

PART II.

INFLECTIONS.

10. The Parts of Speech in Latin are the same as in English, *viz.* Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections; but the Latin has no article.

11. Of these eight parts of speech the first four are capable of **Inflection**, *i.e.* of undergoing change of form to express modifications of meaning. In case of Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns, this process is called **Declension**; in case of Verbs, **Conjugation**.

CHAPTER I. — *Declension.*

A. NOUNS.

12. A Noun is the name of a *person, place, thing, or quality*; as, **Caesar**, *Caesar*; **Rōma**, *Rome*; **penna**, *feather*; **virtūs**, *courage*.

1. Nouns are either Proper or Common. Proper nouns are permanent names of persons or places; as, **Caesar**, **Rōma**. Other nouns are Common; as, **penna**, **virtūs**.

2. Nouns are also distinguished as Concrete or Abstract.

a) Concrete nouns are those which designate individual objects; as, **mōns**, *mountain*; **pēs**, *foot*; **diēs**, *day*; **mēns**, *mind*.

Under concrete nouns are included, also, collective nouns ;
as, *legiō*, *legion* ; *comitātus*, *retinue*.

- b) Abstract nouns designate qualities ; as, *cōstantia*, *steadfastness* ; *paupertās*, *poverty*.

GENDER OF NOUNS.

13. There are three Genders, — Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter. Gender in Latin is either natural or grammatical.

Natural Gender.

14. The gender of nouns is natural when it is based upon sex. Natural gender is confined entirely to names of persons ; and these are —

1. Masculine, if they denote males ; as, —
nauta, *sailor* ; *agricola*, *farmer*.
2. Feminine, if they denote females ; as, —
māter, *mother* ; *rēgīna*, *queen*.

Grammatical Gender.

15. Grammatical gender is determined not by sex, but by the general signification of the word, or the ending of its Nominative Singular. By grammatical gender, nouns denoting things or qualities are often Masculine or Feminine, simply by virtue of their signification or the ending of the Nominative Singular. The following are the general principles for determining grammatical gender : —

A. Gender determined by Signification.

1. Names of *Rivers*, *Winds*, and *Months* are Masculine ; as, —

Sēquana, *Seine* ; *Eurus*, *east wind* ; *Aprīlis*, *April*.

2. Names of *Trees*, and such names of *Towns* and *Islands* as end in *-us*, are Feminine ; as, —

quercus, *oak* ; *Corinthus*, *Corinth* ; *Rhodus*, *Rhodes*.

Other names of towns and islands follow the gender of their endings (see *B*, below); as, —

Delphī, m.; **Leuctra**, n.; **Tībur**, n.; **Carthāgō**, f.

3. Indeclinable nouns, also infinitives and phrases, are Neuter; as, —

nihil, *nothing*; **nefās**, *wrong*; **amāre**, *to love*.

NOTE.—Exceptions to the above principles sometimes occur; as, **Allia** (the river), f.

B. Gender determined by Ending of Nominative Singular.

The gender of other nouns is determined by the ending of the Nominative Singular.¹

NOTE 1. — *Common Gender*. Certain nouns are sometimes Masculine, sometimes Feminine. Thus, **sacerdōs** may mean either *priest* or *priestess*, and is Masculine or Feminine accordingly. So also **cīvis**, *citizen*; **parēns**, *parent*; etc. The gender of such nouns is said to be *common*.

NOTE 2.—Names of animals usually have grammatical gender, according to the ending of the Nominative Singular, but the one form may designate either the male or female; as, **ānser**, m., *goose* or *gander*. So **vulpēs**, f., *fox*; **aquila**, f., *eagle*.

NUMBER.

16. The Latin has two Numbers, — the Singular and Plural. The Singular denotes one object; the Plural, more than one.

CASES.

17. There are six Cases in Latin: —

Nominative,	Case of Subject;
Genitive,	Objective with <i>of</i> , or Possessive;
Dative,	Objective with <i>to</i> or <i>for</i> ;
Accusative,	Case of Direct Object;
Vocative,	Case of Address;
Ablative.	Objective with <i>by</i> , <i>from</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>with</i> .

¹ The great majority of all Latin nouns come under this category. The principles for determining their gender are given under the separate declensions.

1. **LOCATIVE.** Vestiges of another case, the **Locative** (denoting place where), occur in names of towns and in a few other words.

2. **OBLIQUE CASES.** The Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative are called **Oblique Cases**.

