

Verbs

Belong to the word class denoting an activity. In Latin, they are classified into **four** categories (conjugations) based on their **stem** vowels.

Usually the present stem = the **infinitive** minus the infinitive termination **-re**.

The stem vowel (**a, ē, e, ī**) tells you which conjugation

the verb belongs to:

I) san-**a**-re (to heal, to treat)

II) misc-**ē**-re (to mix)

III) divid-**e**-re (to divide)

IV) exped-**ī**-re (to dispatch)

For the medical terminology needs and especially for writing medical prescriptions, it will be sufficient to introduce only a selected number of verbal forms/moods.

Imperative

The imperative mood is used for direct commands (orders)

This is why we need the imperative in the 2nd person of singular:

I) sana! (heal!)

II) misce! (mix!)

III) divide! (divide!)

IV) expedi! (dispatch!)

Note: The **object** collocating with the **imperative** appears in the **accusative**: e.g. para solutionem.

Subjunctive

The subjunctive mood expresses a possibility or a wish.

In medical prescription, this Form is used to indicate what should be done/what is to be done with medications or substances in question.

The present tense+ the passive voice of subjunctive (the 3rd person of both singular and plural) is formed by:

- **changing** the **stem** vowel -a-(ā)- to -e-(ē) - (**1st** conjugation);
- **changing** the **stem** vowel -e- to -a-(ā)- (**3rd** conjugation);
- **adding** the **vowel** -a-(ā)- behind the stem vowel (**2nd** and **4th** conjugations).

The **passive voice** is formed by adding the suffix **-tur** in the 3rd person of **singular** and **-ntur** in the 3rd person of **plural** to the subjunctive stem:

I) san-a-re: san-**ē-tur** (it is to be healed)
san-**e-ntur** (they are to be healed)

II) misc-ē-re: misc-**ā-tur** (it is to be mixed)
misc-**a-ntur** (they are to be mixed)

III) divid-e-re: divid-**ā-tur** (it is to be divided)
divid-**a-ntur** (they are to be divided)

IV) exped-ī-re: expedi-**ā-tur** (it is to be dispatched)
expedi-**a-ntur** (they are to be dispatched)

Note: The **object** collocating with the **subjunctive** appears in the **nominative**: e.g. solutio paretur.

In case of **negation**, the expression **ne** is put in front of the word (**ne** dividatur = it cannot be divided, it is not to be divided). The **ordinary** form of the **negation** term is **non** (applied e.g. in the infinitive: non miscere).

Irregular verbs (a brief selection)

fieri (to become), subjunctive forms of the present tense:

- fiat = it should be made
- fiant = they should be made

esse (to be), indicative of the present tense:

- est = (he, she, it) is
- sunt = (they) are

NOTE: In Latin, as in the Czech language, it is unnecessary to insert personal pronouns in front of conjugated verbs (such as, conversely, it is done in English, French, and in German) since the corresponding pronouns are expressed already by the respective verbal termination.

NOTE: If you look up a Latin verb in your vocabulary, in most cases, you will be able to observe three entries. The 1st entry is the present, active, singular, 1st person form of the verb. Note the -o ending (e.g. addo = I add). The 2nd entry, usually abbreviated -as, -es, -is, is the present, active, singular, 2nd person. The 3rd entry, usually abbreviated -are, -ēre, -ere, -īre, is the infinitive.

Example of a Latin verb vocabulary entry:

- addo, is, ere: should be interpreted as: addo, addis, addere – where: addo= I add; addis = you add; addere = to add.