AN ELEMENTARY

LATIN GRAMMAR

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PART I.—SOUNDS AND INFLEXIONS

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" It is but fair that schoolboys, who are made to devote so many hours every day to the laborious acquisition of languages, should now and then be taken by a safe guide to enjoy, from a higher point of view, that living panorama of human speech which has been surveyed and carefully mapped out by patient explorers and bold discoverers: nor is there any longer an excuse why, even in the most elementary lessons—nay, I should say why, more particularly in these elementary lessons—the dark and dreary passages of Greek and Latin, of French and German grammar, should not be brightened by the electric light of comparative philology."— PROF. MAX MÜLLER, *Lectures on the Science of Religion*, p. 3.

PREFACE.

My excuse for adding one more to the very long list of elementary Latin grammars must be drawn from the extract on the opposite page. The judgment which it expresses, if I may venture to say so without impertinence, I have found fully confirmed by a varied experience. But among the many elementary text-books in use in our schools and colleges, some of them admirably adapted to the purposes which their authors had in view, I have not met with any which seemed to me to satisfy exactly the needs of the method to which we are guided by comparative philology. And therefore I have drawn up the following brief outlines—in the first place with a view to the needs of my own junior classes, but not without a hope that they may be found more widely useful. In compiling them, much use has been made of Schweizer-Sidler's " Formen-lehre," and of the Elementary Latin Grammar recently published by Alois Vaniček, one of the most distinguished pupils of Professor Curtius. I also owe especial thanks to Dr. Herman Hager and Mr. E. B. England, of this college, for the use of full notes of the lectures on Latin grammar delivered at Leipzig by Professors Curtius and Ritschl.

My obligations to the well-known grammars of Zumpt and Madvig, of Professor Key, Canon Kennedy, and Mr. Roby, are, no doubt, much greater than I am at all conscious of; so much of their teaching has entered now into the common stock of scholars. But the only object of these outlines is that students may be prepared by them to pass on to the study of the fuller treatises, with nothing to unlearn in method or in fact.

This work is intended to be strictly elementary; but I cannot hope that all who will use it will consider the line either of exclusion or inclusion to be drawn quite aright. A First Latin Book is, however, in advanced preparation, to be used as an introduction to this Grammar by those for whom an easier work may be thought needful.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

SOUNDS, LETTERS, &c.

1. IN the earliest times of which we can gain any knowledge from the science of language, there lived a nation which we have some reason to believe called itself **Aryan**. It had a language of its own, and had reached a certain degree of civilization. In process of time, this nation broke up, first into two great sections, the Eastern and the Western, and then into many smaller divisions. One of the divisions of the Western branch, after long waɪderings, settled in Italy. Of its many tribes, that which lived in the plain (**Lătium**) which extends to the south of the river Tiber, got the name **Lătīnī**; and the chief city of this tribe was called **Roma**. Hence the language spoken by the Romans was called **Latin**. It was at bottom the same as that spoken by the primitive Aryan people; but in the course of centuries it became much changed in many ways. The process of change went on long after the date at which the language first becomes known to us in the works of its great writers; and by degrees produced from the old Latin language the tongues now known as Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, besides others of less importance. But the stage of the Latin language which is now especially studied is that which existed in the centuries immediately before and after the birth of Christ.

Note (a). The most important members of the Eastern group of the Aryan languages are **Sanskrit** (the old language of India, from which most of its modern dialects are derived) **Zend** (the ancient language of Bactria) and **Old Persian** : to the Western group belong **Greek**, and the various **Teutonic**, **Keltic**, and **Slavonic** languages. There is no important language now spoken in Europe

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(except **Finnish, Turkish,** and the **Magyar** of Hungary) which is not derived from the primitive Aryan language.

b. The principal Italian dialects besides the Latin are the **Umbrian** (spoken in early times in the northern portion of central Italy) and the **Oscan** (spoken in the southern portion). Both these are closely connected with each other and with Latin. The language of the Etruscans is probably a much corrupted offshoot of the Aryan stock: the language of the barbarous tribes in the South-east of the peninsula (Messapians, Iapygians) seems to have had an entirely different origin.
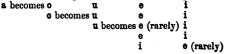
SOUNDS.

2. The sounds of the Latin language are divided into two classes :—

<p style="text-align:center;">a. Vowels.   b. Consonants.</p>

Vowels are produced by an uninterrupted stream of *voice,* i. e. of breath passing from the lungs over vibrating chords at the top of the throat. If these chords are relaxed they do not vibrate, and no voice, but only a whisper, is produced.

3. The sound produced by a stream of voice in the most natural and unconstrained position of the mouth is that of the English **ah.** If the opening of the mouth be made long and narrow by drawing back the corners of the lips, the sound produced is that of the English **ee** : if the opening be made round and contracted by protruding the lips, the sound produced is **oo** (as in *food*). These three sounds were the only vowels known in the earliest times, and were represented by **a, i,** and **u,** respectively.

4. At a later time, probably after the European Aryans separated from their Eastern kinsmen, two new sounds came into use. Between **a** and **i, ai** (as in the English *main*), was developed ; and between **a** and **u, au** (as in the French *haut*): these sounds were afterwards denoted by **e** and **o** respectively.

5. Of the vowels, **a, e, o** are known as *hard* vowels; **u** and **i** as *soft* vowels. The manner in which they pass one into another is given in the following table :—

<pre>
     a becomes o   u   e   i
          o becomes u   e   i
               u becomes e (rarely) i
                              e   i
                              i   e (rarely)
</pre>

6. Vowels may be either short (ă) or long (ā): they are pronounced thus :—

    ă and ā as in   *Păpā.*
    ĕ and ē as e and a in *get* and *gave.*
    Ĭ and Ī as in   *quĭnĭne.*
    ŏ and ō as in   *prŏmōte.*
    ŭ and ū as in   *fŭll* and *fōōl.*

7. A hard vowel combines with a soft vowel to form a *diphthong ;* but in Latin, as spoken in the classical time of the language, some of these diphthongs were no longer retained : e. g.—

    ai became ae, e or i, alai alae (*wings*), staimus stemus (*let us stand*), ranis for ranais.
    ei became ē *or* I, monteis montes, and montis (*mountains*). In ei ! this diphthong remains.⎮
    oi became oe, u, o, i; Poeni (Greek and old Latin Poinoi), Punicus, campō, Miletī (*at Miletus*).
    au was often retained, but sometimes it became o, and sometimes u: plaustrum (*a waggon*), plostellum (*a little waggon*); fraus (*deceit*), frustror (*I deceive*) ; claudo (*I shut*), includo (*I shut in*).
    eu and ou both became u, as a rule, but eu is sometimes retained, as in seu, heu !
    Diphthongs were pronounced originally by giving each vowel its own sound, but allowing the one to pass rapidly into the other ; thus ai = ah-ee, Eng. I in *bite :* au, ah-oo, Eng. ow in cow. (Germ. au in haus = *house*.) But afterwards ai or ae became very much like e, and au approximated more nearly to o; hence Lat. praeda = Ital. preda, and Lat. aurum = Ital. oro.

8. Consonants are produced by an interruption, complete or incomplete, of the stream of voice. Complete interruption may take place (1) at the top of the throat, (2) between the tongue and the roots of the upper teeth, or (3) at the lips. At the moment of interruption the vocal chords may be vibrating or relaxed. Hence there are three kinds of consonants producing complete interruption (*checks* or *mutes*). (1) **gutturals** (*throat letters*). (2) **dentals** (*teeth letters*). (3*)* **labials** (*lip letters*): and two consonants belonging to each kind, cne **sonant,** or *voiced,* the other **surd,** *voiceless* or *whispered.*

9. When the stream of voice is checked in one of these three ways, it may be wholly stopped, or it may be allowed to pass through the nose, giving rise to a *nasal* sound. Hence there are three **nasals,** a guttural, a dental,

and a labial, corresponding to our **ng, n** and **m** respectively. The guttural nasal has no distinct sign in Latin, but it is heard whenever **n** precedes a guttural, as in **angor, ancora.**

10. When the stream of breath is incompletely checked at any one of the three points of contact, **spirant** sounds are produced. These are *sonant* or *surd* according as the vocal chords are vibrating or relaxed. The sonant guttural spirant is not used in Latin or in English ; the surd guttural spirant is **h.** The sonant and surd dental spirants have the same sign in Latin **s,** which is sometimes pronounced as **s** in *his,* sometimes as **ss** in *hiss.* The sign often used in English for the former of these sounds, **z,** is only used in Latin in the case of words borrowed from the Greek. The labial spirants are **v** (sonant) and **f** (surd). It is probable, however, that the character *v* was in Latin pronounced like our *w.*

11. A sonant spirant is also produced by the compression of the stream of voice between the tongue and the back of the palate, the English **y** in beyond. This was denoted in classical Latin by the same sign as the vowel with which it is very closely connected, **i** : but in later times the character **j** was invented to denote it.

12. A *liquid* consonant is produced if the breath passes over the tip of the tongue, when it is vibrating against the roots of the upper teeth ; the English **r** in *row.* At a later date in the history of language, probably after the separation of the Eastern and Western Aryans, the tongue was allowed to remain at rest, and the voice passed over the sides of it, thus producing the English **l.** Hence a primitive **rak** became **lak,** and afterwards **loc** (*speak*).

13. The Latin consonants may be thus grouped :

	Checks.		Spirants.		Nasals.	Liquids.
	Sonant.	Surd.	Sonant.	Surd.		
Gutturals	g	c q k		h	n (ng)	
Palatal .			j (i)			
Lingual .						r l
Dentals .	d	t	s (z)	s	n	
Labials .	b	p	v (u)	f	m	

14. The consonants always retain their proper sound, and no letter is ever mute in Latin. The so-called soft pronunciation of **c** and **g** before **e** and **i** and of **ti** before a vowel was not adopted before the seventh century A.D. But **m** final had a slight nasal pronunciation which was scarcely audible. (Compare the French **faim**).

Note. There was a strong tendency in Latin to drop final letters : hence early inscriptions give us OINO for UNUM, FOURIO for FURIUS, and even DEDRO for DEDERUNT; but this was checked by the influence of literary men. The practice, however, probably continued in conversation, especially among the uneducated : hence the frequent loss of final consonants or even syllables in the Romance languages. But as Latin orthography was not settled until a comparatively late date, letters which were universally omitted in pronunciation were omitted in writing, and did not remain as mute signs, as they are often in French.

THE ALPHABET.

15. The vowels and consonants are commonly arranged in the following alphabet, according to an order derived from the Greeks, and ultimately from the Phœnicians, to whom the original forms of the letters are also due :—

A B C D E F (G) H I (J) K L M N O P Q R S T (U) V X (Y Z).

Note. In the earliest form of the Latin alphabet the letters in parentheses did not occur. C was pronounced as G, and the place of G was occupied by Z. Afterwards Z fell out of use, being supplanted by S, C was pronounced like K, and the sign G was invented to represent the sonant guttural, except in the proper names CAIUS and CNAEUS (pronounced GAIUS and GNAEUS). Still later Y and Z were added, to serve in the transcription of Greek words, the former denoting a sound intermediate between **u** and **i**, heard in LYRA (the French u, the German ü) : and in quite modern times J and U were introduced to denote the spirants, which had formerly been written I and V, like the vowels with which they are so closely connected. K was only retained in a very few words, when followed by *a*, KALENDAE, KAESO : hence its modern name. Q was also used before **u**, as is also implied in its modern name. The small letters were not used until a much later date.

CHANGES OF SOUND.

VOWELS.

16. A lighter vowel is often changed into a heavier one in *derivation* :

(1) ă to ā : ăc-uo (*I sharpen*), ăc-er (*sharp*).
ŏ, representing a primitive ă, to ŏ : nĕc-o (*I kill*), nŏc-eo (*I am hurtful*), tĕg-o (*I cover*), tŏg-a (*a dress*).
ĕ to ē :　　　　sĕd-eo (*I sit*), sēd-es (*seat*).

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(2) ĭ to (ei) ī or ē : fĭd-es (*faith*), fīd-us (*faithful*).
 (ai) ae : mĭs-er (*wretched*), maes-tus (*mournful*).
 (oi) oe or ū : fĭd-es (*faith*), foed-us (*treaty*).
(3) ŭ to (eu, ou) ū : dŭc-es (*leaders*), dūc-o (*I lead*).
 ū to au : ūr-o (*I burn*, orig. ŭs-o, § 24, from ŭs),
 aur-ōra (*dawn*).

17. A *heavier* vowel is often changed into a *lighter*
one in *composition* :—

1. ă becomes ĕ in a closed syllable (one ending in a consonant) :
fac-tus (*done*), in-fec-tus (*not done*) ; or where r precedes : gră-dior
(*step*), in-grĕ-dior (*step in*).
2. ă becomes ŭ in an open syllable (one ending in a vowel), before
b and p : că-pio (*take*), oc-cŭ-po (*seize upon*) ; and in a closed
syllable before l : sal-to (*leap*), insul-to (*leap upon*).
3. ă becomes ĭ in an open syllable, and before n and m : făcio
(*make*), confĭcio (*make thoroughly, finish*), frango (*break*), con-fringo
(*break utterly*).
Similarly ŏ passes into ŭ, ĕ, or ĭ, ū into ĭ, and ŏ into ĭ. Examples
will present themselves under the head of Inflexions.
The tendency to lighten the vowel-sound is especially seen in
endings which were unaccented.
Thus a primitive păd-ăs, '*of the foot*,' became pĕdŏs, pĕdŭs, pĕdĕs,
and finally pedis ; a primitive akuas became equos, and finally equus.

18. In the same way long vowels in the final syllable
were shortened :—

e. g. ā to ă (§ 43), ē, ī to ĕ (§ 45), ī to ĭ (§ 93), ō to ŏ (§ 93).
This tendency was very strong in the popular language of Rome, and
many traces of it are to be found in the writings of the comic poets ;
but it was arrested in the literary language, mainly by the intro-
duction of Greek metres in poetry.

19. Vowels were sometimes dropped—

(*a*) When initial : s-um for ĕs-um (§ 127).
(*b*) When between two consonants : perĭclum for perĭcŭlum
 (*danger*).
(*c*) When final : puer (*boy*) for puero (§ 44).

20. When a consonant was dropped, the vowel was
usually lengthened in compensation :

As māior for măg-ior.

21. Vowel-changes are also produced by

(*a*) Assimilation :
1. To another vowel : as from consŭl-o (*consult*), consĭl-ium (*con-
 sultation, council*), ĕam for ĭam (§ 131).

2. To a consonant: thus we find most commonly,

> e before a final n: căno (*sing*), cornĭ-cĕn (*horn-blower*); and before r, gĕnŭs, genĕr-is.
>
> u before labials, l and n followed by a consonant: tăberna (*hut*), contŭbernālis (*one who shares the same hut*).
>
> i before n: nōmĕn, nōmĭnis (§ 49).

(*b*) Dissimilation, whereby the same vowel is prevented from recurring immediately: cp. ĕquĕs, equĭtem, but ăriēs, ăriĕtem.

CONSONANTS.

22. A sonant and a surd cannot come together: hence **scrip-tus** (*written*) for **scrib-tus**; **ac-tus** (*driven*) for **ag-tus**.

23. Before labials the labial nasal is used; before dentals the dental nasal: hence **im-pono** for **in-pono** (*I place on*), but **con-do** for **com-do** (*I put together*). The guttural nasal, which is identical in character with the dental nasal, is used before gutturals: **con-cresco** for **com-cresco** (*I grow together*). In old Latin this nasal guttural was often denoted, as in Greek, by **g**, *i. e.* **iggerunt** for **ingerunt**.

24. **S** was pronounced as **z**, and usually passed into **r**, (*a*) when occurring between two vowels in the earlier forms of the language: **uro** for **uso**, **generis** for **genes-is** (§ 48); (*b*) when preceded by a vowel and followed by **m** or **n**: **carmen** for **casmen**; (*c*) sometimes when final and occurring after a vowel: **arbor** for **arbos**.

s was retained (*a*) when it represents ss; (*b*) in composition when originally initial: re-sero; (*c*) when final in monosyllables: mos.

25. **D** often becomes l or r: **dacruma** (*tear*), **lacruma**: **medidies** (*midday*) **meridies**. **R** often becomes l: it is probable that in every case l developed out of an earlier **r**.

The change of l to r is produced sometimes by dissimilation: caelum (*sky*), caeru-leus (*sky-blue*); Pales (*a goddess*), Parilia (*the festival of Pales*).

26. **M** and **n** were pronounced slightly when final, and also before **s**, and were hence often dropped entirely.

Final **s** was dropped (cp. § 14, note) (*a*) in the nom. sing. after **a, ro, l, n,** and **r**, (*b*) in the nom. plur. after **ī**.

27. Aspirate sonant mutes (**gh, dh, bh**) were largely used in the primitive language ; but were not retained in Latin. They were replaced (*a*) by the corresponding sonants (especially when medial) ; (*b*) by the aspirate **h**; (*c*) by the spirant **f.**

Hence the primitive **ghaidas** (Eng. *goat*, § 30 note) became in Latin **haedus** or **faedus**; **dhumas, fumus**; **bhar-, fer-**; **bhu-, fu-** (§ 128), but **ama-bo** (§ 117, note *f*).

28. Two consonants brought together by composition or inflexion were often assimilated (*a*) forwards, or (*b*) backwards.

(*a*) forwards : **vel-lem** for **vel-sem, ter-ra** for **ter-sa, facil-limus** for **facil-timus, celer-rimus** for **celer-timus.**

(*b*) backwards : **sĕc-** (*cut*), **ser-ra** (*saw*); **flag-** (*blaze*), **flam-ma** (*flame*); **sĕd** (*sit*), **sel-la** (*seat*), **prĕm** (*press*), **pres-si** (*I pressed*).

29. Or one of the two consonants was dropped : **luc** (*shine*), **lū-na** (*moon*), **ex-ag** (*lead out*), **ex-āmen** (*swarm* [*of bees*]), **laud** (*praise*), **lau-s** (*praise : nom. sing.*), **pŏs** (*place*), **pōno** (*I place*).

30. A dental before another dental was changed into **s** : **claud** (*shut*), **claus-trum** (*a bar*). Sometimes the second dental also passed into **s** : **claud-tus** [**claud-sus, claus-sus**], **clausus** (*shut : past participle*).

NOTE. By a law of letter-shifting, first established by Jacob Grimm with reference to the group of Teutonic languages to which English belongs—

(1) Primitive aspirated mutes become sonants.
(2) Prmitive sonants become surds.
(3) Primitive surds become aspirates.

Thus we have—

gh (Latin **h, f**)	= Eng. **g** (**hostis** = *guest*)
dh (Latin **f, d, b**)	= Eng. **d** (**fera** = *deer*)
bh (Latin **f, b**)	= Eng. **b** (**fer-o**=*bear*, **frater**=*brother*)
g (Latin **g**)	= Eng. **k** (**gĕnu** = *knee*)
d (Latin **d**)	= Eng. **t** (**ĕd-o** = *eat*)
b (Latin **b**)	= Eng. **p** (no certain instance)
k (Latin **c**)	= Eng. **h** (**cord-** = *heart*)
t (Latin **t**)	= Eng. **th** (**tu** = *thou*)
p (Latin **p**)	= Eng. **f** (**pater** = *father*)

QUANTITY AND ACCENT.

31. The quantity of a syllable is determined by the time which is required to pronounce it. Time may be required either (*a*) because the vowel is naturally long, or (*b*) because it is followed by two or more consonants. In the latter case the syllable is said to be long by position. But when of two consonants following in the same word the first is a mute or **f**, and the second a liquid, the vowel is often allowed to remain short: **pă-ter, pă-trem.** The quantity of Latin syllables is best learnt by observation: care must be taken in every case to give to each syllable its proper quantity in pronunciation.

32. Accent is the stress of voice with which one syllable of a word is pronounced in comparison with the others. Some words always throw their accent back to the last syllable of the preceding word, to which they are usually attached in writing: e. g. **-que, -ve, -ne,** &c. These are called *enclitics.*.

33. Accents are not usually written in Latin. They are of three kinds:—

(*a*) The *acute* accent falls—
1. On monosyllables whose vowel is naturally short: **nix.**
2. On the first syllable of dissyllables, when its vowel is short, or when the final syllable is long: **dícunt, prócax, gěnŭs.**
3. On the last syllable but two (the *antepenultimate*) of words of more than two syllables, when the penultimate is short, and the final syllable long: **dícerent**; but when the penultimate and the final syllable are both long the acute accent is placed upon the penultimate: **dixérunt.**

(*b*) The *circumflex* accent falls—
1. On monosyllables whose vowel is naturally long: **môs.**
2. On the penultimate of words of more than one syllable, if the vowel of the penultimate is long, and the vowel of the final syllable short: **dixêrě,** but **dixérunt.**

(*c*) The *grave* accent falls on every syllable that is not otherwise accented.

PART II.—INFLEXIONS.

GENERAL IDEAS.

34. The group of languages to which Latin belongs is distinguished from other groups by the manner in which it fits those compound sounds which denote various ideas, to form parts of a sentence.

Thus **rĕg** denotes '*rule*,' **dŭc**, '*lead*' : but these forms need to be modified before they can take their place in a sentence.

In many modern languages, such as English, French, and Italian, inflexions have become almost entirely worn away in the course of time, but in their earlier stages these languages used inflexions much more largely than at present : thus they belong historically to the inflected group.

35. The simplest and most abstract expression of an idea is called a **root**: it was originally always mono-syllabic.

36. Roots are sometimes directly inflected : *e. g.*, **dŭc-em** (*leader*); but more commonly they are modified before inflexion (*a*) by internal change, (*b*) by the addition of a suffix. Roots thus modified are called **stems**. Thus from **rĕg** comes **rēg**, which is a noun-stem, meaning '*king*;' from **dŭc** comes **dūc**, a verb-stem used in imperfect tenses, '*be ruling*;' from **dom**, '*tame, subdue*,' comes **dom-ino-**, '*one who subdues, a lord*.'

37. The parts of speech are of four kinds :—

1. Nouns—(*a*) Substantives, which denote an object.
        (*b*) Adjectives   ,,   ,,   a quality.
        (*c*) Pronouns, which refer to an object.
        (*d*) Numerals, which express number.
2. Verbs—which denote action or condition.
3. Adverbs—which denote the manner, time or place of an action or condition.

4. Particles—1. Prepositions, which define more exactly the relations of case.

    2. Conjunctions, denoting the relation in which clauses in a sentence stand to each other.

    3. Interjections, exclamatory signs of emotion.

38. Nouns and verbs require inflexion; adverbs and particles are not inflected.

But adverbs were originally cases of nouns; and the same was the case with at least some of the conjunctions and prepositions.

INFLEXION OF NOUNS.

39. The suffixes which were used to convert roots into noun-stems will be discussed more fully hereafter. It is to be noticed here that they terminated originally in ă, ĭ, ŭ, or a consonant; but afterwards the a suffixes developed into three forms, ending in ă, ĕ, and ŏ, respectively. Hence we have six kinds of stems, a-, e-, o-, i-, u-, and consonant-stems.

The ŏ stems represent those which in the primitive language retained ă, the a and e stems represent those which lengthened the ă into ā. Thus **equo-** (*horse*) is descended from an earlier **akwă-**, but **equa-** (*mare*) from an earlier **akwā**. The change of ă into ā had at first only an individualizing force; but advantage was afterwards taken of the distinction which thus arose, to mark distinctions in gender.

40. The inflexion of noun-stems in Latin is called *declension*. In declension there are—

1. Two Numbers, singular and plural.
    Classical Latin, in this agreeing with the Greek of the same period, retains but few traces of the dual number.
2. Five Cases; nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative.
    In -o nouns a sixth form, commonly called the vocative, is used, but this is not properly a case.
    The locative case, originally distinct in form as in force from the other cases, in Latin is always the same in form with the genitive, dative, or ablative.
3. Three Genders; masculine, feminine, or neuter.
    The neuter is not properly a gender; the name is applied to such substantives as have not natural or conventional gender. (Cp. §§ 59—62.)

41. The suffixes added in the primitive language to all

stems alike to denote these numbers, cases, and genders
seem to have been—

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	s	as
Acc.	m or am	ms (becoming ns)
Gen.	sia or as	am or sam
Dat.	ai	bhyams (becoming bīs or bus)
Abl.	at	—
Loc.	i	is

But in Latin these suffixes are modified thus:

Nom.	s	ĕs or ī
Acc.	m or ŏm	s (preceded by a long vowel)
Gen.	ī or ĭs	um or rum
Dat.	ī	bus or is
Abl.	ĕ	

In neuter nouns (1) the accusative form is used also
in the nominative ; (2) the acc. and nom. plur. always
end in -a.

42. Stems in -a, -e, and -o, take by preference i in the
gen. sing., -rum in the gen. plur., a- and o- stems take
i in the nom. plur., is in the dat. and abl. plur. Stems
in -i, -u, or a consonant take is in the gen. sing., es in
the nom. plur., um in the gen. sing., and bus in the dat.
and abl. plur. Hence we have two main classes of
nouns. But the final vowel of the stem affects the suffix
in various ways, in accordance with the laws of sound,
the most important of which have been already given :
hence there came to be *six* declensions :—

1. -a nouns (commonly called the First Declension).
2. -e nouns ,, ,, ,, Fifth ,,
3. -o nouns ,, ,, ,, Second ,,
4. -u nouns ,, ,, ,, Fourth ,,
5. -i nouns.
6. Consonant nouns. The last two declensions are commonly
grouped together under the name of the Third Declension.

It is to be noticed that i and u, the vowels which take after them
the suffixes of the consonant declension, are those vowels which have
spirant consonants closely akin to them.

FIRST (AND FIFTH) DECLENSION.

43. Nouns of the a and e declension are thus declined:—

Sing.

Nom.	rănă (*frog*)	magnă (*great*)	rĕ-s (*thing*)	No nouns ad-
Acc.	rāna-m	magna-m	re-m	jective are
Gen.	rănae	magnae	re-i	of the e-
Dat.	rănae	magnae	re-i	declension.
Abl.	rănă	magnă	rĕ	

Plural.

Nom.	rănae	magnae	rĕ-s
Acc.	rănăs	magnă-s	rĕ-s
Gen.	rană-rum	magna-rum	rĕ-rum
D.A.	ranīs	magnīs	rĕ-bus

rană = ranas (§ 24), ranae = rana-i (§ 7), ranăs = ranams (§ 26), ranis = ranais (§ 7), rană = rana-ed, ranăd.

For notes on the fifth declension, see § 58.

Exceptions :—

1. The older form of the genitive -āī occurs often in Plautus and Lucretius, and is retained by Vergil in the words aquai, aulai, aurai, pictai.

2. The old genitive termination -as is retained in the form familias, added to pater, mater, filius, filia. But the form familiae is also used. To plurals not only familiae and familias, but also familiarum is added.

3. The suffix -um is used rather than -arum (*a*) for the names of measures, money, &c. derived from the Greek: amphor-um, &c., (*b*) in dactylic verse for proper names (especially patronymics), and for stems in -cola and -gena: Æneadum, caelicolum.

4. The suffix -bus is used rather than -is to distinguish a- stems from o- stems : from ĕqua-, ĕquābus : but from ĕquo-, equīs. So deabus, filiabus. But these forms are not common except in legal phrases.

Second Declension.

44. Nouns of the o-, or second declension, are thus declined :—

MASC.   NEUT.

Sing.

Nom.	taurŭ-s (*bull*)	magnŭ-s (*great*)	bellu-m (*war*)	magnu-m
Voc.	taurĕ	magnĕ	—	—
Acc.	taurŭ-m	magnŭ-m	—	—
Gen.	taurī	magnī	bellī	magnī
Dat.	taurō	magnō	bellō	magnō
Abl.	taurō	magnō	—	—

Plural.

N.V.	taurī	magnī	bellă	magnă
Acc.	taurō-s	magnō-s	—	—
Gen.	taurō-rum	magnō-rum	bellō-rum	magnō-rum
D.A.	taurīs	magnīs	bellīs	magnīs

Sing.   N. **taurŭ-s** is for an older **taurŏ-s**; the termination of
the nominative in **-ŏs** was retained after **u** as late
as the time of Cicero : **ĕquŏ-s,** '*a horse,*' **seruŏ-s,**
'*a slave,*' **ardŭ-ŏs,** '*high.*'

   V. **taurĕ** is for **taurŏ,** no case-suffix being used for
the vocative.

   A. **tauru-m** is for **taurŏ-m,** retained after **u** as above.

   G. **taurī** is for **taurŏ-i** : the earlier form was either
taurŏ-is or **tauro-sia.**

   D. **taurō** is for **taurŏ-i.**

   A. **taurō** is for **taurŏ-ed = taurŏ-d.**

Plural N. **tauri** for **tauroe,** probably for **taurŏ-es** (§§ 7, 24).
Plautus has sometimes **-īs.**

   A. **taurŏ-s** for **taurŏm-s,** D. and Ab. **taurīs** for **taurŏ-is.**

Exceptions :—

1. Substantives with stems in **-iŏ** make the gen. sing. in **i** (up to
the time of Augustus)—**Vergīli** gen. of **Vergīlio-,** nom.
Vergilius : and the voc. sing. in **i**—**fīli** for **filie,** from **filio-,**
nom. **fīlius,** '*son.*'

2. **Deus,** *God,* had voc. **deus,**—perhaps the shorter form was
thought unduly familiar,—and sometimes contracted the
n. plur. and d. and abl. plur. into **di** and **dis.** The forms
dii and **diis** sometimes given are incorrect.

