97 RELATIVE.

Qui, *who*, *which*.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	quī	quae	quŏd	quī	quae	quae
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Gen.	cūjŭs	cūjŭs	cūjŭs	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	cuī	cuī	cuī		quĭbŭs *or* quīs	
Abl.	quō	quā	quō		quĭbŭs *or* quīs	

98 INTERROGATIVE.

Quis, *who ? what ?*

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Nom.	quĭs	(quĭs)	quĭd	*Acc.*	quem	quam	quĭd
	quī	quae	quŏd		quem	quam	quŏd

In all other Cases singular and plural qui Interrogative is like the Relative.

99 INDEFINITE.

Quis, *anyone* or *anything.*

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Nom.	quĭs	quă	quĭd	*Acc.*	quem	quam	quĭd
	quī	quae	quŏd		quem	quam	quŏd

In the other Cases singular and plural the Indefinite is like the Relative, except that quă or quae may be used in neut. nom. and acc. plural.

Quis, both Interrogative and Indefinite, and its compounds, are used **chiefly** as Substantives ; **qui** and its compounds chiefly as Adjectives.

Quid and its compounds are used **only** as Substantives ; **quod** and its compounds **only** as Adjectives.

EXAMPLES :

Homo qui venit,	*The man who comes.*	(qui, relative.)
Quis venit ?	*Who comes ?*	(quis, interrogative.)
Qui homo venit ?	*What man comes ?*	(qui, interrogative.)
Aliquid amari,	*Some bitterness.*	
Aliquod verbum,	*Some word.*	

100   Compound Pronouns.

MASC.	FĚM.	NEUT.	
quīcŭmquĕ,	quaecumquĕ,	quodcumquĕ,	} whosoever, or whatsoever.
quisquĭs,	quisquĭs,	quidquĭd or quicquĭd,	
quīdam,	quaedam,	quiddam (quoddam),	{ a certain person or thing.
ălĭquĭs,	ălĭquă,	ălĭquid,	} someone or something.
aliquī,	aliquă,	aliquod,	
quispiam,	quaepiam,	quippiam (quodpiam),	someone.
quīvīs,	quaevīs,	quidvīs (quodvīs),	} anyone you like.
quīlĭbĕt,	quaelĭbĕt,	quidlĭbĕt (quodlĭbĕt),	
quisquam	——	quidquam or quicquam,	{ anyone at all.
quisquĕ,	quaequĕ,	quidquĕ (quodque),	{ each one severally.
ūterquĕ,	utraquĕ,	utrumquĕ,	each of two.
ūnusquisquĕ,	ūnăquaequĕ,	ūnumquiquĕ (unumquodquĕ),	} each single one.
ecquis,	ecquă,	ecquid (ecquod),	{ Is there any who?
quisnam,	quaenam,	quidnam (quodnam)	Who, pray?

Note 1.—Quisquis is found only in nom. acc. and abl.

Note 2.—Quisquam is used as a substantive, sing. only, chiefly in negative sentences and the adjective which corresponds to it is ŭllus: haud quisquam, *not anyone.*

Note 3.—In the Compound Pronouns qui, quis, and uter follow their own declension in the oblique cases; the prefix or suffix is unaltered: alicujus, cujusque, cuivis, utroque, quamlibet. In unusquisque both unus and quisque are declined.

101   The following Pronominal Adjectives form the Gen. Sing. in
-ius and the Dat. Sing. in -ī like ille : alius, *other, another*;
ullus, *any*; nullus, *none*; sōlus, *sole*; tōtus, *whole*; ŭter, *which
of two*; alter, *one of two, the other*; neuter, *neither.*

| | SINGULAR. | | | PLURAL. | | |
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	ălĭŭs	ălĭă	ălĭŭd	ălĭī	ălĭae	ălĭă
Acc.	alium	aliam	alĭŭd	aliōs	aliās	alia
Gen.	alĭŭs	alĭŭs	alĭŭs	aliōrum	aliārum	aliōrum
Dat.	alĭī	alĭī	alĭī	aliīs	aliīs	aliīs
Abl.	aliō	aliā	aliō	aliīs	aliīs	aliīs

Note.—In alius the **i** of the Gen. Sing. is always long. In the
Gen. of words declined like it the quantity of the **i** is doubtful; also
in the Gen. of uter, neuter.

Like alius, but with Neuter Singular in **-um**, are declined
ullus, nullus, sōlus, tōtus.

| | SINGULAR. | | |
	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	altĕr	altĕră	altĕrum
Acc.	altĕrum	altĕram	altĕrum
Gen.	alterĭŭs	alterĭŭs	alterĭŭs
Dat.	alterī	alterī	alterī
Abl.	alterō	alterà	alterō

| | PLURAL. | | |
	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	altĕrī	altĕrae	altĕră
Acc.	alterōs	alterās	altĕră
Gen.	alterōrum	alterārum	alterōrum
Dat.	alterīs	alterīs	alterīs
Abl.	alterīs	alterīs	alterīs

Like alter, but casting out **e** before **r** in all cases except the
Nom. Sing. Masculine, are declined,—

ŭter, utra, utrum, *which (of two)*; neuter, neutra, neutrum,
neither.   These are seldom used in the plural.

Note 1.—Uter forms compounds by taking nearly all the same
suffixes as quis and qui: utercumque, *whichever of two*; ŭtervĭs,
ŭterlĭbĕt. Alterŭter, *one or the other*, is usually declined only as
uter, but sometimes both parts are declined.

Note 2.—The genitive and ablative singular of nullus are used for
the genitive and ablative of the substantive nemo, *nobody*, which are
very rarely found.

102   TABLE OF CORRELATIVE

Interrogative.	*Demonstrative.*	*Relative.*	*Indefinite* (1).
quis, qui, *who? which?*	is, *that.*	qui, *who, which.*	(si) quis, *if any one.*
uter, *which of two?*	alter, *one of two, other of two.*		
quālis, *of what kind?*	tālis, *of such kind.*	qualis, *as.*	
quantus, *how great?*	tantus, *so great.*	quantus, *as (great).*	
quot, *how many?*	tot, *so many.*	quot, *as (many).*	
ubi, *where?*	ibi, *there.*	ubi, *where.*	si(cubi), *if anywhere.*
unde, *whence?*	inde, *thence.*	unde, *whence.*	si(cunde), *if from any quarter.*
quo, *whither?*	eo, *thither.*	quo, *whither.*	(si) quo, *if anywhither.*
quā, *by what way?*	eā, *by that way.*	quā, *by what way.*	(si) quā, *if by any way.*
quam, *how?*	tam, *so.*	quam, *as.*	
quando, *when?*	tum, *then.*	{ quando, *when.* ubi, *when.* cum, *when.*	(si) quando, *if ever.*
quotiens, *how often?*	totiens, *so often.*	quotiens, *as (often).*	

PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS.

Indefinite (2).	Distributive.	Universal Relative.
aliquis, *some one.*	quisque, *each.*	quicumque, *whoever, whatever.*
alteruter, *one or other of two.*	uterque, *each of two.*	utercumque, *whichever of two.*
		qualiscumque, *of what kind soever.*
aliquantus, *some (in quantity).*		quantuscumque, *however great.*
aliquot, *some (in number).*		quotcumque, *however many.*
alicubi, *somewhere.*	ubique, *everywhere.*	ubicumque, *wheresoever.*
alicunde, *from some quarter.*	undique, *from every side.*	undecumque, *whencesoever.*
aliquo, *somewhither.*		quocumque, *whithersoever.*
aliquā, *by some way.*		quācumque, *by whatsoever way.*
aliquando, *at some time.*		quandocumque, *whensoever.*
aliquotiens, *at some (various) times.*		quotienscumque, *however often.*

VERBS.

103   The **Verb** has :

The **Three Persons**—First, Second, Third.
The **Two Numbers**—Singular and Plural.
Six Tenses :
    (1) Present, (2) Future Simple, (3) Past
       Imperfect, (4) Perfect or Aorist,
       (5) Future Perfect, (6) Pluperfect.
Three Moods :
    (1) Indicative, (2) Imperative, (3) Con-
       junctive.

} The Verb Finite.

The **Infinitive** (Verbal Substantive).
Three Participles (Verbal Adjectives).
The **Gerund** and **Gerundive** (Verbal Substantive
    and Adjective).
Two Supines (Verbal Substantives).

} The Verb Infinite.

Two Voices :

    (1) Active, (2) Passive.

The Verb Finite is so called because it is limited by Mood and Persons ; while the Verb Infinite is not so limited.

104   Person and Number.

In English, Pronouns are used with Verbs to express the three Persons Singular and Plural : *I am, We are.* But in Latin the Pronouns are expressed by the personal suffixes.

su-**m**,	*I am,* am-**o**, *I love.*	su-**mus**,	*we are.*
e-**s**,	*thou art (you are).*	es-**tis**,	*ye are.*
es-**t**,	*he (she, it) is.*	su-**nt**,	*they are.*

TABLE OF PERSONAL ENDINGS IN THE INDICATIVE AND CONJUNCTIVE MOODS.

		ACTIVE VOICE.	PASSIVE VOICE.
Singular	1	-m *or* -ō	-r
	2	-s	-rĭs *or* -rĕ
	3	-t	-tŭr
Plural	1	-mŭs	-mŭr
	2	-tĭs	-mĭnĭ
	3	-nt	-ntŭr

The Imperative Mood has only the Second and Third Person Singular and Plural, not the First.

105   TENSES.

Tenses express the time of the action or state denoted by the Verb, as being :

      (1) Present, Past, or Future ;

      (2) Complete or Incomplete ;

      (3) Momentary or Continuous.

In English, by means of auxiliary Verbs, differences of time can be more accurately expressed than in Latin ; so that one tense in Latin may correspond to two tenses in English, of which one is momentary, the other continuous. Thus, rogo, *I ask*, has the following tenses :

Present	Present	*incomplete*	rogo	*I ask* / *I am asking*
	Perfect	*complete*	rogavi	*I have asked* / *I have been asking*
Future	Fut. Simple	*incomplete*	rogabo	*I shall ask* / *I shall be asking*
	Fut. Perf.	*complete*	rogavero	*I shall have asked* / *I shall have been asking*
Past	Perfect } Imperf. }	*incomplete*	rogavi / rogabam	*I asked* / *I was asking*
	Pluperf.	*complete*	rogaveram	*I had asked* / *I had been asking*

Note.—Latin has no separate tenses corresponding to the Greek Aorist and Perfect ; therefore the Perfect has to fill the place of two Tenses ; the Aorist, *I loved*, and the Perfect, *I have loved*.

The Present, the Future Simple, and the Future Perfect are called **Primary** Tenses.

The Imperfect and the Pluperfect are called **Historic** Tenses.

The Perfect in the sense of *I have loved* is **Primary**; in the sense of *I loved* it is **Historic**.

106   Mood.

Moods are the forms in which the idea contained in the Verb is presented.

The **Indicative** is the mood which states a fact: amo, *I love.*

The **Imperative** is the mood of command: amā, *love thou.*

> *Note.*—The forms of the Imperative in **-to, -tote,** are emphatic, and were used anciently in laws.

The **Conjunctive** is the mood which represents something as thought of or as dependent: ut amem, *that I may love*; si amarem, *if I were to love.*

It has no Future tense-forms, but its other tenses can be used with future meaning.

> *Note.*—In the Paradigms the tenses of the Conjunctive are given without any English translation, because their meaning varies so much according to the context that it is impossible to convey it by any one rendering.

107 THE VERB INFINITE.

The **Infinitive** is a Verb Noun expressing action or state in general, without limit of person or number : amāre, *to love.*

The **Gerund** is a Verbal Substantive declined like neuters of the Second Declension. It supplies Cases to the Infinitive : as amandi, *of loving.*

The **Gerundive** is a Participle, or Verbal Adjective : amandus, a, um, *meet to be loved.*

The **Supines** are Cases of a Verbal Substantive : amātum, *in order to love* ; amātu, *for* or *in loving.*

The **Participles** are so called because they have partly the properties of Verbs and partly those of Adjectives ; there are three besides the Gerundive :

(a) Act. Pres. amans, *loving* (declined like ingens).
(b) Act. Fut. amatūrus, *about to love* } (declined like
(c) Pass. Perf. amātus, *loved* } bonus).

Note.—The three Participles wanting are : (a) Active Perfect, (b) Passive Present, (c) Passive Future.

108 VOICE.

The **Active Voice** expresses what the Subject of a Verb is or does :

sum, *I am* ; valeo, *I am well* ; amō, *I love* ; regō, *I rule.*

The **Passive Voice** expresses what is done to the Subject of the Verb :

amor, *I am loved* ; regor, *I am ruled.*

109 **Deponent Verbs** are Verbs which have chiefly the forms of the Passive Voice with the meaning of the Active Voice.

110 Verbs in the Active Voice and Deponent Verbs are,

(a) Transitive (transire, *pass over*), acting on an object : amo eum, *I love him* ; hortor vōs, *I exhort you.*

(b) Intransitive, not acting on an object : stō, *I stand* ; loquor, *I speak.*

Only Transitive Verbs have the full Passive Voice.

111   THE CONJUGATIONS.

Verbs are generally arranged according to the Character of the Present Stem in four Conjugations.

The Character is most clearly seen before the suffix -re (or -ĕre) of the Infinitive Present Active. It is either one of the vowels **a, e, i, u,** or a **Consonant.**

First Conjugation,   **A- Stems.**
Second Conjugation, **E- Stems.**
Third Conjugation, **Consonant and U- Stems.**
Fourth Conjugation, **I- Stems.**

Deponent Verbs are also divided into four Conjugations with the same Stem endings.

112   The following forms must be known in order to give the full Conjugation.

	A- Stems.	E- Stems.	Consonant and U- Stems.	I- Stems.
Active Voice.				
1 Pers. Pres. Indic.	ămo	mŏneo	rĕgo	audio
Infin. Pres.	amārĕ	monērĕ	regĕrĕ	audīrĕ
Perfect.	amāvī	monuī	rexī	audīvī
Supine in -um.	amātum	monĭtum	rectum	audītum
Passive Voice.				
1 Pers. Pres. Indic.	amor	moneor	regor	audior
Infin. Pres.	amārī	monērī	regī	audīrī
Partic. Perf.	amātus	monĭtus	rectus	audītus
Gerundive	amandus	monendus	regendus	audiendus

113 In the Perfects -āvi, -ēvi, -ōvi, v sometimes drops out before -is or -er, and contraction follows: amāvisti becomes amasti, amāvērunt amārunt, amavissem amassem. In I- Stems there is no contraction: audīvi becomes audii, audīvērunt audiērunt. (See **14**.)

For -ērunt (3rd pers. pl. Perf. Act.), -ēre is often written: amavēre, implēvēre, audīvēre; but these forms are not contracted.

The 2nd pers. sing. in the Passive ends in -ris or -re: amābāris, amābāre; but in Pres. Indic. the ending in -re is rare.

