AN ELEMENTARY

LATIN GRAMMAR

BY

HENRY JOHN ROBY

M.A., LL.D.

AND

A. S. WILKINS

LITT.D., LL.D.
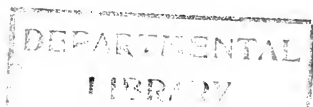
PREFACE

THIS book is intended to be used as an introduction
to Mr. Roby's *Latin Grammar for Schools*. Hence
much has been intentionally omitted which is com-
monly given in Latin grammars, but which is of little
or no use to the pupil who is engaged with the
elements of the language. Some parts of the larger
book have been reproduced with slight omissions and
occasional simplifications of language, other parts have
been greatly reduced, especially in the Syntax. The
main purposes of its preparation have been that the
pupil should have nothing to unlearn when he proceeds
to his more advanced work, and that the facts of the
language should be, so far as possible, explained, and
not left to be a matter of memory.

Some useful suggestions have been received from
Mr. S. G. Owen, of Christ Church, Oxford.

A. S. W.

CONTENTS

ELEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR

1. LATIN was the language spoken by the inhabitants of a district on the western side of Italy, hundreds of years B.C. Of this tract the chief town was Rome, and the conquests of the Romans spread the language over the neighbouring countries. The modern languages of Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Wallachia, and of parts of Eastern Switzerland, are derived from it; and mainly through the influence of the Christian Church it was the language principally used in European literature, law, state documents, and learned intercourse, during the Middle Ages.

The Latin language was at its best from about 100 B.C. to about 100 A.D. The greatest writers flourished during this period; and it is the language of their writings which is especially treated of in this grammar.

Latin belongs to the group of languages which includes the Greek, Keltic, Teutonic, and Slavonic families in Europe, and the chief languages of Persia and India in Asia. There are many points of resemblance between Latin and all of these, both in vocabulary and in inflexions.

ALPHABET

2. The following table contains the letters of the Latin alphabet as used in Cicero's time, with their names and probable pronunciation.

Sign.	Name.	Pronounced as English
A	a	*a* in *papa*.
B	be	*b*
C	ce	*k*
D	de	*d*
E	e	*a* in *late*, or *e* in *fête*.
F	ef	*f*
G	ge	*g* hard, as in *give*.
H	ha	*h* in *hat*.
I	i	*ee* in *feet*, or *i* in *machine*.
K	ka	*k*
L	el	*l*
M	em	*m* (except at end of words).
N	en	*n*, but when before a guttural as *ng*.
O	o	*o*, approaching to *au*.
P	pe	*p*
Q	qu	*q* = *k*.
R	er	*r* (trilled).
S	es	*s*, sharp, as in *hiss*, not *his*.
T	te	*t*
V	u	*oo* in *shoot* or *u* in *brute*.
X	ix	*x*

To which may be added two letters used only in copying Greek words, namely—

Y	*u* French, or *ü* German.
Z	English *z*, or perhaps *dz*.

CONSONANTS

3. Consonants are classified according to the character of the sound.

Of the Latin consonants p, b ; c, g ; t, d are *momentary,* or *non-continuous* (often called *mutes*), that is to say, the voice cannot dwell upon them ; s and f are *continuous.*

Again p, c, t, s, f are *voiceless, i.e.* they are not accompanied by any sound of the voice ; b, g, d and usually r, l, are *voiced,*[1] that is, they cannot be pronounced without some sound of the voice.

If the air is allowed to pass through the nose instead of the mouth, the sounds m, n, and ng (a single sound, as in *sing*) are produced instead of b, d, g. Such sounds are called *nasal.*

k was little used, and was always followed by a ; q was always followed by u, and qu (pronounced as in English) regarded in prosody as a single consonant.

x was merely written for cs.

4. The following Table shows the classification of Latin consonants.

	Non-Continuous.		Nasal.	Continuous.	
	Voiceless.	Voiced.	Usually Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.
LABIAL (*lip* sounds).	p	b	m		
LABIODENTAL.					
GUTTURAL (*throat* sounds)	c, k, q	g	n before a guttural.		
DENTAL (*tooth* sounds).	t	d	n (when not before a guttural).	s	
LINGUAL (*tongue* sounds ; also called *liquids*)					r, l (usually)

VOWELS

5. a is the simplest vowel ; for e and i the back part of the tongue is raised ; for o and u the lips are pushed forward. e is a middle sound between a and i ; and o a middle sound between a and u.

i and u, when pronounced rapidly before other vowels, become half consonants, and in modern books are usually printed j and v. The sound of i or j then becomes as English *y* in *yes* ; the sound of u or v becomes as French *ou* in *oui*, or nearly as English *w* in *we*.

[1] For *voiceless* the terms *sharp, hard, surd* and Latin 'tenues' are also used ; for *voiced* the terms *flat, soft, sonant* and Latin ' mediae.'

Diphthongs are sounds produced in the passage from one vowel sound to another. The right rule for pronouncing diphthongs is to sound the two vowels rapidly one after the other.

Thus **au** as German *au*, a somewhat broader sound than the ordinary English *ow* in *cow, town.*

eu as a Cockney or Yankee pronunciation of *ow* in *cow, town.*

ae nearly as the single vowel *a* in English *hat*, lengthened.

ei nearly as in English *feint*, or *ai* in *faint.*

oe between *oi* in *boil*, and *ei* in *feint.*

The vowels may be arranged thus, so as to suggest the relation of one to another.

<div align="center">
a

e   o

i   y   u
</div>

QUANTITY

6. Vowels are either *long* by nature, as *ā*, or *short* by nature, as *ă*.

The pronunciation of the vowels is given by the following English examples : *ăhā, dĕmēsne, quĭnīne, prŏmōte, Zŭlū.* Vowels are said to be (usually) long by position, when followed by two consonants, as *ārdet* ; more correctly the *syllable* is long, the vowel and the first consonant counting as a long vowel. Sometimes a vowel in such a position may be taken as either long or short ; it is then called *common*, and is marked thus, *pătrem.*

ACCENT

7. One syllable in every Latin word which contains more than one, is pronounced with more stress than the rest. In words of two syllables the accent falls on the first syllable, as *mágnus* ; in other cases it falls on the last syllable but one, if that be long, either by nature or by position, as *indíco*, otherwise on the last but two, as *índico.*

PHONETIC CHANGES

8. Many words underwent changes which made them easier for the Romans to pronounce. Some of the most frequent changes are the following :—

Whole syllables were sometimes omitted, as **vĕnē - fĭcium** for

vĕnēnĭ-fĭcium, *poison-making* ; vŏluntas (for vŏluntĭtas), *willing-ness*, from vŏlens, *willing*.

When three consonants come together, the middle one is often omitted, as fulmen, *lightning* (for fulgmen), from fulgēre, *to flash* ; mul-si (for mulcsi), perfect of mulcēre, *to stroke*.

Of two consonants the former is often assimilated either (1) completely or (2) partially to the latter, as (1) ces-si for ced-si, sum-mus for sub-mus, puel-la for puer-la, op-pōno for ob-pōno, ac-curro for ad-curro ; (2) scrip-tus for scrib-tus, op-tĭneo for ob-tĭneo, con-tĭneo for com-tĭneo, im-berbis for in-berbis.

s between two vowels is changed to r, as ŏnŭs, ŏnĕr-is (compare ŏnus-tus), dīrĭmo for dĭs-ĕmo.

9. Vowels are changed often in composition and inflexions.

a. Root-vowels are changed, when by a syllable being prefixed, as in compound words, the root syllable loses the first place.

Thus a changes usually to e before two consonants or before r, as damno, condemno ; făcio, effectus ; părio, comperio.

a to ĭ usually before ng or any single consonant except r, as tango, attingo ; făcio, effĭcio.

e to ĭ, as lĕgo, collĭgo ; ĕmo, ădĭmo.

ae to ī, as aestĭmo, exīstimo ; caedo, incīdo.

b. In suffixes usually

ŏ changes to ĭ, as cardon-, cardĭnis ; alto-, altĭ-tūdo.

ĕ to ĭ, as illĕ, illĭc ; undĕ, undĭque ; agmĕn, agmĭn-ĭs, but e remains before r, as pĭpĕr, pĭpĕr-is, and before two consonants, as nutrīmen, nutrīmentum (compare nūtrimĭn-is).

c. Short vowels are often omitted between two consonants, as audac-ter for audācĭ-tĕr, vinclum for vincŭlum, dextră for dextĕră.

h and v between two vowels are often omitted and the vowels then coalesce, as mī for mĭhi, prendo for prĕhendo, audisse for audivisse, amāram for amāvĕram.

d. The quantity of vowels is sometimes changed ; thus short vowels are lengthened

(1) When a consonant is omitted, as jū-mentum, *a plough beast*, from jŭgum, *a yoke* ; cāsus, *a fall* (for cadtus), from cădĕre, *to fall*.

(2) In forming the perfect tenses of verbs, as lĕgo, lēgi, ăgo, ēgi.

(3) By contraction with another vowel, as fructŭĭs (genitive of fructŭs) is contracted to fructūs.

e. Long vowels are shortened chiefly when the syllable becomes the last in the word, as calcăr for calcāre, ămātŏr compared with the genitive ămātōris.

INFLEXIONS IN GENERAL

10. Latin, like English, has many words which never vary in form, and many others which vary according to their particular use. Thus *man builds, men build, man built, man's building* are all sayings which contain two words altered in order to change the meaning. Of these words *man* expresses an existing thing, *build* expresses an action. Grammarians call *man* a noun, *build* a verb. NOUNS (including pronouns and adjectives) and VERBS are the two great classes of words which are subject to change. The other parts of speech (adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, interjections), commonly called particles, as *happily, and, after, alas,* do not change.

In Latin, both nouns and verbs have more changes than they have in English. These changes consist mainly of additions or other changes at the end of the word, sometimes of additions at the beginning, sometimes of changes in the middle. Thus in English *man's, built, building* show additions or changes at the end of the word ; *men* (compared with *man*) shows a change in the middle.

A word, so far as it thus changes according to its use, is said to be *inflected*. The additions or changes are called *inflexions* ; the more permanent part of the word is called the *stem*. This remains unchanged unless affected by the suffix.

11. Nouns are divided into two classes, *nouns substantive*, which express things, and *nouns adjective*, which express the nature of things. In English the former are inflected to denote number and case, *e.g. man, man's, men, men's.* The latter are not so inflected, *e.g. good man, good man's (food), good men.* In Latin both nouns substantive and nouns adjective are inflected. Nouns substantive are inflected to denote the number as well as the case, as **hominis,** *man's* ; **homines,** *men* ; **hominum,** *men's.* Nouns adjective

are trebly inflected, *i.e.* they are changed to denote the gender (*i.e.* sex or imagined sex) of the person or thing denoted, and they are changed also to denote the case (like *man's*) and the number (like *men*), as **bonus**, *good he*; **bona**, *good she*; **bonum**, *good thing*; plural, **boni**, *good he's*; **bonae**, *good she's*; **bona**, *good things*; **bonorum** (**cĭbus**), *good men's* (*food*), etc. Pronouns are sometimes inflected like nouns, but more commonly like adjectives. The inflexions in Latin nouns are, as has been shown, much more numerous than in English.

12. Verbs again in Latin differ much from verbs in English. Not only are there many more changes to express different persons and numbers, different tenses and moods, but each form of a verb in Latin, which is not of the nature of a noun, is complete in itself and expresses a complete meaning. In English we require a pronoun or noun with the verb, *e.g. I love, thou lovest, he loves.* In Latin **amo** expresses by itself *I love*, **amas** expresses by itself *thou lovest*, **amat** expresses by itself *a person loves*, but may be *he loves* or *she loves*. Different forms are used for the plural, *e.g.* **amamus**, *we love*; **amatis**, *ye love*; **amant**, *they love.*

Different forms again are used for past time, *e.g.* **amabam**, *I was loving*; **amabas**, *thou wast loving*; **amabat**, *he was loving*; **amabamus**, *we were loving*; **amabatis**, *ye were loving*; **amabant**, *they were loving*. Other forms slightly or considerably changed are used to denote future time or commands or wishes or the like. What in English is often expressed by combinations of different words is in Latin often expressed by changes in the same word.

INFLEXIONS OF NOUNS

13. The inflexions of nouns and pronouns are in the main the same.   The inflexions of verbs are quite distinct.

The inflexions of nouns are always additions to or alterations in the *end* of the stem.   They serve to mark the *gender*, the *case*, and the *number* of the word.

There are in Latin

Three genders, called *masculine, feminine,* and *neuter.*

Six cases, called *nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, locative, and ablative.   (The use of these cases is explained in* § 84.)

(In some nouns another form is found to which the name of *vocative* case has often been applied.)

Two numbers, singular and plural.

Nouns are divided into two classes—

The first class has the genitive plural ending in **-ārum**, or **-ērum**, or **-ōrum**.

The second class has the genitive plural ending in **-uum**, or **-ium**, or in **-um** preceded by a consonant.

FIRST CLASS

14. The first class contains stems ending in **a** or **e** or **o**.

1. Stems in **a** :

Examples.—ăquă (*f.*), *water* ; bŏnă, *a good she* ; scrībă, (*m.*), *a clerk* ; Claudiă, *a woman of the Claudian house.*

Singular.

Nom.	ăquă	bŏnă	scrībă	Claudiă
Acc.	ăquăm	bŏnăm	scrībăm	Claudiăm
Gen. }				
Loc. }	ăquae	bŏnae	scrībae	Claudiae
Dat. }				
Abl.	ăquā	bŏnā	scrībā	Claudiā

Plural.

Nom.	ăquae	bŏnae	scrībae	Claudiae
Acc.	ăquās	bŏnās	scrībās	Claudiās
Gen.	ăquārum	bŏnārum	scrībārum	Claudiārum
Loc. }				
Dat. }	ăquīs	bŏnīs	scrībīs	Claudiīs
Abl. }				

Old forms : genitive singular, -āī or -ās for -ae ; ăquāī, fămĭlĭās, for aquae, familiae.

Poetic form : genitive plural, -um for -ārum, caelĭcŏlum for caelicolarum.

Old form : dat. abl. plural, fĭlĭābus for fĭlĭīs.

Most nouns of this class are feminine, as terră, *land* ; silvă, *a wood* ; glōriă, *glory* ; ănĭmă, *breath* ; mŏră, *delay.*

Masculine are a few which denote male persons, such as agrĭcŏlă, *a farmer* ; incŏlă, *an inhabitant* ; advĕnă, *a newcomer* ; pŏēta, *a poet* ; transfŭgă, *a deserter.*

15.   2. Stems in **e** :

Two words only have forms for all cases, viz. **rēs** (*f.*), *a thing* ; **diēs** (*m. f.*), *a day.* Few have any plural.

Singular.

Nom.	**rēs**	**diēs**	**ăciēs**
Acc.	**rēm**	**diēm**	**ăciēm**
Gen. ⎫			
Loc. ⎬	**rei or rĕ**	**diēī or diē**	**ăciī or aciē**
Dat. ⎭			
Abl.	**rē**	**diē**	**ăciē**

Plural.

Nom. ⎫			
Acc. ⎬	**rēs**	**diēs**	**ăciēs**
Gen.	**rērŭm**	**diērŭm**	not found
Loc. ⎫			
Dat. ⎬	**rēbŭs**	**diēbŭs**	not found
Abl. ⎭			

In singular **spēs** and **fĭdēs** are like **res**; **făcies**, **effĭgies**, **spĕcies**, **sĕries** like **acies**.

All these have in plural only the nom. and acc.

The termination -**ei** was sometimes two syllables, either -**ēī** or -**ĕī**, but generally probably a diphthong.

Thus **rēī**, **fĭdēī** in Lucretius ; **rĕī**, **fĭdĕī** later ; but also **spēī**, **rēī**, **fĭdēī** (-ei being one syllable).

The form **die** is used as the locative.

16.   3. Stems in **o** :

Examples.—dŏmĭnŭs (*m.*), *a lord* ; bŏnus (*m. adj.*), *a good he* ; bellum (*n.*), *war* ; bŏnum (*n. adj.*), *a good thing.*

Singular.

	Subst.	Adj.	Subst.	Adj.
Nom.	dŏmĭnŭs	bŏnŭs	bellŭm	bŏnŭm
Acc.	dŏmĭnŭm	bŏnŭm	bellŭm	bŏnŭm
Gen. Loc.	dŏmĭnī	bŏnī	bellī	bŏnī
Dat. Abl.	dŏmĭnō	bŏnō	bellō	bŏnō

Plural.

	Subst.	Adj.	Subst.	Adj.
Nom.	dŏmĭnī	bŏnī	bellă	bŏnă
Acc.	dŏmĭnōs	bŏnōs	bellă	bŏnă
Gen. Loc.	dŏmĭnōrŭm	bŏnōrŭm	bellōrum	bŏnōrum
Dat. Abl.	dŏmĭnīs	bŏnīs	bellīs	bŏnīs

Such masculine nouns have a form called the vocative used in addressing a person : thus dŏmĭne, *O lord* ; bŏnĕ, *my good man.* But one word, deus, *God,* has no such form.

The nominative and accusative singular retained the earlier -os and -om in old Latin. The gen. plur. is in -um for -orum in some names of weights and measures, and of nations in poetry, and in a few other cases.

Examples.—*Masculine*—annus, *a year* ; ŏcŭlus, *an eye* ; ănĭmus, *the soul.*

Feminine—hŭmus, *the ground ;* and many names of trees, as alnus, *alder* ; fāgus, *beech* ; pōpŭlus, *poplar* ; quercus, *oak* ; ulmus, *elm.*

Neuter—oppĭdum, *a town* ; fŏrum, *market - place* ; verbum, *a word.*

Adjectives—magnus, *great* ; multus, *many* ; mălus, *bad* ; longus, *long* ; nūdus, *naked* ; prīmus, *first* ; dĕcĭmus, *tenth.*

17. Stems in **-ro** generally drop the final **us** in nominative singular. Many omit **e** before **r**. Instances of different kinds are—

nŭmĕrus, *a number*; **pŭer,** *a boy*; **ăgĕr,** *a piece of land*; **vĭr,** *a man*.

Singular.

Nom.	nŭmĕrus	pŭer	ăger	vĭr
Acc.	nŭmĕrum	pŭerum	ăgrum	vĭrum
Gen. Loc.	nŭmĕrī	pŭerī	ăgrī	vĭrī
Dat. Abl.	nŭmĕrō	pŭerō	agrō	vĭrō

Plural.

Nom.	nŭmĕrī	pŭerī	agrī	vĭrī
Acc.	nŭmĕrōs	pŭerōs	agrōs	vĭrōs
Gen.	nŭmĕrōrum	pŭerōrum	agrōrum	vĭrōrum
Loc. Dat. Abl.	nŭmĕrīs	pŭerīs	agrīs	vĭrīs

Like **nŭmĕrus** are declined **ĕrus** (or **hĕrus**), *a master*; **ŭmĕrus** (or **hŭmĕrus**), *a shoulder*; and the adjectives **fĕrŭs,** *wild*; **prŏpĕrŭs,** *hasty*; **prospĕrŭs,** *favourable.*

Like **pŭer,** are **sŏcĕr,** *father-in-law*; **gĕnĕr,** *son-in-law*; **vespĕr,** *evening star*; and the adjectives **asper,** *rough*; **lībĕr,** *free*; **mĭsĕr,** *wretched*; **tĕnĕr,** *tender.*

Similarly **sătŭr, sătŭra, satŭrum,** *satiated.*

Like **ăgĕr** are declined **ăpĕr,** *a wild boar*; **făbĕr,** *a workman*; **lībĕr,** *bark, a book*; and the adjectives **noster,** *our*; **vester,** *your*: **dexter,** *right (hand),* and **sinister,** *left,* are usually so declined, but sometimes retain the e, like **tener.**

18. In the best period stems in -vo or -quo retained in nominative and accusative singular -ŏs, -ŏm instead of -ŭs, -ŭm.

Thus ĕquŏs, *a horse* (also spelt ĕcŭs); aequom, *equity*; but in modern books we usually find -us, -um.

In substantives in -io the genitive singular ended in single i, except in some poetry.

Singular.

Nom.	servŏs	aequŏm	fīliŭs	impĕriŭm
Acc.	servŏm	aequŏm	fĭliŭm	imperiŭm
Gen. Loc.	} servī	aequī	fĭlī	impĕrī
Dat. Abl.	} servo	aequo	fīlio	impĕrio

Plural.

Nom.	servi	aequi	fīlii	imperiă
Acc.	servōs	aequōs	fīliōs	imperiă
Gen.	servōrum	aequōrum	fĭliōrum	imperiōrum
Loc. Dat. Abl.	} servīs	aequīs	fĭliīs	impĕriīs

Like servŏs are ĕquŏs, *a horse*; ăvŏs, *a grandfather*; dīvŏs, *a god*; rīvŏs, *a stream*; clīvŏs, *a slope*; cŏquŏs (or cocus), *a cook*; and many adjectives, as căvŏs, *hollow*; nŏvŏs, *new*; parvŏs, *small*; saevŏs, *raging*; vīvŏs, *alive*; exĭguŏs, *small*; văcuŏs, *empty*; antīquŏs, *ancient*, etc.

Like aequŏm are aevŏm, *age*; arvŏm, *a ploughed field*; ōvŏm, *an egg*.

Like fĭlius are many proper names, as Claudius, Făbius, Līvius, Servius, Dĕcius, Jūlius, Hŏrātius, Vergĭlius, etc.

Like impĕrium are gaudium, *joy*; ŏdium, *hatred*; offĭcium, *duty*; consĭlium, *advice*, etc.

(*N.B.*—*Adjectives* have gen. sing. always in -ii, as medii, egregii.)

SECOND CLASS

19. The second class of nouns contains stems ending in **u** or **i** or a consonant.

1. Stems in **u** :

Examples—**mănus** (*f.*), *hand* ; **vīsus** (*m.*), *sight* ; **gĕnu** (*n.*), *knee.*

Singular.

Nom.	mănŭs	vīsŭs	gĕnū
Acc.	mănŭm	vīsŭm	gĕnū
Gen.	mănūs	vīsūs	gĕnūs
Dat.	mănŭi	vīsui	gĕnui
Loc. Abl. }	mănū	vīsŭ	genū

Plural.

Nom. Acc. }	mănūs	vīsūs	gĕnŭă
Gen.	mănuum	vīsuum	gĕnuum
Dat. Loc. Abl. }	mănĭbus	vīsĭbus	gĕnĭbus

So also **grădus**, *a step* ; **aestus**, *heat* ; **gĕmĭtus**, *a groan* ; **tŏnĭtrus** (also **tonitru**), *thunder* ; **ductus**, *leading*, etc.

The dative singular sometimes, especially in poetry, ends in -u for -ui, as vīsu.

The abl. plural in some words ends in -ŭbus, as ăcŭs, *needle*, ăcŭbus ; arcus, *bow*, arcŭbus ; artus, *joint*, artŭbus ; partus, *birth*, partŭbus ; trĭbus, *tribe*, trĭbŭbŭs.

20. Some words are found with inflexions both from o stems and from u stems. The most important word of this kind is **dŏmus** (*f.*), *a home.*

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	dŏmŭs	dŏmūs
Acc.	domum	dŏmōs or dŏmūs
Gen.	dŏmūs	dŏmōrum or dŏmuum
Dat.	domui, rarely domo ⎫	
Loc.	dŏmī ⎬ dŏmĭbŭs	
Abl.	dŏmō, rarely domu ⎭	

Singular.

Nom.	cŏlus, *distaff*	cupressus	laurus	pīnus
Acc.	colum	cupressum	laurum	pinum
Gen.	⎧ coli ⎩ colūs	⎧ cupressi ⎩ cupressus	⎧ lauri ⎩ laurus	⎧ pini ⎩ pinus
Dat.	colo	cupresso	lauro	pino
Abl.	⎧ colo ⎩ colu	⎧ cupresso ⎩ cupressu	⎧ lauro ⎩ lauru	pinu

Plural.

Nom.	colūs	⎧ cupressi ⎩ cupressus (rarely)	⎧ lauri ⎩ laurus	⎧ pini (rarely) ⎩ pinus
Acc.		cupressus	⎧ lauros ⎩ laurūs	⎧ pinos ⎩ pinus
Gen.				pinōrum
Dat. Abl. ⎬			lauris	pinis

quercus (*oak*) besides u stem has abl. s. querco and gen. pl. quercorum.

myrtus (*myrtle*) has rarely nom. acc. plur. myrtūs. Otherwise it is an o stem.

arcus (*bow*) besides u stem has gen. sing. arci or arqui ; humus (*the ground*) has locative humi.

In Early Latin a genitive singular in i is frequent from verbal nouns, as adventi, fructi, gĕmĭti, quaesti, sumpti.

21.   2. Stems in i :

Of these some have nominative in -ēs, some in -is,
some in -s preceded by a consonant or long vowel.
Instead of -ris we often find -er. Neuters have nomina-
tive in ĕ.

Examples.—nūbēs (*f.*), *cloud*; puppis (*f.*), *stern of a
ship*; tristĭs (*m. f.*), tristĕ (*n.*), *sad*; urbs (*f.*), *city*; lux
(*f.*), *light*; ars (*f.*), *art*; marĕ (*n.*), *sea*; animālis (*adj.*),
animal; imber (*m.*), *a storm of rain.*

Singular.

Nom.	nūbēs	puppĭs	tristĭs	tristĕ
Acc.	nubem	puppim or	tristem	tristĕ
		puppem		
Gen.	nubĭs	puppĭs	tristĭs	
Dat.	nubī	puppī	tristī	
Loc.	}nubĕ	puppĕ	tristī	
Abl.				

Plural.

Nom.	nubēs	puppēs	tristēs	tristiă
Acc.	nubēs or	puppēs or	tristēs or	tristiă
	nubīs	puppīs	tristīs	
Gen.	nubium	puppium	tristium	
Dat.				
Loc.	}nubĭbŭs	puppĭbŭs	tristibŭs	
Abl.				

Singular.

Nom.	urbs	lūx	ars	imbĕr
Acc.	urbem	lūcem	artem	imbrem
Gen.	urbĭs	lucĭs	artĭs	imbrĭs
Dat.	urbī	lucī	artī	imbrī
Loc.	}urbĕ	lucĕ	artĕ	imbrĕ or
Abl.				imbrī

Plural.

Nom.	urbēs	lūcēs	artēs	imbres
Acc.	urbēs or urbīs	lūcēs or lucīs	artēs or artīs	imbrēs or imbris
Gen.	urbium	(*not found*)	artium	imbrium
Dat. Loc. Abl.	urbĭbŭs	lucĭbŭs	artĭbŭs	imbrĭbŭs

Singular.

Nom.	mărĕ	ănĭmālĭs	ănĭmālĕ
Acc.	marĕ	animalem	animale
Gen.	marĭs	animalis	
Dat. Loc. Abl.	marī	animalī	

Plural.

Nom.	mărĭă	animales	animalia
Acc.	mărĭă	animālēs	animālĭă
Gen.	marium	animalium	
Dat. Loc. Abl.	marĭbŭs	animalĭbŭs	

As a substantive we have nom. acc. **animal**, abl. sing. **animālĕ**; other cases like the adjective.

ācĕr, *sharp*, has nom. sing. **ācĕr** (*m.*), **ācrĭs** (*m. f.*), **acrĕ** (*n.*) Except for the use of **ācĕr** for nom. s. masc. it is declined exactly like **tristis**.

C

22.   3. Consonant stems :

STEMS ENDING IN MUTES form nom. sing. by adding **s** ; **t** or **d** before this **s** is omitted.

ĕ before final stem consonant becomes ĭ except in nom. sing. ŭ before final stem consonant often becomes ĭ, except in nom. sing.

Sometimes where ĭ in the other cases is the earlier form, this becomes ĕ in the nom. sing.

Examples.—**princeps** (*adj.*), stem **princĕp-**, *chief* ;
        jūdex (*m. f.*), stem **jūdĭc-**, *a judge* ;
        rex (*m.*), stem **rēg-**, *a king* ;
        cīvĭtas (*f.*), stem **cīvĭtāt-**, *citizenship* ;
        ĕquĕs (*m. f.*), stem **ĕquĕt-**, *horseman* ;
        căpŭt (*n.*), stem **căpŭt-**, *head* ;
        pēs (*m.*), stem **pĕd-**, *a foot.*

Singular.

Nom.	**princep-s** (*adj.*)	**jūdex**	**rēx**
Acc.	**princĭp-em** (*m. f.*)		
	princep-s (*n.*)	**judĭc-em**	**rēg-em**
Gen.	**princip-ĭs**	**judic-ĭs**	**reg-ĭs**
Dat.	**princip-ī**	**judic-ī**	**reg-ī**
Loc. Abl.	**princip-ĕ**	**judic-ĕ**	**reg-ĕ**

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	**princĭp-ēs** (*m. f.*) (*no neut.*)	**jūdĭc-ēs**	**rēg-ēs**
Gen.	**princip-um**	**judic-um**	**reg-um**
Dat. Loc. Abl.	**princip-ĭbŭs**	**judic-ĭbŭs**	**reg-ĭbŭs**

Singular.

Nom.	cīvĭtās	ĕquĕs	căpŭt	pēs
Acc.	civitāt-em	equĭt-em	caput	pĕd-em
Gen.	civitat-ĭs	equit-ĭs	capĭt-ĭs	ped-ĭs
Dat.	civitat-ī	equit-ī	capit-ī	ped-ī
Loc. } Abl. }	civitat-ĕ	equit-ĕ	capit-ĕ	ped-ĕ

Plural.

Nom. } Acc. }	cīvĭtāt-ēs	ĕquĭt-ēs	căpĭt-ă	pĕd-ēs
Gen.	civitat-um	equit-um	capit-um	ped-um
Dat. } Loc. } Abl. }	civitat-ĭbŭs	equit-ĭbŭs	capit-ĭbŭs	ped-ĭbŭs

Civitas and a few other nouns with stem in **tāt-** have sometimes -**ium** in gen. plur.

23. STEMS ENDING IN **n** form the nominative singular in one of two ways—

Those ending in -**ŏn** and -**ōn** (all being masc. or fem.) drop the final **n**, the **o** then being always long in good Latin; in the cases other than nominative singular -**ŏn** becomes -**ĭn**.

Those ending in -**ĕn** remain unchanged; in the cases other than nominative singular -**ĕn** becomes -**ĭn**. Most of these are in -**mĕn**, and all these except **flamen** (*m.*) are neuter.

As *Examples*: **hŏmo** (*m. f.*), stem **hŏmŏn-**, *a man*;
    ōrātio (*f.*), stem **ōrātiōn-**, *speech*;
    tībīcĕn (*m.*), stem **tībīcĕn-**, *a flute-player*;
    nōmĕn (*n.*), stem **nōmĕn-**, *a name*.

Singular.

Nom.	hŏmo	ōrātio	tībīcĕn	nōmĕn
Acc.	hŏmĭn-em	ŏrātiōn-em	tĭbīcĭn-em	nōmĕn
Gen.	homin-ĭs	oration-ĭs	tibicin-is	nomĭn-ĭs
Dat.	homin-ī	oration-ī	tibicin-ī	nomin-ī
Loc. Abl. }	homin-ĕ	oration-ĕ	tibicin-ĕ	nomin-ĕ

Plural.

Nom. Acc. }	hŏmĭn-ēs	ōrātiōn-ēs	tībīcĭn-ēs	nōmĭn-ă
Gen.	homin-um	oration-um	tibicin-um	nomin-um
Dat. Loc. Abl. }	homin-ĭbŭs	oration-ĭbŭs	tibicin-ĭbŭs	nomin-ĭbŭs

24. STEMS ENDING IN **l, r, s** are used as the nom. sing. without addition or change, except that some neuters change -ŏr into -ŭr, others -ŏs into -ŭs.

Stems in **s** change **s** into **r** (also -ŭs into -ĕr) before a vowel, *i.e.* in all cases except nom. sing.

(Thus a nom. neut. in -ŭs sometimes goes with a genitive -ŏris, sometimes with a genitive -ĕris, according as its stem is in -ŏs or -ŭs.)

Stems in -**er** generally drop e in inflexion.

> *Examples :* **consŭl** (*m.*), stem **consŭl-**, *a consul ;*
> **mŭlĭĕr** (*f.*), stem **mŭlĭĕr-**, *a woman ;*
> **pătĕr** (*m.*), stem **pătĕr-**, *a father ;*
> **ămŏr** (*m.*), stem **ămŏr-**, *love ;*
> **tempŭs** (*n.*), stem **tempŏs-**, *time ;*
> **ŏnŭs** (*n.*), stem **ŏnŭs-**, *a burden ;*
> **mōs** (*m.*), stem **mōs-**, *a habit ;*
> **crūs** (*n.*), stem **crūs-**, *a leg.*

Singular.

Nom.	cōnsŭl	mŭliĕr	pătĕr	ămŏr
Acc.	consŭl-em	muliĕr-em	patr-em	amōr-em
Gen.	consŭl-ĭs	muliĕr-ĭs	patr-ĭs	amōr-ĭs
Dat.	consŭl-ī	muliĕr-ī	patr-ī	amōr-ī
Loc. Abl.	consŭl-ĕ	muliĕr-ĕ	patr-ĕ	amōr-ĕ

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	consŭl-ēs	muliĕr-ēs	patr-ēs	amōr-ēs
Gen.	consŭl-um	muliĕr-um	patr-um	amōr-um
Dat. Loc. Abl.	consŭl-ĭbŭs	muliĕr-ĭbŭs	patr-ĭbŭs	amōr-ĭbŭs

Singular.

Nom.	tempŭs	ŏnŭs	mōs	crūs
Acc.	tempŭs	onŭs	mōr-em	crūs
Gen.	tempŏr-ĭs	onĕr-ĭs	mōr-ĭs	crūr-is
Dat.	tempŏr-ī	onĕr-ī	mōr-ī	crur-ī
Loc. Abl.	tempŏr-ĕ	onĕr-ĕ	mōr-ĕ	crur-ĕ

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	tempŏr-ă	onĕr-ă	mōr-ēs	crūr-ă
Gen.	tempŏr-um	onĕr-um	mōr-um	crūr-um
Dat. Loc. Abl.	tempŏr-ĭbŭs	onĕr-ĭbŭs	mōr-ĭbŭs	crūr-ĭbŭs

The principal adjectives with consonant stems are those in -ōs, which express the comparative degree of adjectives.

