

Imperatives

ACTIVE	Singular	Plural	
amō, amāre	amā	amāte	love!
habeō, habēre	habē	habēte	have!
mittō, mittere	mitte	mittite	send!
audiō, audīre	audī	audīte	hear!
capiō, capere	cape	capite	take!
sum, esse	es	este	be!
PASSIVE (and DEPONENTS)	Singular	Plural	
amō, amāre	amāre	amāminī	be loved!
habeō, habēre	habēre	habēminī	be held!
mittō, mittere	mittere	mittiminī	be sent!
audiō, audīre	audīre	audīminī	be heard!
capiō, capere	capere	capiminī	be taken!

Notes

1. Passive imperatives are unusual (*be sent! be captured!*, etc). However, deponent verbs, which have passive forms and active meanings, are quite common: e.g. **sequere** = *follow!*
2. Four verbs have lost the final –e from the 2nd person singular imperative: **dīc** = *say*; **dūc** = *bring*; **fac** = *do, make*; **fer** = *bring, carry*. The vowel was probably clipped by frequent use. Other irregular imperatives include **īte** (*go!*), **es/este** (*be!*) – and all their compounds.
3. The negative imperative, or prohibition, may be expressed with the imperative of **nōlō**, **nōlle** (**nōlī**, **nōlīte**) in tandem with a present infinitive (**nōlī aquam tōtam sūmere** = *do not take all the water*). A negative imperative may also be expressed with **nē** followed by a verb in the subjunctive (usually perfect). Occasionally **nē** will appear before an imperative, which was probably more common in colloquial (and now less visible) Latin.
4. The present subjunctive is used for an exhortation in the 1st person, and in the 2nd person for a less sharp command or a recommendation.
5. A further imperative exists, called by some the future imperative, by others the second imperative, which is used for instructions that are not immediately applicable, for example legal documents, maxims, recipes. This imperative has a 3rd person; in fact this form is shared in the singular with the 2nd person. The 3rd person imperative from **sum, esse** was probably much heard in colloquial Latin: **estō** (*let him/her/it be, so be it, granted, okay*). However, in written works the 3rd person of the present subjunctive is the more usual expression of encouragement to a third party. These imperatives appear only occasionally:

ACTIVE (Future/Second imperatives)

amātō (2nd & 3rd s.); amātōte (2nd pl.); amantō (3rd pl.)
 monētō (2nd & 3rd s.); monētōte (2nd pl.); monentō (3rd pl.)
 mittitō (2nd & 3rd s.); mittitōte (2nd pl.); mittuntō (3rd pl.)
 audītō (2nd & 3rd s.); audītōte (2nd pl.); audiuntō (3rd pl.)
 capitō (2nd & 3rd s.); capitōte (2nd pl.); capiuntō (3rd pl.)
 estō (2nd & 3rd s.); estōte (2nd pl.); suntō (3rd pl.)

PASSIVE (and DEPONENTS)

amātor (2nd & 3rd s.); amantor (3rd pl.)
 monētor (2nd & 3rd s.); monentor (3rd pl.)
 mittitor (2nd & 3rd s.); mittuntor (3rd pl.)
 audītor (2nd & 3rd s.); audiuntor (3rd pl.)
 capitor (2nd & 3rd s.); capiuntor (3rd pl.)