Note.—An old form in -ier of the Pres. Infin. Passive is sometimes found in poetry: amārier for amāri.

Poets sometimes use old forms in the Future of I- Stems; as audībo, audībor, for audiam, audiar.

The Gerundive sometimes ends in -undus in Consonant and I- Stems.

114   PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

The Active Future Participle and the Gerundive may be used with all the Tenses of the Verb sum:

amaturus, -a sum,	*I am about to love.*
amaturus, -a es,	*thou art about to love.*
amaturus, -a est,	*he (she) is about to love.*
amaturi, -ae sumus,	*we are about to love.*
etc.	
amandus, -a sum,	*I am meet to be loved.*
etc.	

In the same way the Participle futurus may be used with the tenses of sum: futurus sum, *I am about to be.*

The Active Future Participle with fuisse forms an Imperfect Future Infinitive, which is only used conditionally: amaturus fuisse, *to have been about to love.*

115
*The Verb **Sum**, *I am**

This verb is formed from two roots, **ĕs**, *to be*, and **fŭ**, *to be* or the Perfect and Participial Stems from the root **fŭ**. In the tense forms

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	
Present.	sum,	*I am.*
	ĕs,	*thou art.*
	est,	*he is.*
	sŭmŭs,	*we are.*
	estĭs,	*ye are.*
	sunt,	*they are.*
Future Simple.	ĕro,	*I shall be.*
	erĭs,	*thou wilt be.*
	erĭt,	*he will be.*
	erĭmŭs,	*we shall be.*
	erĭtĭs,	*ye will be.*
	erunt,	*they will be.*
Imperfect.	eram,	*I was.*
	erās,	*thou wast.*
	erăt,	*he was.*
	erāmŭs,	*we were.*
	erătĭs,	*ye were.*
	erant,	*they were.*
Perfect.	fuî,	*I have been* or *I was.*
	fuistî,	*thou hast been* or *thou wast.*
	fuĭt,	*he has been* or *he was.*
	fuĭmŭs,	*we have been* or *we were.*
	fuistĭs,	*ye have been* or *ye were.*
	fuērunt,	*they have been* or *they were.*
Future Perfect.	fuĕro,	*I shall have been.*
	fuĕrĭs,	*thou wilt have been.*
	fuĕrĭt,	*he will have been.*
	fuĕrĭmŭs,	*we shall have been.*
	fuĕrĭtĭs,	*ye will have been.*
	fuĕrint,	*they will have been.*
Pluperfect.	fuĕram,	*I had been.*
	fuĕrās,	*thou hadst been.*
	fuĕrăt,	*he had been.*
	fuĕrāmŭs,	*we had been.*
	fuĕrātĭs,	*ye had been.*
	fuĕrant,	*they had been.*

* Before the regular Verbs it is necessary to conjugate the as an auxiliary in the conjugation of other Verbs.

(sum, fui, esse, futurus).

become. The Present Stem is formed from the root **ĕs-.**
es- sometimes drops **e**: sum, sumus; sometimes **s** changes to **r**: ĕram.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
sim *I may be*	
sīs	ĕs, estō, *be thou.*
sĭt	estō, *let him be.*
sīmŭs	
sītĭs	estĕ, estōtĕ, *be ye.*
sint	suntō, *let them be.*
	THE VERB INFINITE.
	Infinitives.
	Present Imperf. } essĕ, *to be.*
essem *or* fŏrem *I might be*	Perfect Pluperf. } fuissĕ, *to have been.*
essēs *or* fŏrēs	
essĕt *or* fŏrĕt	Future $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{fŭtūrŭs essĕ}\\ \text{forĕ}\end{array}\right\}$ *to be about to be.*
essēmŭs	
essētĭs	**Participles.**
essent *or* fŏrent	Present (*none*). +
fuĕrim *I may have been*	Future fŭtūrŭs, *about to be.*
fuĕris	**Gerunds and Supines.**
fuĕrĭt	
fuĕrĭmŭs	(*None.*)
fuĕrĭtĭs	
fuĕrint	
	Note.—There is no present participle of sum. It is only seen in the compounds, ab-sens, prae-sens.
fuissem *I might have been*	Like Sum are conjugated its compounds: absum, *am absent*; adsum, *am present*; dēsum, *am wanting*; insum, *am in* or *among*; intersum, *am among*; obsum, *hinder*; praesum, *am set over*; prōsum, *am of use*; subsum, *am under*; supersum, *survive.* In prōsum the final **d** of the old preposition is kept before **e**: prodes.
fuissēs	
fuissĕt	
fuissēmŭs	
fuissētĭs	
fuissent	

irregular Verb of Being, sum, *I am*, esse, *to be*, because it is used

116   FIRST CONJUGATION

ACTIVE

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	
Present	ămŏ,	*I love* or *am loving.*
	amās,	*thou lovest* or *art loving.*
	amăt,	*he loves* or *is loving.*
	amāmŭs,	*we love* or *are loving.*
	amātĭs,	*ye love* or *are loving.*
	amant,	*they love* or *are loving.*
Future Simple.	amābo,	*I shall love.*
	amābĭs,	*thou wilt love.*
	amābĭt,	*he will love.*
	amābĭmŭs,	*we shall love.*
	amābĭtĭs,	*ye will love.*
	amābunt,	*they will love.*
Imperfect.	amābam,	*I was loving* or *I loved.*
	amābās,	*thou wast loving* or *thou lovedst.*
	amābăt,	*he was loving* or *he loved.*
	amābāmŭs,	*we were loving* or *we loved.*
	amābātĭs,	*ye were loving* or *ye loved.*
	amābant,	*they were loving* or *they loved.*
Perfect.	amāvī,	*I have loved* or *I loved.*
	amāvistī,	*thou hast loved* or *thou lovedst.*
	amāvĭt,	*he has loved* or *he loved.*
	amāvĭmŭs,	*we have loved* or *we loved.*
	amāvistĭs,	*ye have loved* or *ye loved.*
	amāvērunt,	*they have loved* or *they loved.*
Future Perfect.	amāvĕro,	*I shall have loved.*
	amāvĕrĭs,	*thou wilt have loved.*
	amāvĕrĭt,	*he will have loved.*
	amāvĕrĭmŭs,	*we shall have loved.*
	amāvĕrĭtĭs,	*ye will have loved.*
	amāvĕrint,	*they will have loved.*
Pluperfect.	amāvĕram,	*I had loved.*
	amāvĕrās,	*thou hadst loved.*
	amāvĕrăt,	*he had loved.*
	amāvĕrāmŭs,	*we had loved.*
	amāvĕrātĭs,	*ye had loved.*
	amāvĕrant,	*they had loved.*

A- STEMS.

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
amem *may love* amēs amĕt amēmŭs amētĭs ament	amă, amātō, *love thou.* amātō, *let him love.* amātĕ, amātōtĕ, *love ye.* amantō, *let them love.*

THE VERB INFINITE.

Infinitives.

Present Imperf. }	amārĕ, *to love.*
Perfect Pluperf. }	amāvissĕ, *to have loved.*
Future	amātūrŭs essĕ, *to be about to love.*

amārem *I might love*
amārēs
amārĕt
amārēmŭs
amārētĭs
amārent

amāvĕrim *I may have loved*
amāvĕrĭs
amāvĕrĭt
amāvĕrĭmŭs
amāvĕrĭtĭs
amāvĕrint

Gerunds.

Nom. Acc. amandum, *the loving.*
Gen. amandī, *of loving.*
Dat. Abl. amando, *for or by loving.*

Supines.

amātum, *in order to love.*
amātū, *in or for loving.*

amāvissem *I might have loved*
amāvissēs
amāvissĕt
amāvissēmŭs
amāvissētĭs
amāvissent

Participles.

Pres. amans, *loving.*
Fut. amātūrŭs, *about to love.*

117

Tense.	Indicative.	
Present.	mŏneō, monēs, monĕt, monēmŭs, monētĭs, monent,	*I advise* or *am advising.* *thou advisest* or *art advising.* *he advises* or *is advising.* *we advise* or *are advising.* *ye advise* or *are advising.* *they advise* or *are advising.*
Future Simple.	monēbō, monēbĭs, monēbĭt, monēbĭmŭs, monēbĭtĭs, monēbunt,	*I shall advise.* *thou wilt advise.* *he will advise.* *we shall advise.* *ye will advise.* *they will advise.*
Imperfect.	monēbam, monēbās, monēbăt, monēbāmŭs, monēbātĭs, monēbant,	*I was advising* or *I advised.* *thou wast advising* or *thou advisedst.* *he was advising* or *he advised.* *we were advising* or *we advised.* *ye were advising* or *ye advised.* *they were advising* or *they advised.*
Perfect.	monuī, monuistī, monuĭt, monuĭmŭs, monuistĭs, monuērunt,	*I have advised* or *I advised.* *thou hast advised* or *thou advisedst.* *he has advised* or *he advised.* *we have advised* or *we advised.* *ye have advised* or *ye advised.* *they have advised* or *they advised.*
Future Perfect.	monuĕro, monuĕrĭs, monuĕrĭt, monuĕrĭmŭs, monuĕrĭtĭs, monuĕrint,	*I shall have advised.* *thou wilt have advised.* *he will have advised.* *we shall have advised.* *ye will have advised.* *they will have advised.*
Pluperfect.	monuĕram, monuĕrās, monuĕrăt, monuĕrāmŭs, monuĕrātĭs, monuĕrant,	*I had advised.* *thou hadst advised.* *he had advised.* *we had advised.* *ye had advised.* *they had advised.*

E- Stems.

VOICE.

Conjunctive.	Imperative.
moneam moneās moneăt moneāmŭs moneātĭs moneant	monĕ, monētō, *advise thou.* monētō, *let him advise.* monētĕ, monētōtĕ, *advise ye.* monentō, *let them advise.*

The Verb Infinite.

Infinitives.

monērem monērēs monērĕt monērēmŭs monērētĭs monērent	Present Imperf. } monērĕ, *to advise.* Perfect Pluperf. } monuissĕ, *to have advised.*
monuĕrĭm monuĕrĭs monuĕrĭt monuĕrĭmŭs monuĕrĭtĭs monuĕrint	Future monĭtūrŭs essĕ, *to be about to advise.* ### Gerunds. Nom. Acc. monendum, *the advising.* Gen. monendī, *of advising.* Dat. Abl. monendō, *for* or *by advising.* ### Supines. monĭtum, *in order to advise.* monĭtū, *in* or *for advising.*
monuissem monuissēs monuissĕt monuissēmŭs monuissētĭs monuissent	### Participles. Pres. monens, *advising.* Fut. monĭtūrŭs, *about to advise.*

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Tense.	Indicative.	
Present.	rĕgō	*I rule* or *am ruling.*
	regĭs,	*thou rulest* or *art ruling.*
	regĭt,	*he rules* or *is ruling.*
	regĭmŭs,	*we rule* or *are ruling.*
	regĭtĭs,	*ye rule* or *are ruling.*
	regunt,	*they rule* or *are ruling.*
Future Simple.	regam,	*I shall rule.*
	regēs,	*thou wilt rule.*
	regĕt,	*he will rule.*
	regēmŭs,	*we shall rule.*
	regētĭs,	*ye will rule.*
	regent,	*they will rule.*
Imperfect.	regēbam,	*I was ruling* or *I ruled.*
	regēbās,	*thou wast ruling* or *thou ruledst.*
	regēbăt,	*he was ruling* or *he ruled.*
	regēbāmŭs,	*we were ruling* or *we ruled.*
	regēbātĭs,	*ye were ruling* or *ye ruled.*
	regēbant,	*they were ruling* or *they ruled.*
Perfect.	rēxī,	*I have ruled* or *I ruled.*
	rexistī,	*thou hast ruled* or *thou ruledst.*
	rexĭt,	*he has ruled* or *he ruled.*
	rexĭmŭs,	*we have ruled* or *we ruled.*
	rexistĭs,	*ye have ruled* or *ye ruled.*
	rexērunt,	*they have ruled* or *they ruled.*
Future Perfect.	rexĕro,	*I shall have ruled.*
	rexĕrĭs,	*thou wilt have ruled.*
	rexĕrĭt,	*he will have ruled.*
	rexĕrĭmŭs,	*we shall have ruled.*
	rexĕrītĭs,	*ye will have ruled.*
	rexĕrint,	*they will have ruled.*
Pluperfect.	rexĕram,	*I had ruled.*
	rexĕrās,	*thou hadst ruled.*
	rexĕrăt,	*he had ruled.*
	rexĕrāmŭs,	*we had ruled.*
	rexĕrātĭs,	*ye had ruled.*
	rexĕrant,	*they had ruled.*

Note.—Facio. dīco, dūco, and the compounds of duco, in the 2nd person

CONSONANT STEMS.

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
✗ regam regās regăt regāmŭs regātĭs regant	regĕ, regĭtō, *rule thou.* regĭtō, *let him rule.* regĭtĕ, regĭtōtĕ, *rule ye.* reguntō, *let them rule.*

THE VERB INFINITE.

Infinitives.

regĕrem regĕrēs regĕrĕt regĕrēmŭs regĕrētĭs regĕrent	Present Imperf. } regĕrĕ, *to rule.* Perfect Pluperf. } rexissĕ, *to have ruled.*
rexĕrim rexĕrĭs rexĕrĭt rexĕrĭmŭs rexĕrĭtĭs rexĕrint	Future rectūrŭs essĕ, *to be about to rule.* #### Gerunds. Nom. Acc. regendum, *the ruling.* Gen. regendī, *of ruling.* Dat. Abl. regendō, *for or by ruling.* #### Supines. rectum, *in order to rule.* rectū, *in or for ruling.*
rexissem rexissēs rexissĕt rexissēmŭs rexissētĭs rexissent	#### Participles. Present regens, *ruling.* Future rectūrŭs, *about to rule.* ✗

of the Pres. Imperative make făc, or făcĕ, dīc, dūc, &c.

FOURTH CONJUGATION

ACTIVE

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	
Present.	audĭō,	*I hear* or *am hearing.*
	audīs,	*thou hearest* or *art hearing.*
	audĭt,	*he hears* or *is hearing.*
	audīmŭs,	*we hear* or *are hearing.*
	audītĭs,	*ye hear* or *are hearing.*
	audĭunt,	*they hear* or *are hearing.*
Future Simple.	audĭam,	*I shall hear*
	audĭēs,	*thou wilt hear.*
	audĭĕt,	*he will hear.*
	audĭēmūs,	*we shall hear.*
	audĭētĭs,	*ye will hear.*
	audĭent,	*they will hear.*
Imperfect.	audĭēbam,	*I was hearing* or *I heard.*
	audĭēbās,	*thou wast hearing* or *heardest.*
	audĭēbăt,	*he was hearing* or *he heard.*
	audĭēbāmŭs,	*we were hearing* or *we heard.*
	audĭēbātĭs,	*ye were hearing* or *ye heard.*
	audĭēbant,	*they were hearing* or *they heard.*
Perfect.	audīvī,	*I have heard* or *I heard.*
	audīvistī,	*thou hast heard* or *thou heardest.*
	audīvĭt,	*he has heard* or *he heard.*
	audīvĭmŭs,	*we have heard* or *we heard.*
	audīvistĭs,	*ye have heard* or *ye heard.*
	audīvērunt,	*they have heard* or *they heard.*
Future Perfect.	audīvĕro,	*I shall have heard.*
	audīvĕrĭs,	*thou wilt have heard.*
	audīvĕrĭt,	*he will have heard.*
	audīvĕrĭmŭs,	*we shall have heard.*
	audīvĕrĭtĭs,	*ye will have heard.*
	audīvĕrint,	*they will have heard.*
Pluperfect.	audīvĕram,	*I had heard.*
	audīvĕrās,	*thou hadst heard.*
	audīvĕrăt,	*he had heard.*
	audīvĕrāmŭs,	*we had heard.*
	audīvĕrātĭs,	*ye had heard.*
	audīvĕrant,	*they had heard.*

I- Stems.