3. **STEM AND CASE-ENDINGS.** The different cases are formed by appending certain **case-endings** to a fundamental part called the **Stem**.¹ Thus, **portam** (Accusative Singular) is formed by adding the case-ending **-m** to the stem **porta-**. But in most cases the final vowel of the stem has coalesced so closely with the actual case-ending that the latter has become more or less obscured. The *apparent case-ending* thus resulting is called a **termination**.

THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

18. There are five Declensions in Latin, distinguished from each other by the final letter of the Stem, and also by the Termination of the Genitive Singular, as follows:—

DECLENSION.	FINAL LETTER OF STEM.	GEN. TERMINATION.
First	ā	-ae
Second	ō	-ī
Third	{ ī { Some consonant	-īs
Fourth	ŭ	-ūs
Fifth	ē	-ēī

Cases alike in Form.

19. 1. The Vocative is regularly like the Nominative, except in the Singular of nouns in **-us** of the Second Declension.

2. The Dative and Ablative Plural are always alike.

3. In Neuters the Accusative and Nominative are always alike, and in the Plural end in **-ā**.

4. In the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Declensions, the Accusative Plural is regularly like the Nominative.

¹ The Stem is often derived from a more primitive form called the **Root**. Thus, the stem **porta-** goes back to the root **per-, por-**. Roots are usually monosyllabic. The addition made to a root to form a stem is called a **Suffix**. Thus in **porta-** the suffix is **-ta**.

FIRST DECLENSION.

ā-Stems.

20. Pure Latin nouns of the First Declension regularly end, in the Nominative Singular, in *-ā*, weakened from *-ā*, and are of the Feminine Gender. They are declined as follows:—

Porta, *gate*; stem, **portā-**.

SINGULAR.		
CASES.	MEANINGS.	TERMINATIONS.
<i>Nom.</i> porta	<i>a gate</i> (as subject)	<i>-ā</i>
<i>Gen.</i> portae	<i>of a gate</i>	<i>-ae</i>
<i>Dat.</i> portae	<i>to or for a gate</i>	<i>-ae</i>
<i>Acc.</i> portam	<i>a gate</i> (as object)	<i>-am</i>
<i>Voc.</i> porta	<i>O gate!</i>	<i>-ā</i>
<i>Abl.</i> portā	<i>with, by, from, in a gate</i>	<i>-ā</i>
PLURAL.		
<i>Nom.</i> portae	<i>gates</i> (as subject)	<i>-ae</i>
<i>Gen.</i> portārum	<i>of gates</i>	<i>-ārum</i>
<i>Dat.</i> portīs	<i>to or for gates</i>	<i>-īs</i>
<i>Acc.</i> portās	<i>gates</i> (as object)	<i>-ās</i>
<i>Voc.</i> portae	<i>O gates!</i>	<i>-ae</i>
<i>Abl.</i> portīs	<i>with, by, from, in gates</i>	<i>-īs</i>

1. The Latin has no article, and **porta** may mean either *a gate* or *the gate*; and in the Plural, *gates* or *the gates*.

Peculiarities of Nouns of the First Declension.

21. 1. EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER. Nouns denoting males are Masculine; as, **nauta**, *sailor*; **agricola**, *farmer*; also **Hādria**, *Adriatic Sea*.

2. Rare Case-Endings,—

a) An old form of the Genitive Singular in *-ās* is preserved in the combination **pater familiās**, *father of a family*; also in **māter familiās**, **filius familiās**, **filia familiās**. But the regular form of the Genitive in *-ae* is also admissible in these expressions; as, **pater familiae**.

b) In poetry a Genitive in *-āī* also occurs; as, **aulāī**.

- c) The Locative Singular ends in *-ae*; as, *Rōmae*, at Rome.
- d) A Genitive Plural in *-um* instead of *-ārum* sometimes occurs; as, *Dardanidum* instead of *Dardanidārum*. This termination *-um* is not a contraction of *-ārum*, but represents an entirely different case-ending.
- e) Instead of the regular ending *-īs*, we usually find *-ābus* in the Dative and Ablative Plural of *dea*, goddess, and *filia*, daughter, especially when it is important to distinguish these nouns from the corresponding forms of *deus*, god, and *filius*, son. A few other words sometimes have the same peculiarity; as, *libertābus* (from *liberta*, freedwoman), *equābus* (*mares*), to avoid confusion with *libertīs* (from *libertus*, freedman) and *equīs* (from *equus*, horse).

Greek Nouns.

