

A

LATIN GRAMMAR

FOR

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

BY

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REVISED EDITION,

EMBRACING

IMPORTANT RESULTS OF RECENT PHILOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

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P R E F A C E .

THE work now offered to the public had its origin in a desire to promote the cause of Classical study. It has long been the opinion of the author, in common with numerous classical teachers, that the subject of Latin Grammar, often regarded as dry and difficult, may be presented to the learner in a form at once simple, attractive, and philosophical. It is the aim of this manual to aid the instructor in the attainment of this most desirable end.

That the present is a favorable time for the production of a Latin Grammar scarcely admits of a doubt. Never before were there such facilities for the work. The last quarter of a century has formed an epoch in the study of language and in the methods of instruction. During this period some of the most gifted minds of Germany have been gathering the choicest treasures in the field of philology, while others have been equally successful in devising improved methods of instruction. In our own country too, the more enterprising teachers have caught the spirit of improvement, and are calling loudly for a better method than has hitherto prevailed in classical study.

The present work has been prepared in view of these facts. To explain its general plan, the author begs leave to specify the following points.

1. This volume is designed to present a systematic arrangement of the great facts and laws of the Latin language; to exhibit not only grammatical forms and constructions, but also those *vital principles* which underlie, control, and explain them.

2. Designed at once as a text-book for the class-room, and a book of reference in study, it aims to introduce the beginner easily and pleasantly to the first principles of the language, and yet to make adequate provision for the wants of the more advanced student. Accordingly it presents in large type a general survey of the whole subject in a brief and concise statement of facts and

laws, while parallel with this, in smaller type, it furnishes a fuller discussion of irregularities and exceptions for later study and for reference.

3. By brevity and conciseness in the choice of phraseology and compactness in the arrangement of forms and topics, the author has endeavored to compress within the limits of a convenient manual an amount of carefully selected grammatical facts, which would otherwise fill a much larger volume.

4. He has, moreover, endeavored to present the whole subject in the light of modern scholarship. Without encumbering his pages with any unnecessary discussions, he has aimed to enrich them with the *practical results* of the recent labors in the field of philology.

5. In the regular paradigms, both of declension and of conjugation, the stems and endings have been distinguished by a difference of type, thus keeping constantly before the pupil the significance of the two essential elements which enter into the composition of inflected forms.

6. Syntax has received in every part special attention. An attempt has been made to exhibit, as clearly as possible, that beautiful system of laws which the genius of the language—that highest of all grammatical authority—has created for itself. The leading principles of construction have been put in the form of definite rules, and illustrated by carefully selected examples. To secure convenience of reference and to give completeness and vividness to the general outline, these rules, after being separately discussed, are presented in a body at the close of the Syntax.

7. The subdivisions in each discussion are developed, as far as practicable, from the leading idea which underlies the whole subject. Thus in the treatment of cases, moods, and tenses, various uses, comparatively distinct in themselves, are found to centre around some leading idea or thought, thus imparting to the subject both unity and simplicity.

8. Topics which require extended illustration are first presented in their completeness in general outline, before the separate points are discussed in detail. Thus a single page often foreshadows all the leading features of an extended discussion, imparting a completeness and vividness to the impression of the learner, impossible under any other treatment.

9. Special care has been taken to explain and illustrate with

the requisite fulness all difficult and intricate subjects. The Subjunctive Mood—that severest trial of the teacher's patience—has been presented, it is hoped, in a form at once simple and comprehensive. The different uses have not only been carefully classified, but also distinguished by characteristic and appropriate terms, convenient for the class-room.

For the benefit of those who prefer to begin with a more elementary manual in the study of Latin, it is in contemplation to publish a smaller Grammar on precisely the same plan as the present work, and with the same mode of treatment. This will be especially adapted to the wants of those who do not contemplate a collegiate course of study.

A Latin Reader, prepared with special reference to this work and intended as a companion to it, will be published at an early day.

In conclusion the author cheerfully acknowledges his indebtedness to other scholars, who have labored in the same field. The classification of verbs is founded in part on that of Grotefend and Krüger, a mode of treatment generally adopted in the recent German works on the subject, and well exhibited by Allen in his *Analysis of Latin Verbs*.

In Prosody much aid has been derived from the excellent works of Ramsay and Habenicht.

On the general subjects of Etymology and Syntax, his indebtedness is less direct, though perhaps no less real. His views of philology have been formed in a great measure under the moulding influence of the great German masters; and perhaps few Latin Grammars of any repute have appeared within the last half century, either in this country, England, or Germany, from which he has not received valuable suggestions. In the actual work of preparation, however, he has carried out his own plan, and presented his own modes of treatment, but he has aimed to avoid all untried novelties and to admit only that which is sustained by the highest authority, and confirmed by the actual experience of the class-room.

The author is happy to express his grateful acknowledgments to the numerous Instructors who have favored him with valuable suggestions; especially to his esteemed friend and colleague, Professor J. L. Lincoln, of this University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10th, 1864.

P R E F A C E

TO THE REVISED EDITION.

PARTS First and Second in this edition have been entirely rewritten. The recent researches in Comparative Philology have thrown new light upon Latin forms and inflections, and have revealed many important facts in the development and growth of the language. Accordingly, in the present revision, it has been the constant aim of the author to secure for the learner the full benefit of all the practical results which these labors in the field of philology have brought within the proper sphere of the school. The general plan and scope of the work, however, remain the same as in former editions. Only such changes and additions have been made as seemed to promise desirable aid to the learner. Care has been taken to exclude from the work every thing which might divert his attention from the one object before him—the attainment of a full and accurate knowledge of the language.

In this connection, the author desires to express anew his grateful acknowledgments to the teachers and educators whose verdict of approval has contributed so largely to the success of his works. To their hands this new edition is now respectfully committed.

A. HARKNESS.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, *July*, 1874.

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LATIN GRAMMAR.

1. **LATIN GRAMMAR** treats of the principles of the Latin language. It comprises four parts :

I. **ORTHOGRAPHY**, which treats of the letters and sounds of the language.

II. **ETYMOLOGY**, which treats of the classification, inflection, and derivation of words.

III. **SYNTAX**, which treats of the construction of sentences.

IV. **PROSODY**, which treats of quantity and versification.

PART FIRST.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ALPHABET.

2. **THE** Latin alphabet is the same as the English with the omission of *w*.

1. *U* supplies the place of *w*.

2. *H* is only a breathing, and not strictly entitled to the rank of a letter.

3. Originally *i* and *u* were used both as vowels and as consonants, and accordingly supplied the place of *j* and *v*.

4. *K* is seldom used, and *y* and *z* occur only in words of Greek origin.

3. CLASSES OF LETTERS.—Letters are divided into two classes :

I. VOWELS, a, e, i, o, u, y.

II. CONSONANTS :

1. *Liquids*, l, m, n, r.

2. *Spirants*, h, f, v, j, s.

3. *Mutes* : 1) Labials—*lip-letters*, b, p, f, v.

2) Dentals—*teeth-letters*, d, t.

3) Gutturals—*throat-letters*, c, g, k, q, h.

4. *Double Consonants*, x, z.

4. COMBINATIONS OF LETTERS.—We notice here,

1. *Diphthongs*—combinations of two vowels in one syllable. The most common are—*ae, oe, au*.

2. *Double Consonants*—*x* = *cs* or *gs* ; *z* = *ds* or *sd*.

3. *Ch, ph, th* are best treated, not as combinations of letters, but only as aspirated forms of *c, p*, and *t*, as *h* is only a breathing.

5. PRONUNCIATION.—Scholars in different countries generally pronounce Latin substantially as they do their own languages. In this country, however, three distinct *Methods* are recognized, generally known as the *English*, the *Roman*, and the *Continental*.¹ For the convenience of the instructor, we add a brief outline of each.

ENGLISH METHOD OF PRONUNCIATION.

1. SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

6. Vowels generally have their long or short English sounds. But

1. These sounds in Latin, as in English, are somewhat modified by the consonants which accompany them.

2. Before *r*, *final*, or followed by another consonant, *e, i*, and *u* are scarcely distinguishable from each other, as in the English *her, fir, fur*, while *a* and *o* are pronounced as in *far, for*.

3. Between *qu* and *dr*, or *rt*, *a* approaches the sound of *o* : *quar'-tus*, as in *quarter*.

7. LONG SOUNDS.—Vowels have their long English

¹ Strictly speaking, there is no Continental Method, as every nation on the Continent of Europe has its own method.

sounds—**a** as in *fate*, **e** in *mete*, **i** in *pine*, **o** in *note*, **u** in *tube*, **y** in *type*—in the following situations :

1. In final syllables ending in a vowel : *se*, *si*, *ser'-vi*, *ser'-vo*, *cor'-nu*, *mi'-sy*.

2. In all syllables, before a vowel or diphthong : *de'-us*, *de-o'-rum*, *de'-ae*, *di'-e-i*, *ni'-hi-lum*.¹

3. In penultimate² syllables before a single consonant or a mute with *l* or *r* : *pa'-ter*, *pa'-tres*, *A'-thos*, *O'-thrys*.

4. In unaccented syllables, not final, before a single consonant, or a mute with *l* or *r* : *do-lo'-ris*, *a-gric'-o-la*.

1) **A** unaccented has the sound of *a* final in *America* : *men'-sa*.

2) **I** and **y** unaccented in any syllable except the first and last generally have the short sound : *nob'-i-lis* (nob'-e-lis), *Am'-y-cus* (Am'-e-cus).

3) **U**, etc.—**U** has the short sound before *bl*; and the other vowels before *gl* and *tl* : *Pub-lic'-o-la*, *Ag-la'-o-phon*, *At'-las*.

4) **I**—Between an accented *a*, *e*, *o*, or *y*, and another vowel, *i* sometimes stands for *j*. It is then pronounced like *y* in *yet* : *A-cha'-ia* (A-ka'-ya), *Pom-pe'-ius* (Pom-pe'-yus), *La-to'-ia* (La-to'-ya), *Har-py'-ia* (Har-py'-ya).

5) **U**.—After *q* and generally after *g*, *u* has the sound of *w* : *qui* (kwi), *qua*; *lin'-gua* (lin'-gwa), *lin'-guis*. Sometimes also after *s* : *sua'-de-o* (swa'-de-o).

6) COMPOUND WORDS.—When the first part of a compound is entire and ends in a consonant, any vowel before such consonant has generally the short sound : *a* in *ab'-es*, *e* in *red'-it*, *i* in *in'-it*, *o* in *ob'-it*, *prod'-est*. But those final syllables which, as exceptions, have the long sound before a consonant (8, 1), retain that sound in compounds : *post'-quam*, *hos'-ce*. *E'-ti-am* and *quo'-ni-am* are generally pronounced as simple words.

8. SHORT SOUNDS.—Vowels have their short English sounds—**a** as in *fat*, **e** in *met*, **i** in *pin*, **o** in *not*, **u** in *tub*, **y** in *myth*—in the following situations :

1. In final syllables ending in a consonant : *a'-mat*, *a'-met*, *rex'-it*, *sol*, *con'-sul*, *Te'-thys* : except *post*, *es* final, and *os* final in plural cases : *res*, *di'-es*, *hos*, *a'-gros*.

2. In all syllables before *x*, or any two consonants ex-

¹ In these rules no account is taken of *h*, as that is only a breathing: hence the first *i* in *nihilum* is treated as a vowel before another vowel. for the same reason, *ch*, *ph*, and *th* are treated as single mutes; thus *th* in *Athos* and *Othrys*.

² Penultimate, the last syllable but one.

cept a mute with *l* or *r* (7, 3 and 4): *rex'-it*, *bel'-lum*, *rex-e'-runt*, *bel-lo'-rum*.

3. In all accented syllables, not penultimate, before one or more consonants: *dom'-i-nus*, *pat'-ri-bus*.

1) **A**, **e**, or **o**, before a single consonant (or a mute with *l* or *r*) followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, before another vowel, has the long sound: *a'-ci-es*, *a'-cri-a*, *me'-re-o*, *do'-ce-o*.

2) **U**, in any syllable not final, before a single consonant or a mute with *l* or *r*, except *bl*, has the long sound: *Pu'-ni-cus*, *sa-lu'-bri-tas*.

3) Compounds. See 7, 6.)

2. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

9. **Ae** like *e*: *Cae'-sar*, *Daed'-ä-lus*.¹

Oe like *e*: *Oe'-ta*, *Oed'-i-pus*.¹

Au, as in author: *au'-rum*.

Eu, . . . neuter: *neu'-ter*.

1. **Ei** and **oi** are seldom diphthongs, but when so used they are pronounced as in height, coin: *hei*, *proin*. See Synaeresis, 669, II.

2. **Ui**, as a diphthong with the long sound of *i*, occurs in *cui*, *hui*, *huic*.

3. SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

10. The consonants are pronounced in general as in English, but a few directions may aid the learner.

11. **C**, **G**, **S**, **T**, and **X** are generally pronounced with their ordinary English sounds. Thus

1. **C** and **g** are *soft* (like *s* and *j*) before *e*, *i*, *y*, *ae*, and *oe*, and *hard* in other situations: *ce'-do* (se'-do), *ci'-vis*, *Cy'-rus*, *cae'-do*, *coe'-pi*, *a'-ge* (a'-je), *a'-gi*; *ca'do* (ka'-do), *co'-go*, *cum*, *Ga'-des*. But

1) **Ch** is hard like *k*: *Cho'-rus* (ko'-rus), *Chi'-os* (Ki'-os).

2) **G** has the soft sound before *g* soft: *ag'-ger*.

2. **S** generally has its English sound, as in son, this: *sa'-cer*, *si'-dus*.

1) *S final*, after *e*, *ae*, *au*, *b*, *m*, *n*, *r*, is pronounced like *z*: *spes*, *præ-s*, *laus*, *urbs*, *hi'-ems*, *mons*, *pars*.

2) In a few words *s* has the sound of *z*, because so pronounced in English words derived from them: *Cae'-sar*, Caesar; *cau'-sa*, cause; *mu'-sa*, muse; *mi'-ser*, miser, etc.

¹ The diphthong has the *long sound* in *Cae'-sar* and *Oe'-ta* according to 7, 8, but the *short sound* in *Daed'-ä-lus* (Ded'-a-lus) and *Oed'-i-pus* (Ed'-i-pus) according to 8, 3, as *e* would be thus pronounced in the same situations.

3. **T** has its regular English sound, as in time: *ti'-mor*, *to'-tus*.

4. **X** has generally its regular English sound like *ks*: *rex'-i* (rek'-si). But at the beginning of a word it has the sound of *z*: *Xan'-thus*.

12. **C, S, T, X**—*Aspirated*.—Before *i* preceded by an accented syllable and followed by a vowel, *c, s, t*, and *x* are aspirated—*c, s*, and *t* taking the sound of *sh*, *x* that of *ksh*: *so'-ci-us* (so'-she-us), *Al'-si-um* (Al'-she-um), *ar'-ti-um* (ar'-she-um), *anx'-i-us* (ank'-she-us). *C* has also the sound of *sh* before *eu* and *yo* preceded by an accented syllable: *ca-du'-ce-us* (ca-du'-she-us), *Sic'-y-on* (Sish'-e-on).

1. **T** loses the aspirate—(1) after *s, t*, or *x*: *Os'-ti-a*, *At'-ti-us*, *mix'-tio*:—(2) in old infinitives in *ier*; *flec'-ti-er*:—(3) generally in proper names in *tion* (tyon); *Phi-lis'-ti-on*, *Am-phi'-ty-on*.

4. SYLLABLES.

13. In Latin, every word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs: *mo'-re*, *per-sua'-de*, *men'-sae*.

14. In the division of words into syllables:

1. After a vowel (or diphthong), with the *Long Sound* (7), consonants are joined to the following vowel: *pa'-ter*, *pa'-tres*, *a-gro'-rum*, *au-di'-vi*.

2. After a vowel with the *Short Sound* (8),

1) *A single or double consonant* is joined to such vowel, except after *i* unaccented: *gen'-e-ri*, *rex'-i*, *dom'-i-nus*.

2) *Two consonants* are separated: *bel'-lum*, *men'-sa*, *pat'-ri-bus*. But *x* following a consonant is joined to the preceding syllable: *Xerx'-es*.

3) *Of three or more consonants*, the last, or, if a mute with *l* or *r*, the last two are joined to the following vowel: *emp'-tus*, *tem'-plum*, *claus'-tra*.

3. But compound words are separated into their component parts, if the first of those parts is entire, and ends in a consonant: *hos'-ce*, *post'-quam*.

• ROMAN METHOD OF PRONUNCIATION.

1. SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

15. The vowel sounds are the following:

LONG.		SHORT.	
ā	like <i>a</i> in father: <i>ā'-rīs</i> .	ǣ	like <i>a</i> in fast: <i>ǣ'-mēt</i> .
ē	<i>a</i> made: <i>ē'-dī</i> .	ĕ	net: <i>rĕ'-gĕt</i> .

LONG.		SHORT.	
i	like <i>e</i> in <i>me</i> : <i>ī'-rī.</i>	ī	like <i>i</i> in <i>divert</i> : <i>vī'-dēt.</i>
ō	<i>o</i> rode : <i>ō'-rās.</i>	ō	<i>o</i> romance : <i>mō'-nēt.</i>
ū	<i>o</i> do : <i>ū'-nō.</i>	ū	<i>u</i> full : <i>sū'-mūs.</i>

1. When a short vowel is lengthened by position (21, 2), it retains its short sound : *sunt*, *u* as in *sū'-mūs*.

2. **Y**, found only in Greek words, is in sound intermediate between the Latin *u* and *i* : *Nȳ'-sā.*

3. **I**.—Between an accented *a*, *e*, *o*, or *y*, and another vowel, *i* generally stands for *j*. It is then pronounced like *y* in *yet* (17) : *A-cha'-iā* (*A-ka'-ya*).

4. **U**.—After *q*, and generally after *g*, *u* has the sound of *w* : *qui* (*kwe*), *lin'-guā* (*lin'-gwa*). So also in *cui*, *hui*, *huic*, and sometimes after *s* : *suā'-dē-o* (*swa'-de-o*).

2. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

16. In diphthongs each vowel retains its own sound :

ae (for *ai*) like the English *aye* (yes) : *men'-sae*.¹

au like *ow* in *how* : *cau'-sā.*

oe (for *oi*) like *oi* in *coin* : *foe'-dūs.*

1. **Ei**, as in *veil*, and **eu**, with the sounds of *e* and *u* combined, occur in a few words : *dein*, *neu'-tēr*.

3. SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

17. Most of the consonants are pronounced nearly as in English, but the following require special notice :

c like *k* in *king* : *cē'-lēs* (*kalas*), *cī'-vī* (*kewe*).

g *g* get : *gē'-nūs*, *rē'-gīs*.

j *y* yet : *jā'-cēt* (*yaket*), *jūs'-sūm*.

s *s* son : *sā'-cēr*, *sō'-rōr*.

t *t* time : *tī'-mōr*, *tō'-tūs*.

v *w* we : *vā'-dūm*, *vī'-cī*.

4. SYLLABLES.

18. In dividing words into syllables

1. Make as many syllables as there are vowels and diphthongs : *mō'-rē*, *per-suā'-dē*, *men'-sae*.

¹ Combining the sounds of *a* and *i*.

2. Join to each vowel as many of the consonants which precede it—one or more—as can be conveniently pronounced at the beginning of a word or syllable: ¹ *pă'-tēr, pă'-trēs, gē'-nē-rī, dō'-mī-nūs, nō'-scūt, sī'-stēs, clau'-strā, men'-sā, bel'-lūm, jūs'-sūm, tem'-plūm, emp'-tūs*. But

3. Compound words must be separated into their component parts, if the first of these parts is entire and ends in a consonant: *āb'-ēs, ōb'-ī'-rē*.

CONTINENTAL METHOD OF PRONUNCIATION.

19. The Continental Method, as adopted in this country, is almost identical with the Roman, except in the pronunciation of the consonants, in which it more nearly coincides with the English. See 15, 16, 10, 11, 12, and 18.

QUANTITY.

20. Syllables are in quantity or length either long, short, or common.²

21. LONG.—A syllable is long in quantity

1. If it contains a diphthong: *haec*.

2. If its vowel is followed by *j, x, z*, or any two consonants, except a mute with *l* or *r*: *rex, mons*.

22. SHORT.—A syllable is short, if its vowel is followed by another vowel or a diphthong: *dī'-ēs, vī'-ae, nī'-hīl*.³

23. COMMON.—A syllable is common, if its vowel, naturally short, is followed by a mute with *l* or *r*: *a'-grī*.

1. The signs [˘], [˙], [˚] are used to mark quantity, the first denoting that the syllable over which it is placed is *long*, the second that it is *short*, and the third that it is *common*: *ā-grō-rūm*.

ACCENTUATION.

24. Words of two syllables are always accented on the first: *men'-sa*.

¹ By some grammarians a mute and a liquid are always joined to the following vowel, as also any combination of consonants which can begin a Greek word: *ē'-gnēs, o'-mnēs, ē'-psē*, but there is little evidence that the ancient Romans divided words in this way.

² Common, i. e., sometimes long and sometimes short. For rules of quantity see Prosody. Two or three leading facts are here given for the convenience of the learner.

³ No account is taken of the breathing *h* (2, 2).

25. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the *Penult*¹ if that is long in quantity, otherwise on the *Antepenult*:² *hǫ-nǫ'-rĭs*, *con'-sǔ-lĭs*.

1. Genitives in *i* for *ii* and vocatives in *i* for *ie* retain the accent of the full form: *in-gē'-nĭ* for *in-ge'-ni-i*; *Mer-cū'-rĭ* for *Mer-cu'-ri-e*.

2. Penults common in quantity take the accent when used as long.

3. Compounds are accented like simple words; but

1) The enclitics, *quē*, *vē*, *nē*, throw back their accents upon the last syllable of the word to which they are appended: *hǫm'-ĭ-nē'-quē*, *men-ā'-quē*.

2) *Fācio*, compounded with other words than prepositions, retains its own accent: *cāl-ē-fā'-cū*.

4. A second accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the primary accent,—on the second, if that is the first syllable of the word, or is long in quantity, otherwise on the third: *mǫn'-u-ē'-runt*; *mǫn'-u-ē-rā'-mūs*; *in-stau'-rā-vē'-runt*.

5. In the same way, a third accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the second accent: *hǫn'-ō-rĭf'-ĭ-cen-tĭs'-st-mūs*.

EUPHONIC LAWS.

26. Latin words have undergone important changes in accordance with certain euphonic laws.

I. CHANGES IN VOWELS.

27. Vowels are often lengthened, especially in compensation for the dropping of consonants: *servoms*, *servōs*; *rēgems*, *rēgēs*.

28. Vowels are sometimes changed through the influence of the consonants which follow them. Thus *e* is the favorite vowel before *r*, *i* before *s*, *u* before *l*, especially before *l* followed by another consonant: *cĭnĭs*, *cĭnĕrĭs* for *cĭnĭsis* (35), ashes; *vult* for *volt*, he wishes.

1. **E** final is a favorite vowel: *servē* for *servo*, O slave: *mǫnĕrē*, for *mǫnĕrĭ*, for *mǫnĕrĭs*, you are advised. See 34.

2. **E** is also a favorite vowel for *ĭ*,

1) Before *x* or two or more consonants, especially in final syllables: *judez* for *judĭz*, judge; *mĭlēs* for *mĭlets* for *mĭlĭts*, soldier.

¹ In the subsequent pages the pupil will be expected to accent words in pronunciation according to these rules. The quantity of the penult in words of more than two syllables will therefore be marked (unless determined by 21 and 22), to enable him to ascertain the place of the accent.

² Penult, the last syllable but one; antepenult, the last but two.

2) In accented syllables before *a*, *i*, *o*, or *u*: *ea* for *ia*, this; *eī* for *iī*, these; *eo* for *io*, I go; *eunt* for *iunt*, they go.

29. Vowels are sometimes shortened, regularly so in final syllables before *m* and *t*; *ērām* for *erām*, I was; *ērāt* for *erāt*, he was.

30. Vowels are often weakened, i. e., changed to weaker vowels, in consequence of the lengthening of the word by inflection, composition, etc.

The order of the vowels from the strongest to the weakest is as follows:

a, o, u, e, i:

conficio for *confacio*, I accomplish; *servūs* for *servos*, slave; *fructūbus* for *fructūbus*, with fruits; *carmīnis* for *carmēnis*, of song.

1. Diphthongs are also sometimes weakened:

ae (for *ai*) to **I** or **ē**: *incidū* for *incaedit*, he cuts into.

oe (for *oi*) to **ū** or **I**: *pūnirē* for *poenire*, to punish.

au to **ū** or **ō**: *exclūdo* for *exclaudio*, to shut out.

31. Vowels are often dropped in the middle or at the end of words, sometimes even at the beginning: *tempūlūm*, *templūm*, temple; *pātērīs*, *patrīs*, of a father; *ānimālē*, *ānimāl*, an animal; *ēsūm*, *sūm*, I am.

32. Two successive vowels are sometimes contracted

I. Into a DIPHTHONG: *mensā-ī*, *mensae*, tables.

II. More frequently into a LONG VOWEL. In this case the second vowel generally disappears. Thus **e** and **i** often disappear after **a**, **e**, and **o**; *āmāvērāt*, *ama-ē-rat*, *āmārāt*, he had loved; *āmāvissē*, *ama-isse*, *āmāssē*, to have loved. But

1. The first vowel disappears in the following endings:

1) In **a-is**, in Declension I.: *mensa-is*, *mensis*, with tables.

2) In **o-is**, and **o-i**, in Declension II.: *servo-is*, *servīs*, for slaves, *servo-i*, *servī*, slaves. But in the Dative Singular, **o-i** becomes **ō**; *servo-i*, *servō*, for the slave.

3) In **a-o** in Conjugation I.: *āmā-o*, *āmo*, I love.

2. **A-i** becomes **ē** in the Subjunctive of Conjugation I.: *āmā-is*, *āmēs*, you may love.

3. **O-ā** becomes **ā** in neuters of Declension II.: *templo-ā*, *templū*, temples.

II. CHANGES IN CONSONANTS.

33. **S** uniting with a preceding **c** or **g** forms **x**: *dux* for *duce*, leader; *rex* for *regs*, king.

34. **S** final is often dropped: *mōnērē* for *monēri* for *monēris*, you are advised. See 28, 1.

35. **S** standing between two vowels is generally changed to *r*: *flōrēs* for *floses*, flowers.

36. **D** and **t** are generally dropped before *s*: *lāpis* for *lapids*, stone; *aetās* for *aetats*, age; *mīlēs* for *milets*, *milits*, soldier.

PART SECOND.

ETYMOLOGY.

37. ETYMOLOGY treats of the classification, inflection, and derivation of words.

38. The Parts of Speech are—*Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.*

CHAPTER I.

NOUNS.

39. A Noun or Substantive is a name, as of a person, place, or thing: *Cicēro*, Cicero; *Rōmā*, Rome; *dōmūs*, house.

1. A PROPER NOUN is a proper name, as of a person or place: *Cicēro*; *Rōmā*.

2. A COMMON NOUN is a name common to all the members of a class of objects: *vīr*, a man; *equūs*, horse. Common nouns include

1) *Collective Nouns*—designating a collection of objects: *pōpūlus*, people; *exercītūs*, army.

2) *Abstract Nouns*—designating properties or qualities: *virtūs*, virtue; *justītiā*, justice.

3) *Material Nouns*—designating materials as such: *aurūm*, gold; *lignūm*, wood; *āquā*, water.

40. Nouns have *Gender, Number, Person, and Case.*

I. GENDER.

41. There are three genders¹—*Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

1. In some nouns, gender is determined by signification; in others, by endings.

42. GENERAL RULES FOR GENDER.

I. MASCULINES.

1. Names of *Males*: *Cicëro*; *vîr*, man; *rex*, king.

2. Names of *Rivers*, *Winds*, and *Months*: *Rhënûs*, Rhine; *Nötvûs*, south wind; *Martivûs*, March.

II. FEMININES.

1. Names of *Females*: *müliër*, woman; *leaend*, lioness.

2. Names of *Countries*, *Towns*, *Islands*, and *Trees*: *Aegyptûs*, Egypt; *Römâ*, Rome; *Dêlôs*, Delos; *pîrvûs*, pear-tree.

III. NEUTERS.

1. *Indeclinable Nouns*: *fâs*, right; *nihûl*, nothing.

2. *Words and Clauses* used as *indeclinable nouns*: *tristê vâlê*, a sad farewell.

43. REMARKS ON GENDER.

1. **EXCEPTIONS.**—The endings² of nouns sometimes give them a gender at variance with these rules. Thus

1) The names of rivers—*Albûlû*, *Allû*, *Lêthê*, *Styr*, and sometimes others, are feminine by ending.

2) Some names of *countries*, *towns*, *islands*, *trees*, and *animals*, take the gender of their endings. See 53, 1.

2. **MASCULINE OR FEMININE.**—A few personal appellatives applicable to both sexes and a few names of animals are sometimes *masculine* and sometimes *feminine*, but when used without distinct reference to sex they are generally *masculine*: *civîs*, citizen (man or woman); *bôs*, ox, cow.

3. **EPICENE NOUNS** have but one gender, but are used for both sexes. They apply only to the inferior animals, and usually take the gender of their endings: *ansêr*, goose, masculine; *âquûlû*, eagle, feminine.

¹ In English, *Gender* denotes *sex*. Accordingly, masculine nouns denote *males*; feminine nouns, *females*; and neuter nouns, objects which are *neither male nor female*. In Latin, however, this natural distinction of gender is applied only to the names of *males* and *females*; while, in all other nouns, gender depends upon an artificial distinction according to grammatical rules.

² Gender as determined by the endings of nouns will be noticed in connection with the several declensions.

II. PERSON AND NUMBER.

44. The Latin, like the English, has three persons and two numbers. The first person denotes the speaker ; the second, the person spoken to ; the third, the person spoken of. The singular number denotes one, the plural more than one.

III. CASES.¹

45. The Latin has six cases :

Names.	English Equivalents.
Nominative,	Nominative.
Genitive,	Possessive, or Objective with <i>of</i> .
Dative,	Objective with <i>to</i> or <i>for</i> .
Accusative,	Objective.
Vocative,	Nominative Independent.
Ablative,	Objective with <i>from</i> , <i>by</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>with</i> .

1. OBLIQUE CASES.—The Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative, are called the Oblique Cases.

2. LOCATIVE.—The Latin has also a few remnants of another case, called the Locative, denoting the *place in which*.

DECLENSION.

46. STEM AND ENDINGS.—The process by which the several cases of a word are formed is called Declension. It consists in the addition of certain endings to one common base called the stem.

1. MEANING.—Accordingly, each case-form contains two distinct elements—the *stem*, which gives the general meaning of the word, and the *case-ending*, which shows the relation of that meaning to some other word. Thus in *rēg-is*, of a king, the general idea, *king*, is denoted by the stem *rēg*, the relation of *of*, by the ending *is*.

2. CASES ALIKE.—But certain cases are not distinguished in form.

1) The *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative in neuters* are alike, and in the plural end in *a*.

¹ The *case* of a noun shows the relation which that noun sustains to other words ; as, *John's book*. Here the *possessive case* (*John's*) shows that John sustains to the book the relation of *possessor*.

2) The *Nominative* and *Vocative* are alike, except in the singular of nouns in *us* of the second declension (51).¹

3) The *Dative* and *Ablative Plural* are alike.

47. FIVE DECLENSIONS.—In Latin there are five declensions, distinguished from each other by the endings of the Stem, or of the Genitive Singular, as follows:

DEC.	STEM-ENDINGS.	GENITIVE ENDINGS.
I.	a	ae
II.	o	i
III.	i or consonant.	is
IV.	u	ūs
V.	e	ēi

1. The five declensions are only five varieties of one general system of inflection, as the case-endings are nearly identical in all nouns.

2. But these case-endings appear distinct and unchanged only in nouns of the Third Declension, while in all others they are seen only in combination with the final vowel of the stem.

FIRST DECLENSION: A NOUNS.

48. Nouns of the first declension end in

ā and *ē*,—*feminine*; *ās* and *ēs*,—*masculine*.²

Nouns in *a* are declined as follows:

	Example.	SINGULAR.	Meaning.	Case-Endings.
Nom.	mensā,		a table,	ā
Gen.	mensae,		of a table,	ae
Dat.	mensae,		to, for a table,	ae
Acc.	mensam,		a table,	am
Voc.	mensā,		O table,	ā
Abl.	mensā,	with, from, by a table,		ā
		PLURAL.		
Nom.	mensae,		tables,	ae
Gen.	ensarum,		of tables,	arum
Dat.	ensis,		to, for tables,	is
Acc.	ensas,		tables,	as
Voc.	mensae,		O tables,	ae
Abl.	ensis,	with, from, by tables.		is.

¹ And in some nouns of Greek origin.

² That is, nouns of this declension in *a* and *e* are feminine, and those in *as* and *es* are masculine.

1. **STEM**.—In nouns of the First Declension, the stem ends in **a**.
2. In the **PARADIGM**, observe
 - 1) That the stem is *mensa*, and that the Nominative Singular is the same.
 - 2) That the several cases are distinguished from each other by their case-endings.
 - 3) That these case-endings contain the stem-ending **a** (47, 2), which disappears in the ending **is**, contracted from *a-is*, in the Dative and Ablative Plural. See 32,1,1).
3. **EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE**.—Like *mensa* decline:
Ala, wing; *āqua*, water; *causa*, cause; *fortūna*, fortune.
4. **LOCATIVE**.—Names of towns and a very few other words have a Locative Singular in **ae**: *Rōmae*, at Rome; *milliāe*, in war.
5. **EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER**.—*Hadria*, Adriatic Sea, is masculine; sometimes also *dama*, deer, and *talpa*, mole. See also 48, 1.
6. **ARTICLE**.—The Latin has no article. A noun may therefore, according to the connection in which it is used, be translated either without any article, with *a* or *an*, or with *the*: *cōrōna*, crown, a crown, the crown.

49. IRREGULAR CASE-ENDINGS.—The following occur:

1. **As**, an old form for *ae*, in the Genitive of *fāmīlia*, in composition with *pāter*, *matēr*, *filiūs*, and *filia*: *paterfamiliās*, father of a family.
2. **AI** for the genitive ending *ae*, in the poets: *aulāi* for *aulae*, of a hall.
3. **Um** for *arum* in the Gen. Plur.: *Dardāniūdum* for *Dardanidārum*, of the descendants of Dardanus.
4. **Abūs**, the original form for *is*, in the Dat. and Abl. Plur., especially in *dea*, goddess, and *filia*, daughter, to distinguish them from the same cases of *deūs*, god, and *filiūs*, son: *deābūs* for *deis*, to goddesses.

50. **GREEK NOUNS**.—Nouns of this declension in **e**, **as**, and **es** are of Greek origin, and are declined as follows:

Epitōme, *epitome*. Aenēas, *Aeneas*. Pŷrites, *pyrites*.

SINGULAR.

N. ēpitōmē	Aenēās	pŷritēs
G. epitōmēs	Aenēae	pyritae
D. epitōmae	Aenēae	pyritae
A. epitōmēn	Aenēān, ān	pyritēn
V. epitōmē	Aenēā	pyritē, ā
A. epitōmē	Aenēā.	pyritē, ā

PLURAL.	
<i>N.</i> <i>ēpitōmae</i>	<i>pŕitae</i>
<i>G.</i> <i>ēpitōmārum</i>	<i>pyritārum</i>
<i>D.</i> <i>ēpitōmīs</i>	<i>pyritīs</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>ēpitōmās</i>	<i>pyritās</i>
<i>V.</i> <i>ēpitōmae</i>	<i>pyritae</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>ēpitōmīs.</i>	<i>pyritīs.</i>

1. PARADIGMS.—Observe

1) That in the Plural and in the Dative Singular, Greek nouns are declined like *mensa*.

2) That the stem-ending *a* is changed into *e* in certain cases of nouns in *e* and *es*.

2. Many Greek nouns assume the Latin ending *a*, and are declined like *mensa*. Many in *e* have also a form in *a*; *ēpitōme*, *ēpitōma*, epitome.

SECOND DECLENSION: O NOUNS.

51. Nouns of the second declension end in

ēr, *ir*, *ūs*, and *os*—*masculine*; *ūm*, and *on*—*neuter*.

Nouns in *er*, *ir*, *us*, and *um*, are declined as follows :

Servus, slave. *Puer*, boy. *Ager*, field. *Templum*, temple.

SINGULAR.			
<i>N.</i> <i>servūs</i>	<i>puēr</i>	<i>āgēr</i>	<i>templūm</i>
<i>G.</i> <i>servī</i>	<i>puērī</i>	<i>āgrī</i>	<i>templī</i>
<i>D.</i> <i>servō</i>	<i>puērō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>templō</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>servūm</i>	<i>puērūm</i>	<i>agrūm</i>	<i>templūm</i>
<i>V.</i> <i>servō</i>	<i>puēr</i>	<i>āgēr</i>	<i>templūm</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>servō</i>	<i>puērō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>templō</i>
PLURAL.			
<i>N.</i> <i>servī</i>	<i>puērī</i>	<i>āgrī</i>	<i>templā</i>
<i>G.</i> <i>servōrum</i>	<i>puerōrum</i>	<i>agrōrum</i>	<i>templōrum</i>
<i>D.</i> <i>servīs</i>	<i>puērīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>templīs</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>servōs</i>	<i>puērōs</i>	<i>agrōs</i>	<i>templā</i>
<i>V.</i> <i>servī</i>	<i>puērī</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>templā</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>servīs.</i>	<i>puērīs.</i>	<i>agrīs.</i>	<i>templīs.</i>

1. STEM.—In nouns of the Second Declension, the stem ends in *o*.

2. In the PARADIGMS, observe

1) That the stems are *servo*, *puēro*, *agro*, and *templo*.

2) That the stem-ending *o* becomes *u* in the endings *us* and *um*, and *e* in *serve*,¹ that it disappears by contraction in the endings *a*, *i*, and *is* (for *o-a*, *o-i* and *o-is*),² and is dropped in the forms *puer* and *ager*.

¹ See 80, and 28, 1.

² See 82, II. 1 and 8.

3) That the case-endings, including the stem-ending *o* (47, 2), are as follows:

SINGULAR.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> ūs, — ¹	ūm
<i>Gen.</i> i	i
<i>Dat.</i> ō	ō
<i>Acc.</i> ūm	ūm
<i>Voc.</i> ō, — ¹	ūm
<i>Abl.</i> ō	ō
PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i> i	ī
<i>Gen.</i> ōrūm	ōrūm
<i>Dat.</i> is	is
<i>Acc.</i> ōs	ī
<i>Voc.</i> i	ī
<i>Abl.</i> is.	is.

4) That *puer* and *ager* differ in declension from *servus* in dropping the endings *us* and *e* in the *Nom.* and *Voc.*; *Nom. puer* for *puērus*, *Voc. puer* for *puēre*.

5) That *ager* inserts *e* before *r* in the *Nom.* and *Voc. Sing.*²

6) That *templum*, as a neuter noun, has the *Nom.*, *Accus.*, and *Voc.* alike, ending in the plural in *a*. See 46, 2, 1).

3. EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.—Like *SERVUS*: *dōmīnus*, master.—Like *PUER*: *gēner*, son-in-law.—Like *AGER*: *māgister*, master.—Like *TEMPLUM*: *bellum*, war.

4. NOUNS IN *er* AND *ir*.—Most nouns in *er* are declined like *ager*, but the following in *er* and *ir* are declined like *puer*.

1) Nouns in *ir*: *vir*, *vīri*, man.

2) Compounds in *fer* and *ger*: *armīger*, *armīgēri*, armor-bearer; *signīfer*, *signīfēri*, standard-bearer.

3) *Adulter*, adulterer; *Celtiber*, Celtiberian; ² *gēner*, son-in-law; *Iber*, Spaniard; ³ *Liber*, Bacchus; *libēri*, children; *Mulciber*, Vulcan; ³ *presbīter*, elder; *sōcer*, father-in-law; *vesper*, evening.

5. DEUS.—Declined thus: *Sing. deūs, deī, deō, deūm, deūs, deō*: *Plur. N. and V. deī, dī, dī; G. deōrūm, deūm; D. and A. deīs, dīīs, dīs, Acc. deōs.*

¹ The endings of the *Nom.* and *Voc. Sing.* are wanting in nouns in *er*.

² In *puer*, *e* belongs to the stem, and is accordingly retained in all the cases; but in *ager* it is inserted in the *Nom.* and *Voc. Sing.*, as *agr* would be difficult to pronounce.

³ *Celtiber* and *Iber* have *e long* in the *Gen.*, and *Mulciber* sometimes drops *e*.

6. **LOCATIVE.**—Names of Towns and a few other words have a Locative Singular in **i**: *Cōrinthi*, at Corinth; *Ephēsi*, at Ephesus; *hūmi*, on the ground.

52. **IRREGULAR CASE-ENDINGS.**—The following occur:

1. **i** for **ii** by contraction in the Gen. Sing., without change of accent: *ingē'ni* for *ingē'nii*, of talent.

2. **i** for **ie**, common in proper names in **ius**, without change of accent: *Mercū'rī* for *Mercū'rie*, Mercury. Also in *filī* for *filie*, son; *gēnī* for *gēnie*, guardian spirit.

3. **us** for **e** in the Voc. of *deus*, god, rare in other words.

4. **um** for **ōrum**, common in a few words denoting money, weight, and measure: *tālētūm* for *tālētōrum*, of talents; also in a few other words: *deūm* for *deōrum*; *libērūm* for *libērōrum*; *Argivūm* for *Argivōrum*.

53. **EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.**

1. **Feminine**:—(1) See 42, II., but observe that many names of *countries, towns, islands, and trees*, follow the gender of their endings. (2) Most names of gems and ships are feminine: also *alvus*, belly; *carbāsus*, sail; *cōlus*, distaff; *hūmus*, ground; *vannus*, sieve. (3) A few Greek feminines.

2. **Neuter**:—*pēlāgus*, sea; *vīrus*, poison; *vulgus* (rarely masc.), common people.

54. **GREEK NOUNS.**—Nouns of this declension in **os** and **on** are of Greek origin, and are declined in the singular as follows:

Delos, F.,¹ *Delos*. Androgeos, *Androgeos*. Iliion, *Ilium*.

SINGULAR.

N. Dēlōs	Andrōgeōs	Iliōm
G. Delī	Androgeōs, ī	Iliī
D. Delō	Androgeō	Iliō
A. Delōm	Androgeōm, ō	Iliōm
V. Delō	Androgeōs	Iliōm
A. Delō.	Androgeō.	Iliō.

1. The Plural of nouns in **os** and **on** is generally regular, but certain Greek endings occur, as **oe** in the Nom. Plur., and **ōn** in the Gen.

2. Most Greek nouns generally assume the Latin forms in **us** and **um**, and are declined like *servus* and *regnum*. Many in **os** or **on** have also a form in **us** or **um**.

3. Greek nouns in **eus**. See 68 and 68, 1.

4. *Panthus* has Voc. *Panthū*; *pēlāgus*, Acc. Plur., *pēlāgē*.

¹ M stands for *masculine*, F for *feminine*, and N for *neuter*.

THIRD DECLENSION: CONSONANT AND I NOUNS.

55. Nouns of the third declension end in

a, e, i, o, y, c, l, n, r, s, t, and x.

56. Nouns of this declension may be divided into two classes :

I. Nouns whose stem ends in a *Consonant*.

II. Nouns whose stem ends in **I**.¹

CLASS I.—CONSONANT STEMS.

57. STEMS ENDING IN A LABIAL : **B** OR **P**.

Princeps, m.,² a leader, chief. Case-Endings.

SINGULAR.

N. princeps,	a leader,	s
G. principis,	of a leader,	is
D. principi,	to, for a leader,	i
A. principem,	a leader,	em
V. princeps,	O leader,	s
A. principē,	with, from, by a leader,	ē

PLURAL.

N. principes,	leaders,	ēs
G. principum,	of leaders,	um
D. principibus,	to, for leaders,	ibus
A. principes,	leaders,	ēs
V. principes,	O leaders,	ēs
A. principibus,	with, from, by leaders.	ibus.

1. STEM AND CASE-ENDINGS.—In this Paradigm observe

1) That the stem is *princēp*, modified before an additional syllable to *princip*. See 30 and 57, 2.

2) That the case-endings are appended to the stem without change. See 47, 2.

2. VARIABLE RADICAL VOWEL.—In the final syllable of dissyllabic consonant stems, short **e** or **i** generally takes the form of **ē** in the Nom. and Voc. Sing. and that of **ī** in all the other cases. Thus *princeps*, *principis*, and *jūdex*, *jūdicis* (59), both alike have **e** in the Nom. and Voc. Sing. and **i** in all the other cases, though in *princeps*, the original form of the radical vowel is **e** and in *jūdex*, **i**. For a similar change in the radical vowel, see *mīlēs*, *mīlīis* (58) and *carmēn*, *carmīnis* (60). See also *ōpūs*, *ōpēris* (61).

¹ For Gender see 99–115.

² See foot-note p. 17.

3. In monosyllables in *ds* the stem ends in *i*. See *urbs*, 64.

4. SYNOPSIS OF DECLENSION. See 86, 88.

58. STEMS ENDING IN A DENTAL : D OR T.

Lapis, *m.*, *stone*. Aetas, *f.*, *age*. Miles, *m.*, *soldier*.

SINGULAR.		
<i>N.</i> lāpīs	aetās	mīlēs
<i>G.</i> lapīdīs	aetātīs	mīltīs
<i>D.</i> lapīdī	aetātī	mīltī
<i>A.</i> lapīdēm	aetātēm	mīltēm
<i>V.</i> lapīs	aetās	mīlēs
<i>A.</i> lapīdē	aetātē	mīltē
PLURAL.		
<i>N.</i> lapīdēs	aetātēs	mīltēs
<i>G.</i> lapīdūm	aetātūm	mīltūm
<i>D.</i> lapīdībūs	aetātībūs	mīltībūs
<i>A.</i> lapīdēs	aetātēs	mīltēs
<i>V.</i> lapīdēs	aetātēs	mīltēs
<i>A.</i> lapīdībūs.	aetātībūs.	mīltībūs.

Nepos, *m.*, *grandson*. Virtus, *f.*, *virtue*. Caput, *n.*, *head*.

SINGULAR.		
<i>N.</i> nēpōs	virtūs	cāpūt
<i>G.</i> nepōtīs	virtūtīs	capītīs
<i>D.</i> nepōtī	virtūtī	capītī
<i>A.</i> nepōtēm	virtūtēm	capūt
<i>V.</i> nepōs	virtūs	capūt
<i>A.</i> nepōtē	virtūtē	capītē
PLURAL.		
<i>N.</i> nepōtēs	virtūtēs	capītā
<i>G.</i> nepōtūm	virtūtūm	capītūm
<i>D.</i> nepotībūs	virtutībūs	capitībūs
<i>A.</i> nepōtēs	virtūtēs	capītā
<i>V.</i> nepōtēs	virtūtēs	capītā
<i>A.</i> nepotībūs.	virtutībūs.	capitībūs.

1. STEMS AND CASE-ENDINGS.—In these Paradigms observe

1) That the stems are *lāpīd*, *aetāt*, *mīlt*, *nēpōt*, *virtūt* and *cāpūt*.

2) That *mīlēs* has the variable vowel, *ē*, *ī*, and *cāpūt*, *ū*, *ī*. See 57, 2.

3) That the dental *d* or *t* is dropped before *s*: *lāpis* for *lapids*, *aetās* for *aetats*, *mīlēs* for *mīlets*, *virtūs* for *virtuts*. See 36.

4) That the case-endings, except in the *neuter cāpūt* (46, 2), are the same as those given above. See 57.

5) That the *neuter, cāpūt*, has no case-ending in the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Sing., ā in the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Plur., and the case-endings of masculine and feminine nouns in the other cases.

2. NEUTER STEMS IN *at* drop *t* in the Nom. Sing. and end in *ā*: Nom., *poēma*, Gen., *poemātis*; Stem, *poēmāt*. These nouns sometimes have *is* for *ibūs* in the Dat. and Abl. Plur.: *poemātis* for *poematibūs*.

3. SYNOPSIS OF DECLENSION. See 69, 78–84.

59. STEMS ENDING IN A GUTTURAL: **C** OR **G**.

Rex, m., <i>king.</i>	Judex, m. & f., <i>judge.</i>	Radix, f., <i>root.</i>	Dux, m. & f., <i>leader.</i>
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SINGULAR.

N. rex	jūdex	rādix	dux
G. rēgī ^s	judicī ^s	radicī ^s	dūcī ^s
D. regī	judicī	radicī	ducī
A. regēm	judicēm	radicēm	ducēm
V. rex	judex	radix	dux
A. regē	judicē	radicē	ducē

PLURAL.

N. regēs	judicēs	radicēs	ducēs
G. regū ^m	judicū ^m	radicū ^m	ducū ^m
D. regībūs	judicībūs	radicībūs	ducībūs
A. regēs	judicēs	radicēs	ducēs
V. regēs	judicēs	radicēs	ducēs
A. regībūs.	judicībūs.	radicībūs.	ducībūs.

1. STEMS AND CASE-ENDINGS.—In the Paradigms observe .

1) That the stems are *rēg*, *judic*, *radic* and *dūc*—*judic* with the variable vowel—*y*, *ē*. See 57, 2.

2) That the case-endings are those given in 57.

3) That *s* in the Nom. and Voc. Sing. unites with *c* or *g* of the stem and forms *z*. See 33.

2. SYNOPSIS OF DECLENSION.—See NOUNS IN **x**: 92–98.

60. STEMS ENDING IN A LIQUID: **L**, **M**, **N**, OR **R**.

Sol, m., <i>sun.</i>	Consul, m., <i>consul.</i>	Passer, m., <i>sparrow.</i>	Pater, m., <i>father.</i>
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SINGULAR.

N. sōl	consūl	passēr	pātēr
G. solī ^s	consulī ^s	passērī ^s	pātērī ^s
D. solī	consulī	passērī	patrī

<i>A. solēm</i>	<i>consülēm</i>	<i>passērēm</i>	<i>patrēm</i>
<i>V. söl</i>	<i>consül</i>	<i>passēr</i>	<i>patrēr</i>
<i>A. solē</i>	<i>consülē</i>	<i>passērē</i>	<i>patrē</i>

PLURAL.

<i>N. solēs</i>	<i>consülēs</i>	<i>passērēs</i>	<i>patrēs</i>
<i>G. solūm</i>	<i>consülūm</i>	<i>passērūm</i>	<i>patrūm</i>
<i>D. solībūs</i>	<i>consulībūs</i>	<i>passerībūs</i>	<i>patribūs</i>
<i>A. solēs</i>	<i>consülēs</i>	<i>passērēs</i>	<i>patrēs</i>
<i>V. solēs</i>	<i>consülēs</i>	<i>passērēs</i>	<i>patrēs</i>
<i>A. solībūs.</i>	<i>consulībūs.</i>	<i>passerībūs.</i>	<i>patribūs.</i>

<i>Pastor, m.,</i> <i>shepherd.</i>	<i>Leo, m.,</i> <i>lion.</i>	<i>Virgo, f.,</i> <i>maiden.</i>	<i>Carmen, n.,</i> <i>song.</i>
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SINGULAR.

<i>N. pastör</i>	<i>leo</i>	<i>virgo</i>	<i>carmēn</i>
<i>G. pastörīs</i>	<i>leōnīs</i>	<i>virgīnīs</i>	<i>carminīs</i>
<i>D. pastörī</i>	<i>leōnī</i>	<i>virgīnī</i>	<i>carminī</i>
<i>A. pastörēm</i>	<i>leōnēm</i>	<i>virgīnēm</i>	<i>carmēn</i>
<i>V. pastör</i>	<i>leo</i>	<i>virgo</i>	<i>carmēn</i>
<i>A. pastörē</i>	<i>leōnē</i>	<i>virgīnē</i>	<i>carminē</i>

PLURAL.

<i>N. pastörēs</i>	<i>leōnēs</i>	<i>virgīnēs</i>	<i>carminā</i>
<i>G. pastörūm</i>	<i>leōnūm</i>	<i>virgīnūm</i>	<i>carminūm</i>
<i>D. pastorībūs</i>	<i>leonībūs</i>	<i>virginībūs</i>	<i>carminībūs</i>
<i>A. pastörēs</i>	<i>leōnēs</i>	<i>virgīnēs</i>	<i>carminā</i>
<i>V. pastörēs</i>	<i>leōnēs</i>	<i>virgīnēs</i>	<i>carminā</i>
<i>A. pastorībūs.</i>	<i>leonībūs.</i>	<i>virginībūs.</i>	<i>carminībūs.</i>

1. STEMS AND CASE-ENDINGS.—In the Paradigms observe

1) That the stems are *söl*, *consül*, *passēr*, *pätēr*, *pastör*, *leōn*, *virgön*, and *carmēn*.

2) That *virgo* (*virgön*) has the variable vowel, *ö*, *ī*, and *carmēn*, *ē*, *ī*.

3) That in the Nom. and Voc. Sing. *s*, the usual case-ending for masc. and fem. nouns, is omitted, and that in those cases the stem *pastör* shortens *o*, while *leōn* and *virgön* drop *n*.

2. HIEMS, the only stem in *m*, takes *s* in the Nom. and Voc. Sing. Also *sangrūts* (for *sanguis*), blood, and *Sälāmīs* (for *Salāmīs*), Salamis, which drop *n* before *s*.

3. PASSER, PATER.—Most nouns in *er* are declined like *passēr*, but those in *ter*, and a few others, are declined like *pätēr*. See 77, II.

4. LEO AND VIRGO.—Most nouns in *o* are declined like *leo*, but those in *do* and *go*, with a few others, are declined like *virgo*. See 72 with exceptions.

5. FOUR STEMS IN *ŏr* change *o* to *u*. See 77, IV.

6. SYNOPSIS OF DECLENSION. See 72, 75-77.

61. STEMS ENDING IN *s*.

Flos, M., <i>flower.</i>	Jus, N., <i>right.</i>	Opus, N., <i>work.</i>	Corpus, N., <i>body.</i>
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SINGULAR.

N. <i>fłs</i>	<i>jŭs</i>	<i>ŏpŭs</i>	<i>corpŭs</i>
G. <i>fłorŭs</i>	<i>jŭrŭs</i>	<i>opŕŭs</i>	<i>corpŏrŭs</i>
D. <i>fłorŭ</i>	<i>jurŭ</i>	<i>opŕŭ</i>	<i>corpŏrŭ</i>
A. <i>fłorŕm</i>	<i>jus</i>	<i>opŭs</i>	<i>corpŭs</i>
V. <i>fłos</i>	<i>jus</i>	<i>opŭs</i>	<i>corpŭs</i>
A. <i>fłorŕ</i>	<i>jurŕ</i>	<i>opŕŕ</i>	<i>corpŏrŕ</i>

PLURAL.

N. <i>fłorŕs</i>	<i>jurŕ</i>	<i>opŕŕ</i>	<i>corpŏrŕ</i>
G. <i>fłorŭm</i>	<i>jurŭm</i>	<i>opŕŭm</i>	<i>corpŏrŭm</i>
D. <i>fłorŭbŭs</i>	<i>jurŭbŭs</i>	<i>opŕŭbŭs</i>	<i>corpŏrŭbŭs</i>
A. <i>fłorŕs</i>	<i>jurŕ</i>	<i>opŕŕ</i>	<i>corpŏrŕ</i>
V. <i>fłorŕs</i>	<i>jurŕ</i>	<i>opŕŕ</i>	<i>corpŏrŕ</i>
A. <i>fłorŭbŭs.</i>	<i>jurŭbŭs.</i>	<i>opŕŭbŭs.</i>	<i>corpŏrŭbŭs.</i>

1. STEMS AND CASE-ENDINGS.—In the Paradigms observe

1) That the stems are *fłs*, *jŭs*, *ŏpŕs*, and *corpŕs*.

2) That *ŏpŕs* has the variable vowel, *ŕ*, *ŭ*, and *corpŭs*, *ŕ*, *ŭ*.

3) That *s* of the stem becomes *r* between two vowels: *fłs*, *fłorŭs* (for *fłŕsŭs*). See 35.

4) That the Nom. and Voc. Sing. omit the case-ending. See 60, 1, 3).

2. SYNOPSIS OF DECLENSION. See 79, 80, 82-84.

CLASS II.—I STEMS.

62. STEMS ENDING IN *i*.—Nouns in *is*,—Abl. Sing. in *i*, or in *i* or *ŕ*.

Tussis, F., <i>cough.</i>	Turris, F., <i>tower.</i>	Ignis, M., <i>fire.</i>	Case-Endings.
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SINGULAR.

N. <i>tussŭs</i>	<i>turrŭs</i>	<i>ignŭs</i>	<i>ŭs</i>
G. <i>tussŭs</i>	<i>turrŭs</i>	<i>ignŭs</i>	<i>ŭs</i>
D. <i>tussŭ</i>	<i>turrŭ</i>	<i>ignŭ</i>	<i>i</i>
A. <i>tussŭm</i>	<i>turrŭm, ŕm</i>	<i>ignŕm</i>	<i>ŭm, ŕm</i>

<i>V. tussis</i>	<i>turris</i>	<i>ignis</i>	<i>is</i>
<i>A. tussē</i>	<i>turrī, ē</i>	<i>ignī, ē</i>	<i>ī, ē</i>

PLURAL.

<i>N. tussēs</i>	<i>turrēs</i>	<i>ignēs</i>	<i>ēs</i>
<i>G. tussium</i>	<i>turrium</i>	<i>ignium</i>	<i>ium</i>
<i>D. tussibus</i>	<i>turribus</i>	<i>ignibus</i>	<i>ibus</i>
<i>A. tussēs, is</i>	<i>turrēs, is</i>	<i>ignēs, is</i>	<i>ēs, is</i>
<i>V. tussēs</i>	<i>turrēs</i>	<i>ignēs</i>	<i>ēs</i>
<i>A. tussibus.</i>	<i>turribus.</i>	<i>ignibus.</i>	<i>ibus.</i>

I. PARADIGMS.—Observe

1. That the stems are *tussi*, *turri*, and *igni*.
2. That the case-endings here given include the stem-ending *ī*, which disappears in certain cases.
3. That these Paradigms differ in declension only in the Acc. and Abl. Sing.

II. Like TUSSIS—ACC. *im*, ABL. *ī*—are declined

1. *Buris*, plough-tail; *rāvis*, hoarseness; *sītis*, thirst.
2. In the Sing. (1) Names of rivers and places in *is* not increasing in the Gen.: *Tībēris*, *Hispanis*. See 629. (2) Greek nouns in *is*, G. *is*, and some others.

III. Like TURRIS—ACC. *im*, *ēm*; ABL. *ī*, *ē*—are declined

Clavis, key; *fēbris*, fever; *messis*, harvest; *navis*, ship; *puppis*, stern; *restis*, rope; *sēcūris*, axe; *sēmentis*, seed-time; *strīgīlis*, strigil.

1. *Pars*, part, sometimes has *partim* in the Acc.
2. *Arāris* or *Arār*, the Saône, and *Līgēr*, the Loire, have Acc. *im*, Abl. *ī*, *ē*.

IV. Like IGNIS—ACC. *ēm*, ABL. *ī*, *ē*—are declined

Amnis, river; *anguis*, serpent; *avis*, bird; *bilis*, bile; *civis*, citizen; *classis*, fleet; *collis*, hill; *finis*, end; *orbis*, circle; *postis*, post; *unguis*, nail, and a few others.

1. Adjectives in *ēr* and *is* used substantively have the Abl. generally in *ī*: *Septēmbēr*, *Septēmbri*, September;¹ *fāmiliāris*, *familiārī*, friend. But adjectives used as proper names, and *jūvēnis*, youth, have *ē*: *Jūvēnālis*, *Juvenāle*, Juvenal.

2. *Imbēr*, storm; *rūs*, country; *sors*, lot; *stūpellēx*, furniture; *vespēr*, evening, and a few others, sometimes have the Abl. in *ī*.

3. Many names of towns have a *Locative* in *ī*: *Carthagīni*, at Carthage; *Tībūri*, at Tibur. See 45, 2; 48, 4.

¹ Names of months are adjectives used substantively, with *mensis*, month, understood.

63. STEMS ENDING IN **L**—*Neuters in ō, al, and ar.*

Mare, <i>sea.</i>	Animal, <i>animal.</i>	Calcar, <i>spur.</i>	Case-Endings.
SINGULAR.			
N. mǎrē	ănimāl	calcār	ō— ²
G. marīs	animālīs	calcārīs	īs
D. marī	animālī	calcārī	ī
A. marē	ănimāl	calcār	ō— ²
V. marē	ănimāl	calcār	ō— ²
A. marī ¹	animālī	calcārī	ī
PLURAL.			
N. marīā	animaliā	calcarīā	iā
G. marīūm	animaliūm	calcarīūm	iūm
D. marībūs	animalībūs	calcarībūs	ībūs
A. marīā	animaliā	calcarīā	iā
V. marīā	animaliā	calcarīā	iā
A. marībūs.	animalībūs.	calcarībūs.	ībūs.

1. PARADIGMS.—Observe

1) That the stem-ending **i** is changed to **e** in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. of *mǎre*, and dropped in the same cases of *ănimāl* (for *animale*) and *calcār* (for *calcare*). See 28, 1; 31.

2) That the case-endings include the stem-ending **i**.

2. The following have **ō** in the Abl. Sing. :—(1) Names of towns in **ō**; *Praeneste*.—(2) Nouns in **al** and **ar** with a *short* in Gen. : *sāl, sāle*, salt; *nectār, nectāre*, nectar.—(3) *Fār, farre*, corn.—(4) Generally *rēte*, net, and in poetry sometimes *mǎre*.

64. STEMS ENDING IN **L**—*Nouns in īs, es, and s (x) preceded by a Consonant,—Abl. Sing. in ō.*

Hostis, M. & F., <i>enemy.</i>	Nubes, F., <i>cloud.</i>	Urbs, F., <i>city.</i>	Arx, F., <i>citadel.</i>
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SINGULAR.			
N. hostīs	nūbēs	urbēs	arx ³
G. hostīs	nubīs	urbīs	arcīs

¹ Sometimes *mare* in poetry.

² The dash here implies that the case-ending is sometimes wanting.

³ **x** in *arx*=*cs*,—*c* belonging to the stem, and *s* being the Nom. ending.

D. hostī	nubī	urbī	arcī
A. hostēm	nubēm	urbēm	arcēm
V. hostīs	nubēs	urbēs	arcēs
A. hostē	nubē	urbē	arcē

PLURAL.

N. hostēs	nubēs	urbēs	arcēs
G. hostīum	nubīum	urbīum	arcīum
D. hostībūs	nubībūs	urbībūs	arcībūs
A. hostēs, is	nubēs, is	urbēs, is	arcēs, is
V. hostēs	nubēs	urbēs	arcēs
A. hostībūs.	nubībūs.	urbībūs.	arcībūs.

1. STEMS.—These Paradigms show a combination of *i*-stems and consonant stems: *hosti, host*; *urbi, urb*; *arci, arc*. The *i*-stem appears especially in the endings of the Gen. and Acc. Plur. *īum, ēs, is*. The stem of *nubēs* seems to be *nubēs, nūbi, nūb*.

65. ENDINGS *īum, is*.—Like the preceding Paradigms, the following classes of words have *īum* in the Gen. Plur., and *is* with *ēs* in the Acc. Plur.

1. Most nouns in *ns* and *rs*:¹ *cliens, clientium, clientes, is, client*; *ars, artium, artes, is, art*; *cohors, cohortium, cohortes, is, cohort*.

2. Monosyllables in *s* and *x* preceded by a consonant,² and a few in *s* and *x* preceded by a vowel:³ *urbs, urbium, urbes, is, city*; *arx, arcium, arces, is, citadel*; *nox, noctium, noctes, is, night*.

3. Many nouns not increasing in the genitive:

1) Most nouns in *ēs* and *īs* not increasing:⁴ *nubes, nubium, nubes, is, cloud*; *avis, avium, aves, is, bird*.

2) *Cūro, flesh*; *imbēr, storm*; *lūtēr, boat*; *ūtēr, leathern sack*; *venēr, belly*; and generally *Insubēr, Insubrian*.

4. Many nouns in *ās* and *īs* (Plur. *ates* and *ites*). Thus

1) Names of nations: *Arpīnas, Arpinātium, etc.*; *Samnis, Samnīum, etc.*

2) *Optimātes* and *Pēnātes*, and occasionally other nouns in *as*.

¹ Some of these often have *ūm* in poetry and sometimes even in prose, as *pārens, parent, generally has*.

² Except (*ops*) *ōpis* and the Greek nouns, *gryps, lynx, ephyna*.

³ Namely, *faux, glis, lis, mās, nās, nox, os* (ossis), *ōis*, generally *fraus* and *mās*.

⁴ But *cānis, jūvēnis, strues, vātes*, have *ūm*; *āpis, mensis, sēdes, vōlūcris, ūm* or *ūm*; *compos, iūm*.

66. SPECIAL PARADIGMS.

Sus, M. & F., Bos, M. & F., Nix, F., Senex, M., Vis, F.,
swine. ox, cow. snow. old man. force.

SINGULAR.				
N. sūs	bōs ¹	nix	sēnex	vīs
G. suīs	bōvīs	nīvīs	senīs	vīs ²
D. suī	bovī	nivī	senī	vī ²
A. suēm	bovēm	nivēm	senēm	vīm
V. sus	bos	nix	senex	vīs
A. suē	bovē	nivē	senē	vī
PLURAL.				
N. suēs	bovēs	nivēs	senēs	virēs
G. suūm	{ bovīūm bovūm	nivīūm	senūm	virīūm
D. { suibūs sūbūs	{ bōbūs ¹ būbūs ¹	nivibūs	senibūs	viribūs
A. suēs	bovēs	nivēs	senēs	virēs
V. suēs	bovēs	nivēs	senēs	virēs
A. { suibūs sūbūs	{ bōbūs būbūs	nivibūs.	senibūs.	viribūs.

1. STEMS.—These are *su*; *bōv*; *nīg* (nix = nigs), *nū*, *nūi*; *sēnec*, *sēn*; *vīs*, *vi* (sing.), *virī* (for *visi*, plur.). See 35.

2. SUS, and GRUS (crane), the only u STEMS in this declension, are declined alike except in the Dat. and Abl. Pl., where *grūs* is regular: *grūbūs*.

3. JUPITER, *Jupiter*.—Declined thus: Jūpītēr, Jōvīs, Jovī, Jovēm, Jūpītēr, Jovē. STEMS *Jūpītēr* and *Jōv*.

67. CASE-ENDINGS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

CONSONANT STEMS.		I-STEMS.	
Masc. & Fem.	Neut.	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N. s— ³	— ³	īs, ēs, s	ē— ³
G. īs	īs	īs	īs
D. ī	ī	ī	ī
A. ēm	—	īm, ēm	ē—
V. s	—	īs, ēs, s	ē—
A. ē	ē	ī, ē	ī

¹ *Bōs*=bovs, bous; *bōbus*, *bābus*=bovibus, boubus.

² The Gen. and Dat. Sing.—*vīs*, *vī*—are rare.

³ The dash denotes that the case-ending is wanting.

PLURAL.			
N. <i>ēs</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ēs</i>	<i>iē</i>
G. <i>ūm</i>	<i>ūm</i>	<i>iūm</i>	<i>iūm</i>
D. <i>ībūs</i>	<i>ībūs</i>	<i>ībūs</i>	<i>ībūs</i>
A. <i>ēs</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ēs, is</i>	<i>iē</i>
V. <i>ēs</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ēs</i>	<i>iē</i>
A. <i>ībūs.</i>	<i>ībūs.</i>	<i>ībūs.</i>	<i>ībūs.</i>

1. IRREGULAR CASE-ENDINGS.—The following occur :

1) **E**, for *i*, in the Dat. Sing. : *aerē* for *aeri*.

2) **Eis**, for *is*, in the Acc. Plur. : *civēis* for *civis*, *cives*.

3) GREEK ENDINGS. See 68.

GREEK NOUNS.

68. Most Greek nouns of the third declension are entirely regular, but a few retain certain peculiarities of the Greek. The following are examples :

Lampas, F., Phryx, M. & F., Heros, M., Case-Endings.
torch. *Phrygian.* *hero.*

SINGULAR.			
N. <i>lampās</i>	Phryx	<i>hērōs</i>	<i>s</i>
G. <i>lampādīs, ōs</i>	Phrygīs, ōs	<i>herōīs</i>	<i>īs, ōs</i>
D. <i>lampādī</i>	Phrygī	<i>herōī</i>	<i>i</i>
A. <i>lampādēm, ē</i>	Phrygēm, ē	<i>herōēm, ē</i>	<i>ēm, ē</i>
V. <i>lampās</i>	Phryx	<i>herōs</i>	<i>s</i>
A. <i>lampādē</i>	Phrygē	<i>herōē</i>	<i>ē</i>

PLURAL.			
N. <i>lampādēs, ēs</i>	Phrygēs, ēs	<i>herōēs, ēs</i>	<i>ēs, ēs</i>
G. <i>lampādūm</i>	Phrygūm	<i>herōūm</i>	<i>ūm</i>
D. <i>lampadībūs</i>	Phrygībūs	<i>herōībūs</i>	<i>ībūs</i>
A. <i>lampādēs, ēs</i>	Phrygēs, ēs	<i>herōēs, ēs</i>	<i>ēs, ēs</i>
V. <i>lampādēs, ēs</i>	Phrygēs, ēs	<i>herōēs, ēs</i>	<i>ēs, ēs</i>
A. <i>lampadībūs.</i>	Phrygībūs.	<i>herōībūs.</i>	<i>ībūs.</i>

Pericles, M., Paris, M., Dido, F., Orpheus, M.,
Pericles. *Paris.* *Dido.* *Orpheus.*

SINGULAR. ¹			
N. <i>Pēriclēs</i>	<i>Pāris</i>	<i>Didō</i>	<i>Orpheus²</i>
G. <i>Periclīs, i</i>	<i>Parīdīs, ōs</i>	<i>Didūs, ōnīs</i>	<i>Orph-eos, eī, i</i>

¹ The Plural is of course wanting.

² *Eu* a diphthong in the Nom. and Voc. : *ei* sometimes a diphthong in the Gen. and Dat.

D. Periclī	Parīdī	Didō, ōnī	Orph-eī, ī, eō
A. Periclēm, eā, ōn	Parīdēm, ā	Didō, ōnēm	Orpheā, eām
V. Periclēs, ēs, ē	Parī	Didō	Orpheu
A. Periclēs.	Parīdēs.	Didō, ōnēs.	Orpheōs.

1. PARADIGMS.—Observe that these paradigms fluctuate in certain cases,—(1) between the Latin and the Greek forms: *lampādēs, ōs*; *lampādēm, ā*; *hērōs, ōs*,—(2) between different declensions: PERICLES, between Dec. I., *Periclēs*, *Periclē*, Dec. II., *Periclī* (Gen.), and Dec. III., *Periclīs*, etc.: ORPHEUS, between Dec. II., *Orpheī*, *Orpheōs*, etc., and Dec. III., *Orpheōs*, etc.

2. NOUNS IN *ŷs* have Gen. *ŷōs, ŷs*, Acc. *ŷm, ŷn*: *Othrys, Othryōs, Othrym, Othryn*.

3. THE VOCATIVE SING. drops *s*,—(1) in nouns in *eus, ŷs* and in proper names in *ās*, Gen. *antis*; *Atlas, Atla*,—(2) generally in nouns in *is* and sometimes in other words; *Pārī*.

4. GENITIVE PLUR.—The ending *ōn* occurs in a few titles of Books: *Mētāmorphōses* (title of a poem), *Metamorphoseōn*.

5. DATIVE AND ABLATIVE PLUR.—The ending *ai*, before vowels *sin*, occurs in poetry: *Troādes, Troasin*.

6. A few neuters used only in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. have *ōs* in the Sing. and *ē* in the Plur.: *mēlōs, mēlē*, song.

SYNOPSIS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

I. NOUNS ENDING IN A VOWEL.

69. Nouns in *ā*:¹ Genitive in *ātis*: Stem in *āt*:
poēmā, poem, *poēmātis,* *poēmāt.*

70. Nouns in *ē*: Genitive in *is*: Stem in *ī*:
mārē, sea, *māris,* *mārl.*

71. Nouns in *ī*:¹ Genitive in *is*: Stem in *ī*:
sināpī, mustard, *sināpis,* *sināpl.*

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

1. *itis*,—compounds of *mēli*: *oxymēli, oxymēlitis, oxymel.*

2. Many nouns in *ī* are indeclinable.

72. Nouns in *ō*: Genitive in *ōnis*: Stem in *ōn*:
leo, lion, *leōnis,* *leōn.*

¹ These are of Greek origin.

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

1. **ōnis**:—most national names: *Măcēdo*, *Macedōnis*, Macedonian.
2. **īnis**:—*Apollō*; *hōmo*, man; *nēmo*, nobody; *turbo*, whirlwind; and nouns in **do** and **go**: *grando*, *grandīnis*, hail; *virgo*, *virgīnis*, maiden; except—*harpāgo*, **ōnis**; *līgo*, **ōnis**; *praedo*, **ōnis**, also *cōmēdo*, *cūdo*, *mango*, *spādo*, *ūnēdo*, *ūdo*.
3. **nis**:—*cāro*, *carnis* (for *carīnis*¹), flesh. See 65, 3, 2).
4. **ōnis**:—*Anio*, *Aniēnis*, river Anio; *Nerio*, *Neriēnis*.
5. **ūs**:—few Greek feminines: *Dido*, *Didus*. See 68.

73. Nouns in **y**²: Gen. in **yis** (yos, yās): Stem in **ŷ**:
mīsy, *copperas*, misyis (yos, ys), misŷ.

II. NOUNS ENDING IN A MUTE OR LIQUID.

74. Nouns in **c**: only *ālēc*, *alēcis*, pickle; *lāc*, *lactis*, milk.

75. Nouns in **l**: Genitive in **lis**: Stem in **l**:
sōl, *sun*, sōlis, sōl.

1. *Fēl*, *fellis*, gall; *mēl*, *mellis*, honey.
2. Neuters in **āl**: Genitive in **ālis**: Stem in **ālī**:
ānīmāl, *animal*, *animalis*, *animālī*.

76. Nouns in **n**: Genitive in **nis**: Stem in **n**:
paēān, *paean*, *paēānis*, *paēān*.
flūmēn, *stream*, *flūmīnis*, *flūmēn*, *īn*.

1. Nouns in **ēn** have the variable radical vowel—**ē**, **ī**. See 60, 1, 2).
2. There are a few Greek words in **ōn**, Gen. in **ōnis**, *ontis*, St. in **ōn**, *ont*: *āzōn*, *aedōnis*, nightingale; *Xēnōphōn*, *Xenophōnis*, Xenophon.

77. Nouns in **r**: Genitive in **ris**: Stem in **r**:
carcēr, *prison*, *carcēris*, *carcēr*.

I. Nouns in **ar**: (1) *ār*, G. *āris*, St. *āri*; *calcār*, *calcāris*, spur; but a few have G. *āris*, St. *ār*; *nectār*, *nectāris*, nectar: (2) *ār*, G. *āris*, St. *āri*: *lār*, *lāris*, house; *pār*, *pāris*, pair: (3) *Fār*, *farris*, corn; *hēpār*, *hepāris*, liver.

II. Nouns in **er**. Some drop **e** in the Genitive.

1. Those in **tēr**: *pātēr*, *patris*, father; except *lātēr*, *latēris*, tile; *itēr*, *itinēris*, way; *Jupītēr*, *Jovis*, and Greek nouns; *crātēr*, *cratēris*, bowl.

2. *Imbēr* and names of months in **bēr**: *imbēr*, *imbris*, shower; *Septembēr*, *Septembriis*, September.

¹ Stem in **ōn**, *īn*. See 60, 1, 2).

² Nouns in **y** are of Greek origin, and are often indeclinable.

III. Nouns in **ōr**: G. **ōris**, St. **ōr**: *pastor*, *pastōris*, shepherd; but a few have G. **ōris**, St. **ōr**: *arbor*, *arbōris*, tree; *aequor*, sea; *marmor*, marble. But *ōr*, *cordis*, heart.

IV. Four in **ūr**: G. **ōris**, St. **ōr**: *ebur*, ivory; *fēmur*, thigh; *jēcūr*, liver; *rōbur*, strength; but *fēmur* has also *feminis*, and *jēcūr*, *jecinōris*, *jecinēris*, and *jōcīnēris*.

78. Nouns in **ūt**: Genitive in **ītis**: Stem in **ūt**, **īt**:
cāpūt, *head*, capītis, capūt, *it*.

III. NOUNS ENDING IN **s** PRECEDED BY A VOWEL.

79. Nouns in **as**: Genitive in **ātis**: Stem in **āt**:
aetās, *age*, aetātis, aetāt.

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

1. **ātis**:—*ānās*, *anātis*, duck, and neuter Greek nouns.
2. **ādīs**:—*vās*, *vādīs*, surety; *Arās*, Arcadian, and fem. Greek nouns;¹ *lampās*, *lampādīs*, torch.
3. **āris**:—*mās*, *māris*, a male;—stem, *mās*, *māri*. See 35.
4. **āsīs**:—*vās*, *vāsīs*, vessel.²
5. **assis**:—*ās*, *assis*, an as (a coin).
6. **antis**:—only masc. Greek nouns; *ādāmās*, *antis*, adamant.

80. Nouns in **ēs**: Genitive in **īs**: Stem in **i**:³
nūbēs, *cloud*, nubis, nubi.

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

1. **ēdis**:—(1) **ēdis**: *hēres*, *herēdis*, heir; *merces*, reward.—(2) **ēdis**: *pes*, *pēdis*, foot.
2. **aedis**:—*praes*, *praedis*, surety.
3. **ēris**:—*Cēres*, *Cerēris*.⁴
4. **aeris**:—*aes*, *aeris*, copper.⁴
5. **etis**:—(1) **ētis**: *quies*, rest, with compounds, *inquies*, *rēquies*, and a few Greek words: *lēbes*, *lēpes*.—(2) **ētis**: *ābies*, fir-tree; *āries*, ram; *pāries*, wall.
6. **essis**:—*bes*, *bessis*, two-thirds.

81. Nouns in **ēs**: Genitive in **ītis**: Stem in **ēt**, **īt**:
milēs, *soldier*, milītis, milēt, *it*.

¹ Greek nouns sometimes have *ddos* for *ddis*.

² *Vās* is the only stem in *s* which does not change *s* to *r* between two vowels. See 61, 1, 3).

³ But see 64, 1.

⁴ See 61, 1, 3).

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

1. *ŏtis*:—*interpretēs*, interpreter; *sēges*, crop; *tēges*, covering.
2. *īdis*:—*obsēs*, hostage; *praeses*, president. See 57, 2.

82. Nouns in *is*: Genitive in *is*: Stem in *ī*:
 āvīs, *bird*, *avis*, *avī*.

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

1. *ŏris*:—*cīnīs*, *cīnēris*,¹ ashes; *cūcūmis*, cucumber; *pulvis*, dust; *vōmīs*, ploughshare.
2. *īdis*:—*cūpis*, cup; *casīs*, helmet; *cuspis*, spear; *lāpis*, stone; *prōmulsis*, antepast, and a few Greek² words: as *tīrannis*, *īdis*, tyranny. Sometimes *ībis*, and *tīgris*.
3. *īnis*:—*pollīs* or *pollēn*, flour; *sanguis*, blood.
4. *īris*:—*glīs*, *glīris*,³ dormouse.
5. *issis*:—*sēmīs*, *semisīs*, half an as: stem, *semisē*, *semis*.
6. *itis*:—*īs*,⁴ strife; *Dis*, *Quīris*, *Samnis*.

83. Nouns in *ōs*: Genitive in *ōris*: Stem in *ōs*:
 mōs, *custom*, *mōris*, *mōs*.

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

1. *ŏtis*:—*cos*, *cōtis*, whetstone; *dos*, dowry; *nēpos*, grandson; *sacerdos*, priest; and a few Greek words.
2. *ōdis*:—*custos*, *custōdis*, guardian. See 36.
3. *ōis*:—a few masc. Greek nouns: *hēros*, hero; *Mīnos*, *Tros*.
4. *ōris*:—*arbos* or *arbōr*, tree.
5. *ossis*:—*ōs*, *ossis*, bone: stem, *ossi*, *oss*.
6. *ōvis*:—*bos*, *bōvis*, ox. See 66.

84. Nouns in *us*: Genitive in *ŏris* or *ōris*: Stem in *ŏs* or *ōs*.

I. *ŏris*:—*lātūs*, *latēris*, side: stem, *lātēs*. So also: *āciūs*, *foedus*, *fūnus*, *gēnus*, *glōmus*, *mānus*, *olus*, *onus*, *opus*, *pondus*, *rūdus*, *scēlus*, *sidus*, *ulcus*, *vellus*, *Vēnus*, *viscus*, *vulnus*.

II. *ōris*:—*corpus*, *corpōris*, body: stem, *corpōs*. So also *dēcūs*, *dēdēcus*, *fūcīnus*, *fēnus*, *frīgus*, *lēpus*, *lītus*, *nēmus*, *pectus*, *pēcus*, *pēnus*, *pīgnus*, *stercus*, *tempus*, *tergus*.

¹ Stem *cīnīs*, *cīnēr* for *cīnēs* with variable vowel *ī*, *ē*. See 28, 35, and 57, 2.

² Greek nouns sometimes have *īdos* or even *īos* for *īdis*; *Sāldmīs* has *Sālamēnis*; *Sīmōis*, *Sīmōentīs*.

³ Stem *glīs*, *glīrī* for *glīsi*, 35.

⁴ Stem *lītī*, *līt*.

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

1. **uris**:—(1) **ūris**: *crūs*, leg; *jus*, right; *jus*, soup; *mus*, mouse; *pus*, pus; *rus*, country; *tus* (thus), incense; *tellus*, earth.
—(2) **ūris**: *Līgūs*, *Ligūris*, Ligurian. See 61.
2. **ūtis**:—*jūventūs*, youth; *sālus*, safety; *sēnectus*, old age; *servītus*, servitude; *virtus*, virtue. See 36.
3. **udis**:—(1) **ūdis**: *incūs*, anvil; *pālūs*, marsh; *subcus*, dovetail.—
(2) **ūdis**: *pēcūs*, *pecūdīs*, a head of cattle.
4. **audis**:—*fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud; *laus*, praise. See 65, 2, foot-note.
5. **uis**:—*grūs*, *gruis*, crane; *sus*, swine.
6. **untis**:—a few Greek names of places: *Trāpezūs*, *untis*.
7. **ōdis**:—Greek compounds in *pūs*: *trīpūs*, *trīpōdīs*, tripod.
8. **eos**:—Greek nouns in *eus*, when of this declension. See 68.

85. Nouns in **ys**:¹ Gen. in **ys**, **yos**, **ys**: Stem in **y**:
Othrys, Othryos, Othry.

IV. NOUNS ENDING IN **s** PRECEDED BY A CONSONANT.

86. Nouns in **bs**: Genitive in **bis**: Stem in **bi**:²
urbs, *city*, urbis, urbi.
87. Nouns in **ms**: Genitive in **mis**: Stem in **m**:
hiems, *winter*, hiēmis, hiēm.
88. Nouns in **eps**: Genitive in **īpis**: Stem in **ēp**, **īp**.
princeps, *prince*, princīpis, princēp, īp.

1. But *auceps*, *aucūpis*, fowler.
2. Other nouns in **ps** retain the stem-vowel unchanged: *mērops*, *merōpis*, bee-eater.
3. *Gryps*, *grīphis*, griffin.

89. Nouns in **ls**: Genitive in **ltis**: Stem **lti**:
puls, *broth*, pultis, pultī.
90. Nouns in **ns**: Genitive in **ntis**: Stem in **nti**:³
mens, *mind*, mentis, mentī.

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

dis:—*frons*, *frondis*, leaf; *glans*, acorn; *jūglans*, walnut. See 65, 2.

¹ These are of Greek origin; a few of them have *ydīs*: *chlāmys*, *chlāmīdīs*, cloak.

² Dissyllables have the stem in *ō*.

³ Dissyllables have the stem in *ē*.

91. Nouns in **rs** : Genitive in **rtis** : Stem in **rti** :
 ars, *art.* artis, arti.

V. NOUNS ENDING IN **x**.

92. Nouns in **ax** : Genitive in **ācis** : Stem in **āc** :
 pax, *peace*, pācis, pāc.

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

1. **ācis** :—*fax*, *fācis*, torch ; and a few Greek nouns.
2. **actis** :—a few Greek names of men : *Astyānax*.

93. Nouns in **ex** : Genitive in **īcis** : Stem in **īc**, **ēc** :
 jūdex, *judge*, judīcis, judīc, ēc.

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

1. **ecis** :—(1) **ēcis** : *alex*, pickle ; *vervez*, wether.—(2) **ēcis** : *nex*, murder ; *fēnīsex*, mower.
2. **aecis** :—*faex*, *faecis*, lees.
3. **egis** :—(1) **ēgis** : *lex*, law ; *rex*, king, and their compounds.—(2) **ēgis** : *grex*, flock ; *āquīlex*, water-inspector.
4. **ectilis** :—*sūpellex*, *supellectilis*, furniture.¹
5. **īgis** :—*rēmex*, *remīgis*, rower. See 28, 2, 1).
6. **is** :—*sēnex*, *sēnis*, old man. See 66, 1.

94. Nouns in **ix** : Genitive in **īcis** : stem in **īc** :
 rādix, *root*, radīcis, radīc.

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

1. **īcis** :—*appendix*, appendix ; *cāliz*, cup ; *fornix*, arch ; *piz*, pitch ; *sāliz*, willow, and a few others.
2. **īgis** :—*striz*, screech-owl ; and a few Gallic names : *Dumnōriz*, *Orgēlōriz*.
3. **īvis** :—*nix*, *nīvis*, snow. See 66.

95. Nouns in **ox** : only *vox*, *vōcis*, voice ; *nox*, *noctis*, night.

There are also a few national names in **ox**, Gen. in **ōcis** or **ōgis** : *Cappādox*, *Cappadōcis* ; *Allobroz*, *Allobrogis*.

96. Nouns in **ux** : Genitive in **ūcis** : Stem in **ūc** :
 dux, *leader*, dūcis, dūc.

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

1. **ūcis** :—*lux*, *lūcis*, light ; *Pollux*.

¹ Stem, *sūpellex*, *sūpellectīl*.

2. **aucis** :—*faux* (def.) *faucis*, throat.

3. **ugis** :—(1) **ūgis** : *frux*, *frūgis*, fruit.—(2) **ūgis** : *conjux*, *conjūgis*, spouse.

97. Nouns in **yx** : from the Greek, variously declined : *Eryx*, *Erȳcis*, *Eryx* ; *bombyx*, *bombȳcis*, silkworm ; *Styx*, *Stȳgis*, *Styx* ; *coccyx*, *coccygis*, cuckoo ; *ōnyx*, *onȳchis*, *onyx*.

98. Nouns in **x** preceded by a consonant :

Genitive in **cis** : Stem in **cī** :

arx, *citadel*, **arcis**, **arcl**.

EXCEPTIONS.—Genitive in

gis :—A few Greek nouns : *phālanx*, *phalangis*, *phalanx*.

GENDER IN THIRD DECLENSION.

99. Nouns of the Third Declension in

o, **or**, **os**, **er**, and **es** increasing in the genitive,¹

are masculine : *sermo*, discourse ; *dōlōr*, pain ; *mōs*, custom ; *aggēr*, mound ; *pēs*, genitive *pēdis*, foot.

100. EXCEPTIONS IN **O**.—*Feminine*, viz. :

1. Nouns in **o**, Gen. *inis*, except *cardo*, *ordo*, *turbo*, masc., *cūpido* and *margo*, masc. or fem.

2. *Cūro*, flesh, and the Greek *Argo*, *ēcho*, an echo.

3. Most abstract and collective nouns in **io** : *rātio*, reason ; *concio*, an assembly.

101. EXCEPTIONS IN **OR** :

1. *Feminine* :—*arbōr*, tree.

2. *Neuter* :—*ādōr*, spelt ; *aequor*, sea ; *cor*, heart ; *marmor*, marble.

102. EXCEPTIONS IN **OS** :

1. *Feminine* :—*arbōs*, tree ; *cos*, whetstone ; *dos*, dowry ; *āos*, dawn.

2. *Neuter* :—*ōs*, mouth ; *ōs*, bone ; and a few Greek words : *chaos*.

103. EXCEPTIONS IN **ER** :

1. *Feminine* :—*līntēr*, boat (sometimes masc.).

2. *Neuter* :—(1) *āddāvēr*, corpse ; *ūer*, way ; *tūber*, tumor ; *ūber*, udder ; *vēr*, spring ; *verber*, scourge,—(2) botanical names in **er**, Gen. *ērīs* : *ācēr*, maple-tree ; *pāpāver*, poppy.

¹ That is, having more syllables in the genitive than in the nominative.

104. EXCEPTIONS IN **ES**:

1. *Feminine*:—*compēs*, fetter; *mercēs*, reward; *mergēs*, sheaf; *quīzēs*, rest (with its compounds); *sēgēs*, crop; *tīgēs*, mat; sometimes *alēs*, bird, and *quādrūpēs*, quadruped.
2. *Neuter*:—*aes*, copper.

105. Nouns of the Third Declension in

as, is, ys, x, es not increasing in the genitive, and **s** preceded by a consonant,

are feminine: *aetās*, age; *nāvīs*, ship; *chlāmŷs*, cloak; *pax*, peace; *nūbēs*, cloud; *urbis*, city.

106. EXCEPTIONS IN **AS**:

1. *Masculine*:—*ās*, an as (a coin), *vās*, surety, and Greek nouns in **as**, G. *antis*.
2. *Neuter*:—*vās*, vessel, and Greek nouns in **as**, G. *ātis*.

107. EXCEPTIONS IN **IS** and **YS**.—*Masculine*:

1. Nouns in **ālis**, **ollis**, **cis**, **mis**, **nis**, **guis**, **quis**: *nātālīs*, birthday; *ignīs*, fire; *sanguis*, blood. But a few of these are occasionally feminine: *cāntīs*, *amnis*, *cīnis*, *fīnis*, *anguis*, *torquīs*.
2. *Axīs*, axle; *būris*, plough-tail; *callis* (f.), path;¹ *ensis*, sword; *lāpiŷ*, stone; *mensis*, month; *orbis*, circle; *postis*, post; *pulvis*, dust; *sentis*, brier; *torris*, brand; *vectis*, lever,² and a few others.
3. Names of mountains in **ys**: *Othrŷs*.

108. EXCEPTIONS IN **X**.—*Masculine*:

1. Greek masculines: *cōraz*, raven; *thōraz*, cuirass.
2. Nouns in **ex** and **unx**; except the feminines: *faex*, *forfex*, *lex*, *nex*, (*prex*.) *sūpellex*.
3. *Cālīx*, cup; *phōnix*, arch; *phoenix*, phoenix; *trādūx*, vine-layer, and a few nouns in **yx**.
4. Sometimes: *calx*, heel; *calx*, lime; *lynx*, a lynx.

109. EXCEPTIONS IN **ES**:

1. *Masculine*:—*ācīnācēs*, cimeter; sometimes *pālumbēs*, dove; and *vēprēs*, thorn-bush.
2. *Neuter*:—a few Greek nouns: *cācoēthēs*, desire; *hippōmānēs*, hippomane.

110. EXCEPTIONS IN **S** PRECEDED BY A CONSONANT.—*Masculine*:

1. *Dens*, tooth; *fons*, fountain; *mons*, mountain; *pons*, bridge; generally *ādēps*, fat, and *rūdēns*, cable.

¹ Sometimes feminine.² For nouns in *te* masculine by signification, see 42, I.

2. Some nouns in **ns**, originally adjectives or participles with a masc. noun understood: *ōriens* (sol), east; *confluens* (amnis), confluence; *trīdens* (raster), trident; *quadrans* (ās), quarter.
3. *Chālybs*, steel; *hydrops*, dropsy, and a few other Greek words.
4. Sometimes: *forceps*, forceps; *serpens*, serpent; *stirps*, stock. *Animans*, animal, is masc., fem., or neuter.

111. Nouns of the Third Declension in

a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, and us,

are neuter: *poēmā*, poem; *mārē*, sea; *lāc*, milk; *ānīmāl*, animal; *carmēn*, song; *cāpūt*, head; *corpūs*, body.

112. EXCEPTIONS IN **L** AND **AR**:—*Masculine*:

Mugil, mullet; *sāl*,¹ salt; *sōl*, sun; *lār*, hearth; *sālār*, trout.

113. EXCEPTIONS IN **N**:

1. *Masculine*:—*pectēn*, comb; *rēn*, kidney; *liēn*, spleen; and Greek masculines in **an, en, in, on**: *paedn*, paeon; *cānōn*, rule.
2. *Feminine*:—*aēdōn*, nightingale; *alcyōn* (halcyon), kingfisher; *icōn*, image; *sindōn*, muslin.

114. EXCEPTIONS IN **UR**.—*Masculine*:

Furfūr, bran; *turtūr*, turtle-dove; *vultūr*, vulture.

115. EXCEPTIONS IN **US**:

1. *Masculine*:—*lēpūs*, hare; *mūs*, mouse; and Greek nouns in **pus**.
2. *Feminine*:—*tellūs*, earth; *fraus*, fraud; *laus*, praise; and nouns in **us**, Gen. **utis** or **udis**: *virtūs*, virtue; *pālūs*, marsh.

FOURTH DECLENSION: **Ū** NOUNS.

116. Nouns of the fourth declension end in

ūs,—*masculine*; **ū**,—*neuter*.

They are declined as follows:

Fructus, <i>fruit</i> .	Cornu, <i>horn</i> .	Case-Endings.	
SINGULAR.			
<i>N.</i> fruct ūs	corn ū	ūs	ū
<i>G.</i> fruct ūs	corn ūs	ūs	ūs
<i>D.</i> fruct ui	corn ū	ui	ū
<i>A.</i> fruct ūm	corn ū	ūm	ū
<i>V.</i> fruct ūs	corn ū	ūs	ū
<i>A.</i> fruct ū	corn ū	ū	ū

¹ Sometimes *neuter* in the singular.

PLURAL.

N. fruct ūs	corn uā	ūs	uā
G. fruct uūm	corn uūm	uūm	uūm
D. fruct ībūs	corn ībūs	ībūs (ūbūs)	ībūs (ūbūs)
A. fruct ūs	corn uā	ūs	uā
V. fruct ūs	corn uā	ūs	uā
A. fruct ībūs .	corn ībūs .	ībūs (ūbūs).	ībūs (ūbūs).

1. **STEM**.—In nouns of the Fourth Declension the stem ends in **ū**: *fructū*, *cornū*.

2. **CASE-ENDINGS**.—The case-endings here given contain the stem-ending **ū**, weakened to **i** in *ībūs*, but retained in *ūbūs*. See 30.

117. **IRREGULAR CASE-ENDINGS**.—The following occur:

1. **Ūbūs** for *ībūs*, used regularly in the Dat. and Abl. Plur. of *Acus*, needle; *arcus*, bow; *artus*, joint; *lācus*, lake; *partus*, birth; *pēcu*, cattle; *quercus*, oak; *spēcus*, den; *trībus*, tribe; *vēru*, spit: occasionally in a few other words, as *portus*, *sinus*, and *tōnītrus*.

2. **Ūis**, the uncontracted form for *us*, in the Gen.: *fructuis* for *fructus*.

3. **U** for *ui*, in the Dat. by contraction: *ēquūlātū* for *equitatui*, cavalry.

118. **EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER**.

1. *Feminine*:—(1) *ācus*, needle; *cōlus*, distaff; *dōmus*, house; *mānus*, hand; *portīcus*, portico; *trībus*, tribe,—(2) *īdus*, ides; *Quinquātrus*, feast of Minerva; generally *pēnus*, store, when of this decl.; rarely *spēcus*, den,—(3) see 42, II.

2. *Neuter*:—*ēcus* (*sexus*), sex; rarely, *spēcus*, den.

119. **SECOND AND FOURTH DECLENSIONS**.—Some nouns are partly of the fourth declension and partly of the second.