VOICE.

Conjunctive.	Imperative.
audĭam audĭās audĭăt audĭāmŭs audĭātĭs audĭant	audī, audītō, *hear thou.* audītō, *let him hear.* audītĕ, audītōtĕ, *hear ye.* audiuntō, *let them hear.*

The Verb Infinite.

Infinitives.

audīrem audīrēs audīrĕt audīrēmŭs audīrētĭs audīrent	Present } Imperf. } audīre, *to hear.* Perfect } Pluperf. } audīvissĕ, *to have heard.* Future audītūrūs essĕ, *to be about to hear.*

Gerunds.

audīvĕrim audīvĕrĭs audīvĕrĭt audīvĕrĭmŭs audīvĕrĭtĭs audīvĕrint	Nom. Acc. audiendum, *the hearing.* Gen. audiendī, *of hearing.* Dat. Abl. audiendō, *for* or *by hearing.*

Supines.

audītum, *in order to hear.*

audītū, *in* or *for hearing.*

audīvissem audīvissēs audīvissĕt audīvissēmŭs audīvissētĭs audīvissent	#### Participles. Present audiens, *hearing.* Future audītūrŭs, *about to hear.*

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Tense.	Indicative.	
Present.	ămor,	*I am* or *I am being loved.*
	amāris,	*thou art* or *thou art being loved.*
	amātŭr,	*he is* or *he is being loved.*
	amāmŭr,	*we are* or *we are being loved.*
	amāmĭnī,	*ye are* or *ye are being loved.*
	amantŭr,	*they are* or *they are being loved.*
Future Simple.	amābŏr,	*I shall be loved.*
	amābĕris,	*thou wilt be loved.*
	amābĭtŭr,	*he will be loved.*
	amābĭmŭr,	*we shall be loved.*
	amābĭmĭnī,	*ye will be loved.*
	amābuntŭr,	*they will be loved.*
Imperfect.	amābăr,	*I was being* or *I was loved.*
	amābāris,	*thou wast being* or *thou wast loved.*
	amābātŭr,	*he was being* or *he was loved.*
	amābāmŭr,	*we were being* or *we were loved.*
	amābāmĭnĭ,	*ye were being* or *ye were loved.*
	amābantŭr,	*they were being* or *they were loved.*
Perfect.	amātŭs sum,	*I have been* or *I was loved.*
	amātŭs ĕs,	*thou hast been* or *thou wast loved.*
	amātŭs est,	*he has been* or *he was loved.*
	amātī sŭmŭs,	*we have been* or *we were loved.*
	amātī estĭs,	*ye have been* or *ye were loved.*
	amātī sunt,	*they have been* or *they were loved.*
Future Perfect.	amātŭs ĕrō,	*I shall have been loved.*
	amātŭs ĕrĭs,	*thou wilt have been loved.*
	amātŭs ĕrĭt,	*he will have been loved.*
	amātī ĕrĭmŭs,	*we shall have been loved.*
	amātī ĕrĭtĭs,	*ye will have been loved.*
	amātī ĕrunt,	*they will have been loved.*
Pluperfect.	amātŭs ĕram,	*I had been loved.*
	amātŭs ĕrās,	*thou hadst been loved.*
	amātus ĕrăt,	*he had been loved.*
	amātī ĕrāmŭs,	*we had been loved.*
	amātī ĕrātĭs,	*ye had been loved.*
	amātī ĕrant,	*they had been loved.*

A- STEMS.

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
amĕr┴ amērĭs┬ amētŭr┬ amēmŭr┬ amēmĭnī┬ amentŭr┴	amārĕ, amātŏr, *be thou loved.* amātŏr, *let him be loved.* amāmĭnī, *be ye loved.* amantŏr, *let them be loved.*
amārĕr amārērĭs amārētŭr amārēmŭr amārēmĭnī amārentŭr	**THE VERB INFINITE.** Infinitives.
amātŭs sim amātŭs sīs amātŭs sĭt amātī sīmus amātī sītis amātī sint	Present Imperf. } amārī, *to be loved.* Perfect Pluperf. } amātŭs essĕ, *to have been loved.* Future amātum īrī. (See **387**). Participle. Perfect amātŭs, *loved,* or *having been loved.*
amātŭs essem amātŭs essēs amātŭs essĕt amātī essēmŭs amātī essētĭs amātī essent	Gerundive. amandŭs, *meet to be loved.*

121 <div style="text-align:right">SECOND CONJUGATION

PASSIVE</div>

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	
Present.	mŏnĕŏr,	*I am* or *I am being advised.*
	monērĭs,	*thou art* or *thou art being advised.*
	monētŭr,	*he is* or *he is being advised.*
	monēmŭr,	*we are* or *we are being advised.*
	monēmĭnī	*ye are* or *ye are being advised.*
	monentŭr,	*they are* or *they are being advised.*
Future Simple.	monēbŏr,	*I shall be advised.*
	monēbĕrĭs,	*thou wilt be advised.*
	monēbĭtŭr,	*he will be advised.*
	monēbĭmŭr,	*we shall be advised.*
	monēbĭmĭnī,	*ye will be advised.*
	monēbuntŭr,	*they will be advised.*
Imperf.	monēbăr,	*I was being* or *I was advised.*
	monēbārĭs,	*thou wast being* or *thou wast advised.*
	monēbātŭr,	*he was being* or *he was advised.*
	monēbāmŭr,	*we were being* or *we were advised.*
	monēbāmĭnī,	*ye were being* or *ye were advised.*
	monēbantŭr,	*they were being* or *they were advised.*
Perfect.	monĭtŭs sum	*I have been* or *I was advised.*
	monĭtŭs ĕs,	*thou hast been* or *thou wast advised.*
	monĭtŭs est,	*he has been* or *he was advised.*
	monĭtī sŭmŭs,	*we have been* or *we were advised.*
	monĭtī estĭs,	*ye have been* or *ye were advised.*
	monĭtī sunt,	*they have been* or *they were advised.*
Future Perfect.	monĭtŭs ĕrō,	*I shall have been advised.*
	monĭtŭs ĕrĭs,	*thou wilt have been advised.*
	monĭtŭs ĕrĭt,	*he will have been advised.*
	monĭtī ĕrĭmŭs,	*we shall have been advised.*
	monĭtī ĕrĭtĭs,	*ye will have been advised.*
	monĭtī ĕrunt,	*they will have been advised.*
Pluperf.	monĭtŭs ĕram,	*I had been advised.*
	monĭtŭs ĕrās,	*thou hadst been advised.*
	monĭtŭs ĕrăt,	*he had been advised.*
	monĭtī ĕrāmus,	*we had been advised.*
	monĭtī ĕrātĭs,	*ye had been advised.*
	monĭtī ĕrant,	*they had been advised.*

E- STEMS.

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
monĕăr monĕārĭs monĕātŭr monĕāmŭr monĕāmĭnī monĕantŭr	monērĕ, monētŏr, *be thou advised.* monētŏr, *let him be advised.* monēmĭnī, *be ye advised.* monentŏr, *let them be advised.*
monērĕr monērērĭs monērētŭr monērēmŭr monērēmĭnī monērentŭr	THE VERB INFINITE. Infinitives.
monĭtŭs sim monĭtŭs sīs monĭtŭs sĭt monĭtī sīmus monĭtī sītis monĭtī sint	Present } Imperf. } monērī, *to be advised.* Perfect } Pluperf. } monĭtŭs essĕ, *to have been advised.* Future monĭtum īrī. (See **387**.) Participle. Perfect monĭtŭs, *advised,* or *having been advised.*
monĭtŭs essem monĭtŭs essēs monĭtŭs essĕt monĭtī essēmŭs monĭtī essētĭs monĭtī essent	Gerundive. monendŭs, *meet to be advised.*

Tense.	Indicative.	
Present.	rĕgŏr,	*I am* or *I am being ruled.*
	regĕrĭs,	*thou art* or *thou art being ruled.*
	regĭtŭr,	*he is* or *he is being ruled.*
	regĭmŭr,	*we are* or *we are being ruled.*
	regĭmĭnĭ,	*ye are* or *ye are being ruled.*
	reguntŭr,	*they are* or *they are being ruled.*
Future Simple.	regăr,	*I shall be ruled.*
	regērĭs,	*thou wilt be ruled.*
	regētŭr,	*he will be ruled.*
	regēmŭr,	*we shall be ruled.*
	regēmĭnĭ,	*ye will be ruled.*
	regentŭr,	*they will be ruled.*
Imperfect.	regēbăr,	*I was being* or *I was ruled.*
	regēbārĭs,	*thou wast being* or *thou wast ruled.*
	regēbātŭr,	*he was being* or *he was ruled.*
	regēbāmŭr,	*we were being* or *we were ruled.*
	regēbāmĭnĭ,	*ye were being* or *ye were ruled.*
	regēbantŭr,	*they were being* or *they were ruled.*
Perfect.	rectŭs sum,	*I have been* or *I was ruled.*
	rectŭs ĕs,	*thou hast been* or *thou wast ruled.*
	rectŭs est,	*he has been* or *he was ruled.*
	rectī sŭmŭs,	*we have been* or *we were ruled.*
	rectī estĭs,	*ye have been* or *ye were ruled.*
	rectī sunt,	*they have been* or *they were ruled.*
Future Perfect.	rectŭs ĕrō,	*I shall have been ruled.*
	rectŭs ĕrĭs,	*thou wilt have been ruled.*
	rectŭs ĕrĭt,	*he will have been ruled.*
	rectī ĕrĭmŭs,	*we shall have been ruled.*
	rectī erĭtĭs,	*ye will have been ruled.*
	rectī ĕrunt,	*they will have been ruled.*
Pluperfect.	rectŭs ĕram,	*I had been ruled.*
	rectŭs ĕrās,	*thou hadst been ruled.*
	rectŭs ĕrăt,	*he had been ruled.*
	rectī ĕrāmŭs,	*we had been ruled.*
	rectī ĕrātĭs,	*ye had been ruled.*
	rectī ĕrant,	*they had been ruled.*

CONSONANT STEMS

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
regăr regārĭs regātŭr regāmŭr regāmĭnī regantŭr	regĕrĕ, regĭtŏr, *be thou rule.l.* regĭtŏr, *let him be ruled.* regĭmĭnī, *be ye ruled.* reguntŏr, *let them be ruled.*
regĕrĕr regĕrērĭs regĕrētŭr regĕrēmŭr regĕrēmĭnī regĕrentŭr	
rectŭs sim rectŭs sīs rectŭs sĭt rectī sīmŭs rectī sītĭs rectī sint	**THE VERB INFINITE.** Infinitives. Present Imperf.} rĕgī, *to be ruled.* Perfect Pluperf.} rectŭs essĕ, *to have been ruled.* Future rectum īrī. (See **387**.) Participle. Perfect rectŭs, *ruled,* or *having been ruled.*
rectŭs essem rectŭs essēs rectŭs essĕt rectī essēmŭs rectī essētĭs rectī essent	Gerundive. rĕgendŭs, *meet to be ruled.*

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	
Present.	audĭŏr,	*I am or I am being heard.*
	audīrĭs,	*thou art or thou art being heard.*
	audītŭr,	*he is or he is being heard.*
	audīmŭr,	*we are or we are being heard.*
	audīmĭnī,	*ye are or ye are being heard.*
	audiuntŭr,	*they are or they are being heard.*
Future Simple.	audiăr,	*I shall be heard.*
	audiērĭs,	*thou wilt be heard.*
	audiētŭr,	*he will be heard.*
	audiēmŭr,	*we shall be heard.*
	audiēmĭnī,	*ye will be heard.*
	audientŭr,	*they will be heard.*
Imperf.	audiēbăr,	*I was being or I was heard.*
	audiēbārĭs,	*thou wast being or thou wast heard.*
	audiēbātŭr,	*he was being or he was heard.*
	audiēbāmŭr,	*we were being or we were heard.*
	audiēbāmĭnī,	*ye were being or ye were heard.*
	audiēbāntŭr,	*they were being or they were heard.*
Perfect.	audītŭs sum,	*I have been or I was heard.*
	audītŭs ĕs,	*thou hast been or thou wast heard.*
	audītŭs est,	*he has been or he was heard.*
	audītī sŭmŭs,	*we have been or we were heard.*
	audītī estĭs,	*ye have been or ye were heard.*
	audītī sunt,	*they have been or they were heard.*
Future Perfect.	audītŭs ĕrō,	*I shall have been heard.*
	audītŭs ĕrĭs,	*thou wilt have been heard.*
	audītŭs ĕrĭt,	*he will have been heard.*
	audītī ĕrĭmŭs,	*we shall have been heard.*
	audītī ĕrĭtĭs,	*ye will have been heard.*
	audītī ĕrunt,	*they will have been heard.*
Pluperf.	audītŭs ĕram,	*I had been heard.*
	audītŭs ĕrās,	*thou hadst been heard.*
	audītŭs ĕrăt,	*he had been heard.*
	audītī ĕrāmŭs,	*we had been heard.*
	audītī ĕrātĭs,	*ye had been heard.*
	audītī ĕrant,	*they had been heard.*

I-Stems.

VOICE.