3. The gen. plur. in **-um** is sometimes found, especially in names
of offices, trades, measures, &c., and (in poetry) in proper
names : **nummum, sestertium, praefectus fabrum,** '*master
of the carpenters,*' &c.

4. Stems in **-ĕrŏ** commonly drop the **-us** of the nom. sing. and
ŏ of the voc., and many of them omit **ŏ** before **r** in all cases
but the nom. sing.   The **ŏ** is retained by

   (*a*) Substantives—**sŏcer** (*father-in-law*), **gĕner** (*son-in-
law,*' **Līber** (*the wine god*), **puer** (*boy*), **vesper**
(*evening*), and **adulter** (*paramour*).

   (*b*) Adjectives—1. **asper** (*rough*), **lăcer** (*torn*), **līber**
(*free*), **mīser** (*wretched*), **tĕner**
(*tender*), **gibber** (*hump-backed*).

      2. Compounds of **-fer** and **-ger.**

Puer nĭger is therefore declined thus :—

	Sing.		Plural.	
	puer (*boy*)	**nĭger** (*black*)	**puĕrī**	**nigrī.**
N.V.				
Acc.	**puĕrŭm**	**nigrŭm**	**puĕrŏs**	**nigrŏs.**
Gen.	**puĕrī**	**nigrī**	**puĕrōrum**	**nigrōrum**
D.A.	**puĕrō**	**nigrō**	**puĕrīs**	**puerīs**

But **-us** is retained by **ĕrus** (*master*), **nŭmĕrus** (*number*),
ŭmĕrus (*shoulder*), **ŭtĕrus** (*womb*).

5. **vĭro-** (*man*) and **levĭro-** (*brother-in-law*) are declined like
puero- ; **satŭro-** (*full*) like **asper.**

THIRD DECLENSION.

45. Stems ending in a consonant take the second class of case-suffixes, and are thus declined :—

	Sing.		Plural.	
N.V.	rex (*king*)	fēlix (*happy*)	reg-ēs	felic-es
Acc.	rēg-em	fēlĭc-em	—	—
Gen.	reg-ĭs	felic-ĭs	reg-ŭm	felic-ium
Dat.	reg-ī	felic-ī	reg-ĭbŭs	felic-ĭbus
Abl.	reg-ĕ	felic-ĕ	—	—

The abl. at an earlier period ended in -ĭd : the nom. and acc. plur. are lengthened by analogy with the corresponding cases from i- stems.

Examples : pāc- (*peace*), fāc- (*torch*), vervēc- (*wether*), nĕc- (*death*), rādīc- (*root*), călĭc- (*cup*), vōc- (*voice*), lūc- (*light*), nŭc- (*nut*), lēg (*law*), grēg- (*flock*), frūg- (*produce*), conjŭg- (*husband or wife*). But cp. § 65. 1.

So are declined stems in āc, ăc, ēc, ĕc, īc, ĭc, ōc, ūc, and ŭc, ēg, ŏg, ūg, ŭg.

(1) But many stems originally ending in ĕc and ĕg, take ĭc and ĭg in all cases but the nom. sing : ăpex (ăpĕc-s), acc. apĭc-em, &c., rēmex (remeg-s), acc. remĭg-em.

(2) nix (*snow*) acc. nĭv-em, is for nigv-s, nigv-is : cp. ni(n)gv-it (*it snows*), § 145.

(3) For felic-ium cp. § 77 (3).

46. The final *s* of the nom. sing. is dropped after stems ending in r or l.

In early Latin the vowel of the final syllable was lengthened in compensation, but in classical Latin it is shortened, except in monosyllables (fūr, sāl). Hence **victor** (*conqueror*) and **cadaver** (*corpse*) are thus declined :—

	MASC. AND FEM.		NEUT.	
	Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N.V.	victŏr	victor-es	cădāvĕr	cadavera
Acc.	victŏr-em	—	—	—
Gen.	victor-is	victor-um	cadāvĕr-is	cadaver-um
Dat.	victor-i	victor-ibus	cadaver-i	cadaver-ibus
Abl.	victor-e	victor-ibus	cadaver-e	—

(1) Stems ending in tĕr drop ĕ in all cases but the nom. sing. Hence pătĕr (*father*), acc. patr-em, &c.

(2) Supellectĭl- drops ĭl in the nom. sing. and becomes supellex (supellect-s): abl. sing. supellectĭl-e or -i. Cp. § 62. (3).

(3) Iter forms all cases but the nom. voc. and acc. sing from the stem Itĭnĕr-; iĕcur has either iĕcŏr-is or iĕcĭnŏr-is (less commonly iecinĕr-is).

(4) Stems in ŏr form the nom. in ŭr: ĕbur (*ivory*), fĕmur (*thigh*).

Examples : nectăr- (n., *nectar, the drink of the gods*), vĕr- (n.,

for **vĕs-ĕr** *spring*, **ansĕr-** *(goose)*, **mātĕr-** *(mother)*, **fūr-** *(thief)*, **sāl-** (m., *salt*), **sōl-** (m., *sun*), **exsūl-** *(exile)*.

47. Stems ending in dentals (*t* or *d*) drop the dental before the **s** of the nom. Hence **ped-** *(foot)* is declined:—

	Sing.	Plural.
N.V.	pĕ-s	ped-es
Acc.	pĕd-em	—
Gen.	pĕd-is	ped-um
Dat.	ped-i	ped-ibus
Abl.	ped-e	—

Examples : quiēt- *(rest)*, păriĕt- *(house-wall,* n. pariēs), nĕpôt- *(grandson)*, văd- *(surety)*, hērĕd- *(heir)*, obsĕd- *(hostage)*, lăpĭd- *(stone)*, custōd- *(guard)*, pĕcŭd- *(sheep)*.

(1) Some stems in ĕt- and ĕd- change ĕ into ĭ in all cases but the nom. sing.: ĕquĕs, acc. equit-em, &c., obsĕs, obsid-em ; but aries, ariet-em.

(2) Căput (n.) changes ŭ into ĭ in all cases but nom., voc., acc. sing., gen. căpĭt-is : cord- (n., *heart*) drops d in the nom. sing.

48. Stems ending in **s** do not add **s** in the nom. sing., and usually change **s** into **r** in all other cases. Hence **mos-** *(custom)*, and **tempos-** *(time)* are declined :—

	MASC.		NEUT.	
	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural.
N.V.	mōs	mōr-es	tempŭs	tempŏr-a
Acc.	mōr-em	—	—	—
Gen.	mor-is	mōr-um	tempŏr-is	tempŏr-um
Dat.	mor-i	mōr-ibus	tempŏr-i	tempŏr-ibus
Abl.	mor-e	—	tempor-e	—

Examples : măs- *(male)*, pulvĕs- *(dust)*, mūs- *(mouse)*, corpŏs- (n., *body*), foedĕs- (n., *treaty)*.

(1) Masculine stems in ĕs change ĕ into ĭ in the nom. sing.: cĭnĭs (*ash*), acc. cinĕr-em. But Ceres- (*f.*) has nom. Cerĕs. Neuter stems in ĕs change ĕ into ŭ in the nom. sing.: gĕnŭs (*race*), gen. gener-is.

(2) Neuter stems in ŏs change ŏ into ŭ in the nom. sing.: corpus (*a body*), gen. corpor-is.

(3) Masculine and feminine stems of more than one syllable, in ōs retain **s** in the nom. sing. in early Latin ; but in later Latin change this **s** likewise into **r** : hŏnōs, later honor ; acc. hŏnōr-em. So arbos (f., *a tree*), later arbor, acc. arbŏr-em.

(4) vas (n., *a vessel*) retains **s** throughout. In the plural it is declined like the **o-** declension ; gen. vasorum, dat. and abl. vasis.

(5) **Lāres, vīres, glis** (*dormouse*), **mas,** and **mus** form the gen. plur. in -ium; **mus** also in -um.

49. Stems ending in **n** drop the final **s** of the nom. sing.; stems ending in **on** also drop the **n**; stems in **ŏn** change **o** into **i,** stems in **ĕn** change **e** into **i,** in all cases but the nom. sing.:—

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
		Sing.	
N.V.	carbo (*coal*)	virgo (*maid*)	nomen (*name*)
Acc.	carbŏn-em	virgĭn-em	—
Gen.	carbŏn-is	virgin-is	nomin-is
Dat.	carbŏn-i	virgin-i	nomin-i
Abl.	carbŏn-e	virgin-e	nomin-e
		Plural.	
N.V.A.	carbŏn-es	virgin-es	nomin-a
Gen.	carbon-um	virgin-um	nomin-um
D.A.	carbon-ibus	virgin-ibus	nomin-ibus

Decline like **carbo** the masculines **ăquĭlon-** (*North wind*), **cālōn-** (*soldier's servant*), **caupōn-** (*innkeeper*), **histriōn-** (*actor*), **pŭgiōn-** (*dagger*), and the feminines **rătiōn-** (*reason*), **lĕgiōn-** (*legion*), **ŏpīniōn-** (*opinion*); like **virgo** the masculines **cardĭn-** (*hinge*), **hŏmĭn-** (*man*), **ordĭn-** (*order*), **margĭn-** (*margin*), the feminines **ărundĭn-** (*reed*), **imăgĭn-** (*image*), **orīgĭn-** (*origin*); like **nomen** **agmĭn-** (*army on the march*), **cacūmĭn-** (*summit*).

(1) **caron-** drops the **o** in all cases but the nom. sing.: acc. **carn-em.**

(2) **pollen-** (when masculine) and **sanguen-** have the nom. sing. **pollis** and **sanguis.**

(3) **căn-** (*dog*), and **iŭvĕn-** (*youth, male or female*), form the nom. sing. in -is: **cănis, iŭvĕnis.**

(4) **sĕn-** inserts in the nom. sing. **ec-, sĕnex** (sen-ec-s).

50. Stems ending in labials are regularly declined; but **ŏb-** and **ŏp-** are changed into **ĭb-** and **ĭp-** in all cases but the nom. sing.:—

		Sing.	
N.V.	princep-s (*chief*)		trab-s (*beam*)
Acc.	princĭp-em		trăb-em
Gen.	princĭp-is		trab-is
Dat.	princĭp-i		trab-i
Abl.	princĭp-e		trab-e
		Plural.	
N.V.	princĭp-es		trăb-es
Acc.	—		—
Gen.	princip-um		trăb-um
D.A.	princip-ibus		trăb-ĭbus

C

Examples: plēb- (*commons*), stirp- (*stock*), forcĕp-(*tongs*)

(1) **auceps** (*birdcatcher*) changes ĕ into ŭ; acc. aucup-em (§ 17. 2).

(2) **stirp-s** and **urb-s** have the gen. plur. **stirp-ium**, **urb-ium**.

It is probable that the original stems were **stirpes-**, **urbes-**, and that the **s** was lost.

(3) **hiem-s** (**hiemp-s**) is the only stem in **m**.

(4) Two stems in **v** are thus declined :—

		Sing.	Plural.
N.V.	Iup-piter (for Iovis-pater)	bŏ-s (*ox*)	bŏv-es
Acc.	Iŏv-em	bŏv-em	bŏv-es
Gen.	Iov-is	bŏv-is	bŏ-um
Dat.	Iov-i	bŏv-i	bŏ-bus or bŭ-bus
Abl.	Iov-e	bŏv-e	—

51. Stems ending in **i** are divided into *four* classes.
1. Stems with the nominative in **i-s**:—

Sing.

N.V.	cīvĭ-s (*citizen*)	grăvĭ-s (*weighty*)
Acc.	cīve-m	grave-m
Gen.	civi-s	gravi-s
Dat.	civī	gravī
Abl.	civĕ	gravī

Plural.

N.V.	civē-s	gravēs
Acc.	cive-s *or* civīs	gravēs *or* gravīs
Gen.	civi-um	gravi-um
D.A.	civĭ-bŭs	gravi-bus

(1) Acc. sing. The original i-m is retained (*a*) always in **sitis** (*thirst*), **tussis** (*cough*), **vis** (*violence*); in the defective substantive **amussim** (*rule*); and in geographical names, as **Tiberi-s**; (*b*) usually in **febris** (*fever*), **puppis** (*stern*), **restis** (*rope*), **securis** (*axe*), **turris** (*tower*); (*c*) less commonly in **clavis** (*key*), **messis** (*harvest*), **navis** (*ship*), **sementis** (*sowing*).

(2) Abl. sing. The original i is retained (*a*) always in words which have the acc. in -**im**; (*b*) generally in **navis**; (*c*) often in **amnis** (*river*), **anguis** (*snake*), **avis** (*bird*), **axis** (*axle*), **bilis** (*bile*), **canalis** (*pipe*), **civis** (*citizen*), **fustis** (*cudgel*), **ignis** (*fire*); (*d*) always in adjectives.

(3) Gen. plur. **apis** (*sometimes*), **mensis**, and **volucris** usually have -**um**, not -**ium**.

(4) Acc. plur. -**īs** and -**ēs** are apparently used indifferently, when the gen. plur. ends in -**ium**; but the former is the more common, except with words in very general use. (Munro on Lucretius, i. 35.)

52. 2. Stems with the nominative -**e-s** :—

	Sing.	Plural.
N.V.	nŭbĕ-s (*cloud*)	nubĕ-s
Acc.	nŭbe-m	nubes or nubĭs
Gen.	nubi-s	nubi-um
Dat.	nubi	nubi-bŭs
Abl.	nubĕ	nubi-bus

(1) Nom. sing. The origin of the ĕ is obscure.

(2) Gen. plur. ambāges, sĕdes, strues, vātes, vepres, have ..um, not -ium.

53. 3. Stems which have lost i in the nominative. In this class (*a*) if a dental precedes i, it also falls away before s in the nom. (§ 47); (*b*) if er precedes, the s is dropped (§ 46) in the nominative, and e in the oblique cases.

	Sing.	Plural.
N.V.	par-s (*part*)	partĕ-s
Acc.	parte-m	partĕs or partĭs
Gen.	partis	parti-um
Dat.	partĭ	parti-bus
Abl.	partŏ	parti-bus
N.V.	imber (*shower*)	imbre-s
Acc.	imbre-m	imbres or imbrĭs
Gen.	imbris	imbri-um
Dat.	imbri	imbri-bus
All.	imbrĕ	imbri-bus

To this class belong—

(1) Stems (*a*) in -ti, e.g., arti- (*art*), cohorti- (*cohort*), morti- (*death*), sorti- (*lot*), nocti- (*night*), fronti- (*forehead*), genti- (*race*), lenti- (*lentil*); menti- (*mind*), cōti- (*whetstone*), dōti- (*dowry*), liti- (*law-suit*).

    (*b*) In -tati, aequĭtāti- (*equity*), libertāti (*liberty*), cīvĭtāti (*state*), &c.

    (*c*) In -tuti, virtūti- (*virtue*), sălūti- (*safety*), &c.

(2) In -di: fraudi- (*fraud*), laudi- (*praise*), pălūdi- (*marsh*), frondi- (*leaf*), glandi- (*acorn*).

(3) In -ci: arci- (*citadel*), calci- (*heel*), falci- (*sickle*), and many adjectives, audax, celox, ferox, loquax, &c.

(4) In -ri: ūt(e)ri- (*bag*), vent(e)ri- (*belly*), lint(e)ri- (*wherry*).

(5) In -si: āssi- nom. as (*a coin*), sēm-issi- (*half-as*), nom. semis.

Stems in -tati and -tūti usually have the gen. plur. in -um, not -ium. and are therefore often placed under § 47.

54. 4. Neuter stems.

	Sing.		Plural	
N.V.A.	animal	lĕvĕ (*light*)	animali-a	lĕv-a
Gen	animalis	levi-s	animali-um	lev-um
D.A	animali	levĭ	animali-bus	lev-bus

Substantives of this class either change -I into ĕ, or drop -I ĕ in the Nom. Voc. Acc., shortening the final syllable ăl or ăr.

(1) Ill: nom. ancile, cubile, monile, sedile.

(2) Nom. conclave, mare, praecepe, rete.

But (4) All: nom. animal, capital, puteal, tribunal, vectigal: except auctorale, focale, penetrale.

(4) -Ari. nom. calcar, exemplar, lacunar, pulvinar, torcular par (*pair*) has gen. pari-s.

(5) lac (*milk*), gen. lacti-s, ōs (*bone*), gen. ossis in m-i-a in;

(6) Adjectives always change -I into ĕ.

... Two stems in -u are declined like consonant nouns: su-s (*a sow*), acc. gru-em, su-s (*pig*), acc. su-em, dat. and and plur. su-i-bus, su-bus, or su-bus.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

56. Masculine and feminine nouns of the u- or fourth declension are thus declined:—

	Sing.	Plural.
N.V	gradŭ-s (*step*)	gradŭ-s
Acc.	gradu-m	gradŭ-s
Gen.	gradŭ-s	gradu-um
Dat.	gradu-i	gradi-bus
Abl.	gradŭ	gradi-bus

57. Neuter nouns are thus declined:—

	Sing.	Plural.
N.V.A.	cornū (*horn*)	cornū-ă
Gen.	cornū-s	cornū-ŭm
Dat.	cornūĭ (ū)	corni-bus
Abl.	cornū	corni-bus

(1) Gen. sing. was originally -ŭ-ŏs, after... -ū-is ... into ūs. Many substantives in ...
senati, tumulti; these ma...
contraction (uis = ui = i), ...
belonging to the o declen...

(2) Dat. sing. -uī is very ...
asu, &c.

(3) Dat. and abl. plur. -ŭ...
but acus (*need...*)

(*birth*), **trĭbus** (*tribe*), always retain -ŭbus; and this is the usual form from **lăcus** (*lake*), **portus** (*harbour*), **specus** (*cave*), **veru** (*spit*).

(4) Some words (for the most part names of trees) have stems both in o- and in u-: of these the most common is **dŏmus** (f. *house*), which is thus declined:—
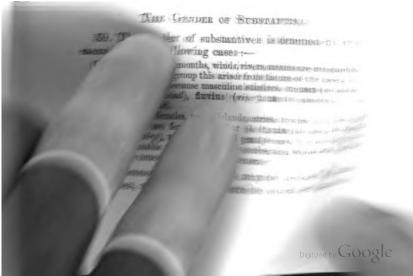
	Sing.	Plural.
N.V.	dŏmŭ-s	domŭ-s
Acc.	domu-m	domŭ-s or domŏ-s
Gen.	domŭ-s	domu-um, domŏ-rum
Dat.	domŭ-i	domĭ-bus
Abl.	domō	domĭ-bus

dŏmī (or more rarely, **dŏmŭ-i**) is the locative case = *at home* ; and with a possessive pronoun as attribute, **dŏmī meae** = *at my house*.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

58. (See § 43.)

(1) diē-s (*day*) is the only other word belonging to this declension which is declined throughout in both singular and plural . . . [ĀCIĒS (*sharpness*, or *line of battle*), EFFIGIĒS (*image*), FACIĒS (*face*), SERIĒS (*row*), SPECIĒS (*appearance*), RĒS (*hope*), have in the plural only N. V. . . In most of the stems it . . the many . . from an earlier . . is due . . . influence of a . . immediately preceding ; often . . . in it, a continue . . . exist . . also by analogy with that of . . . series and **materiēs** (*timber*), **avaritia** and **avarities** (*avarice*).

(2) Gen. and Dat. sing. have **ēī** after i . . but **ĕī** after a consonant. It sometimes . . . -ĕī is sometimes contracted into ō or -ē . . In gen. sing. also . . . The archaic gen. in -ēs occasionally occurs.

(3) famēs (*hunger*), and **plēbēs** (*commons*), are declined sometimes as . . stems ; sometimes as ē- stems.

. . . months, winds, rivers, mountains are masculine. . . group this arises from the nature of the . . . because masculine substantives . . **mensis** (*month*), **ventus** (*wind*), **fluvius** (*river*) . . .

. . . Islands, countries, towns . . .

54. 4. Neuter stems.

	Sing.		Plural.	
N.V.A.	animal	lĕvĕ (*light*)	animali-a	lĕvi-a
Gen.	animalis	levi-s	animali-um	levi-um
D.A.	animali	levī	animali-bus	levi-bus

Substantives of this class either change Ĭ into ĕ, or drop Ĭ (ĕ) in the Nom. Voc. Acc., shortening the final syllable ăl or ăr.

(1) Ĭli: nom. ancĭle, cubĭle, monĭle, sedĭle.

(2) Nom. conclavĕ, mărĕ, praesēpĕ, rētĕ.

But (3) -āli: nom. animăl, căpĭtăl, pŭtĕăl, tribūnăl, vectĭgăl; except ancorālĕ, fōcālĕ, pĕnĕtrālĕ.

(4) -āri: nom. calcăr, exemplăr, lăcūnăr, pulvīnăr, torcŭlăr: par (*pair*) has gen. pări-s.

(5) lac (*milk*), gen. lacti-s, ŏs (*bone*), gen. ossis (for os-ti-s, § 30).

(6) Adjectives always change -Ĭ into ĕ.

55. Two stems in -u are declined like consonant nouns: grū-s (*crane*), acc. grŭ-em, sū-s (*pig*), acc. sŭ-em, dat. and abl. plur. sŭ-ĭ-bus, sū-bus, or sŭ-bus.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

56. Masculine and feminine nouns of the u- or fourth declension are thus declined:—

	Sing.		Plural.
N.V.	grădŭ-s (*step*)	gradŭ-s
Acc.	gradu-m		gradŭ-s
Gen.	gradū-s		gradu-um
Dat.	gradu-i		gradi-bus
Abl.	gradū		gradi-bus

57. Neuter nouns are thus declined:—

	Sing.		Plural.
N.V.A.	cornū (*horn*)	cornŭ-ă
Gen.	cornū-s		cornŭ-ŭm
Dat.	cornŭī (ū)		cornĭ-bus
Abl.	cornū		corni-bus

(1) Gen. sing. was originally -ŭ-ŏs, afterwards -ŭ-ĭs contracted into ūs. Many substantives in -tu- have a gen. in -ti; e.g. senati, tumulti: these may arise from a loss of s and contraction (uĭs=ui=i), or from a confusion with forms belonging to the o declension.

(2) Dat. sing. -ui is very commonly contracted into ū; metu, usu, &c.

(3) Dat. and abl. plur. -ŭ-bŭs is commonly weakened into ĭ-bus; but ăcus (*needle*), arcus (*bow*), artus (*limb*), partus

(*birth*), **trĭbus** (*tribe*), always retain -**ŭbus**; and this is the usual form from **lăcus** (*lake*), **portus** (*harbour*), **specus**, (*cave*), **veru** (*spit*).

(4) Some words (for the most part names of trees) have stems both in o- and in u-: of these the most common is **dŏmus** (f. *house*), which is thus declined :—

	Sing.	Plural.
N.V.	dŏmŭ-s	domū-s
Acc.	domu-m	domū-s or domō-s
Gen.	domŭ-s	domu-um, domo-rum
Dat.	domŭ-i	domĭ-bus
Abl.	domō	domĭ-bus

dŏmī (or more rarely, **dŏmŭ-i**) is the locative case=*at home ;* used with a possessive pronoun as attribute, **dŏmi meae**=*at my house, &c.*

FIFTH DECLENSION.

58. (See § 43.)

(1) **die-s** (*day*) is the only other word belonging to this declension which is declined throughout in both singular and plural. [ĂCIES (*sharpness*, or *line of battle*), EFFIGIES (*image*), FĂCIES (*face*), SĒRIES (*row*), SPĒCIES (*appearance*), SPES (*hope*), have in the plural only N.V.A.] In most of the stems in e- the change from an earlier **a** is due to the influence of an **I** immediately preceding; often the form in **a** continues to exist side by side with that in e—**materies** and **materia** (*timber*), **avaritia** and **avarities** (*avarice*).

(2) Gen. and dat. sing. have **ĕī** after **ĭ**; but **ĕī** after a consonant in classical Latin. -**ei** is sometimes contracted into **ē** both in gen. and dat. The archaic gen. in -**ēs** occasionally occurs.

(3) **fămēs** (*hunger*) and **plēbēs** (*commons*), are declined sometimes as i- stems, sometimes as e- stems.

THE GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES.

59. The gender of substantives is determined by the *meaning* in the following cases :—

(1) Names of males, months, winds, rivers, mountains are masculine. In the first group this arises from the nature of the case ; in the others because masculine substantives, **mensis** (*month*), **ventus** (*wind*), **fluvius** (*river*), **mons** (*mountain*), are understood.

(2) Names of females, trees, islands, countries, towns, and most jewels are feminine: **arbor** (*tree*), **insula** (*island*), **terra** (*country*), **urbs** (*town*), and **gemma** (*jewel*), are feminine.

(3) Indeclinable words, the infinitives of verbs, and words used for the nonce as substantives, are neuter.

60. *Common* nouns are such as may be used of males or females, and which may therefore be either masculine

or feminine: such are, **civis** (*citizen*), **incola** (*inhabitant*), **index** (*witness*), &c.

61. Some names of animals are always of one gender, whatever the sex of the animal denoted; these are called *epicene:* e.g. **cygnus, olor** (*swan*), **mus** (*mouse*), **pavo** (*peacock*), **piscis** (*fish*), are masculine; **avis** (*bird*), **anas** (*duck*), **apis** (*bee*), **vulpes** (*fox*), are feminine.

If it is necessary to express the sex **femina** and **mas** (**mascula**), are added; *e.g.* **femina piscis.**

62. The gender of substantives is determined (subject to the foregoing rules) by the *termination*, as follows:—

(1) **a-** stems are feminine (§ 39).

(2) **o-** stems are masculine (nom. in -**us** or -**er**) or neuter (nom. in -**um**). But **alvus** (*belly*), **colus** (*distaff*), **humus** (*earth*), **vannus** (*winnowing fan*), are feminine; **pelagus** (*sea*), **virus** (*poison*), **vulgus** (*common people*), are neuter; **virus** and **vulgus** have no plural, **pelagus** has only the Greek acc. plur. **pelage** (twice in Lucretius).

(3) Consonant stems:—

　(a) In -**ec** (acc. -**icem**) masc. Exc. common, **forfex** (*shears*), **imbrex** (*tile*), **silex** (*flint*).
　　All other stems in -**c** and -**g** fem. Exc. masc. **calix** (*cup*), **fornix** (*arch*), **grex** (*flock*).

　(b) In -**l** masc.: but neut. **fel** (*bile*, gen. **fellis**), **mel** (*honey*, gen. **mellis**); fem. **supellectil-** (*furniture*, nom. **supellex**).

　(c) In -**r** neut.: (**er, eris; ur, oris**), but masc. **agger** (*heap*), **asser** (*pole*), **carcer** (*dungeon*), late. (*brick*), **vesper** (*evening*).

　(d) In -**ĕt**, (**ĭt**), nom. **ĕs**, masc.; but f. **mergĕs** (*pitchfork*).
　　In -**ĕt**, nom. **ĕs** or **ĭs** fem., but masc. **ariĕs** (*ram*), **pariĕs** (*wall*).
　　In -**ăt**, -**ĕt**, -**ūt**, fem.

　(e) In -**d** fem.; but masc. **lapis** (acc. **lapid-em**) *stone*, **pes** (acc. **ped-em**) *foot.*

　(f) In -**ŏs** (**ŏr**) and -**ĕs**, (**ĕr**), nom. **ŭs**, neut.; but masc. **lĕpŏs**, *hare*; fem. **arbŏs** (**arbŏr**), *tree.*
　　In -**ōs** (**ōr**) masc.; but neut. **ōs** (*mouth*).
　　In -**ūs** (**ūr**) neut.; but fem. **tellūs** (*earth*).

　(g) In -**ōn** and -**iōn** (when concrete) masc.; e.g. **scipio** (*stick*), **papilio** (*butterfly*).
　　In -**iōn** (when originally abstract), -**dōn** (-**dĭn**) -**gōn** (**gĭn**), fem.; but masc. **cardo** (*hinge*), **ordo** (*order*), **margo** (*margin*).
　　In -**ĭn** (nom. **ĭs**) and -**ēn** masc.
　　In -**ĕn** (**ĭn**) neut.; but masc. **pecten** (*comb*).

　(h) In -**p**, -**b**, and -**m** fem.; but common **adeps** (*fat*), and **forceps** (*tongs*).

(4) I- stems :

Class I. (§ 51) feminine ; but masculine :

amnis (*river*)	ignis (*fire*)
axis · (*axle*)	mānes plur. (*ghosts, shades*)
casses plur. (*nets*)	mensis (*month*)
caulis (*cabbage*)	orbis (*circle*)
collis (*hill*)	pānis (*bread*)
crinis (*hair*)	piscis (*fish*)
ensis (*sword*)	postis (*post*)
fascis (*bundle*)	tigris (*tiger*)
fīnis (*end*)	torris (*firebrand*)
follis (*bag*)	unguis (*nail*)
fūnis (*rope*)	vectis (*crowbar*)
fustis (*cudgel*)	vermis (*worm*)

Class II. (§ 52) feminine ; but masculine :
vepres (*bramble*).