22. These end in *-ē* (Feminine); *-ās* and *-ēs* (Masculine). In the Plural they are declined like regular Latin nouns of the First Declension. In the Singular they are declined as follows:—

Archīās, Archias. Epitomē, epitome. Comētēs, comet.

<i>Nom.</i>	Archīās	epitomē	comētēs
<i>Gen.</i>	Archiae	epitomēs	comētae
<i>Dat.</i>	Archiae	epitomae	comētae
<i>Acc.</i>	Archiam (or <i>-ān</i>)	epitomēn	comētēn
<i>Voc.</i>	Archīā	epitomē	comētē (or <i>-ā</i>)
<i>Abl.</i>	Archīā	epitomē	comētē (or <i>-ā</i>)

1. But most Greek nouns in *-ē* become regular Latin nouns in *-a*, and are declined like *porta*; as, *grammatica*, grammar; *mūsica*, music; *rhētorica*, rhetoric.

2. Some other peculiarities occur, especially in poetry.

SECOND DECLENSION.

ō-Stems.

23. Pure Latin nouns of the Second Declension end in *-us*, *-er*, *-ir*, Masculine; *-um*, Neuter. Originally *-us* in the Nominative of the Masculines was *-os*; and *-um* of the Neuters *-om*. So also in the Accusative.

Nouns in **-us** and **-um** are declined as follows:—

Hortus, garden ;
stem, hortō-.

Bellum, war ;
stem, bellō-.

SINGULAR.

	TERMINATION.		TERMINATION.
<i>Nom.</i> hortus	-us	bellum	-um
<i>Gen.</i> hortī	-ī	bellī	-ī
<i>Dat.</i> hortō	-ō	bellō	-ō
<i>Acc.</i> hortum	-um	bellum	-um
<i>Voc.</i> horte	-e	bellum	-um
<i>Abl.</i> hortō	-ō	bellō	-ō

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> hortī	-ī	bella	-a
<i>Gen.</i> hortōrum	-ōrum	bellōrum	-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> hortīs	-īs	bellīs	-īs
<i>Acc.</i> hortōs	-ōs	bella	-a
<i>Voc.</i> hortī	-ī	bella	-a
<i>Abl.</i> hortīs	-īs	bellīs	-īs

Nouns in **-er** and **-ir** are declined as follows:—

Puer, boy ;
stem, puerō-.

Ager, field ;
stem, agrō-.

Vir, man ;
stem, virō-.

SINGULAR.

			TERMINATION.
<i>Nom.</i> puer	ager	vir	Wanting
<i>Gen.</i> puerī	agrī	virī	-ī
<i>Dat.</i> puerō	agrō	virō	-ō
<i>Acc.</i> puerum	agrum	virum	-um
<i>Voc.</i> puer	ager	vir	Wanting
<i>Abl.</i> puerō	agrō	virō	-ō

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> puerī	agrī	virī	-ī
<i>Gen.</i> puerōrum	agrōrum	virōrum	-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> puerīs	agrīs	virīs	-īs
<i>Acc.</i> puerōs	agrōs	virōs	-ōs
<i>Voc.</i> puerī	agrī	virī	-ī
<i>Abl.</i> puerīs	agrīs	virīs	-īs

1. Note that in words of the type of **puer** and **vir** the final vowel of the stem has disappeared in the Nominative and Vocative Singular.

In the Nominative and Vocative Singular of *ager*, the stem is further modified by the development of *e* before *r*.

2. The following nouns in *-er* are declined like *puer*: *adulter*, *adulterer*; *gener*, *son-in-law*; *Liber*, *Bacchus*; *socer*, *father-in-law*; *vesper*, *evening*; and compounds in *-fer* and *-ger*, as *signifer*, *armiger*.

Nouns in *-vus*, *-vum*, *-quus*.

24. Nouns ending in the Nominative Singular in *-vus*, *-vum*, *-quus*, exhibited two types of inflection in the classical Latin,—an earlier and a later,—as follows:—

Earlier Inflection (including Caesar and Cicero).

Servos, m., *slave*. **Aevom**, n., *age*. **Equos**, m., *horse*.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>servos</i>	<i>aevom</i>	<i>equos</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>servī</i>	<i>aevī</i>	<i>equī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>servō</i>	<i>aevō</i>	<i>equō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>servom</i>	<i>aevom</i>	<i>equom</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>serve</i>	<i>aevom</i>	<i>eque</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>servō</i>	<i>aevō</i>	<i>equō</i>

Later Inflection (after Cicero).