As *Example* : **mĕlior** (*adj.*), stem **mĕliōs-**, *better.*

	Singular.		*Plural.*

	Singular.			*Plural.*
Nom.	mĕlĭŏr (*m. f.*) mĕlĭŭs (*n.*)		Nom.	⎫ mĕlĭōrēs (*m. f.*)
Acc.	meliŏr-em meliŭs		Acc.	⎭ mĕlĭōră (*n.*)
Gen.	meliŏr-ĭs		Gen.	meliŏr-um
Dat.	meliŏr-ī		Dat.	⎫
Loc. ⎱			Loc.	⎬ meliŏr-ĭbŭs
Abl. ⎰	meliŏr-ĕ		Abl.	⎭

Contrast of i *Stems and Consonant Stems*

25. The class of i stems and the class of consonant stems have, speaking generally, certain marked differences.

1. A very large proportion of the i stems have the syllable which precedes the i long, sometimes from the length of the vowel, more often from the i being preceded by two consonants, as fīni-, parti-.

In the consonant stems the final stem consonant is always preceded by a vowel, and this preceding vowel is generally short, as dŭc-, princĭp-.

2. Further, the i stems fall mainly into three divisions, thus—

A. *Substantives and adjectives* of not more than two syllables in the genitive singular, as **nubes, grăvis.**

B. *Adjectives* with derivative suffixes, as **aud-aci, ag-ĭli.**

C. *Adjectives* compounded of *noun* stems, as **in-ermi, tri-remi.**

The consonant stems fall into three divisions, thus—

A. *Substantives* (few) of not more than two syllables in the genitive singular, as **canis, mensis.**

B. *Substantives* with derivative suffixes, as **ima-gon, am-or.**
Also adjectives in comparative degree.

C. *Substantives and adjectives* compounded of verbal stems, as **re-duc, prae-sed.**

CLASSIFICATION OF i STEMS

26. A. The nouns of not more than two syllables in the genitive singular have either—

    1. Disyllabic nominative in -ēs,
or 2. Disyllabic nominative in -ĭs (*m. f.*), neuter in ĕ,
or 3. Disyllabic nominative in -ĕr (for ĕris),
or 4. Monosyllabic nominatives.

    1. Stems with disyllabic nominatives in -ēs: all feminine, as **prōlēs**, *offspring* ; **sēdes**, *seat.*

except **verrēs** (*m.*), *a boar.*
        vātes (*m. f.*, gen. pl. often **vatum**), *a seer.*

    2. Stems with disyllabic nominatives in -is.

    (a) Adjectives, *e.g.*—

dulcis	*sweet*	**grăvis**	*heavy*	**lĕvis**	*light*
omnis	*all*	**tristis**	*sad*	**turpis**	*foul*
		etc.			

    (β) Substantives.

Common in gender—

anguis (abl. -i rarely)	*snake*	**fīnis** (abl. often -i)	*boundary*
cīvis	*citizen*	**hostis**	*enemy*
testis	*witness*		

    Masculine—

amnis (abl. -i often)	*river*	**mānēs** (pl.)	*ghosts*
collis	*hill*	**orbis** (abl. -i sometimes)	*a round*
crīnis	*hair*	**pānis** (no gen. pl.)	*loaf*
ensis	*sword*	**piscis**	*fish*
fascis	*bundle*	**postis** (abl. -i often)	*doorpost*
follis	*leather bag*	**sentes** (pl.)	*thorns*
fūnis	*rope*	**torquis**	*collar*
fustis (abl. -i often)	*club*	**unguis** (abl. -i some-	*nail, claw*
ignis (abl. -i usually)	*fire*	times)	

Feminine—

ăpis (gen. pl. apŭm *bee*
  sometimes)

ăvĭs (abl. -i some- *bird*
  times)

classis (abl. -i often) *fleet, class*

clāvis (acc. -im some- *key*
  times)

messis (acc. -im *reaping*
  sometimes)

nāvis (acc. -im, abl. *ship*
  -i often)

puppis (acc. -im or *stern of ship*
  -em, abl. -i or -ĕ)

restis (acc. -im usu- *rope*
  ally)

sĭtis (acc. -im, abl. *thirst*
  -i, no plur.)

tigris (also with stem *tiger*
  tigrĭd-)

turris (acc. -im usu- *tower*
  ally, abl. -i often)
  and others.

Neuter—

      măre (plural only nom. acc.)   *sea*

      mille (indecl. in sing.)   *thousand*

      rēte (abl. sometimes rētĕ)   *a net*

3. Stems with disyllabic nominatives in -ĕr—

imber (*m.* abl. -i often) *shower*   venter (*m.*)   *belly*

linter (*f.* usually)   *boat*   ūter (*m.*)   *skin bag*

4. Stems with monosyllabic nominatives—

Almost all have a long syllable, usually formed by two consonants, preceding the i, *e.g.*—

arx (gen. arcis)   *a citadel*   lux (gen. lūcis)   *light*

urbs (gen. urbis)   *a city*   plebs (gen. plēbis)   *the common*
                                                     people

All are feminine except—

Masculines—

dens (gen. dentis)   *a tooth*   mons (gen. montis)   *mountain*

fons (gen. fontis)   *fount*   mūs (gen. mūris)   *mouse*

mās (gen. pl. mārum *male*   pons (gen. pontis)   *bridge*
  sometimes)

Neuters—

lac (gen. lactis, no plur.) *milk*   plūs (gen. plūris)   *more*
                                        plur. plūres, *m. f.*
                                            plura, *n.*

Notice also—

    nix (*f.*) (gen. **nĭvis**, stem **nigvi-**), *snow* (no gen. pl.)
vis (*f.*), *force*, thus declined—

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	vīs	vīrēs
Acc.	vim	vīres
Gen.	vis (rare)	vīrium
Dat.	?	vīrĭbus
Abl.	vī	vīrĭbus

27. B. Adjectives with derivative suffixes.

With long penult—

-**āci**, -**ōci**, -**trīci**, as **audax**, *bold* ; **ătrox**, *cruel* ; **victrix**, *conquering*.
-**āti**, -**īti**, as **nostrās**, *of our country* ; **penātes** (pl.), *gods of our home.*
-**āli**, -**ūli**, -**ēli**, -**ĭli**, as **aequālĭs**, *equal* ; **tribūlĭs**, *of a tribe* ; **crūdēlĭs**, *cruel* ; **hostīlĭs**, *of an enemy.*
-**āri**, as **famĭliārĭs**, *intimate.*
    (Neuter substantives usually drop the **e** in the nom. singular : as **ănĭmăl**, *an animal* ; **lăqueăr**, *a ceiling.*)
-**anti**, -**enti**, present participles, as **amans**, *loving* ; **serpens**, *crawling.*
-**ensi**, as **fŏrensĭs**, *of the forum.*
-**esti**, as **agrestĭs**, *of the fields* ; **caelestĭs**, *of heaven.*

With short penult—

-**ĭli**, as **ăgĭlĭs**, *active* ; **făcĭlĭs**, *easy.*
-**bri**, -**cri**, -**stri** (for **bĕri**, etc.), as **cĕlĕber**, *crowded* ; **ălăcĕr**, *alert* ; **ĕquestĕr**, *on horseback.*

28. C. Adjectives compounded of noun stems, as **ĭnermĭs**, *un-armed* ; **expers**, *without share* ; **insignĭs**, *distinguished.*

D. A few others, as **cŏhors**, *a troop* ; **indŏles**, *native disposition* : and adjectives like **hĭlărĭs**, *cheerful* ; **ĭnānĭs**, *empty* ; **fēlix**, *happy* ; **cĕlĕr**, *swift* ; **mĕmŏr**, *mindful* ; **vĭrĭdĭs**, *green* ; **tĕrĕs**, *round* ; and a few others.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONSONANT STEMS

29. A. Substantives disyllabic in genitive—

(*a*) with disyllabic nom. : **cănis** (*m. f.*), *dog.*

sěnex (gen. **sěnǐs**), *old man* ; **mensis** (*m.*), *month* (gen. pl. sometimes **mensium**) ; **frātěr**, *brother* ; **mātěr**, *mother* ; **pătěr**, *father.*

(*b*) with monosyllabic nom.—

Masculine.

dux	dŭcis	*leader*	lar	lăris	*household*
grex	grĕgis	*flock*	fŭr	fŭris	*thief* [*god*
rex	rēgis	*king*	flōs	flōris	*flower*
pēs	pĕdis	*foot*	mōs	mōris	*manner*
praes	praedis	*surety*	rōs	rōris	*dew*
vās	vādis	*bail*			

sol, sōlis, *sun,* and sal, sălis, *salt,* have no gen. pl.

Feminine.

ops	ŏpis	*help*	crux	crŭcis	*cross*
nux	nŭcis	*nut*	nex	nĕcis	*murder*
prěcem (no nom. s.)		*prayer*	vĭcem	(no nom. s.)	*change*

Neuter.

aes	aeris	*bronze*	crūs	crūris	*leg*
ōs	ōris	*mouth*	jūs	jūris	*law*

ŏs, *bone,* has nom. pl. ossa, gen. ossium.

The following have no gen. plural—

cŏr	cordis	*heart*	vēr	vēris	*spring*
měl	mellis	*honey*	rūs	rūris	*country*
far	farris	*spelt*	tūs	tūris	*incense*

30. B. Derivative substantives and a few adjectives.

Masculine with stems in **ec, et, ōn** (except verbal subst. in **iōn**), **ōr** or **ōs**—

As—vortex	vortĭcis	*whirl*	carbo	carbōnis	*coal*
	ăbies	ăbiĕtis	*fir*	histrio	histriōnis	*actor*
	līmĕs	līmĭtĭs	*boundary*	amor	amōris	*love*
				hŏnor	honōris	*honour*

Also (masculine)—

fornix	fornĭcis	*vault*	cāro	carnis	*flesh*
lăpĭs	lăpĭdis	*pebble*	nĕpos	nĕpōtis	*grandson*
turbo	turbĭnis	*whirl*	pecten	pectĭnis	*comb*
margo	margĭnis	*brink*	sanguis	sanguĭnis	*blood*
cardo	cardĭnis	*hinge*	cĭnĭs	cĭnĕris	*ash*
ordo	ordĭnis	*a row*	pulvis	pulvĕris	*dust*

Feminine in ĭc, ĭd, gŏn, dŏn, īc, tāt, tūt, and verbals in iōn—

As—călix	călĭcis	*cup*	cervix	cervīcis	*neck*
	cuspis	cuspĭdis	*spear-point*	rādix	radīcis	*root*
	virgo	virgĭnis	*girl*	cīvĭtas	cīvĭtātis	*city*
	fortītudo	fortītū-dĭnis	*courage*	vŏluptas	vŏluptātis	*plea-[sure*
	lēgio	legiōnis	*a body of sol-diers*	juventus	juventūtis	*youth*
	rătio	rătiōnis	*reckoning*	virtūs	virtūtis	*manliness*

Neuter in -mĕn, -ŏr, -ŭr, -ŏs (-ŏris), -ŭs (-ĕris)—

agmen	agmĭnis	*drove, troop*	ĕbur	ĕbŏrĭs	*ivory*
			fēmŭr	fēmŏris	*thigh*
carmen	carmĭnis	*song*	ĭter	ĭtĭnĕris	*journey*
nōmĕn	nōmĭnis	*name*	cădāver	cadāvĕris	*corpse*
aequor	aequŏris	*level*	foedus	foedĕris	*treaty*
fulgur	fulgŭris	*lightning*	gĕnus	gĕnĕris	*a kind*
corpus	corpŏris	*body*	mūnus	mūnĕris	*gift*
lītus	lītŏris	*shore*	ŏpus	ŏpĕris	*work*

31. C. Substantives and Adjectives compounded of Verb stems—

rĕdux	rĕdŭcis	(adj.) *bringing back*	obsĕs	obsĭdis	*hostage*
compos	compŏtis	(adj.) *having power*	praesĕs	praesĭdis	*president*
princeps	princĭpis	(adj.) *chief*	cŏmĕs	cŏmĭtis	*companion*
jūdex	judĭcis	*judge*	mīlĕs	mīlĭtis	*soldier*
artĭfex	artĭfĭcis	*skilled maker*	ĕquĕs	ĕquĭtis	*horseman*

D. Also—

custōs	(*m. f.*) custōdis	*keeper*	mercēs (*f.*)	mercēdis	*hire*
hērēs	(*m. f.*) hērēdis	*heir*	pălus (*f.*)	pălūdis	*a marsh*
săcerdos	(*m.*) sacerdōtis	*priest*	quiēs (*f.*)	quiētis	*rest*
cĭnis	(*m.*) cĭnĕris	*ash*	tellūs (*f.*)	tellūris	*the earth*
pulvis	(*m.*) pulvĕris	*dust*			

32. *Note.*—Many Greek words, especially proper names, used in Latin retain some of the Greek case-endings. This is most frequent in the poets. Thus we find—

1. Stems in **a** :

Nom.	Prūsiă or Prūsiās	Atrīdă or Atrīdēs	Circă or Circē
Voc.	Prusiă or Prusiā	Atrīdă or Atrīdē	Circă or Circē
Acc.	Prusiam or Prusiān	Atrīdam or Atrīdēn	Circam or Circēn
Gen.	Prusiae	Atrīdae	Circae or Circēs
Dat.	Prusiae	Atrīdae	Circae
Abl.	Prusiā	Atrīdā	Circă or Circē

2. Stems in **o** :

Nom.	Epīrus or Epīrŏs
Voc.	Epīrĕ
Acc.	Epirum or Epirŏn
Gen. Loc. }	Epiri
Dat. Abl. }	Epiro

3. Stems in **i** or consonant :

	Singular.	*Plural.*	*Singular.*
Nom. Voc. }	tigrĭs	tigres	Phyllĭs Phyllĭ
Acc.	tigrim or tigrin	tigrēs or tigrĭdăs	Phyllĭdă
Gen.	tigris or tigrĭdos	tigrium	Phyllĭdis or Phyllĭdŏs
Dat.	tigri or tigridi	tigribus	Phyllĭdī
Abl.	tigre or tigride	tigribus	Phyllĭdĕ

In such words there are many irregularities.

PRONOMINAL AND SOME OTHER ADJECTIVES

33. Some adjectives have the genitive singular ending in -īus, the dative in -ī, alike for all genders. *E.g.* tōtus, *whole.*

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	tōtus	tōtă	tōtum
Acc.	tōtum	tōtam	
Gen.	tōtīus in all genders		
Loc. Dat.	tōtī in all genders		
Abl.	tōtō	tōtā	tōtō

Plural.

Nom.	tōtī	tōtae	tōtă
Acc.	tōtōs	tōtās	
Gen.	tōtōrum	tōtārum	tōtōrum
Loc. Dat. Abl.	tōtīs in all genders		

Similarly are declined ūnus, *one*; ullus, *any*; nullus, *none*; sōlus, *alone.*

So ipse (in old language ipsus), ipsa, ipsum has gen. ipsius, dat. ipsi for all genders.

				Genitive.	Dative.
alter	altĕra	altĕrum	*one of two*	alterius	alteri
ŭtĕr	utra	utrum	*which of two*	utrius	utri
neuter	neutra	neutrum	*neither*	neutrius	neutri

34. A few other pronominal adjectives are declined in the same way except that they have **d** instead of **m** for the last letter of the neuter nom. and acc. singular. Thus—

Singular.

	Masc.		Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ălius	*other*	alia	aliŭd
Acc.	alium		aliam	aliŭd
Gen.	ălīus in all genders			
Dat.	aliī in all genders			
Loc. } Abl. }	alio		alia	alio

	Masc.		Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ille	*that*	illa	illŭd
Acc.	illum		illam	illŭd
Gen.	illīus or illĭus in all genders			
Dat.	illi in all genders			
Loc. } Abl. }	illo		illa	illo

So *iste, that of yours,* **ista, istud.** The plural is in all like **totus.**

The demonstrative particle **cě** was sometimes appended to those cases of **ille** and **iste** which end in **s** (*e.g.* **illosce**), and frequently in an abridged form (**c**) to the others (except gen. plural). *E.g.* Dat. Loc. **illīc.** The neuters **illud, istud** become **illuc, istuc.**

35. **hic,** *this,* is declined as follows—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	hĭc	haec	hōc
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hōc
Gen.	huius (or hujus) in all genders		
Loc.	hīc (adverb)		
Dat.	huic in all genders		
Abl.	hōc	hāc	hōc

Plural.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	hī	hae	haec
Acc.	hōs	hās	haec
Gen.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Loc.			
Dat.	hīs in all genders		
Abl.			

The fuller forms **hosce, hasce, huiusce** are found in Cicero.
Haec is rarely found for nom. fem. plur. Plautus has also **hice** (for
hic), etc.

36. Is, *that,* is thus declined—

Singular.

Nom.	ĭs	eă	ĭd
Acc.	eum	eam	ĭd
Gen.	eius (ejus) in all genders		
Loc.	ĭbi (adverb)		
Dat.	eī in all genders		
Abl.	eō	eā	eō

Plural.

Nom.	ĕī or ii	eae	eă
Acc.	eōs	eās	eă
Gen.	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Loc.			
Dat.	ĕīs or iis in all genders		
Abl.			

ī and īs are sometimes written for ii, iis. ĭbŭs, dat. abl. plur.,
also occurs rarely.

-pse is sometimes appended, as **eumpse, eāpse.**

37. Idem (for **is-dem**) is thus declined—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	īdem	eădem	īdem
Acc.	eundem	eandem	īdem
Gen.	eiusdem (ejusdem) in all genders		
Loc.	ībīdem		
Dat.	eīdem in all genders		
Abl.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem

Plural.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	eīdem or īdem	eaedem	eădem
Acc.	eosdem	easdem	eădem
Gen.	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
Loc. Dat. Abl.	eisdem or īsdem in all genders		

38. Qui, *who, which, what, any,* relative, interrogative, and indefinite pronoun, is thus declined—

Singular.

Nom.	qui	quae	quod
Acc.	quem	quam	quod
Gen.	cuius (cujus) in all genders		
Dat.	cui in all genders		
Abl.	quō	quā	quō

Plural.

Nom.	qui	quae	quae
Acc.	quōs	quās	quae
Gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat. Abl.	quĭbus in all genders		

As ablatives of all genders, **qui** in sing., **quīs** in plural, are sometimes used.

The genitive **cuius** is occasionally treated as an adjective and declined **cuiă, cuium**, etc.

As an indefinite pronoun, **quă** is more common than **quae** in nom. sing. fem. and neut. plural.

As indefinite and interrogative pronouns, **quĭs** (*m. f.*), **quĭd** (*n.*) are generally used for **qui, quod**, when not in agreement with a substantive.

39. Similar are the compound pronouns—

Adjectives.				Substantives.	
ălĭqui	ălĭquă	ălĭquŏd	*some*	aliquis	aliquid
ecqui	ecquă or ecquae	ecquŏd	*any?*	ecquis	ecquid
quīnam	quaenam	quodnam	*what?*	quis- nam	quid- nam
quīdam	quaedam	quoddam	*a certain one*		
quīcun- que	quaecun- que	quodcun- que	*whatsoever*		
quīlĭbĕt	quaelĭbet	quodlĭbet	*any you like*		
quīvīs	quaevīs	quodvīs	*any you will*		

Also like **quis, quid—**

quisquis quidquid or quicquid *whatsoever*
quisquam quidquam or quicquam *any at all*

And partly like **quis**, partly like **qui—**

quispiam quaepiam quodpiam *some*
quisque quaeque quodque *each*

PECULIAR INFLEXIONS OF CERTAIN PRONOUNS
Personal Pronouns

40. The substantives called *personal pronouns* are very peculiar in their inflexions, nor are all the cases formed from the same stem.

D

	Singular.		*Sing. and Plural.*
	1st Person.	2d Person.	3d Person (reflexive).
Nom.	ĕgo	tū	no nom.
Acc.	mē	tē	sē
Gen.	See below		
Dat.	mĭhī	tĭbi	sĭbi
Abl.	mē	tē	sē

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	} nōs	vōs
Gen.	nostrum	vostrum or vestrum
Dat. Abl.	} nōbīs	vōbīs

SINGULAR. *Accusative and ablative.*—Sēsē was frequently used for sē; tētē rarely for tē.

The forms mēd and tēd occur as accusatives and ablatives in Plautus.

Genitive.—As possessive genitive the adjectives **meus**, *my, mine*; **tuus**, *thy, thine*; **suus**, *his (her) own*, were used: as **meus lĭber**, *my book*; **mea fĭlia**, *my daughter*; **meum opus**, *my work*.

As objective genitive the gen. sing. neut. of the same is used, viz. **mei** (*of my being*), **tui**, **sui**.

PLURAL. *Genitive.*—As *possessive* genitive the adjectives **noster** and **vester** (**voster**) and **suus** were used.

As *objective* genitives **nostri**, **vestri**, **sui**.

As *partitive* genitives **nostrum, vestrum, suorum.**

To all cases (except *tu* nom.) of the substantive pronouns the particle -mĕt is sometimes added. For tu, tutĕ or tutĭmĕt is found.

The adjectives often have in the ablative case -met or -pte appended, *e.g.* meōpte, suāmet; rarely in the gen. sing., *e.g.* tuĭpte, and acc. plur., *e.g.* suosmet, suāmet.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE

41. From many adjectives two derivative adjectives are formed in order to denote the degree of the quality expressed by them. The simple form is called the *positive.* The *comparative* expresses a higher degree of the quality in a comparison of two things or persons. The *superlative* expresses the highest degree in a comparison of more than two things or persons, as **dūrus,** *hard*; **dūrior,** *harder*; **dūrissĭmus,** *hardest.*

The comparative is sometimes used to express that the quality is possessed in *too high* a degree.

The superlative is sometimes used to express that the quality is possessed in a *very high* degree.

Ordinary Formation of Comparative and Superlative

42. These derivative adjectives are formed from the positive as follows—

1. The stem of the comparative is formed by adding **iōs** to the last consonant of the stem, *i.e.* by changing the inflexion **i** or **is** of the genitive into **iōs.** The **s** is changed into **r** before vowels and in the nom. sing. masc. and fem. (see § 24). In the neuter nom. and acc. sing. **iōs** becomes **iŭs.**

2. The stem of the superlative is formed by adding **issĭmo** or **issima** to the last consonant of the stem. Thus—

	Genitive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
dūr-us, *hard*	**dūr-i**	**dūr-ior**	**dūr-issimus**
trist-is, *sad*	**trist-is**	**trist-ior**	**trist-issimus**
felix (felic-s), *happy*	**felĭc-is**	**felĭc-ior**	**felĭc-issimus**

Some adjectives form their superlative by doubling the last consonant of the stem and adding **ĭmus.** These are—

(*a*) Adjectives with stems ending in **ĕro** or **eri,** the **e** being omitted or retained in the comparative as in the inflexions of the positive.

pulcher, *fair*, comp. pulchr-ĭor, superl. pulcher-rĭmus.

So nĭger, *black*; pĭger, *slothful*; rŭber, *red*; taeter, *foul*; văfer, *cunning*; ācer, *sharp*; cĕlĕber, *famous*; sălŭber, *healthful*.

asper, *rough*　　　aspĕrior　　　asperrĭmus

So cĕler, *swift*; dexter, *right* (also rarely superl. dextĭmus); līber, *free*; mĭser, *wretched*; pauper, *poor*; tĕner, *tender*; ūber, *abundant*.　Also

vĕtus, *old*　　　no comp.　　　vĕterrĭmus
prospĕrus, *prosperous*　　　　　prosperrĭmus

(*b*) The following adjectives whose last stem consonant is l: făcĭlis, *easy*; sĭmĭlis, *like*; diffĭcĭlis, *difficult*; dissĭmĭlis, *unlike*; grăcĭlis, *thin, slender*; humĭlis, *low*; as facil-is, făcil-lĭmus.

Irregular or Defective Adjectives
　(besides those named above, 2, *a*).

43. The following are either deficient in the positive degree or form their comparative and superlative irregularly or from a different stem—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
bŏnus, *good*	mĕlior	optĭmus
mălus, *bad*	pējor	pessĭmus
magnus, *great*	mājor	maximus
parvus, *small*	mĭnor	mĭnĭmus
multus, *much*	plūs (neut.)	plūrĭmus
nēquam (indecl.), *wicked*	nēquior	nēquissĭmus
dīves } *rich*	dīvĭtior	dīvĭtissĭmus (Cic.)
dīs {	dītior	dītissĭmus (Verg.)
senex, *old*	sĕnior	(nātu maximus)
jŭvĕnis, *young*	jūnĭor	(nātu minimus)
pŏtis, pŏtĕ (indecl.), *able, possible*	pŏtior, *better*	pŏtissimus
(no positive)	ōcior, *swifter*	ōcissĭmus
frūgi (indecl.), *useful*	frūgālior	frūgālissĭmus

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ĕgens ⎱ _needy_ ĕgĕnus ⎰	egentior	egentissimus
bĕnĕvŏlus, _well-wishing_	benevolentior	benevolentissimus
mălĕdĭcus, _evil-speaking_	maledĭcentior	maledicentissimus
magnĭfĭcus, _splendid_	magnificentior	magnificentissimus
cĭtrā (adv.), _on this side_	cĭtĕrior	cĭtĭmus
de (prep.), _down from_	dētĕrior, _less good_	dēterrĭmus
extrā(adv.),externus(adj.),_outside_	extĕrior	⎱ extrēmus ⎰ extĭmus
infrā (adv.), infĕr [1](adj.), _low_	infĕrior	infĭmus, īmus
intrā (adv.), _within_	intĕrior	intĭmus
post, postĕrus, _next_ (in time)	⎱ postĕrior, ⎰ _hinder, later_	⎱ postrēmus ⎰ postŭmus
prae (prep.), _before_	prior	primus
prŏpe (adv.), _near_	prŏpĭor	proxĭmus
suprā (adv.), sŭpĕr [1] (adj.), _high_	sŭpĕrior	⎧ suprēmus _highest,_ ⎨ _last_ (in time) ⎩ summus
ultrā (adv.), _beyond_	ultĕrior	ultĭmus, _farthest_

Adjectives used only in the positive—

Many adjectives, which express a state or quality which does not readily admit the idea of a higher or lower degree, _e.g. material_ (_e.g._ **aureus**, _golden_), _time_ (_e.g._ **nocturnus**, _nightly_), _special relationship_ (_e.g._ **paternus**, _fatherly_), have no comparative or superlative. In some others they are wanting without any such apparent reason. If a comparison is required in such adjectives, the defect is supplied by adding **măgis** and **maxime**. Thus **magis mīrus**, _more wonderful_; **maxime mīrus**, _most wonderful_.

NUMERALS

44. _Cardinal_ Numerals answer the question "how many?" (**quot**). _Ordinal_ Numerals answer the question "which in numerical order?" (**quŏtus**). _Distributive_ Numerals answer the question "how many each, or, at each time?" (**quotēni**). _Numeral Adverbs_ answer the question "how many times?" (**quotiens**).

[1] Chiefly used in plural : **infĕri**, _the beings below_ ; **supĕri**, _the beings above_ ; **infĕră**, _the places below_ ; **supĕră**, _the places above._

1. *List of*

Arabic Signs.	Roman Signs.	Cardinal (adjectives).
1	I.	ūnus, a, um
2	II.	duo, ae, o
3	III.	tres, tria
4	IIII. or IV.	quattuor
5	V.	quinque
6	VI.	sex
7	VII.	septem
8	VIII. or IIX.	octo
9	VIIII. or IX.	nŏvem
10	X.	dĕcem
11	XI.	undĕcim
12	XII.	duodĕcim
13	XIII.	tredĕcim
14	XIIII. or XIV.	quattuordĕcim
15	XV.	quindĕcim
16	XVI.	sēdĕcim
17	XVII.	septemdĕcim
18	XVIII. or XIIX.	duŏdēvīgintī
19	XVIIII. or XIX.	undēvīgintī
20	XX.	vīgintī
21	XXI.	ūnus et vīgintī
22	XXII.	duo et vīgintī
28	XXVIII. or XXIIX.	duodētriginta
29	XXVIIII. or XXIX.	undetrīginta
30	XXX.	trīgintā
40	XXXX. or XL.	quadrāginta
50	L.	quinquāginta
60	LX.	sexāginta
70	LXX.	septuāginta

Numerals

ORDINAL (all declinable adjectives).	DISTRIBUTIVE (all declinable adjectives plural).	NUMERAL ADVERBS.
prīm*us, a, um* prior, *first of two*	singŭl*i, ae, a*	sĕmĕl
sĕcund*us* alter	bīn*i*(for duini)	bĭs (for duis)
terti*us*	tern*i* (or trīn*i*)	tĕr
quart*us*	quătern*i*	quătĕr
quint*us*	quīn*i*	quinquiens
sext*us*	sēn*i*	sexiens
septĭm*us*	septēn*i*	septiens
octāv*us*	octōn*i*	octiens
nōn*us*	nŏvēn*i*	nŏviens
dĕcĭm*us*	dēn*i*	dĕciens
undĕcĭm*us*	undēn*i*	undĕciens
duodĕcĭm*us*	dŭŏdēn*i*	duodĕciens
terti*us* decimus	tern*i* den*i*	terdĕciens
quart*us* decim*us*	quătern*i* dēn*i*	quăterdĕciens
quint*us* decim*us*	quīn*i* dēn*i*	quindĕciens
sext*us* decim*us*	sēn*i* dēn*i*	sēdĕciens
septĭm*us* decim*us*	septēn*i* den*i*	septiens dĕciens
duodēvīcēnsĭm*us*	dŭŏdēvīcēn*i*	duodēvīciens (?)
undēvīcēnsĭm*us*	undēvīcēn*i*	undēvīciens (?)
vīcēnsĭm*us*	vīcēn*i*	vīciens
un*us* (more rarely prī- m*us*) et vīcensĭm*us*	vīcēn*i* singuli	semel et viciens
alter et vicensĭm*us*	viceni bini	bis et viciens
duodetricensĭm*us*	duodetrīcēn*i*	duodetriciens
undetricensĭm*us*	undetrīcēn*i*	undetriciens (?)
trīcēnsĭm*us*	trīcēn*i*	trīciens
quadrāgēnsĭm*us*	quadrāgēn*i*	quadragiens
quinquagensim*us*	quinquāgen*i*	quinquagiens
sexagēnsim*us*	sexāgen*i*	sexagiens
septuagēnsĭm*us*	septuāgen*i*	septuagiens

Arabic Signs.	Roman Signs.	Cardinal (adjectives).
80	LXXX. or XXC.	octōginta
90	LXXXX. or XC.	nōnāginta
98	XCVIII. or IIC.	octo et nonaginta
99	XCIX. or IC.	undecentum
100	C.	centum
101	CI.	centum et un*us*
124	CXXIIII. or CXXIV.	centum viginti quat-tuor
200	CC.	dŭcent*i, ae, a*
230	CCXXX.	ducent*i* (*ae,a*) triginta
300	CCC.	trĕcent*i, ae, a*
400	CCCC.	quadringent*i, ae, a*
500	IↃ. or D.	quingent*i, ae, a*
600	IↃC.	sescent*i, ae, a*
700	IↃCC.	septingent*i, ae, a*
800	IↃCCC.	octingent*i, ae, a*
900	IↃCCCC.	nongent*i, ae, a*
1000	CIↃ. or M.	mille
1235	CIↃCCXXXV	mille ducenti (*ae, a*) triginta quinque
2000	CIↃCIↃ.	duo milli*a*
4000	CIↃCIↃCIↃCIↃ.	quattuor milli*a*
5000	IↃↃ.	quinque milli*a*
6000	IↃↃCIↃ.	sex milli*a*
10,000	CCIↃↃ.	decem milli*a*
20,000	CCIↃↃCCIↃↃ.	viginti milli*a*
50,000	IↃↃↃ.	quinquāginta milli*a*
100,000	CCCIↃↃↃ.	centum milli*a*

ORDINAL (all declinable adjectives).	DISTRIBUTIVE (all declinable adjectives plural).	NUMERAL ADVERBS.
octogensim*us*	octogen*i*	octogiens
nonagensim*us*	nonāgen*i*	nonagiens
duodecentensim*us*	duodecenten*i*	duodecentiens
undecentensim*us*	undecenten*i*	undecentiens
centēnsim*us*	centen*i*	centiens
centensim*us* prim*us*	centen*i* singul*i*	centiens semel
centensim*us* vicensim*us* quart*us*	centen*i* vicen*i* quatern*i*	centiens viciens quater
ducentensim*us*	ducen*i*	dŭcentiens
ducentensim*us* tricensim*us*	ducen*i* tricen*i*	ducentiens triciens
trecentensim*us*	trěcen*i*	trěcentiens
quadringentensim*us*	quadringen*i*	quadringentiens
quingentensim*us*	quingen*i*	quingentiens
sescentensim*us*	sescen*i*	sescentiens
septingentensim*us*	septingen*i*	septingentiens
octingentensim*us*	octingen*i*	octingentiens
nongentensim*us*	nongen*i*	nongentiens
millensim*us*	singul*a* milli*a*	milliens
millensim*us* ducentensim*us* tricensim*us* quint*us*	singul*a* milli*a* ducen*a* tricen*a* quin*a*	milliens ducentiens triciens quinquiens
bis millensim*us*	bin*a* milli*a*	bis milliens
quater millensim*us*	quatern*a* milli*a*	quater milliens
quinquiens millensim*us*	quin*a* milli*a*	quinquiens milliens
sexiens millensim*us*	sen*a* milli*a*	sexiens milliens
deciens millensim*us*	den*a* milli*a*	deciens milliens
viciens millensim*us*	vicen*a* milli*a*	viciens milliens
quinquagiens millensim*us*	quinquagen*a* milli*a*	quinquagiens milliens
centiens millensim*us*	centen*a* milli*a*	centiens milliens

ARABIC SIGNS.	ROMAN SIGNS.	CARDINAL (adjectives).
500,000	IↃↃↃ.	quingent*a* milli*a*
1,000,000	CCCCIↃↃↃↃ.	deciēns centum mil-lia

(*a*) The earlier form of ordinals in -**imus** ended in -**umus**.

For -ensimus, -esimus is often found.

Multiplicative adjectives are formed with the suffix -**plex**, *-fold*: viz. **simplex**, **sescuplex** (*one and a half fold*), **duplex**, **triplex**, **quadruplex**, **quincuplex**, **septemplex**, **decemplex**, **centuplex**.

Others in -**plus** are generally used in neuter only, to denote a

2. *Inflexions of Numerals*

45. Unus. For mode of declension see § 33. In the plural it is used only with substantives whose plural *denotes* a singular, *e.g.* **unae litterae**, *one epistle*; **unae aedes**, *one house* (*set of rooms*, or *of hearths*?); **uni mores**, *one and the same conduct*; **uni Suevi**, *the single tribe of the Suevi* (or *the Suevi alone*).

Duo. The masc. and neut. are: nom. acc. **duo**, gen. **duōrum** or **duum**, dat. abl. **duōbus**. For the m. acc. **duos** is also used. The fem. is: nom. **duae**, acc. **duas**, gen. **duārum** or **duum**, dat. abl. **duābus**. In expressions like **duodĕcim**, **duodeviginti**, **duoetvicesimus**, **duo** is not varied. **Ambo**, *both*, is similarly declined.