Class III. (§ 53) feminine ; but masculine :
dens (*tooth*), fons (*spring*), mons (*mountain*), pons (*bridge*).

Class IV. (§ 54) neuter.

(5) U- stems are masculine :

Exc. : fem. ācus (*needle*), dŏmus (*house*), Idus (*Ides*), mănus (*hand*), portĭcus (*colonnade*), trĭbus (*tribe*); neut. cornu (*horn*), gĕlu (*frost*), gĕnu (*knee*), vĕru (*spit*).

(6) E- stems are feminine :

Exc. : dies (*day*) is masculine, except (*a*) in legal phrases, dies ei dicta est ('*a day was fixed for his trial*'); (*b*) when it means *time* generally (Juv. x. 265, longa dies igitur quid contulit ? '*what good then did a long life do ?*')

IRREGULARITIES OF DECLENSION.

63. Some substantives are not declined, but the same form is used for all cases :—

e.g. Names of letters, alpha, beta, &c.; and names borrowed from barbaric languages, *e.g.* gummi.

64. Others are only used in certain cases :

(1) In nom and acc. sing. the neuter words : fās, right (*by divine law*), nĕfās, wrong (*by divine law*), instar (*likeness*), ŏpus (*need*), nihil or nīl (*nothing*).

(2) In acc., gen., and abl. sing., with complete plural : vĭc-em (f., *change*), ŏp-em (f., *help*).

(3) In nom. sing. and abl. sing.: fort- (f., *chance*).

(4) In abl. sing. only (with complete plural): ambāg-ĕ (f., *circuit*), compĕdĕ (f., *fetter*), fauc-ĕ (f., *throat*), oblcĕ (m. f., *bar*), verbĕr-ĕ (n., *blow*).

(5) Spont-ĕ (f., *by choice*).

65. (1) The nom. sing. wanting to—

> dap- (f., *feast*), frūg- (f., *fruit*), dicion- (*power*).

(2) The gen. and dat. sing. (**vis** and **vi**) of **vis**- (*force*) are rare: sing. n. **vis**, acc. **vim**, abl. **vi**; plur. n. acc. **vires**, gen. **virium**, dat. abl. **viribus**. Many substantives in **tu**- or **su**- appear only in the dat. or abl. sing.; *e. g.* despicatui (habere, *to treat*) *as an object of contempt;* obtentui (esse, *to be*) *a show;* iussu (*by command*), coactu (*by compulsion*), natu (*by birth*). (Cp. § 108).

(3) Some substantives have no genitive plur.: *e. g.* calx (*heel*), cor (*heart*), cos (*whetstone*), far (*spelt*), fax (*torch*), pax (*peace*), caro (flesh), &c.

66. Many substantives are not used in the plural: this is *usually* the case with (1) proper names, (2) abstract substantives, (3) names of materials. But words belonging to the last class are sometimes used in the plural to denote articles made of the material, as **cera** (*wax*), **cerae** (*waxen tablets*), **aes** (*bronze*), **aera** (*bronzes*): so (especially in the poets) the names of substances are often used in the plural, as **mella** (*honey*), **tura** (*frankincense*), **nives** (*snow*, &c.). Conversely the singular is used collectively, as **rosa** (*roses*), **mīlĕs** (*soldiers*).

67. The following (among others) are only used in the plural :—

altāria (n., *high altar*)	grātēs (*thanks*)
angustiae (*straits*)	indūtiae (*truce*)
argutiae (*sharpness*)	ineptiae (*absurdity*)
arma (n. *arms*)	insĭdiae (*ambush*)
artūs (m., *limbs*)	lībĕri (*children*)
cancelli (*bar*, in a law court)	mănūbiae (*prize*)
clītellae (*pack-saddle*)	mĭnae (*threats*)
cōdĭcilli (*writing tablets*)	moenia (*town-buildings*, or *walls*)
cūnae (*cradle*)	mūnia (*auties*)
cunābŭla (*do.*)	nūgae (*trifles*)
delĭciae (*delights*)	nuptiae (*marriage*)
dīvĭtiae (*wealth*)	praestĭgiae (*tricks*)
excŭbiae (*night watch*)	relĭquiae (*remains*)
exsĕquiae (*funeral*)	salīnae (*salt-works*)
exŭviae (*spoil*)	tenebrae (*darkness*)
făcētiae (*wit*)	vindiciae (*claims*)

Words of this class ending in -iae generally denote continuation or repetition. (P.S.G. § 27).

68. Some substantives acquire in the plural a different, generally a more concrete, meaning, as—

	Sing.	Plural.
aedes	*temple*	*house*
ăquă	*water*	*baths*
auxĭlium	*help*	*auxiliary forces*
bŏnum	*good*	*goods, property*
castrum	*fort*	*camp*
comitium	*place of assembly,* at Rome	*assembly*
cōpia	*abundance*	*forces, resources*
fīnis	*end*	*boundaries, territory*
fortūna	*fortune*	*gifts of fortune*
grătia	*favour*	*thanks*
impĕdīmentum	*hindrance*	*baggage*
littĕra	*letter,* of the alphabet	*letter, epistle*
lūdus	*play, school*	*the games*
mōs	*manner*	*character*
ŏpĕra	*exertion*	*workmen*
ŏpis (gen.)	*help*	*wealth*
pars	*portion*	*part in a play,*
sal (m.)	*salt*	*wit* *[faction*
tăbŭla	*plank*	*account-books*

69. Some substantives have twin stems of differing terminations, so that they appear in two or more declensions: as

(1) **balneo-** (n.), but in plur. **balneae** (*bath*).
    ĕlĕphant-, but in all cases but the nom. **ĕlĕphanto-** (*elephant*).
    pĕcŭd- (f.) and **pĕcŏr-** (n., *cattle*).
    pĕnu-, pĕnŏr- (n.), and rarely **pĕnŏ-** (n., *provisions*).
    plĕb- or **plĕbe-** (*commons*).
    quiĕt- or rarely **quiē-**, but **requiĕt-**, or more commonly **requiē-** (*rest*), **vespero-** (*evening star*) ; but for *evening* the abl. is **vespere** or **vesperi**, and in later Latin **vespera-** is used throughout.

(2) Some names of *trees* have forms in **o-** and **u-**: as **fico-** and **ficu-** (*fig-tree*), **corno-** and **cornu-** (*cornel, wild cherry*). For **domo-** and **dŏmu-** see § 57. 4.

(3) Some verbal substantives have forms in **o-** and **u-**: as **cōnato-** (n.), or **cōnatu-** (*attempt*), **ĕvento-** or **ēventu-** (*event*).

(4) For substantives in **-ia-** or **-ie-**, see § 58. 1.

(5) Some substantives of the **o-** declension vary between the masc. and the neut. gender: as—

ăcĭno- (*berry*).	**iŏco-** (*jest,* m. in sing.)
balteo- (*belt*).	**lŏco-** (*place,* m. in sing.)
cadūceo- (*herald's staff*).	**palăto-** (*palate*)
călămistro- (*curling-tongs*)	**porro-** (*leek*)
clĭpeo- (*shield*).	**rastro-** (*rake,* n. in sing.)
fĭmo- (*dung-heap*).	**vallo-** (*stake*)
frēno- (*bridle,* neut. in sing.)	

    Lŏci means usually *passages in a book,* or *topics,* **lŏca** *places.*

GREEK DECLENSION.

70. Greek words often retain some of the Greek terminations in declension. These were originally identical with the Latin, but came to be different from the different tendencies which were developed among the Greeks and Latins as to the loss or change of sound. (For the sound-laws of Greek, see Greenwood's Greek Grammar, §§ 23—56.)

71. In the **a-** declension, masculine nouns commonly retain the original **-s** of the nominative; and change the original **-m** into **n**. The original **a** is changed into **e** (as in Attic Greek), except where preceded by a vowel, in which case it is sometimes retained: thus—

Nom.	Anchĭsĕ-s	Aenĕă-s	alŏ-ĕ (fem., *aloe*)
Voc.	Anchĭsĕ	Aenĕă	alo-ĕ
Acc.	Anchĭsĕ-n	Aenĕă-n	alo-ĕn
Gen.	Anchisae	Aeneae	alo-ĕs
Dat.	Anchisae	Aeneae	alo-ae
Abl.	Anchĭsĕ	Aenĕă	alo-ĕ

(1) The plural is in all respects like **rana**.

(2) Masculines in **-ĕs**, **-ăs**, take often **-ăm** in the acc.; names of nations in **-ătes**, **-ītes**, **-ōtes**, have usually **-em**, by a false analogy with the consonant declension: **Spartiătem.**

(3) Masculines in **-ĕs**, **-ăs**, especially those in **-tĕs**, have often a vocative in **ă**: as **Orest-ă.**

(4) Feminines in **ĕ** sometimes have an ablative in **ā.**

72. To the **o-** declension belong Greek substantives in **-o-s**, **-o-n** (neuters), **-ōs** (for **-oo-s**), **eu-s**: as—

Nom.	Arctŏ-s	Athōs	Orpheu-s
Voc.	Arctŏ	—	Orpheu
Acc.	Arctŏ-n	Athō, -n	Orpheu-m
Gen.	Arctī	Athō	Orphĕi (ei, ĭ)
Dat.	Arctō	Athō	Orphēo (ĕo)
Abl.	Arctō	Athō	Orpheo

(1) Words in **-ŏ-s**, **-ŏ-n**, have more commonly the Latin forms **-ŭ-s**, **-ŭ-m**: as, **Aegyptŭ-s**, **theatru-m.** Words which in Greek end in **rŏ-s**, preceded by a consonant, follow the Latin practice and take **-ĕr**: as **Alexand-er** (acc. **-rŭ-m**).

(2) **Cou-s** is sometimes declined in the uncontracted form.

73. To the **consonant** declension belong Greek stems in **-y**, **-eu-**, and **o-** (for o𐤅 = Lat. **ov**), as well as in consonants. Notice—

1. (*a*) Stems in **ont-** form the nom. in **ōn, Xenophon**; those in **on-** have sometimes **ō: Plato, Macedo.** Stems in **ent-** take a nom. in **īs** (= **eis** for **ents**): *e.g.* **Simoent-**, nom. **Simoīs.**

(*b*) Stems in **ĭ-**, **y-**, **eu-**, are unchanged in the Voc.: *e. g.* Daphnī.

(*c*) The Greek acc. in **-ă** is always found in **āĕr-** (*lower air*), **aethĕr-** (*upper air*); sometimes in other common nouns (especially in poetry): as **lampăd-ă** (*torch*), and usually in proper names, as **Helicōna**.

Words with the nom. in **-ēs** have often (by confusion with the **a-** declension) the acc. in **-ēn**: as **Sŏcratēs**, acc. **-ēn**, gen. **ĭs.** The acc. in **-n** is also found in the case of **i-** stems: as **Isi-n**.

(*d*) The Greek gen. in **-ŏs**, is common in poetry: feminines in **ō-** have **-ūs** (= **ous**, § 7); a false analogy often gives **-ī** in the gen. of proper names in **-ēs**: as **Periclī**.

2. (*a*) The plur. nom. is often in **-ēs** as in Greek: **lampad-ēs**. The neut. plur. of words with stems originally ending in **es** (a being commonly lost between two vowels in Greek) is frequently in **-ē** (= **ĕă** = **ĕsă**); as **mĕlē** (*songs*), **Tempē** (*properly, ravines which a river cuts for itself*).

(*b*) The acc. plur. is often in **-ăs**: as **lyncăs** (*lynxes*). This form is limited by prose-writers to proper names; but is used by them occasionally even for names not Greek, as **Allobrog-ăs.** (Cæsar, B.G. I. 14, &c.) [Cp. Juv. vii. 214, **Cicerōnem Allobroga dixit**.]

(*c*) The Greek gen. plur. in **-ōn** is retained in the titles of books; as **Gĕorgicōn liber prīmus** (*the first book of the Georgics*).

(*d*) Neuter stems in **măt-** (nom. **mă**) often have the dat. and abl. plur. in **-mătĭs**: as **poēmătĭs**.

ADJECTIVES.

74. Adjectives are divided into three classes, according as they belong—

(1) To the **a-** and **o-** declensions.
(2) To the **i-** declension.
(3) To the consonant declension.

75. In adjectives belonging to the first class, the stem of the masc. and neut. ends in **-o**; the stem of the fem. ends in **-a** (§ 39). There are thus three forms of the nom. sing. **-us**, **-a**, **-um.** For the declension of this class, see §§ 43, 44; for adjectives in **ero-**, see § 44. 4.

76. Adjectives of the **i-** declension have the nom. masc. and fem. in **-is**, the neuter in **-e.** Cp. §§ 51—54.

But stems in **-ri** as a rule drop **i** in the nom. *masc.* sing., and insert **e**, thus forming three terminations in the nom. sing. Ten adjectives belong to this group :—

acri- (*sharp*), **alacri-** (*quick*), **campestri-** (*level*), **celebri-** (*crowded, famous*), **equestri-** (*belonging to a horseman*), **palustri-** (*marshy*),

pedestri- (*belonging to a footman, on foot*), **putri-** (*crumbling*), **salubri-** (*wholesome*), **voluori-** (*winged*).

(1) The older masc. form in **-ris** is sometimes, but rarely, found in these words (cp. Verg. Aen. vi. 685): no other is used in **illustri-** (*splendid*), **lūgŭbri-** (*mourning*), **mediŏcri-** (*middling*), **muliebri-** (*womanish*), **semestri-** (*half-yearly*).

(2) **Celeri-** (*swift*) has the nom. masc. sing. **celer**, and retains ĕ throughout.

77. Adjectives of the consonant declension retain, contrary to analogy, the **-s** of the nom. sing. in the neuter, and hence have only one termination for all genders. But cp. § 46.

But many adjectives, apparently belonging to this group, have really lost **-i** in the nominative (§ 53), and therefore retain it sometimes in the abl. sing., and always in the gen. plur.

(1) The abl. sing. always ends in **-ĕ** in **caelĕb-** (*unmarried:* § 50), **compŏt-** (*sharing in*), **dēsĕd-** (*slothful*), **divĕt-** (*rich*), ***hĕbĕt-** (*dull*), **paupĕr-** (*poor*), **princĕp-** (*first*), **pubĕs-** (*grown-up*), ***quadrupĕd-** (*four-footed*), **sospĕt-** (*safe*), **superstĕt-** (*surviving*), ***terĕt-** (*smooth*), **vetĕs-** (nom. **vetŭs**, *old*).

      * These words retain ē throughout : cp. § 47. 1.

    It always ends in **ī** in **ament-** (*mad*), **ancipit-** (*doubtful :* nom. **anceps**), **concord-** (*agreeing*), **consort-** (*sharing in*), **degener-** (*degenerate*), **discolor-** (*variegated*), **inert-** (*sluggish*), **ingent-** (*huge*), **memor-** (*mindful*), **immemor-** (*unmindful*), **par** (*like*, and its compounds), **praecipit-** (*headlong*, nom. **praeceps**), **recent-** (*fresh*), **uber-** (*rich*). All these words may be said to have stems in i-, which is dropped in the nom. To these add all imperfect participles (§ 116) used as adjectives.

    The other adjectives of this group take i or e indifferently.

(2) The neut. plur. always end in **-ia**, except with **uber-** and **vetes-**. But the neut. plur. of many adjectives does not occur.

(3) The gen. plur. is always in **-ium**; except in—1. The adjectives which always have ĕ in abl. sing. 2. **Artifec-**, **inop-**, **locuplet-**, **memor-**, **immemor-**, **supplec-**, **vigil-**. Many stems in **-t** or **-ti** have **-tium** or **-tum**; the latter especially in poetry.

78. Frūgi (*worthy :* the dat. sing of **frūg-**, *fruit, produce*) and **nequam** (*worthless*), of uncertain origin, are used as indeclinable adjectives; **necessĕ** (*necessary*) is similarly used as a neuter; and **mactĕ** (*blessed*), is perhaps a vocative, though others explain it as an adverb. (Cp. Roby, § 516. P. S. G., p. 131.)

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

79. An adjective expresses the presence of some quality in a substantive. But if two substantives are spoken of, this quality may exist in one more than in the other; and if three or more are spoken of, it may exist in one more than in any of the others. Hence there are three *degrees* of adjectives—the **positive**, the **comparative**, and the **superlative.**

80. The **positive** degree is expressed by the inflexion of the stem of the adjective : as **tauru-s magnu-s** (*a great bull*), **rānae magnae** (*for a great frog*).

81. The **comparative** degree is expressed by the addition of **iōs-** to the stem ; if the stem ends in a vowel, this vowel is dropped. In inflexion—

    iōs- becomes iŏr (in earlier Latin iōr) in the m. and f. nom. sing.
      ,,   ,,   iŭs in the neut. nom. sing.
      ,,   ,,   iŏr- in all other cases.
  Thus **claro-** (*famous*), forms the comparative **clar-iōs-** ; nom. m. and f. **clar-iŏr,** neut. **clar-iŭs; fēlīc-** (*happy*), **felic-iōs-,** nom. m. and f. **felīc-iŏr,** neut. **felic-ius.** For inflexion cp. § 48.

82. The **superlative** is formed, as a rule, by adding **-timo-** to the comparative stem, contracting **-iōs** into **-īs,** and assimilating **-timo** into **-simo,** as—

        clāro-, Compar. clar-ios-, Superl. clar-is-simo-
        fēlīc-,   ,,   felic-ios-   ,,   felic-is-simo-

83. Stems in **-ero-** and **-(e)ri-** form the comparative regularly, but for the superlative add **-timo-** directly to the stem, dropping the final vowel and assimilating **t** to **r**; in the comparative the ĕ is retained or dropped according to the inflexion of the positive degree, as—

    aspĕro-   *rough,* Compar. **asperios-,**   Superl. **asper-rimo-**
    nĭg(e)ro- *black,*   ,,   **nigr-iōs-,**   ,,   **niger-rimo-**
    āc(e)ri-   *sharp,*   ,,   **acr-ios-**   ,,   **acer-rimo-**
    cĕlĕri-   *swift,*   ,,   **celer-ios-**   ,,   **celer-rimo-**
  (1) **Dextero-** (*right-hand*), and **sinistero-** (*left-hand*) always have dexter-ios-, **dextimo-** (by contraction), **sinister-ios-, sinist-imo-, vetes-** (*old*) has the superlative **veter-rimo-**: but for the comparative, **vetust-ios-** is used from the stem **vetus-to-.** **matūro-** (*ripe*) has the superlative **matur-is-simo-** or **matur-rimo-.**

84. Six adjectives in **ili-** add **-limo-** directly to the

stem, which loses its final vowel, t being assimilated to
the l: thus—

făcĭlĭ-	*easy,*	Compar.	facĭl-ĭos-	Superl.	facil-lĭmo-
diffĭcĭlĭ-	*difficult*	„	difficil-ĭos-	„	difficil-lĭmo-
grăcĭlĭ-	*slender*	„	gracil-ĭos-	„	gracil-lĭmo-
hŭmĭlĭ-	*low*	„	hŭmĭl-ĭos-	„	hŭmil-lĭmo-
sĭmĭlĭ-	*like*	„	simil-ĭos-	„	simil-lĭmo-
dissĭmĭlĭ-	*unlike*	„	dissimil-ĭos-	„	dissimil-lĭmo-

85. Adjectives in -dĭco-, -fĭco-, -vŏlo-, form their com-
paratives and superlatives as if from stems in -dĭcent
(for the change of quantity see § 114. 7), -fĭcent, -vŏlent:
in some cases these stems actually occur, in other cases
not (Roby, p. 434): thus—

mălĕdĭco-	*evil-speaking*	maledĭcent-ĭos-,	maledĭcent-issĭmo-
magnĭfĭco-	*magnificent*	magnĭfĭcent-ĭos-,	magnĭfĭcent-issĭmo-
benevŏlo-	*well-wishing*	benevolent-ĭos-,	benevolent-issĭmo-

86. Adjectives in ĕo-, io-, ŭo-, form their comparative
and superlative by the use of the adverbs măgis (*more*),
and maxĭmē (*most*): as—

dŭbio-	*doubtful,*	Compar. măgis dubio-,	Superl. maximē dubio-
idōneo-	*fit,*	„	magis idoneo-,	„	maxime idoneo-

But after q and g, u is consonantal, and hence adjectives
in quo- and qui- do not fall under this rule: as—

antiquo-	*ancient,*	Compar. antiqu-ĭos-,	Superl. antiquis-simo-
pingui-	*fat,*	„	pingu-ĭos-,	„	pinguis-simo-

87. The following adjectives form the comparative
and superlative from stems altogether different from that
of the positive:—

bŏno-	*good,*	Compar. mĕl-ĭŏs-,	Superl. op-tĭmo-
mălo-	*bad,*	„	pĕ-ĭos-	„	pes-simo-
parvo-	*small,*	„	mĭn-os-	„	mĭn-ĭmo-
multo-	*much,*	„	plŭs-	„	plŭr-ĭmo-

pĕ-ĭŏs- is for ped-ĭŏs- (§ 20); pes-simo- for ped-tĭmo- (§ 30).
plŭs is only neut. in the sing.: in the plural plŭr-es (m. and f.),
plŭr-a (n.) are regularly declined.

(1) Mag-no (*great*) has compar. mă-ĭŏs- (for mag-ĭŏs-), superl.
max-imo- (for mag-tĭmo-).

(2) Sen-ec- (*old*) drops -ec- in comparison, as in inflexion (§ 49. 4):
the superlative is not used, but is replaced by maximo- natu
(*greatest by birth*).

(3) Iŭven-i- (*young*), contracts into iŭn- in the comparative; for
the superlative minimo- natu is used.

(4) The indeclinable adjective frŭgi (§ 78) forms its compar. and
sup. from the stem frŭgāli-, which is not used in the positive
degree. Nēquam has compar. nēquios-, sup. nēquissimo-.

88. Adjectives of position are closely connected with
adverbs; in only four cases the positive is found: extĕro-

(*outside*), **infĕro-** (*below*), **postĕro-** (*after*), **supĕro-** (*above*), and all these are very rare, especially in the singular.

cĭtra	*on this side*	cĭtĕrios-	cĭtĭmo-
de	*down*	detĕrios-	deterrimo-
extra	*outside*	extĕrios-	extremo- extĭmo-
infra	*below*	infĕrios-	inffmo- ĭmo-
intra	*within*	interios-	intĭmo-
post	*behind*	postĕrios-	postrĕmo-
prae	*before*	prĭos-	prĭmo-
prŏpe	*near*	prŏpios-	proximo-
supra	*above*	supĕrios-	suprĕmo- summo-
ultra	*beyond*	ultĕrios-	ultimo-

89. **Adverbs** (§ 147) in **ē, ō, ĕ, tĕr**, derived from adjectives, use as their comparative form the acc. sing. neut. of the comparative adjective; and as their superlative a form in **ē**, originally the abl. sing. neut. of the superlative of the adjective (§ 147. II.):—

Adjective.		Adverb.		Comparative.		Superlative.	
altu-s	*high*	altē	*highly*	altius	*more highly*	altissime	*most highly*
tūtu-s	*safe*	tuto	*safely*	tūtius	*more safely*	tutissime	*most safely*
facilis	*easy*	facilĕ	*easily*	facilius	*more easily*	facillime	*most easily*
felix	*happy*	feliciter	*happily*	felicius	*more happily*	felicissime	*most happily*

Some adverbs have no corresponding adjectives, but are compared in a similar way:—

diu	*long*	diutius	*longer*	diu-tissime	*longest*
nuper	*recently*			nuper-rime	*most recently*
săt, sătis	*enough*	săt-ius	*better*		
saepe	*often*	saep-ius	*more often*	saep-issime	*most often*

NOTE 1. **măg-ĭs** (more in degree; for **măg-ĭŭs**, §§ 81. 19), superl. **maximē**: the positive form of **vălĭd-ius**, **-issime** is **valde** (*strongly*, *greatly*).

2. For the superlative also of the adverb the acc. sing. neut. of the adjective is often used: **plurimum** (*most in quantity*), **potissimum** (*in preference to all others*), **primum** (*firstly*), **ultimum** (*lastly*), **postremum** (*finally*), **summum** (*in the highest degree*).

NUMERALS.

90. **Numerals**, or adjectives of number, are of three kinds:—

1. Cardinals, answering the question, '*how many?*'
2. Ordinals,   ,,   ,,   ,,   '*which in order of number?*'
3. Distributive,   ,,   ,,   ,,   '*how many each, or each time?*'

To these we may add here for convenience of reference—

4. Numeral Adverbs, answering the question, '*how many times?*'

		Cardinals.	Ordinals.	Distributives.	Numeral Adverbs.
1.	I.	un-us -a -um	prim-us -a -um	singŭl-i -ae -a	sēmĕl
2.	II.	du-o (-ae -o)	sĕcund-us -a -um, alter -a -um	bīn-i	bis
3.	III.	trēs (n.) tria	terti-us	tern-i (or trīn-i)	tĕr
4.	IV.	quattuor	quart-us	quătern-i	quătĕr
5.	V.	quinque	quint-us	quīn-i	quinquiens
6.	VI.	sex	sext-us	sēn-i	sexiens
7.	VII.	septem	septĭm-us	septēn-i	septiens
8.	VIII.	octo	octāv-us	octōn-i	octiens
9.	IX.	nŏvem	nōn-us	nŏvēn-i	nŏviens
10.	X.	dĕcem	dĕcĭm-us	dēn-i	dĕciens
11.	XI.	undĕcim	undecim-us	undēn-i	undĕciens
12.	XII.	duodĕcim	duodecim-us	dŭŏdēn-i	duodĕciens
13.	XIII.	trēdĕcim	terti-us decim-us	tern-i dēn-i	terdĕciens
14.	XIV.	quattuordĕcim	quart-us decim-us	quatern-i dēn-i	quăterdĕciens
15.	XV.	quindĕcim	quint-us decim-us	quīn-i dēn-i	quindĕciens
16.	XVI.	sēdĕcim	sext-us decim-us	sēn-i dēn-i	sēdĕciens
17.	XVII.	septemdĕcim	septĭm-us decim-us	septēn-i dēn-i	septiens dĕciens
18.	XVIII. or XIIX.	duŏdēviginti	duodēvicensim-us	dŭŏdēvicēn-i	duodēviciens (†)
19.	XIX.	undēviginti	undēvicensim-us	undēvicēn-i	undēviciens (†)
20.	XX.	viginti	vicensim-us	vicēn-i	viciens
21.	XXI.	un-us (-a -um) et viginti	un-us et vicensim-us	vicēn-i singŭl-i	semel et viciens
22.	XXII.	du-o (-ae -o) et viginti	alter et vicensim-us	vicēn-i bīn-i	bis et viciens
28.	XXVIII.	duodētriginta	duodetricensim-us	duodetricēn-i	duodetriciens

		Cardinals.	Ordinals.	Distributives.	Numeral Adverbs.
29.	XXIX.	undetrigintā	undetricensim-us	undetricen-i	undetriciens (?)
30.	XXX.	trigintā	tricensim-us	tricen-i	triciens
40.	XL.	quadrāginta	quadrāgensim-us	quadrāgēn-i	quadragiens
50.	L.	quinquāginta	quinquagensim-us	quinquāgēn-i	quinquagiens
60.	LX.	sexāginta	sexagensim-us	sexāgēn-i	sexagiens
70.	LXX.	septuāginta	septuagensim-us	septuāgēn-i	septuagiens
80.	LXXX.	octōginta	octogensim-us	octōgēn-i	octogiens
90.	XC.	nonāginta	nonagensim-us	nonāgēn-i	nonagiens
98.	XCIIX. or IIC.	octoetnonāginta	duodecentensim-us	duodecenten-i	duodecentiens
99.	XCIX. or IC.	undēcentum	undecentensim-us	undecenten-i	undecentiens
100.	C.	centum	centensim-us	centēn-i	centiens
101.	CI.	centum et un-us	centen im-us prim-us	centen-i singul-i	centiens semel
124.	CXXIV.	centum viginti quattuor	centensim-us vicensim-us quart-us	cent n-i vicen-i quatern-i	centiens viciens quater
200.	CC.	dŭcent-i	ducentensim-us	dŭcen-i	ducentiens
300.	CCC.	trēcent-i	trecentensim-us	trecen-i	trecentiens
400.	CCCC.	quādringent-i	quadringentensim-us	quadringen-i	quadringentiens
500.	IↃ. or D.	quingent-i	quingentensim-us	quingen-i	quingentiens
600.	IↃC.	sescent-i	sescentensim-us	sescen-i	sescentiens
700.	IↃCC.	septingent-i	septingentensim-us	septingen-i	septingentiens
800.	IↃCCC.	octingent-i	octingentensim-us	octingen-i	octingentiens
900.	IↃCCCC.	nongent-i	nongentensim-us	nongen-i	nongentiens
1000.	CIↃ. or M.	mille	millensim-us	singul-a milli-a	milliens
2000.	CIↃCIↃ. or MM.	duo milli-a	bis millensim-us	bina milli-a	bis milliens
10000.	CCIↃↃ.	decem milli-a	decies millensim-us	decia milli-a	decies milliens
100000.	CCCIↃↃↃ.	centum milli-a	centies millensim-us	centena milli-a	centiens milliens

D

NOTES *a.* 1. **Unus** is declined after the pronominal inflexion (§ 95) like its diminutive **ull-us** (= unulu-s), *any at all*, and the negative **null-us** (= ne-unulus), *none at all*. The plural is used (1) with words only plural, as **unae litterae** (*one letter*); (2) when equivalent to *alone*, as **uni Suebi** (*the Suebi alone*).

