Latin I notes

The Latin language is a classical language that was spoken all over the Roman Empire.
Latin is about 2,700 years old.

Latin has greatly influenced the English language.
80% of English terms are borrowed directly from Latin, and the over 60%of English words have roots in Latin and Greek.

Inflection

Latin is an inflected language.
Inflection is changing the spelling of a word in order to change its function in the sentence
Inflected- the endings of words change their spelling based on the function of the word in the sentence (spelling of a noun that is a subject vs. direct object will be spelled differently). Whereas in English, it is about position/placement of the noun to show the subject of the direct object.

(English doesn't inflect much. Example: I see, you see, he see**s** – inflection)
(swim vs swam – inflection – you know from spelling if it is present or past tense)

Every noun, adjective, and verb form in Latin inflects

- Latin nouns and pronouns have different endings called declensions
- Latin verbs have different endings called conjugations
- Latin has no translation for articles *a*, *an*, and *the*. They are assumed in the sentence.

- In Latin, the verb is usually at the end of the sentence.

Verbs

Conjugation chart

1st person singular	I		1st person plural	We
2nd person singular	You		2nd person plural	You all
3rd person singular	He/She/It		3rd person plural	They

Verb endings:
1st Conjugation Present Tense

ō / m	mus
s	tis
t	nt

1st Conjugation Imperfect Tense

bam	bāmus
bās	bātis
bat	bant

1st Conjugation Future Tense

bō	bimus
bis	bitis
bit	bunt

1st Conjugation Perfect Tense

ī	imus
istī	istis
it	ērunt

1st Conjugation Pluperfect Tense

eram	erāmus
erās	erātis
erat	erant

1st Conjugation Future Perfect Tense

erō	erimus
eris	eritis
erit	erint

Nouns & Gender

Singular & Plural

Gender (not same as biological sex- male/female)
       In language it is a linguistic term

Latin has 3 genders: masculine, feminine, neuter
- Gender tells us what adjective might modify which word
- How to spell or decline adjectives correctly to modify gender

Natural gender – words about a male are masculine in gender (father, son, brother)
                Words about a female are feminine (mom, daughter, sister)

Cases

Case is the function of a noun in a sentence.

       Subjective
       Objective

Genitive case- in English translates to have the word "of" in front of it

Cases → keywords – English words that always tell you what case you are translating from

Case order matters! (s.p.i.d.o.)
       Nominative (n./nom.) – subject
       Genitive (g./gen.) – possessive
       Dative (d./dat.) – indirect object
       Accusative (acc.) – direct object
       Ablative (abl.) – object of the preposition

(if the noun is the subject of the sentence, it must be in the nominative case. The possessive must be in the genitive case, etc.)

Oblique cases (all but nominative)

Object of the preposition can be ablative or accusative.
Noun cases that are **always ablative**: without (sine), in (in), on (de), under (sub), away, from (ab), with (cum), out of (ex),
Prae & pro (before, in front of)

Ⓔ *Master*   **N O U N S**   *Introduced Week 3*

A noun names a person, place, thing, activity, or idea. (N)
To find a subject noun (SN), ask, "Who (verb)?" or "What (verb)?" For other usages, see the Question Confirmation.

Latin Noun Cases:

NOUN USAGES

...the roles or jobs a noun can have in a sentence.

Noun Usage	Latin Case
Subject Noun (SN)	*Nominative*
Possessive Noun Adjective (PNA)	*Genitive*
Indirect Object (IO)	*Dative*
Direct Object (DO)	*Accusative*
Object of the Preposition (OP)	*Ablative*
Predicate Nominative (PN)	
Object Complement Noun (OCN)	
Noun of Direct Address (NDA)	
Appositive (AP)	

Parent Note:
On the EEL Practice Sentence Sheets, possessive pronouns are labeled as adjectives as this is the "job" they play in the sentence. Quid et Quo drills out the details.

Teaching Tip:
The first letters of the first five jobs of a noun spell "SPIDO." Pronounce it "speedo" to make it memorable.

NOUN ATTRIBUTES

...ways to describe a noun.

Parent Note:
Some nouns can also be described as being masculine, feminine, or neuter, but in English, gender does not affect the ending as it does in many other languages.