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>servus</i>	<i>aevum</i>	<i>equus</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>servī</i>	<i>aevī</i>	<i>equī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>servō</i>	<i>aevō</i>	<i>equō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>servum</i>	<i>aevum</i>	<i>equum</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>serve</i>	<i>aevum</i>	<i>eque</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>servō</i>	<i>aevō</i>	<i>equō</i>

1. The Plural of these nouns is regular, and always uniform.

Peculiarities of Inflection in the Second Declension.

25. 1. Proper names in *-ius* regularly form the Genitive Singular in *-ī* (instead of *-īī*), and the Vocative Singular in *-ī* (for *-ie*); as, *Vergīī*, of *Virgil*, or *O Virgil* (instead of *Vergiliī*, *Vergilie*). In such words the accent stands upon the penult, even though that be short. Nouns in *-ajus*, *-ejus* form the Gen. in *-aī*, *-eī*, as *Pompejus*, *Pompeī*.

2. Nouns in *-ius* and *-ium*, until after the beginning of the reign of Augustus (31 B.C.), regularly formed the Genitive Singular in *-ī* (instead of *-īī*); as,—

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ingenium</i>	<i>filius</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ingénī</i>	<i>fili</i>

These Genitives accent the penult, even when it is short.

3. **Filius** forms the Vocative Singular in **-ī** (for **-ie**); *viz.* **fili**, *O son!*

4. **Deus**, *god*, lacks the Vocative Singular. The Plural is inflected as follows:—

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>dī</i>	(<i>deī</i>)
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>deōrum</i>	(<i>deum</i>)
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>dīs</i>	(<i>deīs</i>)
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>deōs</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>dī</i>	(<i>deī</i>)
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>dīs</i>	(<i>deīs</i>)

5. The Locative Singular ends in **-ī**; as, **Corinthī**, *at Corinth*.

6. The Genitive Plural has **-um**, instead of **-ōrum**,—

- a) in words denoting money and measure; as, **talentum**, *of talents*; **modium**, *of pecks*; **sēstertium**, *of sesterces*.
- b) in **duumvir**, **triumvir**, **decemvir**; as, **duumvirum**.
- c) sometimes in other words; as, **līberum**, *of the children*; **socium**, *of the allies*.

Exceptions to Gender in the Second Declension.

26. 1. The following nouns in **-us** are Feminine by exception:—

a) Names of **towns**, **islands**, **trees**—according to the general rule laid down in § 15. 2; also some names of countries; as, **Aegyptus**, *Egypt*.

b) Five special words,—

alvus, *belly*;
carbasus, *flax*;
colus, *distaff*;
humus, *ground*;
vannus, *winnowing-fan*.

c) A few Greek Feminines; as,—

atomus, *atom*;
diphthongus, *diphthong*.

2. The following nouns in **-us** are Neuter:—

pelagus, *sea*;
vīrus, *poison*;
vulgus, *crowd*.

Greek Nouns of the ¹Second Declension.

27. These end in -os, -ōs, Masculine or Feminine; and -on, Neuter. They are mainly proper names, and are declined as follows:—

Barbitos, m. and f., lyre.	Androgeōs, m., Androgeos.	Īlion, n., Troy.
<i>Nom.</i> barbitos	Androgeōs	Īlion
<i>Gen.</i> barbitī	Androgeō, -ī	Īlī
<i>Dat.</i> barbitō	Androgeō	Īlīō
<i>Acc.</i> barbiton	Androgeō, -ōn	Īlion
<i>Voc.</i> barbite	Androgeōs	Īlion
<i>Abl.</i> barbitō	Androgeō	Īlīō

1. Nouns in -os sometimes form the Accusative Singular in -um, instead of -on; as, *Dēlum*, *Delos*.

2. The Plural of Greek nouns, when it occurs, is usually regular.

3. For other rare forms of Greek nouns the lexicon may be consulted.

THIRD DECLENSION.

28. Nouns of the Third Declension end in -a, -e, -ī, -ō, -y, -c, -l, -n, -r, -s, -t, -x. The Third Declension includes several distinct classes of Stems,—

I. Pure Consonant-Stems.

II. ī-Stems.

III. Consonant-Stems which have partially adapted themselves to the inflection of ī-Stems.

IV. A very few Stems ending in a long vowel or a diphthong.

V. Irregular Nouns.

I. Consonant-Stems.

29. 1. In these the stem appears in its unaltered form in all the oblique cases; so that the actual case-endings may be clearly recognized.