  2. Duo is thus declined—

	MASC., NEUT.	FEM.
Nom.	duo	duae
Acc.	duo (and m. duŏs)	duas
Gen.	duŏ-rum (duum)	duă-rum
D.Ab.	duŏ-bus	duă-bus

  3. Trēs is declined regularly from the stem tri-.

  4. Mille (*a thousand*) is indeclinable in the singular: mille equit-es, -um, -ĭbus. **Milli-a** or mili-a is regularly declined, and has always the construction of a substantive, *i.e.* it is followed by a genitive; duo milia equitum (*two thousand horse*).

  5. The origin of the numerals (common, with the exception of 1 and 1000, &c., to all the Indo-European languages) is obscure. **Vi-gin-ti** is for **dvi-** (de-) cem-ti: the same element enters into the other tens; and probably reappears in the hundreds.

b. 1. The Ordinals are formed by the use of the superlative affix -tu-s, or -tim us, or -tum-us. The earliest form found is **vi-censumu-s** (for vi-cent(i)-tumus, § 30); the spelling adopted by Augustus was **vicensimus**, and this afterwards became **vicesimus** and **vigesimus**. This form is adopted merely by analogy in **cent-ensimus, millen-simus**, &c.

c. With words which are only plural the distributives are used in place of the cardinals: as bina castra (*two camps*); but uni is used instead of singuli and trini for terni.

d. 1. As in the case of the ordinals so in the numeral adverbs, n before s was dropped in later Latin (§ 26).

  2. **Semel** is the shortened neut. acc. sing. of **simili-s** (*like, all one with;* in old Lat. **semoli s**): bis is for **dui-s** [so bellum, *war*, for duellum]; ter and quater for ter-s and quater-s, where **s** represents the fuller form -ies, used with the other numerals.

91. Multiplicative and **proportional numeral adjec-**

tives are formed by the use of the stems **-plic-** and **-plo-** respectively; the forms in use are —

1. **Simplex**	*simple, one-fold*	**simplus**	*once as much*
2. **Duplex**	*two-fold*	**duplus**	*twice as much*
3. **Triplex**	*&c.*	**triplus**	*&c.*
4. **Quadruplex**		**quadruplus**	
5. **Quincuplex**		**quincuplus**	
7. **Septemplex**		**septuplus**	
8.		**octuplus**	
10. **Decemplex**			

PRONOUNS.

92. Pronouns are either (A) substantive or (B) adjective, according as they represent a substantive or an adjective. They are further divided thus :—

A. 1. Personal.
    2. Reflexive.
    3. Interrogative.
B. 1. Possessive.
    2. Demonstrative and Determinative.
    3. Relative.
    4. Interrogative.
    5. Indefinite.

93. Personal pronouns :—

	1 Person.	2 Person.	3 Person.
Sing. Nom.	**egŏ**	**tŭ**	See § 98.
Acc.	**mē**	**tē**	
Gen.	**mĕ-1**	**tŭ-i**	
Dat.	**mĭ-hī (mi)**	**tĭ-bĭ**	
Abl.	**mē**	**tē**	
Plur. Nom.	**nŏs**	**vŏs**	
Acc.	**nŏs**	**vŏs**	
Gen.	**no-stri**	**vo-stri (vestri)**	
Dat.	**nŏ-bĭs**	**vō-bĭs**	
Abl.	**nŏ-bĭs**	**vō-bis**	

1) The gen. **mĕi** and **tŭi** are properly genitives of the neuter possessive pronouns **meum, tuum** (*what is mine, thine*), and have displaced the old genitives **mis** and **tis** (contracted for **mi-us** and **ti-us**: cp. **mag-is** for **mag-ius**, and see § 82.)

(2) The terminations of **mi-hi** and **ti-bi** have arisen from an older **-bhī**, whence also (with the **s** of the plur.) **nobĭs** and **vobĭs**.

(3) **Nostri** and **vostri (vestri)** are originally genitives of the neuter possessive pronouns **nostrum, vostrum**. Where the genitive is used in a *partitive* sense, we find instead of **nostri, vostri**, the forms **nostrorum (nostrarum), vostrorum (vostrarum)**, or more commonly the shorter forms **nostrum, vostrum** : as **unus nostrum** (*one of us*) ; **una vestrum** (*one of you*, women). For the possessive genitive, the possessive pronoun is used : cp. § 96.

94. 2. Reflexive pronouns, referring to the subject of the sentence, and necessarily of the third person :—

Acc.	sĕ	*himself, herself, itself, themselves.*		
Gen.	su-ī	*of himself,* „	„	„
Dat.	si-bi	*to himself,* „	„	„
Abl.	sĕ	*by himself,* „	„	„

(1) The nature of a reflexive pronoun does not admit of a nominative case.

(2) The original stem of the reflexive pronoun was sva-, that of the second personal pronoun tva- ; hence the similarity in their declension.

95. 3. Interrogative pronouns:—

The interrogative stems are quŏ- (which becomes in some forms cu-) and quī-. From the latter are formed the nom. acc. sing. and the dat. and abl. plur., from the former the other cases. Like most of the pronouns, the interrogative retains the old gen. in -us and the dat. in -ī, prefixing a demonstrative i, sometimes lost by contraction. Hence it is thus declined :—

		MASC., FEM.		NEUT.	
Sing.	Nom.	quĭ-s		Nom.	quĭ-d
	Acc.	que-m		Acc.	quĭ-d
	Gen.		quo-i-us, or cŭ-ius		
	Dat.		quo-i, or cui		
	Abl.		quŏ		

		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Plur.	Nom.	quī	quae	quae
	Acc.	quŏ-s	quă-s	quae
	Gen.	quŏ-rum	quă-rum	quŏ-rum
	D.A.	quĭ-bus	or quīs	

The plural is not found in its substantival use ; but see §§ 98, 99.

The abl. sing. is also formed from the stem quī, quī (1) with the meaning, *how ? why ?* (2) with an appended cum, quīcum (m. f. and n.) *with whom,* or *with what ?*

Like quĭs is declined quis-nam (*why who ?*) ; but the fem. nom. sing. is quaenam.

From the stem cŭ (quŏ), by the loss of c and the addition of the comparative affix -tĕr-ŏ- is formed the interrogative pronoun ŭtĕro-, ŭt(e)ră (*which of the two ? whether ?*), declined according to the pronominal inflexion.

		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Sing.	Nom.	ŭter	utra	utru-m
	Acc.	utru-m	utra-m	utru-m
	Gen.	—	utrĭ-us	—
	Dat.	—	utrĭ	—
	Abl.	utrŏ	utră	utrŏ

		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Plural	Nom.	utrī	utrae	utră
	Acc.	utrōs	utra-s	utră
	Gen.	utrŏ-rum	utră-rum	utrŏ-rum
	Dat.	—	utrīs	—
	Abl.	—	utrīs	—

The plural forms have the meaning, *which of two parties*, &c.?

96. (B) Adjective :—

1. Possessive Pronouns :

Of the first person, **meus, mea, meum** (stem meo-, mea-), *my* : of the second person, **tuus, tua, tuum** (stem tuo-, tua-), *thy:* reflexive, **suus, sua, suum** (stem suo-, sua-), *his own, her own, its own, their own;* all regularly declined, except that **meus** has vocative **mi** ; **mi fīli** (*my son!*)

97. 2. Demonstrative pronouns :

Of the first person, **hic, haec, hoc** (stem, ho-, ha-) *this near me :* of the second person, **iste, ista, istud** (stem isto-, ista-), *that near you :* of the third person, **ille, illa, illud** (*stem illo-, -illa-*), *that at a distance from either*). These words follow the pronominal declension : a demonstrative **ce** or **c** is *always* added to certain of the cases of the stem **ho-**, and sometimes to others, **m** being changed to **n** before it (§ 23). Some cases of **isto-** and **illo-** admit the demonstrative, but none require it ; hence the pronouns are thus declined : —

		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Sing.	Nom.	hīc	haec	hŏc
	Acc.	hun-c	han-c	hoc
	Gen.	hu-ius *or* huius-ce	—	—
	Dat.	hui-c	—	—
	Abl.	hoc	hac	hoc
Plur.	Nom.	hi	hae	haec
	Acc.	hos *or* hosce	has *or* hasce	haec
	Gen.	horum *or* horunc	harum *or* harunc	horum *or* hor-
	Dat.	his *or* hisce	—	— [unc
	Abl.	—	—	—
Sing.	Nom.	is-tĕ	istă	istu-d
	Acc.	istu-m	ista-m	istu-d
	Gen.	istīus	—	—
	Dat.	istī	—	—
	Abl.	istō	istă	istō
Plur.	Nom.	isti	istae	istă
	Acc.	istos	istas	ista
	Gen.	istorum	istarum	istarum
	Dat.	istis	—	—
	Abl.	istis	—	—

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Sing. Nom.	istĭc	istaec	istuc *or* istoc
Acc.	istunc	istanc	istuc *or* istoc
Gen.	istiusce	—	—
Dat.	not used	—	—
Abl.	istoc	istac	istoc
Pl. only Ac.	istosce	istasce	istaec
Sing. Nom.	ille	illa	illu-d
Acc.	illu-m	illa-m	illu-d
Gen.	illĭus	—	—
Dat.	illi	—	—
Abl.	illŏ	illā	illo
Plur. Nom.	illī	illae	illă
Acc.	illŏs	illās	illă
Gen.	illorum	illarum	illorum
Dat.	illis	—	—
Abl.	illis	—	—

NOTES. *a.* Hic and haec are for ho-i-c, ha-i-c (§ 7), where **i** is
also demonstrative : hunc = hum-ce, hanc =
ham-ce ; huius = ho-i-us ; huic = ho-ĭ-c ; hōc
(both abl. and neut. nom. and acc.) = ho-d-c.

      b. Is-tĕ is shortened for is-tu-s, compounded of the stem
i (§ 95. 3) and the demonstrative to- (Eng. *the ;* tud,
originally tad = Eng. *that*).

      c. Ille was earlier olle (a form retained by Vergil),
shortened and contracted for ŏnŏlus, the diminutive
of an archaic stem ŏnŏ-. Illu-d (for illo-d) retains
the original neuter inflexion of pronouns.

98. Determinative pronouns :

The simple determinative pronoun is **is, ea, id** (stem **i**), *he,
she (who), it (which)*: the compound determinatives are
I-dem, eadem, idem, *the same,* **i-pse, i-psa, i-psum** (*self*).
The stem **i-** (which becomes by expansion **ĕ-,** through **eI**
and **ĕ**), has a lengthened form **eo- ea-,** from which some
of the cases are formed : in others **I** becomes **ĕ** by dis-
similation. **I-dem** is declined like **is,** except that **s** is
lost with compensation in the nom. sing. and **d** without
compensation in the neut. nom. and acc. sing. **Ipse** is
declined like **ille,** but takes the **m** of the noun-inflexion,
instead of the **d** of the pronoun-inflexion in the neut.
nom. and acc. sing.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Sing. Nom.	I-s	ea	I-d
Acc.	eu-m	ea-m	i-d
Gen.	eI-ŭs	—	—
Dat.	ĕI	—	—
Abl.	eŏ	eă	eŏ

		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Plur.	Nom.	ĕī (ĭī)	ĕae	ĕă
	Acc.	ĕōs	ĕās	ĕă
	Gen.	ĕōrum	ĕārum	ĕōrum
	Dat.	ĕīs (ĭīs)	—	—
	Abl.	ĕīs (ĭ-īs)	—	—
Sing.	Nom.	ĭ-dem	ĕă-dem	ĭ-dem
	Acc.	ĕun-dem	ean-dem	ĭ-dem
	Gen.	eīus-dem	—	—
	Dat.	ĕī-dem	—	—
	Abl.	ĕō-dem	ĭād-em	ĕō-dem
Plur.	Nom.	ĕīdem (īīdem)	ĕae-dem	ĕă-dem
	Acc.	ĕōs-dem	ĕas-dem	eă-dem
	Gen.	ĕorun-dem	eārun-dem	ĕorun-dem
	Dat.	ĕīs-dem (īis-dem)	—	—
	Abl.	ĕīs-dem (īis-dem)	—	—
Sing.	Nom.	i-psĕ	i-psă	i-psŭ-m
	Acc.	i-psu-m	i-psa-m	i-psu-m
	Gen.	i-psīŭs	—	—
	Dat.	i-psī	—	—
	Abl.	i-psō	i-psā	i-psō
Plur.	Nom.	i-psī	i-psae	i-psă
	Acc.	i-psōs	i-psās	i-psă
	Gen.	i-psōrum	i-psarum	i-psorum
	Dat.	i-psis	—	—
	Abl.	i-psīs	—	—

99. Relative pronouns:—

a. The relative stems are identical with those used for the interrogative pronoun (quŏ-, cu-, and quī-); but the masc. nom. sing. is **quī** (*who*), not **quĭs**; fem. nom. sing. is **quae**; and the neut. nom. sing. is **quŏ-d** (*which*), not **quĭ-d.**

b. Indefinite relative pronouns are formed (1) by the addition of **-cumque** (= *ever*) to the relative; **quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque** (*whoever, whichever*). (2) By the repetition of the *interrogative* pronoun: **quisquis**; of this only the masc. and neut. nom. (**quidquid** or **quicquid**) are commonly used.

c. From the stem **cu-** is formed the interrogative possessive pronoun **cūiŏ-**(*whose*), of which the following parts occur:—N. **cūiă, cūium**; A. **cūium, cūiam**; Ab. **cūiă.**

100. The interrogative adjective pronoun, *what man, woman,* or *thing* is the same in form with the relative.

101. The indefinite pronoun (*any*) is declined like the interrogative; but the nominative is (m.) **quĭs** or **quī**, (f.) **quă** or **quae**, (n.) **quĭd** or **quŏd.**

102. Other indefinite pronouns are—

ălĭ-quis(-quī)	ali-quă(-quae)	ali-quid-(quod)	*some, any*
quis-piam	quae-piam	quid-(quod-)piam	*some, any*
quī-dam	quae-dam	quid-(quod-)dam	*a certain*
quis-quĕ	quae-que	quid-(quod-)que	*each*
quī-vis	quae-vis	quid-(quod-)vis	*who you please*
quī-lĭbet	quae-libet	quid-(quod-)libet	*who you please*
ălĭu-s	aliă	aliu-d	*another* [(*of two*)
alter	alteră	alterum	*the one or the other*
ŭter-que	utră-que	utrum-que	*each (of two)*
ŭter-vīs	utră-vīs	utrum-vīs	*which you please*
ŭter-lĭbet	utră-lĭbet	utrum-libet	— (*of two*)

These are all affirmative in their force; *e.g.*, **dixit aliquis** (*some one said*); **quivīs hoc faciet** (*any one you please will do this*).

quis-quam	quis-quam	quid-quam	*any one at all.*
ullus	ulla	ullum	*any at all.*
nullus	nulla	nullum	*none*
neuter	neutră	neutrum	*neither (of the two).*

These are used in sentences actually or virtually negative: **non dixit quisquam** (*not any one at all said*).

(1) **Ullus** = unulus; **nullus** = ne-ullus.

(2) As with the interrogative the nom. in **-is, -id** is substantive, that in **-i, -od** adjective.

(3) **Quī-vis, quī-lĭbet, uter-vīs,** and **uter-lĭbet** are compounded with **vīs** (*you please*), **lĭbet** (*it pleases you*).

(4) All these pronouns take the pronominal inflexion; *i. e.*, the gen. sing. is in **-ĭus**, the dat. sing. in I. In **ălĭus** (ălī[o]) the **I** of the stem coalesces with the **I** of the suffix, in the gen. **ălĭus**; but this form is rarely used, **alterĭus** being commonly substituted for it.

(5) The indefinite interrogative pronoun takes the prefix **ec-**, by assimilation for **en-**: nom. (m.) **ecquis** or **ecqui**, (f.) **ecquă** or **ecquae**, (n.) **ecquid** or **ecquod** (*does*) *any one?*

103. Correlative pronouns are—

	Demonstrative.	Relative or Interrogative.	Indefinite.
Quality.	**tālis, -ĕ,** *such, of that quality.*	**quālis, -e,** *of what quality (as).*	**quālis-cumque,** *of whatever quality.*
Quantity.	**tantus, -a, -um,** *so great.*	**quantus, -a, -um,** *how great (as).*	**quantus-cumque, -vis, -libet,** *however great.*
			ali-quantus, *somewhat great.*
Number.	**tŏt** (undeclined) for **tŏti, totĭ-dem,** *so many.*	**quŏt,** *how many (as).*	**quot-cumque,** *however many.*
			ălĭ-quŏt, *somewhat many.*
	tŏtus, *such in numerical order.*	**quŏtus,** *what in numerical order.*	**quŏtus-cumque,** *whatever in numerical order.*

(1) Demonstrative pronouns are derived from the demonstrative stem **to-** (§ 97 b), relative and interrogative from the relative and interrogative stem **quo-** (§ 95).

(2) **Quŏt** asks a question answered by a cardinal numeral : **Quot sunt ?** **Trecenti.** (*How many are there ? Three hundred.*) **Quŏtus** asks a question answered by an ordinal numeral : **Quŏta hora est ?** **Septima.** (*What hour is it ? The seventh.*)

VERBS.

104. Verbs are parts of speech expressing action or condition. Action or condition may be predicated of 3 *persons :* first, the person speaking ; second, the person spoken to ; third, the person (or thing) spoken of : each of these persons admits of a corresponding *plural* form, if one or more other persons or things are associated with the first, the second, or the third person. Hence there are *three persons, two numbers,* and *six personal forms.*

The dual forms found in some other branches of the Aryan language were not retained in Latin.

105. In Latin there are two *Voices* of the verb :— (1) Active, denoting that the subject of the verb *does* or *is* something ; (2) Passive, denoting that the subject *suffers* something.

In an early state of language the idea of a subject that merely *suffered* action from another source was not yet developed; therefore the passive voice was originally reflexive ; *e. g.,* **amo** (*I love*), **amo-r** (*I love myself*), hence, *get myself loved,* and finally, *am loved.* So in French, **la chaise se cassa** (*the chair got broken,* literally, *broke itself*), and in Italian even, **Si loda l'uomo modesto** (*the modest man gets praised*). (Key.)

106. Action, condition, &c., may be regarded (1) as going on at the time spoken of, or (2) as finished at the time spoken of ; *i. e.,* as *Imperfect* or as *Perfect.* We may also speak of time present, time past, or time future. And action may be spoken of *indefinitely,* no regard being paid to its duration. Hence the most important tenses are—

	PRESENT.	PAST.	FUTURE.
Indefinite,	I love,	I loved,	I shall love.
Imperfect,	I am loving,	I was loving,	I shall be loving.
Perfect,	I have loved,	I had loved,	I shall have loved.

But the Latin language has no distinct forms for the **Present** Indefinite and Imperfect, or for the Present Perfect and the Past

Indefinite, or for the Future Indefinite and Imperfect. Hence six tenses are in use—

Pres. Imperf. (and Indef.)   Past Imperf.   Fut. Imperf. (and Indef.)
Pres. Perf. (and Past Indef.) Past Perf.   Fut. Perf.

Other relations of time may be expressed in Latin by periphrases, as will be seen hereafter.

107. There are *three* moods in Latin :—

1. *Indicative,* the mood of assertion.
2. *Imperative,* the mood of command.
3. *Conjunctive* or *Subjunctive,* the mood of supposition or contingency.

The uses of the subjunctive mood are very various, and cannot be adequately represented by any single English expression.

108. There are *four nominal* or *infinitive* parts of a verb :—

1. *Infinitive,* the verbal substantive : ămāre (*to love,* or *loving*).
2. *Gerund,* which supplies all cases of the verbal substantive except the nom. and (sometimes) the acc.: amandi, &c.
3. *Participle,* the verbal adjective: ămans (*loving*), ămātus (*loved*).
4. *Supine,* cases of a verbal substantive in -tu-: amatum, *for loving,* or *to love* (*of purpose*), amatu (*in loving*).

109. The distinctions of Mood, Tense, Number and Person are expressed by affixing certain *inflexions* to the *stem* of the verb. Those parts of a verb thus inflected are called the *finite* (limited, definite) parts.

110. The *stem* of a verb is sometimes the *root, i. e.* that group of sounds which expresses the idea of the verb in its most unlimited and indefinite form ; but more commonly the root is modified by addition or internal change to form the stem. (Cp. § 114.)

111. Verb-stems are divided (like noun-stems) according as their final letter is one of the five vowels or a consonant ; but of o- stems there are but few traces left in Latin, and in the case of the others an irrational classification has long been adopted, which cannot now be departed from without great inconvenience. Verbs are therefore arranged under *four* conjugations :—

First conjugation	(A- stems)	
Second „	(E- stems)	
Third „	(Consonant and U- stems)	
Fourth „	(I- stems)	

112. Distinctions of person in the indicative and conjunctive moods were expressed by the use of the following affixes :—

	ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
	Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
1.	-m	-mŭs	-r	-mŭr
2.	-s	-tĭs	-rĭs	-mĭnĭ
3.	-t	-nt	-tŭr	-ntŭr

(a) The suffixes in the active voice arose from the stems of the first and second pronouns, and from the demonstrative stem -ta respectively :

Sing. 1. -m (earlier forms -ma, -mi) disappeared in the pres. ind. (with rare exceptions).

2. -s (= -tva, -tvi, -ti, -si) : the perf. ind. has -isti.

3. -t (= -ta, -ti).

Plural. 1. -mus (= ma-si, ma-s, mu-s).

2. -tis (= ta-si, ta-s, ti-s) perf. ind. -stis.

3. -nt (= n-ta, nti) : perf. ind. ō-runt or ĕrĕ.

(1) The terminations is-ti, is-tis, ō-runt (ō-sunt), in the perf. ind. are formed by combining the perfect stem with the corresponding forms of **esse**.

(2) The suffixes in the plural are compounded : **ma-si** = **ma-tva** = *I and thou* = *we* : ta-si = ta-tva = *thou and thou* = *you* : in n-ta, -n as well as -ta represents an old demonstrative root; hence **n-ta** = *he and he* = *they.* (Cp. § 97 c.).

(b) The suffixes in the passive (originally reflexive, § 104) voice (except 2 plural) are formed by adding the reflexive pronoun **se** to the active suffixes:

Sing. 1. lĕgo-s(e)	lego-r	Plur. 1. legĭmu(s)-s(e)	legimu-r
2. legĭs-i-s(e)	legĕr-i-s		
3. legĭt-u-s(e)	legĭt-u-r	3. leguntu-s(e)	leguntur

The 2 plural pres. ind. **legi-mini**, is originally a masc. nom. plural of an imperfect participle passive, with **estis** (*you are*) understood. Its nature having been forgotten from the disuse of this participle in Latin, it was used without change for the fem. and neut. ; and similar forms were created for other tenses according to a fancied analogy. The nom. sing. of the same participial form (with the loss of the final **s**) was used for the 2 and 3 person sing. imperative : **progredimino** (**esto**, *go forward*).

113. Distinctions of person in the imperative mood are expressed by the use of the following suffixes :—

	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
Sing. 2.	-to (or wanting)	-re, -tŏr
3.	-to	-tŏr
Plur. 2.	-te, -tŏte	-mĭni
3.	-nto	-ntor

Forms in -to, -tōte, -tŏr, are used for formal or emphatic command; they are generally regarded as furnishing a future tense to the imperative mood.

114. Distinctions of mood were originally denoted by the insertion of ǎ for the conjunctive, and ja (or ī) for the optative, between the theme and the personal suffix. In Latin the optative is no longer retained as a distinct mood, but its *form* is usually employed to express both the conjunctive and the optative meanings.

The syllable ja is a root meaning *go*, used also to form verb-stems denoting desire, or continuous action.

115. The imperfect tenses of a verb are formed from the *present* stem: this is either the verb-stem, or a stem formed from it by—

(1) Addition of i (originally ja = io): fŭg-i- (fŭg-a, *flight*), fŭg-i-o (*I fly.*)

lj, rj, tj often become ll, rr, tt.

(2) Addition of t: plec- (du-plex, *two-fold*), plec-t-o (*I fold*).

(3) Addition of sc : quie- (quiē-tu-s, *at rest*), quie-sc-o (*I rest*), gĕm- (gĕm-i-tus, *groan*), in-gĕm-i-sc-o (*I groan*).

(4) Addition of n: lĭ- (lĭ-tūra, *a smear*), lĭ-no (*I smear*).

(5) Insertion of n before the final stem-consonant: frăg- (frăg-ĭlis, *brittle*), fra-n-go (*I break*).

This n becomes m before a labial : rŭp- (rup-tor, *breaker*), ru-m-po (*I break*).

(6) Reduplication : gen- (gĕn-us, *race*), gi-g(e)n-o (*I beget*).

(7) Lengthening of the stem-vowel : fĭd- (fĭd-es, *faith*), fīdo (*I trust*)

It is probable that *all* verb-stems are short ; and that every long vowel in the present is due to lengthening.

In the consonant-conjugation, the present stem is amplified by the addition of a so-called *thematic* vowel, originally ǎ, but appearing as ĕ, ĭ, or ŭ, and in 1 sing. pres. lengthened into ō: to this the personal endings are suffixed: thus *root* dŭc, *lead* (dŭc-em, *leader*), present stem dŭc-, *theme* dŭc-i- (as in dŭci-t, *he leads*), dŭcu- (in dŭcu-nt, *they lead*), &c.

In the vowel-conjugations the thematic vowel coalesces with the final vowel of the stem, making it (originally always) long. Only one a-stem, dǎ-, remains short, except in the 2 sing. pres. impf. ind. and imper.

116. Many verbs with present-stems ending in ā, ē, or ī, drop the final vowel in forming the perfect-stem: in these cases the shorter form is probably the older. See § 120. 4 (*a*).

117. The imperfect tenses of the verb are thus declined in the four conjugations:—

FIRST (A-) CONJUGATION.

		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Present Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	amo, *I love, or am loving*	ame-m, (*if*) *I love*	
	2.	amā-s, *thou lovest*	amā-s, (*if*) *thou love*	amā, *love*
	3.	amā-t, *he loves*	amā-t, (*if*) *he love*	
	Plur. 1.	amā-mus, *we love*	amā-mus, (*if*) *we love*	
	2.	amā-tis, *you love*	amā-tis, (*if*) *you love*	amā-te, *love*
	3.	amā-nt, *they love*	ame-nt, (*if*) *they love*	
Past Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	amā-ba-m, *I was loving*	amā-re-m, (*if*) *I loved*	
	2.	amā-bā-s, *thou wast loving*	amā-rē-s, (*if*) *thou loved*	
	3.	amā-bā-t, *he was loving*	amā-rē-t, (*if*) *he loved*	
	Plur. 1.	amā-bā-mus, *we were loving*	amā-rē-mus, (*if*) *we loved*	
	2.	amā-bā-tis, *you were loving*	amā-rē-tis, (*if*) *you loved*	
	3.	amā-ba-nt, *they were loving*	amā-re-nt, (*if*) *they loved*	
Future Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	amā-bo, *I shall love*		
	2.	amā-bis, *thou wilt love*		
	3.	amā-bit, *he will love*	See § 185.	amā-to, *thou shalt love*
	Plur. 1.	amā-bī-mus, *we shall love*		amā-to, *he shall love*
	2.	amā-bī-tis, *you will love*		amā-tōte, *you shall love*
	3.	amā-bu-nt, *they will love*		amā-nto, *they shall love*

NOUN-FORMS.

Infinitive (Imperfect) amā-rě, *to love, or to be loving, or loving* (subst.).
Participle (Present Imperfect) āma-n(t)s, *loving*.
Gerund— Acc. (ad) āma-ndum, *to loving*.
Gen. āma-ndi, *of loving*.
Dat. āma-ndo, *for loving*.
Abl. āma-ndo, *by loving*.

NOTE. The conjunctive tenses have various forces, and no one English rendering will express them all: hence different renderings are here given to the same tense of different verbs. But it must be remembered that *any* rendering given to the tense of a particular verb is equally applicable to the same tense of any other verb, the meaning of the stem only being changed: *e.g.*, amem may be translated (*if*) *I love, let me love, (that) I may love* (of purpose or result), *I should love.*

SECOND (E-) CONJUGATION.