Attribute	Description	*Examples*
Common	non-specific	*dog*
Proper	specific, requires a capital letter	*Rover*
Singular	one	*dog*
Plural	more than one	*dogs*
Concrete	can be experienced with the five senses	*paw*
Abstract	concept, quality, or condition that cannot be experienced with the five senses	*loyalty*
Collective	a group composed of members	*pack (of dogs)*
Compound	two words joined together	*doghouse*

Noun Declensions:

Latin nouns are divided into 5 groups called declensions, which are numbered and grouped by ending and grammatical gender. Declensions tell us grammatical case, number and gender. Nouns, pronouns, and adjectives are declined (verbs are conjugated), and a given pattern is called a declension. Each noun follows one of the five declensions, but some irregular nouns have exceptions. There are 10 common declensions for every Latin noun.

Declensions- declining a noun is how you inflect a noun, by changing the endings on the noun to change its function in the sentence

Memorize both the Nominative singular (lexical or dictionary form) and the genitive form of nouns

All Latin nouns show their stem in the genitive singular. The stem is the part of the word that never changes. If you take of the genitive singular ending off a noun – you can find the stem. We know which declension group a noun is in by its singular genitive case ending.

All Declension charts:

Nominative singular	Nominative plural		Subject – the (noun/nouns)
Genitive singular	Genitive plural		Possessive – of the (noun/nouns)
Dative singular	Dative plural		Indirect Object – to/for the (noun/nouns)
Accusative singular	Accusative plural		Direct Object – the (noun/nouns) – object of verb
Ablative singular	Ablative plural		Object of Preposition – by, with, from the (noun/nouns)

Also: there is *vocative* (which we aren't learning yet); this is used for a noun/adjective of direct address
The vocative case is identical to the nominative case

All cases below nominative are known as *oblique cases*

1ˢᵗ Declension Noun Endings
      (all are feminine unless it names a male person, then – masculine)
      (masc. exceptions: nauta, pirata, agricola, poeta)

singular	plural
-a	-ae
-ae	-ārum
-ae	-īs
-am	-ās
-ā	-īs

2ⁿᵈ Declension Noun Endings

(masculine or neuter)
(all nouns whose genitive ends in ī are 2ⁿᵈ declension nouns)
(singular nominative form tells if a noun is masculine (-us) or neurter (-um))

masculine

singular	plural
-us	- ī
- ī	-ōrum
-ō	- īs
-um	-ōs
- ō	- īs

neuter

singular	plural
-um	- a
- ī	-ōrum
-ō	- īs
-um	-a
- ō	- īs

3ʳᵈ Declension Noun Endings

All Latin nouns whose genitive case ends in *-is* is from 3ʳᵈ declension
All nouns in 3ʳᵈ declension that name females or end in -s, -o, and -x are feminine
All nouns in 3ʳᵈ declension that name males or end in *-er* and *-or* are masculine
If a noun in the 3ʳᵈ declension names a male or female it is always that specific gender even if the ending doesn't' match the -s -o -x or -er/-or rules
Most neuter nouns in 3ʳᵈ declension end in -l, -a, -n, -c, -e, -t
Neuter: nom. & acc. endings are the same
Neuter: plural nom. & plural acc. end in -a

Fem./masc.

singular	plural
(varies)	-ēs
-is	-um
- ī	-ibus
-em	-ēs
-e	-ibus

Neut.

singular	plural
(varies)	-a
-is	-um
- ī	-ibus
(same as nom. s.)	-a
-e	-ibus

4ᵗʰ Declension Noun Endings

(mostly masculine)

singular	plural
-us	-ūs
-ūs	-uum
-uī	-ibus
-um	- ūs
-ū	-ibus

5ᵗʰ Declension Noun Endings
  (mostly feminine)

singular	plural
-ēs	-ēs
-ēī	-ērum
-ēī	-ēbus
-em	-ēs
-ē	-ēbus

Macrons

Macra (macrons) are long marks. Henle makes a big deal about long-mark placement. However, they are typically very complicated and not a skill to worry about mastering until graduate school. Ironically, by the time one masters their placement, texts no longer contain macrons.

Because of this, it is a skill I completely ignore with my Latin students. There are two places where macrons are absolutely necessary:

1. 1ˢᵗ declension ablative singular, to distinguish it from the 1ˢᵗ declension nominative singular, and
2. Over the first "e" in the 2ⁿᵈ conjugation infinitive, to distinguish it from the short "e" of the 3ʳᵈ conjugation infinitive.

Other than that, I don't bother, and I would encourage you not to get hung up on it either. It will not affect your student's ability to translate in either direction fluently.