Conjunctive.	Imperative.
audiăr audiārĭs audiātŭr audiāmŭr audiāmĭnĭ audiantŭr	audīrĕ, audītŏr, *be thou heard.* audītŏr, *let him be heard.* audīmĭnī, *be ye heard.* audiuntŏr, *let them be heard.*
audīrĕr audīrērĭs audīrētŭr audīrēmŭr audīrēmĭnĭ audīrentŭr	**The Verb Infinite.** Infinitives.
audītŭs sim audītŭs sīs audītŭs sĭt audĭtī sīmŭs audītī sītĭs audītī sint	Present Imperf. } audīrī, *to be heard.* Perfect Pluperf. } audītŭs essĕ, *to have been heard.* Future audītum iri. (See **387**). Participle. Perfect audītŭs, *heard,* or *having been heard.*
audītŭs essem audītŭs essēs audītŭs essĕt audītī essēmŭs audītī essētĭs audītī essent	Gerundive. audiendŭs, *meet to be heard.*

124   ŪTOR, ŪTI, ŪSUS, *use*

DEPONENT VERB, HAVING THE FORMS OF THE PASSIVE

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	
Present.	ūtŏr,	I use.
	utĕris,	thou usest.
	utĭtŭr,	he uses.
	utĭmŭr,	we use.
	utĭmĭnī,	ye use.
	utuntŭr,	they use.
Future Simple.	utăr,	I shall use.
	utĕrĭs,	thou wilt use.
	utētŭr,	he will use.
	utēmŭr,	we shall use.
	utēmĭnī,	ye will use.
	utentŭr,	they will use.
Imperfect.	utēbăr,	I was using or I used.
	utēbārĭs,	thou wast using or thou didst use.
	utēbātŭr,	he was using or he used.
	utēbāmŭr,	we were using or we used.
	utēbāmĭnī,	ye were using or ye used.
	utēbantŭr,	they were using or they used.
Perfect.	ūsŭs sum,	I have used or I used.
	usŭs es,	thou hast used or thou didst use.
	usŭs est,	he has used or he used.
	usī sumŭs,	we have used or we used.
	usī estis,	ye have used or ye used.
	usī sunt,	they have used or they used.
Future Perfect.	usŭs ĕrō,	I shall have used.
	usŭs ĕrĭs,	thou wilt have used.
	usŭs ĕrĭt,	he will have used.
	usī ĕrĭmŭs,	we shall have used.
	usī ĕrĭtĭs,	ye will have used.
	usī ĕrunt,	they will have used.
Pluperfect.	usŭs ĕram,	I had used.
	usŭs ĕrăs,	thou hadst used.
	usŭs ĕrăt,	he had used.
	usī ĕrāmŭs,	we had used.
	usī ĕrātĭs,	ye had used.
	usī ĕrant,	they had used.

Deponent Verbs have Gerunds, Supines, Present and Future Participles

(THIRD CONJUGATION).

VOICE, WITH THE MEANING OF THE ACTIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
ūtăr	
utārĭs	utĕrĕ, utĭtŏr, *use thou.*
utātŭr	utĭtŏr, *let him use.*
utāmŭr	
utāmĭnī	utĭmĭnī, *use ye.*
utantŭr	utuntŏr, *let them use.*

THE VERB INFINITE.

Infinitives.

Present Imperf.} utī, *to use.*

utĕrĕr
utĕrērĭs
utĕrētŭr — Perfect Pluperf.} usŭs esse, *to have used.*
utĕrēmŭr — Future   usūrŭs essĕ, *to be about to use.*
utĕrēmĭnī
utĕrentŭr

Gerunds.

usŭs sim — Nom. Acc. utendum, *using.*
usŭs sīs — Gen.   utendī, *of using.*
usŭs sĭt — Dat. Abl. utendō, *for or by using.*
usī sīmŭs
usī sītĭs
usī sint

Supines.

usum, *to use.*

usū,   *in or for using.*

Participles.

Present   utens, *using.*
Future   usūrŭs, *about to use.*

usŭs essem — Perfect   usŭs, *having used.*
usŭs essēs
usŭs essĕt
usī essēmŭs — Gerundive.
usī essētĭs — utendŭs, *meet to be used.*
usī essent

Active; their Perfect Participles have the meaning of the Active Voice.

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125   Deponent Verbs of the four Conjugations.

Vēnŏr   vēnātŭs sum   vēnāri, *hunt.*   Utŏr   ūsŭs sum   ūti, *use.*
Vereŏr   verĭtŭs sum   verērī, *fear.*   Partiŏr   partītŭs sum   partīrī, *divide*

INDICATIVE.

Tense	1st Conj.	2nd Conj.	3rd Conj.	4th Conj.
Pres.	venor	vereor	ūtor	partior
	venāris (re)	verēris (rĕ)	utĕris (rĕ)	partīris (ire)
Fut. S.	venābor	verēbor	utar	partiar
Imperf.	venābar	verēbar	utēbar	partiēbar
Perf.	venātus sum	verĭtus sum	usus sum	partītus sum
Fu' Perf.	venātus ero	verĭtus ero	usus ero	partītus ero
Pluperf.	venātus eram	verĭtus eram	usus eram	partītus eram

CONJUNCTIVE.

Pres.	vener	verear	utar	partiar
Imperf.	venārer	verērer	utĕrer	partīrer
Perf.	venātus sim	verĭtus sim	usus sim	partītus sim
Pluperf.	venātus essem	verĭtus essem	usus essem	partītus essem

IMPERATIVE.

	venāre	verēre	utĕre	partīre
	venātor	verētor	utĭtor	partītor

THE VERB INFINITE.

Infinitives.

Pres. & Imp.	venāri	verēri	uti	partiri
Perf. & Plup.	venātus esse	verĭtus esse	usus esse	partītus esse
Fut.	venāturus esse	verĭturus esse	usurus esse	partīturus esse

Participles.

Pres.	venans	verens	utens	partiens
Fut.	venāturus	verĭturus	usurus	partīturus
Perf.	venātus	verĭtus	usus	partītus

Gerundive.

	venandus	verendus	utendus	partiendus

Gerunds.

	venandum, -i, -o	verendum, -i, -o	utendum, -i, -o	partiendum, -i, -o

Supines.

in -um	venātum	verĭtum	usum	partītum
in -u	venātu	verĭtu	usu	partītu

Note.—Some Deponents have an Active form also: pūnior and pūnio, *punish.*

126 Many Perf. Participles of Deponent Verbs are used passively as well as actively; as confessus from confĭteor, *confess*; imitātus from imitor, *imitate*; mĕrĭtus from mĕreor, *deserve*; pollĭcĭtus from pollĭceor, *promise*.

127 Some Verbs have a Perfect of Passive form with a Present of Active form; they are called **Semi-deponents**

audeo, *dare*	ausus sum, *I have dared* or *I dared.*
gaudeo, *rejoice*	gāvīsus sum, *I have rejoiced* or *I rejoiced.*
sŏleo, *am wont*	solĭtus sum, *I have been wont* or *I was wont.*
fīdo, *trust*	fīsus sum, *I have trusted* or *I trusted.*

128 Some Verbs have an Active form with Passive meaning; they are called Quasi-Passive:

exŭlo,	*am banished.*	lĭceo,	*am put up for sale.*
vāpŭlo,	*am beaten.*	vēneo,	*am on sale.*
fīo,	*am made.*		

129 Some Verbs have Perfect Participles with Active meaning, like the Deponent Verbs:

jūro,	*swear.*	jurāvi,	*I swore.*	jurātus,	*having sworn.*
cēno,	*sup.*	cenāvi,	*I supped.*	cenātus,	*having supped.*
prandeo,	*dine.*	prandi,	*I dined.*	pransus,	*having dined.*

130 **Inceptive** Verbs, with Present Stem in **-sco** (Third Conjugation), express beginning of action, and are derived from Verb-Stems or from Nouns:

pallesco, *I turn pale,* from palleo.
nigresco, *I turn black,* from niger.

131 **Frequentative** Verbs (First Conj.) express repeated or intenser action, and are formed from Supine Stems:

rŏgito, *ask repeatedly* (rogo); canto, *sing with energy* (căno).

132 **Desiderative** Verbs (Fourth Conj.) express desire of action, and are formed from the Supine Stem:

ēsŭrio, *am hungry* (ĕdō, ēsurus).

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133   VERBS IN -io (THIRD CONJUGATION).

Forms from Present Stem, cap-i-, *take.*

		ACTIVE VOICE			PASSIVE VOICE	
		INDIC.	CONJUNC.		INDIC.	CONJUNC.
Present		căpio	capiam	Present	capior	capiar
		capis	capias		capĕris	capiaris
		capit	capiat		capĭtur	capiatur
		capĭmus	capiamus		capimur	capiamur
		capitis	capiatis		capimini	capiamini
		capiunt	capiant		capiuntur	capiantur
Fut. Simple		capiam		Fut. Simple	capiar	
		capies			capiēris	
		capiet			capietur	
		capiēmus			capiemur	
		capietis			capiemini	
		capient			capientur	
Imperf.		capiebam	capĕrem	Imperf.	capiēbar	capĕrer
		capiebas	caperes		capiebaris	capereris
		capiebat	caperet		capiebatur	caperetur
		capiebamus	caperemus		capiebamur	caperemur
		capiebatis	caperetis		capiebamini	caperemini
		capiebant	caperent		capiebantur	caperentur

Imper. cape, capite.
    capito, capitōte, capiunto.

Imper. capĕre, capĭmini.
    capitor, capiuntor.

Infin. Pres. căpĕre.
Gerund.   capiendum.
Pres. Partic. capiens.

Infin. Pres. capi.
Gerundive capiendus.

Capio has Perfect cēpi; Supine captum.

The Verbs in -io are:

căpio, cŭpio *and* făcio,   } and their
fŏdio, fūgio *and* jăcio,   } compounds,
părio, răpio, săpio, quătio,   }

take, desire, make,
dig, fly, throw,
bring forth, seize, know, shake.

Compounds of spĕcio *and* lăcio { obsolete Verbs,   *look at, entice.*

Deponent: grădior, pătior, mŏrior,   *step, suffer, die.*
And in some tenses, pŏtior, ŏrior,   *get possession of, arise.*

Note.—Orior is an I-stem, but has some forms like capior: orēris, orĭtur, ortus. Potior has potītur or potĭtur, potīmur or potĭmur, potīrer or potĕrer.

134 IRREGULAR VERBS.

Verbs are called irregular :

(1) Because they are formed from more than one root, as **sum**.

(2) Because their tense-forms differ from those of regular verbs.

135 [**Possum**; *I can*, **potui, posse.**]

The Pres. Indic. possum is compounded of sum, *I am*, and the adjective potis *or* poti, *able*.

	INDIC.	CONJUNC.		INDIC.	CONJUNC.
Present	possum	possim	**Perfect**	potui	potuerim
	pŏtĕs	possis		potuisti	potueris
	potest	possit		potuit	potuerit
	possŭmus	possīmus		potuimus	potuerimus
	potestis	possītis		potuistis	potueritis
	possunt	possint		potuērunt	potuerint
Fut. Simp.	potero		**Fut. Perf.**	potuero	
	poteris			potueris	
	poterit			potuerit	
	poterĭmus			potuerimus	
	poterĭtis			potueritis	
	potĕrunt			potuerint	
Imperf.	poteram	possem	**Pluperf.**	potueram	potuissem
	poteras	posses		potueras	potuisses
	poterat	posset		potuerat	potuisset
	poteramus	possemus		potueramus	potuissemus
	poteratis	possetis		potueratis	potuissetis
	poterant	possent		potuerant	potuissent

Infinitive Pres. and Imperf. posse (pot-esse), Perf. and Pluperf. potuisse.

Potens is used as an Adjective, *powerful*, *able*, never as a Participle.

136   **Fĕro**, *bear*, **ferre, tŭli, lātum.**

	ACTIVE VOICE			PASSIVE VOICE	
	INDIC.	CONJUNC.		INDIC.	CONJUNC.
Present	fĕro	feram	**Present**	feror	ferar
	fers	feras		ferris	ferāris
	fert	ferat		fertur	feratur
	ferĭmus	ferāmus		ferĭmur	feramur
	fertis	ferātis		ferĭmĭni	feramini
	ferunt	ferant		feruntur	ferantur
Fut. Simple	feram		**Fut. Simple**	ferar	
	feres			ferēris	
	feret			feretur	
	ferēmus			feremur	
	ferētis			feremini	
	ferent			ferentur	
Imperf.	ferēbam	ferrem	**Imperf.**	ferēbar	ferrer
	ferebas	ferrēs		ferebāris	ferrēris
	ferebat	ferret		ferebatur	ferretur
	ferebamus	ferrēmus		ferebamur	ferremur
	ferebatis	ferrētis		ferebamini	ferremini
	ferebant	ferrent		ferebantur	ferrentur

Imper. fer, ferte.   Imper. ferre, ferimini.
      ferto, fertote, ferunto.   fertor, feruntor.

Infin. Pres.   ferre.   Infin. Pres. ferri.
Gerund.   ferend-um, -i, -o.   Gerundive   ferendus.
Pres. Partic. ferens.

The Perfect-Stem forms are regular :

tul-i   -ero   -eram   -erim   -issem

Also the Supine-Stem forms :

Supines { latum / latu   Participles { latus / laturus   Infin. { tulisse / latus esse / latum iri

latus sum, ero, eram, sim, essem.

137 **Eo** (for eio), *go,* **īre, īvi** or **ĭi, ĭtum.**

+	INDIC.	CONJUNC.	IMPERATIVE
Present	eo īs ĭt īmus ītis eunt	eam eas eat eāmus eātis eant	ĭ, īto. īto. īte, ītōte. eunto.
Fut. Simple	ībo ibis ibit ibimus ibitis ibunt		THE VERB INFINITIVE. Infinitives. Present } Imperf. } īre. Perfect } Pluperf. } isse, īvisse.
Imperf.	ībam ibas ibat ibamus ibatis ibant	īrem ires iret irēmus iretis irent	Future ĭturus esse. Gerunds. Nom. Acc. eundum. Gen. eundi. Dat. Abl. eundo. Supines.
Perf.	ii or īvi iisti, ivisti iit, ivit iimus, ivĭmus iistis, ivistis iērunt, ivērunt	ĭerim ieris ierit ierĭmus ieritis ierint	ĭtum. ĭtu. Participles. Pres. ĭens (Acc. euntem). Future ĭturus.

In the Perfect Tense of **eo** the forms ii, iisti &c. are more usual than īvi &c.; also in the compounds redii, rediisti, redisti.

The Impersonal Passive, ītur, ĭtum est, is often used.

138 **Queo,** *can,* **nequeo,** *cannot,* are conjugated like eo in the forms which are found, but many are wanting; they have no Imperative and no Gerunds.

Ambio, *go round, canvass,* is conjugated like audio,

139   **Vŏlo**, *am willing, wish.*

Nōlo, *am unwilling, do not wish.*

Mālo, *prefer, wish rather.*

Nolo is compounded of ne and volo.   Malo of magis and volo.

	INDICATIVE			IMPERATIVE
Present	vŏlo vīs vult volŭmus vultis volunt	nōlo nonvis nonvult nolŭmus nonvultis nolunt	mālo mavis mavult malŭmus mavultis malunt	nōlī, nōlīto nolīto nolīte nolitōte, nolunto
Fut. Simple	vŏlam volēs volet volēmus volētis volent	(nōlam) noles nolet nolēmus nolētis nolent	(mālam) males malet malēmus malētis malent	Volo and malo have no Imperative.
Imperf.	volēbam volebas &c.	nolebam nolebas &c.	malebam malebas &c.	**THE VERB INFINITE.** Infinitive.
	CONJUNCTIVE			Present {velle Imperfect {nolle {malle
Present	vĕlim velis velit velīmus velītis velint	nōlim nolis nolit nolīmus nolītis nolint	mālim malis malit malīmus malītis malint	Gerunds. volendum, -i, -o nolendum, -i, -o malendum, -i, -o Supines. None.