		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Present Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	delē-o, *I destroy*	delē-a-m, *I should destroy*	
	2.	delē-s, *thou destroyest*	delē-ā-s, *thou wouldst destroy*	delē, *destroy*
	3.	delē-t, *he destroys*	delē-ā-t, *he would destroy*	
	Plur. 1.	delē-mus, *we destroy*	delē-a-mus, *we should destroy*	
	2.	delē-tis, *you destroy*	delē-a-tis, *you would destroy*	delē-te, *destroy*
	3.	delē-nt, *they destroy*	delē-a-nt, *they would destroy*	
Past Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	delē-ba-m, *I was destroying*	delē-re-m, (*if*) *I destroyed*	
	2.	delē-bā-s, *thou wast des:roying*	delē-rē-s, (*if*) *thou destroyed*	
	3.	delē-bā-t, *he was destroying*	delē-rē-t, (*if*) *he destroyed*	
	Plur. 1.	delē-bā-mus, *we were destroying*	dele-re-mus, (*if*) *we destroyed*	
	2.	delē-bā-tis, *you were destroying*	dele-re-tis, (*if*) *you destroyed*	
	3.	delē-ba-nt, *they were destroying*	dele-re-nt, (*if*) *they destroyed*	
Future Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	delē-bo, *I shall destroy*		
	2.	delē-bĭ-s, *thou wilt destroy*		delē-to, *thou shalt destroy*
	3.	delē-bĭ-t, *he will destroy*		delē-to, *he shall destroy*
	Plur. 1.	delē-bĭ-mus, *we shall destroy*		
	2.	delē-bĭ-tis, *you will destroy*		delē-tote, *you shall destroy*
	3.	delē-bu-nt, *they will destroy*		delē-nto, *they shall destroy*

NOUN-FORMS.

Infinitive (Imperfect)   delē-rĕ, *destroying* (subst.), *to destroy, or to be destroying.*

Participle (Present Imperfect) dele-n(t)s, *destroying.*

Gerund—
   Acc. (ad)   dele-ndum, *to, or for destroying.*
   Gen.   dele-ndi, *of destroying.*
   Dat.   dele-ndo, *for destroying.*
   Abl.   dele-ndo, *by destroying.*

THIRD (CONSONANT AND U-) CONJUGATION.

		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Present Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	rĕgo, *I rule*	regă-m, *may I rule*	
	2.	regĭs, *thou rulest*	regă-s, *mayst thou rule*	regĕ, *rule*
	3.	regĭ-t, *he rules*	regă-t, *may he rule*	
	Plur. 1.	regĭ-mus, *we rule*	regă-mus, *may we rule*	
	2.	regĭ-tis, *you rule*	regă-tis, *may you rule*	regĭ-te, *rule*
	3.	regu-nt, *they rule*	rega-nt, *may they rule*	
Past Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	regĕ-ba-m, *I was ruling*	regĕ-re-m, *would I ruled, or were ruling*	
	2.	regĕ-bā-s, *thou wast ruling*	regĕ-rē-s, *would thou ruledst*	
	3.	regĕ-bā-t, *he was ruling*	regĕ-rē-t, *would he ruled*	
	Plur. 1.	regĕ-bā-mus, *we were ruling*	regĕ-rē-mus, *would we ruled*	
	2.	regĕ-bā-tis, *you were ruling*	regĕ-rē-tis, *would you ruled*	
	3.	regĕ-ba-nt, *they were ruling*	regĕ-re-nt, *would they ruled*	
Future Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	rega-m, *I shall rule*		
	2.	regĕ-s, *thou wilt rule*		regĭ-to, *thou shalt rule*
	3.	regĕ-t, *he will rule*		regĭ-to, *he shall rule*
	Plur. 1.	regĕ-mus, *we shall rule*		
	2.	regĕ-tis, *you will rule*		regĭ-tote, *you shall rule*
	3.	regĕ-nt, *they will rule*		regu-nto, *they shall rule*

NOUN-FORMS.

Infinitive (Imperfect) regĕ-re, *ruling (subst.), to rule, or to be ruling.*

Participle (Present Imperfect) rege-n(t)s, *ruling (adj.).*

Gerund—

Acc. (ad)	rege-ndum,	*to, or for ruling.*
Gen.	rege-ndi,	*of ruling.*
Dat.	rege-ndo,	*for ruling.*
Abl.	rege-ndo,	*by ruling.*

FOURTH (I-) CONJUGATION.

	INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Present Imperfect. Sing. 1.	audi-o, *I hear*	audi-a-m, *(that) I may hear*	
2.	audi-s, *thou hearest*	audi-ā-s, *(that) thou mayest hear*	audi, *hear*
3.	audi-t, *he hears*	audi-a-t, *(that) he may hear*	
Plur. 1.	audi-mus, *we hear*	audi-a-mus, *(that) we may hear*	
2.	audi-tis, *you hear*	audi-a-tis, *(that) you may hear*	audi-to, *hear*
3.	audi-unt, *they hear*	audi-a-nt, *(that) they may hear*	
Past Imperfect. Sing. 1.	audi-ē-ba-m, *I was hearing*	audi-re-m, *(if) I heard, or were hearing*	
2.	audiē-bā-s, *thou wast hearing*	audi-rē-s, *(if) thou heard, or were hearing*	
3.	audiē-bā-t, *he was hearing*	audi-rē-t, *(if) he heard, or were hearing*	
Plur. 1.	audiē-ba-mus, *we were hearing*	audi-rē-mus, *(if) we heard, or were hearing*	
2.	audiē-bā-tis, *you were hearing*	auci-rē-tis, *(if) you heard, or were hearing*	
3.	audie-ba-n-t, *they were hearing*	audi-rē-nt, *(if) they heard, or were hearing*	
Future Imperfect. Sing. 1.	audi-a-m, *I shall hear*		
2.	audi-ē-s, *thou wilt hear*		audi-to, *thou shalt hear*
3.	audi-ē-t, *he will hear*		audi-to, *he shall hear*
Plur. 1.	audi-ē-mus, *we shall hear*		
2.	audi-ē-tis, *you will hear*		audi-tōte, *you shall hear*
3.	audi-e-nt, *they will hear*		audi-unto, *they shall hear*

NOUN-FORMS.

Infinitive (Imperfect) audi-re, *hearing* (subst.), *to hear, or to be hearing*
Participle (Present Imperfect) audiēn-(t)s, *hearing* (adj.)
Gerund— Acc. (ad) audie-ndum, *(for) hearing*
Gen. audie-ndī, *of hearing*
Dat. audie-ndo, *for hearing*
Abl. audie-ndo, *by hearing*

NOTES (*a*) Present Indicative : (1) Final m is dropped in the 1 sing. pres. (2) In the 3rd Conjugation I represents an original ĭ, appended as a stem-vowel to the root : this becomes u in the 3 plur.
(*b*) Present Conjunctive : amēm = ama-I-m : *i. e.* a- verbs take the optative form of the conjunctive : but in the other conjugations the proper conjunctive a is used.
(*c*) Imperative : (1) The verbs dīco, dūco, fācio, and fēro, and the compounds of duco and fero drop the final s of the 2 sing. (2) Scdo has only the future imperative scito, scitote.

(d) Past Imperfect Indicative: The suffix -bā-m, &c., represents an imperfect-of fu (primitive bhu), be (bhu-am, bvam, bam); the ē of the 3rd and 4th Conjugations has been introduced by analogy from the 2nd Conjugation.

(e) Past Imperfect Conjunctive: Formed by affixing (ē)-sem (rem), an optative form of the past imperf. esam (eram); the original stem-vowel ā of the 3rd Conjugation becomes ē before r.

(f) Future: Formed in the 1st and 2nd Conjugations by suffixing -bo, -bis, &c., which are for fu-i-o (bjo), a present of fu., become. The future of the 3rd and 4th Conjugations is in the 1 sing. a conjunctive, in the other persons an optative form, like the pres. conj. of the a- Conjugation.

118. The Imperfect Tenses of the Passive Voice are thus conjugated:—

FIRST (A-) CONJUGATION.

		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Present Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	amā-r, *I am loved*	amā-r, (*if*) *I be loved*	
	2.	amā-ris, *thou art loved*	amā-ris, (*if*) *thou be loved*	amā-re, *be thou loved*
	3.	amā-tur, *he is loved*	amā-tur, (*if*) *he be loved*	
	Plur. 1.	amā-mur, *we are loved*	amā-mur, (*if*) *we be loved*	
	2.	amā-mini, *you are loved*	amā-mini, (*if*) *you be loved*	amā-mini, *be ye loved*
	3.	amā-ntur, *they are loved*	ame-ntur, (*if*) *they be loved*	
Past Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	amā-bar, *I was loved*	amā-re-r, (*if*) *I were loved*	
	2.	amā-bā-ris, *thou wast loved*	ama-re-ris, (*if*) *thou wert loved*	
	3.	amā-bā-tur, *he was loved*	ama-re-tur, (*if*) *he were loved*	
	Plur. 1.	amā-bā-mur, *we were loved*	ama-re-mur, (*if*) *we were loved*	
	2.	amā-bā-mini, *you were loved*	ama-re-mini, (*if*) *you were loved*	
	3.	amā-ba-ntur, *they were loved*	ama-re-ntur, (*if*) *they were loved*	
Future 1: perfect.	Sing. 1.	amā-bo-r, *I shall be loved*		
	2.	amā-bē-ris, *thou wilt be loved*		amā-tor, *thou shalt be loved*
	3.	amā-bī-tur, *he will be loved*		amā-tor, *he shall be loved*
	Plur. 1.	amā-bī-mur, *we shall be loved*		
	2.	amā-bī-mini, *you will be loved*		
	3.	amā-bu-ntur, *they will be loved*		ama-ntor, *they shall be loved*

NOUN-FORMS.

Infinitive amā-rī, *being loved, to be loved.* | Gerundive ama-nd-us, -a, -um, *fit or requiring to be loved.*

E

SECOND (Ē-) CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Impf.

Sing. 1. deleo-r, *I am destroyed*
2. delē-ris, *thou art destroyed*
3. delē-tur, *he is destroyed*

Plur. 1. delē-mur, *we are destroyed*
2. delē-mini, *you are destroyed*
3. delē-ntur, *they are destroyed*

Past Impf.

Sing. 1. delē-ba-r, *I was destroyed, or being destroyed*
2. delē-ba-ris, *thou wast destroyed, or being destroyed*
3. delē-ba-tur, *he was destroyed, or being destroyed*

Plur. 1. delē-ba-mur, *we were destroyed, or being destroyed*
2. delē-ba-mini, *you were destroyed, or being destroyed*
3. delē-ba-ntur, *they were destroyed, or being destroyed*

Fut. Impf.

Sing. 1. delē-bor, *I shall be destroyed*
2. delē-bē-ris, *thou wilt be destroyed*
3. delē-bi-tur, *he will be destroyed*

Plur. 1. delē-bi-mur, *we shall be destroyed*
2. delē-bi-mini, *you will be destroyed*
3. delē-bu-ntur, *they will be destroyed*

CONJUNCTIVE.

delea-r, *may I be destroyed*
delea-ris, *mayest thou be destroyed*
delea-tur, *may he be destroyed*
delea-mur, *may we be destroyed*
delea-mini, *may you be destroyed*
delea-ntur, *may they be destroyed*

delē-re-r, *(if) I were destroyed*
delē-re-ris, *(if) thou wert destroyed*
delē-re-tur, *(if) he were destroyed*
delē-re-mur, *(if) we were destroyed*
delē-re-mini, *(if) you were destroyed*
delē-re-ntur, *(if) they were destroyed*

IMPERATIVE.

delē-re, *be destroyed*

delē-mini, *be ye de-[stroyed]*

delē-tor, *thou shalt be [destroyed]*
delē-tor, *he shall be [destroyed]*

delē-ntor, *they shall be [destroyed]*

NOUN-FORMS.

Infinitive (Imperfect) delē-ri, *being destroyed, or to be destroyed.*
Gerundive dele-ndus, -a, -um, *fit or requiring to be destroyed.*

THIRD (CONSONANT) CONJUGATION.

		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Present Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	regŏ-r, *I am ruled*	rega-r, *I should be ruled*	
	2.	regĕ-rĭs, *thou art ruled*	rega-rĭs, *thou wouldst be ruled*	regĕ-re, *be ruled*
	3.	regĭ-tur, *he is ruled*	rega-tur, *he would be ruled*	
	Plur. 1.	regĭ-mur, *we are ruled*	rega-mur, *we should be ruled*	
	2.	regĭ-mĭni, *you are ruled*	rega-mĭni, *you would be ruled*	regĭ-mĭni, *be ruled*
	3.	regŭ-ntur, *they are ruled*	rega-ntur, *they would be ruled*	
Past Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	regē-bā-r, *I was ruled, or being ruled*	regĕ-rĕr, (*if*) *I were ruled*	
	2.	regē-bā-rĭs, *thou wast ruled, or being ruled*	regĕ-rē-rĭs, (*if*) *thou wert ruled*	
	3.	regē-bā-tur, *he was ruled, or being ruled*	regĕ-rē-tur, (*if*) *he were ruled*	
	Plur. 1.	regē-bā-mur, *we were ruled, or being ruled*	regĕ-rē-mur, (*if*) *we were ruled*	
	2.	regē-bā-mĭni, *you were ruled, or being ruled*	regĕ-rē-mĭni, (*if*) *you were ruled*	
	3.	regē-bā-ntur, *they were ruled, or being ruled*	regĕ-re-ntur, (*if*) *they were ruled*	
Future, Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	rega-r, *I shall be ruled*		
	2.	regē-rĭs, *thou wilt be ruled*		regĭ-tor, *thou shalt be ruled*
	3.	regē-tur, *he will be ruled*		regĭ-tor, *he shall be ruled*
	Plur. 1.	regē-mur, *we shall be ruled*		
	2.	regē-mĭni, *you will be ruled*		
	3.	regē-ntur, *they will be ruled*		regŭ-ntor, *they shall be ruled*

NOUN-FORMS.

Infinitive (Imperfect) **regĭ**, *being ruled, or to be ruled.*

Gerundive **regē-nd-us, -a, -um,** *fit or requiring to be ruled.*

FOURTH (I-) CONJUGATION.

			INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Pres. Impf.	Sing.	1.	audiŏ-r, *I am heard*	audiā-r, *(that) I may be heard*	
		2.	audī-ris, *thou art heard*	audiā-ris, *(that) thou mayest be heard*	audī-re, *be heard*
		3.	audī-tur, *he is heard*	audiā-tur, *(that) he may be heard*	
	Plur.	1.	audī-mur, *we are heard*	audiā-mur, *(that) we may be heard*	
		2.	audī-mini, *you are heard*	audiā-mini, *(that) you may be heard*	audī-mini, *be heard*
		3.	audiu-ntur, *they are heard*	audiā-ntur, *(that) they may be heard*	
Past Impf.	Sing.	1.	audiē-bă-r, *I was heard, or being heard*	audī-rē-r, *(that) I might be heard*	
		2.	audiē-bā-ris, *thou wast heard, or being heard*	audī-rē-ris, *(that) thou mightest be heard*	
		3.	audiē-bā-tur, *he was heard, or being heard*	audī-rē-tur, *(that) he might be heard*	
	Plur.	1.	audiē-bā-mur, *we were heard, or being heard*	audī-rē-mur, *(that) we might be heard*	
		2.	audiē-bā-mini, *you were heard, or being heard*	audī-rē-mini, *(that) you might be heard*	
		3.	audiē-ba-ntur, *they were heard, or being heard*	audī-re-ntur, *(that) they might be heard*	
Fut. Impf.	Sing.	1.	audiā-r, *I shall be heard*		
		2.	audiē-ris, *thou wilt be heard*		audī-tor, *thou shalt be* [*heard*
		3.	audiē-tur, *he will be heard*		audī-tor, *he shall be* [*heard*
	Plur.	1.	audiē-mur, *we shall be heard*		
		2.	audiē-mini, *you will be heard*		audiu-ntor, *they shall* [*be heard*
		3.	audiē-ntur, *they will be heard*		

NOUN-FORMS.

Infinitive (Imperfect) audī-rī, *being heard, or to be heard.*

Gerundive audī-end-us, -a, -um, *fit or requiring to be heard.*

NOTES: 1. The 2 sing. often takes -rě instead of -rīs, especially in the fut. imperf.
2. The infinitive has an older form in -ier, sometimes retained in poetry.
3. The gerundive often ends in -undus rather than -endus, especially in the case of I- stems.

119. Many verbs taking the reflexive suffixes develope an active rather than a passive meaning : such are called DEPONENTS: e. g. **laetor,** *I make myself glad,* i. e. *rejoice ;* **vereo-r,** *I make myself afraid,* i. e. *fear ;* **loquo-r,** *I express myself,* i. e. *speak ;* **partio-r,** *I divide for myself,* i. e. *share.* Deponents form present and future (§ 125) participles according to the analogy of active verbs.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Pres.Impf. **laeto-r,** *I rejoice*	**laetē-r,** (*if*) *I rejoice*	
Past Impf. **laetā ba-r,** *I was rejoicing*	**laeta-rē-r,** (*if*) *I were rejoicing*	**laeta-re,** *rejoice*
Fut. Impf. **laetā-bo-r,** *I shall rejoice*		**laeta-tor,** *thou shalt rejoice*

Inf. Impf. **laeta-rī,** *to rejoice*   Part. Impf. **laeta-ns,** *rejoicing*
Gerund (ad) **laetandum,** (*for*) *rejoicing*   Gerundive **laeta-ndus,** &c.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Pres.Impf. **vereo-r,** *I fear*	**verē-r,** (*if*) *I fear*	
Past Impf. **verē-bā-r,** *I was fearing*	**verē-rē-r,** (*if*) *I were fearing*	**verē-re,** *fear*
Fut. Impf. **verē-bo-r,** *I shall fear*		**verē-tor,** *thou shalt fear*

Inf. Impf. **verē-rī,** *to fear*   Part. Impf. **verē-ns,** *fearing*
Gerund (ad) **verendum,** (*for*) *fearing*   Gerundive **verē-ndus,** &c., *fit or requiring to be feared*

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Pres.Impf. **loquo-r,** *I speak*	**loqua-r,** (*if*) *I speak*	
Past Impf. **loquē-ba-r,** *I was speaking*	**loquē-rē-r,** (*if*) *I were speaking*	**loquē-re,** *speak*
Fut. Impf. **loqua-r,** *I shall speak*		**loquī-tor,** *thou shalt speak*

Inf. Impf. **loqu-ī,** *to speak*   Part. Impf. **loqu-ens,** *speaking*
Gerund (ad) **loque-ndum,** (*for*) *speaking*   Gerundive **loque-ndus,** *fit or requiring to be spoken*

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

	INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Pres.Impf.	partiŏ-r, *I divide*	partia-r, (*if*) *I divide*	parti-re, *divide*
Past Impf.	partie-ba-r, *I was dividing*	parti-re-r, (*if*) *I were dividing*	
Fut. Impf.	partia-r, *I shall divide*		parti-tor, *thou shalt divide*

Inf. Impf. parti-ri, *to divide* Part. Impf. partie-ns, *dividing*

Gerund (ad) partie-ndum, (*for*) *dividing* Gerundive partie-ndus, *fit or requiring to be divided*

120. Present stems formed by the addition of **i** to the verb-stem (§ 115. 1) drop this **i** before **ĭ-** and **ĕr-**, and also before **ĕ** in the imperative.

ACTIVE.

		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	
Pres.Impf.	Sing. 1.	căpĭ-o	capi-am, &c.	
	2.	cap-is		
	3.	cap-ĭt		IMPERATIVE.
	Plur. 1.	cap-ĭmus		cap-ĕ
	2.	cap-ĭtis		cap-ĭto
	3.	capĭ-unt		CONJUNCTIVE.
		capi-ĕ-ba-m, &c.	cap-ĕrem, &c.	
Past Impf.				IMPERATIVE.
Fut. Impf.		capi-am	2 & 3 Sing.	cap-ĭto
		capi-es, &c.	2 Plur.	cap-ĭtote
			3 Plur.	capĭ-unto

Inf. cap-ĕre

Part. capi-ens

Gerund (ad) capiendum, &c.

PASSIVE.

		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
		căpĭ-or	capi-ar, &c.
		cap-ĕris	IMPERATIVE.
		cap-ĭtur	cap-ĕre
		cap-ĭmur	cap-imini
		cap-imini	
		capi-untur	CONJUNCTIVE.
Past Impf.		capi-ĕbar, &c.	cap-ĕrer, &c.
			IMPERATIVE.
Fut. Impf.	1.	capi-ar	cap-ĭtor
	2.	capi-ĕris, &c.	capi-untor

Inf. cap-ĭ

Gerundive capi-endus

121. The Perfect-stem is formed from the verb-stem

A. (1) By *reduplication* : i. e. the consonant beginning the stem
is repeated and ĕ inserted, as pend-o, pe-pend-i :

    a. If the vowel of the stem be o or u, ŏ or ŭ is inserted
       (in classical Latin) instead of ĕ, as curr-o,
       cŭ-curri.

    b. If the stem begins with *two* consonants, both are
       repeated, but the former is dropped (without
       compensation) from the place where it would
       have recurred, so that the reduplication syllable
       is never lengthened by position, as spond-e-o,
       spŏ-pond-i (for spo-spondi).

    c. If the vowel of the stem be ă, it is weakened to ĕ
       before r, or in a closed syllable, in other cases to
       ĭ, as păr-i-o, pe-per-i; fall-o, fe-fell-i; căd-o,
       ce-cĭd-i.

    d. Similarly ae of the stem is weakened to ĭ, as caed-o,
       cĕ-cĭd-i.

(2) By reduplication, with the loss of the initial consonant of
the stem, followed by contraction : thus

ă of the stem becomes ā, scăb-o [sca-(s)căb-i, sca-ab-i], scăb-i
           or ē, făc-i-o [fĕ-fĭc-i, fĕ-ĭc-i], fēc-i.

ĕ ,, ,, ,, ē, lĕg-o [lĕ lĭg-i, lĕ-ĭg-i], lēg-i.

ĭ ,, ,, ,, ī, vi-n-co (§ 115. 5) [vĭ-vĭc-i, vĭ-ĭci], vīci.

ŏ ,, ,, ,, ō, fŏd-io [fŏ-fŏd-i, fŏ-ŏdi], fōd-i.

ŭ ,, ,, ,, ū, fu-n-d-o (§ 115. 5) [fŭ-fŭd-i, fŭ-ŭdi], fūd-i.

(3) By reduplication, with a subsequent loss of the reduplicated
syllable : as fi-n-d-o, fĭd-i for fĭ-fĭd-i. This loss of the
reduplicated syllable is especially common in compounds
of reduplicated verbs, as oc-cĭd-o (ob, cădo), oc-cĭd-i
(ob, ce-cĭd-i).

    Some verbs which have a long vowel in the present-
stem, take the same form for the perfect-stem, as
cūd-o, cūd-i: it is not clear whether these should be
placed under (2) or (3).

B. By composition with

(4) **Fui** (ui, vi): this form is used for the vowel-stems of the
1, 2, and 4 Conjugations, f being dropped, and u becoming
consonantal after a vowel: thus

        ama- amā-vi
        dele- delē-vi
        audi- audī-vi

    a. But some verbs of the a- and i- conjugations, and
       most of those of the e- conjugation, drop the
       final vowel, in which case u remains a vowel: as

        tŏna-, *thunder*, tŏn-ui
        mŏne-, *warn*, mŏn-ui
        săli-, *leap*, sal-ui.

b. This form is also used for stems which become vowel-stems by transposition, or which are really so, though taking a consonantal affix in the present-stem : as no-sc-o, no-vi; cer-n-o, cre-vi.

c. And for stems ending in l, m, n, r, as col-ui, gem-ui, gen-ui [reduplicated present gi-g(e)n-o], ser-ui.

(5) With (s)si, an old perfect of the root ĕs, *be.*

This form is the most common with stems of the consonant conjugation; and regard is always had in the formation of the perfect-stem to the phonetic laws regulating the contact of consonants (§§ 22—30).

a. Guttural stems: reg-o, *rule,* rexi; dic-o, *say,* dixi; cŏqu-o, *cook,* coxi; ping-o, *paint,* pinxi; trăh-o, *draw,* traxi; sparg-o, *sprinkle,* spar-si.

b. Lingual stem, only vel-lo, *tear,* vul-si.

c. Dental stems: mit-to, *send,* mī-si; claud-o, *shut,* clau-si; ced-o, *yield,* ces-si; gĕr-o (stem ges), *bear,* ges-si; one in n, măn-e-o, *remain,* man-si.

d. Labial stems : carp-o, *pluck,* carp-si; scrīb-o, *write,* scrip-si; jŭb-e-o, *order,* jus-si; con-tem-n-o, *despise,* contem-p-si; prĕm-o, *press,* pres-si (the only instance of this assimilation).

NOTE: This method of formation for the perfect-stem is comparatively late: hence in some cases the perfect-stem is formed, not from the verb-stem, but from the present-stem, as ju-n-g-o (stem jug), perfect, junx-i.

FIRST (A-) CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE.

		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
Present Perfect (used also as Past Indefinite).	Sing. 1.	amāv-ī, *I have loved, or I loved*	amāv-ĕ-ri-m, (*if*) *I have loved*
	2.	amāv-istī, *thou hast loved, or thou loved*	amāv-ĕ-ri-s, (*if*) *thou have loved*
	3.	amāv-it, *he has loved, or he loved*	amāv-ĕ-ri-t, (*if*) *he have loved*
	Plur. 1.	amāv-imus, *we have loved, or we loved*	amāv-ĕ-ri-mus, (*if*) *we have loved*
	2.	amāv-istis, *you have loved, or you loved*	amāv-ĕ-ri-tis, (*if*) *you have loved*
	3.	amāv-ērunt, *they have loved, or they loved*	amāv-ĕ-ri-nt, (*if*) *they have loved*
Past Perfect.	Sing. 1.	amāv-ĕrā-m, *I had loved*	amāv-issĕ-m, *I should have loved*
	2.	amāv-ĕrā-s, *thou hadst loved*	amāv-issĕ-s, *thou wouldst have loved*
	3.	amāv-ĕrā-t, *he had loved*	amāv-issĕ-t, *he would have loved*
	Plur. 1.	amāv-ĕrā-mus, *we had loved*	amāv-issĕ-mus, *we should have loved*
	2.	amāv-ĕrā-tis, *you had loved*	amāv-issĕ-tis, *you would have loved*
	3.	amāv-ĕrā-nt, *they had loved*	amāv-issĕ-nt, *they would have loved*
Future Perfect.	Sing. 1.	amāv-ĕro, *I shall have loved*	
	2.	amāv-ĕri-s, *thou wilt have loved*	
	3.	amāv-ĕri-t, *he will have loved*	
	Plur. 1.	amāv-ĕri-mus, *we shall have loved*	
	2.	amāv-ĕri-tis, *you will have loved*	
	3.	amāv-ĕri-nt, *they will have loved*	

Infinitive (Perfect), amāv-isse, *having been loved, or to have been loved.*

NOTE: rĭ- of the fut. perf. ind. and pres. perf. conj. was probably long originally, but is found as often short as long (Roby, § 592).

SECOND (E-) CONJUGATION.

		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
Present Perfect.	Sing. 1.	delēv-ī, I have destroyed, or I destroyed	delēv-ĕ-ri-m, (if) I have destroyed
	2.	delēv-isti, thou hast destroyed, or thou destroyed	delēv-ĕ-ri-s, (if) thou hast destroyed
	3.	delēv-ĭ-t, he has destroyed, or he destroyed	delēv-ĕ-ri-t, (if) he has destroyed
	Plur. 1.	delēv-i-mus, we have destroyed, or we destroyed	delēv-ĕ-ri-mus, (if) we have destroyed
	2.	delēv-i-stis, you have destroyed, or you destroyed	delēv-ĕ-ri-tis, (if) you have destroyed
	3.	delēv-ē-runt, they have destroyed, or they destroyed	delev-e-ri-nt, (if) they have destroyed
Past Perfect.	Sing. 1.	delēv-ĕ-ra-m, I had destroyed	delēv-i-sse-m, I should have destroyed
	2.	delēv-ĕ-ra-s, thou hadst destroyed	delēv-i-sse-s, thou wouldst have destroyed
	3.	delēv-ĕ-ra-t, he had destroyed	delēv-i-sse-t, he would have destroyed
	Plur. 1.	delēv-ĕ-ra-mus, we had destroyed	delēv-i-sse-mus, we should have destroyed
	2.	delēv-ĕ-ra-tis, you had destroyed	delēv-i-sse-tis, you would have destroyed
	3.	delēv-ĕ-ra-nt, they had destroyed	delēv-i-sse-nt, they would have destroyed
Future Perfect.	Sing. 1.	delev-e-ro, I shall have destroyed	
	2.	delēv-ĕ-ri-s, thou wilt have destroyed	
	3.	delēv-ĕ-ri-t, he will have destroyed	
	Plur. 1.	delēv-ĕ-ri-mus, we shall have destroyed	
	2.	delēv-ĕ-ri-tis, you will have destroyed	
	3.	delēv-ĕ-ri-nt, they will have destroyed	

Infinitive (Perfect), delēv-i-sse, having destroyed, or to have destroyed.

THIRD (CONSONANT) CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE.

Present Perfect.

Sing.
1. rex-ĭ, I have ruled, or I ruled
2. rex-i-stī, thou hast ruled, or thou ruledst
3. rex-ĭ-t, he has ruled, or he ruled

Plur.
1. rex-ĭ-mus, we have ruled, or we ruled
2. rex-i-stis, you have ruled, or you ruled
3. rex-ē-runt, they have ruled, or they ruled

Past Perfect.

Sing.
1. rex-ĕ-ră-m, I had ruled
2. rex-ĕ-rā-s, thou hadst ruled
3. rex-ĕ-rā-t, he had ruled

Plur.
1. rex-ĕ-rā-mus, we had ruled
2. rex-ĕ-rā-tis, you had ruled
3. rex-e-ra-nt, they had ruled

Future Perfect.

