

Verbs of Permission

1. Summary of Construction

- 1.1. “Verbs of permitting take either the **subjunctive** or the **infinitive**.” (AG 563c)
- 1.2. Where the subjunctive appears, it accompanies a substantive clause of purpose, led on by **ut** or **nē**.

2. Verbs of Permitting

- 2.1. All verbs in this list may (among other things) be translated **allow** or **permit**
 - 2.1.1. **amitto, amittere, amīsī, amissus**
 - 2.1.2. **concēdo, concēdere, concessī, concessus**
 - 2.1.3. **patior, patī, passus sum**
 - 2.1.4. **permitto, permittere, permīsī, permissus**
 - 2.1.5. **praebeō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitus**
 - 2.1.6. **sinō, sinere, sīvī, situs**

3. Exempla

- 3.1. He permitted them to make it: **permīsīt ut id facerent.**
- 3.2. I allow you to not miss these events: **concēdo tibi nē ea amittās.**
- 3.3. He did not allow the tents to be pitched: **tabernācula statuī passus nōn est.**
- 3.4. They do not allow wine to be imported: **vinum importārī nōn sinunt.**

4. Note on Licet

- 4.1. The impersonal **licet** may also mean **allow** or **permit**, and may also take an **infinite**, or initiate a **subjunctive** purpose clause
 - 4.1.1. However, it may also take the dative or accusative.

The Essential AG: 363c

Famous Phrase: **semel in annō licet insanīre** (once each year, it is permitted to go crazy)
[drawn from Horace (4.13.2) and Augustine (*Civ. Dei*, 4.10) proverbial during the Middle Ages]