Nom. and acc. **trēs**, n. **triă**, gen. **trium**, dat. and abl. **trĭbus**.

All the other cardinal numbers up to **centum** are undeclined: so also is **mille** when used as an adjective. As

ORDINAL (all declinable adjectives).	DISTRIBUTIVE (all declinable adjectives plural).	NUMERAL ADVERBS.
quingentiens millensim*us*	quingen*a* millia	quingentiens milliens
deciens centiens millensim*us*	deciens centen*a* millia	deciens centiens milliens

(*b*) The later form of numeral adverbs ended in -ies.

magnitude *twice*, etc., *as great* as another. These are simplus, sescuplus, duplus, triplus, quadruplus, octuplus.

Another series is bīnārius, *containing two*, ternarius, quăternarius, quīnarius, sēnarius, septenarius, etc.

a substantive it has a declinable plural millia (more correctly spelt milia), millium, millibus : but in the singular is rarely used except in nom. or acc. In expressions like caesi sunt tria millia trecenti milites, we must supply militum after millia. If the name of the thing, etc., numbered precede, it is usually put in the genitive, *e.g.* militum (not milites) tria millia trecenti caesi sunt.

The other cardinal, and all the ordinal and distributive numbers, are declinable adjectives with o stems. The genitive plural of the cardinals and distributives is usually in -um for -orum (cf. § 16); *e.g.* multa praesens quingentum nummum aeris (for quingentorum nummorum), *an immediate fine of* 500 *pounds of copper* ; pueri senum septenumque denum annorum, *boys of sixteen and seventeen years of age.*

3. *Order in compounding Numerals*

46. In compound numbers, from *thirteen* to *nineteen* inclusive, the smaller is usually prefixed to the larger without **et**, *e.g.* **septem decem** (or **septemdecim**), **septimus decimus, septeni deni, septiens deciens**; but in cardinals and ordinals the order is sometimes reversed, and in cardinals **et** is sometimes inserted, especially if the larger come first, *e.g.* **decem septem, decem et septem, septem et decem**; **decimus septimus** (Sen.)

From *twenty-one* to *ninety-nine* the rule is that either the larger should precede the smaller number without **et**, or the smaller precede with **et**; so **viginti quattuor**, *twenty-four*, or **quattuor et viginti**, *four and twenty*. From *a hundred and one* upwards the larger number usually comes first either without or (except with distributives) with a conjunction.

USE OF CLASSES OF NUMERALS

47. The ordinal, not the cardinal, is used in giving the date, *e.g. In the year* 1879 is **anno millesimo octingentesimo septuagesimo nono**.

The distributives are used—

(1) To denote that the number belongs to each of several persons or things, *e.g.* **Caesar et Ariovistus denos comites ad colloquium adduxerunt**, *took ten companions each.*

(2) In expressions of multiplication, *e.g.*—

bis bina	*twice two*
ter novenae virgines	*thrice nine girls*
deciens centena millia	*ten times a hundred thousand*

In these expressions the distributive numerals, *e.g.* **deciens centena millia**, do not mean *a million to each person*, but *a hundred thousand taken each of ten times.*

Every other is expressed by **alterni**, *e.g.* **alternis diebus**, *every second day.*

ADVERBS

48. Adverbs and conjunctions are indeclinable words, chiefly oblique cases of existing or lost words.

The chief pronominal adverbs of place and time and some others will be found in the tables following.

Other adverbs, derived from adjectives and participles, end

(*a*) in ō, or rarely ŏ, as—
   certō, *certainly*; cĭtŏ, *quickly*; mĕrĭtō, *deservedly*; rārō, *seldom*; tūtō, *safely*; vērō, *in truth*; primō, *in the first place*; secundō, *in the second place*; postremō, *lastly*.

(*b*) in ē, as—
   aegrē, *hardly*; doctē, *skilfully*; doctissimē, *most skilfully*; planē, *quite*; rectē, *rightly*; valdē, *very*.

(*c*) in ĕ, as—
   bĕnĕ, *well*; mălĕ, *badly*; făcĭlĕ, *easily*; impūnĕ, *with impunity*; paenĕ, *almost*; rītĕ, *duly*; saepĕ, *often*; fortĕ, *by chance*; quŏquĕ, *also*.

(*d*) in -um, as—
   primum, *for the first time*; ĭtĕrum, *for the second time*; tertium, *for the third time*; circum, *round*; nĭmium, *too much*.

(*e*) in -tĕr, especially from i stems, as—
   ācrĭter, *eagerly*; brĕvĭter, *shortly*; dūrĭter, *hardly*; frĕquenter, *frequently*; largĭter, *lavishly*; sĭmĭlĭter, *in like fashion*.

(*f*) in -tŭs, denoting *from*, as—
   antīquĭtus, *from of old*; fundĭtus, *from the bottom*; pĕnĭtus, *from the interior, deeply*.

(*g*) **-tim**, chiefly from past participles, as—
furtim, *stealthily*; **partim**, *partly*; **cursim**, *swiftly*;
sensim, *gradually*; **stătim**, *immediately*; **nōmĭnā-
tim**, *by name*; **paullātim**, *little by little*.

Other noticeable adverbs are—

mānĕ, *in the morning*; **noctu**, *by night*; **hŏdie**, *to-day*;
crās, *to-morrow*; **hĕrī**, *yesterday*; **tempĕri**, *in good time*;
nūper, *lately*; **quŏtannis**, *yearly*; **semper**, *always*; **paul-
lisper**, *for a little while*; **diu**, *for long*; **dūdum**, *lately*;
dēmum, *at last*; **prīdem**, *some time ago*; **extemplo**, *at
once*; **mŏdŏ**, *only, just now*; **ĭtĕrum**, *a second time*; **rursus**,
back again; **item**, *likewise*; **saltem**, *at least*; **ĕtiam**, *also*;
ītă, *thus*; **ergo**, *therefore*; **ideo**, *on that account*; **dēnuō**,
afresh; **oppĭdō**, *quite*; **brĕvī**, *in few words*; **prŏfecto**,
really; **nĭmĭs**, *too much*; **sătis**, *enough*; **vīx**, *scarcely*;
fortassis, fortasse, *perchance*; **nōn**, *not*; **immo**, *at the
least, nay rather*.

49. The following are the chief (pronominal) adverbs *of time*.

quando { *when?* / *when* }	**quamdiū** { *how long?* / *as long as* }	**quŏties** { *how often?* / *as often as* }
quom, *when*	**ălĭquamdiū**, *for some length of time*	**tŏtiēs**, *so often*
nunc, *now*		**ălĭquoties**, *several times*
tunc } *then*	**quousque**, *till when?*	**ĭdentĭdem**, *repeatedly*
tum }	**adhuc**, *hitherto*	**nonnunquam** } *sometimes,*
antehāc, *before this*		**ălĭquando** } *i.e. not un-*
posthāc, *after this*		**quandōque** } *frequently*
sŭbinde, *immediately afterwards*		**interdum**, *sometimes (i.e. occasionally)*
nondum, *not yet*		
aliās, *at another time*		**unquam**, *ever (after nega-*
intĕrim } *meanwhile*		*tives, etc.)*
intĕreā }		**usque**, *ever (of progressive*
quondam } *sometime, i.e. formerly,*		*continuance)*
ōlim } *or hereafter*		

50. The following is a tabular arrangement of certain pronominal adjectives and adverbs which answer to each other, and are therefore called *Correlative*.

Demonstrative.	*Relative and Interrogative.*	*Indefinite Relative.*	*Indefinite.*
is, *that*	qui, *which*	quisquis quicunque } *whosoever*	āliquis, *some* quis, *any*
	ūter, *which of two*	alteruter, *one or other of two* uterquisque, *whichever of the two*	quīlibet quīvis } *any you please, any whatever* utervis uterlibet } *whichever (of two) you please*
tālis, *of that quality, such*	quālis {*of which quality, as, of what quality?*	quāliscunque, *of what quality soever*	quālislibet, *of any quality you please*
tantus, *so great*	quantus {*as great, how great?*	quantuscunque, *how great soever*	āliquantus, *of some considerable size* quantusvis quantuslibet } *of any size you please*
tantŭlus, *so small*	quantŭlus {*as small, how small?*	quantŭluscunque, *how small soever*	aliquantŭlum, *a little* (subst.)
tot (indecl.), *so many* tŏtĭdem (indecl.), *just so many*	quŏt (indecl.) {*as many, how many?*	quŏtcunque quŏtquot (indecl.) {*how many soever*	āliquŏt (indecl.), *some*

Quāliscunque and **quantuscunque** are also used as simply indefinite (non-relative) pronouns; **aliquantus** is commonly only used in the neuter (**aliquantum, aliquanto**), and then as *substantive* or *adverb.*

Correlative (pronominal) adverbs.

tam, *so*	quam, *how? as*	quamquam quamcunque } *however*	quamvis quamlibet } *however much you please*
tŏtĭens, *so often*	quŏtĭens {*as often, how often?*	quŏtĭenscunque, *however often*	quŏtĭenslibet, *however often you please*
ĭtā } *thus, so* sīc	ut, *how, as*	utcunque, *however*	aliquŏtĭes, *sometimes*

51. The following are the chief (pronominal) adverbs of place.

-ō (=om, accus.?)	-de, answering to gen.(or abl.)	-bī or ī, dat. or loc.	-ā, abl. fenn.
quō { whither? / whither	undē { whence? / whence	ubi { where? / where	quā { by what way? / by which way
hūc, hither	hinc, hence	hīc, here	hāc, by this way
eō, thither	indē, thence	ibī, there	eā, by that way
istō, istīc, to your place	istim, istinc, from your place	istic, there (where you are)	istāc, by your way
illō, illūc, to that place	illim, illinc, from that place	illic, there (where he is)	illāc, by that way (near him)
eōdem, to the same place	indīdem, from the same place	ibīdem, in the same place	eādem, by the same way
utrōque, to both places	utrinque, from both sides	utrūbique, in both places	
	undique, from all sides	ubīque, everywhere	
āliquō, to some place or other	āliqundē, from some place or other	ālicubī, somewhere or other	āliquā, by some way
quōvīs / quōlibet } to any place you please	undēvīs / undēlibet } whence you please	ubīvīs / ubilibet } where you please / anywhere whatever	quāvīs / quālibet } by any way you please / by any way whatever
utrōlibet, whithersoever (of two places) you choose		usquam, anywhere (in negative, etc., sentences)	
quōquam, anywhither (in negative, etc., sentences)			
siquō, if anywhither	sicunde, if from any place	sicubī, if anywhere	siquā, if by any way
āliō, to another place	āliunde, from another place	ālicubī, elsewhere	āliā, by another way
quōcunque / quōquō } whithersoever	undēcunque, whencesoever	ubicunque, wheresoever	quācunque / quāquā } by whatsoever way
		nusquam, nowhere	usquequaque, everywhere
quōnam, whither?			quānam, where?
ādeō, so far			
quōrsum (i.e. / quōversum } whitherwards? / whitherwards			

INFLEXIONS OF VERBS

52. Latin verbs have inflexions to denote differences of voice, person, number, mood, and tense.

1. There are two *voices*, the Active and the Passive.

2. Two *numbers*, the singular and plural.

3. Three *persons* (first, second, third) in each number. In the Imperative mood there is no form for the first person singular.

4. Three *moods*, Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative.

5. Six *tenses*, in the Indicative mood, active voice :

(*a*) Three denoting incomplete action ; the Present, Future, and Imperfect.

(*b*) Three denoting completed action ; the Perfect, Completed Future, and Pluperfect.

The Subjunctive has no future. The Imperative has no tense except the present and the future.

Verbs in the passive voice have in the Indicative only three simple tense-forms, those of incomplete action.

For the tenses of complete action in the passive voice participles in combination with certain tenses of the verb of *being* are used.

53. Certain *verbal nouns* are usually treated in connexion with the verb.   These are

(*a*) Two indeclinable substantives, called *Infinitives* (or the Infinitive Mood).   They are

The Present infinitive, denoting incomplete action, and

The Perfect, denoting completed action.

(*b*) Three verbal adjectives, called *Participles*, the Present and Future belonging to the active voice ; the Past participle belonging to the passive voice.

(*c*) A verbal substantive and adjective, called the *Gerund* and *Gerundive*, usually classed, the first with the active, the second with the passive voice.

(*d*) Two *Supines, i.e.* the accusative and ablative (or dative) of a verbal noun.

The forms of the verb proper are often called collectively the *Finite Verb* ; the verbal nouns above named are sometimes called the *Infinite Verb.*

54. Every single word in the Latin (finite) verb is a complete sentence, the verbal stem being used not by itself, but combined with suffixes marking the person and number of the particular form, and sometimes also the tense, mood, and voice.

The principles on which all verbs are inflected are the same.   The differences in detail which are found are due chiefly to the nature or ending of the stem.

The inflexions are attached to the stem in the following order : inflexions of *tense*, of *mood*, of *person*, of *number*, of

voice. The forms of the present tense, indicative mood, singular number, active voice are the simplest, containing only the verb stem with the sign of person. All other parts of the verb (usually) contain also signs of tense, mood, number, and voice. Of these the signs of *tense* and *mood* are placed *between* the stem and the sign of person, and the inflexions for *number* and *voice* are placed *after* them.

Thus **dăt** is the present tense, indicative mood, third person, singular number, active voice of a verbal stem meaning *give*. It is composed of **dă-** verbal stem, and **t** sign of the third person: and thus is strictly *give-he (she, it)*, for which originally *give-s* is the English equivalent, but English, having lost its sense of the meaning of the final *s*, now prefixes in addition the pronoun *he (she, it)*, as a separate word for the like purpose.

dă-r-ē-m-us is the first person plural, imperfect tense, subjunctive mood, active voice, of the same stem, **dă-,** *give.*. The sound **r** here denotes past time, **ē** the mood of *thought* (instead of *fact*), **m** the speaker himself, **us** the action of others with the speaker. Thus **daremus** analysed is *give-did-in-thought-I-they.* If for **-us** we have **-ur** (**dărēmur**), the speaker and others are passive instead of active.

55. The inflexions of tense may be divided into two classes, viz. those which are common to several tenses or forms, and those which are peculiar to the particular tense.

The inflexions common to several tenses or forms may be referred to three forms of the verbal stem called the Present stem, the Perfect stem, and the Supine stem.

1. The *Present stem* is very often the same as the verbal stem, but not unfrequently is more or less modified.

From this present stem are formed all the tenses and verbal forms which express incomplete action, viz. both in Active and Passive voices—

Indicative Present, Future, Imperfect ;
Imperative Present, Future ;
Subjunctive Present, Imperfect ;

also the following verbal forms :

Present Infinitive ; Active and Passive ;
Present Participle ; Active (none in Passive) ;
Gerunds and Gerundive.

2. The *Perfect stem* is sometimes identical with the verb stem and with the present stem, but usually is considerably modified.   From this perfect stem are formed all the tenses denoting completed action, viz. in the Active voice—

Indicative Perfect, Completed Future, Pluperfect ;
Subjunctive Perfect, Pluperfect ;

also the Perfect Infinitive.

3. The *Supine stem* is always a modification of the verbal stem, and from it are formed certain verbal nouns, of which the forms called the supines, the past participle passive, and future participle active are generally treated in connexion with the verb.

The past participle passive is used with certain tenses of the verb of *being* to form the perfect, pluperfect and completed future indicative, and the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive, of the passive voice.   (See § 72.)

EXAMPLES OF THE INFLEXIONS OF VERBS

56. Verbs are as regards their inflexions divided into two principal classes ; those whose stem ends in a consonant and those whose stem ends in a vowel.   The former may be called for shortness *consonant-verbs*, the latter *vowel-verbs*.

Vowel-verbs may have a stem ending in **a** or **i**, or **e** or **u**.   Of these by far the most numerous are those with stems ending in **ā**, and this class differs most in its inflexions from consonant verbs.   It is in the inflexions of tenses formed from the present stem that these differences are mainly found.

First will be given the system of inflected forms of a consonant stem, **rĕg-**, *rule*, and of a vowel stem, **ămā-**, *love*.

The English which corresponds most nearly to the Latin forms of the Indicative and Imperative moods is added.   The English corresponding to the Subjunctive mood varies so much with the character of the sentence in which it is used, that none can properly be given here.

The quantity of the final syllables is marked as actually used by Latin poets.

57.   PRESENT STEM

Active Voice

Present

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
Sing. 1. **rĕg-o**	*I am ruling* or *I rule*	**rĕg-am**
2. **rĕg-ĭs**	*Thou art ruling* or *Thou rulest*	**rĕg-ās**
3. **rĕg-ĭt**	*He is ruling* or *He rules*	**rĕg-ăt**
Plur. 1. **rĕg-ĭm-ŭs**	*We are ruling* or *We rule*	**rĕg-ām-ŭs**
2. **rĕg-ĭt-ĭs**	*Ye are ruling* or *Ye rule*	**rĕg-āt-ĭs**
3. **rĕg-unt**	*They are ruling* or *They rule*	**rĕg-ant**

Future

Sing. 1. **rĕg-am**	*I shall* or *will rule*
2. **rĕg-ēs**	*Thou wilt rule*
3. **rĕg-ĕt**	*He will rule*
Plur. 1. **rĕg-ēm-ŭs**	*We shall* or *will rule*
2. **rĕg-ēt-ĭs**	*Ye will rule*
3. **rĕg-ent**	*They will rule*

Imperfect

Sing. 1. **rĕg-ēb-am**	*I was ruling* or *I ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-em**
2. **rĕg-ēb-ās**	*Thou wast ruling* or *Thou ruledst*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēs**
3. **rĕg-ēb-ăt**	*He was ruling* or *He ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ĕt**
Plur. 1. **rĕg-ēb-ām-ŭs**	*We were ruling* or *We ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēm-ŭs**
2. **rĕg-ēb-āt-ĭs**	*Ye were ruling* or *Ye ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēt-ĭs**
3. **rĕg-ēb-ant**	*They were ruling* or *They ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ent**

58.   PRESENT STEM

Active Voice

Present

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
Sing. 1.	ăm-o	*I am loving* or *I love*	ăm-em
2.	ăm-ās	*Thou art loving* or *Thou lovest*	ăm-ēs
3.	ăm-ăt	*He is loving* or *He loves*	ăm-ĕt
Plur. 1.	ăm-ām-ŭs	*We are loving* or *We love*	ăm-ēm-ŭs
2.	ăm-āt-ĭs	*Ye are loving* or *Ye love*	ăm-ēt-ĭs
3.	ăm-ant	*They are loving* or *They love*	ăm-ent

Future

Sing. 1.	ăm-āb-o	*I shall love*
2.	ăm-āb-ĭs	*Thou wilt love*
3.	ăm-āb-ĭt	*He will love*
Plur. 1.	ăm-āb-ĭm-ŭs	*We shall* or *will love*
2.	ăm-āb-ĭt-ĭs	*Ye will love*
3.	ăm-āb-unt	*They will love*

Imperfect

Sing. 1.	ăm-āb-ăm	*I was loving* or *I loved*	ăm-ār-em
2.	ăm-āb-ās	*Thou wast loving* or *Thou lovedst*	ăm-ār-ēs
3.	ăm-āb-ăt	*He was loving* or *He loved*	ăm-ār-ĕt
Plur. 1.	ăm-āb-ăm-ŭs	*We were loving* or *We loved*	ăm-ār-ēm-ŭs
2.	ăm-āb-āt-ĭs	*Ye were loving* or *Ye loved*	ăm-ār-ēt-ĭs
3.	ăm-āb-ant	*They were loving* or *They loved*	ăm-ār-ent

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Present.	Sing. 2.	**rĕg-ĕ**	*Rule (thou)*	
	Plur. 3.	**rĕg-ĭt-ĕ**	*Rule (ye)*	
Future.	Sing. 2. 3. }	**rĕg-ĭt-o**	{ *Thou shalt* or *must rule* *He shall* or *must rule*	
	Plur. 2.	**rĕg-ĭt-ōt-ĕ**	*Ye shall* or *must rule*	
	3.	**rĕg-unt-o**	*They shall* or *must rule*	

Verbal Noun-Forms

Infinitive Present		**rĕg-ĕr-ĕ**	*to rule*
Participle Present	S. Nom.	**rĕg-ens**	*ruling*
	Acc.	**rĕg-ent-em** (m. f.), **rĕg-ens** (n.)	
Gerund	Nom. Acc. }	**rĕg-end-um** *ruling*	

59.   PASSIVE VOICE

Present

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
Sing. 1.	**rĕg-ŏr**	*I am being ruled* or *I am ruled*	**rĕg-ăr**
2.	**rĕg-ĕr-ĭs**	*Thou art being ruled* or *Thou art ruled*	**rĕg-ār-ĭs** or **rĕg-ār-ĕ**
3.	**rĕg-ĭt-ŭr**	*He is being ruled* or *He is ruled*	**rĕg-āt-ŭr**
Plur. 1.	**rĕg-ĭm-ŭr**	*We are being ruled* or *We are ruled*	**rĕg-ām-ŭr**
2.	**rĕg-ĭm-ĭn-ī**	*Ye are being ruled* or *Ye are ruled*	**rĕg-ām-ĭn-ī**
3.	**rĕg-unt-ŭr**	*They are being ruled* or *They are ruled*	**rĕg-ant-ŭr**

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Present.	Sing. 2.	**ăm-ā**	*Love (thou)*
	Plur. 2.	**ăm-āt-ĕ**	*Love (ye)*
Future.	Sing. 2. 3. }	**ăm-āt-o**	{ *Thou shalt or must love* *He shall or must love*
	Plur. 2.	**ăm-āt-ōt-ĕ**	*Ye shall or must love*
	3.	**ăm-ant-o**	*They shall or must love*

Verbal Noun-Forms

Infinitive Present		**ăm-ār-ĕ**	*to love*
Participle Present	S. Nom.	**ăm-ans**	*loving*
	Acc.	**ăm-ant-em** (m. f.), **ăm-ans** (n.)	
Gerund	Nom. } Acc. }	**ăm-and-um** *loving*	

60. ### PASSIVE VOICE

Present

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
Sing. 1.	**ăm-ŏr**	*I am being loved* or *I am loved*	**ăm-ĕr**
2.	**ăm-ār-ĭs**	*Thou art being loved* or *Thou art loved*	**ăm-ēr-ĭs** or **ăm-ēr-ĕ**
3.	**ăm-āt-ŭr**	*He is being loved* or *He is loved*	**ăm-ēt-ŭr**
Plur. 1.	**ăm-ām-ŭr**	*We are being loved* or *We are loved*	**ăm-ēm-ŭr**
2.	**ăm-ām-ĭn-ī**	*Ye are being loved* or *Ye are loved*	**ăm-ēm-ĭn-ī**
3.	**ăm-ant-ŭr**	*They are being loved* · or *They are loved*	**ăm-ent-ŭr**

Future

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
Sing. 1. **rĕg-ar**	*I shall be ruled*	
2. **rĕg-ēr-ĭs**	*Thou wilt be ruled*	
or **rĕg-ēr-ĕ**		
3. **rĕg-ĕt-ŭr**	*He will be ruled*	
Plur. 1. **rĕg-ēm-ŭr**	*We shall be ruled*	
2. **rĕg-ēm-ĭn-ī**	*Ye will be ruled*	
3. **rĕg-ent-ŭr**	*They will be ruled*	

Imperfect

Sing. 1. **rĕg-ēb-ăr**	*I was being ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ĕr**
	or I was ruled	
2. **rĕg-ēb-ār-ĭs**	*Thou wast being ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēr-ĭs**
or **rĕg-ēb-ār-ĕ**	*or Thou wast ruled*	or **rĕg-ĕr-ēr-ĕ**
3. **rĕg-ēb-āt-ŭr**	*He was being ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēt-ŭr**
	or He was ruled	
Plur. 1. **rĕg-ēb-ām-ŭr**	*We were being ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēm-ŭr**
	or We were ruled	
2. **rĕg-ēb-ām-ĭn-ī**	*Ye were being ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēm-ĭn-ī**
	or Ye were ruled	
3. **rĕg-ēb-ant-ŭr**	*They were being ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ent-ŭr**
	or They were ruled	

IMPERATIVE

Present	Sing. 2.	**rĕg-ĕr-ĕ**	*Be ruled*
	Plur. 2.	**rĕg-ĭm-ĭn-ī**	*Be ye ruled*
Future	Sing. 2. 3. }	**rĕg-ĭt-ŏr** {	*Thou shalt* or *must be ruled* / *He shall* or *must be ruled*
	Plur. 3.	**rĕg-unt-ŏr**	*They shall* or *must be ruled*

Verbal Noun-Forms

Infinitive Present		**rĕg-ī**	*to be ruled*
Gerundive	Sing. Nom. m.	**rĕg-end-ŭs**	*to rule* or *to be ruled*
	f.	**rĕg-end-ă**	(used adjectivally)
	n.	**rĕg-end-um**	

Future

INDICATIVE.   SUBJUNCTIVE.

Sing. 1. **ăm-āb-ŏr**   *I shall be loved*
      2. **ăm-āb-ĕr-ĭs**   *Thou wilt be loved*
         or **ăm-āb-ĕr-ĕ**
      3. **ăm-āb-ĭt-ŭr**   *He will be loved*
Plur. 1. **ăm-āb-ĭm-ŭr**   *We shall be loved*
      2. **ăm-āb-ĭm-ĭn-ī**   *Ye will be loved*
      3. **ăm-āb-unt-ŭr**   *They will be loved*

Imperfect

Sing. 1. **ăm-āb-ăr**   *I was being loved*   **ăm-ār-ĕr**
                               or *I was loved*
      2. **ăm-āb-ār-ĭs**   *Thou wast being loved*   **ăm-ār-ēr-ĭs**
         or **ăm-āb-ār-ĕ**   or *Thou wast loved*   or **ăm-ār-ēr-ĕ**
      3. **ăm-āb-āt-ŭr**   *He was being loved*   **ăm-ār-ēt-ŭr**
                               or *He was loved*
Plur. 1. **ăm-āb-ām-ŭr**   *We were being loved*   **ăm-ār-ēm-ŭr**
                               or *We were loved*
      2. **ăm-āb-ām-ĭn-ī**   *Ye were being loved*   **ăm-ār-ēm-ĭn-ī**
                               or *Ye were loved*
      3. **ăm-āb-ant-ŭr**   *They were being loved*   **ăm-ār-ent-ŭr**
                               or *They were loved*

IMPERATIVE

Present	Sing. 2.	**ăm-ār-ĕ**	*Be (thou) loved*
	Plur. 2.	**ăm-ām-ĭn-ī**	*Be (ye) loved*
Future	Sing. 2. 3. }	**ăm-āt-ŏr**	{ *Thou shalt or must be loved* / *He shall or must be loved*
	Plur. 3.	**ăm-ant-ŏr**	*They shall or must be loved*

Verbal Noun-Forms

Infinitive Present		**ăm-ār-ī**	*to be loved*
Gerundive	Sing. Nom. m.	**ăm-and-ŭs** }	*to love* or *to be loved*
	f.	**ăm-and-ă** }	(used adjectivally)
	n.	**ăm-and-um** }	
	etc.		

61.

Perfect Stem

Active Voice

Perfect

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Sing. 1.	**rex-ī**	*I ruled* or *I have ruled*	**rex-ĕr-im**
2.	**rex-is-tī**	*Thou ruledst* or *Thou hast ruled*	**rex-ĕr-īs**
3.	**rex-ĭt**	*He ruled* or *He has ruled*	**rex-ĕr-ĭt**
Plur. 1.	**rex-ĭm-ŭs**	*We ruled* or *We have ruled*	**rex-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs**
2.	**rex-is-tĭs**	*Ye ruled* or *Ye have ruled*	**rex-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs**
3.	**rex-ĕr-unt** or **rex-ēr-ĕ**	*They ruled* or *They have ruled*	**rex-ĕr-int**

Completed Future

Sing. 1.	**rex-ĕr-o**	*I shall have ruled*	[The ī seems to have been properly short in the fut. perf. and long in the perf. subj.; but there are many cases in which this rule is not observed.]
2.	**rex-ĕr-ĭs**	*Thou wilt have ruled*	
3.	**rex-ĕr-ĭt**	*He will have ruled*	
Plur. 1.	**rex-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs**	*We shall have ruled*	
2.	**rex-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs**	*Ye will have ruled*	
3.	**rex-ĕr-int**	*They will have ruled*	

Pluperfect

Sing. 1.	**rex-ĕr-am**	*I had ruled*	**rex-is-sem**
2.	**rex-ĕr-ās**	*Thou hadst ruled*	**rex-is-sēs**
3.	**rex-ĕr-ăt**	*He had ruled*	**rex-is-sĕt**
Plur. 1.	**rex-ĕr-ām-ŭs**	*We had ruled*	**rex-is-sēm-ŭs**
2.	**rex-ĕr-āt-ĭs**	*Ye had ruled*	**rex-is-sēt-ĭs**
3.	**rex-ĕr-ant**	*They had ruled*	**rex-is-sent**

Infinitive **rex-is-sĕ** *to have ruled*

62. PERFECT STEM

Active Voice

Perfect

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
Sing.	1. ămāv-ī	*I loved* or *have loved*	ămāv-ĕr-ĭm
	2. ămāv-istī	*Thou lovedst* or *hast loved*	ămāv-ĕr-īs
	3. ămāv-ĭt	*He loved* or *has loved*	ămāv-ĕr-ĭt
Plur.	1. ămāv-ĭm-ŭs	*We loved* or *have loved*	ămāv-ĕr-īm-ŭs
	2. ămāv-is-tĭs	*Ye loved* or *have loved*	ămāv-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs
	3. ămāv-ĕr-unt	*They loved* or *have loved*	ămāv-ĕr-int
	or ămāv-ēr-ĕ		

Completed Future

Sing.	1. ămāv-ĕr-o	*I shall have loved*
	2. ămāv-ĕr-ĭs	*Thou wilt have loved*
	3. ămāv-ĕr-ĭt	*He will have loved*
Plur.	1. ămāv-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs	*We shall have loved*
	2. ămāv-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs	*Ye will have loved*
	3. ămāv-ĕr-int	*They will have loved*

Pluperfect

Sing.	1. ămāv-ĕr-am	*I had loved*	ămāv-is-sem
	2. ămāv-ĕr-ās	*Thou hadst loved*	ămāv-is-sēs
	3. ămāv-ĕr-ăt	*He had loved*	ămāv-is-sĕt
Plur.	1. ămāv-ĕr-ăm-ŭs	*We had loved*	ămāv-is-sēm-ŭs
	2. ămāv-ĕr-āt-ĭs	*Ye had loved*	ămāv-is-sēt-ĭs
	3. ămāv-ĕr-ant	*They had loved*	ămāv-is-sent

Infinitive ămāv-is-sĕ *to have loved*

Supine Stem

Active Voice

Supine

rect-um, *to rule, i.e.* acc. case of verbal noun with **u-** stem
rect-ū, *in the ruling, i.e.* ablat. case of verbal noun with **u-** stem

Part. Fut. (Sing. Nom.) **rect-ūr-ŭs** (m.) ⎫
                      rect-ūr-ă (f.) ⎬ *about to rule*
                      rect-ūr-um (n.) ⎭

Infin. Fut. (Sing. Nom.) **rect-ūr-ŭs, -ă, -um esse,** *to be about to rule*

         ,,   ,,   **fuisse,** *to have been about to rule*

63.   **Supine Stem**

Passive Voice

Perfect

Indicative.	Subjunctive.

Sing. (m.)   (f.)   (n.)

1. **rect-ŭs rect-ă rect-um sum**   **rectŭs, rectă, rectum sim**
   I have been or *am ruled*
2. **rect-ŭs rect-ă rect-um ĕs**   ,,   ,,   ,,   **sīs**
   Thou hast been or *art ruled*
3. **rect-ŭs rect-ă rect-um est**   ,,   ,,   ,,   **sĭt**
   He (she, it) has been or *is ruled*

Plur.

1. **rect-ī rect-ae rect-ă sŭmŭs**   **rect-ī, rect-ae, rect-ă sīm-ŭs**
   We have been or *are ruled*
2. **rect-ī rect-ae rect-ă estĭs**   ,,   ,,   ,,   **sītĭs**
   Ye have been or *are ruled*
3. **rect-ī rect-ae rect-ă sunt**   ,,   ,,   ,,   **sint**
   They have been or *are ruled*

Supine Stem

Active Voice

Supine	**ămāt-um** *to love*
	ămāt-ū *in the loving*

Part. Fut. (Sing. Nom.) **ămāt-ūr-ŭs** (m.) ⎫
                 ămāt-ūr-ă (f.) ⎬ *about to love*
                 ămāt-ūr-um (n.) ⎭

Infin. Fut. (Sing. Nom.) **ămāt-ūr-ŭs, -a, -um esse,** *to be about to love*
                            ,,   ,,   **fuisse,** *to have been about to love*

64.   Supine Stem

Passive Voice

Perfect

Sing.	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
1. **ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um sum**		**ămāt-ŭs, -a, -um sim**
I have been or am loved		
2. **ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um es**		,, ,, ,, **sīs**
Thou hast been or art loved		
3. **ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um est**		,, ,, ,, **sĭt**
He (she, it) has been or is loved		

Plur.

1. **ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă sŭmŭs**		**ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă sīmŭs**
We have been or are loved		
2. **ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă estĭs**		,, ,, ,, **sĭtĭs**
Ye have been or are loved		
3. **ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă sunt**		,, ,, ,, **sint**
They have been or are loved		

Completed Future

Sing.

1. **rect-ŭs rect-a rect-um**   ĕro   *I shall have been ruled*
2.   „   „   „   ĕrĭs   *Thou wilt have been ruled*
3.   „   „   „   ĕrĭt   *He (she, it) will have been ruled*

Plur.

1. **rect-ī rect-ae rect-ă**   ĕrĭmus   *We shall have been ruled*
2.   „   „   „   ĕrĭtĭs   *Ye will have been ruled*
3.   „   „   „   ĕrunt . *They will have been ruled*

Pluperfect

Sing.   INDICATIVE.   SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. **rect-ŭs rect-a rect-um** ĕram   rect-ŭs, -ă, -um essem
   I had been ruled
2. **rect-ŭs rect-a rect-um** ĕrās   „   „   „   essēs
   Thou hadst been ruled
3. **rect-ŭs rect-a rect-um** ĕrāt   „   „   „   essĕt
   He (she, it) had been ruled

Plur.

1. **rect-ī rect-ae rect-a** ĕrāmŭs   rect-ī, -ae, -ă essēmŭs
   We had been ruled
2. **rect-ī rect-ae rect-a** ĕrātĭs   „   „   „   essētĭs
   Ye had been ruled
3. **rect-ī rect-ae rect-a** ĕrant   „   „   „   essent
   They had been ruled

Participle Perfect   **rect-ŭs, -ă, -um,** *ruled.*
Infinitive Perfect (Sing. Nom.)   **rect-ŭs, -ă, -um esse,** *to have been,* or *to be, ruled.*

Completed Future

Sing.

