

## FIRST & SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

**I. First Conjugation Verbs (-āre)** in the present tense are formed as follows:

<b>-ō</b>	<b>-āmus</b>	Thus:	<b>amō</b> <i>I love</i>	<b>amāmus</b> <i>we love</i>
<b>-ās</b>	<b>-ātis</b>		<b>amās</b> <i>you love</i>	<b>amātis</b> <i>you (pl.) love</i>
<b>-at</b>	<b>-ant</b>		<b>amat</b> <i>he loves</i>	<b>amant</b> <i>they love</i>

The Imperative is formed with **-ā** (sing.) and **-āte** (pl.): **amā, amāte**.

Principal Parts: **amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**

There are about 360 simple verbs of the First Conjugation, most formed directly from a noun or adjective stem. Thus, **arma**, *arms* - **armō**, *I arm*; **amor**, *love* - **amō**, *I love*. Their conjugation is usually regular (like **amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum**) but note the following irregularities in the 3rd and 4th Principal Parts (those marked with \* also have regular forms):

crepō, -āre, crepūī*, crepītum - <i>to make noise</i> cubō, -āre, cubūī*, cubītum* - <i>to lie down</i> dō, dāre, dedī, datum - <i>to give</i> domō, -āre, domuī, domītum - <i>to subdue</i> fricō, -āre, fricuī, frictum* - <i>to rub</i> iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtum - <i>to help</i> lavō, āre, lāvī, lautum* - <i>to wash</i> micō, -āre, micuī, — - <i>to glitter</i>	necō, -āre, necuī*, necātum - <i>to kill</i> plicō, -āre, plicuī*, plicītum - <i>to fold</i> pōtō, -āre, pōtāvī, pōtum - <i>to drink</i> secō, -āre, secuī, sectum - <i>to cut</i> sonō, -āre, sonuī, sonītum - <i>to sound</i> stō, stāre, steī, statum - <i>to stand</i> tonō, -āre, tonuī, tonītum - <i>to thunder</i> vetō, -āre, vetuī, vetītum - <i>to forbid, veto</i>
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**II. Second Conjugation Verbs (-ēre)** in the present tense are formed as follows:

<b>-eō</b>	<b>-ēmus</b>	Thus:	<b>moneō</b> <i>I warn</i>	<b>monēmus</b> <i>we warn</i>
<b>-ēs</b>	<b>-ētis</b>		<b>monēs</b> <i>you warn</i>	<b>monētis</b> <i>you (pl.) warn</i>
<b>-et</b>	<b>-ent</b>		<b>monet</b> <i>he warns</i>	<b>monent</b> <i>they warn</i>

The Imperative is formed with **-ē** (sing.) and **-ēte** (pl.): **monē, monēte**.

Principal Parts: **moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**.

There are nearly 120 simple verbs of the Second Conjugation, many of them verbs of condition with corresponding noun and adjective forms (**timor**, *fear*; **timidus**, *fearful, shy* - **timeō, -ēre, timuī, to fear**). The Perfect Stem often ends (like **moneō** and **timeō**) in **-uī**, but **-evī, -ī, -sī**, and **-xī** are also found. Note the following:

ārdeō, -ēre, ārsī - <i>to burn, be on fire</i> augeō, -ēre, auxī, auctum - <i>to increase</i> fleō, -ēre, flēvī, flētum - <i>to weep</i> doceō, -ēre, docuī, doctum - <i>to teach</i> iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussum - <i>to order</i> maneō, -ēre, mansī, mansum - <i>to wait for</i> misceō, -ēre, miscuī, mixtum - <i>to mix</i> moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum - <i>to move</i>	pendeō, -ēre, pependī, pēnsūm - <i>to hang</i> persuādeō -ēre, persuāsī, persuāsūm - <i>to persuade</i> respondeō, -ēre, respondī, responsum - <i>to reply</i> rīdeō, -ēre, rīsī, rīsum - <i>to laugh</i> sedeō, -ēre, sēdī, sessum - <i>to sit</i> teneō, -ēre, tenuī, tentum - <i>to hold</i> torqueō, -ēre, torsī, tortum - <i>to twist</i> videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsum - <i>to see</i>
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