Imperf.	vellem
	velles
	vellet
	vellemus
	velletis
	vellent
		nollem
		nolles
		nollet
		nollemus
		nolletis
		nollent
			mallem
			malles
			mallet
			mallemus
			malletis
			mallent
				Participles.
				
				Present {vŏlens
				        {nōlens
				        {—

The Perfect-Stem forms are regular :

Vŏlŭ-i	-ero	-eram	-erim	-issem	{vŏluisse
Nōlŭ-i	-ero	-eram	-erim	-issem	Infin. {nōluisse
Mālŭ-i	-ero	-eram	-erim	-issem	{māluisse

140   Ĕdo, *I eat*, esse (for ĕdere), ēdi, ēsum.

2nd Pers. S. Pres. Act. ēs   for ed-i-s.
3rd   „   „   „   est   for ed-i-t.
2nd Pers. Pl. „   „   estis   for ed-i-tis.
Imperf. Conj.   „   essem for ed-e-rem.
Imperat. Pres.   „   este   for ed-i-te.
    „   Fut.   „   esto, estote for edĭto, edĭtote.
Inf. Pres.   .   „   esse   for ed-e-re.
3rd Pers. S. Pres. Pass. estur   ed-i-tur.

The other forms of this Verb are regular; except that **edim, edis, edit,** are usually found in the Present Conjunctive.

141   Fīo, *am made, become,* fieri, factus sum.

The Present-Stem tenses of **fio** supply a Passive to the Active verb **facio,** *make.*   The Perfect tenses are borrowed from the Perfect Passive of facio formed from the Supine-Stem **facto-.**

		INDIC.	CONJUNC.	IMPERATIVE
Present		fīo	fīam	fī
		fīs	fias	fīte
		fĭt	fiat	
		(fimus)	fiamus	
		(fitis)	fiatis	THE VERB INFINITE.
		fiunt	fiant	
Fut. Simple		fīam		Infinitives.
		fies		Present } fĭeri.
		fiet		Imper. }
		fiemus		Perfect } factus esse.
		fietis		Pluperf. }
		fient		Future factum iri.
Imperf.		fĭebam	fĭerem	
		fiebas	fieres	Participle.
		fiebat	fieret	Perfect factus.
		fiebamus	fieremus	
		fiebatis	fieretis	Gerundive.
		fiebant	fierent	faciendus.
Perf.		factus sum, &c.	factus sim, &c.	

142   DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those of which only some forms are used.

Coepi, *begin*	have only Perfect-Stem forms; but the
Memĭni, *remember*	Perfect forms are used with Present
Odi, *hate*	meaning.

Indicative.

Perfect.	**coepi,** *I begin.*	**memini,** *I remember.*	**ōdi,** *I hate.*
Fut. Perf.	**coepero,** *I shall begin.*	**meminero,** *I shall remember.*	**odero,** *I shall hate.*
Pluperf.	**coeperam,** *I began.*	**memineram,** *I remembered.*	**oderam,** *I hated.*

Conjunctive.

Perfect.	**coeperim**	**meminerim**	**oderim**
Pluperf.	**coepissem**	**meminissem**	**odissem**
Infin.	**coepisse,** *to begin.*	**meminisse**	**odisse**
Fut. Part.	**coeptūrus,** *about to begin.*	—	**osurus,** *about to hate.*

Coepi has a participle **coeptus**. **Odi** sometimes has **osus sum**.

Memini has Imperative **memento**, Plur. **mementote**.

Nōvi (Perf. of nosco) is used with Present meaning, *I know.*

novero, {noveram / noram} noverim {novissem / nossem} Infin. {novisse / nosse}

Aio, *I say* or *affirm.*

Ind. Pres. aio, ais, ait, — — aiunt.
    Impf. aiebam, aiebas, aiebat, aiebamus, aiebatis, aiebant.
Conj. Pres. — — aiat, — — aiant.
       Participle. **aiens.**

Inquam, *I say.*

Ind. Pres. inquam, inquis, inquit, inquĭmus, inquĭtĭs, inquiunt.
    Impf. — — inquiebat — — inquiebant
Fut. S. — inquies, inquiet
Perf. — inquisti, inquit
Imper. inque — inquĭto

Fari, *to speak.*

Indic. Pres.   faris, fatur.
 ,, Fut.   fabor — fabitur.
Imper.   fare, *speak thou.*

    Participles, Pres. Acc. **fantem.**   Perf. **fatus.**
    Gerund.   **fandi, fando.**   Gerundive. **fandus.**

Quaeso, *entreat* (an old form of quaero), has first pers. plur. **quaesŭmus.**

The following Imperatives are found :

apăgĕ, *be gone.*
avē (havē), avēte, *hail.*   Infin. avēre, *to have a desire.*
cĕdo, cedĭtĕ (cette), *give.*
salvē, salvēte.   Infin. salvēre, *to be well.*

     Note.—Age, ăgĭte, *come;* vale, valēte, *farewell,* are used with special meaning ; but the verbs ago, *I do,* văleo, *I am well,* are fully conjugated.

143 IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs are used only in the forms of the Third Person Singular of each tense, and do not refer to a Subject in the Nominative. They have also Infinitive and Gerund (**288-295**).

144 The principal are the following :-

Present.		Perfect.	Infinitive.
misĕret,	*it moves to pity.*	(miseruit)	(miserēre)
piget,	*it vexes.*	piguit	pigēre
paenĭtet,	*it repents.*	paenituit	paenitēre
pudet,	*it shames.*	puduit	pudēre
taedet,	*it wearies.*	taeduit	taedēre
dĕcet,	*it is becoming.*	decuit	decēre
dēdecet,	*it is unbecoming.*	dedecuit	dedecēre
libet,	*it pleases.*	libuit	libēre
licet,	*it is lawful.*	licuit	licēre
oportet,	*it behoves.*	oportuit	oportēre

Note. 1.—Decet, dedecet have also 3rd. pers. plur., decent, dedecent.

Note 2.—Active Impersonals have no Passive Voice, but some passive forms are found: misereor, *I pity*, miserētur; miserĭtum est, pigĭtum est, pudĭtum est, pertaesum est. Other forms are occasionally found: paenitendus, pudendus.

145 Some Impersonals express change of weather and time:

fulgurat,	*it lightens.*	**tonat,**	*it thunders.*
ningit,	*it snows.*	**lucescit,**	*it dawns.*
pluit,	*it rains.*	**vesperascit,**	*it grows late.*

146 Of some Verbs which have all the personal forms, the Third Person Singular is used impersonally with special meaning:

accēdit,	*it is added.*	expĕdit,	*it is expedient.*
accĭdit,	*it happens.*	fallit, fugit,	*it escapes one.*
apparet,	*it is evident.*	interest,	*it concerns.*
attinet,	*it belongs.*	juvat,	*it delights.*
constat,	*it is agreed.*	pertinet,	*it pertains.*
contingit,	*it befalls.*	placet,	*it seems good.*
convĕnit,	*it suits.*	rēfert,	*it matters.*
delectat,	*it charms.*	restat,	*it remains.*
ēvĕnit,	*it turns out.*		

Intransitive Verbs are used impersonally in the Passive (**299**).

147 DERIVATION FROM THE THREE TENSE STEMS.

I. From the **Present-Stem**.

	eneco.	*torqueo*	*intellego*	*pentio.*
Pres. Indic. Act.	ăm(a)-o	mŏnē-o	rĕg-o	audĭ-o
„ „ Pass.	-ŏr	ĕ-or	-ŏr	ĭ-ŏr
„ Conj. Act.	-em	ĕ-am	-am	ĭ-am
„ „ Pass.	-ĕr	ĕ-ăr	-ăr	ĭ-ăr
Imperf. Indic. Act.	ā-bam	ē-bam	-ēbam	ĭ-ēbam
„ „ Pass.	ā-băr	ē-băr	-ēbăr	ĭ-ēbar
„ Conj. Act.	ā-rem	ē-rem	-ĕrem	ī-rem
„ „ Pass.	ā-rĕr	ē-rĕr	-ĕrĕr	ī-rĕr
Fut. Indic. Act.	ā-bo	ē-bo	-am	ĭ-am
„ „ Pass.	ā-bŏr	ē-bŏr	-ăr	ĭ-ăr
Imperative Act.	ā	ē	-ĕ	ī
„ Pass.	ā-rĕ	ē-rĕ	-ĕrĕ	ī-rĕ
Infin. Pres. Act.	ā-rĕ	ē-rĕ	-ĕrĕ	ī-rĕ
„ „ Pass.	ā-rī	ē-rī	-ī	ī-rī
Partic. Pres. Act.	a-ns	e-ns	-ens	ĭ-ens
Gerund	a-ndo	e-ndo	-endo	ĭ-endo

II. From the **Perfect-Stem**.

	enecui	*torsi*	*intellesci*	*vensi*
Perfect Indic. Act.	ămāv-ī	mŏnŭ-ī	rex-ī	audīv-ī
„ Conj. „	-ĕrim	-ĕrim	-ĕrim	-ĕrim
Fut. Perf. Indic. Act.	-ĕro	-ĕro	-ĕro	-ĕro
Plup. „ „	-ĕram	-ĕram	-ĕram	-ĕram
„ Conj. „	-issem	-issem	-issem	-issem
Infin. Perf. „	-issĕ	-issĕ	-issĕ	-issĕ

III. From the **Supine-Stem**.

	enectum	*tortum*	*intellectum*	*sensum*
Supine I.	ămāt-um	mŏnĭt-um	rect-um	audīt-um
Infin. Fut. Pass. }	-um īrī	-um īrī	-um īrī	-um īrī
Supine II.	-ū	-ū	-ū	-ū
Partic. Fut. Act. }	-ūrŭs	-ūrŭs	-ūrŭs	-ūrŭs
Partic. Perf. Pass. }	-ŭs	-ŭs	-ŭs	-ŭs
Perf. Indic. Pass. }	-ŭs sum	-ŭs sum	-ŭs sum	-ŭs sum
Perf. Conj. Pass. }	-ŭs sim	-ŭs sim	-ŭs sim	-ŭs sim
Fut. Perf. Pass. }	-ŭs ĕro	-ŭs ĕro	-ŭs ĕro	-ŭs ĕro
Plup. Ind. Pass. }	-ŭs ĕram	-ŭs ĕram	-ŭs ĕram	-ŭs ĕram
Plup. Conj. Pass. }	-ŭs essem	-ŭs essem	-ŭs essem	-ŭs essem
Infin. Pass.	-ŭs essĕ	-ŭs essĕ	-ŭs essĕ	-ŭs essĕ

148 FORMATION OF THE THREE STEMS IN VERBS.

The forms of the Latin Verb vary in many respects from those of the parent and related languages. Both in the Past and in the Future tenses the Latin has developed new endings of its own, so that the original forms are only seen in the Present.

The Verbs in the older language were divided into two principal classes:

I. In which the Personal endings were formed by Pronouns joined immediately to the Root, the tenses being partly formed by changes in the root vowel.

II. In which the Verb-Stem was formed by a so-called Thematic vowel added to the root.

Of the first class there are very few remains in Latin, most of the Verbs which belonged to it having gone over into the second class.

The old ending -m (for -mi) of the First Person Singular is seen in sum, *I am*, and in other tenses, as eram, amem. A few Verbs retain part of their old forms side by side with later forms borrowed from the Thematic Verbs. These are:

Vowel-ending Stems:

eo, *I go*; dō, *I give*; stō, *I stand.*

Consonant-ending Stems:

edo, *I eat*; fero, *I carry*; volo, *I will*; nōlo, *will not*; mālo, *I prefer.*

(For the forms of these Verbs see **115** and **136** to **140**.)

PERSONAL ENDINGS IN UNTHEMATIC AND THEMATIC VERBS.

		ACTIVE VOICE.		PASSIVE VOICE.
		Unthematic.	Thematic.	
Singular	1	-m	-o	-r
	2	-s	-s	-ris *or* -re
	3	-t	-t (-d)	-tur
Plural	1	-mus (-mos)	-mus (-mos)	-mur
	2	-tis	-tis	-mini
	3	-nt	-unt (-ont)	-ntur

The -r of the Passive probably comes from an old form of a third Voice, called the Middle Voice, which is not preserved in Latin.

149 PRESENT-STEM FORMATION.

The Thematic Verbs are divided into six groups according to the formation of their Present Stems.

I. The Present Stem is the same as the Verb-Stem, being formed by the addition of the thematic vowel to the Stem-syllable either with or without lengthening of the Stem-vowel: peto, veho, cēdo, fendo, dīco, fīdo, dūco, claudo, ago, alo, rudo, etc.

> *Note.*—This class had originally two divisions: (*a*) with long root vowel, (*b*) with short root vowel, but in Latin the distinction between them is not clear.

II. Reduplicated Presents. Of this class very few are preserved in Latin: gigno for gi-g(e)no (gĕnus, *race*) ; si-sto ; bi-bo.

III. With suffix -to added to the Stem-syllable : plecto, flecto, necto.

IV. Nasalised Stems :

> *a*) with addition of the suffix -no : cerno, sterno, sperno, temno, and two roots ending in -i : sino, lino. Verbs in -llo, fallo, pello, percello, etc., also belong to this class, -llo standing for older -lno.

> (*b*) Verbs in which the n is inserted in the Stem-syllable, as plango (Verb-Stem plag-), jungo, findo, scindo. The n becomes m before Labials, as in rumpo. In some of these Verbs the Nasal goes through all the tenses, as in ungo, unxi, unctum. In others it appears only in the Present Stem, as in frango, frēgi, fractum. A few have the Nasal in the Perfect, but not in the Supine, as pingo, pinxi, pictum.

V. With suffix -sco. This class also has two divisions :

> (*a*) With the suffix joined immediately to the root-syllable : nosco, cresco, disco, pasco.

> (*b*) Derivative Verbs in -asco, -esco, -isco, derived from other Verbs or from Nouns: congelasco, from gelo ; calesco, from caleo ; gemisco, from gemo ; duresco, from durus, etc.

VI. With suffix -io. The Verbs in -io of the 3rd Conj. (Consonant-Stems) belong to this class. Capio, facio, etc.

It included originally the large number of derivative Verbs with Vowel-Stems, as amo (for ama-io), moneo (for mone-io) (14).

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The Perfect First Person Sing. ends in -i. When the suffix -i is joined to the Stem, with or without change in the Stem-syllable, it is called a strong formation. When the Perfect is formed by adding to the Stem one of the suffixes -si, -vi, -ui, the formation is called weak.

In some Vowel-Stems, especially in many E- Stems, the final or character vowel of the Verb-Stem is dropped before the Perfect suffix, and the Stem is then called the Clipt Stem. This is seen in mon-ui (Stem mone-), man-si, cav-i, pepend-i, and also in some A- and I- Stems, as dom-ui, sal-ui.