1. *Dōmus*, *f.*, house, has a Locative form *domī*, at home, and is otherwise declined as follows:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. dōm ūs	dōm ūs
G. dom ūs	domuū m , domōrū m
D. domu i (domō)	domib ūs
A. domū m	domōs, domū s
V. domū s	domū s
A. domō (domū)	domib ūs .

2. Certain names of trees in *us*, as *cupressus*, *ficus*, *laurus*, *pinus*, though generally of Decl. II., sometimes take those cases of the fourth which end in *us* and *u*: N. *laurus*, G. *laurus*, D. *lauro*, A. *laurum*, V. *laurus*, A. *lauru*, &c. So also *cōlus*, distaff.

8. A few nouns, especially *senātus* and *tūmultus*, though regularly of Decl. IV., sometimes take the genitive ending *i* of the second: *senāti*, *tūmultī*.

FIFTH DECLENSION: E NOUNS.

120. Nouns of the fifth declension end in **ēs**,—*femine*, and are declined as follows :

Dies, <i>day</i> .	Res, <i>thing</i> .	Case-Endings.
SINGULAR.		
<i>N.</i> diēs	rēs	ēs
<i>G.</i> diēī	rēī	eī
<i>D.</i> diēī	rēī	eī
<i>A.</i> diēm	rēm	ēm
<i>V.</i> diēs	rēs	ēs
<i>A.</i> diē	rē	ē
PLURAL.		
<i>N.</i> diēs	rēs	ēs
<i>G.</i> diērum	rērum	ērum
<i>D.</i> diēbūs	rēbūs	ēbūs
<i>A.</i> diēs	rēs	ēs
<i>V.</i> diēs	rēs	ēs
<i>A.</i> diēbūs.	rēbūs.	ēbūs.

1. STEM.—The stem of nouns of the Fifth Declension ends in **ē**: *diē*, *re*.

2. CASE-ENDINGS.—The case-endings here given contain the stem-ending **ē**, which appears in all the cases. It is shortened (1) in the ending *eī*, when preceded by a consonant, and (2) in the ending *ēm*.

3. IRREGULAR ENDINGS:—**ī** or **ī** for *eī* in the Gen. and Dat.: *ācie* for *aciēī*; *perniciī* for *perniciēī*.

4. DEFECTIVE.—Nouns of this declension, except *dies* and *res*, want the Gen., Dat., and Abl. Plur., and many admit no plural whatever.

121. EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.—MASCULINE: *Dies*, *day*, and *mēridies*, mid-day, though *dies* is sometimes feminine in the singular.

122. The Five Declensions, which are only varieties of one general system of inflection, have been produced by the union of the different final letters of the stem with the following:

CASE-ENDINGS FOR ALL NOUNS.

SINGULAR.	
<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> s —	m —
<i>Gen.</i> is, i ¹	is, i
<i>Dat.</i> i	i
<i>Acc.</i> m, em ²	m —
<i>Voc.</i> s —	m —
<i>Abl.</i> d, ed ³	d, ed
PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i> es, i ⁴	ŕ
<i>Gen.</i> ūm, rūm ¹	ŕm, rūm
<i>Dat.</i> būs, ūbūs, is ⁴	būs, ūbūs, is
<i>Acc.</i> ms, ems ²	ŕ
<i>Voc.</i> es, i	ŕ
<i>Abl.</i> būs, ūbūs, is ⁴ .	būs, ūbūs, is.

123. The manner in which these endings unite with the different stems so as to produce the five declensions may be seen in the following

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF DECLENSIONS.

	I. Mensa.	II. Servo.	III. Reg.	IV. Fructu.	V. Re.
SINGULAR.					
<i>N.</i> {	<i>mensa-</i>	<i>servo-s</i>	<i>reg-s</i>	<i>fructu-s</i>	<i>re-s</i>
	mensā	servūs	rex	fructūs	rēs
<i>G.</i> {	<i>mensa-i</i>	<i>servo-i</i>	<i>reg-is</i>	<i>fructu-is</i>	<i>re-i</i>
	mensae	servī	rēgis	fructūs	rēi
<i>D.</i> {	<i>mensa-i</i>	<i>servo-i</i>	<i>reg-i</i>	<i>fructu-i</i>	<i>re-i</i>
	mensae	servō	regī	fructui	rēi
<i>A.</i> {	<i>mensa-m</i>	<i>servo-m</i>	<i>reg-em</i>	<i>fructu-m</i>	<i>re-m</i>
	mensām	servūm	reg-ēm	fructūm	rēm
<i>V.</i> {	<i>mensa-</i>	<i>servo-</i>	<i>reg-s</i>	<i>fructu-s</i>	<i>re-s</i>
	mensā	servō ⁵	rex	fructūs	rēs
<i>A.</i> {	<i>mensa-d</i>	<i>servo-d</i>	<i>reg-ed</i>	<i>fructu-d</i>	<i>re-d</i>
	mensā	servō	regē	fructū	rē

¹ The endings *i* and *rūm* are used with stems in *a*, *o*, and *e*; *is* and *ūm* with other stems.

² The endings *m* and *ms* are used with vowel stems, *em* and *ems* (with connecting vowel *ē*) with consonant stems. The plural endings *ms* and *ems* are formed by adding *s* to the singular. *M* is then dropped, and the preceding vowel is lengthened in compensation; hence *ds*, *ōs*, *ēs*, etc. See 27.

³ The ending *d* was originally used with vowel stems, and *ed* (with connecting vowel *ē*) with consonant stems. *D* was afterwards dropped, and the preceding vowel, if short, was lengthened, except *ē* in Dec. III., which was only a connecting vowel.

⁴ The endings *i* and *is* are used with stems in *a* and *o*; *ēs* with other stems; *būs* with stems in *u* and *e*; *ūbūs* (with connecting vowel *ū*) with consonant stems.

⁵ Nouns in *us* of Dec. II. change the stem-vowel *o* into *e*.

PLURAL.

N.	<i>mensa-i</i> mensae	<i>servo-i</i> servi	<i>reg-es</i> regēs	<i>fructu-es</i> fructūs	<i>re-es</i> rēs
G.	<i>mensa-rum</i> mensarūm	<i>servo-rum</i> servōrūm	<i>reg-um</i> regūm	<i>fructu-um</i> fructuūm	<i>re-rum</i> rerūm
D.	<i>mensa-is</i> mensis	<i>servo-is</i> servis	<i>reg-ibus</i> regibūs	<i>fructu-bus</i> fructibūs	<i>re-bus</i> rebūs
A.	<i>mensa-ms</i> mensās	<i>servo-ms</i> servōs	<i>reg-ems</i> regēs	<i>fructu-ms</i> fructūs	<i>re-ms</i> rēs
V.	<i>mensa-i</i> mensae	<i>servo-i</i> servi	<i>reg-es</i> regēs	<i>fructu-es</i> fructūs	<i>re-es</i> rēs
A.	<i>mensa-is</i> mensis.	<i>servo-is</i> servis.	<i>reg-ibus</i> regibūs.	<i>fructu-bus</i> fructibūs.	<i>re-bus</i> rebūs.

124. GENERAL TABLE OF GENDER.

I. Gender independent of ending.¹ Common to all declensions.

Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Names of MALES, of RIVERS, WINDS, and MONTHS.	Names of FEMALES, of COUNTRIES, TOWNS, ISLANDS, and TREES.	INDECLINABLE NOUNS, and WORDS and CLAUSES used as In- declinable Nouns.

II. Gender determined by Nominative Ending.²

DECLENSION I.		
Masculine. as, es.	Feminine. a, e.	Neuter.
DECLENSION II.		
er, ir, us, os.		um, on.
DECLENSION III.		
o, or, os, er, es in- creasing in the geni- tive.	as, is, ys, x, es not increasing in the gen- itive, s preceded by a consonant.	a, e, i, y, o, l, n, t, ar, ur, us.
DECLENSION IV.		
us.		u.
DECLENSION V.		
	es.	

¹ For exceptions, see 48.

² For exceptions, see under the several declensions.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

125. Compounds present in general no peculiarities of declension. But

1. If two nominatives unite, they are both declined: *respublica* = *res publica*, republic, the public thing; *jusjurandum* = *jūs jūrandum*, oath.

2. If a nominative unites with an oblique case, only the nominative is declined: *paterfamilias* = *pāter familias* (49, 1), or *pāter familiae*, the father of a family.

126. PARADIGMS.

SINGULAR.		
<i>N.</i> <i>rēspūblicā</i>	<i>jūsjurandū</i>	<i>pāterfamīliās</i>
<i>G.</i> <i>rēipublicae</i>	<i>jūrisjurandī</i>	<i>patrisfamilias</i>
<i>D.</i> <i>rēipublicae</i>	<i>jurijurandō</i>	<i>patrifamilias</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>rempublicām</i>	<i>jusjurandū</i>	<i>patremfamilias</i>
<i>V.</i> <i>respublicā</i>	<i>jusjurandū</i>	<i>paterfamilias</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>rēpublicā</i>	<i>jurejurandō</i>	<i>patrēfamilias</i>
PLURAL.		
<i>N.</i> <i>respublicae</i>	<i>jurajurandā</i>	<i>patresfamilias</i>
<i>G.</i> <i>rērumpublicārū</i>		<i>patrumfamilias</i>
<i>D.</i> <i>rēbuspublicis</i>		<i>patribusfamilias</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>respublicās</i>	<i>jurajurandā</i>	<i>patresfamilias</i>
<i>V.</i> <i>respublicae</i>	<i>jurajurandā</i>	<i>patresfamilias</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>rēbuspublicis</i>		<i>patribusfamilias</i>

1. The parts which compose these and similar words are often and perhaps more correctly written separately: *res publica*; *pater familias* or *familias*.

2. *Paterfamilias* sometimes has *familiārum* in the plural: *patresfamiliārum*.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

127. Irregular nouns may be divided into four classes:

I. INDECLINABLE NOUNS have but one form for all cases.

II. DEFECTIVE NOUNS want certain parts.

III. HETEROCLITES (*hētērōclīta*¹) are partly of one declension and partly of another.

IV. HETEROGENEOUS NOUNS (*hētērōgēnea*²) are partly of one gender and partly of another.

¹ From *ἑτερος*, *another*, and *κλίσις*, *inflection*, i. e., of different declensions.

² From *ἑτερος*, *another*, and *γένος*, *gender*, i. e., of different genders.

I. INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

128. The Latin has but few indeclinable nouns:

1. *Fās*, right; *nēfās*, wrong; *instār*, equality; *mānē*, morning; *nihil*, nothing; *pondō*, pound; *sēcūs*, sex.
2. The letters of the alphabet, *a, b, c, alphā, bēā*, etc.
3. Foreign words: *Jacōb, Ilibēri*; though these are often declined.

II. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

129. Nouns may be defective in *Number*, in *Case*, or in both *Number and Case*.

130. PLURAL WANTING.—Many nouns from the nature of their signification want the plural: *Rōma*, Rome; *justitia*, justice; *aurum*, gold.

1. The principal nouns of this class are:
 - 1) Most names of persons and places: *Cicero, Rōma*.
 - 2) Abstract Nouns: *fides*, faith; *justitia*, justice.
 - 3) Names of materials: *aurum*, gold; *ferrum*, iron.
 - 4) A few others: *meridies*, midday; *specimen*, example; *sipellex*, furniture; *ver*, spring; *vespera*, evening, etc.
2. Proper names admit the plural to designate *families, classes*; names of materials, to designate *pieces* of the material or *articles* made of it; and abstract nouns, to designate *instances*, or *kinds*, of the quality; *Scipiones*, the Scipios; *aera*, vessels of copper; *avaritiae*, instances of avarice; *odia*, hatreds.

In the poets, the *plural* of abstracts occurs in the sense of the singular.

131. SINGULAR WANTING.—Many nouns want the singular.

1. The most important of these are:
 - 1) Certain personal appellatives applicable to classes: *maiores*, forefathers; *posterī*, descendants; *gemini*, twins; *liberi*, children.
 - 2) Many names of cities: *Athenae*, Athens; *Thebae*, Thebes; *Delphi*, Delphi.
 - 3) Many names of festivals: *Bacchanalia*, *Olympia*, *Saturnalia*.
 - 4) *Arma*, arms; *divitiae*, riches; *exsequiae*, funeral rites; *exuviae*, spoils; *ides*, ides; *indutiae*, truce; *insidiae*, ambushade; *manes*, shades of the dead; *minae*, threats; *moenia*, walls; *munia*, duties; *nuptiae*, nuptials; *reliquiae*, remains.
2. An individual member of a class designated by these plurals may be denoted by *unus ex* with the plural: *unus ex liberis*, one of the children, or a child.
3. The plural in names of cities may have reference to the several parts of the city, especially as ancient cities were often made up of separate

villages. So in the names of festivals, the plural may refer to the various games and exercises which together constituted the festival.

132. PLURAL WITH CHANGE OF MEANING.—Some nouns have one signification in the singular and another in the plural. Thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Aedēs, <i>temple</i> ;	aedes, (1) <i>temples</i> , (2) <i>a house</i> . ¹
Auxilium, <i>help</i> ;	auxilia, <i>auxiliaries</i> .
Carcēr, <i>prison, barrier</i> ;	carcēres, <i>barriers of a race-course</i> .
Castrum, <i>castle, hut</i> ;	castra, <i>camp</i> .
Comitium, <i>name of a part of the Roman forum</i> ;	comitia, <i>the assembly held in the comitium</i> .
Cōpia, <i>plenty, force</i> ;	copiae, (1) <i>stores</i> , (2) <i>troops</i> .
Fācultās, <i>ability</i> ;	facultātes, <i>wealth, means</i> .
Finis, <i>end</i> ;	finēs, <i>borders, territory</i> .
Fortūna, <i>fortune</i> ;	fortūnae, <i>possessions, wealth</i> .
Grātia, <i>gratitude, favor</i> ;	gratiae, <i>thanks</i> .
Hortus, <i>garden</i> ;	horti, (1) <i>gardens</i> , (2) <i>pleasure-grounds</i> .
Impēdimentum, <i>hindrance</i> ;	impedimenta, (1) <i>hindrances</i> , (2) <i>baggage</i> .
Littēra, <i>letter of alphabet</i> ;	littērae, (1) <i>letters of alphabet</i> , (2) <i>epistle, writing, letters, literature</i> .
Lūdus, <i>play, sport</i> ;	ludi, (1) <i>plays</i> , (2), <i>public spectacle</i> .
Mōs, <i>custom</i> ;	mōres, <i>manners, character</i> .
Nātālis (diēs), <i>birth-day</i> ;	natāles, <i>pedigree, parentage</i> .
Opēra, <i>work, service</i> ;	opērae, <i>workmen</i> .
Pars, <i>part</i> ;	partes, (1) <i>parts</i> , (2) <i>a party</i> .
Rostrum, <i>beak of ship</i> ;	rostra, (1) <i>beaks</i> , (2) <i>the rostra or tribune in Rome</i> (adorned with beaks).
Sāl, <i>salt</i> ;	sāles, <i>witty sayings</i> .

133. DEFECTIVE IN CASE.—Some nouns are defective in case. Thus:

1. In the Nom., Dat., and Voc. Sing. : (Ops), ōpis, *help* ; (vix or vīcis), vīcis, *change*.

2. In the Nom. and Voc. Sing. : (Daps), dāpis, *food* ; (dītio), dītīōnis, *sway* ; (frux), frūgis, *fruit* ; (internēcio), internēciōnis, *destruction* ; (pollis), pollinis, *flour*.

3. In the Gen., Dat. and Abl. Plur. : most nouns of the fifth declension. See 120, 4.

So also many neuters : fār, fēl, mēl, pūs, rūs, tūs ; especially Greek neuters in ōs, which want these cases in the singular also : ἔπος, μέλος.

¹ Aedēs and some other words in this list, it will be observed, have in the plural two significations, one corresponding to that of the singular, and the other distinct from it.

4. In the Gen. Plur.: many nouns otherwise entire, especially monosyllables: *rex, pax, piz*; *cōr, cōs, rōs*; *sal, sōl, luz*.

134. NUMBER AND CASE.—Some nouns want one entire number and certain cases of the other: *fors*, chance, has only *fors* and *forte*; *lues*, pestilence, has *luēs, luem, lue*. Many verbal nouns in *u* have only the ablative singular: *jussu*, by order; *mandātu*, by command; *rōgātu*, by request.

III. HETEROCLITES.

135. Of DECLENSIONS II. and IV. are a few nouns in *us*. See 119.

136. Of DECLENSIONS II. and III. are

1. *Jūgērūm*, an acre; generally of the second Decl. in the Sing., and of the third in the Plur.: *jūgērūm, jūgēri*; plural, *jūgēra, jūgērūm, jūgeribus*.

2. *Vās*, a vessel; of the third Decl., in the Sing. and of the second in the Plur.: *vas, vāsīs*; plural, *vāsa, vasōrum*.

3. Plural names of festivals in *alia*: *Bacchānālia, Sātūrnālia*; which are regularly of the third Decl., but sometimes form the Gen. Plur. in *ōrum* of the second. *Ancile*, a shield, and a few other words have the same peculiarity.

137. Of DECLENSIONS III. and V. are

1. *Rēquīs*, rest; which is regularly of the third Decl., but also takes the forms *requiem* and *requis* of the fifth.

2. *Fāmēs*, hunger; regularly of the third Decl., except in the ablative, *famē*, of the fifth (not *famē*, of the third).

138. FORMS IN *ia* AND *ies*.—Many words of four syllables have one form in *ia* of Decl. I., and one in *ies* of Decl. V.: *luxūria, luxūries, luxury*; *māteria, māteries, material*.

139. FORMS IN *us* AND *um*.—Many nouns derived from verbs have one form in *us* of Decl. IV., and one in *um* of Decl. II.: *cōnātus, cōnātum*, an attempt; *ēventus, ēventum*, event.

140. Many words which have but one approved form in prose, admit another in poetry: *jūvēntūs* (ūtis), youth; poetic, *jūventa* (ae): *sēnectūs* (ūtis), old age; poetic, *sēnecta* (ae): *paupertās* (ātis), poverty; poetic, *paupēries* (ēi).

IV. HETEROGENEOUS NOUNS.

141. MASCOULINE AND NEUTER.—Some *masculines* take in the plural an additional form of the neuter gender:

Jocus, m., jest;

plural *joci*, m., *joca*, n.

Locus, m., place;

" *loci*, m., topics, *loca*, n., places.

142. FEMININE AND NEUTER.—Some *feminines* take in the plural an additional form of the neuter gender:

<i>Carbāsus</i> , f., linen;	plural <i>carbāsi</i> , f., <i>carbāsa</i> , n.
<i>Margārita</i> , f., pearl;	“ <i>margaritae</i> , f., <i>margaritā</i> , n.
<i>Ostrea</i> , f., oyster;	“ <i>ostreae</i> , f., <i>ostrea</i> , n.

143. NEUTER AND MASCULINE OR FEMININE.—Some *neuters* take in the plural a different gender. Thus:

1. Some *neuters* become *masculine* in the plural:

<i>Caelum</i> , n., heaven;	plural <i>caeli</i> , m.
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2. Some *neuters* generally become *masculine* in the plural, but sometimes remain *neuter*:

<i>Frenum</i> , n., bridle;	plural <i>freni</i> , m., <i>frena</i> , n.
<i>Rastrum</i> , n., rake;	“ <i>rastri</i> , m., <i>rastra</i> , n.

3. Some *neuters* become *feminine* in the plural:

<i>Epulum</i> , n., feast;	plural <i>epulae</i> , f.
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144. FORMS IN *us* AND *um*.—Some nouns of the second declension have one form in *us* masculine, and one in *um* neuter: *clipeus*, *clipeum*, shield; *commentārius*, *commentārium*, commentary.

145. HETEROGENEOUS HETEROCLITES.—Some heteroclites are also heterogeneous: *cōnātus* (us), *cōnātum* (i), effort; *menda* (ae), *mendum* (i), fault.

CHAPTER II.

ADJECTIVES.

146. THE adjective is that part of speech which is used to qualify nouns: *bōnus*, good: *magnus*, great.

The form of the adjective in Latin depends in part upon the gender of the noun which it qualifies: *bōnus puer*, a good boy; *bona puella*, a good girl; *bonum tectum*, a good house. Thus *bonus* is the form of the adjective when used with masculine nouns, *bona* with feminine, and *bonum* with neuter.

147. Some adjectives are partly of the first declension and partly of the second, while all the rest are entirely of the third declension.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS : A AND O STEMS.

148. *Bonus, good.*

SINGULAR.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	bonūs	bōnā	bōnūm
<i>Gen.</i>	bonī	bonae	bonī
<i>Dat.</i>	bonō	bonae	bonō
<i>Acc.</i>	bonūm	bōnām	bonūm
<i>Voc.</i>	bonē	bōnā	bonūm
<i>Abl.</i>	bonō	bōnā	bonō ;

PLURAL.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	bonī	bonae	bōnā
<i>Gen.</i>	bonōrūm	bōnārūm	bonōrūm
<i>Dat.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
<i>Acc.</i>	bonōs	bōnās	bōnā
<i>Voc.</i>	bonī	bonae	bōnā
<i>Abl.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs.

1. **BONUS** is declined in the Masc. like *servus* of Decl. II. (51), in the Fem. like *mensa* of Decl. I. (48), and in the Neut. like *templum* of Decl. II. (51). The stems are *bōno* in the Masc. and Neut., and *bōna* in the Fem.

149. *Liber, free.*

SINGULAR.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	libēr	libērā	libērūm
<i>Gen.</i>	libērī	libērae	libērī
<i>Dat.</i>	libērō	libērae	libērō
<i>Acc.</i>	libērūm	libērām	libērūm
<i>Voc.</i>	libēr	libērā	libērūm
<i>Abl.</i>	libērō	libērā	libērō ;

PLURAL.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	libērī	libērae	libērā
<i>Gen.</i>	libērōrūm	libērārūm	libērōrūm
<i>Dat.</i>	libērīs	libērīs	libērīs
<i>Acc.</i>	libērōs	libērās	libērā
<i>Voc.</i>	libērī	libērae	libērā
<i>Abl.</i>	libērīs	libērīs	libērīs.

1. **LIBER** is declined in the Masc. like *puer* (51), and in the Fem. and Neut. like *dōnus*.

150. Aeger, sick.

SINGULAR.			
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nom.	aegēr	aegrā	aegrūm
Gen.	aegrī	aegrāe	aegrī
Dat.	aegrō	aegrāe	aegrō
Acc.	aegrūm	aegrām	aegrūm
Voc.	aeger	aegrā	aegrūm
Abl.	aegrō	aegrā	aegrō;

PLURAL.			
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nom.	aegrī	aegrāe	aegrā
Gen.	aegrōrūm	aegrārūm	aegrōrūm
Dat.	aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs
Acc.	aegrōs	aegrās	aegrā
Voc.	aegrī	aegrāe	aegrā
Abl.	aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs.

1. **AEGER** is declined in the Masc. like *āger* (51) and in the Fem. and Neut. like *dōnus*.

2. Most adjectives in *ēr* are declined like *aeger*, but the following in *ēr* and *ūr* are declined like *liber* :

1) *Asper*, rough; *lūcer*, torn; *miser*, wretched; *prosper*, prosperous; *tēner*, tender; but *asper* sometimes drops the *e*, and *dexter*, right, sometimes retains it: *dexter*, *dextera* or *dextra*.

2) *Satur*, sated; *satur*, *satūra*, *satūrum*.

3) Compounds in *fēr* and *gēr*: *mortifer*, deadly; *āliger*, winged.

151. IRREGULARITIES.—These nine adjectives have in the singular **īus** in the genitive and **i** in the dative :

Aliūs, *ā*, *ūd*, another; *nullus*, *a*, *um*, no one; *sōlus*, alone; *tōtus*, whole; *ullus*, any; *ūnus*, one; *aliēr*, *-iērā*, *-iērūm*, the other; *ūter*, *-tra*, *-trum*, which (of two); *neuter*, *-tra*, *-trum*, neither.¹

1. The Regular Forms occasionally occur in some of these adjectives.

2. *i* in *ius* is sometimes short; generally so in *aliērius*.

3. *Alius* contracts the genitive *āliius* into *ālius*.

4. Like *ūter* are declined its compounds: *uterquē*, *utērois*, *uteriūbēt*, *uterconquē*. In *aliērius* sometimes both parts are declined, as *aliērius utrius*; and sometimes only the latter, as *aliēritrius*.

¹ For the Declension in full see *ūnus*, 175.

THIRD DECLENSION : CONSONANT AND I STEMS.

152. Adjectives of the third declension may be divided into three classes :

I. Those which have in the nominative singular three different forms—one for each gender.

II. Those which have two forms—the masculine and feminine being the same.

III. Those which have but one form—the same for all genders.

153. ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS in this declension have the stem in **i**, and are declined as follows :

Acer, sharp.

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>N. acēr</i>	<i>acrīs</i>	<i>acrē</i>
<i>G. acrīs</i>	<i>acrīs</i>	<i>acrīs</i>
<i>D. acrī</i>	<i>acrī</i>	<i>acrī</i>
<i>A. acrēm</i>	<i>acrēm</i>	<i>acrē</i>
<i>V. acēr</i>	<i>acrīs</i>	<i>acrē</i>
<i>A. acrī</i>	<i>acrī</i>	<i>acrī</i> ;

PLURAL.

<i>N. acrēs</i>	<i>acrēs</i>	<i>acriā</i>
<i>G. acriūm</i>	<i>acriūm</i>	<i>acriūm</i>
<i>D. acribūs</i>	<i>acribūs</i>	<i>acribūs</i>
<i>A. acrēs, is</i>	<i>acrēs, is</i>	<i>acriā</i>
<i>V. acrēs</i>	<i>acrēs</i>	<i>acriā</i>
<i>A. acribūs</i>	<i>acribūs</i>	<i>acribūs.</i>

1. Like **ACER** are declined :

1) *Alācer*, lively; *campester*, level; *cēlēber*, famous; *cēler*,¹ swift; *ēquester*, equestrian; *pāluster*, marshy; *pēdester*, pedestrian; *pūter*, putrid; *sālūber*, healthful; *silvester*, woody; *terrester*, terrestrial; *vōlūcer*, winged.

2) Adjectives in *er* designating the months: *Octōber*, *bris*.²

2. The Masculine in *is*, like the Fem., also occurs: *sālūbris*, *silvestris*, for *salūber*, *silvester*.

¹ This retains *e* in declension: *celer*, *celēria*, *celēre*; and has *um* in the Gen. Plur.

² See also 77, II. 2.

3. These forms in *er* are analogous to those in *er* of Dec. II. in dropping the ending in the Nom. and Voc. Sing. and in inserting *e* before *r*: *acer* for *acris*, stem, *ācri*.

4. *Acē* is declined like *ignis* in the Masc. and Fem., and like *māre* (68) in the Neut., except in the Nom. and Voc. Sing., Masc. where it ends in *er*, and in the Abl. Sing. where it ends in *i*.

154. ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS are declined as follows :

Tristis, sad.

Tristior, more sad.

SINGULAR.

M. and F.	NEUT.	M. and F.	NEUT.
N. <i>tristis</i>	<i>tristē</i>	N. <i>tristiōr</i>	<i>tristiūs</i>
G. <i>tristis</i>	<i>tristis</i>	G. <i>tristiōris</i>	<i>tristiōris</i>
D. <i>tristi</i>	<i>tristi</i>	D. <i>tristiōri</i>	<i>tristiōri</i>
A. <i>tristēm</i>	<i>tristē</i>	A. <i>tristiōrēm</i>	<i>tristiūs</i>
V. <i>tristis</i>	<i>tristē</i>	V. <i>tristiōr</i>	<i>tristiūs</i>
A. <i>tristi</i>	<i>tristi</i> ;	A. <i>tristiōrē (i)</i>	<i>tristiōrē (i)</i> ;

PLURAL.

N. <i>tristēs</i>	<i>tristiā</i>	N. <i>tristiōrēs</i>	<i>tristiōrā</i>
G. <i>tristiūm</i>	<i>tristiūm</i>	G. <i>tristiōrūm</i>	<i>tristiōrūm</i>
D. <i>tristiūbus</i>	<i>tristiūbus</i>	D. <i>tristiōribūs</i>	<i>tristiōribūs</i>
A. <i>tristēs, is</i>	<i>tristiā</i>	A. <i>tristiōrēs</i>	<i>tristiōrā</i>
V. <i>tristēs</i>	<i>tristiā</i>	V. <i>tristiōrēs</i>	<i>tristiōrā</i>
A. <i>tristiūbus</i>	<i>tristiūbus</i> .	A. <i>tristiōribūs</i>	<i>tristiōribūs</i> .

1. *TRISTIS* and *TRISTE* are declined like *ācris* and *ācre*.

2. *TRISTIOR* is the comparative (160) of *tristis*.

3. STEMS.—The stem of *tristis* is *tristi*; that of *tristior* was originally *tristiōs*, but it has been modified to *tristiūs* (61, 1) in the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Sing. Neut., and to *tristiōr* in the other cases (35).

4. Like *TRISTIOR*, comparatives, as consonant stems, generally have the Abl. Sing. in *e*, sometimes in *i*, the Nom. Plur. Neut. in *a*, and the Gen. Plur. in *um*. But

5. *COMPLURES*, several, has Gen. Plur. *complūrium*; Nom., Acc., and Voc. Plur. Neut. *complūra* or *complūria*. See *Plūs*, 165, 1.

6. ABLATIVE IN *e*.—In poetry, adjectives in *is*, *e*, sometimes have the Abl. Sing. in *e*: *cognōmine* from *cognōminis*, of the same name.

155. ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING generally end in *s* or *x*, sometimes in *l* or *r*, and are declined in the main like nouns of the same endings.

156. Audax, *audacious*.Felix, *happy*.

SINGULAR.

M. and F.	NEUT.	M. and F.	NEUT.
N. audax	audax	N. felix	felix
G. audācīs	audācīs	G. felicīs	felicīs
D. audācī	audācī	D. felicī	felicī
A. audācēm	audax	A. felicēm	felix
V. audax	audax	V. felix	felix
A. audācī (ē)	audācī (ē);	A. felicī (ē)	felicī (ē);

PLURAL.

N. audācēs	audacīā	N. felicēs	felicīā
G. audaciūm	audaciūm	G. felicīūm	felicīūm
D. audacībūs	audacībūs	D. felicībūs	felicībūs
A. audācēs (īs)	audacīā	A. felicēs (īs)	felicīā
V. audācēs	audacīā	V. felicēs	felicīā
A. audacībūs	audacībūs.	A. felicībūs	felicībūs.

1. STEMS.—Most Adjectives of One Ending are combinations of *i*-stems and consonant stems—the former appearing in the Abl. Sing. and in the Plural. The stems of *audax* and *felix* are *audaci*, *audac*, and *felici*, *felix*.

157. Amans, *loving*.Prudens, *prudent*.

SINGULAR.

M. and F.	NEUT.	M. and F.	NEUT.
N. āmans	āmans	N. prudens	prudens
G. amantīs	amantīs	G. prudentīs	prudentīs
D. amantī	amantī	D. prudentī	prudentī
A. amantēm	amans	A. prudentēm	prudens
V. amans	amans	V. prudens	prudens
A. amantē (ī)	amantē (ī);	A. prudentī (ē)	prudentī (ē);

PLURAL.

N. amantēs	amantiā	N. prudentēs	prudentiā
G. amantiūm	amantiūm	G. prudentiūm	prudentiūm
D. amantiībūs	amantiībūs	D. prudentiībūs	prudentiībūs
A. amantēs (īs)	amantiā	A. prudentēs (īs)	prudentiā
V. amantiēs	amantiā	V. prudentēs	prudentiā
A. amantiībūs	amantiībūs.	A. prudentiībūs	prudentiībūs.

1. The stems are *āmanti*, *āmanti*; *prudenti*, *prudent*.
2. The participle *āmans* differs in declension from the adjective *prudens* only in the Abl. Sing., where the participle usually has the ending *ē*, and the adjective, *ī*. Participles used adjectively may of course take *ī*. A few adjectives have only *e* in general use:—(1) *pauper*, *paupere*, poor;

pābes, pubēre, mature;—(2) those in *ēs*, G. *ītis* or *īdis*: *āles, dēses, dīves, sopes, superates*;—(3) *caelebs, compōs, impōs, princeps*.

158. *Vētus, old.**Mēmōr, mindful.*

SINGULAR.

M. and F.	NEUT.	M. and F.	NEUT.
<i>N. vētūs</i>	<i>vētūs</i>	<i>mēmōr</i>	<i>mēmōr</i>
<i>G. vētērīs</i>	<i>vētērīs</i>	<i>memōrīs</i>	<i>memōrīs</i>
<i>D. vētērī</i>	<i>vētērī</i>	<i>memōrī</i>	<i>memōrī</i>
<i>A. vētērēm</i>	<i>vētūs</i>	<i>memōrēm</i>	<i>memōr</i>
<i>V. vētūs</i>	<i>vētūs</i>	<i>memōr</i>	<i>memōr</i>
<i>A. vētērē (ī)</i>	<i>vētērē (ī)</i>	<i>memōrī</i>	<i>memōrī</i>

PLURAL.

<i>N. vētērēs</i>	<i>vētērā</i>	<i>memōrēs</i>
<i>G. vētērūm</i>	<i>vētērūm</i>	<i>memōrūm</i>
<i>D. vētērībūs</i>	<i>vētērībūs</i>	<i>memōrībūs</i>
<i>A. vētērēs</i>	<i>vētērā</i>	<i>memōrēs</i>
<i>V. vētērēs</i>	<i>vētērā</i>	<i>memōrēs</i>
<i>A. vētērībūs</i>	<i>vētērībūs.</i>	<i>memōrībūs.</i>

1. NEUTER PLURAL.—Many adjectives like *mēmōr*, from the nature of their signification, want the Neut. Plur.: *ūbēr*, fertile, has *ūbēra*, like *vētūs*, *vetēra*; all others have the ending *ia*, as *fēlicia, prūdētia*.

2. GENITIVE PLURAL.—Most adjectives have *ium*, but the following have *um*.

1) Adjectives of one ending with only *e* in the ablative singular (157, 2): *pauper, paupērum*.

2) Those with the genitive in *ōris, ōris, ūris*: *vētus, vetērum*, old; *mēmōr, memōrum*, mindful; *cicūr, cicūrum*, tame.

3) Those in *ceps*: *anceps, ancipitum*, doubtful.

4) Those compounded with substantives which have *um*: *īnops* (*ops*, *ōpum*), *īnōpum*, helpless.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

159. Irregular adjectives may be

I. INDECLINABLE: *frūgī*, frugal, good; *nēquām*, worthless; *millē*, thousand. See 176.

II. DEFECTIVE: (*cētērus*) *cēlēra, celērum*, the other, the rest; (*lūdīcer*) *lūdīcra, ludicrum*, sportive; (sons) *sonīs*, guilty; (*sēmīnex*) *sēmīnēcis*, half dead; *pauci, ae, a*, used only in the Plur. See also 158, 1.

III. HETEROCLITES.—Many adjectives have two distinct forms, one in *us, a, um*, of the first and second declensions, and one in *is* and *e* of the third: *hīlārus* and *hīlāris*, joyful; *exānīmus* and *exānīmīa*, lifeless.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

160. Adjectives have three forms, called the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative degree: *altus*, *altior*, *altissimŭs*, high, higher, highest. These forms denote different degrees of the quality expressed by the adjective.

161. The Latin, like the English, has two modes of comparison:

- I. TERMINATIONAL COMPARISON—by endings.
- II. ADVERBIAL COMPARISON—by adverbs.

I. TERMINATIONAL COMPARISON.

162. Adjectives are regularly compared by adding to the stem of the positive the endings:

COMPARATIVE.			SUPERLATIVE.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
iŏr ,	iŏr ,	iŭs .	issimŭs ,	issimă ,	issimŭm : ¹

Altus, *altior*, *altissimŭs*: *high*, *higher*, *highest*.

lŕvis, *levior*, *levissimŭs*: *light*, *lighter*, *lightest*.

1. VOWEL STEMS lose their final vowel: *alto*, *altior*, *altissimŭs*.

163. IRREGULAR SUPERLATIVES.—Many adjectives with regular comparatives have irregular superlatives. Thus:

1. Adjectives in **er** add **rimus** to the positive: ¹ *acer*, *acrior*, *acerrimŭs*, sharp.

Vŕtus has *veterrimŭs*; *măturŭs*, both *maturrimŭs* and *maturissimŭs*; *dexter*, *dextrimŭs*.

2. Six in **ilis** add **limus** to the stem: ¹

Făcilis, *difficilis*; *easy*, *difficult*.

similis, *dissimilis*; *like*, *unlike*.

grăcilis, *hŭmilis*; *slender*, *low*:

facilis, *facilior*, *facillimŭs*. *Imbecillis* has *imbecillimŭs*.

¹ The superlative ending *is-simŭs* is probably compounded of *is* for *ios*, the original comparative ending (154, 8), and *simŭs* for *ŕsimŭs*; *ios-simŭs*=*ios-simŭs*=*is-simŭs*. After *i* and *r*, the first element is omitted, and *s* assimilated: *făcilis*, *facil-simŭs*, *facillimŭs*; *acer*, *acer-simŭs*, *acerrimŭs*.

3. Four in **rus** have two irregular superlatives :

Extērus,	exterior,	extrēmus	and	extīmus,	outward.
infērus,	inferior,	infīmus	and	īmus,	lower.
sūpērus,	superior,	suprēmus	and	summus,	upper.
postērus,	posterior,	postrēmus	and	postūmus,	next.

164. Compounds in **dicus**, **ficus**, and **vōlus** are compared with the endings **entior** and **entīssīmus**, as if from forms in **ens** :

Mālēdicus,	maledicentior,	maledicentīssīmus,	slandorous.
mūnīficus,	munificentior,	munificentīssīmus,	liberal.
bēnēvōlus,	benevolentior,	benevolentīssīmus,	benevolent.

1. *Egēnus* and *prōvīdus* (needy and prudent), form the comparative and superlative from *ēgens* and *providens* : hence *egentior*, *egentīssīmus*, etc.

2. *Mīrifīcīssīmus* occurs as the superlative of *mīrificus*, wonderful.

165. SPECIAL IRREGULARITIES OF COMPARISON.

Bōnus,	mēllior,	optīmus,	good.
mālus,	pejor,	pessīmus,	bad.
magnus,	major,	maxīmus,	great.
parvus,	mīnor,	minīmus,	small.
multus,	plūs,	plūrīmus,	much.

1. *Plūs* is neuter, and has in the singular only N. and A. *plus*, and G. *plūris*. In the plural it has N. and A. *plūrēs* (m. and f.), *plūrā* (n.), G. *plūrium*, D. and A. *plūribus*.

2. Divēs,	{ divītior,	divītīssīmus,	} rich.
	{ ditior,	ditīssīmus,	
frūgi,	frugālior,	frugalīssīmus,	frugal.
nēquām,	nequior,	nequīssīmus,	worthless.

166. POSITIVE WANTING.

Cītērior,	cītīmus,	nearer.	prior,	prīmus,	former.
dētērior,	dētērrīmus,	worse.	prōprior,	proxīmus,	nearer.
intērior,	intīmus,	inner.	ultērior,	ultīmus,	farther. ¹
ōcior,	ōcīssīmus,	swifter.			

167. COMPARATIVE WANTING.

1. In a few participles used adjectively: *mēritus*, *meritīssīmus*, deserving.

2. In these adjectives :

¹ These adjectives are formed from *citrā*, *dē*, *intrā*, Greek *ἐκτός*, *πρὸς* or *πρό*, *πρό*, *πρὸς*, *ultrā*.

Diversus, diversissimus, <i>different.</i>	nōvus, novissimus, <i>new.</i>
falsus, falsissimus, <i>false.</i>	sācer, sacerrimus, <i>sacred.</i>
inclūtus, inclutissimus, <i>renowned.</i>	vētus, veterrimus, <i>old.</i>
invitus, invitissimus, <i>unwilling.</i>	

168. SUPERLATIVE WANTING.

1. In most verbals in *ilis* and *bilis*: *dōcilis*, *docilior*, *docile*.
2. In many adjectives in *ālis* and *ilis*: *cōpītālis*, *capitalior*, *capital*.
3. In *ālācer*, *alacrior*, *active*; *caecus*, *blind*; *diūturnus*, *lasting*; *longinquus*, *distant*; *ōptimus*, *rich*; *prōclivis*, *steep*; *prōpinquus*, *near*; *sālūtāris*, *salutary*, and a few others.

4. Three adjectives supply the superlative thus:

Adōlescens,	ādolescentior,	mīnīmus nātu, ¹	<i>young.</i>
jūvēnis,	junior,	mīnīmus nātu,	<i>young.</i>
sēnex,	senior,	maxīmus natu,	<i>old.</i>

169. WITHOUT TERMINATIONAL COMPARISON.

1. Many adjectives, from the nature of their signification, especially such as denote *material*, *possession*, or the relations of *place* and *time*: *aureus*, *golden*; *pāternus*, *paternal*; *Rōmānus*, *Roman*; *aestivus*, *of summer*.

2. Most adjectives in *us* preceded by a vowel, except those in *quus*: *idōneus*, *suitable*; *noxius*, *hurtful*.

3. Many derivatives in *ālis*, *āris*, *ilis*, *ulus*, *icus*, *inus*, *orus*: *mortālis* (*mors*), *mortal*.

4. *Albus*, *white*; *claudus*, *lame*; *fērus*, *wild*; *lassus*, *weary*; *mirus*, *wonderful*, and a few others.

II. ADVERBIAL COMPARISON.

170. Adjectives which want the terminational comparison, form the comparative and superlative, when their signification requires it, by prefixing the adverbs *māgis*, *more*, and *maxīme*, *most*, to the positive: *arduus*, *māgis arduus*, *maxīme arduus*, *arduous*.

1. Other adverbs are sometimes used with the positive to denote different degrees of the quality: *admōdum*, *valde*, *oppidō*, *very*; *imprimis*, *apprimē*, in the highest degree: *valde magna*, *very great*. *Pēr* and *prae* in composition with adjectives have the force of *very*; *perdifficilis*, *very difficult*; *praeclārus*, *very illustrious*.

2. Strengthening Particles are also sometimes used,—(1) With the comparative: *etiam*, *even*, *multō*, *longē*, *much*, *far*: *etiam diligentior*, *even more diligent*; *multo diligentior*, *much more diligent*,—(2) With the superlative: *multō*, *longē*, *much*, *by far*; *quā*, *as possible*: *multo* or *longe diligentissimus*, *by far the most diligent*; *quam diligentissimus*, *as diligent as possible*.

¹ Smallest or youngest in age. *Natu* is sometimes omitted.

NUMERALS.

171. Numerals comprise numeral adjectives and numeral adverbs.

172. Numeral adjectives comprise three principal classes :

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS : *ūnus*, one ; *duō*, two.
2. ORDINAL NUMBERS : *primus*, first ; *secundus*, second.
3. DISTRIBUTIVES : *singŭlī*, one by one ; *bīnī*, two by two, two each, two apiece.

173. To these may be added :

1. MULTIPLICATIVES.—These are adjectives in *plex*, G. *plīcis*, denoting so many fold : *simplex*, single ; *dūplex*, double ; *trīplex*, threefold.

2. PROPORTIONALS.—These are declined like *bōnus*, and denote so many times as great : *dūplus*, twice as great ; *trīplus*, three times as great.

174. TABLE OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
1. ūnus, una, unum,	prīmŭs, ¹ <i>first</i> ,	singŭlī, <i>one by one</i> .
2. duō, duae, duo,	secundus, ² <i>second</i> ,	bīnī, <i>two by two</i> .
3. trēs, triā,	tertius, <i>third</i> ,	terni (trīni).
4. quattuōr,	quartus, <i>fourth</i> ,	quāterni.
5. quinquē,	quintus, <i>fifth</i> ,	quīni.
6. sex,	sextus,	sēni.
7. septēm,	septīmus,	septēni.
8. octō,	octāvus,	octōni.
9. nōvēm,	nōnus,	nōvēni.
10. dēcēm,	dēcīmus,	dēni.
11. undēcīm,	undēcīmus,	undēni.
12. duōdēcīm,	duōdēcīmus,	duōdēni.
13. trēdēcīm, ¹	tertius decīmus, ²	terni dēni.
14. quattuordēcīm,	quartus decīmus,	quāterni dēni.
15. quīndēcīm,	quintus decīmus,	quīni dēni.
16. sēdēcīm or sexdēcīm, ¹	sextus decīmus,	sēni dēni.
17. septendēcīm, ¹	septīmus decīmus,	septēni dēni.

¹ Sometimes with the parts separated : *decem et tres* ; *decem et sex*, etc.

² *Prior* is used instead of *primus* in speaking of two, and *alter* is often used for *secundus*.

³ Sometimes *decīmus* precedes with or without *et* : *decīmus et tertius* or *decīmus tertius*.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
18. duōdēviginti, ¹	duōdēvicesīmus, ⁵	duōdēvicēni.
19. undēviginti, ¹	undēvicesīmus, ⁵	undevicēni.
20. viginti,	vicesīmus, ⁶	vicēni.
21. {viginti ūnus, ūnus ēt viginti, ²	vicesimus primus, ūnus et vicesīmus, ²	vicēni singŭli. singŭli et vicēni.
22. {viginti duo, duo ēt viginti,	vicesimus secundus, alter et vicesīmus,	vicēni bīni. bīni et vicēni.
30. trīgintā,	tricesīmus, ⁶	tricēni.
40. quādrāgintā,	quādrāgēsīmus,	quādrāgēni.
50. quinquāgintā,	quinquāgēsīmus,	quinquāgēni.
60. sexāgintā,	sexāgēsīmus,	sexāgēni.
70. septuāgintā,	septuāgēsīmus,	septuāgēni.
80. octōgintā,	octōgēsīmus,	octōgēni.
90. nōnāgintā,	nōnāgēsīmus,	nōnāgēni.
100. centūm,	centēsīmus,	centēni.
101. {centum ūnus, centum et ūnus, ³	centesīmus primus, centesīmus et primus	centēni singŭli. centēni et singŭli.
200. dūcenti, ae, ā,	dūcentēsīmus,	dūcēni.
300. trēcenti,	trēcentēsīmus,	trēcēni.
400. quādringenti,	quādringentēsīmus,	quādringēni.
500. quingenti,	quingentēsīmus,	quingēni.
600. sexcenti,	sexcentēsīmus,	sexcēni.
700. septingenti,	septingentēsīmus,	septingēni.
800. octingenti,	octingentēsīmus,	octingēni.
900. nongenti,	nongentēsīmus,	nongēni.
1,000. millē,	millēsīmus,	singŭla millia.
2,000. duo millia, ⁴	bīs millesīmus,	bīna millia.
10,000. dēcem millia,	dēcīēs millesīmus,	dēna millia.

¹ Literally two from twenty, one from twenty, by subtraction; but these numbers may be expressed by addition: *decem et octo*; *decem et novem*; so 28, 29; 88, 89, etc., either by subtraction from *trīgintā*, etc., or by addition to *viginti*; *duodetrīginta* or *octo et viginti*.

² If the tens precede the units, *et* is omitted, otherwise it is generally used. So in English cardinals, twenty-one, one and twenty.

³ In compounding numbers above 100, units generally follow tens, tens hundreds, etc., as in English; but the connective *et* is either omitted, or used only between the two highest denominations: *mille centum viginti* or *mille et centum viginti*, 1120.

⁴ Sometimes *bīna millia* or *bīs mille*.

⁵ Sometimes expressed by addition, like the corresponding cardinals: *octāvus decimus* and *nonus decimus*.

⁶ Sometimes written with *g*: *vigesīmus*; *trigesīmus*.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
100,000. centum millia,	centiēs millesīmus,	centēna millia.
1,000,000. dēciēs centēna millia, ¹	decies centies millesīmus,	dēciēs centēna millia.

1. ORDINALS with *Part*, part, expressed or understood, may be used to express fractions: *tertia pars*, a third part, a third; *quarta pars*, a fourth; *duae tertiae*, two thirds.

2. DISTRIBUTIVES are used

1) To show the *number* of objects taken at a time, often best rendered by adding to the cardinal *each* or *apiece*; *ternos denārios accēperunt*, they received *each* three denarii, or three apiece. Hence:

2) To express *Multiplication*: *decies centēna millia*, ten times a hundred thousand, a million.

3) Instead of *Cardinals*, with nouns plural in form, but singular in sense: *bina castra*, two camps. Here for *singuli* and *terni*, *uni* and *trini* are used: *unae littērae*, one letter; *trinae littērae*, three letters.

4) Sometimes in reference to objects spoken of in pairs: *bini scyphi*, a pair of goblets; and in the poets with the force of cardinals: *bina hastilia*, two spears.

3. Poets use numeral adverbs (181) very freely in compounding numbers: *bis sex*, for duodēcim; *bis septem*, for quattuordēcim.

4. *Sexcenti* and *mille* are sometimes used indefinitely for any large number, as *one thousand* is in English.

DECLENSION OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

175. The first three cardinals are declined as follows:

Unus, one.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. ūnūs	ūnā	ūnūm	ūnī	ūnae	ūnā	
G. unīūs	unīūs	unīūs	unōrūm	unārūm	unōrūm	
D. unī	unī	unī	unīs	unīs	unīs	
A. unūm	unām	unūm	unōs	unās	unā	
V. unē	unā	unūm	unī	unae	unā	
A. unō	unā	unō;	unīs	unīs	unīs.	

Duo, two.

Tres, three.

N. duō	duae	duō	trēs, m. and f.	triā, n.
G. duōrūm	duārūm	duōrūm ²	triūm	triūm

¹ Literally ten times a hundred thousand; the table might be carried up to any desired number by using the proper numeral adverb with *centēna millia*: *centiēs centēna millia*, 10,000,000; sometimes in such combinations *centēna millia* is understood and only the adverb is expressed, and sometimes *centum millia* is used.

² *Duōrum* and *duārum* are sometimes shortened to *duūm*.

<i>D.</i> duōbūs	duābūs	duōbūs	trībūs	trībūs
<i>A.</i> duōs, duō	duās	duō	trēs, trīs	triā
<i>V.</i> duō	duae	duō	trēs	triā
<i>A.</i> duōbūs	duābūs	duōbūs.	trībūs	trībūs.

1. The plural of *unus* in the sense of *alone* may be used with any noun; *unī Ubīi*, the Ubii alone; but in the strict numeral sense of *one*, it is used only with such nouns as, though plural in form, are singular in sense: *una castra*, one camp; *unae littērae*, one letter.

2. Like *duo* is declined *ambo*, both.

3. *Multi*, many, and *plūrīmi*, very many, are indefinite numerals, and as such generally want the sing. But in the poets the sing. occurs in the sense of *many a*: *multa hostia*, many a victim.

176. The Cardinals from *quattuor* to *centum* are indeclinable.

177. Hundreds, *dūcenti*, *trēcenti*, etc., are declined like the plural of *bōnus*: *ducenti*, *ae*, *a*.

178. *Mille* as an adjective is indeclinable: as a substantive it is used in the singular only in the nominative and accusative, but in the plural it is declined like the plural of *māre* (63); *millia*,¹ *millium*, *millibus*.

With the *substantive Mille*, the name of the objects enumerated is generally in the genitive: *mille hōminum*, a thousand men (of men); but it is in the same case as *mille*, if a declined numeral intervenes: *tria millia trēcenti milites*, three thousand three hundred soldiers.

179. Ordinals are declined like *bōnus* and distributives like the plural of *bonus*, but the latter often have *ūm* for *ōrum* in the genitive; *binūm* for *binōrum*.

180. NUMERAL SYMBOLS.

ARABIC.	ROMAN.	ARABIC.	ROMAN.	ARABIC.	ROMAN.
1.	I.	9.	IX.	17.	XVII.
2.	II.	10.	X.	18.	XVIII.
3.	III.	11.	XI.	19.	XIX.
4.	IV.	12.	XII.	20.	XX.
5.	V.	13.	XIII.	21.	XXI.
6.	VI.	14.	XIV.	22.	XXII.
7.	VII.	15.	XV.	30.	XXX.
8.	VIII.	16.	XVI.	40.	XL.

¹ This according to Corssen is the proper form, though the word is often written with one *l*: *millā*.

ARABIC.	ROMAN.	ARABIC.	ROMAN.	ARABIC.	ROMAN.
50.	L.	200.	CC.	900.	DCCCC.
60.	LX.	300.	CCC.	1,000.	CIO, or M.
70.	LXX.	400.	CCCC.	2,000.	CIOCIO, or MM.
80.	LXXX.	500.	IO, or D.	10,000.	CCIOO.
90.	XC.	600.	DC.	100,000.	CCCIOOO.
100.	C.	700.	DCC.	1,000,000.	CCCCIOOOO.
101.	CI.	800.	DCCC.		

1. LATIN NUMERAL SYMBOLS are combinations of: I = 1; V = 5; X = 10; L = 50; C = 100; IO or D = 500; CIO or M = 1,000.¹

2. IN THE COMBINATION OF THESE SYMBOLS, except IO, observe

1) That the repetition of a symbol doubles the value: II = 2; XX = 20; CC = 200.

2) That any symbol standing before one of greater value, subtracts its own value, but that after one of greater value, it adds its own value: V = 5; IV = 4 (5 - 1); VI = 6 (5 + 1).

3. IN THE COMBINATION OF IO observe

1) That each O (inverted C) after IO increases the value tenfold: IO = 500; IOO = 500 × 10 = 5,000; IOOO = 5,000 × 10 = 50,000.

2) That these numbers are doubled by placing C the same number of times before I as O stands after it: IO = 500; CIO = 500 × 2 = 1,000; IOO = 5,000; CCIOO = 5,000 × 2 = 10,000.

3) That smaller symbols standing after these add their value: IO = 500; IOC = 600; IOCC = 700.

NUMERAL ADVERBS.

181. To numerals belong also numeral adverbs. For convenience of reference we add the following table:

1. sēmēl, <i>once</i>	11. undċecies	17. septiesdċecies
2. bīs, <i>twice</i>	12. duōdċecies	18. { duōdċevċecies
3. tēr, <i>three times</i>	13. { terdċecies	{ octiesdċecies
4. quātēr	{ trċdecies	19. { undċevċecies
5. quinqŭiēs	14. { quātērdċecies	{ nōviesdċecies
6. sexiēs	{ quattuordċecies	20. vċecies
7. septies	15. { quinqŭiesdċecies	21. sēmēl et vċecies
8. octies	{ quindċecies	22. bis et vċecies
9. nōvies	16. { sexiesdċecies	30. trċcies
10. dċecies	{ sēdecies	40. quādrāgies

¹ Thousands are sometimes denoted by a line over the symbol: $\overline{\text{II}}$ = 2,000; $\overline{\text{V}}$ = 5,000.

50. quinquāgies	200. dūcenties	900. nōningenties ¹
60. sexāgies	300. trēcenties	1,000. millies ²
70. septuāgies	400. quādringenties	2,000. bis millies
80. octōgies	500. quingenties	10,000. decies millies
90. nōnāgies	600. sexcenties	100,000. centies millies
100. centies	700. septingenties	1,000,000. millies millies.
101. centies semel	800. octingenties	

1. In Compounds of units and tens, the unit with *et* generally precedes, as in the table: *bis et vicies*; the tens, however, with or without *et* sometimes precede: *vicies et bis* or *vicies bis*, but not *bis vicies*.

2. Another Class of numeral adverbs in *ūm* or *ō* is formed from the ordinals: *primum*, *primo*, for the first time, in the first place; *tertium*, *tertio*, for the third time.

CHAPTER III.

PRONOUNS.

182. THE PRONOUN is the part of speech which supplies the place of nouns: *egō*, I; *tū*, thou.

183. Pronouns are divided into six classes:

1. Personal Pronouns: *tū*, thou.
2. Possessive Pronouns: *meus*, my.
3. Demonstrative Pronouns: *hic*, this.
4. Relative Pronouns: *quī*, who.
5. Interrogative Pronouns: *quīs*, who?
6. Indefinite Pronouns: *aliquis*, some one.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

184. Personal Pronouns, so called because they designate the person of the noun which they represent, are:

¹ Also written *nongenties*.

² *Millies* is often used indefinitely like the English *a thousand times*.

Ego, *I*. Tu, *thou*. Sui, *of himself*, etc.¹

SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> egō	tū	
<i>G.</i> mei	tui	sui
<i>D.</i> mihi	tibi	sibi
<i>A.</i> mē	tē	sē
<i>V.</i>	tū	
<i>A.</i> mē;	tē;	sē;

PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> nōs	vōs	
<i>G.</i> nostrū } nostrī }	vestrū } vestrī }	sui
<i>D.</i> nobīs	vōbīs	sibī
<i>A.</i> nōs	vōs	sē
<i>V.</i>	vōs	
<i>A.</i> nobīs.	vōbīs.	sē.

1. STEMS.—The stems in the Sing.² are *me, te, se*; in the Plur. *no, vo, se*.

2. THE CASE-ENDINGS of Pronouns differ considerably from those of Nouns.

3. GENITIVE.—*Mei, tui, sui, nostrī, and vestrī*, are in form strictly Possessive Pronouns and are in the Gen. Sing., but by use they have become Personal. *Nostrī* and *vestrī* have also become Plural. *Nostrum* and *vestrum* for *nostrū* and *vestrū* are also Possessives. See *meus, tuus, suus*, etc., 185.

4. SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS.—Personal Pronouns are also called *Substantive* pronouns, because they are always used as substantives.

5. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.—*Sui*, from its reflexive signification, *of himself*, etc., is often called the *Reflexive* pronoun.

6. EMPHATIC FORMS in *met* occur, except in the Gen. Plur.: *egōmet, I myself; tēmet, etc.* But the Nom. *tu* has *tūtē* and *tūtēmet*, for *tūmet*.

7. REDUPLICATED FORMS:—*Seē, tēē, mēmē*, for *se, te, me*.

8. ANCIENT AND RARE FORMS:—*Mis* for *mei*; *tis* for *tui*; *mī* for *mihi*; *mēd*, and *mēptē* for *me*; *tēd* for *te*; *sēd* for *se*.

9. CUM, when used with the *ablatives* of a Personal Pronoun, is appended to it: *mēcūm, tecūm*.

II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

185. From *Personal* pronouns are formed the *Possessives*:

¹ *Of himself, herself, itself*. The Nom. is not used.

² Except in the Nom. *Tu* is related to *te*, but *ego* is an entirely independent form.

mešs, š, ūm, *my*; nostēr, trā, trūm, *our*;
 tuus, a, um, *thy, your*; vester, tra, trum, *your*;
 suus, a, um, *his, her, its*; suus, a, ūm, *their*.

1. Possessives are declined as adjectives of the first and second declensions; but *meus* has in the Voc. Sing. Masc. generally *mī*, sometimes *meus*.

2. Emphatic forms in *ptē* and *mēt* occur: *suapte, suāmet*.

3. Other possessives are: (1) *eujus, a, um*,¹ whose, and *cujus, a, um*,² whose? declined like *bonus*, and (2) the Patrials, *nostrās, G. ātis*, of our country, *vestrās, G. ātis*, of your country, and *cujās*,³ *G. ātis*, of whose country, declined as adjectives of Decl. III.

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

186. Demonstrative Pronouns, so called because they specify the objects to which they refer, are

Hīc, istē, illē, is, ipsē, idem.

They are declined as follows:

I. Hic, this.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. hīc	haec	hōc	hī	hae	haec
G. hujūs	hujūs	hujūs	hōrūm	hārūm	hōrūm
D. huīc	huīc	huīc	hīs	hīs	hīs
A. hunc	hanc	hōc ³	hōs	hās	haec
A. hōc	hāc	hōc;	hīs	hīs	hīs.

II. Istē, that, that of yours. See 450.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. istē	istā	istūd	istī	istae	istā
G. istiūs	istiūs	istiūs	istōrūm	istārūm	istōrūm
D. istī	istī	istī	istīs	istīs	istīs
A. istūm	istām	istūd ³	istōs	istās	istā
A. istō	istā	istō;	istīs	istīs	istīs.

III. Illē, he or that, is declined like *istē*.

¹ From the relative *qui, cujus*. See 187.

² From the interrogative *quis, cujus*. See 188.

³ The Votive is wanting in Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite Pronouns.

IV. *Is, he, this, that.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i> is	eā	īd	eī, īi	eae	eā
<i>G.</i> ejūs	ejūs	ejūs	eōrūm	eārūm	eōrūm
<i>D.</i> ei	eī	eī	eīs, īīs	eīs, īīs	eīs, īīs
<i>A.</i> eūm	eām	īd ¹	eōs	eās	eā
<i>A.</i> eō	eā	eō;	eīs, īīs	eīs, īīs	eīs, īīs.

V. *Ipsē, self, he.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i> ipsē	ipsā	ipsūm	ipsī	ipsae	ipsā
<i>G.</i> ipsiūs	ipsiūs	ipsiūs	ipsōrūm	ipsārūm	ipsōrūm
<i>D.</i> ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
<i>A.</i> ipsūm	ipsām	ipsūm	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsā
<i>A.</i> ipsō	ipsā	ipsō;	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs.

VI. *Idem, the same.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i> idēm	eādēm	īdēm	{ eīdēm ² īdēm	eaedēm	eādēm
<i>G.</i> ejusdēm	ejusdēm	ejusdēm	eōrundēm	eārundēm	eōrundēm
<i>D.</i> eidēm	eīdēm	eīdēm	{ eisdēm īisdēm	eisdēm	eisdēm ³
<i>A.</i> eundēm	eandēm	īdēm	eosdēm	easdēm	eādēm
<i>A.</i> eōdēm	eādēm	eōdēm;	{ eisdēm īisdēm	eisdēm	eisdēm ³

1. The STEMS are as follows :

1) Of *HIC*—*ho*, *ha*.²

2) Of *ISTE* and *ILLE*, for *istus* and *illus*—*isto*, *ista*, and *illo*, *illa*.

3) Of *IS*—*i*, *eo*, *ea*.

4) Of *IPSE*, for *iprus*—*ipso*, *ipsa*.

5) *IDEM*, compounded of *is* and *dem*, is declined like *is*, but shortens *idem* to *īdem* and *iddem* to *īdem*, and changes *m* to *n* before the ending *dem*.

¹ The Vocative *is* wanting in Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite Pronouns.

² *Eīdem* and *eīsdēm* are the approved forms, but *īdem* and *īisdēm* are retained in many editions. *īdem* and *īisdēm* are in poetry dissyllables, and are often written *īdem* and *īsdēm*.

³ By the addition of *i* in certain cases, *ho* and *ha* become *hī* and *hā*, as in *hīc* and *hāc*.

2. **HIC**, for *hi-ce*, is compounded with the demonstrative particle *cē*, meaning *here*. The forms in *c* have dropped *e*, while the other forms have dropped the particle entirely. But *ce* is often retained for emphasis; *hice*, *hujusce*, *hosce*, *hōrunce* (*m* changed to *n*), *hōrunc* (*e* dropped). *Ce*, changed to *ci*, is generally retained before the interrogative *ne*: *hicne*, *hoscne*.

3. **ILLIC** AND **ISTIC**.—The particle *ce*, generally shortened to *c*, except after *s*, is sometimes appended to *ille* and *iste*: *illic* for *ille*, *illaec* for *illa*, *illōc* or *illūc* for *illud*, *illiusce*, etc.

4. ANCIENT AND RARE FORMS:

1) Of **HIC**: *hisce* for *hice*, *hi*; *haec* for *hae*.

2) Of **ISTE** AND **ILLE**: forms in *i*, *ae*, *i* for *iūs* and *i* in the Gen. and Dat.: *illi* for *illius*, *istae* for *istius* or *isti*; also forms from *ollūs* for *ille*: *olli*, *olla*, *ollōe*, etc.

3) Of **IS**: *ēi*,¹ *eae*, *ēi*,¹ Dat. for *ēi*; *ibūs*, *ēābūs*, *ibūs*, for *ēs*.

4) Of **IPSE**, compounded of *is* and *pse* (*is*-*pse* = *ipse*); the uncontracted forms: Acc. *eumpse*, *campse*, Abl. *eopse*, *eapse*; with *re*: *re eapse*, *reapse* for *re ipsa*, in reality; also *ipsus*, *a*, *um*, etc., for *ipse*, *a*, *um*.

5) **SYNCPATED FORMS**, compounded of *ecce* or *en*, *lo*, *see*, and some cases of demonstratives, especially the Acc. of *ille* and *is*: *eccum* for *ecce eum*; *ecceō* for *ecce eos*; *ellum* for *en illum*; *ellam* for *en illam*.

6. **DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES**: *tālis*, *e*, such; *tantus*, *a*, *um*, so great; *tōt*, so many; *tōtus*, *a*, *um*, so great. *Tot* is indeclinable; the rest regular.

For *tālis*, the Gen. of a demonstrative with *mōdi* (Gen. of *modus*, measure, kind), is often used: *hujusmōdi*, *ejusmōdi*, of this kind, such.

IV. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

187. The Relative *qui*, who, so called because it relates to some noun or pronoun, expressed or understood, called its antecedent, is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. quī	quae	quōd	quī	quae	quae
G. cuiūs	cuiūs	cuiūs	quōrūm	quārūm	quōrūm
D. cui	cui	cui	quibūs	quibūs	quibūs
A. quēm	quā	quōd ²	quōs	quās	quae
A. quō	quā	quō;	quibūs	quibūs	quibūs.

1. **STEMS**.—The stem is *quo*, *qua*.³

¹ Sometimes *ei* as a diphthong.

² The Vocative is wanting. See 186, I. Foot-note.

³ *Quo* becomes *co*, *cu* in *cuius* and *cui*. *Qui* and *quae* are formed from *quo* and *qua* like *hi* and *hae* in *hi-c* and *hae-c* from *ho* and *ha*.

2. ANCIENT and RARE FORMS: *quojus* and *quoī* for *cujus* and *cui*; *qui* for *quo*, *qua*; *quis* (*queis*) for *quibus*.

3. CUM, when used with the *ablative* of the relative, is generally appended to it: *quibuscum*.

4. QUICUMQUE and QUISQUIS, *whoever*, are called from their signification *general relatives*. *Quicumque* (*quicumque*) is declined like *qui*. *Quisquis* is rare except in the forms: *quisquis*, *quidquid* (*quicquid*), *quōquō*.

5. The parts of *Quicumque* are sometimes separated by one or more words: *qua re cumque*.

6. RELATIVE ADJECTIVES: *quālis*, *e*, such as; *quantus*, *a*, *um*, so great; *quōt*, as many as; *quōtus*, *a*, *um*, of which number; and the double and compound forms: *quālisquālis*, *qualiscumque*, etc.

For *Quālis* the genitive of the relative with *mōdi* is often used: *cujusmōdi*, of what kind, such as; *cujuscumquēmōdi*, *cūicūimōdi* (for *cujuscujusmōdi*), of whatever kind.

V. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

188. Interrogative Pronouns are used in asking questions. The most important are

Quis and *quī* with their compounds.

I. Quis, *who*, *which*, *what*?

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i> quīs	quae	quīd	quī	quae	quae
<i>G.</i> cuiūs	cuiūs	cuiūs	quōrūm	quārūm	quōrūm
<i>D.</i> cui	cui	cui	quībūs	quībūs	quībūs
<i>A.</i> quēm	quām	quīd	quōs	quās	quae
<i>A.</i> quō	quā	quō;	quībūs	quībūs	quībūs.

II. Quī, *which*, *what*? is declined like the *relative qui*.

1. QUIS is generally used substantively, and QUI, adjectively.

2. STEM.—From the stem, *quo*, *qua*, are formed,—(1) The relative *qui*,—(2) The interrogatives *quis* and *quī*,—(3) The indefinites *quōis* and *quī*.

3. QUIS and QUEM are sometimes feminine. QUI, for *quo*, *qua*, occurs in the sense of *how*? The other ancient forms are the same as in the relative. See 187, 2.

4. COMPOUNDS of *quis* and *quī* are declined like the simple pronouns: *quisnam*, *quīnam*, *ecquis*, etc. But *ecquis* has sometimes *ecqua* for *ecquae*.

5. INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES: *quālis*, *e*, what? *quantus*, *a*, *um*, how great? *quōt*, how many? *quōtus*, *a*, *um*, of what number? *ūter*, *utra*, *utrum*, which (of two)? See 151.

VI. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

189. Indefinite Pronouns do not refer to any definite person or things. The most important are

Quis and *quā*, with their compounds.

190. *Quis*, any one, and *qui*, any one, any, are the same in form and declension as the interrogatives *quis* and *qui*. But

1. After *si*, *nisi*, *nē*, and *nūm*, the Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. have *quae* or *quā*: *si quae*, *si quā*.

191. From *quis* and *qui* are formed

I. *The Indefinites:*

<i>āliquis</i> , <i>āliquā</i> , <i>āliquid</i>	or <i>āliquod</i> ,	<i>some, some one.</i>
<i>quispiām</i> , <i>quaepiam</i> , <i>quidpiam</i> ¹	or <i>quodpiam</i> ,	<i>some, some one.</i>
<i>quidām</i> , <i>quaedam</i> , <i>quiddam</i>	or <i>quoddam</i> ,	<i>certain, certain one.</i>
<i>quisquām</i> , <i>quaequam</i> , <i>quidquam</i> ¹		<i>any one.</i>

II. *The General Indefinites:*

<i>quisquē</i> , <i>quaeque</i> , <i>quidque</i> ¹	or <i>quodque</i> ,	<i>every, every one.</i>
<i>quīvis</i> , <i>quaevis</i> , <i>quidvis</i>	or <i>quodvis</i> ,	<i>any one you please.</i>
<i>quilibet</i> , <i>quaelibet</i> , <i>quidlibet</i>	or <i>quodlibet</i> ,	<i>any one you please.</i>

1. These compounds are generally declined like the simple *quis* and *qui*, but have in the Neut. Sing. both *quod* and *quid*, the former used *adjectively*, the latter *substantively*.

2. *Aliquis* has *aliqua* instead of *aliquae* in the Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. *Aliqui* for *aliquis* occurs.

3. *Quidam* may change *m* to *n* before *d*: *quemdam* for *quendam*.

4. *Quisquam* generally wants the Fem. and the Plur.

5. *Unus* prefixed to *quisque* does not affect its declension: *unusquisque*, *unaquaeque*, etc.

CHAPTER IV.

VERBS.

192. VERBS in Latin, as in English, express existence, condition, or action: *est*, he is; *dormit*, he is sleeping; *legit*, he reads.

¹ Sometimes written respectively, *quippiam*, *quicquam*, *quicque*.

193. Verbs comprise two principal classes :

I. TRANSITIVE VERBS,—which admit a direct object of their action : *servūm verbĕrāt*, he beats the slave.¹

II. INTRANSITIVE VERBS,—which do not admit such an object : *puĕr currĭt*, the boy runs.

194. Verbs have *Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, and Person*.

I. VOICES.

195. There are two Voices :

I. THE ACTIVE VOICE,²—which represents the subject as acting or existing : *pātrĕr filiūm amāt*, the father loves his son ; *est*, he is.

II. THE PASSIVE VOICE,—which represents the subject as acted upon by some other person or thing : *filiūs ā patrĕ amātūr*, the son is loved by his father.

1. INTRANSITIVE VERBS generally have only the active voice, but are sometimes used impersonally in the passive. See 301, 1.

2. DEPONENT VERBS³ are Passive in form, but not in sense : *loquĕr*, to speak. But see 225.

II. MOODS.

196. Moods⁴ are either Definite or Indefinite :

I. The DEFINITE or FINITE MOODS make up the Finite Verb ; they are :

1. THE INDICATIVE MOOD,—which either asserts something as a *fact* or inquires after the fact ; *lĕgit*, he is reading ; *lĕgitnĕ*, is he reading ?

2. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD,—which expresses not an actual fact, but a *possibility* or *conception*, often rendered by *may, can*, etc. : *lĕgāt*, he may read, let him read.

¹ Here *servum*, the slave, is the direct object of the action denoted by the verb *verbĕrat*, beats : *beats* (what?) *the slave*.

² *Voice* shows whether the subject *acts* (Active Voice), or is *acted upon* (Passive Voice).

³ So called from *dĕpōno*, to lay aside, as they dispense, in general, with the active form and the passive meaning.

⁴ *Mood*, or *Mode*, means *manner*, and relates to the manner in which the meaning of the verb is expressed, as will be seen by observing the force of the several Moods.

But the Subjunctive may be variously translated, as we shall see in the Syntax.

3. The IMPERATIVE MOOD,—which expresses a *command* or an *entreaty*: *lĕgĕ*, read thou.

II. The INDEFINITE MOODS express the meaning of the verb in the form of nouns or adjectives; they are:

1. THE INFINITIVE,—which, like the English Infinitive, gives the simple meaning of the verb without any necessary reference to person or number: *lĕgĕrĕ*, to read.

2. The GERUND,—which gives the meaning of the verb in the form of a verbal noun of the second declension, used only in the *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *ablative singular*. It corresponds to the English participial noun in ING: *amandī*, of loving; *amandī causā*, for the sake of loving.

3. The SUPINE,—which gives the meaning of the verb in the form of a verbal noun of the fourth declension, used only in the *accusative* and *ablative singular*: *amātum*, to love, for loving; *amātū*, to be loved, in loving.

4. The PARTICIPLE,—which, like the English participle, gives the meaning of the verb in the form of an adjective.

A Latin verb may have four participles: two in the Active, the Present and the Future—*amans*, loving; *amaturus*, about to love;—and two in the Passive, the Perfect—*amatus*, loved, and the Gerundive¹—*amandus*, deserving to be loved.

III. TENSES.

197. There are six tenses:

I. THREE TENSES FOR INCOMPLETE ACTION:

1. Present: *amō*, I love.
2. Imperfect: *amābam*, I was loving.
3. Future: *amābō*, I shall love.

III. THREE TENSES FOR COMPLETED ACTION:

1. Perfect: *amāvī*, I have loved, I loved.
2. Pluperfect: *amāverām*, I had loved.
3. Future Perfect: *amāverō*, I shall have loved.

¹ Also called the *Future Passive Participle*.

198. REMARKS ON TENSES.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT and HISTORICAL PERFECT.**—The Latin Perfect sometimes corresponds to our Perfect with *have* (*have loved*), and is called the *Present Perfect* or *Perfect Definite*; and sometimes to our Imperfect or Past (*loved*), and is called the *Historical Perfect* or *Perfect Indefinite*.

2. **PRINCIPAL and HISTORICAL.**—Tenses are also distinguished as

1) *Principal*:—Present, Present Perfect, Future, and Future Perfect.

2) *Historical*:—Imperfect, Historical Perfect, and Pluperfect.

3. **TENSES WANTING.**—The Subjunctive wants the Future and Future Perfect; the Imperative has only the Present and Future; the Infinitive, only the Present, Perfect, and Future.

199. **NUMBERS AND PERSONS.**—There are two numbers, SINGULAR and PLURAL,¹ and three persons, FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD.¹

CONJUGATION.

200. Regular verbs are inflected, or conjugated, in four different ways, and are accordingly divided into Four Conjugations, distinguished from each other by the

INFINITIVE ENDINGS.

Conj. I.	Conj. II.	Conj. III.	Conj. IV.
āre,	ēre,	ere,	ire.

201. **STEM AND PRINCIPAL PARTS.**—The Present Indicative, Present Infinitive, Perfect Indicative, and Supine are called from their importance the *Principal Parts* of the verb. They are all formed, by means of certain endings, from one common base, called the *Stem*.²

202. The **ENTIRE CONJUGATION** of any regular verb may be readily formed from the Principal Parts by means of the proper endings.³

203. **SUM**, *I am*, is used as an auxiliary in the passive voice of regular verbs. Accordingly its conjugation, though quite irregular, must be given at the outset.

¹ As in Nouns. See 44.

² For treatment of stems, see 249-257.

³ In the Paradigms of regular verbs, the endings, both those which distinguish the Principal Parts and those which distinguish the forms derived from those parts, are separately indicated, and should be carefully noticed.

204. *Sūm, I am.*—STEMS, *ēs, fu.*¹

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
<i>sūm,</i>	<i>essē,</i>	<i>fui,</i>	—

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>sūm,</i> ²	<i>I am,</i>	<i>sūmūs,</i>	<i>we are,</i>
<i>ēs,</i>	<i>thou art,</i> ³	<i>estīs,</i>	<i>you are,</i>
<i>est,</i>	<i>he is ;</i>	<i>sunt,</i>	<i>they are.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I was.

<i>ērām,</i>	<i>I was,</i>	<i>ērāmūs,</i>	<i>we were,</i>
<i>erās,</i>	<i>thou wast,</i>	<i>erātīs,</i>	<i>you were,</i>
<i>erāt,</i>	<i>he was ;</i>	<i>erant,</i>	<i>they were.</i>

FUTURE.

I shall or will be.

<i>ērō,</i>	<i>I shall be,</i>	<i>ērīmūs,</i>	<i>we shall be,</i>
<i>erīs,</i>	<i>thou wilt be,</i>	<i>erītīs,</i>	<i>you will be,</i>
<i>erit,</i>	<i>he will be ;</i>	<i>erunt,</i>	<i>they will be.</i>

PERFECT.

I have been, was.

<i>fui,</i>	<i>I have been,</i>	<i>fuimūs,</i>	<i>we have been,</i>
<i>fuisti,</i>	<i>thou hast been,</i>	<i>fuistīs,</i>	<i>you have been,</i>
<i>fuit,</i>	<i>he has been ;</i>	<i>fuērunt,</i>	<i>they have been.</i>
		<i>fuērō,</i>	

PLUPERFECT.

I had been.

<i>fuērām,</i>	<i>I had been,</i>	<i>fuērāmūs,</i>	<i>we had been,</i>
<i>fuērās,</i>	<i>thou hadst been,</i>	<i>fuērātīs,</i>	<i>you had been,</i>
<i>fuērāt,</i>	<i>he had been ;</i>	<i>fuērant,</i>	<i>they had been.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been.

<i>fuērō,</i>	<i>I shall have been,</i>	<i>fuērīmūs,</i>	<i>we shall have been,</i>
<i>fuērīs,</i>	<i>thou wilt have been,</i>	<i>fuērītīs,</i>	<i>you will have been,</i>
<i>fuērīt,</i>	<i>he will have been ;</i>	<i>fuērīnt,</i>	<i>they will have been.</i>

¹ *Sum* has two Verb-Stems, while regular verbs have only one.² *Sum* is for *ēsum*, *ēram* for *ēsam*. Whenever *s* of the stem *ēs* comes between two vowels, *e* is dropped, as in *sum*, *sunt*, or *s* is changed to *r*, as in *ēram*, *ēro*. See 85.³ Or *you are ; thou* is confined mostly to solemn discourse.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
sīm,	<i>I may be,</i> ¹	sīmūs,	<i>we may be,</i>
sīs,	<i>thou mayst be,</i>	sītīs,	<i>you may be,</i>
sīt,	<i>he may be ;</i>	sint,	<i>they may be.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be.

essēm,	<i>I might be,</i>	essēmūs,	<i>we might be,</i>
essēs,	<i>thou mightst be,</i>	essētīs,	<i>you might be,</i>
essēt,	<i>he might be ;</i>	essent,	<i>they might be.</i>

PERFECT.

I may or can have been.

fuērīm,	<i>I may have been,</i>	fuērīmūs,	<i>we may have been,</i>
fuērīs,	<i>thou mayst have been,</i>	fuērītīs,	<i>you may have been,</i>
fuērīt,	<i>he may have been ;</i>	fuērint,	<i>they may have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been.

fuissēm,	<i>I might have been,</i>	fuissēmūs,	<i>we might have been,</i>
fuissēs,	<i>thou mightst have been,</i>	fuissētīs,	<i>you might have been,</i>
fuissēt,	<i>he might have been ;</i>	fuissent,	<i>they might have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. ēs,	<i>be thou,</i>	estē,	<i>be ye.</i>
FUT. estō,	<i>thou shalt be,</i> ²	estōtē,	<i>ye shall be,</i>
estō,	<i>he shall be ;</i> ²	suntō,	<i>they shall be.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. essē, *to be.*PERF. fuissē, *to have been.*FUT. fūtūrūs essē,³ *to be about to be.* FUT. fūtūrūs,³ *about to be.*

1. In the Paradigm all the forms beginning with *e* or *s* are from the stem *es* ; all others from the stem *fu*.

2. RARE FORMS:—*fōrēm, fōrēs, fōrēt, fōrent, fōrē*, for *essem, esses, esset, essent, futūrus esse* ; *siēm siēs, siēt, sient*, or *fuām, fuās, fuāt, fuant*, for *sim, sis, sit, sint*.

¹ On the translation of the Subjunctive, see 196, I. 2.

² The Fut. may also be rendered like the Pres., or with *let* : *be thou ; let him be.*

³ *Futūrus* is declined like *bonus*. So in the Infinitive: *futūrus, a, um esse*.

FIRST CONJUGATION: A VERBS.

205. ACTIVE VOICE.

Amō, *I love*—STEM, *āma*.¹

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
āmō,	āmāre,	āmāvī,	āmātūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I love, am loving, do love.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
āmō, <i>I love,</i>	āmāmūs, <i>we love,</i>
āmās, <i>thou lovest,</i>	āmātis, <i>you love,</i>
āmāt, <i>he loves ;</i>	āmant, <i>they love.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I loved, was loving, did love.

āmābām, <i>I was loving,</i>	āmābāmūs, <i>we were loving,</i>
āmābās, <i>thou wast loving,</i>	āmābātis, <i>you were loving,</i>
āmābāt, <i>he was loving ;</i>	āmābant, <i>they were loving.</i>

FUTURE.

I shall or will love.

āmābō, <i>I shall love,</i>	āmābimūs, <i>we shall love,</i>
āmābīs, <i>thou wilt love,</i>	āmābitis, <i>you will love,</i>
āmābit, <i>he will love ;</i>	āmābunt, <i>they will love.</i>

PERFECT.

I loved, have loved.

āmāvī, <i>I have loved,</i>	āmāvīmūs, <i>we have loved,</i>
āmāvistī, <i>thou hast loved,</i>	āmāvistis, <i>you have loved,</i>
āmāvīt, <i>he has loved ;</i>	āmāverunt, <i>erō, they have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I had loved.

āmāverām, <i>I had loved,</i>	āmāverāmūs, <i>we had loved,</i>
āmāverās, <i>thou hadst loved,</i>	āmāverātis, <i>you had loved,</i>
āmāverāt, <i>he had loved ;</i>	āmāverant, <i>they had loved.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall, or will have loved.

āmāverō, <i>I shall have loved,</i>	āmāverīmūs, <i>we shall have loved,</i>
āmāverīs, <i>thou wilt have loved,</i>	āmāveritis, <i>you will have loved,</i>
āmāverīt, <i>he will have loved ;</i>	āmāverint, <i>they will have loved.</i>

¹ The final *a* of the stem disappears in *amo* for *ama-o*, *amem*, *ames*, etc., for *ama-im*, *ama-is*, etc. Also in the Pass. in *amor* for *ama-or*, *amer*, etc., for *ama-ir*, etc. See 82, II. 1, 3; 82, II. 2.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can love.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
āmēm,	<i>I may love,</i>	āmēmūs,	<i>we may love,</i>
āmēs,	<i>thou mayst love,</i>	āmētīs,	<i>you may love,</i>
āmēt,	<i>he may love ;</i>	āment,	<i>they may love.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should love.

āmārem,	<i>I might love,</i>	āmāremūs,	<i>we might love,</i>
āmāres,	<i>thou mightst love,</i>	āmāretīs,	<i>you might love,</i>
āmāret,	<i>he might love ;</i>	āmārent,	<i>they might love.</i>

PERFECT.

I may or can have loved.

āmāvērim,	<i>I may have loved,</i>	āmāvērimūs,	<i>we may have loved,</i>
āmāvēris,	<i>thou mayst have loved,</i>	āmāvēritīs,	<i>you may have loved,</i>
āmāvērit,	<i>he may have loved ;</i>	āmāvērint,	<i>they may have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have loved.

āmāvissēm,	<i>I might have loved,</i>	āmāvissēmūs,	<i>we might have loved,</i>
āmāvissēs,	<i>thou mightst have loved,</i>	āmāvissētīs,	<i>you might have loved,</i>
āmāvissēt,	<i>he might have loved ;</i>	āmāvissent,	<i>they might have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. āmā,	<i>love thou ;</i>	āmātē,	<i>love ye.</i>
FUT. āmātō,	<i>thou shalt love,</i>	āmātōtē,	<i>ye shall love,</i>
āmātō,	<i>he shall love ;</i>	āmantō,	<i>they shall love.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES. āmāre,	<i>to love.</i>
PERF. āmāvissē,	<i>to have loved.</i>
FUT. āmātūrūs ² essē,	<i>to be about to love.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. āmans, ¹	<i>loving.</i>
FUT. āmātūrūs, ²	<i>about to love.</i>

GERUND.

Gen. āmandī,	<i>of loving,</i>
Dat. āmandō,	<i>for loving,</i>
Acc. āmandūm,	<i>loving,</i>
Abl. āmandō,	<i>by loving.</i>

SUPINE.

Acc. āmātūm,	<i>to love,</i>
Abl. āmātū,	<i>to love, be loved.</i>

¹ For declension, see 157.² Decline like *bonus*, 148.

FIRST CONJUGATION: A VERBS.

206. PASSIVE VOICE.

Amör, *I am loved*.—STEM, *äma*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
ämör,Pres. Inf.
ämäri,Perf. Ind.
ämätüs süm.

INDICATIVE 'MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am loved.

SINGULAR.

ämör
ämäris, or **rë**
ämätür;

PLURAL.

ämämür
ämämini
ämantür.

IMPERFECT.

*I was loved.***ämäbär**
ämäbäris, or **rë**
ämäbatür;**ämäbämür**
ämäbämini
ämäbantür.

FUTURE.

*I shall or will be loved.***ämäbör**
ämäbëris, or **rë**
ämäbitür;**ämäbimür**
ämäbimini
ämäbuntür.

PERFECT.

*I have been or was loved.***ämätüs süm**¹
ämätüs ës
ämätüs est;**ämätï sümüs**
ämätï estïs
ämätï sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had been loved.***ämätüs ëram**¹
ämätüs ëras
ämätüs ërät;**ämätï ëramüs**
ämätï ërätïs
ämätï ërant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been loved.***ämätüs ërö**¹
ämätüs ëris
ämätüs ërit;**ämätï ërimüs**
ämätï ëritïs
ämätï ërunt.

¹ *Fui, fuisti*, etc., are sometimes used for *sum, es*, etc.: *amätus fui* for *amätus sum*. So *fuëram, fuëras*, etc., for *ëram*, etc.: also *fuëro*, etc., for *ëro*, etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be loved.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
ămăr	ămămūr
ămăris, or ră	ămămīni
ămătūr;	ămăntūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be loved.

ămărēr	ămărēmūr
ămărēris or ră	ămărēmīni
ămărētūr;	ămărentūr.

PERFECT.

I may have been loved.

ămătūs sīm ¹	ămătī sīmūs
ămătūs sis	ămătī sitīs
ămătūs sit;	ămătī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been loved.

ămătūs essēm ¹	ămătī essēmūs
ămătūs essēs	ămătī essētīs
ămătūs essēt;	ămătī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. ămărē, be thou loved;	ămămīni, be ye loved.
FUT. ămătōr, thou shalt be loved, ămătōr, he shall be loved;	ămăntōr, they shall be loved.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. ămărī, to be loved.	
PERF. ămătūs essē, ¹ to have been loved.	PERF. ămătūs, having been loved.
FUT. ămătūm irī, to be about to be loved.	GER. ² ămăndūs, to be loved, desiring to be loved.

¹ *Fuērim, fuēris, etc.*, are sometimes used for *sīm, sis, etc.*—So also *fuisse, fuisses, etc.*, for *essem, esses, etc.*: rarely *fuisse* for *esse*.

² GER.=Gerundive. See 196, 4.

SECOND CONJUGATION: **E** VERBS.

207. ACTIVE VOICE.

Mōneō, *I advise*.—STEM, *mōne*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
mōneō,	mōnēre,	mōnuī,	mōnitūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I advise.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mōneō	mōnēmūs
mōnēs	mōnētis
mōnēt;	mōnent.

IMPERFECT.

I was advising.

mōnebām	mōnebāmūs
mōnebās	mōnebātis
mōnebāt;	mōnebant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will advise.

mōnebō	mōnebimūs
mōnebīs	mōnebitis
mōnebit;	mōnebunt.

PERFECT.

I advised or have advised.

mōnuī	mōnuimūs
mōnuistī	mōnuistis
mōnuīt;	mōnuērunt, or ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

I had advised.

mōnuērām	mōnuērāmūs
mōnuērās	mōnuērātis
mōnuērāt;	mōnuērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have advised.

mōnuērō	mōnuērīmūs
mōnuērīs	mōnuērītis
mōnuērīt;	mōnuērint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can advise.

SINGULAR.
mōneām
mōneās
mōneāt;

PLURAL.
mōneāmūs
mōneātis
mōneant.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should advise.

mōnērēm
mōnērēs
mōnērēt;

mōnērēmūs
mōnērētis
mōnērent.

PERFECT.

I may have advised.

mōnuērīm
mōnuēris
mōnuērit;

mōnuērīmūs
mōnuēritis
mōnuērint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have advised.

mōnuissēm
mōnuissēs
mōnuissēt;

mōnuissēmūs
mōnuissētis
mōnuissent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. **mōnē**, advise thou; | **mōnētē**, advise ye.

FUT. **mōnētō**, thou shalt advise, | **mōnētōtē**, ye shall advise,
mōnētō, he shall advise; | **mōnentō**, they shall advise.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. **mōnērē**, to advise.
 PERF. **mōnuissē**, to have advised.
 FUT. **mōnītūrūs essē**, to be
 about to advise.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. **mōnens**, advising.
 FUT. **mōnītūrūs**, about to advise.

GERUND.

Gen. **mōnendī**, of advising,
 Dat. **mōnendō**, for advising,
 Acc. **mōnendūm**, advising,
 Abl. **mōnendō**, by advising.

SUPINE.

Acc. **mōnītūm**, to advise,
 Abl. **mōnītū**, to advise, be advised.

SECOND CONJUGATION: **E** VERBS.

208. PASSIVE VOICE.

Möneör, *I am advised*.—STEM, *möne*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
möneör,Pres. Inf.
möneeri,Perf. Ind.
mönitūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am advised.

SINGULAR.

möneör
möneeris, or rē
möneētūr;

PLURAL.

mönēmūr
mönēmīni
mönentūr.

IMPERFECT.

*I was advised.*mönebār
mönebāris, or rē
mönebātūr;mönebāmūr
mönebāmīni
mönebantūr.

FUTURE.

*I shall or will be advised.*mönebör
mönebōris, or rē
mönebītūr;mönebīmūr
mönebīmīni
mönebuntūr.

PERFECT.

*I have been or was advised.*mönitūs sūm¹
mönitūs es
mönitūs est;mönitī sūmūs
mönitī estis
mönitī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had been advised.*mönitūs ēram¹
mönitūs ēras
mönitūs ērāt;mönitī ēramūs
mönitī ērātis
mönitī ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been advised.*mönitūs ērō¹
mönitūs ēris
mönitūs ērit;mönitī ērimūs
mönitī ēritīs
mönitī ērunt.¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be advised.

SINGULAR.

mōneār
mōneāris, or rē
mōneātūr:

PLURAL.

mőneămŭr
mőneămĭni
mőneantŭr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be advised.

mönērēr
mönērēris, or rē
mönērētūr;

mönērēmūr
mönērēmīnī
mönērētūr.

PERFECT.

I may have been advised.

mōnītūs sīm¹
mōnītūs sis
mōnītūs sīt;

mōnīti simūs
mōnīti sitis
mōnīti sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been advised.

mōnītūs essēm¹
mōnītūs essēs
mōnītūs essēt;

mōnītī essēmūs
mōnītī essētīs
mōnītī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. mōnērē, *be thou advised*; | **mōnēmīni,** *be ye advised.*

FUT. mōn**ētōr**, *thou shalt be advised,*
mōn**ētōr**, *he shall be advised :*

mōnentōr, they shall be advised.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. mŏnĕrĭ, *to be advised.*

PERF. mōnītūs **essē**,¹ *to have been advised.*

FUT. mōnītūm **IRI**, to be about
to be advised.

PARTICIPLE.

PERF. mōnītūs, *advised.*

GER. **mönnendūs**, *to be advised,*
deserving to be advised.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS.

209. ACTIVE VOICE.

Rēgō, *I rule*.—STEM, *rēg*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
rēgō,Pres. Inf.
rēgēre,Perf. Ind.
rexī,¹Supine.
rectūm.¹

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I rule.

SINGULAR.

rēgō
rēgis
rēgit;

PLURAL.

rēgimūs
rēgitis
rēgunt.

IMPERFECT.

*I was ruling.*rēgebām
rēgebās
rēgebāt;rēgebāmūs
rēgebātis
rēgebant.

FUTURE.

*I shall or will rule.*rēgām
rēgēs
rēgēt;rēgēmūs
rēgētis
rēgent.

PERFECT.

*I ruled or have ruled.*rexī
rexisti
rexit;reximūs
rexistis
rexerunt, or ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had ruled.*rexerām
rexerās
rexerāt;rexerāmūs
rexerātis
rexerant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have ruled.*rexerō
rexeris
rexerit;rexerimūs
rexeritis
rexerint.¹ See 218, III. 1; 258, I. 1; 259, II. 1.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can rule.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rēgām	rēgāmūs
rēgās	rēgātis
rēgāt	rēgant.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should rule.

rēgērēm	rēgērēmūs
rēgērēs	rēgērētis
rēgērēt;	rēgērent.

PERFECT.

I may have ruled.

rexērīm	rexērīmūs
rexērīs	rexērītis
rexērīt;	rexērīnt.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have ruled.

rexissēm	rexissēmūs
rexissēs	rexissētis
rexissēt;	rexissent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. rēgē, rule thou ;	rēgītē, rule ye.
FUT. rēgītō, thou shalt rule,	rēgītōtē, ye shall rule,
rēgītō, he shall rule ;	rēguntō, they shall rule.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. rēgērē, to rule.
PERF. rexissē, to have ruled.
FUT. rectūrūs essē, to be about to rule.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. rēgens, ruling.
FUT. rectūrūs, about to rule.

GERUND.

Gen. rēgendī, of ruling,
Dat. rēgendō, for ruling,
Acc. rēgendūm, ruling,
Abl. rēgendō, by ruling.

SUPINE.

Acc. rectūm, to rule,
Abl. rectū, to rule, be ruled.

THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS.

210. PASSIVE VOICE.

Rēgōr, *I am ruled.*—STEM, rēg.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
rēgōr,Pres. Inf.
rēgī,Perf. Ind.
rectūs¹ sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am ruled.

SINGULAR.

rēgōr
rēgēris, or rē
rēgītūr;

PLURAL.

rēgimūr
rēgimīni
rēgantūr.

IMPERFECT.

*I was ruled.*rēgebār
rēgebāris, or rē
rēgebātūr;rēgebāmūr
rēgebāmīni
rēgebantūr.

FUTURE.

*I shall or will be ruled.*rēgār
rēgēris, or rē
rēgētūr;rēgēmūr
rēgēmīni
rēgentūr.

PERFECT.

*I have been or was ruled.*rectūs sūm²
rectūs es
rectūs est;rectī sūmūs
rectī estīs
rectī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had been ruled.*rectūs ērām²
rectūs ērās
rectūs ērāt;rectī ērāmūs
rectī ērātīs
rectī ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been ruled.*rectūs ērō²
rectūs ēris
rectūs ērit;rectī ērimūs
rectī ēritīs
rectī ērunt.¹ See 209, foot-notes.² See 206, foot-notes.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be ruled.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rēgār	rēgāmūr
rēgārīs, or rē	rēgāmīni
rēgātūr;	rēgantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be ruled.

rēgērēr	rēgērēmūr
rēgērērīs, or rē	rēgērēmīni
rēgērētūr;	rēgērentūr.

PERFECT.

I may have been ruled.

rectūs sīm ¹	rectī sīmūs
rectūs sis	rectī sitīs
rectūs sīt;	rectī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been ruled.

rectūs essēm ¹	rectī essēmūs
rectūs essēs	rectī essētīs
rectūs essēt;	rectī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. rēgērē, be thou ruled;	rēgāmīni, be ye ruled.
FUT. rēgītōr, thou shalt be ruled,	
rēgītōr, he shall be ruled;	rēgantōr, they shall be ruled.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. rēgī, to be ruled.	
PERF. rectūs esse, ¹ to have been ruled.	PERF. rectūs, ruled.
FUT. rectūm irī, to be about to be ruled.	GER. rēgendūs, to be ruled, deserving to be ruled.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: I VERBS.