2. Consonant-Stems fall into several natural subdivisions, according as the stem ends in a **Mute**, **Liquid**, **Nasal**, or **Spirant**.

A. Mute-Stems.

30. Mute-Stems may end, —

1. In a Labial (p); as, *prīncep-s*.
2. In a Guttural (g or c); as, *rēmex* (*rēmeg-s*); *dux* (*duc-s*).
3. In a Dental (d or t); as, *lapis* (*lapid-s*); *mīles* (*mīlet-s*).

1. STEMS IN A LABIAL MUTE (p).

31. *Prīnceps*, m., *chief*.

SINGULAR.

TERMINATION.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>prīnceps</i>	-s
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>prīncipis</i>	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>prīncipī</i>	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>prīncipem</i>	-em
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>prīnceps</i>	-s
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>prīncipe</i>	-e

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>prīncipēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>prīncipum</i>	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>prīncipibus</i>	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>prīncipēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>prīncipēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>prīncipibus</i>	-ibus

2. STEMS IN A GUTTURAL MUTE (g, c).

32. In these the termination **-s** of the Nominative Singular unites with the guttural, thus producing **-x**.

Rēmex, m., *rower*.

Dux, c., *leader*.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.		SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>rēmex</i>	<i>rēmigēs</i>		<i>dux</i>		<i>ducēs</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>rēmigis</i>	<i>rēmigum</i>		<i>ducis</i>		<i>ducum</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>rēmigī</i>	<i>rēmigibus</i>		<i>ducī</i>		<i>ducibus</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rēmigem</i>	<i>rēmigēs</i>		<i>ducem</i>		<i>ducēs</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>rēmex</i>	<i>rēmigēs</i>		<i>dux</i>		<i>ducēs</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rēmige</i>	<i>rēmigibus</i>		<i>duce</i>		<i>ducibus</i>	

3. STEMS IN A DENTAL MUTE (d, t).

33. In these the final *d* or *t* of the stem disappears in the Nominative Singular before the ending *-s*.

<i>Lapis, m., stone.</i>		<i>Miles, m., soldier.</i>	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> lapis	lapidēs	mīles	militēs
<i>Gen.</i> lapidis	lapidum	militis	militum
<i>Dat.</i> lapidī	lapidibus	militī	militibus
<i>Acc.</i> lapidem	lapidēs	militem	militēs
<i>Voc.</i> lapis	lapidēs	mīles	militēs
<i>Abl.</i> lapide	lapidibus	mīlite	militibus

B. Liquid Stems.

34. These end in *-l* or *-r*.

<i>Vigil, m., watchman.</i>	<i>Victor, m., conqueror.</i>	<i>Aequor, n., sea.</i>
SINGULAR.		
<i>Nom.</i> vigil	victor	aequor
<i>Gen.</i> vigilis	victōris	aequoris
<i>Dat.</i> vigilī	victōrī	aequorī
<i>Acc.</i> vigilem	victōrem	aequor
<i>Voc.</i> vigil	victor	aequor
<i>Abl.</i> vigile	victōre	aequore
PLURAL.		
<i>Nom.</i> vigilēs	victōrēs	aequora
<i>Gen.</i> vigilum	victōrum	aequorum
<i>Dat.</i> vigilibus	victōribus	aequoribus
<i>Acc.</i> vigilēs	victōrēs	aequora
<i>Voc.</i> vigilēs	victōrēs	aequora
<i>Abl.</i> vigilibus	victōribus	aequoribus

1. Masculine and Feminine stems ending in a liquid form the Nominative and Vocative Singular without termination.

2. The termination is also lacking in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Singular of **all neuters** of the Third Declension.

C. Nasal Stems.

35. These end in *-n*,¹ which often disappears in the Nom. Sing.

Leō, m., <i>lion</i> .		Nōmen, n., <i>name</i> .	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> leō	leōnēs	nōmen	nōmina
<i>Gen.</i> leōnis	leōnum	nōminis	nōminum
<i>Dat.</i> leōnī	leōnibus	nōminī	nōminibus
<i>Acc.</i> leōnem	leōnēs	nōmen	nōmina
<i>Voc.</i> leō	leōnēs	nōmen	nōmina
<i>Abl.</i> leōne	leōnibus	nōmine	nōminibus

