

VERB TERMINOLOGY

PERSON AND NUMBER

PERSON & NUMBER

Indicate what kind of **subject** is performing the verb.

You can tell what kind of subject is performing a Latin verb by examining the **verb ending**.

Insulam **amō**.

↓
✧I✧ love the island.
(1st person singular)

Insulam **amās**.

↓
✧You✧ love the island.
(2nd person singular)



Subject
↓
You and I rest on the shore.
↓
"you and I" = *we*
↓
1st person plural

SUBJECT of verb	PERSON of verb	NUMBER of verb
I	1st	Singular
You	2nd	Singular
He/She/It	3rd	Singular
We	1st	Plural
You (pl.)	2nd	Plural
They	3rd	Plural

Subject

↓
The raft rests on the shore.

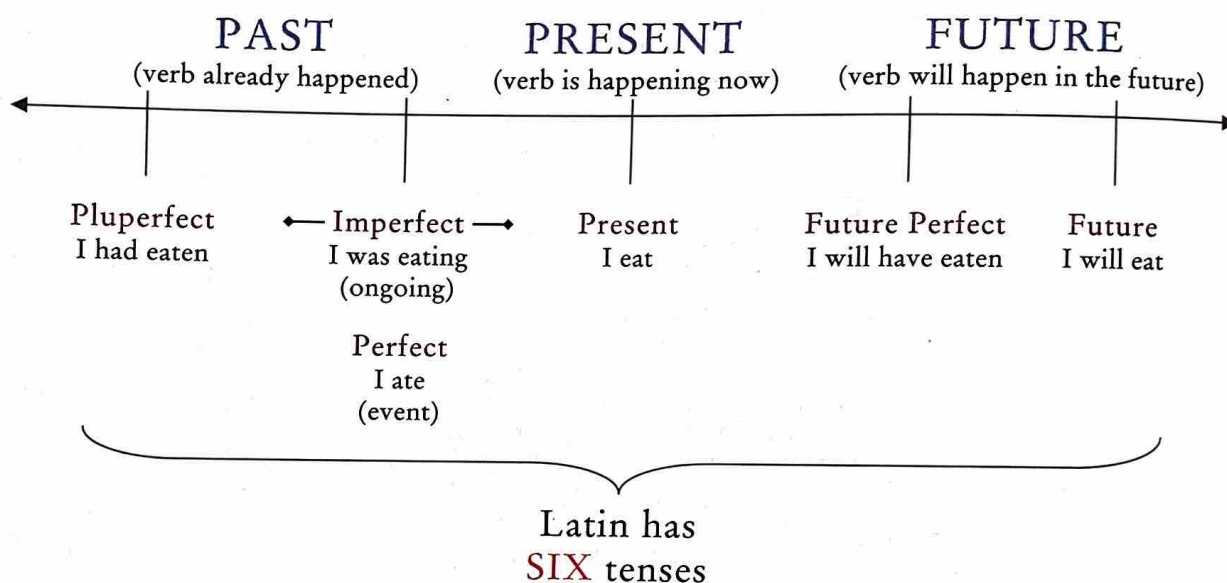
← "the raft" = *it*
↓
3rd person singular

VERB TERMINOLOGY

TENSE

TENSE

Indicates **when**
the verb takes place.



You can determine the
tense of a Latin verb
by examining the
verb ending.



labōrās
you work
↓
(present)

labōrābis
you will work
↓
(future)

labōrābās
you were working
↓
(imperfect)

VERB TERMINOLOGY

VOICE

VOICE

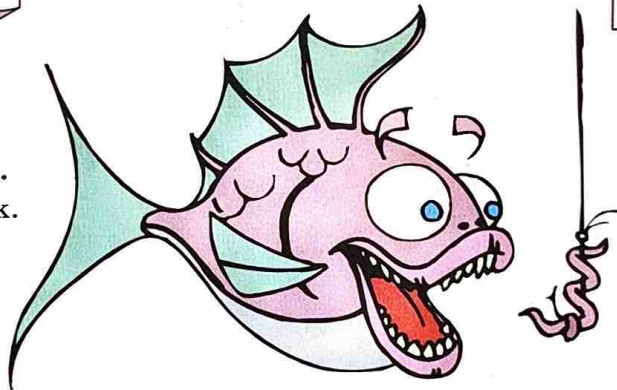
Indicates whether the subject is acting or being acted upon.

ACTIVE

↓
Subject **acts**.

Piscis hānum **capit**.
The fish ♦seizes♦ the hook.

↓
Subject is **acting**.



PASSIVE

↓
Subject is **acted upon**.

Piscis **capitur**.
The fish ♦is seized♦.
↓
Subject is being **acted upon**.

You can tell whether a verb is active or passive by examining the verb ending.

For every tense, Latin has a set of active endings and a set of passive endings.

amat

↓
active
"he/she/it loves"

amābit

↓
active
"he/she/it will love"

amātur

↓
passive
"he/she/it is loved"

amābitur

↓
passive
"he/she/it will be loved"

VERB TERMINOLOGY

MOOD

MOOD

Verbs can refer to factual action with a specific subject (*indicative mood*), generalized action without a specific subject (*infinitive mood*), commanded action (*imperative mood*), and more.