211. ACTIVE VOICE.

Audiō, *I hear*.—STEM, *audi*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
audiō,	audīrē,	audīvī,	audītūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I hear.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
audiō		audimūs
audis		auditis
audit;		audiunt.
IMPERFECT.		
<i>I was hearing.</i>		
audiebām		audiebāmūs
audiebās		audiebātis
audiebāt;		audiebant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will hear.

audiām		audiēmūs
audies		audietis
audiet;		audient.

PERFECT.

I heard or have heard.

audīvī		audivimūs
audivistī		audivistis
audivīt;		audivērunt, or ērē.

PLUPERFECT.

I had heard.

audivērām		audivērāmūs
audivērās		audivērātis
audivērāt;		audivērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have heard.

audivērō		audivērīmūs
audivēris		audivēritis
audivērīt;		audivērint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can hear.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audiām	audiāmūs
audiās	audiātis
audiāt;	audiant.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should hear.

audirēm	audirēmūs
audirēs	audirētis
audirēt;	audirent.

PERFECT.

I may have heard.

audivērim		audivērimūs
audivēris		audivēritis
audivērit;		audivērint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have heard.

audivissēm		audivissēmūs
audivissēs		audivissētis
audivissēt;		audivissent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRÆS. audI , <i>hear thou ;</i>	audItē , <i>hear ye.</i>
FUT. audItō , <i>thou shalt hear,</i> audItō. <i>he shall hear ;</i>	audItōtē , <i>ye shall hear,</i> audIuntō , <i>they shall hear.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES. **audirĕ**, to hear.
 PERF. **audivissĕ**, to have heard.
 FUT. **auditurus essĕ**, to be
about to hear.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *audiens*, *hearing*.
FUT. *auditurus*, *about to hear*.

GERUND.

Gen. **audiendī**, of hearing.
Dat. **audiendō**, for hearing.
Acc. **audiendum**, hearing.
Abl. **audiendō**, by hearing.

SUPINE.

Acc. **audire**, to hear.
Abl. **audire**, to hear, be heard.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: I VERBS.

212. PASSIVE VOICE.

Audiōr, *I am heard*.—STEM, *audi*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

audiōr,

Pres. Inf.

audiīrī,

Perf. Ind.

audītūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am heard.

SINGULAR.

audiōr

audiīris, or rē

audītūr;

PLURAL.

audīmūr

audīmīni

audiuntūr.

IMPERFECT.

I was heard.

audiēbār

audiēbāris, or rē

audiēbātūr;

audiēbāmūr

audiēbāmīni

audiēbantūr.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be heard.

audiār

audiēris, or rē

audiētūr;

audiēmūr

audiēmīni

audientūr.

PERFECT.

*I have been heard.*audītūs sūm¹

audītūs ēs

audītūs est;

audīti sūmūs

audīti estīs

audīti sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had been heard.*audītūs ērām¹

audītūs ērās

audītūs ērāt;

audīti ērāmūs

audīti ērātīs

audīti ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been heard.*audītūs ērō¹

audītūs ēris

audītūs ērit;

audīti ērimūs

audīti ēritīs

audīti ērunt.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be heard.

SINGULAR.

audīār
audīāris, or rē
audīātūr;

PLURAL.

audīāmūr
audīāminī
audīantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be heard.

audīrēr
audīrēris, or rē
audīrētūr;

audīrēmūr
audīrēmīnī
audīrentūr.

PERFECT.

I may have been heard.

audītūs sīm¹
audītūs sis
audītūs sit;

audītī sīmūs
audītī sitīs
audītī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been heard.

audītūs essēm¹
audītūs essēs
audītūs essēt;

audītī essēmūs
audītī essētīs
audītī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. audīrē, be thou heard; | audīmīnī, be ye heard.

FUT. audītōr, thou shalt be heard,
audītōr, he shall be heard; | audīuntōr, they shall be heard.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. audīrī, to be heard.

PERF. audītūs essē,¹ to have been
heard.

FUT. audītūm irī, to be about
to be heard.

PERF. audītūs, heard.

GER. audiendūs, to be heard,
deserving to be heard.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

VERBAL INFLECTIONS.

213. PRINCIPAL PARTS.—The Principal Parts are formed in the four conjugations with the following endings, including final *a*, *e* or *i*, of the stem :¹

I.	o,	äre,	ävi,	ätum.
II.	1. In a few verbs :			
	eo,	äre,	ävi,	ätum.
	2. In most verbs :			
	eo,	äre,	ui,	itum.
III.	1. In consonant stems :			
	o,	äre,	si,	tum.
	2. In vowel stems :			
	o,	äre,	i,	tum.
IV.	io,	ire,	ivi,	itum.

EXAMPLES.

I.	Amo,	ămäre,	amävi,	amätum,	to love.
II.	1. Dëleo,	deläre,	delävi,	delätum,	to destroy.
	2. Mōneo,	monäre,	monui,	monitum,	to advise.
III.	1. Carpo,	carpäre,	carpsi,	carptum,	to pluck.
	2. Acuo,	ăcuäre,	acui,	acütum,	to sharpen.
IV.	Audio,	audäre,	audivi,	auditum,	to hear.

214. COMPOUNDS.—Compounds of verbs with dissyllabic supines generally change the stem-vowel in forming the principal parts :

I. When the Present of the compound has *i* for *e* of the simple verb :

1. The Perfect and Supine generally resume the *e* :²

Rëgo,	regäre,	rexī,	rectum,	to rule.
Di-rigo,	dirigäre,	direxi,	directum,	to direct.

2. But sometimes only the Supine resumes the *e* :²

Tëneo,	tenäre,	tenui,	tentum,	to hold.
Dë-tineo,	detinäre,	detinui,	detentum,	to detain.

II. When the Present of the compound has *i* for *a* of the simple verb :

1. The Perfect generally resumes the vowel of the simple perfect and the supine takes *e*,² sometimes *a* :

¹ We class *ëvi* and *ëtum* with the regular formations, because they are the full and original forms from which the more common *ui* and *itum* are derived: thus the full forms in *mōneo* would be *monëvi*, *monëtum*. By dropping *e* in *monëvi*, and by changing the consonant *v* into its corresponding vowel *u*, we have *monui*. So by weakening *ë* into *i* in *monëtum*, we have *monitum*.

² The favorite vowel before two consonants or a double consonant. See 28, 2.

Cápio,	capère,	cēpi,	captum,	<i>to take.</i>
Ac-cípio,	accipère,	accēpi,	acceptum,	<i>to accept.</i>

2. But sometimes the Perfect retains *i* and the Supine takes *e*:¹

Rápío,	rapère,	rapui,	raptum,	<i>to seize.</i>
Di-rípio,	diripère,	diripui,	direptum,	<i>to tear asunder.</i>

For *Reduplication in compounds*, see 255, I. 4; other peculiarities of compounds will be noticed under the separate conjugations.

215. ENTIRE CONJUGATION.—From an inspection of the paradigms, it will be seen, that all the forms of any regular verb, through all the moods and tenses of both voices, arrange themselves in three distinct groups or systems :

I. The PRESENT SYSTEM, with the Present Infinitive as its basis, comprises

1. The *Present, Imperfect, and Future Indicative*—Active and Passive.

2. The *Present and Imperfect Subjunctive*—Active and Passive.

3. The *Imperative*—Active and Passive.

4. The *Present Infinitive*—Active and Passive.

5. The *Present Active Participle*.

6. The *Gerund* and the *Gerundive*.

These parts are all formed from the *Present Stem*, found in the Present Infinitive by dropping the ending *xē* of the Active or *ri* of the Passive in Conj. I. II. and IV. and *ērē* of the Active or *i* of the Passive in Conj. III. : *āmārē*, present stem *ama*; *mōnērē*, *monē*; *rēgērē*, *reg*; *audīrē*, *audi*.

II. The PERFECT SYSTEM, with the Perfect Indicative Active as its basis, comprises in the Active voice

1. The *Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Indicative*.

2. The *Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive*.

3. The *Perfect Infinitive*.

These parts are all formed from the *Perfect Stem*, found in the Perfect Indicative Active by dropping *i*: *amāvi*, perfect stem *ama-v*; *monui*, *monu*.

III. The SUPINE SYSTEM, with the Supine as its basis, comprises

1. The *Supines* in *ūm* and *ū*, the former of which with *iri* forms the *Future Infinitive Passive*.

2. The *Future Active and Perfect Passive Participles*, the for-

¹ The favorite vowel before two consonants or a double consonant. See 23, 2.

mer of which with *esse* forms the *Future Active Infinitive*, and the latter of which with the proper parts of the auxiliary *sum* forms in the Passive those tenses which in the Active belong to the *Perfect System*.

These parts are all formed from the *Supine Stem*, found in the Supine by dropping *um*: *amātum*, supine stem *AMAT*; *monitum*, *MONIT*.

216. These three Systems of Forms are seen in the following Synopsis of Conjugation.

SYNOPSIS OF CONJUGATION.

217. FIRST CONJUGATION.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

āmō, āmārē, āmāvī, āmātūm.

2. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, āma.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
<i>Pres.</i> āmō	āmēm	āmā	āmārē	āmans.
<i>Imp.</i> āmābām	āmārēm			
<i>Fut.</i> āmābō		āmātō		

Gerund, āmandī, dō, etc.

3. PERFECT SYSTEM : STEM, āmāv.

<i>Perf.</i> āmāvī	āmāvērīm		āmāvissē.	
<i>Plup.</i> āmāvērām	āmāvissēm			
<i>F.P.</i> āmāvērō				

4. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, āmāt.

<i>Fut.</i>		āmātūrūs <i>esse</i>	āmātūrūs.
		<i>Supine</i> , āmātūm, āmātū.	

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

āmōr, āmārī, āmātūs sūm.

2. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, āma.

<i>Pres.</i> āmōr	āmēr	āmārē	āmārī	
<i>Imp.</i> āmābār	āmārēr			
<i>Fut.</i> āmābōr		āmātōr		

Gerundive, āmandūs.

3. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, *āmāt*.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
<i>Perf.</i> āmātūs sūm	āmātūs sīm		āmātūs essē	āmātūs.
<i>Plup.</i> āmātūs ērām	āmātūs essēm			
<i>F. P.</i> āmātūs ērō				
<i>Fut.</i>			āmātūm iri	

218. SECOND CONJUGATION.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

mōneō, mōnērē, mōnuī, mōnītūm.

2. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, *mōne*.

<i>Pres.</i> mōneō	mōneām	mōnē	mōnērē	mōnena.
<i>Imp.</i> mōnēbām	mōnērēm			
<i>Fut.</i> mōnēbō		mōnētō		

Gerund, mōnendi, dō, etc.

3. PERFECT SYSTEM : STEM, *mōnu*.

<i>Perf.</i> mōnuī	mōnuērīm		mōnuissē	
<i>Plup.</i> mōnuērām	mōnuissēm			
<i>F. P.</i> mōnuērō				

4. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, *mōnī*.

<i>Fut.</i>			mōnītūrūs essē	mōnītūrūs.
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Supine, mōnītūm, mōnītū.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

mōneor, mōnērī, mōnītūs sūm.

2. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, *mōne*.

<i>Pres.</i> mōneor	mōneār	mōnērē	mōnērī	
<i>Imp.</i> mōnēbār	mōnērēr			
<i>Fut.</i> mōnēbōr		mōnētōr		

Gerundive, mōnendūs.

3. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, *mōnī*.

<i>Perf.</i> mōnītūs sūm	mōnītūs sīm		mōnītūs essē	mōnītūs.
<i>Plup.</i> mōnītūs ērām	mōnītūs essēm			
<i>F. P.</i> mōnītūs ērō				
<i>Fut.</i>			mōnītūm iri	

219. THIRD CONJUGATION.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

rĕgŏ, rĕgĕrĕ, rexĭ, rectŭm.

2. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, *rĕg*.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
<i>Pres.</i> rĕgŏ	rĕgām	rĕgĕ	rĕgĕrĕ	rĕgens.
<i>Imp.</i> rĕgĕbām	rĕgĕrĕm			
<i>Fut.</i> rĕgām		rĕgĭtŏ		

Gerund, rĕgĕndĭ, dŏ, etc.

3. PERFECT SYSTEM : STEM, *rex*.

<i>Perf.</i> rexĭ	rexĕrĭm		rexissĕ	
<i>Plup.</i> rexĕrām	rexissĕm			
<i>F. P.</i> rexĕrŏ				

4. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, *rect*.

<i>Fut.</i>			rectŭrŭs essĕ	rectŭrŭs.
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Supine, rectŭm, rectŭ.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

rĕgŏr, rĕgĭ, rectŭs sŭm.

2. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, *rĕg*.

<i>Pres.</i> rĕgŏr	rĕgār	rĕgĕrĕ	rĕgĭ	
<i>Imp.</i> rĕgĕbār	rĕgĕrĕr			
<i>Fut.</i> rĕgār		rĕgĭtŏr		

Gerundive, rĕgĕndŭs.

3. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, *rect*.

<i>Perf.</i> rectŭs sŭm	rectŭs sĭm		rectŭs essĕ	rectŭs.
<i>Plup.</i> rectŭs ĕrām	rectŭs essĕm			
<i>F. P.</i> rectŭs ĕrŏ				
<i>Fut.</i>			rectŭm ĩrĭ	

220. FOURTH CONJUGATION.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

audiŏ, audirĕ, audiĭ, auditŭm.

2. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, *audi*.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
<i>Pres.</i> audiō	audiām	audi	audīre	audiens.
<i>Imp.</i> audiēbām	audīrēm			
<i>Fut.</i> audiām		audītō		

Gerund, audiendī, dō, etc.

3. PERFECT SYSTEM : STEM, *audiv*.

<i>Perf.</i> audivi	audivērim		audivissē	
<i>Plup.</i> audivērām	audivissēm			
<i>F. P.</i> audivērō				

4. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, *audīt*.

<i>Fut.</i>		audītūrūs essē	audītūrūs.
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Supine, audītūm, audītū.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

audiōr, audīrī, audītūs sūm.

2. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, *audi*.

<i>Pres.</i> audiōr	audiār	audīrē	audīrī	
<i>Imp.</i> audiēbār	audīrēr			
<i>Fut.</i> audiār		audītōr		

Gerundive, audiendūs.

3. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, *audīt*.

<i>Perf.</i> audītūs sūm	audītūs sīm		audītūs essē	audītūs.
<i>Plup.</i> audītūs ērām	audītūs essēm			
<i>F. P.</i> audītūs ērō				
<i>Fut.</i>		audītūm irī		

THIRD CONJUGATION : VERBS IN IO.

221. A few verbs of the Third Conjugation form the Present Indicative in **io**, **ior**, like verbs of the Fourth Conjugation. They are inflected with the endings of the Fourth wherever those endings have two successive vowels. These verbs are

1. The following with their compounds :

Cāpio, to take; *cūpio*, to desire; *fācio*, to make; *fōdio*, to dig; *fūgio*, to flee; *jācio*, to throw; *pārio*, to bear; *quātio*, to shake; *rāpio*, to seize; *sāpio*, to be wise.

2. The compounds of the obsolete *lacio*, to entice, and *specio*, to look; *allicio*, *elicio*, *illicio*, *pellicio*, etc.; *aspicio*, *conspicio*, etc.

3. The Deponent Verbs: *grādiōr*, to go; *mōrior*, to die; *pātiōr*, to suffer. See 225.

222. ACTIVE VOICE.

Cāpio, I take.—STEM, *cāp*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
<i>cāpiō</i> ,	<i>cāpērē</i> ,	<i>cēpl</i> ,	<i>captūm</i> .

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
PRES.	<i>cāpiō</i> , <i>cāpis</i> , <i>cāpit</i> ;	<i>cāpimūs</i> , <i>cāpitūs</i> , <i>cāpiunt</i> .
IMP.	<i>cāpiebām</i> , <i>-iebās</i> , <i>-iebāt</i> ; <i>cāpiebāmūs</i> , <i>-iebatūs</i> , <i>-iebant</i> .	
FUT.	<i>cāpiām</i> , <i>-iēs</i> , <i>-iēt</i> ;	<i>cāpiēmūs</i> , <i>-iētūs</i> , <i>-ient</i> .
PERF.	<i>cēpl</i> , <i>-istī</i> , <i>-it</i> ;	<i>cēpimūs</i> , <i>-istūs</i> , <i>-erunt</i> , or <i>ērē</i> .
PLUP.	<i>cēpērām</i> , <i>-ērās</i> , <i>-ērāt</i> ;	<i>cēpērāmūs</i> , <i>-ērātūs</i> , <i>-erant</i> .
FUT. PERF.	<i>cēpērō</i> , <i>-ērīs</i> , <i>-erīt</i> ;	<i>cēpērīmūs</i> , <i>-erītūs</i> , <i>-erint</i> .

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	<i>cāpiām</i> , <i>-iās</i> , <i>-iāt</i> ;	<i>cāpiāmūs</i> , <i>-iātūs</i> , <i>-iant</i> .
IMP.	<i>cāpērēm</i> , <i>-ērēs</i> , <i>-ērēt</i> ;	<i>cāpērēmūs</i> , <i>-ērētūs</i> , <i>-erent</i> .
PERF.	<i>cēpērīm</i> , <i>-ērīs</i> , <i>-erīt</i> ;	<i>cēpērīmūs</i> , <i>-erītūs</i> , <i>-erint</i> .
PLUP.	<i>cēpissēm</i> , <i>-issēs</i> , <i>-issēt</i> ;	<i>cēpissēmūs</i> , <i>-issētūs</i> , <i>-issent</i> .

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	<i>cāpē</i> ;	<i>cāpitē</i> .
FUT.	<i>cāpitō</i> ,	<i>cāpitōtē</i> ,
	<i>cāpitō</i> ;	<i>cāpiuntō</i> .

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	<i>cāpērē</i> .
PERF.	<i>cēpissē</i> .
FUT.	<i>captūrūs essē</i> .

PARTICIPLE.

PRES.	<i>cāpiens</i> .
FUT.	<i>captūrūs</i> .

GERUND.

Gen.	<i>cāpiendī</i> .
Dat.	<i>cāpiendō</i> .
Acc.	<i>cāpiendūm</i> .
Abl.	<i>cāpiendō</i> .

SUPINE.

Acc.	<i>captūm</i> .
Abl.	<i>captū</i> .

223. PASSIVE VOICE.

Căpior, *I am taken*.—STEM, *căp*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
căpiör,Pres. Inf.
căpi,Perf. Ind.
captūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

PRES.	căpiör, căpērīs, căpītūr;	căpīmūr, căpīmīni, căpiuntūr.
IMP.	căpiebār, -iēbārīs, -iēbātūr;	căpiebāmūr, -iēbāmīni, -iēbantūr.
FUT.	căpiār, -iērīs, -iētūr;	căpiēmūr, -iēmīni, -ientūr.
PERF.	captūs sūm, ēs, est;	capti sūmūs, estīs, sunt.
PLUP.	captūs ērām, ērās, ērāt;	capti ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērant.
FUT. PERF.	captūs ērō, ēris, ērit;	capti ērimūs, ēritīs, ērunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	căpiār, -iārīs, -iātūr;	căpiāmūr, -iāmīni, -iantūr.
IMP.	căpērēr, -ērērīs, -ērētūr;	căpērēmūr, -ērēmīni, -ērentūr.
PERF.	captūs sīm, sīs, sīt;	capti sīmūs, sītīs, sint.
PLUP.	captūs essēm, essēs, essēt;	capti essēmūs, essētīs, essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	căpērē;	căpīmīni.
FUT.	căpītōr, căpītōr;	căpiuntōr.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES.	căpi.	
PERF.	captūs essē.	PERF. captūs.
FUT.	captūm iri.	GER. căpiendūs.

224. SYNOPSIS.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

căpiō, căpērē, căpi, captūm.

2. PRESENT SYSTEM: STEM, *căpi*.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. căpiō	căpiām	căpē	căpērē	căpiens.
Imp. căpiebām	căpērēm			
Fut. căpiām	căpītō			

Gerund, căpiendi, dō, etc.

3. PERFECT SYSTEM: STEM, *cēp*.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
<i>Perf.</i> cēpi	cēpērīm		cēpissē	
<i>Plup.</i> cēpērām	cēpissēm			
<i>F. P.</i> cēpērō				

4. SUPINE SYSTEM: STEM, *capt*.

<i>Fut.</i>			captūrūs essē	captūrūs.
			<i>Supine</i> , captūm, captū.	

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

cāpiōr, cāpī, captūs sūm.

2. PRESENT SYSTEM: STEM, *cāpi*.

<i>Pres.</i> cāpiōr	cāpiār	cāpērē	cāpi	
<i>Imp.</i> cāpiebār	cāpērēr			
<i>Fut.</i> cāpiār		cāpiōr		
			<i>Gerundive</i> , cāpiendūs.	

3. SUPINE SYSTEM: STEM, *capt*.

<i>Perf.</i> captūs sūm	captūs sīm		captūs essē	captūs.
<i>Plup.</i> captūs ērām	captūs essēm			
<i>F. P.</i> captūs ērō			captūm iri	
<i>Fut.</i>				

DEPONENT VERBS.

225. Deponent Verbs have in general the forms of the Passive Voice with the signification of the Active. But

1. They have also in the Active, the future infinitive, the participles, gerund, and supine.

2. The gerundive generally has the passive signification; sometimes also the perfect participle: *hortandus*, to be exhorted; *expertus*, tried.

3. The Future Infinitive of the Passive form is rare, as the Active form is generally used.

SYNOPSIS OF CONJUGATION.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

226. Hortor, *I exhort*.

I. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

hortōr, hortārī, hortātūs sūm.

II. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, *horta*.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
<i>Pres.</i> hortōr ¹	hortēr	hortārē	hortāřē	hortārī	hortans.
<i>Imp.</i> hortābār	hortārēr				
<i>Fut.</i> hortābōr			hortātōr		
	<i>Gerund</i> , hortandī.		<i>Gerundive</i> , hortandūs.		

III. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, *hortāt*.

<i>Perf.</i> hortātūs sūm	hortātūs sīm		hortātūs essē	hortātūs.
<i>Plup.</i> hortātūs ērām	hortātūs essēm			
<i>F. P.</i> hortātūs ērō				
<i>Fut.</i>			hortātūrūs essē	hortātūrūs.
	<i>Supine</i> , hortātūm, hortātū.			

SECOND CONJUGATION.

227. Vēreor, *I fear*.

I. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

vēreōr, vērerī, vēritūs sūm.

II. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, *vēre*.

<i>Pres.</i> vēreōr	vēreār	vērerē	vērerī	vērens.
<i>Imp.</i> vērebār	vērerēr			
<i>Fut.</i> vērebōr		vērētōr		
	<i>Gerund</i> , vērendī.		<i>Gerundive</i> , vērendūs.	

III. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, *vērīt*.

<i>Perf.</i> vēritūs sūm	vēritūs sīm		vēritūs essē	vēritūs.
<i>Plup.</i> vēritūs ērām	vēritūs essēm			
<i>F. P.</i> vēritūs ērō				
<i>Fut.</i>			vēritūrūs essē	vēritūrūs.
	<i>Supine</i> , vēritūm, vēritū.			

THIRD CONJUGATION.

228. Sēquor, *I follow*.

I. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

sēquōr, sēquī, sēcūtūs sūm.

¹ The tenses are inflected regularly through the persons and numbers : *hortōr*, *hortāris*, *hortātūr*, *hortāmur*, *hortāmini*, *hortantūr*. All the forms in this synopsis have the active meaning, *I exhort*, *I was exhorting*, etc., except the *Gerundive*, which has the passive force, *deserving to be exhorted*, *to be exhorted*. From the passive force the *Gerundive* cannot be used in intransitive Dep. verbs, except in an impersonal sense. See 301, 1.

II. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, *sēqu*.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
<i>Pres.</i> sēquōr	sēquār	sēquērē	sēqui	sēquens.
<i>Imp.</i> sēquēbār	sēquērēr			
<i>Fut.</i> sēquār		sēquitōr		
		<i>Gerund,</i> sēquendī	<i>Gerundive,</i> sēquendūs.	

III. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, *sēcūt*.

<i>Perf.</i> sēcūtūs sūm	sēcūtūs sīm		sēcūtūs essē	sēcūtūs.
<i>Plup.</i> sēcūtūs ērām	sēcūtūs essēm			
<i>F. P.</i> sēcūtūs ērō				
<i>Fut.</i>			sēcūtūrūs essē	sēcūtūrūs.
<i>Supine,</i> sēcūtūm, sēcūtū.				

229. Pātior, *I suffer*.

I. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

pātiōr, pātī, passūs sūm.

II. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, *pāti*.

<i>Pres.</i> pātiōr	pātiār	pātērē	pāti	pātiens.
<i>Imp.</i> pātiēbār	pātērēr			
<i>Fut.</i> pātiār		pātītōr		
		<i>Gerund,</i> pātiendī.	<i>Gerundive,</i> pātiendūs.	

III. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, *pass*.

<i>Perf.</i> passūs sūm	passūs sīm		passūs essē	passūs.
<i>Plup.</i> passūs ērām	passūs essēm			
<i>F. P.</i> passūs ērō				
<i>Fut.</i>			passūrūs essē	passūrūs.
<i>Supine,</i> passūm, passū.				

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

230. Blandior, *I flatter*.

I. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

blandiōr, blandīrī, blandītūs sūm.

II. PRESENT SYSTEM : STEM, *blandi*.

<i>Pres.</i> blandiōr	blandiār	blandirē	blandirī	blandiens.
<i>Imp.</i> blandiēbār	blandirēr			
<i>Fut.</i> blandiār		blandi- tōr		
		<i>Gerund,</i> blandiendī.	<i>Gerundive,</i> blandiendūs.	

III. SUPINE SYSTEM : STEM, *blandīt.*

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
<i>Perf.</i> blandītūs sūm	blandītūs sīm		blandītūs essē	blandītūs.
<i>Plup.</i> blandītūs ērām	blandītūs essēm			
<i>F. P.</i> blandītūs ērō			blandītūrūs	blandītūrūs.
<i>Fut.</i>			essē	

Supine, blandītūm, blandītū.

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

231. The ACTIVE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION, formed by combining the Future Active Participle with *sum*, denotes an intended or future action :

Amatūrus sum, I am about to love.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INFINITIVE.
<i>Pres.</i>	āmatūrūs sūm ¹	āmatūrūs sīm	āmatūrūs essē.
<i>Imp.</i>	āmatūrūs ērām	āmatūrūs essēm	
<i>Fut.</i>	āmatūrūs ērō		
<i>Perf.</i>	āmatūrūs fui	āmatūrūs fuērīm	āmatūrūs fuissē.
<i>Plup.</i>	āmatūrūs fuērām	āmatūrūs fuissēm	
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	āmatūrūs fuērō ¹		

232. The PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION, formed by combining the Gerundive with *sum*, denotes *necessity* or *duty*.

Amandus sum, I must be loved.²

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INFINITIVE.
<i>Pres.</i>	āmandūs sūm	āmandūs sīm	āmandūs essē.
<i>Imp.</i>	āmandūs ērām	āmandūs essēm	
<i>Fut.</i>	āmandūs ērō		
<i>Perf.</i>	āmandūs fui	āmandūs fuērīm	āmandūs fuissē.
<i>Plup.</i>	āmandūs fuērām	āmandūs fuissēm	
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	āmandūs fuērō		

233. The Periphrastic Conjugation, in the widest sense of the term, includes all forms compounded of participles with *sum*; but as the Pres. Part. with *sum* is equivalent to the Pres. Ind. (*amans est = amat*), and is accordingly seldom used, and as the Perf. Part. with *sum* is, in the strictest sense, an integral part of the regular conjugation, the term *Periphrastic* is generally limited to the two conjugations above given.

¹ The periphrastic forms are inflected regularly through the persons and numbers: *amatūrus sum, es, est*. The Fut. Perf. is exceedingly rare.

² Or, *I deserve (ought) to be loved*.

PECULIARITIES IN CONJUGATION.

234. Perfects in **āvi**, **ēvi**, **īvi**, and the tenses derived from them, sometimes drop **v** and suffer contraction before **s** and **r**. Thus

A-i and **a-e** become **ā**: *āmavisti* (amaisti), *amasti*; *amavēram* (amae-ram), *amāram*; *amavisse* (amaisse), *amasse*.

E-i and **e-e** become **ē**: *nēvi* (to spin), *nevisti* (neisti), *nesti*; *nevērunt* (neerunt), *nērunt*.

I-i becomes **ī**: *audivisti* (audiisti), *audisti*; *audivissem* (audiissem), *audissem*.

1. Perfects in *īvi* sometimes drop *v* in any of their forms, but generally without contraction, except before *s*: *audivi*, *audii*, *audivi*, *audiveram*; *audivisti*, *audisti* or *audisti*.

2. Perfects in *ēvi*.—The perfects of *nosco*, to know, and *mōveo*, to move, sometimes drop *v* and suffer contraction before *r* and *s*: *nōvisti*, *novisti*.

3. Perfects in *īi* and *īi* sometimes drop *is*, or *is*: *scripsisti*, *scriptisti*; *duxisse*, *dux*; *accessisti*, *accestis*.

235. **Erē** for **ērunt**, as the ending of the third Pers. Pl. of the Perf. Ind. Act., is common in the historians.

The form in *ere* does not drop *v*. In poetry *ērunt* occurs.

236. **Re** for **ris** in the ending of the second Pers. of the Pass. is rare in the Pres. Indic.

237. **Dic**, **duc**, **fac**, and **fer**, for **dice**, **dūce**, **fāce**, and **fēre**, are the Imperatives of *dico*, *dūco*, *fācio*, and *fēro*, to say, lead, make, and bear.

1. *Dice*, *dūce*, and *fāce*, occur in poetry.

2. Compounds follow the simple verbs, except those of *fācio* which change *a* into *i*: *confice*.

238. **Undus** and **undi** for **endus** and **endi** occur as the endings of the Gerundive and Gerund of Conj. III. and IV.: *dīcundus*, from *dico*, to say; *pōtīundus*, from *pōtior*, to obtain.

239. **ANCIENT AND RARE FORMS.**—Various other forms, belonging in the main to the earlier Latin, occur in the poets, even of the classical period, and occasionally also in prose, to impart to the style an air of antiquity or solemnity. Thus forms in

1. **ībam** for **iēbam**, in the Imp. Ind. of Conj. IV.: *scībam* for *sciēbam*. See Imp. of *eo*, to go, 295.

2. **ībo**, **ībor**, for **iam**, **iar**, in the Fut. of Conj. IV.: *servībo* for *servīam*; *oppōribor* for *opperiār*. See Fut. of *eo*, 295.

3. **īm** for **am** or **em**, in the Pres. Subj.: *ēdīm*, *edīs*, etc., for *ēdām*, *as*, etc.; *duīm* (from *duo*, for *do*), for *dem*.—In *sīm*, *vēlīm*, *nōlīm*, *mālīm* (204 and 293), *īm* is the common ending.

4. *asso*, *esso*, and *so*, in the Fut. Perf., and *assim*, *essim*, and *sim*, in the Perf. Subj. of Conj. I. II. III. : *fazo* (facso) for *fecēro*¹ (from *fācio*) ; *faxim* for *fecērim*¹ ; *ausim* for *ausus sim* (for *ausērim*, from *audeo*). Rare examples are : *lēvasso* for *levavēro* ; *prohibesso* for *prohibuēro* ; *capso* for *cēpēro* ; *azo* for *ēgēro* ; *jusso* for *jussēro* ; *occisit* for *occidērit* ; *taxis* for *tēgērīs*.

5. *to* and *mīno* for *tor*, the former in both numbers, the latter in the singular, of the Fut. Imp. Pass. and Dep. : *arbitrāto*, *arbitramīno* for *arbitrātor* ; *ūtunto* for *ūtuntor*.

6. *ier* for *i* in the Pres. Pass. Infin. : *āmāriēr* for *amāri* ; *vidēriēr* for *vidēri*.

240. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF CONJUGATIONS.

I. PRESENT SYSTEM.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	CONJ. I.	CONJ. II.	CONJ. III.	CONJ. IV.
STEM,	<i>ama.</i>	<i>mōne.</i>	<i>rēg.</i>	<i>audi.</i>
IND. PRES.	<i>āmō</i> = <i>amao</i>	<i>mōneō</i>	<i>rēgō</i>	<i>audiō</i>
	<i>amās</i> ²	<i>monēs</i> ²	<i>regīs</i>	<i>audiīs</i>
IMP.	<i>amābām</i>	<i>monēbām</i>	<i>regēbām</i>	<i>audiēbām</i>
	<i>amābās</i>	<i>monēbās</i>	<i>regēbās</i>	<i>audiēbās</i>
FUT.	<i>amābō</i>	<i>monēbō</i>	<i>regām</i>	<i>audiām</i>
	<i>amābis</i>	<i>monēbis</i>	<i>regēs</i>	<i>audiēs</i>
SUB. PRES.	<i>amēm</i> = <i>amaim</i>	<i>moneām</i>	<i>regām</i>	<i>audiām</i>
	<i>amēs</i>	<i>moneās</i>	<i>regās</i>	<i>audiās</i>
IMP.	<i>amārēm</i>	<i>monērēm</i>	<i>regērēm</i>	<i>audiērēm</i>
	<i>amārēs</i>	<i>monērēs</i>	<i>regērēs</i>	<i>audiērēs</i>
IMP. PRES.	<i>amā</i>	<i>monē</i>	<i>regē</i>	<i>audi</i>
FUT.	<i>amātō</i>	<i>monētō</i>	<i>regītō</i>	<i>auditō</i>
INF. PRES.	<i>amārē</i>	<i>monērē</i>	<i>regērē</i>	<i>audiērē</i>
PAR. PRES.	<i>amans</i>	<i>monens</i>	<i>regens</i>	<i>audiens</i>
GERUND,	<i>amandī.</i>	<i>monendī.</i>	<i>regendī.</i>	<i>audiendī.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

IND. PRES.	<i>amōr</i>	<i>moneōr</i>	<i>regōr</i>	<i>audiōr</i>
	<i>amārīs (rē)</i>	<i>monērīs (rē)</i>	<i>regērīs (rē)</i>	<i>audiērīs (rē)</i>
IMP.	<i>amābār</i>	<i>monēbār</i>	<i>regēbār</i>	<i>audiēbār</i>
	<i>amābārīs (rē)</i>	<i>monēbārīs (rē)</i>	<i>regēbārīs (rē)</i>	<i>audiēbārīs (rē)</i>
FUT.	<i>amābōr</i>	<i>monēbōr</i>	<i>regār</i>	<i>audiār</i>
	<i>amabērīs (rē)</i>	<i>monebērīs (rē)</i>	<i>regērīs (rē)</i>	<i>audiērīs (rē)</i>
SUB. PRES.	<i>amēr</i> = <i>amair</i>	<i>moneār</i>	<i>regār</i>	<i>audiār</i>
	<i>amērīs (rē)</i>	<i>moneārīs (rē)</i>	<i>regārīs (rē)</i>	<i>audiārīs (re)</i>
IMP.	<i>amārēr</i>	<i>monērēr</i>	<i>regērēr</i>	<i>audiērēr</i>
	<i>amarērīs (rē)</i>	<i>monerērīs (rē)</i>	<i>regerērīs (rē)</i>	<i>audiērērīs (rē)</i>
IMP. PRES.	<i>amārē</i>	<i>monērē</i>	<i>regērē</i>	<i>audiērē</i>
FUT.	<i>amātōr</i>	<i>monētōr</i>	<i>regītōr</i>	<i>auditōr</i>
INF. PRES.	<i>amārī</i>	<i>monērī</i>	<i>regī</i>	<i>audiīr</i>
GER.	<i>amandūs.</i>	<i>monendūs.</i>	<i>regendūs.</i>	<i>audiendūs.</i>

¹ Remember that *r* in *ēro* and *ērim* was originally *s*. See 35, and foot-note 2, p. 70.

² In the same manner all the persons of both numbers may be compared.

II. PERFECT SYSTEM.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	CONJ. I.	CONJ. II.	CONJ. III.	CONJ. IV.
STEM,	<i>amāv.</i>	<i>mōnu.</i>	<i>rex.</i>	<i>audv.</i>
IND. PERF.	amāvī	monuī	rexī	audvī
	amavistī	monuistī	rexistī	audivistī
PLUP.	amavērām	monuērām	rexērām	audivērām
	amavērās	monuērās	rexērās	audivērās
F. PERF.	amavērō	monuērō	rexērō	audivērō
	amavērīs	monuērīs	rexērīs	audivērīs
SUB. PERF.	amavērīm	monuērīm	rexērīm	audivērīm
	amavērīs	monuērīs	rexērīs	audivērīs
PLUP.	amavissēm	monuissēm	rexissēm	audivissēm
	amavissēs	monuissēs	rexissēs	audivissēs
INF. PERF.	amavissē.	monuissē.	rexissē.	audivissē.

III. SUPINE SYSTEM.

ACTIVE VOICE.

STEM,	<i>amāt.</i>	<i>mōnūt.</i>	<i>rect.</i>	<i>audīt.</i>
INF. FUT.	amātūrūs essē	monītūrūs essē	rectūrūs essē	audītūrūs essē
PAR. FUT.	amatūrūs	monitūrūs	rectūrūs	auditūrūs
SUPINE,	amātūm.	monitūm.	rectūm.	auditūm.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IND. PERF.	amātūs sūm	monītūs sūm	rectūs sūm	audītūs sūm
	amātūs ēs	monītūs ēs	rectūs ēs	audītūs ēs
PLUP.	amātūs ērām	monītūs ērām	rectūs ērām	audītūs ērām
	amātūs ērās	monītūs ērās	rectūs ērās	audītūs ērās
F. PERF.	amātūs ērō	monītūs ērō	rectūs ērō	audītūs ērō
	amātūs ēris	monītūs ēris	rectūs ēris	audītūs ēris
SUB. PERF.	amātūs sīm	monītūs sīm	rectūs sīm	audītūs sīm
	amātūs sīs	monītūs sīs	rectūs sīs	audītūs sīs
PLUP.	amātūs essēm	monītūs essēm	rectūs essēm	audītūs essēm
	amātūs essēs	monītūs essēs	rectūs essēs	audītūs essēs
INF. PERF.	amātūs essē	monītūs essē	rectūs essē	audītūs essē
FUT.	amātūm irī	monītūm irī	rectūm irī	audītūm irī
PAR. PERF.	amātūs.	monītūs.	rectūs.	audītūs.

1. From this Synopsis it will be seen :

1) That the Four Conjugations differ from each other only in the formation of the *Principal Parts* and in the endings of the *Present System*.

2) That even these differences have been produced in the main by the union of different final letters in the various stems with one general system of endings.

3) That the Four Conjugations are thus only varieties of one general system of inflection.

ANALYSIS OF VERBAL ENDINGS.

241. The endings which are appended to the stems in the formation of the various parts of the finite verb contain three distinct elements :

1. The TENSE-SIGN : *ba* in *āmā-bā-m*, *rēg-ē-bā-s*.
2. The MOOD-VOWEL : *a* in *mōne-ā-s*, *rēg-ā-s*.
3. The PERSONAL ENDING : *s* in *mōne-ā-s*, *rēg-ā-s*.

I. TENSE-SIGNS.

242. The Present is without any tense-sign : *āmā-s*.
So also the Future¹ in Conj. III. and IV.

243. The other tenses² have the following

TENSE-SIGNS.

IND.	IMP.	<i>ba</i> :	<i>āmā-bā-s</i> :	<i>rēg-ē-bā-s</i> .
	FUT.	<i>bi</i> :	<i>āmā-bī-s</i> :	<i>mōnē-bī-s</i> .
	PLUP.	<i>ēra</i> :	<i>āmāv-ērā-s</i> :	<i>rex-ērā-s</i> .
	F. PERF.	<i>ēri</i> :	<i>āmāv-ērī-s</i> :	<i>audīv-ērī-s</i> .
	SUBJ. IMP.	<i>ēra</i> :	{ <i>rēg-ērē-s</i> , for <i>rēg-ēra-I-s</i> . ³ <i>āmā-rē-s</i> , for <i>āmā-ēra-I-s</i> . ³	
	PERF.	<i>ēri</i> :	<i>rex-ērī-s</i> :	<i>audīv-ērī-s</i> .
	PLUP.	<i>issa</i> :	<i>rex-issē-s</i> , for <i>rex-issa-I-s</i> . ³	

II. MOOD-SIGNS.

244. The Indicative has no special sign to mark the Mood.

245. The Subjunctive has a long vowel—*ā*, *ē*,⁴ or *ī*⁵—

¹ This Future is in form a Present Subjunctive, though it has assumed in full the force of the Future Indicative. See foot-note 5 below.

² These are all compounded with the tenses of *sum* : Thus in *āmā-bām* and *āmā-bō*, the ending *bām* = *ērām* is the Imperfect from the stem *bhu*, the old form of *fu* in *fui*, and *bō* = *ērō* is the Future from the same stem. In *āmāo-ērām* and *āmāo-ērō*, the endings *ērām* and *ērō* are the Imperfect and Future of *sum* from the stem *ēs*. In *rēg-ērēm* the ending *ērēm* is for *ēsēm*, the ancient form of *essēm* ; in *rex-ērīm*, *ērīm* is for *ēsīm* = *sim*, and in *rex-issēm*, *issēm* is for *essēm*.

³ See foot-note 5 below.

⁴ This *ā* comes from *a-i*, of which the *i* alone is the true Mood-Sign.

⁵ The Latin Subjunctive contains the forms of two distinct Moods,—the Subjunctive with the sign *ā*, and the Optative with the sign *ī*, sometimes

before the Personal Endings : *mōne-ā-mūs*, *ām-ē-mūs*, *s-i-mūs*. But

1. This vowel is shortened before final *m* and *t*, and sometimes in the Perfect before *s*, *mūs* and *tis* : *mōneām*, *āmēt*, *ēt*, *fuērīs*, *āmāvērimūs*, *āmāvēritīs*.

246. The Imperative is distinguished by its Personal Endings. See 247, 3.

III. PERSONAL ENDINGS.

247. The Personal Endings are formed from ancient pronominal stems, and have, accordingly, the force of pronouns in English. They are as follows :

	PERSON.	ACT.	PASS.	MEANING.
Sing. ¹	First Pers.,	m,	r,	I.
	Second,	s,	rīs,	thou, you.
	Third,	t,	tūr,	he, she, it.
Plur. ²	First,	mūs,	mūr,	we.
	Second,	tīs,	mīnī, ³	you.
	Third,	nt,	ntūr,	they.

contained in *ē* for *a-i*. Thus : Subjunctive, *mōne-ā-mūs*, *audi-ā-tis* ; Optative, *s-i-mūs*, *rexēr-ī-tis*, *ām-ē-mūs* for *ama-i-mūs*, *rexēr-ē-s*, for *rēgēra-i-s*. The Subjunctive and Optative forms, originally distinct, have in the Latin been blended into one Mood, called the Subjunctive, and are used without any difference of meaning. Thus the Mood in *mōne-ā-mūs*, a Subjunctive form, has precisely the same force as in *ām-ē-mūs*, an Optative form.

The 1st Pers. Sing. of Futures in *ām-rēgām*, *audiām*, etc.—is in form a Subjunctive, while the other Persons, *rēges*, *ēt*, etc., *audiēs*, *ēt*, etc., are in form Optatives.

¹ In the Singular these Personal Endings contain each, (1) in the Active Voice one pronominal stem, *m*, I ; *s*, thou, you ; *t*, he ; and (2) in the Passive two such stems—one denoting the Person, and the other the Passive Voice : thus in the ending *tūr*, *t* (*tu*) denotes the person, and *r*, the voice. *R* of the first person stands for *m-r*.

² In the Plural the Endings contain each, (1) in the Active two pronominal stems : *mū-s* = *m* (*mu*) and *s*, I and you, i. e. we ; *tīs* = *t* (the original form for *s*, thou, as seen in *tu*, thou) and *s*, = *s* and *s*, thou and thou, i. e. you ; *nt* = *n* and *t*, he and he, i. e. they, and (2) in the Passive three such stems—the third denoting the Passive voice : thus in *ntūr*, *nt* (*ntu*) denotes the person and number, and *r*, the voice.

³ *Mīnī* was not originally a Personal Ending, but the Plural of a Passive Participle, not otherwise used in Latin, but seen in the Greek (μεροί). *Amāmīnī*, originally *āmāmīnī estis*, means *you are loved*, as *amātī estis* means *you have been loved*.

EXAMPLES.

ămăbă-m,	amăbă-r;	rěğǫ,	regǫ-r.
amăbă-s,	amabă-ris;	regǫ-s,	regǫ-ris.
amăbă-t,	amabă-tŭr;	regǫ-t,	regǫ-tŭr.
amabă-mŭs,	amabă-mŭr;	regǫ-mŭs,	regǫ-mŭr.
amabă-tis,	amabă-mŭni;	regǫ-tis,	regǫ-mŭni.
amăba-nt,	amaba-ntŭr;	regu-nt,	regu-ntŭr.

1. OMITTED.—The ending *m* is omitted in the Pres.,¹ Perf., and Fut. Perf. Ind. of all the conjugations, and in the Fut. Ind. of Conj. I. and II. Accordingly in those forms the First Person ends in the connecting vowel *o*: *ămă, amăbǫ, amăvǫro*; except in the Perfect, where it ends in *i*: *ămăvi*.

2. The Endings of the Perfect Act. are peculiar. They are the same as in *fuǐ*:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>First Pers.</i> ,	fu-I; ²	fu-I-mŭs.
<i>Second,</i>	fu-is-ti;	fu-is-tis.
<i>Third,</i>	fu-i-t;	fu-ǫru-nt, or ǫrǫ.

3. The Imperative Mood has the following Personal Endings:

	ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Pres. Second Pers.</i> ,	— ³ ,	tǫ;	rǫ,	mŭni.
<i>Fut. Second,</i>	tǫ,	tǫtǫ;	tǫr.	
<i>Third,</i>	tǫ,	ntǫ;	tǫr,	ntǫr.

248. Infinitives, Participles, Gerunds, and Supines, are formed with the following endings:

	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
<i>Infinitive Present,</i>	rǫ (ǫrǫ),	rǫ (ǫrǫ), I,
<i>Perfect,</i>	issǫ,	ŭs essǫ,
<i>Future,</i>	ŭrŭs essǫ,	ŭm irǫ.

¹ Except in *sŭm*, I am, and *inquŭm*, I say.

² *M* is omitted in the first person, and *ti*, an ancient form of *si*, *s*, is used in the second. Otherwise the endings themselves are regular, but in the second person *ti* and *tis* are preceded by *is*, and *erunt* in *fu-erunt*, is for *esunt*, the full form for *sunt*. Thus *fu-erunt* is a compound of *fu* and *esunt* for *sunt*. *Fu-istis*, in like manner, may be a compound of *fu* and *istis* for *estis*, and *fu-isti*, of *fu* and *isti* for *esti* for *es*.

³ In the Present the ending is dropped in the Sing. Act., and the endings *tǫ* and *rǫ* are shortened from *tis* and *ris* of the Indicative by dropping *s* and changing final *i* into *ǫ*. See 28, 1. In the Future *tǫ* of the 2d pers. corresponds to *ti* of the Perfect Ind., *tǫ* and *ntǫ* of the 3d pers. to *t* and *nt*. *Tǫr* and *ntǫr* add *r* to *tǫ* and *ntǫ*. *Tǫtǫ* doubles the pronominal stem.

	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
<i>Participle Present,</i>	ns.	
<i>Future,</i>	tūrūs.	
<i>Perfect,</i>		tūs.
<i>Gerundive,</i>		ndūs.
<i>Gerund,</i>	ndī.	
<i>Supine,</i>	ūm, ū.	

FORMATION OF STEMS.

249. The three Special Stems are all formed from the Verb Stem.

I. PRESENT STEM.

250. The Present Stem is generally the same as the Verb Stem. Thus *āma*, *mōne*, *rēg*, and *audī*, are at once Present Stems and Verb Stems.

251. The Present Stem, when not identical with the Verb Stem, is formed from it by one of the following methods :

1. By inserting **n**—changed to **m** before **b** or **p** :

Frango; <i>stem</i> , frag; <i>pres. stem</i> , frang; <i>to break</i> .	
Fundo; fud; fund; <i>to pour</i> .	
Rumpo; rup; rump; <i>to burst</i> .	

2. By adding **n**, especially to vowel stems :

Sino; <i>stem</i> , sī; <i>pres. stem</i> , sīn; <i>to permit</i> .	
Sperno; spēr, sprē; spern; <i>to spurn</i> .	
Temno; tēm; temn; <i>to despise</i> .	

3. By adding **a**, **e**, or **i** :

Jūvo; <i>stem</i> , jūv; <i>pres. stem</i> , jūva; <i>to assist</i> .	
Video; vīd; vīde; <i>to see</i> .	
Cāpio; cāp; cāpi; <i>to take</i> .	
Vincio; vinc; vinci; <i>to bind</i> .	
Haurio; haur for haus; hauri; <i>to draw</i> .	

4. By adding **sc**,—to consonant stems **isc**:

Vētērasco; <i>stem</i> , vētēra; <i>pres. stem</i> , veterasc; <i>to grow old</i> .	
Cālesco; cālē; calesc; <i>to become warm</i> .	
Cresco; crē; cresc; <i>to increase</i> .	
Apiscor; āp; apisc; <i>to obtain</i> .	
Nanciscor; nac; nancisc; <i>to obtain</i> .	

5. By adding **t** :

Plecto; <i>stem</i> , plēc; <i>pres. stem</i> , plect; <i>to braid</i> .
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¹ *N* is inserted and *tes* added. See 1 above.

6. By doubling the final consonant—**l, r, or t**:

Pello;	<i>stem, pel</i> ;	<i>pres. stem, pell</i> ;	<i>to drive.</i>
Curro;	<i>cur</i> ;	<i>curr</i> ;	<i>to run.</i>
Mitto;	<i>mit</i> ;	<i>mitt</i> ;	<i>to send.</i>

7. By reduplication:

Gigno;	<i>stem, gĕn</i> ;	<i>pres. stem, gĕgĕn</i> ;	<i>gign</i> ;	<i>to beget.</i>
Sisto;	<i>sta</i> ;	<i>sista, sist</i> ;	<i>to place.</i>	
Sĕro;	<i>sa</i> ;	<i>sĭsa, sĭs, sĕr</i> ;	<i>to sow.</i>	

II. PERFECT STEMS.

252. Vowel Stems form the Perfect Stem by adding **v**:

Amo (a-o),	<i>āmāvi, stem, āma</i> ;	<i>perf. stem, āmāv</i> ;	<i>to love.</i>
Dĕleo,	<i>delĕvi, dĕle</i> ;	<i>dĕlĕv</i> ;	<i>to destroy.</i>
Audio,	<i>audivĭ, audi</i> ;	<i>audiv</i> ;	<i>to hear.</i>

1. Most stems in *e* and a few in *a* drop the final vowel and change *v* to *u*.

Mōneo, monui;	<i>stem, mōne</i> ;	<i>perf. stem, mōnev, mōnu</i> ;	<i>to advise.</i>
Crĕpo (a-o), crepui;	<i>crĕpa</i> ;	<i>crĕpav, crĕpu</i> ;	<i>to creak.</i>

2. In verbs in *uo*, the Perfect Stem is the same as the Verb Stem:

Acuo, ācui;	<i>stem, acu</i> ;	<i>perf. stem, acu</i> ;	<i>to sharpen.</i>
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253. Many Liquid Stems, and a few others, form the Perfect Stem by adding **u**:

Alo, ālui;	<i>stem, āl</i> ;	<i>perf. stem, ālu</i> ;	<i>to nourish.</i>
Frĕmo, frĕmui;	<i>frĕm</i> ;	<i>frĕmu</i> ;	<i>to rage.</i>
Tĕneo, tĕnu;	<i>tĕn</i> ;	<i>tĕnu</i> ;	<i>to hold.</i>
Dōceo, dōcui;	<i>dōc</i> ;	<i>dōcu</i> ;	<i>to teach.</i>

254. Most Consonant Stems form the Perfect Stem by adding **s**:

Carpo, carpsi;	<i>stem, carp</i> ;	<i>perf. stem, carps</i> ;	<i>to pluck.</i>
Rĕgo, rexi;	<i>rĕg</i> ;	<i>rex=regs</i> ;	<i>to rule.</i>
Scribo, scripsi;	<i>scrib</i> ;	<i>scrips=scribs</i> ;	<i>to write.</i>

255. A few Consonant Stems form the Perfect Stem without any suffix whatever. But of these

I. Some reduplicate the stem:¹

Cāno, cĕcĭni;	<i>stem, cān</i> ;	<i>perf. stem, cĕcĭn</i> ;	<i>to sing.</i>
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1. The REDUPLICATION consists of the initial consonant (or consonants) of the stem with the following vowel, or with *e*,—generally with the following vowel, if that vowel is *e, i, o, or u*, otherwise with *e*; see examples under 273, I.

2. The STEM-VOWEL *a* is generally weakened to *i*, sometimes to *e*: *cādo, cĕcidĭ* (for *cecādi*), *to fall*.

¹ See list, 273, I.

3. REDUPLICATION WITH *Sp* OR *St*.—In verbs beginning with *sp* or *st*, the reduplication retains both consonants, but the stem drops the *s*: *spondeo*, *spōpondi* (for *espopondi*), to promise; *sto*, *stēti* (for *stesti*), to stand.

4. In COMPOUNDS the reduplication is generally dropped, but it is retained in the compounds of *do*, to give; *sto*, to stand; *disco*, to learn; *posco*, to demand; and sometimes in the compounds of *curro*, to run: *re-spondeo*, *respondi* (redup. dropped), to answer; *circum-do*, *circum-dēdi* (redup. retained); *circum-sto*, *circum-stēti*, to encircle. The compounds of *do* which are of the third conjugation change *e* of the reduplication into *i*: *ad-do*, *ad-didi* (for *ad-dēdi*), to add.

II. Some lengthen the Stem-Vowel:¹

Emo, ēmi;	stem, ēm;	perf. stem, ēm;	to buy.
Ago, ēgi;	āg;	ēg;	to drive.
Ab-igo, āb-ēgi;	ābig;	ābēg;	to drive away.

1. The stem-vowels *ā* and (in compounds) *i* generally become *ē*, as in *āgo* and *āb-igo*.

III. Some retain the stem unchanged:¹

Ico, ici;	stem, ic;	perf. stem, ic;	to strike.
Viso, vīsi;	vis;	vis;	to visit.

1. Of the few verbs belonging to this class, nearly all have the stem-vowel long, either by nature or by position.

III. SUPINE STEM.

256. Vowel Stems and most Consonant Stems form the Supine Stem by adding **t**:

Amo = āmao,	āmātūm;	stem, āma,	sup. st. āmāt;	to love.
Dēleo,	dēlētūm;	dēle,	dēlēt;	to destroy.
Mōneo,	mōnītūm;	mōne, ²	mōnīt; ³	to advise.
Audio,	audītūm;	audi,	audīt;	to hear.
Dico,	dictūm;	dic,	dict;	to say.
Carpō,	carptūm;	carp,	carpt;	to pluck.

257. Stems in **d** and **t**, most stems in **l** and **r**, and a few others, add **s** to the Verb Stem.

Laedo,	laesum;	stem, laed,	sup. st. laes ³	(for laeds);	to hurt.
Plaudo,	plausum;	plaud,	plaus	(for plauds);	to applaud.
Video,	visum;	vid,	vis	(for vids);	to see.
Verto,	versum;	vert,	vers ³	(for verts);	to turn.
Vello, ⁴	vulsum;	vōl,	vuls ⁵	(for vols);	to pluck.
Verro, ⁴	versum;	ver,	vers;		to brush.

¹ See lists, 273, II. and III.

² See 36.

³ See 251, 6.

⁴ See 213, foot-note.

⁵ See 23, and 293, 1.

258. EUPHONIC CHANGES IN STEMS.

I. BEFORE **S** IN THE PERFECT AND SUPINE STEMS.

1. **A GUTTURAL**—**c, g, qu**¹ or **h**—generally unites with the **s** and forms **x**, but is dropped after **l** or **r**: *dūco, duxi* (ducsi), *dux*, to lead; *rēgo, rexi* (regsi), *rex*, to rule; *cōquo, coxi* (coqusi), to cook; *traho, traxi* (trahsi), to draw; *algeo, alsi* (algsi), *als*, to be cold; *mergo, mersi* (mergsi), to dip; *mulceo, mulsum* (mulcsum), *mulc*, to caress; *fīgo, fixum* (figsum), to fasten.

2. **A DENTAL**—**d** or **t**—is generally dropped, but sometimes assimilated: *claudio, clausi* (claudsi), *claus*, *clausum* (claudsum), *claus*, to close; *mitto*,² *mihi* (mitsi), *missum* (mitsum), to send; *cēdo, cessi* (cedsi), *cessum* (cedsum), to yield.

3. **B** is changed to **p**: *scribo, scripsi* (scribsi), *scrips*, to write; *nūbo, nupsi*, to marry.

4. **M** is sometimes assimilated, and sometimes strengthened with **p**: *prēmo, pressi* (premsi), *press*, *pressum* (premsum), to press; *sūmo, sumpsi* (sumsi), to take.

5. **S**—changed to **r** in the Present—is sometimes dropped: *haereo* (haeseo), *haesi* (haessi), *haes*, *haesum* (haessum), to stick.

II. BEFORE **T** IN THE SUPINE STEM.

1. **A GUTTURAL**—**g, qu**¹ or **h**—becomes **c**: *rēgo, rectum* (regtum), *rect*, to rule; *cōquo, coctum* (coqutum), to cook; *traho, tractum* (trahtum), to draw.

2. **B** is changed to **p**, as in the Perfect: *scribo, scriptum* (scribtum), to write.

3. **M** is strengthened with **p**: *sūmo, sumpsi* (sumsi), *sumptum* (sumtum), to take.

4. **V** is generally changed into its corresponding vowel, **u**: *volvo, vōlūtum* (volvtum), to roll. If a vowel precedes, a contraction takes place—a-u becoming au, rarely ō; o-u becoming ō, and u-u becoming ū: *lāvo, lautum, lautum, lōtum*, to wash; *mōveo, movtum, moutum, mōtum*, to move; *jūvo, juvtum, juutum, jūtum*, to assist.

¹ Sometimes also *qu*: *extinguo, extinxī, extinctum*, to extinguish. *Vivo, vivī, victum*, to live; *fluo, fluxī, fluxum*, to flow; and *struo, struxī, structum*, to build, form the Perfect and Supine from stems in *v* for *qu*.

² Stem *mit* (251, 6); in *mihi*, *t* is dropped, but in *missum* assimilated.

CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS.¹

FIRST CONJUGATION.

CLASS I.—STEM IN **a**: PERFECT IN **vi** OR **ui**.I. STEM IN **a**: PERFECT IN **vi**.259. Principal Parts in : **o**, **äre**, **ävi**, **ätum**.

These endings belong to most verbs of this conjugation. The following are examples :

Dŏno,	donäre,	donävi,	donätum,	<i>to bestow.</i>
Hŏnŏro,	honoräre,	honorävi,	honorätum,	<i>to honor.</i>
Libéro,	liberäre,	liberävi,	liberätum,	<i>to free.</i>
Nŏmīno,	nominäre,	nominävi,	nominätum,	<i>to name.</i>
Pugno,	pugnäre,	pugnävi,	pugnätum,	<i>to fight.</i>
Spĕro,	speräre,	sperävi,	sperätum,	<i>to hope.</i>
Vŏco,	vocäre,	vocävi,	vocätum,	<i>to call.</i>

II. STEM IN **a**: PERFECT IN **ui**.260. Principal Parts in : **o**, **äre**, **ui**, **ütum**.²

Crĕpo,	crepäre,	crepui,	crepütum.	<i>to creak.</i>
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Incrĕpo, äre, ui (ävi), ütum (ätum); discrĕpo, äre, ui (ävi) —.

Cŭbo,	cubäre,	cubui,	cubütum,	<i>to recline.</i> ³
Dŏmo,	domäre,	domui,	domütum,	<i>to tame.</i>
Enĕco,	ĕnecäre,	enĕcui,	enectum,	<i>to kill.</i> ⁴
Frĭco,	fricäre,	fricui,	{ frictum,	<i>to rub.</i>
Mĭco,	micäre,	micui,	{ fricätum,	<i>to glitter.</i>

Dĭmĭco, äre, ävi (ui), ütum; ĕmĭco, äre, ui, ütum.

¹ The Perfect Formation is selected as the special basis of this classification, because the irregularities of the other principal parts are less important and can be readily associated with this formation. In this classification the regular or usual formation is first given with a few examples, then complete lists (1) of all the simple verbs which deviate from this formation, and (2) of such compounds as deviate in any important particular from their simple verbs.

² Note deviations in the Supine. The ending *ui* may have been formed from *avi* by dropping *a* and changing *v* to *u*, and the ending *ütum* from *atum* by weakening *a* to *i*. See 213, foot-note. But in some of these verbs the Perfect and Supine may be formed from consonant stems. Thus *sŏnuĭ*, *sŏnütum* may be formed from the liquid stem *sŏn*, in *sŏno*, *sonĕre*, like *dlui*, *dlütum* from the liquid stem *dl* in *dlŏ*, *dlĕre*, to nourish. See 258.

³ Compounds which insert *m*, as *accumbo*, etc., are of Conj. III. See 275, I.

⁴ The simple *nĕco* is regular, and even in the compound the forms in *ävi* and *ätum* occur.

Plicō,	plicāre,	{ plicui, plicāvi,	{ plicŭtum, plicātum,	to fo'd.
<i>Dūplico, multiplico, replico, and suplico, are regular: āre, āvi, ātum.</i>				
Sēco,	secāre,	secui,	sectum,	to cut.
Participle, <i>secātūrus</i> .				
Sōno,	sonāre,	sonui,	sonŭtum,	to sound.
Participle, <i>sonātūrus</i> . Most compounds want Sup. <i>Rēsōno</i> has Perf. <i>resonāvi</i> .				
Tōno	tonāre,	tonui,	(tonŭtum),	to thunder.
Vēto,	vetāre,	vetui,	vetŭtum,	to forbid.

1. *Pōto, āre, āvi, ātum*, to drink, has also *pōtum* in the supine.

2. The Passive Participles *cēnātus* and *jūrātus* (*cēno*, to dine, and *jūro*, to swear) are active in signification, *having dined*, etc. *Pōtus*, from *pōto*, is also sometimes active.

CLASS II.—PERFECT IN *i*.

I. PERFECT IN *i*: WITH REDUPLICATION.

261. Principal Parts in *o, āre, i, tum*.

Do,	dāre,	dēdi,	dātum,	to give.
Sto,	stāre,	stēti,	stātum,	to stand.

1. In *do* the characteristic *a* is short by exception: *dābam, dābo, dārem*, etc. Four compounds of *do*—*circumdō, pessumdō, edīdō*, and *vēnumdō*—are conjugated like the simple verb; the rest are dissyllabic and of the Third Conj. (278, I.) The basis of the dissyllabic compounds is *dō*, to place, originally distinct from *do*, to give.

2. Compounds of *sto* are conjugated like the simple verb, if the first part is a dissyllable, otherwise they take *stēti* for *stēti*: *adsto, adstāre, adstēti, adstātum*. *Disto* wants Perf. and Sup.

II. PERFECT IN *i*: WITH LENGTHENED STEM-VOWEL.

262. Principal Parts in : *o, āre, i, ātum, or tum*.

Jūvo,	juvāre,	jūvi,	jūtum,	to assist.
Participle <i>jūvātūrus</i> , but in compounds <i>jūtūrus</i> is also used.				

Lāvo,	lavāre,	lāvi,	• { lavātum, lautum, lōtum,	to wash.
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1. In poetry *lāvo* is sometimes of Conj. III.: *lāvo, lavēre, lāvō*, etc.

2. In *jūvo* and *lāvo*, the stems *juv* and *lav*, strengthened in the Present to *juva* and *lava*. See 251, 3; also 258, II. 4.

263. DEPONENT VERBS.

In this conjugation deponent verbs are entirely regular.

Cōnor,	conāri,	conātus sum,	to endeavor.
Hortor,	hortāri,	hortātus sum,	to exhort.
Mīror,	mirāri,	mirātus sum,	to admire.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

CLASS I.—STEM IN **e**: PERFECT IN **vi** OR **ui**.I. STEM IN **e**: PERFECT IN **vi**.264. Principal Parts in: **eo, ēre, ēvi, ētum**.¹

These endings belong to the following verbs:

Compleo, complēre, complēvi, complētum, *to fill.*

So other compounds of *pleo*; as *expleo, impleo*.

Dēleo,	delēre,	delēvi,	delētum,	<i>to destroy.</i>
Fleo,	flēre,	flēvi,	flētum,	<i>to weep.</i>
Neo,	nēre,	nēvi,	nētum,	<i>to spin.</i>

1. *Abſeo, abſolēre, abſolvī, abſolūtum*, to destroy, is compounded of *ab* and *oleo* (not used). The other compounds of *oleo* generally end in *esco*, and are of the third conjugation. See *abſoleſco*, 277.

2. *Vleo, vīre, vītum*, to weave, bend, is rare, except in the participle *vītus*.

II. STEM IN **e**: PERFECT IN **ui**.265. Principal Parts in: **eo, ēre, ui, itum**.

These endings belong to most verbs of this conjugation. The following are examples:

Dēbeo,	debēre,	debui,	debītum,	<i>to owe.</i>
Hābeo,	habēre,	habui,	habītum,	<i>to have.</i>
Mōneo,	monēre,	monui,	monītum,	<i>to advise.</i>
Nōceo,	nocēre,	nocui,	nocītum,	<i>to hurt.</i>
Pāreo,	parēre,	parui,	parītum,	<i>to obey.</i>
Plāceo,	placēre,	placui,	placītum,	<i>to please.</i>
Tāceo,	tacēre,	tacui,	tacītum,	<i>to be silent.</i>

266. SUPINE WANTING.—Many verbs with the Perfect in **ui**, want the Supine. The following are the most important:

Candeo, <i>to shine.</i>	Mādeo, <i>to be wet.</i>	Sorbeo, <i>to swallow.</i>
Egeo, <i>to want.</i>	Niteo, <i>to shine.</i>	Splendeo, <i>to shine.</i>
Emineo, <i>to stand forth.</i>	Oleo, <i>to smell.</i>	Stūdeo, <i>to study.</i>
Flōreo, <i>to bloom.</i>	Palleo, <i>to be pale.</i>	Stūpeo, <i>to be amazed.</i>
Frondeo, <i>to bear leaves.</i>	Pāteo, <i>to be open.</i>	Timeo, <i>to fear.</i>
Horreo, <i>to shudder.</i>	Rūbeo, <i>to be red.</i>	Torpeo, <i>to be torpid.</i>
Lāteo, <i>to be hid.</i>	Sileo, <i>to be silent.</i>	Vireo, <i>to be green.</i>

267. PERFECT AND SUPINE WANTING.—Some verbs, derived mostly from adjectives, want both Perfect and Supine. The following are the most important:

Albeo, <i>to be white.</i>	Cāneo, <i>to be gray.</i>	Hēbeo, <i>to be blunt.</i>
Calveo, <i>to be bald.</i>	Flāveo, <i>to be yellow.</i>	Hūmeo, <i>to be moist.</i>

¹ We class *ēvi* and *ētum*, though belonging to but few verbs, with the regular formations, because they are the full and original forms from which the more common *ui* and *itum* are derived. See 213, foot-note.

Immīneo, *to threaten.*
Lacteo, *to suck.*

Maereo, *to be sad.*
Polleo, *to be powerful.*

Renideo, *to shine.*
Squaleo, *to be filthy.*

CLASS II.—STEM IN **c, n, r**, OR **s**: PERFECT IN **ui**.

Present Stem adds e. See 251, 3.

268. Principal Parts in: **eo, ēre, ui, tum, or sum.**

These endings belong to the following verbs:

Censeo,	censēre,	censui,	censum,	<i>to think.</i>
Perf. Part. <i>census</i> and <i>censitus</i> .— <i>Per</i> censeo wants Sup.: <i>recenseo</i> has <i>recensum</i> and <i>recensitum</i> .				
Dūceo,	docēre,	docui,	doctum,	<i>to teach.</i>
Misceo,	miscēre,	miscui,	{ mistum, mixtum,	<i>to mix.</i>
Tēneo,	tenēre,	tenui,	tentum,	<i>to hold.</i>
<i>Dēlineo, ēre, ui, detentum</i> ; so <i>oblīneo</i> and <i>retīneo</i> ; other compounds seldom have Sup.				
Torreo,	torrēre,	torrui,	tostum,	<i>to roast.</i>

CLASS III.—STEM IN A CONSONANT: PERFECT IN **si** OR **i**.¹

269. STEM IN A CONSONANT: PERFECT IN **si**.

Present Stem adds e. See 251, 3.

I. Principal Parts in: **eo, ēre, si, sum.**

Algeo,	algēre,	alsi,	—	<i>to be cold.</i>
Ardeo,	ardēre,	arsui,	arsum,	<i>to burn.</i>
Cōnīveo,	conīvēre,	{ conīvi, conixi,	—	<i>to wink at.</i>
Frīgeo,	frigēre,	frixi (<i>rare</i>),	—	<i>to be cold.</i>
Fulgeo,	fulgēre,	fulsi,	—	<i>to shine.</i>
Poetic <i>fulgo, fulgēre</i> , etc.				
Haereo, ²	haerēre,	haesi,	haesum,	<i>to stick.</i>
Jūbeo,	jubēre,	jussi,	jussum,	<i>to order.</i>
Lūceo,	lucēre,	luxi,	—	<i>to shine.</i>
Lūgeo,	lugēre,	luxi,	—	<i>to mourn.</i>
Māneo,	manēre,	mansui,	mansum,	<i>to remain.</i>
Mulceo,	mulcēre,	mulsi,	mulsum,	<i>to caress.</i>

Compounds have *mulsum* or *mulctum*.

Mulgeo,	mulgēre,	mulsi,	mulsum,	<i>to milk.</i>
Rīdeo,	ridēre,	rīsi,	rīsum,	<i>to laugh.</i>
Suādeo,	suadēre,	suāsi,	suāsum,	<i>to advise.</i>
Tergeo,	tergēre,	tersi,	tersum,	<i>to wipe.</i>

¹ For convenience of reference, a *General List* of all verbs involving irregularities will be found on page 328.

² The stem of *haereo* is *haes*. The Present adds *e* and changes *s* to *r* between two vowels. In *haesi* and *haesum*, *s* stands for *ss*—*haesi* for *haes-si*—and is therefore not changed. See 253, I. &

Tergo, of Conj. III., also occurs: *tergo, ēre, si, sum*.

Turgeo,	turgēre,	tursi (<i>rare</i>),	—	<i>to swell.</i>
Urgeo (urgueo),	urgēre,	ursi,	—	<i>to press.</i>

1. *Cleo, ciēre, cīvi, citum*, to arouse, has a kindred form, *cio, cīre, cīvi, citum*, from which it seems to have obtained its perfect. In compounds the forms of the Fourth Conj. prevail, especially in the sense of *to call, call forth*.

2. For *Euphonic Changes* before *si* and *sum*, see 258, I.

II. Principal Parts in: **eo, ēre, si, tum.**

Augeo,	augēre,	auxi,	auctum,	<i>to increase.</i>
Indulgeo,	indulgēre,	indulsi,	indultum,	<i>to indulge.</i>
Torqueo,	torquēre,	torsi,	tortum,	<i>to twist.</i>

270. STEM IN A CONSONANT: PERFECT IN **i**.

Present Stem adds e. See 251, 3.

I. WITH REDUPLICATION.

Principal Parts in: **eo, ēre, i, sum.**

Mordeo,	mordēre,	mōmordi,	morsum,	<i>to bite.</i>
Pendeo,	pendēre,	pēpendi,	pensum,	<i>to hang.</i>
Spondeo,	spondēre,	spōpondi,	sponsum,	<i>to promise.</i>
Tondeo,	tondēre,	tōtondi,	tonsum,	<i>to shear.</i>

For *reduplication in compounds*, see 255, I. 4.

II. WITH LENGTHENED STEM-VOWEL.

1. Principal Parts in: **eo, ēre, i, tum.**

Cāveo,	cavēre,	cāvi,	cautum,	<i>to beware.</i>
Fāveo,	favēre,	fāvi,	fautum,	<i>to favor.</i>
Fōveo,	fovēre,	fōvi,	fōtum,	<i>to cherish.</i>
Mōveo,	movēre,	mōvi,	mōtum,	<i>to move.</i>
Pāveo,	pavēre,	pāvi,	—	<i>to fear.</i>
Vōveo,	vovēre,	vōvi,	vōtum,	<i>to vow.</i>

2. Principal Parts in: **eo, ēre, i, sum.**

Sēdeo,	sedēre,	sēdi,	sessum,	<i>to sit.</i>
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So *circumsēdeo* and *supersēdeo*. Other compounds thus: *assēdeo, ēre, assēdi, assesum*; but *dissēdeo, praesēdeo*, and *resēdeo*, want Supline.

Vīdeo,	vidēre,	vīdi,	visum,	<i>to see.</i>
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III. WITH UNCHANGED STEM.

Principal Parts in: **eo, ēre, i, sum.**¹

Cōnīveo,	conīvēre,	{ conīvi, conīxi,	—	<i>to wink at.</i>
Ferveo,	fervēre,	{ fervi, ferbui,	—	<i>to boil.</i>

¹ Supine Stem is wanting in most of these verbs.

Langueo,	languēre,	langui,	—	<i>to be languid.</i>
Liqueo,	liquēre,	liqui (licui),	—	<i>to be liquid.</i>
Prandeo,	prandēre,	prandi,	pransum,	<i>to dine.</i>
Participle, <i>pransus</i> , in an active sense, <i>having dined</i> .				
Strideo,	stridēre,	stridi,	—	<i>to creak.</i>

271. DEPONENT VERBS.

1. Regular.

Liceor,	licēri,	licitus sum,	<i>to bid.</i>
Méreo,	merēri,	meritus sum,	<i>to deserve.</i>
Polliceor,	pollicēri,	pollicitus sum,	<i>to promise.</i>
Tueor,	tuēri,	tuitus sum,	<i>to protect.</i>
Véreo,	verēri,	veritus sum.	<i>to fear.</i>

2. Irregular.

Fāteor,	fatēri,	fassus sum,	<i>to confess.</i> ¹
Médeor,	medēri,	—	<i>to cure.</i>
Miséreo,	miserēri,	{ miseritus sum,	<i>to pity.</i>
Reor,	rēri,	{ misertus sum,	<i>to think.</i>
		{ rātus sum,	

3. Semi-Dependent.—Dependent in the Perfect.

Audeo,	audēre,	ausus sum,	<i>to dare.</i>
Gaudeo,	gaudēre,	gavisus sum,	<i>to rejoice.</i>
Sōleo,	solēre,	solitus sum,	<i>to be accustomed.</i>

THIRD CONJUGATION.

CLASS I.—STEM IN A CONSONANT: PERFECT IN **si** OR **i**.272. STEM IN A CONSONANT: PERFECT IN **si**.I. Principal Parts in: **o, io, ēre, si, tum.**

These are the regular endings in verbs whose stems end in a consonant. The following are examples:²

Carpō,	carpēre,	carpsi,	carptum,	<i>to pluck.</i>
Cingō,	cingēre,	cinxī (<i>gxi</i>),	cinctum,	<i>to gird.</i>
Cōquo,	coquēre,	coxi,	coctum,	<i>to cook.</i>
Dēmo,	demēre,	dempsi,	demptum,	<i>to take away.</i>
Dico,	dicēre,	dixi,	dictum,	<i>to say.</i>
Dūco,	ducēre,	duxi,	ductum,	<i>to lead.</i>
Exstinguo,	extinguēre,	extinxi,	extinctum, ³	<i>to extinguish.</i>
Gēro,	gerēre,	gessi,	gestum,	<i>to carry.</i>
Nūbo,	nubēre,	nupsi,	nuptum,	<i>to marry.</i>
Rēgo,	regēre,	rexī,	rectum,	<i>to rule.</i>
Sūmo,	sumēre,	sumpsi,	sumptum,	<i>to take.</i>
Traho,	trahēre,	traxi,	tractum,	<i>to draw.</i>

¹ *Confiteor, ēri, confessus*: so *profiteor*.² For *Euphonic Changes*, see 258.³ So other compounds of *stinguo* (rare): *distinguo*, etc.

Uro,	ūrēre,	ussi,	ustum,	<i>to burn.</i>
Vcho,	vehēre,	vexi,	vectum,	<i>to carry.</i>
Vivo,	vivēre,	vixi,	victum,	<i>to live.</i>

1. STEM-VOWEL IN COMPOUNDS. See 255, II. 1.

Carpo: dē-cerpo, decerpēre, decerpsi, decerptum, *to pluck off*.

Rēgo: dī-rigo, dirīgēre, direxi, directum (214, I.), *to direct*.

Here *decerpo*, though it has not the same stem-vowel as the simple *carpo*, forms its principal parts precisely like the simple verb; but *dirigo* changes the stem-vowel in forming those parts, having *i* in the Pres., and *e* in the Perf. and Sup.

2. COMPOUNDS OF OBSOLETE VERBS present the same vowel changes: *Lācio* (obs.): al-līcio, allicēre, allexi, allectum (214, II.), *to allure*.

So *illīcio*, *pollicio*. For *ēlicio*, see 275, I.

Spēcio (obs.): a-spicio, aspīcēre, aspexi, aspectum, *to look at*.

II. Principal Parts in: **o, io, ēre, si, sum.**¹

Cēdo,	cedēre,	cessi,	cessum,	<i>to yield.</i>
Claudo,	claudēre,	clausi,	clausum,	<i>to close.</i>

Compounds have *u* for *au*: *conclūdo*, *exclūdo*.

Dīvido,	dividēre,	divīsi,	divisum,	<i>to divide.</i>
Evādo,	evadēre,	evāsi,	evāsūm,	<i>to evade.</i>

So other compounds of *vādo*. See 281.

Fīgo,	figēre,	fixi,	fixum,	<i>to fasten.</i>
Flecto,	flectēre,	flexi,	flexum,	<i>to bend.</i>
Frendo,	frendēre,	—	{ frēsūm, fressum,	<i>to gnash.</i>
Laedo,	laedēre,	laesi,	laesum,	<i>to hurt.</i>

Compounds have *i* for *ae*: *illūdo*, etc.

Lūdo,	ludēre,	lūsi,	lūsum,	<i>to play.</i>
Mergo,	mergēre,	mersi,	mersum,	<i>to dip.</i>
Mitto,	mittēre,	mīsi,	missum,	<i>to send.</i>
Necto,	nectēre,	{ nexi, nexui, ²	nexum,	<i>to bind.</i>
Pecto,	pectēre,	pexi,	pexum,	<i>to comb.</i>
Plecto,	plectēre,	plexi,	plexum,	<i>to plait.</i>
Plaudo,	plaudēre,	plausi,	plausum,	<i>to applaud.</i>

So *applaudo*; other compounds have *o* for *au*: *explūdo*, etc.

Prēmō,	premēre,	pressi,	pressum (258, I. 4),	<i>to press.</i>
Quātio,	quatēre,	quassi,	quassum (258, I. 2),	<i>to shake.</i>

Compounds have *cu* for *qua*: *concūtio*, etc.

Rādo,	radēre,	rāsi,	rāsum,	<i>to shave.</i>
Rōdo,	rodēre,	rōsi,	rōsum,	<i>to gnaw.</i>
Spargo,	spargēre,	sparsi,	sparsum,	<i>to scatter.</i>

Compounds generally have *e* for *a*: *aspergo*, *respergo*.

Tergo,	tergēre,	tersi,	tersum,	<i>to wipe off.</i>
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Also *tergeo*, *tergēre* (Conj. II.); compounds take this form.

Trūdo,	trudēre,	trūsi,	trūsum,	<i>to thrust.</i>
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¹ For *Euphonic Changes*, see 258.

² Compounds take this form in the Perfect.

273. STEM IN A CONSONANT: PERFECT IN **i**.

I. WITH REDUPLICATION.

1. Principal Parts in : **o, io, ěre, i, tum.**

Abdo, abděre, abdĭdi, abdĭtum, *to hide.*

So all compounds of *do*, except those of Conj. I. (261): *addo, condo, crědo, dědo, ědo, indo, obdo, perdo, prědo, reddo, trědo, vendo*; but *abs-condo* generally drops reduplication: *abs-condi*.

Cĕno, caněre, cěcĭni, cantum, *to sing.*

Concĕno, ěre, concĕnuĭ, —; so *ocĕno* and *præcĕno*; other compounds want Perf. and Sup.

Crědo, creděre, credĭdi, creditum,¹ *to believe.*

Disco, discěre, dĭdĭci, — *to learn.*

Do, Conj. I. *See abdo, above.*

Pango, pangěre, pĕpĭgi, pactum, *to bargain.*

Pango, pangěre, { panxi, } pactum, *to fix in.*
 { pĕgi, } pactum,

Compĕngo, ěre, compĕgi, compactum; so also *impĕngo*. *Dĕpango* wants Perf.; *ĕpango*, Perf. and Sup.

Pĕrio, parěre, pĕpĕri, partum, *to bring forth.*

Participle, *paritŭrus*; compounds are of Conj. IV.

Pungo, pungěre, pŭpŭgi, punctum, *to prick.*

Compounds thus *compungo, ěre, compunxi, compunctum*.

Sisto, sistěre, stĭti, stĕtum, *to place.*

Sisto seems to have been derived from *sto*, and forms the Perf. and Sup. after that analogy.—Compounds thus: *consisto, ěre, constĭti, constitum*; but *circumstĕti* also occurs.

Tango, tangěre, tĕtĭgi, tactum, *to touch.*

Compounds thus: *attingo, ěre, attingi, attactum*.

Tendo, tenděre, tĕtendi, { tentum, } *to stretch.*
 { tensum, }

Compounds drop reduplication and prefer Sup., *tentum*, but *dĕtendo* and *ostendo* have *tensum*; and *extendo, prĕtendo, and rĕtendo*, have both forms.

Tollo, tollěre, { tĕtŭli (obs.), } sublĕtum, *to raise.*
 { sustŭli, }

Attollo and exollo want Perf. and Sup.

Vendo, venděre, vendĭdi, vendĭtum,¹ *to sell.*

2. Principal Parts in : **o, ěre, i, sum.**

Cĕdo, caděre, cěcĭdi, cĕsum, *to fall.*

Incĕdo, ěre, incĭdi, incĕsum; so *ocĕdo* and *rĕcĕdo*; other compounds want *supine*.

¹ Explained as compound of *do*; see *abdo*.

Caedo, caedĕre, cĕcĭdi, caesum, to cut.

Compounds thus: *concĭdo, ĕre, concĭdĭ, concĭsum*.

Curro, currĕre, cŭcurri, cursum, to run.

Excurro and *praecurro* generally retain the reduplication, *excŭcurri, praecŭcurri*; other compounds generally drop it.

Fallo, fallĕre, fĕfelli, falsum, to deceive.

Rĕfello, ĕre, refelli, without Supine.

Parco, parcĕre, pĕperci (parsi), parsum, to spare.

Comparco, ĕre, comparci, comparsum, also with *e* for *a*: *comperco, ĕre*, etc.

Imparco and *reparco* want Perf. and Sup.

Pello, pellĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum,¹ to drive.

Pendo, pendĕre, pĕpendi, pensum,¹ to weigh.

Posco, poscĕre, pŏposci, —² to demand.

Tendo, tendĕre, tĕtendi, { tentum, to stretch.
tensum,

Compounds drop reduplication and prefer Sup., *tentum*, but *detendo* and *ostendo* have *tensum*; and *extendo*, *protendo*, and *retendo*, have both forms.

Tundo, tundĕre, tŭtŭdi, { tunsum, to beat.
tŭsum,

Compounds drop reduplication and generally take *tŭsum* in Sup.

II. WITH LENGTHENED STEM-VOWEL.

1. Principal Parts in : o, io, ĕre, i, tum.

Ago, agĕre, ĕgi, actum, to drive.

So *circumdāgo* and *pĕrdāgo*; *sŭdāgo* wants Perf. and Sup. Other compounds change *a* into *i* in the Pres.: *abĭgo, ĕre, abĕgi, abactum*; but *cŏgo* becomes *cĭgo, ĕre, cŏgi, coactum*, and *dĕgo, dĕgo, ĕre, dĕgi*, without Sup. *Prŏdāgo* wants Sup., and *ambĭgo*, Perf. and Sup.

Căpio, capĕre, cĕpi, captum, to take.

So *antecăpio*; other compounds thus: *accĭpio, ĕre, accĕpi, acceptum*.

Emo, ĕmĕre, ĕmi, emptum, to buy.

So *cŏemo*; other compounds thus: *ddĭmo, ĕre, adĕmi, ademptum*.

Făcio, facĕre, fĕci, factum, to make.

Passive irregular: *ſio, ſĕrt, factus sum*. See 294.

So *sŭtisfacio* and compounds of *facio* with verbs, but compounds with prepositions thus: *confĭcio, conficĕre, confĕci, confectum*, with regular Pass., *conficior, confici, confectus sum*.—Compounds of *facio* with nouns and adjectives are of Conj. I.: *ſignĭfĭcio, ĕre, ſignĭfĭci, ſignĭfĭctum*.

Frango, frangĕre, frĕgi, fractum, to break.

Compounds thus: *confĭringo, ĕre, confrĕgi, confractum*.

¹ Compounds drop reduplication, 255, I. 4.

² Compounds retain reduplication, 255, I. 4.

Fūgio,	fugĕre,	fūgi,	fugĭtum,	to flee.
Jācio,	jacĕre,	jĕci,	jactum,	to throw.

Sūperfacio has *jactum* or *jectum* in Sup.; other compounds thus: *abjicio, ĕre, abjĕci, abjectum*.

Lĕgo,	legĕre,	lĕgi,	lectum,	to read.
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So compounds, except (1) *collĕgo, ĕre, collĕgi, collectum*; so *dĭlĕgo, ĭlĕgo, sĕlĕgo*:—(2) *dĭlĕgo, ĕre, dĭlexi, dilectum*; so *intĕlĕgo, neglĕgo*.

Linquo,	linquĕre,	liqui,	—	to leave.
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Compounds with Sup.: *relinquo, ĕre, reliqui, relictum*.

Rumpo,	rumpĕre,	rūpi,	ruptum,	to burst.
Scābo,	scabĕre,	scābi,	—	to scratch.
Vinco,	vincĕre,	vici,	victum,	to conquer.

2. Principal Parts in : o, io, ĕre, i, sum.

Edo,	ĕdĕre,	ĕdi,	ĕsum,	to eat.
Fōdio,	fodĕre,	fōdi,	fossum,	to dig.
Fundo,	fundĕre,	fūdi,	fūsum,	to pour.

III. WITH UNCHANGED STEM.

Principal Parts in : o, ĕre, i, sum.¹

Accendo,	accendĕre,	accendi,	accensum,	to kindle.
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So other compounds of *cando* (obsolete): *incendo, succendo*.

Cūdo,	cudĕre,	cūdi,	cūsum,	to forge.
Dĕfendo,	defendĕre,	defendi,	defensum,	to defend.

So other compounds of *fendo* (obsolete): *offendo, etc.*

Findo,	findĕre,	fīdi (findi),	fissum,	to part.
Ico,	icĕre,	ici,	ictum,	to strike.
Mando,	mandĕre,	mandi,	mansum,	to chev.
Pando,	Pandĕre,	pandi,	{ passum,	to open.

			{ pansum,	
Pinso (pĭso),	pinsĕre,	{ pinsi,	{ pinsitum,	to pound.
		{ pinsui,	{ pistum,	
			{ pinsum,	

Prehendo,	prehendĕre,	prehendi,	prehensum,	to grasp.
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Often written *prendo, prendĕre, etc.*

Scando,	scandĕre,	scandi,	scansum,	to climb.
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Compounds have *s* for *a*: *ascendo, descendo*.

Scindo,	scindĕre,	scīdi,	scissum,	to rend.
Solvo,	solvĕre,	solvi,	sōlūtum, ²	to loose.
Vello,	vellĕre,	velli (vulsi),	vulsum,	to pluck.

Compounds in good use generally have *velli*.

Verro,	verrĕre,	verri,	versum,	to brush.
Verto,	vertĕre,	verti,	versum,	to turn.

Compounds of *dĕ, prae, re*, are generally deponent in the *Pres., Imperf., and Future*.

¹ For euphonic changes before *s*, see 258, I.

² *V* is here changed to its corresponding vowel *u*: *sōlūtum* for *solvūtum*.

Viso,	visĕre,	vĭsi,	vĭsum,	to visit.
Volvo,	volveĕre,	volvi,	vŏlŭtum. ¹	to roll.

CLASS II.—STEM IN A CONSONANT: PERFECT IN **ui**.

274. STEM IN A LIQUID—**l, m, n, r**: PERFECT IN **ui**.

Principal Parts in: **o, ěre, ui, tum, or ĭtum**.

Alo,	ālĕre,	alui,	{ alĭtum, altum,	to nourish.
Cello, <i>obsolete</i> .	See <i>excello</i> , below.			
Cŏlo,	colĕre,	colui,	cultum,	to cultivate.
Consŭlo,	consulĕre,	consului,	consultum,	to consult.
Excello,	excellĕre,	excellui (<i>rare</i>),	—	to excel.

Other compounds of *cello* want Perf. and Sup., except *percello*, *percellĕre*, *percŭti*, *percussum*.

Frĕmo,	fremĕre,	fremui,	fremĭtum,	to rage.
Fŭro,	furĕre,	furui,	—	to rage.
Gĕmo,	gemĕre,	gemui,	gemĭtum,	to groan.
Gigno,	gignĕre,	gĕnui (<i>f. gĕno</i>),	genĭtum,	to beget.
Mŏlo,	molĕre,	molui,	molĭtum,	to grind.
Occŭlo,	occulĕre,	occului,	occultum,	to hide.
Sĕro,	serĕre,	serui,	sertum,	to connect.
Trĕmo,	tremĕre,	tremui,	—	to tremble.
Vŏmo,	vomĕre,	vomui,	vomĭtum,	to vomit.

275. STEMS IN **b, p, c, s, t, x**: PERFECT IN **ui**.

I. Principal Parts in: **o, io, ěre, ui, tum, or ĭtum**.

Accumbo,	accumbĕre,	accŭbui,	accubĭtum,	to recline.
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So other compounds of *cumbo*, *cŭbo*. See *cŭbo*, 260.

Compesco,	compescĕre,	compescui,	—	to restrain.
<i>Cumbo</i> for <i>cŭbo</i> , in compounds: see <i>accumbo</i> .				

Depso,	depsĕre,	depsui,	{ depsĭtum, depstum,	to knead.
Elicio,	ĕlicĕre,	elicui,	elicĭtum,	to elicit.

Other compounds of *Idcio*, thus: *allicio*, *ĕre*, *allexi*, *allectum*.

Pinso,	pinsĕre,	{ pinsui, pinsi,	{ pinsĭtum, pistum, pinsum,	to crush.
Pŏno,	ponĕre,	pŏsui,	pŏsĭtum,	to place.
Răpio,	rapĕre,	rapui,	raptum,	to snatch.

Compounds thus: *corripio*, *corripĕre*, *corripui*, *correptum*.

Sterto,	stertĕre,	stertui,	—	to snore.
Strĕpo,	strepĕre,	strepui,	strepĭtum,	to make a noise.
Texo,	texĕre,	texui,	textum,	to weave.

¹ See foot-note, p. 119.

II. Principal Parts in: **o, ěre, sui, sum.**

Mĕto,	metĕre,	messui,	messum,	to reap.
Necto,	nectĕre,	{ nexi, nexui,	nexum,	to bind.

1. The Perfect in *sui* is a double formation, *si* enlarged to *sui*.

III. Many Inceptives in *esco* form the Perfect in *ui* from their primitives. See 282, I. 2.

CLASS III.—STEM IN A VOWEL : PERFECT IN **vi** OR **i**.276. STEM IN **a** : PERFECT IN **vi**.

Present stem adds sc or n. See 251, 2 and 4.

Invĕtĕrasco, ¹	inveterascĕre,	inveterāvi,	inveterātum,	to grow old.
Pasco, ¹	pascĕre,	pāvi,	pastum,	to feed.
Sterno, ²	sternĕre,	strāvi,	strātum,	to strew.
Vĕtĕrasco, ¹	veterascĕre,	veterāvi,	—	to grow old.

1. *Sĕro*, stem *sa* (251, 7), thus :

Sĕro,	serĕre,	sĕvi,	sātum,	to sow.
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Compounds thus : *consĕro*, *ĕre*, *consĕvi*, *consĭtum*.

277. STEM IN **e** : PERFECT IN **vi**.

Present Stem adds sc or n. See 251.

Abĕlesco, ³	ābolescĕre,	abolĕvi,	abolĭtum,	to disappear.
So <i>inĕblesco</i> ; but <i>āblesco</i> has Supine <i>adultum</i> ; <i>exĕblesco</i> , <i>exolĭtum</i> ; <i>obĕblesco</i> , <i>obolĭtum</i> .				

Cerno, ⁴	cernĕre,	crĕvi,	crĕtum,	to decide.
Cresco,	crescĕre,	crĕvi,	crĕtum,	to grow.

Inresco and *succresco* want Supine.

Quiesco, ³	quiescĕre,	quiĕvi,	quiĕtum,	to rest.
Sperno, ⁴	spernĕre,	sprĕvi,	sprĕtum,	to spurn.
Suesco, ³	suescĕre,	suĕvi,	suĕtum,	to become accustomed.

278. STEM IN **i** : PERFECT IN **vi**.

Cŭpio,	cupĕre,	cupĭvi,	cupĭtum,	to desire.
Lĭno, ⁵	linĕre,	lĭvi or lĕvi,	lĭtum,	to smear.
Sāpio,	sapĕre,	sapĭvi, sapui,	—	to taste.

Compounds have *i* for *a*, as *rĕsĭpio*. *Dĕsĭpio* wants Perf. and Sup.

¹ Stem *invĕlĕra*, etc., strengthened by adding *sc*. See 251, 4. The stem of *pasce* is *pa*, *pas*.

² Stem *stra*, by metathesis *star*, lengthened to *starn* (251, 2). The vowel *a* is then lengthened to *e* before the two consonants *rn*.

³ Stems *ābles*, *quite*, etc.

⁴ Stems *cre* and *spre*, by metathesis *cer* and *sper*, lengthened to *cern* and *spern*.

⁵ Present adds *n*.

Sino, ¹	sinĕre,	sĭvi,	sĭtum,	to permit.
Tĕro, ²	terĕre,	trĭvi,	trĭtum,	to rub.

1. A few Inchoatives in *isco* form the Perfect in *vi* from their primitives. See 282, I. 1.

2. The following verbs have *i*-stems in the Perfect and Supine, but consonant stems in the Present.

Arcesso,	arcessĕre,	arcessĭvi,	arcessĭtum,	to call for.
Căpesso,	capessĕre,	capessĭvi,	capessĭtum,	to lay hold of.
Făcesso,	facessĕre,	{ facessĭvi,	facessĭtum,	to make.
		{ facessi,		
Incesso,	incessĕre,	incessĭvi or -cessi,	—	to attack.
Lăcesso,	lacessĕre,	lacessĭvi,	lacessĭtum,	to provoke.
Pĕto,	petĕre,	petĭvi,	petĭtum,	to ask.
Quaero,	quaerĕre,	quaesĭvi,	quaesĭtum,	to seek.

Compounds thus: *acqulro, ĕre, acquisĭvi, acquisĭtum.*

Rŭdo,	rudĕre,	rudĭvi,	rudĭtum,	to bray.
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3. *Nosco* and its compounds form the Perfect in *vi*.

Nosco,	noscĕre,	nŏvi,	nŏtum,	to know.
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So *ignosco*.—*Agnosco* and *cognosco* have *ĭtum* in Sup., *agnĭtum*; *dignosco* and *internosco* want Supine.

279. STEM IN u: PERFECT IN i.

Principal Parts in : o, ĕre, i, tum.