D. s-Stems.

36. Mōs, m., *custom*. Genus, n., *race*. Honor, m., *honor*.

SINGULAR.		
<i>Nom.</i> mōs	genus	honor
<i>Gen.</i> mōris	generis	honōris
<i>Dat.</i> mōrī	generī	honōrī
<i>Acc.</i> mōrem	genus	honōrem
<i>Voc.</i> mōs	genus	honor
<i>Abl.</i> mōre	genere	honōre
PLURAL.		
<i>Nom.</i> mōrēs	genera	honōrēs
<i>Gen.</i> mōrum	generum	honōrum
<i>Dat.</i> mōribus	generibus	honōribus
<i>Acc.</i> mōrēs	genera	honōrēs
<i>Voc.</i> mōrēs	genera	honōrēs
<i>Abl.</i> mōribus	generibus	honōribus

1. Note that the final *s* of the stem becomes *r* (between vowels) in the oblique cases. In some words (*honor*, *color*, and the like) the *r* of the oblique cases has, by analogy, crept into the Nominative, displacing the earlier *s*, though the forms *honōs*, *colōs*, etc., also occur, particularly in early Latin and in poetry.

¹ There is only one stem ending in *-m*, — *hiems*, *hiemis*, *winter*.

II. *ī*-Stems.A. Masculine and Feminine *ī*-Stems.

37. These regularly end in *-is* in the Nominative Singular, and always have *-ium* in the Genitive Plural. Originally the Accusative Singular ended in *-im*, the Ablative Singular in *-ī*, and the Accusative Plural in *-īs*; but these endings have been largely displaced by *-em*, *-e*, and *-ēs*, the endings of Consonant-Stems.

38. *Tussis*, f., *cough*; *Īgnis*, m., *fire*; *Hostis*, c., *enemy*;
 stem, *tussi*-. stem, *īgni*-. stem, *hosti*-.

		SINGULAR.		TERMINATION.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>tussis</i>	<i>īgnis</i>	<i>hostis</i>	<i>-is</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>tussis</i>	<i>īgnis</i>	<i>hostis</i>	<i>-is</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>tussī</i>	<i>īgnī</i>	<i>hostī</i>	<i>-ī</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>tussim</i>	<i>īgnem</i>	<i>hostem</i>	<i>-im, -em</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>tussis</i>	<i>īgnis</i>	<i>hostis</i>	<i>-is</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>tussī</i>	<i>īgnī or -e</i>	<i>hoste</i>	<i>-e, -ī</i>	
		PLURAL.			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>tussēs</i>	<i>īgnēs</i>	<i>hostēs</i>	<i>-ēs</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>tussium</i>	<i>īgnium</i>	<i>hostium</i>	<i>-ium</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>tussibus</i>	<i>īgnibus</i>	<i>hostibus</i>	<i>-ibus</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>tussīs or -ēs</i>	<i>īgnīs or -ēs</i>	<i>hostīs or -ēs</i>	<i>-īs, -ēs</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>tussēs</i>	<i>īgnēs</i>	<i>hostēs</i>	<i>-ēs</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>tussibus</i>	<i>īgnibus</i>	<i>hostibus</i>	<i>-ibus</i>	

1. To the same class belong—

<i>apis</i> , bee.	<i>crātis</i> , hurdle.	† <i>*secūris</i> , axe.
<i>auris</i> , ear.	<i>*febris</i> , fever.	<i>sēmentis</i> , sowing.
<i>avis</i> , bird.	<i>orbis</i> , circle.	† <i>*sitis</i> , thirst.
<i>axis</i> , axle.	<i>ovis</i> , sheep,	<i>torris</i> , brand.
<i>*būris</i> , plough-beam.	<i>pelvis</i> , basin.	† <i>*turris</i> , tower.
<i>clāvis</i> , key.	<i>puppis</i> , stern.	<i>trudis</i> , pole.
<i>collis</i> , hill.	<i>restis</i> , rope.	<i>vectis</i> , lever.
and many others.		

Words marked with a star regularly have Acc. *-im*; those marked with a † regularly have Abl. *-ī*. Of the others, many at times show *-im* and *-ī*. Town and river names in *-is* regularly have *-im, -ī*.

2. Not all nouns in **-is** are **ī**-Stems. Some are genuine consonant-stems, and have the regular consonant terminations throughout, notably, *canis, dog; juvenis, youth*.¹

3. Some genuine **ī**-Stems have become disguised in the Nominative Singular; as, *pars, part*, for *par(ti)s*; *anas, duck*, for *ana(ti)s*; so also *mors, death; dōs, dowry; nox, night; sors, lot; mēns, mind; ars, art; gēns, tribe*; and some others.