The mood of a verb indicates which of these functions is intended.

INDICATIVE	INFINITIVE	IMPERATIVE	PARTICIPLE	SUBJUNCTIVE
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
" <i>Subject</i> hurries" "Does <i>subject</i> hurry?"	"to hurry"	"hurry!"	"hurrying"	(See pp. 226–250, 252)



Different moods use
different endings.

festinat
he hurries
↓
(Indicative)

festināre
to hurry
↓
(Infinitive)

festinā
hurry!
↓
(Imperative)

festināns
hurrying
↓
(Participle)

festinet

↓
(Subjunctive)

VERB TERMINOLOGY

CONJUGATION

CONJUGATION

"Conjugation" is simply a word that means "Verb Type."

There are 4 main types of verbs in the Latin language, and there are slight differences between the endings that each one uses.

IDENTIFYING A VERB'S CONJUGATION

Every conjugation has an **infinitive** form that is different from the infinitive forms of other conjugations.

Look at a verb's **dictionary entry** to find its infinitive form.

Typical Verb Dictionary Entries

rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātus (to ask)
audiō, audire, audīvī, audītus (to hear)

INFINITIVE ENDINGS

-āre → 1st Conjugation
-ēre → 2nd Conjugation
-ere → 3rd Conjugation
-īre → 4th Conjugation

CONJUGATION MATTERS!

It will be difficult to interpret verb **endings** correctly if you do not know the verb's conjugation.

docēs:
2nd Conjugation
↓
Present

mittēs:
3rd Conjugation
↓
Future

SECOND CONJUGATION

<u>Present</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Future</u>
doceō	docēbam	docēbō
docēs	docēbās	docēbis
docet	docēbat	docēbit
docēmus	docēbāmus	docēbimus
docētis	docēbātis	docēbitis
docent	docēbant	docēbunt

THIRD CONJUGATION

<u>Present</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Future</u>
mittō	mittēbam	mittam
mittis	mittēbās	mittēs
mittit	mittēbat	mittet
mittimus	mittēbāmus	mittēmus
mittitis	mittēbātis	mittētis
mittunt	mittēbant	mittent

VERB TERMINOLOGY

DICTIONARY ENTRY AND STEMS

Most verbs have
FOUR PRINCIPAL PARTS:



Building blocks used to construct
verb forms of various tenses,
moods, and voices.

1ST PRINCIPAL PART



Used to distinguish between
3rd and 3rd -IO verbs.

Makes it easy to identify
2nd conjugation verbs.

mittō, mittere: 3rd

capiō, capere: 3rd -IO

doceō, docēre: 2nd

PRINCIPAL PARTS

rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātus
doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus
mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus
capiō, capere, cēpī, captus
audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus

2ND PRINCIPAL PART



Used to identify the
conjugation of the verb.

Used as the basis of
present, imperfect, and future
active and passive forms.

ROGĀRE

↓
ROG-

PRESENT STEM

Cut off last three letters
of 2nd principal part (-ĀRE).

3RD PRINCIPAL PART



Used as the basis of
perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect
ACTIVE forms.

ROGĀVĪ

↓
ROGĀV-

PERFECT STEM

Cut off -Ī from 3rd principal part

4TH PRINCIPAL PART



Used as the basis of
perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect
PASSIVE forms.

ROGĀTUS

↓
ROGĀT-

PARTICIPIAL STEM

Cut off -US from 4th principal part

VERB TERMINOLOGY

SUMMARY

PERSON & NUMBER	Indicates who is doing the verb.	1st, 2nd, 3rd person singular or plural
TENSE	Indicates when the verb occurs.	Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Perfect
VOICE	Indicates whether the subject is acting or is being acted upon.	Active or Passive
MOOD	Indicates whether verb is expression of fact, generalized action, command, etc.	Indicative, Imperative, Infinitive, Participle, Subjunctive
CONJUGATION	Verb type – different conjugations use slightly different endings.	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th
STEM	Basic foundation of verb: various tenses, moods, and voices are formed by adding endings to stems.	Present Stem Perfect Stem Participial Stem
DICTIONARY ENTRY	Reveals verb conjugation and stems.	e.g. -ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus

PERSONAL ENDINGS

ACTIVE

Remember that
the **subject** of
an **active** verb
performs some
action.

ACTIVE PERSONAL ENDINGS

You can determine the **subject** of the
verb by examining the verb **ending**.

1st person singular
(I)
2nd person singular
(You)
3rd person singular
(He/She/It)

-Ō/-M

-S

-T

-MUS

-TIS

-NT

1st person plural
(We)

2nd person plural
(You [pl.])

3rd person plural
(They)

NOTE:

"Tullia" = "she"

"Tullia and I" = "we"

"You and Tullia" = "you (pl.)"

amāmus



Ending tells you that
"we" is performing
the verb and that
the verb is **active**.

Marcus lūdere amāt.
Marcus ♦loves♦ to play.

Marcum spectāmus.
We ♦watch♦ Marcus.

Marcus et Gāius lūdere amant.
Marcus and Gaius ♦love♦ to play.

