

Capitulum XV - Magister et Discipuli

Present Tense of Verbs - Full Forms

Latin verbs are divided into four groups (conjugations) with characteristic vowels *ā*, *ē*, *e*, and *ī*. Here are the forms for the four conjugations in the present tense, active voice:

1st Conj.		2nd Conj.		3rd Conj.		4th Conj.	
clāmō	clāmāmus	rideō	ridēmus	dīcō	dīcimus	audiō	audīmus
clāmās	clāmātis	ridēs	ridētis	dīcis	dīcitis	audīs	audītis
clāmat	clāmant	ridet	rident	dīcit	dīcunt	audit	audiunt

Note that the personal endings are stable throughout to indicate person and number:

-ō (I)	-mus (we)
-s (you <i>sing</i>)	-tis (you <i>pl</i>)
-t (he, she, it)	-nt (they)

Present Tense of *sum*, *possum* and *eō*.

The verbs *sum*, *esse* (to be), *possum*, *posse* (to be able) and *eō*, *īre* (to go) are irregular in Latin. Here are the present tense forms:

<i>sum, esse</i>		<i>eō, īre</i>		<i>possum, posse</i>	
sum	sumus	eō	īmus	possum	possumus
es	estis	īs	ītis	potes	potestis
est	sunt	it	eunt	potest	possunt

Personal Pronouns

The full forms of the personal pronouns in Latin are:

<i>ego</i>	I	<i>nōs</i>	we
<i>tū</i>	you	<i>vōs</i>	you
<i>is, ea, id</i>	he, she, it	<i>eī, eae, ea</i>	they

Personal pronouns as not required in Latin but may be used for clarity or emphasis.

The third person personal pronouns often are used as demonstratives (*is vir*, this man).

Capitulum XVII - Numerī Difficilēs

Passive Voice of the Four Conjugations

This chapter introduces the full forms of the four conjugations in the passive voice. Review the personal endings of the passive voice:

	<i>Sing</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	-r	-mur
2nd	-ris	-minī
3rd	-tur	-ntur

Here are the forms of the four conjugation for the passive voice:

1st Conj.	2 nd Conj.	3rd Conj.	4th Conj.
āmor āmāmur	videor vidēmur	dīcor dīcimur	audior audīmur
āmāris āmāminī	vidēris vidēminī	dīceris dīciminī	audīris audīminī
āmātur āmantur	vidētur videntur	dīcitur dīcuntur	audītur audiuntur

The Pronoun/Adjective *quisque, quaeque, quodque*

In chapter 14 we saw the pronoun/ adjective *uterque, utraque, utrumque*, which means “each (of two)”. Latin uses a separate pronoun/adjective *quisque, quaeque, quodque* to express “each” if more than two are involved.

Uterque puer cubat in cubiculō parvō. Each boy sleeps in a small room.

Magister discipulum quemque cōnsīdere iubet. The teacher orders each student to sit.

Deponent Verbs

This chapter introduces the following common deponent verbs:

largīor, -īri, to be generous

partior, -īrī, to share

Vocabulary

piger, -ra, -rum, lazy

facilis, -e, easy

difficilis, -e, difficult

absēns, -entis, absent, away

largus, -a, -um, generous

discō, -ere, didicī, to learn

doceō, -ere, -uī, doctum, to teach

sciō, -īre, scīvī, scītum, to know

nesciō, -īre, -scīvī, -scītum, to not know

tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātum, to raise

quisque, quaeque, quodque, each

numquam *adv* never

saepe *adv* often

quamquam *conj* although