1.	ămāt-us,	-ă,	-um	ĕro	*I shall have been loved*
2.	,,	,,	,,	ĕrĭs	*Thou wilt have been loved*
3.	,,	,,	,,	ĕrĭt	*He (she, it) will have been loved*

Plur.

1.	ămāt-ī,	-ae,	-ă	ĕrĭmŭs	*We shall have been loved*
2.	,,	,,	,,	ĕrĭtĭs	*Ye will have been loved*
3.	,,	,,	,,	ĕrunt	*They will have been loved*

Pluperfect

Sing.   INDICATIVE.   SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um ĕram	ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um essem
I had been loved	
2. ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um ĕrās	,, ,, ,, essēs
Thou hadst been loved	
3. ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um ĕrăt	,, ,, ,, essĕt
He (she, it) had been loved	

Plur.

1. ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă ĕrāmŭs	ămāt-ī -ăe, -ă essēmŭs
We had been loved	
2. ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă ĕrātĭs	,, ,, ,, essētĭs
Ye had been loved	
3. ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă ĕrant	,, ,, ,, essent
They had been loved	

Participle Perfect (Sing. Nom.) ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um, *loved.*
Infinitive Perfect (Sing. Nom.) ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um esse, *to have been, or to be, loved.*

F

OTHER VOWEL CONJUGATIONS

65. In some i-stems the i is retained throughout as part of the stem: in others it is only found in certain parts, not belonging to the original stem.   To the latter class belong căpio, *take*; cŭpio, *desire*; făcio, *make*; fŏdio, *dig*; părio, *bring forth*; răpio, *seize*; săpio, *have taste*; quătio, *shake*; the compounds of these verbs and of the obsolete verbs spĕcio (-spĭcio), *see*; lăcio (-lĭcio), *draw*.

66.   PRESENT STEM

Active Voice

INDICATIVE MOOD

Singular.   *Present*

1. trĭb-u-o, *assign*	căp-i-o, *take*	aud-i-o, *hear*	mŏn-e-o, *warn*
2. trĭb-u-ĭs	căp-ĭs	aud-īs	mŏn-ēs
3. trĭb-u-ĭt	căp-ĭt	aud-ĭt	mŏn-ĕt

Plural.

1. trĭb-u-ĭm-ŭs	căp-ĭm-ŭs	aud-īm-ŭs	mŏn-ēm-ŭs
2. trĭb-u-ĭt-ĭs	căp-ĭt-ĭs	aud-ĭt-ĭs	mŏn-ēt-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-unt	căp-i-unt	aud-i-unt	mŏn-ent

Singular.   *Future*

1. trĭb-u-am	căp-i-am	aud-i-am	mŏn-ēb-o
2. trĭb-u-ēs	căp-i-ēs	aud-i-ēs	mŏn-ēb-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ĕt	căp-i-ĕt	aud-i-ĕt	mŏn-ēb-ĭt

Plural.

1. trĭb-u-ēm-ŭs	căp-i-ēm-ŭs	aud-i-ēm-ŭs	mŏn-ēb-ĭm-ŭs
2. trĭb-u-ēt-ĭs	căp-i-ēt-ĭs	aud-i-ēt-ĭs	mŏn-ēb-ĭt-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ent	căp-i-ent	aud-i-ent	mŏn-ēb-unt

Singular. *Imperfect*

1. trĭb-u-ēb-am   căp-i-ēb-am   aud-i-ēb-am   mŏn-ēb-am
2. trĭb-u-ēb-ās   căp-i-ēb-ās   aud-i-ēb-ās   mŏn-ēb-ās
3. trĭb-u-ēb-ăt   căp-i-ēb-ăt   aud-i-ēb-ăt   mŏn-ēb-ăt

Plural.

1. trĭb-u-ēb-ām-ŭs căp-i-ēb-ām-us aud-i-ēb-ām-ŭs mŏn-ēb-ām-ŭs
2. trĭb-u-ēb-āt-ĭs căp-i-ēb-āt-ĭs aud-i-ēb-āt-ĭs mŏn-ēb-āt-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ēb-ant   căp-i-ēb-ant   aud-i-ēb-ant   mŏn-ēb-ant

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Singular. *Present*

2. trĭb-u-ĕ   căp-ĕ   aud-ī   mŏn-ē

Plural.

2. trĭb-u-ĭt-ĕ   căp-ĭt-ĕ   aud-īt-ĕ   mŏn-ēt-ĕ

Singular. *Future*

2.
3. } trĭb-u-ĭt-o   căp-ĭt-o   aud-īt-o   mŏn-ēt-o

Plural.

2. trĭb-u-ĭt-ōt-ĕ căp-ĭt-ōt-ĕ aud-īt-ōt-ĕ mŏn-ēt-ōt-ĕ
3. trĭb-u-unt-o   căp-i-unt-o aud-i-unt-o mŏn-ent-o

Verbal Noun-Forms

Infin. Pres.

   trĭb-u-ĕr-ĕ   căp-ĕr-ĕ   aud-īr-ĕ   mŏn-ēr-ĕ

Part. Pres. (Sing. Nom.)

   trĭb-u-ens   căp-i-ens   aud-i-ens   mŏn-ens

Gerund (Sing. Nom.)

   trĭb-u-end-um căp-i-end-um aud-i-end-um mŏn-end-um

67.   PRESENT STEM

                        Passive Voice

                      INDICATIVE MOOD

Singular.   *Present*

1. trĭb-u-ŏr   căp-i-ŏr   aud-i-ŏr   mŏn-e-ór
2. trĭb-u-ĕr-ĭs   căp-ĕr-ĭs   aud-ĭr-ĭs   mŏn-ēr-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ĭt-ŭr   căp-ĭt-ŭr   aud-ĭt-ŭr   mŏn-ēt-ŭr

Plural.

1. trĭb-u-ĭm-ŭr   căp-ĭm-ŭr   aud-īm-ŭr   mŏn-ēm-ŭr
2. trĭb-u-ĭmĭn-ī   căp-ĭmĭn-ī   aud-īmĭn-ī   mŏn-ēmĭn-ī
3. trĭb-u-unt-ŭr   căp-i-unt-ŭr   aud-i-unt-ŭr   mŏn-ent-ŭr

Singular.   *Future*

1. trĭb-u-ăr   căp-i-ăr   aud-i-ăr   mŏn-ēb-ŏr
2. trĭb-u-ēr-ĭs   căp-i-ēr-ĭs   aud-i-ēr-ĭs   mŏn-ēb-ĕr-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ēt-ŭr   căp-i-ēt-ŭr   aud-i-ēt-ŭr   mŏn-ēb-ĭt-ŭr

Plural.

1. trĭb-u-ēm-ŭr   căp-i-ēm-ŭr   aud-i-ēm-ŭr   mŏn-ēb-ĭm-ŭr
2. trĭb-u-ēmĭn-ī   căp-i-ēmĭn-ī   aud-i-ēmĭn-ī   mŏn-ēb-ĭmĭn-ī
3. trĭb-u-ent-ŭr   căp-i-ent-ŭr   aud-i-ent-ŭr   mŏn-ēb-unt-ŭr

Singular.   *Imperfect*

1. trĭb-u-ēb-ăr   căp-i-ēb-ăr   aud-i-ēb-ăr   mŏn-ēb-ăr
2. trĭb-u-ēb-ār-ĭs   căp-i-ēb-ār-ĭs   aud-i-ēb-ār-ĭs   mŏn-ēb-ār-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ēb-āt-ŭr   căp-i-ēb-āt-ŭr   aud-i-ēb-āt-ŭr   mŏn-ēb-āt-ŭr

Plural.

1. trĭb-u-ēb-ām-   căp-i-ēb-ām-ŭr   aud-i-ēb-ăm-   mŏn-ēb-ăm-ŭr
   ŭr   ŭr
2. trĭb-u-ēb-   căp-i-ēb-   aud-i-ēb-   mŏn-ēb-
   āmĭn-i   āmĭn-i   āmĭn-i   āmĭn-i
3. trĭb-u-ēb-ant-   căp-i-ēb-ant-   aud-i-ēb-ant-   mŏn-ēb-ant-
   ŭr   ŭr   ŭr   ŭr

Imperative Mood

Singular.   *Present*

2. trĭb-u-ĕr-ĕ   căp-ĕr-ĕ   aud-īr-ĕ   mŏn-ēr-ĕ

Plural.

2. trĭb-u-ĭmĭn-ī   căp-ĭmĭn-ī   aud-īmĭn-ī   mŏn-ēmĭn-ī

Singular.   *Future*

2.
3. } trĭb-u-ĭt-ŏr   căp-ĭt-ŏr   aud-īt-ŏr   mŏn-ēt-ŏr

Plural.

3. trĭb-u-unt-ŏr   căp-i-unt-ŏr   aud-i-unt-ŏr   mŏn-ent-ŏr

Verbal Noun-Forms

Infin. Pres.

   trĭb-u-ī   căp-ī   aud-īr-ī   mŏn-ēr-ī

Gerundive (Sing. Nom.)

   trĭb-u-end-us   căp-i-end-us   aud-i-end-ŭs   mŏn-end-ŭs

68.   Present Stem

                      Active Voice

                   Subjunctive Mood

Singular.   *Present*

1. trĭb-u-am   căp-i-am   aud-i-am   mŏn-e-am
2. trĭb-u-ās   căp-i-ās   aud-i-ās   mŏn-e-ās
3. trĭb-u-ăt   căp-i-ăt   aud-i-ăt   mŏn-e-ăt

Plural.

1. trĭb-u-ām-ŭs   căp-i-ām-ŭs   aud-i-ām-ŭs   mŏn-e-ām-ŭs
2. trĭb-u-āt-ĭs   căp-i-āt-ĭs   aud-i-āt-ĭs   mŏn-e-āt-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ant   căp-i-ant   aud-i-ant   mŏn-e-ant

Singular.   *Imperfect*

1. trĭb-u-ĕr-em   căp-ĕr-em   aud-īr-em   mŏn-ēr-em
2. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēs   căp-ĕr-ēs   aud-īr-ēs   mŏn-ēr-ēs
3. trĭb-u-ĕr-ĕt   căp-ĕr-ĕt   aud-īr-ĕt   mŏn-ēr-ĕt

Plural.

1. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēm-   căp-ĕr-ēm-ŭs   aud-īr-ēm-ŭs   mŏn-ēr-ēm-ŭs
     ŭs
2. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēt-ĭs   căp-ĕr-ēt-ĭs   aud-īr-ēt-ĭs   mŏn-ēr-ēt-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ĕr-ent   căp-ĕr-ent   aud-īr-ent   mŏn-ēr-ent

Passive Voice

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Singular.   *Present*

1. trĭb-u-ăr   căp-i-ăr   aud-i-ăr   mŏn-e-ăr
2. trĭb-u-ār-ĭs   căp-i-ār-ĭs   aud-i-ār-ĭs   mŏn-e-ār-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-āt-ŭr   căp-i-āt-ŭr   aud-i-āt-ŭr   mŏn-e-āt-ŭr

Plural.

1. trĭb-u-ām-ŭr   căp-i-ām-ŭr   aud-i-ām-ŭr   mŏn-e-ām-ŭr
2. trĭb-u-āmĭn-ĭ   căp-i-āmĭn-ī   aud-i-āmĭn-ī   mŏn-e-āmĭn-ī
3. trĭb-u-ant-ŭr   căp-i-ant-ŭr   aud-i-ant-ŭr   mŏn-e-ant-ŭr

Singular.   *Imperfect*

1. trĭb-u-ĕr-ĕr   căp-ĕr-ĕr   aud-īr-ĕr   mŏn-ēr-ĕr
2. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēr-ĭs   căp-ĕr-ēr-ĭs   aud-īr-ēr-ĭs   mŏn-ēr-ēr-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēt-ŭr   căp-ĕr-ēt-ŭr   aud-īr-ēt-ŭr   mŏn-ēr-ēt-ŭr

Plural.

1. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēm-   căp-ĕr-ēm-ŭr   aud-īr-ēm-ŭr   mŏn-ēr-ēm-ŭr
     ŭr
2. trĭb - u - ĕr -   căp-ĕr-ēmĭn-ī   aud-īr-ēmĭn-ī   mŏn-ēr-ēmĭn-ī
     ēmĭn-ī
3. trĭb-u-ĕr-ent-   căp-ĕr-ent-ŭr   aud-īr-ent-ŭr   mŏn-ēr-ent-ŭr
     ŭr

69. PERFECT STEM

Active Voice

INDICATIVE MOOD

Singular. *Perfect*

1. trĭbu-ī	cēp-ī	audīv-ī	mŏnu-ī
2. trĭbu-is-tī	cēp-is-tī	audīv-is-tī	mŏnu-is-tī
3. trĭbu-ĭt	cēp-ĭt	audīv-ĭt	mŏnu-ĭt

Plural.

1. trĭbu-ĭm-ŭs	cēp-ĭm-ŭs	audīv-ĭm-ŭs	mŏnu-ĭm-ŭs
2. trĭbu-is-tĭs	cēp-is-tĭs	audīv-is-tĭs	mŏnu-is-tĭs
3. trĭbu-ēr-unt	cēp-ēr-unt	audīv-ēr-unt	mŏnu-ēr-unt

Singular. *Completed Future*

1. trĭbu-ĕr-o	cēp-ĕr-o	audīv-ĕr-o	mŏnu-ĕr-o
2. trĭbu-ĕr-is	cēp-ĕr-is	audīv-ĕr-is	mŏnu-ĕr-is
3. trĭbu-ĕr-ĭt	cēp-ĕr-ĭt	audīv-ĕr-ĭt	mŏnu-ĕr-ĭt

Plural.

1. trĭbu-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs	cēp-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs	audīv-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs	mŏnu-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs
2. trĭbu-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs	cēp-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs	audīv-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs	mŏnu-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs
3. trĭbu-ĕr-int	cēp-ĕr-int	audīv-ĕr-int	mŏnu-ĕr-int

Singular. *Pluperfect*

1. trĭbu-ĕr-am	cēp-ĕr-am	audīv-ĕr-am	mŏnu-ĕr-am .
2. trĭbu-ĕr-ās	cēp-ĕr-ās	audīv-ĕr-ās	mŏnu-ĕr-ās
3. trĭbu-ĕr-ăt	cēp-ĕr-ăt	audīv-ĕr-ăt	mŏnu-ĕr-ăt

Plural.

1. trĭbu-ĕr-ām-ŭs	cēp-ĕr-ām-ŭs	audīv-ĕr-ām-ŭs	mŏnu-ĕr-ām-ŭs
2. trĭbu-ĕr-āt-ĭs	cēp-ĕr-āt-ĭs	audīv-ĕr-āt-ĭs	mŏnu-ĕr-āt-ĭs
3. trĭbu-ĕr-ant	cēp-ĕr-ant	audīv-ĕr-ant	mŏnu-ĕr-ant

<div align="center">SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD</div>

Singular.   *Perfect*

1. trĭbu-ĕr-im   cēp-ĕr-im   audīv-ĕr-im   mŏnu-ĕr-im
2. trĭbu-ĕr-is   cēp-ĕr-is   audīv-ĕr-is   mŏnu-ĕr-is
3. trĭbu-ĕr-ĭt   cēp-ĕr-ĭt   audīv-ĕr-ĭt   mŏnu-ĕr-ĭt

Plural.

1. trĭbu-ĕr-īm-ŭs   cēp-ĕr-īm-   audīv-ĕr-īm-   mŏnu-ĕr-īm-ŭs
                      ŭs   ūs
2. trĭbu-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs   cēp-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs   audīv-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs   mŏnu-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs
3. trĭbu-ĕr-int   cēp-ĕr-int   audīv-ĕr-int   mŏnu-ĕr-int

Singular.   *Pluperfect*

1. trĭbu-is-sem   cēp-is-sem   audīv-is-sem   mŏnu-is-sem
2. trĭbu-is-sēs   cēp-is-sēs   audīv-is-sēs   mŏnu-is-sēs
3. trĭbu-is-sĕt   cēp-is-sĕt   audīv-is-sĕt   mŏnu-is-sĕt

Plural.

1. trĭbu-is-sēm-ŭs cēp-is-sēm-   audīv-is-sēm-   mŏnu-is-sēm-
                      ŭs   ŭs   ŭs
2. trĭbu-is-sēt-ĭs cēp-is-sēt-ĭs audīv-is-sēt-ĭs mŏnu-is-sēt-ĭs
3. trĭbu-is-sent   cēp-is-sent   audīv-is-sent   mŏnu-is-sent

70.   SUPINE STEM

<div align="center">Passive Voice</div>

<div align="center">INDICATIVE MOOD</div>

Singular.   *Perfect*

1. trĭbūt-ŭs   capt-ŭs   audīt-ŭs   mŏnĭt-ŭs   sum
2.   „   „   „   „   es
3.   „   „   „   „   est

Plural.

1. trĭbūt-ī   capt-ī   audīt-ī   mŏnĭt-ī   sŭmus
2.   „   „   „   „   estis
3.   „   „   „   „   sunt

Singular.	*Completed Future*			
1. trĭbŭt-ŭs	capt-ŭs	audīt-ŭs	mŏnĭt-ŭs	ĕro
2. ,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrĭs
3. ,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrĭt

Plural.

1. trĭbūt-ī	capt-ī	audīt-ī	mŏnĭt-ī	ĕrĭmus
2. ,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrĭtĭs
3. ,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrunt

Singular.	*Pluperfect*			
1. trĭbūt-ŭs	capt-ŭs	audīt-ŭs	mŏnĭt-ŭs	ĕram
2. ,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrās
3. ,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrăt

Plural.

1. trĭbūt-ī	capt-ī	audīt-ī	mŏnĭt-ī	ĕrāmŭs
2. ,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrātĭs
3. ,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrant

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Singular.	*Perfect*			
1. trĭbūt-ŭs	capt-ŭs	audīt-ŭs	mŏnĭt-ŭs	sim
2. ,,	,,	,,	,,	sīs
3. ,,	,,	,,	,,	sĭt

Plural.

1. trĭbūt-ī	capt-ī	audīt-ī	mŏnĭt-ī	sīmŭs
2. ,,	,,	,,	,,	sītĭs
3. ,,	,,	,,	,,	sint

Singular.	*Pluperfect*			
1. trĭbūt-ŭs	capt-ŭs	audīt-ŭs	mŏnĭt-ŭs	essem
2. ,,	,,	,,	,,	essēs
3. ,,	,,	,,	,,	essĕt

Plural.

1.	**trĭbūt-ī**	**capt-ī**	**audīt-ī**	**mŏnĭt-ī**	**essēmŭs**
2.	,,	,,	,,	,,	**essētĭs**
3.	,,	,,	,,	,,	**essent**

DEPONENT VERBS

71. *Deponent* verbs have the inflexions of the passive voice with the active meanings, and have also a present and future participle active and the gerunds and supines.

The following examples are given (for brevity's sake) only in the first person singular, or other leading form: **sĕqu-,** *follow*; **prĕcā-,** *pray*; **vĕrē-,** *fear*.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present.	**sĕquor,** *I follow* or *am following*	**prĕcor**	**vĕrĕor**
Future.	**sĕquar,** *I shall follow*	**prĕcābor**	**vĕrēbor**
Imperfect.	**sĕquēbar,** *I was following* or *I followed*	**prĕcābar**	**vĕrēbar**
Perfect.	**sĕcūtus sum,** *I followed* or *have followed*	**prĕcātus sum**	**vĕrĭtus sum**
Comp. Fut.	**sĕcūtus ĕro,** *I shall have followed*	**prĕcātus ĕro**	**vĕrĭtus ĕro**
Pluperfect.	**sĕcūtus ĕram,** *I had followed*	**prĕcātus ĕram**	**vĕrĭtus ĕram**

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present.	**sĕquar**	**prĕcer**	**vĕrear**
Imperfect.	**sĕquĕrer**	**prĕcārer**	**vĕrērer**
Perfect.	**sĕcūtus sim**	**prĕcātus sim**	**vĕrĭtus sim**
Pluperfect.	**sĕcūtus essem**	**prĕcātus essem**	**vĕrĭtus essem**

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Present.	**sĕquĕrĕ,** *follow* (*thou*)	**prĕcārĕ**	**vĕrērĕ**
Future.	**sĕcūtor,** *thou shalt follow*	**prĕcātor**	**vĕrētor**

Verbal Nouns

INFINITIVE.

Present.	**sĕqui,** *to follow*	**prĕcāri**	**vĕrēri**
Perfect.	**sĕcūtus esse,** *to have followed*	**prĕcātus esse**	**vĕrĭtus esse**

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	**sĕquens,** *following*	**prĕcans**	**vĕrens**
Future.	**sĕcūtūrus,** *going to follow*	**prĕcātūrus**	**vĕrĭtūrus**
Past.	**sĕcūtus,** *having followed*	**prĕcātus**	**vĕrĭtus**

GERUND.	**sĕquendum,** *following*	**prĕcandum**	**vĕrendum**
GERUNDIVE.	**sĕquendus,** *to follow or to be followed*	**prĕcandus**	**vĕrendus**

INFLEXIONS OF IRREGULAR VERBS

72. The tenses of the verb of *being* are partly from a root es- whence s-um (for **esum**), and partly from the root **fu-**. **Pos-sum,** *I am able* or *I can*, is a compound of **pŏte sum**, and usually retains the **t** before a vowel but assimilates it to a following **-s**. The perfect **potui** is not a compound.

Present.	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
Sing. 1.	sum, *I am*	pos-sum, *I can*	sim	possim
2.	ĕs, *Thou art*	pŏtĕs, *Thou canst*	sīs	possīs
3.	est, *He is*	pŏtest, *He can*	sĭt	possĭt
Plur. 1.	sŭmŭs, *We are*	possŭmŭs, *We can*	sīmŭs	possīmŭs
2.	es-tĭs, *Ye are*	pŏtestĭs, *Ye can*	sītĭs	possītĭs
3.	sunt, *They are*	possunt, *They can*	sint	possint

Future.

Sing. 1.	ĕro, *I shall be*	pŏtĕro, *I shall be able*
2.	ĕrĭs, *Thou wilt be*	pŏtĕrĭs, *Thou wilt be able*
3.	ĕrĭt, *He will be*	pŏtĕrĭt, *He will be able*
Plur. 1.	ĕrĭmŭs, *We shall be*	pŏtĕrĭmŭs, *We shall be able*
2.	ĕrĭtĭs, *Ye will be*	pŏtĕrĭtĭs, *Ye will be able*
3.	ĕrunt, *They will be*	pŏtĕrunt, *They will be able*

Imperfect.

Sing. 1.	ĕram, *I was*	pŏtĕram, *I could or might*	essem	possem
2.	ĕrās, *Thou wast*	pŏtĕrās	essēs	possēs
3.	ĕrăt, *He was*	pŏtĕrăt	essĕt	possĕt
Plur. 1.	ĕrāmŭs, *We were*	pŏtĕrāmŭs	essēmŭs	possēmŭs
2.	ĕrātĭs, *Ye were*	pŏtĕrātĭs	essētĭs	possētĭs
3.	ĕrant, *They were*	pŏtĕrant	essent	possent

Perfect.

Sing. 1.	fui, *I was or have been*	pŏtui, *I could or might*	fuĕrim	pŏtuĕrim
2.	fuisti, *Thou wast or hast been*	pŏtuisti	fuĕrīs	pŏtuĕrīs
3.	fuĭt, *He was*	pŏtuĭt	fuĕrĭt	pŏtuĕrĭt
Plur. 1.	fuĭmŭs, *We were*	pŏtuĭmŭs	fuĕri- mŭs	pŏtuĕri- mŭs
2.	fuistĭs, *Ye were*	pŏtuistĭs	fuĕrītĭs	pŏtuĕrītĭs
3.	fuĕrunt or fuēre, *They were*	pŏtuĕrunt or potuēre	fuĕrint	pŏtuĕrint

Comp. Future.

Sing. 1. **fuĕro**, *I shall*   **pŏtuĕro**, *I shall have been able*
            have been
       2. **fuĕrĭs**   **pŏtuĕrĭs**
       3. **fuĕrĭt**   **pŏtuĕrĭt**

Plur. 1. **fuĕrĭmus**   **pŏtuĕrĭmus**
       2. **fuĕrĭtis**   **pŏtuĕrĭtĭs**
       3. **fuĕrint**   **pŏtuĕrint**

Pluperfect.

Sing. 1. **fuĕram**, *I had* **pŏtuĕram**, *I had* **fuissem**   **pŏtuissem**
            been, etc.   *been able, etc.*
       2. **fuĕrās**   **pŏtuĕrās**   **fuissēs**   **pŏtuissēs**
       3. **fuĕrăt**   **pŏtuĕrăt**   **fuissĕt**   **pŏtuissĕt**

Plur. 1. **fuĕrāmŭs**   **pŏtuĕrāmŭs**   **fuissē-**   **pŏtuissē-**
                                                      mŭs   **mŭs**
       2. **fuĕrātĭs**   **pŏtuĕrātĭs**   **fuissētĭs** **pŏtuissētĭs**
       3. **fuĕrant**   **pŏtuĕrant**   **fuissent** **pŏtuissent**

IMPERATIVE

Present Sing. 2. **ĕs**, *be*   *Future* Sing. 2 and 3. **esto**
          Plur. 2. **estĕ**, *be ye*   Plur. 2. **estōtĕ**
                                                    3. **sunto**

Verbal Nouns

INFINITIVE. *Present.* **esse**, *to be*   **posse**, *to be able*
            Perfect. **fuisse**, *to have been* **pŏtuisse**, *to have been able*
            Future. **fŏre** or **fŭtūrus esse**, *to be going to be*

PARTICIPLES. *Pres.* (**s-ens** or **ens**)   **pŏtens**, *powerful*, only
                  only in compounds.   adj.
              Future. **fŭtūrus**, *going to be*

For the imperfect subj. **fŏrem, fŏres, fŏret, fŏrēmus, fŏrētis, fŏrent** are frequently used. For the present (3d person) **fuat** is rarely used.

Like **sum** are inflected its compounds, viz.—

> **absum** (perf. abfui or āfui), *am away.*
>
> **adsum** or **assum** (perf. adfui or affui), *am present.*
>
> **dēsum** (de-est, de-eram, etc., pronounced dēst, dēram, etc.), *am wanting.*
>
> **insum,** *am in* ; **intersum,** *am among* ; **obsum,** *am in the way of.*
>
> **praesum,** *am over* (3d pers. sing. **praeest,** sometimes written **praest**).
>
> **prōsum,** *am for, benefit* (**prōd-** before a vowel ; *e.g.* prōd-es, prōd-ero).
>
> **subsum,** *am under,* **supersum,** *am above.*

Of these **absum** and **praesum** alone have a present participle absens, praesens.

73.   INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.	Do, give.	Volo, be willing.	Nōlo (Ne-volo), be unwilling.	Mālo (Ma-volo for mag-volo), prefer.
Sing. 1.	**do**	**vŏlo**	nōlo	mālo
2.	**dās**	**vīs**	non vīs	māvīs
3.	**dăt**	**vult**	non vult	māvult
Plur. 1.	**dămus**	**vŏlŭmus**	nōlŭmus	mālŭmus
2.	**dătis**	**vultis**	non vultis	māvultis
3.	**dant**	**vŏlunt**	nōlunt	mālunt
Future Sing. 1.	**dăbo**	**vŏlam**	(not used)	(not used)
2.	**dăbis**	**vŏles**	nōles	māles
Imperf. Sing. 1.	**dăbam**	**vŏlēbam**	nōlēbam	mālēbam
Perf. Sing. 1.	**dĕdi**	**vŏlui**	nōlui	mālui

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Sing. 1.	dem	**vĕlim**	nōlim	mālim
Plur. 1.	dēmus	**vĕlīmus**	nōlīmus	mālīmus
Imperf. Sing. 1.	dărem	vellem	nollem	mallem

IMPERATIVE

Present.	Sing.	2.	**dā**	**nōlī**
	Plur.	2.	**dăte**	**nōlīte**
Future.	Sing.	2.	**dăto**	**nōlīto**
	Plur.	2.	**dătōte**	**nōlītōte**
		3.	**danto**	**nōlunto**

INFINITIVE

Present.	**dăre**	**velle**	**nolle**	**malle**
Future.	**dătūrus esse**			

PARTICIPLE

Present.	**dans**	**vŏlens**	**nōlens**	(not used)
Future.	**dătūrus**			
Perfect.	**dătus**			
GERUND.	**dandum**	**volendum**		
GERUNDIVE.	**dandus**			

74. **Fio**

Eo (used as pas- (stem **i**-), go.	**Fio** sive of **facio**), become.	**Edo,** eat.	**Fero,** bear.	**Feror,** be borne.
Present.				
ĕo	**fīo**	**ĕdo**	**fĕro**	**fĕrŏr**
īs	**fīs**	**ĕdĭs or ēs**	**fers**	**ferrĭs**
ĭt	**fĭt**	**ĕdĭt or est**	**fert**	**fertŭr**
īmus		**ĕdĭmus**	**fĕrĭmus**	**fĕrĭmŭr**
ītis		**ĕdĭtis or estis**	**fertis**	**fĕrĭmĭni**
ĕunt	**fīunt**	**ĕdunt**	**fĕrunt**	**fĕruntŭr**
Future.				
ībo	**fīam**	**ĕdam**	**fĕram**	**fĕrăr**
ībĭs	**fīēs**	**ĕdēs**	**fĕrēs**	**fĕrēris**
Imperfect.				
ībam	**fīēbam**	**ĕdēbam**	**fĕrēbam**	**fĕrēbăr**
Perfect.				
īvi	**factus sum**	**ēdi**	**tŭli**	**lātus sum**

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present.

ĕam	fīam	ĕdam or ĕdim	fĕram	fĕrăr
ĕāmus	fīāmus	ĕdāmus or ĕdīmus	fĕrāmus	fĕrāmur

Imperfect.

īrem	fĭĕrem	ĕdĕrem or essem	ferrem	ferrer

IMPERATIVE

ī	fī	ĕde or ēs	fĕr	ferre
īte	fīte	ĕdĭte or este	ferte	fĕrĭmĭni
īto		ĕdĭto or esto	ferto	fertor
ītōte		ĕdĭtōte or estōte	fertōte	
ĕunto		ĕdunto	fĕrunto	fĕruntor

INFINITIVE

īre	fĭĕri	ĕdĕre or esse	ferre	ferri
ĭtūrus esse	factum īri	ēsūrus esse	lātūrus esse	lātum iri

PARTICIPLE

ĭens		ĕdens	fĕrens

Gen.
ĕuntis

		ēsūrus	lātūrus
	factus		lātus

Gerund.

ĕundum	făcĭendum	ĕdendum	ferendum

Gerundive.

-eundus (in comp.)	făcĭendus	ĕdendus	fĕrendus

Quĕo, nĕquĕo, resemble eo but have no imperative, participle, or gerund. Only the present indic. and subj. are at all frequent.

Quis and quit (pres. act.) are only used after non, as non quis, non quit (for nequis, etc.)

VERBAL STEMS

75. Most verbs exhibit in the *present stem* the regular stem of the verb without alteration, as

rĕg-, rĕgĕre ; caed-, caedĕre ; ămā-, amāre ; audi-, audīre, etc.

In some verbs, however, there is one of the following changes :—

(*a*) Reduplication of the stem, as gĕn- makes gignĕrĕ for gĭ-gĕn-ĕre.

(*b*) Lengthening of the stem vowel, as dŭc-, dūcere ; fĭd-, fīdere.

(*c*) Suffixing n, as tem-, tem-n-ĕre ; si-, sĭ-n-ĕre.

(*d*) Inserting m or n before the final stem consonant, as rŭp-, rumpĕre ; tăg-, tangĕre ; fĭd-, findĕre.

(*e*) Suffixing sc or isc, as no-, no-sc-ĕre ; splende-, splende-sc-ĕre ; păc-, păc-isc-i.

76. The *perfect stem* is in a few cases the same as the verbal stem, but usually it is formed by

(*a*) Reduplication, as posco, pŏposci ;

(*b*) Lengthening the stem vowel, as lĕg-o, lēgi ;

(*c*) Suffixing s, as carpo, carpsi ;

(*d*) Suffixing either u or v, as trĕm-o, trĕmui ; ămā-, ămāvi.

77. The *supine stem* is formed by suffixing t (the supine itself ending in -tum is here usually given).

If the verb-stem ends in a long vowel, this is generally retained, as ămā-, ămāre, ămāt-um ; crē-, crescere, crētum ; ăcŭ-, ăcŭĕre, ăcūtum.

If the verb-stem ends in a short vowel, this vowel is usually changed to ĭ or omitted, as

crepă	crepāre	crepĭtum
monĕ	monēre	mŏnĭtum
fugĭ	fugĕre	fugĭtum

If the verb-stem ends in a consonant, this consonant is either

retained, as **carp-ĕre, carp-tum**
or assimilated, as **reg-ere, rec-tum**

If the stem end in d or t or two consonants, the first being a liquid, the supine ends in -sum, as

flect-ĕre	flexum (for flect-tum)
plaud-ĕre	plausum (for plaud-tum)
sparg-ĕre	sparsum (for sparg-tum)
defend-ere	defensum (for defend-tum)

The same change of **-tum** to **-sum** takes place also if a verb-stem ends in a short vowel preceded by d or t or two consonants, as above.

fŏdi-o, fŏdĕre, fossum
prandĕ-, prandēre, pransum
mulgĕ-, mulgēre, mulsum
senti-, sentīre, sensum

78. (*a*) Verbs with stems in ā, ē, and i usually have

perfect in -āvi, -ēvi, -īvi
supine in -ātum, -ētum, -ītum

(*b*) Verbs with stems in ă or ĕ have perfect in -ui, supine in -ĭtum.

In these verbs the ă or ĕ combines with the initial vowel of the suffix in tenses formed from the present stem, so as to show ā or ē, as

sŏnāmus	sonāre	sonui	sonitum
mŏnēmus	monēre	monui	monitum

The root-vowel is almost always short.

But there are many exceptions, particularly

(c) Verbs with stems in -u have perfect in -ui, supine in -ūtum (sometimes -ŭĭtum).

Those in -vĕ have root-syllable lengthened and perfect in i simple, as vŏvēre, vōvi, vōtum.

(d) Some consonant verbs whose root-syllable is short have perfect in -ui, supine in -ĭtum, as frĕmo, fremui, fremitum.

