

Name:

Latin Verb Summary 13-14

For the present, see the handout on chapters 1-4. For the imperfect and perfect, see the handout on chapters 5-6. For the irregular verb *praesum*, see the chs. 1-4 handout for the present of *sum*, see the chs. 7-8 handout for the imperfect of *sum*. For the irregular verb *inferō*, see the chs. 9-10 handout for the forms of *ferō*.

First Conjugation Verbs

• appropinquō	appropinquāre	appropinquāvī	appropinquātus
• commemorō	commemorāre	commemorāvī	commemorātus
• conīūrō	conīūrāre	conīūrāvī	conīūrātus
• dēmonstrō	dēmonstrāre	dēmonstrāvī	dēmonstrātus
• dēplōrō	dēplōrāre	dēplōrāvī	dēplōrātus
• hiemō	hiemāre	hiemāvī	-----
• importō	importāre	importāvī	importātus
• interpellō	interpellāre	interpellāvī	interpellātus
• lavō	lavāre	lavāvī	lavātus
• mandō	mandāre	mandāvī	mandātus
• mīlitō	mīlitāre	mīlitāvī	mīlitātus
• ōrnō	ōrnāre	ōrnāvī	ōrnātus
• vindicō	vindicāre	vindicāvī	vindicātus

Third Conjugation Verbs

• cēdō	cēdere	cessī	cessus
• cognoscō	cognoscere	cognōvī	cognitus
• convertō	convertere	convertī	conversus
• dīmīttō	dīmītere	dīmīsī	dīmīssus
• élūdō	éludere	élūsī	élūsus
• êrumpō	êrumpere	êrūpī	êruptus
• extendō	extendere	extendī	extēsus/extentus
• înstuō	înstuere	înstūxī	înstūctus
• poscō	poscere	poposcī	-----
• relinquō	relinquere	reliquī	relictus
• retrahō	retrahere	retrāxī	retractus
• verrō	verrere	-----	-----

Third-iō Conjugation Verbs

• effodiō	effodere	effōdī	effosus
• recipiō	recipere	recēpī	receptus

Fourth Conjugation Verbs

• adveniō	advenīre	advēnī	adventus
• pūniō	pūnīre	pūnīvī	pūnītus
• saeviō	saevīre	saevīī	saevītus
• vestiō	vestīre	vestīvī	vestītus

Irregular Verbs

•	înferô	înferre	intulî	inlâtus
•	nôlô	nôlle	nôluî	-----
•	possum	posse	potuî	-----
•	praesum	praeesse	praefuî	-----
•	volô	velle	voluî	-----

Three new verbs encountered in stage 13 of the Unit 2 book have a number of irregular forms. These three verbs may be used by themselves or together with the infinitive--the second principal part--of another verb. The infinitive is then known as the complementary infinitive.

Present Tense

possum	possumus	volô	volumus	nôlô	nôlumus
potes	potestis	vîs	vultis	<i>nôn vîs</i>	<i>nôn vultis</i>
potest	possunt	vult	volunt	<i>nôn vult</i>	nôlunt

Imperfect Tense

poteram	poterâmus	volêbam	volêbâmus	nôlêbam	nôlêbâmus
poterâs	poterâtis	volêbâs	volêbâtis	nôlêbâs	nôlêbâtis
poterat	poterant	volêbat	volêbant	nôlêbat	nôlêbant

Perfect Tense--These verbs are totally regular in the perfect tense.

potuî	potuimus	voluî	voluimus	nôluî	nôluimus
potuistî	potuistis	voluistî	voluistis	nôluistî	nôluistis
potuit	potuêrunt	voluit	voluêrunt	nôluit	nôluêrunt

Besides possum, volô, nôlô, the second conjugation verb dêbeô dêbêre dêbuî dêbitus can also take a complementary infinitive. Dêbeô means "owe," but it also means "should" or "must."

Puella cantat. The girl is singing.

Puella cantâre potest. The girl can sing.

In cûlinâ sedêmus. We sit in the kitchen.

In cûlinâ sedêre volumus. We want to sit in the kitchen.

Currunt. They are running.

Currere nôlunt. They do not want to run.

Puerô pecûniam dâs. You give the boy money.

Puerô pecûniam dare dêbês. You should give the boy money.

Negative Imperative (Commands)

For the positive imperative, see the chs. 9-10 handout. To form negative ("do not" or "don't") commands, Latin uses the imperative forms of nôlô plus the complementary infinitive.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
nôlî	nôlîte

Nôlî in mênâm salîre, Cerbere. Don't jump onto the table, Cerberus.

Nôlîte mercâtôrî Graecô credere, Rômânî. Don't trust the Greek merchant, Romans.