Strong Formation of the Perfect.

I. With Reduplication. This is the oldest way of forming the Perfect, and arose from a doubling of the Stem-syllable. In Latin it is formed by a vowel (originally e) prefixed to the Stem. When the Stem begins with a single consonant, this vowel is preceded by the same consonant: pendo, pependi. When the Stem begins with s, followed by another consonant (sc, sp, st), the Reduplicating-syllable begins with the double consonant, but the Stem-syllable drops the s: spondeo, spopondi, sto, steti. The e of the Reduplicating-syllable is often assimilated to the Stem-vowel, mo-mordi, pupugi, didici (13). In Compounds it is often dropped, as in rettuli (15). In many Reduplicated Perfects, the vowel of the Stem-syllable is weakened through loss of the accent: cado, cecĭdi.

I. With Lengthened Stem-Vowel. This formation is seen in two A- Stems: jūvi, lāvi; in a few E- Stems: sēdi, vīdi, cāvi, fōvi, etc.; in Consonant-Stems: vīci, fūgi, lēgi, fūdi, etc.; and in one I- Stem: vēni.
A few Consonant-Stems, ago, capio, jacio, frango, and the compounds of pango (compingo, impingo) form their Perfect with Vowel change as well as lengthening. In many of these Verbs the Perfect was originally reduplicated and the vowel was lengthened after loss of reduplication. The Perfects ēgi, ēdi, ēmi, of ăgo, ĕdo, ĕmo, are contractions of an old reduplication (e-ag-, e-ed-, e-em-).

> *Note.*—A few of the above have long vowel in Pres. as well as Perf.: īco, cūdo, sīdo, vīso.

III. With Unchanged Stem-Syllable. This class includes the U- Stems acui, argui, etc., and a number of Consonant-Stems, as verri, verti, scandi, the compounds of -cendo, -fendo, etc., and two E- Verbs, prandi and strīdi.

Weak Formation of the Perfect.

I. The Perfect suffix in -si is joined to the Clipt Stem of many E- and some I- Verbs; also to a large number of Consonant-Stems with which it combines according to the laws of Consonant change. Thus gs, cs, hs, become x, as in rexi, pinxi, duxi, vexi. Also qs in coxi. The guttural drops after l, r in fulsi, mersi, also in vixi from Stem gvigv—(compare Old English cwicu, *quick*). In struxi, fluxi, the Perfect preserves the guttural sound which is lost in the Present. Dental sounds are dropped, plausi, flexi; with lengthening of short vowels, as in mīsi. The labial p remains unchanged, as in sculpsi, but b becomes p, scripsi, nupsi. After m, p is inserted, in sumpsi, tempsi; s remains, as in gessi, ussi, where in the Present it changes to r. It becomes single after a long vowel or diphthong, as haesi, hausi.

II. The weak Perfect forms in -vi and -ui are peculiar to the Latin language. They were probably formed by analogy from the V- and U- Stems like favi, acui, and extended to a very large number of Verbs. All the A- and I- Stems which keep their character vowel throughout the tenses as amavi, audivi, form their Perfect tense in -vi as well as many Consonant-Stems. The Perfect in -ui is joined to the Clipt E- Stems, as mon-ui, also to a few Clipt Stems in A- and E-, and to a large number of Consonant Verbs. This form had a tendency to spread in later Latin, and many Verbs formed new Perfects in -ui after the classical period.

THE SUPINE STEM.

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The Supine or Participial Stem ends in -to. This suffix is joined to the Verb-Stem or to the Clipt Stem, either immediately or by the vowel *i*. When it is joined immediately to the Vowel-Stem, as in most of the A-, I- and U- Stems, the character vowel is lengthened. When it is joined to a Consonant-Stem, the laws of consonant change again come into force : g before t becomes c; the guttural is dropped after l or r, fultum, tortum; p is inserted between m and t, emptum. In a few Verbs the Stem-vowel is changed, as in lăvo, which has besides lavatum a contracted Supine form lautum, afterwards becoming lōtum: in sătum (from sĕro), cultum (from cŏlo).

The Supine in -sum was formed in Dental Stems by a regular change of medial -dt-, -tt- to ss; thus ced-to-, mit-to-, would become cesso-, misso-, and the double s would become single after a long vowel or diphthong (20). From the Dental Stems the Supine in -sum spread to many other Verbs by analogy. It combines with Consonant-Stems according to the same laws of letter change as the Perfect in -si.
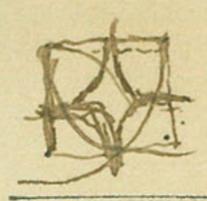
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152 Table of Verb Perfects and Supines.*

I. A- Stems.

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine
		Usual Form.	
-ō(-a-io)	-ārĕ	-āvi	-ā-tum
amō	amārĕ	amāvi	amātum

Exceptions.

		-ŭī	-ĭtum		
crĕpo	-āre	crepui	crepitum	creak	
cŭbo	-āre	cubui	cubitum	lie down	(cubit)
dŏmo	-āre	domui	domitum	tame–	(domesticate)
plĭco	-āre	-plicavi / -plicui	-plicatum / -plicitum	fold –	(duplicate)
sŏno	-āre	sonui	sonitum	sound	(sonorous)
tŏno	-āre	tonui	tonitum	thunder	
vĕto	-āre	vetui / vetavi	vetitum	forbid	(veto)

		-ŭī	-ātum		
mĭco	-āre	micui / micavi	-micatum	glitter	

		-ŭī	-tum		
ēnĕco	-āre	enecui	enectum	kill	
frĭco	-āre	fricui	frictum / fricatum	rub	(friction)
sĕco	-āre	secui	sectum	cut	(bisect)

		-ī	-tum		
		(a) Reduplicated	-tum		
dō	-āre	dĕdī	dătum	give	(date)
stō	-āre	stĕti	stătum	stand	(state)

		(b) Lengthened Stem	-tum		
jŭvo	-āre	jūv -i	jūtum	help	
lăvo	-āre	lāv -i	lavātum / lautum / lōtum	wash	(lave)

Note.—Jŭvo, lăvo have Fut. Part. juvaturus, lavaturus.

* For very many Supines no authority exists; but the form is inferred from the Perfect Participle Passive, or from the Future Participle, or the Verbal Substantive. Forms printed with a hyphen, as -plicavi, -plicatum, are only used in compounds.

153 ## II. E- Stems.

Present	*Infin.*	*Perfect*	*Supine*	
		Usual Form.		
-ĕō (-e-io)	**-ērĕ**	**-ŭī**	**-ĭtum**	
mŏnĕō	monēre	mŏnŭī	monĭtum	
		Exceptions.		
		-ŭī	**-tum**	
arceo	-ēre	arcui	—	*ward off*
dŏceo	-ēre	docui	doctum	*teach (doctor)*
ferveo	-ēre	ferbui } fervi }	—	*be hot (fervent)*
misceo	-ēre	miscui	mistum } mixtum }	*mix — (mixture)*
sorbeo	-ēre	sorbui	—	*swallow (absorb)*
tĕneo	-ēre	tenui	tentum	*hold — (tenure)*
torreo	-ēre	torrui	tostum	*scorch (toast)*
		-ui	**-sum**	
censeo	-ēre	censui	censum	*deem, vote (censure)*
		-vī	**-tum**	
aboleo	-ēre	abolevi	abolitum	*destroy (abolish)*
cieo	-ēre	cīvi	cĭtum	*stir up (incite)*
dēleo	-ēre	delevi	deletum	*blot out (indelible)*
fleo	-ēre	flevi	fletum	*weep*
neo	-ēre	nevi	none	*spin*
-pleo	-ēre	-plevi	-pletum	*fill (complement)*
		-sī	**-tum**	
augeo	-ēre	auxi	auctum	*increase* (tr.) *(auction)*
conīveo	-ēre	conixi	—	*wink (connive)*
frīgeo	-ēre	frixi	—	*freeze (frigid)*
lūgeo	-ēre	luxi	—	*mourn (luxury)*
pollūceo	-ēre	—	polluctum	*make a feast*
fulgeo	-ēre	fulsi	—	*shine (refulgent)*
indulgeo	-ēre	indulsi	—	*indulge (indulgence)*
mulgeo	-ēre	mulsi	—	*milk*
torqueo	-ēre	torsi	tortum	*twist (torture)*
		-sī	**-sum**	
algeo	-ēre	alsi	—	*be cold*
ardeo	-ēre	arsi	—	*burn* (intr.) *ardent, ar—*
haereo	-ēre	haesi	—	*stick adhere*
jŭbeo	-ēre	jussi	jussum	*command*
lūceo	-ēre	luxi	—	*shine lucid*
mǎneo	-ēre	mansi	mansum	*remain permanent*
mulceo	-ēre	mulsi	mulsum	*soothe emulsion*
rīdeo	-ēre	risi	risum	*laugh*
suādeo	-ēre	suasi	suasum	*advise persuade*
tergeo	-ēre	tersi	—	*wipe*
turgeo	-ēre	tursi	—	*swell*
urgeo	-ēre	ursi	—	*press urge*

Note.—Ardeo, haereo have Fut. Part. arsurus, haesurus.

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
		-i	**-tum** *or* **-sum**	

(a) Lengthened Stem   -tum

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
căveo	-ēre	căv-i	cautum	*beware* — (caution
făveo	-ēre	făv-i	fautum	*favour* (favour
fŏveo	-ēre	fŏv-i	fotum	*cherish*
mŏveo	-ēre	mōv-i	motum	*move* (tr.) — motion
păveo	-ēre	pāv-i	—	*quake*
vŏveo	-ēre	vōv-i	votum	*vow* — vote

(b) Reduplicated   -sum

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
pendeo	-ēre	pĕpendi	pensum	*hang* (intr.) — suspend
mordeo	-ēre	mŏmordi	morsum	*bite*
spondeo	-ēre	spŏpondi	sponsum	*pledge*
tondeo	-ēre	tŏtondi	tonsum	*shear* — tonsure

spondeo

(c) Lengthened Stem   -sum

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
sĕdeo	-ēre	sēdi	sessum	*sit*
vĭdeo	-ēre	vīdi	vīsum	*see* — vision
*prandeo	-ēre	prandi	pransum	*lunch, dine*
strīdeo	-ēre	stridi	—	*creak* — strident

* P.P. pransus = having dined.

154   ### III. Consonant and U- Stems.

Consonant Stems.

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
rĕgo	rĕgĕre	rexī	rectum	*rule* — (regent
		-si	**-tum**	
cŏquo	-ĕre	coxi	coctum	*cook*
dīco	-ĕre	dixi	dictum	*say* — dictation
dīlĭgo	-ĕre	dilexi	dilectum	*love* — diligent
dūco	-ĕre	duxi	ductum	*lead* — conduct
afflīgo	-ĕre	-flixi	-flictum	*smite down* / afflicted
frīgo	-ĕre	frixi	frictum	*roast*
intellĕgo	-ĕre	intellexi	intellectum	*understand* — intellect
neglĕgo	-ĕre	neglexi	neglectum	*neglect* — neglect
pergo	-ĕre	perrexi	perrectum	*proceed* —
sūgo	-ĕre	suxi	suctum	*suck* suction
surgo	-ĕre	surrexi	surrectum	*arise* resurrection
tĕgo	-ĕre	texi	tectum	*cover* — protect
trăho	-ĕre	traxi	tractum	*draw* — traction- engine
vĕho	-ĕre	vexi	vectum	*carry* vehicle
vīvo	-ĕre	vixi	victum	*live*
fluo	-ĕre	fluxi	fluctum	*flow* fluid
struo	-ĕre	struxi	structum	*build* construct

Supines (handwritten at top)

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
carpo	-ĕre	carpsi	carptum	pluck
nūbo	-ĕre	nupsi	nuptum	marry
rēpo	-ĕre	repsi	reptum	creep
scalpo	-ĕre	scalpsi	scalptum	scratch
sculpo	-ĕre	sculpsi	sculptum	carve — *sculptor*
scrībo	-ĕre	scripsi	scriptum	write — *subscribe, non description*
gĕro	-ĕre	gessi	gestum	carry on *gesture.*
ūro	-ĕre	ussi	ustum	burn (tr.)
cōmo	-ĕre	compsi	comptum	adorn
dēmo	-ĕre	dempsi	demptum	take away
prōmo	-ĕre	prompsi	promptum	bring out
sūmo	-ĕre	sumpsi	sumptum	take *{ consume.*
temno	-ĕre	-tempsi	-temptum	despise *(contempt-*
ango	-ĕre	—	—	pain *(anguish*
clango	-ĕre	—	—	clash *(clang*
cingo	-ĕre	cinxi	cinctum	surround
exstinguo	-ĕre	exstinxi	exstinctum	quench *extinguish*
fingo	-ĕre	finxi	fictum	feign *(fiction*
jungo	-ĕre	junxi	junctum	join *(adjunct*
pango	-ĕre	panxi } pēgi }	pactum	fasten *(compact*
pingo	-ĕre	pinxi	pictum	paint *(depict*
stringo	-ĕre	strinxi	strictum	bind *(stringent*
tingo	-ĕre	tinxi	tinctum	dye *(tincture*
unguo (ungo)	-ĕre	unxi	unctum	anoint
ninguit (ningit)	-ĕre	ninxit	—	it snows

		-sī	-sum	
fīgo	-ĕre	fixi	fixum	fix — *to fix.*
mergo	-ĕre	mersi	mersum	drown — *immerse*
spargo	-ĕre	sparsi	sparsum	sprinkle — *asperge.*
cēdo	-ĕre	cessi	cessum	yield *(concession*
claudo	-ĕre	clausi	clausum	shut *(clause*
divĭdo	-ĕre	divīsi	divīsum	divide *(division*
laedo	-ĕre	laesi	laesum	hurt
lūdo	-ĕre	lusi	lusum	play
mitto	-ĕre	mīsi	missum	send — *submission*
plaudo	-ĕre	plausi	plausum	applaud
rādo	-ĕre	rasi	rasum	scrape
rōdo	-ĕre	rosi	rosum	gnaw
trūdo	-ĕre	trusi	trusum	thrust *intrude.*
vādo	-ĕre	(in)vasi	(in)vasum	go (attack) *invasion*
prĕmo	-ĕre	pressi	pressum	press *pressure.*
flecto	-ĕre	flexi	flexum	bend *flexible*
necto	-ĕre	nexi } nexui }	nexum	bind *annex*
pecto	-ĕre	pexi	pexum	comb
quătio	-ĕre	quassi	quassum	shake (tr.)
concŭtio	-ĕre	concussi	concussum	shake together *concussion*

Note.—Nexui, the more usual Perf. of necto, is from an obsolete
verb, nexo.