Sing.
1. rex-ĕ-ro, I shall have ruled
2. rex-e-rĭ-s, thou wilt have ruled
3. rex-e-rĭ-t, he will have ruled

Plur.
1. rex-ĕ-rĭ-mus, we shall have ruled
2. rex-e-rĭ-tis, you will have ruled
3. rex-ĕ-rĭ-nt, they will have ruled

Infinitive (Perfect), rex-ĭ-sse, having ruled, or to have ruled.

CONJUNCTIVE.

rex-ĕ-ri-m, (if) I have ruled
rex-ĕ-ri-s, (if) thou hast ruled
rex-ĕ-ri-t, (if) he has ruled
rex-ĕ-ri-mus, (if) we have ruled
rex-ĕ-ri-tis, (if) you have ruled
rex-ĕ-ri-nt, (if) they have ruled

rex-ĭ-sse-m, I should have ruled
rex-ĭ-sse-s, thou wouldst have ruled
rex-ĭ-sse-t, he would have ruled
rex-ĭ-sse-mus, we should have ruled
rex-ĭ-sse-tis, you would have ruled
rex-ĭ-sse-nt, they would have ruled

FOURTH (I-) CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE.

Present Perfect.

Sing.
1. audiv-i, *I have heard, or I heard*
2. audiv-i-sti, *thou hast heard, or thou heardst*
3. audiv-i-t, *he has heard, or he heard*

Plur.
1. audiv-i-mus, *we have heard, or we heard*
2. audiv-i-stis, *you have heard, or you heard*
3. audiv-ē-runt, *they have heard, or they heard*

Past Perfect.

Sing.
1. audiv-ě-ra-m, *I had heard*
2. audiv-ě-ra-s, *thou hadst heard*
3. audiv-ě-ra-t, *he had heard*

Plur.
1. audiv-ě-rǎ-mus, *we had heard*
2. audiv-ě-rǎ-tis, *you had heard*
3. audiv-ě-ra-nt, *they had heard*

Future Perfect.

Sing.
1. audiv-ě-ro, *I shall have heard*
2. audiv-ě-ri-s, *thou wilt have heard*
3. audiv-ě-ri-t, *he will have heard*

Plur.
1. audiv-ě-rǐ-mus, *we shall have heard*
2. audiv-ě-ri-tis, *you will have heard*
3. audiv-ě-ri-nt, *they will have heard*

CONJUNCTIVE.

audiv-ě-ri-m, *(if) I have heard*
audiv-ě-ri-s, *(if) thou hast heard*
audiv-ě-ri-t *(if) he has heard*
audiv-ě-ri-mus, *(if) we have heard*
audiv-ě-ri-tis, *(if) you have heard*
audiv-ě-ri-nt, *(if) they have heard*

audiv-i-sse-m, *I should have heard*
audiv-i-ssē-s, *thou wouldst have heard*
audiv-i-sse-t, *he would have heard*
audiv-i-ssē-mus, *we should have heard*
audiv-i-ssē-tis, *you would have heard*
audiv-i-sse-nt, *they would have heard*

Infinitive (Perfect), audiv-i-sse, *having heard, or to have heard.*

NOTES: 1. The origin of the 'connecting vowel' I (sometimes appearing as ĭ, ĕ or ŏ), inserted between the perfect-stem and the personal endings, or the tense and personal endings, is not yet ascertained. It is peculiar to Latin as compared with other Indo-European languages.

2. The perfect conjunctive, the past perfect indicative and conjunctive, and the future perfect are formed by the composition of the perfect-stem with the corresponding imperfect tenses of the root es-, be (§ 128): thus amaverim = amav-e-(e)sim; deleveram = delev-e-(e)sam; rexissem = rex-i-(e)ssem; audivero = audiv-e-(e)so.

3. For -ērunt (3 plur. perf. ind.) we find also -ēre (rare in Cicero, but frequent in later writers and in Sallust): the poets use certain forms in -ĕrunt.

4. Between two vowels v is sometimes dropped and contraction follows, except in the case of ie: e. g. amaverim appears as amarim, audivero as audiero.

123. The *Participial stem* is usually formed by adding -to, the supine stem by adding -tu to the verb-stem, as ămā-to, -tu; delē-to, -tu; rec-to, tu; audi-to, -tu; the proper phonetic changes being observed. But

(1) a- stems which drop a in the perfect, shorten it into ĭ in the participial stem, as ton-(a), ton-i-to.

(2) e- stems which drop e in the perfect, either (a) shorten e into ĭ in the participial stem, as mone-, mon-ui, moni-to, or (b) drop e altogether, as doce-, doc-ui, doc-to.

124. The weaker forms -so- -su- are used

(1) As a rule with *dental* stems, as claud-o, clau(d)-so; vert-o, ver(t)-so; haer-e-o (stem haes-), hae(s)-so; man-e-o, man-so-.

(2) With some *guttural* stems, as fīg-o, fīx-o, especially when r, l precede, merg-o, mer(g)-su; mulg-e-o, mul(g)-so.

(3) With the three *labial* stems, jub-e-o, jus-so-; lāb-or, lap-so-; prem-o, pres-su-.

(4) Where the present stem ends in ll, rr, fall-o, fal-so; curr-o, cur-su.

125. From the participial and supine stems are formed the following parts of the verb [1]:

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[1] For the conjugation of the auxiliary verb used with the future conjunctive, and the perfect passive tenses, see § 128.

ACTIVE.

FIRST (A-) CONJUGATION.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Future. Sing.	1. amā-tūru-s	sim, (*if*) I be about to love
	2. amā-tūra	sis, (*if*) thou be about to love
	3. amā-tūru-m	sit, (*if*) he (*she, it*) be about to love
Plur.	1. amā-tūri	sīmus, (*if*) we be about to love
	2. amā-tūrae	sītis, (*if*) you be about to love
	3. amā-tūra	sint, (*if*) they be about to love

INFINITIVE.

amā-tur-u-m, -a-m, -u-m } esse, *to be about to love*
amatur-o-s, -a-s, -a

PARTICIPLE.

amā-tū-rus, -ra, -rum, *about to love*

SUPINE.

amā-tu-m, *for loving, or in order to love*
amā-tu, *in loving* (§ 108).

SECOND (E-) CONJUGATION.

CONJUNCTIVE.

delē-tūru-s sim, (*if*) I be about to destroy
delē-tūra sis, (*if*) thou be about to destroy
delē-tūru-m sit, (*if*) he be about to destroy
delē-tūri sīmus, (*if*) we be about to destroy
delē-tūrae sītis, (*if*) you be about to destroy
delē-tūra sint, (*if*) they be about to destroy

INFINITIVE.

delē-tur-um, -am, -um } esse, *to be about to destroy*
delē-tūr-os, -as, -a

PARTICIPLE.

delē-tū-rus, -ra, -rum, *about to destroy*

SUPINE.

delē-tu-m, *for destroying, or in order to destroy*
delē-tu, *in destroying*

THIRD (Consonant) CONJUGATION.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Future. Sing.	1. rec-tūru-s	sim, (*if*) I be about to rule
	2. rec-tūra	sis, (*if*) thou be about to rule
	3. rec-tūru-m	sit, (*if*) he be about to rule
Plur.	1. rec-tūri	sīmus, (*if*) we be about to rule
	2. rec-tūrae	sītis, (*if*) you be about to rule
	3. rec-tūra	sint, (*if*) they be about to rule

INFINITIVE.

rec-tur-u-m, -a-m, -u-m } esse, *to be about to rule*
rec-tur-o-s, -a-s, -a

PARTICIPLE.

rec-tū-rus, -ra, -rum, *about to rule*

SUPINE.

rec-tu-m, *for ruling, or in order to rule*
rec-tu, *in ruling.*

FOURTH (I-) CONJUGATION.

CONJUNCTIVE.

audi-tūru-s sim, (*if*) I be about to hear
audi-tūra sis, (*if*) thou be about to hear
audi-tūru-m sit, (*if*) he be about to hear
audi-tūri sīmus, (*if*) we be about to hear
audi-tūrae sītis, (*if*) you be about to hear
audi-tūra sint, (*if*) they be about to hear

INFINITIVE.

audi-tūr-um, -am, -um } esse, *to be about to hear*
audi-tū-rō-s, -ra-s, -ra

PARTICIPLE.

audi-tū-rus, -ra, -rum, *about to hear*

SUPINE.

audi-tu-m, *for hearing, or in order to hear*
audi-tu, *in hearing.*

NOTE: 1. The future participle is properly an adjective derived from the substantive denoting agency : rĕg-o, *I rule*, rec-tor, *ruler*, whence rec-tūra-s.

It is used with all tenses of **sum** (§ 128) to form a periphrastic conjugation, as amaturus sum, *I am about to love* : but the periphrastic form is the only means of expressing the future conjunctive, and hence is the only one given here.

2. The supine form in -u is sometimes considered passive, because it may often be idiomatically translated *to be loved, &c.*, as rēs facilis dictu, *a thing easy in the telling, or easy to be told*. It is the *ablative*, as the form in -um is the *accusative* of a verbal noun, of which as a rule only these cases are found. But we find audītu-s, *hearing*, as well as audītu-m, *for the purpose of hearing*, audītu, *in hearing*, and many others of the kind (Cp. Roby, § 800).

PASSIVE TENSES (PERFECT).

FIRST (A-) CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE.

Present Perfect. (Past Indef.) Sing. 1.	amā-tu-s	sum, *I have been loved, or was loved*
2.	amā-ta	es, *thou hast been loved, or wast loved*
3.	amā-tu-m	est, *he has been loved, or was loved*
Plur. 1.	amā-ti	sūmus, *we have been loved, or were loved*
2.	amā-tae	estis, *you have been loved, or were loved*
3.	amā-ta	sunt, *they have been loved, or were loved*
Past Perfect. Sing. 1.	amā-tu-s	ĕram, *I had been loved*
2.	amā-ta	ĕrās, *thou hadst been loved*
3.	amā-tu-m	ĕrăt, *he had been loved*
Plur. 1.	amā-ti	erāmus, *we had been loved*
2.	amā-tae	erātis, *you had been loved*
3.	amā-ta	ĕrant, *they had been loved*
Future Perfect. Sing. 1.	amā-tu-s	ĕro, *I shall have been loved*
2.	amā-ta	ĕris, *thou wilt have been loved*
3.	amā-tu-m	ĕrit, *he (she, it) will have been loved*
Plur. 1.	amā-ti	erĭmus, *we shall have been loved*
2.	amā-tae	erĭtis, *you will have been loved*
3.	amā-ta	ĕrunt, *they will have been loved*

CONJUNCTIVE.

amā-tu-s	sim, *(that) I may have been loved*
amā-ta	sis, *(that) thou mayest have been loved*
amā-tu-m	sĭt, *(that) he (she, it) may have been loved*
amā-ti	sīmus, *(that) we may have been loved*
amā-tae	sītis, *(that) you may have been loved*
amā-ta	sint, *(that) they may have been loved*
amā-tu-s	essem, *I should have been loved*
amā-ta	essēs, *thou wouldst have been loved*
amā-tu-m	esset, *he (she, it) would have been loved*
amā-ti	essēmus, *we should have been loved*
amā-tae	essētis, *you would have been loved*
amā-ta	essent, *they would have been loved*

INFINITIVE.

Perfect, **ama-tu-m**, &c., **esse**, *having been loved, or to be loved*

PARTICIPLE.

Perfect, **ama-tu-s**, -ta, -tu-m, *loved.*

For the Future Infinitive Passive the accusative supine form is used with iri:—amatum iri, *to be about to be loved*; delētum iri, *to be about to be destroyed*; rectum iri, *to be about to be ruled*; auditum iri, *to be about to be heard*. This form will be afterwards explained. (§ 131. 2.)

SECOND (E-) CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE.

Present Sing. 1.	delē-tu-s	sum, *I have been destroyed, or was de-*
2.	delē-ta	es, *thou hast been destroyed* [*stroyed*
Perfect. 3.	delē-tu-m	est, *he (she, it) has been destroyed*
(Past Indef.) Plur. 1.	dele-ti	sūmus, *we have been destroyed*
2.	dele-tae	estis, *you have been destroyed*
3.	dele-ta	sunt, *they have been destroyed*
Past Sing. 1.	dele-tu-s	ĕram, *I had been destroyed*
Perfect. 2.	dele-ta	erās, *thou hadst been destroyed*
3.	dele-tu-m	erăt, *he (she, it) had been destroyed*
Plur. 1.	dele-ti	erāmus, *we had been destroyed*
2.	dele-tae	erātis, *you had been destroyed*
3.	dele-ta	erant, *they had been destroyed*
Future Sing. 1.	delē-tu-s	ĕro, *I shall have been destroyed*
Perfect. 2.	delē-ta	eris, *thou wilt have been destroyed*
3.	delē-tu-m	erit, *he (she, it) will have been destroyed*
Plur. 1.	dele-ti	erimus, *we shall have been destroyed*
2.	dele-tae	eritis, *you will have been destroyed*
3.	dele-ta	erunt, *they will have been destroyed*

CONJUNCTIVE.

delē-tu-s	sim, *(that) I may have been destroyed*
delē-ta	sis, *(that) thou mayest have been destroyed*
delē-tu-m	sit, *(that) he (she, it) may have been destroyed*
delē-ti	simus, *(that) we may have been destroyed*
dele-tae	sitis, *(that) you may have been destroyed*
dele-ta	sint, *(that) they may have been destroyed*
dele-tu-s	essem, *(if) I had been destroyed*
dele-ta	essēs, *(if) thou hadst been destroyed*
dele-tu-m	essĕt, *(if) he had been destroyed*
dele-ti	essēmus, *(if) we had been destroyed*
dele-tae	essētis, *(if) you had been destroyed*
dele-ta	essent, *(if) they had been destroyed*

INFINITIVE.

Perfect, delē-tum, &c., esse, *having been destroyed, or to have been destroyed.*

PARTICIPLE.

Perfect, delē-tus, -ta, -tum, *destroyed*

THIRD (Consonant) CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE.

Present Perfect. (Past Indef.)

Sing.	1.	rec-tu-s	sum, *I have been ruled, or was ruled*
	2.	rec-ta	es, *thou hast been ruled*
	3.	rec-tu-m	est, *he (she, it) has been ruled*
Plur.	1.	rec-ti	sŭmus, *we have been ruled*
	2.	rec-tae	estis, *you have been ruled*
	3.	rec-ta	sunt, *they have been ruled*

Past Perfect.

Sing.	1.	rec-tu-s	eram, *I had been ruled*
	2.	rec-ta	eras, *thou hadst been ruled*
	3.	rec-tu-m	erat, *he had been ruled*
Plur.	1.	rec-ti	eramus, *we had been ruled*
	2.	rec-tae	eratis, *you had been ruled*
	3.	rec-ta	erant, *they had been ruled*

Future Perfect.

Sing.	1.	rec-tu-s	ero, *I shall have been ruled*
	2.	rec-ta	eris, *thou wilt have been ruled*
	3.	rec-tu-m	erit, *he (she, it) will have been ruled*
Plur.	1.	rec-ti	erimus, *we shall have been ruled*
	2.	rec-tae	eritis, *you will have been ruled*
	3.	rec-ta	erunt, *they will have been ruled*

F

CONJUNCTIVE.

rec-tu-s	sim, *I should be ruled*
rec-ta	sis, *thou wouldst be ruled*
rec-tu-m	sit, *he would be ruled*
rec-ti	simus, *we should be ruled*
rec-tae	sitis, *you would be ruled*
rec-ta	sint, *they would be ruled*

rec-tu-s	essem, *I should have been ruled*
rec-ta	esses, *thou wouldst have been ruled*
rec-tu-m	esset, *he (she, it) would have been ruled*
rec-ti	essēmus, *we should have been ruled*
rec-tae	essētis, *you would have been ruled*
rec-ta	essent, *they would have been ruled*

INFINITIVE.

Perfect, rec-tu-m, &c., esse, *having been ruled, or to have been ruled*

PARTICIPLE.

Perfect, rec-tu-s -ta -tum, *ruled*

FOURTH (I-) CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE.

Present Perfect. (Past Indef.)	Sing.	1.	audi-tu-s	sum, *I have been heard, or was heard*
		2.	audi-ta	es, *thou hast been heard*
		3.	audi-tu-m	est, *he (she, it) has been heard*
	Plur.	1.	audi-ti	sumus, *we have been heard*
		2.	audi-tae	estis, *you have been heard*
		3.	audi-ta	sunt, *they have been heard*
Past Perfect.	Sing.	1.	audi-tu-s	eram, *I had been heard*
		2.	audi-ta	eras, *thou hadst been heard*
		3.	audi-tu-m	erat, *he had been heard*
	Plur.	1.	audi-ti	erāmus, *we had been heard*
		2.	audi-tae	erātis, *you had been heard*
		3.	audi-ta	erant, *they had been heard*
Future Perfect.	Sing.	1.	audi-tu-s	ero, *I shall have been heard*
		2.	audi-ta	eris, *thou wilt have been heard*
		3.	audi-tu-m	erit, *he will have been heard*
	Plur.	1.	audi-ti	erimus, *we shall have been heard*
		2.	audi-tae	eritis, *you will have been heard*
		3.	audi-ta	erunt, *they will have been heard*

CONJUNCTIVE.

audi-tu-s	sim, (*if*) *I were to be heard*
audi-ta	sis, (*if*) *thou wert to be heard*
audi-tu-m	sit, (*if*) *he were to be heard*
audi-ti	simus, (*if*) *we were to be heard*
audi-tae	sitis, (*if*) *you were to be heard*
audi-ta	sint, (*if*) *they were to be heard*
audi-tu-s	essem, (*if*) *I had been heard*
audi-ta	esses, (*if*) *thou hadst been heard*
audi-tu-m	esset, (*if*) *he had been heard*
audi-ti	essēmus, (*if*) *we had been heard*
audi-tae	essētis, (*if*) *you had been heard*
audi-ta	essent, (*if*) *they had been heard*

INFINITIVE.

Perfect, audi-tu-m, &c., esse, *having been loved,* or *to have been loved*

PARTICIPLE.

Perfect, audi-tu-s, -ta, -tu-m, *heard*

NOTE: The perfect tenses of sum (§ 128) are sometimes used, in the place of the corresponding imperfect tenses, to form the perfect passive tenses, with only a slight difference in the meaning: deletum est = *it is a thing destroyed*, i. e. *it has been destroyed*, or *it was destroyed*: deletum fuit = *it was a thing destroyed*, i. e. *it has been destroyed*, or *it was destroyed.*

126. Deponent verbs form the same tenses from the participial stem as passive verbs; but they have also the future infinitive and participle and the supine forms like active verbs. Hence to the tenses given in § 119 we must add the following:—

FIRST (A-) CONJUGATION.

	INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
Present Perfect.	laeta-tu-s sum, *I have rejoiced, or I rejoiced*	laeta-tu-s sim, *(that) I may have rejoiced*
Past Perfect.	laeta-tu-s eram, *I had rejoiced*	laeta-tu-s essem, *(that) I might have rejoiced*
Future Perfect.	laeta-tu-s ero, *I shall have rejoiced*	SUPINE.
Future Infinitive.	laeta-turu-m esse, *to be about to rejoice*	laeta-tu-m, *for rejoicing*
Future Participle.	laeta-tu-ru-s, -ra, -um, *about to rejoice*	laeta-tu, *in rejoicing*

SECOND (E-) CONJUGATION.

	INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
Present Perfect.	veri-tu-s sum, *I have feared, or feared*	veri-tu-s sim, *(if) I feared*
Past Perfect.	veri-tu-s eram, *I had feared*	veri-tu-s essem, *(if) I had feared*
Future Perfect	veri-tu-s ero, *I shall have feared*	SUPINE.
Future Infinitive.	veri-turu-m esse, *to be about to fear*	veri-tu-m, *for fearing, or to fear*
Future Participle.	veri-tu-ru-s, -ra, -rum, *about to fear*	veri-tu, *in fearing*

THIRD (CONSONANT) CONJUGATION.

	INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
Present Perfect.	locu-tu-s sum, *I have spoken, or I spoke*	locu-tu-s sim, *(if) I have spoken*
Past Perfect.	locu-tu-s eram, *I had spoken*	locu-tu-s essem, *(if) I had spoken*
Future Perfect.	locu-tu-s ero, *I shall have spoken*	SUPINE.
Future Infinitive.	locu-turu-m esse, *to be about to speak*	locu-tu-m, *for speaking, to speak*
Future Participle.	locu-tu-ru-s, -ra, -rum, *about to speak*	locu-tu, *in speaking*

FOURTH (I-) CONJUGATION.

	INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
Present Perfect.	parti-tu-s sum, *I have divided, or I divided*	parti-tu-s sim, *may I have divided*
Past Perfect.	parti-tu-s eram, *I had divided*	parti-tu-s essem, *would I have divided*
Future Perfect.	parti-tu-s ero, *I shall have divided*	SUPINE.
Future Infinitive.	parti-turu-m esse, *to be about to divide*	parti-tu-m, *for dividing, to divide*
Future Participle.	parti-turu-s, -a, -um, *about to divide*	parti-tu, *in dividing*

127.   GENERAL VIEW OF THE CONJUGATIONS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

FIRST (A-) CONJUGATION.

		INDIC.	CONJUNC.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PART.
Impf.	Pres.	amo	amem	ama	amare	amans
	Past.	amabam	amarem	(wanting)	„	„
	Fut.	amabo	amaturus sim	amato	amaturum esse	amaturus
Perf.	Pres.	amavi	amaverim	(wanting)	amavisse	(wanting)
	Past.	amavĕram	amavissem	„	„	„
	Fut.	amavero	(wanting)	„	(wanting)	

Gerund amandum, &c.   Supines amatum
                                                amatu.

SECOND (E-) CONJUGATION.

		INDIC.	CONJUNC.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PART.
Impf.	Pres.	deleo	deleam	dele	delere	delens
	Past.	delebam	delerem	(wanting)	„	„
	Fut.	delebo	deleturus sim	deleto	deleturum esse	deleturus
Perf.	Pres.	delevi	deleverim	(wanting)	delevisse	(wanting)
	Past.	deleveram	delevissem	„	„	„
	Fut.	delevero	(wanting)	„	(wanting)	„

Gerund delendum, &c.   Supines deletum
                                                deletu.

THIRD (Consonant) CONJUGATION.

		INDIC.	CONJUNC.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PART.
Impf.	Pres.	rego	regam	rege	regere	regens
	Past.	regebam	regerem	(wanting)	„	„
	Fut.	regam	recturus sim	regito	recturum esse	recturus
Perf.	Pres.	rexi	rexerim	(wanting)	rexisse	(wanting)
	Past.	rexeram	rexissem	„	„	„
	Fut.	rexero	(wanting)	„	(wanting)	„

Gerund regendum, &c.   Supines rectum
                                                rectu.

FOURTH (I-) CONJUGATION.

		INDIC.	CONJUNC.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PART.
Impf.	Pres.	audio	audiam	audī	audire	audiens
	Past.	audiebam	audirem	(wanting)	„	„
	Fut.	audiam	auditurus sim	audito	auditurum esse	auditurus
Perf.	Pres.	audivi	audiverim	(wanting)	audivisse	(wanting)
	Past.	audiveram	audivissem	„	„	„
	Fut.	audivero	(wanting)	„	(wanting)	„

PASSIVE VOICE.
FIRST (A-) CONJUGATION.

		INDIC.	CONJUNC.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PART.
Impf.	Pres.	amor	amer	amare	amari	(wanting)
	Past.	amabar	amarer	(wanting)	„	„
	Fut.	amabor	(wanting)	amator	amatum iri	„
Perf.	Pres.	amatus sum	amatus sim	(wanting)	amatum esse	amatus
	Past.	amatus eram	amatus essem	„	„	„
	Fut.	amatus ero	(wanting)	„	(wanting)	(wanting)

Gerundive **amandus.**

SECOND (E-) CONJUGATION.

		INDIC.	CONJUNC.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PART.
Impf.	Pres.	deleor	delear	delere	deleri	(wanting)
	Past.	delebar	delerer	(wanting)	„	„
	Fut.	delebor	(wanting)	deletor	deletum iri	„
Perf.	Pres.	deletus sum	deletus sim	(wanting)	deletum esse	deletus
	Past.	deletus eram	deletus essem	„	„	„
	Fut.	deletus ero	(wanting)	„	(wanting)	{wanting)

Gerundive **delendus.**

THIRD (CONSONANT) CONJUGATION.

		INDIC.	CONJUNC.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PART.
Impf.	Pres.	regor	regar	regere	regi	(wanting)
	Past.	regebar	regerer	(wanting)	„	„
	Fut.	regar	(wanting)	regitor	rectum iri	„
Perf.	Pres.	rectus sum	rectus sim	(wanting)	rectum esse	rectus
	Past.	rectus eram	rectus essem	„	„	„
	Fut.	rectus ero	(wanting)	„	(wanting)	(wanting)

Gerundive **regendus.**

FOURTH (I-) CONJUGATION.

		INDIC.	CONJUNC.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PART.
Impf.	Pres.	audior	audiar	audire	audiri	(wanting)
	Past.	audiebar	audirer	(wanting)	„	„
	Fut.	audiar	(wanting)	auditor	auditum iri	„
Perf.	Pres.	auditus sum	auditus sim	(wanting)	auditum esse	auditus
	Past.	auditus eram	auditus essem	„	„	„
	Fut.	auditus ero	(wanting)	„	(wanting)	(wanting)

Gerundive **audiendus.**

IRREGULAR VERBS.

128. The two roots **es-** and **fu-** supplement each other in the conjugation of the verb 'to be :' **fu-** is used as a perfect and participial stem, and forms its tenses regularly: **es-** (1) sometimes drops its vowel, (2) sometimes changes **s** into **r**, according to rule (§ 24).

		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Present Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	s-u-m, *I am*	s-ĭ-m, *(if) I be*	es, *be*
	2.	ĕs, *thou art*	s-ĭ-s, *thou be*	
	3.	es-t, *he is*	s-ĭ-t, *he be*	es-tŏ, *be, be thou*
	Plur. 1.	s-ŭ-mus, *we are*	s-ĭ-mus, *we be*	es-tŏ, *be, let him be*
	2.	es-tĭs, *you are*	s-ĭ-tĭs, *you be*	
	3.	s-u-nt, *they are*	s-i-nt, *they be*	es-tō-tĕ, *be, be ye*
Past Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	ĕr-a-m, *I was*	es-sĕ-m or fŏ-re-m, *(if) I were*	
	2.	ĕr-ā-s, *thou wast*	es-sē-s or fŏ-rēs, *thou wert*	
	3.	ĕr-ă-t, *he was*	es-sē-t or fŏ-rē-t, *he were*	
	Plur. 1.	ĕr-ā-mus, *we were*	es-sē-mus or fŏ-rē-mus, *we were*	
	2.	ĕr-ā-tis, *you were*	es-sē-tis or fŏ-rē-tis, *you were*	
	3.	ĕr-a-nt, *they were*	es-se-nt or fŏ-re-nt, *they were*	
Future Imperfect.	Sing. 1.	ĕr-ō, *I shall be*	fŭ-tūru-s ⎫ sim, *I be about to be*	
	2.	ĕr-ĭs, *thou wilt be*	fŭ-tūra ⎬ sis, *thou be about to be*	
	3.	ĕr-ĭ-t, *he will be*	fŭ-tūru-m ⎭ sit, *he (she, it) be about to be*	
	Plur. 1.	ĕr-ĭ-mus, *we shall be*	fŭ-tūri ⎫ simus, *we be about to be*	
	2.	ĕr-ĭ-tĭs, *you will be*	fŭ-tūrae ⎬ sitis, *you be about to be*	
	3.	ĕr-u-nt, *they will be*	fŭ-tūra ⎭ sint, *they be about to be*	

INDICATIVE.

Present Perfect.	Sing.	1. fu-i, *I have been, or I was*
		2. fu-i-sti, *thou hast been, or thou wast*
		3. fu-i-t, *he has been, or he was*
	Plur.	1. fu-ĭ-mus, *we have been, or we were*
		2. fu-i-stis, *you have been, or you were*
		3. fu-ĕ-runt, *they have been, or they were*
Past Perfect.	Sing.	1. fu-ĕ-ra-m, *I had been*
		2. fu-ĕ-rā-s, *thou hadst been*
		3. fu-ĕ-rā-t, *he had been*
	Plur.	1. fu-ĕ-rā-mus, *we had been*
		2. fu-ĕ-rā-tis, *you had been*
		3. fu-ĕ-ra-nt, *they had been*
Future Perfect.	Sing.	1. fu-ĕ-ro, *I shall have been*
		2. fu-ĕ-ri-s, *thou wilt have been*
		3. fu-ĕ-ri-t, *he will have been*
	Plur.	1. fu-ĕ-ri-mus, *we shall have been*
		2. fu-ĕ-ri-tis, *you will have been*
		3. fu-ĕ-ri-nt, *they will have been*

CONJUNCTIVE.

fu-ĕ-ri-m, *(that) I may have been*
fu-ĕ-ri-s, *(that) thou mayest have been*
fu-ĕ-ri-t, *(that) he may have been*
fu-ĕ-ri-mus, *(that) we may have been*
fu-ĕ-ri-tis, *(that) you may have been*
fu-ĕ-ri-nt, *(that) they may have been*

fu-i-sse-m, *(if) I had been*
fu-i-ssē-s, *(if) thou hadst been*
fu-i-ssē-t, *(if) he had been*
fu-i-ssē-mus, *(if) we had been*
fu-i-ssē-tis, *(if) you had been*
fu-i-sse-nt, *(if) they had been*

INFINITIVE.