(e) Many verbs whose root-syllable is long, especially when this is because it ends in more than one consonant, have perfect in -si, and supine in -tum or -sum, as

carpĕre	carpsi	carptum
augēre	auxi	auctum
sūgĕre	suxi	suctum
sentīre	sensi	sensum

79. The following are exceptions to (d)—

jŭbeo	jussi	prĕmo	pressi
		cŏquo	coxi
allicio	allexi	aspĭcio	aspexi
dīlĭgo	dīlexi	rĕgo	rexi
tĕgo	texi	trăho	traxi
		vĕho	vexi
quătio	quassi	dīvĭdo	dīvīsi
măneo	mansi		
cŭpio	cupīvi	pĕto	petīvi
rŭdo	rudīvi	līno	līvi or lēvi
eo	īvi	sĭno	sīvi
queo	quīvi		
sĕro	sēvi		
bĭbo	bĭbi	scindo	scĭdi
findo	fīdi		
ăgo	ēgi	vĕnio	vēni
sĕdeo	sēdi	vĭdeo	vīdi

Exceptions to (*e*)—

sorbeo	sorbui	torpeo	torpui
arceo	arcui	sterto	stertui
ŏportet	oportuit	sordeo	sordui
calleo	callui	palleo	pallui
āreo	ārui	pāreo	parui
terreo	terrui	torreo	torrui
censeo	censui	texo	texui
ferveo	ferbui	horreo	horrui
verto	verti	cūdo	cūdi
scando	scandi	mando	mandi
pando	pandi	strīdeo	strīdi

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

80. The following list contains all the principal verbs which may be regarded as somewhat irregular.

N.B.—(1) The supine is not much used, but is here mentioned wherever it or a perfect participle is known, as this is similarly formed.

N.B.—(2) Where the English translation as given here, whether with or without a preposition, allows of the immediate addition of an object, the verb is transitive (though it may perhaps also be used intransitively), *e.g.* **arcesso**, *send for* ; **laedo**, *hurt*, are transitive. Where the English translation here given requires the *addition* of a preposition in order to make sense with an object, the verb is intransitive, *e.g.* **nŏceo**, *be hurtful.*

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
accerso. See **arcesso**				
ăgo, *do, drive*	ēgi	actum	ăgĕrĕ	ăg-

 ădīgo, *drive to, compel*, **ădēgi, ădactum, ădĭgĕre.** So the
  other compounds, except
 cōgo, *compel*, **cŏēgi, coactum, cōgĕre.**

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
aio, *say*				

The following forms only are preserved : Pres. āio, ăĭs, ăĭt, āiunt. Imperf. aiēbam, etc., complete. Pres. subj. aias, aiat. The participle āiens is used only as adjective.

algeo, *be cold*	alsi		algēre	alg-e-
ălo, *nourish, raise*	ălui	altum (ălĭtum, post-Augustan)	ălĕre	ăl-
ămĭcio, *clothe*		amictum	ămĭcīre	ămĭc-i-
ango, *throttle, vex*			angĕre	ang-
ăpiscor, *fasten to oneself, get*	aptus sum	aptum	ăpisci	ăp-i-

More usual is compound ădĭpiscor, ădeptus sum, ădĭpisci.

arceo, *inclose, keep off*	arcui	(artus, adj. *narrow*)	arcēre	arc-e-

exerceo, *exercise*, exercui, exercĭtum, exercēre. So also coerceo.

arcesso, *fetch, send for* }	arcessīvi	arcessitum	arcessĕre {	access- arcessi-

Another form (perhaps of different origin) is accerso.

ardeo, *be on fire*	arsi	(arsūrus)	ardēre	arde-
audeo, *dare*	ausus sum	ausum	audēre	aud-e-
ăvē hăvē }	imperat. *hail*, also avēto, plur. ăvēte, inf. ăvēre			
augeo, *increase* (trans.), *endow*	auxi	auctum	augēre	aug-e-
bĭbo, *drink*	bĭbi		bĭbĕre	bĭb-

For supine and fut. part. pōtum, pōtūrus are used.

cădo, *fall*	cĕcĭdi	cāsum	cădĕre	căd-

occĭdo, *fall*, occĭdi, occāsum, occĭdĕre. The other compounds have no supine.

caedo, *fell, cut, slay*	cĕcīdi	caesum	caedĕre	caed-

occido, *slay*, occīdi, occīsum, occīdĕre. So other compounds.

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.

-cando, *light* ; only in compounds

    e.g. **accendo, accendi, accensum, accendĕre.**

căno, *sing, play* **cĕcĭni** (cantus, **cănĕre** **căn-**
(on harp, etc.)   subst.)

    concĭno, *sing together,* **concĭnui, concentum, concĭnĕre.** So
        other compounds.

căpesso, *undertake* **căpessīvi** **capessītum** **capessĕre** { **căpess-**
                                                        { **capessi-**

căpio, *take* **cēpi** **captum** **căpĕre** **căp-ĭ-**
    concĭpio, concēpi, conceptum, concĭpĕre. So most other
        compounds.

căreo, *be in want* **cărui** (**cărĭtūrus**) **cărēre** **căr-e-**

carpo, *nibble, pluck* **carpsi** **carptum** **carpĕre** **carp-**
    dēcerpo, *pluck off,* **dēcerpsi, dēcerptum, dēcerpĕre.** So other
        compounds.

căveo, *beware, be-* **cāvi** **cautum** **căvēre** **căv-e-**
ware of

cēdo, *give way,* **cessi** **cessum** **cēdĕre** **cēd-**
yield up

cĕdŏ, *give,* said to be old imper. 2nd pers. sing.   The plural
    cette (for **cĕdĭte**) only in early dramatic poets.

-cello, *strike* (?) only in compounds : **celsus,** adj. *high* **cell-**
    percello, *strike down,* **percŭli, perculsus, percellere.**

censeo, *count, give* **censui** **censum** **censēre** **cens-e-**
opinion

cerno, *sift, distin-* **crēvi** { **crētum** **cernere** { **cĕr-**
guish, decide, see   { **certus,**   { **crē-**
                              { adj. *sure*

    The meaning *see* is confined to pres., fut., and imperf. tenses,
        decerno, *decide,* **decrēvi, dēcrētum, dēcernere.**   So
        other compounds.

cieo
-cio } *stir up* **cīvi** **cĭtum** { **ciēre** **ci-e-**
                                 { **-cīre** **ci-**

    The **i** stem is rare in the simple verb ; the **e** stem rare in
    the compounds.

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
cingo, *gird*	cinxi	cinctum	cingĕre	cing-
claudo, *shut*	clausi	clausum	claudĕre	claud-

conclūdo, *shut up*, conclūsi, conclūsum, conclūdere. So the other compounds.

coepio, *begin*	coepi	coeptum	coepĕre	coepĭ-

Pres. ind. and subj. in Plautus only.   Otherwise only perfect stem in use, except that **coeptus** and **coeptūrus** are also used.

cŏlo, *till, pay attention to*	cŏlui	cultum	cŏlĕre	cŏl-

consŭlo, *consult*	consŭlŭi	consultum	consŭlĕre	consŭl-
cŏquo, *cook*	coxi	coctum	cŏquĕre	cŏqv-
crēdo. See do				
crĕpo, *rattle*	crĕpui	crĕpĭtum	crĕpāre	crĕp-ă-
cresco, *grow*	crēvi	crētum	crescĕre	crē-
cŭbo, *lie, lie ill*	cŭbŭi	cŭbĭtum	cŭbāre	cŭb-ă-
cūdo, *hammer*	cūdi	cūsum	cūdĕre	cūd-
-cumbo, *lie,* only in compounds				

accumbo, *lie up* (at table), accŭbui, accŭbĭtum, accumbĕre. So the other compounds.

cŭpio, *desire*	cŭpīvi	cŭpītum	cŭpĕre	cŭp-ĭ-
curro, *run*	cŭcurri	cursum	currĕre	curr-

The compounds sometimes retain the reduplication, *e.g.* **accŭcurri, decŭcurri**; more usually drop it, *e.g.* **accurri**.

dēleo, *blot out*	delēvi	delētum	delēre	delē-
dīco, *say*	dixi	dictum	dīcĕre	dīc-
disco, *learn*	dĭdĭci		discere	dĭc-

Compounds retain reduplication, *e.g.* **ēdĭdĭci**.

dīvĭdo, *divide*	dīvīsi	dīvīsum	dīvĭdĕre	dī-vĭd-
do, *give* (see p. 78)	dĕdi	dătum	dăre	dă-

The half-compounds **circumdo**, *surround*; **pessumdo**, *ruin*; **satisdo**, *satisfy*; **venumdo**, *expose to sale,* follow **do** precisely.

crēdo, *entrust, believe* ; **vendo**, *sell* ; and the compounds with
 monosyllabic prepositions have consonant-stems, *e.g.*
 crēdo, crēdĭdi, crēdĭtum, crēdĕre ; **abdo**, *hide away*,
 abdidi, abditum, abdere.

The reduplication is usually retained in the compounds.

For the passives of **vendo** and **perdo**, *ruin*, **vēneo** and **pĕreo**
 are used. But **perditus** and **perdendus** are in use.

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
dŏceo, *teach*	dŏcui	doctum	dŏcēre	dŏc-ĕ-
dŏleo, *be in pain*	dŏlui	(dŏlĭtūrus)	dŏlēre	dŏl-ĕ-
dŏmo, *tame*	dŏmui	dŏmĭtum	dŏmāre	dŏm-ă-
dūco, *draw, lead, account*	duxi	ductum	dūcĕre	dūc-
ĕdo, *eat*	ēdi	ēsum	ĕdĕre	ĕd-

cŏmĕdo has cŏmēsum and cŏmestum.

ĕmo, *buy* (orig. *take*) ēmi emptum ĕmĕre ĕm-

ădĭmo, *take away*, **ădēmi, ădemptum, ădĭmĕre.** So other
 compounds except
 (1) coĕmo (coĕmi, coemptum), which retains e.
 (2) The earlier compounds **cōmo, dēmo, prōmo, sūmo**,
 which make **compsi, comptum**, etc.

eo, *go* (see p. 79) īvi ĭtum īre ī

Compounds always omit **v** in 1st pers. perf., *e.g.* **ădii** ; and
 usually in other persons of perfect tenses.

 vēneo, *be for sale*, perf. **vēnii**, no supine, is a compound of
 eo. See **do** above.

| făcesso, *cause, make off* | făcessi | făcessītum | facessĕre | facess- / facess-i- |
| făcio, *make, do* | fēci | factum | făcĕre | făcĭ- |

For the passive in tenses formed from present stem, **fīo** is used.

 prŏfĭcio, *make progress*, **prŏfēci, prŏfectum, prŏfĭcĕre.** So
 the other compounds with prepositions.

 But **călĕfacio**, *make warm*, **trĕmĕfacio**, *make to tremble*, etc.,
 retain **a**.

 prŏfĭciscor, *set out* (on a journey), *travel*, **prŏfectum, prŏ-
 fĭcisci.**

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
fallo, *deceive, elude*	**fĕfelli**	**falsum**	**fallĕre**	**fall-**

rĕfello, *refute*, **rĕfelli**, **rĕfellĕre**.

| **farcio**, *stuff* | **farsi** | **fartum** | **farcīre** | **farc-ī-** |

rĕfercio, **rĕfersi**, **rĕfertum**, **rĕfercire**.

| **fătĕor**, *acknowledge* | | **fassum** | **fătēri** | **făt-ĕ-** |

confĭteor, *confess*, **confessum**, **confĭteri**. So **prōfĭteor**, *profess*.

| **fătisco** ⎱ *yawn* | | (**fessus**,adj. ⎰ **fătiscĕre** ⎱ **fătĭ-** |
| **fătiscor** (old) ⎰ *droop* | | *weary*) ⎱ **fătisci** ⎰ |

dēfĕtiscor, *to be worn out*, **defessum**, **dēfĕtisci**.

| **făveo**, *be favourable* | **fāvi** | **fautum** | **făvēre** | **făv-e-** |
| **-fendo**, *strike*, only in compounds | | | | **fend-** |

defendo, *ward off, guard*, **defendi**, **defensum**, **defendĕre**.
So also **offendo**, *strike against*.

| **fĕrio**, *strike* | | | **fĕrīre** | **fĕr-ī-** |

(**percussi**, **percussum** are often used as perfect and supine.)

| **fĕro**, *bear* (see p. 79) | (**tŭli**) | (**latum**) | **ferre** | **fer-** |

Perfect and supine are borrowed from **tollo**.

affĕro, *bring to*	**attŭli**	**allātum**	**afferre**
aufĕro, *take away*	**abstŭli**	**ablātum**	**auferre**
diffĕro, *put off*	**distŭli**	**dīlātum**	**differre**
offĕro, *bring to*	**obtŭli**	**oblātum**	**offerre**
rĕfĕro, *bring back*	**rettuli**	**rĕlātum**	**referre**

rēfert, *it is of importance* (probably for **rei fert**), is used as
impersonal. **suffĕro**, *endure*, has for perf. rarely **sustŭli**,
usually **sustinui**.

| **ferveo**, *boil, glow* ⎰ **fervi** | | **fervēre** | **ferv-ĕ-** |
| ⎱ **ferbui** | | | |

A consonantal stem (*e.g.* **fervit**, **fervĕre**) frequent in poets.

| **fīdo**, *trust* | | **fīsum** | **fīdĕre** | **fīd-** |

fisus sum is used for perf., *I have trusted.*

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
fīgo, *fix*	fixi	fixum	fīgĕre	fīg-

Also **fictus** as past participle.

findo, *cleave*	fĭdi	fissum	findĕre	fĭd-
fingo, *form, invent*	finxi	fictum	fingĕre	fĭg-
fīo, *become* (see p. 79)			fĭĕri	fi-

The compound **infit**, *he begins*, only in this one form (poetical).

flecto, *bend*	flexi	flexum	flectĕre	flect-
fleo, *weep*	flēvi	flētum	flēre	flē-
-flīgo, *strike*, only in compounds				

> **afflīgo**, *strike against, knock down*, **afflixi, afflictum, afflīgĕre.**
> So the other compounds, except **prōflīgo**, *put to rout*, **prōflī-gāvi, prōflīgātum, prōflīgāre.**

flŭo, *flow*	fluxi		fluĕre	flŭgv-

> (**fluxus**, adj. *loose*; **fluctus**, sub. *a wave*.)

fŏdio, *dig*	fōdi	fossum	fŏdĕre	fŏd-ĭ-
fātur, *he speaks*		fātum	fāri	fā-

> The following only found: pres. ind. **fātur**; fut. **fābor,
> fābitur**; perf. **fātus est**; pluperf. **fātus eram, erat**;
> imper. **fāre**; inf. **fāri**; part. **fantem**, etc. (no nomina-
> tive, except in phrase **fans atque infans**, Plaut.), **fātus,
> fando, fandus**, and **fatu.**
> In compounds we have also **-fāmur, -fāmini**; **-fābar, -fārer**,
> etc., and in imperat. (act. and dep.), **praefāto, praefāmino.**

fŏveo, *keep warm, cherish*	fōvi	fōtum	fŏvēre	fŏv-ĕ-
frango, *break in pieces*	frēgi	fractum	frangĕre	frăg-

> Compounds as **confringo**, *smash*, **confrēgi, confractum, con-
> fringĕre.**

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
frĕmo, *roar, snort*	**frĕmui**	**frĕmĭtum**	**frĕmĕre**	**frĕm-**
frendo, *gnash* (with the teeth)		{ **fressum** **frēsum**	**frendĕre**	**frend-**
frĭco, *rub*	**frĭcŭi**	{ **frictum** **frĭcātum**	**frĭcāre**	**frĭc-ă-**
frīgeo, *be cold*	**frixi**		**frīgēre**	**frīg-e-**
fruor, *enjoy myself*		**fructum**	**frui**	**frugv-**

Fut. part. **fruĭtūrus**.

fŭgio, *flee, fly from*	**fūgi**	(**fŭgĭtūrus**)	**fŭgĕre**	**fŭg-ĭ-**
fulcio, *prop*	**fulsi**	**fultum**	**fulcīre**	**fulc-ī-**
fulgeo, *flash*	**fulsi**		**fulgēre**	**fulg-ĕ-**

A consonantal stem, *e.g.* **fulgit**, **fulgĕre**, is found in poets.

fundo, *pour, rout* (an enemy)	**fūdi**	**fūsum**	**fundĕre**	**fŭd-**
fungor, *get quit, discharge myself* (of a duty, etc.)		**functum**	**fungi**	**fung-**
fŭris, *thou ragest*			**fŭrĕre**	**fŭr-**

Only **furis, furit, furunt, furebas, furebat, furĕre, furens** are found.

gaudeo, *be glad*		**gāvīsum**	**gaudēre**	**gavĭd-e-**

gavisus sum, *I rejoiced*.

gĕmo, *sigh, groan*	**gĕmui**	**gĕmĭtum**	**gĕmĕre**	**gĕm-**
gĕro, *carry, perform*	**gessi**	**gestum**	**gĕrĕre**	**gĕs-**
gigno, *beget, produce*	**gĕnui**	**gĕnĭtum**	**gignĕre**	**gĕn-**
grădior, *step*		**gressum**	**grădi**	**grăd-ĭ-**

Compounds as **aggrĕdior**, *attack*, **aggressum**, **aggrĕdi**.

-grŭo, only in compounds				**grŭ-**

congruo, *agree*, **congrui**, **congruĕre**. So also **ingruo**, *impend*.

hăbeo, *have*	**hăbui**	**hăbĭtum**	**hăbēre**	**hăb-ĕ-**

So the compounds **cohibeo**, *hold in*, **cohibui, cohibitum, cohibēre, dēbeo** (for de-hibeo), *owe*, **debui, dēbĭtum, dēbēre ; praebeo** (for **praehibeo**), *afford*, **praebui, praebitum, praebēre.**

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
haereo, *stick*, intr.	**haesi**	**haesum**	**haerēre**	**haer-e-**
haurio, *drain, draw* (water)	**hausi**	**haustum**	**haurīre**	**haus-ī-**

Fut. part. **haustūrus** (Cic.) and **hausūrus** (Verg.) : both in later writers. The subst. is **haustus.**

hisco, *gape, open the mouth, to speak*			**hiscĕre**	**hi-**
jăceo, *lie*	**jăcui**	(**jăcĭturus**)	**jăcēre**	**jăc-ĕ-**
jăcio, *cast*	**jēci**	**jactum**	**jăcĕre**	**jăc-ĭ-**

ābĭcio (sometimes spelt **abjicio**), *throw away*, **abjēci, abjectum, abĭcĕre**. So the other compounds. **Dissĭcio** is for **dis-jĭcio.**

porrĭcio, *offer* (*sacrifices*), etc., **porrectum, porrĭcĕre** (without perf.)

| **īco**, *strike* | **īci** | **ictum** | **īcĕre** | **īc-** |

Present is rare (**fĕrio** is generally used instead).

incesso, *attack*	**incessi**		**incessĕre**	**incess-**
indulgeo, *yield*, intr.	**indulsi**		**indulgēre**	**indulg-e-**
inquam, *say*	**inquii**			{ **inqvă-** or { **inqvĭ-**

The following forms only occur. Pres. ind. **inquam, inquĭs, inquit, inquĭmus, inquiunt.** Fut. **inquies, inquiet.** Imperf. **inquiebat.** Perf. **inquii, inquisti, inquit.** Imperat. 2nd sing. **inque, inquĭto,** plur. **inquĭte.**

| **īrascor**, *grow angry* | | **īrātum** | **irasci** | **īrā-** |

īrātus sum, *I am angry* ; **succensui**, *I* (*fired up*, i.e.) *grew angry.*

jŭbeo, *bid*	**jussi**	**jussum**	**jŭbēre**	**jŭb-e-**
jungo, *yoke, join*	**junxi**	**junctum**	**jungĕre**	**jung-**
jŭvo, *help, delight*	**jūvi**	**jūtum**	**jŭvāre**	**jŭv-a-**

Fut. part. **jŭvātūrus. Adjŭvo** has **adjūtūrus.**

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres.* *Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
lābor, *slip, glide*		lapsum	lābi	lāb-
lăcesso, *provoke*	lăcessīvi	lăcessītum	lăcessēre	{ lăcess- lacessī-
-lăcio, *draw,* only in compounds				lacĭ-

 allĭcio, *draw to, entice,* allexi, allectum, allĭcĕre. So illĭcio,
  pellĭcio.

 ēlĭcio, *draw out,* ēlĭcui, ēlĭcĭtum, ēlĭcĕre.

| laedo, *strike* (rare),
 hurt. | laesi | laesum | laedĕre | laed- |

 collīdo, *dash together,* collīsi, collīsum, collīdĕre. So allīdo,
  etc.

| lambo, *lick* | lambi (once) | | lambĕre | lamb- |
| lăvo, *wash* | lāvi | { lăvātum
lautum
lōtum | lăvāre | lăv-ă- |

 A consonantal stem (*e.g.* lăvit, lăvĕre, etc.) is frequent in
 poets. For compounds see luo.

| lĕgo, *pick up, choose,*
 read | lēgi | lectum | lĕgĕre | lĕg- |

 collĭgo, *collect,* collēgi, collectum, collĭgĕre. So compounds
  generally :
 Except that (1) allĕgo, *choose besides* ; perlĕgo, *read through* ;
  praelĕgo, *read to others* ; rĕlĕgo, *read again* ; sublĕgo,
  pick up, substitute, retain e
 (2) intellĕgo, *understand* ; neglĕgo, *neglect,* retain e and
  have perf. in -xi, *e.g.* neglexi. (Rarely intellēgi,
  neglēgi.) dīlĭgo, *esteem,* has dilexi.

| lĭbet, *it pleases* { lĭbuit
lĭbĭtum est | | | | lĭb-ĕ- |

 Only used in 3rd pers. sing. Also participle libens. The
 stem vowel was in early times u ; *e.g.* lŭbet.

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
lĭceo, *be on sale*	lĭcui	lĭcĭtum	lĭcēre	lĭc-ĕ-
lĭceor, *bid for*	lĭcĭtus sum		lĭcēri	lĭc-ĕ-
lĭcet, *it is per-mitted*	{ lĭcuit lĭcĭtum est		lĭcēre	lĭc-ĕ-

Only used in 3rd pers. Rarely in plural. **Lĭcēto, lĭcens, lĭcĭtus**, also found.

līno, *besmear*	lēvi	lĭtum	līnĕre	lĭ-

In post-Augustan writers, we have **lĭnio, līnīvi, līnītum, līnīre.**

linquo, *leave*	līqui		linquĕre	lĭqu-

The compound, **rĕlinquo, rĕlīqui, rĕlictum, rĕlinquĕre,** is more usual.

lĭqueo, *be clear, fluid*	lĭcui		lĭquĕre	lĭqu-ĕ-
lĭquor, *melt,* intr.			līqui	lĭqu-
lŏquor, *speak*		lŏcūtum	lŏqui	lŏqu-
lūceo, *be light, beam*	luxi		lūcēre	lūc-e-
lūdo, *sport*	lūsi	lūsum	lūdĕre	lūd-
lūgeo, *mourn,* trans.	luxi	(luctus, subs.)	lūgēre	lūg-e-
lŭo, *pay, expiate*	lui		luĕre	lu-

Compounds retain the original meaning, *wash* (**luo** = **lăvo**), and have past part. *e.g.* **dīluo, dīlŭi, dīlūtum, dīluĕre.**

mando, *chew*	mandi (once)	mansum	mandĕre	mand-
măneo, *remain, await*	mansi	mansum	mănēre	măn-ĕ-

ēmĭneo, *project,* **ēmĭnui, ēmĭnēre** (no supine).
permăneo retains **a.**

mĕdeor, *be a remedy*			mĕdēri	mĕd-ĕ-
-mĕniscor, *only in compounds*				mĕn-

Only perfect stem (with present meaning) in use. **Mĕmĭni,** *I remember.* Imperative **memento, mementote.**
commĭniscor, *devise,* **commentum, commĭnisci.** So also **rĕmĭniscor,** *call to mind.*

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
mĕreo, *earn*	mĕrui	mĕrĭtum	mĕrēre	mĕr-ĕ-
mergo, *sink*, trans.	mersi	mersum	mergĕre	merg-
mētior, *measure*		mensum	mētīri	mēt-ī-
mĕto, *mow*	(messem feci)	messum	mĕtĕre	mĕt-
mĕtŭo, *fear*	mĕtui		mĕtuĕre	mĕtŭ-
mĭco, *quiver, flash*	mĭcui		mĭcāre	mĭc-ă-

ēmĭco, ēmĭcŭi, fut. part. emĭcāturus.
dīmĭco, dīmĭcavi (dīmĭcŭi twice in Ovid), dīmĭcātum.

misceo, *mix*	miscui	mixtum } mistum	miscēre	misc-ĕ-
mĭsĕreor, *feel pity*		mĭsĕrĭtum } misertum rare	mĭsĕrēri	mĭsĕr-ĕ-

miseret and (in early writers) miserētur, miserescit are used impersonally.

mitto, *let go, send*	mīsi	missum	mittĕre	mitt-
mŏlo, *grind*	mŏlui	mŏlĭtum	mŏlĕre	mŏl-
mŏneo, *warn*	mŏnui	mŏnĭtum	mŏnēre	mŏn-ĕ-
mordeo, *bite*	mŏmordi	morsum	mordēre	mord-e-
mŏrior, *die*	mortŭus sum	(mŏrĭtūrus)	mŏri	mŏr-ĭ-

Inf. mŏrīri, ēmŏrīri, several times in Plaut., once in Ter., once in Ovid.

mŏveo, *move*, trans.	mōvi	mōtum	mŏvēre	mŏv-ĕ-
mulceo, *stroke*	mulsi	mulsum	mulcēre	mulc-e-
mulgeo, *milk*	mulsi		mulgēre	mulg-e-
-mungo, only in compound				mung-

ēmungo, *wipe* (nose), ēmunxi, ēmunctum, ēmungĕre.

nanciscor, *gain*		nanctum } nactum	nancisci	nanc-i- } nac-
nascor, *be born*		nātum	nasci	gnā-

Originally gnascor, whence agnātus, cognātus, prognātus. But ēnascor, ēnātus.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres.* *Infinitive.*	*Stem.*

necto, *link together* **nexi**　　　**nexum**　　**nectĕre**　　**nect-**

　　nexui is probably from **nexo, nexĕre,** which is an early form.

neo, *spin*　　　**nēvi**　　　**nētum**(Ulp.) **nēre**　　**nē-**

nĕqueo. See **queo** ; and § 74

nītor, *lean, strive*　　$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textbf{nixum} \\ \textbf{nīsum} \end{array} \right.$　　**nīti**　　**gnict-**

　　Originally **gnictor,** *kneel* : **gĕnu,** *knee.* Fut. part. **nīsūrus** :
　　　　so also compounds. **Nixus** generally in sense of *lean-*
　　　　ing, **nisus,** *striving.* **Conitor, adnitor,, enitor,** have
　　　　both forms frequently (in sense of *bearing children* always
　　　　enixa).

-nīveo, only in compound　　　　　　　　　　　**nigv-**

　　cōnīveo, *shut the eyes,* **conīvi, conixi** (both rare), **conivēre.**

nŏceo, *be hurtful* **nŏcui**　　　(**nŏcĭturus**) **nocēre**　　**nŏc-ĕ-**

nosco, *get to know* **nōvi,** *I know* **nōtum**　　**noscĕre**　　**gno-**

　　nōtus only as adj. *known* ; fut. part. is not used.

　　agnosco, *recognise,* **cognosco,** *learn,* have supines **agnĭtum,**
　　　　cognĭtum ; **ignosco,** *forgive,* **ignōtum.**

nūbo, *put on a veil* **nupsi**　　　**nuptum nūbĕre**　　**nūb-**

　　(as a bride), *be married* Part. **nupta,** *married*

-nuo, *nod,* only in compounds : but **nūtus** is used as subst.　**nū-**

　　annuo, annui, annuĕre. **abnuo** has fut. part. **abnuĭturus.**

oblīviscor (orig. *cover with* **oblītum oblīvisci ob-līv-i-**

　　black), *forget*

occŭlo, *conceal*　　**occŭlui**　　**occultum occŭlĕre**　　**ob-cŭl-**

　　　　　　　　　　ōdi, perf., *I hate* (**ōsūrus**)　　**ŏd-**

　　exōsus, perōsus are used with an active meaning as parti-
　　　　ciples, and with **sum,** etc., as perfect.

-ŏleo, *grow,* intrans., is only used in compounds, and is a different
　　　　word from **ŏleo,** *smell.*

　　ăbŏleo, *destroy,* **ăbŏlēvi, ăbŏlĭtum, ăbŏlēre.**

　　ăbŏlesco, *decay,* **ăbŏlēvi,** no supine, **ăbolescĕre.** So also
　　　　ĭnŏlesco.

　　ădŏlesco, *grow up,* **ădŏlēvi, ădolescĕre, adultus,** adj. *grown*
　　　　up.

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.

ădŏleo (*increase ?*), *offer* (*in sacrifice*), *burn* { adolēvi ădultum / ădŏlui ădŏlēre

obsŏlesco, *wear out*, intr. **obsŏlēvi, obsolescĕre, obsŏlētus**, adj. *worn out*. So also **exŏlesco.**

ŏleo, *smell* (intr.) **ŏlui** **ŏlēre** **ŏl-ĕ-**

ŏportet, *it behoves* **ŏportuit** **ŏportēre** **ŏport-ĕ-**

Only used in 3rd pers. sing.

oppĕrior. See **-pĕrio**

ordior, *begin* (trans.) **orsum** **ordīri** **ord-ī-**

ŏrior, *rise* **ortum** **ŏrīri** **ŏr-ĭ-**

Fut. part. **ŏrĭtūrus** ; gerundive **ŏriundus** used as adj. *sprung from*. Pres. ind. **ŏrĕris, ŏrĭtur, ŏrĭmur,** imperf. subj. **orīrer, orērer.** The compound **adorior** has in pres. ind. **adŏrīris, adŏritur.**

păciscor, *bargain* **pĕpĭgi** **pactum** **păcisci** **păc-**

compăciscor or **compĕciscor** has **compactum** or **compectum.**

paenĭtet, *it repents* **paenĭtuit** **paenĭtēre** **paenĭt-ĕ-**

Rarely personal. **paenitendum** is also found. **paenitens** as adj. *penitent.*

pando, *spread out, open* **pandi** **passum** **pandĕre** { pand- / păd-

dispando has **dispansum, dispessum. Expando, expansum.**

pango, *fasten* **pēgi** { pactum / panctum } **pangĕre** { păg- / pang-

compingo, compēgi, compactum, compingĕre. So **impingo. oppango, oppēgi, oppactum, oppangĕre. Depango, repango,** also retain **a.**

parco, *be sparing* **pĕperci** **(parsurus) parcĕre** **parc-**

Sometimes **parsi** in early writers.
comperco, compersi, compercēre.

H

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
pāreo, *appear, be obedient.*	pārui	(pārĭturus)	pārēre	pār-ĕ-
părio, *get, bring forth*	pĕpĕri	partum	părĕre	păr-ĭ-

Fut. part. părĭturus.

părens, *a parent*, is an old participle of this verb.

compĕrio } *ascertain*, compĕri, compertum, com-
compĕrior (rare) } pĕrīre.

rĕpĕrio, *find*, reppĕri, rĕpertum, rĕpĕrīre.

| pasco, *pasture, feed* | pāvi | pastum | pascĕre | păs- |

pascor is used of the animals *feeding*.

dēpasco follows pasco.

compesco (lit. *pasture together ?*), *confine*, compescui, com-
pescĕre (no supine).

| pătior, *suffer* | | passum | păti | păt-ĭ- |

perpĕtior, perpessus sum, perpĕti.

| păveo, *quake with fear* | pāvi | | păvēre | păv-e- |

| pecto, *comb* | pexi (once) | pexum | pectĕre | pect- |
| pello, *push, drive back* | pĕpŭli | pulsum | pellĕre | pell- |

appello (esp. of a ship, *put in*), appŭli, appulsum, appel-
lĕre. So the other compounds. Rĕpello always has
reppŭli or rēpŭli.

| pendeo, *hang*, intr. | pĕpendi | pensum | pendēre | pend-e- |
| pendo, *weigh, pay, value* | pĕpendi | pensum | pendĕre | pend- |

Originally *hang*, trans. So suspendo, *hang up*.

| -pĕrio, only in compounds, except perītus, *skilled* | | | | pĕr-ĭ- |

ăpĕrio (ab perio ?), *uncover, open*, ăpĕrŭi, ăpertum, ăpĕrīre.
expĕrior, *try*, expertum, expĕrīri.
ŏpĕrio (ob perio ?), *cover*, ŏpĕrŭi, ŏpertum, ŏpĕrīre.
opperior, *wait for*, oppertum and opperītum, oppĕrīri.

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
pĕto, *seek, aim at*	{ pĕtivi / pĕtii	pĕtītum	pĕtĕre	{ pĕt- / pĕt-ī-
pĭget, *it vexes*	{ pĭguit / pĭgĭtum est		pĭgēre	pĭg-ĕ-

Only used in 3rd pers. sing.   The gerund and gerundive are
also found.

pingo, *paint*	pinxi	pictum	pingĕre	{ pĭg- / ping-
pinso } *pound* pīso }	{ pinsui / pinsi	{ pinsitum / pistum	{ pinsĕre / pīsĕre	pins- pīs-
plango, *beat* (esp.	planxi	planctum	plangĕre	plang-

the breast in grief)

| plaudo, *clap* (the | plausi | plausum | plaudĕre | plaud- |

hands, etc.)

explōdo (*hiss off*, i.e. *drive away by hissing*), explōsi, ex-
plōsum, explōdere. So the other compounds.

| plecto, *strike, punish* (rare except in passive) | | | plectĕre | plect- |
| -plecto, *twine* | | plexum | -plectĕre | plect- |

Only in part. perf.   Compounds are always of deponent form.
amplector, *twine oneself round, embrace*, amplexum, am-
plecti. So complector, *embrace*.

| -pleo, *fill*, only in compounds | | | | plē- |

Compounds as compleo, complēvi, complētum, complēre.

| plĭco, *fold* | | plĭcātum | plĭcāre | plĭc-ă- |

applĭco, *apply, put* { applĭcāvi, applĭcātum <br> in (*to shore*) { applĭcui, applĭcĭtum } applĭcāre
So the other compounds: the prae-Augustan writers used
almost always -āvi, -ātum. The simple verb is rarely
used.

| pluo, *rain* | { pluit / plūvit | - | pluĕre | plŭv- |
| pōno, *place* | pŏsui | pŏsĭtum | pōnĕre | pŏ-sĭ- |

posīvi often in Plautus. postum (simple and compound)
often in poetry.