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
		-vī	**-tum**	
sĕro	-ĕre	sēvĭ	sătum	sow
cerno	-ĕre	crēvi	crētum	sift, discern
sperno	-ĕre	sprēvi	sprētum	despise
sterno	-ĕre	strāvi	strātum	strew
lĭno	-ĕre	lēvi / līvi }	lĭtum	smear
sĭno	-ĕre	sīvi	sĭtum	allow
cognosco	-ĕre	cognōvi	cognĭtum	know *cognisant*
cresco	-ĕre	crēvi	crētum	grow
nosco	-ĕre	nōvi	nōtum	know
pasco	-ĕre	pāvi	pastum	feed (tr.) *pasture.-age*
abolesco	-ĕre	abolēvi	—	decay *abolish*
adolesco	-ĕre	adolēvi	—	grow up *adolescent*
obsolesco	-ĕre	obsolēvi	—	grow out of use *obsolete*
quiesco	-ĕre	quiēvi	quietum	rest *quiet*
suesco	-ĕre	suēvi	suētum	grow accustomed

Note.—Adolesco has adjective adultus.

		-īvī	**-ītum**	
arcesso	-ĕre	arcessīvi	arcessitum	send for
incesso	-ĕre	incessīvi	—	attack
lăcesso	-ĕre	lacessīvi	lacessitum	provoke
căpesso	-ĕre	capessīvi	capessitum	take in hand
cŭpio	-ĕre	cupīvi	cupitum	desire
săpio	-ĕre	sapīvi	—	be wise
quaero	-ĕre	quaesīvi	quaesitum	seek
tĕro	-ĕre	trīvi	tritum	rub
		-ŭī	**.tum**	
ălo	-ĕre	alui	altum	nourish
cŏlo	-ĕre	colui	cultum	till, worship *colony*
consŭlo	-ĕre	consului	consultum	consult *consult*
occŭlo	-ĕre	occului	occultum	hide
pinso	-ĕre	pinsui / pinsi }	pistum	beat, pound
sĕro	-ĕre	serui	sertum	join
texo	-ĕre	texui	textum	weave *text*
răpio	-ĕre	rapui	raptum	seize
		-ŭī	**-ĭtum**	
frĕmo	-ĕre	fremui	fremitum	bellow
gĕmo	-ĕre	gemui	gemitum	groan
mŏlo	-ĕre	molui	molitum	grind
strĕpo	-ĕre	strepui	strepitum	roar
trĕmo	-ĕre	tremui	—	tremble
vŏmo	-ĕre	vomui	vomitum	vomit *vomit*
gigno	-ĕre	genui	genitum	produce
pōno	-ĕre	posui	positum	place *position*
compesco	-ĕre	compescui	—	restrain
		-ŭī	**-sum**	
mĕto	-ĕre	messui	messum	reap
excello	-ĕre	excellui	—	excel

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
		-ī	-tum	

(a) Reduplicated -tum

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
căno	-ĕre	cĕcĭni	cantum	*sing*
pungo	-ĕre	pŭpŭgi	punctum	*prick*
tango	-ĕre	tĕtĭgi	tactum	*touch*
tendo	-ĕre	tĕtendi	tentum (tensum)	*stretch*
disco	-ĕre	dĭdĭci	—	*learn*
posco	-ĕre	pŏposci	—	*demand*
părio	-ĕre	pĕpĕri	partum	*bring forth*

-sum

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
cădo	-ĕre	cĕcĭdi	cāsum	*fall*
caedo	-ĕre	cĕcīdi	caesum	*beat, kill*
curro	-ĕre	cŭcurri	cursum	*run*
fallo	-ĕre	fĕfelli	falsum	*deceive*
parco	-ĕre	pĕperci	parsum	*spare*
pello	-ĕre	pĕpŭli	pulsum	*drive*
pendo	-ĕre	pĕpendi	pensum	*hang*
tundo	-ĕre	tŭtŭdi	tūsum } tunsum }	*bruise*

Compounds of dō

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
abdo	-ĕre	abdĭdi	abdĭtum	*hide*
addo	-ĕre	addidi	additum	*add*
condo	-ĕre	condidi	conditum	*found, hide*
crēdo	-ĕre	crēdidi	crēditum	*believe*
dēdo	-ĕre	dēdidi	dēditum	*give up*
ēdo	-ĕre	ēdidi	ēditum	*give forth*
perdo	-ĕre	perdidi	perditum	*lose*
prōdo	-ĕre	prōdidi	prōditum	*betray*
reddo	-ĕre	reddidi	redditum	*restore*
subdo	-ĕre	subdidi	subditum	*substitute*
trādo	-ĕre	trādidi	trāditum	*deliver*
vendo	-ĕre	vendidi	venditum	*sell*

Note.—Pereo, *perish*, veneo, *go for sale*, are used as Passives of perdo and vendo.

Reduplicated from stō

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
sisto	-ĕre	-stĭti	-stātum	*make to stand*

(b) Lengthened Stem, -tum

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	
ĕmo	-ĕre	ēmi	emptum	*buy*
lĕgo	-ĕre	lēgi	lectum	*choose, read*
rumpo	-ĕre	rūpi	ruptum	*break*
vinco	-ĕre	vīci	victum	*conquer*
linquo	-ĕre	līqui	-lictum	*leave*
căpio	-ĕre	cēpi	captum	*take*
fŭgio	-ĕre	fūgi	fugitum	*fly*
ăgo	-ĕre	ēgi	actum	*do*
frango	-ĕre	frēgi	fractum	*break* (tr.)
făcio	-ĕre	fēci	factum	*make*
jăcĭo	-ĕre	jēci	jactum	*throw*

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine	

Lengthened Stem -ī -sum

fundo	-ĕre	fūdi	fusum	*pour*
retundo	-ĕre	rettŭdi	retusum	*beat back*
fŏdio	-ĕre	fōdi	fossum	*dig*
ĕdo	-ĕre	ēdi	esum	*eat*

-ī   -tum, -sum

bĭbo	-ĕre	bĭbi	bibitum	*drink*
īco	-ĕre	īci	ictum	*strike*
cūdo	-ĕre	cudi	cusum	*stamp*
sīdo	-ĕre	sīdi	—	*settle*
viso	-ĕre	vīsi	visum	*visit* visit
psallo	-ĕre	psalli	—	*play on strings*
verro	-ĕre	verri	versum	*sweep*
verto	-ĕre	verti	versum	*turn (tr.)*
-cendo	-ĕre	-cendi	-censum	*kindle*
-fendo	-ĕre	-fendi	-fensum	*strike* defend.
findo	-ĕre	fĭdi	fissum	*cleave*
mando	-ĕre	mandi	mansum	*chew*
pando	-ĕre	pandi	pansum } passum }	*open, spread* expand
prĕhendo	-ĕre	prehendi	prehensum	*grasp* apprehend
scando	-ĕre	scandi	scansum	*climb* descent
scindo	-ĕre	scĭdi	scissum	*tear* -scissors
percello	-ĕre	percŭli	perculsum	*thrill*
vello	-ĕre	velli (vulsi)	vulsum	*rend*

U- Stems.   -ī   -tum

acŭo	-ĕre	acŭi	acūtum	*sharpen* acute
arguo	-ĕre	argui	argutum	*prove* - argue
congruo	-ĕre	congrui	—	*come together* congregation
exuo	-ĕre	exui	exutum	*put off*
ĭnduo	-ĕre	indui	indutum	*put on*
ĭmbuo	-ĕre	imbui	imbutum	*tinge*
ĭuo	-ĕre	lui	-lutum	*wash, atone*
mĕtuo	-ĕre	metui	—	*fear*
mĭnuo	-ĕre	minui	minutum	*lessen* minute
adnuo	-ĕre	adnui	—	*nod*
pluo	-ĕre	plui } pluvi }	—	*rain*
ruo	-ĕre	rui	rŭtum } ruitum }	*rush, fall*
spuo	-ĕre	spui	sputum	*spit*
statuo	-ĕre	statui	statutum	*set up* - statute
sternuo	-ĕre	sternui	—	*sneeze*
suo	-ĕre	sui	sutum	*sew*
tribuo	-ĕre	tribui	tributum	*assign, render* tribute
solvo	-ĕre	solvi	solutum	*loosen, pay* solution
volvo	-ĕre	volvi	volutum	*roll (tr.)*

Pipitus, i. (handwritten)

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IV. I- Stems.

Present	Infin.	Perfect	Supine		
			Usual Form.		
-ĭŏ (-i-io)	**-īre**	**-īvī**	**-ītum**		
audio	audīre	audīvi	audītum		
			Exceptions.		
		-īvi	**-tum**		
sĕpĕlio	-īre	sepelivi	sepultum	bury	sepulchre *(handwritten)*
		-vi	**-tum**		
scio	-īre	scivi	scitum	know	omniscient *(handwritten)*
		-ui	**-tum**		
sălio	-īre	salui	saltum *(handwritten)*	dance	
apĕrio	-īre	aperui	apertum	open	aperture *(handwritten)*
opĕrio	-īre	operui	opertum	cover	
		-si	**-tum**		
amĭcio	-īre	amixi / amicui }	amictum	clothe	
fulcio	-īre	fulsi	fultum	prop	
haurio	-īre	hausi	haustum	drain	exhaust *(handwritten)*
saepio	-īre	saepsi	saeptum	hedge in	
sarcio	-īre	sarsi	sartum	patch	
sancio	-īre	sanxi	sanctum	hallow	sanction *(handwritten)*
vincio	-īre	vinxi	vinctum	bind	
		-si	**-sum**		
sentio	-īre	sensi	sensum	feel	sense *(handwritten)*
		-i	**-tum**		
vĕnio	-īre	vēni	ventum	come	advent *(handwritten)*
compĕrio	-īre	comperi	compertum	find	
repĕrio	-īre	repperi	repertum	discover	

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DEPONENT VERBS.

A- Stems (Perfect -ātus sum).
About 160, all regular.

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E- Stems (Perfect -ĭtus sum).

Present	Infin.	Perfect		
făteor	-ērī	fassus sum	confess	
lĭceor	-ērī	licitus sum	bid in auction	
mĕdeor	-ērī	—	heal	
mĕreor	-ērī	meritus sum	deserve	merit *(handwritten)*
mĭsĕreor	-ērī	miseritus / misertus } sum	have pity on	
tueor	-ērī	tuitus sum	protect	
vĕreor	-ērī	veritus sum	fear	
reor	-ērī	rătus sum	think	

158   Semi-deponent Verbs.

Present	Infin.	Perfect		
audeo	-ēre	ausus sum	—	*dare*
gaudeo	-ēre	gāvīsus sum	—	*rejoice*
sŏleo	-ēre	sŏlitus sum	—	*be wont*

159   Consonant and U- Stems (Perfect -tŭs *or* -sŭs sum).

amplector	-ī	amplexus sum	*embrace*
ăpiscor	-ī	aptus sum	*acquire (apt*
expergiscor	-ī	experrectus sum	*waken*
fătiscor	-ī	fessus sum	*grow weary*
fruor	-ī	fruitus sum	*enjoy*
fungor		functus sum	*perform (function*
grădior	-ī	gressus sum	*step (ingression*
īrascor	-ī	iratus sum	*be angry (irate*
lābor	-ī	lapsus sum	*glide (relapse*
-miniscor	-ī	-mentus sum	*have in mind*
morior	-ī	mortuus sum	*die (mortal.*
nanciscor	-ī	nactus ⎫	
		nanctus ⎭ sum	*obtain*
nascor	-ī	natus sum	*be born*
nītor	-ī	nisus (nixus) sum	*strive*
păciscor	-ī	pactus sum	*bargain*
pătior	-ī	passus sum	*suffer (patient*
profĭciscor	-ī	profectus sum	*set out*
quĕror	-ī	questus sum	*complain*
ulciscor	-ī	ultus sum	*avenge*
ūtor	-ī	usus sum	*use*
vescor	-ī	—	*feed on*
lĭquor	-ī	—	*melt*
lŏquor	-ī	locutus sum	*speak (locution, eloquent*
sĕquor	-ī	secutus sum	*follow (sequence*

Note.—The form gressus is very rarely found except in Compounds.
Morior has Future Participle morĭturus.

160   Semi-deponent.

fīdo	-ī	fīsus sum	*trust*

161   I- Stems (Perfect -ītus, -tus, *or* -sus sum).

blandior	-īrī	blandītus sum	*flatter*
expĕrior	-īrī	expertus sum	*try*
largior	-īrī	largitus sum	*bestow*
mōlior	-īrī	molitus sum	*contrive*
oppĕrior	-īrī	oppertus sum	*wait for*
ŏrior	-īrī	ortus sum	*arise*
partior	-īrī	partitus sum	*distribute*
pŏtior	-īrī	potitus sum	*acquire*
pūnior	-īrī	punitus sum	*punish*
sortior	-īrī	sortitus sum	*take by lot*
assentior	-īrī	assensus sum	*agree*
mētior	-īrī	mensus sum	*measure (mensuration*
ordior	-īrī	orsus sum	*begin*

162

PARTICLES.

The Particles are for the most part old cases of Substantives or Adjectives, which have become limited to special uses as Adverbs, Prepositions or Conjunctions.

The oldest of these is the adverbial use, which was originally to limit or qualify the action expressed by the Verb, but was afterwards extended to qualify Adjectives, and sometimes other Adverbs.

Prepositions are Adverbs which have acquired the special use of standing before Nouns to express relations of place and time.

Many Conjunctions are also Adverbs which have come to be used merely as links between words or sentences.

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ADVERBS.

Adverbs are formed either from cases of Substantives, Adjectives or Participles, or from Pronoun roots. Those which are formed from Adjectives or Participles generally have comparison (85). Those which are derived from Pronoun roots have no comparison.

In regard to meaning, they are divided chiefly into Adverbs of (1) Manner; (2) Degree; (3) Cause; (4) Place; (5) Time; (6) Order.