Imperfect. **es-se**, *being, or to be*
Perfect. **fu-i-sse**, *having been, or to have been*
Future. **fŏ-re** or **futurum** &c. **esse**, *to be about to be*

PARTICIPLE.

Present Imperfect (only in compounds) **-s-ens**, *being*
Future **fŭ-tū-ru-s, -ra, -rum,** *about to be*

NOTES: 1. ŭ in the 1 sing. and 1 and 3 plur. pres. impf. ind. is a thematic vowel (§ 115): no thematic vowel is used in the 3 sing. and 2 plur.; ĕs is for es-si, es-s (§ 112), the personal ending being wholly lost.

2. The older form of the pres. im|.f. conj. is s-iĕ-m, &c., with a loss of the root vowel, and the optative -iĕ- for jĕ (§ 114); siĕ-m = primitive as-jĕ-m.

3. The past impf. conj. essem = es-(e)sa-i-m: fŏrem = fŏverem from fŏvo, a form developed from the stem fu-: so fŏre = fŏvĕre.

129. Sum is compounded with many prepositions and with the stem pot-, '*able*:' as—

ab-sum, *I am absent* (perf. a-fu-i or ab-fu-i); ad-sum, *I am at hand*; de-sum, *I am away, wanting*; in-sum, *I am in*; inter-sum, *I am among*; ob-sum, *I am in the way*; pos-sum, *I am able*; prae-sum, *I am at the head*; pro(d)-sum, *I am of service*; sub-sum, *I am under*; super-sum, *I am above.* All these are regularly inflected : but

(1) In pos-sum (= pot-sum) the t is retained before vowels, and before fu- (f being dropped), and assimilated before s.
(2) In pro(d)sum, d is retained before vowels, but dropped before s and f.

	INDIC.	CONJ.	INDIC.	CONJ.	IMP.
Pres. Impf. S. 1.	pos-sum	pos-sim	prŏ-sum	prŏ-sim	
2.	pŏt-es	&c.	prŏd-es	&c.	prŏd-es
3.	pŏt-est		prŏd-est		
P. 1.	pos-sŭmus		prŏ-sŭmus		
2.	pŏt-estis		prŏd-estis		
3.	pos-sunt		prŏ-sunt		
Past Impf.	pot-eram	pos-sem	prŏd-ĕram	prŏd-essem	
Fut. Impf.	pot-ero	—	prŏd-ĕro	—	prŏd-esto
Pres. Perf.	pot-ui	pot-uĕrim	prŏ-fui	prŏ-fuĕrim	
Past Perf.	pot-ueram	pot-uissem	prŏ-fuĕram	pro-fuissem	
Fut. Perf.	pot-uero	—	prŏ-fuero	—	

INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLE.	
Imperfect. pos-se	prŏd-esse	poten-s	(wanting)
Perfect. pot-uisse	prŏ-fuisse		

130. The verb-stem **vŏl-**, *wish*, and its compounds **nōl-** (= nĕ-vŏl-), *wish not*, and **māl-** (= măgĕ-vŏl-), *wish more*, are irregular in some of their forms :

1. vŏl becomes vĕl, (*a*) before l in the following syllable, (*b*) in vel-le, vel-lem, for vel-se, vel-sem.
2. The 2 sing. pres. imp. ind. is supplied from another verb-stem vi-, now obsolete : in nōl-o this form, and also the 3 sing. and 2 plur. pres. imp. ind., take in classical Latin the longer (compound) negative non instead of nĕ-. No theme-vowel is used in the 3 sing. and 2 plur. pres. ind. (cp. § 128. 1).
3. In māl- (măgĕ-vol) the v is retained in the 2 and 3 sing. and 2 plur. pres. imp. ind., but the g is dropped with compensatory lengthening of the vowel.

Pres. Impf. Indic. S. 1.	vŏl-o	nōlo	mālo
2.	vī-s	non vīs	măvis
3.	vol-t (vult)	non volt	mavolt
P. 1.	vŏlŭ-mus	nōlŭ-mus	mālŭ-mus
2.	vol-tis (vultis)	non voltis	măvoltis
3.	vŏlu-nt	nōlu-nt	māl-unt
Conj.	vĕl-i-m, &c.	nōl-i-m, &c.	māl-im, &c.

Past Impf.	Indic.	vŏlĕ-ba-m, &c.	nōlĕ-ba-m, &c.	mālĕ-bam
	Conj.	vel-le-m	nol-le-m	mal-le-m
Fut. Impf.	Indic.	vŏl-a-m,-es,&c.	nōl-a-m, -es, &c.	māl-a-m,-es,&c.

Pres. Perf.	Indic.	vŏl-u-i	nōl-u-i	māl-u-i
	Conj.	vŏl-u-eri-m	nōluerim	maluerim
Past Perf.	Indic.	vŏluĕram	nōlueram	malueram
	Conj.	vŏluissem	nōluissem	maluissem
Fut. Perf.	Indic.	vŏluĕro	nōluero	māluero

Imper. Pres.		nolī, nolīte	
Fut.		nolī-to, nolitōte, nolunto	

Infinitive.	Impf.	vel-le	nol-le	mal-le
	Perf.	vŏlu-i-sse	nōluisse	māluisse
Participle.		vŏlens	nōlens.	

131. The verb-stem **ĭ,** *go*, (1) changes ĭ into ĕ before **a, o, u**: (2) lengthens ĭ into ī, except in the participial stem (future participle and supines): (3) retains the future in **-bo.**

	INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
Pres. Impf.	ĕo, ĭs, ĭt	ĕam, ĕās, ĕăt
	īmus, ītis, eunt	ĕāmus, ĕātis, ĕant
Past Impf.	ī-bam, ības, ībat	īrem, īrēs, īrĕt
	ībamus, ībātis, ībant	īrēmus, irētis, īrent
Fut. Impf.	ībo, ībīs, ībĭt ،	
	ibīmus, ibĭtis, ībunt	
Pres. Perf.	ivī, ivisti, īvĭt	ive-rim, -ris, -rit
	ivĭmus, ivistis, ivērunt	ive-rimus, -ritia, -rint
Past Perf.	ivĕ-ram, -ras, -rat	ivi-ssem, -sses, -sset
	ive-rāmus, -rātis, -rant	ivi-ssemus, -ssetis, -ssent
Fut. Perf.	ive-ro, -ris, -rit	
	ive-rĭmus, -rĭtis, -rint	

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. **i, īte**
Fut. **īto, ītōte, ĕunto.**

	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Impf.	īre	iens, euntem, &c.
Perf.	īvisse	—
Future.	īturum esse	iturus

GERUND.	SUPINE.
eundum, &c.	ĭtum.

NOTES: 1. The verb-stem ĭ was in old Latin lengthened into ēī (§ 115 (7)), to form a present-stem: then eī became ī before consonants, ĭ before e, ĕ before a, o, u, by partial assimilation.

2. Ire and its intransitive compounds form only the 3 sing. of passive tenses, which are used impersonally, as **Itur** = *there is a going* = on **va**: hence **iri** is used similarly, *to be a going :* **scit puellam amatum iri** = *he knows there-to-be-a-going for-the-purpose-of-loving the girl,* i. e. *he knows that the girl will be loved.*— Transitive compounds of **ĕo**, like **ădĕo**, *I go to,* i. e. *approach, visit,* have a regular and complete passive voice.

3. amb-io, *I go around, canvass,* is conjugated like audio.

4. Two compounds of **eo**, **pĕr-eo**, *I perish,* and **vaen-eo** (**vĕn-eo**), *I go for sale,* are used as the passives of corresponding compounds of **do** (§ 137), **per-do**, *I ruin,* **ven-do**, *I sell:* but **perdĭtus, vendĭtus,** and **vendendus,** are also found.

5. Compounds of **eo** usually drop **v** in the perfect tenses : **ăb-eo,** perf. **ab-ii,** &c.

132. queo, *I am able,* **nĕqueo,** *I am unable,* are conjugated like **eo**; but the imperative and the gerund are wanting. **Non queo** is more common than **nequeo.**

133. The verb-stem **ed-,** *eat,* is conjugated regularly (perfect-stem **ēd-,** participial-stem **ēs-** (for **ed-s, es-s),** but in addition to the regular forms, it sometimes drops the theme-vowel **ĭ** before **s** and **t**: then **d** is dropped (with compensatory lengthening of the vowel) before **s,** and becomes **s** before **t**; and the older forms -**sem** and -**se** are used for the past impf. conj. and impf. inf. Hence—

Pres. Impf. Ind. **ĕdo, ĕdis** or **ĕs, ĕdĭt** or **est, ĕdĭmus, ĕdĭtis** or **estis, ĕdunt.**
Past Impf. Conj. **ĕdĕrem** or **essem,** &c.
Imperative Pres. **ĕdĕ** or **ĕs, ĕdĭte** or **este.**
            Fut. **ĕdĭto** or **esto, editote** or **estōte.**
Impf. Inf.   **ĕdĕre** or **esse.**

NOTE : The óptative form **ĕd-im, ĕd-ĭs,** &c., is used as well as the proper conjunctive form **ĕd-a-m, ĕdās,** &c.

134. The verb-stem **fer-,** *bear,* drops the theme-vowel **ĕ** or **ĭ** before **s, t,** and **r.** It has no perfect or participial stem: these are supplied from the verb **tol-l-o** (perf. **tŭl-i,** with a loss of reduplication for **te-tul-i,** supine **lā-tu-m,** for **tlā-tum,** from **tal-,** the older form of **tol-,** by transposition).

ACTIVE.

		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PART.
Pres. Impf.	Sing. 1.	fĕro	fer-a-m		fer-re	ferens
	2.	fer-s	fer-a-s, &c.	fer		
	3.	fer-t				
	Plur. 1.	fĕri-mus				
	2.	fer-tis		fer-te		
	3.	feru-nt				
Past Impf.		ferēbam, &c.	fer-rem			
Fut. Impf.		feram, feres, &c.	la-turus sim		laturum esse	laturus
Pres. Perf.		tŭl-i, &c.	tulerim	fer-to, fer-tōte, ferunto	tulisse	
Past Perf.		tŭleram	tulissem			
Fut. Perf.		tŭlero				

Supine latu-m, latu

Gerund ferendum, &c.

PASSIVE.

		INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PART.
Pres. Impf.	Sing. 1.	fero-r	fer-a-r		fer-ri	
	2.	fer-ris	fer-a-ris, &c.	fer-re		
	3.	fer-tur				
	Plur. 1.	feri-mur				
	2.	feri-mini		ferimini		
	3.	feru-ntur				
Past Impf.		fere-bar, &c.	fer-rer		latum iri	
Fut. Impf.		fer-a-r, fer-ēris, &c.				
Pres. Perf.		latus sum	latus sim		latum esse	latus
Past Perf.		latus eram	latus essem			
Fut. Perf.		latus ero				

Gerundive fere-ndus.

135. The verb **făc-i-o**, *make*, in the passive voice forms the perfect tenses regularly from the participial stem **fac-to**, but the imperfect tenses are replaced by the active tenses of the intransitive verb **fī-o**, which is regularly conjugated like the imperfect tenses of **audio**, except that the imperf. infinitive is **fĭĕrī**, the past imperf. conj. **fĭĕrem**, &c.

	INDICATIVE.	CONJ.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PART.
Present.	fīo, fīs, &c.	fīam	fī	fĭĕrī	
Past.	fīēbam	fīerem	—	—	
Future.	fīam, fīēs, &c.		(wanting)		

136. The following forms from **inqua-m**, *say I*, are found :—

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Impf.	inquam	inquĭs	inquĭt	inquĭmus	inquĭunt
Past Impf.			inquiebat		
Fut. Impf.		inquĭēs	inquĭĕt		
Pres. Perf.	inquii	inquisti	inquit		

CONJUNCTIVE.

Pres. Impf.		inquiăt

IMPERATIVE.

inque   (inquĭto)

Inquam is only used parenthetically, after one or more words in a sentence.

LIST OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PERFECT AND PARTICIPIAL STEMS.

137.   (1) Reduplicated Perfects.

(a) With participial-stem -to.

căno	*sing*	cecĭni	cantu-m (compounds -cĭnui).
do (root dă)	*give*	dĕdi	dătu-m.

The following compounds are conjugated as if with consonant-stems (-do, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, -dĕre); but it is possible that they are from a different root dha = Gr. θε, *put*, not da = Gr. δο, *give* :—

ab-do	*put away, hide.*
ad-do	*put to, add.*
con-do	*put together, build.*
crĕ-do	*put faith, believe.*
dē-do	*put down, surrender.*
ē-do	*put out, publish.*
in-do	*put on.*
per-do	*put through, ruin* (cp. per-eo, § 131. 4).

	prŏ-do	*put forth, betray.*	
	red-do	*put back, restore.*	
	sub-do	*put under, in the place of.*	
	tra(ns)-do	*put across, deliver up.*	
	ven-do	*put for sale, sell* (cp. ven-eo, § 131. 4).	

păr-io	*bring forth*	pĕpĕri	partu-m (fut. part. parĭ-tūrus).	
pung-o	*prick*	pŭpŭgi	punctu-m (comp.-punxi, note to § 121).	
si-sto	*set, stay*	stĭti	stătum (comp. -stĭtum).	
ta-n-g-o	*touch*	tĕtĭgi	tactum (comp. -tingo, -tĭgi, -tactum).	

(*b*) Participial-stem -so.

căd-o	*fall*	cĕcĭdi	că-su-m (comp. -cĭdi).
caed-o	*fell*	cĕcĭdi	cae-su-m (comp. -cĭdo, -cĭdi).
curr-o	*run*	cŭcurri	cur-su-m.
fall-o	*deceive*	fefelli	fal-su-m.
pell-o	*drive*	pepuli	pul-su-m.
pend-o	*hang* (trans.)	pependi	pen-s-um.
tund-o	*thump*	tutŭdi	tū-su-m or tun-su-m.
tend-o	*stretch*	tetendi	tentum or tensum.

Of the **E**- Conjugation.

morde-o	*bite*	momordi	mor-su-m.
pende-o	*hang* (intrans.)	pependi	—
sponde-o	*promise*	spopondi	spon-su-m.
tonde-o	*spear*	totondi	ton-su-m.

(*c*) Without participial-stem.

bĭ-bo (root ba)	*drink*	bĭbi.	
dis-co (for dic-sco)	*learn*	dĭdĭci.	
parco	*spare*	pĕ-porci.	
posco (for porc-sco)	*demand*	po-posci.	

138. (2) Perfects with dropped reduplication.

find-o	*split*	fĭdi	fis-su-m.
scind-o	*sever*	scĭdi	scis-su-m.
per-cello	*strike down*	per-cŭli	per-cul-sum.

Cello does not occur, and ante-cello, ex-cello, prae-cello have only the present-stem: excello makes excellui.

tollo	*raise*	tŭli	(t)lātum
		sus-tŭli	sub-lātum.

Tuli and lātum are commonly used as the perfect and supine of fĕro, and the perfect and supine of tollo supplied from a compound present sus-tollo, *raise up,* which is not itself used.

139. (3) Perfects with contracted reduplication.

(*a*) Short or nasalized present-stems, with (*a*) participial-stem -to.

	ăg-o	*drive*	ĕgi	ac-tu-m.[1]

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[1] Compounds have -ĭgo: but (*a*) circum-ăgo, *drive round;* per-ago, *drive through, finish;* sat-ăgo, *do enough, have enough to*

cap-i-o	*take*	cēpi	cap-tu-m.
ĕm-o	*take (buy)*	ēmi	em-p-tu-m.[2]
făc-i-o	*make, do*	fēci	fac-tu-m.
fra-n-g-o	*break*	frēgi	frac-tu-m.
jăe-i-o	*throw*	jēci	jac-tu-m.
lĕg-o	*gather, read*	lēgi	lec-tu-m.
li-n-qu-o	*leave*	līqui	lic-tu-m.
pa-n-g-o	*fix*	pĕgi	pac-tu-m.
ru-m-p-o	*burst*	rūpi	rup-tu-m.
vi-n-c-o	*conquer*	vīci	vic-tu-m.
fŭg-i-o	*flee*	fūgi	fut. part. fugi-tūrus.

(β) Participial-stem -so.

ĕd-o	*eat*	ēdi	ē-su-m (older es-su-m).
fŏd-i-o	*dig*	fōdi	fos-su-m.
fre-n-d-o	*gnash*	—	fres-su-m, frē-sum.
fu-n-d-o	*pour*	fūdi	fū-su-m.
scăb-o	*itch*	scābi	—

(b) E- stems (α) with participial-stem -to.

căve-o	*am on my guard*	cāvi	cautu-m.
făve-o	*am favourable*	făvi	fautu-m.
fŏve-o	*warm*	fōvi	fōtu-m.
mŏve-o	*move*	mōvi	mōtu-m.
vŏve-o	*vow*	vōvi	vōtu-m.

(β) With participial-stem -so.

sĕde-o	*sit*	sēdi	ses-sum.
vĭde-o	*sit*	vīdi	vīsu-m.
păve-o	*fear*	păvi	—

(c) Stems with vowels long naturally or by position

(α) With participial-stem -to.

| Ico | *strike* | Ici | ic-tum. |

(β) With participial-stem -so.

-cand-o	*fire*	-cendi	-cen-su-m (Only in composition ac-cendo, &c.).
cūd-o	*hammer*	cūdi	cu-su-m.
-fend-o	*strike*	-fendi	-fen-su-m (de-fendo, *strike off*; of-fendo, *strike against*).
mand-o	*chew*	mandi	man-su-m.
pand-o	*spread out*	pandi	pan-su-m (passu-m).
pre-hend-o	*catch*	prehendi	pre-hen-su-m.
scand-o	*climb*	scandi	scan-su-m.

do ; (b) cōgo, *drive together, constrain* ; dēgo, *bring to an end*
(dĕgi, no part.).
[2] Compounds have -ĭmo, -ēmi, emptum : but cōmo (co-imo), *put together, arrange*; dēmo (de-imo), *take away* ; prōmo (pro-imo), *take forth* ; sūmo (sub-ĭmo), *take up*, have (co)-mpsi, -mptum.

verr-o	sweep	verri	ver-su-m.
vert-o	turn	verti	ver-su-m.
vīs-o	visit	vīsi	vī-su-m.
lamb-o	lick	lambi	—
psall-o	play the lyre	psalli	—
sīd-o	sit down	sīdi	—
strīd-o	creak	strīdī	—

(d) Stems in -u.

ăcu-o	sharpen	acŭi	acŭ-tu-m.
argu-o	convict	argui	argŭ-tu-m.
dē-lību-o	anoint	delibui	delibŭ-tu-m.
im-bu-o	soak	imbui	imbŭ-tu-m.
ind-u-o	put on	indui	ind-ŭ-tu-m.
ex-u-o	put off	exui	ex-ŭ-tu-m.
ru-o	rush	rui	-rŭ-tu-m.
minu-o	lessen	minui	mĭnŭ-tu-m.
solv-o	dissolve	solvi	solŭ-tu-m.
spu-o	spit	spui	spŭ-tu-m.
stătu-o	set up	statui	statŭ-tu-m.
sŭ-o	sew	sui	sŭ-tu-m.
tribu-o	pay to	tribui	tribŭ-tu-m.
volv-o	roll	volvi	volŭ-tu-m.
con-gru-o	agree in	congrui	
lu-o	atone	lui (compounds -lui, -lūtum).	
metu-o	fear	metui.	
-nu-o	nod	nui (ab-nuo, nod refusal; ad-nuo, nod assent).	
plu-o	rain	plui and pluvi.	
sternu-o	sneeze	sternui. (§ 146. 1.)	

140. (4) Perfects compounded with fui (vi).

(a) A- stems making avi, except the following clipped verbs (all with short vowels).

crĕpo	rattle	crĕp-ui	crĕpĭ-tu-m.
cŭbo	lie	cŭb-ui	cŭbĭ-tu-m.
dŏmo	tame	dŏm-ui	dŏmĭ-tu-m.
sŏno	sound	sŏn-ui	sŏnĭ-tu-m.
vĕto	forbid	vĕt-ui	vĕtĭ-tu-m.
frĭco	rub	frĭc-ui	frictu-m and frica-tu-m.
sĕco	cut	sĕc-ui	sec-tu-m and seca-tu-m.
mĭco	flash	mĭc-ui.	

So ē-mico, flash out ; but dī-mĭco, -micavi, fight, is from another stem.

tŏno	thunder	tŏnui	(at-tŏnĭtus).	[nĕco]
e-nĕco	kill	enecui	enec-tum (or the full forms, like	
ap-plĭco	fold on to	applicui	applicitum	
com-plĭco	fold up	complicui	complicitum } or the fuller forms.	
ex-plĭco	unfold	explicui	explicitum)	

(b) E- stems.

(1) (a) lĕ-le-o	*blot out, destroy*	d•lĕ-vi	dele-tu-m.
flĕ-o	*weep*	flĕ-vi	fle-tu-m.
ne-o	*spin*	nĕ-vi	nĕ-tu-m.
-ple-o	*fill*	-plĕ-vi	-plĕ-tu-m.
(β ab-ole-o	*wipe out*	ab-olĕ-vi	ab-olĭ-tu-m.
(γ) cĭe-o	*rouse*	cī-vi	cī-tu-m.

Compounds generally take the stem ci-; accio, accītus; concio, concītus and concītus; excio, excītus and excītus; percio, percītus.

(2) Clipped e- stems, with perfect -ui :

(a) participial-stem -ĭ-to.

cărĕ-o	*lack*	căr-ui	(carĭ-tu-ru-s).
dŏle-o	*suffer*	dŏl-ui	(dŏlĭ-tu-ru-s).
hăbe-o	*have*	hăb-ui	hăbĭ-tu-m.
jăce-o	*lie*	jăc-ui	jacĭ-tu-m.
lĭce-o	*am for sale*	lic-ui	licĭ-tu-m.
mĕre-o	*deserve*	mĕr-ui	merĭ-tu-m.
mŏne-o	*advise*	mŏn-ui	mŏnĭ-tu-m.
nŏce-o	*do harm*	nŏc-ui	nŏcĭ-tu-m.
păre-o	*appear, give ear*	păr-ui	(pări-tu-ru-s.)
plăce-o	*am pleasing*	plăc-ui	plăcĭ-tu-m.
tăce-o	*am silent*	tăc-ui	tăcĭ-tu-m.
terre-o	*frighten*	terr-ui	terri-tu-m.
văle-o	*am strong, able*	văl-ui	(vălĭ-tu-ru-s.)

(β) Participial-stem -to.

dŏce-o	*teach*	doc-ui	doc-tu-m.
misce-o	*mix*	misc-ui	mis-tu-m, mix-tu-m.
sorbe-o	*swallow*	sorb-ui	sorp-tu-m (deriv. sorbition-, *a swallowing*).
tĕne-o	*hold*	tĕn-ui	ten-tu-m.
torre-o (for tors-e-o)	*scorch*	torr-ui	tos-tu-m (for tors-tu-m).

(γ) Participial-stem -so.

cense-o *rate* cens-ui cen-su-m.

NOTE : Many e- stems have no participial stems : and others have neither perfect nor participial stem.

(c) Consonant-stems.

(1) Liquid-stems.

frĕm-o	*roar*	frĕm-ui	fremi-tu-m.
gĕm-o	*groan*	gem-ui	gemĭ-tu-m.
gign-o (for gi-gen-o)	*beget*	gĕn-ui	genĭ-tu-m.
trĕm-o	*tremble*	trĕm-ui	—
vŏm-o	*vomit*	vŏm-ui	vŏmĭ-tu-m.
mŏlo	*grind*	mŏl-ui	molĭ-tu-m.
ăl-o	*nourish*	ăl-ui	ălĭ-tum and al-tu-m.
cŏl-o	*till*	cŏl-ui	cul-tu-m.

consŭl-o   *consult*   consŭl-ui   consul-tu-m.
occŭl-o   *bide*   occŭl-ui   occul-tu-m.
vŏl-o   *wish*   vŏl-ui   —
sĕr-o   *string*   ser-ui   ser-tu-m.

<div style="text-align:center">(2) Clipped i- stems, which end in a liquid.</div>

aperi-o *open*   aper-ui   aper-tum.
operi-o *cover* oper-ui   oper-tum.
sali-o *leap*   sal-ui   sal-tum (salii is more common, except in
                            the compounds, where -silui is usual).

<div style="text-align:center">(3) Mute-stems; only</div>

deps-o   *knead*   deps-ui   deps-tu-m.
pins-o   *pound*   pins-ui   pinsi-tu-m, or pins-i pis-tu-m.
pō(s)-n-o   *place*   pŏs-ui   pŏs-ĭ-tu-m.
rap-i-o   *seize*   rap-ui   rap-tu-m.
strĕp-o   *roar*   strep-ui   strĕpĭ-tu-m.
stert-o   *snore*   stert-ui   —
tex-o   *weave*   tex-ui   tex-tu-m.

<div style="text-align:center">(4) Two inchoatives.</div>

compesco (for comperc-sco) *restrain* compescui   —
dispesco   *separate* dispescui   —

<div style="text-align:center">(d) Vowel-stems, with a lengthened present-stem.</div>

pā-sc-o   *feed*   pā-vi   pas-tu-m.
nŏ-sc-o   *learn to know*   nŏ-vi   nŏ-tu-m.
crē-sc-o   *grow*   crē-vi   crē-tu-m.
quie-sc-o   *rest*   quiē-vi   quiē-tu-m.
sue-sc-o   *grow accustomed*   suē-vi   suē-tu-m.
ăb-ŏle-sc-o   *grow out of use*   ab-ŏlē-vi —
ăd-ŏle-sc-o.   *grow up*   ad-ŏlē-vi ad-ul-tu-m.
ex-ŏle-sc-o   *grow out of date*   ex-ŏlē-vi ex-ŏlē-tu-m.
obs-ŏle-sc-o   *grow old*   obs-ŏlē-vi obs-olē-tu-m.
se-r-o (for se-să-o) *sow*   sē-vi   să-tum (inf. serĕre).
lĭ-n-o   *anoint*   lē-vi   lĭ-tu-m.
sĭ-n-o   *allow*   sĭ-vi   sĭ-tu-m.

<div style="text-align:center">(e) Stems which become vowel-stems by metathesis.</div>

ter-o   *rub*   trĭ-vi   trĭ-tu-m.
cer-n-o   *sift*   crē-vi   crē-tu-m.
sper-n-o   *spurn*   sprē-vi   sprē-tu-m.
ster-n-o   *strew*   strā-vi   strā-tu-m.

<div style="text-align:center">(f) Consonant-stems adding I for the perfect stem.</div>

cŭp-i-o   *desire*   cup-ĭ-vi   cup-ĭ-tu-m (inf. cŭpĕre).
quaero (for quaeso)   *seek*   quaes-ĭ-vi quaes-ĭ-tu-m.
rŭdo   *bray*   rŭd-ĭ-vi   —
arcess-o   *fetch*   arcess-ĭ-vi arcess-ĭ-tu-m.
căpess-o   *seize upon* capess-ĭ-vi capess-ĭ-tu-m.
făcess-o   *cause*   facess-ĭ-vi facess-ĭ-tu-m.
lăcess-o   *harass*   lacess-ĭ-vi lacess-ĭ-tu-m.
incess-o   *attack*   incess-ĭ-vi —

The last five verbs are probably formed by a combination of -es (with an inchoative force) with the stems of arcio (= adcio, *summon to*), capio, facio, lacio, and incedo.

141.   (5) Perfects compounded with (e)si.

(a) Guttural stems (1) with participial stem -to

cing-o	*surround*	cinxi	cinc-tu-m.
cŏqu-o	*cook*	coxi	coc-tu-m.
dīc-o	*say*	dixi	dic-tu-m.
dūc-o	*lead*	duxi	duc-tu-m.
e-mung-o	*blow the nose*	e-munxi	e-munc-tu-m.
fing-o	*fashion*	finxi	fic-tu-m.
-flīgo	*strike*	-flixi	-flic-tu-m (af-fligo, &c.).
frīg-o	*parch*	frixi	fric-tu-m or frix-um.
jung-o	*join*	junxi	junc-tu-m
-lăci-o	*draw*	-lexi	lec-tu-m (ad- il- pel-lĭcio, elĭcio has elĭ-cĭtum).
ling-o	*lick*	linxi	linc-tu-m.
ping-o	*paint*	pinxi	pic-tu-m.
plang-o	*lament*	planxi	planc-tu-m.
rĕgo	*guide*	rex-i	rec-tu-m (comp. -rĭgo, except per(rĭ)go, perrexi, su(b)r(ĭ)-go, surrexi).
-spĕcio	*look*	-spexi	-spec-tu-m (comp. -spĭcio).
-stinguo	*stamp*	-stinxi	-stinc-tu-m.
s:ring-o	*strip, squeeze*	strinxi	stric-tu-m.
struo (for stru(gv)o)	*heap up*	struxi	struc-tu-m.
sūgo	*suck*	suxi	suc-tu-m.
tĕgo	*cover*	texi	tec-tu-m.
ting-(u)-o	*dip*	tinxi	tinc-tu-m.
trăh-o	*drag*	traxi	trac-tu-m.
ung(u)-o	*anoint*	unxi	unc-tu-m.
vĕh-o	*carry*	vexi	vec-tu-m.
vīv-o (for gvigv-o)	*live*	vixi	vic-tu-m.