			Pres.	
Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
posco, *demand*	**pŏposci**		**poscĕre**	**posc-**

Compounds retain reduplication, as **dēpŏposci, expŏposci.**

possĭdeo. See **sĕdeo**

possum, *be able*	**pŏtui** (see § 72)		**posse**	**pŏtes-**
pŏtior, *be master*		**pŏtītum**	**pŏtīri**	**pŏt-i**

In pres. ind. almost always **pŏtītur, potīmur**; imp. subj.
potērer or **potīrer,** and so throughout the tense.

pōto, *drink*	**pōtāvi**	**pōtum**	**pōtāre**	**pōt-ā-**

Fut. part. **pōtāturus** and **pōturus**; part. perf. **pōtus,** *having
drunk.*

prandeo, *breakfast*	**prandi**	**pransum**	**prandēre**	**prand-e-**

pransus, *having breakfasted.*

prĕhendo, *lay hold of*	**prĕhendi**	**prĕhensum**	**prĕhen-dĕre**	**prehend-**

Often contracted into **prendo,** etc.

prĕmo, *press*	**pressi**	**pressum**	**prĕmĕre**	**prĕm-**

comprĭmo, *compress,* **compressi, compressum, comprĭmĕre.**
So the other compounds.

prŏfĭciscor. See **facio**

pŭdet, *it shames*	{ **pŭduit** / **pŭdĭtum est** }	(**pŭdĭturum**)	**pŭdēre**	**pŭd-ĕ-**

Only in 3rd pers. sing., but gerund and gerundive are also
found. **Pudens** as adj. *modest.*

pungo, *prick*	**pŭpŭgi**	**punctum**	**pungere**	{ **pŭg-** / **pung-** }

Compounds have for perfect **-punxi.**

quaero, *seek, inquire*	**quaesīvi**	**quaesītum**	**quaerĕre**	{ **quaes-** / **quaes-ī-** }

conquīro, conquīsivi, conquīsītum, conquīrĕre. So the
other compounds.

quaeso, quaesŭmus, *prythee,* are old colloquial forms of 1st
pers.

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
quătio, *shake*, trans.		quassum	quătĕre	quăt-ĭ-

concŭtio, concussi, concussum, concŭtĕre. So the other compounds.

quĕo, *be able* (§ 74)	quīvi	quĭtum	quīre	quĭ-
quĕror, *complain*		questum	quĕri	quĕr-
quiesco, *rest*	quiēvi	quiētum	quiescĕre	qui-ē-
rādo, *scrape*	rāsi	rāsum	rādĕre	rād-
răpio, *snatch, hurry away*, trans.	răpui	raptum	răpĕre	răp-ĭ-

arrĭpio, *seize*, arrĭpui, arreptum, arrĭpĕre. So the other compounds.

rĕfert. See fĕro

| rĕgo, *keep straight, rule* | rexi | rectum | rĕgĕre | rĕg- |

Compounds as arrĭgo, **raise**, arrexi, arrectum, arrigĕre.

So **pergo**, *continue*, **perrexi, perrectum, pergĕre**,
whence **expergiscor** (*begin to stretch myself out*), *awake myself*, **experrectum**.

surgo (sub-rego), *rise*, **surrexi, surrectum, surgĕre.**

| reor, *think* | | rătum | rēri | ră- |

reor has no present part.

rēpo, *creep*	repsi	reptum	rēpĕre	rēp-
rīdeo, *smile, laugh*	rīsi	rīsum	rīdĕre	rīd-e-
rōdo, *gnaw*	rōsi	rōsum	rōdĕre	rōd-
rumpo, *break*	rūpi	ruptum	rumpĕre	rŭp-
ruo, *tumble, dash*	rui	-rŭtum	ruĕre	rŭ-

Generally intrans. Fut. part. (post-Augustan) ruĭturus.

saepio, *hedge in*	saepsi	saeptum	saepīre	saep-i-
salio } *salt* sallo }		{ salitum { salsum	sallĕre	{ sal-i- { sall-
sălio, *leap*	sălŭi	(saltus subst.)	sălīre	săl-i-

desĭlio, *leap down*, desilui, desĭlīre. So the other compounds.

salve, *hail !* also salvēte inf. salvēre and fut. salvēbis

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
sancio, *hallow, ordain* sancītum (rarely)	sanxi	sanctum	sancīre	sanc-ĭ-
săpio, *have a savour of, be wise*	săpīvi		săpĕre	săp-ĭ-

> desĭpio, *be foolish*, no perf. or sup., desĭpĕre.
> rĕsĭpisco, *recover senses*, rĕsĭpŭi and rĕsĭpīvi, rĕsĭpiscĕre.

| sarcio, *patch* | sarsi | sartum | sarcīre | sarc-ĭ- |
| sărio, *hoe* | sarui (once) | sarītum | sarīre | sar-ĭ- |

> Also written sarrio. Perf. also sarrīvi.

| scalpo, *scrape* | scalpsi | scalptum | scalpĕre | scalp- |
| scando, *climb* | scandi | scansum | scandĕre | scand- |

> ascendo, ascendi, ascensum, ascendĕre.   So the other
>   compounds.

scindo, *tear, cut*	scĭdi	scissum	scindĕre	scĭd-
scisco, *enact*	scīvi	scītum	sciscĕre	scī-
scrībo, *write*	scripsi	scriptum	scrībĕre	scrīb-
sculpo, *carve* (in stone, etc.)	sculpsi	sculptum	sculpĕre	sculp-
sĕco, *cut*	sĕcui	sectum	sĕcāre	sĕc-ă-
sĕdeo, *sit*	sēdi	sessum	sĕdēre	sĕd-ĕ-

> possĭdeo, *occupy*, possēdi, possessum, possĭdēre.   So the
>   other compounds, except sŭpersedeo, *refrain*, circum-
>   sĕdeo, *sit around*, which do not change the e.

| sentio, *feel, think* | sensi | sensum | sentīre | sent-ĭ- |

> assentior, assensus sum, is used as deponent (besides
>   assentio).

sĕpĕlio, *bury*	sĕpĕlīvi	sĕpultum	sĕpĕlīre	sĕpĕl-ĭ-
sĕquor, *follow*		sĕcutum	sĕqui	sĕqu-
sĕro, *sow, plant*	sēvi	sătum	sĕrĕre	să-
sĕro, *put in rows*		(serta, *garlands*)	sĕrĕre	sĕr-

> Compounds as consĕro, *join*, consĕrŭi, consertum, consĕrĕre.

| serpo, *crawl* | serpsi | serptum | serpĕre | serp- |
| sīdo, *settle*, intr. | sīdi | | sīdĕre | sīd- |

sēdi and sessum from sĕdeo are the usual perfect and supine,
    and so in the compounds.

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
sĭno, *put, leave off*	sīvi	sītum	sĭnĕre	sĭ-

In subj. perf. sīrim, sīris, sīrit, sīrint.
dēsĭno, dēsii (2, desisti, 3, desiit, pluperf. desiĕram, perf.
    subj. dēsiĕrim), dēsĭtum, dēsĭnĕre. (Cicero and Caesar
    generally use destiti from desisto for perf.)

sisto, *set, stay,* trans. stĭti (rare) stătum sistĕre stă-

desisto, *leave off,* destĭti, destĭtum, desistere. So the com-
    pounds, all being intransitive. The reduplication is
    retained.

sŏleo, *be wont*   sŏlĭtum   sŏlēre   sŏl-ĕ-
Perf. sŏlĭtus sum, *I was accustomed.*

solvo, *loose, pay* solvi sŏlūtum solvĕre solv-
Perf. often sŏlŭi in poets, and so in compounds.

sŏno, *sound* sŏnui sŏnĭtum sŏnāre sŏn-ă-

Fut. part. sŏnātūrus (once in Hor.) In prae-Augustan poets
    sometimes sŏnĕre, sonĭt, sonunt.

sorbeo, *sup up,*   sorbui   (sorbĭtio,   sorbēre   sorb-ĕ-
suck in   subst.)

absorbeo, absorbui, absorbēre. So other compounds.
    (Rarely absorpsi, exsorpsi.)

spargo, *scatter, be-* sparsi sparsum spargĕre sparg-
sprinkle

Compounds as conspergo, conspersi, conspersum, con-
    spergĕre.

spĕcio (or spicio ?) *look,* only in Plautus   spĕc-i-

aspĭcio, aspexi, aspectum, aspĭcere. So the other com-
    pounds.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
sperno, *reject, de-spise*	**sprēvi**	**sprētum**	**spernĕre**	{ **spĕr-** **sprē-** }
spondeo, *pledge oneself*	**spŏpondi**	**sponsum**	**spondēre**	**spond-e-**
stătuo, *set up, settle* (*with oneself*)	**stătui**	**stătūtum**	**stătuĕre**	**statū-**
sterno, *throw on the ground, cover*	**strāvi**	**strātum**	**sternĕre**	{ **ster-** **strā-** }
sterto, *snore*	**stertui**		**stertĕre**	**stert-**
stinguo (rare), *stamp, extinguish*			**stinguĕre**	**stingu-**

> **exstinguo, exstinxi, exstinctum, exstinguĕre.** So the other compounds.

sto, *stand*	**stĕti**	**stătum**	**stāre**	**stă-**

> **praesto**, *be superior, warrant, render*, **praestĭti, praestătum** (also **praestĭtum**), **praestāre.** The other compounds have fut. part. **-staturus** (**constāturus**, Luc. Mart.), but no supine: those with disyllabic prepositions retain **e** in the perf. (*e.g.* **circumstĕti**).

strĕpo, *make a din*	**strĕpui**	**strĕpĭtum**	**strĕpĕre**	**strĕp-**
strīdeo, *hiss, screech*	**strīdi**		**strīdēre**	**strīd-e-**

> A consonantal form (*e.g.* **stridunt, stridĕre**) is found in Augustan poets.

stringo, *strip, graze, draw tight*	**strinxi**	**strictum**	**stringĕre**	{ **strĭg-** **string-** }
struo, *heap up, build*	**struxi**	**structum**	**struere**	**strugu-**
suādeo, *recommend*	**suāsi**	**suāsum**	**suādēre**	**suād-e-**
suesco, *accustom oneself*	**suēvi**	**suētum**	**suescĕre**	**suē-**
sūgo, *suck*	**suxi**	**suctum**	**sūgĕre**	**sūg-**
tăceo, *be silent*	**tăcui**	**tăcĭtum**	**tăcēre**	**tăc-e-**
taedet, *it wearieth*	**taesum est**			**taed-e-**

> For perf. the compound **pertaesum est** is more common.

tango, *touch*	**tĕtĭgi**	**tactum**	**tangere**	**tăg-**

> **attingo, attĭgi, attactum, attingĕre.** So the other compounds.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
tĕgo, *cover*	**texī**	**tectum**	tĕgĕre	tĕg-
temno, *despise*	-**tempsi**	-**temptum**	temnĕre	tem-

(only in the compound **contemno**)

| tendo, *stretch, tend* | **tĕtendi** | **tentum** | tendĕre | tend- |

Compounds have -**tensum** occasionally.

| tĕneo, *hold* | **tĕnui** | **tentum** (rare) | tenēre | tĕn-ĕ- |

dētĭneo, dētĭnui, dētentum, dētĭnēre. So the other compounds.

| tergeo, *wipe* | **tersi** | **tersum** | tergēre | terg-e- |

A consonantal stem (*e.g.* **tergit, terguntur**) is also found sometimes.

tĕro, *rub*	**trīvi**	**trītum**	tĕrĕre	tĕr- / trī-
terreo, *frighten*	**terrui**	**terrĭtum**	terrēre	terr-ĕ-
texo, *weave*	**texŭi**	**textum**	texĕre	tex-
tingo / tinguo } *dip, dye*	**tinxi**	**tinctum**	tingĕre / tinguĕre	tingu-
tollo, *lift up, re-move*	(**sustŭli**)	(**sublatum**)	tollĕre	toll-

tŭli (in prae-August. poets **tĕtŭli**) and **latum** (for **tlatum**) are the proper perf. and supine : but as these are taken by **fĕro, tollo** takes the perf. and supine of its compound **sustollo**.

The compounds have no perf. or supine.

tondeo, *shear*	**tŏtondi**	**tonsum**	tondēre	tond-e-
tŏno, *thunder*	**tŏnui**	**tŏnĭtum**	tŏnāre	tŏn-ă-
torqueo, *twist, whirl*	**torsi**	**tortum**	torquēre	torqu-e-
torreo, *roast*	**torrui**	**tostum**	torrēre	tors-e-
trăho, *drag*	**traxi**	**tractum**	trăhĕre	trăh-
trĕmo, *tremble*	**trĕmui**		trĕmĕre	trĕm-
trūdo, *thrust*	**trūsi**	**trūsum**	trūdĕre	trūd-
tŭeor, *look at, protect*		**tūtum** / **tuĭtum**	tuēri	tu-ĕ-

tūtus, adj. *safe.*

tūtātus sum (from **tutor**) is generally used as perfect ;
tūtus or **tuitus sum** are rare. There is also a present
with stem in -**u** (*e.g.* **tuǐmur, contuor,** etc.)

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
tundo, *thump*	**tūtǔdi**	$\begin{cases} \text{\textbf{tūsum}} \\ \text{\textbf{tunsum}} \end{cases}$	**tundĕre**	**tǔd-**

contundo, contǔdi, contūsum, contundĕre. So **pertundo.**

turgeo, *swell*	**tursi** (very rare)		**turgēre**	**turg-e-**
vādo, *go*			**vādĕre**	**vād-**

invādo, invāsi, invāsum, invādĕre. So other compounds.

vǎleo, *be strong*	**vǎlui**	(**vǎlǐtūrus**)	**vǎlēre**	**vǎl-ě-**
věho, *carry*	**vexi**	**vectum**	**věhěre**	**věh-**

Pres. part. and gerund also used intransitively, *riding.*

vello, *pull, pluck*	**velli**	**vulsum**	**vellěre**	**vell-**

vulsi, both in simple and compounds, is sometimes found.

věndo, *sell.* See **do**				
věneo, *be sold.* See **eo**				
věnio, *come*	**věni**	**ventum**	**věnīre**	**věn-ǐ-**
věreor, *be awed at*		**věrǐtum**	**věrēri**	**věr-e-**
vergo, *incline*			**vergěre**	**verg-**
verro, *brush*	**verri** (rare)	**versum**	**verrěre**	**verr-**
verto, *turn*	**verti**	**versum**	**vertěre**	**vert-**

So the compounds generally, but

dīvertor, *put up* (at an inn), **diverti** (perf.), **diversum,**
diverti (inf.)

rěvertor, *return,* perf. **reverti, reversum, reverti** (inf.),
reversus, *having returned.*

praevertor, *attend to first,* is entirely deponent.

vescor, *feed oneself*			**vesci**	**vesc-**
věto, *forbid*	**větǔi**	**větǐtum**	**větāre**	**vět-ǎ-**

Persius has a perfect **větāvi.**

Present.	Perfect.	Supine.	Pres. Infinitive.	Stem.
vĭdeo, *see*	**vīdi**	**vīsum**	**vĭdēre**	**vĭd-e-**

vĭdeor, vīsum, vĭdēri, very common in sense of *seem*.

vieo, *plait* (twigs, etc.)		**viētum**	**viēre**	**vi-e-**

Part. **viētus** *shrivelled*.

vincio, *bind*	**vinxi**	**vinctum**	**vincīre**	**vinc-ī-**
vinco, *conquer*	**vīci**	**victum**	**vincĕre**	**vĭc-**
vīso, *visit*	**vīsi**		**vīsĕre**	**vīs-**
vīvo, *live*	**vixi**	**victum**	**vīvĕre**	**vigv-**
ulciscor, *avenge oneself on, avenge*		**ultum**	**ulcisci**	**ulc-**

ungo ⎱ *grease* **unguo** ⎰	**unxi**	**unctum**	**ungĕre** **unguĕre**	**ungu-**

vŏlo, *will*	**vŏlui**		**velle**	**vŏl-**

So its compounds **nōlo, mālo** ; see § 73.

volvo, *roll*	**volvi**	**vŏlūtum**	**volvĕre**	**volv-**

involvo and **evolvo** sometimes have perf. **-vŏlŭi**.

vŏmo, *vomit*	**vŏmui**	**vŏmĭtum**	**vŏmĕre**	**vŏm-**
vŏveo, *vow*	**vōvi**	**vōtum**	**vŏvēre**	**vŏv-e-**
urgeo, *push, press*	**ursi**		**urgēre**	**urg-e-**
ūro, *burn*	**ussi**	**ustum**	**ūrēre**	**ūs-**

amb-ūro, ambussi, ambustum, ambūrĕre, whence perhaps by a wrong division **comburo**, and **bustum**.

Other compounds (**exūro**, etc.) follow the usual form.

ūtor, *avail oneself, make use*		**ūsum**	**ūti**	**ūt-**

81. The following verbs (with many others) are used as deponents ; but some of them are also used, especially in the past participle, as passive :—

adsentīri, *assent* ; also passive	**aucŭpari**, *catch at*
ăpisci, *get*	**augŭrari**, *take omens*
arbĭtrari, *judge*	**blandīri**, *play the coax*

cŏmĭtari, *accompany*; also passive
commĭnisci, *devise*
compĕriri, *find out*; usually passive
contemplari, *contemplate*
crimĭnari, *accuse*
cunctari, *delay*
dignari, *think worthy*; dignatus also passive
dŏmĭnari, *play the lord*
exĕcrari, *curse*; execratus also passive
exordiri, *commence speaking*
expĕriri, *try*; expertus also passive
fāri, *speak*; effatus also passive
fāteri, *confess*
fēnĕrari, *lend money*
frustrari, *disappoint*; also passive
glŏriari, *boast*
grăvari, *take ill*
hortari, *exhort*
ĭmĭtari, *imitate*; imitatus also passive
interprĕtari, *interpret*; interpretatus, also passive
largiri, *make gifts*
lucrari, *make gain*
luctari, *struggle*

lūdĭfĭcari, *make sport of*
mĕdĭcari, *apply remedies*; usually medicare
mĕdĭtari, *meditate*; meditatus also passive
mentīri, *tell a lie*; mentītus also passive
mĕreri, *deserve, earn*; merere more usually *earn*
mŏdĕrari, *rule*; moderatus also passive
mŏdŭlari, *modulate*; modulatus also passive
oblīvisci, *forget*
ŏpīnari, *be of opinion*
păcisci, *bargain*; pactus also passive
partīri, *share*; also partire
pŏpŭlari, *lay waste*; also populare
pūniri, *punish*; usually punire
sectari, *follow*
sortiri, *cast lots*
testĭfĭcari, testari, *declare, call to witness*; also passive in participle
tūtari, *to defend*
vĕnĕrari, *worship*
ulcisci, *avenge*

Some past participles are used with an active sense as if deponents, though the usual form of the verb is active.

ădultus, *grown up*
cēnatus, *having dined*
jūratus, *having sworn*; conjūratus, *having conspired*
nupta, *married*
occāsus, of the sun *having sunk*

ōsus, exōsus, pĕrōsus, *having hated*
plăcitus, *having pleased*
pōtus, *having drunk*
pransus, *having breakfasted*
quiētus, *at rest*
suētus, *accustomed*
tăcĭtus, *silent*

SYNTAX

82. When we speak we either name a person or thing, or we declare something of a person or thing.

1. Names of persons or things are in Grammar called Nouns.

There are many kinds of objects, and therefore many kinds of nouns, as **rex,** *king*; **Roma,** *Rome*; **flos,** *flower*; **terra,** *land*; **exercitus,** *army*; **mens,** *mind*; **justitia,** *justice*.

One noun is often not enough to mark out the particular object which we have in mind. Another noun is then added, as **rex Romulus,** *King Romulus*; **urbs Roma,** *the city Rome.*

Such an additional noun (or name) is called an *attribute* to the first noun, which in this use is called a Substantive.

Some nouns are generally used as such additional names, and are therefore called Adjectives. They describe an object by some particular quality or appearance which it has, as **albus flos,** *white flower*; **magnus exercitus,** *great army.*

Adjectives in Latin having inflexions for gender as well as number can be used by themselves, like other nouns, as substantives. Thus **albus** is *white he*; **alba,** *white she*; **album,** *white thing*; **albi,** *white males*; **albae,** *white females*; **alba,** *white things.* Other nouns, *i.e.* substantives, are treated as having usually only one gender.

83. 2. Naming an object is generally not enough. We wish to say something about it. Every complete saying (called in Grammar a *sentence*) contains at least two ideas:

    (*a*) The person or thing of which we speak, called the *Subject*.

    (*b*) Our declaration respecting it, called the *Predicate*.

A complete thought is expressed most simply either (*a*) by a verb, or (*b*) by two nouns.

(*a*) A verb contains in its personal suffixes the subject, in its stem the predicate, as **curr-o,** *I run*; **curr-it,** *he* (*she, it*) *runs*; **ama-mus,** *we love*; **ama-tis,** *ye love*; **splende-nt,** *they shine.*

The first and second person require no further definition, but the third person is very vague. The name of the person or thing intended is usually added in the nominative case, as **equus currit,** (*the*) *horse runs* (literally *horse-he run-he*); **flores splendent,** *flowers shine.*

(*b*) When the thought is expressed by two nouns, one is subject, the other—usually an adjective—is predicate. But to make it clear that the adjective (or other noun) is not an attribute, but is a predicate, some part of the verb **sum** is generally used. Thus **equus albus** may mean *white horse*, or *horse is white*; **equus est albus** shows that **albus** is predicate, not attribute of **equus.** So **Julius est consul,** *Julius is consul*; **exercitus erat magnus,** *the army was large*; **Roma fuit urbs,** *Rome was a city*, or *the city was Rome.*

If the subject of a verb is expressed, the verb has (usually) the same number and person as the subject, *e.g.* **ego amo,** *I love*; **flores rubent,** *flowers are red*; **vos fugitis,** *you are flying.*

PRINCIPAL USE OF CASES

84. The *nominative* denotes the subject of the sentence, as **Julius regnat,** *Julius reigns.*

The accusative, dative, and ablative are principally used with verbs.

The *accusative* denotes the direct object of a verb's action, *e.g.*—

> **Julius regit urbem,** *Julius rules the city.*
> **Carpo florem,** *I pluck a flower.*
> **Arant terram,** *They plough the land.*

The *dative* denotes the indirect object, *i.e.* the person or thing indirectly affected by the verb's action. A transitive verb has often such an indirect object besides the direct object; an intransitive verb has such an indirect object only, as

> **Carpo florem tibi,** *I pluck the flower for thee.*
> **Arant terram hostibus,** *They plough the land for the enemies.*
> **Flos splendet tibi,** *The flower shines for thee.*
> **Pater sum tibi,** *I am father to you.*

The *ablative* denotes the instrument or cause or other attendant circumstances of the verb's action, as

> **Carpo florem manu,** *I pluck the flower with my hand.*
> **Perit timore,** *He perishes from fright.*

The *genitive* is used with nouns rather than with verbs, and denotes the possessor or object or class of a person or thing, as

> **Marci servus,** *Marcus's slave.*
> **Floris splendor,** *The flower's brightness.*
> **Timor periculi,** *Fear of risk.*
> **Fortissimus militum,** *Bravest (he) of the soldiers.*

All these cases have other uses as well as those named. (See below.)

The case of a declinable attribute or predicate is the same as that of the substantive or subject.

The gender and number of an adjective is usually the same as that of the substantive of which it is attribute or predicate.

NOMINATIVE

85. The Nominative is used to express—

1. Person or thing spoken of, *i.e.* the subject of the sentence—

> **Dixit Claudius,** *Claudius spoke.*
> **Crescit amor,** *Love grows.*

2. Person or thing spoken to—

> **Musa veni,** *Come, O muse.*
> **Audite Romani,** *Listen, ye Romans.*

In **o** stems the shorter form called the Vocative is used—

> **Marce cave,** *Marcus, beware.*
> **Quid ais, Claudi?** *What sayest thou, Claudius?*

ACCUSATIVE

86. The ACCUSATIVE is used to express—

1. Direct object of a transitive verb— .

> **Fer opem,** *Bring help.*
> **Urit flamma domos,** *Flame burns the houses.*
> **Aquilas fugiunt columbae,** *Doves flee eagles.*

2. Place towards which—

> **Mitto vos domum,** *I send you home.*
> **Romam veniunt,** *They come to Rome.*

3. Space over which—

> **Pedem unum processit,** *He stepped forward (a distance of) one foot.*
> **Nix quattuor pedes alta,** *Snow four feet deep.*

4. Time during which—

> **Diem totum stertebat,** *He was snoring a whole day.*
> **Vixerunt viginti annos,** *They lived twenty years.*

5. Extent of action—

> **Nos aliquid Rutulos juvimus,** *We have helped the Rutulians somewhat.*
> **Tremit artus,** *He trembles all over his limbs.*

Often with a substantive of like meaning to the verb—

> **Cur non eosdem cursus cucurrerunt?** *Why have they not run the same courses?*
> **Itque reditque viam,** *He goes and returns the road.*

I

DATIVE

87. 1. Person to or for whom (indirect object)—

> **Hoc tibi facio,** *I do this for you.*
> **Dat librum illi,** *He gives him the book.*
> **Nocet aqua saxis,** *Water is hurtful to the rocks.*
> **Omnibus mors divitias aufert,** *Death takes away riches (for, i.e.) from all.*

2. This dative is frequently used with the verb **esse** to denote the possessor or the agent—

Possessor—**Est mihi pater,** *There is a father for me,* i.e. *I have a father.*

> **Longae regibus sunt manus,** *Kings have long hands.*

Agent—**Haec mihi sunt dicta,** *These things are for me things spoken,* i.e. *I have said this.*

> **Hoc Caesari fuit agendum,** *This was for Caesar a thing to do,* i.e. *Caesar had to do this.*

3. Purpose for which (adjectival or predicative dative). An indirect object is often used in same sentence—

> **Hoc mihi curae est,** *This is a matter of anxiety to me.*
> **Paupertatem probro habent,** *They treat poverty as disgraceful.*
> **Equitatum auxilio Caesari mittunt,** *They send the cavalry as help to Caesar.*
> **Rem publicam quaestui habet,** *He makes a trade of politics.*

ABLATIVE

88. 1. Instrument or price—

Gladio regem ferit, *He strikes the king with a sword.*

Cornibus tauri, apri dentibus, morsu leones se tutantur, *Bulls defend themselves with horns, boars with tusks, lions by biting.*

Vendidit hic auro patriam, *This man sold his country for gold.*

2. Cause—

Maerore et lacrimis senescebat, *He grew old from grief and tears.*

Paene ille timore, ego risu corrui, *He all but collapsed from fear, I from laughter.*

3. Part concerned—

Aeger pedibus, *Ill in the feet.*
Mancipiis locuples, *Rich in slaves.*

4. Manner and circumstances ; usually with an attribute—

Nullis impedimentis ibat, *He was marching without baggage.*

Aequo animo hoc tuli, *I bore this with an even mind.*

The ablative of circumstances is very common in Latin with a participle, especially in the passive voice, as—

Regibus exactis consules creati sunt, *When the kings had been driven out, consuls were elected.*

5. Quality or description—

> **Qua facie fuit?** (*Of what face was he?*) *what was he like in the face?*
>
> **Agesilaus statura fuit humili et corpore exiguo,** *Agesilaus was of low stature and small body* (or *low in stature and small in body*).

6. With comparatives it expresses both (*a*) the standard of comparison and (*b*) the measure—

> (*a*) **Quid durius est saxo? quid mollius unda?** *What is harder than stone? what softer than water?*
>
> (*b*) **Tanto major caedes fuit,** *So much the greater was the slaughter.*

7. Place whence—

> **Romā fūgit,** *He fled from Rome.*
> **Senex rure venit,** *The old man comes from the country.*

8. Place where is expressed by the locative in -o and -a stems, and by the ablative in others—

> **Rhodi negotiatur,** *He is trading at Rhodus.*
> **Est Capuae,** *He is at Capua.*

But sometimes an ablative is used, as—
> **Romae Tibur amo, Tibure Romam,** *At Rome I love Tibur, at Tibur I love Rome.*
> **Bellum terra marique comparat,** *He is preparing war by land and sea.*

9. Time when or within which—

> **Aedes Kalendis vota est,** *The temple was vowed on the Kalends.*
> **Tribus horis Romam pervēnit,** *In three hours he reached Rome.*

GENITIVE

89. 1. Person or thing possessing or causing (possessive genitive)—

> **Crassi filius,** *Crassus's son.*
> **Hectoris Andromache,** *Hector's (wife) Andromache.*
> **Cornua lunae,** *The Moon's horns.*

2. Divided whole (partitive genitive)—

> **Fortissimus Graecorum,** *Bravest of Greeks.*
> **Parum prudentiae,** *But little (of) prudence.*

3. Quality or description—

> **Fossa centum pedum,** *A hundred-foot ditch* (*i.e.* in length).
> **Vir consili magni,** *A man of great policy.*

4. Object of action, after nouns—

> **Vir tenax propositi,** *A man firm of purpose.*
> **Timor hostium,** *Fear of the enemies.*

5. Secondary object to certain verbs of accusing, remembering, pitying, filling, etc.—

> **Admonuit illum sceleris,** *He reminded him of his wickedness.*
> **Accusat Marcum furti,** *He accuses Marcus of theft.*
> **Taedet me vitae,** *I am weary of life* (lit. *it irks me of life*).
> **Implent fossam sanguinis,** *They fill the ditch with blood.*

INFINITIVE

90. The infinitive is an indeclinable verbal substantive, and is used in some respects as a verb, in other respects as a noun.   It is found chiefly as—

1. Object to a verb, especially verbs of will, power, duty, custom, etc.   (The subject of the infinitive is usually the same as the subject of the verb.)

> **Debeo venire,** *I ought to come.*
> **Loqui didicerat,** *He had learnt to talk.*
> **Vincere scis, Hannibal ; victoria uti nescis,** *You understand winning, Hannibal ; you do not understand using a victory.*

2. With a subject in the accusative, the two together being the object of a verb.   (In English 'that' with a finite verb is often used.)

> **Scio te loqui,** *I know of your talking.*
> **Dicit se abire,** *He says he is going away.*

3. Subject to a verb, either by itself or with an accusative—

> **Certum est mihi dicere,** *I am determined to speak.*
> **Te vĕnire pergratum est,** *It is very pleasant that you are coming,* or *your coming is very pleasant to me.*

GERUNDS, GERUNDIVE, SUPINE

91. 1. The oblique cases of the gerund are used as if they were the genitive, dative, and ablative of the infinitive. The accusative is used only with prepositions—

> **Avidus loquendi,** *Greedy of talk.*
> **Hi scribendo adfuerunt,** *These were present at the writing.*

Caesar dando, Cato nihil largiendo gloriam adeptus est, *Caesar gained glory by giving, Cato by making no largesses.*

Haec ad judicandum sunt facillima, *These matters are very easy to judge.*

2. The gerundive is used often in place of the gerund, when the gerund would have a direct object. The object is then attracted into the case of the gerund, and the gerundive put in the gender and number of this object—

Consilium inibant urbis delendae et civium trucidandorum *for* **urbem delendi et cives trucidandi,** *They were forming a plan for destroying the city and butchering the citizens.*

Decemvĭros litibus judicandis creavit, *He appointed a commission of ten for judging suits.*

3. In the nominative the gerund is used as subject to **est**; the gerundive is used as predicate to what would otherwise have been object to the gerund—

Est mihi ambulandum, *I must walk* (lit. *Walking is for me*).

Haec sunt agenda for **Haec est agendum,** *These things must be done.*

Urbs defendenda est for **Defendendum est urbem,** *The city must be defended.*

4. The accusative of verbal substantives in **-us** (*i.e.* the supine in **-um**) is used after a verb of motion, and often has itself an object—

Haec risum veni, *Come and* (lit. *to*) *have a laugh at these things.*

Questum injurias eo, *I am going to complain of the wrongs.*

PARTICIPLES

92. The Participles are verbal adjectives, and take direct
and indirect objects. The present and future participles
are active ; the past participle is passive unless the verb
be a deponent, in which case it is usually active, some-
times either active or passive—

Venio agros visurus, *I am coming to see the lands.*
Vidit consulem exercitui imperantem, *He saw
    the consul commanding the army.*
Consule interfecto, haec locutus est, *On the consul
    being killed, he spoke thus.*

INDECLINABLE WORDS

93. Adverbs are used with verbs and adjectives—
Bene dicit, *He says well.*
Valde justus, *Very just (man).*
Res acute dictae, *Sharp sayings* (lit. *things sharply said*).

Some adverbs are also used as prepositions.

94.   Prepositions are used with verbs in composition,
and with nouns in the accusative and ablative cases.

With verbs, as—

venio, *I come.*	**subvenio,** *I come up.*
devenio, *I come down.*	**pervenio,** *I come through.*
advenio, *I come to.*	**evenio,** *I come out,* etc.

The principal prepositions

With accusative case only are—

ad, *to.*	**clam,** *unknown to.*
adversus, *towards.*	**erga,** *towards.*
ante, *before.*	**ob,** *on account of.*
apud, *at.*	**pĕnes,** *in power of.*
circum, *round.*	**per,** *through.*

post, *behind.*

prope, *near.*

secundum, *following.*

inter, *between.*

praeter, *beside.*

propter, *near.*

trans, *across.*

citra, *on this side of.*

ultra, *beyond.*

extra, *outside.*

intra, *within.*

contra, *against.*

supra, *above.*

infra, *below.*

juxta, *near.*

With ablative case only—

ab or a, *from.*

cum, *with.*

de, *down from.*

ex or e, *out of.*

prae, *in front of.*

pro, *for.*

sine, *without.*

With accusative and ablative—

in, *in*; sub, subter, *under*; super, *above*:

The accusative is used when motion towards is implied, the ablative when rest at is implied—

In jus ducere, *To lead into court.*

In jure res est, *The matter is in court.*

Sub montem ibat, *He was coming to the foot of the mountain.*

Sub monte consedit, *He sat down at the foot of the mountain.*

95. Conjunctions—et, -que (appended to a word), atque or ac, *and*; sed, at, *but*; autem, *however*; tamen, *yet*; aut, vel, -ve (appended to a word), *or*; seu, *whether, or.*

Negative particles—non, haud, *not*; nec or neque, *neither, nor*; nē, *not, lest*; ni, nisi, *unless.*

Interrogative— -nĕ (appended to another word) puts a simple question; nonne expects answer *yes*; num expects answer *no*; utrum . . . an, *whether . . . or.*

An affirmative answer is given by etiam, ita, vero, etc.; a negative by non, minime.

USE OF VERB INFLEXIONS. INFLEXIONS OF VOICE

96. VERBS with ACTIVE inflexions are of two classes, TRANSITIVE and INTRANSITIVE. Some verbs belong to both.

TRANSITIVE verbs express an action conceived in connexion with an object upon which it is exercised, *e.g.* **amo,** *I love* ; **moneo,** *I warn* ; **audio,** *I hear* ; **ĕdo,** *I eat* ; **pello,** *I push* ; **rego,** *I guide* ; **tolero,** *I bear* ; **uro,** *I burn* ; **laedo,** *I wound.*

But it is not necessary that the object should be actually expressed, *e.g.* **edo,** *I eat,* does not cease to be a transitive verb because no food is specified.

