXV):

Dictionary Form You need to know the 4 forms (called principal parts) each verb has:



Present Tense

Spelling – 2nd principal part minus [vowe]re Marker - none
 4 ½ conjugations (-āre, -ēre, -ere, -ere iō, -īre) identified by their infinitive form
 6 forms (I, you, he/she, we, you all, they) depending on the subject

Translations: *do, does, is doing, are doing*

<u>Infin:</u>	-āre verbs	-ēre verbs	-ere verbs (-iō)	-īre verbs
I	-ō	-eō	-(i)ō	-iō
you	-ās	-ēs	-is	-īs
he/she	-at	-et	-it	-it
we	-āmus	-ēmus	-imus	-īmus
y’all	-ātis	-ētis	-itis	-ītis
they	-ant	-ent	-(i)unt	-iunt
<u>Partic.</u>	-āns / -ant-	-ēns / -ent-	-(i)ēns / -(i)ent-	-iēns / -ient-
<u>Imper:</u>	-ā / -āte	-ē / -ēte	-e / -ite (dīc, dūc, fac, fer)	-ī / -īte

Imperfect Tense

Spelling – 2nd principal part minus [vowel]re Marker – “ba”
Participle? No Infinitive? No

Translations: *was/were doing, began to do, used to do, kept doing* (action in progress)

I	-ābam	-ēbam	-(i)ēbam	-iēbam
you	-ābās	-ēbās	-(i)ēbās	-iēbās
he/she	-ābat	-ēbat	-(i)ēbat	-iēbat
we	-ābāmus	-ēbāmus	-(i)ēbāmus	-iēbāmus
y’all	-ābātis	-ēbātis	-(i)ēbātis	-iēbātis
they	-ābant	-ēbant	-(i)ēbant	-iēbant

Perfect Tense

Spelling – 3rd principal part minus *-ī* Marker – unique personal endings; v, u, s, x, long vowel (*vēn-*, *vīd*, *cēp*, etc.), double consonant (*ded*, *cucurr*), new form (*tul-*, *fu-*)

Participle? 4th ppart (1st/2nd decl) Infinitive? Not yet

Translations: *did, have done* (action completed)

I	-ī	we	-imus
you	-istī	y'all	-istis
he/she	-it	they	-ērunt

Pluperfect Tense

Spelling – 3rd principal part minus *-ī* Marker – “era”

Participle? No Infinitive? No

Translations: *had done* (action completed earlier than other actions were)

I	-eram	we	-erāmus
you	-erās	y'all	-erātis
he/she	-erat	they	-erant

Irregular Words

Generally only irregular in the *present tense*; BUT “to be” and “to be able” use “era” instead of “ba” in imperfect: *eram, erās, erat, etc.*; *poteram, poterās, poterat, etc.*

	“to be”	“to be able”	“to want”	“to not want”	“to carry/bring”	“to go”
Infin:	esse	posse	velle	nolle	ferre	īre
I	sum	possum	volō	nōlō	ferō	eō
you	es	potes	vīs	nōn vīs	fers	īs
he/she	est	potest	vult	nōn vult	fert	it
we	sumus	possumus	volumus	nōlumus	ferimus	īmus
y'all	estis	potestis	vultis	nōn vultis	fertis	ītis
they	sunt	possunt	volunt	nōlunt	ferunt	eunt
Impf:	eram, etc.	poteram, etc.	volēbam, etc.	nolēbam, etc.	ferēbam, etc.	ībam, etc.
PAP:	---	potēns, etc.	volēns, etc.	nolēns, etc.	ferēns, etc.	iēns, euntis

Common Verbs/Phrases that Expect Infinitives

amāre (like), *iubēre* (order), *nolle, posse, velle, necesse est* (it is necessary), *commodum est* (it is convenient), *decōrum est* (it is proper)

Verbs that Use the Dative instead of the Accusative for Direct Objects

appropinquāre (approach), *favēre* (support), *obstāre* (block), *persuadēre* (persuade), *praeesse* (be in charge of), *resistere* (resist), *studēre* (study), *crēdere* (believe, trust), *placēre* (please, suit – *mihi placet* = “it pleases me” aka “I like it”)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Everything above is *indicative* (except imperatives and infinitives, which can also technically be categorized as moods).

Latin verbs also have forms for the *subjunctive mood*, which is used in various subordinate clauses.

FORMS:

Imperfect Tense

Spelling – 2nd principal part Marker – infinitive + ending

Translations: *was/were doing, began to do, used to do, kept doing* (action in progress)

I	-m	we	-mus
you	-s	y'all	-tis
he/she	-t	they	-nt

Pluperfect Tense

Spelling – 3rd principal part minus *-ī* Marker – “*isse*”

Translations: *had done* (action completed earlier than other actions were)

I	-issem	we	-issēmus
you	-issēs	y'all	-issētis
he/she	-isset	they	-issent

CLAUSES:

cum clause:

Formula: *cum* + imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive

Translations: Impf – *when/since/although* ___ *was/were* ___ *ing* (or *began to* __, *kept* __ *ing*)
Plupr – *when/since/although* ___ *had* ___ *ed* (or *had been* ___ *ing*)

Indirect Question:

Formula: head verb + question word + imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive

Common head verbs: *asked, wondered, said, saw, heard, told, etc.*

Common question words: *quis* (who), *quid* (what), *quō modō* (how), *num* (whether/if), *ubi* (where/when), *quō* (where to)