Parsing -process of analyzing a single word to know exactly how it is functioning in a sentence

Adjectives & Prepositions

The adjective is often after the noun it modifies

Adjectives must agree with the noun they modify – they must have the same case, gender, and number (if the noun is masculine, plural, and genitive – then the adjective must also be)

2 types of adjectives:
Adjectives of the 1st & 2nd declensions (use same endings and 1st & 2nd declension nouns)
Adjectives of 3rd declension (endings derived from 3rd declension nouns)

Adjectives of 1st & 2nd Declension

	Masc. / Singular	Fem. / Singular	Neuter / Singular
Nominative	us	a	um
Genitive	ī	ae	ī
Dative	ō	ae	ō
Accusative	um	am	um
Ablative	ō	ā	ō
	Masc. / Plural	Fem. / Plural	Neuter / Plural
Nominative	ī	ae	a
Genitive	ōrum	ārum	ōrum
Dative	īs	īs	īs
Accusative	ōs	ās	a
Ablative	īs	īs	īs

Adjectives of 3rd Declension

	Masc./Fem. Singular	Neuter / Singular
Nominative	is	e
Genitive	is	is
Dative	ī	ī
Accusative	em	e
Ablative	ī	ī
	Masc./Fem. Plural	Neuter / Plural
Nominative	ēs	ia
Genitive	ium	ium
Dative	ibus	ibus
Accusative	ēs	ia
Ablative	ibus	ibus

Adjectives of size & quantity generally come *before* the noun.

Adjectives of quality generally come *after* the noun.

Predicate adjectives:
A predicate adjective is in the predicate of the sentence- the part of the sentence that has the verb. Predicate adjectives must still agree in gender, number, and case. However, generally, predicate adjectives are in the nominative case because they refer back to the subject of the sentence.

Prepositions

Preposition- a word that relates a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence

Usually comes right before a noun
The noun following a preposition is either in ablative or accusative case

Ablative

cum   with

dē   concerning/about

in   in/on

prō   on behalf of/in front of

sine   without

Accusative

ante   before

contra   against/opposite

in   in/into/against/upon/on

inter   between/among

per   through

post   after/behind

propter   on account of

trans   across

Verbs

Verbs: show action, state of being, or link words together
They indicate what takes place and when

Verb tense refers to the time period in which an action occurs: past, present, future

Person identifies whether the subject is speaking about oneself, to someone, or about someone

Number identifies whether the person is singular or plural

1st person singular	I		1st person plural	We
2nd person singular	You		2nd person plural	You all
3rd person singular	He/She/It		3rd person plural	They

The subject and verb of a sentence need to agree with each other in person and number

Latin verbs must agree with the nominative of the sentence

Verb endings in Latin are called "personal signs" because they indicate person (relationship of subject to the verb) and number (singular or plural)

Latin verbs are grouped into 4 groups called conjugations

Active & Passive Voice:
Voice refers to whether the subject of a sentence is doing the action or is being acted upon by something or someone else

Active- This is the form of the verb we use when someone or something has carried out an action. The subject does the action. We use this voice to say *what the subject does*.
For example: *Cartam confirmat* – He confirms the charter.

Passive- This is the form of the verb we use when an action is done to the subject of a sentence. We use this voice to say *what happens to the subject*.
For example: *Carta confirmatur* – The charter is confirmed.
(hint for passive voice: there is often, but not always, a phrase referring to an agent who did the action and this phrase is preceded with the preposition "by")

The verb ending shows if it is using active or passive voice.

Mood:
The mood of a verb asserts the speaker's attitude as either a fact, a command, a possibility, or wish

Indicative – This mood simple expresses a fact/statement (I am strong.)
   We are focusing on indicative mood only for now

Imperative – This mood expresses a command (Be strong!)

Subjunctive – The subjunctive expresses an element of uncertainty as in a wish, hope, desire, doubt, or hope; possibility. A sentence with "may or might" signals subjunctive.
(I wish I was strong)

For indicative & subjunctive, each tense in active & passive has a set of personal signs (number & person such as first person singular), and can be present, past, or future.

For imperative, it is only present tense (active or passive), and 2ⁿᵈ person only.

Latin verbs have 4 principal parts. These are essential to learning the different tenses and moods of a Latin verb. In a Latin-English dictionary, all 4 are listed for each verb. The second principal part is how to find the stem for the past (imperfect), present, and future tense in the indicative mood, active voice. Later, you will use other principal parts to form other moods and tenses of each verb.