The following are examples :

Acuo,	ăcuĕre,	acui,	acŭtum,	to sharpen.
Arguo,	arguĕre,	argui,	argŭtum,	to convict.

Coarguo and *reădarguo* want the Supine.

Imbuo,	imbuĕre,	imbui,	imbŭtum,	to imbue.
Minuo,	minuĕre,	minui,	minŭtum,	to diminish.
Ruo,	ruĕre,	ruĭ,	rŭtum,	to fall.

Part. *ruĭtŭrus*.—*Corruo* and *irruo* want Sup.

Stătuo,	statuĕre,	stătui,	statŭtum,	to place.
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Compounds change *a* into *i*: *constituo*.

Triĭbuo,	tribuĕre,	tribui,	tribŭtum,	to impart.
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1. *Fluo* and *struo* have the Perfect in *xi*.

Fluo,	fluĕre,	fluxi,	fluxum,	to flow.
Struo,	struĕre,	struxi,	structum,	to build.

280. SUPINE WANTING.—The following verbs, with the Perfect in *si* or *i*, want the Supine:

¹ Present adds *n*.

² Stem *tri*, by metathesis and change of vowel *ter*.

Ango, ěre, anxi, to strangle.

Annuo, ěre, i, to assent.

So other compounds of *nuo*, but *adnuo* has Part. *adnuitūrus*.

Bătuo, ěre, i, to beat.

Bibo, ěre, i, to drink.

Congruo, ěre, i, to agree.

Ingruo, ěre, i, to assail.

Lambo, ěre, i, to lick.

Luo, ěre, i, to wash.

Part. *lūtūrus*. Compounds—*abluo*, *al-luo*, etc.—have Sup. *lātum*.

Mětuo, ěre, i, to fear.

Ningo, ěre, ninxi, to snow.

Pluo, ěre, i or vi, to rain.

Psallo, ěre, i, to play on a stringed instrument.

Sido, ěre, i, to sit down.

Perf. and Sup. generally supplied from *sēdeo*; hence *sēdi*, *sessum*. So in compounds.

Strido, ěre, i, to creak.

Also *strideo*, ěre (Conj. II.).

Sternuo, ěre, i, to sneeze.

281. PERFECT AND SUPINE WANTING.—Some verbs want both Perfect and Supine:

Clango, to clang.

Claudo, to be lame.

Fătisco, to gape.

Glisco, to grow.

Hisco, to gape.

Stinguo, to quench; contemno, ěre, con-

but *distinguo*, ěre, *tempsti*, *contemptum*.

distinxi, *distinctum*; Vădo, to go. See *evă-*

so *extinguo*. do, 272, II.

Temno, to despise; but Vergo, to incline.

1. For Inceptives, see 282, II.

282. INCEPTIVES.

Inceptives end in **sco**, and denote the beginning of an action. When formed from verbs, they are called *Verbal Inceptives*, and when formed from nouns or adjectives, *Denominative Inceptives*.

I. VERBAL INCEPTIVES.—Most verbal inceptives want the *Supine*, but take the *Perfect* of their primitives:

Acesco	(ăceo),	ăcescĕre,	acui,	—	to become sour.
Aresco	(ăreo),	ărescĕre,	arui,	—	to become dry.
Călesco	(căleo),	calescĕre,	calui,	—	to become warm.
Flôresco	(flôreo),	florescĕre,	florui,	—	to begin to bloom.
Tĕpesco	(tĕpeo),	tepecscĕre,	tĕpui,	—	to become warm.
Viresco	(vĕreo),	virescĕre,	vĭrui,	—	to become green.

1. The following take the Perfect and Supine of their primitives:

Abôlesco	(ăb, ôleo),	ěre, abolĕvi,	abolĭtum, ¹	to disappear.
Coălesco	(côn, âlo),	ěre, coalui,	coalĭtum,	to coalesce.
Concûpisco	(con, cûpio),	ěre, concupĭvi,	concupĭtum,	to desire.
Convălesco	(con, văleo),	ěre, convălui,	convălĭtum,	to grow strong.
Exardesco	(ex, ardeo),	ěre, exarsi,	exarsum,	to burn.
Invĕtĕrasco	(invĕtĕro),	ěre, inveterăvi,	inveterătum,	to grow old.
Obdormisco	(ob, dormio),	ěre, obdormĭvi,	obdormĭtum,	to fall asleep.

¹ So *inôlesco*; but *adôlesco* has Sup. *adultum*; *exôlesco*, *exolĕtum*; *obôlesco*, *obolĕtum*.

Rēvivisco (<i>rē, vivo</i>),	ēre, revixi,	revictum,	to revive.
Scisco (<i>scio</i>),	ēre, scivi,	scitum,	to enact.

II. DENOMINATIVE INCEPTIVES.—Most denominative inceptives want both Perfect and Supine. Thus

Ditesco (<i>dives</i>),	to grow rich.	Mitesco (<i>mīlis</i>),	to grow mild.
Dulcesco (<i>dulcis</i>),	to become sweet.	Mollesco (<i>mollis</i>),	to grow soft.
Grandesco (<i>grandis</i>),	to grow large.	Puērasco (<i>puer</i>),	to become a boy.

1. The following have the Perfect in *ui* :

Crēbresco (<i>crēber</i>),	ēre,	crēbrui,	to become frequent.
Dūresco (<i>dūrus</i>),	ēre,	dūrui,	to become hard.
Innōtesco (<i>in, nōtus</i>),	ēre,	innōtui,	to become known.
Macresco (<i>mācer</i>),	ēre,	macrui,	to become lean.
Mātūresco (<i>mātūrus</i>),	ēre,	mātūrui,	to ripen.
Nigresco (<i>niger</i>),	ēre,	nigrui,	to become black.
Obmūtesco (<i>ob, mūtus</i>),	ēre,	obmūtui,	to grow dumb.
Recrūdesco (<i>rē, crūdus</i>),	ēre,	recrūdui,	to bleed afresh.
Vilesco (<i>vilis</i>),	ēre,	vilui,	to become worthless.

283. DEPONENT VERBS.

Amplector, i,	amplexus sum,	to embrace.
So <i>complector, circumplector</i> .		
Apiscor, i,	aptus sum,	to obtain.
<i>Adīpiscor, i, dēptus sum; so indīpiscor.</i>		
Commīniscor, i,	commentus sum,	to devise.
<i>Rēmīniscor</i> wants Perf.		
Expergiscor, i,	experrectus sum,	to awake.
Fātiscor, i,	_____	to gape.
<i>Dēfātiscor, i, defessus sum.</i>		
Fruor, frui,	{ fructus sum, frūitus sum,	to enjoy.
Part. <i>fruitūrus</i> .		
Fungor, i,	functus sum,	to perform.
Grādior, i,	gressus sum,	to walk.
Compounds thus: <i>aggredior, i, aggressus sum.</i>		
Irascor, i,	_____	to be angry.
Labor, i,	lapsus sum,	to fall.
Liquor, i,	_____	to melt.
Lōquor, i,	locūtus sum,	to speak.
<i>Mīniscor, obsolete; see commīniscor.</i>		
Mūrior, i (iri, rare),	mortuus sum,	to die.
Part. <i>moritūrus</i> .		
Nanciscor, i,	nactus (nactus) sum,	to obtain.
Nascor, i,	nātus sum,	to be born.
Part. <i>nascitūrus</i> .		
Nitor, i,	{ nīsus sum, nīxus sum,	to strive.
Oblīviscor, i,	oblītus sum,	to forget.

Pāciscor,	i,	pactus sum,	to bargain.
Pātor,	i,	passus sum,	to suffer.
<i>Perpētior, i, perpessus sum.</i>			
Prōficiscor,	i,	profectus sum,	to set out.
Quēror,	i,	questus sum,	to complain.
Rēminiscor,	i,	—	to remember.
Ringor,	i,	—	to growl.
Sēquor,	i,	secūtus sum,	to follow.
Tuor, antiquated form for tueor, 271, 1.			
Ulciscor,	i,	ultus sum,	to avenge.
Utor,	i,	ūsus sum,	to use.
Vertor; see dēvertor, etc., under verto, 273, III.			
Vescor,	i,	—	to eat.
<i>Semi-Dependent.</i>			
Fido,	fidēre,	fisus sum,	to trust.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

CLASS I.—STEM IN **i**: PERFECT IN **vi**.284. Principal Parts in : **io, ire, ivi, itum.**

The following are examples :

Finio,	finire,	finīvi,	finitum,	to finish.
Lēnio,	lenire,	lenīvi,	lenitum,	to alleviate.
Mūnio,	munire,	munīvi,	munitum,	to fortify.
Pūnio,	punire,	punīvi,	punitum,	to punish.
Scio,	scire,	scīvi,	scitum,	to know.
Sēpēlio,	sepellire,	sepellīvi,	sepultum, ¹	to bury.
Sitio,	sitire,	sitīvi,	—	to thirst.
Vāgio,	vagire,	vagīvi,	—	to cry.

1. *V* is often dropped in the Perfect: *audii* for *audivi*. See 234, 1.2. Desideratives (332, III.),—except *āsūrio, ire, —, itum*; *nuptūrio, ire, īvi*, and *partūrio, ire, īvi*,—want both Perf. and Sup. Also a few others :

Balbūtio, to stammer.	Fērōcio, to be fierce.	Sāgio, to be wise.
Caecūtio, to be blind.	Gannio, to bark.	Sūperbio, to be proud.
Fērio, to strike.	Ineptio, to trifle.	Tussio, to cough.

CLASS II.—STEM IN **c, l, or r**: PERFECT IN **ui**.*Present Stem adds i.* See 251, 3.285. Principal Parts in : **io, ire, ui, tum.**

Amīcio,	āmicire,	amicui (xi),	amictum,	to clothe.
Apērio,	āpērire,	aperui,	apertum,	to open.
Opērio,	ōpērire,	operui,	opertum,	to cover.
Sālio,	salire,	salui (ii),	(saltum),	to leap.

Compounds thus: *dēsilio, ire, ui (ii), (desultum).*¹ Supine irregular.

CLASS III.—STEM IN A CONSONANT : PERFECT IN **si** OR **i**.286. STEM IN A CONSONANT : PERFECT IN **si**.I. Principal Parts in : **io**, **ire**, **si**, **tum**.

Farcio,	farcire,	farsi,	{ fartum, fartum,	to stuff.
Compounds thus : <i>confercio, ire, confersi, confertum</i> .				
Fulcio,	fulcire,	fulsi,	fultum,	to prop.
Haurio, ¹	haurire,	hausi,	haustum, hausum,	to draw.
Sancio,	sancire,	sanxi,	{ sancitum, sanctum,	to ratify.
Sarcio,	sarcire,	sarsi,	sartum,	to patch.
Sēpio,	sepire,	sepsi,	septum,	to hedge in.
Vincio,	vincire,	vinxi,	vinctum,	to bind.

II. Principal Parts in : **io**, **ire**, **si**, **sum**.

Raucio,	raucire,	rausi,	rausum,	to be hoarse.
Sentio,	sentire,	sensi,	sensum, ²	to feel.

287. STEM IN A CONSONANT : PERFECT IN **i**.

I. WITH LENGTHENED STEM-VOWEL.

Vēnio,	venire,	vēni,	ventum,	to come.
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So compounds : *advenio, convenio, dēvenio, invenio, obvenio, pervenio*, etc.

II. WITH UNCHANGED STEM.

Compērio,	comperire,	compēri,	compertum,	to learn.
Rōpērio,	reperire,	repēri,	repertum,	to find.

288. DEPONENT VERBS.

1. *Regular*.

Blandior,	Iri,	blanditus sum,	to flatter.
Largior,	Iri,	largitus sum,	to bestow.
Mentior,	Iri,	mentitus sum,	to lie.
Mōlior,	Iri,	molitus sum,	to strive.
Partior,	Iri,	partitus sum,	to divide.
<i>Impertior, iri, impertitus sum; so dispertior.</i>			
Pōtior, ³	Iri,	potitus sum,	to obtain.
Sortior,	Iri,	sortitus sum,	to draw lots.

2. *Irregular*.

Assentior, ⁴	Iri,	assensus sum,	to assent.
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¹ The stem of *haurio* is *haus*. The Present adds *i* and changes *s* to *r* between two vowels. In *hausi* and *hausum*, *s* stands for *ss*—*hausi* for *haus-si*—and is therefore not changed. See 258, I. 5.

² Compound *assentio* has a deponent form *assentior*. See 288, 2.

³ In the Pres. Ind. and Subj., forms of Conj. III. occur.

⁴ Compounded of *ad* and *sentio*. See *sentio*, 286, II.

Exp̄rior,	Iri,	expertus sum,	to try.
M̄etior,	Iri,	mensus sum,	to measure.
Opp̄rior,	Iri,	{ oppertus sum,	to await.
		{ oppertus sum,	
Ordior,	Iri,	orsus sum,	to begin.
Orior,	Iri,	ortus sum,	to rise.

Part. *or̄it̄urus*.—Pres. Ind. Conj. III., *or̄er̄is, or̄itur*. Imp. Subj., *or̄irer* or *or̄erer*.
—So compounds, but *dd̄rior* follows Conj. IV.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

289. A few verbs which have special irregularities are called by way of preëminence *Irregular* or *Anomalous Verbs*. They are

S̄um, ēdo, f̄ero, v̄olo, f̄io, eo, queo,
and their compounds.

290. *S̄um, I am*, and its compounds.

I. The conjugation of *sum* has been already given (204); its numerous compounds—*abs̄um*,¹ *ad̄sum*, *d̄es̄um*, *praes̄um*,¹ etc.—except *pos̄sum* and *pr̄os̄um*, are conjugated in the same way.

II. Poss̄um, possē, p̄otui, to be able.

INDICATIVE.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
PRES.	poss̄um, p̄otēs, p̄otest;	poss̄um̄s, p̄otestis, possunt.
IMP.	p̄otērām; ²	p̄otērām̄s.
FUT.	p̄otērō;	p̄otērīm̄s.
PERF.	p̄otui;	p̄otuim̄s.
PLUP.	p̄otuērām;	p̄otuērām̄s.
FUT. PERF.	p̄otuērō;	p̄otuērīm̄s.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	poss̄im, possis, possit;	poss̄im̄s, possitis, possint.
IMP.	possēm;	possēm̄s.
PERF.	p̄otuērīm;	p̄otuerīm̄s.
PLUP.	p̄otuissēm;	p̄otuissēm̄s.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. possē.
PERF. p̄otuissē.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. p̄otens (as an adjective).

1. COMPOSITION.—*Poss̄um* is compounded of *p̄ot̄is*, able, and *sum*, to be. The parts are sometimes separated, and then *p̄ot̄is* is indeclinable: *p̄ot̄is sum, p̄ot̄is s̄um̄s*, etc.

¹ *Ab̄sum* and *praes̄um*, like *pos̄sum*, have Pres. Participles, *abs̄ens* and *praes̄ens*.

² Inflected regularly through the different persons: *pot̄eram, pot̄eras, pot̄erat*, etc. So also in the other tenses: *pot̄ui, pot̄uisti*, etc.

2. IRREGULARITIES.—In *possum* observe1) That *potis* drops *is*, and that *t* is assimilated before *s*: *possum* for *potsum*.2) That *f* of the simple is dropped after *t*: *potui* for *potfui*.3) That the Infin. *posse* and Subj. *possem* are shortened forms for *potesse* and *potessem*.

3. OLD AND RARE FORMS. See 204, 2.

III. *Prōsūm*, I profit, is compounded of *prō*, *prōd*, for, and *sūm*, to be. It retains *d* when the simple verb begins with *e*: *prōsūm*, *prōdēs*, *prōdest*, etc. Otherwise it is conjugated like *sūm*.

291. Edō, ēdērē, ēdī, ēsūm, to eat.

This verb is sometimes regular, and sometimes takes forms¹ like those of *sūm* which begin in *ēs*. Thus:

INDICATIVE.

PRES.	{	ēdō,	ēdīs,	ēdīt;	ēdīmūs,	ēdītīs,	ēdunt.
		ēs, ¹		est;		estīs.	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

IMP.	{	ēdērēm,	ēdērēs,	ēdērēt;	ēdērēmūs,	ēdērētīs,	ēdērēt.
		essēm,	essēs,	essēt;	essēmūs,	essētīs,	essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	{	ēdē;	ēdītē.
		ēs; ¹	estē.
FUT.	{	ēdītō;	ēdītōtē, ēduntō.
		estō;	estōtē.

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	ēdērē.	essē.
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1. PASSIVE FORMS.—*Estūr* for *ēdītūr* and *essītūr* for *ēdērētūr* also occur.2. FORMS IN IM for *am* occur in Pres. Subj.: *ēdīm*, *ēdīs*, *ēdīt*, etc., for *ēdām*, *ēdās*, *ēdāt*, etc.3. COMPOUNDS are conjugated like the simple verb, but *cōmēdo* has in Sup. *cōmēsum* or *comestum*.

292. Fērō, ferrē, tūlī, lātūm, to bear.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
PRES.	fērō, fers, fert;	fērīmūs, fertīs, ² fērunt.
IMP.	fērēbām; ³	fērēbāmūs.

¹ But these forms have *e* long before *s*, even where the corresponding forms of *sūm* have *e* short.

² *Fers* for *fēris*: *fert* for *fērit*; *fertīs* for *fēritīs* (*i* dropped).

³ Inflect the several tenses in full: *fērēbam*, *fērēbas*, etc.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
FUT.	fērām ;	fērēmūs.
PERF.	tūlī ;	tūlīmūs.
PLUP.	tūlērām ;	tūlērāmūs.
FUT. PERF.	tūlērō ;	tūlērīmūs.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	fērām ;	fērāmūs.
IMP.	ferrēm ;	ferrēmūs. ¹
PERF.	tūlērīm ;	tūlērīmūs.
PLUP.	tūlissēm ;	tūlissēmūs.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	fēr ; ²	fertō.
FUT.	fertō,	fertōtē,
	fertō ;	feruntō.

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	ferrē. ¹
PERF.	tūlissē.
FUT.	lātūrūs essē.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. fērens.
FUT. lātūrūs.

GERUND.

Gen.	fērendī.
Dat.	fērendō.
Acc.	fērendūm.
Abl.	fērendō.

SUPINE.

Acc. lātūm.
Abl. lātū.

PASSIVE VOICE.

fērōr,	ferī,	lātūs sūm,	<i>to be borne.</i>
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INDICATIVE.

PRES.	fērōr, ferīis, fertūr ; ³	fērīmūr, fērīmīnī, fēruntūr.
IMP.	fērēbār ;	fērēbāmūr.
FUT.	fērār ;	fērēmūr.
PERF.	lātūs sūm ;	lātī sūmūs.
PLUP.	lātūs ērām ;	lātī ērāmūs.
FUT. PERF.	lātūs ērō ;	lātī ērīmūs.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	fērār ;	fērāmūr.
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¹ *Ferrem*, etc., for *fērērēm*, etc. ; *ferrē* for *fērērē* (e dropped).

² *Fēr* for *fērē* ; *ferto*, *fertē*, *fertōte*, for *fērītē*, *fērīto*, *fērītōtē* (i dropped).

³ *Ferīis* for *fērērīs* ; *fertūr* for *fērītūr*.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
IMP.	ferrēr; ¹	ferrēmūr.
PERF.	lātūs sīm;	lāti sīmūs.
PLUP.	lātūs essēm;	lāti essēmūs.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	ferrē; ¹	fērīmīni.
FUT.	fertōr, fertōr;	— fēruntōr.

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	ferrī. ¹
PERF.	lātūs essē.
FUT.	lātūm irī.

PARTICIPLE.

PERF.	lātūs.
GER.	fērendūs.

1. IRREGULARITIES.—*Fēro* has two principal irregularities:

1) It forms its Perf. and Sup. *tūli* (rarely *tētūli*) and *lātum* from obsolete stems.

2) It drops the connecting vowel *e* or *i* before *r*, *s*, and *t*.

2. COMPOUNDS of *fēro* are conjugated like the simple verb, but in a few of them the preposition suffers a euphonic change:

<i>ab-</i>	<i>aufēro</i> ,	<i>aufferē</i> ,	<i>abstūli</i> ,	<i>ablātum</i> .
<i>ad-</i>	<i>auffēro</i> ,	<i>afferē</i> ,	<i>attūli</i> ,	<i>allātum</i> .
<i>con-</i>	<i>confēro</i> ,	<i>conferē</i> ,	<i>contūli</i> ,	<i>collātum</i> .
<i>dis-</i>	<i>diffēro</i> ,	<i>differē</i> ,	<i>distūli</i> ,	<i>dilātum</i> .
<i>ex-</i>	<i>effēro</i> ,	<i>efferrē</i> ,	<i>extūli</i> ,	<i>ēlātum</i> .
<i>in-</i>	<i>infēro</i> ,	<i>inferē</i> ,	<i>intūli</i> ,	<i>illātum</i> .
<i>ob-</i>	<i>offēro</i> ,	<i>offerē</i> ,	<i>obtūli</i> ,	<i>oblātum</i> .
<i>sub-</i>	<i>suffēro</i> ,	<i>sufferē</i> ,	<i>sustūli</i> ,	<i>sublātum</i> .

Sustūli and *sublātum* are not often used in the sense of *suffēro*, to bear, but they supply the Perf. and Sup. of *tollo*, to raise. See 273, I. 1.

293. Vōlō,	vellē,	vōlūi,	<i>to be willing.</i>
Nōlō,	nollē,	nōlūi,	<i>to be unwilling.</i>
Mālō,	mallē,	mālūi,	<i>to prefer.</i>

INDICATIVE.

PRES.	vōlō,	nōlō,	mālō,
	vīs,	nōn vīs,	māvīs,
	vult;	nōn vult;	māvult;
	vōlūmūs,	nōlūmūs,	mālūmūs,
	vultīs,	nōn vultīs,	māvultīs,
	vōlunt.	nōlunt.	mālunt.

¹ *Ferrēr*, etc., for *fērērēr*, etc.; *ferrē* for *fērērē*; *fertūr* for *fērūr*; *ferrī* for *fērērī*, *fērī*.

IMP.	vōlēbām.	nōlēbām.	mālēbām.
FUT.	vōlām.	nōlām.	mālām.
PERF.	vōluī.	nōluī.	māluī.
PLUP.	vōluērām.	nōluērām.	māluērām.
FUT. PERF.	vōluērō.	nōluērō.	māluērō.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	vēlīm. ¹	nōlīm.	mālīm.
IMP.	vellēm. ²	nollēm.	mallēm.
PERF.	vōluērīm.	nōluērīm.	māluērīm.
PLUP.	vōluissēm.	nōluissēm.	māluissēm.

IMPERATIVE.

P.	nōlī,	nōlītē.
F.	nōlītō,	nōlītōtō,
	nōlītē;	nōluntō.

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	vellē.	nollē.	mallē.
PERF.	vōluissē.	nōluissē.	māluissē.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES.	vōlens.	nōlens.
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1. The stem of *vōlo* is *vōl* with variable stem-vowel, ō, ē, ā.
2. *Nōlo* is compounded of *nē* or *nōn* and *vōlo*; *Malō*, of *māgīs* and *vōlo*.
3. RARE FORMS.—(1) Of *VOLO*: *volt*, *voltis*, for *vult*, *vultis*; *sis*, *sultis*, for *sī vis*, *sī vultis*; *vin'* for *visne*.—(2) Of *NŌLO*: *nēvis*, *nēvult* (*nēvolt*), *nevelle*, for *non (ne) vis*, *non (ne) vult*, *nolle*.—(3) Of *MALŌ*: *māvōlo*, *mavēlim*, *mavellem*, for *mālo*, *mālim*, *mallem*.

294. *Fīō*, *fiērī*, *factūs sūm*, *to become*, *be made*.³

INDICATIVE.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
PRES.	fīō, fīs, fīt;	fīmūs, fītīs, fītunt.
IMP.	fīebām;	fīebāmūs.
FUT.	fīām;	fīēmūs.

¹ *Vēlīm* is inflected like *sīm*, and *vellem* like *essem*.

² *Vellēm* and *velle* are syncopated forms for *velērem*, *velēre*; *e* is dropped and *r* assimilated; *velērem*, *velrem*, *vellem*; *velēre*, *velre*, *velle*. So *nollem* and *nolle*, for *nolērem* and *nolēre*; *mallem* and *mallo*, for *malērem* and *malēre*.

³ COMPOUNDS of *fiō* are conjugated like the simple verb, but *confīti*, *dēfīti*, and *infi* are defective. See 297, III. 2.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
PERF.	factūs sūm ;	factī sūmūs.
PLUP.	factūs ērām ;	factī ērāmūs.
FUT. PERF.	factūs ērō ;	factī ērīmūs.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	fīām ;	fīāmūs.
IMP.	fīērēm ;	fīērēmūs.
PERF.	factūs sīm ;	factī sīmūs.
PLUP.	factūs essēm ;	factī essēmūs.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	fī ;	fītē.
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INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES.	fīerī.	
PERF.	factūs essē.	PERF. factūs.
FUT.	factūm irī.	GER. faciendūs.

295. Eō, irē, ivī, itūm, *to go.*

INDICATIVE.

PRES.	eō, is, it ;	imūs, itīs, eunt.
IMP.	ibām ;	ibāmūs.
FUT.	ibō ;	ibīmūs.
PERF.	ivī ;	ivīmūs.
PLUP.	ivērām ;	ivērāmūs.
FUT. PERF.	ivērō ;	ivērīmūs.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	eām ;	eāmūs.
IMP.	irēm ;	irēmūs.
PERF.	ivērīm ;	ivērīmūs.
PLUP.	ivissēm ;	ivissēmūs.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	i ;	itē.
FUT.	itō,	itōtē,
	itō ;	euntō.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES.	irē.	PRES. iens. <i>Gen.</i> euntīs.
PERF.	ivissē.	
FUT.	itūrūs essē.	FUT. itūrūs.

GERUND.

SUPINE.

Gen.	eundī.	
Dat.	eundŏ.	
Acc.	eundŭm.	Acc. itŭm.
Abl.	eundŏ.	Abl. itŭ.

1. IRREGULARITIES.—*Eo* is a verb of the fourth conjugation, but it forms the Sup. with a short vowel (*itum*) and is irregular in several parts of the present system. It admits contraction according to 234: *istis* for *ivistis*, etc.

2. PASSIVE INFINITIVE.—*Eo*, as an intransitive verb, wants the Passive, except when used impersonally in the third singular, *itur*, *ibatur*, etc. (301, 1), but *iri*, the Pass. Infin., occurs as an auxiliary in the Fut. Infin. Pass. of the regular conjugations: *amatum iri*, etc.

3. COMPOUNDS of *eo* are generally conjugated like *eo*, but shorten *ivi* into *ii*.—*Veneo* (*venum eo*) has sometimes *veniebam* for *venibam*. Many compounds want the supine, and a few admit in the Fut. a rare form in *eam*, *ies*, *iet*.

Transitive compounds have also the Passive: *adeo*, to approach, *ador*, *adiris*, *aditur*, etc.

Ambio is regular, like *audio*, though *ambibam* for *ambiebam* occurs.

296. *Queo*, *quire*, *quivi*, *quŭtum*, to be able, and *nŕqueo*, *nŕquire*, *nequŭi* (*ii*), *nequŭtum*, to be unable, are conjugated like *eo*, but they want the Imperative and Gerund, and are rare except in the Present tense.¹

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

297. Defective Verbs want certain parts. The following are the most important.²

I. PRESENT SYSTEM WANTING.

Coepi, *I have begun*. Mēmīni, *I remember*. Odi, *I hate*.

INDICATIVE.

PERF.	coepī.	mēmīnī.	ōdī.
PLUP.	coepērām.	mēmīnērām.	ōdērām.
FUT. PERF.	coepērō.	mēmīnērō.	ōdērō.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PERF.	coepērīm.	mēmīnērīm.	ōdērīm.
PLUP.	coepissēm.	mēmīnissēm.	ōdiassēm.

¹ A passive form *quitur*, *nequitur*, etc., sometimes occurs before a Pass. Infin.

² Many, which want the Perf. or Sup. or both, have been mentioned under the Classification of Verbs. See 259 to 288.

IMPERATIVE.

S. mēmentŏ.
P. mēmentŏtŏ.

INFINITIVE.

PERF.	coepissē.	mēmīnissē.	ŏdiassē.
FUT.	coeptŭrŭs essē.		ŏsŭrŭs essē.

PARTICIPLE.

PERF.	coeptŭs.		ŏsŭs. ¹
FUT.	coeptŭrŭs.		ŏsŭrŭs.

1. PASSIVE FORM.—With passive infinitives *coepi* generally takes the passive form: *coeptus sum, eram*, etc. The Part. *coeptus* is passive in sense.

2. PRESENT IN SENSE.—*Memini* and *ŏdi* are present in sense; hence in the Pluperf. and Fut. Perf. they have the sense of the Imperf. and Fut.—*Nŏvi*, I know, Perf. of *nosco*, to learn, and *consuevi*, I am wont, Perf. of *consuesco*, to accustom one's self, are also present in sense.

II. PARTS OF EACH SYSTEM WANTING.

1. Aio, I say, say yes.²

INDIC.	Pres.	āio,	ais, ³	ait;	—	—	aiunt.
	Imp.	aiēbām,	-ēbās,	-ēbāt;	-ēbāmŭs,	-ēbātis,	-ēbant. ⁴
	Perf.	—	—	ait;	—	—	—
SUBJ.	Pres.	—	aiās,	aiāt;	—	—	aiant.
IMPER.	Pres.	ai (rare).					
PART.	Pres.	aiens (as adjective).					

2. Inquam, I say.

INDIC.	Pres.	inquām,	inquīs,	inquīt;	inquīmŭs,	inquītis,	inquunt.
	Imp.	—	—	inquiēbāt; ⁵	—	—	—
	Fut.	—	inquies,	inquiēt;	—	—	—
	Perf.	—	inquisti,	inquīt;	—	—	—
IMPER.	Pres.	inquē.	Fut. inquītŏ.				

¹ *Onus* is active in sense, *hating*, but is rare except in compounds: *cadens, pērdens*.

² In this verb *a* and *i* do not form a diphthong; before a vowel the *i* has the sound of *y*: *a-yo, a'-is*. See 7, 4, 4).

³ The interrogative form *aiens* is often shortened into *ain'*.

⁴ *Aibam, aibas*, etc., occur in comedy.

⁵ Also written *inquēbat*.

3. Fāri, to speak.¹

INDIC.	Pres.	—	—	fātūr;	—	—	—
	Fut.	fābōr,	—	fābītūr;	—	—	—
	Perf.	fātūs sūm,	ēs,	est;	fāti sūmūs,	estīs,	sunt.
	Plup.	fātūs ērām,	erās,	erāt;	fāti erāmūs,	erātīs,	erant.
SUBJ.	Perf.	fātūs sīm,	sis,	sīt;	fāti sīmūs,	sītīs,	sint.
	Plup.	fātūs essēm,	essēs,	essēt;	fāti essēmūs,	essētīs,	essent.
IMPER.	Pres.	fārē.					
INFIN.	Pres.	fārī.					
PART.	Pres.	(fans) fantis;	Perf.	fātūs;	Ger.	fandūs.	
GERUND, Gen. and Abl.	fandī, dō.	SUPINE, Abl.	fātū.				

III. IMPERATIVES AND ISOLATED FORMS.

1. IMPERATIVES.—āvē, avētē; avētō; INF. avērē, *hail*.
 salvē, salvētē, salvētō;² salvērē, *hail*.
 cēdō, cettē, *tell me, give me*.
 āpāgē, *begone*.

2. ISOLATED FORMS.

INDIC.	Pres.	Fut.	SUB. Pres.	Imp.	INFIN.
confīt,	—	—	confiāt,	confiērēt,	confiērī, to be done.
dēfiīt,	defiunt,	defiēt,	defiāt,	—	defiērī, to be wanting.
infīt,	infunt,	—	—	—	— to begin.
SUB. Imp.	fōrēm, fōrēs, fōrēt,	—	—	fōrent.	INF. fōrē. ³
IND. Pres.	ōvāt.	PART. ōvans,			he rejoices.
IND. Pres.	quaesō, quaesūmūs, ⁴				I pray.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

298. Impersonal Verbs never admit a personal subject. They correspond to the English Impersonal with *it*: *licet*, it is lawful, *oportet*, it behooves.⁵ They are conjugated like other verbs, but are used only in the third person singular of the Indicative and Subjunctive, and in the Present and Perfect Infinitive.

299. Strictly Impersonal are only :

¹ *Fāri* is used chiefly in poetry. Compounds have some forms not found in the simple: *afāmur, afāmīnī, affābar; effāderis*.

² The Fut. *salvēbis* is also used for the Imperat.

³ *Fōrem* = *essem*: *fōre* = *fūtūrum esse*. See 204, 2.

⁴ Old forms for *quaero* and *quaerimus*.

⁵ The real subject is generally an infinitive or clause: *hoc fieri oportet*, that this should be done is necessary.

Dēcēt,	dēcūit,	<i>it becomes.</i> ¹	Pīgēt,	{ pīguīt,	<i>it grieves.</i>
Lībēt,	{ lībūit,	<i>it pleases.</i> ¹	Paenītēt,	{ pīgītūm est,	<i>it causes re-</i>
	{ lībītūm est,			gret ; paenītet me,	<i>I repent.</i>
Līcēt,	{ līcuīt,	<i>it is lawful.</i> ¹	Pūdēt,	{ pūduīt,	<i>it shames.</i>
	{ līcītūm est,			{ pūdītūm est,	
Līquēt,	līcuīt,	<i>it is evident.</i> ¹			
Misērēt,	misērītūm est,	<i>it excites pity ;</i>	Taedēt,	<i>it wears ;</i>	pertaedēt,
	me misēret,	<i>I pity.</i>		taesūm est.	
Oportēt,	oportuīt,	<i>it behooves.</i>			

1. PARTICIPLES are generally wanting, but a few occur, though with a somewhat modified sense: (1) from LIBET: *libens*, willing; (2) from LIOET: *licens*, free; *licitus*, allowed; (3) from PAENITET: *paenitens*, penitent; *paenitendus*, to be repented of; (4) from PUDET: *pudens*, modest; *pudendus*, shameful.

2. GERUNDS are generally wanting, but occur in rare instances: *paenitendum*, *pudendum*.

300. Generally Impersonal are several verbs which designate the changes of weather, or the operations of nature:

Fulmīnāt, *it lightens*; grandīnāt, *it hails*; lūcescīt, *it grows light*; pluūt, *it rains*; rōrāt, *dew falls*; tōnāt, *it thunders*.

301. Many other verbs are often used impersonally:

Accidit, *it happens*; appāret, *it appears*; constat, *it is evident*; contingit, *it happens*; dēlectat, *it delights*; dōlet, *it grieves*; intērest, *it concerns*; jūvat, *it delights*; pātet, *it is plain*; plācet, *it pleases*; praestat, *it is better*; rēfert, *it concerns*.

1. In the PASSIVE VOICE intransitive verbs can only be used impersonally. The participle is then neuter:

Mihi crēditur, *it is credited to me, I am believed*; tibi crēditur, *you are believed*; crēditum est, *it was believed*; certātur, *it is contended*; curritur, *there is running*, people run; pugnātur, *it is fought*, they, we, etc., fight; vivītur, *we, you, they live*.

2. The PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION (232) is often used impersonally. The participle is then neuter:

Mihi scribendum est, *I must write*; tibi scribendum est, *you must write*; illi scribendum est, *he must write*.

¹ These four occur in the third person plural, but without a personal subject.

CHAPTER V.

PARTICLES.

302. THE Latin has four parts of speech sometimes called *Particles*: the *Adverb*, the *Preposition*, the *Conjunction*, and the *Interjection*.

ADVERBS.

303. The Adverb is the part of speech which is used to qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs: *cēlērītēr currēre*, to run swiftly; *tām cēler*, so swift; *tam celeriter*, so swiftly.

304. Adverbs may be divided, according to their signification, into four principal classes:

I. ADVERBS OF PLACE.

Hic,	here ;	hūc,	hither ;	hinc,	hence.
illīc,	there ;	illūc,	thither ;	illinc,	thence.
istīc,	there ;	istūc,	thither ;	istinc,	thence.
ūbī,	where ?	quō,	whither ?	undē,	whence ?

II. ADVERBS OF TIME.

Hōdiē,	to-day.	nondūm,	not yet.	saepē,	often.
ibī,	then.	nunc,	now.	sēmēl,	once.
jām,	now.	nunquām,	never.	tūm,	then.
jamdiū,	long since.	ōlim,	formerly.	unquām,	ever.

III. ADVERBS OF MANNER, MEANS, DEGREE.

Adeō,	so.	paenē,	almost.	sīc,	so.
ālītēr,	otherwise.	pālām,	openly.	ūt,	as.
Itā,	so.	prorsūs,	wholly.	valdē,	much.
māgis,	more.	ritē,	rightly.	vix,	scarcely.

IV. ADVERBS OF CAUSE, INFERENCE.

Cūr,	why ?	eō,	for this reason.
quārē,	wherefore.	ideō,	on this account.
quāmobrēm,	wherefore.	idcirco,	therefore.
quaproptēr,	wherefore.	propterea,	therefore.

1. For INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES, see 346, II. 1 and 2.

2. For NEGATIVE PARTICLES, see 584 and 585.

305. COMPARISON.—Most Adverbs are derived from adjectives, and are dependent upon them for their comparison. The comparative is the neuter singular of the adjective, and the superlative changes the ending **us** of the adjective into **ē** :

altus,	altior,	altissimus,	<i>lofty.</i>
altē,	altius,	altissimē,	<i>loftily.</i>
prudens,	prudential,	prudentialissimus,	<i>prudent.</i>
prudētēr,	prudentialis,	prudentialissimē,	<i>prudently.</i>

1. MAGIS AND MAXIME.—When the adjective is compared with *māgīs* and *maximē*, the adverb is compared in the same way :

ēgrēgius,	māgis egregius,	maximē egregius,	<i>excellent.</i>
egregiē,	māgis egregie,	maximē egregie,	<i>excellently.</i>

2. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.—When the adjective is irregular, the adverb has the same irregularity :

bōnus,	mēlior,	optimus,	<i>good.</i>
bōnē,	mēlius,	optimē,	<i>well.</i>
mālē,	pejus,	pessimē,	<i>badly.</i>

3. DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.—When the adjective is defective, the adverb is generally defective :

_____	dētērior,	detrēmūs,	<i>worse.</i>
_____	dētērius,	detrēmē,	<i>worse.</i>
nōvus,	_____	novissimus,	<i>new.</i>
nōvē,	_____	novissimē,	<i>newly.</i>

4. COMPARED.—A few not derived from adjectives are compared :

diū,	diūtius,	diutissimē,	<i>for a long time.</i>
saepē,	saepius,	saepissimē,	<i>often.</i>
sātis,	satius,	_____	<i>sufficiently.</i>
nūpēr,	_____	nūperrimē,	<i>recently.</i>

5. NOT COMPARED.—Most adverbs not derived from adjectives, as also those from adjectives incapable of comparison (169), are not compared : *hic*, here ; *nunc*, now ; *vulgārītēr*, commonly.

6. SUPERLATIVES IN *o* OR *um* are used in a few adverbs : *primō*, *primūm*, *pōtissimūm*.

PREPOSITIONS.

306. The Preposition is the part of speech which shows the relations of objects to each other : *in Itālia esse*, to be in Italy ; *antē mē*, before me. See 433–435.

307. INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.—*Am̄b̄*, *amb*, around, about ; *dis*, *dī*, asunder ; *rē*, *rēd*, back ; *sē*, *sēd*, aside, apart ; and *vē*, not, are called inseparable prepositions, because they are used only in composition.

CONJUNCTIONS.

308. Conjunctions are mere connectives: *pāter* ET *filius*, the father and son; *pāter* AUT *filius*, the father or son.

309. Conjunctions are divided, according to their use, into two classes:

I. COÖRDINATE CONJUNCTIONS,—which connect similar constructions: *lābor vōluptasquē*, labor and pleasure; *Carthāginem cēpit ac diruit*, he took and destroyed Carthage.

II. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS,—which connect subordinate with principal constructions: *haec dūm colligunt, effūgit*, while they collect these things, he escapes.

I. COÖRDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

310. Coördinate Conjunctions comprise five subdivisions:

1. COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting union:

Et, quē, atquē, ac, and. Etiām, quōquē, also. Nēquē, nec, and not. Nēquē—nēquē, nec—nec, nēquē—nec, neither—nor.

2. DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting separation:

Aut, vēl, vē, sive (seu), or. Aut—aut, vēl—vēl, either—or. Sive—sive, either—or.

3. ADVERSATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting opposition:

Sed, autē, vērū, vērō, but. At, but, on the contrary. Atquē, rather. Cēterū, but still. Tāmē, yet.

4. ILLATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting inference:

Ergō, igitur, indē, proindē, Itāquē, hence, therefore. See also 587, IV. 2.

5. CAUSAL CONJUNCTIONS, denoting cause:

Nām, namquē, enim, etenim, for.

II. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

311. Subordinate Conjunctions comprise eight subdivisions:

1. TEMPORAL CONJUNCTIONS, denoting time:

Quandō, quū, when. Ut, ubi, as, when. Quū prīmū, ut prīmū, ubi prīmū, sīmūl, sīmūlāc, sīmūlatquē, as soon as. Dūm, dōnec, quoad,

quamdiū, *while, until, as long as*. Antēquā, priusquam, *before*. Postēquam, *after*.

2. COMPARATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting comparison :

Ut, ūt, sicūt, sicūti, *as, so as*. Vēlūt, *just as*. Praeūt, proūt, *according as, in comparison with*. Quā, *as*. Tanquā, quāsi, ūt si, ac si, vēlūt si, *as if*.

3. CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIONS, denoting condition :

Si, *if*. Si nōn, nīsi, nī, *if not*. Sin, *but if*. Si quidēm, *if indeed*. Si mōdō, dūm, mōdō, dummōdō, *if only*.

4. CONCESSIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting concession :

Quamquā, licēt, quū, *although*. Etsi, tāmetsi, ētiamsi, *even if*. Quamvis, quantumvis, quantumlibet, *however much, although*. Ut, *grant that*. Nē, *grant that not*.

5. FINAL CONJUNCTIONS, denoting purpose or end :

Ut, ūt, *that, in order that*. Nē, nēvē (neu), *that not*. Quō, *that*. Quōmīnūs, *that not*.

6. CONSECUTIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting consequence or result :

Ut, *so that*. Ut nōn, quīn, *so that not*.

7. CAUSAL CONJUNCTIONS, denoting cause :

Quiā, quōd, *because*. Quū, *since*. Quōniā, quandō, quandōquīdem, siquīdem, *since indeed*.

8. INTERROGATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting inquiry :

Nē, nonnē, nūm, utrū, ān, *whether*. An nōn, necnē, *or not*.

INTERJECTIONS.

312. Interjections are certain particles used as expressions of feeling or as mere marks of address. They may express

1. Astonishment : ō, hēm, ehēm, huī, ālāt, pāpae, vah, ēn, eccē.
2. Joy : iō, eu, ēvoe.
3. Sorrow : vae, heī, heu, ēheu, ohē, ah, au, prō or proh.
4. Disgust : ahā, phui, āpāgē.
5. Calling : heus, ō, ehō, ehōdūm.
6. Praise : eugē, ejā, hejā.

CHAPTER VI.

FORMATION OF WORDS.

313. WORDS may be formed in two ways :

I. By DERIVATION ; i. e., by the addition of certain endings to the stems of other words : *ámōr*, love, from *ámō*, to love.

II. By COMPOSITION ; i. e., by the union of two or more words or their stems : *běněvōlens*, well-wishing, from *běně*, well, and *vōlens*, wishing.

1. SIMPLE and COMPOUND.—Words formed by composition are called *Compounds* ; those not thus formed are called *Simple Words*.

2. PRIMITIVE and DERIVATIVE.—Simple words formed by derivation are called *Derivatives* ; those not thus formed are called *Primitives*.

DERIVATION OF NOUNS.

314. Nouns are derived from other *Nouns*, from *Adjectives*, and from *Verbs*.

I. NOUNS FROM NOUNS.

315. DIMINUTIVES generally end in

ŭlŭs, *ŭlŭ*, *ŭlŭm*, *cŭlŭs*, *cŭlŭ*, *cŭlŭm*.

hort-ŭlus,	a small garden,	from	hortus,	garden.
virg-ŭla,	a small branch,	"	virga,	branch.
oppid-ŭlum,	a small town,	"	oppidum,	town.
flos-cŭlus,	a small flower,	"	flos,	flower.
partŭ-cŭla,	a small part,	"	pars,	part.
mŭnus-cŭlum,	a small present,	"	mŭnus,	present.

1. *Ulus*, *ŭla*, *ŭlum*, originally *ŏlus*, *ŏla*, *ŏlum*, are appended to a and o stems, and to Dental and Guttural Stems. When appended to a and o stems, they take the place of the final vowel.

2. The original forms *ŏlus*, *ŏla*, *ŏlum*, are used after i or e : *filiŭlus*, little son, from *filius* ; *filiŭla*, little daughter, from *filia* ; *atriŭlum*, small hall, from *atrium*.

3. *El-lus*, *el-la*, *el-lum*, *il-lus*, *il-la*, *il-lum*, are used when the stem

of the primitive ends in **a** or **o**, preceded by **l**, **n**, or **r**: *ocel-lus*,¹ small eye, from *oculus*; *fābel-la*, short fable, from *fābūla*; *vil-lum*,¹ a little wine, from *vinum*.

4. **Oculus**, **cūla**, **oŭlum**, are appended to **e**, **i**, and **o** stems, and to liquid and **s**-stems, but stems in **u** change **u** into **i**, and stems in **on** change **o** into **u**: *versī-cūlus*, a little verse, from *versus*; *hōmun-cūlus*, a small man, from *hōmo*. Like nouns in **o**, a few other words form diminutives in *uncūlus*, *uncūla*: *āv-uncūlus*, maternal uncle, from *āvus*, grand-father.²

5. **Uleus** and **cio** are rare: *ēquuleus*, a small horse, from *ēquus*; *hōmuncio*, a small man, from *hōmo*.

316. **PATRONYMICS**, or names of descent, generally end in

ides , is ,	ides , īs ,	iādes , ias ,	ādes , as ,	<i>masculine.</i> <i>feminine.</i>
Tantāl-ides,	son of <i>Tantalus</i> ;	Tantāl-is,	daughter of <i>Tantalus</i> .	
Thēs-ides,	son of <i>Theseus</i> ;	Thes-īs,	daughter of <i>Theseus</i> .	
Lāert-iādes,	son of <i>Laertes</i> ;	Laert-ias,	daughter of <i>Laertes</i> .	
Thesti-ādes,	son of <i>Thestius</i> ;	Thesti-as,	daughter of <i>Thestius</i> .	

1. These endings take the place of the final stem-vowel or diphthong.

2. **Ides** (**i**) and **is** are the common endings.

3. **Ides** (**i**) and **īs** are used especially with primitives in *eus*.

4. **Iādes**, **ādes**, and **ias**, **as**, are used principally with primitives in *ius*, and in those in *as* and *es* of Dec. I.—*Aenēas* has *Aenēādes*, masc., and *Aenēis*, fem.

5. **Inē** and **ōnē** are rare feminine endings: *Neptūn-inē*, daughter of Neptune; *Acrīsi-ōnē*, daughter of Acrisius.

317. **DESIGNATIONS OF PLACE** are often formed with the endings

ārium ,	ētum, tum ,	ile . ³
cōlumb-ārium,	a <i>dovecot</i> ,	from cōlumba.
querc-ētum,	a <i>forest of oaks</i> ,	" quercus.
sālic-tum,	a <i>thicket of willows</i> ,	" sālix.
ōv-ile,	a <i>sheepfold</i> ,	" ōvis.

1. **Arium** designates the place where anything is kept, a receptacle: *aerārium*, treasury, from *aes*.

2. **Etum, tum**, used with names of trees and plants, designate the place where they flourish: *ōlivētum*, an olive-grove, from *ōliva*.

¹ The syllables *el* and *il* do not belong to the ending, but are produced by a slight change in the stem: thus, *oculus*, *ocul-ūlus* = *ocul-lus* = *ocel-lus*; *vinum*, *vin-ūlum* = *vin-lum* = *vil-lum*.

² *Nūbē-cūla*, *plēbē-cūla*, and *vulpē-cūla*, are formed as if from *e*-stems.

³ When appended to vowel-stems, these endings take the place of the final vowel.

3. **Ile**, used with names of animals, designates their stall or fold: *bōvile*, stall for cattle, from *bos*.

318. DERIVATIVES are also formed with several other endings, especially with

ārius,	io,	ium,	itium,	tus, itus,	ātus. ¹
stātu-ārius,		<i>a</i>	<i>statuary,</i>	from	stātua.
lūd-io,		<i>a</i>	<i>player,</i>	"	lūdua.
sācerdōt-ium,		<i>priesthood,</i>		"	sācerdōs.
serv-itium,		<i>servitude,</i>		"	servus.
vir-tus,		<i>virtue,</i>		"	vir.
consūl-ātus,		<i>consulship,</i>		"	consūl.

1. **Arius** and **io** generally designate one's occupation.

2. **Ium** and **itium** denote office, condition, or collection: *servitium*, servitude, sometimes a collection of servants.

3. **Tus** and **itus** designate some characteristic or condition: *virtus*, manliness, virtue, from *vir*; *jūventus*, youth, from *jūvēnis*.

4. **Atus** denotes rank, office, collection: *consūlātus*, consulship, from *consul*; *sēnātus*, senate, collection of old men, from *sēnex*.

5. PATRIAL OR GENTILE NOUNS.—See 326, 2.

II. NOUNS FROM ADJECTIVES.

319. From Adjectives are formed various ABSTRACT NOUNS with the endings

ia,	itia,	itās,	itūdo,	imōnia. ¹
diligent-ia,	<i>diligence,</i>		from	diligens.
amic-itia,	<i>friendship,</i>		"	amicus.
bōn-itās,	<i>goodness,</i>		"	bōnus.
sōl-itūdo,	<i>solitude,</i>		"	sōlus.
acr-imōnia,	<i>sharpness,</i>		"	acr.

1. **Itās, tās, ētās**.—*Itas* sometimes drops *i*: *libertās*, liberty, from *libēr*; *ētās* is used with primitives in *ius*: *piētās*, piety, from *pīus*. Sometimes the stem of the adjective is slightly changed: *fācīlis*, *fācilitas*, faculty; *difficīlis*, *difficultas*, difficulty; *pōtens*, *pōtestas*, power; *hōnestus*, *hōnestas*, honesty.

2. **Itūdo** and **itās**.—A few adjectives form abstracts with both these endings: *fīrmus*, *fīrmūtas*, *fīrmitūdo*, firmness. Polysyllabic adjectives in *tus* generally change *tus* into *tūdo*: *sollīcītus*, *sollīcītūdo*, solicitude.

3. **Imōnia** is rare: *Parsīmōnia*=*parcimonia*, parsimony, from *parcus*.

¹ When appended to vowel-stems, these endings take the place of the final vowel. This is true of all endings beginning with a vowel.

III. NOUNS FROM VERBS.

320. From the VERB-STEM are formed VERBAL NOUNS with various endings, especially with

ör; ium; mēn, mentum; būlum, cūlum, brum, crum, trum.

ām-ör,	love,	from	āmo.
gaud-ium,	joy,	"	gaudeo.
ornā-mentum,	ornament,	"	orno.
vōcā-būlum,	appellation,	"	vōco.
sīmūlā-crum,	image,	"	sīmūlo.

1. **Or**¹ designates the *action* or *state* denoted by the verb.

2. **Ium**¹ has nearly the same force, but sometimes designates the *thing done*: *aedificium*, edifice, from *aedifico*.

3. **Men** and **mentum** generally designate the *means* of an action, or its involuntary *subject*: *flūmen*, a stream, something which flows, from *fluō*; *agmen*, an army in motion, from *āgo*.

A connecting vowel is sometimes used: *āl-ī-mentum*. The stem is sometimes shortened or changed: *mōmentum*, moving force, from *mōveo*.

4. **Būlum, cūlum, brum, crum, trum**, designate the *instrument* or the *place* of the action: *vehīcūlum*,² vehicle, instrument of the action, from *veho*; *stābūlum*, stall, place of the action, from *sto*.

The stem-vowel is sometimes changed: *sēpulcrum*, sepulchre, from *sēpēlio*.

5. **Ulum, ūla**.—*Ulum* for *cūlum* occurs after *c* and *g*: *vinc-ūlum*, a bond, from *vincio*; *cing-ūlum*, girdle, from *cingo*. *Ula* also occurs: *rēgūla*, rule, from *rēgo*.

6. **Us, a, o**, sometimes designate the *agent* of the action: *cōquus*, cook, from *cōquo*; *scriba*, writer, from *scribo*; *erro*, wanderer, from *erro*.

7. **Ela, ido, igo**, and a few other endings also occur: *quērēla*, complaint, from *quēror*; *cūpido*, desire, from *cūpio*; *ōrigo*, origin, from *ōrior*.

321. From the VERB-STEM are formed VERBAL NOUNS with the endings

tör,	tio,	tūs,	tūra.
āmā-tör,	lover,	from	āmo.
audī-tor,	hearer,	"	audio.
mōnī-tio,	advising,	"	mōneo.
audī-tio,	hearing,	"	audio.
audī-tūs,	hearing,	"	audio.
can-tūs,	singing,	"	cāno.
pic-tūra,	painting,	"	pingo.

¹ See foot-note, p. 143.

² With connecting vowel.

1. **T** in these endings becomes **s** when added to stems which form the Supine stem in **s**: *vī-sio, vī-sus*, sight, vision. See 257.

2. **Or** denotes the *agent* or *doer*. The corresponding feminine ending is *trix*: *victor, conqueror*; *victrix, conqueress*.

3. **Tio, tus, and tūra**, form *abstract nouns*, and denote the *act* itself.

DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES.

322. Derivative adjectives are formed from *Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs*.

I. ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS.

323. **FULNESS**.—Adjectives denoting *fulness, abundance, supply*, generally end in

ōsus,	ōlentus,	ūlentus,	ātus,	itus,	ūtus,	tus. ¹
ānīm-ōsus,		<i>full of courage,</i>	from		ānīmus.	
vīn-ōlentus,		<i>full of wine,</i>	"		vīnum.	
ōp-ūlentus,		<i>opulent,</i>	"		ōpēs.	
āl-ātus,		<i>winged,</i>	"		āla.	
turr-itus,		<i>turreted,</i>	"		turris.	
corn-ūtus,		<i>horned,</i>	"		cornu.	
jus-tus,		<i>just,</i>	"		jūs.	

324. **MATERIAL**.—Adjectives designating the material of which anything is made generally end in

eūs,	īnus,	īneūs,	nus,	neūs,	āceūs,	īciūs. ¹
aur-eus,		<i>golden,</i>	from		aurum.	
fāg-īnus,		<i>of beech,</i>	"		fāgus.	
fāg-īneūs,		<i>of beech,</i>	"		fāgus.	
pōpul-nus,		<i>of poplar,</i>	"		pōpulus.	
pōpul-neūs,		<i>of poplar,</i>	"		pōpulus.	
pāpŷr-āceūs,		<i>of papyrus,</i>	"		pāpŷrus.	
lāter-īciūs,		<i>of brick,</i>	"		lāter.	

1. These endings sometimes denote *characteristic* or *possession*: *virgin-eūs*, belonging to a maiden.

325. **CHARACTERISTIC**.—Adjectives signifying *belonging to, derived from*, generally end in

¹ When appended to vowel-stems, these endings generally take the place of the final vowel, but *u*-stems retain *u* before the ending *ōsus*: *fructu-ōsus*, fruitful.

icus, ilis, inus, ius; ālis, ānus, āris, ārius, ensis.¹

civ-icus,	relating to a citizen,	from	civis.
civ-ilis,	relating to a citizen,	"	civis.
ēqu-inus,	of, pertaining to a horse,	"	ēquus.
rēg-ius,	royal,	"	rex.
mort-ālis,	mortal,	"	mors.
urb-ānus,	of, pertaining to a city,	"	urbs.
sālūt-āris,	salutary,	"	sālūs.
auxili-ārius,	auxiliary,	"	auxilium.
fōr-ensis,	forensic,	"	fōrum.

1. **Ester, itimus, ticus**, and a few other endings occur: *camp-ester*, level, from *campus*; *mār-īlimus*, maritime, from *māre*; *rus-ticus*, rustic, from *rūs*.

326. Adjectives from proper nouns generally end in

ānus, iānus, inus; iācus, icus, ius, ensis, iensis, as, aeus, ēus.¹

Sull-ānus,	of Sylla,	from	Sulla.
Rōm-ānus,	Roman,	"	Rōma.
Cicērōn-iānus,	Ciceronian,	"	Cicēro.
Lāt-inus,	Latin,	"	Lātium.
Cōrinth-iācus,	Corinthian,	"	Cōrinthus.
Cōrinth-ius,	Corinthian,	"	Cōrinthus.
Brītan-n-icus,	British,	"	Brītan-nus.
Cann-ensis,	of Cannae,	"	Cannae.
Athēn-iensis,	Athenian,	"	Athēnae.
Fidēn-ās,	of Fidēnae,	"	Fidēnae.
Smyrn-aeus,	Smyranean,	"	Smyrna.
Pythāgōr-ēus,	Pythagorean,	"	Pythāgōrās.

1. **Anus** and **iānus** are the endings generally used in derivatives from *Names of Persons*; but others also occur.

2. **PATRIALS**.—Many of these adjectives from names of places are also used substantively as *Patrial* or *Gentile Nouns* to designate the citizens of the place: *Cōrinthii*, the Corinthians; *Athēnienses*, the Athenians.

II. ADJECTIVES FROM ADJECTIVES.

327. **DIMINUTIVES** from other adjectives generally end like diminutive nouns (315) in

ūlus, ūla, ūlum, cūlus, cūla, cūlum.	
long-ūlus, a, um,	rather long, from longus.
pauper-cūlus, a, um,	rather poor, " pauper.

¹ See 319, foot-note.

1. **Olus, ellus, and illus**, also occur as in nouns.
2. **Cūlus** is sometimes added to comparatives: *dūrius-cūlus*, somewhat hard, from *dūrius*.

III. ADJECTIVES FROM VERBS.

328. Verbal adjectives generally end in

bundus, cundus, idus, ilis, bilis, ax¹

mīrā-bundus,	<i>wondering,</i>	from	mīror.
vērē-cundus,	<i>diffident,</i>	"	věreor.
cāl-idus,	<i>warm,</i>	"	cāleo.
pāv-idus,	<i>fearful,</i>	"	pāveo.
dōc-ilis,	<i>docile,</i>	"	dōceo.
āmā-bilis,	<i>worthy of love,</i>	"	āmo.
pugn-ax,	<i>pugnacious,</i>	"	pugno.
aud-ax,	<i>daring,</i>	"	audeo.

1. **Bundus** and **cundus** have nearly the force of the present participle; but *bundus* is somewhat more expressive than the Part.: *laeta-bundus*, rejoicing greatly; and *cundus* generally denotes some characteristic rather than a single act or feeling: *vērē-cundus*, diffident.

2. **Idus** retains the simple meaning of the verb.

3. **Ilis** and **bilis** denote *capability*, generally in a passive sense: *āmābilis*, capable or worthy of being loved; sometimes in an *active* sense: *terrībilis*, terrible, capable of producing terror. *Bilis* is sometimes added to the Supine stem: *flex-ī-bilis*, flexible.

4. **Ax** denotes *inclination*, generally a faulty one: *loquax*, loquacious.

5. **Uus, ūlus, ticius, and tivus**, also occur:—(1) *uus* in the sense of *idus*: *vāc-uus*, vacant.—(2) *ūlus* in the sense of *ax*: *crēd-ūlus*, credulous.—(3) *ticius* and *tivus* in the sense of the Perf. Part.: *fic-ticius*, feigned, from *finġo*; *cap-tivus*, captive, from *cāpio*.

IV. ADJECTIVES FROM ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONS.

329. A few adjectives are formed from adverbs and prepositions:

hōdiernus,	<i>of this day,</i>	from	hōdiē.
contrārius,	<i>contrary,</i>	"	contrā.

DERIVATION OF VERBS.

330. Derivative Verbs are formed from *Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs*.

¹ See 319, foot-note.

I. VERBS FROM NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

331. Verbs formed from nouns and adjectives are called *Denominatives*. They end in

Conj. I. o,	Conj. II. eo,	from	Conj. IV. io.
cūro,	to cure,	from	cūra.
nōmīno,	to name,	"	nōmēn.
libēro,	to liberate,	"	libēr.
fiōreo,	to bloom,	"	fiōs.
lūceo,	to shine,	"	lux.
albeo,	to be white,	"	albus.
finio,	to finish,	"	finis.
mollio,	to soften,	"	mollis.

1. Denominatives of the Second Conjugation are intransitive, but most of the others are transitive.

2. *Asco* and *esco* occur in Inceptives. See 332, II.

3. DEPONENT. Derivatives, like other verbs, may of course be deponent: *dōmīnōr*, to domineer, from *dōmīnus*.

II. VERBS FROM VERBS.

332. I. FREQUENTATIVES denote *repeated* or *continued* action. They are of the first conjugation, and end in *īto*, or *to*, sometimes *so*.

clām-īto, ¹	to exclaim,	from	clāmo.
vōl-īto,	to sit,	"	vōlo.
hāb-īto,	to have often,	"	hābeo.
āg-īto,	to put in motion often,	"	āgo.
can-to,	to sing,	"	cāno.
cur-so,	to run about,	"	curro.

1. Primitives of Conj. I. take *īto*, but contraction sometimes takes place: *adjū-to* for *adjūv-īto*, to assist often, from *adjūvo*.

2. *So* is used with primitives which form the Supine in *sum*. See 257.

3. Frequentatives may be formed from other frequentatives: *cant-īto*, to sing often, from *can-to*, from *cāno*.

4. *Esso* and *isso* form derivatives which are generally classed with *frequentatives*, though they are *intensive* in force, denoting *earnest* rather than *repeated* action, and are of Conj. III.: *fācio*, *fācesso*, to do earnestly;

¹ *Itō* takes the place of the final stem-vowel. This is true of all endings beginning with a vowel.

incípio, incipisso, to begin eagerly. The regular frequentatives sometimes have the same force: *răpio, rapio*, to seize eagerly.

II. INCEPTIVES OR INCHOATIVES denote the beginning of the action. They are of the third conjugation, and end in

asco,	esco,	isco. ¹
gël-asco,	to begin to freeze,	from gëlo, äre.
rüb-esco,	to grow red,	" rübeo, ëre.
trēm-isco,	to begin to tremble,	" trëmo, ëre.
obdorm-isco,	to fall asleep,	" obdormio, ire.

1. **Asco** is used in inceptives from verbs of Conj. I., and in a few from nouns and adjectives: *puër, puërasco*, to become a boy.

2. **Esco** is by far the most common ending, and is used in inceptives from verbs of Conj. II., and in many from nouns and adjectives: *dürus, düresco*, to grow hard.

III. DESIDERATIVES denote a *desire* to perform the action. They are of the fourth conjugation, and are formed from the Supine stem by adding **ürio** :

ës-ürio,	to desire to eat,	from ědo,	ësum.
empt-ürio,	to desire to buy,	" ěmo,	emptum.

IV. DIMINUTIVES denote a *feeble* action.² They are of the first conjugation, and end in **illo** :

cant-illo,	to sing feebly,	from	canto. ¹
conscrib-illo,	to scribble,	"	conscribo.

DERIVATION OF ADVERBS.

333. Adverbs are formed from *Nouns, Adjectives, Participles, Pronouns, and Prepositions*.

I. ADVERBS FROM NOUNS.

334. Adverbs are formed from Nouns

1. By simply taking a case-ending, as that of the accusative, ablative, or locative :

partim, partly; *forte*, by chance; *jüre*, with right, rightly; *tempöre*, *tempöri*, in time; *hëri*, yesterday.

¹ See foot-note on page 148.

² Sometimes treated as *Denominatives* from supposed Diminutive Nouns.

2. By taking special endings:

1) *ātim*, *tīm*, denoting MANNER: *grex*, *grēg-ātim*, by herds; *fūr*, *fūr-tīm*, by stealth.

2) *ītūs*, denoting ORIGIN, SOURCE: *caelum*, *cael-ītus*, from heaven; *fundus*, *fund-ītus*, from the foundation.

II. ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

335. Adverbs from adjectives and participles generally end in

ē, *tēr*, *ītēr*.

doctus, *doct-ē*, learnedly; *libēr*, *libēr-ē*, freely; *ēlēgans*, *ēlēgan-ter*, elegantly; *āmans*, *aman-ter*, lovingly; *prūdēns*, *pruden-ter*, prudently; *cēlēr*, *celer-ter*, quickly.

1. Stems in *o* take *ē* or *ītēr*; some both *ē* and *ītēr*: *dūrus*, *dur-ē*, *dur-ter*, hardly.

2. Stems in *nt* take *tēr*, but drop the final *t* of the stem. See examples.

3. Adverbs are also formed with the endings *ātim*, *īm*, and *ītūs*: *singūli*, *singul-ātim*, one by one; *passus* (part.) *pass-īm*, everywhere; *divīnus*, *divin-ītus*, divinely.

4. Certain cases of adjectives are often used as adverbs:

1) Neuter accusatives in *e*, *um*, rarely *a*: *fācile*, easily; *multum*, *multa*, much.

2) Ablatives in *a*, *o*, *is*: *dextra*, on the right; *consulto*, designedly; *paucis*, briefly, in few words.

3) Accusatives in *am*: *bīfariam*, in two parts; *multīfariam*, in many parts or places (*partem*, understood).

5. NUMERAL ADVERBS.—See 181.

III. ADVERBS FROM PRONOUNS.

336. Various adverbs are formed from Pronouns: thus from *hīc*, *illē*, and *istē*, are formed

<i>hīc</i> ,	<i>here</i> ;	<i>hūc</i> ,	<i>hither</i> ;	<i>hinc</i> ,	<i>hence</i> .
<i>illīc</i> ,	<i>there</i> ;	<i>illūc</i> ,	<i>thither</i> ;	<i>illinc</i> ,	<i>thence</i> .
<i>istic</i> ,	<i>there</i> ;	<i>istūc</i> ,	<i>thither</i> ;	<i>istinc</i> ,	<i>thence</i> .

IV. ADVERBS FROM PREPOSITIONS.

337. A few adverbs are formed from Prepositions, or are at least related to them:

intrā, *intrō*, within; *ultrā*, *ultrō*, beyond; *in*, *intūs*, within; *sub*, *subtūs*, beneath.

COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

338. The elements of a compound may unite in three distinct ways:

I. The two elements may unite without change of form:¹ *dēcem-vīri*, the decemvirs, ten men; *āb-eo*, to go away.

II. One element, generally the first, may be put in an oblique case, generally the genitive, dependent upon the other: *lēgis-lātor*, legislator, from *lex*, *lēgis*, and *lātor*.

III. The stem of the first element may unite with the second element, or with its stem: *belli-gēro*, to wage war, from *bellum* and *gēro*; *magn-ānīmus*, magnanimous, from *magnus* and *ānīmus*; *frūg-ī-fēr*, fruit-bearing, from *frux* and *fēro*.

1. The final vowel of the stem is often dropped, as in *magn-ānīmus*, or changed, as in *belli-gēro*. Sometimes a connecting vowel is inserted between the parts of a compound: *frūg-ī-fēr*, fruit-bearing.

2. PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION admit the following euphonic changes.

A, āb, abs:—*a* before *m* and *v*; *abs* before *c*, *p*, *t*; *āb* before the vowels and the other consonants: *ā-mitto*; *abs-condo*; *āb-eo*, *ab-jicio*. But *abs* before *p* drops *b*: *as-porto* for *abs-porto*. *Ab* becomes *au* in *au-fēro* and *au-fūgio*.

Ad,—unchanged before vowels and before *b*, *d*, *h*, *j*, *m*, and *v*; *d* generally assimilated before the other consonants, but changed to *c* before *g* and dropped before *gn* and often before *sc*, *sp*, and *st*: *ād-eo*, *ad-do*, *ad-jungo*; *af-fēro*, *al-līgo*; *ac-qui-ro*, *a-gnosco* (*ad* and *gnosco*), *a-scendo*.

Ante,—the original form *anti*, retained in *anti-cīpo* and *anti-sto*.

Circūm,—unchanged, except in *circu-eo*.

Cōm for *cūm*,—(1) unchanged before *b*, *m*, *p*: *com-bībo*, *com-mitto*,—(2) *m* generally dropped before vowels, *h*, and *gn*: *co-eo*, *co-haero*, *co-gnosco*,—(3) *m* assimilated before *l*, *n*, *r*: *col-līgo*, *cor-rumpo*,—(4) *m* changed to *n* before the other consonants: *con-fēro*, *con-gēro*.

Ex, ex:—*ex* before vowels and before *c*, *h*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*, and with assimilation before *f*; *e* generally before the other consonants and sometimes before *p* and *s*: *ex-eo*, *ex-pōno*, *ex-fēro*; *ē-dūco*, *ē-līgo*, *ē-pōto*, *e-scendo*. *S* after *ex* is often dropped: *exspecto* or *expecto*.

In,—*n* assimilated before *l*, *m*, *r*, changed to *m* before *b*, *p*; in other situations unchanged: *il-lūdo*, *im-mitto*; *im-buo*, *im-pōno*; *in-eo*, *in-dūco*.

¹ Except of course euphonic changes.

Intēr,—unchanged, except in *intel-īgo*.

Ob,—**b** assimilated before *c, f, p*; in other situations generally unchanged: *oc-curro*, *of-ficio*, *op-pōno*; *ob-jicio*, *ob-sto*. But **b** is dropped in *ō-mitto*, and an old form *obs* occurs in a few words: *obs-ōlesco*, *os-tendo* for *obs-tendo* (*b* dropped).

Pēr,—unchanged, except in *pel-licio*, *pel-lūceo*, and *pe-jēro*.

Post, unchanged except in *pō-moerium* and *pō-mēridianus*.

Pro, **prōd**:—*prōd* the usual form before a vowel: *prōd-eo*, *prōd-īgo*.

Sūb,—**b** assimilated before *c, f, g, p*, generally before *m* and *r*: dropped before *sp*; in other situations unchanged: *suc-cumbo*, *su-spicio* for *sub-spicio*; *sūb-eo*, *sub-dūco*. An old form *sube* shortened to *sus* occurs in a few words: *sus-cipio*, *sus-pendo*.

Trans drops *s* before *s*, and often *ns* before *d, j, n*: *trans-eo*, *trans-fēro*; *tran-silio* for *trans-silio*; *trā-do* for *trans-do*; *tra-jicio* for *trans-jicio*; *trā-no* for *trans-no*.

3. INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS (307) also admit *euphonic changes*:

Ambi, **amb**:—*amb* before vowels; *ambī*, *am*, or *an* before consonants: *amb-īgo*; *ambī-dens*, *am-pūto*, *an-quitro*.

Dis, **di**: *dīs* before *c, p, q, t, s* before a vowel, and with assimilation, before *f*; *dī* in most other situations: *dis-curro*, *dis-pōno*, *dis-fluo*; *dī-dūco*, *dī-mōveo*. But *dīr* occurs in *dīr-īmo* and *dīr-ībeo* (*dis* and *habeo*), and both *dis* and *di* occur before *j*: *dis-jungo*, *di-judico*.

In,—**n** dropped before *gn*: *i-gnosco*; otherwise like the prep. *in* above.

Por,—**r** assimilated before *l* and *s*; in other situations unchanged: *pol-liceor*, *pos-sideo*, *por-rigo*.

Red, **re**:—*rēd* before vowels, before *h*, and in *red-do*; *rē* in other situations: *rēd-eo*, *rēd-īgo*, *rēd-ībeo*; *rē-clādo*, *rē-vello*.

Sed, **sē**: *sēd* before vowels, *sē* before consonants: *sēd-ītio*, *sē-pōno*.

339. In COMPOUND NOUNS, the first part is generally a noun, but sometimes an adjective, adverb, or preposition; the second part is a verb or noun:

artifex,	artist,	from	ars and fācio.
caprī-cornus,	capricorn,	"	cāpēr and cornu.
aequī-noctium,	equinox,	"	aequus and nox.
nē-mō,	nobody,	"	nē and hōmo.
prō-nōmēn,	pronoun,	"	prō and nōmēn.

1. GENITIVE IN COMPOUNDS.—In compounds of two nouns, or of a noun and an adjective, the first part is often a genitive: *lāgis-lātor*, legislator; *jūris-consultus*, lawyer.

2. COMPOUNDS IN **fex**, **cēn**, and **cōla**, are among the most important compounds of nouns and verbs; *fex* from *fācio*; *cēn* from *cāno*; *cōla* from *cōlo*: *artī-fex*, artist; *tūbī-cēn*, trumpeter; *āgrī-cōla*, husbandman.

340. In COMPOUND ADJECTIVES, the first part is generally a noun, adjective, or preposition, and the second a noun, adjective or verb:

lētī-fer,	death-bearing,	from	lētum and fēro.
magn-ānīmus,	magnanimous,	"	magnus and ānīmus.
pēr-fācīlis,	very easy,	"	pēr and fācīlis.

341. In COMPOUND VERBS the first part is a noun, adjective, verb, adverb, or preposition, and the second is a verb:

aedī-fīco,	to build,	from	aedēs and fācio.
amplī-fīco,	to enlarge,	"	amplus and fācio.
pātē-fācio,	to open,	"	pāteo and fācio.
bēnē-fācio,	to benefit,	"	bēnē and fācio.
āb-eo,	to go away,	"	āb and eo.

1. When the first part is a verb, the second is generally *fācio*: *pātē-fācio*.

2. When the first part is a noun or adjective, the second is generally *fācio* or *āgo*. These verbs then become *fīco* and *īgo* of Conj. I.: *aedī-fīco*, āre, to build; *nāv-īgo*, āre, to sail, from *nāvis* and *āgo*.

3. Verbs compounded with prepositions often undergo certain vowel-changes.

1) *A* short and *ē* generally become *ī*: *hābeo*, *ād-hābeo*; *tēneo*, *con-tēneo*. But *a* sometimes becomes *e* or *u*: *carpo*, *dē-cerpo*; *calco*, *con-culco*.

2) *Āe* becomes *ī*: *caedo*, *in-cido*.

3) *Au* generally becomes *ō* or *ū*: *plaudo*, *ex-plōdo*; *claudo*, *in-clūdo*.

4. Changes in Prepositions.—See 338, 2 and 3.

342. COMPOUND ADVERBS are variously formed, but most of them may be divided into three classes:

1. Such as consist of an oblique case with its preposition: *ad-mōdum*, very, to the full measure; *ob-viam*, in the way.

2. Such as consist of a noun with its adjective: *hō-dīē* (*hoc* and *diē*), to-day, on this day; *quā-rē*, wherefore, by which thing.

3. Such as consist of two particles: *ād-hūc*, hitherto; *inter-dūm*, sometimes; *in-sūpēr*, moreover.

PART THIRD.
S Y N T A X.

CHAPTER I.

SYNTAX OF SENTENCES.

SECTION I.

CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES.

343. SYNTAX treats of the construction of sentences.

344. A sentence is thought expressed in language.

345. In their STRUCTURE, sentences are either *Simple*, *Complex*, or *Compound*:

I. A SIMPLE SENTENCE expresses but a single thought:

Deus mundum aedificavit, God made the world. Cic.

II. A COMPLEX SENTENCE expresses two (or more) thoughts so related that one is dependent upon the other:

Dñec őris felix, multos nũmērābis āmīcos; So long as you are prosperous, you will number many friends. Ovid.

1. CLAUSES.—In this example two simple sentences, (1) "*You will be prosperous*," and (2) "*You will number many friends*," are so united that the first only specifies the *time* of the second: *You will number many friends* (when?), *so long as you are prosperous*. The parts thus united are called *Clauses* or *Members*.

2. PRINCIPAL AND SUBORDINATE.—The part of the complex sentence which makes complete sense of itself—*multos numerābis amīcos*—is called the *Principal Clause*; and the part which is dependent upon it—*dñec eris felix*—is called the *Subordinate Clause*.

III. A COMPOUND SENTENCE expresses two or more independent thoughts:

Sol ruit et montes umbrantur, The sun descends and the mountains are shaded. Virg.

346. In their USE, sentences are either *Declarative*, *Interrogative*, *Imperative*, or *Exclamatory*.

I. A DECLARATIVE SENTENCE has the form of an assertion:

Miltiādes accūsātus est, Miltiades was accused. Nep.

II. An INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a question :

Quis non paupertatem extimescit, *Who does not fear poverty?* Cic

—1. INTERROGATIVE WORDS.—Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word—either an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles, *ne*, *nonne*, *num* :

1) Questions with *ne* ask for information: *Scribitne*, Is he writing? *Ne* is always thus appended to some other word. But *ne* appended to the principal verb often suggests the answer *yes*, while appended to any other word, it often suggests the answer *no*. It is sometimes appended to *utrum*, *num*, or *an*, without affecting their meaning, and sometimes inserted in the clause after *utrum* :

Utrum taceamne, an *praedicem*, *Shall I be silent, or shall I speak?* Ter.

2) Questions with *nonne* expect the answer *yes*: *Nonne scribit*, Is he not writing? *Non* for *nonne* indicates surprise that there should be any doubt on the question: *Non vides*, Do you really not see?

3) Questions with *num* expect the answer *no*: *Num scribit*, Is he writing?

4) Questions with *an*. See 2. 4) below.

5) The interrogative word is sometimes omitted, and sometimes *numquid* is used for *num*, and *equid* for *ne* or *nonne*: *Equid vides*, Do you not see?

—2. DOUBLE QUESTIONS.—Double or disjunctive questions offer a choice or alternative, and generally take one of the following forms:

1) The first clause has *utrum*, *num*, or *ne*, and the second *an* :

Utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est, Is that your fault or ours? Cic.

2) The first clause omits the particle, and the second has *an* or *ne* :

Elôquar an sileam, Shall I utter it, or keep silence? Virg.

3) When the second clause is negative, the particle generally unites with the negative, giving *annon* or *necne* :

Sunt haec tua verba necne, Are these your words or not? Cic.

4) By the omission of the first clause, the second often stands alone with *an*, in the sense of *or* :

An hoc timemus, Or do we fear this? Liv.

5) Other forms are rare.

—3. ANSWERS.—In answers the verb or some emphatic word is usually repeated, often with *propterea*, *vero*, and the like; or if negative, with *non* :

Dixitne causam? *Dixit*. Did he state the cause? He stated it. Cic. *Possumus tñti esse?* *Non possumus*. Can we be safe? We cannot. Cic.

1) Sometimes the simple particle is used; affirmatively, *sane*, *etiam*, *ita*, *vero*, *certe*, etc., negatively, *non*, *minime*, etc.

Venitne? *Non*. Has he come? No. Plaut.

—III. An IMPERATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a command, exhortation, or entreaty :

Iustitiam cõle, Cultivate justice. Cic.

IV. An EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE has the form of an exclamation :

Reliquit quos viros, What heroes he has left! Cic.

Exclamatory sentences are often elliptical.

SECTION II.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

ELEMENTS OF SENTENCES.

347. The simple sentence in its *most simple form* consists of two distinct parts, expressed or implied :

1. The SUBJECT, or that of which it speaks.
2. The PREDICATE, or that which is said of the subject :

Cluilius mōritur, Cluilius dies. Liv.

Here *Cluilius* is the subject, and *mōritur* the predicate.

348. The simple sentence in its *most expanded form* consists only of these same parts with their various modifiers :

In his castris *Cluilius, Albānus rex, mōritur* ; *Cluilius, the Alban king, dies in this camp.* Liv.

Here *Cluilius, Albānus rex*, is the subject in its enlarged or modified form, and *in his castris mōritur* is the predicate in its enlarged or modified form.

349. PRINCIPAL AND SUBORDINATE.—The subject and predicate, being essential to the structure of every sentence, are called the *Principal* or *Essential* elements ; but their modifiers, being subordinate to these, are called the *Subordinate* elements.

350. SIMPLE AND COMPLEX.—The elements, whether principal or subordinate, may be either simple or complex :

1. *Simple*, when not modified by other words.
2. *Complex*, when thus modified.

SIMPLE SUBJECT.

351. The subject of a sentence, expressed or implied, must be a noun or some word or words used as a noun :

Rex dēcrēvit, The king decreed. Nep. *Ego scribo, I write.* Cic. *Vīdeo idem vālet, The word video has the same meaning.* Quint.

COMPLEX SUBJECT.

352. The subject admits the following modifiers :

I. AN ADJECTIVE :

Pōpulus Rōmānus dēcrēvit, The Roman people decreed. Cic.

II. A NOUN either in apposition with the subject, in the genitive, or in an oblique case with a preposition :

Cluilius rex mōritur, Cluilius the king dies. Liv. *Rex Rūtulōrum, the king of the Rutuli.* Liv. *Liber de officiis, The book on duties.* Cic.

1. MODIFIERS OF NOUNS.—Any noun may be modified like the subject.

2. APPOSITIVE AND ITS SUBJECT.—The noun in apposition with another is called an *Appositive*, and the other noun is called the *Subject* of the appositive.

3. ADVERBS WITH NOUNS.—Sometimes adverbs and adverbial expressions occur as modifiers of nouns:

Non ignāri sūmus ante mālōrum, We are not ignorant of past misfortunes. Virg. *Victōria āpud Cnidum, The victory at Cnidus.* Nep.

SIMPLE PREDICATE.

—353. The simple predicate must be either a verb or the copula *sum* with a noun or adjective:

Miltiādes est accūsātus, Miltiades was accused. Nep. *Tu es testis, You are a witness.* Cic. *Fortūna caeca est, Fortune is blind.* Cic.

1. Like *Sum* several other verbs sometimes unite with a noun or adjective to form the predicate. See 352. 2. A noun or adjective thus used is called a *Predicate Noun* or *Predicate Adjective*.

2. *Sum* with an *Adverb* sometimes forms the predicate:

Omnia recte sunt, All things are right. Cic.

COMPLEX PREDICATE.

—354. I. The VERB admits the following modifiers:

—I. OBJECTIVE MODIFIERS:

1. A *Direct Object* in the Accusative—that upon which the action is directly exerted:

Miltiādes Athēnas libērāvit, Miltiades liberated Athens. Nep.

2. An *Indirect Object* in the Dative—that *to* or *for* which something is or is done:

Lābōri stūdent, They devote themselves to labor. Caes.

3. *Combined Objects* consisting of two or more cases:

Me rōgāvit sententiam, He asked me my opinion. Cic. *Pons iter hostibus dēdit, The bridge furnished a passage to the enemy.* Liv.

—II. ADVERBIAL MODIFIERS:

1. *Adverbs*:

Bella feliciter gessit, He waged wars successfully. Cic.

2. *Adverbial Expressions*—consisting of oblique cases of nouns, with or without prepositions:

In his castris moritur, He dies (where?) in this camp. Liv. Vere convenere, They assembled (when?) in the spring. Liv.

355. II. The PREDICATE NOUN is modified in the various ways specified for the subject (352).

356. III. The PREDICATE ADJECTIVE admits the following modifiers:

I. An ADVERB:

Satis humilis est, He is sufficiently humble. Liv.

II. A NOUN in an oblique case:

1. *Genitive*: *Avdi laudis fuerunt, They were desirous of praise. Cic.*

2. *Dative*: *Omni aetati mors est communis, Death is common to every age. Cic.*

3. *Ablative*: *Digni sunt amicitia, They are worthy of friendship. Cic.*

SECTION III.

COMPLEX SENTENCES.

357. A Complex sentence differs from a Simple one only in taking a sentence or clause as one (or more) of its elements:

I. A Sentence as an Element:

"Civis Romānus sum" audiēbatur, "I am a Roman citizen" was heard. Cic. Aliquis dicat mihi: "Nulla habes vitia;" Some one may say to me, "Have you no faults?" Hor.

1. In the first example, an entire sentence—*Civis Romānus sum*—is used as the *Subject* of a new sentence; and in the second example, the sentence—*Nulla habes vitia*—is the *Object* of *dicat*.

2. Any sentence may be thus quoted and introduced without change of form as an element in a new sentence.

II. A Clause as an Element:

Traditum est Homērum caecum fuisse, That Homer was blind has been handed down by tradition. Cic. Quālis sit animus, animus nescit, The soul knows not what the soul is. Cic.

1. In these examples the clauses used as elements have undergone certain changes to adapt them to their subordinate rank. The clause *Homērum caecum fuisse*, the subject of *traditum est*, if used as an independent sentence, would be *Homērus caecus fuit*; and the clause *Quālis sit animus*, the object of *nescit*, would be *Quālis est animus*, What is the soul?

2. Forms of Subordinate Clauses.

1) Infinitive with Subject Accusative:

Hoc majores didice audire, I have heard that our ancestors said this. Cic.

2) Indirect Questions:

Quid dies fērat, incertum est, *What a day may bring forth is uncertain.* Cic.

3) Relative Clauses :

Sententia, quae tūtissima vidēbatur, *The opinion which seemed the safest.* Liv.

4) Clauses with Conjunctions :

Mos est ut dicat, *It is his custom to speak.* Cic. Priusquam lūcet, adsunt, *They are present before it is light.* Cic.

—358. Infinitive Clauses sometimes drop their subjects :

Diligi iūcundum est, *It is pleasant to be loved.* Cic. Vivere est cōgītāre, *To live is to think.* Cic. See 545. 2.

—359. Participles often supply the place of subordinate clauses.

Plāto scribens mortuus est, *Plato died while writing, or while he was writing.* Cic. See 576–578.

SECTION IV.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

—360. Compound sentences express two or more independent thoughts, and are of five varieties :

—I. COPULATIVE SENTENCES—in which two or more thoughts are presented in harmony with each other :

Sol ruit et montes umbrantur, *The sun descends and the mountains are shaded.* Virg.

—II. DISJUNCTIVE SENTENCES—in which a choice between two or more thoughts is offered :

Audendum est aliquid aut omnia patiēda sunt, *Something must be risked or all things must be endured.* Liv.

—III. ADVERSATIVE SENTENCES—in which the thoughts are opposed to each other :

Gyges a nullo vidēbatur, ipse autem omnia vidēbat, *Gyges was seen by no one, but he himself saw all things.* Cic.

—IV. ILLATIVE SENTENCES—which contain an inference :

Nihil lābōras, ideo nihil hābes ; *You do nothing, therefore you have nothing.* Phaed.

—V. CAUSAL SENTENCES—which contain a cause or reason :

Difficile est consilium, sum enim sōlus ; *Consultation is difficult, for I am alone.* Cic.

1. The **CONNECTIVES** generally used in these several classes of compounds are the corresponding classes of conjunctions, i. e., *copulative, disjunctive, adversative, illative, and causal* conjunctions. See 310. But the connective is often omitted.

2. **DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS** have special connectives. See 346. II. 2.

✓ 361. Compound sentences are generally abridged when their members have parts in common. Such sentences have compound elements :

✓ 1. Compound Subjects :

Aborigines Trojanique ducem amisère, *The Aborigines and the Trojans lost their leader.* Liv.

The two members here united are: *Aborigines ducem amisère* and *Trojāni ducem amisère*; but as they have the same predicate, *ducem amisère*, that predicate is expressed but once, and the two subjects are united into the compound subject: *Aborigines Trojanique*.

✓ 2. Compound Predicates :

Rōmāni p̄rant consultantque, *The Romans prepare and consult.* Liv.

✓ 3. Compound Modifiers :

Athēnas Graeciamque libērāvit, *He liberated Athens and Greece.* Nep.

CHAPTER II. SYNTAX OF NOUNS.

SECTION I.

AGREEMENT OF NOUNS

RULE I.—Predicate Nouns.

362. A Predicate Noun denoting the same person or thing as its Subject agrees with it in CASE :¹

Ego sum nuntius, *I am a messenger.* Liv. Servius rex est dēclārātus, *Servius was declared king.* Liv. Orestem se esse dixit, *He said that he was Orestes.* Cic. See 353.

1. In **GENDER AND NUMBER** Agreement either may or may not take place. But

1) If the Predicate Noun has different forms for different genders, it must agree with its subject in gender :

Usus māgister est, *Experience is an instructor.* Cic. Hīstōria est māgistra (not magister), *History is an instructress.* Cic.

¹ For Pred. Noun denoting a different person or thing from its subject, see 401. For convenience of reference the *Rules* will be presented in a body on page 274.

2. WITH FINITE VERBS.—Predicate Nouns are most frequent

1) With *Sum* and a few intransitive verbs : *evādo, exsisto, appāreo*, and the like :

Ego sum nuntius, *I am a messenger*. Liv. Hōmo magnus evāsērāt, *He had become (turned out) a great man*. Cic. Exstitit vindex libertātis, *He became (stood forth) the defender of liberty*. Cic.

2) With Passive verbs of *appointing, making, naming, regarding, esteeming*, and the like :

Servius rex est déclarātus, *Servius was declared king*. Liv. Mundus civitas existimātur, *The world is regarded as a state*. Cic.

(1) In the poets, Predicate Nouns are used with great freedom after verbs of a great variety of significations. Thus with *audio* = *appellor* : Rex audisti, *You have been called king* ; i. e., have heard yourself so called. Hor.

(2) For Predicate Accusative, see 373. 1.

(3) The Dative of the object for which (390), *pro* with the Abl., and *Uco* or *in nūmero* with the Gen. are often kindred in force to Predicate Nouns : *hosti, pro hoste, Uco hostis, in nūmero hostium*, for *or* as an enemy. See also Pred. Gen. 401.

3. WITH INFINITIVES, PARTICIPLES, ETC.—Predicate Nouns are used not only with finite verbs, but also with Infinitives and Participles, and sometimes without verb or participle :

Declārātus rex Nūma, *Numa having been declared king*. Liv. Cānīnio consule, *Cānīnius being consul*. Cic. See 451, also *Orestem* under the rule.

1) For Predicate Nominative after *esse*, see 547.

2) For Infinitive or Clause as Predicate, see 553, I ; 495, 3.

RULE II—Appositives.

= 363. An Appositive agrees with its Subject in CASE :

Cluilius rex moritur, *Cluilius the king dies*. Liv. Urbes Carthāgo atque Nūmantia, *the cities Carthage and Numantia*. Cic. See 352. 2.

1. In GENDER and NUMBER the appositive conforms to the same rule as the predicate noun. See 362. 1.

2. The SUBJECT of the appositive is often omitted :

Hostis hostem occidere vōlui, *I (ego understood) an enemy wished to slay an enemy*. Liv.

3. FORCE OF APPOSITIVES.—Appositives are generally kindred in force to Relative clauses, but sometimes to Temporal clauses :

Cluilius rex, *Cluilius (who was) the king*. Liv. Furtus puer didicit, *Furtus learned, when a boy, or as a boy*. Cic.

4. PARTITIVE APPOSITIVE.—The parts are sometimes in apposition with the whole :

Due reges, ille bello, hic pāce civitatem auxerunt, *Two kings advanced the state, the former by war, the latter by peace*. Liv.

Conversely the whole may be in apposition with its parts.

5. CLAUSES.—A noun or pronoun may be in apposition with a clause, or a clause in apposition with a noun or pronoun. See 445, 7 ; 553, II.

SECTION II.

NOMINATIVE.

364. CASES.—Nouns have different forms or cases to mark the various relations in which they are used. These cases, in accordance with their general force, may be arranged and characterized as follows :

I. Nominative,	Case of the Subject.
II. Vocative,	Case of Address.
III. Accusative,	Case of Direct Object.
IV. Dative,	Case of Indirect Object.
V. Genitive,	Case of Adjective Relations.
VI. Ablative,	Case of Adverbial Relations. ¹

365. KINDRED CASES.—The cases naturally arrange themselves in pairs : the Nominative and Vocative require no governing word ; the Accusative and Dative are the regular cases of the Object of an action ; the Genitive has usually the force of an Adjective, and the Ablative that of an Adverb.

366. NOMINATIVE.—The Nominative is either the Subject of a Sentence or in agreement with another Nominative.

RULE III.—Subject Nominative.

➤ **367. The Subject of a Finite Verb is put in the Nominative :²**

Servius regnāvit, Servius reigned. Liv. Pātent portae, The gates are open. Cic. Rex vicit, The king conquered. Liv.

1. The Subject is always a substantive, a pronoun, or some word or clause used substantively :

Ego rēges ejēci, I have banished kings. Cic.

2. **SUBJECT OMITTED.**—The subject is generally omitted

1) When it is a Personal Pronoun, unless expressed for contrast or emphasis, and when it can be readily supplied from the context :

Discipūlos mōneo, ut stūdia āment, I instruct pupils to love their studies. Quint.

2) When it means men, people : *Fērunt, They say.*

3) When the verb is impersonal : *Pluit, It rains.*

3. **VERB OMITTED.**—The Verb is sometimes omitted, when it can be readily supplied, especially *est* and *sunt* :

¹ This arrangement is adopted in the discussion of the cases, because, it is thought, it will best present the force of the several cases and their relation to each other.

² For the Subject of the Infinitive, see 545. For the agreement of the verb with its subject, see 460.

Ecce tuæ littærae, *Lo your letter* (comes). Cic. Tot sententiæ, *There are* (sunt) *so many opinions*. Ter. Consul præfectus (est), *The consul set out*. Liv.

1) *Fictio* is often omitted in short sentences and clauses. Thus with *nihil aliud* (amplius, minus, etc.) *quam, nihil præterquam* = merely, *et nihil aliud, finem*, etc.: *Nihil aliud quam steterunt, They merely stood* (did nothing other than). Liv. Also in brief expressions of opinion: *Recte ille, He does rightly*. Cic.

368. AGREEMENT.—A Nominative in agreement with another nominative is either a Predicate Noun or an Appositive. See 362 and 363.

For the Predicate Nominative after a verb with *esse*, see 547.

SECTION III.

VOCATIVE

RULE IV.—Case of Address.

369. The Name of the person or thing addressed is put in the Vocative:

Perge, Laeli, *Proceed, Laelius*. Cic. Quid est, Cætilina, *Why is it, Catiline?* Cic. Tuum est, Servi, regnum, *The kingdom is yours, Servius*. Liv. O dii immortales, *O immortal gods*. Cic.

1. WITH INTERJECTIONS.—The vocative is used both with and without interjections.

2. NOMINATIVE FOR VOCATIVE.—In poetry and sometimes in prose, the nominative in apposition with the subject occurs where we should expect the vocative:

Audi tu, populus Albānus, *Hear ye, Alban people*. Liv. Here *populus* may be treated as a Nom. in apposition with *tu*, though it may also be treated as an Irregular Voc. See 52, 3.

3. VOCATIVE FOR NOMINATIVE.—Conversely the vocative by attraction sometimes occurs in poetry where we should expect the nominative:

Quibus, Hector, ab oris expectâte vênis, *From what shores, Hector, do you anxiously awaited come?* Virg.

SECTION IV.

ACCUSATIVE.

370. The Accusative is used

- I. As the Direct Object of an Action.
- II. As the Subject of an Infinitive.
- III. In Agreement with another Accusative.
- IV. In an Adverbial Sense—with or without Prepositions.
- V. In Exclamations—with or without Interjections.

I. ACCUSATIVE AS DIRECT OBJECT.

RULE V.—Direct Object.

— 371. The Direct Object of an action is put in the Accusative:

Deus mundum aedificavit, *God made the world.* Cic. Libera rem publicam, *Free the republic.* Cic. Pöpuli Römäni sālūtem dēfendite, *Defend the safety of the Roman people.* Cic.

✓ 1. The DIRECT OBJECT may be

1) The *Object*, person or thing, on which the action of the verb is directly exerted, as *salūtem* above.

2) The *Effect* of the action, i. e., the object produced by it, as *mundum* above.

3) The *Cognate Accusative*. Many verbs, generally intransitive, sometimes become so far transitive as to admit an accusative of *cognate* or *kindred* meaning:

Eam vitam vivēre, *to live that life.* Cic. Mirum somniāre somnium, *to dream a wonderful dream.* Plaut. Servitūtem servīre, *to serve a servitude.* Ter.

(1) This accusative is usually qualified by an adjective as in the first two examples.

(2) Neuter Pronouns and Adjectives often supply the place of the Cognate accusative:

Eādem peccat, *He makes the same mistakes.* Cic. Hoc stūdet unum, *He studies this one thing* (this one study). Hor. Id assentior, *I make this assent.* Cic. Idem glōriāri, *to make the same boast.* Cic.