INTRANSITIVE (or NEUTER) verbs express a state of being, or an action not conceived in connexion with any object, as thereby affected, *e.g.* **curro,** *I run* ; **horreo,** *I shiver* ; **gaudeo,** *I rejoice* ; **praesum,** *I am at the head* ; **ardeo,** *I am on fire* ; **noceo,** *I am hurtful.*

Such a state or action may affect other persons or things indirectly, and this indirect object may be expressed in an oblique case, usually the dative, just as a similarly indirect object may be expressed with a transitive verb, *e.g.* **mihi gaudeo, non tibi,** *I rejoice for myself, not for you* ; **praesum exercitui,** *I am at the head of the army.*

97. Verbs with PASSIVE inflexions are of two classes, viz. verbs which have also an active voice, and verbs which have no (corresponding) active voice. The latter are called DEPONENTS. (See list on p. 107.)

In verbs which have also an active voice, passive inflexions are used principally to bring into prominence either the object of the action by making it the subject of the sentence, or the occurrence of the action, without

specifying the agent.   Thus **vincit Gallos,** *he conquers the Gauls* ; **Galli vincuntur,** *the Gauls are conquered* ; **vincitur,** *a victory is gained.*

If the object of the action be a person or thing, *i.e.* if the verb be transitive, the passive may be used in both numbers and all three persons.   Thus, **laedo,** *I wound,* may have for object **me, te, eum (eam, id), nos, vos, eos (eas, ea).**   Consequently in the passive we may have **(ego) laedor, (tu) laederis, (is, ea, id) laeditur, (nos) laedimur, (vos) laedimini, (ei, eae, ea) laeduntur,** *I am (being) wounded, thou art wounded,* etc.

If the verb be intransitive, and therefore express merely the existence or occurrence of an action, the passive is used in the third person singular only.   Thus **noceo,** *I am hurtful, I do hurt* ; **nocetur,** *hurtfulness exists, hurt is (being) done* ; **eo,** *I go* ; **itur,** *going takes place, is (being) done* ; **suadebo,** *I will give advice* ; **suadebitur,** *advice will be given.*

98. Besides the more usual case, in which the subject is acted on by others, passive inflexions are sometimes used in speaking: (1) of an action done by the subject to himself ; and more frequently (2) of an action experienced without any specified external agency, *e.g.*—

(1) **cingor, accingor,** *I gird myself* ; **dedor,** *give myself up* ; **erigor,** *raise myself* ; **exerceor,** *exercise myself.*

(2) corresponding in English to verbs used intransitively : **alor,** *I feed* ; **corrumpor,** *spoil* ; **delector,** *delight* ; **findor,** *split* ; **lavor,** *bathe* ; **moveor,** *move* ; **mutor,** *change.*

The simple import of the passive inflexions is the same in all these cases, viz. that the subject is also the object of the action.

DEPONENTS have passive inflexions, but the meaning and construction of verbs with active inflexions.   Some

deponents are transitive, *e.g.* **fateor**, *I confess*; some intransitive, *e.g.* **epulor**, *I banquet.*

99. In the CONSTRUCTION of passive verbs several points require notice.

If a transitive verb be changed from the active to the passive voice, the following additional changes are required, if the sentence is to express the same fact as it expressed with the active form.

(*a*) The object of the active verb becomes subject to the passive verb.

(*b*) Any word containing a fuller description of the object (a secondary predicate) changes from the accusative to the nominative.

(*c*) The agent (subject of the active verb) is put in the ablative with the prep. **ab.**

e.g. **Lucius Marcum** {
laedit
**Druso adjuto-
      rem dedit**
**consulem esse
      dicit**
} *Lucius* {
wounds Marcus.
*gave Marcus to Drusus
      as a helper.*
says Marcus is consul.
}

**Marcus
a Lucio** {
laeditur
**Druso adjutor
      datus est**
consul esse dicitur
} *Marcus* {
*is being wounded by
      Lucius.*
*was given by Lucius to
      Drusus as a helper.*
*is being said by Lucius
      to be consul.*
}

An intransitive verb is not used in the passive except impersonally, and no further change is required, except usually the omission of the agent. (If the agent is expressed, it will be usually in the ablative with **ab** as above.)

**Persuasum est homini ; factum est ; ventum est ;
      vincimur ; duxit,** *The man was persuaded ; it was done ;
      they came ; we are beaten ; he took (his wife).*

USE OF VERBAL INFLEXIONS OF PERSON AND NUMBER

100. The finite verb contains both subject and predicate in itself, the personal inflexions expressing the subject, and the stem expressing the predicate.

Hence, whenever in English an unemphatic pronoun is sufficient to denote the subject without risk of mistake, the finite verb in Latin requires no addition for this purpose. This is so with the verb

1. In the first or second person.

Thus **curro**, *I run*, **currimus**, refer to the person or persons speaking; **curris, curritis, curre, currite**, to the person or persons spoken to.

But the pronouns may be added for the sake of emphasis or contrast.

Quod ego fui ad Trasumennum, ad Cannas, id tu hodie es. (Liv.) *What I was at Trasumennus (and) at Cannae, that you are to-day.*

Negat cuncta Italia, negat senatus, negatis vos. (Cic.) *All Italy denies (it), the Senate denies it, you deny it.*

2. In the third person, when it is the same as the subject of the last preceding verb of the same number and person, provided it is suited to the sense. (Very frequent.)

Venit Verres in aedem Castŏris; considerat templum; versat se; quaerit, quid agat. (Cic.) *Verres comes into the temple of Castor; he examines the sanctuary; he turns about; he asks what he is to do.*

3. In certain verbs in the third person singular, where the fact of the action, state, or feeling is the prominent point and the doer is left indefinite. Such verbs are called IMPERSONALS, and may be classified as follows—

(*a*) The verbs **miseret**, *it pities*; **piget**, *it vexes*; **pudet**, *it shames*; **paenitet**, *it repents*; **taedet**, *it wearies*: *e.g.* **Ipsius facti pudet. Miseret me aliorum.**

(*b*) Intransitive verbs are sometimes so used, generally in the passive voice (see § 99).

Dicto paretur. Cui parci potuit? *Obedience is rendered to the bidding. To whom could mercy be shown ?*

As the finite verb always contains its own subject in its personal inflexions, the separate word, usually called its subject, is, strictly speaking, in apposition to these inflexions for the purpose of closer definition.

101. When the subject is expressed by a separate word, the finite verb is in the same number and person as its subject.

Te aerumnae premunt omnes, qui te florentem putas. (Cic.) *All troubles press upon you who think yourself prosperous.*

Exceptions—

(*a*) If the subject be a substantive in the singular number, but denotes more than one person, the verb is sometimes in the plural.

Diffugiunt alii ad naves; pars scandunt rursus equum. (Verg.) *Some fly scattered to the ships ; part climb again the horse.*

(*b*) The verb, if it follows a predicate, sometimes conforms to it in number. (This is rare, except where either substantive might be considered the subject.)

Amantium irae amoris integratio est. (Ter.) *Quarrels of lovers are a renewal of love.*

Contentum rebus suis esse maximae sunt certissimaeque divitiae. (Cic.) *To be satisfied with one's own possessions is the greatest and surest wealth.*

102. When the subject is composed of two or more substantives, denoting different persons or things, but regarded as in connexion with each other, the verb is put in the plural : in the first person plural, if the subject contain the first person ; and in the second person plural, if the subject contain the second person and not the first.

Si tu et Tullia valetis, ego et Cicero valemus. (Cic.) *If you and Tullia are well, Cicero and I are well.*

When two or more subjects require the same predicate, but are not represented as acting together, the predicate is usually expressed only once, and is put in the number and person required by the subject nearest to it in the sentence.

Vir bonus et sapiens dici delector ego ac tu, *I am delighted to be called a good and wise man, and so are you.*

THE INDICATIVE MOOD AND TENSES

103. The Indicative Mood is the primary and ordinary form of the finite verb, and is therefore used wherever there is no special reason for employing the imperative or subjunctive. Not only facts but suppositions and commands can be put in the indicative mood, but only when the writer or speaker relies on the context, or evident sense, to guard against misapprehension, and does not care to mark the supposition or the command by the form of the expression.

The tenses of the Latin verb in the indicative mood may be divided either (i) according to the time to which they relate, or (ii) according to the completeness or incompleteness of the action spoken of.

104. i. *Time to which the tenses relate*

According to the time to which they relate, the tenses are either primary or secondary.

The *primary* tenses mark a state or action as going on, over, or still in the future at the time *at* which we are speaking, or at some time at which we assume that we are present and watching events.

The *secondary* tenses mark a state or action as going on, over, or still in the future at some other time *of* which we are speaking, and which we affirm (by the use of secondary tenses) to be past.

ACTIVE VOICE

	PRIMARY.	SECONDARY.
Contemporary.	Present ; **dico**, *I am saying.*	Imperfect ; **dicebam**, *I was saying.*
Subsequent.	Future ; **dicam**, *I shall (you, he will) say.*	Aorist ; **dixi**, *I said (i.e. after something had happened).*
Subsequent to present time but antecedent to some future event.	Completed Future ; **dixero**, *I shall (you, he will) have said.*	
Antecedent.	Perfect ; **dixi**, *I have said.*	Pluperfect ; **dixeram**, *I had said.*

PASSIVE VOICE

	PRIMARY.	SECONDARY.
Contemporary.	Pres. { **amor**, *I am being loved.*	Impf. { **amabar**, *I was being loved.*
Subsequent.	Fut. { **amabor**, *I shall (you, he will) be loved.*	Aor. { **amatus sum**, *I was loved.*
Subsequent to present time but antecedent to some future event.	Completed Future ; **amatus ero** (or **fuero**), *I shall (you, he will) have been loved.*	
Antecedent.	Perf. { **amatus sum**, *I am (or have been) loved.*	Plup. { **amatus eram** (or **fueram**), *I had been loved.*

K

105. ii. *Completeness or incompleteness of the action*

The present, future, and imperfect tenses express incomplete action (and hence are sometimes called respectively present imperfect, future imperfect, past imperfect).

e.g. **laedo, laedor,** *I am wounding, am being wounded* ; **laedam, laedar,** *I shall wound, shall be wounded* ; **laedebam, laedebar,** *I was wounding, was being wounded.*

The perfect, completed future, and pluperfect express completed action (and hence are sometimes called respectively present perfect, future perfect, past perfect).

e.g. **laesi, laesus sum,** *I have wounded, have been wounded* ; **laesero, laesus ero,** *I shall have wounded, shall have been wounded* ; **laeseram, laesus eram,** *I had wounded, had been wounded.*

The use of a tense of incomplete action rather than of complete action implies—

1. Continuance of an action contrasted with its conclusion.

e.g. **dico,** *I am speaking* ; **dixi,** *I have done my speech.*

2. Continuance of an action contrasted with a single act.

e.g. **videbam,** *I was looking at* ; **vidi,** *I caught sight of* ; **poteram,** *I had it in my power* ; **potui,** *I proved able.*

3. Purpose or attempt contrasted with actual performance.

e.g. **servabam,** *I tried to save* ; **servavi,** *I actually saved* ; **dabat,** *he offered* ; **dedit,** *he gave.*

4. The action itself contrasted with the resulting condition.

e.g. **venio,** *I am on my way* ; **veni,** *I am here* ; **peribo,** *I shall die* ; **periero,** *I shall be dead.*

106. The PRESENT tense expresses

1. An action at the time of speaking.

Hic ego Servium exspecto. (Cic.) *Here I am awaiting Servius.*

Nunc, cum vos intueor, Romanos esse video. (Liv.) *Now when I look on you, I see that there are Romans.*

2. An action in past time, but rhetorically assumed to be present. This is frequent in vivid narrations. (Historic present.)

Archagătho negotium dedit, ut argentum ad mare deportaretur. Ascendit in oppidum Archagathus : jubet omnis proferre quod haberent. Metus erat summus. (Cic.) *He gave A. the duty of seeing that the silver was brought down to the sea. A. goes up into the town. He orders all to bring out what they had. There was the greatest alarm.*

Vix ea fatus eram : tremere omnia visa repente ; summissi petimus terram et vox fertur ad auris. (Verg.) *I had hardly spoken ; everything seemed suddenly to be trembling ; sinking down we drop to the ground, and a voice is borne to our ears.*

107. The FUTURE denotes an action taking place, or (in verbs signifying a state) a state existing, in future time.

Subordinate sentences, qualifying a principal future sentence (whether such future sentence is expressed in indicative or imperative, or subjunctive of command, etc.), and referring to the same time, have regularly and usually the future. (In English the present is generally found.)

Naturam si sequemur ducem, nunquam aberrabimus. (Cic.) *If we follow Nature as our guide, we shall never go astray.*

108. The IMPERFECT tense expresses

1. A continuous action contemporaneous with past action or time referred to.

Postremam Romanorum aciem invadunt. Tum Marius apud primos agebat, quod ibi Jugurtha cum plurimis erat, *They attack the rear rank of the Romans. At the time Marius was busy in the front, because Jugurtha was there with most of his men.*

2. In letters it often denotes an action at the time of writing as being past when the correspondent receives the letter.

Haec ego scribebam hora noctis nona. Milo campum jam tenebat : Marcellus candidatus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem, *I am writing this at the ninth hour of the night. Milo is already in possession of the field ; Marcellus a candidate is snoring so loud that I can hear him next door.*

3. Habitual or repeated action in past time.

Dicebat melius quam scripsit Hortensius, *Hortensius used to speak better than he has written.*

4. An action commenced, or attempted, or proposed in past time.

Consistit utrumque agmen, et ad proelium sese expediebant. (Liv.) *Each army takes up its position, and they begin to make ready for battle.*

109. The PERFECT tense expresses an action done in past time. As contrasted with the imperfect, it denotes a single act, not a continued state ; a fact, not a description. As contrasted with the present, it denotes that the action is already completed.

1. AORIST or HISTORICAL PERFECT. An action which took place in past time, either singly or in succession to other actions. So usually in a continued narrative.

Postremo Catilīna in senatum vēnit.   Tum **M.
    Tullius consul orationem habuit quam postea
    scriptam edidit,** *Finally Catilina came into the
    Senate.   Then Marcus Tullius the consul delivered a
    speech, which he afterwards wrote down and published.*
Veni, vidi, vici, *I came, I saw, I conquered.*
**L. Lucullus per multos annos Asiae provinciae
    praefuit,** *L. Lucullus governed the province of Asia for
    many years.*

2. Perfect or Present Perfect.   An action already
completed before the present time, so that the result,
rather than the action itself, is present to the mind.

**Membris utimur prius quam didicimus, cujus ea
    utilitatis causā habeamus,** *We use our limbs
    before we have learnt for the sake of what advantage we
    possess them.*

110. The Completed future denotes an action in future
time completed at some point in future time.

Cum tu haec leges, ego illum fortasse convenero,
    When you read this, I shall perhaps have met him.
Eum cum videro, Arpīnum pergam, *When I have seen
    him, I will proceed to Arpinum.*

The Pluperfect denotes an action in past time, done
before another past action.

**Prius omnia pati decrevit quam bellum sumere,
    quia temptatum antea secus cesserat.** (Sall.)
    *He resolved to endure everything rather than engage in
    war, because (when) attempted before it had turned out ill.*
**Hanno cum eis, qui postremi jam profligato proelio
    advenerant, vivus capitur.** (Liv.)   *Hanno, with
    those who had come last, when the battle was already
    decided, is taken alive.*

Future participle active with the verb **sum**

111. In order to denote what a person purposes, or is destined to do in future time, especially if regarded from a point in the past or future, the future participle active is used with the different tenses of the verb **sum**: thus—

	PRIMARY.	SECONDARY.
Contemporary.	**dicturus sum,** *I am about to* (or *mean to* or *am to*) *say.*	**dicturus eram,** *I was at the time about to* (or *I meant to* or *was to*) *say.*
Subsequent.	**dicturus ero,** *I shall be about to say.*	**dicturus fui,** *I was (once) about to say.*
Antecedent.		**dicturus fueram,** *I had meant to say.*

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

112. The Imperative Mood is used to express a command or request.

The PRESENT is used of the present time, or without any implied reference to a defined future time.

The FUTURE is used with express reference to the time following, or to some particular case that may occur, and therefore is frequent in legal forms.

Cura ut valeas. Cogite oves, pueri, *Take care to keep well. Collect the sheep, my boys.*

Cum haec confessus eris, negato tum sane, si voles, te pecuniam accepisse, *When you have admitted this, then by all means deny, if you please, that you accepted money.*

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

113. The subjunctive mood is distinguished from the indicative by expressing an action or event as thought or supposed, rather than as done or narrated. This general distinction is modified in different kinds of sentences.

In simple or principal sentences the subjunctive is used to express

(A) A supposition, or
(C) A desire, as—

(A) **Velim,** *I should wish* ; but **volo,** *I wish.*
    Videres, *You would have seen* ; **videbas,** *You saw.*
(C) **Vivas,** *May you live* ; **vivis,** *You live.*
    Amemus patriam, *Let us love our country.*
    Amamus patriam, *We (do) love our country.*

114. In dependent or subordinate sentences the subjunctive is used chiefly after relatives (**qui, quae, quod**) and the following conjunctions (all of which are also frequently used with the indicative mood)—

> si, nisi (B)
> ut, quin, dum (D, E)
> cum (F)
> quod (G)

115. The usages of the subjunctive may be classed under eight heads, the first two of which may conveniently be taken together.

(A, B) *Conditional sentences.* —If the principal sentence has the subjunctive, the subordinate sentence containing the condition has the subjunctive also. The case is put as one not actual.

Si jubeas, faciam, *If you should command, I should do.*

Si jusseris, faciam or **fecerim,** *If you should have bidden,*
I should do or *should have done.*

Si juberes, facerem, *If you should have been bidding, I*
should have been doing (or *Were you bidding, I were*
doing).

Si jussisses, fecissem, *If you had bidden, I should have done.*

Sometimes the conditional particle is not expressed—·

Roges me, dicam, *Should you ask me, I should say.*

Rogasses me, dicerem, *Had you asked me, I should have*
been saying.

N.B.—For distinction's sake we may call the subjunctive
in the principal sentence a HYPOTHETICAL subjunctive ;
that in the subordinate sentence a CONDITIONAL sub-
junctive.

116. The hypothetical subjunctive (A) is often used
without the condition being expressed, as—

Velim, videres (as above).

Quis dicat ? *Who would say ?*

Illius impulsu moenia mota forent, *By a blow from*
him (i.e. *if he had struck them*) *walls would have been*
stirred.

So also the conditional clause (B) is sometimes found
with **si,** but without any principal clause expressed.

O si ille adesset, *O if he had been present !* (*How different*
would things have been if).

Frequently in sentences of comparison with **ut, si,**
quasi, tamquam, etc.

Scipio privatus, ut si consul esset, haec jussit, *Scipio,*
a private man, as if he had been consul, gave these orders
(i.e. *as he would have done if,* etc.)

Quasi hoc mihi difficile sit ! *As if this would be difficult*
to me (i.e. *You speak as you would speak if,* etc.)

117. (C) *Optative and jussive sentences.*—Wish, command, or duty are often expressed by the subjunctive—

Valeant cives mei, sint beati, *May my fellow-citizens fare well, happy may they be.*

Often with **utinam,** as—

Utinam populus Romanus unam cervicem haberet (Caligula), *O that the Roman people had but one neck !*

Quid faciat ? *What must he do ?*

In prohibitions addressed to individuals the perfect (not the present) second person is used, as—

Ne transieris Iberum, ne quid rei tibi sit cum Saguntinis, *Cross not the Ebro, have nothing to do with the men of Saguntum.*

118. Frequently this subjunctive of command is in apparent dependence on another verb of willing or bidding, as—

Nolo me videat senex, *I do not want the old man to see me.*
Cave putes hoc ita esse, *Beware of thinking this to be so.*
Nuntiavit patribus urbem munirent, *He took the message to the Fathers that they were to fortify the city.*

119. (D) *Final sentences.*—A purpose is often expressed by the subjunctive after **ut, ne, quin, dum** and the relative **qui (quae, quod)**—

Mitto legatum qui dicat, *I send an ambassador who is to say.*

Mitto eum ut dicat, *I send him that he may say,* or *send him to say.*

Esse oportet ut vivas, non vivere ut edas, *You should eat to live, not live to eat.*

Scribebat Aelius orationes quas alii dicerent, *Aelius used to write speeches for others to deliver.*

A special use occurs after verbs of *fearing*. The English use a negative, where the Latins do not, and *vice versa*, as—

Timeo ut dicas, *I fear that you will not say it.*
Timeo ne dicas, *I fear your saying it,* or *lest you should say it.*
O puer, ut sis vitalis metuo, *Boy, I fear you will not be long-lived* (lit. *how you are to be long-lived*).
Timeo ne non impetrem, *I fear lest I should not get it.*

120. (E) *Consecutive* sentences express actions which mark or naturally follow.
   This use is most common with relatives or with **ut.**
   When a negative is required, **ut non,** not **ne,** is used.

Sunt qui putent, *There are people who think (such as to think).*
Saepe fit ut ei qui debent non respondeant ad tempus, *It often happens (in such a way) that debtors do not answer the claims punctually.*

Sometimes in concessions and indignant questions—

Ut erraverim, legentes non decepi, *Suppose I have erred, I have not deceived readers.*
Quamquam quid loquor ? te ut ulla res frangat ? tu ut unquam te corrigas ? *And yet what am I saying? (Can it be) that anything should break you? that you should ever correct yourself?*

121. (F) Sentences expressing the *attendant circumstances* chiefly with relative **qui** and **cum,** in ordinary historical narration. The English translation often requires a participle or the adverb *since* or *although.*

Peccavi qui a te discesserim, *I sinned in leaving you (since I left you).*
Zenonem, cum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, *Being at Athens, I attended Zeno's lectures frequently.*

Epaminondas cum vicisset Lacedaemonios, quae-sivit salvusne esset clipeus, *E. having conquered the Lacedaemonians asked if his shield was safe.*

Pylades cum sis, dices te esse Orestem? *Being Pylades (seeing that you are Pylades), will you say that you are Orestes?*

122. (G) The subjunctive is often used of *reported reasons* or definitions and *reported* (or indirect) *questions*—

Laudat Africanum, quod fuerit abstinens, *He praises Africanus for being abstinent.* (The being abstinent is the reason given by him for praising Africanus.)

Magna proponit iis qui regem occiderint praemia, *He offers great rewards to any who should have slain the king.* (**qui regem occiderint** is a definition included in the proclamation.)

Ubi nunc sim nescio, *I know not where I am now.* (**Ubi nunc sum? nescio,** *Where am I now? I know not.*)

Rogitant me ut valeam, quid agam, *They keep asking me how I am in health, what I am doing.*

123. (H) The subjunctive is often used in sentences dependent on another subjunctive, or on an infinitive, to show that the action is not spoken of as a fact in itself, but only as part of a thought.

Thus, a direct sentence has the indicative—

Romulus ut natus est exponitur, *Romulus is exposed as soon as he is born.*

But in a reported sentence—

Romulum ut natus sit exponi dicunt, *They say Romulus is exposed as soon as he is born.*

Si Romulus ut natus sit exponatur ferant di opem, *If Romulus should be exposed as soon as he is born, the gods would bring help.*

CONTRASTED USES OF THE INDICATIVE

124. The indicative mood in conditional sentences assumes a fact, without making any implication as to its truth (cp. § 115).

Si venēno te tollere volui, cur te iratum feci? *If I wished to take you off by poison, why did I make you angry?*

Si deus es, tribuĕre mortalibus beneficia dēbes, *If (as you say) you are a god, you ought to confer benefits on men.*

125. The indicative is used after a relative to express a fact or a definition without any signification either of purpose (cp. § 119).

Misi quendam qui dixit, *I sent a certain man, who said.*

Scribebat Aelius orationes quas alii dicebant, *Aelius used to write speeches, which others delivered.*

Or of quality (cp. § 120).

Sunt multi qui eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, *There are many who (as a fact) take from some men with the purpose of giving it to others.*

Quem multi timent, necesse est multos timeat, *A man whom many fear, must needs fear many.*

126. Dum is used with the indicative for *while, so long as, until,* when no purpose is implied (cp. § 119).

Hoc feci dum licuit, *I did this as long as I was allowed.*

Dum veniunt amici, solus inambulavit, *While his friends were arriving he walked up and down alone.*

Mihi curae erit dum sciero quid egeris, *It will be an anxiety to me until I have learnt what you have done.*

127. The indicative is used with **cum** to denote the *time* at which anything happened, without implying any sort of connexion (cp. § 121).

Cum Placentiam consul venit, jam abierat Hannibal,
At the time when the consul reached Placentia, Hannibal had already gone away.

Hannibal subibat muros cum repente erumpunt Romani, *H. was coming up to the walls, when the Romans suddenly sally out.*

Sometimes **cum** with the indicative means *whenever*.

Cum ad villam veni hoc me delectat, *Whenever I have come to my country home, this delights me.*

128. The indicative is used with **quod, quia, quoniam, quando,** to express a reason which the speaker gives as his own (cp. § 122).

Iratus es quod eum defendo quem tu accusas, *You are angry because I am defending the man whom you are prosecuting.*

Quando te in jure conspicio hoc dicam, *Since I see you in court, I will say this.*

129. Relative clauses, which contain definitions of the object of a verb, must be carefully distinguished from dependent questions which are themselves the object of a verb.

Scio quod quaeris, *I know (the thing) which you are asking,* *i.e.* the answer to your question.

Scio quid quaeras, *I know what you are asking, i.e.* what your question is.

OF REPORTED SPEECH

130. When a statement is directly made, a question directly put, or a supposition directly expressed, the *language* is said to be *direct* (**oratio recta**). So also in a report which preserves the independent form in which the speech, etc., was delivered; as 'Caesar said: I am about to march,' etc.

When a statement, question, or supposition is reported in a form which makes it dependent in construction on some such word as *said*, the language is said to be oblique or indirect (**oratio obliqua**); thus, 'Caesar said that he was about to march.'

131. (A) The MOODS used in the **oratio obliqua** are the infinitive and subjunctive, never (unless by an irregularity) the indicative.

1. All statements in principal sentences in the indicative mood in the **oratio recta** become infinitives in the **oratio obliqua**. Those relative sentences in which qui = et is or nam is, cum = et tum, etc. (being not really subordinate sentences), are properly and usually put in the infinitive.

2. Questions in the indicative mood in **oratio recta** are, if closely dependent on a verb of asking, put in the subjunctive, being in fact ordinary indirect questions; but, if they are part of the continuous report of a speech, they are put in the infinitive if of the first or third person; in the subjunctive if of the second person.

e.g. **Quid facio?** becomes **quid (se) facere?**
   Quid facis? becomes **quid (ille) faceret?**
   Quid facit? becomes **quid (illum) facere?**
(But **rogavit, quid (ipse, ille, etc.) faceret** for all alike.)

3. All subordinate sentences, as also all sentences in the subjunctive and imperative moods in **oratio recta**, are put in the subjunctive.

Darīus, qui rex Persarum est, advĕnit, *Darius, who is the king of the Persians, is approaching,*

 becomes in a reported sentence :

Darium, qui rex Persarum esset, advenire dixerunt, *They said that Darius, who was the king of the Persians, was approaching.*

But in the apodosis to a conditional sentence the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive are (in **oratio obliqua**) expressed in the active voice by the future participle with **fuisse** : in the passive, by using the periphrasis **futurum fuisse ut.** The future participle with **esse** is used also for the present (and sometimes for the imperfect) subjunctive active ; and **fore** or **futurum esse ut** for the present (and sometimes for the imperfect) subjunctive passive.

e.g. **Si habeam, dem** becomes **dixit se daturum esse si haberet**

 Si haberem, darem becomes **dixit se daturum fuisse si haberet** or **habuisset**

 Si mansissem, inter- becomes **dixit futurum**
 fectus essem,   **fuisse ut interficeretur, si mansisset.**

132. (B) 1. The *tenses* of the *infinitive* are present, or perfect, or future according as the time would have been present, past, or future in the **oratio recta.**

2. The tenses of the *subjunctive* are usually secondary, viz. imperfect and pluperfect, especially in commands or questions ; but the present and perfect are sometimes used, especially if the verb on which the whole **oratio obliqua** depends be in the present.

133. (C) In ordinary historical accounts no other *person* than the third can in general be used.   Thus—

1. Instead of pronouns of the first person, the pronouns **se, suus, ipse,** and instead of pronouns of the second person, **is, ille,** are used in the requisite cases.

The pronouns **hic,** *this near me,* and **iste,** *that near you,* are rarely found in **oratio obliqua.**

(**Nos** and **noster** are sometimes used by Caesar of the Roman people or Roman army generally.)

2. All finite verbs are put in the third person.

134. The following tabular statement of the above may be useful—

(A) Mood: Principal Sentences.

	Oratio Recta.	*Oratio Obliqua.*
	Indicative	Infinitive.
Statements	Subjunctive (hypothesis)	In active, future part. with **fuisse,** or sometimes (for present or imperfect) **esse.** In passive **futurum fuisse ut,** etc., or sometimes (for present or imperfect) **fore** or **futurum esse ut,** etc.

Questions	Indicative { 1st & 3rd pers.	Infinitive
	{ 2nd pers.	Subjunctive
	Subjunctive	Subjunctive

| Commands or Prohibitions | Imperative } Subjunctive } | Subjunctive |

Subordinate Sentences.

| | Indicative } Subjunctive } | Subjunctive |

(B) Tense.

	Subjunctive.
Present ⎫ Future ⎭	Imperfect, sometimes Present
Completed Future ⎫ Perfect ⎭	Pluperfect, sometimes Perfect
Imperfect	Imperfect
Pluperfect ⎧ ordinary ⎩ hypothetical	Pluperfect Future participle with **fuerim**

	Infinitive.
Present	Present
Future ⎫ Completed Future ⎭	Fut. part. with **esse**
Perfect ⎫ Imperfect ⎬ Pluperfect ⎭	Perfect

(C) Person.

ego, meus, nos, nos- ter, tu, tuus, vos, vester, iste, is, ille.	⎧ se, suus, ipse (usually), ⎪ of the subject of the ⎨ sentence: is, ille, of ⎪ what is not the sub- ⎩ ject.
hic, nunc, often by	ille, tum, tunc

135. The above rules will be best illustrated by the following extracts—

<table>
<tr><td>ORATIO RECTA.</td><td>ORATIO OBLIQUA.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis fac<i>iet</i>, in eam partem <i>ibunt</i> atque ibi <i>erunt</i> Helvetii, ubi <i>tu</i> eos constitu<i>eris</i> atque esse volu<i>eris;</i> sin bello persequi</td><td>(Is ita cum Caesare egit): Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis fac<i>eret</i>, in eam partem <i>ituros</i> atque ibi <i>futuros</i> Helvetios, ubi eos <i>Caesar</i> constitu<i>isset</i> atque esse volu<i>isset;</i> sin bello persequi</td></tr>
</table>

ORATIO RECTA.

persever*abis*, reminisc*itor* et veteris incommodi populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. Quod improviso unum pagum adortus *es*, cum ii qui flumen transi*erant* suis auxilium ferre non pot*erant*, ne ob eam rem aut *tuae* magnopere virtuti tribu*eris* aut *nos* despe*xeris*. *Nos* ita a patribus majoribusque *nostris* didic*imus* ut magis virtute, quam dolo contend*amus* aut insidiis nit*amur*. Quare ne commis*eris* ut *hic* locus ubi constit*imus* ex calamitate populi Romani et internecione exercitus nomen capi*at* aut memoriam prod*at* (Caes.)

Eo *mihi* minus dubitationis da*tur*, quod eas res quas vos (legati Helvetii) commemora*vistis* memoria tene*o*, atque eo gravius fer*o* quo minus merito populi Rom. accid*erunt* ; qui si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, non fu*it* difficile cavere : sed eo deceptu*s* *est*, quod neque commissum a se intelle*gebat* quare timeret, neque sine causa

ORATIO OBLIQUA.

persever*aret*, reminisc*eretur* et veteris incommodi populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. Quod improviso unum pagum adortus *esset*, cum ii qui flumen trans*issent* suis auxilium ferre non pos*sent*, ne ob eam rem aut *suae* magnopere virtuti tribu*eret* aut *ipsos* despiceret : *se* ita a patribus majoribusque *suis* didic*isse*, ut magis virtute, quam dolo contend*erent* aut insidiis nit*erentur*. Quare ne commit*teret* ut *is* locus ubi constit*issent* ex calamitate populi Romani et internecione exercitus nomen cap*eret* aut memoriam prod*eret*.

(His Caesar ita respondit): Eo *sibi* minus dubitationis da*ri*, quod eas res quas legati Helvetii commemora*ssent* memoria tene*ret*, atque eo gravius fer*re* quo minus merito populi Rom. accid*issent* : qui si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, non fu*isse* difficile cavere ; sed eo deceptu*m*, quod neque commissum a se intelle*geret* quare timeret, neque sine causa

ORATIO RECTA.	ORATIO OBLIQUA.
timendum puta*bat.* Quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci v*olo,* num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod *me* invito iter per provinciam per vim temptas*tis,* quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobrogas vexas*tis,* memoriam deponere po*ssum?* Quod *vestra* victoria tam insolenter gloria*mini,* quodque tam diu *vos* impune injurias tulisse² admira*mini,* eodem pertin*et.* Cum *haec* ita sint, tamen ita sint, tamen obsides a *vobis mihi* da*buntur,* uti ea quae pollic*emini* facturos intellega*m,* et si Aeduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intul*istis,* item si Allobrogibus satisfaci*etis, vobis*cum pacem faci*am.*	timendum puta*ret.* Quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci v*ellet,* num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod *eo*¹ invito iter per provinciam per vim temptas*sent,* quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobrogas vexas*sent,* memoriam deponere po*sse?* Quod *sua* victoria tam insolenter gloria*rentur,* quodque tam diu *se* impune injurias tulisse admira*rentur,* eodem pertin*ere.* Cum *ea* ita sint, tamen si obsides ab *eis sibi* d*entur,* uti ea quae pollic*eantur* facturos intellega*t,* et si Aeduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intul*erint,* item si Allobrogibus satisfaci*ant, sese* cum *iis* pacem *esse* fac*turum.* (Caes.)
	(Tribuni militum nihil temere agendum existimabant): Quid *esse* levius aut turpius quam auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium? (Caes.)
Quid *est* levius aut turpius quam auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium?	

¹ eo is used for se because it does not refer to the subject of the clause in which it occurs.

