

Latin

Latin 101

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1 Declensions

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In latin we have declensions for now we only have to know 3 of them 1st declension is ended with a in the nominative case and the 2nd declension is finishing with us in the nominative form but in the 3rd declension there is no unique pattern for finishing

the finishing are change case by case and you have to memorize them i will write them to anki so you can memorize and retain them more goodly but now I don't know any about of them after learn the all cases also there 6 cases in the latin we will memorize every declension and a remainder there is a lot of thing to memorize in the latin from words to declension to stems to tenses rules so you have to prepare for this

2 Subjects

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In latin we have same subjects like in the other languages like I means ego you means tu and 3rd person we have also plural of them but we don't consider now later we will learn also we have subject verb agreement like in the turkish I explain right now when you know who make the action like ego you add o to end of your verb like this

ego saluto
tu salutas
amicus salutatur

in turkish we have this like when you I make you can say yaparim instead of ben yaparim it is too weird to add ben
and don't forget it this endings can be change by grammar so when you using them you have to also aware of what grammar we are using right now

3 Present Tense

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In latin we have absolutely have present tenses it's even in the all languages and big suprise it is use for explain something right now you suprised isn't it anyways let cut the fun and go back to lesson

In latin we have stem kokler in the turkish and they are change for every de-clension for example like amare (love) present stem is ama (btw there is 3 stems in the latin present stem perfect stem and subine stem for now we will learn present stem) and after ama you subjects endings to stem like this

Table 1: 1st Conjugation

ama	amare	
1st	Singular	Plural
1st	amo	amamus
2nd	amas	amatis
3rd	amat	amant

btw i learned we have 5 conjugation but there is 2 conjugation type named 3rd conjugation -ere conjugation and -io conjugation so 4th conjugation type is last conjugation type but actually it is 5th conjugation

Table 2: 2nd Conjugation

mone	monere	
	Singular	Plural
1st	moneo	monemus
2nd	mones	monetis
3rd	monet	monent

Table 3: 3rd Conjugation

trahi	trahere	
	Singular	Plural
1st	traho	trahimus
2nd	trahis	trahtis
3rd	trahit	trahint

Table 4: 4th Conjugation

audi	audire	
	Singular	Plural
1st	audio	audimus
2nd	audis	auditis
3rd	audit	audint

In the internet it is says there 5 of them but in the video I only saw 4 of them so i just given example from this 4 of them

And as always our all verbs are not regular we have some irregular verbs like in the english and there is no easy way or pattern to memorize them you have memorize them brute force but to be honest they are easy to memorize

lets look at the conjugation of the sum

Table 5: sum Conjugation

	Singular	Plural
1st	sum	sumus
2nd	es	estis
3rd	est	sunt

4 Imperfect Tense

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We use imperfect tense in latin for explain an event made in the past but it took some time not happened immediately it continued for a time this is equal to past continious tense in the english

and for the verb conjugation we use present stem for this and add -ba appendix which means was and finally add personal endings like -o -tis -t for example

present stem	infix	personal endings
ama	ba	t
loving	was	he/she/it

I Identify the present stem

II Add the infix -ba-

III Add the personal endings

And now I will give examples of the imperfect tense conjugation from each conjugation

Table 6: 1st Conjugation

ama	amare	
1st	Singular	Plural
1st	amabam	amabamus
2nd	amabas	amabatis
3rd	amabat	amabant

Table 7: 2nd Conjugation

mone	monere	
	Singular	Plural
1st	monebam	monebamus
2nd	monebass	monebatis
3rd	monebat	monebant

Table 8: 3rd Conjugation

trahi	trahere	
	Singular	Plural
1st	trahebam	trahebamus
2nd	trahebas	trahebatis
3rd	trahebat	trahebant

Table 9: 4th Conjugation

audi	audire	
	Singular	Plural
1st	audiebam	audiebamus
2nd	audiebas	audiebatis
3rd	audiebat	audiebant

And the most important verb the knowing the irregular form is sum below I gave the irregular form of it in the imperfect tense

Table 10: sum Conjugation

	Singular	Plural
1st	eram	eramus
2nd	eras	eratis
3rd	erat	erant

5 Perfect Tense

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We use perfect tense for the an action happened at the past but it is also happened at once not multiple times

To form the Perfect Tense

1. Find the perfect stem of the verb
2. Add the personal endings and also the endings also different from the present endings

And now as a classic I will write it's conjugations

	Singular	Plural
1st	monui	monuimus
2nd	monuisti	monuistis
3rd	monuit	monuerunt

	Singular	Plural
1st	traxi	traximus
2nd	traxisti	traxistis
3rd	traxit	traxerunt

audi	audire	audivi	
	Singular		Plural
1st	audivi		audivimus
2nd	audivisti		audivistis
3rd	audivit		audiverunt

6 Test

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