(3) The object is often omitted when it is a reflexive (184, 5) or can be easily supplied: *mōveo* — *mōveo me*, I move (myself); *vertit* — *vertit se*, he moves (himself).

(4) Some verbs are sometimes transitive and sometimes intransitive: *augeo*, *dūro*, *incipio*, *lazo*, *ruo*, *suppedito*, *turbo*, etc.

— 2. WITH OR WITHOUT OTHER CASES.—The direct object may be used with all transitive verbs, whether with or without other cases. See 884. 410. 419.

✓ 3. TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS.—Many verbs transitive in English are intransitive in Latin. See 385. Conversely some verbs intransitive in English are transitive in Latin, or at least are often so used, especially verbs denoting

1) *Feeling or Mental State*: *despēro*, to despair of; *dōleo*, to grieve for; *gēmo*, to sigh over; *horreo*, to shudder at; *lācōrō*, to weep over; *moereo*, to mourn over; *mīror*, to wonder at; *rideo*, to laugh at; *sitio*, to thirst for, etc.

Hōnōres despērat, *He despairs of honors.* Cic. Haec gēmēbant, *They were sighing over these things.* Cic. Dētrimenta ridet, *He laughs at losses.* Hor.

2) *Taste or Smell*: *oleo*, *sāpio*, and their compounds, both literally and figuratively:

Olet unguenta, *He smells of perfumes*. Ter. Oratio r    let antiquitatem, *The oration smacks of antiquity*. Cic.

— 4. COMPOUNDS OF PREPOSITIONS.—We notice two classes :

1) Many compounds become transitive by the force of the prepositions with which they are compounded, especially compounds of *circum*, *per*, *prae*, *inter*, *trans*, *super*, and *subter* :

Murmur concionem perv  sit, *A murmur went through the assembly*. Liv. Rhenum transierunt, *They crossed (went across) the Rhine*. Caes.

2) Many compounds, without becoming strictly transitive, admit an Accus. dependent upon the preposition :

Circumstant senatum, *They stand around the senate*. Cic.

— 5. CLAUSE AS OBJECT.—An Infinitive or a Clause may be used as Direct Object :

Imp  rare cupiunt, *They desire to rule*. Just. Sentimus calere ignem, *We perceive that fire is hot*. Cic.

6. PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION.—When a verb takes the passive construction

1) The direct object of the active becomes the subject of the passive, and

2) The subject of the active becomes the Ablative of Cause (414) or the Ablative of Agent with *a* or *ab* (414. 5).

Th  b  ni Lysandrum occiderunt, *The Thebans slew Lysander*. Passive: Lysander occisus est a Th  b  nis, *Lysander was slain by the Thebans*. Nep.

— 7. ACCUSATIVE IN SPECIAL INSTANCES.—Participles in *dus*, verbal adjectives in *bundus*, and in Plautus a few verbal nouns, occur with the accusative :

Vitabundus castra, *avoiding the camp*. Liv. Quid tibi hanc curatio est rem, *What care have you of this?* Plaut.

372. TWO ACCUSATIVES.—Two accusatives without any connective, expressed or understood, may depend upon the same verb. They may denote

1. The same person or thing.

2. Different persons or things.

Any number of accusatives connected by conjunctions, expressed or understood, may of course depend upon the same verb.

RULE VI.—Two Accusatives—Same Person.

373. Verbs of MAKING, CHOOSING, CALLING, REGARDING, SHOWING, and the like, admit two Accusatives of the same person or thing :

Hamilcarem imperatorem fecerunt, *They made Hamilcar commander*. Nep. Ancum regem populus creavit, *The people elected Ancus king*. Liv. Summum consilium appellarunt Senatum, *They called their highest council Senate*. Cic. Se praestitit propugnatores libertatis, *He showed*

himself the champion of liberty. Cic. Flaccum habuit collēgam, *He had Flaccus as colleague.* Nep.

✓ 1. PREDICATE ACCUSATIVE.—One of the two accusatives is the *Direct Object*, and the other an essential part of the Predicate. The latter may be called a *Predicate Accusative*. See 362. 2. (2).

✓ 2. VERBS WITH PREDICATE ACCUSATIVE.—The verbs which most frequently admit a Direct Object with a Predicate Accusative are verbs of

1) *Making, electing*: facio, efficio, reddo,—creo, eligo, designo, déclaro.

2) *Calling, regarding*: appello, nōmino, vōco, dico,—arbitror, existimo, dūco, iūdico, habeo, pūto.

3) *Showing*: praesto, praebeo, exhibeo.

✓ 3. ADJECTIVE AS PREDICATE ACCUSATIVE.—The Predicate Accusative may be either Substantive or Adjective:

Hōmīnes caecos reddit āvaritia, *Avarice renders men blind.* Cic.

✓ 4. PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION.—In the Passive these verbs take two Nominatives, a *Subject* and *Predicate*, corresponding to the two Accusatives of the Active:

Servius rex est déclaratus, *Servius was declared king.* Liv. See 362. 2. 2.)

RULE VII.—Two Accusatives—Person and Thing.

✓ 374. Some verbs of ASKING, DEMANDING, TEACHING, and CONCEALING, admit two Accusatives in the Active, and one in the Passive:

Me sententiam rogāvit, *He asked me my opinion.* Cic. Ego sententiam rogatus sum, *I was asked my opinion.* Cic. Philōsōphia nos res omnes docuit, *Philosophy has taught us all things.* Cic. Artes edoctus fuerat, *He had been taught the arts.* Liv. Non te celāvi sermōnem, *I did not conceal from you the conversation.* Cic.

✓ 1. PERSON AND THING.—One accusative generally designates the *person*, the other the *thing*: with the Passive the accusative of the Person becomes the subject and the accusative of the thing is retained: see examples.

✓ 2. VERBS WITH TWO ACCUSATIVES.—Those most frequently so used are

1) *Regularly*: cēlo—dōceo, edōceo, dēdōceo.

2) *Sometimes*: oro, exōro, rōgo, interrōgo, percontor, flāgito, posco, rēposco.

✓ 3. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS also occur:

1) *Cēlo*: Ablative with a preposition:

Me de hoc libro celāvit, *He kept me ignorant of this book.* Cic. Passive: Accus. of Neuter pronoun or Abl. with *de*: Hoc celāri, *to be kept ignorant of this.* Ter. Celāri de consilio, *to be kept ignorant of the plan.* Cic. The Dative is rare: Id Alcibiādi celāri non pōtuit, *This could not be concealed from Alcibiades.* Nep.

2) *Verbs of Teaching*: Ablative with or without a preposition:

De sua re me docet: *He informs me in regard to his case.* Cic. Sōcrātem fidibus docuit, *He taught Socrates (with) the lyra.* Cic.

3) *Verbs of Asking, Demanding*: Ablative with a preposition:

Hoc a me poscēre, *to demand this from me*. Cic. Te istēdem de rēbus interrōgo, *I ask you in regard to the same things*. Cic.

4) *Peto, postulo, and quaero* take the Ablative of the person with a preposition:

Pacem a Rōmānis pētērunt, *They asked peace from the Romans*. Caes.

4. INFINITIVE OR CLAUSE AS ACCUSATIVE of thing:

Te sapiēre docet, *He teaches you to be wise*. Cic.

5. A NEUTER PRONOUN OR ADJECTIVE as a second accusative occurs with many verbs which do not otherwise take two accusatives:

Hoc te hortor, *I exhort you to this, I give you this exhortation*. Cic. Ea mōnēmur, *We are admonished of these things*. Cic.

6. COMPOUND VERBS.—A few compounds of *trans, circum, ad,* and *in* admit two accusatives, dependent the one upon the verb, the other upon the preposition:

Ibērum cūpias trajēcit, *He led his forces across the Ebro*. Liv.

In the Passive, not only these, but even other compounds sometimes admit an Accus. depending upon the preposition:

Praetervēhor ostia Pantāgiae, *I am carried by the mouth of the Pantagia*. Virg.

7. POETIC ACCUSATIVE.—In poetry, rarely in prose, verbs of clothing, unclathing—*induo, exuo, cingo, accingo; induco, etc.*—sometimes take in the Passive an accusative in imitation of the Greek:

Gāleam induitur, *He puts on his helmet*. Virg. Intūlle ferrum cingitur, *He girds on his useless sword*. Virg. Virgīnes longam indūtae vestem, *maidens attired in long robes*. Liv.

II. ACCUSATIVE AS SUBJECT OF INFINITIVE.

375. The Accusative is used as the Subject of an Infinitive; see 545:

Plātōnem fērunt in Itāliam vēnisse, *They say that Plato came into Italy*. Cic.

Plātōnem is the subject of *venisse*.

III. ACCUSATIVE IN AGREEMENT WITH AN ACCUSATIVE.

376. The Accusative in agreement with another Accusative is either a Predicate Noun or an Appositive:

Orestem se esse dixit, *He said that he was Orestes*. Cic. Apud Herōdōtum, patrem histōriae, *in Herodotus, the father of history*. Cic. See 362 and 363.

IV. ACCUSATIVE IN AN ADVERBIAL SENSE

377. In an Adverbial sense the Accusative is used either with or without Prepositions.

1. WITH PREPOSITIONS. See 433.

2. WITHOUT PREPOSITIONS.—The Adverbial use of the Accusative without Prepositions is presented in the following rules.

RULE VIII.—Accusative of Time and Space.

378. DURATION OF TIME and EXTENT OF SPACE are expressed by the Accusative :

Römulus septem et triginta regnāvit annos, *Romulus reigned thirty-seven years*. Liv. Quinque millia passuum ambulare, *to walk five miles*. Cic. Pēdes octōginta distāre, *to be eighty feet distant*. Caes. Nix quatuor pēdes alta, *snow four feet deep*. Liv. But

1. DURATION OF TIME is sometimes expressed by the Ablative or the Accusative with a Preposition :

1) By the Ablative : Pugnātum est hōris quinque, *The battle was fought five hours*. Caes.

2) By the Accusative with Preposition : Per annos viginti certātum est, *The war was waged for twenty years*. Liv.

2. DISTANCE is sometimes expressed by the Ablative :

Millibus passuum sex consēdit, *He encamped at the distance of six miles*. Caes. Sometimes with a preposition : Ab millibus passuum duobus, *at the distance of two miles*. Caes.

RULE IX.—Accusative of Limit.

379. The Name of a Town used as the Limit of motion is put in the Accusative :

Nuntius Rōmam rēdit, *The messenger returns to Rome*. Liv. Plāto Tārentum vēnit, *Plato came to Tarentum*. Cic. Fūgit Tarquīnios, *He fled to Tarquinii*. Cic. But

1. The Accusative with *Ad* occurs :

1) In the sense of—to, toward, in the direction of, into the vicinity of :

Tres sunt viae ad Mūtīnam, *There are three roads to Mutina*. Cic. Ad Zāmam pervēnit, *He came to the vicinity of Zama*. Sall.

2) In contrast with *a* or *ab* :

A Diānio ad Sīnōpen, *from Dianium to Sinope*. Cic.

2. *Urbs* or *Oppidum* with a Preposition :

Pervēnit in oppidum Cirtam, *He came into the town of Cirta*. Sall.

3. Like Names of Towns are used

1) The Accusatives **dŏmum, dŏmos, rus** :

Scipio dŏmum rēductus est, *Scipio was conducted home*. Cic. Dŏmos abducti, *led. to their homes*. Liv. Rus ēvŏlāre, *to hasten into the country*. Cic.

2) Sometimes the Accusative of names of Islands and Peninsulas :

Lātŏna confūgit Dēlum, *Latona fled to Delos*. Cic. Pervēnit Chersŏnēsum, *He went to the Chersonesus*. Nep.

4. Names of Other Places used as the limit of motion are generally in the Accusative with a Preposition :

In Asiām rēdit, *He returns into Asia*. Nep.

But the preposition is sometimes omitted before names of countries, and, in the poets, before names of nations and even before common nouns :

Āgyptum prŏfūgit, *He fled to Egypt*. Cic. Itāllam vēnit, *He came to Italy*. Virg. Ibimus Āfros, *We shall go to the Africans*. Virg. Lāvīnia vēnit Itŏra, *He came to the Lavinian shores*. Virg.

5. A Poetic Dative for the accusative with or without a preposition occurs :

It clāmŏr coelo (for *ad coelum*), *The shout ascends to heaven*. Virg.

RULE X—Accusative of Specification.

—380. A Verb or Adjective may take an Accusative to define its application :

Cāpita vēlāmur, *We have our heads veiled* (are veiled as to our heads). Virg. Nūbe hūmēros āmictus, *with his shoulders enveloped in a cloud*. Hor. Miles fractus membra lābŏre, *the soldier with limbs shattered with labor* (broken as to his limbs). Hor. Aenēas os deo sīmīlis, *Aeneas like a god in appearance*. Virg.

1. In a strict sense, the Accusative of Specification generally specifies the part to which the action or quality particularly belongs. In this sense, it is mostly poetic, but occurs also in prose. See 429.

— 2. In a freer sense, this Accusative includes the adverbial use of *partem, vicem, nihil*, of *id* and *genus* in *id tempŏris, id aetātis* (at this time, age), *id genus, omne genus, quod genus* (for *ejus generis*, etc.), etc. ; also of *secus, libra* and of many neuter pronouns and adjectives ; *hoc, illud, id, quid* (454, 2), *multum, summum, cētera, reliqua*, etc. In this sense, it is common in prose.

Maximam partem lacte vivunt, *They live mostly* (as to the largest part) *upon milk*. Caes. Nihil mōti sunt, *They were not at all moved*. Liv. Lŏcus id tempŏris vacuus erat, *The place was at this time vacant*. Cic. Aliquid id gēnus scribēre, *to write something of this kind*. Cic. Quærit, quid possint, *He inquires how powerful they are*. Caes. Quid vēnis, *Why do you come?*

V. ACCUSATIVE IN EXCLAMATIONS.

RULE XI—Accusative in Exclamations.

— 381. The Accusative either with or without an Interjection may be used in Exclamations :

Heu me misērum, *Ah me unhappy!* Cic. Me misērum, *Me miserable!*¹ Cic. O fallācem spēm, *O deceptive hope!* Cic. Me caecum, *Blind that I am!* Cic. Pro deōrum fidem, *In the name of the gods!* Cic. But

1. An Adjective or Genitive generally accompanies this accusative, as in the examples.

2. *O, theu, heu* are the Interjections most frequently used with the Accusative, though others occur.

3. Other Cases also occur in exclamations:

1) The *Vocative*—when an address as well as an exclamation is intended:

Pro sancte Jūpiter, *O holy Jupiter.* Cic. Infelix Dido, *Unhappy Dido.* Virg.

2) The *Nominative*—when the exclamation approaches the form of a statement:

En dextra, *Lo the right hand* (there is, or that is the right hand)! Virg. Ecce tuae littērae, *Lo your letter* (comes)! Cic.

3) The *Dative*—to designate the person after *hei, vae*, and sometimes after *ecce, en, hem*.

Hei mihi, *Woe to me.* Virg. Vae tibi, *Woe to you.* Ter. Ecce tibi, *Lo to you* (lo here is to you = observe). Cic. En tibi, *This for you* (lo I do this for you). Liv. See 389. 2.

SECTION V.

DATIVE.

382. The Dative is the Case of the Indirect Object, and is used

I. With Verbs.

II. With Adjectives.

III. With their Derivatives—Adverbs and Substantives.

I. DATIVE WITH VERBS.

383. INDIRECT OBJECT.—A verb is often attended by a noun designating the object indirectly affected by the action, that **TO** or **FOR** which something is or is done. A noun thus used is called an Indirect Object.

RULE XII.—Dative with Verbs.

384. The INDIRECT OBJECT is put in the Dative:

I. With INTRANSITIVE and PASSIVE Verbs:

Tempōri cedit, *He yields to the time.* Cic. Sibi timuērāt, *They had feared for themselves.* Caes. Lābōri stūdent, *They devote themselves to labor.* Caes. Mundus deo pāret, *The world obeys God.*² Cic. Caesāri supplicābo, *I will supplicate Caesar.*³ Cic. Nōbis vita dāta est, *Life has*

¹ Milton, Par. Lost, lv. 78

² Is subject to God.

³ Will make supplication to Caesar.

been granted to us. Cic. Nūmītorī dēditur, *He is delivered to Nūmītor.* Liv.

II. With TRANSITIVE Verbs, in connection with the ACCUSATIVE :

Pons iter hostībus dēdit, *The bridge gave a passage to the enemy.* Liv. Lēges civitatībus suis scripsērunt, *They prepared laws for their states.* Cic.

1. DOUBLE CONSTRUCTION.—A few verbs admit (1) the Dative of the person and the Accusative of the thing, or (2) the Accusative of the person and the Ablative of the thing: *alicui rem dōnāre*, to present a thing to any one, or *aliquem re dōnāre*, to present any one with a thing. For the Dat. of the person, the Dat. of a thing sometimes occurs, especially if it involves persons or is in a measure personified :

Mūrum urbi circumdēdit, *He surrounded the city with a wall.* Nep.

This double construction occurs chiefly with : *aspergo, circumdo, circumfundō, dōno, exuo, impertio, induo, inspergo, intercludo.*

2. To and For are not always signs of the Dative : thus

1) To, denoting mere *motion* or *direction*, is generally expressed by the Accusative with or without a preposition (879. and 879. 4) :

Vēni ad urbem, *I came to the city.* Cic. Dēlum vēnimus, *We came to Delos.* Cic. But the Dative occurs in the poets : It clāmor coelo, *The shout goes to heaven.* Virg.

2) For, in *defence* of, in *behalf* of, is expressed by the Abl. with *pro* ; for the *sake* of, for the *purpose* of, sometimes by the Accus. with *in*.

Pro patria mōri, *to die for one's country.* Hor. Dīmīcāre pro libertātē, *to fight for liberty.* Cic. Sātis in ūsum, *enough for use.* Liv.

3. OTHER ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.—Conversely the dative is often used where the English either omits *to* or *for*, or employs some other preposition. We proceed to specify the cases in which this difference of idiom requires notice.

—885. The Dative of Advantage and Disadvantage is used with verbs signifying *to benefit* or *injure*, *please* or *displease*, *command* or *obey*, *serve* or *resist* ; also, *indulge*, *spare*, *pardon*, *envy*, *threaten*, *be angry*, *believe*, *persuade*, and the like :

Sibi prōsunt, *They benefit themselves.* Cic. Nōcēre altēri, *to injure another.* Cic. Zenōni placuit, *It pleased Zeno.* Cic. Displicet Tullo, *It displeases Tullus.* Liv. Cūpiditatibus impērāre, *to command desires.* Cic. Deo pārēre, *to obey God.* Cic. Rēgi servire, *to serve the king.* Cic. Hostibus resistēre, *to resist the enemy.* Caes. Sibi indulgēre, *to indulge one's self.* Cic. Vitae parcēre, *to spare life.* Nep. Mihi ignoscēre, *to pardon me.* Cic. Minitans patriae, *threatening his country.* Liv. Irasci amicis, *to be angry with friends.* Cic. Mihi crēde, *Believe me.* Cic. Iis persuādere, *to persuade them.* Caes.

1. **OTHER CASES.**—Some verbs of this class take the Accusative : *delecto*, *jūvo*, *laedo*, *offendo*, etc. ; *fido* and *confido* generally the Ablative (419) :

Mārium jūvit, *He helped Marius*. Nep.

2. **SPECIAL VERBS.**—With a few verbs the force of the dative is found only by attending to the strict meaning of the verb: *nūbo*, to marry, strictly to veil one's self, as the bride for the bridegroom ; *mēdeor*, to cure, to administer a remedy to ; *sātisfacio*, to satisfy, to do enough for, etc.

3. **ACCUSATIVE OR DATIVE** with a difference of signification: *cavēre aliquem*, to ward off some one ; *cavēre aliqui*, to care for some one ; *consulere aliquem*, to consult, etc. ; *aliqui*, to consult for ; *metuere aliquem*, to fear, etc. ; *aliqui*, to fear for ; *prospicere, providere aliquid*, to foresee ; *aliqui*, to provide for ; *temperare, moderari aliquid*, to govern, direct ; *aliqui*, to restrain, put a check upon ; *temperare (sibi) ab aliquo*, to abstain from.

A few verbs admit either the Acc. or Dat. without any special difference of meaning : *adūlor*, to flatter ; *cōmitor*, to accompany, etc.

4. **DATIVE RENDERED FROM**, occurs with a few verbs of *differing, dissenting, repelling, taking away* : *diffēro*, *discrēpo*, *disto*, *dissentio*, *arceo*, etc. .

Differre cuius, to *differ from any one*. Nep. *Discrēpare istis*, to *differ from those*. Hor. *Sibi dissentire*, to *dissent from himself*. Cic. See 412.

5. **DATIVE RENDERED WITH**, occurs with *misceo*, *admisceo*, *permisceo*, *jungo*, *certo*, *decerto*, *lucto*, *altercor*, and sometimes *facio* (434. 2) :

Sēvēritātem miscere cōmītāti, to *unite severity with affability*. Liv.

Misceo and its compounds, as also *junctus* and *conjunctus*, also take the Abl. with or without *cum*.

386. **Dative with Compounds.**—The dative is used with many verbs compounded with the prepositions :

ad,	ante,	con,	in,	inter,
ob,	post,	prae,	sub,	super :

Adsum amicis, *I am present with my friends*. Cic. *Omnibus antestāre*, to *surpass all*. Cic. *Terris cohaeret*, *It cleaves to the earth*. Sen. *Vōluptātī inhaerēre*, to *be connected with pleasure*. Cic. *Interfuit pugnae*, *He participated in the battle*. Nep. *Consiliis obstāre*, to *oppose plans*. Nep. *Libertātī ōpes postferre*, to *sacrifice wealth to liberty*. Liv. *Pōpulo praesunt*, *They rule the people*. Cic. *Succumbere dōlōribus*, to *yield to sorrows*. Cic. *Sūperfuit patri*, *He survived his father*. Liv.

1. **TRANSITIVE** Verbs thus compounded admit both the Accusative and Dative :
Se oppōsui hostibus, *He opposed himself to the enemy*. Cic.

2. **COMPOUNDS OF OTHER PREPOSITIONS**, especially *ab*, *de*, *ex*, *pro*, and *circum*, sometimes admit the Dative ; while several of the compounds specified under the rule admit the Abl. : *assuesco*, *consuesco*, *insuesco*, *acquiesco*, *sūpersēdeo* (also with Acc.), etc.

Hoc Caesari defuit, *This failed (was wanting to) Caesar*. Caes.

3. **MOTION OR DIRECTION.**—Compounds expressing mere motion or direction generally take the Accusative or repeat the preposition :

Adire aras, to approach the altars. Cic. *Ad consules adire, to go to the consuls.* Cic.

In some instances where no motion is expressed, several of these compounds admit some other construction for the Dative:

In *oratore inest scientia*, *In the orator is knowledge.* Cic.

387. The Dative of Possessor is used with the verb *Sum*:

Mihi est nōverca, I have (there is to me) a stepmother. Virg. *Fonti nōmen Arēthūsa est, The fountain has (there is to the fountain) the name Arēthusa.* Cic. But

1. The DATIVE OF THE NAME as well as of the possessor is common in expressions of naming: *nōmen est, nomen datur*, etc.:

Scipionī Africāno cognōmen fuit, Scipio had the surname Africanus. Sall. Here *Africāno*, instead of being in apposition with *cognōmen*, is put by attraction in apposition with *Scipionē*.

2. The GENITIVE OF THE NAME dependent upon *nomen* occurs:

Nōmen Mercūrii est mihi, I have the name of Mercury. Plaut.

3. By a GREEK IDIOM, *vōlens, cūpiens*, or *invitus* sometimes accompanies the dative of possessor:

Quibus bellum vōlentibus erat, They liked the war (it was to them wishing).

Tac

388. Dative of Agent.—The Dative of Agent is used with the Participle in *dus*:

Suum cuique incommōdum ferendum est, Every one has his own trouble to bear, or must bear his own trouble. Cic.

1. DATIVE WITH COMPOUND TENSES.—The Dative of the Agent is sometimes used with the compound tenses of passive verbs:

Mihi consilium captum jam diu est, I have a plan long since formed. Cic.

1) The Dative of Agent, with the Participle in *dus*, as in the Periphrastic Conjugation, designates the person who has the work to do; while with the Compound Tenses of passive verbs, it designates the person who has the work already done. See examples above.

2) HABEO with the Perfect Participle has the same force as EST MIHI with the Perfect Participle (388, 1):

Bellum habuit indictum, He had a war (already) declared. Cic.

3) The Ablative with *a* or *ab* occurs:

Est a vōbis consilendum, Measures must be taken by you. Cic.

2. The REAL AGENT with Passive verbs is denoted by the Ablative with *a* or *ab*. The Dative, though the regular construction with the Passive Periphrastic conjugation, does not regard the person strictly as agent, but rather as possessor or indirect object. Thus, *Suum cuique incommōdum est*, means, Every one has his trouble (*cuique* Dative of Possessor), and *Suum cuique incommōdum ferendum est*, Every one has his trouble to bear. So too, *Mihi consilium est*, I have a plan; *Mihi consilium captum est*, I have a plan (*already*) formed.

3. DATIVE WITH SIMPLE TENSES.—The Dative is used with the tenses for incomplete action, to designate the person who is at once Agent and Indirect Object, the person BY WHOM and FOR (TO) WHOM the action is performed:

Hōnesta bōnis vīris quaeruntur, Honorable things are sought by good men, i. e., for themselves. Cic.

4. DATIVE OF AGENT IN POETS.—In the poets the Dative is often used for the *Ablative* with *a* or *ab*, to designate simply the agent of the action :

Non intelligor ulli, I am not understood by any one. Ovid.

✓ 389. **Ethical Dative.**—A Dative of the person to whom the thought is of special interest is often introduced into the Latin sentence when it cannot be imitated in English :

At tibi vēnit ad me, But lo, he comes to me. Cic. *Ad illa mihi intendat ānimum, Let him, I pray, direct his attention to those things.* Liv. *Quid mihi Celsus āgit? What is my Celsus doing?* Hor. But

1. The ETHICAL DATIVE is always a personal pronoun.

2. ETHICAL DATIVE with *VOLO* and INTERJECTIONS :

1) With *VOLO*: *Quid vōbis vultis? What do you wish, intend, mean?* Liv. *Āvāritia quid sibi vult, What does avarice mean, or what object can it have?* Cic.

2) With INTERJECTIONS: *he!*, *vae* and some others: *Hei mihi, ah me.* Virg. *Vae tibi, Woe to you.* Ter. See 381. 3. 3).

RULE XIII.—Two Datives—To which and For which.

✓ 390. Two Datives—the OBJECT TO WHICH and the OBJECT FOR WHICH—occur with a few verbs :

✓ I. With INTRANSITIVE and PASSIVE Verbs :

Mālo est hōmīnibus āvāritia, Avarice is an evil to men (lit. is to men for an evil). Cic. *Est mihi cūrae, It is a care to me.* Cic. *Dōmus dēdē-cōri dōmīno fit, The house becomes a disgrace to its owner.* Cic. *Vēnit Atticis auxilio, He came to the assistance of the Athenians.* Nep. *Hoc illi tribuēbatur ignāviae, This was imputed to him as cowardice (for cowardice).* Cic. *Iis subsidio missus est, He was sent to them as aid.* Nep.

II. With TRANSITIVE Verbs in connection with the ACCUSATIVE :

Quinque cohortes castris praesidio rēliquit, He left five cohorts for the defence of the camp (lit. to the camp for a defence). Caes. *Pēricles agros suos dōno rei publicae dedit, Pericles gave his lands to the republic as a present (lit. for a present).* Just.

1. Verbs with TWO DATIVES are

1) Intransitives signifying *to be, become, go*, and the like; *sum, fio*, etc.

2) Transitives signifying *to give, send, leave, impute, regard, choose*, and the like: *do, dōno, dūco, hābeo, mītto, rēlinquo, tribuo, verto*, etc. These take in the Active two datives with an accusative, but in the Passive two datives only, as the Accusative of the active becomes the subject of the passive. See 371. 6.

2. ONE DATIVE OMITTED.—One dative is often omitted or its place supplied by a Predicate Noun:

Ea sunt ūsul, *These things are of use* (for use). Caes. Tu illi pāter es, *You are a father to him*. Tac.

8. With *Audiens* two Datives sometimes occur, the Dat. *dicto* dependent upon *audiens* and a personal Dat. dependent upon *dicto-audiens* treated as a verb of obeying (385):

Dicto sum audiens, *I am listening to the word, I obey*. Plant. Nōbis dicto audiens est, *He is obedient to us*. Cic. Sometimes *dicto obediens* is used in the same way: Māgistro dicto obediens, *obedient to his master*. Plant.

II. DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

RULE XIV.—Dative.

391. With Adjectives the OBJECT TO WHICH the quality is directed is put in the Dative:

Patriae solum omnibus cārum est, *The soil of their country is dear to all*. Cic. Id aptum est tempōri, *This is adapted to the time*. Cic. Omni aetāti mors est communis, *Death is common to every age*. Cic. Cānis similis lūpo est, *A dog is similar to a wolf*. Cic. Natūrae accommodātum, *adapted to nature*. Cic. Graeciae ūtile, *useful to Greece*. Nep.

1. ADJECTIVES WITH DATIVE.—The most common are those signifying:

Agreeable, easy, friendly, like, near, necessary, suitable, subject, useful, together with others of a similar or opposite meaning, and verbals in *bilis*.

Such are: accommodātus, aequalis, ālignus, āmicus and inimicus, aptus, cārus, celsus and difficilis, fidēlis and infidēlis, finitimus, grātus and ingrātus, idōneus, iūcundus and injūcundus, mōlestus, nēcessārius, nōtus and ignōtus, par and dispar, perniciosus, prōpinquus, proprius, sālūtāris, similis and dissimilis, vicinus, etc.

2. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS sometimes occur where the learner would expect the Dative:

1) *Accusative with a Preposition*: (1) *in, erga, adversus* with adjectives signifying *friendly, hostile*, etc., and (2) *ad*, to denote the object or end for which, with adjectives signifying *useful, suitable, inclined*, etc.:

P̄rindulgens in patrem, *very kind to his father*. Cic. Multas ad res p̄rūtīlis, *very useful for many things*. Cic. Ad cōmītātem pr̄clivis, *inclined to affability*. Cic. Pr̄onus ad luctum, *inclined to mourning*. Cic.

2) *Accusative without a Preposition* with *pr̄pior, proximus*:

Pr̄pior montem, *nearer the mountain*. Sall. Proximus m̄re, *nearest to the sea*. Caes. See 433 and 437.

3) *Ablative with or without a Preposition*:

Alienū a vīta mea, *foreign to my life*. Ter. Hōmīne ālienissimū, *most foreign to man*. Cic. Ei cum Roscio communis, *common to him and Roscius* (with Roscius). Cic.

4) *Genitive*: (1) with *proprius, communis, contrārius*; (2) with *similis*,

dissimilis, assimilis, consimilis, par and *dispar*, especially to express likeness in character; (3) with adjectives used substantively, sometimes even in the superlative; (4) sometimes with *affinis, alienus, insuetus*, and a few others:

Pöpöli Römäni est propria libertas, *Liberty is characteristic of the Roman people*. Cic. Alexandri simillis, *like Alexander*, i. e., in character. Cic. Dispar sui, *unlike itself*. Cic. Cujus pares, *like whom*. Cic. Amicissimus hominum, *the best friend of the men*, i. e., the most friendly to them. Cic.

3. *Idem* occurs with the Dative, especially in the poets:

Idem facit occidenti, He does the same as kill, or as he who kills. Hor.

4. For the GENITIVE AND DATIVE with an adjective, see 399. 6.

III. DATIVE WITH DERIVATIVE NOUNS AND ADVERBS.

RULE XV.—Dative.

392. A few Derivative Nouns and Adverbs take the Dative after the analogy of their primitives:

I. VERBAL NOUNS.—*Justitia est obtemperatio legibus, Justice is obedience to laws*. Cic. *Sibi responsio, replying to himself*. Cic. *Opulento homini servitus dura est, Serving a rich man (servitude to) is hard*. Plaut.

II. ADVERBS.—*Congruenter naturae vivere, to live in accordance with nature*. Cic. *Sibi constanter dicere, to speak consistently with himself*. Cic. *Proxime hostium castris, next to the camp of the enemy*. Caes.

1. DATIVE WITH NOUNS.—Nouns construed with the Dative are derived from verbs which govern the Dative. With other nouns the Dative is generally best explained as dependent upon some verb, expressed or understood:

Tegumenta galeis milites facere jubet, He orders the soldiers to make coverings for their helmets. Caes. Here *galeis* is probably the indirect object of *facere* and not dependent upon *tegumenta*. In *conspectum venerat hostibus, He had come in sight of the enemy*. Caes. Here *hostibus* is dependent not upon *conspectum*, but upon *venerat*; the action, *coming in sight*, is conceived of as done to the enemy. See 398. 5.

2. DATIVE WITH ADVERBS.—A few adverbs not included in the above rule occur with the Dative: *huic una — una cum hoc, with him*.

SECTION VI.

GENITIVE.

393. The Genitive in its primary meaning denotes *source* or *cause*, but in its general use, it corresponds to the English possessive, or the objective with *of*, and expresses various adjective relations.

1. But sometimes, especially when Objective (396, II.), the Genitive is best rendered by *to, for, from, in, on account of*, etc.:

Beneficii gratia, gratitude for a favor. Cic. *Laborum fuga, escape from labors*. Cic.

394. The Genitive is used

- I. With Nouns.
- II. With Adjectives.
- III. With Verbs.
- IV. With Adverbs.

I. GENITIVE WITH NOUNS.

RULE XVI.—Genitive.

395. Any Noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive :

Cătōnis ōrātiōnes, *Cato's orations*. Cic. Castra hostium, *the camp of the enemy*. Liv. Mors Hāmīlcāris, *the death of Hamilcar*. Liv. Deum mētus, *the fear of the gods*. Liv. Vir consīlii magni, *a man of great prudence*. Caes. See 363.

396. Varieties of Genitive with Nouns.—The principal varieties of the Genitive are the following :

I. The SUBJECTIVE GENITIVE designates the *subject* or *agent* of the action, feeling, etc., including the *author* and *possessor* :

Serpentis morsus, *the bite of the serpent*. Cic. Pāvōr Nūmīdārūm, *the fear of the Numidians*. Liv. Xēnōphōntis libri, *the books of Xenophon*. Cic. Fānum Neptūni, *the temple of Neptune*. Nep.

II. The OBJECTIVE GENITIVE designates the *object* toward which the action or feeling is directed :

Amor glōriæ, *the love of glory*. Cic. Mēmōria mālōrūm, *the recollection of sufferings*. Cic. Deum mētus, *the fear of the gods*. Liv.

III. The PARTITIVE GENITIVE designates the *whole* of which a *part* is taken :

Quis vestrum, *which of you?* Cic. Vitæ pars, *a part of life*. Cic. Omnium sāpientissimus, *the wisest of all men*. Cic.

1. NOSTRUM and VESTRUM.—As partitive genitives, *nostrum* and *vestrum* are generally used instead of *nostri* and *vestri*.

2. USE.—The Partitive Genitive is used

1) With *pars*, *nemo*, *nihil* ; nouns of quantity, number, weight, etc. : *mōdius*, *lēgio*, *tālentum*, and any nouns used partitively :

Equōrū pars, *a part of the horses*. Liv. Mōdimnum trītīci, *a bushel of wheat*. Cic. Pēcūniæ tālentum, *a talent of money*. Nep. Quōrū Cāius, *of whom Caius*. Cic.

2) With *Numerals* used Substantively :

Quōrum quattuor, *four of whom*. Liv. Sāpientum octāvus, *the eighth of the wise men*. Hor.

(1) But the Genitive should not be used when the two words refer to the same number of objects, even though *of* be used in English: *Vivi qui (not quōrum) duo sūpersunt, the living, of whom two survive*. Cic.

3) With Pronouns and Adjectives used substantively, especially (1) with *hic, ille, quis, qui, alter, ūter, neuter*, etc.; (2) with comparatives and superlatives; (3) with neuters: *hoc, id, illud, quid; multum, plus, plurimum, minus, minimum, tantum, quantum*, etc.; (4) with *omnes* and *cuncti*, rarely:

Quis vestrum, which of you? Cic. *Consūlum alter, one of the consuls*. Liv. *Prior hōrum, the former of these*. Nep. *Gallōrum fortissīmi, the bravest of the Gauls*. Caes. *Id temporis, that (of) time*. Cic. *Multum ōpērae, much (of) service*. Cic. *Hōmīnum cuncti, all of the men*. Ovid. *But omnes and cuncti* generally agree with their nouns: *Omnes hōmīnes, all men*. Cic.

Pronouns and Adjectives, except neuters, when used with the Part. Gen. take the gender of the Gen. unless they agree directly with some other word; see *Consūlum alter* above.

4) With a few Adverbs used substantively; (1) with adverbs of Quantity—*abunde, affātīm, nimis, pārūm, partīm, quoad, sātis*, etc.; (2) with adverbs of Place—*hic, huc, nusquam, ūbi*, etc.; (3) with adverbs of Extent, degree, etc.—*eo, huc, quo*; (4) with superlatives:

Armōrum affātīm, abundance of arms. Liv. *Lūcis nimis, too much (of) light*. Ovid. *Sāpientiae pārūm, little (of) wisdom*. Sall. *Partīm cōpiārūm, a portion of the forces*. Liv. *Quoad ejus faciēre pōtest, as far as (as much of it as) he is able to do*. Cic. *Nusquam gentium, nowhere in the world*. Cic. *Huc arrōgantiae, to this degree of insolence*. Tac. *Maxīme omnium, most of all*. Cic.

3. *Lōci* and *lōcōrum* occur as partitive genitives in expressions of time:

Intērea lōci, in the mean time. Ter. *Adhuc lōcōrum, hitherto*. Plaut.

4. For *id gēnus* = *ejus gēnēris, sēcus, libra*, etc., see 380. 2.

5. For Predicate Genitive, see 401.

IV. The GENITIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC designates *character* or *quality*, including *value, price, size, weight, age*, etc.

Vir maxīmi consīlii, a man of very great prudence. Nep. *Mitis ingēnii jūvēnis, a youth of mild disposition*. Liv. *Vestis magni prētiī, a garment of great value*. Cic. *Exsīlium dēcem annōrum, an exile of ten years*. Nep. *Cōrōna parvi pondēris, a crown of small weight*. Liv. See 402, III. 1.

1. A noun designating *character* or *quality* may be either in the Gen. or in the Abl. See 428.

1) But it must be accompanied by an adjective, numeral, or pronoun, unless it be a compound containing such modifier; as *hujusmodi* = *hujus modi*: *tridui*, from *tres dies*; *bidui*, from *duo (bis) dies*. With *tridui* and *bidui*, via or *spatium* is sometimes omitted: *Abērant bidul*, *They were two days' journey distant*. Cic.

✓ V. The GENITIVE OF SPECIFICATION has the general force of an Appositive (363):

Virtus continentiae, the virtue of self-control. Cic. *Verbum voluptatis*, the word (of) pleasure. Cic. *Oppidum Antiōchiæ*, the city of Antioch. Cic. *Tellus Ausōniæ*, the land of Ausonia. Virg.

—397. Peculiarities.—We notice the following:

1. The GOVERNING WORD is often omitted. Thus

Aedes, templum, discipulus, homo, juvenis, puer, etc.; *causa, gratia*, and indeed any word when it can be readily supplied:

Ad Jōvis (sc. *aedem*), near the temple of Jupiter. Liv. *Hannibal annōrum novem* (sc. *puer*), Hannibal a boy nine years of age. Liv. *Nāves sui commōdi* (causa) *fēcērat*, He had built vessels for his own advantage. Caes. *Conferre vitam Trēbonii cum Dōlabellæ* (sc. *vita*), to compare the life of Trēbonius with that of Dolabella. Cic.

1) The governing word is generally omitted when it has been expressed before another Gen. as in the last example; and then the second Gen. is sometimes attracted into the case of the governing word: *Nātūra hōminis bēluis* (for *beluārum naturae*) *antecēdit*, The nature of man surpasses (that of) the brutes. Cic.

2) In many cases where we supply *son, daughter, husband, wife*, the ellipsis is only apparent, the Gen. depending directly on the proper noun expressed:

Hasdrūbal Giscōnis, Gisco's Hasdrubal, or Hasdrubal the son of Gisco. Liv. *Hectōris Andrōmachæ*, Hector's Andromache, or Andromache the wife of Hector. Virg.

✓ 2. Two GENITIVES are sometimes used with the same noun—generally one Subjective and one Objective:

Memmiū dīdium pōtentiae, Memmius's hatred of power. Sall.

✓ 3. GENITIVE AND POSSESSIVE.—A Genitive sometimes accompanies a Possessive, especially the Gen. of *ipse, solus, unus, omnis*:

Tua ipsius amicitia, your own friendship. Cic. *Meum solius peccatum*, my fault alone. Cic. *Nōmen meum absentis*, my name while absent. Cic.

Here *ipsius* agrees with *tui* (of you) involved in *tua*; *solius* and *absentis*, with *mei* (of me) involved in *meum*.

—398. Other Constructions—for the Genitive occur.

1. ABLATIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC. See 428.

✓ 2. AN ADJECTIVE is sometimes used for the Genitive:

Bellica glōria = *belli glōria*, the glory of war. Cic. *Conjux Hectōrea* = *conjux Hectōris*, the wife of Hector. Virg.

3. The **POSSESSIVE** is regularly used for the Subjective Gen. of Personal pronouns, rarely for the Objective:

Mea dŏmus, my house. Cic. *Fāma tua, your fame.* Cic.

4. **CASE WITH PREPOSITION.**—A case with a preposition may be used for the Gen.; especially, 1) For the *Objective Genitive*, the Accusative with *in, erga, adversus*:—2) For the *Partitive Genitive*, the Accusative with *inter, ante, apud*, or the Ablative with *ex, de, in*:

Odiū in hŏmīnū gēnus, hatred of or towards the race of men. Cic. *Erga vos amor, love towards you.* Cic. *Inter rēges opulētissimū, the most wealthy of (among) kings.* Sen. *Unus ex vīris, one of the heroes.* Cic.

5. A **DATIVE** depending on the **VERB** is sometimes used, instead of the Genitive depending on a noun:

Urbi fundāmenta jācēre, to lay the foundations of (for) the city. Liv. *Caesāri ad pēdes projicēre, to cast at the feet of Caesar, i. e., before Caesar at his feet.* Caes. See 392. 1.

1) The two constructions, the Gen. and the Case with Prep., are sometimes combined in the same sentence.

II. GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

RULE XVII.—Genitive.

399. Many Adjectives take a Genitive to complete their meaning:

Avidus laudis, desirous of praise. Cic. *Oti cūpidus, desirous of leisure.* Liv. *Amans sui virtus, virtue fond of itself.* Cic. *Efficiens vōluptātis, productive of pleasure.* Cic. *Glōriæ mēmor, mindful of glory.* Liv.

1. **FORCE OF THIS GENITIVE.**—The genitive here retains its usual force—*of, in respect of*—and may be used after adjectives which admit this relation.

2. **ADJECTIVES WITH THE GENITIVE.**—The most common are

1) Verbals in **ax** and participles in **ans** and **ens** used adjectively:

Virtūtū fērax, productive of virtues. Liv. *Tēnax prŏpŏsiti, tenacious (steadfast) of purpose.* Hor. *Amans patriae, loving (fond of) his country.* Cic. *Fūgiens lābŏris, shunning labor.* Caes.

2) Adjectives denoting *desire, knowledge, skill, recollection, participation, mastery, fulness*, and their contraries:

(1) **DESIRE, AVERSION**—*avidus, cūpidus, stūdiŏsus; fastidiŏsus*, etc.; sometimes *aemūlus* and *invidus*, which also take the Dative:

Contentiŏnis cūpidus, desirous of contention. Cic. *Sāpientiae stūdiŏsus, studious of (student of) wisdom.* Cic.

(2) **KNOWLEDGE, SKILL, RECOLLECTION** with their contraries—*gnārus*,

ignārus, consultus, conscius, inscius, nescius, certus, incertus, suspensus; prōvidus, prudens, imprudens; pēritus, impēritus, rūdis, insuetus; mēmor, immēmor, etc.:

Rei gnārus, *acquainted with the thing.* Cic. Prudens rei militāris, *skilled in military science.* Nep. Pēritus belli, *skilled in war.* Nep. Insuetus lābōris, *unaccustomed to labor.* Caes. Glōriae mēmor, *mindful of glory.* Liv. Immēmor bēnēficii, *forgetful of kindness.* Cic.

(3) PARTICIPATION, FULLNESS, MASTERY, with their contraries—*affinis, consors, exsors, expers, particeps; plenus, fertilis, refertus, egenus, inops, vacuus; potens, impotens, compos, impos, etc.:*

Affinis culpa, *sharing the fault.* Cic. Ratiōnis particeps, *endowed with (sharing) reason.* Cic. Ratiōnis expers, *destitute of reason.* Cic. Vita mētus plena, *a life full of fear.* Cic. Mei potens sum, *I am master of myself.* Liv. Virtūtis compos, *capable of virtue.* Cic.

3. OTHER ADJECTIVES also occur with the Genitive.

1) A few of a signification kindred to the above:

Mānifestus rērum cāptūlūm, *convicted of capital crimes.* Sall. Noxius conjūratiōnis, *guilty of conspiracy.* Tac.

2) *Similis, assimilis, consimilis, dissimilis; par and dispar*, especially to denote internal or essential likeness. See 391. 2. 4).

3) Sometimes *aliēnus, commūnis, proprius, publicus, sacer, vicinus:*

Aliēnus dignitātis, *inconsistent with dignity.* Cic. Viri proprius, *characteristic of a man.* Cic.

4) In the poets and late prose writers, especially Tacitus, a Genitive of Cause occurs with a few adjectives, especially those denoting *emotion or feeling*, and a Gen. having the force of—*in, in respect of, for*, especially *animi and ingēni*, with many adjectives:

Anxius pōtentiae, *anxious for power.* Tac. Lassus militiae, *tired of military service.* Hor. See Gen. with Verbs, 409. 2 and 4. Aeger ānīmi, *afflicted in mind.* Liv. Anxius ānīmi, *anxious in mind.* Sall. Intēger aevi, *whole in respect of age*, i. e., in the bloom of youth. Virg.

4. PARTITIVE GENITIVE with Adjectives. See 396. III. 3).

5. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS for the Genitive also occur:

1) DATIVE: Mānus sūblīs āvidae, *hands ready for sudden events.* Tac. Insuetus mōribus Rōmānis, *unaccustomed to Roman manners.* Liv. Fācīlōri mens conscia, *a mind conscious of crime.* Cic.

2) ACCUSATIVE WITH PREPOSITION: Insuetus ad pugnam, *unaccustomed to battle.* Liv. Fertilis ad omnia, *productive for all things.* Plin. Avidus in nōvas res, *eager for new things.* Liv.

3) ABLATIVE WITH OR WITHOUT PREPOSITION: Prudens in iūre cīvili, *learned in civil law.* Cic. Rūdis in iūre cīvili, *uninstructed in civil law.* Cic. His de rēbus conscius, *aware of those things.* Cic. Vacuus de dēfēnsōribus, *destitute of defenders.* Caes. Cūris vācuus, *free from cares.* Cic. Refertus bōnis, *replete with blessings.* Cic.

6. The GENITIVE AND DATIVE occur with the same adjective:

Sibi consilī culpae, *conscious to themselves of fault.* Cic.

III. GENITIVE WITH VERBS.

400. The Genitive with Verbs includes

- I. Predicate Genitive.
- II. Genitive in Special Constructions.

I. Predicate Genitive.

RULE XVIII.—Predicate Genitive.

401. A Predicate Noun denoting a different person or thing from its Subject is put in the Genitive :

*Omnia hostium erant, All things belonged to the enemy.*¹ Liv. *Sēnātus Hannibālis erat, The senate was Hannibal's*, i. e., in his interest. Liv. *Jūdicis est vērū sēqui, To follow the truth is the duty of a judge.*² Cic. *Parvi pretii est, It is of small value.* Cic.

1. PREDICATE GENITIVE AND PREDICATE NOMINATIVE.—The Predicate Genitive is distinguished from the Predicate Nominative and Accusative by the fact that it always designates a different person or thing from its subject, while they always designate the same person or thing as their subjects. See 362.

2. PREDICATE GENITIVE AND PREDICATE ADJECTIVE.—The genitive is often nearly or quite equivalent to a predicate adjective (353. 1): *hōminis est = hūmānum est*, it is the mark of a man, is human; *stultī est = stultum est*, it is foolish. The Gen. is the regular construction in adjectives of one ending: *sāpientis est* (for *sāpiens est*), it is the part of a wise man, is wise.

402. Varieties of Predicate Genitive.—The principal are,

I. SUBJECTIVE OR POSSESSIVE GENITIVE—generally best rendered by—*of, property of, duty, business, mark, characteristic of* :

Haec hostium erant, These things were of (belonged to) the enemy. Liv. *Est impērātōris sup̄erāre, It is the duty of a commander to conquer.* Caes.

II. PARTITIVE GENITIVE :

Fies nobīlium fontium, You will become one of the noble fountains. Hor.

III. GENITIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC—including *value, price, size, weight*, etc. :

Summae fācilitātis est, He is (a man) of the highest ability. Cic. *Op̄era magni fuit, The assistance was of great value.* Nep.

1. The Genitive of *Price* or *Value* is generally an adjective belonging to *pretii* understood; but sometimes *pretii* is expressed :

¹ Lit. *were of the enemy, or were the enemy's.*

² Lit. *is of a judge.*

Parvi pretii est, *It is of little value.* Cic. See 396. IV.

2. *Price* and *Value* with verbs of *buying, selling,* and the like, are expressed

1) Regularly by the Ablative. See 416.

2) Sometimes by the Genitive of adjectives, like the Pred. Gen. of price: *Vendo frumentum plurius, I sell grain at a higher price.* Cic.

But the Gen. is thus used only in *indefinite* and *general* expressions of price and value. A definite price or value regularly requires the Ablative.

3) In familiar discourse sometimes by the genitives, *assis, flocci, nihili, pili* and a few others:

Non flocci pendere, not to care a straw (lock of wool) for. Plaut.

8. *Boni* and *Aequi*, as Predicate Genitives, occur in such expressions as *aequi boni facere* and *boni consilare*, to take in good part.

— 403. **Verbs with Predicate Genitive.**—The Predicate genitive occurs most frequently with *sum* and *facio*, but sometimes also with verbs of *seeming* and *regarding*:

Haec hostium erant, These things were the enemy's. Liv. *Oram Romanæ ditionis fecit, He brought the coast under (of) Roman rule.* Liv.

1. Transitive Verbs of this class admit in the active, an Accusative with the Genitive, as in the second example.

2. With Verbs of *Seeming* and *Regarding*—*videor, habeo, dico, puto*, etc.—*esse* may generally be supplied:

Hominiis videtur, It seems to be (esse) the mark of a man. Cic.

404. **Other Constructions** for the Genitive also occur.

1. The *Possessive* is regularly used for the Pred. Gen. of personal pronouns:

Est tuum (not tui) videre, It is your duty to see. Cic.

2. The Genitive with *Officium, Munus, Negotium, Proprium*:

Senatus officium est, It is the duty of the senate. Cic. *Fuit proprium populi, It was characteristic of the people.* Cic.

The Predicate Genitive could in most instances be explained by supplying some such word, but it seems to be more in accordance with the idiom of the Latin to regard the genitive as complete in itself.

3. The *Ablative of Characteristic.* See 428.

II. Genitive in Special Constructions.

405. The Genitive, either alone or with an Accusative, is used in a few constructions which deserve separate mention.

RULE XIX.—Genitive with Certain Verbs.

406. The Genitive is used

I. With *miserere* and *miseresco*:

Miserere laborum, *Pity the labors*. Virg. *Miserescite regis*, *Pity the king*. Virg.

II. With *recordor*, *memini*, *remiscor*, and *obliscor*:

Meminit praeteritorum, *He remembers the past*. Cic. *Oblitus sum mei*, *I have forgotten myself*. Ter. *Flagitiorum recordari*, *to recollect base deeds*. Cic. *Reminisci virtutis*, *to remember virtue*. Caes.

III. With *refert* and *interest*:

Illorum refert, *It concerns them*. Sall. *Interest omnium*, *It is the interest of all*. Cic.

1. EXPLANATION.—The Genitive may be explained as dependent upon *re* in *refert*, and upon *re* or *causa* to be supplied with *interest*. With the other verbs it accords with the Greek idiom, and with verbs of *remembering* and *forgetting*, it also conforms to the analogy of the Gen. with the adjectives *memor* and *immemor* (399. 2. 2).

2. CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO SENSE.—The expression *Venit mihi in mentem*, *It occurs to my mind*, equivalent to *remiscor*, is sometimes construed with the Gen.:

Venit mihi Platonis in mentem, *The recollection of Plato comes to my mind*, or *I recollect Plato*. Cic. But the Nom. is also admissible: *Non venit in mentem pugna*, *Does not the battle come to mind?* Liv.

407. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS with verbs of *Remembering* and *Forgetting* also occur:

1. The Accusative: *Meminēram Paulum*, *I remembered Paulus*. Cic.

This is the regular construction for the *thing* (not person), with *recordor*, and, if it be a neuter pronoun or adjective, also with other verbs:

Triumphos recordari, *to recall triumphs*. Cic. *Ea reminiscere*, *Remember those things*. Cic.

2. The Ablative with *De*: *Recordare de ceteris*, *Bethink yourself of the others*. Cic.

This is the regular construction for the *person* with *recordor*, and occurs also with *memini*, though that verb takes the *Acc.* of a *contemporary*.

408. The CONSTRUCTION with *Refert* and *Interest* is as follows:

1. The PERSON or THING interested is denoted

1) By the *Genitive* as under the rule.

2) By the *Ablative Feminine* of the *Possessive* :

Meā rēfert, *It concerns me.* Ter. Intērest meā, *It interests me.* Cic.

This possessive regularly takes the place of the Gen. of personal pronouns, and may be explained as agreeing with *re* in *rēfert*, and with *re* or *causa* to be supplied with *interest*.

3) By the *Dative*, or *Accusative with* or *without Ad* ; but rarely, and chiefly with *rēfert*, which moreover often omits the person :

Quid rēfert viventi, *What does it concern one living?* Hor. Ad me rēfert, *It concerns me.* Plaut.

2. The SUBJECT OF IMPORTANCE, or that which involves the interest, is expressed by an Infinitive or Clause, or by a Neuter Pronoun :

Intērest omnium recte fācere, *To do right is the interest of all.* Cic. Vestrā hoc intērest, *This interests you.* Cic.

3. The DEGREE OF INTEREST is expressed by an Adverb, by a Neuter used adverbially, or by a Gen. of Value (402. 1 and 2) :

Vestrā maxime intērest, *It especially interests you.* Cic. Quid nostrā rēfert, *What does it concern us?* Cic. Magni intērest meā, *It greatly interests me.* Cic.

4. The OBJECT or END for which it is important is expressed by the Accusative with *ad*, rarely by the Dative :

Ad hōnorem nostrum intērest, *It is important for our honor.* Cic.

409. GENITIVE WITH OTHER VERBS.—Many other verbs sometimes take the Genitive :

1. Some Verbs of *Plenty* and *Want*, as *ēgeo*, *indīgeo*, like adjectives of the same meaning (399. 2. 2) :

Virtus exercitiōnis indiget, *Virtue requires exercise.* Cic. Auxillī ēgēre, *to need aid.* Caes.

2. Some Verbs of *Emotion* or *Feeling* like adjectives (399. 3. 4) :

Animi pendeo, *I am uncertain in mind.* Cic. Discrūclor animi, *I am troubled in mind.* Plaut.

3. A few Verbs denoting *Mastery* or *Participation* like adjectives (399. 2. 2)), *pōtior*, *ādīpiscor*, *regno* :

Sicillae pōtītus est, *He became master of Sicily.* Nep. Rērum ādeptus est, *He obtained the power.* Tac. Regnāvit pōpūlōrum, *He was king of the people.* Hor.

4. A Genitive of *Separation* or *Cause* occurs in the poets, with a few verbs—*abstīneo*, *decipio*, *dēsino*, *dēsisto* ; *miror* :

Abstīnere irārum, *to abstain from anger.* Hor. Lābōrum dēclpītur, *He is beguiled of his labors.* Hor. Dēsīne quērēlārū, *Cease from complaints.* Hor. Dēsistēre pugnae, *to desist from the battle.* Virg.

5. *Sūtāgo* and *Sūtāgito* admit a genitive dependent upon *sat* (396. 4)), and verbs of *Promising* admit the Gen. *damni infecti* :

Rērum sūtāgēre, *to be occupied with (have enough of) business.* Ter.

6. Genitive of *Gerunds* and *Gerundives*. See 563 and 563. 5.

RULE XX.—Accusative and Genitive.

≈ 410. A few transitive verbs take both the Accusative of the Person and the Genitive of the Thing :

I. Verbs of *Reminding, Admonishing.*

II. Verbs of *Accusing, Convicting, Acquitting.*

III. *Misēret, Poenitet, Pūdet, Taedet, and Piget.*

I. REMINDING, ETC.—Te amicitiae commōnēfacit, *He reminds you of friendship.* Cic. Milites nēcessitātis mōnet, *He reminds the soldiers of the necessity.* Ter.

II. ACCUSING, ETC.—Vīros scēlēris arguis, *You accuse men of crime.* Cic. Lēvītatis eum convincere, *to convict him of levity.* Cic. Absolvēre injūriā eum, *to acquit him of injustice.* Cic.

III. MISERET, POENITET, ETC.—Eōrum nos misēret, *We pity them* (it moves our pity of them). Cic. Consilii me poenitet, *I repent of my purpose.* Cic. Me stultitiā meae pūdet, *I am ashamed of my folly.* Cic.

1. The GENITIVE OF THING designates, with verbs of *reminding*, etc., that to which the attention is called ; with verbs of *accusing*, etc., the crime, charge, and with *misēret, poenitet*, etc., the object which produces the feeling. See examples.

2. PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION.—The personal verbs included under this Rule retain the Genitive in the Passive :

Accūsātus est prōditiōnis, *He was accused of treason.* Nep.

3. Verbs of REMINDING, *mōneo, admōneo, commōneo, commōnēfacio*, sometimes take, instead of the Genitive,

1) The *Accusative* of a neuter pronoun or adjective, rarely of a substantive, thus admitting two accusatives :

Illud me admōnes, *You admonish me of that.* Cic.

2) The *Ablative* with *de*, *mōneo* generally so :

De proelio vos admōnui, *I have reminded you of the battle.* Cic.

4. Verbs of ACCUSING, CONVICTING, sometimes take, instead of the Genitive of the crime, etc.,

1) The *Genitive* with *nōmīne* or *crīmīne* :

Nōmīne conjūrātiōnis damnāti sunt, *They were condemned on the charge of conspiracy.* Cic.

2) The *Accusative* of a neuter pronoun or adjective, rarely :

Id me accūsas, *You accuse me of that.* Plant.

3) The *Ablative* alone or with a preposition, generally *de* :

De pēcūniis rēpētundis damnātus est, *He was convicted of extortion.* Cic.

5. With Verbs of CONDEMNING, the *Punishment* may be expressed

1) By the *Genitive* :

Căpitis condemnāre, *to condemn to death*. Cic.

(1) *Voti damnāri*, *to be condemned to fulfill a vow = to obtain a wish*.

2) By the *Accusative* with a preposition, generally *ad* :

Ad bestias condemnāre, *to condemn to the wild beasts*. Suet.

3) By the *Ablative* ; and, in the poets, sometimes by the *Dative* :

Căpite damnāre, *to condemn to death*. Cic.

6. With MISERET, POENITET, PUDET, TAEDET, and PIGET, an Infinitive or Clause is sometimes used, rarely a neuter pronoun or *nihil* :

Me poenitet vixisse, *I repent having lived*. Cic.

1) Like *Miseret* are sometimes used *miserescit*, *commiserescit*, *miseritur*, *com-miseritur*. Like *Taedet* are used *pertaedet*, *pertaesum est*.

2) *Pudet* sometimes takes the Gen. of the Person before whom one is ashamed :
Me tui pudet, *I am ashamed in your presence*. Ter. *Pudet hominum*, *It is a shame in the sight of men*. Liv.

3) *Pertaesus* admits the Accusative of the object :

Pertaesus ignāviam suam, *disgusted with his own inaction*. Suet.

7. The ACCUSATIVE and GENITIVE OCCUR with other Verbs.—Thus

1) With some Verbs of FREEING with the accessory notion of ACQUITTING :
Eum culpae liberāre, *to free him from blame*, i. e., *to acquit him of fault*. Liv. So *purgo*, *dēcipio*, and the like.

2) With a few Verbs of FILLING, like adjectives and verbs of plenty (399. 2. 2) and 409. 1), especially *compleo* and *impleo* :

Multitudinem religiōnis implēvit, *He inspired (filled) the multitude with religion*. Liv. See 419. 2.

3) With a few transitive verbs of EMOTION or FEELING (409. 2), rarely :

Te angis ānīmi, *You make yourself anxious in mind*. Plaut.

IV. GENITIVE WITH ADVERBS.

411. The Genitive is used with a few Adverbs :

1. With *Partitives*. See 396. III. 2.

2. With *Pridie* and *Postridie*, perhaps dependent upon *die* contained in them, and with *Ergo* and *Tēnus*, originally nouns :

Pridie ejus diēi, *on the day before that day*. Caes. *Postridie ejus diēi*, *on the day after that day*. Caes. *Virtūtis ergo*, *on account of virtue*. Cic. *Lumbōrum tēnus*, *as far as the loins*. Cic. For *tēnus* with the Abl., see 434.

SECTION VII.

ABLATIVE.

412. The Ablative in its primary meaning is closely related to the Genitive ; but in its general use, it corresponds to the English objective with—*from*, *by*, *in*, *with*, and expresses various adverbial relations. It is accordingly used

with Verbs and Adjectives, while the genitive, as the case of adjective relations, is most common with Nouns. See 393.

413. The Ablative is used as

I. Ablative of Cause, Manner, Means—including

1. Ablative of Price.
2. Ablative after Comparatives.
3. Ablative of Difference.
4. Ablative in Special Constructions.

II. Ablative of Place.

III. Ablative of Time.

IV. Ablative of Characteristic.

V. Ablative of Specification.

VI. Ablative Absolute.

VII. Ablative with Prepositions.

I. ABLATIVE OF CAUSE, MANNER, MEANS.

RULE XXI.—Cause, Manner, Means.

414. Cause, Manner, and Means are denoted by the Ablative:

Ars útilitate laudatur, An art is praised because of its usefulness. Cic. Glória ducitur, He is led by glory. Cic. Duobus modis fit, It is done in two ways. Cic. Sol omnia luce collustrat, The sun illumines all things with its light. Cic. Aeger erat vulneribus, He was ill in consequence of his wounds. Nep. Laetus sorte tua, pleased with your lot. Hor.

1. APPLICATION OF RULE.—This ablative is of very frequent occurrence, and is used both with verbs and adjectives.

2. The ABLATIVE OF CAUSE designates that *by which, by reason of which, because of which, in accordance with which* anything is or is done.

1) This includes such ablatives as *meo iudicio*, in accordance with my opinion; *mea sententia, jussu, impulsu, monitu*, etc.; also the Abl. with *doleo, gaudeo, gloriör, läbörö*, etc.

The Abl. with *afficio*, and with *sto* in the sense of *depend upon, abide by*, is best explained as *Means*. *Afficio* and the Abl. are together often equivalent to another verb: *hönörö afficere* = *hönöräre*, to honor; *admirationis afficere* = *admiräri*, to admire.

2) With *Passive* and *Intransitive* verbs, *Cause* is regularly expressed by the Abl., though a preposition with the Acc. or Abl. sometimes occurs:

Amicitia propter se expëtitur, Friendship is sought for itself. Cic.

3) With *Transitive* verbs the Abl. without a Prep. is rare; but *causa, grätia* and ablatives in *u* of nouns used only in that case (184), *jussu, rogätu, mandätu*, etc., are thus used; sometimes also other words

In other cases, *Cause* in the sense of—*on account of, because of*, is generally expressed—(1) by a Preposition with its case: *ob, propter, de, ex, prae*, etc.; or (2) by a Perfect Participle with an Ablative:

In oppidum propter timorem sese recipiunt, *They betake themselves into the city on account of their fear.* Caes. Regni cupiditate inductus coniurationem fecit, *Influenced by the desire of ruling, he formed a conspiracy.* Caes.

Cupiditate in the 2d example really expresses the *cause* of the action *fecit*, but by the use of *inductus*, it becomes the Abl. of Cause with that participle.

3. ABLATIVE OF MANNER.—This ablative is regularly accompanied by some modifier, or by the Prep. *cum*; but a few ablatives, chiefly those signifying *manner*—*mōre, ordine, ratiōne*, etc.—occur without such accompaniment:

Vi summa, *with the greatest violence.* Nep. Mōre Persarum, *in the manner of the Persians.* Nep. Cum silentio audire, *to hear in silence.* Liv.

Per with the Acc. sometimes denotes *Manner*: *per vim*, violently.

—4. ABLATIVE OF MEANS.—This includes the *Instrument* and all other *Means* employed. See also 434. 2; 414, 2, 1).

—5. ABLATIVE OF AGENT.—This designates the Person by whom anything is done as a voluntary agent, and takes the Prep. *A* or *Ab*:

Occisus est a Thēbanis, *He was slain by the Thebans.* Nep.

1) The Abl. without a Prep. or the Accus. with *per* is sometimes used, especially when the Person is regarded as the *Means*, rather than as the *Agent*.

Cornua Numidis firmat, *He strengthens the wings with Numidians.* Liv. Per Fabricium, *by means of (through the agency of) Fabricius.* Cic.

2) Dative of Agent. See 388.

6. PERSONIFICATION.—When anything is personified as agent, the ablative with *A* or *Ab* may be used as in the names of persons:

Vinci a voluptate, *to be conquered by pleasure.* Cic. A fortuna datam occasionem, *an opportunity furnished by fortune.* Nep.

7. ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT.—This generally takes *cum*:

Vivit cum Balbo, *He lives with Balbus.* Cic. But

In describing military movements, the preposition is often omitted, especially when the Abl. is qualified by an adjective:

Ingenti exercitu profectus est, *He set out with a large army.* Liv.

415. KINDRED USES OF THE ABLATIVE.—Kindred to the Ablative of Cause, etc., are

I. The Ablative of Price—that by which the trade is effected.

II. The Ablative with Comparatives—that by which the comparison is effected.

III. The Ablative of Difference—that by which one object differs from another.

IV. The Ablative in Special Constructions.

RULE XXII.—Ablative of Price.

—416. PRICE is generally denoted by the Ablative :

Vendidit auro patriam, *He sold his country for gold.* Virg. Conduxit magno dōmum, *He hired a house at a high price.* Cic. Multo sanguine Poenis victōria stētit, *The victory cost the Carthaginians (stood to the Carthaginians at) much blood.* Liv. Quinquāginta tālentis aestimāri, *to be valued at fifty talents.* Nep. Vile est viginti mīnis, *It is cheap at twenty minae.* Plaut.

1. TH ABLATIVE OF PRICE is used

1) With verbs of buying, selling, hiring, letting, *ēmo, vendo, conduco, lūco, vāneo*, etc.

2) With verbs of costing, of being cheap or dear, *sto, consto, liceo, sum*, etc.

3) With verbs of valuing, *aestimo*, etc.

4) With adjectives of value, *cārus, vānālis*, etc.

2. EXCHANGING.—With verbs of exchanging—*mūto, commūto*, etc.—the thing received is generally treated as the price, as with verbs of *selling* :

Pāce bellum mūtāvit, *He exchanged war for peace.* Sall. But sometimes the thing given is treated as the price, as with verbs of *buying*, or is put in the Abl. with *cum* : Exsiliū patria mūtāvit, *He exchanged country for exile.* Curt.

3. ADVERBS OF PRICE are sometimes used : *bene ēmere*, to purchase well, i. e., at a low price ; *cāre aestimāre*, to value at a high price.

4. GENITIVE OF PRICE. See 402. III.

RULE XXIII.—Ablative with Comparatives.

—417. Comparatives without QUAM are followed by the Ablative :

Nihil est amābilius virtūte, *Nothing is more lovely than virtue.* Cic. Quid est melius bonitāte, *What is better than goodness?* Cic.

1. COMPARATIVES WITH QUAM are followed by the Nominative, or by the case of the corresponding noun before them :

Hibernia minor quam Britannia existimātur, *Hibernia is considered smaller than Britannia.* Caes. Agris quam urbi terribilior, *more terrible to the country than to the city.* Liv.

2. ABLATIVE, WHEN ADMISSIBLE.—The construction with *quam* is the full form for which the Ablative is an abbreviation. This abbreviation is admissible only in place of *quam* with the Nominative or Accusative, but is not necessary even here except for *quam* with a Relative :

Scimus sōlem majōrem esse terrā, *We know that the sun is larger than the earth.* Cic. Amicitia, qua nihil melius habemus; *friendship, than which we have nothing better.* Cic. See also examples under the Rule.

1) In the first example the Ablative (*terra*) is admissible but not necessary, *quam terram* might have been used; but in the second example the Ablative (*quā*) is necessary, the conjunction *quam* would be inadmissible.

2) In the examples under the rule the ablatives *virtute* and *bonitate* are both equivalent to *quam* with the Nom. *quam virtus* and *quam bonitas*, which might have been used.

3) Instead of the Abl., a Preposition with its case, *ante*, *prae*, *propter*, or *supra* is sometimes used: *Ante alios immāior, more monstrous than (before) the others.* Virg.

3. CONSTRUCTION WITH PLUS, MINUS, ETC.—*Plus, minus, amplius, or longius*, with or without *quam*, is often introduced in expressions of number and quantity, without influence upon the construction; sometimes also *major, minor*, etc.:

Tēcum plus annum vixit, *He lived with you more than a year.* Cic. Minus duo millia, *less than two thousand.* Liv.

So in expressions of age: *nātus plus triginta annos, having been born more than thirty years.* The same meaning is also expressed by—*major triginta annos nātus, major triginta annis, major quam triginta annōrum, or major triginta annōrum.*

4. ATQUE OR AC FOR QUAM occurs chiefly in poetry and late prose: *Arctius atque hēdērā, more closely than with ivy.* Hor.

5. ALIUS WITH THE ABLATIVE sometimes occurs. It then involves a comparison, *other than*:

Quaerit alia his, *He seeks other things than these.* Plaut.

6. PECULIARITIES.—*Quam pro* denotes disproportion, and many ablatives—*dyinōne, spe, aequo, justo, sbito*, etc.—are often best rendered by clauses:

Minor caedes quam pro victōria, *less slaughter than was proportionate to the victory.* Liv. Sērius spe vēnit, *He came later than was hoped (than hope).* Liv. Plus aequo, *more than is fair.* Cic.

RULE XXIV.—Ablative of Difference.

418. The MEASURE OF DIFFERENCE is denoted by the Ablative:

Uno die longiōrem mensem faciunt, *They make the month one day longer (longer by one day).* Cic. Bīduo me antecessit, *He preceded me by two days.* Cic. Sunt magnitūdine paulo infra ēlēphantos, *They are in size a little below the elephant.* Caes.

1. The Ablative is thus used with all words involving a comparison, but adverbs often supply its place: *Multum robustior*, much more robust.

2. The Ablative of *Difference* includes the Abl. of *Distance* (378. 2), and the Abl. with *ante*, *post*, and *abhinc* in expressions of time (427).

RULE XXV.—Ablative in Special Constructions.

419. The Ablative is used

I. With *utor*, *fruo*, *fungor*, *pōtior*, *vescor*, and their compounds:

Plūrimis rebus fruimur et ūtimur, *We enjoy and use very many things.*
Cic. Magna est praeda pōtita, *He obtained great booty.* Nep. Vescimur bestiis, *We live upon animals.* Cic.

II. With *fido*, *confido*, *nitor*, and *innitor*:

Nemo pōtest fortunae stābilitate confidēre, *No one can trust (confide in) the stability of fortune.* Cic. Sālus vēritate nititur, *Safety rests upon truth.* Cic.

III. With VERBS and ADJECTIVES OF PLENTY and WANT:

Non ēgeo mēdicīna, *I do not need a remedy.* Cic. Vācāre culpa, *to be free from fault.* Cic. Villa abundat lacte, cāseo, melle; *The villa abounds in milk, cheese, and honey.* Cic. Urbs nūda praesidio, *a city destitute of defence.* Cic. Virtūte praeditus, *endowed with virtue.* Cic.

✓ *IV.* With *dignus*, *indignus*, *contentus*, and *frētus*:

Digni sunt amicitia, *They are worthy of friendship.* Cic. Nātūra parvo contenta, *nature content with little.* Cic. Frētus amicis, *relying upon his friends.* Liv.

V. With *opus* and *usus*:

Auctōritāte tua nobis opus est, *We need (there is to us a need of) your authority.* Cic. Usus est tua mihi opēra, *I need your aid.* Plaut.

1. EXPLANATION.—This Ablative may in most instances be readily explained as the Ablative of *Cause* or *Means*: thus *utor*, I use, serve myself by means of; *fruo*, I enjoy, delight myself with; *vescor*, I feed upon, feed myself with; *fido*, *confido*, I confide in, am confident because of, etc.

2. ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE.—*Dignor* and transitive verbs of *Plenty* and *Want* take the Accusative with the Ablative:

Me dignor hōnōre, *I deem myself worthy of honor.* Virg. Armis nāves onērat, *He loads the ships with arms.* Sall. Oculis se priuat, *He deprives himself of his eyes.* Cic. See 371. 2.

1) Transitive verbs of *Plenty* and *Want* signify to fill, furnish with, deprive of, etc.: *afficio*, *cūmulo*, *compleo*, *impleo*, *imbuo*, *instruo*, *onero*, *orino*, etc.—*orbo*, *privo*, *spolio*, etc. *Dignor* in the best prose admits only the Abl.

2) For the *Accusative* and *Genitive* with some of these verbs, see 410. 7. 2).

3. DATIVE AND ABLATIVE.—*Opus est* and *usus est* admit the Dative of the person with the Ablative of the thing. See examples.

1) The Ablative is sometimes a Perfect Participle, or, with *opus est*, a Noun and Participle :

Consulto opus est, There is need of deliberation. Sall. *Opus fuit Hirtio convento, There was need of meeting Hirtius.* Cic.

2) With *opus est*, rarely with *usus est*, the thing needed may be denoted—

(1) By the Nominative, rarely by the Genitive or Accusative :

Dux nobis opus est, We need a leader, or a leader is necessary (a necessity) for us. Cic. *Temporis opus est, There is need of time.* Liv. *Opus est cibum, There is need of food.* Plaut.

(2) By an Infinitive, a Clause, or a Supine :

Opus est te valere, It is necessary that you be well. Cic. *Opus est ut lavem, It is necessary for me to bathe (that I bathe).* Plaut. *Dictu est opus, It is necessary to be told.* Ter.

4. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS also occur. Thus

1) *Utor, fruor, fungor, potior*, and *vescor*, originally transitive, are occasionally so used in classic authors. Their participle in *usus* is passive in sense. *Utor* admits two ablatives of the same person or thing :

Me utetur pater, He will find (use) me a father. Ter.

2) *Fido, confido*, and *innitor* admit the Dative, rarely the Abl. with *in*. *Virtuti confidere, to confide in virtue.* Cic. See 385. 1.

3) *Dignus* and *indignus* admit the Gen., *fructus* the Dat., *nitro* and *innitro* the Acc. or Abl. with Prep., and some verbs of *Want* the Abl. with Prep.

Dignus salutis, worthy of safety. Plaut. *Rei fructus, relying upon the thing.* Liv. *Vacare ab opere, to be free from work.* Caes.

4) *Genitive*.—For the *genitive* with *potior*, see 409. 3. For the *genitive* with verbs and adjectives of *Plenty* and *Want*, see 409. 1, 410. 7, and 399. 2. 2).

II. ABLATIVE OF PLACE.

420. This Ablative designates

I. The PLACE IN WHICH anything is or is done :

II. The PLACE FROM WHICH anything proceeds;—including *Source* and *Separation*.

RULE XXVI.—Ablative of Place.

~ 421. I. The PLACE IN WHICH and the PLACE FROM WHICH are generally denoted by the Ablative with a Preposition. But

~ II. NAMES OF TOWNS omit the Preposition, and in the Singular of the First and Second declensions designate the PLACE IN WHICH by the Locative, (45, 2)

I. Hannibal in Itālia fuit, *Hannibal was in Italy*. Nep. In nostris castris, *in our camp*. Caes. In Appia via, *on the Appian way*. Cic. Ab urbe prōficiscitur, *He departs from the city*. Caes. Ex Afrīca, *from Africa*. Liv.

II. Athēnis fuit, *He was at Athens*. Cic. Bābylōne mortuus est, *He died at Babylon*. Cic. Fūgit Cōrintho, *He fled from Corinth*. Cic. Rōmae fuit, *He was at Rome*. Cic. See 48, 4.

✓ 422. NAMES OF PLACES NOT TOWNS sometimes omit the preposition :

✓ 1. The Ablative of PLACE IN WHICH, sometimes omits the preposition :

1) Generally the Ablatives—*lōco, lōcis, parte, partibus, dextra, laeva, sinistra, terra, mārī*, and other Ablatives when qualified by *tōtus* :

Aliquid lōco pōnere, *to put anything in its place*. Cic. Terra mārīque, *on land and sea*. Liv. Tōta Graecia, *in all Greece*. Nep.

2) Sometimes other Ablatives, especially when qualified by adjectives :
Hoc libro, *in this book*. Cic.

In poetry the preposition is often omitted even when the ablative has no modifier :
Silvis agrisque, *in the forests and fields*. Ov.

✓ 2. The Ablative of PLACE FROM WHICH sometimes omits the preposition, especially in poetry :

Cādere nūbibus, *to fall from the clouds*. Virg. Lābi ēquo, *to fall from a horse*. Hor.

✗ 423. NAMES OF TOWNS differ in their construction from other names of places,

✗ I. Generally in simply omitting the preposition. But

✓ II. In the Singular of the First and Second declensions they designate the PLACE IN WHICH by the Locative. See examples under the Rule.

1. PREPOSITION RETAINED.—The preposition is sometimes retained, especially for emphasis or contrast :

Ab Ardea Rōmam vēnērunt, *They came from Ardea to Rome*. Liv. So also when the *vicinity* rather than the town itself is meant : Discessit a Brundisio, *He departed from Brundisium*, i. e., from the port. Caes. Apud Mantinēam, *near Mantinea*. Cic. Ad Trēbiam, *at or near the Trebia*. Liv.

2. LOCATIVE.—The original Locative, denoting the PLACE IN WHICH, was blended with the Ablative, except in the Singular of the First and Second Declensions, where it still remains distinct, though with the same form as the Genitive. A few traces of it also remain in the Singular of the Third Declension, where it ends in *i*. See 62, IV. 3.

3. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS for the Genitive also occur :

1) *Ablative by Attraction :*

In monte Albano Lavinioque, *on the Alban mount and at Lavinium.* Liv.

2) *Ablative without Attraction*, generally with a preposition :

In ipsa Alexandria, *in Alexandria itself.* Cic. Longa Alba, *at Alba Longa.* Virg.

This is the regular construction when the noun takes an adjective or adjective pronoun, but the Locative *dōmi* (424, 2) admits a *possessive* or *clivus* :

Dōmi, *suae, at his home.* Cic.

3) With an Appellative—*urbs, oppidum*—the name of the town is in the Loc. or Abl., but the appellative itself is in the Abl., generally with a Prep. :

In oppido Antiochiae, *in the city of Antioch.* Cic. In oppido Cítio, *in the town Cítium.* Nep. Albae, *in urbe opportuna, at Alba, a convenient city.* Cic.

424. LIKE NAMES OF TOWNS are used

1. Many names of Islands :

Vixit Cypri, *He lived in Cyprus.* Nep. Dēlo prófiscitur, *He proceeds from Delos.* Cic.

2. *Dōmus, rus*, and the Locatives *hūmi, mīltīiae*, and *belli* :

Rūri āgēre vītam, *to spend life in the country.* Liv. Dōmi mīltīiaeque, *at home and in the field.* Cic. Dōmo prófūgit, *He fled from home.* Cic.

3. The Locative of other nouns also occurs :

1) By *Attraction* after names of towns :

Rōmae Nūmīdiaeque, *at Rome and in Numidia.* Sall.

2) *Without Attraction* in a few proper names, and rarely also the Locatives *ārenae, fōci, terrae, viciniae* :

Dōmum Chersónēsi hābuit, *He had a house in the Chersonesus.* Nep. Truncum relīquit ārenae, *He left the body in the sand.* Virg.

RULE XXVII.—Ablative of Source and Separation.

425. SOURCE and SEPARATION are denoted by the Ablative, generally with a preposition :

SOURCE.—Hoc audīvi de pārente meo, *I heard this from my father.* Cic. Oriundi ab Sābinis, *descended from the Sabines.* Liv. Stātua ex aere facta, *a statue made of bronze.* Cic. Jōve nātus, *son of Jupiter.* Cic.

SEPARATION.—Caedem a vōbis dēpello, *I ward off slaughter from you.* Cic. Hunc a tuis āris arcēbis, *You will keep this one from your altars.* Cic. Expulsus est patria, *He was banished from his country.* Cic.

1. The ABLATIVE OF SOURCE designates that from which anything is derived, including *parentage, material*, etc.

2. The ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION designates that from which anything is separated, or of which it is deprived, and is used :

1) With Intransitive verbs signifying, *to abstain from, be distant from*, etc.

2) In connection with the Accusative after transitive verbs signifying, *to hold from, separate from, free from*, and the like: *arceo, absterreo, deterreo, ejicio, excludo, exsolvo, libero, pello, prohibeo, removeo, solvo*, etc.:

3) A few verbs of separation admit the Dative: *alieno, furor*, etc. See 385. 4.

8. Preposition Omitted.—This generally occurs

1) With Perfect Participles denoting *parentage or birth*—*gentius, natus, ortus*, etc.:

Jove natus, son of Jupiter. Cic.

2) With Verbs of *Freeing*, except *libero*, which is used both with and without a preposition:

Somno solvi, to be released from sleep. Cic. But in the sense of *acquitting* these verbs admit the genitive (410. 7): *Aliquem culpae liberare, to free one from blame*, i. e., *acquit him. Liv.*

3) With *Moveo* before the ablatives—*loco, senatu* and *tribu*:

Signum movere loco, to move the standard from the place. Cic.

4) The preposition is sometimes omitted with other words, especially in poetry.

III. ABLATIVE OF TIME.

RULE XXVIII.—Time.

426. The TIME of an Action is denoted by the Ablative:

Octogesimo anno est mortuus, He died in his eightieth year. Cic. *Vere convenire, They assembled in the spring. Liv.* *Natali die suo, on his birthday. Nep.* *Hieme et aestate, in winter and summer. Cic.*

1. DESIGNATIONS OF TIME.—Any word, so used as to involve the time of an action or event, may be put in the ablative: *bello*, in the time of war; *pugna*, in the time of battle; *ludis*, at the time of the games; *memoria*, in memory, i. e., in the time of one's recollection.

2. The ABLATIVE WITH *IN* is used to denote

1) The *circumstances* of the time, rather than time itself:

In tali tempore, under such circumstances. Liv.

2) The time *in* or *within* which anything is done:

In diebus proximis decem, in the next ten days. Sall.

(1) This is used especially after numeral adverbs and in designating the periods of life: *bis in die*, twice in the day; *in puertitia*, in boyhood.

(2) In a kindred sense occur also the Abl. with *de* and the Accus. with *inter* or *intra*: *De media nocte, in the middle of the night. Caes.* *Inter annos quattuordecim, in (within) fourteen years. Caes.*

(3) The Ablative with or without *in* sometimes denotes the time within which or after which: *paucis diebus*, within (or after) a few days.

427. ACCUSATIVE OR ABLATIVE.—The time since an action or event is denoted by *Abhinc* or *Ante* with the Accusative or Ablative, and the time between two events, by *Ante* or *Post* with the Accusative or Ablative:

Abhinc annos trēcentos fuit, He lived (was) three hundred years since. Cic. *Abhinc annis quattuor, four years since.* Cic. *Hōmērus annis multis fuit ante Rōmūlum, Homer lived many years before Romulus.* Cic. *Paucis ante diēbus, a few days before.* Cic. *Post dies paucos vēnit, He came after a few days.* Liv.

1. EXPLANATION.—(1) The Accusative with *abhinc* is explained as Duration of Time (378), with *ante* and *post* as dependent upon those prepositions.
- (2) The Ablative in both cases is explained as the Ablative of Difference (418).

With the Abl. *ante* and *post* are used adverbially unless an Accus. is expressed after them. *Paucis his (illis) diēbus,* means in these (those) few days.

2. NUMERALS WITH ANTE AND POST.—These may be either cardinal or ordinal. Thus: five years after = *quinque annis post*, or *quinto anno post*; or *post quinque annos*, or *post quintum annum*; or with *post* between the numeral and the noun, *quinque post annis*, etc.

3. QUAM WITH ANTE AND POST.—*Quam* may follow *ante* and *post*, may be united with them, or may even be used for *postquam*:

Quantum post annum quam rēdiērat, four years after he had returned. Nep. *Nōno anno postquam, nine years after.* Nep. *Sexto anno quam erat expulsus, six years after he had been banished.* Nep.

4. THE ABLATIVE OF THE RELATIVE OR QUAM may be used for *postquam*: *Quātrīduo, quo occisus est, four days after he was killed.* Cic.

IV. ABLATIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC.

RULE XXIX.—Characteristic.

428. The Ablative with an adjective may be used to characterize a person or thing:

Summa virtūte adōlescens, a youth of the highest virtue. Caes. *Cātilīna ingēnio mālo fuit, Catiline was a man of a bad spirit.* Sall.

1. ABLATIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC is used

1) With Substantives as in the first example.

2) In the Predicate with *sum*, and the other verbs which admit a Predicate Genitive (403) as in the second example.

2. THE ABLATIVE WITH A GENITIVE instead of the ablative with an adjective is sometimes used:

Uri sunt spēcīe tauri, The urus is of the appearance of a bull. Caes.

3. GENITIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC.—See 396. IV.

4. GENITIVE AND ABLATIVE DISTINGUISHED.—The Genitive generally expresses permanent and essential qualities; the Ablative is not limited to any particular kind of qualities.

V. ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION.

RULE XXX.—Specification.

✓429. The Ablative may be used with a word to define its application :

Agēsilaus nōmine, non pōtestātē fuit rex, *Agēsilaus was king in name, not in power.* Nep. Claudus altēro pēde, *lame in one foot.* Nep. Mōribus sīmiles, *similar in character.* Cic.

1. FORCE OF ABLATIVE.—This shows in *what respect* or *particular* anything is true : thus, *king* (in what respect?) *in name* : *similar* (in what respect?) *in character*.

2. ACCUSATIVE OF SPECIFICATION. See 380.

VI. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

430. A noun and a participle, a noun and an adjective, or two nouns may be grammatically independent of (*absolved from*) the rest of the sentence, and yet may express various adverbial modifications of the predicate. When so used they are said to be in the case Absolute.

RULE XXXI.—Ablative Absolute.

✓431. The Ablative is used as the CASE ABSOLUTE :

Servio regnante vīgūrunt, *They flourished in the reign of Servius* (Servius reigning). Cic. Rēgibus exactis, consūles creati sunt, *After the banishment of the kings, consuls were appointed.* Liv. Sērēno coelo, *when the sky is clear.* Sen. Cānīnio consūle, *in the consulship of Caninius.* Cic.

1. USE.—The Ablative Absolute is much more common than the English Nominative Absolute, and expresses a great variety of relations,—*time, cause, reason, means, condition, concession, etc.*

2. HOW RENDERED.—This ablative is generally best rendered (1) by a *Clause* with—*when, while, for, since, if, though, etc.*, (2) by a *Noun* with a *Preposition*,—*in, during, after, by, from, through, etc.*, or (3) by an *Active Participle* with its *Object* :

Servio regnante, *while Servius reigned, or in the reign of Servius.* Cic. Rēlligīone neglecta, *because religion was neglected.* Liv. Perdītis rēbus omnībus, tāmēn, etc., *Though all things are lost, still, etc.* Cic. Equitātū praeemis-
so, subsequēbātur, *Having sent forward his cavalry, he followed.* Caes.

3. A Connective sometimes accompanies the Ablative :

Nisi mūnītis castris, *unless the camp should be fortified.* Caes.

4. An INFINITIVE or CLAUSE may be in the Abl. Absolute with a neuter participle or adjective:

Audito Dārīum mōvisse, pergit, *Having heard that Darius had withdrawn* (that Darius had, etc., having been heard), *he advanced*. Curt. Multi, incerto quid vitarent, intēriērunt, *Many, uncertain what they should avoid* (what they, etc., being uncertain), *perished*. Liv.

5. A PARTICIPLE or ADJECTIVE may stand alone in the Abl. Absolute:

Multum certāto, pervicit, *He conquered after a hard struggle* (it having been much contested). Tac.

6. QUISQUE IN THE NOMINATIVE may accompany the Abl. Absolute:

Multis sibi quisque pētentibus, *while many sought, each for himself*. Sall.

VII. ABLATIVE WITH PREPOSITIONS. See 432 and 434.

SECTION VIII.

CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS.

RULE XXXII.—Cases with Prepositions.

~~432.~~ The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions:

Ad āmicū scripsi, *I have written to a friend*. Cic. In cūriam, *into the senate house*. Liv. In Itālia, *in Italy*. Nep. Pro castris, *before the camp*.

~~433.~~ The ACCUSATIVE is used with

Ad, adversus (adversum), ante, apud, circa, circum, circiter, cis, citra, contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, pēnes, per, pōne, post, praeter, prōpe, propter, sēcundum, supra, trans, ultra, versus:

Ad urbem, *to the city*. Cic. Adversus deos, *toward the gods*. Cic. Ante lucem, *before light*. Cic. Apud concilium, *in the presence of the council*. Cic. Circa fōrum, *around the forum*. Cic. Citra flūmen, *on this side of the river*. Cic. Contra nātūrā, *contrary to nature*. Cic. Intra mūros, *within the walls*. Cic. Post castra, *behind the camp*. Caes. Sēcundum nātūrā, *according to nature*. Cic. Trans Alpes, *across the Alps*. Cic.

1. Like *Prōpe*, the derivatives *prōpior* and *proximus* take the Accus. dependent perhaps upon *ad* understood. *Exadversus* (um) also occurs with the Accus.:

Prōpior montem, nearer to the mountain. Sall. *Proximus māre, nearest to the sea*. Caes. See also 437, and for compounds, 371. 4. and 374. 6.

2. *Versus* (um) and *usque* as adverbs often accompany prepositions, especially *ad* and *in*: *Ad Alpes versus, towards the Alps*.

~~434.~~ The ABLATIVE is used with

A or ab (abs),	absque,	cōram,	cum,	de,
e or ex,	prae,	pro,	sine,	tēnus.

Ab urbe, *from the city*. Caes. Cōram conventu, *in the presence of the assembly*. Nep. Cum Antiōcho, *with Antiochus*. Cic. De fōro, *from the forum*. Cic. Ex Asia, *from Asia*. Nep. Sine corde, *without a heart*. Cic.

1. Many verbs compounded with *ab*, *de*, *ex*, or *sūper*, admit the Ablative dependent upon the preposition:

Abire magistrātū, *to retire from office*. Tac. Pugna excēdunt, *They retire from the battle*. Caes.

Sometimes the Prep. is repeated, or one of kindred meaning is used:

De vita decēdere, *to depart from life*. Cic. Decēdere ex Asia, *to depart from Asia*. Cic.

2. The Ablative with or without *De* is sometimes used with *Fācio*, *Fio*, or *Sum*, as follows:

Quid hoc hōmīne fācias, *What are you to do with this man?* Cic. Quid te (or de te) fātūrum est, *What will become of you?* Cic.

The Dative occurs in nearly the same sense:

Quid hūc hōmīni fācias, *What are you to do with (or to) this man?* Cic.

3. *A*, *ab*, *abs*, *e*, *ex*.—*A* and *e* are used only before consonants, *ab* and *ex* either before vowels or consonants. *Abs* is antiquated, except before *te*.

4. *Tēnus* follows its case:

Collo tēnus, *up to the neck*. Ov.

5. *Cum* with the Abl. of a Pera. Pronoun is appended to it: *mēcum*, *tēcum*, etc., generally also with a relative: *quōcum*, *quibuscum*.

435. The ACCUSATIVE OR ABLATIVE is used with

In, sub, subter, sūper:

In Asiam prōfūgit, *He fled into Asia*. Cic. Hannībal in Itālia fuit, *Hannibal was in Italy*. Nep. Sub montem, *toward the mountain*. Caes. Sub monte, *at the foot of the mountain*. Liv. Subter tōgam, *under the toga*. Liv. Subter testādīne, *under a tortoise or shed*. Virg. Sūper Nūmīdīam, *beyond Numidia*. Sall. Hac sūper re scrībam, *I will write on this subject*. Cic.

1. *In* and *Sub* take the Accusative in answer to the question *whither?* the Ablative in answer to *where?* In Asiam (*whither?*), *into Asia*; In Itālia (*where?*), *in Italy*.

2. *Subter* and *Sūper* generally take the Accusative, but *sūper* with the force of—*concerning*, *of*, *on* (of a subject of discourse), takes the Ablative; see examples.

436. PREPOSITIONS AS ADVERBS.—The prepositions were originally adverbs, and many of them are sometimes so used in classical authors.

437. ADVERBS AS PREPOSITIONS.—Conversely several adverbs are sometimes used as prepositions with an oblique case, though in most instances a preposition could readily be supplied. Such are

1. With Accusative: *prōpius*, *proxīme*, *prīdie*, *postrīdie*, *usque*, *dēsūper*: *Prōpius* pēricūlum (ad), *nearer to danger*. Liv. *Prīdie* Idus (ante), *the day before the Ides*. Cic. *Usque* pēdes (ad), *even to the feet*. Curt.

2. With Ablative: *pālam*, *prōcul*, *simul* (poetic):

Pālam pōpūlo, *in the presence of the people*. Liv. *Prōcul* castris, *at a distance from the camp*. Tac. *Simul* his, *with these*. Hor.

3. With Accusative or Ablative: *clam*, *insūper*:

Clam patrem, *without the father's knowledge*. Plant. *Clam* vōbis, *without your edgo*. Caes.

CHAPTER III.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE XXXIII.—Agreement of Adjectives.

438. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE :

Fortūna caeca est, *Fortune is blind.* Cic. Vērae amicitiae, *true friendships.* Cic. Māgister optimus, *the best teacher.* Cic.

1. This Rule includes Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, and Participles.

2. ATTRIBUTIVE AND PREDICATE ADJECTIVES.—An adjective is called *attributive*, unless it unites with the verb (generally *sum*), to form the *predicate*; it is then called a *predicate-adjective*: as *caeca est*, above.

3. AGREEMENT WITH CLAUSE, ETC.—An adjective may agree with any word or words used substantively, as a *pronoun*, *clause*, *infinitive*, etc.:

Quis clārior, *Who is more illustrious?* Cic. Certum est liberos amāri, *It is certain that children are loved.* Quint. See 42, III.

An adjective agreeing with a clause is sometimes plural, as in Greek.

4. NEUTER WITH MASCULINE.—Sometimes the Predicate Adjective is neuter, when the subject is *Masc.* or *Fem.*:

Mors est extrēmum, *Death is the last (thing).* Cic.

5. NEUTER WITH GENITIVE.—A neuter adjective with a genitive is often used instead of an adjective with its noun:

Multum op̄erae (for *multa op̄era*), *much service* (much of service). Cic. Id temporis, *that time.* Cic. Vāna r̄erum (for *vānae res*), *vain things.* Hor.

6. CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO SENSE.—Sometimes the adjective or participle conforms to the *real meaning* of its noun, without regard to grammatical gender or number:

Pars certāre pārāti, *a part (some), prepared to contend.* Virg. Nōbis (for *me*, 446, 2), praesente, *we (I) being present.* Plaut. Dēmōsthēnes cur, cētēris ērant exp̄ulsi, *Demosthenes with the others had been banished.* Nep.