² '*Have carried off scot-free,*' i.e. '*have not been punished for.*'

ORATIO RECTA.	ORATIO OBLIQUA.
Deorum immortalium be-nignitate, *meis* consiliis, patientia militum, Vei*i* jam *erunt* in potestate populi Romani: quid de praeda faciendum *censetis?*	(Litteras ad senatum misit,) deum immortalium benignitate, *suis* consiliis, patientia militum, Vei*os* jam *fore* in potestate populi Romani: quid de praeda faciendum *censerent?* (Liv.)

136. When an indicative mood is found in the midst of oratio obliqua, it expresses an assertion of the narrator, not of the person whose speech is being reported, as—

Caesar per exploratores certior factus est, ex ea
    parte vici, quam Gallis concesserat, omnes
    noctu discessisse.   (Caes.)

(The clause **quam Gallis concesserat** is Caesar's explanation for the benefit of his readers: the scouts would describe it to him otherwise.)

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCES

137. A *simple* sentence contains only one assertion.   A *compound* sentence contains two or more assertions, one by the side of the other (*co-ordinate*), usually connected by a conjunction, or a relative, as—

Rem cognoscit et sententiam dicit, *He hears the case
    and gives his opinion.*

A *complex* sentence contains two or more sentences, of which one is *principal*, and the others *subordinate* to it. *Subordinate* sentences are *substantival*, *adjectival*, or *adverbial*, according as they take the place of a substantive, an adjective, or an adverb.

138. *Substantival* sentences may represent a substantive in the nominative or the accusative case, as—

(*a*) **Gratum est quod venisti,** *Your arrival is welcome,* literally *that you have come is welcome.*

(*b*) **Scio eum venisse,** *I know of his arrival,* literally *I know him to have come.*

(*c*) **Scio cur venerit,** *I know the purpose of his coming,* literally *I know why he came* ; a dependent question.

(*d*) **Peto ut omnes poenas dent,** *I ask for the punishment of all,* literally *I ask that all may pay penalties.*

Such sentences as the last are properly sentences of purpose or result.

139. *Adjectival* sentences are always introduced by a relative adjective or adverb.

Hic est quem quaerimus, *This is the man we are seeking.*

Adverbial sentences qualify verbs or adjectives, and are introduced by a conjunction or a relative adverb. The following are the chief ideas denoted by such sentences :—

1. *Place,* where, whence, whither.   (*Local*) with **ubi, unde, quo,** etc.

2. *Time,* when, during which, until, after, before, as often as.   (*Temporal*) with **cum, ut, dum, postquam,** etc.

3. *Manner,* as, as though.   (*Comparative*) with **ut, quasi, velut.**

4. *Purpose,* in order that, lest.   (*Final*) with **ut, ne, ut ne.**

5. *Result,* so that.   (*Consecutive*) with **ut, ut non.**

6. *Condition,* if, provided that, if only.   (*Conditional*) with **si, dum, dum modo.**

7. *Cause,* because, since.   (*Causal*) with **quod, cum, quia,** etc.

8. *Concession,* although.   (*Concessive*) with **etsi, quamquam, ut,** etc.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

140. In subordinate sentences the time is determined by the time of the principal sentence. Hence the present and perfect subjunctive are used in sentences dependent on primary tenses, the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive in sentences dependent on secondary tenses. (The historical present, § 106, 2, is treated sometimes as primary, sometimes as secondary.)

1. In dependent interrogative sentences we have—

(*a*) **Vidi** (perf.) *I have seen*
    Video } **quid facias** *I see* } *what you are doing*
    Videbo *I shall see*

(*b*)   **quid feceris**   *what you have done*

(*c*)   **quid facturus sis**   *what you will do*

(*d*) **Videram** *I had seen*
    Videbam } **quid faceres** *I was seeing* } *what you were doing*
    Vidi (aor.) *I saw*

(*e*)   **quid fecisses**   *what you had done*

(*f*)   **quid facturus esses**   *what you were going to do*

2. In consecutive sentences the sequence is the same, except that sometimes the perfect subjunctive is used after a secondary tense to denote a distinct historical fact, as—

Inde factum est ut Galli urbem ceperint (not **caperent**), *Hence it happened that the Gauls took the town.*

3. In final and jussive sentences the present is used after primary tenses, the imperfect after secondary tenses.

Occlusit portas ut hostes excludat, *He has shut the gates to keep out the enemy.*

Occlusit portas ut hostes excluderet, *He shut the gates to keep out the enemy.*

NOTES ON SOME USES OF THE CASES

141. Some transitive verbs take two accusatives, one marking the person, the other the thing affected : these are : **dŏceo**, *teach* ; **cēlo**, *hide* ; **posco, flagĭto**, *demand* ; **rŏgo**, *ask* ; **ōro**, *pray*, as—

Pacem te omnes oramus, *We all pray you for peace.*

The latter accusative is retained even after a passive verb, as—

Rogatus est sententiam, *He was asked his opinion.*

142. An accusative is used by the poets after a passive verb to denote (*a*) a part of the body, (*b*) a thing worn, as—

Tunicā inducitur artus, *His limbs are clothed with a tunic.*
Vestes indūta recinctas, *Clad in high-girt robes.*

143. (*a*) The dative is very common after verbs compounded with a preposition, as—

Imponimus onera jumentis, *We place burdens on beasts.*

But in prose the preposition is often repeated with its proper case.

(*b*) The following verbs may be translated by a transitive verb in English, but in Latin they denote a *state*, rather than a direct action, and are therefore followed by the dative—

> **adversor,** *am opposed.*
> **aemŭlor,** *am rival.*
> **blandior,** *am coaxing.*
> **diffīdo,** *am distrustful.*
> **displiceo,** *am displeasing.*
> **făveo,** *am favourable.*
> **fido,** *am trustful* (so **confīdo**).
> **irascor,** *am growing angry.*

      mědeor, *am healing.*
      nŏceo, *am hurtful.*
      nūbo, *take the veil,* i.e. *marry* (of a woman).
      parco, *am sparing.*
      pāreo, *am obedient.*
      plăceo, *am pleasing.*
      praesto, *am superior.*
      satisfacio, *do enough for.*
      servio, *am a slave to.*
      stŭdeo, *am zealous.*
      supplĭco, *am suppliant to.*
      tempĕro, *am sparing.*

And compounds of **sum**: such as, **adsum**, *am beside*; **obsum**, *am in the way of*; **praesum**, *am over*; **prosum**, *am on behalf of*, i.e. *of use to.*

    (*c*) Other verbs take a dative of the person and an accusative of the thing, which latter is often omitted, or replaced by a substantival clause, as—

      crēdo, *trust.*
      ignosco, *overlook, pardon.*
      impĕro, *order.*
      invĭdeo, *grudge.*
      mĭnor, *threaten.*
      persuadeo, *persuade.*
      suadeo, *advise.*

As **hoc tibi credo**, *I entrust this to you*; **tibi credo**, *I believe you*; **Crasso invideo divitias**, *I grudge C. his wealth*; **Crasso invideo**, *I envy Crassus*; **imperat Gallis frumentum**, *he orders corn of the Gauls*; **imperat servo ut redeat**, *he orders the slave to return.*

    The dative of the agent is used in prose only with gerundive, and sometimes passive participles, and adjectives in -**bilis**.

144. Prepositions are required with the ablative

1. To denote an agent rather than an instrument, as—

A Caesare gladio occisus est, *He was slain by Caesar with a sword.*

2. When *with* means *in company with*, not *by means of*, as—

Venit cum duobus servis, *He came with two slaves.*

3. To express *manner*, when no epithet is employed, (except in a few adverbial expressions), as—

Dixit cum prudentia, *He spoke with foresight.*

4. To denote *place where*, with a common noun, or the interior or neighbourhood of a town or country, as—

In castris, *in the camp* ; **ad Romam,** *near Rome* ; **in Hispania,** *in Spain.*

But with **medius** and **totus** *in* is usually omitted.

5. Usually to denote *place whence*, under the same conditions, as—

Ex Italia pulsus est, *He was banished from Italy.*
De saxo dejectus est, *He was thrown down from the rock.*

145. The following verbs are followed by an ablative, which originally denoted the instrument : **ūtor,** *use* (lit. employ myself); **vescor,** *feed on* (lit. feed myself); **fungor,** *discharge* (lit. busy myself); **fruor,** *enjoy* (lit. enjoy myself); **nītor,** *lean on* (lit. support myself); **potior,** *master* (lit. make myself powerful). So also **opus est,** *there is work to be done with,* i.e. I need ; **usus est,** *there is employment,* i.e. I want.

Oculi suo munere funguntur, *The eyes discharge their function.*
Luce fruimur, *We enjoy the light.*
Opus est nobis animis, *We require courage.*

146. (*a*) The genitive case is not used, as often in English, where a part of a thing, not really divided, is denoted by an adjective, as—

> **Summus mons,** *The top of the mountain.*
> **Tota urbs,** *The whole of the city.*
> **Aversa charta,** *The back of the paper.*

(*b*) The following impersonal verbs denoting mental emotion are followed by an accusative of the person and a genitive of the object or source of the emotion: (**me**) **miseret,** (*I*) *feel pity*; **pudet,** *feel shame*; **paenitet,** *feel discontent*; **piget,** *feel annoyance*; **taedet,** *feel weariness*; so also **misereor,** *I feel pity*; but not **miseror,** *I commiserate*, which takes an accusative: as—

Paenitet te fortunae, *You are discontented with your lot.*

USE OF PRONOUNS

147. **Hic** is the demonstrative pronoun of the first person, **iste** of the second, **ille** of the third. Hence **hic** is used of the nearer, sometimes "the latter"; **ille** of the more remote, sometimes "the former"; (ille is also used of a well-known person or thing:) **iste** of something despised or disliked.

Is denotes some person or thing named in the context, where mere reference without emphasis is required.

148. **Se, suus** are used with reference to the subject of the sentence; sometimes we should use *himself, themselves, his own, their own,* in English, but by no means always. Thus **Caesar Catōni dixit verba ejus sibi displicēre,** *Caesar told Cato that his (Cato's) words displeased him (Caesar).* **Ipse** is an adjective of emphasis: if a pronoun of the first or second person is not expressed, it is understood to refer to the third person.

Neque sane, quid ipse sentiret, ostendit, *Nor indeed did he show what he thought himself.*

149. The indefinite pronouns **quis, quispiam, aliquis, quidam** are used in affirmative sentences to denote "some one"; **quis** is used thus only in relative sentences, and after **cum, si, nisi, ne, num.** Sometimes, if the sense requires it, they can be used in negative sentences also, but this is rarely the case except with **quis.**

Si quis aliquando quidpiam dixerit, *If some one has at some time or other said something.*

The pronouns **quisquam** (subst.) and **ullus** (adj.), *any,* are used only in negative sentences and such as imply a negative : **quivis** and **quilibet,** *any you please,* may be used in affirmative or, if the sense requires it, in negative sentences.   Compare—

Non puto quemquam hoc facere posse, *I do not think that any one at all can do this,* with

Non puto quemvis hoc facere posse, *I do not think that any one you please* (*i.e.* every one) *can do this.*

150. Uterque, *each,* is used of two only, **quisque,** *each,* of more than two.   In the plural **uterque** and **quisque** are used of two sets or groups, and of more than two sets or groups respectively.   **Quisque** is often used with **se** or **suus,** or with a superlative or an ordinal : as **pro se quisque dixit,** *each spoke for himself*; **optimus quisque,** *all the best people*; **decimus quisque occisus est,** *every tenth man was killed.*   **Quisquis, quicunque,** *whoever,* are properly used as indefinite relatives : as **quicunque hoc dicit, errat,** *whoever says this, is mistaken.* But they are sometimes used when **quivis,** etc., would be more exact.   **Alius** is *other* generally ; **alter,** *the other* of two, or *the second*; **ceteri,** *the rest.*   **Alius — alius** is *one — another* ; **alter — alter,** *the one — the other*; **unus et alter** is *one or two.*   If **alius** is repeated in the same clause it is translated *different* : **alius aliud videt,** *different men see different things.*

151. The first person plural is often used for the singular—

Excurremus legati ad Pisonem, *I shall go off as a commissioner to Piso.*

The second person plural is never used for the singular. For the indefinite " one " we find such expressions as—

(1) The second person singular subjunctive : **dicas,** *one would say.*

(2) **quis** or **aliquis** : **si quis dicat,** *if one should say.*

(3) an impersonal : **non licet ire,** *one may not go.*

(4) a relative with **is** : **is qui dicit,** *one who says.*

USE OF CONJUNCTIONS

152. **Et** simply connects words and sentences ; **atque** adds something on which more stress is laid ; **-que** generally adds something of less importance to complete the idea.

As a rule, if there are three co-ordinate words a conjunction is used twice, or else not at all—

Summa fide, constantia, justitia, or
Summa fide et constantia et justitia.

Not as in English.

153. **Sed, verum, ceterum, autem, vero, at,** and sometimes **quod,** are used as adversative conjunctions, to contrast the meaning while connecting sentences ; **autem** and **vero** are never placed first in a clause.

154. **Aut,** *or,* is used where the difference is important, **vel,** *or,* where it is slight: hence **aut — aut,** *either — or,* suggest that two statements are mutually exclusive, **vel — vel,** *either — or (if you please),* that both may be true, or that the choice is unimportant. **Sive (seu) — sive (seu),** *whether — or,* are used when it is uncertain or indifferent which alternative should be taken.

INTERROGATIONS

155. In simple questions **-ne** suggests nothing as to the answer; **videsne?** *do you see?* **nonne** suggests an affirmative answer: **nonne vides?** *do you not see?* **num** suggests a negative answer: **num vides?** *you do not see, do you?*

In alternative questions **utrum?** *whether?* is often prefixed to the first member, but sometimes **-ne** is used and sometimes no particle is employed; the second is introduced by **an.**

Utrum hoc nescis an parvi facis? *Do you not know this, or do you care little for it?* (Or **nescisne an . . . ?**)

Sometimes **an** introduces a simple question, when it is asked in consequence of something previously said.

**An putas me hoc dixisse?** *Do you think, then, that I said this?*

In dependent simple questions **num** loses its special force, and is only introductory; **an** is similarly used, but less commonly.

Rogavit num puer abiisset, *He asked whether the boy had gone away.*

Nescio an adsit, *I do not know whether he is here.*

In dependent alternative questions **necne** is more common than **annon** for " or not."
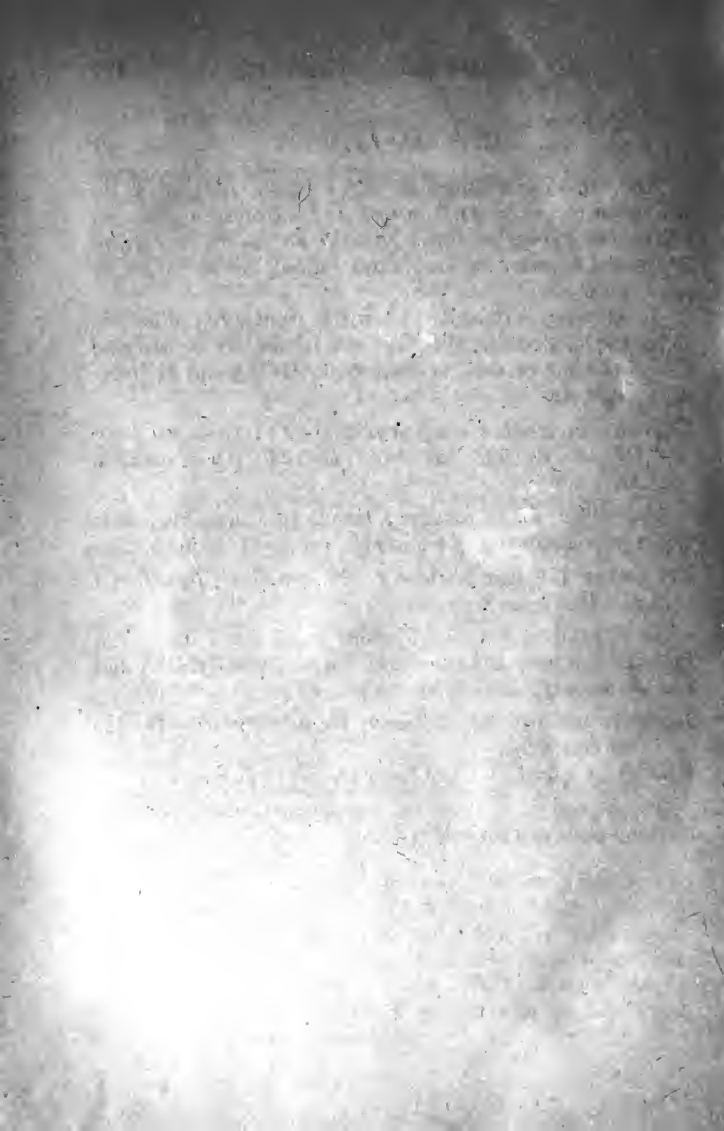
APPENDIX

A.—ROMAN MONEY

THE earliest coinage at Rome was of copper (**aes**), alloyed with tin and lead. The chief coin was the **as**, which was supposed to weigh a pound, though no extant pieces quite reach this weight. It was divided into 12 **unciae**; and coins were struck for the half-pound (**semis**), four ounces (**triens**), three ounces (**quadrans**), two ounces (**sextans**), and ounce (**uncia**). By degrees the **as** was reduced in weight, until in B.C. 217 it weighed only one **uncia**, and afterwards only half an **uncia**. In B.C. 269 silver coins were first struck, the **denarius** = 10 asses, the **quinarius** = 5 asses, and the **sestertius** = $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses. (Sestertius = semis tertius, *a half-as the third*, i.e. $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses.) After B.C. 217 16 **asses** went to the **denarius**, and therefore *four* to the **sestertius**; and the value of the **denarius** was reduced to that of $\frac{1}{84}$ of a pound of silver. For the time of the Republic the value of the **sestertius** was nearly 2d., that of the **denarius** about $8\frac{1}{4}$d. Julius Caesar struck a gold coin called **aureus**, equal to 25 **denarii**.

In reckoning money the **sestertius** was commonly used. Up to 2000 cardinal numbers are prefixed, *e.g.* **ducentos sestertios accepit**, *he received* 200 *sesterces*. But when **milia** would have been used, instead of **milia sestertium**, it was usual to say **sestertia**, the genitive plural being taken as a neuter singular and declined: *e.g.* **septem sestertia misit**, *he sent* 7000 *sesterces*. Forms like **sestertium sexagena milia**, 60,000 *sesterces*, are, however, also found. In the case of

amounts requiring the use of **centum milia**, numeral adverbs were prefixed ; and as the use of these always implied **centum milia**, these words were usually omitted : thus **vicies sestertium = vicies centum milia sestertium**, 2,000,000 *sesterces.* With such numbers **sestertium** was again declined, but only in the singular : *e.g.* **sestertio decies fundum emi,** *I bought the estate for a million* (*sesterces*). **Mille sestertium** = £8 10s. nearly ; **decies sestertium** = £8500 nearly. (Translate **Accepi vicies ducenta triginta quinque milia quadringentos decem et septem nummos.**—Cic.)

Interest was in early times at the rate of $\frac{1}{12}$ of the capital for a year of ten months (equal to 10 per cent for twelve months), or **fenus unciarium.** Afterwards interest was calculated, as in Greece, by the month, and the legal rate was $\frac{1}{100}$ of the capital (**sors**) each month, *i.e.* 12 per cent. This was called **centesima.** Lower rates were denoted by names derived from the fractions of the **as,** *e.g.* **usurae quadrantes** = 3 per cent : higher rates by distributive numerals, *e.g.* **quinae centesimae** = 60 per cent.

The most common measures were—

Weight : **libra** = $\frac{7}{8}$ of a pound Troy.

Length : **pes** = 11·6 English inches ; **passus** = 5 **pedes.**

Surface : **jugerum** = about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an English acre.

Capacity : **sextarius** = nearly a pint ; **modius** = nearly a peck.

B.—ROMAN RECKONING OF TIME

The year was generally described by the names of the two consuls who held office during it. It was commonly dated by the number of years that had elapsed since the foundation of the city, attributed to B.C. 753. Thus " in B.C. 63 " would be expressed **anno urbis conditae sexcentesimo nonagesimo primo M. Tullio Cicerone et C. Antonio consulibus.**

The year was originally divided into ten months, beginning with March : the names were **mensis Martius** (*the month of Mars*), **Aprilis** (*of opening*), **Maius** (*of growth*), **Junius** (*of thriving ?*), **Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, Novem-**

ber, **December** (*the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth months*). To these were afterwards added **Jānuārius** (*the month of* beginning *farm work*), and **Februārius** (*of cleansing*). After B.C. 153 the year was held to begin with January 1st. In B.C. 44, after the murder of Julius Caesar, the month **Quintilis** was called **Julius** in his honour, and in B.C. 8 the month **Sextilis** received the name **Augustus** in honour of the Emperor Augustus.

The days of the month were computed from three days in each, called respectively **Kalendae, Nōnae,** and **Idus.** The name of the month was added to these as an adjective in agreement. The Kalends were the first days of each month, on which it was the custom to proclaim (**calare**) to the people the name and divisions of the month. The Ides were probably the days of the shining (root **id**) of the full moon. The Nones were nine days (according to the inclusive reckoning of the Romans) before the Ides.

Up to the time of the reform of the Calendar by Julius Caesar in B.C. 45, *four* months — March, May, July, and October—had 31 days, *seven* had 29, and *one,* February, had 28. Every other year an intercalated month of 22 or 23 days was inserted after February 23rd. After the reform the months were made of the same length as at present, *i.e.* two days were added to January, August, and December, and February 24th (the *sixth* day before March 1st) was reckoned twice over in every fourth year, hence called **annus bissextīlis.**

In the four months originally long the Ides fell on the 15th, and the Nones consequently on the 7th ; in all the others the Ides fell on the 13th and the Nones on the 5th.

The days of each month were counted backwards from the next chief day, the days between the Kalends and the Nones from the Nones, those between the Nones and the Ides from the Ides, and those between the Ides and the Kalends of the next month from the Kalends. The day before was denoted by **pridie,** followed by an accusative. In all other cases the reckoning was inclusive : thus January 13th was "the third day before the Ides," March 25th "the eighth day before the Kalends of April." There were two ways of expressing the

date in Latin : either the preposition **ante** was omitted altogether, although the case remained the accusative, as if it were present : *e.g.* **tertio (die ante) Idus Januarias,** or it was transposed, and by an attraction put the ordinal numeral also into the accusative : *e.g.* **ante diem octavum Kalendas Apriles,** commonly written .iii Id. Jan., a.d. viii Kal. Apr. Sometimes such a phrase as the last is governed by another preposition, as **ex a.d. iii Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept.,** *from June 3rd to August 31st.*

The civil day began at midnight and extended to midnight. But the natural day was from sunrise to sunset. This period was divided into twelve hours (**hōrae**) of equal length. At Rome the day in midwinter is rather less than nine hours long ; at midsummer it is rather more than fifteen hours. Hence a **hora** in winter was equal to about forty-five of our minutes, in summer to about seventy-five. The seventh hour always began at midday. The night was divided for military purposes into four watches (**vigiliae**) of equal length.

The following table gives the days of the months for the period after B.C. 45. Before that date, the dates in January, August, and December would answer to those in April, etc.—

JANUARY (so Aug. and Dec.)	MARCH (so May, July, October).	APRIL (so June, Sept. Nov.)
1. Kal. Jan.	Kal. Mart.	Kal. Apr.
2. a.d. iv Non. Jan.	a.d. vi Non. Mart.	a.d. iv Non. Apr.
3. a.d. iii Non. Jan.	a.d. v Non. Mart.	a.d. iii Non. Apr.
4. Prid. Non. Jan.	a.d. iv Non. Mart.	Prid. Non. Apr.
5. Non. Jan.	a.d. iii Non. Mart.	Non. Apr.
6. a.d. viii Id. Jan.	Prid. Non. Mart.	a.d. viii Id. Apr.
7. a.d. vii Id. Jan.	Non. Mart.	a.d. vii Id. Apr.
8. a.d. vi Id. Jan.	a.d. viii Id. Mart.	a.d. vi Id. Apr.
12. Prid. Id. Jan.	a.d. iv Id. Mart.	Prid. Id. Apr.
13. Id. Jan.	a.d. iii Id. Mart.	Id. Apr.
14. a.d. xix Kal. Feb.	Prid. Id. Mart.	a.d. xviii Kal. Mai.
15. a.d. xviii Kal. Feb.	Id. Mart.	a.d. xvii Kal. Mai.
16. a.d. xvii Kal. Feb.	a.d. xvii Kal. Apr.	a.d. xvi Kal. Mai.
30. a.d. iii Kal. Feb.	a.d. iii Kal. Apr.	Prid. Kal. Mai.
31. Prid. Kal. Feb.	Prid. Kal. Apr.	...

February is like April, except that Feb. 14th is **a.d. xvi Kal. Mart.** and so on to Feb. 28th, which is **Prid. Kal. Mart.**

C.—Relations by Blood and Marriage

```
1.        proavus                              proavus
             |                                    |
          avus=avia                            avus=avia
             |                                    |
   _____        _____
  |         |         |       |       |          |                |
patruus   amita    pater=mater      avunculus              matertera
  |         |         |               amitinus(?)        consobrinus
patruelis amitinus  _____
                   |           |
                 frater ego  soror
                        |
                     filius
                        |
                     nepos
```

```
2. noverca=pater=mater=vitricus        socer=socrus
   (step-           (step-           (father- | (mother-
    mother)          father)          in-law) |  in-law)
              |                              |
           ego——————————————————————————uxor=prior maritus
    _____                     |
   |                   |                _____
nurus=filius      filia=gener          |          |
  ___              ___              privignus  privigna
 |   |            |   |
nepos neptis    nepos neptis
```
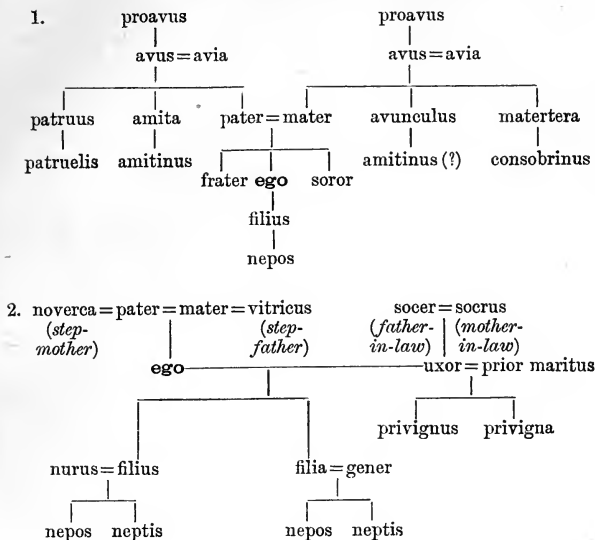
D.—Abbreviations

A Roman had always two names, sometimes three, or even more. The first (**praenomen**) denoted the individual, the second (**nomen**) the **gens** or "house" from which he came, the third (**cognomen**) the family within the **gens** to which he belonged, if the "house" was so divided. There was often also an **agnomen**, a personal or inherited surname. The **praenomina** were commonly abbreviated as follows—

A.	Aulus.	Mam.	Mamercus.
App.	Appius.	N. or Num.	Numerius.
C.	Gaius.	P.	Publius.
Cn.	Gnaeus.	Q.	Quintus.
D.	Decimus.	S. or Sex.	Sextus.
K.	Kaeso.	Ser.	Servius.
L.	Lucius.	Sp.	Spurius.
M.	Marcus.	T.	Titus.
M'.	Manius.	Ti.	Tiberius.

In old Latin C was used for C and G alike : hence its retention to denote Gaius and Gnaeus.

E.—Roman Writers

The following dates of Roman writers are to be remembered—

T. Maccius Plautus, B.C. 254-184 ; comedies.

P. Terentius Afer, B.C. 185-159 ; comedies.

M. Tullius Cicero, B.C. 106-43 ; speeches, treatises on philosophy and rhetoric, letters.

C. Julius Caesar, B.C. 101-44 ; history of his wars (other writings not preserved).

Cornelius Nepos (rather later) ; lives of famous men.

T. Lucretius Carus, B.C. 90-55 ; philosophical poem.

C. Valerius Catullus, B.C. 87-54 ; poetry of various kinds.

C. Sallustius Crispus, B.C. 87-34 ; history.

P. Vergilius Maro, B.C. 70-19 ; rural and epic poems.

Q. Horatius Flaccus, B.C. 65-8 ; lyrical, satirical, and moral poems.

T. Livius, B.C. 59—A.D. 16 ; history of Rome.

Albius Tibullus, B.C. 54—B.C. 19 ; love poetry.

Sex. Propertius, B.C. 50—after B.C. 16 ; love poetry.

P. Ovidius Naso, B.C. 43—A.D. 17 ; poetry of various kinds.

Phaedrus (about this time) ; fables in verse.

Of later writers the most noteworthy are the philosopher, *Seneca* ; the satirist, *Persius* ; the epic poets, *Lucan, Valerius, Silius,* and *Statius* ; the learned *Pliny,* and his nephew *Pliny* the Younger, who has left many letters ; *Quintilian,* who wrote on rhetoric ; *Tacitus,* the historian ; and *Juvenal,* the satirist.

F.—Prosody and Metre

1. Metre in Latin verse consists in a regular succession of long and short syllables, and is not determined by accent, as in English verse.

2. A syllable is long, if the vowel is either (1) long by nature, or (2) long by position.

Diphthongs, and vowels resulting from contraction, are long by nature, as **aūrum, cōgo** (for **cŏĭgo**).

3. Vowels are made long by position, if they are followed by *two* consonants, whether in the same word or in two different words, as **pătĕr est**, but **pătēr dat**. But if the vowel was originally short, the short quantity may be retained before a mute (*p, b, c, g, t, d*) or *f*, followed by a liquid (*r, l*) in the same word, as **ăper, ăprum** or **āprum**.

4. Vowels are short which come before another vowel, or *h* followed by a vowel, in the same word, as **dĕus, trăho**.

Long vowels and diphthongs are shortened before another vowel in composition, as **prăĕustus**.

Except sometimes in the genitives of pronouns in **-īus**, in the genitive of e-stems in **-ēī**, in **fīo** (except before **-er**), and in Greek words.

5. In words of more than one syllable, a final

    a and **e** are *short*, except that **a** is long in—
      (*a*) ablative of a-stems, **mensā** ;
      (*b*) imperative of a-verbs, **ămā** ;
      (*c*) indeclinable words, **contrā** (but **ită, quiă**).
    e is long in—
      (*a*) cases of e-stems, **faciē** ;
      (*b*) imperative of e-verbs, **mŏnē** ;
      (*c*) adverbs from o-stems, **doctē** (but **bĕnĕ, mălĕ**).
    i is long, except in **quăsĭ** and **nĭsĭ** ; it is common in **mĭhĭ, tĭbĭ, sĭbĭ, ŭbĭ, ĭbĭ**.
    o is long, except in **ĕgŏ, cĭtŏ, duŏ, mŏdŏ**.
      (In later poetry some other words have **o** common.)
    u is long.

6. Final syllables ending in a single consonant, except **s**, are short. But in compounds of **pār** this is long, as **dispār ;** and also in **illūc, istūc ;** in **illĭc, istĭc** (nom.) it is common.

7. Of final syllables in **s**

    as, es, os, are long ;

    is, us, are short.

But (1) when the genitive ends in -**ĕtis**, -**ĭtis**, -**ĭdis**, the nominative is **ĕs**, as **mīlĕs, obsĕs ;** with the exception of **abiēs, ariēs, pariēs**.

  (2) **abĕs,** etc., from **absum,** etc., **pĕnĕs** (preposition), **exŏs, compŏs, impŏs**.

  (3) **īs** in (*a*) accusative, dat., and abl. plur., as **omnīs, mensīs**.

        (*b*) 2nd sing. pres. ind. of **i**-verbs, as **audīs**.

        (*c*) **vĕlīs, nōlīs, mālīs, possīs** (and other compounds of **sum**).

        (*d*) 2nd pers. sing. fut. perf. and perf. subj., as **ămāvĕrĭs,** where it is common.

  (4) **ūs** in (*a*) gen. sing. and nom, and acc. plur. of **u**-stems.

        (*b*) nom. sing. of nouns where the stem has long **ū,** as **pălūs, pălūdis ; virtūs, virtūtis**.

[There are many Greek words used in Latin poetry to which these rules do not apply ; and some exceptions, not often occurring, have been omitted.]

In monosyllables the following exceptions to the above rules are to be noted : **ē, mē, tē, sē, nē ; dīc, hīc** (adverb), **hĭc** (pronoun), **sīc, hōc, hūc, dūc ; sāl, sōl ; ēn, quīn, sīn, nōn ; fār, lār, pār, vēr, cūr, fūr ; ĕs, glīs, vīs, līs ; grūs, sūs**. Notice also **ŏs (ossis),** but **ōs (oris)**.

8. When a word ending in a vowel or diphthong was followed by another beginning with a vowel or *h*, the final vowel or diphthong of the former word was omitted or slurred over in pronunciation, so as not to count as a syllable in the verse. This is called *elision*.

A final *m* was pronounced so lightly as not to prevent elision. Thus **illum habet, ipse adest, vive hodie** are read as equal to **ill-abet, ips-adest, viv-odie**.

9. The metres most usual in Latin verse are (1) *Hexameters*, (2) *Elegiacs*.

The hexameter verse consists of six measures, each either a *dactyl* or a *spondee*. In a dactyl, one long syllable is followed by two short ones ($-\smile\smile$); in a spondee there are two long syllables ($--$). A dactyl is therefore equal in metrical length to a spondee.

In a hexameter the first four measures or *feet* may be dactyls or spondees at pleasure; the fifth is always (with rare exceptions) a dactyl, the sixth a spondee. (The last syllable of a line, if not long by nature, is counted so for the metre.) There is always a **caesura**, *i.e.* a place where a word ends in the middle of a foot, either in the third foot, or in the fourth, or commonly in both.

$$\dfrac{-\smile\smile}{--} \mid \dfrac{-\smile\smile}{--} \mid \dfrac{-\smile\smile}{--} \mid \dfrac{-\smile\smile}{--} \mid -\smile\smile \mid --$$

e.g. Pēllĭbŭs| incŭbŭ|īt||strā|tīs sōm|nōsquĕ pĕ|tīvit.

10. Elegiac couplets consist of a hexameter, followed by a *pentameter*. The pentameter consists of two parts, each answering to the first two feet and a half of the hexameter, except that in the latter half spondees are not admitted. Thus

$$\dfrac{-\smile\smile}{--} \mid \dfrac{-\smile\smile}{--} \mid - \parallel -\smile\smile \mid -\smile\smile \mid -$$

e.g. Optĭmă | cūm cā|rā|| mātrĕ rĕ|līctă sŏr|or.

THE END