4 principal parts for Latin verbs:
- 1ˢᵗ person singular, present indicative active
- Present infinitive active
- 1ˢᵗ person singular, perfect indicative active
- Perfect participle passive

Example:
laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus   to praise

Latin does not have helping verbs, so multiple translations are possible - (laudāre can mean praise, do praise, am praising)

1ˢᵗ conjugation: laudō, laud**āre**, laudāvī, laudātus
2ⁿᵈ conjugation: moneō, mon**ēre**, monuī, monitus
3ʳᵈ conjugation: mittō, mitt**ere**, mīsī, missus
4ᵗʰ conjugation: audio, aud**īre**, audīvī, audītus

Verb Tenses:

The **present tense** is used to describe actions or states which are taking place now.

The **imperfect tense** is used to show action going on in the past over a period of time or frequently; an incomplete past action. It should be translated into English using the words 'was' or 'used to'. For example: We were biking/We used to ride bikes.

The **future simple tense** is used to describe actions that will be completed in the future. For example: I will arrive.

The **perfect tense** is used to describe a simple completed action in the past; a completed action For example: I wrote a letter.

The **pluperfect tense** (or past perfect in English) is used to describe finished actions that have been completed at a definite point in time in the past. It is easiest to understand it as a past 'past' action. For example: I had given…

The **future perfect tense** is used to describe actions that will be completed before a definite time in the future. For example: I will have finished.

Verb Conjugation chart

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

First Conjugation Present Tense (indicative, active)

ō / m	mus
s	tis
t	nt

First Conjugation Verb stem vowel is ā

In the first conjugation, the stem vowel "ā" is added before the personal sign (so the ā indicates that the verb is from the first conjugation)

Laud +   ā   +   mus =   we praise
(stem) + 1st conjugation stem vowel   +   personal sign 1st personal plural

Since Latin doesn't have helping verbs, several translations are possible
       Example:
       laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus   -   to praise

1st person sing.	laud**ō**	I praise, I am praising, I do praise
2nd person sing.	laud**ās**	You praise, you are praising, you do praise
3rd person sing.	laud**at**	He/she/it praises, he/she/it is praising, he/she/it does praise
1st person plural	laud**āmus**	We praise, we are praising, we do praise
2nd person plural	laud**ātis**	You (plural) praise, you are praising, you do praise
3rd person plural	laud**ant**	They praise, they are praising, they do praise

First Conjugation Imperfect Tense (active indicative)

bam	bāmus
bās	bātis
bat	bant

Imperfect tense- a past tense- used when expressing an action that was in progress but not completed in the past
An ongoing action in the past (I was running, I was fighting)

In the first conjugation, the stem vowel "ā" is added before the personal sign (so the ā indicates that the verb is from the first conjugation)

Laud + ā + bā + mus = we were praising
(stem) + 1ˢᵗ conjugation stem vowel + imperfect personal sign 1ˢᵗ personal plural

1ˢᵗ person sing.	laud**ābam**	I was praising
2ⁿᵈ person sing.	laud**ābās**	You were praising
3ʳᵈ person sing.	laud**ābat**	He/she/it was praising
1ˢᵗ person plural	laud**ābāmus**	We were praising
2ⁿᵈ person plural	laud**ābātis**	You (plural) were praising
3ʳᵈ person plural	laud**ābant**	They were praising

First Conjugation Future Tense
    (indicative, active)

bō	bimus
bis	bitis
bit	bunt

Laud + ā + bi + mus = we will praise
(stem) + 1ˢᵗ conjugation stem vowel + future personal sign 1ˢᵗ personal plural

1ˢᵗ person sing.	laud**ābō**	I will praise, I will be praising
2ⁿᵈ person sing.	laud**ābis**	You will praise, you will be praising
3ʳᵈ person sing.	laud**ābit**	He/she/it will praise / will be praising
1ˢᵗ person plural	laud**ābimus**	We will praise, we will be praising
2ⁿᵈ person plural	laud**ābitis**	You (plural) will praise / will be praising
3ʳᵈ person plural	laud**ābunt**	They will praise, they will be praising

First Conjugation Perfect Tense (active indicative)

ī	imus
istī	istis
it	ērunt

First Conjugation Pluperfect Tense (active indicative)

eram	erāmus
erās	erātis
erat	erant

First Conjugation Future Perfect Tense (active indicative)

erō	erimus
eris	eritis
erit	erint

Second Conjugation Verbs – stem vowel is ē

Second Conjugation Present Tense (indicative, active)