7. AGREEMENT WITH PREDICATE NOUN OR APPOSITIVE.—See 462.

8. AGREEMENT WITH ONE NOUN FOR ANOTHER.—When a noun governs another in the Genitive, an adjective belonging in sense to one of the two nouns, sometimes agrees with the other:

Majōra (for *majorum*) Inītia r̄erum, *the beginnings of greater things.* Liv. Cursus justī (*justus*) amnis, *the regular course of the river.* Liv.

—439. WITH TWO OR MORE NOUNS.—An adjective or participle, belonging to two or more nouns, may agree with them all conjointly, or may agree with one and be understood with the others:

Castor et Pollux visi sunt, *Castor and Pollux were seen*. Cic. Tēmōritas ignōrātiōque vitiosa est, *Rashness and ignorance are bad*. Cic.

1. The ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE generally agrees with the nearest noun : Agri omnes et mǎria, *all lands and seas*. Cic.

—2. DIFFERENT GENDERS.—When the nouns are of different genders, they may denote

1) *Persons* : then the adjective or participle agreeing with them conjointly is masculine : Pǎter et mǎter mortui sunt, *Father and mother are dead*. Ter.

2) *Persons and Things* : then the adjective generally takes the gender of the person : Rex rēgiǎque classis prǒfecti sunt, *The king and the royal fleet set out*. Liv.

3) *Things* : then the adjective is generally neuter : Hōnōres, victōriae fortuīta sunt, *Honors and victories are accidental (things)*. Cic.

3. NEUTER WITH MASCULINE OR FEMININE.—With masculine or feminine nouns denoting inanimate objects, the adjective is often neuter :

Lābor et dōlor sunt finītima, *Labor and pain are kindred (things)*. Cic. Nox atque praeda hostes rēmōrāta sunt, *Night and plunder detained the enemy*. Sall.

4. TWO OR MORE ADJECTIVES.—Two or more adjectives in the singular may belong to a plural noun :

Prima et vicēsima lēgiōnes, *the first and the twentieth legions*. Tac.

So in proper names : Cnaeus et Publius Scīplōnes, *Cnaeus and Publius Scipio*. Cic.

440. USE OF ADJECTIVES.—The Adjective in Latin corresponds in its general use to the Adjective in English.

1. An adjective may qualify the complex idea formed by a noun and an adjective : *aes aliēnum grande*, a great debt. Here *grande* qualifies not *aes* alone, but *aes aliēnum*. In such cases no connective is used between the adjectives.

But the Latin uses the conjunction after *multi* even where the English omits it : *multae et magnae tempestates*, many great emergencies.

441. Adjectives are often used substantively : *docti*, the learned ; *multi*, many persons ; *multa*, many things.

1. In the Plural, Masculine Adjectives often designate persons, and Neuter Adjectives things : *fortes*, the brave ; *divites*, the rich ; *paupēres*, the poor ; *multi*, many : *pauci*, few ; *omnes*, all ; *mei*, my friends ; *utilia*, useful things ; *mea*, *nostra*, my, our things ; *omnia*, all things ; *haec*, *illa*, these, those things.

2. In the Singular, Adjectives are occasionally used substantively, especially in the Neuter with an abstract sense : *doctus*, a learned man ;

verum, a true thing, the truth; *nihil sincerè*, nothing of sincerity, nothing sincere.

3. NOUN UNDERSTOOD.—Many adjectives become substantives, by the omission of their nouns: *patria* (terra), native country; *dextra* (manus), right hand; *fëra* (bestia), wild beast; *hiberna* (castra), winter-quarters.

4. WITH RES.—Adjectives with *res* are used with great freedom: *res adversae*, adversity; *res secundae*, prosperity; *res publica*, republic.

5. FROM PROPER NAMES.—Adjectives from proper names are often equivalent to the English objective with *of*: *pugna Mārāthōnia*, the battle of Marathon; *Diāna Ephësia*, Diana of Ephesus; *Hercūles Xënōphontius*, the Hercules of Xenophon.

6. DESIGNATING A PART.—A few adjectives sometimes designate a particular part of an object: *primus*, *mëdius*, *ultimus*, *extrëmus*, *postrëmus*, *intimus*, *summus*, *infimius*, *imius*, *suprëmus*, *reliquus*, *cëtëra*, etc.: *prima nox*, the first part of the night; *summus mons*, the highest part of the mountain.

In Livy and late writers, the neuter of these adjectives with a genitive sometimes occurs:

Ad ultimum inöplae, for ad ultimam inöplam, to extreme destitution. Liv.

442. EQUIVALENT TO A CLAUSE.—Adjectives, like nouns in apposition, are sometimes equivalent to clauses:

Nëmo saltat sobrius, No one dances when he is sober, or when sober. Cic. *Hortensium vivum amävi*, I loved Hortensius, while he was alive. Cic. *Hömo nunquam sobrius*, a man, who is never sober. Cic.

1. *Prior*, *primus*, *ultimus*, *postrëmus*, are often best rendered by a relative clause:

Primus mörem solvit, He was the first who broke the custom. Liv.

With the adverb *primum*, the thought would be, he first broke the custom, and then did something else.

443. INSTEAD OF ADVERBS.—Adjectives are sometimes used where our idiom employs adverbs:

Socrätes vënënum laetus hausit, Socrates cheerfully drank the poison. Sen. *Sënätus frëquens convënit*, The senate assembled in great numbers. Cic. *Roscius ërat Römæ frëquens*, Roscius was frequently at Rome. Cic.

Adjectives thus used are: (1) Those expressive of joy, knowledge, and their opposites: *laetus*, *libens*, *invitus*, *tristis*, *sciens*, *inaciens*, *prüdens*, *imprüdens*, etc. (2) *Nullus*, *sölus*, *tötus*, *ünus*; *prior*, *primus*, *pröprior*, *proximius*, etc. (3) In the Poets several adjectives of time and place:

Dömesticus ötior, I idle about home. Hor. *Vespertinus pëte tectum*, At evening seek your abode. Hor. See Examples above; also 335. 4.

444. COMPARISON.—A comparison between two objects requires the comparative degree; between more than two, the superlative:

Prior höram, the former of these (two). Nep. *Gallörum fortissömi*, the bravest of the Gauls. Caes.

1. WITH THE FORCE OF TOO OR VERY.—The comparative sometimes has the force of *too*, *unusually*, *somewhat*, and the superlative, the force of *very*: *doctior*, too learned, or somewhat learned; *doctissimus*, very learned.

2. COMPARATIVE AFTER QUAM.—When an object is said to possess one quality in a higher degree than another, both adjectives are put in the comparative; but when it is said to possess one quality rather than another, both are in the positive, the former with *māgis* or *pōtius*:

Clārior quam grātor, more illustrious than pleasing. Liv. *Dīsertus māgis quam sapiens*, fluent rather than wise. Cic.

In the first case the positive is sometimes used in one or both members; and in the second case *māgis* is sometimes omitted, and occasionally the adjective before *quam* is in the comparative.

3. STRENGTHENING WORDS.—Comparatives and Superlatives are often strengthened by a Prep. with its case, *ante*, *prae*, *præter*, *supra* (417. 2. 3), *unus*, *unus omnium*, alone, alone of all, far, by far; Comparatives also by *diam*, even, still; *multo*, much, and Superlatives by *longe*, *multo*, by far, much, *quam*, *quantus*, as possible:

Multo maxima pars, by far the largest part. Cic. *Res ūna omnium difficilīma*, a thing by far the most difficult of all. Cic. *Quam maximæ cōpiæ*, forces as large as possible. Sall. *Quanta maxima vastitas*, the greatest possible devastation. Liv.

4. COMPARISON IN ADVERBS has the same force as in adjectives:

Quam saepissime, as often as possible. Cic. *Fortius quam felicius*, with more bravery than success. Liv.

CHAPTER IV.

SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS.

RULE XXXIV.—Agreement of Pronouns.

445. A Pronoun agrees with its antecedent in GENDER, NUMBER, and PERSON:

Animal quod sanguinem hābet, an animal which has blood. Cic. *Ego*, qui te confirmo, I who encourage you. Cic. *Vis est in virtūtibus*; eas excita, There is strength in virtues, arouse them. Cic.

1. APPLICATION OF RULE.—This rule applies to all Pronouns when used as nouns. Pronouns used as adjectives conform to the rule for adjectives. See 438.

The *Antecedent* is the word or words to which the pronoun refers, and whose place it supplies. Thus, in the examples under the rule, *animal* is the antecedent of *quod*, and *virtūtibus* the antecedent of *eas*.

2. AGREEMENT WITH PERSONAL PRONOUN.—When the antecedent is a Demonstrative in agreement with a Personal pronoun, the relative agrees with the latter :

Tu es qui me ornasti, *You are the one who commended me.* Cic.

3. WITH TWO ANTECEDENTS.—When a relative or other pronoun, refers to two or more antecedents, it generally agrees with them conjointly, but it sometimes agrees with the nearest :

Puëri muliëresque, qui, *boys and women, who.* Caes. Peccatum ac culpa, quae, *error and fault, which.* Cic.

1) With antecedents of different genders, the pronoun conforms in gender to the rule for adjectives (439. 2 and 3) : hence *puëri muliëresque qui*, above.

2) With antecedents of different persons, the pronoun prefers the first person to the second, and the second to the third, conforming to the rule for verba. See 463. 1.

4. WITH PREDICATE NOUN OR APPOSITIVE.—A pronoun sometimes agrees with a Predicate-Noun or an Appositive instead of the antecedent :

Animal quem (for *quod*) vocamus hominem, *the animal which we call man.* Cic. Thëbae, quod (*quae*) caput est, *Thebes which is the capital.* Liv. Ea (*id*) erat confessio, *That (i. e., the action referred to) was a confession.* Liv. Flumen Rhënus, qui, *the river Rhine, which.* Caes.

In the last example, *qui* agrees with the appositive Rhënus ; in the other examples, the pronouns *quem*, *quod*, and *ea*, are attracted to agree with their predicate nouns *hominem*, *caput*, and *confessio*.

5. CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO SENSE.—Sometimes the pronoun is construed according to the *real meaning* of the antecedent, without regard to grammatical form ; and sometimes it refers to the *class of objects* to which the antecedent belongs :

Equitatus, qui viderunt, *the cavalry who saw.* Caes. Eârûm rerum utrumque, *each of these things.* Cic. Dëmocrîtum omittamus ; apud istos ; *let us omit Democritus ; with such (i. e., as he).* Cic.

6. ANTECEDENT OMITTED.—The antecedent of the relative is often omitted when it is indefinite, is the pronoun *is*, or is implied in a possessive :

Sunt qui censeant, *There are some who think.* Cic. Terra reddit quod accëpit, *The earth returns what it has received.* Cic. Vestra, qui cum integritate vixistis, hoc intërest, *This interests you who have lived with integrity.* Cic. Here the antecedent is *vos*, implied in *vestra*.

7. CLAUSE AS ANTECEDENT.—When the antecedent is a sentence or clause, the pronoun, unless attracted (445. 4), is in the Neuter Singular, but the relative generally adds *id* as an appositive to such antecedent :

Nos, id quod dëbet, patria dëlectat, *Our country delights us, as it ought (lit. that which it owes).* Cic.

8. RELATIVE ATTRACTED.—The relative is sometimes attracted into the case of the antecedent, and sometimes agrees with the antecedent repeated :

Judice quo (for *quem*) nosti, *the judge whom you know.* Hor. Dies in-

stat, quo die, *The day is at hand, on which day.* Caes. Cūmae, quam urbem tēnēbant, *Cūmae, which city they held.* Liv.

9. ANTECEDENT ATTRACTED.—In Poetry, rarely in prose, the antecedent is sometimes attracted into the case of the relative; and sometimes incorporated in the relative clause in the same case as the relative:

Urbem quam stātuo, vestra est, *The city which I am building is yours.* Virg. Mālārū, quas āmor cūras hābet, oblīvisci (for *mālārū curārū quas*), *to forget the wretched cares which love has.* Hor.

I. PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

446. The Nominative of Personal Pronouns is used only for emphasis or contrast:

Significāmus, quid sentiāmus, *We show what we think.* Cic. Ego rēges ejēci, vos tyrannos intrōducētis, *I have banished kings, you introduce tyrants.* Cic.

1. With *quidem* the pronoun is usually expressed, and then the third person is supplied by *hic, is, ille*, which are then often redundant: *tu quidem*, you indeed, *ille quidem*, he indeed. *Quidem* adds emphasis; *equidem* = *ego quidem*.

2. The writer sometimes speaks of himself in the plural, using *nos* for *ego*, *nos* for *meus*, and the plural verb for the singular.

3. For *Nostrum* and *Vestrum*, see 396. 1.

447. Possessive Pronouns, when not emphatic, are seldom expressed, if they can be supplied from the context:

Mānus lāva, *Wash your hands.* Cic. Mihi mea vīta cāra est, *My life is dear to me.* Plaut.

For Possessive with Genitive in the sense of *own*, see 397. 3.

Reflexive use of Pronouns.

448. *Sui* and *Suus* have a reflexive sense (*himself, etc.*); sometimes also the other Personal and Possessive pronouns, together with *Is, Ille*, and *Ipse*:

Se diligit, *He loves himself.* Cic. Sua vi mōvētur, *He is moved by his own power.* Cic. Me consōlor, *I console myself.* Cic. Persuādent Tulingis ūti cum iis prōficiscantur, *They persuade the Tulingi to depart with them.* Caes.

1. *Inter nos, inter vos, inter se*, have a reciprocal force, *each other, one another, together*; but instead of *inter se*, the noun may be repeated in an oblique case:

Collōquimur inter nos, *We converse together.* Cic. Amant inter se, *They love one another.* Cic. Hōmīnes hōmīnibus ūtiles sunt, *Men are useful to men, i. e., to each other.* Cic.

449. *Sui* and *Suus* generally refer to the Subject of the clause in which they stand :

Se diligit, *He loves himself*. Cic. Justitia propter sese colenda est, *Justice should be cultivated for its own sake*. Cic. Annulum suum dedit, *He gave his ring*. Nep.

1. In SUBORDINATE CLAUSES expressing the sentiment of the principal subject, *Sui* and *Suus* generally refer to that subject :

Sentit animus se vi sua moveri, *The mind perceives that it is moved by its own power*. Cic. A me petivit ut secum essem, *He asked (from) me to be with him (that I would be)*. Cic. Pervestigat quid sui cives cogitent, *He tries to ascertain what his fellow citizens think*. Cic.

1) As *Sui* and *Suus* thus refer to subjects, the demonstratives, *Is, Ille*, etc., generally refer either to other words, or to subjects, which do not admit *sui* and *suus*.

Deum agnoscis ex ejus operibus, *You recognize a god by (from) his works*. Cic. Obligat civitatem nihil eos mutatueros, *He binds the state not to change anything (that they will)*. Just.

2) In some subordinate clauses the writer may at pleasure use either the Reflexive or the Demonstrative, according as he wishes to present the thought as that of the principal subject, or as his own. Thus in the last example under 448, *cum is* is the proper language for the *writer* without reference to the sentiment of the principal subject; *secum*, which would be equally proper, would present the thought as the sentiment of that subject.

3) Sometimes the Reflexive occurs where we should expect the Demonstrative, and the Demonstrative where we should expect the Reflexive.

2. *Suus* = HIS OWN, ETC.—*Suus* in the sense of *his own, fitting*, etc., may refer to subject or object :

Justitia suum cuique tribuit, *Justice gives to every man his due (his own)*. Cic.

3. CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO SENSE.—When the subject of the verb is not the real agent of the action, *sui* and *suus* refer to the latter :

A Caesare invitor sibi ut sim legatus, *I am invited by Caesar (real agent) to be his lieutenant*. Cic.

4. *Suus* SUBSTANTIVELY.—The Plural of *Suus* used substantively—*his, their friends, possessions*, etc.—is used with great freedom, often referring to oblique cases :

Fuit hoc luctuosum suis, *This was afflicting to his friends*. Cic. Here *suis* refers to an oblique case in the preceding sentence.

5. *Sui* and *Suus* sometimes refer to an omitted subject :

Deforme est de se praedicare, *To boast of one's self is disgusting*. Cic.

6. REFLEXIVES REFERRING TO DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.—Sometimes a clause has one reflexive referring to the principal subject, and another referring to the subordinate subject :

Respondit neminem secum sine sua perniciie contendisse, *He replied that no one had contended with him without (his) destruction*. Caes.

Here *se* refers to the subject of *respondit* and *sua* to *neminem*, the subject of the subordinate clause.

II. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

450. *Hic, Iste, Ille*, are often called respectively demonstratives of the First, Second, and Third Persons, as *hic* designates that which is near the speaker; *iste*, that which is near the person addressed, and *ille*, that which is remote from both, and near only to some third person.

Custos hujus urbis, *the guardian of this city*. Cic. Muta istam mentem, *Change that purpose of yours*. Cic. Si illos negligis, *if you disregard those*. Cic.

1. *HIC AND ILLE IN CONTRASTS*.—*Hic* designates an object conceived as near, and *ille* as remote, whether in space or time:

Non antiquo illo more, sed hoc nostro fuit eruditus, *He was educated, not in that ancient, but in this our modern way*. Cic.

2. *HIC AND ILLE, FORMER AND LATTER*.—In reference to two objects previously mentioned, (1) *Hic* generally follows *Ille* and refers to the latter object, while *Ille* refers to the former; but (2) *Hic* refers to the more important object, and *Ille* to the less important:

Ignavia, labor: illa, hic; *Indolence, labor: the former, the latter*. Cels. Pax, victoria: haec (pax) in tua, illa in deorum potestate est; *Peace, victory: the former is in your power, the latter in the power of the gods*. Liv.

3. *Hic* and *Ille* are often used of what immediately follows in discourse, and *Iste* sometimes indicates contempt: *haec verba*, these words, i. e., the following words; *iste*, that man, such a one.

4. *Ille* is often used of what is well known, famous:

Medea illa, *that well-known Medea*. Cic.

1) *Hic* with or without *homo*, is sometimes equivalent to *ego*. Alone it is sometimes equivalent to *meus* or *nostrum*.

2) *Hic, illa*, and *is* are sometimes redundant, especially with *quidem*: Scipio non multum ille quidem dicebat, *Scipio did not indeed say much*. Cic. See 446. 1.

3) A Demonstrative or Relative is sometimes equivalent to a Genitive or a Prep. with its case: *hic dolor* = *dolor hujus rei*, grief on account of this; *haec cura* = *cura de hoc*, care concerning this.

451. *Is* and *Idem* refer to preceding nouns, or are the antecedents of relatives:

Dionysius aufugit: is est in provincia, *Dionysius has fled: he is in the province*. Cic. Is qui satis habet, *he who has enough*. Cic. Eadem audire malunt, *They prefer to hear the same things*. Liv.

1. *Is* is often omitted, especially before a relative or a genitive:

Flebat pater de filii morte, de patris illius, *The father wept over the death of the son, the son over (that) of the father*. Cic. See also 445. 6.

2. *Is* or *Ipsae* with a Conjunction is often used for emphasis, like the English *and that too*, *and that indeed*:

Unam rem explicabo eamque maximam, *One thing I will explain and that too a most important one.* Cic.

Id thus used often refers to a clause or to the general thought, and *et ipse* is often best rendered, *too* or *also*: Audire Cratippum, idque Athēnia, *to hear Cratippus, and that too at Athens.* Cic.

3. *Idem* is sometimes best rendered, *also, yet*:

Nihil utile, quod non idem honestum, *Nothing useful, which is not also honorable.* Cic. Quum dicat—negat idem, *Though he asserts—he yet denies* (the same denies), Cic.

4. *Idem—qui* = *he—who, such—as, such—that*:

Id sumus, qui esse debemus, *We are such as we ought to be.* Cic. Ea est gens quae nesciat, *The race is such that it knows not.* Liv.

5. *Idem—qui; idem—ac, atque, quam, quodsi, ut, cum* with Abl. = *the same—who, the same—as*:

Idem mores, qui, *The same manners which or as.* Cic. Est idem ac fuit, *He is the same as he was.* Ter.

6. *Id* Reflexive. See 448.

452. *Ipse* adds emphasis, generally rendered *self*:

Ipse Caesar, *Caesar himself.* Cic. Fac ut te ipsum custodias, *See that you guard yourself.* Cic.

1. *IPSE* WITH SUBJECT.—*Ipse* belongs to the emphatic word, whether subject or object, but with a preference for the subject:

Me ipse consolor, *I myself* (not another) *console myself.* Cic.

2. *IPSE, VERY.*—*Ipse* is often best rendered by *very*:

Ipse ille Gorgias, *that very Gorgias.* Cic.

With Numerals *Ipse* has the force of—*just so many, just*:

Triginta dies ipsi, *just thirty days.* Cic.

4. *Ipse* in the Genitive with possessives has the force of *own, one's own*:

Nostra ipsorum amicitia, *Our own friendship.* Cic. See 397. 8.

5. *Ipse Reflexive*, sometimes supplies the place of an emphatic *sui* or *suus*:

Légatos misit qui ipsi vitam petèrent, *He sent messengers to ask life for himself.* Sall.

III. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

453. The relative is often used where the English idiom requires a demonstrative or personal pronoun; sometimes even at the beginning of a sentence:

Res loquitur ipsa; quae semper valet; *The fact itself speaks, and this (which) ever has weight.* Cic. Qui proelium committunt, *They engage battle.* Caes. Quae quum ita sint, *since these things are so.* Cic.

1. *RELATIVE WITH DEMONSTRATIVE.*—Relatives and Demonstratives are often correlatives to each other: *hic—qui, iste—qui*, etc. These combinations generally retain the ordinary force of the separate words, but see *is—qui, idem—qui*, 451. 4 and 5.

1) *Quicumque* and *Quisquis*, whoever, whatever, sometimes have the force of *every* by the ellipsis of *fini* potest: *quicumque rationa*, in every way, i. e., in whatever way it is possible.

2. A DEMONSTRATIVE may supply the place of a Relative when otherwise two relative clauses would be brought together :

Quae nec hăbērēmur nec his ūtērēmur, *Which we should neither have nor use.* Cic.

1) A Relative Clause with *is* is often equivalent to a substantive : *ii qui audiunt* = *auditores, hearers.*

3. Two RELATIVES sometimes occur in the same clause :

Artes quas qui tēnent, *arts, whose possessors (which, who possess).* Cic.

4. A RELATIVE CLAUSE is sometimes equivalent to *Pro* with the Abl. :

Quae tua prŭdentia est = *qua es prŭdentia* = *pro tua prŭdentia* = *such is your prudence, or you are of such prudence, or in accordance with your prudence, etc.* : Spēro, quae tua prŭdentia est, te vālère, *I hope you are well, such is your prudence (which is, etc.).*

5. RELATIVE WITH ADJECTIVE.—Adjectives belonging in sense to the antecedent, sometimes stand in the relative clause in agreement with the relative, especially comparatives, superlatives, and numerals :

Vāsa, quae pulcherrima vidērat, *the most beautiful vessels which he had seen* (vessels, which the most beautiful he had seen). Cic. De servis suis, quem hăbuit fīdēlissimum, misit, *He sent the most faithful of the slaves which he had.* Nep.

6. *Quod Expletive*, or apparently so, often stands at the beginning of a sentence, especially before *nŭ, nŭst, etŭ,* and sometimes before *quia, quŭmiam, ūtŭam,* etc. In translating it is sometimes omitted, and sometimes rendered by *now, but, and* :

Quod si ceciderint, *if or but if they should fall.* Cic.

7. *Qui dicitur, qui vocatur,* or the corresponding active *quem dicunt, quem vocant,* are often used in the sense of *so called, the so called, what they or you call,* etc. :

Vestra quae dicitur vīta, mors est, *Your so called life (lit. your, which is called life) is death.* Cic. Lex ista quae vocas non est lex, *That law as you call it, is not a law.* Cic.

IV. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

454. The Interrogative *quis*, is used substantively ; *qui*, adjectively :

Quis ēgo sum, *Who am I?* Cic. Quid fāciēt, *What will he do?* Cic. Qui vir fuit, *What kind of a man was he?* Cic.

1. QUIB AND QUL.—Occasionally *quis* is used adjectively and *qui* substantively :

Quis rex unquam fuit, *What king was there ever?* Cic. Qui sis, considra, *Consider who you are.* Cic.

2. QUID, *why, how is it that,* etc., is often used adverbially (380. 2), or stands apparently unconnected, by the ellipsis of *propter* or a verb : *Quid enim,* *why then?* *what indeed (est or dicam)?* *Quid quod,* *what of the fact that?*

3. Two INTERROGATIVES sometimes occur in the same clause :

Quis quem fraudāvit, *who defrauded, and whom did he defraud* (lit. *who defrauded whom?*) Cic.

4. ATTRACTION.—The interrogative often agrees with the predicate noun :

Quam (for *quid*) dicam voluptātem vidētis, *You see what I call pleasure.* Cic.

V: INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

455. *Aliquis, quis, qui, and quispiam*, are all indefinite, *some one, any one*:

Est *aliquis*, *there is some one*. Liv. Dixit *quis*, *some one said*. Cic. Si *quis rex*, *if any king*. Cic. Alia res *quaepiam*, *any other thing*. Cic.

1. *Aliquis* is less indefinite than *quis, qui, and quispiam*.

2. *Quis* and *qui* are used chiefly after *si, nisi, ne, and num*. *Quis* is generally used substantively and *qui* adjectively. *Aliquis* after *si*, etc., is emphatic.

456. *Quidam*, a certain one, is less indefinite than *aliquis*:

Quidam rhētor antiquus, *a certain ancient rhetorician*. Cic. Accurrit *quidam*, *A certain one runs up*. Hor.

1. *Quidam* with an Adjective is sometimes used to qualify or soften the statement:

Iustitia mirifica quaedam videtur, *Justice seems somewhat wonderful*. Cic.

2. *Quidam* with *quasi* and sometimes without it, has the force of *a certain, a kind of, as it were*:

Quasi alumna quaedam, *a certain foster child as it were*. Cic.

457. *Quisquam* and *ullus* are used chiefly in negative and conditional sentences, and in interrogative sentences implying a negative:

Neque me *quisquam* agnōvit, *Nor did any one recognize me*. Cic. Si *quisquam*, *if any one*. Cic. Num censes *ullum* animal esse, *do you think there is any animal?* Cic.

1. *Nemo* is the negative of *quisquam*, and like *quisquam* is generally used substantively, rarely adjectively:

Neminem laesit, *He harmed no one*. Cic. *Nemo poëta*, *no poet*. Cic.

2. *Nullus* is the negative of *ullus*, and is generally used adjectively, but it some times supplies the Gen. and Abl. of *nemo*, which generally wants those cases:

Nullum animal, *no animal*. Cic. *Nullius aures*, *the ears of no one*. Cic.

3. *Nullus* for *non*.—*Nullus* and *nihil* are sometimes used for an emphatic *non*.

Nullus venit, *He did not come*. Cic. *Mortui nulli sunt*, *The dead are not*. Cic.

458. *Quivis, Quilibet*, any one whatever, and *Quisque*, every one, each one, are general indefinites (191):

Quaelibet res, *any thing*. Cic. *Tuorum quisque* necessāriōrum, *each one of your friends*. Cic.

1. *Quisque* with Superlatives and Ordinals is generally best rendered by *all* or *ever*, *always*, with *primus* by *very*, *possible*:

Epictūreos doctissimus *quisque* contemnit, *All the most learned despise the Epicureans, or the most learned ever despise*, etc. Cic. *Primo quoque die*, *the earliest day possible, the very first*. Cic.

2. *Ut Quisque—ita* with the superlative in both clauses is often best rendered, *the more—the more*:

Ut quisque sibi plurimum confidit, ita maxime excellit, *The more one confides in himself, the more he excels*. Cic.

459. *Alius* and *Alter* are often repeated: *alius—alius*, one—another; *alii—alii*, some—others; *alter—alter*, the one—the other; *alteri—alteri*, the one party—the other:

Alii glōriæ serviunt, alii pēcūniæ, Some are slaves to glory, others to money. Cic. Alteri dimicant, alteri timent, One party contends, the other fears. Cic.

1. *Alius* repeated in different cases often involves an ellipsis:

Alius illa via civitatem auxerunt, They advanced the state, one in one way, another in another. Liv. So also with alius or aliter: Aliter alii vivunt, Some live in one way, others in another. Cic.

2. After *Alius, Aliter*, and the like, *atque, ac*, and *et* often mean *than*:

Non alius essem atque sum, I would not be other than I am. Cic.

3. *Alter* means *the one, the other* (of two), *the second*; *alius*, *another, other*. When *alter—alter* refers to objects previously mentioned, the first *alter* usually refers to the latter object, but may refer to either:

Inimicus, compētitor, cum altēro—cum altēro, an enemy, a rival, with the latter—with the former. Cic.

4. *Uterque* means *both, each of two*, and in the Plu. *both, each of two parties*.

CHAPTER V.

SYNTAX OF VERBS.

SECTION I.

AGREEMENT OF VERBS.

RULE XXXV.—Verb with Subject.

460. A Finite Verb agrees with its Subject in NUMBER and PERSON:

Deus mundum aedificāvit, God made the world. Cic. Ego rēges ejēci, vos tyrannos intrōdūctis, I have banished kings, you introduce tyrants. Cic.

1. PARTICIPLES IN COMPOUND TENSES agree with the subject according to 438. See also 301. 2 and 3:

Thēbāni accūsāti sunt, The Thebans were accused. Cic.

1) In the Infinitive, the Participle in *um* sometimes occurs without any reference to the gender or number of the subject:

Difidentia futurum quae impērāvisset, from doubt that those things which he had commanded would take place. Sal.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED. See 367. 2.

1) An Indefinite Subject is often denoted by the Second Pers. Sing., or by the First or Third Plur.: *dicas*, you (any one) may say; *dicimus*, we (people) say; *dicunt*, they say.

3. VERB OMITTED.—See 367. 3.

461. CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO SENSE.—Sometimes the Predicate is construed according to the *real meaning* of the subject without regard to grammatical gender or number. Thus

1. With Collective Nouns, *pars*, *multitudo*, and the like :

Multitudo abeunt, *The multitude depart*. Liv. *Pars* per agros dilapsi, *a part (some) dispersed through the fields*. Liv.

1) Here *multitudo* and *pars*, though Sing. and Fem. in form, are Plur. and Masc. in sense. See also 438. 6.

2) Conversely the Imperative Singular may be used in addressing a multitude individually: *Adde defectionem Siciliae*, *Add (to this, soldiers,) the revolt of Sicily*. Liv.

3) Of two verbs with the same collective noun, the former is often *Sing.*, and the latter *Plur.*: *Juventus ruit certantque*, *The youth rush forth and contend*. Virg.

—2. With *Millia*, often masculine in sense :

Caesi sunt tria millia, *Three thousand men were slain*. Liv.

—3. With *Quisque*, *Uterque*, *Alius*—*Alium*, *Alter*—*Alterum*, and the like :

Uterque educunt, *they each lead out*. Caes. *Alter alterum videmus*, *We see each other*. Cic.

—4. With Singular Subjects accompanied by an Ablative with *cum* :

Dux cum principibus capiuntur, *The leader with his chiefs is taken*. Liv. See 438. 6.

5. With *Partim*—*Partim* in the sense of *pars*—*pars* :

Bonorum partim necessaria, partim non necessaria sunt, *Of good, things some are necessary, others are not necessary*. Cic.

462. AGREEMENT WITH APPOSITIVE OR PREDICATE NOUN.—Sometimes the verb agrees, not with its subject, but with an Appositive or Predicate Noun :

Volturni, oppidum Tuscorum, concrematum est, *Volturni, a town of the Tuscans, was burned*. Plin. *Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda*, *Not every error should be called folly*. Cic.

1. The Verb regularly agrees with the appositive when that is *verbs*, *oppidum*, or *celtias*, in apposition with plural names of places, as in the first example.

1) The verb sometimes agrees with a noun in a subordinate clause after *quam*, *nisi*, etc. : *Nihil illud nisi pax quaesita est* (not *quaesitum*), *Nothing but peace was sought*. Cic.

2. The verb agrees with the predicate noun, when that is nearer or more emphatic than the subject, as in the second example.

463. AGREEMENT WITH COMPOUND SUBJECT.—With two or more subjects the verb agrees—

I. With one subject and is understood with the others :

Aut mōres spectāri aut fortūna sōlet, *Either character or fortune is wont to be regarded.* Cic. Hōmērus fuit et Hēsiodus ante Rōmam conditam, *Homer and Hesiod lived (were) before the founding of Rome.* Cic.

II. With all the subjects conjointly, and is accordingly in the Plural Number :

Lentūlus, Scipio pēriērunt, *Lentulus and Scipio perished.* Cic. Ego et Cicēro vālēmus, *Cicero and I are well.* Cic. Tu et Tullia vālētis, *You and Tullia are well.* Cic.

1. PERSON.—With subjects differing in Person, the verb takes the First Person rather than the Second, and the Second rather than the Third, as in the examples just given.

2. PARTICIPLES.—See 439.

3. TWO SUBJECTS AS A UNIT.—Two singular subjects forming in sense a unit or whole, admit a singular verb :

Sēnātus pōpūlusque intelligit, *The senate and people* (i. e., the state as a unit) *understand.* Cic. Tempus nēcēssitasque postulat, *Time and necessity* (i. e., the crisis) *demand.* Cic.

4. SUBJECTS WITH AUT OR NEC.—With singular subjects connected by *aut*, *vel*, *neq̄ue* or *seu*, the verb generally agrees with the nearest subject, but with subjects differing in person, it is generally Plur. :

Aut Brūtus aut Cassius iūdicāvit, *Either Brutus or Cassius judged.* Cic. Haec nēque ego nēque tu fecimus, *Neither you nor I have done these things.* Ter.

SECTION II.

USE OF VOICES.

— **464.** In a transitive verb, the Active voice represents the subject as acting upon some object, the Passive, as acted upon by some other person or thing :

Deus mundum aedificāvit, *God made the world.* Cic. A Deo omnia facta sunt, *All things were made by God.* Cic.

465. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION.—With transitive verbs, a thought may at the pleasure of the writer be expressed either actively or passively. But

I. That which in the active construction would be the object must be the subject in the passive ; and

II. That which in the active would be the subject must be put in the ablative with *a* or *ab*, for persons, without it for things : (371.6) :

Deus omnia constituit, *God ordained all things*, or: A Deo omnia constituta sunt, *All things were ordained by God*. Cic. Dei providentia mundum administrat, *The providence of God rules the world*, or: Dei providentia mundus administratur, *The world is ruled by the providence of God*. Cic.

1. The PASSIVE VOICE is sometimes equivalent to the Act. with a reflexive pronoun, like the Greek Middle:

Lavantur in fluminibus, *They bathe (wash themselves) in the rivers*. Caes.

2. INTRANSITIVE VERBS (193) have regularly only the active voice, but they are sometimes used impersonally in the passive:

Curritur ad praetorium, *They run to the praetorium (it is run to)*. Cic.

3. DEPONENT VERBS, though Passive in form, are in signification transitive or intransitive:

Illud mirabar, *I admired that*. Cic. Ab urbe proficisci, *to set out from the city*. Caes.

4. SEMI-DEPONENTS (271, 3) have some of the Active forms and some of the Passive, without change of meaning.

SECTION III.

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE.

I. PRESENT INDICATIVE.

— 466. The Present Indicative represents the action of the verb as taking place at the present time:

Ego et Cicero valemus, *Cicero and I are well*. Cic. Hoc te rogo, *I ask you for this*. Cic.

— 467. Hence the Present Tense is used,

I. Of actions and events which are actually taking place at the present time, as in the above examples.

II. Of actions and events which, as belonging to all time, belong of course to the present, as *general truths and customs*:

Nihil est amabilius virtute, *Nothing is more lovely than virtue*. Cic. Fortes fortuna adjuvat, *Fortune helps the brave*. Ter.

III. Of past actions and events which the writer wishes, for effect, to picture before the reader as present. The Present, when so used, is called the Historical Present:

Jugurtha vallo moenia circumdat, *Jugurtha surrounds the city with a rampart*. Sall.

1. HISTORICAL PRESENT.—The historical present may sometimes be best rendered by the English Imperfect, and sometimes by the English Present, as that has a similar historical use.

✓ 2. **PRESENT WITH JAMDIU, JAMDUDUM.**—The Present is often used of a *present* action which has been going on for some time, rendered *have*, especially after *jamdiu*, *jamdūdum*, etc.

Jamdiu ignōro quid āgas, I have not known for a long time what you are doing. Cic.

1) The Imperfect is used in the same way of a *past* action which had been going on for some time. Thus in the example above, *Jamdiu ignōrābam*, would mean, *I had not known for a long time.*

2) The Present in the Infinitive and Participle is used in the same way of an action which has been or had been going on for some time.

✓ 3. **PRESENT APPLIED TO AUTHORS.**—The Present in Latin, as in English, may be used of authors whose works are extant:

Xēnōphon fācit Socrātem dispūtāntem, Xenophon represents Socrates discussing. Cic.

✓ 4. **PRESENT WITH DUM.**—With *dum*, in the sense of *while*, the Present is generally used, even of past actions:

Dum ea pārant, Sāguntum oppugnābātur, While they were (are) making these preparations, Saguntum was attacked. Liv.

✓ 5. **PRESENT FOR FUTURE.**—The Present is sometimes used of an action really future, especially in conditions:

Sī vincīmus, omnia tūta sūnt, If we conquer, all things will be safe. Sall.

II. IMPERFECT INDICATIVE.

✓ 468. The Imperfect Indicative represents the action as taking place in past time:

Stābant nobīlissīmi jūvēnes, There stood (were standing) most noble youths. Liv. *Colles oppīdum cingēbant, Hills encompassed the town.* Caes.

✓ 469. Hence the Imperfect is used especially

I. In *lively description*, whether of scenes or events:

Ante oppīdum planities pātēbat, Before the town extended a plain. Caes. *Fulgentes glādios vidēbant, They saw (were seeing) the gleaming swords.* Cic.

< II. Of *customary or repeated* actions and events, often rendered by *was wont*, etc.:

Pausānias ēpūlābātur mōre Persārum, Pausanias was wont to banquet in the Persian style. Nep.

✓ 1. **IMPERFECT OF ATTEMPTED ACTION.**—The Imperfect is sometimes used of an attempted or intended action:

Sedābant tūmultus, They attempted to quell the seditions. Liv.

✓ 2. **IMPERFECT IN LETTERS.**—See 472. 1.

III. FUTURE INDICATIVE.

470. The Future Indicative represents the action as one which will take place in future time :

Scribam ad te, *I will write to you.* Cic. Nunquam aberrābimus, *We shall never go astray.* Cic.

1. FUTURE WITH IMPERATIVE FORCE.—In Latin as in English, the Future Indicative sometimes has the force of an Imperative :

Cūrābis et scribes, *You will take care and write.* Cic.

2. LATIN FUTURE FOR ENGLISH PRESENT.—Actions which really belong to future time are almost invariably expressed by the Future Tense, though sometimes put in the present in English :

Nātūrā si seq̄emur, nunquam aberrābimus, *If we follow nature, we shall never go astray.* Cic.

3. FUTURE INDICATIVE WITH MELIUS.—With *melius* the Future Indicative has often the force of the Subjunctive :

Mélius p̄ribimus, *We would perish rather, or it would be better for us to perish.* Liv.

IV. PERFECT INDICATIVE.

471. The Perfect Indicative has two distinct uses :

I. As the PRESENT PERFECT or PERFECT DEFINITE, it represents the action as at present completed, and is rendered by our Perfect with *have* :

De gēnere belli dixi, *I have spoken of the character of the war.* Cic.

II. As the HISTORICAL PERFECT or PERFECT INDEFINITE, it represents the action as a simple historical fact :

Miltiādes est accūsātus, *Miltiades was accused.* Nep.

1. PERFECT OF WHAT HAS CEASED TO BE.—The Perfect is sometimes used where the emphasis rests particularly on the *completion* of the action, implying that what was true of the past, is not true of the present :

Hābuit, non hābet, *He had, but has not.* Cic. Fuit Ilium, *Ilium was.* Virg.

2. PERFECT INDICATIVE WITH PAENE, PROPE.—The Perfect Indicative with *paene*, *prope*, may often be rendered by *might*, *would*, or by the Pluperfect Indicative :

Brūtum non mīnus amo, *paene dixi*, quam te, *I love Brutus not less, I might almost say, or I had almost said, than I do you.* Cic.

3. PERFECT FOR ENGLISH PRESENT.—The Latin sometimes employs the Perfect and Pluperfect where the English uses the Present and Imperfect, especially in repeated actions, and in verbs which want the Present (297).

Mēmīnit praetērītūrum, *He remembers the past.* Cic. Quum ad viliam vēni, hoc me dēlectat, *When I come (have come) to a villa, this pleases me.* Cic. Mēmīnēram Paulum, *I remembered Paulus.* Cic.

4. PERFECT WITH POSTQUAM.—*Postquam, ut, ut primum*, etc., in the sense of *as soon as*, are usually followed by the Perfect; sometimes by the Imperfect or Historical Present. But the Pluperfect is generally used of repeated actions; also after *postquam* when a long or definite interval intervenes:

Postquam cecidit Ilium, *after (as soon as) Ilium fell.* Virg. Anno tertio postquam prōfūgērat, *in the third year after he had fled.* Nep.

1) As a Rare Exception the Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive occur after *postquam* (*posteaquam*): *Posteaquam aedificasset classes, after he had built fleets.* Cic.

V. PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE.

✓ 472. The Pluperfect Indicative represents the action as completed at some definite past time:

Cōpias quas pro castris collōcāvērāt, rēduxit, *He led back the forces which he had stationed before the camp.* Caes.

1. TENSES.—In letters the writer often adapts the tense to the time of the reader, using the Imperfect or Perfect for the Present, and the Pluperfect for the Imperfect or Perfect:

Nihil hābēbam quod scribērem: ad tuas omnes ēpistōlas rescripsēram, *I have (had) nothing to write: I have already replied to all your letters (I had replied, i. e., before writing this).* Cic.

1) The Perfect is sometimes used of Future actions, as events which happen *after* the writing of the letter but *before* the receipt of it will be *Future* to the writer but *Past* to the reader.

2. PLUPERFECT FOR ENGLISH IMPERFECT.—See 471. 3.

3. PLUPERFECT TO DENOTE RAPIDITY.—The Pluperfect sometimes denotes rapidity or completeness of action:

Urbem luctu complēvērāt, *They (had) filled the city with mourning.* Curt.

VI. FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE.

✓ 473. The Future Perfect Indicative represents the action as one which will be completed at some future time:

Rōmam quum vēnērō, scribam ad te, *When I shall have reached Rome, I will write to you.* Cic. Dum tu haec lēges, ēgo illum fortasse convēnērō, *When you read this, I shall perhaps have already met him.* Cic.

1. FUTURE PERFECT TO DENOTE CERTAINTY.—The Future Perfect is sometimes used to denote the *speedy* or *complete* accomplishment of the work:

Ego meum officium praestitērō, *I will surely discharge my duty.* Caes.

2. The FUTURE PERFECT FOR ENGLISH PRESENT OR FUTURE is rare, but occurs in conditional clauses :

Si interpretāri pōtuerō, his verbis ūtitur, *If I can (shall have been able to) understand him, he uses these words.* Cic.

SECTION IV.

USE OF THE INDICATIVE.

RULE XXXVI.—Indicative.

474. The Indicative is used in treating of facts :

Deus mundum aedificāvit, *God made the world.* Cic. Nonne expulsus est patria, *Was he not banished from his country?* Cic. Hoc feci, dum licuit, *I did this as long as it was permitted.* Cic.

475. SPECIAL USES.—The Indicative is sometimes used where our idiom would suggest the Subjunctive :

1. The *Indicative* of the *Periphrastic Conjugations* is often so used in the historical tenses, especially in conditional sentences (512. 2) :

Haec conditio non accipienda fuit, *This condition should not have been accepted.* Cic.

2. The *Historical Tenses* of the *Indicative*, particularly the *Pluperfect*, are sometimes used for *Effect*, to represent as an actual fact something which is shown by the context never to have become fully so :

Victrāmus, nisi recēpisset Antōnium, *We should have (lit. had) conquered, had he not received Antony.* Cic. See 511. 2.

3. *Pronouns* and *Relative Adverbs*, made general by being doubled or by assuming the suffix *cunque* (187. 4), take the Indicative :

Quisquis est, is est sapiens, *Whoever he is, he is wise.* Cic. Hoc ultimum, utcunque initum est, proelium fuit, *This, however it was commenced, was the last battle.* Liv.

4. In *Expressions of Duty, Necessity, Ability*, and the like, the Latin often uses the Indicative where the English does not :

Tardius quam debuērat, *more slowly than he should have done.* Cic.

1) So also in *sum* with *aequum, par, justum, melius, utilius, longum, difficile*, and the like: Longum est persēqui utilitātes, *It would be tedious (is a long task) to enumerate the uses.* Cic.

SECTION V.

TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

*476. Tense in the Subjunctive does not designate the time of the action as definitely as in the Indicative, but it marks with great exactness its continuance or completion.

✓ 477. The Present and Imperfect express *Incomplete* action:

Valeant cives, *May the citizens be well.* Cic. Utinam vĕra invēnīre possem, *O that I were able to find the truth.* Cic.

✓ 478. The Perfect and Pluperfect express *Completed* action:

Oblitus es quid dixĕrim, *You have forgotten what I said.* Cic. Thēmistocles, quum Graeciam liberasset, expulsus est, *Themistocles was banished, though he had liberated Greece.* Cic.

✓ 479. The Future Tenses are wanting in the Subjunctive: the mood itself—used only of that which is merely *conceived* and *uncertain*—is so nearly related to the Future, that those tenses are seldom needed. Their place is however supplied, when necessary, by the periphrastic forms in *rus* (481. III. 1).

✓ 480. SEQUENCE OF TENSES.—The Subjunctive Tenses in their use conform to the following

RULE XXXVII.—Sequence of Tenses.

Principal tenses depend upon Principal tenses: Historical upon Historical:

Nititur ut vincat, *He strives to conquer.* Cic. Nemo ērit qui censeat, *There will be no one who will think.* Cic. Quaesieras nonne putārem, *You had asked, whether I did not think.* Cic.

✓ 481. APPLICATION OF THE RULE.—In accordance with this rule,

I. The Subjunctive dependent upon a Principal tense—*present, present perfect, future, future perfect*—is put,

1. In the Present for Incomplete Action:

Videō quid āgas,	<i>I see what you are doing.</i>
Vidī quid agas,	<i>I have seen what you are doing.</i>
Videbō quid agas,	<i>I shall see what you do.</i>
Viderō quid agas,	<i>I shall have seen what you do.</i>

2. In the Perfect for Completed Action:

Videō quid ēgĕris,	<i>I see what you have done.</i>
Vidī quid egeris,	<i>I have seen what you have done.</i>
Videbō quid egeris,	<i>I shall see what you have done.</i>
Viderō quid egeris,	<i>I shall have seen what you have done.</i>

II. The Subjunctive dependent upon a Historical tense—*imperfect, historical perfect, pluperfect*—is put,

1. In the Imperfect for Incomplete Action :

Videbam quid ageres,	<i>I saw what you were doing.</i>
Vidi quid ageres,	<i>I saw what you were doing.</i>
Vidēram quid ageres,	<i>I had seen what you were doing.</i>

2. In the Pluperfect for Completed Action :

Videbam quid egisses,	<i>I saw what you had done.</i>
Vidi quid egisses,	<i>I saw what you had done.</i>
Vidēram quid egisses,	<i>I had seen what you had done.</i>

III. The Periphrastic Forms in *rus* conform to the rule :

Video quid actūrus sis,	<i>I see what you are going to do.</i>
Videbam quid actūrus esses,	<i>I saw what you were going to do.</i>

1. FUTURE SUPPLIED.—The Future is supplied when necessary (479), (1) by the Present¹ or Imperfect Subjunctive of the periphrastic forms in *rus*, or (2) by *futūrum sit ut*,² with the regular Present, and *futūrum esset ut*, with the regular Imperfect. The first method is confined to the Active, the second occurs in both voices :

Incertum est quam longa vīta futūra sit, *It is uncertain how long life will continue.* Cic. Incertum erat quo missuri classem forent, *It was uncertain whether they would send the fleet.* Liv.

2. FUTURE PERFECT SUPPLIED.—The Future Perfect is supplied, when necessary, by *futūrum sit ut*, with the Perfect, and *futūrum esset ut*, with the Pluperfect. But this circumlocution is rarely necessary. In the Passive it is sometimes abridged to *futūrus sim* and *futūrus essem*, with the Perfect participle :

Non dubito quin confecta jam res futūra sit, *I do not doubt that the thing will have been already accomplished.* Cic.

IV. The HISTORICAL PRESENT is treated sometimes as a Principal tense, as it really is in Form, and sometimes as a Historical tense, as it really is in Sense :

1. As Principal tense according to its Form :

Ubi orant, ut sibi parcat, *The Ubi implore him to spare them.* Caes.

2. As Historical tense according to its Sense :

Persuadet Castico ut regnum occupāret, *He persuaded Casticus to seize the government.* Caes.

V. The IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE often refers to *present* time, especially in conditional sentences (510. 1); accordingly, when thus used, it is treated as a Principal tense :

¹ The Present, of course, after Principal tenses, and the Imperfect after Historical tenses, according to 480.

² *Futūrum sit*, etc., after Principal tenses, and *futūrum esset*, etc., after Historical tenses.

Mēmōrāre possem quibus in locis hostes fūdērit, *I might (now) state in what places he routed the enemy.* Sall.

VI. THE PRESENT AND FUTURE INFINITIVES, Present and Future PARTICIPLES, as also GERUNDS and SUPINES, share the tense of the verb on which they depend, as they express only *relative* time (540. 571):

Spēro fore¹ ut contingat, *I hope it will happen* (I hope it will be that it may happen). Cic. Non spērāvērāt fore ut ad se dēficerent, *He had not hoped that they would revolt to him.* Liv.

482. PECULIARITIES IN SEQUENCE.—The following peculiarities in the sequence of tenses deserve notice:

1. AFTER PERFECT TENSE.—The Latin Perfect is sometimes treated as a Historical tense, even when rendered with *have*, and thus admits the *Imperfect* or *Pluperfect*:

Quoniam quae subsidia haberes expōui,² nunc dicam, *Since I have shown what aids you have (or had), I will now speak.* Cic.

2. AFTER HISTORICAL TENSES.—Conversely Historical tenses, when followed by clauses denoting *consequence* or *result*, often conform to the law of sequence for Principal tenses, and thus admit the *Present* or *Perfect*:

Epāminondas fide sic ūsus est, ut possit iudicāri, *Epaminondas used such fidelity that it may be judged.* Nep. Adeo excellēbat Aristides abstinētia, ut Justus sit appellātus, *Aristides so excelled in self-control, that he has been called the Just.* Nep.

This peculiarity arises from the fact that the *Result* of a *past* action may itself be *present* and may thus be expressed by a Principal tense. When the result belongs to the present time, the Present is used: *possit iudicāri*, may be judged now; when it is represented as at present completed, the Perfect is used: *sit appellātus*, has been called i. e. even to the present day; but when it is represented as simultaneous with the action on which it depends, the Imperfect is used in accordance with the general rule of sequence (480).

3. IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE, ORATIO OBLIQUA.—In indirect discourse (528. and 533. 1) dependent upon a Historical tense, the narrator often uses the Principal tenses to give a lively effect to his narrative; occasionally also in direct discourse:

Exitus fuit orationis: Nōque ullos vācāre agros, qui dāri possint; *The close of the oration was, that there were (are) not any lands unoccupied which could (can) be given.* Caes.

¹ Here *fore* shares the tense of *spēro*, and is accordingly followed by the Present *contingat*, but below it shares the tense of *spērāvērāt*, and is accordingly followed by the Imperfect *dēficerent*.

² *Expōui*, though best rendered by our Perf. Def. with *have*, is in the Latin treated as the Historical Perf. The thought is as follows: *Since in the preceding topics I set forth the aids which you had, I will now speak, &c.*

SECTION VI.

USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

483. The Subjunctive represents the action of the verb, not as an actual fact, but as something supposed or conceived. It may denote that the action is conceived,

1. As Possible, Potential.
2. As Desirable.
3. As a Purpose or Result.
4. As a Condition.
5. As a Concession.
6. As a Cause or Reason.
7. As an Indirect Question.
8. As dependent upon another subordinate action : (1) By Attraction after another Subjunctive, (2) In Indirect Discourse.

484. VARIETIES.—The Subjunctive in its various uses may accordingly be characterized as follows :

- I. The Potential Subjunctive.
- II. The Subjunctive of Desire.
- III. The Subjunctive of Purpose or Result
- IV. The Subjunctive of Condition.
- V. The Subjunctive of Concession.
- VI. The Subjunctive of Cause or Reason.
- VII. The Subjunctive in Indirect Questions.
- VIII. The Subjunctive by Attraction.
- IX. The Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse.

I. THE POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE.

RULE XXXVIII.—Potential Subjunctive.

485. The Potential Subjunctive represents the action not as real, but as *possible* :

Forsitan quaerātis, *Perhaps you may inquire.* Cic. Hoc nēmo dixērit, *No one would say this.* Cic. Huic cēdāmus, hujus conditionēs audiāmus, *Shall we yield to him, shall we listen to his terms?* Cic. Quis dūbitet (= nēmo dūbitat), *Who would doubt, or who doubts (= no one doubts)?* Cic. Quid facērem, *What was I to 'do, or what should I have done?* Virg.

486. APPLICATION OF THE RULE.—In the Potential sense, the Subjunctive is used,

I. In *Declarative Sentences*, to express an affirmation *doubtfully* or *conditionally*, as in the first and second examples.

II. In *Questions of Appeal*,¹ to ask not what is, but what *may be* or *should be*, generally implying a negative answer, as in the last example under the rule.

III. In *Subordinate Clauses*, whatever the connective, to represent the action as *possible* rather than *real*:

Quamquam epulis cæreat senectus, *though old age may be without its feasts*. Cic. Quoniam non possent, *since they would not be able*. Caes. Ubi res posceret, *whenever the case might demand*. Liv.

Here the Subjunctive after *quamquam*, *quoniam*, and *ubi*, is entirely independent of those conjunctions. In this way many conjunctions which do not require the Subjunctive, admit that mood whenever the thought requires it.

1. USE OF THE POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE.—This Subjunctive, it will be observed, has a wide application, and is used in almost all kinds of sentences and clauses, whether declarative or interrogative, principal or subordinate, whether introduced by conjunctions or relatives.

2. *How rendered*.—The Potential Subjunctive is generally best rendered by our Potential signs—*may, can, must, might, etc.*, or by *shall* or *will*.

3. INCLINATION.—The Subjunctive sometimes denotes inclination:

Ego censeam, *I should think, or I am inclined to think*. Liv.

4. IMPERFECT FOR PLUPERFECT.—In the Potential sense, the Imperfect is often used where we should expect the Pluperfect: *disceres*, you would have said; *credères, putāres*, you would have thought; *videres, cernerēs*, you would have seen:

Moesti, *credères* victos, redeunt in castra, *Sad, vanquished you would have thought them, they returned to the camp*. Liv.

5. SUBJUNCTIVE OF REPEATED ACTION.—Subordinate clauses in narration sometimes take the Subjunctive to denote that the action is *often* or *indefinitely repeated*. Thus with *ubi*, whenever, *quoties*, as often as, *quicumque*, whoever, *ut quisque*, as each one, and the like:

Id fœtialis ubi dixisset, hastam mittebat, *The fœtial priest was wont to hurl a spear whenever (i. e., every time) he had said this*. Liv.

6. PRESENT AND PERFECT.—In the Potential Subjunctive the Perfect often has nearly the same force as the Present:

Tu Plātōnem laudāveris, *You would praise Plato*. Cic.

1) The Perfect with the force of the Present occurs also in some of the other uses of the Subjunctive.

7. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.—The Subjunctive in the conclusion of conditional sentences is the Potential Subjunctive, but conditional sentences will be best treated by themselves. See 502.

¹ These are also variously called *Deliberative, Doubting, or Rhetorical Questions*.

II. THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF DESIRE.

RULE XXXIX.—Desire, Command.

487. The Subjunctive of Desire represents the action not as real, but as *desired* :

Valeant cives, *May the citizens be well.* Cic. Amemus patriam, *Let us love our country.* Cic. Robore utare, *Use your strength.* Cic. Scribere ne pigresce, *Do not neglect to write.* Cic.

488. APPLICATION OF THE RULE.—The Subjunctive of Desire is used,

I. To express a wish, as in *prayers, exhortations, and entreaties*, as in the first and second examples.

II. To express a COMMAND mildly, as in *admonitions, precepts, and warnings*, as in the third and fourth examples.

1. WITH UTINAM.—The Subjunctive of *Desire* is often accompanied by *utinam*, and sometimes—especially in the poets, by *ut, si, o si* :

Utinam cōnata efficere possim, *May I be able to accomplish my endeavors.* Cic.

2. FORCE OF TENSES.—The Present and Perfect imply that the wish may be fulfilled ; the Imperfect and Pluperfect, that it cannot be fulfilled :

Sint beati, *May they be happy.* Cic. Ne transieris Ibērum, *Do not cross the Ebro.* Liv. Utinam possem, utinam potuissem, *Would that I were able, would that I had been able.* Cic. See also 486. 6. 1).

The Imperfect and Pluperfect may often be best rendered, *should have been, ought to have been* :

Hoc diceret, *He should have said this.* Cic. Mortem oppetisces, *You should have met death.* Cic.

3. NEGATIVE NE.—With this Subjunctive the negative is *ne*, rarely *non* :
Ne audeant, *Let them not dare.* Cic. Non recedamus, *Let us not recede.* Cic.

4. IN ASSEVERATIONS.—The first person of the subjunctive is often found in earnest or solemn affirmations or asseverations :

Moriar, si puto, *May I die, if I think.* Cic. Ne sim salvus, si scribo, *May I not be safe, if I write.* Cic.

So with *ita* and *sic* : Sollicitat, ita vivam, *As I live, it troubles me.* Cic.

Here *ita vivam* means literally, *may I so live*, i. e., *may I live only in case this is true.*

5. IN RELATIVE CLAUSES.—The Subjunctive of desire is sometimes used in relative clauses :

Quod faustum sit, regem creāte, *Elect a king, and may-it be an auspicious event* (may which be auspicious). Liv. Senectus, ad quam utinam perveniamus, *old age, to which may you attain.* Cic.

III. SUBJUNCTIVE OF PURPOSE OR RESULT.

RULE XL.—Purpose or Result.

489. The Subjunctive of Purpose or Result is used,

I. With *ut*, *ne*, *quo*, *quin*, *quōmīnus* :

PURPOSE.—*Enītur ut vincat*, *He strives that he may conquer*. Cic.
Pūnit ne peccētur, *He punishes that crime may not be committed*. Sen.

RESULT.—*Ita vixit ut Athēniensibus esset cārissīmus*, *He so lived that he was very dear to the Athenians*. Nep.

II. With *qui* = *ut is*, *ut ēgo*, *tu*, etc. :

PURPOSE.—*Missi sunt, qui (ut ii) consūlērēt Apollīnem*, *They were sent to consult Apollo* (who should or that they should). Nep.

RESULT.—*Non is sum qui (ut ego) his ūtar*, *I am not such an one as to use these things*. Cic.

1. *Ut* with the Subjunctive sometimes forms with *fācio*, or *āgo*, rarely with *est* a circumlocution for the Indicative: *fācio ut dicam* = *dīco*; *fācio ut scribam* = *scribo*: *Invītus fācio ut rēcorder*, *I unwillingly recall*. Cic.

Conjunctions of Purpose or Result.

490. *UT* AND *NE*.—*Ut* and *ne* are the regular conjunctions in clauses denoting Purpose or Result. *Ut* and *ne* denote Purpose; *ut* and *ut non*, Result.

1. With connective *ne* becomes *nēve*, *neve*, rarely *nēque*. *Nēve*, *neve*, = *aut ne* or *et ne*: *Lēgem tūlīt nēquis accūsārētur nēve multārētur*, *He proposed a law that no one should be accused or punished*. Nep.

—491. PURE PURPOSE.—*Ut* and *ne*—*that*, *in order that*, *that not*, *in order that not*, *lest*, etc.—are used after verbs of a great variety of significations to express simply the Purpose of the action. A correlative—*ideo*, *idcirco*, etc.—may or may not precede :

Lēgum idcirco servi sūmus, ut libēri esse possīmus, *We are servants of the law for this reason, that we may be free*. Cic. See also the examples under the Rule.

492. MIXED PURPOSE.—In their less obvious applications, *ut* and *ne* are used to denote a Purpose which partakes more or less of the character of a Direct Object, sometimes of a Subject, Predicate or Appositive—Mixed Purpose. Thus with verbs and expressions denoting

1. EFFORT.—striving for a purpose; attaining a purpose :

nītor, *contendo*, *stūdeo*,—*cūro*, *id āgo*, *ōpēram do*, etc., *fācio*, *efficio*, *impetro*, *consequor*, etc. :

Contendit, ut vincat, *He strives to conquer*. Cic. Cūrāvi ut bone vivērem, *I took care to lead a good life*. Sen. Efficit ut impērator mittērētur, *He caused a commander to be sent* (attained his purpose). Nep. But see 495.

2. EXHORTATION, IMPULSE—urging one to effort :

admōneo, mōneo, hortor,—cōgo, impello, mōveo,—ōro, rōgo,—impēro, praecipio, etc. :

Te hortor ut lēgas, *I exhort you to read*. Cic. Mōvēmur ut bōni simus, *We are influenced to be good*. Cic. Te rōgo ut eum jūves, *I ask you to aid him*. Cic. See also 551. II. 1 and 2; 558. VI.

3. DESIRE AND ITS EXPRESSION : hence *decision, decree*, etc. :

opto, postūlo,—censeo, dēcerno, stātuo, constītuo, etc.—rarely vōlo, nōlo, mālo :

Opto ut id audiātis, *I desire (pray) that you may hear this*. Cic. Sēnātus censuērat, ūti Aeduos dēfendēret, *The senate had decreed that he should defend the Aedui*. Caes. See 551. II. and 558. II. and VI.

4. FEAR, DANGER :

mētuo, tīmeo, vēreor,—pēricūlum est, cūra est, etc. :

Tīmeo, ut sustīneas, *I fear you will not endure them*. Cic. Vēreor ne lābōrem augeam, *I fear that I shall increase the labor*. Cic.

1) By a Difference of Idiom *ut* must here be rendered *that not*, and *ne* by *that or lest*. The Latin treats the clause as a wish, a desired purpose.

2) After verbs of fearing *ne non* is sometimes used for *ut*, regularly so after negative clauses: Vēreor ne non possit, *I fear that he will not be able*. Cic.

3) After verbs of fearing, especially *vēreor*, the infinitive is sometimes used: Vēreor laudāre, *I fear (hesitate) to praise*. Cic.

493. PECULIARITIES.—Expressions of Purpose present the following peculiarities :

1. *Ut ne*, rarely *ut non*, is sometimes used for *ne* :

Praedixit, ut ne lēgātos dimittērent, *He charged them not to* (that they should not) *release the delegates*. Nep. Ut plūra non dicam, *not to say more*, i. e., that I may not. Cic.

2. *Ut* is sometimes omitted, especially with *vōlo, nōlo, mālo, fūcio*, and verbs of directing, urging, etc. *Ne* is often omitted with *cave* :

Tu vōlim sis, *I desire that you may be*. Cic. Fac hābeas, *see (make) that you have*. Cic. Sēnātus decrēvit, dārent opēram consūles, *The senate decreed that the consuls should see to it*. Sall. See also 535. 1, 2).

3. Clauses with *Ut* and *Ne* may depend upon a noun or upon a verb omitted :

Fecit pācem his conditiōnibus, ne qui afficērentur exsilio, *He made peace on these terms, that none should be punished with exile*. Nep. Ut ita dicam, *so to speak* (that I may speak thus). Cic. This is often inserted in a sentence, like the English *so to speak*.

4. *Nedum* and *Ne* in the sense of *much less, not to say*, are used with the Subjunctive :

Vix in tectis frigus vitatur, nedum in mari sit facile, The cold is avoided with difficulty in our houses, much less is it easy (to avoid it) on the sea. Cic.

494. PURE RESULT.—*Ut* and *ut non*—*so that, so that not*—are often used with the Subjunctive, to express simply a *Result* or a *Consequence* :

Ita vixit ut Atheniensibus esset carissimus, He so lived that he was very dear to the Athenians. Nep. Ita laudo, ut non pertimescam, I so praise as not to fear. Cic.

A correlative—*ita* in these examples—generally precedes: thus, *ita, sic, tam, adeo, tantopere, talia, tantus, ejusmodi*.

495. MIXED RESULT.—In their less obvious applications, *ut* and *ut non* are used with the Subjunctive to denote a *Result* which partakes of the character of a *Direct Object, Subject, Predicate, or Appositive*: Thus

1. Clauses as OBJECT AND RESULT occur with *facio, efficio*, of the action of irrational forces:

Sol efficit ut omnia floreat, The sun causes all things to bloom, i. e., produces that result. Cic. See 492. 1.

2. Clauses as SUBJECT AND RESULT occur with impersonal verbs signifying *it happens, remains, follows, is distant*, etc.:

accidit, contingit, evenit, fit, restat, sequitur, adest, etc.

Fit ut quisque delectetur, The result is (it happens) that every one is delighted. Cic. Sequitur ut falsum sit, It follows that it is false. Cic.

1) The Subjunctive is sometimes, though rarely, used when the predicate is a Noun or Adjective with the copula *sum* :

Mos est ut nolint, It is their custom not to be willing (that they are unwilling). Cic. Proximum est, ut doceam, The next point is, that I show. Cic. See 556. I. 1 and 2.

2) Subjunctive Clauses with *ut*, in the form of questions expressive of surprise, sometimes stand alone, by the omission of some predicate, as *credendum est, verisimile est*, is it to be credited, is it probable?

Tu ut unquam te corrigas, that you should ever reform? i. e., Is it to be supposed that you will ever reform? Cic.

3) See also 556 with its subdivisions.

3. Clauses as APPOSITIVE AND RESULT, or PREDICATE AND RESULT, occur with Demonstratives and a few Nouns :

Habet hoc virtus ut delectet, Virtue has this advantage, that it delights. Cic. Est hoc vitium, ut invidia gloriae comes sit, There is this fault, that envy is the companion of glory. Nep.

496. PECULIARITIES.—Expressions of Result present the following peculiarities :

1. *Ut* is sometimes omitted, regularly so with *oportet*, generally with *opus est* and *necesse est* :

Te *oportet* virtutē trāhat, *It is necessary that virtue should attract you.*
Cic. Causam hābeat necesse est, *It is necessary that it should have a cause.*
Cic.

2. The Subjunctive occurs with *Quam*—with or without *ut* :

Libērālius quam ut posset, *too freely to be able* (more freely than so as to be able). Nep. Imponēbat amplius quam ferre possent, *He imposed more than they were able to bear.*

3. *Tantum ābest*.—After *tantum ābest ut*, denoting result, a second *ut* of result sometimes occurs :

Philōsōphia, tantum ābest, ut laudētur ut etiam vitūpērētur, *So far is it from the truth (so much is wanting), that philosophy is praised that it is even censured.* Cic.

497. QUO.—*Quo*, by which, that, is sometimes used for *ut*, especially with comparatives :

Mēdico dāre quo sit stūdiōsior, *to give to the physician, that* (by this means) *he may be more attentive.* Cic.

For *non quo* of Cause, see 520. 3.

498. QUIN.—*Quin* (*qui* and *ne*), by which not, that not, is often used to introduce a Purpose or Result after negatives and interrogatives implying a negative. Thus

1. *Quin* is often used in the ordinary sense of *ne* and *ut non* :

Rētīnēri non pōtērant, quin tēla conjicērent, *They could not be restrained from hurling (that they might not) their weapons.* Caes. Nihil est tam difficile quin (*ut non*) investigāri possit, *Nothing is so difficult that it may not be investigated.* Ter.

After verbs of *hindering*, *opposing*, and the like, *quin* has the force of *ne*.

2. *Quin* is often used after *Nemo*, *Nullus*, *Nihil*, *Quis*?

Adest nēmo, quin videat, *There is no one present who does not see.* Cic.
Quis est quin cernat, *Who is there who does not perceive?* Cic.

Id or *id* is sometimes expressed after *quin* :

Nihil est quin id intēreat, *There is nothing which does not perish.* Cic.

3. *Quin* is often used in the sense of *that*, *but that*, *without* with a participial noun, especially after negative expressions, implying *doubt*, *uncertainty*, *omission*, and the like :

Non est dūbium quin bēnēficiū sit, *There is no doubt that it is a benefit.* Sen. Nullum intērmisi diem quin aliquid dārem, *I allowed no day to*

pass, without giving something. Cic. Fācere non possum quin littēras mit-
tam, *I cannot but send a letter.* Cic.

1) Such expressions are: non dūbīto, non dūbium est—non multum ābest, pau-
lum ābest, nihil ābest, quid ābest?—non, vix, aegre absteīno; mihi non tempēro;
non, nihil praetermitto—fācere non possum, fieri non pōtest.

2) The Infinitive, for *Quin* with the Subjunctive, occurs with verbs of doubting:
Quis dūbitat patēre Eurōpam, *Who doubts that Europe is exposed?* Curt.

3) *Non Quin* of Cause. See §20. 3.

4) *Quin* is used in questions in the sense of *why not?* and with the Imperative
in the sense of *well, but*: *Quin āgite, but come.* Virg. It occasionally means *nay,*
even, rather.

499. QUOMINUS.—Quōmīnus (quo and mīnus), *that*
thus the less, that not, is sometimes used for *ne* and *ut non*,
after verbs of hindering, opposing, and the like:

Non dēterret sāpientem mors quōmīnus reipublicae consūlat, *Death does*
not deter a wise man from deliberating for the republic. Cic. Non rēcūsāvit,
quomīnus poenam sūbiret, *He did not refuse to submit to punishment.* Nep.
Per eum stētit quōmīnus dimicārētur, *It was owing to him (stood through*
him), that the engagement was not made. Caes.

1. Expressions of *hindering*, etc., are: dēterreo, impēdio, prōhibeo,—obsto,
obsisto, officio,—rēcūso, per me stat, etc.

2. Verbs of *hindering* admit a variety of constructions: the Infinitive, the Sub-
junctive with *ut, ne, quo, quin, or quomīnus.*

Relative of Purpose or Result.

500. A Relative Clause denoting a Purpose or a Re-
sult is equivalent to a clause with *ut*, denoting purpose or
result, and takes the Subjunctive for the same reason. The
relative is then equivalent to *ut* with a pronoun: *qui = ut*
ego, ut tu, ut is, etc.:

PURPOSE.—Missi sunt qui (ut ii) consūlērēt Apollīnem, *They were sent*
to consult Apollo (who should, or that they should). Nep. Missi sunt dēlecti
qui Thermōpŷlas occūpārēt, *Picked men were sent to take possession of*
Thermopylae. Nep.

RESULT.—Non is sum qui (= *ut ego*) his ūtar, *I am not such a one as to*
use these things. Cic. Innōcentia est affectio tālis ānīmi, quae (= *ut ea*) nō-
ceat nēmīni, *Innocence is such a state of mind as injures no one, or as to in-*
jure no one. Cic.

1. RELATIVE PARTICLES.—The subjunctive is used in the same way in clauses
introduced by *relative particles*; *ūbi, unde, etc.:*

Dōmum ūbi hābitāret, lēgit, *He selected a house that he might dwell in it*
(where he might dwell). Cic.

2. **PURPOSE AND RESULT.**—Relative clauses denoting purpose are readily recognized; those denoting result are used, in their more obvious applications, after such words as *tam*, *so*; *tālis, is, ejusmodi*, such, as in the above examples; but see also 501.

3. **INDICATIVE AFTER TALIS, ETC.**—In a relative clause after *tālis, is*, etc., the Indicative is sometimes used to give prominence to the *fact*:

Mihi causa tālis oblata est, in qua oratio deesse nemini pōtest, Such a cause has been offered me, (one) in which no one can fail of an oration. Cic.

✓ 501. Relative clauses of Result, in their less obvious applications, include,

✓ 1. Relative clauses after *Indefinite* and *General antecedents*. Here *tam, tālis*, or some such word, may often be supplied:

Nunc dicis aliquid (ejusmodi, or tale) quod ad rem pertineat, Now you state something which belongs to the subject (i. e., something of such a character as to belong, etc.). Cic. *Sunt qui pūtent, there are some who think.* Cic. *Nemo est qui non cūpiat, there is no one who does not desire, i. e., such as not to desire.* Cic.

1. In the same way *quod*, or a relative particle, *ubi, unde, quo, cur*, etc., with the *Subjunctive*, is used after *est*, there is reason, *non est, nihil est*, there is no reason, *quid est*, what reason is there? *non habeo, nihil habeo*, I have no reason:

Est quod gaudeas, There is reason why you should rejoice, or so that you may. Plaut. *Non est quod crēdas, There is no reason why you should believe.* Sen. *Nihil habeo, quod incūsem sūcctūtem, I have no reason why I should accuse old age.* Cic.

2. **INDICATIVE AFTER INDEFINITE ANTECEDENT.**—A Relative clause after an indefinite antecedent also takes the Indicative, when the fact itself is to be made prominent:

Sunt qui non audent dicere, There are some who (actually) do not dare to speak. Cic. *Multa sunt, quae dici possunt, There are many things which may be said.* Cic. So also clauses with Rel. particles. See 1 above.

In poetry and late prose the Indicative often follows *sunt qui*:

Sunt quos jūvat, there are some whom it delights. Hor.

3. **RESTRICTIVE CLAUSES** with *quod*, as *quod sciam*, as far as I know; *quod meminērim*, as far as I remember, etc., take the subjunctive.

II. Relative clauses after *Unus, Sōlus*, and the like, take the subjunctive:

Sāpientia est ūna, quae moestitiam pellat, Wisdom is the only thing which dispels sadness (such as to dispel). Cic. *Sōli centum erant qui creāri possent, There were only one hundred who could be appointed (such that they could be).* Liv.

✓ III. Relative clauses after *Dignus, Indignus, Idōneus*, and *Apertus* take the subjunctive:

Fābulae dignae sunt, quae lēgantur, The fables are worthy to be read (that they should be read). Cic. *Rūfum Caesar idōneum jūdicāverat quem mittēret, Caesar had judged Rufus a suitable person to send (whom he might send).* Caes.

IV. Relative clauses after Comparatives with *Quam* take the subjunctive:

Damna majōra sunt quam quae (= ut ea) aestimāri possint, The losses are too great to be estimated (greater than so that they can be). Liv.

IV. SUBJUNCTIVE OF CONDITION.

502. Every conditional sentence consists of two distinct parts, expressed or understood,—the *Condition* and the *Conclusion*:

Si nēgem, mentiar, If I should deny it, I should speak falsely. Cic.
Here *si negem* is the condition, and *mentiar*, the conclusion.

RULE XLI.—Subjunctive of Condition.

503. The Subjunctive of Condition is used,

I. With *dum, mōdo, dummodo*:

Mānent ingēnia, mōdo permāneat industria, Mental powers remain, if only industry remains. Cic.

II. With *ac si, ut si, quāsi, quam si, tanquam, tanquam si, vĕlut, vĕlut si*:

Crūdēlītātē, vĕlut si ādesset, horrēbant, They shuddered at his cruelty, as if he were present. Caes.

III. Sometimes with *si, nīsi, nī, sin, qui = si is, si quis*:

Dies dēficiat, si vĕlim nūmērāre, The day would fail me, if I should wish to recount. Cic. *Imprōbe fecēris, nīsi mōnuēris, You would do wrong, if you should not give warning.* Cic. *Si vōluisset, dimicasset, If he had wished, he would have fought.* Nep.

1. *SI OMITTED*.—Two clauses without any conjunction sometimes have the force of a conditional sentence:

Nēgat quis, nēgo, Does any one deny, I deny. Ter. *Rōges me, nihil respondeam, Should you ask me, I should make no reply.* Cic. See also *Imperative*, 535. 2.

2. *CONDITION SUPPLIED*.—The condition may be supplied,

—1) By *Participles*: *Non pōtestis, vōluptātē omnia dirīgētes (si dirīgētis), rētinēre virtūtē, You cannot retain your manhood, if you arrange all things with reference to pleasure.* Cic.

2) By *Oblique Cases*: *Nēmo sīne spe (nīsi spem hāberet) se offerret ad mortē, No one without a hope (if he had not a hope) would expose himself to death.* Cic.

3. **IRONY.**—The condition is sometimes ironical, especially with *nisi* *vĕro*, *nisi forte* with the Indicative, and with *quāsi*, *quāsi vĕro* with the Present or Perfect Subjunctive:

Nisi forte insānit, unless perhaps he is insane. Cic. *Quāsi vĕro nēcesse sit, as if indeed it were necessary.* Caes.

4. **ITA—SI, ETC.**—*Ita—si*, so—if, means *only—if* *Si quidē*, if indeed, sometimes has nearly the force of *since*.

5. **ET OMITTED.**—See 587. I. 6.

504. FORCE OF TENSES.—In conditional sentences the Present and Perfect tenses represent the supposition as not at all improbable, the Imperfect and Pluperfect represent it as contrary to the fact. See examples above. See also 476 to 478.

1. **PRESENT FOR IMPERFECT.**—The Present Subjunctive is sometimes used for the Imperfect, when a condition, in itself contrary to reality, is still conceived of as possible:

Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, If you were the one (or, should be), you would think differently. Ter.

2. **IMPERFECT FOR PLUPERFECT.**—The Imperfect Subjunctive is sometimes used for the Pluperfect, with the nice distinction that it contemplates the supposed action as *going on*, not as completed:

Num Opimium, si tum esses, tēmĕrarium civem putāres? Would you think Opimius an audacious citizen, if you were living at that time (Pluperf. would you have thought—if you had lived)? Cic.

505. DUM, MŌDO, DUMMŌDO.—*Dum*, *mōdo*, and *dummōdo*, in conditions, have the force of—*if only, provided that*, or with *ne*, *if only not, provided that not*:

Dum res māneant, verba fingant, Let them make words, if only the facts remain. Cic. *Mōdo permāneat industria, if only industry remains.* Cic. *Dummōdo rēpellat pericūlum, provided he may avert danger.* Cic. *Mōdo ne laudārent, if only they did not praise.* Cic.

When not used in conditions, these conjunctions often admit the indicative:

Dum lēges vigebant, while the laws were in force. Cic.

506. AC SI, UT SI, QUĀSI, ETC.—*Ac si*, *ut si*, *quam si*, *quāsi*, *tanquam*, *tanquam si*, *vĕlut*, *vĕlut si*, involve an ellipsis of the real conclusion:

Misĕrior es, quam si oculos non hāberes, You are more unhappy than (esses, you would be) if you had not eyes. Cic. *Crūdĕlītātem, vĕlut si adēsset, horrēbant, They shuddered at his cruelty as (they would); if he were present.* Caes. *Ut si in suam rem aliēna convertant, as if they should appropriate others' possessions to their own use.* Cic. *Tanquam audiant, as if they may hear.* Sen.

Ceu and *Sicūti* are sometimes used in the same way:

Ceu bella fōrent, as if there were wars. Virg. *Sicūti audiri possent, as if they could be heard.* Sall.

507. *SI, NISI, NI, SIN, QUI.*—The Latin distinguishes three distinct forms of the conditional sentence with *si, nisi, ni, sin*:

- I. Indicative in both Clauses.
- II. Subjunctive, Present or Perfect, in both Clauses.
- III. Subjunctive, Imperfect or Pluperfect, in both Clauses.

508. **First Form.**—*Indicative in both Clauses.*—This form assumes the supposed case as *real*, basing upon it any statement which would be admissible, if it were a known fact:

Si haec civitas est, civis sum ego, If this is a state, I am a citizen. Cic. Si non licebat, non necesse erat, If it was not lawful, it was not necessary. Cic. Dölörem si non pötöro frangere, occultäbo, If I shall not be able to overcome sorrow, I will conceal it. Cic. Parvi sunt föris arma, nisi est consilium dömi, Arms are of little value abroad, unless there is wisdom at home. Cic.

1. **CONDITION.**—The condition is introduced, when affirmative, by *si*, with or without other particles, as *quidem, mödo*, etc., and when negative, by *si non, nisi, ni*. The *time* may be either *present, past, or future*. See examples above.

2. **CONCLUSION.**—The conclusion may take the form of a command:
Si peccävi, ignosce, If I have erred, pardon me. Cic.

3. *SI NON, NISI.*—*Si non* and *nisi* are often used without any perceptible difference of meaning; but strictly *si non* introduces the negative condition on which the conclusion depends, while *nisi* introduces a qualification or an exception. Thus in the second example above the meaning is, *If it was not lawful, it follows that it was not necessary*, while in the fourth the meaning is, *Arms are of little value abroad, except when there is wisdom at home*.

509. **Second Form.**—*Subjunctive Present or Perfect in both Clauses.*—This form assumes the condition as possible:

Haec si tēcum patria löquätur, nonne impeträre döbeat, If your country should speak thus with you, ought she not to obtain her request? Cic. Improbe feceris, nisi mönueris, You would do wrong, if you should not give warning. Cic. See also examples under the Rule, 503; also 486. 7.

1. When dependent upon a Historical tense, the Present and Perfect are of course generally changed to the Imperfect and Pluperfect, by the law for Sequence of tenses (480).

Mätuit ne, si Iret, reträhörētur, He feared lest if he should go, he might be brought back. Liv.

510. Third Form.—*Subjunctive Imperfect or Pluperfect in both Clauses.*—This form assumes the supposed case as *contrary to the reality*, and simply states what would have been the result, if the condition had been fulfilled:

Săpientia non expetērētur, si nihil effīcēret, *Wisdom would not be sought (as it is), if it accomplished nothing.* Cic. Si optima tēnere possēmus, haud sâne consilio ēgērēmus, *If we were able to secure the highest good, we should not indeed need counsel.* Cic. Si vōluisset, dīmīcasset, *If he had wished, he would have fought.* Nep. Nunquam ābisset, nīsi sibi viam mūnīvisset, *He would never have gone, if he had not prepared for himself a way.* Cic. See also 486. 7.

1. Here the *Imperfect* relates to Present time, as in the first and second examples: the *Pluperfect* to Past time, as in the third and fourth examples.

2. In the Periphrastic forms in *rus* and *dus* and in expressions of *Duty*, *Necessity*, and *Ability*, the *Perfect* and *Imperfect Indicative* sometimes occur in the conclusion.

Quid fūtūrum fuit, si plebs āgītāri coepta esset, *What would have been the result, if the plebeians had begun to be agitated?* Liv. See also 512. 2.

1) When the context, irrespective of the condition, requires the Subjunctive, the tense remains unchanged without reference to the tense of the principal verb:

Adeo est inōpia coactus ut, nīsi timuisset, Galliam rēpētītūrus fuērīt, *He was so pressed by want that if he had not feared, he would have returned to Gaul.* Liv.

Here *rēpētītūrus fuērīt* is in the Subj. not because it is in a conditional sentence, but because it is the Subj. of Result with *ut*; but it is in the Perfect, because, if it were not dependent, the Perfect Indicative would have been used.

511. MIXED FORMS.—The Latin sometimes unites a condition belonging to one of the three regular forms with a conclusion belonging to another, thus producing certain Mixed Forms.

I. The Indicative sometimes occurs in the Condition with the Subjunctive in the Conclusion, but here the Subjunctive is generally dependent not upon the condition, but upon the very nature of the thought:

Pēream, si pōtērunt, *May I perish (subj. of desire, 487), if they shall be able.* Cic. Quid timeam, si beātus fūtūrus sum, *Why should I fear (486. II.), if I am to be happy?* Cic.

II. The Subjunctive sometimes occurs in the Condition with the Indicative in the Conclusion. Here the Indicative often gives the effect of reality to the conclusion, even though in fact dependent upon contingencies; but see also 512:

Dies dēficiet, si vēlim causam dēfendēre, *The day would (will) fail me, if I should wish to defend the cause.* Cic. Vicērāmus nīsi rēcēpīssēt Antōnium, *We had conquered, had he not received Antony.* Cic.

1. The *Future Indicative* is often thus used in consequence of its near relationship in force to the Subjunctive, as whatever is Future is more or less contingent. See first example.

2. The *Historical tenses*, especially the *Pluperfect*, are sometimes used, for effect, to represent as an actual fact something which is shown by the context never to have become fully so, as in the last example.

8. Conditional sentences made up partly of the *second form* (509) and partly of the *third* are rare.

512. SUBJUNCTIVE AND INDICATIVE.—The combination of the Subjunctive in the Condition with the Indicative in the Conclusion is often only apparent. Thus

1. When the truth of the conclusion is not in reality affected by the condition, as when *si* has the force of *even if*, *although* :

Si hoc plāceat, tāmēn vōlunt, Even if (although) this pleases them, they still wish. Cic.

2. When that which stands as the conclusion is such only in appearance, the real conclusion being understood. This occurs

1) With the Indicative of *Dēbeo*, *Possūm*, and the like :

Quem, si ulla in te piētas esset, cōlōre dēbēbas, Whom you ought to have honored (and would have honored), if there were any filial affection in you. Cic. *Dēlēri exercītus pōtuit, si persēcūti victōres essent, The army might have been destroyed (and would have been), if the victors had pursued.* Liv.

2) With the Imperfect and Perfect Indicative of other verbs, especially if in a periphrastic conjugation or accompanied by *Pæne* or *Prōpe* :

Rēlictū agros ērant, nīsi littēras misisset, They were about to leave their lands (and would have done so), had he not sent a letter. Cic. *Pons iter pæne hostibus dedit, nī ūnus vir fuisset, The bridge almost furnished a passage to the enemy (and would have done so), had there not been one man.* Liv.

513. RELATIVE INVOLVING CONDITION.—The relative takes the subjunctive when it is equivalent to *si* or *dum* with the subjunctive :

Errat longe, qui crēdat, etc., He greatly errs who supposes, etc., i. e., if or provided any one supposes, he greatly errs. Ter. *Haec qui videat, cōgatur, If any one should see these things, he would be compelled.* Cic.

V. SUBJUNCTIVE IN CONCESSIONS.

514. A concessive clause is one which concedes or admits something, generally introduced in English by *though* or *although* :

Quamquam intelligunt, though they understand. Cic.

RULE XLII.—Subjunctive of Concession.

515. The Subjunctive of Concession is used,

I. With **licet**, **quamvis**, **quantumvis**,—**ut**, **ne**, **quum** (although):

Licet irrideat, plus tamen ratio valebit, Though he may deride, reason will yet avail more. Cic. *Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas, Though the strength fails, still the will should be approved.* Ovid.

II. With **qui** = **quum** (*licet*) **is**, **quum** **ego**, etc., though he:

Absolvite Verrem, qui (quum is) se fateatur pecunias cepisse, Acquit Verres, though he confesses (who may confess) that he has accepted money. Cic.

III. Generally with **etsi**, **tametsi**, **etiamsi**:

Quod sentiunt, etsi optimum sit, tamen non audent dicere, They do not dare to state what they think, even if (though) it be most excellent. Cic.

516. Concessive Clauses may be divided into three classes:

I. Concessive Clauses with *quamquam* in the best prose generally take the Indicative:

Quamquam intelligunt, tamen nunquam dicunt, Though they understand, they never speak. Cic.

1. The *Subjunctive* may of course follow *quamquam*, whenever the thought itself, irrespective of the concessive character of the clause, requires that mood (485).

2. The *Subjunctive*, even in the best prose, sometimes occurs with *quamquam* where we should expect the Indicative: *Quamquam ne id quidem suspiciōnem habuerit, Though not even that gave rise to any suspicion.* Cic.

3. In poetry and some of the later prose, the subjunctive with *quamquam* is not uncommon. In Tacitus it is the prevailing construction.

4. *Quamquam* and *etsi* sometimes have the force of *yet*, *but yet*, and *yet*: *Quamquam quid loquor, And yet what do I say?* Cic.

II. Concessive Clauses with *licet*, *quamvis*, *quantumvis*,—**ut**, **ne**, **quum** (although);—**qui** = **quum** (or *licet*) **is**, **ego**, **tu**, etc., take the Subjunctive:

Non tu possis, quantumvis excellas, You would not be able, however much (although) you excel. Cic. *Ne sit summum malum dolor, malum certe est, Though pain may not be the greatest evil, it is certainly an evil.* Cic. See 518.

I. **UT** AND **NE**.—This concessive use of *ut* and *ne* may readily be explained by supplying some verb like *fac* or *sine*: thus, *ut desint vires* (515 I.) = *fac* or *sine ut desint vires*, make or grant that strength fails. See 489.

The *Concessive Particle* is sometimes omitted:

Sed habeat, tamen, But grant that it has it, yet. Cic.

UT—**sic** or **ita**, *as—so, though—yet*, does not require the subjunctive.

2. **QUAMVIS AND QUANTUMVIS.**—These are strictly adverbs, in the sense of *however much*, but they generally give to the clause the force of a concession. When used with their simple adverbial force to qualify adjectives, they do not affect the mood of the clause: *quamvis multi*, however many.

3. **MOOD WITH QUAMVIS.**—In Cicero and the best prose, *quamvis* takes the Subjunctive almost without exception, generally also in Livy and Nepos; but in the poets and later prose writers it often admits the Indicative:

Erat dignitate regia, quamvis cærebat nomine, *He was of royal dignity, though he was without the name.* Nep.

4. **RELATIVE IN CONCESSIONS.**—The relative denoting concession is equivalent to *licet*, or *quum*, in the sense of *though*, with a Demonstrative or Personal pronoun, and takes the Subjunctive for the same reason: *qui = licet (quum) is, licet ego, tu*, etc. See examples under the Rule, 515.

III. Concessive Clauses with the compounds of *si*: *etsi, etiamsi, tàmetsi* in the use of Moods and Tenses conform to the rule for conditional clauses with *si*:

Etsi nihil habeat in se gloria, tamen virtutem sequitur, *Though glory may not possess anything in itself, yet it follows virtue.* Cic. Etiamsi mors oppetenda esset, *even if death ought to be met.* Cic.

VI. SUBJUNCTIVE OF CAUSE AND TIME.

RULE XLIII.—Subjunctive of Cause.

— 517. The Subjunctive of Cause or Reason is used,

I. With **quum** (cum), since; **qui = quum is**, etc.:

Quum vita metus plena sit, *since life is full of fear.* Cic. Quae quum ita sint, perge, *Since these things are so, proceed.* Cic. O vis veritatis, quae (quum ea) se defendat, *O the force of truth, since it defends itself.* Cic.

II. With **quod, quia, quoniam, quando**, to introduce a reason on another's authority:

Socrâtes accusatus est, quod corruperet iuventutem, *Socrates was accused, because (on the alleged ground that) he corrupted the youth.* Quint.

Causal Clauses with Quum and Qui.

— 518. **QUUM.**—*Quum* takes the Subjunctive when it denotes,

I. **CAUSE OR CONCESSION:**

Quum sint in nobis ratio, prudentia, *since there is in us reason and prudence.* Cic. Phocion fuit pauper, quum divitissimus esse posset, *Phocion was poor, though he might have been very rich.* Nep. See also 515.

II. TIME with the accessory notion of CAUSE or CONCESSION :

Quum dimicāret, occisus est, *When he engaged battle, he was slain.* Nep. Zēnōnem, quum Athēnis essem, audiēbam frēquenter, *I often heard Zeno, when I was at Athens.* Cic.

1. QUUM IN NARRATION.—*Quum* with the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive is very frequent in narration even in temporal clauses. See examples under II. above.

This use of *Quum* with the Subjunctive may in most instances be readily explained by the fact that it involves *Cause* as well as *Time*. Thus *quum dimicāret*, in the first example, not only states the *time* of the action—*occisus est*, but also its *cause* or *occasion*: the engagement was the *occasion* of his death. So with *quum essem*, as presence in Athens was an indispensable condition of hearing Zeno. But in some instances the notion of *Cause* or *Concession* is not at all apparent.

2. QUUM WITH TEMPUS, ETC.—*Quum* with the Subjunctive is sometimes used to characterize a period :

Id saeculum quum plēna Graecia poētārum esset, *that age when* (such that) *Greece was full of poets.* Cic. Erit tempus, quum dēsīdēres, *the time will come, when you will desire.* Cic. So without *tempus*, etc. : Fuit quum arbitrārer, *there was (a time) when I thought.* Cic.

3. QUUM WITH INDICATIVE.—*Quum* denoting time merely, with perhaps a few exceptions in narration, takes the Indicative :

Quum quiescunt, prōbant, *While they are quiet, they approve.* Cic. Pēruit, quum nēcesse erat, *He obeyed when it was necessary.* Cic.

519. QUI, CAUSE OR REASON.—A Relative clause denoting cause or reason, is equivalent to a Causal clause with *Quum*, and takes the Subjunctive for the same reason :

O fortunāte ādōlescens, qui (*quum tu*) tuae virtūtis Hōmērum praecōnem invēnēris, *O fortunate youth, since you (lit. who) have obtained Homer as the herald of your valor.* Cic.

1. EQUIVALENTS.—In such clauses, *qui* is equivalent to *quum ego, quum tu, quum is*, etc.

2. INDICATIVE.—When the statement is to be viewed as a *fact* rather than as a *reason*, the Indicative is used :

Hābeo sēnectūti grātiā, quae mihi sermōnis āviditātem auxit, *I cherish gratitude to old age, which has increased my love of conversation.* Cic.

3. QUI WITH CONJUNCTIONS.—When a conjunction accompanies the relative, the mood varies with the conjunction. Thus,

1) The Subjunctive is generally used with *quum, quippe, ut, utpōte* :

Quae quum ita sint, *since these things are so.* Cic. Quippe qui blandiatur, *since he flatters.* Cic. Ut qui cōlōni essent, *since they were colonists.* Cic. But the Indicative is sometimes used to give prominence to the *fact*.

2) The Indicative is generally used with *quia, quōniam* :

Quae quia certa esse non possunt, *since these things cannot be sure.* Cic. Qui quōniam intelligi nōluit, *since he did not wish to be understood.* Cic.

Causal Clauses with Quod, Quia, Quoniam, Quando.

520. *Quod, quia, quoniam, and quando* generally take,

I. The INDICATIVE to assign a reason *positively on one's own authority*:

Quoniam supplicatio decreta est, *since a thanksgiving has been decreed.*
Cic. Gaude quod spectant te, *Rejoice that (because) they behold you.* Hor.

II. The SUBJUNCTIVE to assign a reason *doubtfully, or on another's authority*:

Aristides nonne expulsus est patria, quod justus esset, *Was not Aristides banished because (on the alleged ground that) he was just?* Cic.

1. QUOD WITH DICO, ETC.—*Dico* and *puto* are often in the Subjunctive instead of the verb depending upon them:

Quod se bellum gesturos dicere = quod bellum gesturi essent, ut dicebant, *because they were about, as they said, to wage war.* Caes.

2. CLAUSES WITH QUOD UNCONNECTED. See 554. IV.

3. NON QUO, ETC.—*Non quo, non quod, non quin*, rarely *non quia*, also *quam quod*, etc., are used with the Subjunctive to denote that something was *not* the true reason:

Non quo habere quod scribere, *not because (that) I had anything to write.* Cic. Non quod doleant, *not because they are pained.* Cic. Quia nequiverat quam quod ignoraret, *because he had been unable, rather than because he did not know.* Liv.

4. POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE. See 485 and 486.

RULE XLIV.—Time with Cause.

521. The Subjunctive of Time with the accessory notion of Cause or Purpose is used,

I. With *dum, donec, quoad*, until:

Expectas dum dicat, *You are waiting till he speaks*, i. e., that he may speak. Cic. Ea continebis quoad te videam, *You will keep them till I see you.* Cic.

II. With *antequam, priusquam*, before, before that:

Antequam de re publica dicam, exponam consilium, *I will set forth my plan before I (can) speak of the republic*, i. e., preparatory to speaking of the republic. Cic. Priusquam incipias, *before you begin.* Sall.