(2) With participial-stem -so.

fīg-o	*fix*	fixi	fixu-m.
flect-o	*bend*	flexi	flexu-m.
flu-o (for flugv-o)	*flow*	fluxi	fluxu-m.
merg-o	*dip*	mer-sī	mer-su-m.
pect-o	*comb*	pexi	pexu-m.
plect-o	*bend*	plexi (plexui)	plexu-m.
sparg-o	*scatter*	spar-si	spar-su-m.
terg-o	*wipe*	ter-si	ter-su-m.
ang-o	*choak, vex*	anxi	—
ning-it	*it snows*	ninxit.	
revīv-i-sc-o	*revive*	revixi.	

(b) Lingual stems : only vel-lo, *pluck*, vul-si, vul-su-m.
better vell-i.

(c) Dental stems (1) participial-stem in -to.

| gĕr-o (stem ges-) | *bear* | ges-si | ges-tu-m. |
| ûr-o (stem ûs-) | *burn* | us-si | us-tu-m. |

(2) Participial-stem in -so.

| cĕd-o | *yield* | ces-si | ces-su-m. |
| claud-o | *shut* | clau-si | clau-su-m. |

(compounds -clûdo, -clûsi, -clusum).

dī-vīd-o	*divide*	dīvī-si	divī-su-m.
laed-o	*harm*	lae-si	lae-su-m.
lûd-o	*play*	lû-si	lû-su-m.
mitt-o	*let go, send*	mī-si	mis-su-m.
plaud-o	*clap*	plau-si	plau-su-m.

(compounds -plŏdo, -plosi, -plōsum, except ap-plaudo).

| quăti-o | *shake* | — | quas-su-m. |

(compounds -cusso, -cussi, -cussum).

răd-o	*scrape*	ră-si	ră-su-m.
rŏd-o	*gnaw*	rŏ-si	rŏ-su-m.
trûd-o	*thrust*	trû-si	trû-su-m.
văd-o	*go*	-vă-si	-vă-su-m.

(d) Labial stems (1) partici. ial-stem in -to.

carp-o	*pluck*	carp-si	carp-tu-m.
con-temno	*despise*	con-tem-p-si	con-tem-p-tum.
nûbo	*take the veil*	nup-si	nup-tu-m.
rĕp-o	*creep*	rep-si	rep-tu-m.
scalp-o	*scratch*	scalp-si	scalp-tu-m.
scrīb-o	*write*	scrip-si	scrip-tu-m.
sculp-o	*carve*	sculp-si	sculp-tu-m.
serp-o	*creep*	serp-si	serp-tu-m.

(2) Participial-stem in -so, only

prĕm-o *press* pres-si pres-su-m.

(e) Clipped e- stems (1) participial-stem in -to.

auge-o	*increase*	auxi	auc-tu-m.
indulge-o	*show kindness*	indul-si	indul-tu-m.
lûge-o	*lament*	luxi	luc-tu-m.
torque-o	*twist*	tor-si	tor-tu-m.

(2) Participial-stem in -so.

arde-o	*blaze*	ar-si	ar-su-m.
jŭbe-o	*order*	jus-si	jus-su-m.
haere-o (stem haes-)	*stick*	hae-si	hae-su-m.
măne-o	*remain*	man-si	man-su-m.
mulce-o	*soothe*	mul-si	mul-su-m.
mulge-o	*milk*	mul-si	mul-su-m.
rīde-o	*laugh*	rī-si	rī-su-m.
suăde-o	*give advice*	suă-si	suă-su-m.
terge-o	*wipe*	ter-si	ter-su-m.

<center>(3) No participial-stem.</center>

alge-o	*freeze*	al-si.	lūce-o	*shine*	luxi.
cō-nīve-o	*close the eyes*	co-nixi.	turge-o	*swell*	tur-si.
		cō-nīvi.	urge-o	*urge*	ur-si.
fulge-o	*gleam*	ful-si.			

<center>(*f*) Clipped i- stems (1) participial-stems in -to.</center>

<center>farc-i-o   *stuff*   far-si   far-tu-m</center>

<center>(compounds except **infarcio** have -fercio, -fersi, -fertum).</center>

fulci-o	*prop*	ful-si	ful-tu-m.
hauri-o (for hausi-o)	*drain*	hau-si	haus-tu-m.
saepi-o	*hedge in*	saep-si	saep-tu-m.
sanci-o	*ordain*	sanxi	sanc-tu-m.
sarci-o	*patch*	sar-si	sar-tu-m.
vinci-o	*bind*	vinxi	vinc-tu-m.

<center>(2) Participial-stem in -so.</center>

<center>senti-o   *feel*   sen-si   sen-su-m.</center>

142. Deponent verbs of the a- conjugation (about 180 in number) form their participial-stem regularly.

143. Deponent verbs of the e- conjugation have participial-stems in

<center>(1) -I-to.</center>

līce-or	*bid for*	licī-tu-s (pol-lice-or = por-lice-or, *promise*).
mĕre-or	*deserve*	merī-tu-s.
mīsĕre-or	*pity*	misĕrī-tu-s.
'tue-or	*protect*	tuī-tus (tūtu-s, adj. *safe*).
vĕre-or	*fear*	veri-tu-s.

<center>(2) -to.</center>

<center>re-or   *think*   rā-tu-s.</center>

<center>(3) -so,</center>

<center>fāte-or   *confess*   fas-su-s (compounds -fīteor, -fessus)</center>

Three e- stems use active inflexions with the present-stem, but form the perfect tenses like deponent verbs from the participial-stem:

aude-o (= avide-o from avido-, *eager*)	*I am bold*	au-su-s
gaude-o (= gavide-o from *gavido-, *glad*)	*I am glad*	gavī-sus
sōle-o	*I am wont*	solī-tu-s

144. Deponents of the consonant-conjugation, with participial-stem in

<center>(1) -to.</center>

fru-or (for frugv-or)	*enjoy*	fruc-tu-s (fut. part. frụ-i-tụru-s).
fung-or	*discharge*	func-tu-s.
lŏqu or	*speak*	lŏcū-tu-s.

mŏri-or	*die*	mor-tu-us (properly an adjective).
		(fut. part. mori-turu-s).
quĕr-or (for quĕs-or)	*complain*	ques-tu-s.
sĕqu-or	*follow*	sĕcŭ-tu-s.

And the inchoatives

ăp-i-sc-or	*acquire*	ap-tu-s.
ad-ip-i-sc-or	,,	ad-ep-tu-s.
com-mĭn i-sc-or	*devise*	cŏm-men-tu-s.
re-mĭn-i-sc-or	*remember*	—
ex-perg-i-sc-or	*rouse myself*	ex-perrec-tu-s.
ira-sc-or	*grow angry*	irā-tu-s.
nanc-i-sc-or	*gain*	nanc-tu-s, nac-tu-s.
na-sc-or	*am born*	nā-tu-s.
ob-lĭv-i-sc-or	*forget*	oblī-tu-s.
păc-i-sc-or	*covenant*	pac-tu-s.
pro-fĭc-i-sc-or	*set out*	pro-fec-tu-s.
ulc-i-sc-or	*avenge*	ul-tu-s.

(2) -so.

lāb-or	*glide, slip*	lap-su-s.
grădi-or	*step*	gres-sus (comp. -gredior, -gressus).
nīt-or (for nict-or)	*lean myself*	nī-su-s, nixu-s.
păti-or	*suffer*	pas-su-s.
-plect-or	*fold myself*	-plexus (am- com-plector, *embrace*).
ūt-or	*use*	ū-su-s.

Inchoative.
dē-fĕt-i-sc-or *grow weary* defes-su-s.

No participial-stem is used from **liquor**, *melt*, **ringor**, *snarl*, **vescor**, *feed myself*. The verb **fīd-o**, *trust*, forms its perfect tenses like a deponent from the participial-stem **fī-so** (pres. perf. **fīsus sum**).

145. Of deponents with i- stems, six (besides **partior**) are regular:—

blandi-or	*flatter.*		mōli-or	*toil at.*
largi-or	*lavish.*		pŏti-or	*gain.*
menti-or	*lie.*		sorti-or	*obtain by lot.*

⬤he pres. impf. ind. of **potior** has almost always pŏtĭtur, pŏtīmur: past impf. conj. pŏtĕrer or pŏtīrer.

Deponents with clipped i- stems have the participial-stem.

(1) -to.

ex-pĕri-or	*experience*	ex-per-tu-s.
op-pŏri-or	*await*	op-per-tu-s (op-perī-tu-s).
ori-or	*arise*	or-tu-s.

Pres. impf. ind. orĕris, orĭtur, orĭmur: past impf. conj. orĕrer or orīrer. So the compounds, but adorīris, adorĭtur.

(2) -so.

as-senti-or	*agree*	as-sen-su-s.
mēti-or	*measure*	men-su-s.
ordi-or	*begin*	or-su-s.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

146. *Impersonal* verbs are those whose meaning does not admit of any definite personal subject: hence they are used only in the 3 sing. and in the infinitive parts.

1. Verbs denoting natural phenomena.

fulgŭrat or fulmĭnat	*it lightens.*
grandĭnat	*it hails.*
lūcescit (perf. il-luxit)	*it grows light.*
ningit (perf. ninxit)	*it snows.*
pluit (perf. pluit or plūvit)	*it rains.*
rōrat	*dew falls.*
tŏnat	*it thunders.*
vespĕrascit (perf. vespĕrāvit)	*it grows evening.*

(2) Verbs expressing mental states and the like (all with e- stems).

dĕcet, dēdĕcet	*it becomes, misbecomes*	decuit, dedecuit.
lĭbet	*it is pleasing*	libuit.
misĕret or miserētur	*pity seizes*	misĕrĭtum est.
ŏportet	*it behoves*	ŏportuit.
pĭget	*it vexes*	pĭguit.
poenĭtet	*it repents*	poenituĭt.
pŭdet	*it shames*	puduit, pudĭtum est.
taedet	*it wearies*	(per-taesum est).

(3) Many verbs have both a personal and an impersonal use, as jŭvat, *he, she, or it delights* (me), or *it delights* (me).

(4) Intransitive verbs, when used in the passive voice, are always impersonal, as curritur, *there is a running*, curratur, *may there be a running*, &c.

147. *Verbs defective in their tenses*: (*a*) three verbs are only used in their *perfect* tenses :—

coep-i (antiquated pres. impf. coepio = co-ip-io, from root ap- in ap-i-sc-or, *fasten*), *I have begun.*

memini (reduplicated perfect from the root măn, *think*, as in men(t)s, *mind*, mone-o, *make to think*), *I have bethought myself, I remember.*

ŏd-i (from an obsolete ŏd-i-o, *I conceive hatred*), *I have conceived hatred, I hate.*

Indic.	Pres. Perf.	coep-i	mĕmĭn-i	ŏd-i
	Past Perf.	coep-eram	mĕmĭn-eram	ŏd-ĕram
	Fut. Perf.	cɔep-ero	memin-ero	ŏd-ĕro
Conj.	Pres. Perf.	coep-erim	memin-e·im	ŏd-ĕrim
	Past Perf.	coep-issem	memin-issem	ŏd-issem
Imper.	Fut.		memen-to, -tōte	
Infin.		coep-isse	memin-isse	ŏd-isse
Part.	Perf.	coep-tus		ōsus
	Fut.	coep-turus		ōsurus

Coeptus sum is used as a pres. perf. with *passive* infinitives, as urbs aedĭfĭcari coepta est, *the city has begun to be built.*

(*b*) **ăio** (for **ăg-io**, whence **ăd-ag-ium**, *a saying*) has only the following forms :—

Pres. Ind. S. 1. **ăio** Conj. Past Impf. Ind. S. 1. **ăiēbam**
     2. **ăĭs**   S. 2. **ăias**   2. **ăiebas**
     3. **ăĭt**   3. **ăiat**   3. **ăiēbăt**
    P. 3. **ăiunt**   P. 3. **ăiant**   P. 1. **ăiēbāmus**
                    2. **ăiēbātis**
Part.Impf.   **ăien(t)s**   3. **ăiēbant.** —

(*c*) **Fāri**, *to speak*, and its compounds have only the following forms :—

Indic. Pres. Impf. S. 3. **fātur**   Imper. S. 2. **fāre** and **effāre**
      P. 1. **af-fāmur**
        2. **fāmini**   Infin.   **fari**
        3. **af-fantur**   Part.   Pres. **fans**
Past Impf. S. 1. **af-fābar**   Perf. **fatus** (with the
      P. 3. **prae-fābantur**   tenses formed
Fut. Impf. S. 1. **fābor** and **affābor**   from it).
       2. **ef fābĕre**   Gerund   **fand-i-o.**
       3. **fābĭtur**   Gerundive **fandus.**
      P. 1. **affābĭmur**   Supine   **fatu.**

(*d*) **Quaeso** and **quaesŭmus** are retained for the later **quaero, quaerimus**, in a colloquial sense, *prythee.*

(*e*) **Cĕdŏ**, 2 sing., and **cettŏ** (= **cĕdĭte**) are old imperatives of a verb in its other parts obsolete.

(*f*) **Salvēre**, **ăvēre** (*be greeted*), are used only in the imperfect infinitive and in the imperative, **salvē, salvēto, salvēte, ăvē, ăvēto, ăvēte,** *hail !*

ADVERBS.

148. Adverbs are for the most part petrified cases of nouns substantive or adjective.

  I. Accusative (denoting generally *extension over,* or *direction towards*) :

    1. Substantives : **du-m,** *so long as ;* **ja-m,** *already,* &c., and a number of adverbs in -ti-m and -si-m, derived from verbal nouns formed from participial stems, as **con-tem-p-ti-m,** *contemptuously ;* **sen-si-m,** *gradually ;* **fŏrăs,** *out of doors* (after verbs of motion).

    2. Adjectives and Pronouns :

     (*a*) Neut. acc. sing. **cētĕru-m,** *as to the rest ;* **nōn** (**ne oenu-m** = **ne unum**), *not a bit ;* **postrēmu-m,** *at last ;* **quo-m, cu-m** (later **quu-m**), *when ;* **făcĭlĕ,** *easily ;* **rĕcens,** *recently ;* **simul** (= **simile**), *at the same time.*

     (*b*) Fem. acc. sing. : **pāla-m,** *publicly ;* **cla-m,** *secretly* (root **cal-,** *hide*) ; **perpĕra-m,** *wrongly.*

        (*c*) Neut. acc. plur. : **cētĕra**, *for the rest ;* **frus-tra**, *to no purpose* (for fraud-tra).

        (*d*) Fem. acc. plur. : **ăliăs**, *otherwise.*

II. Ablative (denoting *attendant circumstances of manner, time,* &c.

    1. Substantives : **forte,** *by chance ;* **hĕrī,** *yesterday ;* **mănĕ,** *in the morning ;* **sponte,** *spontaneously,* &c. —**fŏrīs,** *out of doors* (with verbs of rest) ; **grātīs,** *for thanks* (*only*).

    2. Neut.·abl. sing. of adjectives and participles :

        (*a*) In **ō**: as **arcānō,** *secretly ;* **crebrō,** *frequently ;* **rārō,** *rarely ;* **prīmō,** *firstly ;* and many from perfect passive participles, as **cĭtō,** *quickly ;* **falsō,** *falsely ;* **consultō,** *purposely ;* **secrētō,** *secretly.*

        (*b*) In **ē**: so most adverbs formed from adjectives with o- stems; thus **doctu-s,** *learned,* **doctē;** **altu-s,** *high,* **altē ;** and hence all superlative adverbs, **facillimu-s,** *most easy,* **facillĭmē.** **Bĕnĕ,** *well,* **mălĕ,** *ill,* **certĕ,** *certainly,* shorten e.

        (*c*) In **ī**: **quī,** *how ?* **quīquam,** *in any way at all ;* **alioquī,** *otherwise.*

    3. Fem. abl. sing. :

        (*a*) Denoting direction : **ergā,** *towards ;* **contrā,** *against;* **intrā,** *within ;* **extrā,** *without,* &c.

        (*b*) With the ellipse of **viā** (*by the way*), **ŏpĕrā** (*with the effort*) ; **dextrā,** *to the right hand ;* **sĭnistrā,** *to the left hand ;* **rectā,** *straight on ;* **hāc,** *this way ;* **ūnā,** *at the same time* (lit. *with one effort*), &c.

    4. **-tus,** an old ablative suffix, not otherwise used in Latin, **fundĭ-tus,** *from the bottom ;* **stirpi-tus,** *from the stock ;* **radīci-tus,** *from the root,* &c.

III. Dative (or possibly accusative from the older -om) denoting *direction to :* -**o**: **eo,** *thither ;* **quo,** *whither ?* with the demonstrative **c** appended, **isto-c, istu-c,** *to where you are;* **illō-c, illu-c,** *yonder ;* **ho-c, hu-c,** *hither,* &c.

IV. Locative :

    (*a*) Of rest : -**ī,** -**bī: hī-c,** *here ;* **istī-c,** *there, by you;* **illī-c,** *there ;* (**c**)**utī, ut,** *how ;* **sī-c,** *so ;* **I-bī,** *there ;* (**c**)**ubī,** *where ;* **ubī-que,** *everywhere.*

    (*b*) *Of motion from :* -**im,** or (with appended -**ce,** -**de**) -**inc,** -**inde**: **hin-c,** *hence ;* **illim, illin-c, inde,** *thence ;* **ōl-im,** *at a distant time ;* **inter-im,** *meanwhile ;* **utrĭm-que,** *from both sides.*

149. But many adverbs are of obscure origin. Of suffixes hitherto unexplained the most important is -**ter,**

added to consonant and i- stems, and less commonly to o- stems of adjectives : as—

brĕvi-	*short*	brĕvĭ-ter.	grăvi-	*heavy*	grăvĭ-ter.
audāc-	*bold*	audac-ter.	fē:Ici-	*happy*	fēlĭcĭ-ter.
hūmāno-	*human*	humānĭ-ter.	firmo-	*firm*	fīrmĭ-ter.

If the stem end in t or to this termination is dropped, as—

| viŏlento- | *violent* | viŏlenter. | săpient- | *wise* | săpienter. |

150. The most important adverbs of place are

	Rest.		Motion to.
ŭ-bī	*where ?*	quŏ	*whither ?*
hī-c	*here.*	hū-c	*hither.*
istĭc	*there (by you).*	istū-c	*thither (to you).*
		istō	,,
illĭc	*there.*	illu-c	*thither.*
		illō	,,
ĭ-bī	*there.*	eŏ	*thither.*
ĭbīdem	*in the same place.*	eōdem	*to the same place.*
utrŏbīque	*in both places.*	utrōque	*to both places.*
ubĭ-que	*in every place.*		
ălĭcŭbi	*somewhere.*	ălīquŏ	*to some place.*
ălĭbi	*elsewhere.*	aliŏ	*to another place.*
ŭbicunque	*wheresoever.*	quŏcunque	*to whatever place*
		quŏquŏ	,,
sīcŭbi	*if anywhere.*	sīquo	*if anywhither.*
nēcubi	*lest anywhere.*	nēquo	*lest anywhither.*
ŭbĭ-vīs	*where you please.*	quŏvīs	*whither you please.*
ŭbĭ-lĭbet	,,	quŏlibet	,,
usquam	*any where at all.*		
nusquam	*nowhere.*		

	Motion from.		Motion by a way.
undĕ	*whence ?*	quā	*by what way ?*
hin-c	*hence.* [*are*].	hāc	*by this way.*
istinc	*thence (from where you*	istā	*by your way.*
illim, illinc	*from that place.*	illā	*by that way.*
indĕ	*thence.*	ea	*by that (or the) way.*
indĭdem	*from the same place.*	eādem	*by the same way.*
utrinque	*from both sides.*		
undĭque	*from all sides.*		
ălĭcunde	*from some place.*	aliquā	*by some way.*
ălĭundĕ	*from another place.*	aliā	*by another way.*
undĕcunque	*from whatever place.*	quācunque	*by whatever way.*
		quāquā	,,
sī-cunde	*if from any place.*	sīquā	*if by any way.*
nē-cunde	*lest from any place.*	nequā	*lest by any way.*
undĕvīs	*whence you please.*	quāvis	*by whatever way you*
undelĭbet		anālĭbet	,, [*please.*

151. PREPOSITIONS—originally the same as adverbs, and hence derived for the most part, if not entirely, from nouns—are used

(1) With substantives, to denote their relation to other words in the sentence.
(2) Compounded, most frequently with verbs, to qualify the action denoted.

152. The following prepositions are *only* used in composition :—

ambi, amb-, am-, an-, *about, on both sides.*
dis-, *apart,* **dis-pōno,** *place apart.*
por-, *out, forth,* **por-rigo,** *put forth.*
rĕd-, rĕ-, *back, again,* **red-eo,** *go back,* **rĕ-pono,** *place back.*
sĕd-, sē-, *apart,* **sēd-itio,** *a going apart,* **sē-pono,** *place apart.*

153. Prepositions followed by the *accusative* case :—

ad	*to, at, &c.*	**juxtā**	*next to.*
ădvers-us, -um	*against.*	**ob**	*on account of.*
antĕ	*before.*	**pōnes**	*in the power of.*
ăpud	*near, at.*	**per**	*through.*
circum	*around.*	**pōne**	*behind.*
circā	*around, about.*	**post**	*behind, after.*
circĭter	*about.*	**praeter**	*beside.*
cis, citrā	*on this side of.*	**prŏpe**	*near.*
contrā	*against.*	**propter**	*near, on account of.*
ergā	*towards.*	**secundum**	*next to, according to.*
extrā	*outside of.*	**suprā**	*above.*
infrā	*below.*	**trans**	*across.*
inter	*among.*	**ultrā**	*beyond.*
intrā	*within.*	**versus, versum**	*towards.*

Versus follows its case, and is often used with **ad** or **in**: **Arpinum versus**; **ad Ocĕānum versus**; **in Ităliam versus**; sometimes other prepositions, especially those which are disyllabic, follow their case.

154. Prepositions followed by the *ablative* case :—

a, ab, abs	*by, from.*	**ex, e**	*out of, from.*
absque	*without.*	**palam**	*in sight of.*
clam	*unknown to.*	**prae**	*in front of.*
cōram	*in the presence of.*	**pro**	*before, on behalf of.*
cum	*with.*	**sine**	*without.*
de	*from, concerning.*	**tĕnus**	*as far as.*

Tĕnus follows its case—**Tauro tĕnus,** *as far as Taurus;* **cum** is attached to the personal and reflexive pronouns, sometimes also to the relative: as **mēcum, vobiscum, sēcum, quibuscum.**

Clam is used in old Latin with the accusative.

155. Prepositions with accusative or ablative :—

    in, *into, against* (acc.), *in* (abl.).

sub, *up to, towards, under* (acc.), *under* (abl.).
super, *over, upon.*
subter, *under.*

In and sub with acc. imply *motion towards*, with abl. *rest.*

156. Prepositions in composition with verbs undergo
the following euphonic changes :—

a, ab, abs: a is used before m and v, ā-mŏveo, ā-vĕho ; abs before
 c and t, abs-cēdo, abs-tĭneo ; ab in other cases, becoming au
 in aufero (perf. abs-tŭli, sup. ab-lātum), au-fugio.
ad drops d before sp and gn, a-spĭcio (but better adspĭcio),
 a-gnosco ; d is often assimilated to the first consonant of the
 verb-stem, ac-cēdo, af-fĕro, ag-gĕro, ap-pŏno, &c., but not
 before j, m and v, ad-jĭcio (better ād-ĭcio), ad-mŏneo, ad-vĕho.
com (the earlier form of cum) ; m remains before labials p, b, m,
 compŏno, combĭbo, commŏveo, is assimilated before l, n, r,
 col-lĭgo, con-necto, corripio, and becomes n before other con-
 sonants, con-fero, contĕro, congrĕgo, &c. ; m is dropped
 before vowels, h, and often n, co-orior, co-haereo, co-nexus.
ex is used before vowels, and c, q, s, t, p, ex-cĭdo, ex-quĭro, ex-
 sĕro, ex-tendo, ex-pŏno ; ē before other letters : effero is for
 ec-fero, an older form being used here.
in : n becomes m before labials, im-pŏno, im-buo, im-mitto, and
 is assimilated before l, r, il-lūdo, ir-rumpo.
inter suffers assimilation only in intel-lĕgo, per only in pel-lĭcio.
ob suffers assimilation before c, g, p, f, oc-curro, og-gĕro, op-pŏno,
 of-fĕro.
sub suffers assimilation before c, g, p, f, m, and sometimes r, suc-
 curro, sug-gĕro, sup-pŏno, suf-fĭcio, sum-mŏveo, sur-rĭpio.
trans often appears as tra-, trā-dūco, tra-jĭcio.
Assimilation is often neglected in writing, though it probably
always took place in pronunciation.

CONJUNCTIONS.

157. Conjunctions are of two main classes :—

> 1. Co-ordinative.
> 2. Subordinative.

It will be seen in the Syntax that co-ordinative conjunctions do
not affect the mood of the verb in the clause introduced by them :
while subordinative conjunctions may affect the mood.

158. Co-ordinative conjunctions are

(1) Conjunctive: et, -que, atque (= ad-que, *and thereto*) or ac,
 and.
 ĕtĭam, quŏque, *also.*
 nĕque, nĕc, *nor :* nē quĭdem, *not even.*
(2) Disjunctive: aut, vĕl, *or, either— or :* sīve, seu, *either, or.*
(3) Adversative: ăt, ast, sĕd, *but :* autem, *but, now :* atquī,
 but yet.

cētĕrum, vērum, vĕro, *but, moreover :* ĕnim-
vero, *but indeed.*

tămen, *yet :* at-tămen, vērumtămen, *but still.*

(4) Limiting :   quĭdem, ĕquĭdem, *indeed, it is true.*
(5) Corrective :   immo (ĭmo), *rather.*
(6) Causal :   ĕnim, ĕlĕnim, nam, namque, *for.*
(7) Conclusive :   ergo, ĭgĭtur, ĭtăque, *therefore :* quāre, quam-
obrem, quapropter, *wherefore.*
(8) Interrogative : -nĕ, nonnĕ, num, numnĕ, utrum-ăn, annĕ, &c.
(9) Comparative :   ŭt, ŭti, vĕlŭt, vĕlŭti, sĭcut, sĭcŭti, ceu,
quemadmŏdum, quomŏdo, *as :* atque, ac
(sometimes), *as :* quam, *than, as :* tanquam,
as it were : utpŏte, *as being.*

159. Subordinative conjunctions are

(1) Temporal :   quom (cum), later quum, *when :* quando, *when :*
dōnec, *until :* priusquam, antĕquam, anteă-
quam, *before :* postquam, posteăquam, *after :*
sĭmŭl āc, *as soon as :* ut, *when :* ubi, *when.*
(2) Causal :   quom (cum), quoniam, *since :* quod, quia,
because : sĭquĭdem, *inasmuch as.*
(3) Final :   ut, *in order that :* ut ne, ne, *in order that not,
lest :* quo, *whereby, in order that :* quo
mĭnus, *whereby the less, in order that not.*
(4) Consecutive : ut, *so that :* ut non, *so that not :* quin, *that
not.*
(5) Conditional : sĭ, *if :* sĭn, *but if :* sĭve, seu, *or if, whether :*
nĭsi, *unless :* si mŏdo, sĭ tantum, *if only :*
mŏdo, tantum, *only.*
(6) Concessive :   etsi, etiamsi, *even if :* tametsi, tamenetsi, *even
though :* quamquam, utut, *however :* quam-
vĭs, *although, however much :* cum, ut, lĭcet,
although.
(7) Comparative : quasi, ut si, ac si, velut sĭ, *as if :* tanquam,
as though : ceu, *as if.*

Many of these conjunctions, as will be seen in the Syntax, are used
both co-ordinatively and subordinatively.

160. INTERJECTIONS are expressive of emotion. They
are

(a) Natural cries :
  1. Pain or grief : a ! ēheu or heu ! ei (hei) ! vae ! *alas !*
  2. Surprise : ŏ ! hem ! ehem ! phuĭ ! &c.
  3. Invocation : ō ! heŭs ! ohĕ ! ĕhŏ ! &c.
  4. Joy : ĭŏ ! euge, eia, &c.

(b) Noun or verb forms used as exclamations : as mălŭm ! *plague
upon it !* ăgĕ, ăgĭte, *come !* sōdes (si audes), *please !* &c.

(c) Elliptical forms, used as oaths : ĕ-dĕ-pol or pol, *O god Pollux :*
mĕhercules, mehercule, mehercle, *Hercules, protect me,* &c.