ō / m	mus
s	tis
t	nt

mon   +   ē   +   mus   =   we warn/advise
(stem) + 2ⁿᵈ conjugation stem vowel +   personal sign 1ˢᵗ personal plural

Example:
moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus – to warn/advise

1ˢᵗ person sing.	mone**ō**	I warn, I am warning, I do warn
2ⁿᵈ person sing.	mon**ēs**	You warn, you are warning, you do warn
3ʳᵈ person sing.	mon**et**	He/she/it warns, he/she/it is warning, he/she/it does warn
1ˢᵗ person plural	mon**ēmus**	We warn, we are warning, we do warn
2ⁿᵈ person plural	mon**ētis**	You (plural) warn, you are warning, you do warn
3ʳᵈ person plural	mon**ent**	They warn, they are warning, they do warn

Second Conjugation Imperfect Tense (indicative, active)

bam	bāmus
bās	bātis
bat	bant

mon   +   ē   +   bā   +   mus   =   we were warning
(stem) +   2ⁿᵈ conjugation vowel   +   imperfect   personal sign   1ˢᵗ personal plural

1ˢᵗ person sing.	mon**ēbam**	I was warning
2ⁿᵈ person sing.	mon**ēbās**	You were warning
3ʳᵈ person sing.	mon**ēbat**	He/she/it was warning
1ˢᵗ person plural	mon**ēbāmus**	We were warning
2ⁿᵈ person plural	mon**ēbātis**	You (plural) were warning
3ʳᵈ person plural	mon**ēbant**	They were warning

Second Conjugation Future Tense (indicative, active)

bō	bimus
bis	bitis
bit	bunt

mon   +   ē   +   bi   +   mus =   we will warn
(stem) + 2ⁿᵈ conjugation vowel   +   future   personal sign   1ˢᵗ personal plural

1ˢᵗ person sing.	mon**ēbō**	I will warn, I will be warning
2ⁿᵈ person sing.	mon**ēbis**	You will warn/will be warning
3ʳᵈ person sing.	mon**ēbit**	He/she/it will warn/will be warning
1ˢᵗ person plural	mon**ēbimus**	We will warn/will be warning
2ⁿᵈ person plural	mon**ēbitis**	You (plural) will warn/will be warning
3ʳᵈ person plural	mon**ēbunt**	They will warn/will be warning

Third Conjugation Verbs – stem vowel is e (no macron) and i

3rd conjugation has some irregular endings

Third Conjugation Present Tense (indicative, active)

ō / m	mus
s	tis
t	nt

mitt   +   i   +   mus =   we send
(stem) +   3rd conjugation vowel   personal sign   1st personal plural

1st person sing.	mitt**ō**	I send, am sending, do send
2nd person sing.	mitt**is**	You send, are sending, do send
3rd person sing.	mitt**it**	He/she/it sends, is sending, does send
1st person plural	mitt**imus**	We send, are sending, do send
2nd person plural	mitt**itis**	You (plural) send, are sending, do send
3rd person plural	mitt**unt**	They send, are sending, do send

(3rd personal plural has a "u" instead of an "i," breaking the pattern)

Third Conjugation Imperfect Tense (indicative, active)

bam	bāmus
bās	bātis
bat	bant

mitt   +   ē   +   bā   +   mus =   we were sending
(stem) +   3rd conjugation vowel   imperfect   personal sign 1st personal plural

1st person sing.	mitt**ēbam**	I was sending
2nd person sing.	mitt**ēbās**	You were sending
3rd person sing.	mitt**ēbat**	He/she/it was sending
1st person plural	mitt**ēbāmus**	We were sending
2nd person plural	mitt**ēbātis**	You (plural) were sending
3rd person plural	mitt**ēbant**	They were sending

Imperfect tense endings of both 2nd & 3rd conjugations are the same. To discern what conjugation the verb is in, look to the second principal part (infinitive)

Third Conjugation Future Tense (indicative, active)

mitt   +   ē   +   mus =   we will send
(stem) +   3ʳᵈ conjugation vowel   (no tense sign)   personal sign 1ˢᵗ personal plural

1ˢᵗ person sing.	mitt**am**	I will send, will be sending
2ⁿᵈ person sing.	mitt**ēs**	You will send, will be sending
3ʳᵈ person sing.	mitt**et**	He/she/it will send, will be sending
1ˢᵗ person plural	mitt**ēmus**	We will send, will be sending
2ⁿᵈ person plural	mitt**ētis**	You (plural) will send, will be sending
3ʳᵈ person plural	mitt**ent**	They will send, will be sending