1. EXPLANATION.—Here the temporal clause involves *purpose* as well as *time*: *dum dicat* is nearly equivalent to *ut dicat*, which is also often used after *expecto*. *Antequam dicam* is nearly equivalent to *ut postea dicam*: *I will set forth my views, that I may afterwards speak of the republic.*

2. WITH OTHER CONJUNCTIONS.—The Subjunctive may of course be used in any temporal clause, when the thought, irrespective of the temporal particle, requires that mood; see 486. III.

Ubi res poscēret, *whenever the case might require*. Liv.

522. DUM, DONEC, and QUOAD take

I. The *Indicative*,—(1) in the sense of *while*, as long as, and (2) in the sense of *until*, if the action is viewed as an *actual fact*:

Dum lēges vigēbant, *as long as the laws were in force*. Cic. Quoad rēnūtiātum est, *until it was (actually) announced*. Nep.

II. The *Subjunctive*, when the action is viewed not so much as a fact as something *desired* or *proposed*:

Differant, dum dēfervescat ira, *Let them defer it, till their anger cools*, i. e., that it may cool. Cic. See also examples under the rule.

1. DONEC, IN TACITUS, generally takes the Subjunctive:

Rhēnus servat viōlentiam cursus, dōnec Oceāno misceātur, *The Rhine preserves the rapidity of its current, till it mingles with the ocean*. Tac.

2. DONEC, IN LIVY, occurs with the Subjunctive even in the sense of *while*, but with the accessory notion of *cause*:

Nihil trēpidābant dōnec ponte āgērentur, *They did not fear at all while (and because) they were driven on the bridge*. Liv.

523. ANTEQUAM and PRIUSQUAM generally take,

I. The *Indicative*, when they denote mere priority of time:

Priusquam lūcet, adsunt, *They are present before it is light*. Cic. Antequam in Siciliam vēni, *before I came into Sicily*. Cic.

II. The *Subjunctive*, when they denote a dependence of one event upon another. Thus,

1. In any *Tense*, when the accessory notion of *purpose* or *cause* is involved:

Priusquam incīpias, consulto ōpus est, *Before you begin there is need of deliberation*, i. e., as preparatory to your beginning. Sall. Tempestas minātur, antequam surgat, *The tempest threatens, before it rises*, i. e., the threatening of the tempest naturally precedes its rising. Sen.

2. In the *Imperfect* and *Pluperfect*, as the regular construction in *narration*, because the one event is generally treated as the occasion or natural antecedent of the other. See also 471. 4.

Antequam urbem cāpērent, *before they took the city*. Liv. Priusquam de meo adventu audire pōtuisent, in Mācēdōniam perrexi, *Before they were able to hear of my approach, I went into Macedonia*. Cic.

3. *Pridie quam* takes the same moods as *Priusquam*.

1) INDICATIVE OR SUBJUNCTIVE.—With *antēquam* and *priusquam*, the Indicative and Subjunctive are sometimes used without any apparent difference of meaning, but the Subjunctive probably denotes a closer connection between the two events:

Ante de incommōdis dico, pauca dicenda, *Before I (actually) speak of disadvantages, a few things should be mentioned.* Cic. Antēquam de re pūblica dicam, expōnam consilium, *Before I speak of the republic, I will set forth my plan.* Cic.

2) ANTE—QUAM, PRIUS—QUAM.—The two parts of which *antēquam*, *priusquam*, and *postquam* are compounded are often separated, so that *ante*, *prius*, or *post* stands in the principal clause and *quam* in the subordinate clause:

Paucis ante diebus, quam Syracūsae capērentur, a few days before Syracusae was taken. Liv. See *Tmesis*, 704. IV. 8.

VII. SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

524. A clause which involves a question without directly asking it, is called an indirect or dependent question.

RULE XLV.—Indirect Questions.

525. The Subjunctive is used in Indirect Questions:

Quid dies fērat incertum est, *What a day may bring forth is uncertain.* Cic. Quaeritur, cur doctissimi hōmīnes dissentiant, *It is a question, why the most learned men disagree.* Cic. Quāsiēras, nonne pūtārem, *you had asked whether I did not think.* Cic. Quālis sit ānīmus, ānīmus nescit, *The soul knows not what the soul is.* Cic.

1. WITH INTERROGATIVES.—*Indirect* or *Dependent* questions, like those not dependent, are introduced by interrogative words: *quid*, *cur*, *nonne*, *quālis*, etc.; rarely by *si*, *sive*, *seu*, whether; *ut*, how. See examples above.

2. SUBSTANTIVE FORCE.—*Indirect* questions are used *substantively*, and generally, though not always, supply the place of subjects or objects of verbs. But an Accusative, referring to the same person or thing as the subject of the question, is sometimes inserted after the leading verb.

Ego illum nescio qui fuērit, *I do not know (him), who he was.* Ter.

3. DIRECT AND INDIRECT.—An *indirect* question may be readily changed to a *direct* or *independent* question.

Thus the direct question involved in the first example is: *Quid dies fēret*, *What will a day bring forth?* So in the second: *Cur doctissimi hōmīnes dissentiunt*, *Why do the most learned men disagree?*

4. SUBJUNCTIVE OMITTED.—After *nescio quis*, I know not who = *quidam*, some one; *nescio quōmodo*, I know not how, etc., as also after *mīrum quantum*, it is wonderful how much = wonderfully much, very much, there is an ellipsis of the Subjunctive:

Nescio quid ānīmus praesāgit, *The mind forebodes, I know not what (it forebodes, praesāgiat, understood).* Ter. Id mīrum quantum prōfuit, *This profited, it is wonderful how much, i. e., it wonderfully profited.* Liv.

5. **INDIRECT QUESTIONS DISTINGUISHED.**—Indirect Questions must be carefully distinguished from certain similar forms. Thus,

1) *From Relative Clauses.*—Clauses introduced by Relative Pronouns or Relative Adverbs always have an antecedent or correlative expressed or understood, and are never, as a whole, the subject or object of a verb, while Indirect Questions are generally so used :

Dicam quod sentio (*rel. clause*). *I will tell that which (id quod) I think.*
Cic. Dicam quid intelligam (*indirect question*), *I will tell what I know.*
Cic. Quaeramus ubi mālēficiū est, *Let us seek there (ibi) where the crime is.* Cic.

In the first and third examples, *quod sentio* and *ubi est* are not questions, but relative clauses; *id* is understood as the antecedent of *quod*, and *ibi* as the antecedent or correlative of *ubi*; but in the second example, *quid intelligam* is an indirect question and the object of *dicam*: *I will tell (what?) what I know*, i. e., will answer that question.

2) From Direct Questions and Exclamations :

Quid agendum est? Nescio, *What is to be done? I know not.* Cic.
Vide! quam conversa res est, *See! how changed is the case.* Cic.

— 6. **INDICATIVE IN INDIRECT QUESTIONS.**—The Indicative in Indirect Questions is sometimes used in the poets; especially in *Plautus* and *Terence* :

Si mēmōrāre vēlim, quam fidēli ānimo fui, possum, *If I wish to mention how much fidelity I showed, I am able.* Ter.

7. **QUESTIONS IN THE ORATIO OBLIQUA.** See 530. II. 2.

526. **SINGLE AND DOUBLE QUESTIONS.**—Indirect questions, like those which are direct (346. II.), may be either single or double.

I. An Indirect Single Question is generally introduced by some interrogative word—either a pronoun, adjective, or adverb, or one of the particles *ne*, *nonne*, *num*. Here *num* does not imply negation :

Rōgāt qui vir esset (481. IV.), *He asked who he was.* Liv. Epāminondas quaesivit, salvusne esset clipeus, *Epaminondas inquired whether his shield was safe.* Cic. Dūbito num dēbeam, *I doubt whether I ought.* Plin. See also the examples under the Rule, 525.

II. An Indirect Double Question (*whether—or*) admits of two constructions :

1. It generally takes *utrum* or *ne* in the first member, and *an* in the second :

Quaeritur, virtus suamne propter dignitatem, an propter fructus aliquos expetatur, *It is asked whether virtue is sought for its own worth, or for certain advantages.* Cic.

2. But sometimes it omits the particle in the first member, and takes *an* or *ne* in the second. Other forms are rare :

Quaeritur, nātūra an doctrīna possit effici virtus, *It is asked whether virtue can be secured by nature or by education.* Cic. See also 346. 1. 1).

1) In the second member, *neque*, sometimes *an non*, is used in the sense of *or not*: *Sapientia beatus efficitur neque, quaestio est, Whether or not wisdom makes men happy, is a question.* Cic.

2) *An*, in the sense of *whether not*, implying an affirmative, is used after verbs and expressions of doubt and uncertainty: *dubito an, nescio an, haud scio an*, I doubt whether not, I know not whether not = I am inclined to think; *dubium est an, incertum est an*, it is uncertain whether not = it is probable:

Dubito an Thrasybulum primum omnium ponam, I doubt whether I should not place Thrasybulus first of all, i. e., I am inclined to think I should. Nep.

3) *An* sometimes has the force of *aut*, perhaps by the omission of *incertum est*, as used above:

Simonides an quis illius, Simonides or some other one. Cic.

VIII. SUBJUNCTIVE BY ATTRACTION.

RULE XLVI.—Attraction.

527. The Subjunctive by Attraction is often used in clauses dependent upon the Subjunctive:

Vereor, ne, dum minuere velim laborem, augeam, I fear I shall increase the labor, while I wish to diminish it. Cic. *Tempus est hujusmodi, ut, ubi quisque sit, ibi esse minime velit, The time is of such a character that every one wishes to be least of all where he is.* Cic. *Mos est, ut dicat sententiam, qui velit, The custom is that he who wishes expresses his opinion.* Cic.

1. APPLICATION.—This rule is applicable to clauses introduced by conjunctions, adverbs, or relatives. Thus, in the examples, the clauses introduced by *dum*, *ubi*, and *qui*, take the subjunctive, because they are dependent upon clauses which have the subjunctive.

2. INDICATIVE OR SUBJUNCTIVE.—Such clauses generally take,

1) The Indicative, when they are in a measure *parenthetical* or give special prominence to the fact stated:

Milites misit, ut eos qui fugerant persquerentur, He sent soldiers to pursue those who had fled, i. e., the fugitives. Caes. *Tanta vis probitatis est, ut eam, vel in iis quos nunquam vidimus, diligamus, Such is the force of integrity that we love it even in those whom we have never seen.* Cic.

The Indicative with *dum* is very common, especially in the poets and historians:

Fuere qui, dum dubitat Scaevinus, hortarentur Pisōnem, There were those who exhorted Piso, while Scaevinus hesitated. Tac. See also 467. 4.

2) The Subjunctive, when the clauses are essential to the general thought of the sentence, as in the examples under the rule.

3. AFTER INFINITIVE CLAUSES.—The principle just stated (2) applies also to the use of Moods in clauses dependent upon the Infinitive. This

often explains the Subjunctive in a condition belonging to an Infinitive, especially with *non possum* :

Nec bōnitas esse pōtest, si non per se expētātur, *Nor can goodness exist (= it is not possible that), if it is not sought for itself.* Cic.

But clauses dependent upon the Infinitive are found most frequently in the *Oratio Obliqua* and are accordingly provided for by 529.

IX. SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE,—

Oratio Obliqua.

528. When a writer or speaker expresses thoughts, whether his own or those of another, in any other form than in the original words of the author, he is said to use the Indirect Discourse—*Oratio Obliqua* :

Plātōnem fērunt in Itāliam vēnisse, *They say that Plato came into Italy.* Cic. Respondeo te dōlōrem ferre mōdērāte, *I reply that you bear the affliction with moderation.* Cic. Utilem arbitror esse scientiam, *I think that knowledge is useful.* Cic.

1. DIRECT AND INDIRECT.—In distinction from the Indirect Discourse—*Oratio Obliqua*, the original words of the author are said to be in the Direct Discourse—*Oratio Recta*. Thus in the first example, *Plātōnem in Itāliam vēnisse* is in the indirect discourse ; in the direct, i. e., in the original words of those who made the statement, it would be : *Plātō in Itāliam vēnit.*

2. QUOTATION.—Words quoted without change belong of course to the Direct Discourse :

Rex “duumvīros” inquit “sēcundum lēgem fācio,” *The king said, “I appoint duumvirs according to law.”* Liv.

RULE XLVII.—Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse.

529. The Subjunctive is generally used in the Interrogative, Imperative, and Subordinate clauses of the *Oratio Obliqua* :

Ad postulāta Cæsāris respondit, cur vēnīret (*direct* : cur vēnis ?), *To the demands of Caesar he replied, why did he come.* Caes. Scribit Lābiēno cum lēgiōne vēniat (*direct* : cum lēgiōne vēni), *He writes to Labienus to come (that he should come) with a legion.* Caes. Hippias glōriātus est, annūlum quem hābēret (*direct* : hābeo) se sua mānu confēcisse, *Hippias boasted that he had made with his own hand the ring which he wore.* Cic.

NOTE.—For convenience of reference the following outline of the use of Moods, Tenses, Pronouns, etc. in the *Oratio Obliqua* is here inserted.

✓ 530. MOODS IN PRINCIPAL CLAUSES.—The Principal clauses of the Direct discourse, on becoming Indirect, undergo the following changes of Mood :

I. When *Declarative*, they take the Infinitive (551) :

Dicēbat ānimos esse divinos (direct : *ānīmī sunt divinī*), *He was wont to say that souls were divine.* Cic. Plātōnem Tārentum vēnisse rēpērio (Plātō Tārentum vēnit), *I find that Plato came to Tarentum.* Cic. Cāto mīrārī se (mīror) āiēbat, *Cato was wont to say that he wondered.* Cic.

II. When *Interrogative* or *Imperative*, they generally take the Subjunctive according to Rule XLVII.

1. VERB OMITTED.—The verb on which the Infinitive depends is often omitted, or only implied in some preceding verb or expression ; especially after the Subjunctive of Purpose :

Pŷthia praecepit ut Miltiādem impērātōrem sūmērent ; incepta prospēra futūra, *Pythia commanded that they should take Miltiades as their commander, (telling them) that their efforts would be successful.* Nep.

2. RHETORICAL QUESTIONS.—Questions which are such only in form, requiring no answer, are generally construed, according to sense, in the Infinitive. They are sometimes called Rhetorical questions, as they are often used for Rhetorical effect instead of assertions : thus *num possit*, can he ? for *non potest*, he can not ; *quid sit turpius*, what is more base ? for *nihil est turpius*, nothing is more base.

Here belong many questions which in the direct form have the verb in the first or third person :

Respondit num mēmōriam dēpōnēre posse, *He replied, could he lay aside the recollection.* Caes. Here the direct question would be : Num mēmōriam dēpōnēre possim ?

3. IMPERATIVE CLAUSES WITH THE INFINITIVE. See 551. II. 1.

✗ 531. MOODS IN SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.—The Subordinate clauses of the Direct discourse, on becoming Indirect, put their finite verbs in the Subjunctive :

Orābant, ut sibi auxilium ferret quod prēmērentur (direct : nōbis auxilium fer, quod prēmimur), *They prayed that he would bring them help, because they were oppressed.* Caes.

1. INFINITIVE IN RELATIVE CLAUSES.—It must be remembered (453), that Relative clauses, though subordinate in form, sometimes have the force of Principal clauses. When thus used in the Oratio Obliqua, they may be construed with the Infinitive :

Ad eum dēfertur, esse civem Rōmānum qui quērērētur : quem (= *et eum*) asservātum esse, *It was reported to him that there was a Roman citizen who made a complaint, and that he had been placed under guard.* Cic. So also comparisons : Te suspīcor iisdem, quibus me ipsum, commōvērī, *I suspect that you are moved by the same things as I am.* Cic.

2. **INFINITIVE AFTER CERTAIN CONJUNCTIONS.**—The Infinitive occurs, especially in Livy and Tacitus, even in clauses after *quia*, *quum*, *quamquam*, and some other conjunctions :

Dicit, se moenibus inclūsos tēnere eos ; quia per agros vāgārī, *He says that he keeps them shut up within the walls, because (otherwise) they would wander through the fields.* Liv. See also 551. I. 5 and 6.

3. **INDICATIVE IN PARENTHETICAL CLAUSES.**—Clauses may be introduced parenthetically in the oratio obliqua without strictly forming a part of it, and may accordingly take the Indicative :

Rēfērunt silvam esse, quae appellātur Bācēnis, *They report that there is a forest which is called Bacenis.* Caes.

4. **INDICATIVE IN CLAUSES NOT PARENTHETICAL.**—Sometimes clauses not parenthetical take the Indicative to give prominence to the *fact* stated. This occurs most frequently in Relative clauses :

Certior factus est ex ea parte vici, quam Gallis concesserat, omnes discessisse, *He was informed that all had withdrawn from that part of the village which he had assigned to the Gauls.* Caes.

532. **TENSES.**—Tenses in the Oratio Obliqua generally conform to the ordinary rules for Infinitive and Subjunctive Tenses (480, 540), but the law of Sequence of Tenses admits of certain qualifications :

1. The Present and Perfect may be used even after a Historical tense, to impart a more lively effect to the narrative :

Caesar respondit, si obsides sibi dentur, sēse pācem esse factūrum, *Caesar replied, that if hostages should be given him, he would make peace.* Caes.

2. In Conditional sentences of the third form (510),

1) The condition retains the Imperfect or Pluperfect without reference to the tense of the Principal verb ;

2) The Conclusion changes the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive into the Periphrastic Infinitive in *rus* (or *dus*) *esse* or *fuisse* :

Censes Pompēium laetātūrum fuisse, si sciret, *Do you think Pompey would have rejoiced, if he had known ?* Cic. Clāmītābat, si ille ādesset, ventūros esse, *He cried out that they would come, if he were present.* Caes.

But the Regular Infinitive, instead of the periphrastic forms, sometimes occurs in this construction, especially in expressions of *Duty*, etc. (475. 4).

3. In Conditional Sentences of the second form (509), the Condition generally conforms to the Rule for Sequence of Tenses (480), but the Conclusion changes the Subjunctive to the Future Infinitive :

Respondit, si Aeduis sātisfāciant, sēsē cum iis pācem esse factūrum, *He replied that if they would satisfy the Aeduians, he would make peace with them.* Caes. Lēgātōs mittit, si ita fēcisset, āmicitiām fūtūram, *He sent messengers saying that, if he would do thus, there would be friendship.* Caes.

Here *mihi* is the Historical Present. See 467. III.

4. The Future Perfect in a Subordinate clause of the Direct discourse is changed in the Indirect into the Perfect Subjunctive after a Principal tense, and into the Pluperfect Subjunctive after a Historical tense :

Agunt ut dimicent ; Ibi impĕrium fōre, unde victōria fuĕrit, *They arrange that they shall fight ; that the sovereignty shall be on the side which shall win the victory* (whence the victory may have been). Liv. Appārebat regnātūrum, qui vīcisset, *It was evident that he would be king who should conquer*. Liv.

533. PRONOUNS, ADVERBS, ETC.—Pronouns and adverbs, as also the persons of the verbs, are often changed in passing from the *Direct* discourse to the *Indirect* :

Glōriātus est annūlum se sua mānu confēcisse (*direct*: annūlum ego mea mānu confēcī), *He boasted that he had made the ring with his own hand*. Cic.

1. Pronouns of first and second persons are often changed to the third. Thus above *ego* in the direct discourse becomes *se*, and *mea* becomes *sua*. In the same way *hic* and *iste* are often changed to *ille*.

2. Adverbs meaning *here* or *now* are often changed to those meaning *there* or *then* ; *nunc* to *tum* ; *hic* to *illic*.

3. In the use of pronouns observe

1) That references to the **SPEAKER** whose words are reported are made, if of the 1st Pers. by *ĕgo*, *meus*, *noster*, etc., if of the 2d Pers. by *tu*, *tuus*, etc., and if of the 3d Pers. by *sui*, *suus*, *ipse*, etc., though sometimes by *hic*, *is*, *ille*.

2) That references to the **REPORTER**, or Author, are made by *ĕgo*, *meus*, etc.

3) That references to the **PERSON ADDRESSED** by the reporter are made by *tu*, *tuus*, etc.

Ariovistus respondit nos esse Iniquos qui se interpellārēmus (*direct* : vos estis Iniqui qui me, etc.), *Ariovistus replied that we were unjust who interrupted him*. Caes.

Here *nos* refers to the *Reporter*, Caesar, *we Romans*. *Se* refers to the *Speaker*, Ariovistus. In the second example under 528, *te* refers to the *Person Addressed*.

SECTION VII.

IMPERATIVE.

I. TENSES OF THE IMPERATIVE.

534. The Imperative has but two Tenses :

1. The **PRESENT** has only the Second person, and corresponds to the English Imperative :

Justitiam cōle, *Practise justice*. Cic. Perge, Cātīlīna, *Go, Catiline*. Cic.

II. The Future has the Second and Third persons, and corresponds to the imperative use of the English Future with *shall*, or to the Imperative *let* :

It consûles appellator, *They shall be called consuls*, or *let them be called consuls*. Cic. Quod dixero, facitote, *You shall do what I say* (shall have said). Ter.

1. FUTURE FOR PRESENT.—The Future Imperative is sometimes used where we should expect the Present :

Quoniam supplicatio decreta est, celebratote illos dies, *Since a thanksgiving has been decreed, celebrate those days*. Cic.

This is particularly common in certain verbs : thus *scio* has only the forms of the Future in common use.

2. PRESENT FOR FUTURE.—The Imperative Present is often used in poetry, and sometimes in prose, of an action which belongs entirely to the future :

Ubi aciem videris, tum ordines dissipa, *When you shall see the line of battle, then scatter the ranks*. Liv.

II. USE OF THE IMPERATIVE.

RULE XLVIII.—Imperative.

535. The Imperative is used in commands, exhortations, and entreaties :

Iustitiam cõle, *Practise justice*. Cic. Tu ne cede malis, *Do not yield to misfortunes*. Virg. Si quid in te peccavi, ignosce, *If I have sinned against you, pardon me*. Cic.

A. CIRCUMLOCUTIONS.—Instead of the simple Imperative, several circumlocutions are common :

1) *Cura ut, fac ut, fac*, each with the Subjunctive :

Cura ut venias, *See that you come*. Cic. See 489.

2) *Fac ne, cave ne, cave*, with the Subjunctive :

Cave facias, *Beware of doing it, or see that you do not do it*. Cic.

B) *Noli, nolite*, with the Infinitive :

Noli imitari, *do not imitate*. Cic. See 538. 2.

2. IMPERATIVE CLAUSE FOR CONDITION.—An Imperative clause may be used instead of a Conditional clause :

Lacesse; jam videbis furentem, *Provoke him* (i. e., if you provoke him), *you will at once see him frantic*. Cic.

B. IMPERATIVE SUPPLIED.—The place of the Imperative may be variously supplied :

1) By the Subjunctive of Desire (487) :

Sint beati, *Let them be happy*. Cic. Impii ne audeant, *Let not the impious dare*. Cic.

2) By the Indicative Future :

Quod optimum vidēbitur, faciēs, *You will do* (for Imper. do) *what shall seem best.* Cic.

536. The Imperative Present, like the English Imperative, is used in commands, exhortations, and entreaties. See examples under the Rule.

537. The Imperative Future is used,

I. In commands involving future rather than present action :

Rem penditōte, *You shall consider the subject.* Cic. Cras pētito; dābītur, *Ask to-morrow; it shall be granted.* Plaut.

II. In laws, orders, precepts, etc. :

Consūles nēmīni pārento, *The consuls shall be subject to no one.* Cic. Sālus pōpūli suprema lex esto, *The safety of the people shall be the supreme law.* Cic.

538. IMPERATIVE IN PROHIBITIONS.—In prohibitions or negative commands,

1. The negative *ne*, rarely *non*, accompanies the Imperative, and if a connective is required, *nēve*, or *neu*, is generally used, rarely *nēque* :

Tu ne cēde mālīs, *Do not yield to misfortunes.* Virg. Hōmīnem mortuum in urbe ne sēpēlito, *Thou shalt not bury or burn a dead body in the city.* Cic.

2. Instead of *ne* with the Present Imperative, the best prose writers generally use *nōli* and *nōlite* with the Infinitive :

Nōlite pūtāre (*for ne pūtāte*), *do not think* (be unwilling to think). Cic.

SECTION VIII.

INFINITIVE.

539. The treatment of the Latin Infinitive embraces four topics :

- I. The Tenses of the Infinitive.
- II. The Subject of the Infinitive.
- III. The Predicate after the Infinitive.
- IV. The Construction of the Infinitive.

I. TENSES OF THE INFINITIVE.

540. The Infinitive has three tenses, *Present*, *Perfect*, and *Future*. They express however not absolute, but *relative* time, denoting respectively Present, Past, or Future time, relatively to the Principal verb.

1. PECULIARITIES.—These tenses present the leading peculiarities specified under these tenses in the Indicative. See 467. 2.

541. The PRESENT INFINITIVE represents the action as taking place at the time denoted by the principal verb :

Cūpio me esse clementem, *I desire to be mild*. Cic. Māluit se diligī quam mētui, *He preferred to be loved rather than feared*. Nep.

1. REAL TIME.—Hence the real time denoted by the Present Infinitive is the time of the verb on which it depends.

2. PRESENT FOR FUTURE.—The Present is sometimes used for the Future and sometimes has little or no reference to time :

Cras argentum dāre dixit, *He said he would give the silver to-morrow*. Ter.

3. PRESENT WITH DEBEO, POSSUM, ETC.—After the past tenses of *dēbeo*, *oportet*, *possum*, and the like, the Present Infinitive is used where our idiom would lead us to expect the Perfect ; sometimes also after *mēmīni*, and the like :

Dēbuit officiōsior esse, *He ought to have been more attentive*. Cic. Id pōtuit facere, *He might have done this*. Cic.

542. The PERFECT INFINITIVE represents the action as completed at the time denoted by the principal verb :

Plātōnem fērunt in Itāliam vēnisse, *They say that Plato came into Italy*. Cic. Conscius mihi ēram, nihil a me commissum esse, *I was conscious to myself that no offence had been committed by me*. Cic.

1. REAL TIME.—Hence the real time denoted by the Perfect Infinitive is that of the Perfect tense, if dependent upon the Present, and that of the Pluperfect, if dependent upon a Historical tense, as in the examples.

2. PERFECT FOR PRESENT.—In the poets the Perfect Infinitive is sometimes used for the Present, rarely in prose :

Tētigisse timent pōctam, *They fear to touch (to have touched) the poet*. Hor.

3. PASSIVE INFINITIVE.—The Passive Infinitive with *esse* sometimes denotes the *result* of the action : *victus esse*, to have been vanquished, and so, to be a vanquished man. *Fuisse* for *esse* emphasizes the *completeness* of the action : *victus fuisse*, to have been vanquished. See 575. 1.

543. The FUTURE INFINITIVE represents the action as about to take place in time subsequent to that of the principal verb :

Brūtum vīsum iri a me pūto, *I think Brutus will be seen by me*. Cic. Orāculū dātū ērat victrices Athēnas fore, *An oracle had been given, that Athens would be victorious*. Cic.

Hence after a Principal tense the real time of the Future Infinitive is Future, but after a Historical tense the real time can be determined only by the context.

544. CIRCUMLOCUTION FOR FUTURE INFINITIVE.—Instead of the regular Future Infinitive, the circumlocution *fütürum esse ut*, or *före ut*, with the Subjunctive,—Present after a Principal tense, and Imperfect after a Historical tense,—is frequently used:

Spéro före ut contingat id nobis, *I hope this will fall to our lot* (I hope it will come to pass that this may happen to us). Cic. Non spëräverät Hannibal, före ut ad se dëflicërent, *Hannibal had not hoped that they would revolt to him*. Liv. See 556. II. 1.

1. CIRCUMLOCUTION NECESSARY.—*Fütürum esse ut*, or *före ut*, with the Subjunctive, for the Future Infinitive, is common in the Passive, and is moreover necessary in both voices in all verbs which want the Supine and the Participle in *rus*.

2. FÖRE UT WITH PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE.—Sometimes *före ut* with the Subjunctive, Perfect or Pluperfect, is used with the force of a Future Perfect; and in Passive and Deponent verbs, *före* with the Perfect Participle may be used with the same force:

Dico me sätis ädeptum före, *I say that I shall have obtained enough*. Cic.

3. FUTURUM FUISSE UT WITH SUBJUNCTIVE.—*Fütürum fuisse ut* with the Subjunctive may be used in the conclusion of a conditional sentence of the third form when made dependent:

Nisi nuntii essent allati, existimäbant fütürum fuisse, ut oppidum ämittëretur, *They thought that the town would have been lost, if tidings had not been brought*. Caes. See 533. 2.

II. SUBJECT OF INFINITIVE.

RULE XLIX.—Subject.

—545. The Subject of an Infinitive is put in the Accusative:

Sentimus cälëre ignem, *We perceive that fire is hot*. Cic. Plätönem Tärentum vënisse rëpërio, *I find that Plato came to Tarentum*. Cic.

1. HISTORICAL INFINITIVE.—In lively description the Infinitive is sometimes used for the Indicative Imperfect. It is then called the Historical Infinitive, and, like a finite verb, has its subject in the Nominative:

Hostes gaesa conjicëre, *The enemy hurled their javelins*. Caes.

The Historical Infinitive may often be explained by supplying *coepit* or *coepërunt*; but in most instances it is better to treat it simply as an *idiom* of the language.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED.—The Subject of an Infinitive may be omitted:

1) When it denotes the same person or thing as the subject of the principal clause, or may be readily supplied from the context:

Magna nögötia völänt ägëre, *They wish to accomplish great undertakings*. Cic. Peccäre licet nämlini, *It is not lawful for any one to sin*. Cic.

2) When it is indefinite or general :

Diligī jūcundum est, *It is pleasant to be loved.* Cic.

3. INFINITIVE OMITTED.—*Esse* and *fuisse* are often omitted in the compound forms of the Infinitive and with predicate adjectives, other infinitives less frequently (551. 5) :

Audīvi sōlitum Fabricium, *I have heard that Fabricius was wont.* Cic.
Spērāmus nōbis prōfūtūros, *We hope to benefit you.* Cic.

III. PREDICATE AFTER INFINITIVE.

— 546. A Predicate Noun or Adjective after an Infinitive regularly agrees with the Subject, expressed or understood (362.3) :

Ego me Phīdīam esse malle, *I should prefer to be Phidias.* Cic. Trādītum est, Hōmērum caecum fuisse, *It has been handed down by tradition that Homer was blind.* Cic. Jūgurtha omnibus cārus esse (*historical infinitive*), *Jugurtha was dear to all.* Sall.

547. A Predicate Noun or Adjective, after an Infinitive whose Subject is omitted, is often attracted into the Nominative or Dative :

† It is attracted into the Nominative to agree with the Subject of the principal verb, when the latter is the same person or thing as the omitted Subject :

Nōlo esse laudātor, *I am unwilling to be an eulogist.* Cic. Beātus esse sine virtūte nēmo pōtest, *No one can be happy without virtue.* Cic.

1. This occurs most frequently (1) after verbs of *duty, ability, courage, custom, desire, beginning, continuing, ending*, and the like—*dēbeo, possum, audeo, sōleo, cūpio, vōlo, mālo, nōlo, incipio, pergo, dēsīno*, etc., and (2) after various Passive verbs of *saying, thinking, finding, seeming*, and the like—*dicor, trādor, fēror—crēdor, existimor, pūtor—rēpōrior—videor*, etc.:

Quis scientior esse dēbuit, *Who ought to have been more learned?* Cic. Pārens dici pōtest, *He can be called a parent.* Cic. Stoīcus esse vōluit, *He wished to be a Stoic.* Cic. Dēsīnant esse tīmīdi, *Let them cease to be timid.* Cic. Inventor esse dīcitur, *He is said to be the inventor.* Cic. Prūdēns esse pūtabātur, *He was thought to be prudent.* Cic.

2. Participles in the compound tenses of the Infinitive are also attracted :

Pollīcītus esse dīcitur, *He is said to have promised.* Cic.

II. The Predicate Noun or Adjective is sometimes attracted into the Dative to agree with a Dative in the principal clause, when the latter denotes the same person or thing as the omitted Subject :

Patrīcio tribūno plēbis fīeri non licēbat, *It was not lawful for a patrician to be made tribune of the people.* Cic. Mihi negligentī esse non licuit, *It was not permitted me to be negligent.* Cic.

1. This is rare, but is the regular construction after *licet*, and sometimes occurs after *necesse est*, when used after *licet*, and occasionally in other connections :

Illis timidus licet esse, nobis necesse est fortibus viris esse, *It is permitted them to be timid, it is necessary for us to be brave men.* Liv. But,

2. Even with *Licet* the attraction does not always take place :

Ei consulem fieri licet, *It is lawful for him to be made consul.* Caes.

IV. CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFINITIVE.

548. The Infinitive, with or without a Subject, has in general the construction of a Noun in the Nominative or Accusative, and is used,

- I. As a Nominative—Subject of a Verb.
- II. As an Accusative—Object of a Verb.
- III. In Special Constructions.

I. Infinitive as Subject.

549. The Infinitive, with or without a Subject, is often used as a Nominative, and is thus made the Subject of a sentence, according to Rule III.:

WITH SUBJECT.—*Faciūsus est vinciri civem Rōmānum, That a Roman citizen should be bound is a crime.* Cic. *Certum est liberos amari, It is certain that children are loved.* Quint. *Lēgem brevem esse oportet, It is necessary that a law be brief.* Sen.

WITHOUT SUBJECT.—*Ars est difficilis rem publicam regere, To rule a state is a difficult art.* Cic. *Cerum esse jucundum est, It is pleasant to be held dear.* Cic. *Haec scire juvat, To know these things affords pleasure.* Sen. *Peccare licet nemini, To sin is not lawful for any one.* Cic.

1. INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT.—When the subject is an Infinitive, the Predicate is either (1) a Noun or Adjective with *Sum*, or (2) an Impersonal verb or a verb used Impersonally. See the examples above.

1) *Tempus* = *tempestivum* is thus used with the Infinitive :
Tempus est dicere, It is time to speak. Cic.

2. INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT OF AN INFINITIVE.—The Infinitive may be the subject of another Infinitive :

Intelligi necesse est esse deos, It must be understood that there are gods. Cic. *Esse deos* is the subject of *intelligi*, and *intelligi esse deos* of *necesse est*.

3. INFINITIVE WITH DEMONSTRATIVE.—The Infinitive sometimes takes a Demonstrative as an attributive in agreement with it :

Quibusdam hoc displicet philosophari, This philosophizing (this to philosophize) displeases some persons. Cic. *Vivere ipsum turpe est nobis, To live is itself ignoble for us.* Cic.

4. PERSONAL CONSTRUCTION FOR IMPERSONAL.—With Passive verbs, instead of the Infinitive with a subject accusative, a Personal construction is

common, by which the Subject Accusative becomes the Subject Nominative of the leading verb :

Aristides justissimus fuisse trāditur (for *Aristidem justissimum fuisse traditur*), *Aristides is said to have been most just.* Cic.

1) The Personal Construction is used, (1) regularly with *videor*, *jubeor*, *vetor*, and the Simple Tenses of many verbs of saying, thinking, and the like—*dicor*, *trādor*, *fēror*, *perhibeor*, *pūtor*, *existimor*, etc., also with *coepit sum* and *dēsitus sum* with a Passive Infinitive, and (2) sometimes with other verbs of *saying*, *showing*, *perceiving*, *finding*, and the like.

Sōlem e mundo tollēre videntur, *They seem to remove the sun from the world.* Cic. *Plātōnem audīvisse dicitur*, *He is said to have heard Plato.* Cic. *Dii beāti esse intelliguntur*, *The gods are understood to be happy.* Cic.

2) In successive clauses the Personal construction is often followed by the Impersonal.

3) *Videor* with or without a Dative often means *to fancy*, *think*: *mihi videor* or *videor*, *I fancy*; *ut videmur*, *as we fancy.*

II. Infinitive as Object.

550. The Infinitive, with or without a Subject, is often used as an Accusative, and is thus made the object of a verb, according to Rule V.:

Te dicunt esse sapiētem, *They say that you are wise.* Cic. *Haec vitare cupimus*, *We desire to avoid these things.* Cic. *Mānere dēcrevit*, *He decided to remain.* Nep.

551. INFINITIVE WITH SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE.—This is used as object with a great variety of verbs. Thus,

I. With Verbs of Perceiving and Declaring,—*Verba Sentiendi et Declārandi.*

II. With Verbs of Wishing and Desiring.

III. With Verbs of Emotion and Feeling.

I. WITH VERBS OF PERCEIVING AND DECLARING.—*Sentimus calēre ignem*, *We perceive that fire is hot.* Cic. *Mihi narravit te sollicitum esse*, *He told me that you were troubled.* Cic. *Scriptserunt Thēmistōclem in Asiam transisse*, *They wrote that Themistocles had gone over to Asia.* Nep.

1. VERBA SENTIENDI.—*Verbs of Perceiving* include those which involve (1) the exercise of the senses: *audio*, *video*, *sentio*, etc., and (2) the exercise of the mind: thinking, believing, knowing, *cogito*, *pūto*, *existimo*, *credo*, *perero*,—*intelligo*, *scio*, etc.

2. VERBA DECLARANDI.—*Verbs of Declaring* are such as state or communicate facts or thoughts: *dico*, *narro*, *nuntio*, *dōceo*, *ostendo*, *prōmitto*, etc.

3. EXPRESSIONS WITH THE FORCE OF VERBS.—The Infinitive with a subject may be used with expressions equivalent to verbs of perceiving and declaring. Thus:

With *fama fert*, report says, *testis sum*, I am a witness = I testify; *conscius mihi sum*, I am conscious, I know:

Nullam mihi rēlatam esse grātam, tu es testis, *You are a witness (can testify) that no grateful return has been made to me.* Cic.

4. PARTICIPLE FOR INFINITIVE.—Verbs of Perceiving take the Accusative with the Present Participle, when the object is to be represented as actually seen, heard, etc., while engaged in a given action:

Cātōnem vīdi in bibliōthēca sēdentem, *I saw Cato sitting in the library.* Cic.

5. SUBJECTS COMPARED.—When two subjects with the same predicate are compared by means of *quam*, *idem*—*qui*, etc.; if the Accusative with the Infinitive is used in the first clause, the Accusative with its Infinitive omitted may follow in the second:

Plātōnem fērunt Idem sensisse, quod Pythāgōram, *They say that Plato held the same opinion as Pythagoras.* Cic.

6. PREDICATES COMPARED.—When two predicates with the same subject are compared and the Infinitive with a Subject is used in the first clause, the Infinitive with its subject omitted often follows in the second:

Nūm pūtātis, dixisse Antōnium mīnācius quam factūrum fuisse, *Do you think Antony spoke more threateningly than he would have acted?* Cic.

But the second clause may take the subjunctive, with or without *ut*:

Audeo dicere ipsos pōtius cultōres agrōrum fore quam ut cōll prohibeant, *I dare say that they will themselves become tillers of the fields rather than prevent them from being tilled.* Liv.

II. WITH VERBS OF WISHING AND DESIRING.—The Infinitive with Subject Accusative is also used with verbs of *Wishing* and *Desiring*:

Te tua frui virtūte cūpimus, *We desire that you should enjoy your virtue.* Cic. Pontem iubet rescindi, *He orders the bridge to be broken down* (that the bridge should be broken down). Caes. Lex eum necāri vētuit, *The law forbade that he should be put to death.* Liv.

1. VERBS OF WISHING.—The Infinitive is thus used not only with verbs which directly express a wish, *cūpio*, *vōlo*, *nōlo*, *mālo*, etc., but also with many which involve a wish or command: *pātor*, *sino*, to permit; *impēro*, *jūbeo*, to command; *prohibeo*, *vēto*, to forbid. See also 558. II.

2. SUBJUNCTIVE FOR INFINITIVE.—Several verbs involving a wish or command admit the Subjunctive:

1) Opto. See 492. 3.

2) Vōlo, mālo, nōlo, impēro, and jūbeo admit the Subjunctive, generally with *ut* or *ne*:

Vōlo ut respondēs, *I wish you would reply.* Cic. Mālo te hostis mētuat, *I prefer that the enemy should fear you.* Cic.

3) Concēdo, permitto, rarely pātor and sino, admit the Subjunctive with *ut*:

Concēdo ut haec apta sint, *I admit that these things are suitable.* Cic.

III. WITH VERBS OF EMOTION OR FEELING.—The Infinitive with Subject Accusative is also used with verbs of *Emotion* or *Feeling*:

Gaudeo, te mihi suadere, *I rejoice that you advise me.* Cic. Mirāmur, te laetari, *We wonder that you rejoice.* Cic.

Verbs of emotion are *gaudeo, dōleo, miror, quēror*, and the like; also *aegro fero, graviter fero*, etc.

552. INFINITIVE WITHOUT SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE.—This is used as Object with many verbs:

Vinōere scis, *You know how to conquer* (you know to conquer). Liv. Crēdūli esse coepērunt, *They began to be credulous.* Cic. Haec vitare cūpimus, *We desire to avoid these things.* Cic. Sōlent cōgitāre, *They are accustomed to think.* Cic. Nemo mortem effūgere pōtest, *No one is able to escape death.* Cic.

1. VERBS WITH THE INFINITIVE.—The Infinitive may depend upon verbs signifying *to dare, desire, determine—begin, continue, end—know, learn, neglect—owe, promise*, etc., also *to be able, be accustomed, be wont*, etc.

2. INFINITIVE AS A SECOND OBJECT.—With a few verbs—*dōceo, cōgo, asuefacio, arguo*, etc.—the Infinitive is used in connection with a direct object; see 374. 4:

Te sapere docet, *He teaches you to be wise.* Cic. Natiōnes parere assuefacit, *He accustomed the nations to obey.* Cic.

In the Passive these verbs of course retain the Infinitive:

Num sum Graece loqui docendus, *Must I be taught to speak Greek?* Cic.

3. INFINITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.—By a construction according to sense, the Infinitive is used after adjectives in the sense of participles or verbs with the Infinitive:

Est parātus (*vult*) audire, *He is prepared to hear* (is willing to hear). Cic. Pēlides cādere nescius (= nesciens), *Pelides not knowing how to yield.* Hor. Avīdi committēre pugnam, *eager to engage battle.* Ovid.

This construction is rare in good prose, but common in poetry.

4. INFINITIVE WITH PREPOSITIONS.—The Infinitive regarded as a noun in the accusative, sometimes depends upon a preposition:

Multum intērest inter dāre et accipere, *There is a great difference between giving and receiving.* Sen.

III. Infinitive in Special Constructions.

*553. The Infinitive, with or without a Subject, is generally used as the Subject or Object of a verb, but sometimes occurs in other relations. It is thus used,

I. As Predicate; see 362:

Exitus fuit orationis: sibi nullam cum his amicitiam, *The close of his oration was that he had no friendship with these.* Caes. Vivere est cōgitare, *To live is to think.* Cic.

Here *sibi—amicitiā* is used substantively, and is the Predicate Nominative after *fuit*, according to Rule I. *Cōgitare* is in the same construction after *est*.

II. As Appositive; see 363:

Orācūlum dātum erat victrīces Athēnas fōre, *The oracle that Athens would be victorious had been given.* Cic. Illud sōleo mirārī non me accipere tuas littēras, *I am accustomed to wonder at this, that I do not receive your letter.* Cic.

1. WITH SUBJECT.—In this construction the Infinitive takes a subject accusative, as in the examples.

2. EXPLANATION.—In the examples, the clause *victrīces Athēnas fōre* is in apposition with *illud*, and the clause *non me accipere tuas littēras*, in apposition with *illud*.

III. In Exclamations; see 381:

Te sic vexārī, *that you should be thus troubled!* Cic. Mēne incepto dissistere victam, *that I vanquished should abandon my undertaking!* Virg.

1. WITH SUBJECT.—In this construction the Infinitive takes a Subject, as in the examples.

2. EXPLANATION.—This use of the Infinitive conforms, it will be observed, to the use of Accusative and Nominative in exclamations (381, 381. 8). It may often be explained as an Accus. by supplying some verb, as *dōleo*, etc., or as a Nom. by supplying *crēdendum est* or *crēdibile est*. Thus the first example becomes: *I grieve (dōleo) that you*, etc., and the second becomes: *Is it to be supposed (crēdendum est) that I vanquished*, etc.

3. IMPASSIONED QUESTIONS.—This construction is most frequent in impassioned questions, as in the second example.

IV. As Ablative Absolute. See 431. 4.

V. To express Purpose:

Pēcus agit altos vīsere montes, *He drove his herd to visit the lofty mountains.* Hor. Non pōpūlare pēnātes vēnimus, *We have not come to lay waste your homes.* Virg.

This construction is confined to poetry.

VI. Poetic Infinitive for Gerund. See 563. 6.

SECTION IX.

SUBJECT AND OBJECT CLAUSES.

554. Subject and Object Clauses, in which, as we have just seen (549 and 550), the Infinitive is so freely used, assume four distinct forms:

I. INDIRECT QUESTIONS.—These represent the Subject or Object as *Interrogative* in character:

Quæritur, cur dissentiant, *It is asked why they disagree.* Cic. Quid agendum sit, nescio, *I do not know what ought to be done.* Cic. See 525.

II. INFINITIVE CLAUSES.—These have simply the force of Nouns, merely supplying the place of the Nominative, or the Accusative:

Antēcellēre contigit, *It was his good fortune to excel* (to excel happened).

Cic. Magna nēgōtia vōluit āgēre, *He wished to achieve great undertakings.*

Cic. See 549, 550.

III. SUBJUNCTIVE CLAUSES.—These clauses introduced by *ut*, *ne*, etc., are only occasionally used as subject or object, and even then involve Purpose or Result:

Contigit ut patriam vindicāret, *It was his good fortune to save his country.* Nep. Volo ut mihi respondeas, *I wish you would answer me.* Cic. See 492, 495.

Here *ut—vindicāret* is at once subject and result: it was his good fortune to save his country, or his good fortune was such that he saved his country. In the second example, *ut—respondeas* expresses not only the object desired, but also the purpose of the desire.

IV. CLAUSES WITH QUOD.—These again are only occasionally used as subject or object, and even then either give prominence to the fact stated, or present it as a Ground or Reason:

Bēnēficiū est quod nēcesse est mōri, *It is a blessing that it is necessary to die.* Sen. Gaudeo quod te interpellāvi, *I rejoice that (because) I have interrupted you.* Cic. See 520.

Clauses with *quod* sometimes stand at the beginning of sentences to announce the subject of remark:

Quod me Agamemnōnem aemulārī pūtas, fallēris, *As to the fact that you think I emulate Agamemnon, you are mistaken.* Nep.

I. FORMS OF SUBJECT CLAUSES.

555. INTERROGATIVE.—Subject clauses which are interrogative in character, of course take the form of indirect questions. See 525. 2 and 554. I.

556. NOT INTERROGATIVE.—Subject clauses which are not interrogative, with some predicates take the form of Infinitive clauses, or clauses with *quod*; while with other predicates they take the form of Subjunctive clauses with *ut*, *ne*, etc. Thus,

I. With most impersonal verbs and with predicates consisting of *est* with a Noun or Adjective, the Subject may be supplied (1) by the Infinitive with or without a Subject Accusative, or, (2) if

the fact is to be made prominent or adduced as a reason, by a clause with *quod*:

Me poenitet vixisse, *I regret that I have lived.* Cic. Quod te offendi me poenitet, *I regret that (or because) I have offended you.* Cic.

1. SUBSTANTIVE PREDICATES WITH SUBJUNCTIVE.—Mos est, mōris est, consuetudo est, consuetudinis est, *It is a custom*, etc., admit the Subjunctive for the Infinitive:

Mos est hōminum ut nōlint, *It is a custom of men that they are not willing.* Cic.

2. ADJECTIVE PREDICATES WITH SUBJUNCTIVE.—Rēliquum est, proximum est, extrēmum est—vērū est, vērissimū est, falsum est—glōriōsum est, mirū est, optimū est, etc., admit the Subjunctive for the Infinitive:

Rēliquum est ut certemus, *it remains that we contend.* Cic. Vērū est ut dōnos diligant, *It is true that they love the good.* Cic.

II. With Impersonal verbs signifying to *happen*—accidit, contingit, evēnit, fit—*ut*, *ut non*, with the Subjunctive, is generally used (495. 2):

Thrāsýbulō contigit, ut patriam vindicāret, *It was the good fortune of Thrasybulus (happened to him) to deliver his country.* Nep.

1. Here belong *accidit ut*, *est ut*, *futūrum esse ut*, or *fore ut*. See 544.

2. Clauses with *quod* also occur with verbs of happening.

III. With Impersonal verbs signifying *it follows*, *remains*, *is distant*, and the like, the Subjunctive clause with *ut* is generally used:

Rēlinquitur, ut quiescāmus, *It remains that we should submit.* Cic. See 495. 2.

IV. Subjunctive clause standing alone. See 495. 2. 2).

II. FORMS OF OBJECT CLAUSES.

557. INTERROGATIVE.—Object clauses which are interrogative in character, of course, take the form of indirect questions. See 554. I.

558. NOT INTERROGATIVE.—Object clauses which are not interrogative in character, supplying the place of direct objects after transitive verbs, sometimes take the form of Infinitive clauses, sometimes of Subjunctive clauses, and sometimes of clauses with *quod*. Thus,

I. Verbs of DECLARING take,

1. Regularly the Infinitive with Subject Accusative. See 551. I.

2. But the Subjunctive with *ut* or *ne*, when they involve a command:

Dōlābellae dixit, ut ad me scribēret ut in Italiā venīrem, *He told Dōlābella to write to me to come into Italy.* Cic. See 492. 2.

II. Verbs of DETERMINING, *stātuo*, *constituo*, *dēcerno*, and the like, take,

1. Generally the Infinitive, when the subject is the same as that of the principal verb, rarely the Subjunctive:

Mānere dēcrēvit, *He determined to remain.* Nep. Stātuerunt, ut libertatem dēfendērent, *They determined to defend liberty.* Cic. See 551. II.

2. The Subjunctive with *ut* or *ne* (expressed or understood), when a new subject is introduced:

Constituerat, ut tribūnus quērērētur, *He had arranged that the tribune should enter the complaint.* Sall. Sēnātus dēcrēvit, dārent opēram consules, *The senate decreed that the consuls should attend to it.* Sall. See 492. 3.

Stātuo, dēcerno, etc., when they mean to *think*, *deem*, *suppose*, etc., become *verba sentiendi* (551. I. 1), and of course take the Infinitive:

Laudem sapiētiāe stātuo esse maximam, *I deem it to be the highest praise of wisdom.* Cic.

III. Verbs of STRIVING, ENDEAVORING, take the Subjunctive with *ut* or *ne*. See 492. 1. But *contendo*, *nitor*, *stūdeo*, and *tento*, generally take the Infinitive when the subject is the same:

Lōcum oppugnāre contendit, *He proceeds to storm the city.* Caes. Tentabo de hoc dicere, *I will attempt to speak of this.* Quint. See 552.

IV. Verbs of CAUSING, MAKING, ACCOMPLISHING, take the Subjunctive with *ut*, *ne*, *ut non*. See 492, 495.

1. EXAMPLES.—Fācio, efficio, perficio—ādīpiscor, impetro—assēquor, consēquor, and sometimes fāro, are examples of verbs of this class.

2. FACIO AND EFFICIO.—Fācio in the sense of *assume*, *suppose*, takes the Infinitive; efficio in the sense of *prove*, *show*, either the Infinitive or the Subjunctive with *ut*, etc.:

Fac ānimos non rēmānere post mortem, *Assume that souls do not survive after death.* Cic. Vult efficere ānimos esse mortāles, *He wishes to show that souls are mortal.* Cic.

V. Verbs of EMOTION OR FEELING, whether of joy or sorrow, take,

1. The Infinitive with Subject Accusative, to express the Object in view of which the feeling is exercised. See 551. III.

2. Clauses with *quod*, to make more prominent the Reason for the feeling:

Gaudeo quod te interpellāvi, *I rejoice that (or because) I have interrupted you.* Cic. Dōlēbam quod socium āmisēram, *I was grieving because I had lost a companion.* Cic. See 520. I.

For VERBS OF DESIRING, see 551. II. 2.

VI. Verbs of ASKING, DEMANDING, ADVISING, WARNING, COM-

MANDING, and the like, take the Subjunctive, generally with *ut* or *ne*:

Oro ut hōmīnes mīseros conserves, *I implore that you would preserve the unhappy men.* Cic. Postulant ut signum detur, *They demand that the signal be given.* Liv. See 492. 2.

1. EXAMPLES.—Verbs of this class are numerous—the following are examples: dō, rōgo, pēto, prēcō, obsecro—flāgitō, postūlo, praeclpō—hortor, mōneo, suādeo, persuādeo—impello, incito, mōveo, commōveo.

2. USED AS VERBA DECLARANDI.—Some of these verbs in particular significations become *verba declarandi* (551. 2), and accordingly take the Infinitive with Subject Accusative: thus *mōneo*, in the sense of *remind* and *persuādeo* in the sense of *convince*.

3. INFINITIVE.—Even in their ordinary significations some of these verbs, especially *hortor*, *mōneo*, and *postūlo*, sometimes take the Infinitive with or without a Subject Accusative:

Postulat se absolvi, *He demands that he should be acquitted.* Cic. See 551. II. 1 and 2.

The Infinitive is much more common in poetry than in prose.

SECTION X.

GERUND.

559. The Gerund is a verb in force, but a noun in form and inflection. As a verb it governs oblique cases and takes adverbial modifiers, as a noun it is itself governed.

560. The Gerund has four cases: Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative, governed like nouns in the same situation:

Beāte vivendi cupiditate incensi sumus, *We are animated with the desire of living happily.* Cic. Charta inutilis scribendo, *paper unfit for writing.* Plin. Ad agendum natus, *born for action.* Cic. In agendo, *in acting.* Cic.

1. ACCUSATIVE.—The Accusative of the Gerund is used only after Prepositions.

2. GERUND AND INFINITIVE.—The gerund and the infinitive are kindred forms, expressing the meaning of the verb in the form of a noun (196. II.). They are also complements of each other, the one supplying the parts which are wanting in the other. Thus the infinitive supplies the nominative and the accusative after verbs (548); the gerund supplies the genitive, dative, and ablative, and the accusative after prepositions.

561. Gerunds with Direct Objects are regularly used only in the Genitive and in the Ablative without a preposition:

Jus vocandi senatum, *the right of summoning the senate.* Liv. Injuriis ferendo laudem mereris, *You will merit praise by bearing wrongs.* Cic.

562. GERUNDIVE.—The place of the Gerund with a Direct Object is supplied by putting that object in the case of the Gerund and changing the latter into the participle in *-dus* in agreement with it. The participle is then called a *Gerundive*:

Inita sunt consilia urbis delendae = *urbem delendi*, *Plans have been formed for destroying the city* (of the city to be destroyed). Cic. *Nūma sacerdotibus creandis animum adjecit*, *Numa gave his attention to the appointment of priests*. Liv.

1. EXPLANATION.—With the Gerund, the first example would be: *Inita sunt consilia urbem delendi*, in which *delendi* is governed by *consilia*, and *urbem* by *delendi*. In changing this to the Gerundive construction,

1) *Urbem*, the object, is changed into *urbis*, the case of the gerund, and is governed by *consilia*.

2) *Delendi*, the gerund, is changed into *delendae*, the gerundive, in agreement with *urbis*.

2. GERUNDIVE.—For the sake of brevity, the term *Gerundive* is used not only to designate the *Participle*, but also the *Construction as a whole*, including both the participle and the noun with which it agrees.

3. USE OF GERUNDIVE.—The Gerundive may be used for the Gerund with a Direct Object, and is almost invariably so used when the Gerund would be in the Dative or would depend upon a preposition. But see 568. 2.

But in a few instances the Gerund with a Direct Object occurs in the Dative or dependent upon a preposition. See 564. 1; 565. 2; and 566. 2.

4. GERUNDIVES OF UTOR, FRUOR, ETC.—In general only the gerundives of transitive verbs are used with their nouns as equivalents for Gerunds with Direct Objects; but the gerundives of *utor*, *fruo*, *fungor*, *pōtor*, and *vescor*, originally transitive verbs, admit this construction:

Ad munus fungendum, *for discharging the duty*. Cic. *Spes potiundorum castrorum*, *the hope of getting possession of the camp*. Caes.

5. PASSIVE SENSE.—In a few instances, the Gerund has in appearance a passive sense:

Nūque habent propriam percipiendi notam, *Nor have they any proper mark of distinction*, i. e., to distinguish them. Cic.

I. GENITIVE OF GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

563. The Genitive of the Gerund or Gerundive is used with nouns and adjectives:

GERUND.—*Ars vivendi*, *the art of living*. Cic. *Stūdīus erat audiendi*, *He was desirous of hearing*. Nep. *Jus vocandi senatum*, *the right of summoning the senate*. Liv. *Cupīdus te audiendi*, *desirous of hearing you*. Cic.

GERUNDIVE.—*Libido ejus videndi*, *the desire of seeing him*. Cic. *Plātōnis stūdīus audiendi fuit*, *He was fond of hearing Plato*. Cic.

1. The genitive of the Gerund or Gerundive occurs most frequently—

1) With *ars, scientia, consuetudo, cupiditas, libido, studium, consilium, voluntas, spes, potestas, facultas, difficultas, occasio, tempus, genus, modus, ratio, causa, gratia, etc.*

2) With adjectives denoting *desire, knowledge, skill, recollection*, and their *opposites*: *avidus, cupidus, studiosus—consciens, gnarus, ignarus—peritus, imperitus, insuetus, etc.*

2. GERUND PREFERRED.—A gerund with a neuter pronoun or adjective as object should not be changed to the participial construction, because the latter could not distinguish the gender:

Artem vera ac falsa diiudicandi, the art of distinguishing true things from the false. Cic.

3. GERUND WITH GENITIVE.—The Gerund in the Genitive sometimes assumes so completely the force of a noun as to govern the Genitive instead of the Accusative:

Rejiciendi iudicum potestas, the power of challenging (of) the judges. Cic.

Here *rejiciendi* may be governed by *potestas*, and may itself by its substantive force govern *iudicum*, the challenging of the judges, etc. But these and similar forms in *di* are sometimes explained not as Gerunds but as Gerundives, like Gerundives with *mei, nostri, etc.* See 4 below.

4. PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION WITH *MEI, NOSTRI, ETC.*—With the Genitive of personal pronouns—*mei, nostri, tui, vestri, sui*—the participle ends in *di* without reference to Number or Gender:

Copia placandi tui (of a woman), an opportunity of appeasing you. Ov. Sui conservandi causa, for the purpose of preserving themselves. Cic. Vestri adhortandi causa, for the purpose of exhorting you. Liv.

This apparent irregularity may be accounted for by the fact that these genitives, though used as Personal Pronouns, are all strictly in form in the neuter singular of the Possessives *meum, tuum, suum, etc.*, hence the participle in *di* agrees with them perfectly.

5. PURPOSE.—The Genitive of the Gerund or Gerundive is sometimes used to express Purpose or Tendency:

Haec tradendae Hannibali victoriae sunt, These things are for the purpose of giving victory to Hannibal. Liv. Leges pellendi claros viros, laws for driving away illustrious men. Tac. Profliscitur cognoscendae antiquitatis, He sets out for the purpose of studying antiquity. Tac.

This genitive is sometimes best explained as Predicate Genitive (401), as in the first example; sometimes as dependent upon a noun, as *pellendi* dependent upon *leges* in the second example; and sometimes simply as a Genitive of Cause (393, 400. 4), as in the third example; though in such cases, especially in the second and third, *causa* may be supplied.

6. INFINITIVE FOR GERUND.—The Infinitive for the Genitive of the Gerund or Gerundive is often used in the poets with nouns and adjectives, sometimes even in prose:

Cupido Stygios innare lacus, the desire to sail upon the Stygian lakes. Virg. Avidus committere pugnam, eager to engage battle. Ovid.

II. DATIVE OF GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

§564. The Dative of the Gerund or Gerundive is used with a few verbs and adjectives which regularly govern the Dative:

GERUND.—Quum solvendo non essent, *Since they were not able to pay*. Cic. Aqua utilis est bibendo, *Water is useful for drinking*. Plin.

GERUNDIVE.—Locum oppido condendo cēperunt, *They selected a place for founding a city*. Liv. Tempora dēmētendis fructibus accommodāta, *seasons suitable for gathering fruits*. Cic.

1. GERUND.—The Dative of the Gerund is rare and confined mostly to late writers; with an object it is almost without example.

2. GERUNDIVE OF PURPOSE.—In Livy, Tacitus, and late writers, the Dative of the Gerundive often denotes purpose:

Firmandae vālētudinī in Campāniam concessit, *He withdrew into Campania to confirm his health*. Tac.

3. GERUNDIVE WITH OFFICIAL NAMES.—The Dative of the Gerundive also stands after certain official names, as *dēcemvīri*, *trīumvīri*, *comitia*:

Dēcemvīros lēgibus scribendis creāvīmus, *We have appointed a committee of ten to prepare laws*. Liv. But the Dative is perhaps best explained as dependent upon the verb.

III. ACCUSATIVE OF GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

§565. The Accusative of the Gerund or Gerundive is used after a few prepositions:

GERUND.—Ad discendum prōpensi sūmus, *We are inclined to learn (to learning)*. Cic. Inter lūdendum, *in or during play*. Quint.

GERUNDIVE.—Ad cōlendos agros, *for cultivating the fields*. Cic. Ante condendam urbem, *before the founding of the city*. Liv.

1. PREPOSITIONS.—The Accusative of the gerund or gerundive is used most frequently after *ad*; sometimes after *inter* and *ob*; very rarely after *ante*, *circa*, and *in*.

2. WITH OBJECT.—The accusative of a gerund with a direct object sometimes occurs, but is rare:

Ad plācandum deos pertinet, *It tends to appease the gods*. Cic.

§3. PURPOSE.—With verbs of *giving*, *permitting*, *leaving*, *taking*, etc., the purpose of the action is sometimes denoted by the Gerund with *ad*, or by the Gerundive in agreement with a noun:

Ad imitandum mihi prōpōsitum exemplar illud, *That model has been set before me for imitation*. Cic. Attribuit Itāliam vastandam (for *ad vastandum*) Cātillinae, *He assigned Italy to Catiline to ravage (to be ravaged)*. Cic.

IV. ABLATIVE OF GERUNDS OR GERUNDIVES.

566. The Ablative of the Gerund or Gerundive is used,

I. As Ablative of Means or Instrument :

GERUND.—*Mens discendo alitur, The mind is nourished by learning. Cic. Sălūtē hōmīnībŭs dando, by giving safety to men. Cic.*

GERUNDIVE.—*Lēgendis ōrātōribŭs, by reading the orators. Cic.*

II. With Prepositions :

GERUND.—*Virtūtes cernuntur in āgendo, Virtues are seen in action. Cic. Dēterrēre a scribendo, to deter from writing. Cic.*

GERUNDIVE.—*Brūtus in libēranda patria est interfectus, Brutus was slain in liberating his country. Cic.*

1. PREPOSITIONS.—The ablative of the gerund or gerundive is used most frequently after *in* ; sometimes after *a* (ab), *de*, *ex* (e) ; very rarely after *cum* and *pro*.

2. WITH OBJECT.—After prepositions, the ablative of the gerund with a direct object is exceedingly rare :

In tribuendo suum cuique, in giving every one his own. Cic.

3. WITHOUT A PREPOSITION, the ablative of the gerund or gerundive denotes in a few instances some other relation than that of means, as *time*, *separation*, etc. :

Incipiēdo rēfūgi, I drew back in the very beginning. Cic.

SECTION XI.

SUPINE.

567. The Supine, like the Gerund, is a verb in force, but a noun in form and inflection. As a verb it governs oblique cases, as a noun it is itself governed.

568. The Supine has but two cases : the Accusative in *um* and the Ablative in *u*.

RULE L.—Supine in Um.

569. The Supine in *um* is used after verbs of motion to express PURPOSE :

Lēgātī vēnērunt res rēpētītum, Deputies came to demand restitution. Liv. Ad Caesārem congrātulātum convēnērunt, They came to Caesar to congratulate him. Caes.

1. The Supine in *um* occurs in a few instances after verbs which do not directly express motion :

Filiam Agrippæ nuptum dedit, *He gave his daughter in marriage to Agrippa*. Suet.

2. The Supine in *um* with the verb *eo* is equivalent to the forms of the first Periphrastic Conjugation, and may often be rendered literally :

Bonos omnes perditum eunt, *They are going to destroy all the good*. Sall.

But in subordinate clauses the Supine in *um* with the verb *eo* is often used for the simple verb :

Ultum ire, (= ulcisci) injurias festinat, *He hastens to avenge the injuries*. Sall.

3. The Supine in *um* with *iri*, the infinitive passive of *eo*, forms, it will be remembered (215, III. 1), the Future Passive Infinitive :

Brutum visum iri a me puto, *I think Brutus will be seen by me*. Cic.

4. The Supine in *um* as an expression of purpose is not very common, its place is often supplied even after verbs of motion by other constructions :

1) By *ut* or *qui* with the Subjunctive. See 489.

2) By *Gerunds* or *Gerundives*. See 563. 5; 564. 2; 565. 3.

3) By *Participles*. See 573. V.

*570. The Supine in *u* is generally used as an Ablative of Specification (429) :

Quid est tam jucundum auditu, *What is so agreeable to hear* (in hearing)? Cic. Difficile dictu est, *It is difficult to tell*. Cic.

1. The Supine in *u* is used chiefly with—jucundus, optimus—facilis, proclivis, difficilis—incredibilis, memorabilis—honestus, turpis, fas, nefas—dignus, indignus—opus est.

2. The Supine in *u* is very rare, and does not occur with an object. The only examples in common use are : *auditu, cognitu, dictu, and factu*.

3. As the Supine in *u* is little used, its place is supplied by other constructions :

1) By *ad* with the Gerund : Verba ad audiendum jucunda, *words agreeable to hear*. Cic.

2) By the Infinitive : Facile est vincere, *It is easy to conquer*. Cic.

3) By a Finite Mood with an adverb : Non facile judicatur amor fictus, *Pre-tended love is not easy to detect* (is not easily detected). Cic.

SECTION XII.

PARTICIPLES.

I. TENSES OF PARTICIPLES.

*571. Participles, like Infinitives, express only relative time, and represent the action as Present, Past, or Future, relatively to the principal verb.

PECULIARITIES.—Tenses in Participles present the leading peculiarities specified under the corresponding tenses in the Indicative. See 467. 2.

*572. PRESENT PARTICIPLE.—The present participle represents the action as taking place at the time denoted by the principal verb :

Oculus se non videns alia cernit, *The eye, though it does not see itself* (not

seeing itself), *discerns other things*. Cic. Plāto scribens mortuus est, *Plato died while writing*. Cic.

✓ **573. FUTURE PARTICIPLE.**—The future active participle represents the action as about to take place, in time subsequent to that of the principal verb:

Sāpiens bōna semper plācītūra laudat, *The wise man praises blessings which will always please* (being about to please). Sen.

But the Future Passive generally loses in a great degree its force as a tense, and is often best rendered by a verbal noun. See 562 and 580.

^ **574. PERFECT PARTICIPLE.**—The perfect participle represents the action as completed at the time of the principal verb.

Uva mātūrāta dulcescit, *The grape, when it has ripened* (having ripened), *becomes sweet*. Cic.

1. The Perfect Participle, both in Deponent and in Passive verbs, is sometimes used of present time, and sometimes in Passive verbs it loses in a great degree its force as a tense, and is best rendered by a verbal noun. See 580.

2. For the Participle with *habeo*, see 888. 1. 2).

II. USE OF PARTICIPLES.

✓ **575.** Participles are verbs in force, but Adjectives in form and inflection. As verbs they govern oblique cases, as adjectives they agree with nouns:

Animus se non videns ālia cernit, *The mind, though it does not see itself, discerns other things*. Cic.

1. Participles in the Present or Perfect, rarely in the Future, may be used as adjectives or nouns: *scripta epistola*, a written letter; *mortui*, the dead. Participles with the force of adjectives may be used as predicate adjectives with *sum*: *occupāti erant*, they were occupied; as a verb, *had been occupied*.

✓ **576.** Participles are used to abridge or shorten discourse by supplying the place of finite verbs with relatives or conjunctions. They are used with much greater freedom in Latin than in English.

✓ **577. PARTICIPLE FOR RELATIVE CLAUSE.**—In abridged sentences, the Participle often supplies the place of a Relative Clause:

Omnes aliud agentes, aliud simulantur improbi sunt, *All who do one thing and pretend another are dishonest.* Cic.

578. FOR OTHER SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.—The Participle often supplies the place of a subordinate clause with a conjunction. It may express,

*** I. Time :**

Plato scribens mortuus est, *Plato died while writing.* Cic. Ituri in proelium canunt, *They sing when about to go into battle.* Tac.

II. Cause, Manner, Means :

Sol oriens diem conficit, *The sun by its rising causes the day.* Cic. Milites renuntiant, se perfidiam veritos revertisse, *The soldiers report that they returned because they feared perfidy (having feared).* Caes.

III. Condition :

Mendaci homini ne verum quidem dicenti credere non solemus, *We are not wont to believe a liar, even if he speaks the truth.* Cic. Reluctante natura, irritus labor est, *If nature opposes, effort is vain.* Sen.

IV. Concession :

Scripta tua jam diu expectans, non audeo tamen flagitare, *Though I have been long expecting your work, yet I do not dare to ask for it.* Cic.

V. Purpose :

Perseus rediit, belli casum tentaturus, *Perseus returned to try (about to try) the fortune of war.* Liv. Attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego, *He assigned us to Cethegus to slaughter.* Cic.

579. PARTICIPLE FOR PRINCIPAL CLAUSE.—The Participle sometimes supplies the place of a principal or coördinate clause, and may accordingly be best rendered by a finite verb with *and* or *but* :

Classem devictam cepit, *He conquered and took the fleet (took the fleet conquered).* Nep. Re consentientes verbis differabant, *They agreed in fact, but differed in words.* Cic.

580. PARTICIPLE FOR VERBAL NOUN.—The Passive Participle is often used in Latin where the English idiom requires a participial noun, or a verbal noun with *of* :

In amicis eligendis, *in selecting friends.* Cic. Homerus fuit ante Romam conditam, *Homer lived (was) before the founding of Rome (before Rome founded).* Cic.

581. PARTICIPLE WITH NEGATIVE.—The Participle

with a negative, as *non*, *nihil*, is often best rendered by a participial noun and the preposition *without* :

Miserum est, nihil proficientem angī, It is sad to be troubled without accomplishing anything. Cic. *Non erubescens, without blushing.* Cic.

CHAPTER VI.

SYNTAX OF PARTICLES.

RULE LI.—Use of Adverba.

*582. Adverbs qualify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS :

Sapientes feliciter vivunt, The wise live happily. Cic. *Facile doctissimus, unquestionably the most learned.* Cic. *Haud aliter, not otherwise.* Virg.

*583. Adverbs are sometimes used with nouns :

1. When the nouns are used with the force of adjectives or participles :

Minime largitor dux, a leader by no means liberal. Liv. *Pöpulus læte rex, a people of extensive sway (ruling extensively).* Virg.

2. When in sense a participle or verb may be supplied :

Mārius, plāne vir, Marius, truly a man. Cic. *Omnes circa pöpuli, all the surrounding peoples.* Liv. See also 353. 2.

*584. The Common Negative Particles are : *non*, *ne*, *haud*.

1. *Non* is the usual negative, *ne* is used in prohibitions, wishes and purposes (489), and *haud*, in *haud scio an* and with adjectives and adverbs ; *haud mirabile*, not wonderful ; *haud aliter*, not otherwise. *Ni* for *ne* is rare. *Ne non* after *vide* is often best rendered *whether*.

2. In *non modo non* and in *non solum non*, the second *non* is generally omitted before *sed*, or *verum*, followed by *ne—quidem* or *vix* (rarely *etiam*), when the verb of the second clause belongs also to the first :

Assentatio non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est. Flattery is not only not worthy of a friend, but not even of a free man. Cic.

3. *Minus* often has nearly the force of *non* ; *si minus* = *si non*. *Stn aliter* has nearly the same force as *si minus*.

*585. Two Negatives are generally equivalent to an affirmative, as in English :

Nihil non arrôget, *Let him claim everything.* Hor. Nêque hoc Zêno non videt, *Nor did Zeno overlook this.* Cic.

1. *Non* before a general negative gives it the force of an indefinite affirmative, but after such negative the force of a general affirmative :

Nonnêmo, *some one* ; nonnihil, *something* ; nonnunquam, *sometimes*.
Nêmo non, *every one* ; nihil non, *every thing* ; nunquam non, *always*.

2. After a general negative, *ne—quidem* gives emphasis to the negation, and *nêque—nêque, nêve—nêve*, and the like, repeat the negation distributively :

Non prætôrêundum est ne id quidem, *We must not pass by even this.* Cic. Nêmo unquam nêque pôtâ nêque ôrâtôr fuit, *No one was ever either a poet or orator.* Cic.

3. *Sic* and *ita* mean *so, thus*. *Ita* has also a limiting sense *in so far* which does not belong to *sic*, as in *ita—si* (508. 4). *Adêo*, to such a degree or result ; *tam, tantôpère*, so much, *tam* used mostly before adjectives and adverbs, and *tantôpère* before verbs.

*586. For the use of Prepositions, see 432 to 437.

*587. Coördinate Conjunctions unite similar constructions (309). They comprise five classes :

I. Copulative Conjunctions denote union :

Castor et Pollux, *Castor and Pollux.* Cic. Sênâtus pöpûlusque, *the senate and people.* Cic. Nec êrat difficîle, *Nor was it difficult.* Liv.

1. LIST. See 310. 1.

2. DIFFERENCE IN FORCE.—*Et* simply connects ; *que* implies a more intimate relationship ; *atque* generally gives prominence to what follows, especially at the beginning of a sentence ; *ac*, abbreviated from *atque*, has generally the force of *et*. *Nêque* and *nec* have the force of *et non*. *Et* and *etiam* sometimes mean *even*.

Atque and *ac* generally mean *as, than* after adjectives and adverbs of likeness and unlikeness ; *similis, dissimilis, similiter, par, pârîter, æque, âlîus, âlîter, sêcus : æque ac*, equally as ; *âlîter atque*, otherwise than. See also 451. 5.

3. QUE, AC, ATQUE.—*Que* is an enclitic, i. e., is always appended to some other word. *Ac* in the best prose is used only before consonants ; *atque*, either before vowels or consonants.

4. ETIAM, QUOQUE, ADEO, and the like, are sometimes associated with *et, atque, ac*, and *que*, and sometimes even supply their place. *Quôque* follows the word which it connects : *is quôque*, he also. *Etiâ*, also, further, even, is more comprehensive than *quôque* and often adds a new circumstance.

5. CORRELATIVES.—Sometimes two copulatives are used : *et (que)—et (que), tum—tum, quum—tum, both—and* ; but *quum—tum* gives prominence to the second word or clause ; non solum (non mōdo, or non tantum)—sed etiâ (vêrum etiâ), *not only—but also* ; nêque (nec)—nêque (nec), *neither—nor* ; nêque (nec)—et (que), *not—but (and)* ; et—nêque (nec), *(both)—and not*.

6. OMITTED.—Between two words connected copulatively the conjunction is generally expressed, though sometimes omitted, especially between the names of two colleagues. Between several words it is in the best prose generally repeated or

omitted altogether, though *que* may be used with the last even when the conjunction is omitted between the others: *pax et tranquillitas et concordia*, or *pax, tranquillitas, concordia*, or *pax, tranquillitas, concordiaque*.

Ex is often omitted between conditional clauses, except before *non*.

II. Disjunctive Conjunctions denote separation :

Aut vestra aut sua culpa, *either your fault, or his own*. Liv. Duobus tribusve hōris, *in two or three hours*. Cic.

1. LIST. See 810. 2.

2. AUT, VEL, VE.—*Aut* denotes a stronger antithesis than *vel*, and must be used if the one supposition excludes the other: *aut verum aut falsum*, either true or false. *Vel* implies a difference in the expression rather than in the thing. It is generally corrective and is often followed by *potius, etiam* or *dicam*: *laudatur vel etiam amatur*, he is praised, or even (rather) loved. It sometimes means *even* and sometimes *for example*. *Velut* often means *for example*. *Ve* for *vel* is appended as an enclitic.

In negative clauses *aut* and *ve* often continue the negation: *non honor aut virtus*, neither (not) honor nor virtue.

3. SIVE (*et—ve*) does not imply any real difference or opposition; it often connects different names of the same object: *Pallas sive Minerva*, Pallas or Minerva (another name of the same goddess).

III. Adversative Conjunctions denote opposition or contrast :

Cūpio me esse clementem, sed me inertiae condemnō, *I wish to be mild, but I condemn myself for inaction*. Cic.

1. LIST. See 810. 3.

2. DIFFERENCE IN FORCE.—*Sed* and *etiam* mark a direct opposition; *autem* and *vero* only a transition; *at* emphasizes the opposition; *atque* often introduces an objection; *ceterum*, but still, as to the rest; *tamen*, yet.

3. COMPOUNDS OF TAMEN are: *attamen, sedtamen, veruntamen*, but yet.

4. AUTEM and VERO follow the words which they connect: *hic autem, hic vero*, but this one. They are often omitted, especially before *non*. They are admissible with *qui* only when it is followed by its antecedent.

IV. Illative Conjunctions denote inference :

In umbra igitur pugnabimus, *We shall therefore fight in the shade*. Cic.

1. LIST. See 810. 4.

2. OTHER WORDS.—Certain other words, sometimes classed with adverbs and sometimes with conjunctions, are also illatives: *eo, ideo, idcirco, propterea, quāobrem, quāpropter, quāre, quōcirca*.

3. Igitur.—This generally follows the word which it connects: *hic igitur*, this one therefore. After a digression *igitur, sed, sed tamen, verum, verum tamen*, etc., are often used to resume an interrupted thought or construction. They may often be rendered *I say: Sed si quis*; If any one, I say.

V. Causal Conjunctions denote cause :

Difficile est consilium: sum enim solus, *Counsel is difficult, for I am alone*. Cic. Et enim jus amant, *For they love the right*. Cic.

1. LIST. See 810. 5.

2. **ETENIM** and **NAMQUE** denote a closer connection than *enim* and *nam*.

3. **ENIM** follows its word.

588. Subordinate Conjunctions connect subordinate with principal constructions (309. II.). They comprise eight classes.

I. Temporal Conjunctions denote time :

P̄ruit quum n̄cesse ērat, He obeyed when it was necessary. Cic. Dum āgo in Sicilia sum, while I am in Sicily. Cic. See also 311. 1; 521-523.

1. **DUM** added to a negative means *yet; nondum, not yet; vixdum, scarcely yet.*

II. Comparative Conjunctions denote comparison :

Ut optasti, Ita est, It is as you desired. Cic. V̄lut si ādesset, as if he were present. Caes. See also 311. 2; 503, 506.

1. **CORRELATIVES** are often used: *Tam—quam, as, so—as, as much as; tam—quam quod maxime, as much as possible; non minus—quam, not less than; non m̄gis—quam, not more than.*

Tam—quam and ut—ita with a superlative are sometimes best rendered by *the* with the comparative: *ut maxime—ita maxime, the more—the more.*

III. Conditional Conjunctions denote condition :

Si peccāvi, ignosce, If I have erred, pardon me. Cic. Nisi est cōfiliū dōmi, unless there is wisdom at home. Cic. See also 311. 3; 503, 507.

1. **NISI**, if not, in negative sentences often means *except*, and *nisi quod*, except that, may be used even in affirmative sentences. *Nisi* may mean *than. Nihil aliud nisi* = nothing further (more, except); *nihil aliud quam* = nothing else (other than).

IV. Concessive Conjunctions denote concession :

Quamquam intelligunt, though they understand. Cic. Etsi nihil h̄beat, although he has nothing. Cic. See also 311. 4; 515, 516.

V. Final Conjunctions denote purpose :

Esse oportet, ut vivas, It is necessary to eat, that you may live. Cic. See also 311. 5; 489-499.

VI. Consecutive Conjunctions denote consequence or result :

Atticus ita vixit, ut Athēniensibus esset cārissimū, Atticus so lived that he was very dear to the Athenians. Nep. See also 311. 6; 489-499.

VII. Causal Conjunctions denote cause :

Quae quum ita sint, Since these things are so. Cic. See also 311. 7; 517, 518.

VIII. Interrogative Conjunctions or Particles denote inquiry or question :

Quaesieras, nonne p̄tārem, You had asked whether I did not think. Cic. See also 311. 8; 346. II., 525, 526.

IV. INTERJECTIONS.

589. Interjections are sometimes used entirely alone, as *heu*, *alas*! and sometimes with certain cases of nouns. See 381 and 381. 3.

590. Various parts of speech, and even oaths and imprecations, sometimes have the force of interjections. Thus:

Pax (*peace*), *be still*! *miserum*, *miserable*, *sad*, *lamentable*! *oro*, *pray*! *age*, *agite*, *come*, *well*! *mehercules*, *by Hercules*! *per deum fidem*, *in the name of the gods*! *sodes* = *si audes* (*for audies*), *if you will hear*!

CHAPTER VII.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

591. For convenience of reference, the principal Rules of Syntax are here introduced in a body. The enclosed numerals refer to the various articles in the work where the several topics are more fully discussed.

NOUNS.

AGREEMENT.

I. A PREDICATE NOUN denoting the same person or thing as its Subject, agrees with it in CASE (362):

Ego sum nuntius, *I am a messenger*. Liv.

II. An APPOSITIVE agrees with its Subject in CASE (363):

Cluilius rex moritur, *Cluilius the king dies*. Liv.

NOMINATIVE.

III. The Subject of a Finite verb is put in the Nominative (367):

Servius regnavit, *Servius reigned*. Liv.

VOCATIVE.

IV. The Name of the person or thing addressed is put in the Vocative (369):

Perge, *Laeli*, *Proceed*, *Laelius*. Cic.

ACCUSATIVE.

V. The DIRECT OBJECT of an action is put in the Accusative (371):

Deus mundum aedificavit, *God made the world.* Cic.

VI. Verbs of MAKING, CHOOSING, CALLING, REGARDING, SHOWING, and the like, admit two Accusatives of the same person or thing (373):

Hamilcārem impēratōrem fecērunt, *They made Hamilcar commander.* Nep.

VII. Some verbs of ASKING, DEMANDING, TEACHING, and CONCEALING, admit two Accusatives in the Active, and one in the Passive (374):

Me sententiam rogāvit, *He asked me my opinion.* Cic.

VIII. DURATION OF TIME AND EXTENT OF SPACE are expressed by the Accusative (378):

Septem et triginta regnāvit annos, *He reigned thirty-seven years.* Liv.
Quinque millia passuum ambūlare, *to walk five miles.* Cic.

IX. The Name of a Town used as the Limit of motion is put in the Accusative (379):

Nuntius Rōmam rēdit, *The messenger returns to Rome.* Liv.

X. A Verb or Adjective may take an Adverbial Accusative to define its application (380):

Cāpita velāmur, *We have our heads veiled.* Virg. Nūbe hūmēros amictus, *with his shoulders enveloped in a cloud.* Hor.

XI. The Accusative, either with or without an Interjection, may be used in Exclamations (381):

Heu me misērum, *Ah me unhappy!* Cic.

DATIVE.

XII. The INDIRECT OBJECT is put in the Dative (384):

Tempōri cedit, *He yields to the time.* Cic.

Dative of Advantage and Disadvantage (385).

Dative with Compounds (386).

Dative of Possessor (387).

Dative of Apparent Agent (388).

Ethical Dative (389).

XIII. Two Datives—the OBJECT TO WHICH and the OBJECT FOR WHICH—occur with a few verbs (390):

Mālo est hōmīnibus āvāritia, *Avarice is (for) an evil to men.* Cic.

XIV. With Adjectives the OBJECT TO WHICH the quality is directed is put in the Dative (391):

Omnibus cārum est, *It is dear to all.* Cic.

XV. A few Derivative Nouns and Adverbs take the Dative after the analogy of their primitives (392):

Obtemperatio legibus, *obedience to the laws.* Cic. Congruenter nātūrae, *agreeably to nature.* Cic.

GENITIVE.

XVI. Any noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive (395):

Cātōnis orātiōnes, *Cato's orations.* Cic.

XVII. Many Adjectives take a Genitive to complete their meaning (399):

Avidus laudis, *desirous of praise.* Cic.

XVIII. A Predicate Noun denoting a different person or thing from its Subject, is put in the Genitive (401):

Omnia hostium ērant, *All things belonged to (were of) the enemy.* Liv.

XIX. The Genitive is used (406),

I. With **miserēor** and **miseresco**:

Miserere lābōrum, *pity the labors.* Virg.

II. With **recordor**, **mēmīni**, **reminiscor**, and **obliviscor**:

Mēmīnit praetērītōrum, *He remembers the past.* Cic.

III. With **refert** and **intērest**:

Intērest omnium, *It is the interest of all.* Cic.

XX. A few verbs take the Accusative of the Person and the Genitive of the Thing (410):

I. Verbs of *Reminding, Admonishing*:

Te amicitiae commōnēfacit, *He reminds you of friendship.* Cic.

II. Verbs of *Accusing, Convicting, Acquitting*:

Vīros scēlēris arguis, *You accuse men of crime.* Cic.

III. *Miseret, Poenitet, Pudet, Taedet, and Piget*:

Eōrum nos miseret, *We pity them.* Cic.

For the *Genitive of Place*, see Rule XXVI.

ABLATIVE.

XXI. CAUSE, MANNER, and MEANS are denoted by the Ablative (414):

Utilitāte laudātur, *It is praised because of its usefulness.* Cic.

XXII. PRICE is generally denoted by the Ablative (416):

Vendidit auro patriam, *He sold his country for gold.* Virg.

XXIII. Comparatives without QUAM are followed by the Ablative (417):

Nihil est amābilius virtūte, *Nothing is more lovely than virtue.* Cic.

XXIV. The MEASURE OF DIFFERENCE is denoted by the Ablative (418):

Uno die longior, *longer by one day.* Cic.

XXV. The Ablative is used (419),

I. With ūtor, fruor, fungor, pōtior, vescor, and their compounds:

Plūrimis rēbus fruimur, *We enjoy very many things.* Cic.

II. With fido, confido, nitor, innitor:

Sālus vērītate nititur, *Safety rests upon truth.* Cic.

III. With VERBS and ADJECTIVES OF PLENTY and WANT:

Non ēgeo mēdicīna, *I do not need a remedy.* Cic.

IV. With dignus, indignus, contentus, and frētus:

Digni sunt amīcītia, *They are worthy of friendship.* Cic.

V. With ōpus and ūsus:

Auctōritāte tua nobīs ōpus est, *We need your authority.* Cic.

XXVI. I. The PLACE IN WHICH and the PLACE FROM WHICH are generally denoted by the Ablative with a Preposition. But

II. NAMES OF TOWNS drop the Preposition, and in the Singular of the First and Second declensions designate the PLACE IN WHICH by the Locative (421):

In Itālia fuit, *He was in Italy.* Nep. Ex Africa, *from Africa.* Liv. Athenis fuit, *He was at Athens.* Cic. Rōmae fuit, *He was at Rome.* Cic.

XXVII. SOURCE and SEPARATION are denoted by the Ablative, generally with a preposition (425):

Oriundi ab Săbīnis, *descended from the Sabines*. Liŕ. Caedem a vōbis dēpello, *I ward off slaughter from you*. Cic.

XXVIII. The TIME of an Action is denoted by the Ablative (426):

Octōgēsīmo anno est mortuus, *He died in his eightieth year*. Cic.

XXIX. The Ablative with an adjective may be used to characterize a person or thing (428):

Summa virtūte adōlescens, *a youth of the highest virtue*. Caes.

XXX. The Ablative may be used with a word to define its application (429):

Nōmīne, non pōtestāte fuit rex, *He was king in name, not in power*. Nep.

XXXI. The Ablative is used as the CASE ABSOLUTE (431):

Servio regnante, *in the reign of Servius* (Servius reigning). Cic.

CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS.

XXXII. The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions (432):

Ad āmicum, *to a friend*. Cic. In Itālia, *in Italy*. Nep.

ADJECTIVES.

XXXIII. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE (438):

Fortūna caeca est, *Fortune is blind*. Cic.

PRONOUNS.

XXXIV. A Pronoun agrees with its Antecedent in GENDER, NUMBER, and PERSON (445):

Animā, quod sanguinem hābet, *an animal which has blood*. Cic.

VERBS.

AGREEMENT.

XXXV. A Finite Verb agrees with its Subject in NUMBER and PERSON (460):

Ego rēges ejeci, *I have banished kings*. Cic.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

XXXVI. The Indicative is used in treating of facts (474):

Deus mundum aedificāvit, *God made the world.* Cic.

SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES.

XXXVII. Principal tenses depend upon Principal tenses: Historical, upon Historical (480):

Nititur ut vincat, *He strives to conquer.* Cic. Quaesieras nonne pūtārem, *You had asked whether I did not think.* Cic.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

XXXVIII. The POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE represents the action not as real, but as *possible* (485):

Forsitan quaerātis, *perhaps you may inquire.* Cic.

XXXIX. The SUBJUNCTIVE OF DESIRE represents the action not as real, but as *desired* (487):

Vāleant cīves, *May the citizens be well.* Cic.

XL. The SUBJUNCTIVE OF PURPOSE OR RESULT is used (489),

I. With **ut, ne, quo, quin, quōmīnus:**

Enītur ut vincat, *He strives that he may conquer.* Cic.

II. With **quī = ut is, ut ēgo, tu, etc.:**

Missi sunt, qui (ut ii) consūlērent Apollinem, *They were sent to consult Apollo.* Nep.

XLI. The SUBJUNCTIVE OF CONDITION is used (503),

I. With **dum, mōdo, dummōdo:**

Mōdo permāneat industria, *if only industry remains.* Cic.

II. With **ac si, ut si, quāsi, quam si, tanquam, tanquam si, vĕlut, vĕlut si:**

Vĕlut si ādesset, *as if he were present.* Caes.

III. Sometimes with **si, nīsi, nī, sin, quī = si is, si quis:**

Si vĕlim nūmērāre, *if I should wish to recount.* Cic.

XLII. The SUBJUNCTIVE OF CONCESSION is used (515),

I. With **licet, quāvis, quantumvis, ut, ne, quum,** although:

Licet irrideat, *though he may deride.* Cic.

II. With **qui** = **quum** (licet) **is**, **quum** **ĕgo**, etc., though he :

Absolvite Verrem, qui (*quum is*) fāteātur, *Acquit Verres, though he confesses.* Cic.

III. Generally with **etsi**, **tāmeti**, **ĕtiamsi** :

Etsi optimum sit, *even if* (though) *it be most excellent.* Cic.

XLIII. The SUBJUNCTIVE OF CAUSE OR REASON is used (517),

I. With **quum** (cum), since ; **qui** = **quum is**, etc.

Quum vīta mētus plēna sit, *since life is full of fear.* Cic.

II. With **quod**, **quia**, **quōniam**, **quando**, to introduce a reason on another's authority :

Quod corrumpēret jūventutē, *because* (on the ground that) *he corrupted the youth.* Quint.

XLIV. The SUBJUNCTIVE OF TIME with the accessory notion of CAUSE or PURPOSE is used (521),

I. With **dum**, **dōnec**, **quoad**, until :

Exspectas, dum dicat, *You are waiting till he speaks*, i. e., that he may speak. Cic.

II. With **antēquam**, **priusquam**, before :

Antēquam de re pūblica dicam, *before I (can) speak of the republic.* Cic.

XLV. The Subjunctive is used in INDIRECT QUESTIONS (525) :

Quid dies fērat, incertum est, *What a day may bring forth is uncertain.* Cic.

XLVI. The Subjunctive by Attraction is often used in clauses dependent upon the Subjunctive (527) :

Vēreor, ne, dum minūere vēlim lābōrem, augeam, *I fear I shall increase the labor, while I wish to diminish it.* Cic.

XLVII. The Subjunctive is generally used in the Interrogative, Imperative, and Subordinate clauses of the Oratio Obliqua (529) :

Respondit, cur vēnīret, *He replied, why did he come.* Caes. Scribit Lābiēno vēniat, *He writes to Labienus to come.* Caes.

IMPERATIVE.

XLVIII. The Imperative is used in commands, exhortations, and entreaties (535) :

Justitiam cōle, *Practise justice.* Cic.

INFINITIVE.

XLIX. The Subject of an Infinitive is put in the Accusative (545):

Sentimus cālere ignem, We perceive that fire is hot. Cic.

PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

Participles are construed as adjectives (575), Gerunds and Supines as nouns (559, 567). But

L. The Supine in *um* is used after verbs of motion to express PURPOSE (569):

Venērunt res rēpētum, They came to demand restitution. Liv.

PARTICLES.

LI. Adverbs qualify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS (582):

Sāpientes fēliciter vivunt, The wise live happily. Cic.

1. For PREPOSITIONS, see Rule XXXII.

2. CONJUNCTIONS are mere connectives. See 587 and 588.

3. INTERJECTIONS are expressions of emotion or mere marks of address. See 589.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS AND CLAUSES.

SECTION I.

ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

592. The Latin admits of great variety in the arrangement of the different parts of the sentence, thus affording peculiar facilities both for securing proper emphasis and for imparting to its periods that harmonious flow which characterizes the Latin classics. But with all this freedom and variety, there are certain general laws of arrangement which it will be useful to notice.

I. GENERAL RULES.

≠ 593. The Subject followed by its modifiers occupies the first place in the sentence, and the Predicate preceded by its modifiers the last place:

Sol oriens diem conficit, *The sun rising makes the day.* Cic. Anīmus aeger semper errat, *A diseased mind always errs.* Cic. Miltiādes Athēnas libérāvit, *Miltiades liberated Athens.* Nep.

✱ 594. Emphasis and euphony often affect the arrangement of words:

I. BEGINNING.—Any word, except the subject, may be made *emphatic* by being placed at the beginning of the sentence:

Silent lēges inter arma, *Laws are silent in war.* Cic. Nūmītōri Rēmus deditur, *Remus is delivered to Numitor.* Liv. Igni āger vastābatur, *The field was ravaged with fire.* Sall.

II. END.—Any word, except the predicate, may be rendered *emphatic* by being placed at the end of the sentence:

Nōbis non sātisfacit ipse Demosthēnes, *Even Demosthenes does not satisfy us.* Cic. Consulātum pōtuit nunquam, *He never sought the consulship.* Cic. Exsistit quaedam quaestio subdīffīcilis, *There arises a question somewhat difficult.* Cic.

III. SEPARATION.—Two words naturally connected, as a noun and its adjective, or a noun and its genitive, are sometimes made *emphatic* by separation:

Objurgātiōnes nonnunquam incidunt nēcessāriae, *Sometimes necessary re-proofs occur.* Cic. Iustītiaē fungātur officiis, *Let him discharge the duties of justice.* Cic.

595. CONTRASTED GROUPS.—When two groups of words are contrasted, the order of the first is often reversed in the second:

Frāgīle corpus ānīmus sempiternus mōvet, *The imperishable soul moves the perishable body.* Cic.

596. KINDRED WORDS.—Different forms of the same word, or different words of the same derivation, are generally placed near each other:

Ad sēnem sēnex de sēnectūte scripsi, *I, an old man, wrote to an old man on the subject of old age.* Cic. Inter se āliis ālii prōsunt, *They mutually benefit each other.* Cic.

597. WORDS WITH A COMMON RELATION.—A word which has a common relation to two other words connected by conjunctions, is placed,

I. Generally before or after both :

Pācis et artes et glōria, both the arts and the glory of peace. Liv. *Bellī pācisque artes, the arts of war and of peace.* Liv.

A Genitive or Adjective following two nouns may qualify both, but it more frequently qualifies only the latter :

Hæc percunctātiō ac dēauntiātiō bellī, this inquiry and this declaration of war. Liv.

II. Sometimes directly after the first before the conjunction :

Hōnōris certāmen et glōriæ, a struggle for honor and glory. Cic. *Agri omnes et mārīa, all lands and seas.* Cic.

II. SPECIAL RULES.

598. MODIFIERS OF NOUNS.—The modifiers of a noun generally follow it. They may be either adjectives or nouns :

Pōpūlus Rōmānus dēcrēvit, The Roman people decreed. Cic. *Hērōddōtus, pāter histōriæ, Herodotus, the father of history.* Cic. *Liber de officiis, the book on duties.* Cic.

1. **NOUN.**—A noun as modifier of another noun is generally an appositive, a genitive, or a case with a preposition, as in the examples.

