

Latin Principal Parts 1: Kennedy's irregulars, defectives, and impersonals (§§135a–146)

IRREGULARS

do, dāre, dēdi, dātum *to give*
possum, posse, potui, — *to be able* (takes *prolative* infinitive)
fero, ferre, tuli, latum *to bear*
eo, ire, ii (iui), itum *to go*
queo, quire, quii (quiui), quitus sum *to be able* (takes *prolative* infinitive)
nequeo, nequire, nequii (nequiui), nequitus sum *to be unable* (takes *prolative* infinitive)
ambio, ambire, ambiui, ambitum *to go round* or *canvass*
uolo, uelle, uolui, — *to be willing* (takes *prolative* infinitive)
nolo, nolle, nolui, — *to be unwilling* (takes *prolative* infinitive)
malo, malle, malui, — *to prefer* (takes *prolative* infinitive)
edo, esse, edi, esum *to eat*
fio, fieri, —, sum or factus sum *to become* or *be made* (freq. as passive of *facio*)

DEFECTIVES

coepi, coepisse, coeptus sum *to have begun* (takes *incipio* as present stem)
memini, meminisse, — *to remember*
odi, odisse, osus sum *to hate*
noui, nouisse, notum *to know* (perf. of *nosco* to get to know)
aio, aiere (late & rare), —, — *to say*
inquam, —, inquit, — *to say* (n.b. *inquam*, *inquis*, *inquit*, etc.)
for, fari (1), —, fatus sum *to speak*
quaeso, quaesere (3), quaesiui (quaesii), — *to entreat*
apage *be gone!*
aueo, auere (2), —, — *to be well* (*ae!* also *haue!* = hail!; *aueo* can also mean *to have a desire*)
cedo (pl. *cette* < *ced-i-te*) *give!*
salueo, saluere (2), —, — *to be well* (*salue!* = hail!)

IMPERSONALS (frequently with acc. & inf.)

miseret, miserere (2), miseruit, miseritum est *it moves to pity*
piget, pigere (2), piguit, pigitum est *it vexes*
paenitet, paenitere (2), paenituit, — *it repents*
pudet, pudere (2), puduit, puditum est *it shames*
taedet, taedere (2), taeduit, taesum est *it wearies*
deceat, decere (2), decuit, — *it is becoming*
dedecet, dedecere (2), dedecuit, — *it is unbecoming*
libet (lubet), libere (lubere) (2), libuit (lubuit), libitum (lubitum) est *it pleases*
licet, licere (2), licuit, licitum est *it is lawful* (can take dat.)
oportet, oportere (2), oportuit, — *it behoves*
refert, referre, retulit, — *it concerns* (takes *mea* etc. in abl., like *interest*)

VARIA

fulgurat *it lightens*
ningit *it snows*
pluit *it rains*
tonat *it thunders*
lucescit *it dawns*
uesperascit *it grows late*
accedit *it is added* (with *quod* + ind. for thoughts and *ut* + subj. for historical facts)
accidit *it happens* (can take dat., *ut* or *quod* clause; *contingunt bona, accidunt mala, eveniunt utraque*)
apparet *it is evident* (for objective certainty; *uidetur* for subjective belief)
attinet *it belongs*
constat *it is agreed*
contingit *it befalls*
conuenit *it suits*
delectat *it charms*
euenit *it turns out*
expedit *it is expedient*
fallit *it escapes one*
fugit *it escapes one*
interest *it concerns* (takes *mea* etc. in abl., like *refert*)
iuuat *it delights* (+ acc. and noun clause)
pertinet *it pertains*
placet *it seems good*
restat *it remains*
itur *one goes* or *a journey is made*

some sentences

1. Now consul, Cicero is less willing to allow Caesar to say which of the two judges he prefers.
2. Give me back what you've stolen (*auffero*) and don't come back! Be gone!
3. Hortensius thought he would be able to defend his client successfully (*causam obtinere*).
4. It's of great importance to me (use *magni*) that you do what's right.
5. I'm delighted to see how sorry he feels for what he's done! (try genitive of source of emotion)