B. Neuter **ī**-Stems.

39. These end in the Nominative Singular in **-e**, **-al**, and **-ar**. They always have **-ī** in the Ablative Singular, **-ia** in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural, and **-ium** in the Genitive Plural, thus holding more steadfastly to the **i**-character than do Masculine and Feminine **ī**-Stems.

Sedīle, seat; Animal, animal; Calcar, spur;
stem, **sedīli-**. stem, **animāli-**. stem, **calcāri-**

SINGULAR.				TERMINATION.
<i>Nom.</i>	sedile	animal	calcar	-e or wanting
<i>Gen.</i>	sedilis	animālis	calcāris	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	sedilī	animālī	calcārī	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	sedile	animal	calcar	-e or wanting
<i>Voc.</i>	sedile	animal	calcar	-e or wanting
<i>Abl.</i>	sedilī	animālī	calcārī	-ī

PLURAL.				
<i>Nom.</i>	sedilia	animālia	calcāria	-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	sedilium	animālium	calcārium	-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	sedilibus	animālibus	calcāribus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	sedilia	animālia	calcāria	-ia
<i>Voc.</i>	sedilia	animālia	calcāria	-ia
<i>Abl.</i>	sedilibus	animālibus	calcāribus	-ibus

1. In most words of this class the final **-i** of the stem is lost in the Nominative Singular; in others it appears as **-e**.

2. Proper names in **-e** form the Ablative Singular in **-e**; as, **Sōracte, Soracte**; so also sometimes **mare, sea**.

¹ **Mēnsis, month**, originally a consonant stem (**mēns-**), has in the Genitive Plural both **mēnsium** and **mēnsum**. The Accusative Plural is **mēnsēs**.

III. Consonant-Stems that have partially adapted themselves to the Inflection of *ī*-Stems.

40. Many Consonant-Stems have so far adapted themselves to the inflection of *ī*-stems as to take *-ium* in the Genitive Plural, and *-is* in the Accusative Plural. Their true character as Consonant-Stems, however, is shown by the fact that they never take *-im* in the Accusative Singular, or *-ī* in the Ablative Singular. The following words are examples of this class : —

Caedēs , f., <i>slaughter</i> ; stem, <i>caed-</i> .	Arx , f., <i>citadel</i> ; stem, <i>arc-</i> .	Linter , f., <i>skiff</i> ; stem, <i>lintr-</i> .
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SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>caedēs</i>	<i>arx</i>	<i>linter</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>caedis</i>	<i>arcis</i>	<i>lintris</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>caedī</i>	<i>arcī</i>	<i>lintrī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>caedem</i>	<i>arcem</i>	<i>lintrem</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>caedēs</i>	<i>arx</i>	<i>linter</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>caede</i>	<i>arce</i>	<i>lintre</i>

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>caedēs</i>	<i>arcēs</i>	<i>lintrēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>caedium</i>	<i>arcium</i>	<i>lintrium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>caedibus</i>	<i>arcibus</i>	<i>lintribus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>caedēs, -īs</i>	<i>arcēs, -īs</i>	<i>lintrēs, -īs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>caedēs</i>	<i>arcēs</i>	<i>lintrēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>caedibus</i>	<i>arcibus</i>	<i>lintribus</i>

1. The following classes of nouns belong here : —

- Nouns in *-ēs*, with Genitive in *-is* ; as, *nūbēs*, *aedēs*, *clādēs*, etc.
- Many monosyllables in *-s* or *-x* preceded by one or more consonants ; as, *urbs*, *mōns*, *stirps*, *lanx*.
- Most nouns in *-ns* and *-rs* ; as, *cliēns*, *cohors*.
- Ūter*, *venter* ; *fūr*, *līs*, *mās*, *mūs*, *nix* ; and the Plurals *faucēs*, *penātēs*, *Optimātēs*, *Samnītēs*, *Quirītēs*.
- Sometimes nouns in *-tās* with Genitive *-tātis* ; as, *cīvitās*, *aetās*. *Cīvitās* usually has *cīvitātium*.