2. **WITH EMPHASIS.**—Modifiers when emphatic are placed before their nouns :

Tuscus āger Rōmāno adjācet, The Tuscan territory borders on the Roman. Liv. *Cātōnis orātiōnes, Cato's orations.* Cic.

3. **ADJECTIVE AND GENITIVE.**—When a noun is modified both by an adjective and by a genitive, the usual order is, *adjective—genitive—noun* :

Magna civium pēnūria, a great scarcity of citizens. Cic.

599. MODIFIERS OF ADJECTIVES.—The modifiers of the adjective generally precede it, but, if not adverbs, they may follow it :

Fācile doctissimus, unquestionably the most learned. Cic. *Omni ætātī cōmūnis, common to every age.* Cic. *Avīdus laudis, desirous of praise.* Cic.

600. MODIFIERS OF VERBS.—The modifiers of the verb generally precede it :

Glōria virtūtem sēquitur, Glory follows virtue. Cic. *Mundus deo pāret, The world is subject to God.* Cic. *Vehēmenter dixit, He spoke vehemently.* Cic. *Glōria dūcitur, He is led by glory.* Cic.

1. **AFTER THE VERB.**—When the verb is placed for the sake of emphasis at the beginning of the sentence, the modifiers, of course, follow. See first example under 594. I.

2. **EMPHASIS.**—An emphatic modifier may of course stand at the beginning or at the end of the sentence (594):

Fácilime cognoscuntur adolescentes, Most easily are the young men recognized. Cic.

3. **TWO OR MORE MODIFIERS.**—Of two or more modifiers belonging to the same verb, that which in thought is most intimately connected with the verb stands next to it, while the others are arranged as emphasis and euphony may require:

Rex Scythis bellum intulit, The king waged war against the Scythians. Nep. *Mors propter brevitatē vitæ nunquam longe abest, Death is never far distant, in consequence of the shortness of life.* Cic.

601. **MODIFIERS OF ADVERBS.**—The modifiers of the adverb generally precede it, but a Dative often follows it:

Valde vehementer dixit, He spoke very vehemently. Cic. *Congruenter naturæ vivit, He lives agreeably to nature.* Cic.

602. **SPECIAL WORDS.**—Some words have a favorite place in the sentence, which they seldom leave. Thus,

I. The *Demonstrative* generally precedes its noun:

Custos hujus urbis, the guardian of this city. Cic.

1. *Ille* in the sense of well-known (450. 5) generally follows its noun, if not accompanied by an adjective:

Medea illa, that well-known Medea. Cic.

2. *Quisque*, the indefinite pronoun, follows some other word:

Iustitia suum cuique tribuit, Justice gives to every man his due (his own). Cic.

II. *Prepositions* generally stand directly before their cases, but *tēnus* and *versus* follow their cases:

In Asiam profūgit, He fled into Asia. Cic. *Collo tēnus, up to the neck.* Ov.

1. **AFTER A PRONOUN.**—The preposition frequently follows the relative, sometimes other pronouns, and sometimes even nouns, especially in poetry:

Res qua de agitur, the subject of which we are treating. Cic. *Itālliam contra, over against Italy.* Virg.

2. **CUM APPENDED.**—See 184, 9 and 187, 8.

3. **INTERVENING WORDS.**—Genitives, adverbs, and a few other words sometimes stand between the preposition and its case. In adjurations *per* is usually separated from its case by the Acc. of the object adjured, or by some other word; and sometimes the verb *oro* is omitted:

Post Alexandri magni mortem, after the death of Alexander the Great. Cic. *Ad bene vivendum, for living well.* Cic. *Per te deos oro, I pray you in the name of the gods.* Ter. *Per ego vos deos = per deos ego vos oro (oro understood). I pray you in the name of the gods.* Curt.

III. *Conjunctions* and *Relatives*, when they introduce clauses, generally

stand at the beginning of such clauses ; but *autem*, *enim*, *quidem*, *quōque*, *vēro*, and generally *igitur*, follow some other word :

Si peccāvi, ignosce, If I have erred, pardon me. Cic. *Ii qui sup̄eriōres sunt, those who are superior.* Cic. *Ipse autem omnia vidēbat, But he himself saw all things.* Cic.

1. EMPHATIC WORDS and RELATIVES often precede the conjunction.

Id ut audivit, as he heard this. Nep. *Quae quum ita sint, since these things are so.* Cic.

2. *NE—QUIDEM* takes the emphatic word or words between the two parts :

Ne in oppidis, quidem, not even in the towns. Cic.

3. *Quidem* often follows pronouns, superlatives, and ordinals :

Ex me quidem nihil audiet, He will hear nothing from me. Cic.

4. *Que, ve, ne*, introducing a clause or phrase, are generally appended to the first word, but if that word is a monosyllabic preposition, they are often appended to the next word : *ad plēbemve*, for *adve*, etc., or to the people ; *in frōreque* = *inque foro*, and in the forum. *Apuđ quoeque*, and before whom, occurs for euphony.

IV. *Non*, when it qualifies some single word, stands directly before that word, but when it is particularly emphatic, or qualifies the entire clause, it generally stands at the beginning of the clause :

Hac villa cārere non possunt, They are not able to do without this villa. Cic. *Non fuit Jūpiter mētendus, Jupiter was not to be feared.* Cic.

V. *Inquam*, sometimes *Aio*, introducing a quotation, follows one or more of the words quoted. The subject, if expressed, generally follows its verb :

Nihil, inquit Brūtus, quod dicam, Nothing which I shall state, said Brutus. Cic.

VI. The Vocative rarely stands at the beginning of a sentence. It usually follows an emphatic word :

Perge, Laeli, Proceed, Laelius. Cic.

SECTION II.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

I. IN COMPLEX SENTENCES.

603. SUBJECT OR PREDICATE.—A clause used as the subject of a complex sentence (357) generally stands at the beginning of the sentence, and a clause used as the predicate at the end :

Quid dies fērat incertum est, What a day may bring forth is uncertain. Cic. *Exitus fuit orātōnis : sibi nullam cum his amicitiam esse, The close of the oration was, that he had no friendship with these men.* Caes.

1. This arrangement is the same as that of the simple sentence. See 598.

2. Emphasis and euphony often have the same effect upon the arrangement of clauses as of words. See 594.

604. SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS.—Clauses used as the subordinate elements of complex sentences, admit three different arrangements :

I. They are generally inserted within the principal clause, like the subordinate elements of a simple sentence :

Hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, celeriter nostros perturbaverunt, *The enemy, as soon as they saw our cavalry, quickly put our men to route.* Caes. Sententia, quae tutissima videbatur, vicit, *The opinion which seemed the safest prevailed.* Liv.

II. They are often placed before the principal clause :

Quum quiescunt, probant, *While they are quiet, they approve.* Cic. Quis sit animus, animus nescit, *The soul knows not what the soul is.* Cic. Si haec civitas est, civis sum ego, *If this is a state I am a citizen.* Cic.

This arrangement is especially common when the subordinate clause either refers back to the preceding sentence, or is preparatory to the thought of the principal clause. Hence *temporal, conditional, and concessive* clauses often precede the principal clause. Hence also, in sentences composed of correlative clauses with *is—quod, talis—qualis, tantus—quantus, tum—quum, ita—ut*, etc., the relative member, i. e., the clause with *quod, qualis, quantus, quum, ut*, etc., generally precedes.

III. They sometimes follow the principal clause :

Entitur ut vincat, *He strives that he may conquer.* Cic. Sol efficit ut omnia floreat, *The sun causes all things to bloom.* Cic.

This arrangement is common when the subordinate clause is either intimately connected in thought with the following sentence or is explanatory of the principal clause. Hence clauses of *Purpose* and *Result* generally follow the principal clause, as in the examples. See also examples under articles 489–499.

605. LATIN PERIOD.—A complex sentence in which the subordinate clause is inserted within the principal clause, as under I., is called a Period in the strict sense of the word.

In a freer sense the same term is also applied to any sentence in which the clauses are so arranged as not to make complete sense before the end of the sentence. In this sense the examples under II. are periods.

II. IN COMPOUND SENTENCES.

606. Clauses connected by coördinate conjunctions (587) generally follow each other in the natural order of the thought, as in English :

Sol ruit et montes umbrantur, *The sun descends and the mountains are shaded.* Virg. Gyges a nullo videbatur, ipse autem omnia videbat, *Gyges was seen by no one, but he himself saw all things.* Cic.

PART FOURTH.
P R O S O D Y .

607. Prosody treats of Quantity and Versification.

CHAPTER I.

QUANTITY.

608. The time occupied in pronouncing a syllable in poetry is called its quantity. Syllables are accordingly characterized as *long*, *short*, or *common*.¹

609. The quantity of syllables is determined by poetic usage. But this usage conforms in many cases to general laws, while in other cases it seems somewhat arbitrary.

1. Syllables whose quantity conforms to known rules are said to be long or short by *rule*.

2. Syllables whose quantity does not conform to known rules are said to be long or short by *authority*.

3. The rules for quantity are either *general*, i. e., applicable to most syllables, or *special*, i. e., applicable to particular syllables.

SECTION I.

GENERAL RULES OF QUANTITY.

610. RULE I.—Diphthongs and Contracted syllables are LONG :

Haec, coena, aura ; *ālius* for *ālius*, *cōgo* for *coīgo*, *occīdo* for *occae-*
do, nil for nihil.

1. *Præ* in composition is usually short before a vowel : *præcūsus*, *præustus*.

2. *Ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, and *uu*, are not strictly diphthongs, and accordingly do not come under this rule.

¹ Sometimes long and sometimes short.

611. RULE II.—A vowel is LONG BY POSITION before *j*, *x*, *z*, or any two consonants:¹

Major, rēxi, gāza, mēnsa, servus.

1. But one of the consonants at least must belong to the same word as the vowel: *ab rūpe, pēr saxa*.

1) A final vowel is not usually affected by consonants at the beginning of the following word, except before *sc*, *sp*, *sq*, and *st*, where a short vowel is rare.

2) *H* and *U* must never be treated as consonants under this rule,² except in rare instances where *u* is so used by Synaeresis. See 669. II.

2. Before a mute followed by *L* or *R*, a vowel naturally short becomes common: *dūplex, dgri, pātres*.

1) In Greek words a vowel is also common before a mute with *M* or *N*: *Tēcnessa, cŕcenus*.

2) A mute at the end of the first part of a compound before a liquid at the beginning of the second part makes the preceding vowel long by position: *ab-rumpo, ob rŕgo*.

3) A vowel naturally long, of course, remains long before a Mute and Liquid: *ācer, ācris*.

3. Compounds of *jūgum* retain the short vowel before *j*: *bijūgus, quadrjūgus*.

612. RULE III.—A vowel before another vowel, or a diphthong, is SHORT BY POSITION :

Pius, pīae, dōcēo, trāho.

No account is taken of the breathing *h*; hence *a* in *traho* is treated as a vowel before another vowel.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following are long before a vowel :

1. **A**,—(1) in the genitive ending *āi* of Dec. I.: *aulāi*,—(2) in proper names in *āius*: *Cāius* (Cajus),—(3) before *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *iu*, in the verb *aio*.

2. **E**,—(1) in the ending *ei* of Dec. V. when preceded by a vowel: *dīei*; and sometimes in *fidēi*, *rēi*, *spēi*,—(2) in proper names in *eius*: *Pompēius*,—(3) in *ŕheu*.

3. **I**,—(1) in the verb *fio*, when not followed by *er*: *fiam*, *fībam*, but *fīeri*,—(2) in the genitive *ālius*. In other genitives *i* in *ius* is common in poetry, though long in prose, but the *i* in *altērius* is short,—(3) in *dīus*, *a*, *um*, for *dīvus*, *a*, *um*,—(4) sometimes in *Dīāna*.

4. **O**,—is common in *ŕhe*.

¹ Strictly speaking, the syllable, and not the vowel, is lengthened, but the language of convenience refers the quantity of the syllable to the vowel.

² *Qu*, *gu*, and *su*, when *u* has the sound of *o*, are treated as single consonants.

5. In Greek words vowels are often long before a vowel, because long in the original : *āer*, *Aēdas*, *Briseis*, *Mēnelāus*, *Trōes*.

This often occurs in proper names in—*āa*, *ia*, *ēus*, *iue*, *āon*, *ion*, *dis*, *dis*, *dius* : *Mēdēs*, *Alexandria*, *Pēnēus*, *Dārius*, *Orion*.

SECTION II.

SPECIAL RULES OF QUANTITY.

I. QUANTITY OF FINAL SYLLABLES.

I. Monosyllables.

613. RULE IV.—Monosyllables are long :

a, *dā*, *tē*, *sē*, *dē*, *sī*, *quī*, *dō*, *prō*, *tū*, *dōs*, *pēs*, *sis*, *bōs*, *sūs*, *pār*, *sōl*.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following are short :

1. Enclitics : *quē*, *vē*, *nē*, *cē*, *tē*, *psē*, *ptē*.

2. Monosyllables in *b*, *d*, *l*, *m*, *t* : *āb*, *ād*, *fēl*, *sūm*, *ēt* ; except *sāl*, *sōl*.

3. *An*, *bis*, *cis*, *cōr*, *ēs*, *fūc*, *fēr*, *in*, *is*, *nec*, *os* (ossis), *pār*, *tēr*, *quā* (indefinite), *quīs*, *vīr* ; probably also *vās* (vādis), and sometimes *hēc* and *hēc* as Nom. or Acc. forms.

II. Polysyllables.

1. FINAL VOWELS.

614. RULE V.—In words of more than one syllable, the endings *a*, *e*, and *y* are short ; *i* and *u*, long ; *o*, common :

Viā, *māriā*, *mārē*, *mīsŷ* ; *mārī*, *audi*, *fructū*, *cornū* ; *āmō*, *sermō*.

615. *A final* is short : *mensā*, *templā*, *bōnā*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*A final* is long.

1. In the Ablative : *mensā*, *bōnā*, *illā*.

2. In the Vocative of Greek nouns in *as* (rarely *es*) : *Aenādā*, *Pallā*.

3. In Verbs and Indeclinable words : *āmā*, *cūrā* ; *circā*, *juxtā*, *antēd*, *frustrā*. Except *illā*, *quā*, *quā*, and *pūtā* used adverbially.

616. *E final* is short : *servē*, *urbē*, *rēgē*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*E final* is long.

1. In Dec. I. and V. : *epitōmē*, *rē*, *diē*. Hence in the compounds—*hōdiē*, *pridiē*, *postridiē*, *quadrē*.

2. In Greek plurals of Dec. III. : *Tempē*, *mēlā*.

3. In the Sing. Imperative Act. of Conj. II.: *mōnē, dōcē*. But *e* is sometimes short in *cāvē*.

4. In *fērē, fermē, ohē*, and in Adverbs from adjectives of Dec. II.: *docē, rectē*. Except *bēnē, mālē, infernē, internē, supernē*.

617. **Y** *final* is short: *mīsŷ, mōlŷ, cōtŷ*.

EXCEPTIONS.—Contracted endings are, of course, long: *mīsg = mīsŷi*.

618. **I** *final* is long: *servī, bōnī, audī*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*I* *final* is,

1. COMMON in *mihī, tībī, sībī, vī, ūbī*. But

Observe compounds *ibidem, ibique, ubique, ubinam, ubicus, ubique, necubi, sicubi*.

2. SHORT,—(1) in *nīsī, quāsī, cūī* (when a dissyllable),—(2) in the Greek ending *ai* of Dat. and Abl. Plur.: *Troāsī*,—(3) in the Dat. and Voc. Sing., which end short in the Greek: *Alexī, Pāridī*.

Uti follows the rule, but not the compounds, *ūtinam, ūtique, sicūti*.

619. **U** *final* is long: *fructū, cornū, dictū*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Indū* for *in*, and *nēnū* for *non*.

620. **O** *final* is common: *āmō, sermō, virgō*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*O* *final* is,

1. LONG,—(1) in Datives and Ablatives: *servō, illō, quō*,—(2) in Greek words, when it represents a long Greek vowel: *echō, Argō*,—(3) in Adverbs: *falsō, multō, ergō, quandō, omnīnō*; except those mentioned under 2 below.

2. SHORT in *duō, egō, octō*, and the adverbs *cūō, illū, immō, mōdō*, and its compounds, *dummōdō, quōmōdō*, etc.

2. FINAL SYLLABLES IN MUTES OR LIQUIDS,—

C, D, L, M, N, R, T.

621. RULE VI.—In words of more than one syllable,

Final syllables in **c** are long;

Final syllables in **d, l, m, n, r, t**, are short:

alēc, illūc; illūd, consūl, āmēm, carmēm, āmōr, cāpūt.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following occur,

1. *Dōnēc* and *liēn*.

2. *M* *final* with the preceding vowel is generally elided before a vowel. See 669. I.

3. In Greek words,—(1) **en** is long; often also *an, in, on, yn*: *Hymēn, Anchisēn, Titān, Delphōn, Actaeōn, Phorcyn*,—(2) **er** is long in *aēr, aethēr, crāter*, and a few other words with long ending in the original.

4. This rule does not, of course, apply to syllables long by previous rules.

3. FINAL SYLLABLES IN S.

622. RULE VII.—In words of more than one syllable, the endings **as, es, and os** are long; **is, us, ys**, short:

āmās, mensās, mōnēs, nūbēs, hōs, servōs; āvis, urbīs, bōnūs, servūs, chlāmys.

623. As final is long: *Aeneās, bōnās, illās.*

EXCEPTIONS.—*As final* is short,

1. In *anās* and in a few Greek nouns in **ās**: *Arcās, lampās.*
2. In Greek Accusatives of Dec. III.: *Arcādās, herōās.*

624. Es final is long: *nūbēs, mōnēs.*

EXCEPTIONS.—*Es final* is short,

1. In Nominatives Singular of Dec. III., which increase short in the Gen.: *mīlēs* (Itis), *obēs* (Idis), *interprēs* (štis). Except *ābīs, ārīs, pūrīs, Cērēs*, and compounds of *pēs*; as *bīpēs, tripēs*, etc.
2. In *pēnēs* and the compounds of *ēs*; as *ūdēs, pōlēs.*
3. In Greek words,—(1) in the plural of those which increase in the Gen.: *Arcādēs, Troādēs*,—(2) in a few neuters in **es**: *Hippōmēnēs*,—(3) in a few Vocatives singular: *Dēmōsthēnēs.*

625. Os final is long: *custōs, virōs.*

EXCEPTIONS.—*Os final* is short,

1. In *compōs, impōs, exōs.*
2. In Greek words with the ending short in the Greek: *Dēlōs, mēlōs.*

626. Is final is short: *āvis, cānīs.*

EXCEPTIONS.—*Is final* is long,

1. In Plural Cases: *mensīs, servīs, vōbīs.*
Hence *fōrīs, grātīs, ingrātīs.*
2. In Nominatives of Dec. III., increasing long in the Gen.: *Quīrīs* (Itis), *Sālāmīs* (Inis).
3. In the Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. of Conj. IV.: *audīs.*
Māvis, quīvīs, ūtervīs follow the quantity of *vīs.*
4. In the Sing. Pres. Subjunct. Act.: *possīs, vēlīs, nōlīs, mālīs.*
5. Sometimes in the Sing. of the Fut. Perf. and of the Perf. Subj.: *āmācārīs, dōcuērīs.*

627. *Us* final is short: *servūs, bōnūs*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Us* final is long,

1. In Nominatives of Dec. III. increasing long in the Gen.: *virtūs* (ūts), *tellūs* (ūris).

But *pātūs* (u short) occurs in Horace. Ars P. 65.

2. In Dec. IV., in the Gen. Sing., and in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Plur. *fructūs*.

3. In Greek words ending long in the original: *Panthūs, Sapphūs, triptūs*. But we have *Oedīpūs* and *pōlīpūs*.

628. *Ys* final is short: *chlāmŷs, chēlŷs*.

EXCEPTIONS.—Contracted endings are of course long: *Erynnyŷs* for *Erynnyes*.

II. QUANTITY IN INCREMENTS.

629. A word is said to *increase* in declension, when it has in any case more syllables than in the nominative singular, and to have as many *increments of declension* as it has additional syllables: *sermo, sermōnis, sermōnibus*.

Sermōnis, having one syllable more than *sermo*, has one increment, while *sermōnibus* has two increments.

630. A verb is said to *increase* in conjugation, when it has in any part more syllables than in the second person singular of the present indicative active, and to have as many *increments of conjugation* as it has additional syllables: *amās, amātis, amabātis*.

Amātis has one increment, *amabātis* two.

631. If there is but one increment, it is uniformly the penult, if there are more than one, they are the penult with the requisite number of syllables before it. The increment nearest the beginning of the word is called the *first* increment, and those following this are called successively the *second, third, and fourth* increments. Thus

In *ser-mōn-i-bus*, the first increment is *mon*, the second *i*; and in *mon-i-e-rā-mus*, the first is *u*, the second *e*, the third *ra*.

I. Increments of Declension.

632. RULE VIII.—In the Increments of Declension, **a** and **o** are long; **e, i, u,** and **y,** short:

aetas, aetātis, aetātibus; sermo, sermōnis; puer, puēri, puērōrum;

fulgur, fulgūris; chlām̃ys, chlām̃ydis; bōnus, bonārum, bonōrum; ille, illārum, illōrum; mīser, mīseri; supplex, supplicis; sātur, satūri.

Vowels long or short by position are of course excepted.

633. A in the increments of declension is long: *pax, pācis; bōnus, bonārum; duo, duābūs.*

EXCEPTIONS.—*A* is short in the first increment,

1. Of masculines in **al** and **ar**: *Hannibal, Hannibālīs; Caesar, Caesāris.*
Except *Car* and *Nar*.

2. Of nouns in **s** preceded by a consonant: *daps, dāpis; Arabs, Arābīs.*

3. Of Greek nouns in **a** and **ās**: *poēma, poēmātis; Pallas, Pallādīs.*

4. Of the following:—(1) *baccar, hēpar, jūbar, lar, pectar, par* and its compounds,—(2) *ānas, mas, vas* (vādis),—(3) *sal, fax*, and a few rare Greek words in *ax*.

634. O in the increments of declension is long: *hōnor, honōris; bōnus, bonōrum; duo, duōbūs.*

EXCEPTIONS.—*O* is short in the first increment,

1. Of Neuters in Decl. III.: *aequor, aequōris; tempus, tempōris.* Except *os* (ōris), *ādor* (adōris), and comparatives.

2. Of words in **s** preceded by a consonant; *inops, inōpis.* Except *Cyclops* and *hydrops*.

3. Of *arbor, bos, lēpus*,—*compos, impos, mēmor, immēmor*,—*Allōbrox, Cappādox, praecox*.

4. Of most Patrials: *Mācēdo, Macedōnis.*

5. Of many Greek nouns,—(1) those in **or**: *rhētor, Hector*,—(2) many in **o** and **on** increasing short in Greek: *aēdon, aedōnis*,—(3) in Greek compounds in **pus**: *trīpus* (ōdis), *Oedīpus*.

635. E in the increments of declension is short: *puer, puērī; liber, libērī.*

EXCEPTIONS.—*E* is long in the first increment,

1. Of Decl. V., except in the forms *fīdēi, rēi*, and *spēi*; as *dīēi, diērum, diēbūs, rēbūs*.

2. Of nouns in **ēn**, mostly Greek: *liēn, liēnis; Sīrēn, Sīrēnis.* So *Anio, Anīenis*.

3. Of *Celtiber, Iber, ver*,—*hāres, locūples, merces, quies, inquires, rēquies, plebs*,—*lex, rex, ālex, ālex, vervex*.

4. Of a few Greek words in **es** and **er**, except *aēr* and *aether*; as *lēbes, lebētis; crāter, cratēris*.

636. I in the increments of declension is short: *mīles, militis, militibūs; anceps, ancīpītis.*

EXCEPTIONS.—*I* is long in the first increment,

1. Of most words in **ix**: *rādīx, radicis; felix, felicis.*

But short in: *appendix, cōlia, Cilia, filia, fornica, nēa, pia, sōlia, stria*, and a few others, chiefly proper names.

2. Of *dis, glis, lis, vis, Qutris, Samnis*.
3. Of *delphén* and a few rare Greek words.
4. For quantity of the ending *ius*, see 612. 3.

637. **U** in the increments of declension is short: *dux, dūcis; arcus, arcūbus; sātur, satūri*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*U* is long in the first increment,

1. Of nouns in *us* with the genitive in *uris, utis, udis*: *jus, jūris; sālus, salūtis; pālus, palūdis*. Except *intercus, Līgus, pēcus*.
2. Of *fur, frux, lux, plus, Pollux*.

638. **Y** in the increments of declension is short: *chlāmys, chlamyḍis*.

EXCEPTIONS.—This increment occurs only in Greek words, and is long in those in *yn, ŷnis*, and in a few others.

II. Increments of Conjugation

639. RULE IX.—In the Increments of Conjugation (630), **a, e, and o** are long; **i and u** short:

āmāmus, amēmus, amātōte, rēgimus, sūmus.

1. In ascertaining the increments of the irregular verbs, *fēro, vōlo*, and their compounds, the full form of the second person, *feris, volis*, etc., must be used. Thus in *ferēbam* and *vōlēbam*, the increments are *re* and *le*.

2. In ascertaining the increments of reduplicated forms (254), the reduplication is not counted. Thus *dēdāmus* has but one increment *dā*.

640. **A** in the increments of conjugation is long: *āmāre*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*A* is short in the first increment of *do*: *dāre, dābam, circumdābam*.

641. **E** in the increments of conjugation is long: *mōnēre*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*E* is short before **r**,

1. In the tenses in **ram, rim, ro**: *āmāvērā, amavērīm, amavēro; reārāt, reārērīt*.

2. In first increment of the Present and Imperfect of Conj. III.: *rēgēre, regēris, regērem, regērer*.

3. In the Fut. ending *bēris, bēre*: *āmābēris, or -ēre, mōnēbēris*.

4. Rarely in the Perf. ending *erunt*: *stētērunt* for *steterunt*. See 235, also *Systole*, 669. IV.

642. **O** in the increments of conjugation is long without exception: *mōnētōte, rēgūtōte*.

643. I in the increments of conjugation is short: *rēgītis, reximus*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*I* is long, except before a vowel,

1. In the first increment of Conj. IV., except *imus* of the Perf.: *audire, audivi, auditum*; *sentio, sentimus, sensimus* (perf.).

2. In Conj. III. in the first increment of perfects and supines in *ivi* and *itum* (276. III.) and of the parts derived from them (except *imus* of Perf.: *trivimus*): *cūpivi, cupivērat, cupitus*; *pētivi, petitus*; *cāpessivi, capessitūrus*. *Gāvisus* from *gaudeo* follows the same analogy.

3. In the endings *imus* and *itis* of Pres. Subj.: *simus, sis*; *vēlīmus, velitis* (289. 8).

4. In *nōlīte, nolīto, nolīdōte*, and in the different persons of *ibam, ibo*, from *eo* (295).

5. Sometimes in the endings *rīmus* and *rītis* of the Fut. Perf. and Perf. Subj.: *amāverīmus, amāverītis*.

644. U in the increments of conjugation is short: *volūmus*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*U* is long in the Supine and the parts formed from it: *volūtum, volūtūrus, amātūrus*.

III. QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVE ENDINGS.

645. RULE X.—The following derivative endings have the penult long:

I. *ābrum, ācorum, ātrum*:
flābrum, simūlācrum, ārātrum.

II. *ādo, ido, ūdo*; *āgo, igo, ūgo*:
dulcēdo, cūpido, solitūdo; *vōrāgo, ōrigo, aerūgo*.

III. *āis, ēis, ōis, ōtis, ine, ōne*—*in patronymics*:
Ptōlēmāis, Chrýseis, Minōis, Icāriōtis, Acrisiōna.
Except *Dāndis, Phōcdāis, Thēbdāis, Nērēis*.

IV. *āla, ile*; *ālis, ēlis, ūlis*:
quērela, ōvile; *mortalis, fīdelis, cūrālis*.

V. *ānus, ēnus, ōnus, ūnus*; *āna, ēna, ōna, ūna*:
urbānus, ēgēnus, patrōnus, tribūnus; *membrāna, hābēna, annōna, lācūna*.

Except *galbānus*.

VI. *āris, ārus*; *ōrus, ōsus*; *āvus, ivus*:
sālūtāris, āvārus; *cānōrus, ānimōsus*; *octāvus, aestāvus*.

VII. ātus, itus, ūtus ; ātim, itim, ūtim ; ētum, ēta :

ālātus, turritus, cornūtus ; singulātim, virītim, tribūtūtim ; quercētum, mōnēta.

Except (1) *ānhēlitus, fortūlitus, grātūlitus, hālītus, hospītus, seroītus, epiritus*, (2) *affītim, stītim*, and adverbs in *itus*, as *divinītus* ; and (3) participles provided for by 639.

VIII. ōni, ini, ōni,—*in distributives* :

septēni, quīni, octōni.

646. RULE XI.—The following derivative endings have the penult short :

I. ādes, iādes, ides,—*in patronymics* :

Aenēādes, Lāertiādes, Tantālides.

Except (1) those in *ides* from nouns in *eus* and *es* ; as, *Pēlides* (Pelene), *Neoclides* (Neocles), and (2) *Amphiarūides, Amyclides, Bēlides, Cōrōnides, Lyncurgides*.

II. iācus, icus, idus :

Cōrinthiācus, mōdicus, cūpidus.

Except *dmicus, anticus, apricus, mendicus, posticus, pūdicus*.

III. ōlus, ōla, ōlum ; ūlus, ūla, ūlum ; oīlus, oīla, oīlum,—*in diminutives* :

filiōlus, filiōla, atriōlum ; hortūlus, virgūla, oppidūlum ; floscūlus, particūla, mūnuscūlum.

IV. ētas, itas,—*in nouns* ; iter, itus,—*in adverbs* :

piētas, vēritas ; fortiter, divinītus.

V. ātilis, īlis, bīlis,—*in verbals* ; īnus,—*in adjectives denoting material or time* :

versātilis, dōcīlis, āmābīlis ; ādāmāntīnus, cedrīnus, crastīnus, diūtīnus.

Except *mātūtīnus, rēpentinus, vesperīnus*.

1. **īlis** in adjectives from nouns usually has the penult long : *civilis, hostilis, puerilis, virilis*.

2. **īnus** denoting *characteristic* (325) usually has the penult long : *cānīnus, equīnus, mārīnus*.

647. RULE XII.—The following derivative endings have the antepenult long :

I. āceus, ūceus, āneus, ārius, ārium, ōrius :

rōsāceus, pannūceus, sūbitāneus, cibārius, cōlumbārium, censōrius.

II. ābīlis, ātilis, ātīcus :

āmābīlis, versātilis, āquātīcus.

III. *āginta, igit, ēsimus,—in numerals:*

nōnāginta, vīginti, centēsīmus.

648. RULE XIII.—The following derivative endings have the antepenult short:

I. *ibilis, itūdo, olentus, ūlentus.*

crēdibilis, solitūdo, vinolentus, ōpulentus.

II. *ūrio,—in desideratives:*

āsūrio, emptūrio, partūrio.

IV. QUANTITY OF STEM SYLLABLES.

I. In Primitives.

649. The quantity of stem-syllables in primitive words, when not determined by the General Rules (Sec. I.), is in most cases best referred to authority. Thus,

In *māter*, *cēdo*, *scribo*, *dōno*, *ūtor*, the first syllable is *long by authority*, while in *pāter*, *tēgo*, *mīco*, *sōno*, *ūter*, it is *short by authority*.

650. RULE XIV.—The quantity of stem-syllables remains unchanged in inflection:

IN DECLENSION,—*āvis*, *āvem*; *nūbes*, *nūbium*.

IN COMPARISON,—*lēvis*, *lēvior*, *lēvissīmus*.

IN CONJUGATION,—*mōneo*, *mōnēbam*, *mōnui*.

1. Position may however affect the quantity: *āger*, *āgri* (611, 612); *possum*, *pōtui*; *solvo*, *solūtum*; *volvo*, *vōlūtum*.

Here *d* becomes *đ* before *gr*. The *o* in *possum*, *solvo*, and *volvo*, long only by position, becomes short before a single consonant.

2. *Gigno* gives *gēnui*, *gēnūtum*, and *pōno*, *pōsui*, *pōsūtum*.

3. See also 651, 652.

651. Dissyllabic Perfects and Supines have the first syllable long, unless short by position:

jūvo, *jūvi*, *jūtum*; *fōveo*, *fōvi*, *fōtum*.

1. These Perfects and Supines, if formed from Presents with the first syllable short, are exceptions to 650.

2. Seven Perfects have the first syllable short:

bibi, *dēdi*, *fidi*, *seidi*, *steti*, *steti*, *tūli*.

3. Ten Supines have the first syllable short:

*citum, dātum, itum, litum, quītum, rātum, rūtum, sātum, sītum, stātum.*¹

652. In trisyllabic Reduplicated Perfects the first two syllables are short:

cādo, cēcīdi; cāno, cēcīni; disco, didici.

1. *Caedo* has *cēdidī* in distinction from *cēcīdi* from *cādo*.

2. The second syllable may be made long by position: *cūcūrrī, mōmordī*.

II. In Derivatives.

653. RULE XV.—Derivatives retain the quantity of their primitives:

bōnus, bōnitas; tīmeo, tīmor; ānīmus, ānīmōsus; cīvīs, cīvīcus; cūra, cūro.

1. Frequentatives in *ito*, have *i* short: *clāmīto*. See 332. I.

2. In a few Derivatives the short vowel of the primitive is lengthened:

<i>hōmo,</i>	<i>hūmānus,</i>	<i>rēgo,</i>	<i>rēx, rēgis, rēgūla,</i>
<i>lāteo,</i>	<i>lāterna,</i>	<i>sēcus,</i>	<i>sēcūs,</i>
<i>lēgo,</i>	<i>lēx, lēgis,</i>	<i>sēdeo,</i>	<i>sēdes, sēdūlus,</i>
<i>mācer,</i>	<i>mācēro,</i>	<i>sēro,</i>	<i>sēmen,</i>
<i>mōveo,</i>	<i>mōbīlis,</i>	<i>auspīcor,</i>	<i>auspīcio,</i>
<i>persōno,</i>	<i>persōna,</i>	<i>tēgo,</i>	<i>tēgūla.</i>

3. In a few Derivatives the long vowel of the primitive is shortened:

<i>ācer,</i>	<i>ācerbus,</i>	<i>nōtum,</i>	<i>nōta,</i>
<i>dīco,</i>	<i>dīcax,</i>	<i>ōdi,</i>	<i>ōdium,</i>
<i>dūco,</i>	<i>dux, dūcis,</i>	<i>sōpio,</i>	<i>sōpor,</i>
<i>fīdo,</i>	<i>fīdes,</i>	<i>vādo,</i>	<i>vādum,</i>
<i>lūceo,</i>	<i>lūcerna,</i>	<i>vōx, vōcis,</i>	<i>vōco.</i>
<i>mōles,</i>	<i>mōlestus,</i>		

This change of quantity in some instances is the result of contraction: *mōvīllis*, *mōbīllis*, *mōbīlis*, and in others it serves to distinguish words of the same orthography: as the verbs *lēgis*, *lēges*, *rēgis*, *rēges*, *sēdes*, from the nouns *lēgis*, *lēges*, *rēgis*, *rēges*, *sēdes*, or the verbs *dūcis*, *dūces*, *fīdes*, from the nouns *dūcia*, *dūces*, *fīdes*.

III. In Compounds.

654. RULE XVI.—Compounds generally retain the quantity of their elements:

antē-fēro, dē-fēro, dē-dūco, in-aequālis, prō-dūco.

1. The change of a vowel or diphthong does not affect the quantity:

dē-līgo (lēgo), oc-cīdo (cādo), oc-cīdo (caedo).

¹ From *stato*, but *stātum* from *sto*.

2. INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.—*Dī*, *sē*, and *vē* are long, *rē* short : *ne* sometimes long and sometimes short :

didūco, *sēdūco*, *vēcors*, *rēdūco*, *nēdum*, *nēfas* :

1) *Di* is short in *dirīmo*, *dīsertus*.

2) *Ne* is long in *nēdum*, *nēmo*, *nēquam*, *nēquāquam*, *nēquidquam*, *nēquīta*, and *nēve*. In other words it is short.

3) *Re* is sometimes lengthened in a few words : *rēligio*, *rēliquiae*, *rēpērit*, *rēpūlit*, *rēlūlit*, etc.

3. CHANGE OF QUANTITY.—In a few words the quantity of the second element is changed. Thus

Dico gives *-dīcus* ; *jūro*, *jēro* ; *nōtus*, *-nītus* ; *nūbo*, *nūba* : *mālē-dīcus*, *de-jēro*, *cog-nītus*, *prō-nūba*.

4. PRO.—*Pro* is short in the following words :

Prōcella, *prōcul*, *prōfānus*, *prōfāri*, *prōfecto*, *prōfestus*, *prōficiſcor*, *prōfūſor*, *prōfūgio*, *prōfūguſ*, *prōfundus*, *prōnēpos*, *prōnēptis*, *prōterous*, and most Greek words, as *prōphēta*, generally in *prōfundo*, *prōpāgo*, *prōpino*, rarely in *prōcūro*, *prōpello*.

5. STEM.—When the first element is the stem of a word (338. III.), it is often followed by a short connecting vowel :

cāl-ē-fācio, *lāb-ē-fācio*, *bell-ī-gēro*, *aed-ī-fīco*, *art-ī-fex*, *ampl-ī-fīco*, *lōc-ū-pleſ*.

Before *fācio* in a few compounds *e* is sometimes lengthened : *līquēfācio*, *pātēfīcīo*, *putrēfācio*, *ūpēfācio*. The first *e* in *vidēllcet* is long.

6. I LONG.—*I* is long,—(1) in the first part of compounds of *dies* : *mēridies*, *prīdie*, *poſtrīdie*, *quōtidie*, *trīdium*, and (2) in the contracted forms, *bīgae*, *trīgae*, *quadrigae*, *ūllcet*, *ſcīllcet*, *tībīcen* for *tībīcen*.

But *i* is short in *biduum* and *quadrīdium*.

7. O LONG.—*O* is long in *contrō*, *intrō*, *retrō*, and *quandō* in composition ; as : *contrōverſia*, *intrōdūco*, *retrōverto*, *quandōque*, but *quandōquīdem*.

8. SPECIAL WORDS.—*Hōdie*, *quāſi*, *quōque*, and *ſiquīdem*, have the first syllable short.

CHAPTER II.

VERSIFICATION.

SECTION I.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SUBJECT

655. Latin Versification is based upon Quantity and Accent. Syllables are combined into certain metrical groups called Feet, and feet, singly or in pairs, are combined into Verses.

I. METRICAL FEET.

656. Feet are either simple or compound. For convenience of reference we add the following list:

I. Simple Feet.

DISSYLLABIC FEET.

Spondee,	<i>two long syllables,</i>	— —	Lēgēs.
Trochee, ¹	<i>a long and a short,</i>	— ∪	Lēgīs.
Iambus,	<i>a short and a long,</i>	∪ —	Pārens.
Pyrrhic,	<i>two short,</i>	∪ ∪	Pātēr.

TRISYLLABIC FEET.

Dactyl,	<i>a long and two short,</i>	— ∪ ∪	cārminā.
Anapaest,	<i>two short and a long,</i>	∪ ∪ —	bōnītās.
Tribrach,	<i>three short,</i>	∪ ∪ ∪	dōmīnūs.
Molossus,	<i>three long,</i>	— — —	libētās.
Amphibrach,	<i>a short, a long, and a short,</i>	∪ — ∪	āmīctūs.
Amphimacer, ²	<i>a long, a short, and a long,</i>	— ∪ —	mīlītēs.
Bacchius,	<i>a short and two long,</i>	∪ — —	dōlōrēs.
Antibacchius,	<i>two long and a short,</i>	— — ∪	pāstōrīs.

II. Compound Feet.

These are only compounds of the dissyllabic feet, and all have four syllables.

¹ Sometimes called *Choree*.

² Also called *Orelic*.

Dispondee,	<i>double spondee,</i>	— — — —	praecēptōrās.
Ditrochee,	<i>double trochee,</i>	— ∪ ∪	civīlātis.
Diambus,	<i>double iambus,</i>	∪ — ∪ —	āmoenīās.
Proceleumatic,	<i>double pyrrhic,</i>	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	mēmōriā.
Greater Ionic,	<i>spondee and pyrrhic,</i>	— ∪ ∪ —	sēntentīā.
Lesser Ionic,	<i>pyrrhic and spondee,</i>	∪ ∪ — —	ādōlescēns.
Choriambus,	<i>trochee (choree), and iambus,</i>	— ∪ — ∪	impātīens.
Antispast,	<i>iambus and trochee,</i>	∪ — — ∪	vērēcundūs.
First Epitrite,	<i>iambus and spondee,</i>	∪ — — —	āmāverūt.
Second Epitrite,	<i>trochee and spondee,</i>	— ∪ — —	cōnditōrās.
Third Epitrite,	<i>spondee and iambus,</i>	— — ∪ —	auctōritās.
Fourth Epitrite,	<i>spondee and trochee,</i>	— — — ∪	ōrnāmētā.
First Paeon,	<i>trochee and pyrrhic,</i>	— ∪ ∪ —	histōriā.
Second Paeon,	<i>iambus and pyrrhic,</i>	∪ — ∪ ∪	āmābīlis.
Third Paeon,	<i>pyrrhic and trochee,</i>	∪ ∪ — ∪	pūerīlis.
Fourth Paeon,	<i>pyrrhic and iambus,</i>	∪ ∪ ∪ —	cēlērītās.

1. COMMON FEET.—The feet of most frequent occurrence in the best Latin poets are,

1) The *Dactyl* and *Spondee*, used in the Heroic Hexameter.

2) Less frequent the *Iambus*, *Trochee*, *Tribrach*, *Anapaest*, and *Choriambus*.

2. GROUPS.—A *Dipody* is a group of two feet; a *Tripod*y, of three; a *Tetrapody*, of four, etc. A *Triemimēris* is a group of three half feet, i. e., a foot and a half; *Penthemimēris*, of two and a half; *Hepthemimēris*, of three and a half, etc.

657. METRICAL EQUIVALENTS.—A long syllable may often be resolved into two short ones, as equivalent to it in quantity, or two short ones may be contracted into a long one. The forms thus produced are metrical equivalents of the original forms. Thus,

The *Dactyl* becomes a *Spondee* by contracting the two short syllables into one long syllable; the *Spondee* becomes a *Dactyl* by resolving the second syllable, or an *Anapaest* by resolving the first. Accordingly the *Dactyl*, the *Spondee*, and the *Anapaest* are metrical equivalents. In like manner the *Iambus*, the *Trochee*, and the *Tribrach* are metrical equivalents.

658. METRICAL SUBSTITUTES.—In certain kinds of verse, feet are sometimes substituted for those which are not their metrical equivalents. Thus,

The *Spondee* is often substituted for the *Iambus* or the *Trochee*, though not equivalent to either. See 679, 682.

659. ICTUS OR RHYTHMIC ACCENT.—As in the pronunciation of a word one or more syllables receive a special stress of voice called accent, so in the pronunciation of a metrical foot one or more syllables receive a special stress of voice called Rhythmic Accent or Ictus.

1. **SIMPLE FEET.**—Feet consisting of both long and short syllables have the ictus uniformly on the long syllables, unless used for other feet. Thus,

The Dactyl and the Trochee have the ictus on the first syllable; the Anapaest and the Iambus on the last.

2. **EQUIVALENTS AND SUBSTITUTES.**—These take the ictus of the feet for which they are used. Thus,

The Spondee, when used for the Dactyl, takes the ictus of the Dactyl, i. e., on the first syllable; but when used for the Anapaest, it takes the ictus of the Anapaest, i. e., on the last syllable.

1) Feet consisting entirely of long or entirely of short syllables are generally equivalents or substitutes, and are accented accordingly.

2) When two short syllables of an equivalent take the place of an accented long syllable of the original foot, the ictus rests chiefly on the first of these two. Thus the Dactyl used for the Anapaest takes the ictus on the first short syllable.

3. **COMPOUND FEET.**—These take the ictus of the feet of which they are composed. Thus,

The *Choriambus* (trochee and iambus) takes the ictus of the trochee on the first syllable and that of the iambus on the last.

But *Ionic* feet are generally read with the ictus on the first long syllable.

660. **ARSIS AND THESIS.**—The accented part of each foot is called the Arsis (*raising*); and the unaccented part, Thesis (*lowering*).

II. VERSES.

661. A verse is a line of poetry, and is either simple or compound.

I. A Simple verse has one characteristic or fundamental foot, which determines the ictus for the whole verse. Thus,

Every Dactylic Verse has the ictus on the first syllable, because the Dactyl, its characteristic foot, has it on that syllable.

II. A Compound verse has a characteristic foot for each member. See 692.

662. **CAESURAL PAUSE.**—Most verses are divided into two nearly equal parts by a pause or rest called the caesura¹ or caesural pause. See 673, 674.

663. **METRICAL NAMES OF VERSES.**—The metrical name of a verse designates,

I. The Characteristic foot. Thus,

¹ Caesura (from *caedo*, to cut) means a cutting; it cuts or divides the verse into parts.

Dactylic, Trochaic, and Iambic verses have respectively the Dactyl, the Trochee, and the Iambus as the characteristic foot.

II. The Number of Feet or Measures.¹ Thus,

1. Dactylic Hexameter is Dactylic verse of six measures.
2. A verse consisting of one measure is *Monometer*; of two, *Dimeter*; of three, *Trimeter*; of four, *Tetrameter*; of five, *Pentameter*; of six, *Hexameter*.

III. The Completeness or Incompleteness of the measures. Thus,

1. A verse is termed *Acatalectic*, when its last measure is complete; *Catalectic*, when it is incomplete.

1) A *Catalectic* verse is said to be *catalectic in syllabam*, in *disyllabum*, or in *trisyllabum*, according as the incomplete foot has one, two, or three syllables.

2) A *Brachycatalectic* verse wants the closing foot of the last Dipody.

3) An *Acephalous* verse wants the first syllable of the first foot.

4) A *Hypercatalectic* verse, also called *Hypermeter*, has an excess of syllables.

2. The full metrical name combines the three particulars enumerated under I. II. and III., as *Dactylic Hexameter Acatalectic*, *Dactylic Trimeter Catalectic*, etc.

1) But for the sake of brevity the term *Acatalectic* is often omitted when it can be done without ambiguity.

2) Verses are sometimes known by names which merely designate the number of feet or measures. Thus *Hexameter* (six measures) sometimes designates the *Dactylic Hexameter Acatalectic*, and *Senarius* (six feet), the *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic*.

664. SPECIAL NAMES OF VERSES.—Many verses are often designated by names derived from celebrated poets. Thus,

Alcaic from Alcaeus, *Archilochian* from Archilochus, *Sapphic* from Sappho, *Glyconic*, from Glycon, etc.

Verses sometimes receive a name from the kind of subjects to which they were applied: as *Heroic*, applied to heroic subjects; *Paroemiac*, to proverbs, etc.

665. FINAL SYLLABLE.—The final syllable of a verse may generally be either long or short.

666. STANZA.—A stanza is a combination of two or more verses of different metres into one metrical whole. See 699, 700.

A stanza of two lines is called a *Distich*; of three, a *Tristich*; of four, a *Tetraslich*.

¹ A measure is a single foot, except in Anapaestic, Trochaic, and Iambic verses, where it is a Dipody or Pair of feet.

667. **METRE.**—Metre signifies *measure*, and is used to designate,

1. A Foot or Dipody, as the measure, or metrical element of a verse.

2. A Verse or Stanza, as the measure of a poem.

668. **SCANNING.**—Scanning consists in separating a poem, or verse, into the feet of which it is composed.

III. FIGURES OF PROSODY.

669. The ancient poets sometimes allowed themselves, in the use of letters and syllables, certain liberties generally termed Figures of Prosody. These are,

I. **SYNALOEPHA.**—This is the elision of a final vowel or diphthong, or of a final *m* with the preceding vowel, before a word beginning with a vowel :

Monstr' horrend' inform' ingens, *for* Monstrum horrendum informe ingens. *Virg.*

1. No account is taken of *h*, as it is only a breathing (2. 2). Hence *horrendum* is treated as a word beginning with a vowel.

2. Interjections, *o*, *heu*, *ah*, *proh*, etc., are not elided, but in other words the elision generally takes place in the best poets. But see *Virg. Aen.* III. 74.

3. Final *s* in the interrogative *ne* is sometimes elided before a consonant: Pyrrh'n' connūbia servas? *for* Pyrrhine connūbia servas? *Virg.*

4. The elision of *s* occurs in the early poets :

Ex omnibu' rēbus, *for* Ex omnibus rēbus. *Lucr.*

5. *Synaloepha* may occur at the end of a line when the next line begins with a vowel. It is then called *Synapheia*.

II. **SYNAERESIS.**—This is the contraction of two syllables into one :

aureā, dēinde, dēinceps, īdem, īsdem.

1. Synaeresis is of frequent application. It may unite

1) Two successive vowels, as in the examples above.

2) A vowel and a diphthong: *ēāedem*.

3) Two vowels separated by *h*, as only a breathing: *prohibeat*, pronounced *proibeat*.

2. In the different parts of *dæsum*, *ee* is generally pronounced as one syllable: *dæesse*, *dæest*, *dæerat*, *dæerit*, etc.: so *ei* in the verb *anteco*: *antære*, *antærem*, *antære*, *antæu*.

3. *I* and *u* before vowels are sometimes used as consonants with the sound of *y* and *w*: Thus, *ūbiu's* and *ūriūte*, become *abyē's* and *aryē's*; *gēnuū* and *tēnuū*s become *gēnuwū* and *tēnuw's*.

672. VARIETIES.—The scale of dactylic hexameters admits sixteen varieties, produced by varying the relative number and arrangement of dactyls and spondees.

1. ILLUSTRATION.—Thus a verse may contain,
- 1) Five dactyls and one spondee, as in the first example above.
- 2) Four dactyls and two spondees. These again admit four different arrangements.
- 3) Three dactyls and three spondees, as in the second and third examples above. But these again admit six different arrangements.
- 4) Two dactyls and four spondees. These admit four different arrangements.

- 5) One dactyl and five spondees, as in the fourth example.

2. EFFECT OF DACTYLS.—Dactyls produce a rapid movement and are adapted to lively subjects. Spondees produce a slow movement and are adapted to grave subjects. But generally the best effect is produced in successive lines by variety in the number and arrangement of dactyls and spondees.

3. SPONDAIC LINE.—The Hexameter sometimes takes a spondee in the fifth place. It is then called Spondaic, and generally has a dactyl as its fourth foot:

Cārā dē- | ūm sōbō- | lēs māg- | num Jōvīs | Incrē- | mēntum. *Virg.*

673. CAESURAL PAUSE.—The favorite caesural pause of the Hexameter is *after the arsis*, or *in the thesis*, of the third foot:

Armā- | tī tēn- | dūnt; || It | clāmōr ēt | āgmīnē | fāctō. *Virg.*

Infān- | dūm, rē- | gīnā, || jū- | bēs rēnō- | vārē dō- | lōrem. *Virg.*

In the first line the caesural pause, marked ||, is after *tendunt*, after the arsis of the third foot; and in the second line after *regina*, in the thesis (*nā jū*) of the third foot.

1. RARE CAESURAL PAUSE.—The caesural pause is sometimes in the fourth foot, and then an additional pause is often introduced in the second foot. Sometimes indeed this last becomes the principal pause:

Crēdīdē- | rīm; || vēr | illūd ē- | rāt, || vēr | māgnūs ā- | gēbat. *Virg.*

2. BUCOLIC CAESURA.—A pause between the fourth and fifth feet is generally called the *bucolic caesura*, because often used in pastoral poetry:

Ingēn- | tem coe- | lō sōnī- | tūm dēdīt; || Indē sē- | cūsus. *Virg.*

3. FAULTY CAESURA.—A caesural pause at the end of the third foot is regarded as a blemish in the verse:

Pūlvērū- | lēntūs ē- | quis fūrīt; || ōmnēs | ērmā rē- | quīrunt. *Virg.*

674. CAESURA AND CAESURAL PAUSE.—The ending of a word within a foot always produces a *caesura*. A line may therefore have several caesuras, but generally only one of these (sometimes two) is marked by the caesural pause:

Armă vi- | rumque că- | nō, || Trō- | jaē qui | primūs āb | ōris. *Virg.*

1. Here there is a caesura in every foot except the last, but only one of these, that after *cāno*, has the caesural pause.

2. In determining which caesura is to be marked by the pause the reader must be guided by the sense, introducing the pause where there is a pause of sense, or where at least it will not interfere with the sense.

3. The caesura, with or without the pause, is an important feature in every hexameter. A line without it is prosaic in the extreme:

Rōmaē | moēniā | tērrūt | Impīgēr | Hānnibāl | ārmis. *Enn.*

675. LAST WORD OF THE HEXAMETER.—The last word of the Hexameter should be either a dissyllable or a trisyllable. See examples above.

1. Two monosyllables are not particularly objectionable, and sometimes even produce a happy effect :

Praecipī- | tant cū- | rae, || tūr- | bātăquē | fūnērē | mēns est. *Virg.*

Est is indeed often used even when not preceded by another monosyllable.

2. A single monosyllable, except *est*, is not often used at the end of the line, except for the purpose of emphasis or humor:

Părturi- | ŋnt mōn- | tēs, || nas- | cētūr | rīdīcū- | lūs mus. *Hor.*

II. Dactylic Pentameter.

676. The Dactylic Pentameter consists of two parts separated by the caesural pause. Each part consists of two Dactyls and the arsis of a third. The Spondee may take the place of the Dactyl in the first part, but not in the second :

$$\frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \mid \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \mid \frac{1}{-} \parallel \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \mid \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \mid \frac{1}{-}$$

Admōnī- | tū coe- | pī || fōrtiōr | ēssē tū- | ō. *Ovid.*

1. **PENTAMETER.**—The name *Pentameter* is founded on the ancient division of the line into five feet; the first and second being dactyls or spondees; the third, a spondee; the fourth and fifth, anapaests.

2. **ELEGIAC DISTICH.**—The Dactylic Pentameter is seldom, if ever, used, except in the Elegiac Distich, which consists of the Hexameter followed by the Pentameter:

Sēmīšē- | pūltā vī- | rūm || cūr- | vīs fērī- | ūntūr ā- | rātris
Ossā, rū- | Inō- | sās || ōccūlīt | hērbā dō- | mūs. *Ov.*

Ossă, ră- | Ino- | sās || ōccūlīt | hērbă dō- | mūs. *Or.*

III. Other Dactylic Verses.

677. The other varieties of dactylic verse are less important, but the following deserve mention :

I. DACTYLIC TETRAMETER.—This consists of the last four feet of the Hexameter :

Ibīmūs | O sōcī- | ī, cōmī- | tēsque. *Hor.*

In compound verses, as the Greater Archilochian, the tetrameter in composition with other metres, has a dactyl in the fourth place. See 691. I.

II. DACTYLIC TRIMETER CATALECTIC.—This is the Lesser Archilochian, and is identical with the second half of the Dactylic Pentameter :

Arbōrī- | būsquē cō- | mae. *Hor.*

III. DACTYLIC DIMETER.—This is the Adonic, and consists of a Dactyl and Spondee :

Mōntis ī- | māgō. *Hor.*

II. ANAPAESTIC VERSE.

678. Anapaestic verses consist of Anapaestic dipodies.

An Anapaestic dipody consists of two Anapaests, but admits Spondees or Dactyls as equivalents.

I. ANAPAESTIC DIMETER consists of two dipodies :

Vēniēnt : annis || saeculū : sēria.¹ *Sen.*

This is sometimes catalectic (668. III. 1), and has only a long syllable in place of the last foot. It is then called *Paroemiac*.

II. ANAPAESTIC MONOMETER consists of one dipody :

Dātā rēs : pātriae. *Auson.*

1. In Anapaestic verse Dactyls are used sparingly, and are generally followed by Spondees. Each dipody generally ends with a word.

2. The last syllable is not common, as in most kinds of verse (665), but subject to the ordinary rules of quantity.

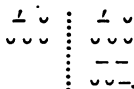
3. Anapaestic verse does not occur in the best Latin Poets.

III. TROCHAIC VERSE.

679. Trochaic verses consist of Trochaic dipodies.

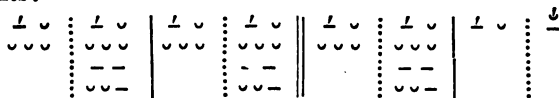
A Trochaic dipody consists of two Trochees, or of a Trochee and a Spondee; but it admits the Tribrach as the equivalent of the Trochee, and the Anapaest, of the Spondee. The first foot has a heavier ictus than the second :

¹ In verses measured by dipodies, a dotted line is placed between the feet, a single line between the dipodies, and a double line in the place of the caesural pause.



I. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

680. This consists of four Trochaic Dipodies with the last foot incomplete. The caesural pause is at the end of the fourth foot, and the incomplete dipody admits no equivalents:



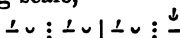
Nullă : vōx hū- | mănă : cōnstăt || ābsquē : sēptēm | litē- : ris,
Ritē : vōcā- | lēs vō- : cāvīt || quās mǎ- : gīstrǎ | Graēcī- : a. *Ter. Mau.*

1. In *Proper Names*, a dactyl may be introduced in any foot except the fourth and seventh.
2. The *Proceleusmatic* for the Spondee sometimes occurs.
3. In *Comedy* the Spondee and its equivalents occur in the odd feet, as well as in the even, except in the last dipody.
4. The *Trochaic Tetrameter* also occurs in the earlier poets in its complete form, i. e., with eight full feet :

Ipsē : sūmmis | sāxis : fixus || āspē- : rīs ē- | vīscē- : rātus. *Enn.*

II. Trochaic Dimeter Catalectic.

681. This consists of two Trochaic Dipodies with the last foot incomplete. In Horace it admits no equivalents and has the following scale,



Aulă : dīvī- | tēm mǎ- : net. *Hor.*

1. This is sometimes called *Iambic Dimeter Acephalous*, i. e., an Iambic Dimeter with the first syllable wanting.
2. A *Trochaic Tripody*,—three Trochees—technically called a *Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or an *Ithyphallicus*, occurs in the Greater Archilochian. See §91. I.
3. For *Sappho Verse*, see 691. IV.
4. For *Phalæcian*, see 691. V.

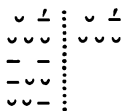
IV. LAMBIC VERSE.

682. Iambic verses consist of Iambic dipodies.

An Iambic dipody consists of two Iambi, or of a Spondee and an Iambus; but it admits the Tribrach as the equivalent of the Iambus, and sometimes the Dactyl or the

Anapaest, of the Spondee. The first foot has a heavier ictus than the second.

In its full form it has the following scale:

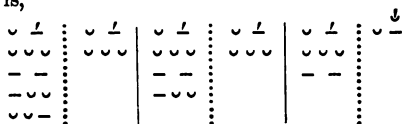


I. Iambic Trimeter.

683. This verse, also called *Senarius*, consists of three Iambic Dipodies.

- I. The first dipody has the full form.
- II. The second admits no Anapaest.
- III. The third admits no Anapaest or Dactyl, and in its second foot, no equivalent whatever.
- IV. The Caesural Pause is usually in the third foot, but may be in the fourth.

The scale is,



Quĩd ōb- : sērā- | tīs || au- : rībūs | fūndīs : prēces? *Hor.*
 Nēptū- : nūs āl- | tō || tūn- : dīt hī- | bērnūs : sālo. *Hor.*
 Hās in- : tēr ēpū- | lās || ūt : jūvāt | pāstās : ōves. *Hor.*

1. **PROPER NAMES.**—In proper names an Anapaest is admissible in any foot, except the last, but must be in a single word.
2. **HORACE.**—In Horace the only feet freely admitted are the Iambus and the Spondee; their equivalents, the Tribrach, the Dactyl and Anapaest, are used very sparingly. The Tribrach never occurs in the fifth foot and only once in the first. The Anapaest occurs only twice in all.
3. **COMEDY.**—In Comedy great liberty is taken, and the Spondee and its equivalents are freely admitted in any foot except the last.
4. **CHOLIAMBUS.**—This is a variety of *Iambic Trimeter* with a Spondee in the sixth foot and an Iambus in the fifth:

Mīsēr : Cătul- | lă dē- : sīnās | ȩnēp- : tīre. *Catul.*

Choliambus means *lame* or *limping Iambus*, and is so called from its limping movement. It is sometimes called *Scæzon* for the same reason, and sometimes *Hipponactæan*, from Hipponax, its reputed inventor.

684. IAMBIC TRIMETER CATALECTIC.—This is the Iambic Trimeter with the last foot incomplete. But in Horace the only feet admissible besides the Iambus are the Tri-

The *Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic* belongs mostly to comedy, but occurs also in Catullus:

Quōt cōm- : mōdās | rēs āt- : tūllī? || quōt au- : tem ādē- | mī cū- : rās. *Ter.*

V. IONIC VERSE.

687. The Ionic a Minore consists entirely of Lesser Ionics. It may be either Tetrameter or Dimeter:

υ υ ι - | υ υ ι - | υ υ ι - | υ υ ι -
υ υ ι - | υ υ ι -

Sīmūl ūctōs | Tībērlīns | hūmērōs lē- | vīt īn ūndīs. *Hor.*

Nēquē sōgnī | pēdē victus. *Hor.*

1. Horace has this metre only in one short ode (III. 12). In some editions this ode consists entirely of Tetrameters; but in others it is arranged in stanzas of three lines; the first two, Tetrameters, and the third, a Dimeter.

2. In this verse the last syllable is not common, but subject to the ordinary rules of quantity, as in the Anapaestic verse. See 678. 2.

3. The Ionic a Majore, *Sotadæan Verse*, scarcely occurs in Latin, except in Comedy. In its pure state it consists of three Greater Ionic feet and a Spondee, but in Martial the third foot is a Ditrochee:

ι - υ υ | ι - υ υ | ι - υ υ | ι - υ

Hās cūm gēml- | nā cōmpēdē | dēdīcāt cā- | tēnās. *Mart.*

VI. CHORIAMBIC VERSE.

688. Choriambic verses begin with a Spondee followed by one, two, or three Choriambi, and end with an Iambus.

In Horace the Choriambic verse uniformly begins with the Spondee, but in some of the other poets the Trochee, the Anapaest, or the Iambus occasionally takes the place of the Spondee.

689. A Choriambic verse with one Choriambus is called the *Glyconic*; or, if catalectic, the *Pherecratean*; with two, the *Asclepiadæan*; with three, the Greater *Asclepiadæan*.

I. The GLYCONIC has the following scale:

ι - | ι υ υ ι | υ ι

Dōnēc | grātūs ērām | tūbi. *Hor.*

II. The PHERECRATEAN is catalectic, but otherwise identical with the Glyconic. Its scale is,

ι - | ι υ υ ι | υ

Vix dū- | rārē cārī- | nae. *Hor.*

III. The ASCLEPIADĒAN has the following scale:

— | — — — — || — — — — | — —

Maecē- | nēs ātāvīs || ēdītē rēg- | ūbus. *Hor.*

IV. The GREATER ASCLEPIADĒAN has the following scale:

— | — — — — || — — — — || — — — — | — —

Seu plū- | rēs hīēmēs, || seu trībūt || Japītēr ūl- | tīmam. *Hor.*

This is sometimes called *Choriambic Pentameter* and sometimes *Choriambic Tetrameter*.

Epichoriambic Verse.

690. When a verse begins with a Second Epitrite followed by one or two Choriambi, and ends with a Bacchius, it is called Epichoriambic. Of this there are two important varieties:

I. THE SAPPHIC VERSE.—This consists of a Second Epitrite, a Choriambus and a Bacchius:

— — — — | — — — — | — — —

Nāmqvē mē sīl- | vā || lūpūs īn | Sābīna. *Hor.*

1. But the Sapphic verse may also be measured as a Trochaic Dipody followed by an Aristophanic verse, i. e., as composed of a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyl, and two Trochees. See 691. IV.

2. The Caesural Pause usually occurs after the fifth syllable, as in the example, but sometimes after the sixth.

3. Catullus admits two Trochees in place of the Epitrite.

II. THE GREATER SAPPHIC VERSE.—This differs from the Sapphic proper only in introducing a second Choriambus before the Bacchius:

— — — — | — — — — || — — — — | — — —

Intēr aequā- | lēs ēquītāt, || Gāllicā nēc | lūpātīs. *Hor.*

This is sometimes improperly called *Choriambic Tetrameter*.

VII. LOGAOEDIC VERSE.

691. Logaoedic verses consist of Dactyls, or their equivalents, followed by Trochees.

I. GREATER ARCHILOCHIAN.—This consists of a Dactylic Tetrameter (677. I.) followed by a Trochaic Tripody. The first three feet are either Dactyls or Spondees; the fourth, a Dactyl; and the last three, Trochees:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & | & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & | & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$$

Vitaē | sūmmā brē- | vīs spēm | nōs vētāt, || Inchō- : ārē | lōngam. *Hor.*
The caesural pause is between the two members.

II. ALCAIC VERSE.—This consists of two Dactyls followed by two Trochees:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & | & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & | & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$$

Purpūrē- | ō vārī- | ūs cō- : lōre. *Hor.*

III. ARISTOPHANIC VERSE.—This consists of a Dactyl followed by two Trochees:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & | & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & | & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$$

Cūr nēquē | mīlī- : tāris. *Hor.*

This verse is variously named, *Aristophanic*, *Choriambic Dimeter*, and *Choriambic Dimeter Catalectic*.

IV. SAPPHIC VERSE.—This prefixes to the Aristophanic a Trochaic Dipody consisting of a Trochee and a Spondee (690. I.). The scale is,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & : & \text{—} & \text{—} & | & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & : & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & : & \text{—} & \text{—} & | & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & : & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$$

Nāmquē : mē sil- | vā lūpūs | in Sā- : bīna. *Hor.*

Sapphic verse may be classed at pleasure either with the *Logaoedic* verses, as here, or with the *Epithoriambic* verses, as in article 690. I.

V. PHALAEICIAN VERSE.—This consists of a Spondee, a Dactyl, and three Trochees:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & | & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & | & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$$

Nōn ēst | vīvērē, || sēd vā- : lērē | vīta. *Mart.*

This verse is sometimes called, from the number of its syllables, *Hendecasyllabic*, of eleven syllables. It does not occur in Horace. In Catullus it sometimes has a Trochee, or an Iambus, in the first place.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS VERSES.

692. GREATER ALCAIC VERSE.—This consists of an *Iambic Penthemimeris* and a pure *Dactylic Dimeter*, i. e., an Iambic Dipody, a long syllable and two Dactyls:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & : & \text{—} & \text{—} & | & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & : & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & : & \text{—} & \text{—} & | & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & : & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$$

Vīdēs : ūt āl- | tā || stēt nīvē | cāndīdum

Sōrāc- : tē nēc | jān || sūstīnē- | ānt ōnūs. *Hor.*

1. The Caesural Pause is usually between the two members.

2. In Horace the first foot is generally a Spondee.

3. This verse forms the first and second lines of the Alcaic Stanza. See

700. I.

699. LYRICS OF HORACE.—Most of the Odes and Epodes consist of Stanzas of two, three, or four verses; but a few of them consist entirely of a single kind of verse.

LYRIC METRES OF HORACE.

700. For convenience of reference the following outline of the Lyric metres of Horace is here inserted.

A. Stanzas of Four Verses.

I. ALCAIC STANZA.—First and second verses, Greater Alcaics (692); third, Iambic Dimeter Hypermeter (685. I.); fourth, Alcaic (691. II.).

1. } $\cup \text{ — } \vdots \cup \text{ — } | - || \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup | \text{ — } \cup \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$
 2. } $- - \vdots - - | - || - - \vdots - - | \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$
 3. $\cup \text{ — } \vdots \cup \text{ — } | - \text{ — } \vdots \cup \text{ — } | \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$
 4. $\text{ — } \cup \cup \cup | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup | \text{ — } \cup \vdots \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$

In thirty-seven Odes: I. 9, 16, 17, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37; II. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20; III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 21, 23, 26, 29; IV. 4, 9, 14, 15.

II. SAPPHIC AND ADONIC.—The first three verses, Sapphics (691. IV.); the fourth, Adonic (677. III.).

1. } $\text{ — } \cup \vdots \text{ — } | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup | \text{ — } \cup \vdots \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$
 2. } $\text{ — } \cup \vdots \text{ — } | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup | \text{ — } \cup \vdots \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$
 3. } $\text{ — } \cup \vdots \text{ — } | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup | \text{ — } \cup \vdots \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$
 4. $\text{ — } \cup \cup \cup | \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$

In Twenty-six Odes: I. 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, 38; II. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16; III. 8, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22, 27; IV. 2, 6, 11, and Sec. Hymn.

III. ASCLEPIADEAN AND GLYCONIC.—The first three verses, Asclepiadéans (689. III.); the fourth, Glyconic (689. I.).

1. } $\text{ — } \cup - | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \cup \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$
 2. } $\text{ — } \cup - | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \cup \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$
 3. } $\text{ — } \cup - | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \cup \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$
 4. $\text{ — } \cup - | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \cup \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$

In nine Odes: I. 6, 15, 24, 33; II. 12; III. 10, 16; IV. 5, 12.

IV. ASCLEPIADEAN, PHERECRATEAN, AND GLYCONIC.—The first two verses, Asclepiadéans (689. III.); the third, Pherecratean (689. II.); the fourth, Glyconic (689. I.).

1. } $\text{ — } \cup - | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \cup \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$
 2. } $\text{ — } \cup - | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \cup \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$
 3. $\text{ — } \cup - | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \cup \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$
 4. $\text{ — } \cup - | \text{ — } \cup \cup \cup \text{ — } | \cup \text{ — } \bar{\cup}$

In seven Odes: I. 5, 14, 21, 23; III. 7, 18; IV. 13.

B. Stanzas of Three Verses.

V. IONIC A MINORE (687).—The first two verses, Tetrameters: the third, Dimeter.

- $$\begin{array}{l} 1. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \end{array} \right. \\ 2. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \end{array} \right. \\ 3. \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \end{array}$$

In Ode III. 12.

C. Stanzas of Two Verses.

VI. IAMBIC TRIMETER AND IAMBIC DIMETER (683, 685).

- $$\begin{array}{l} 1. \begin{array}{c} \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \\ \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \\ - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \\ \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \end{array} \\ 2. \begin{array}{c} \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \\ - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \\ - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \end{array} \end{array}$$

In the first ten Epodes.

VII. GLYCONIC AND ASCLEPIADEAN (689. I., III.).

- $$\begin{array}{l} 1. \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \\ 2. \text{See IV. 1.} \end{array}$$

In twelve Odes: I. 3, 13, 19, 36; III. 9, 15, 19, 24, 25, 28; IV. 1, 3.

VIII. HEXAMETER AND DACTYLIC TETRAMETER (671; 677. I.).

- $$\begin{array}{l} 1. \begin{array}{c} \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \\ - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | - \cup \cup \cup \cup - \end{array} \\ 2. \begin{array}{c} \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \\ - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | - \cup \cup \cup \cup - | - \cup \cup \cup \cup - \end{array} \end{array}$$

In two Odes: I. 7, 28, and Epode 12.

IX. HEXAMETER AND DACTYLIC TRIMETER CATALECTIC (671; 677. II.).

- $$\begin{array}{l} 1. \text{See VIII. 1.} \\ 2. \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - | \cup \cup \cup \cup - \end{array}$$

In Ode IV. 7.

X. HEXAMETER AND IAMBIC TRIMETER (671, 683).

See VIII. 1 and VI. 1.

In Epode 16.

XI. HEXAMETER AND IAMBIC DIMETER (671, 685).

See VIII. 1 and VI. 2.

In Epodes 14 and 15.

XII. HEXAMETER AND IAMBICO-DACTYLIC (671, 694).

1. See VIII. 1.

2. $\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{v} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$

In Epode 13.

XIII. IAMBIC TRIMETER AND DACTYLICO-IAMBIC (683, 693).

1. See VI. 1.

2. $\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$

In Epode 11.

XIV. TROCHAIC DIMETER CATALECTIC AND IAMBIC TRIMETER CATALECTIC (681, 684).

1. $\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$ 2. $\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$

In Ode II. 18.

XV. GREATER ARCHILOCHIAN AND IAMBIC TRIMETER CATALECTIC (691. I.; 684).

1. $\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$

2. See XIV. 2.

In Ode I. 4.

XVI. ARISTOPHANIC AND GREATER SAPPHIC (691. III.; 690. II).

1. $\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$ 2. $\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$

In Ode I. 8.

D. Verses used Singly.

XVII. ASCLEPIADEAN (689. III.).

 $\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$

In three Odes: I. 1; III. 80; IV. 8.

XVIII. GREATER ASCLEPIADEAN (689. IV.).

 $\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \\ \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} & \text{—} \end{array}$

In three Odes: I. 11, 18; IV. 10.

XIX. IAMBIC TRIMETER (683). See VI. 1.

In Epode 17.

APPENDIX.

I. FIGURES OF SPEECH.

702. A Figure is a deviation from the ordinary *form*, *construction*, or *signification* of words.

Deviations from the ordinary forms are called *Figures of Etymology*; from the ordinary constructions, *Figures of Syntax*, and from the ordinary significations, *Figures of Rhetoric*.

703. The Figures of Etymology are the following :

1. **APHÆRESIS** takes a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word: 'et for *est*.
 2. **SYNCOPE** takes a letter or syllable from the middle of a word: *vīrum* for *vīrōrum*, *dīce* for *dīcisse*.
 3. **APOCOPE** takes a letter or syllable from the end of a word: *tūn'* for *tūne*.
 4. **PROSTHESIS** prefixes a letter or syllable to a word: *tētūli* for *tūli*.
 5. **EPENTHESIS** inserts a letter or syllable in a word: *Alcūmēna* for *Alcmēna*, *ālitum* for *alium*.
 6. **PARAGOGÉ** adds a letter or syllable to a word: *dīcier* for *dīci*.
 7. **METATHESIS** transposes letters or syllables: *pīstris* for *priestis*.
 8. **ANTITHESIS** substitutes one letter for another: *vōlnus* for *vulnus*, *ōlli* for *illi*.
- See also Figures of Prosody, 669.

704. The Figures of Syntax are the following :

I. **ELLIPSIS** is the omission of one or more words of a sentence :

Hābitābat ad Jōvis (sc. templum), He dwelt near the temple of Jupiter.
Liv. Abiit, evāsīt (et), He has gone, has escaped. Cic.

1. **ASYNDETON** is an ellipsis of a conjunction. See 587. I. 6; 587. III. 4.
2. **ZEUGMA** is an ellipsis which employs a single verb with two subjects or objects, though strictly applicable to only one:
Pācem an bellum gērens, whether at peace (āgens) or waging war. Sall.
3. **APOSTOPESIS**, also called *Reticentia*, used for rhetorical effect, is an ellipsis which leaves the sentence unfinished:
Quos ego — sed mōtos præstat compōnere fluctus. Whom I — but it is better to calm the troubled waves. Virg.
4. **PROVERBS** are often elliptical.
5. **ELLIPSIS OF FACIO, DICO, ORO.** See 460. 3; 602. II. 3.

II. **PLEONASM** is the use of superfluous words :

Erant itinēra duo, quibus itinērībus exire possent, There were two ways by which ways they might depart. Caes. Eurisque Nōtusque ruunt, Both Eurus and Notus rush forth. Virg.

1. **POLYSYNDETON** is a pleonasm in the use of conjunctions, as in the last example.
2. **HENDIADYS** is the use of two nouns with a conjunction, instead of a noun with an adjective or genitive:

Armis virisque, for viris armâti, with armed men. Tac.

3. **ANAPHORA** is the repetition of a word at the beginning of successive clauses:
Me cuncta Itâlia, me ûniversa civitas consulem declârâvit, Me all Italy, me the whole state declared consul. Cic.

4. **EPITHORA** is the repetition of a word at the end of successive clauses:

Laelius nâvus erat, doctus erat, Laelius was diligent, was learned. Cic.

5. **MONOSYLLABLE** prepositions are often repeated before successive nouns, regularly so with *et—et* :

Et in bellicis et in civilibus officiis, both in military and in civil offices. Cic.

Other prepositions are sometimes repeated.

6. A demonstrative, pronoun or adverb, *id, hoc, illud, sic, ita*, is often used somewhat redundantly to represent a subsequent clause. So also *quid*, in *quid censet* with a clause:

Illud te oro ut diligens sis, I ask you (that thing) to be (that you be) diligent. Cic.

7. Pronouns redundant with *quidem*. See 446. 1.

8. **PLEONASM** often occurs with *licet* :

Ut liceat permittitur = licet, It is lawful (is permitted that it is, &c.). Cic.

9. A word is often repeated for emphasis.

10. **CIRCUMLOCUTIONS** with *res, genus, modus, and ratio* are common.

III. ENALLAGE is the substitution of one part of speech for another, or of one grammatical form for another :

Pöpulus lâte rex (for regnans), a people of extensive sway (ruling extensively). Virg. *Sêrus (sêro) in coelum rêdeas, May you return late to heaven.* Hor. *Vina cädîs (vinis cädos) ûnêrâre, to fill the flasks with wine.* Virg.

1. **ANTIMERIA** is the use of one part of speech for another, as in the first two examples.

2. **HYPALLAGE** is the use of one case for another, as in the last example.

3. **SYNTHESIS** is a construction according to sense, without regard to grammatical forms. See 438. 6 and 461.

4. **ANACOLÜTHON** is a want of harmony in the construction of the different parts of a sentence :

Si, ut dicunt, omnes Graios esse (Grati sunt), if, as they say, all are Greeks. Cic.

IV. HYPERBATON is a transposition of words or clauses :

Praeter arma nihil erat süper (süpererat), Nothing remained, except their arms. Nep. *Vâlet atque vivit (vivit atque vâlet), He is alive and well.* Ter.

1. **ANASTROPHE** is the transposition of words only, as in the first example.

2. **HYSTERON PROTERON** is a transposition of clauses, as in the second example.

3. **TMSIS** is the separation of a compound word. See 523. 2. 2).

705. Figures of Rhetoric, also called Tropes, comprise several varieties. The following are the most important.

I. METAPHOR.—This is an implied comparison, and assigns to one object the appropriate name, epithet or action of another :

Rei publicæ vulnus (for damnum), the wound of the republic. Cic. *Nauf râgium fortunæ, the wreck of fortune.* Cic.

II. METONYMY is the use of one name for another naturally suggested by it :

Aequo Marte (for *proelio*) pugnatum est, *They fought in an equal contest.* Liv. Fūrit Vulcanus (*ignis*), *The fire rages.* Virg.

By this figure the cause is often put for the effect and the effect for the cause; the property for the possessor, the place or age for the people, the sign for the thing signified, etc.: *Mars* for *bellum*, *Vulcanus* for *ignis*, *Bacchus* for *vinum*, *nobilitas* for *nobiles*, *Graecia* for *Graeci*, *laurea* for *victoria*, etc.

III. SYNECDOCHE is the use of a part for the whole, or of the whole for a part; of the special for the general, or of the general for the special:

In vestra tecta (*vestras domos*) discēdite, *Depart to your homes.* Cic. Statio male fida carinis (*navibus*), *a station unsafe for ships.* Virg.

IV. IRONY is the use of a word for its opposite:

Lēgatos bonus (for *malus*) impērator vester non admisit, *Your good commander did not admit the ambassadors.* Liv.

1. *Entim, tēnim, scilicet, videlicet, nimirum, credo*, and the like, are often ironical. See 508. 8.

V. HYPERBOLE is an exaggeration:

Ventis et fulminis scior alis, *swifter than the winds and the wings of the lightning.* Virg.

VI. LITOTES denies something instead of affirming the opposite:

Non opus est = perniciosum est, *It is not necessary.* Cic.

II. LATIN AUTHORS.

706. The history of Roman literature embraces about eight centuries, from 250 B. C. to 550 A. D., and has been divided by Dr. Freund into three principal periods:

I. The ANTE-CLASSICAL PERIOD.—From 250 to 81 B. C. The principal authors of this period are:

Ennius, Plautus, Terence, Lucretius.

II. The CLASSICAL PERIOD.—This embraces the Golden and the Silver age:

1. The *Golden Age*.—From 81 B. C. to 14 A. D. The principal authors are:

Cicero,	Nepos,	Horace,	Tibullus,
Caesar,	Livy,	Ovid,	Propertius.
Sallust,	Virgil,	Catullus,	

2. The *Silver Age*.—From 14 to 180 A. D. The principal authors are:

Phaedrus,	The Plinies,	Quintilian,	Persius,
Velleius,	Tacitus,	Suetonius,	Lucan,
The Senecas,	Curtius,	Juvenal,	Martial.

III. The Post-CLASSICAL PERIOD.—This embraces the Brazen and the Iron Age:

1. The *Brazen Age*.—From 180 to 476 A.D. The principal authors are:

Justin,	Eutropius,	Lactantius,	Claudian,
Victor,	Macrobius,	Ausonius,	Terentian.

2. The *Iron Age*.—From 476 to 550 A.D. The principal authors are:

Boëthius,	Cassiodorus,	Justinian,	Priscian.
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III. THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

707. The Julian Calendar of the Romans is the basis of our own, and is identical with it in the number of months in the year and in the number of days in the months.

708. PECULIARITIES.—The Roman calendar has the following peculiarities:

I. The days were not numbered from the beginning of the month, as with us, but from three different points in the month:

1. The Calends, the *first* of each month;
2. The Nones, the *fifth*,—but the *seventh* in March, May, July, and October;
3. The Ides, the *thirteenth*,—but the *fifteenth* in March, May, July, and October.

II. From these three points the days were numbered, not forward, but backward.

Hence after the *Ides* of each month, the days were numbered from the *Calends* of the following month.

III. In numbering backward from each of these points, the day before each was denoted by *pridie Cælendas*, *Nonas*, etc.; the second before each by *die tertio* (not *secundo*; third, not second) *ante Cælendas*, etc., the third, by *die quarto*, etc., and so on through the month.

1. NUMERALS.—This peculiarity in the use of the numerals, designating the *second* day before the Calends, etc., as the *third*, and the *third* as the *fourth*, etc., arises from the fact that the Calends, etc., were themselves counted as the first. Thus *pridie ante Cælendas* becomes the second before the Calends, *die tertio ante Cælendas*, the third, etc.

2. NAME OF MONTH.—In dates the name of the month is added in the form of an adjective in agreement with *Cælendas*, *Nonas*, etc., as, *die quarto ante Nonas Januariæ*, often shortened to, *quarto ante Nonas Jan.* or *IV. ante Nonas Jan.* or without *ante*, as, *IV. Nonas Jan.*, the second of January.

3. ANTE DIEM.—Instead of *die-ante*, *ante diem* is common, as, *ante diem quartum Nonas Jan.* for *die quarto ante Nonas Jan.*

4. AS INDECLINABLE NOUNS.—The expressions *ante diem-Cal.*, etc., *pridie Cal.*, etc., are often used as indeclinable nouns with a preposition, as, *ex ante diem V. Idus Oct.*, from the 11th of Oct. *Liv. Ad pridie Nonas Maias*, till the 6th of May. *Cic.*

709. CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR.

Days of the Month.	March, May, July, Oct.	Jan. Aug. December.	April, June, Sept. Nov.	February.
1	CALENDIS. ¹	CALENDIS.	CALENDIS.	CALENDIS.
2	VI. Nonas. ¹	IV. Nonas.	IV. Nonas.	IV. Nonas.
3	V. "	III. "	III. "	III. "
4	IV. "	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III. "	Nonas.	Nonas.	Nonas.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII. Idus.	VIII. Idus.	VIII. Idus.
7	Nonas.	VII. "	VII. "	VII. "
8	VIII. Idus.	VI. "	VI. "	VI. "
9	VII. "	V. "	V. "	V. "
10	VI. "	IV. "	IV. "	IV. "
11	V. "	III. "	III. "	III. "
12	IV. "	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III. "	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX. Calend. ²	XVIII. Calend. ³	XVI. Calend. ³
15	Idibus.	XVIII. "	XVII. "	XV. "
16	XVII. Calend. ³	XVII. "	XVI. "	XIV. "
17	XVI. "	XVI. "	XV. "	XIII. "
18	XV. "	XV. "	XIV. "	XII. "
19	XIV. "	XIV. "	XIII. "	XI. "
20	XIII. "	XIII. "	XII. "	X. "
21	XII. "	XII. "	XI. "	IX. "
22	XI. "	XI. "	X. "	VIII. "
23	X. "	X. "	IX. "	VII. "
24	IX. "	IX. "	VIII. "	VI. "
25	VIII. "	VIII. "	VII. "	V. (VI.) ³
26	VII. "	VII. "	VI. "	IV. (V.) "
27	VI. "	VI. "	V. "	III. (IV.) "
28	V. "	V. "	IV. "	Prid. Cal. (III. Cal.)
29	IV. "	IV. "	III. "	(Prid. Cal.)
30	III. "	III. "	Pridie Calend.	
31	Pridie Calend.	Pridie Calend.		

710. ENGLISH AND LATIN DATES.—The table (709) will furnish the learner with the English expression for any Latin date, or the Latin expression for any English date; but in translating Latin, it may be convenient also to have the following rule:

I. If the day is numbered from the Nones or Ides, subtract the number diminished by one from the number of the day on which the Nones or Ides fall:

¹ To the Calends, Nones, etc., the name of the month must of course be added. Before Nonas, Idus, etc., *ante* is sometimes used and sometimes omitted (708. III. 2).

² The Calends of the following month are of course meant, as the 16th of March for instance is, *XVII. Calendas Apriles*.

³ The enclosed forms apply to *leap-year*.

VIII. ante Idus Jan. = 13 — (8 — 1) = 13 — 7 = 6th of January.

II. If the day is numbered from the Calends of the following month, subtract the number diminished by two from the number of days in the current month :

XVIII. ante Cal. Feb. = 31 — (18 — 2) = 31 — 16 = 15th of January.

In Leap-year the 24th and 25th February are both called the sixth before the Calends of March, *VI. Cal. Mart.* The days before the 24th are numbered precisely as if the month contained as usual only 28 days, but the days after the 25th are numbered regularly for a month of 29 days : *V., IV., III. Cal. Mart., and pridie Cal. Mart.*

711. DIVISIONS OF DAY AND NIGHT.—The Roman day, from sun-rise to sun-set, and the night from sun-set to sun-rise, were each divided at all seasons of the year into twelve hours.

1. NIGHT WATCHES.—The night was also divided into four watches of three Roman hours each.

2. LENGTH OF ROMAN HOUR.—The hour, being uniformly $\frac{1}{12}$ of the day or of the night, of course varied in length, with the length of the day or night at different seasons of the year.

IV. ROMAN MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

712. COINS.—The principal Roman coins were the *as*, of copper, the *sestertius*, *quinarius*, *dēnārius*, of silver, and the *aureus*, of gold. Their value in the classical period was as follows :

As,	1 to 2 cents.
Sestertius,	4 “
Quinarius,	8 “
Dēnārius,	16 “
Aureus = 25 dēnārii,	\$4.00.

1. *AS*—THE UNIT OF MONEY.—The *As* was originally the unit of the Roman currency, and contained a pound of copper, but it was diminished from time to time in weight and value till at last it contained only $\frac{1}{24}$ of a pound.

But whatever its weight, $\frac{1}{12}$ of the *as* is always called an *uncia*, $\frac{1}{6}$ a *sextans*, $\frac{1}{4}$ a *quadrans*, $\frac{1}{3}$ a *triens*, $\frac{1}{2}$ a *quincunx*, $\frac{2}{3}$ a *semis*, $\frac{3}{4}$ a *septunx*, $\frac{4}{5}$ a *bes*, $\frac{5}{6}$ a *drans*, $\frac{2}{3}$ a *dectans*, $\frac{3}{4}$ a *deunx*.

2. SESTERTIUS, QUINARIUS, AND DENARIUS.—The *sestertius* contained originally 2½ asses, the *quinarius* 5, and the *dēnārius* 10 ; but as the *as* depreciated in value, the number of asses in these coins was increased.

3. *AS*—THE GENERAL UNIT OF COMPUTATION.—The *as* is also used as the unit in other things as well as in money. Thus

1) *In Weight*.—The *as* is then a pound, and the *uncia* an ounce.

2) *In Measure*.—the *as* is then a foot or a jugerum (718), and the *uncia* is $\frac{1}{16}$ of a foot or of a jugerum.

3) *In Interest*.—The *as* is then the unit of interest, which was one per cent. a month, i. e., twelve per year, the *uncia* is $\frac{1}{12}$ per month, i. e., 1 per year, and the *semiss* is $\frac{1}{6}$ per month, i. e., 6 per year, etc.

4) *In Inheritance*.—The *as* is then the whole estate, and the *uncia* $\frac{1}{12}$ of it: *hæres ex asse*, heir of the whole estate; *hæres ex dodrante*, heir of $\frac{3}{4}$.

713. COMPUTATION OF MONEY.—In all sums of money the common unit of computation was the *sestertius*, also called *nummus*; but four special points deserve notice:

I. In all sums of money, the units, tens, and hundreds are denoted by *sestertii* with the proper cardinals:

Quinque sestertii, 5 *sesterces*, viginti sestertii, 20 *sesterces*, dūcenti sestertii, 200 *sesterces*.

II. One thousand sesterces are denoted by *mille sestertii*, or *mille sestertium*.

III. In sums less than 1,000,000 sesterces, the thousands are denoted either (1) by *millia sestertiūm* (gen. plur.), or (2) by *sestertia*:

Duo millia sestertium, or duo sestertia, 2,000 *sesterces*; quinque millia sestertium, or quinque sestertia, 5,000 *sesterces*

With *sestertia* the distributives were generally used, as, *bina sestertia*, for *duo sestertia*.

IV. In sums containing one or more millions of sesterces, *sestertium* with the value of 100,000 sesterces is used with the proper numeral adverb, *décies*, *vicies*, etc. Thus

Décies sestertium, 1,000,000 ($10 \times 100,000$) sesterces; Vicies sestertium, 2,000,000 ($20 \times 100,000$) sesterces.

1. **SESTERTIUM.**—In the examples under IV., *sestertium* is treated and declined as a neuter noun in the singular, though originally it was probably the genitive plur. of *sestertius*, and the full expression for 1,000,000 sesterces was *Décies centēna millia sestertium*. *Centēna millia* was afterward generally omitted, and finally *sestertium* lost its force as a genitive plural, and became a neuter noun in the singular, capable of declension

2. **SESTERTIUM OMITTED.**—Sometimes *sestertium* is omitted, leaving only the numeral adverb: as, *décies*, 1,000,000 sesterces.

3. **SIGN HS.**—The sign HS, is often used for *sestertii*, and sometimes for *sestertia*, or *sestertium*:

Decem HS = 10 *sesterces* (HS = sestertii). Dena HS = 10,000 *sesterces* (HS = sestertia). Décies HS = 1,000,000 *sesterces* (HS = sestertium).

714. WEIGHT.—The basis of Roman weights is the *Libra*, also called *As* or *Pondo*, equal probably to about $11\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois.

1. **OUNCES.**—The *Libra*, like the *as* in money, is divided into 12 parts called by the names given under 712. 1.

2. **FRACTIONS OF OUNCES.**—Parts of ounces also have special names: $\frac{1}{2}$ = *semiss*, $\frac{1}{4}$ = *uncia*, $\frac{1}{8}$ = *duella*, $\frac{1}{16}$ = *scillicus*, $\frac{1}{32}$ = *sextula*, $\frac{1}{64}$ = *drachma*, $\frac{1}{128}$ = *scrupulum*, $\frac{1}{256}$ = *obolus*.

715. DRY MEASURE.—The *Modius* is the basis, equal to about a peck.

1. **SEXTARIUS.**—This is $\frac{1}{8}$ of a modius.

2. **PARTS OF THE SEXTARIUS.**—These have special names: $\frac{1}{2}$ = *hēmīna*, $\frac{1}{4}$ = *ācētābūlum*, $\frac{1}{8}$ = *cyāthus*.

716. LIQUID MEASURE.—The *Amphōra* is the most convenient unit of the Roman liquid measure, and contained a Roman cubic foot, equivalent probably to about seven gallons, wine measure.

1. **CULEUS.**—Twenty *amphōrae* make one *Culeus*.

2. **PARTS OF AMPHORA.**—These have special names: $\frac{1}{2}$ = *urna*, $\frac{1}{4}$ = *congius*, $\frac{1}{8}$ = *sextarius*, $\frac{1}{16}$ = *hēmīna*, $\frac{1}{32}$ = *quartarius*, $\frac{1}{64}$ = *ācētābūlum*, $\frac{1}{128}$ = *cyāthus*.

717. LONG MEASURE.—The basis of this measure is the Roman foot, equivalent to about 11.6 inches.

1. **COMBINATIONS OF FEET.**—*Palmipes* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Roman feet; *cūbitus* = $1\frac{1}{2}$; *passus* = 5; *stādium* = 625.

2. **PARTS OF FOOT.**—*Palmus* = $\frac{1}{4}$ foot; *uncia* = $\frac{1}{16}$; *digitus* = $\frac{1}{8}$.

718. SQUARE MEASURE.—The basis of this measure is the *Jūgērūm*, containing 28,800 Roman square feet, equivalent to about six tenths of an acre.

The parts of the *jūgērūm* have the same name as those of the *As*: *uncia* = $\frac{1}{16}$, *sextans* = $\frac{1}{24}$, etc. See 712. 1.

V. ABBREVIATIONS.

719. Names.

A. = Aulus.	L. = Lūcius.	Q. (Qu.) = Quintus.
Ap. = Appius.	M. = Marcus.	S. (Sex.) = Sextus.
C. (G.) = Caius (Gaius).	M'. = Mānius.	Ser. = Servius.
Cn. (Gn.) = Cnacus (Gnaeus).	Mam. = Māmercus.	Sp. = Spūrius.
D. = Dēcimus.	N. = Nūmērius.	T. = Titus.
	P. = Publius.	Ti. (Tib.) = Tibērius.

720. Other Abbreviations.

A. D. = ante diem.	F. C. = faciendum cū rāvit.	Proc. = prōconsul.
Aed. = aedilis.	Id. = Idus.	Q. B. F. F. Q. S. = quod bōnum, fēlix, faustumque sit.
A. U. C. = anno urbis conditae.	Imp. = impērātor.	Quir. = Quirītes.
Cal. (Kal.) = Calendae.	Leg. = lēgātus.	Resp. = res publica.
Cos. = consul.	Nou. = Nōnae.	S. = sēnātus.
Coss. = consules.	O. M. = optimus maximus.	S. C. = sēnātus consultum.
D. = divus.	P. C. = patres conscripti.	S. D. P. = sālūtem dicat plurimam.
D. D. = dōno dedit.	Pont. Max. = pontifex maximus.	S. P. Q. R. = sēnātus pōpūlusque Rōmānus.
Des. = designātus.	P. R. = pōpūlus Rōmānus.	Tr. Pl. = tribūnus plēbis.
D. M. = diis mānibus.	Pr. = praetor.	
D. S. = de suo.	Praef. = praefectus.	
D. S. P. P. = de sua pecūnia pōsuit.		
Eq. Rom. = Eques Rōmānus.		
F. = filius.		

INDEX OF VERBS.

721. THIS Index contains an alphabetical list, not only of all the simple verbs in common use which involve any important irregularities, but also of such compounds as seem to require special mention.

But, in regard to compounds of prepositions, two important facts must be borne in mind:

1. That the elements—preposition and verb—often appear in the compound in a changed form. See 338, 2, and 341, 3.

2. That the stem-vowel is often changed in the Perfect and Supine. See 214.

A.

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|--|--|
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INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

NOTE.—The numbers refer to *articles*, not to pages. *Constr.* = construction; *re* = with; *f.* = and the following; *compds.* = compounds; *gen.* or *genit.* = genitive; *gend.* = gender; *acc.* or *accus.* = accusative; *acce.* = accusatives; *loc.* or *locat.* = locative; *adjs.* = adjectives; *preps.* = prepositions, etc.

It has not been thought advisable to overload this index with such separate words as may be readily referred to classes, or to general rules, or even with such exceptions as may be readily found under their respective heads. Accordingly, the numerous exceptions in Dec. III., and in gender, are not inserted, as they may be best found under the respective endings, 55-115.

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