The following are a few of each class :

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Adverbs of Manner:

lentē, *slowly.*   celeriter, *quickly.*
facilĕ, *easily.*   sapienter, *wisely.*
falso, *falsely.*   vementer, *strongly.*
ultro, *spontaneously.*

aequē,   ⎫   aliter, ⎫ *otherwise.*
perindĕ, ⎬ *in like man-*   secus, ⎭ *differently.*
proindĕ, ⎪   *ner.*   ita, ⎫
similiter, ⎬ *in the same*   sic, ⎬ *so.*
ĭtĭdem, ⎭   *manner.*   tam, ⎭
quam, *how?*   adeo, *so far.*
                             ut, *as, how.*

165

Adverbs of Degree:

multum, *much.*   paullum, *little.*
quantum, *how much.*   tantum, *so much.*
satis, *enough.*   magis, *more.*
nimis,   ⎫   potius, *rather.*
nimium, ⎬ *too much.*   potissimum, *by preference.*
valde, *very.*   parum, *too little.*
ferme, ⎫   magnopere, *greatly.*
fere, ⎬ *almost.*   vix,   ⎫
                             aegre, ⎬ *scarcely.*

166

Adverbs of Cause:

ideo, idcirco, propterea, *on that account.*

167 Adverbs of Place:

Where: ubi, *where?* ibi, illic, } *there.* usquam, *anywhere.*

hic, *here.*
ibidem, *in the same place.*
alibi, *elsewhere.*
nusquam, *nowhere.*

Whither: quo, *whither?* eo, illuc, } *thither.*

huc, *hither.*
eodem, *to the same place.*
usque, *so far.*

Whence: unde, *whence?* inde, illinc, } *thence.* quā, *by what way?*

hinc, *hence.*
indidem, *from the same place.*
hac, *by this way.*
eā, illac, *by that way.*

168 Adverbs of Time:

When: quando, ubi, *when?*
nunc, modo, *now.*
simul, *at the same time.*
umquam, *ever.*
semper, *always.*
olim, quondam, } *at some time.*
ante, *before.*
demum, *at length.*

tum, tunc, *then.*
jam, *now, already.*
alias, *at another time.*
numquam, *never.*
interdum, *now and then.*
mox, *by and bye.*
nuper, *lately.*
post, *after.*
nondum, *not yet.*

How long: quam diu, *how long?*
diu, *long.*
jamdiu, *long since.*

tamdiu, *so long.*
usque, *continuously.*

How often: quotiens, *how often?*
semel, *once.*
saepe, *often.*
crebro, *frequently.*

totiens, *so often.*
iterum, *a second time.*
raro, *seldom.*
identidem, *repeatedly.*

169 Adverbs of Order:

primum, *first.*
deinde, *in the next place.*
deinceps, *afterwards.*

tertio, *thirdly.*

primo, *in the beginning.*
praeterea, insuper, } *moreover.*

denique, postremo, } *lastly.*

170 Sometimes an Adverb qualifies a sentence or phrase, rather than any particular word.

Adverbs of

Affirmation: etiam, *also;* quidem, equidem, *indeed;* vero, *but;* plane, *quite;* sane, *certainly;* profecto, omnino, certe, *surely, by all means.*

Limitation: pariter, *alike;* simul, *together;* plerumque, *usually;* solum, tantum, modo, *only.*

Negation: non, haud, *not;* haudquaquam, neutiquam, *by no means.*

Doubt: fortasse, forsan, forsitan, *perhaps;* forte, *by chance.*

Question: cur, quare, quamobrem? *why?* quomodo, quemadmodum, quam, ut? *how?*

171 PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are placed before Nouns to show their relation to other words in the sentence. They are also compounded with Verbs to modify their meaning.

172 The following Prepositions are used with the Accusative:

ăd	*to, at*	juxtā	*next to, beside*
adversŭs	*towards, against*	ŏb	*over against, on account of*
adversum	*opposite to*	pěněs	*in the power of*
antě	*before*	pěr	*through*
ăpŭd	*at, near, among*	pōně	*behind*
circum	*around*	post	*after, behind*
circā, circĭtěr	*about*	praetěr	*beside, past*
cĭs, cītrā	*on this side of*	prŏpě	*near*
contrā	*against*	proptěr	*near, on account of*
ergā	*towards*	sěcundum	*next, along, according to*
extrā	*outside of, without*	suprā	*above*
infrā	*below*	trans	*across*
intěr	*between, amidst*	ultrā	*beyond*
intrā	*within*	versŭs, versum	*towards*

173 The following are used with the Ablative:

ā, ăb, abs	*by, from*	ex, ē	*out of, from*
absquě	*without*	palam	*in sight of*
clam	*unknown to*	prae	*before, in front of*
cōram	*in the presence of*	prō	*before, for*
cum	*with*	sĭně	*without*
dē	*from, concerning*	těnŭs	*as far as, reaching to*

Note.—Clam is also used with the accusative, but more rarely; těnŭs is placed after the Noun; it is sometimes used with the Genitive.

174 The following take the Accusative when they denote motion towards, and the Ablative when they denote rest:

in	*into, against, in, on*	sŭper	*over, upon*
sŭb	*up to, under*	subtěr	*under*

175 Prepositions used only in Verb compounds are:

ambi, amb-, am-, an-	*around*	ambio,	*go around*
dis-	*apart*	dissolvo,	*separate;* dirigo, *direct*
rěd-, rě-	*back, again*	red-eo,	*go back;* refero, *bring back*
sěd-, sē-	*apart*	secedo,	*step apart*

176   CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are : I. Co-ordinative (400); II. Subordinative (421–429).

177   I. Co-ordinative Conjunctions are:

Connective: et,
-que,
atque (adque), } and.
ac,

neque, } nor.
nec,
etiam,
quoque, } also.
item,

Separative: aut,
vel, } or, either.
-ve,

sive, } whether, or.
seu,

Adversative: sed,
at (ast), } but.

autem, but, now, however.

atqui, but yet.

ceterum,
verum, } but, moreover.
vero,

at enim, but it will be said.

tamen, { yet, however,
           nevertheless.

attamen, } but never-
verumtamen, } theless.

Causal: nam, namque, } for.
enim, etenim,

enimvero, for indeed.

Conclusive: ergo,
itaque, } therefore.
igitur,

quare,
quamobrem,
quapropter, } wherefore.
quocirca,

Comparative: ut, uti,
velut, veluti,
sicut, sicuti, } as
ceu,

quomodo,
quemadmodum, } as, how.
quam, than, as.

utpote, as being.

quasi,
tamquam, } as it were.

Interrogative: num,
-ne,
nonne,

utrum—an ? whether—or.

necne, or not ?

178   II. Subordinative Conjunctions are :

Consecutive: ut, so that.
ut non, so that not.

quin, { that not.
        but that.

Final: ut, in order that.

ne, lest.

neve, neu, { and that not.
            and lest.

ut ne, that not, lest.

quo, { whereby.
       in order that.

quominus, { whereby not.
            in order that
            not.

Causal: quod, *because.*   quia, *because.*

cum, *since.*   quoniam,
             quandoquidem, } *since.*

quippe, { *for as much as.* siquidem, *inasmuch as.*
     seeing that.

Temporal: cum (quum), *when.* quando, *when.*
ut, *when.*   ubi, *when.*
dum,   dum,
donec, } *while.*   donec, } *until.*
quoad, } *so long as.*   quoad, }
           quatenus, *how long.*

antequam, } *before that.* postquam, *after that.*
priusquam, }
simul ac, *as soon as.*   quotiens, *as often as.*

Conditional: si, *if.*   sin (si ne), *but if.*
sive, } *whether.*   nisi, ni, *unless.*
seu, } *or if.*   si non, *if not.*
si modo, *if only.*   modo,
           tantum, } *only.*
modo, dummodo, *provided that.*

Concessive: etsi, } *even if, although.* tametsi, *although.*
etiamsi, }
quamquam, } *however,*   quamvis, } *although.*
utut, } *although.*   } *however much.*
cum, *whereas, although.*
ut, licet, *granting that, although.*

Comparative: quasi (quam si), }
ut si, } *as if.*   ceu,
velut si, }   tamquam, } *as though.*

179 The following pairs are often used as Correlatives:

et . . . . et }
que . . . que } *both . . . and* sive . . . sive } *whether . . . or*
que . . . et }   seu . . . seu }
aut . . . aut }   sic . . . ut, *so . . . as*
vel . . . vel } *either . . . or* ut . . . ita, *as . . . so*
neque . neque }   ita . . . ut, *so . . . that*
nec . . . . . nec } *neither . . . nor* adeo . . . ut, *so far . . . that*
neve . . . neve }

180   INTERJECTIONS.

An Interjection is an exclamatory word, used either to draw attention or to express feeling. The most usual are:

O, *O! oh!*   prō *or* prōh, *forbid it!*
A *or* āh, *alas!*   vae, *woe!*
ēheu, heu, ei, *alas!*   ēn, eccĕ, *lo! behold!*

Words & Verbs governing ablative.

V. fungor, fruor, vescor, utor, potior, dign

Adj. dignus, indignus, contentus, fretus, praeditus

Words & Verbs governing dative

V. parco, placeo, displiceo, credo, pareo,
persuadeo, placeo, displiceo, subvenio,
sucurro, parco, ignosco

Words & Verbs c. ~~genitive~~ Dative.

placeo	= please
displiceo	= displease
subvenio	= help
sucurro	= help
parco	= spare
ignosco	= pardon
(appareo	= appear)
videor	= appear) noceo commu
credo	= believe
pareo	= obey
invideo	= envy
impero	= command.

compounds of sum ___ e.g. praesum - I am in
command
persuadeo = convince
servio = I am a slave
resisto = I resist
noceo = I hurt

SYNTAX.

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

Introductory Outline.

181 SYNTAX teaches how **Sentences** are made.

Sentences are **Simple** or **Compound.**

182 A Simple Sentence has two parts :

 1. The **Subject** : the person or thing spoken about ;

 2. The **Predicate** : that which is said about the Subject.

183 1. The **Subject** must be a **Substantive**, or some word or words taking the place of a Substantive :

A **Substantive** : lex, *the law* ;

A **Substantive Pronoun** : ego, *I* ;

An **Adjective**, **Participle**, or **Adjectival Pronoun** : Romanus, *a Roman* ; iratus, *an angry man* ; ille, *that (man)* ;

A **Verb Noun Infinitive** : navigare, *to sail*, or *sailing* ;

A **Phrase** : satis temporis, *enough time.*

184 2. The **Predicate** must either be a **Verb** or contain a Verb, because it makes a statement or assertion about the Subject ; and it is usually a Verb Finite, which alone has the power of making direct statements.

I

185   Examples of the Simple Sentence.

Subject.	Predicate.	Subject.	Predicate.
Lex	jubet.	Navigare	delectat.
Law	*commands.*	*Sailing*	*delights.*
Nos	paremus.	Satis temporis	datur.
We	*obey.*	*Enough time*	*is given.*

Note.—A single Verb may be a sentence. Veni, vidi, vici, *I came, I saw, I conquered,* comprises three sentences.

186   Some Verbs cannot by themselves form complete Predicates. The Verb sum is a complete Predicate only when it implies mere existence :

Seges	est	ubi	Troja	fuit. Ov.
Corn	*is*	*where*	*Troy*	*was.*

It more often links the Subject with the **Complement,** which completes what is said about it.

187   Verbs which link a Subject and Complement are called **Copulative Verbs.**

Others besides sum are :—

appareo, *appear ;*   audio, *am called* ; maneo, *remain* ;
evado, existo, *turn out* ;   videor, *seem.*

The Passives of Verbs of *making, saying, thinking* (**Factitive Verbs***) are also used as Copulative Verbs (**206**) :

fio (facio), *become* or *am made* ;   feror, *am reported* ;
appellor, *am called* ;   legor, *am chosen* ;
creor, *am created* ;   putor, *am thought* ;
declaror, *am declared* ;   vocor, *am called.*

188   Copulative Verbs have the same Case after them as before them.

* These Verbs are called Factitive from facere, *to make,* because they contain the idea of making.

189   The **Complement** may be—

1. An **Adjective** or **Adjectival Word**.
2. A **Substantive**.

Subject.	Predicate.	
	Copulative Verb	Complement.
1. Leo	est	validus.
The lion	*is*	*strong.*
2. Illi	appellantur	philosophi.
They	*are called*	*philosophers.*

190   Many Verbs usually require another Verb in the Infinitive to carry on their construction; such are: soleo, *am wont*; possum, *am able*; queo, *can*; debeo, *ought*; volo, *wish*; conor, *endeavour.*

Solet legere.	Possum ire.
He is wont to read.	*I am able to go.*

These Verbs are called **Indeterminate**, and the Infinitive following them is called **Prolative**, because it carries on (profert) their construction.

191   A Simple Sentence may be enlarged in many ways.

The **Subject** may be qualified by Adjectives or Pronouns in Agreement, or may have words in Apposition added to it.

The **Verb** may be qualified by Adverbs or Adverbial phrases; it may have a Preposition with a Case, or some part of the Verb Infinite depending on it; if Transitive, it has a Nearer Object and may have also a Remoter Object; if Intransitive, it may have a Remoter Object in the Dative.

The **Complement** may again be qualified by an Adjective or an Adverb, or by a Case of a Noun, or a Preposition with a Case.

AGREEMENT.

RULES OF THE FOUR CONCORDS.

192   I. A Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person :

> Tempus fugit.   Libri leguntur.
> *Time flies.*   *Books are read.*

193   II. An Adjective or Participle agrees in Gender, Number, and Case with the Substantive it qualifies :

> Vir bonus bonam uxorem habet.
> *The good man has a good wife.*

> Verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt.   CIC.
> *True friendships are everlasting.*

194   III. When a Substantive or Pronoun is followed by another Substantive, so that the second explains or describes the first, and has the same relation to the rest of the sentence, the second Noun agrees in Case with the first, and is said to be in Apposition :

> Nos liberi patrem Lollium imitabimur.
> *We children will imitate our father Lollius.*

> Procas, rex Albanorum, duos filios, Numitorem et
>   Amulium, habuit.   LIV.
> *Procas, king of the Albans, had two sons, Numitor and Amulius.*

195   IV. The Relative qui, quae, quod, agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number and Person; in Case it takes its construction from its own clause (**330**) :

> Amo te, mater, quae me amas.
> *I love you, mother, who love me.*

> Quis hic est homo quem ante aedes video ?   PLAUT.
> *Who is this man whom I see before the house?*

> Arbores multas serit agricola, quarum fructus non adspiciet.   CIC.
> *The farmer plants many trees, of which he will not see the fruit.*

196   Notes on the Concords.

I. 1.—The Verb est, sunt, is often understood, not expressed :

Nihil bonum nisi quod honestum.   Cᴵᴄ.
Nothing is good except what is virtuous.

2. A Copulative Verb occasionally agrees with the Complement rather than with the Subject :

Amantium irae amoris integratio est.   Tᴇʀ.
The quarrels of lovers are the renewal of love.

197   III. 1. A Substantive often agrees in Number and Gender with the Noun to which it is in apposition :

Stilus, optimus et praestantissimus dicendi magister.   Cᴵᴄ.
The pen, best and chief teacher of oratory.

Philosophia, vitae magistra.   Cᴵᴄ.
Philosophy, the mistress of life.

2. A Noun may be in apposition to a Personal Pronoun understood :

Hannibal peto pacem.   Lɪᴠ.
I Hannibal sue for peace.

Cᴏᴍᴘᴏsɪᴛᴇ Sᴜʙᴊᴇᴄᴛ.

198   1. When two or more Nouns are united as the Subject, the Verb and Adjectives are usually in the Plural :

Veneno absumpti sunt Hannibal et Philopoemen.   Lɪᴠ.
Hannibal and Philopoemen were cut off by poison.

Aetas, metus, magister eum cohibebant.   Tᴇʀ.
Age, fear, and a tutor were restraining him.

2. If the Persons of a Composite Subject are different, the Verb agrees with the first person rather than the second ; with the second rather than the third :

Si tu et Tullia valetis, ego et Cicero valemus.   Cᴵᴄ.
If you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well.