3ʳᵈ conjugation future tense is much different. It looks like present tense, but isn't.
The tense sign is missing (no "bi") to show that it is future tense

Fourth Conjugation Verbs – stem vowel is ī
4ᵗʰ conjugation has some irregular endings

Fourth Conjugation Present Tense (indicative, active)

Stem vowel: mostly "i"

ō / m	mus
s	tis
t	nt

aud   +   ī   +   mus =   we hear
(stem) +   4ᵗʰ conjugation vowel   (no tense sign)   personal sign 1ˢᵗ personal plural

1ˢᵗ person sing.	aud**iō**	I hear, do hear, am hearing
2ⁿᵈ person sing.	aud**īs**	You hear, do hear, are hearing
3ʳᵈ person sing.	aud**it**	He/she/it hears, does hear, is hearing
1ˢᵗ person plural	aud**īmus**	We hear, do hear, are hearing
2ⁿᵈ person plural	aud**ītis**	You (plural) hear, do hear, are hearing
3ʳᵈ person plural	aud**iunt**	They hear, do hear, are hearing

Fourth Conjugation Verbs Imperfect Tense (indicative, active)

bam	bāmus
bās	bātis
bat	bant

aud   +   iē   +   bā   mus =   we were hearing
(stem) +   4ᵗʰ conjugation vowel   imperfect   personal sign 1ˢᵗ personal plural

1ˢᵗ person sing.	aud**iēbam**	I was hearing
2ⁿᵈ person sing.	aud**iēbās**	You were hearing
3ʳᵈ person sing.	aud**iēbat**	He/she/it was hearing
1ˢᵗ person plural	aud**iēbāmus**	We were hearing
2ⁿᵈ person plural	aud**iēbātis**	You (plural) were hearing
3ʳᵈ person plural	aud**iēbant**	They were hearing

Fourth Conjugation Verbs Future Tense (indicative, active)

aud   +   iē   +   mus =   we will hear
(stem) +   4ᵗʰ conjugation vowel   (no tense sign)   personal sign 1ˢᵗ personal plural

1ˢᵗ person sing.	aud**iam**	I will hear, will be hearing
2ⁿᵈ person sing.	aud**iēs**	You will hear, will be hearing
3ʳᵈ person sing.	aud**iet**	He/she/it will hear, will be hearing
1ˢᵗ person plural	aud**iēmus**	We will hear, will be hearing
2ⁿᵈ person plural	aud**iētis**	You (plural) will hear, will be hearing
3ʳᵈ person plural	aud**ient**	They will hear, will be hearing

Fourth Conjugation Irregular Verbs (indicative, active)
Do not follow the pattern with verb endings; no stem

Indicative active irregular verb – sum, esse, fuī, futūrus = to be

	Present	Imperfect	Future
1ˢᵗ person sing.	**sum** I am	**eram** I was	**erō** I will be
2ⁿᵈ person sing.	**es** you are	**erās** you were	**eris** you will be
3ʳᵈ person sing.	**est** he/she/it is	**erat** he/she/it was	**erit** he/she/it will be
1ˢᵗ person plural	**summus** we are	**erāmus** we were	**erimus** we will be
2ⁿᵈ person plural	**estis** you are	**erātis** you were	**eritis** you will be
3ʳᵈ person plural	**sunt** they are	**errant** they were	**erunt** they will be

Subjunctive

The **subjunctive** expresses an element of uncertainty, often a wish, desire, doubt or hope. (I wish I were happy.)

Present Tense (active subjunctive) – used to express wishes (let us, may you…)

1ˢᵗ conjugation

em	ēmus
ēs	ētis
et	ent

2ⁿᵈ conjugation

eam	eāmus
eās	eātis
eat	eant

3ʳᵈ conjugation

am	amus
as	atis
at	ant

4ᵗʰ conjugation

iam	iāmus
iās	iātis
iat	iant

Imperfect Tense (active subjunctive) – used in subordinate clauses (that he might)

1ˢᵗ conjugation

ārem	ārēmus
ārēs	ārētis
āret	ārent

2ⁿᵈ conjugation

ērem	ērēmus
ērēs	ērētis
ēret	ērent

3ʳᵈ conjugation

ērem	ērēmus
ērēs	ērētis
ēret	ērent

4ᵗʰ conjugation

irem	irēmus
irēs	irētis
iret	irent