IV. Stems in -ī, -ū, and Diphthongs.

41.	Vīs , f., <i>force</i> ; stem, vī- .	Sūs , c., <i>swine</i> ; stem, sū- .	Bōs , c., <i>ox, cow</i> ; stem bou- .	Juppiter , m., <i>Jupiter</i> ; stem, Jou- .
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SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	vīs	sūs	bōs	Juppiter
<i>Gen.</i>	—	suis	bovis	Jovis
<i>Dat.</i>	—	suī	bovī	Jovī
<i>Acc.</i>	vim	suem	bovem	Jovem
<i>Voc.</i>	vīs	sūs	bōs	Juppiter
<i>Abl.</i>	vī	sue	bove	Jove

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	vīrēs	suēs	bovēs
<i>Gen.</i>	vīrium	suum	{ bovum boum
<i>Dat.</i>	vīribus	{ suibus subus	{ bōbus būbus
<i>Acc.</i>	vīrēs	suēs	bovēs
<i>Voc.</i>	vīrēs	suēs	bovēs
<i>Abl.</i>	vīribus	{ suibus subus	{ bōbus būbus

1. Notice that the oblique cases of **sūs** have **ū** in the root syllable.
2. **Grūs** is declined like **sūs**, except that the Dative and Ablative Plural are always **gruibus**.
3. **Juppiter** is for **Jou-pater**, and therefore contains the same stem as in **Jov-is**, **Jov-ī**, etc.
4. **Nāvis** was originally a diphthong stem ending in **au-**, but it has passed over to the **ī**-stems (§ 37). Its Ablative often ends in **-ī**.

V. Irregular Nouns.

42.	Senex , m., <i>old man</i> .	Carō , f., <i>flesh</i> .	Os , n., <i>bone</i> .
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SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	senex	carō	os
<i>Gen.</i>	senis	carnis	ossis
<i>Dat.</i>	senī	carnī	ossī
<i>Acc.</i>	senem	carnem	os
<i>Voc.</i>	senex	carō	os
<i>Abl.</i>	sene	carne	osse

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	senēs	carnēs	ossa
<i>Gen.</i>	senum	carnium	ossium
<i>Dat.</i>	senibus	carnibus	ossibus
<i>Acc.</i>	senēs	carnēs	ossa
<i>Voc.</i>	senēs	carnēs	ossa
<i>Abl.</i>	senibus	carnibus	ossibus

1. *Iter*, *itineris*, n., *way*, is inflected regularly throughout from the stem *itiner-*.

2. *Supellex*, *supellectilis*, f., *furniture*, is confined to the Singular. The oblique cases are formed from the stem *supellectil-*. The ablative has both -i and -e.

3. *Jecur*, n., *liver*, forms its oblique cases from two stems, — *jecor-* and *jecinor-*. Thus, Gen. *jecoris* or *jecinoris*.

4. *Femur*, n., *thigh*, usually forms its oblique cases from the stem *femor-*, but sometimes from the stem *femin-*. Thus, Gen. *femoris* or *feminis*.

General Principles of Gender in the Third Declension.

43. 1. Nouns in -ō, -or, -ōs, -er, -ēs are Masculine.

2. Nouns in -ās, -ēs, -is, -ys, -x, -s (preceded by a consonant); -dō, -gō (Genitive -inis); -iō (abstract and collective), -ūs (Genitive -ūtis or -ūdis) are Feminine.

3. Nouns ending in -a, -e, -i, -y, -c, -l, -n, -t, -ar, -ur, -ūs are Neuter.

Chief Exceptions to Gender in the Third Declension.

44. Exceptions to the Rule for Masculines.

1. Nouns in -ō.

a. Feminine: *carō*, *flesh*.

2. Nouns in -or.

a. Feminine: *arbor*, *tree*.

b. Neuter: *aequor*, *sea*; *cor*, *heart*; *marmor*, *marble*.

3. Nouns in -ōs.

a. Feminine: *dōs*, *dowry*.

b. Neuter: *ōs* (*ōris*), *mouth*.

4. Nouns in -er.

a. Feminine: *linter*, *skiff*.

b. Neuter: *cadāver*, *corpse*; *iter*, *way*; *tūber*, *tumor*; *ūber*, *udder*. Also botanical names in *-er*; *as*, *acer*, *maple*.

5. Nouns in *-ēs*.

a. Feminine: *seges*, *crop*.

45. Exceptions to the Rule for Feminines.

1. Nouns in *-ās*.

a. Masculine: *vās*, *bondsman*.

b. Neuter: *vās*, *vessel*.

2. Nouns in *-ēs*.

a. Masculine: *ariēs*, *ram*; *pariēs*, *wall*; *pēs*, *foot*.

3. Nouns in *-is*.

a. Masculine: all nouns in *-nis* and *-guis*; *as amnis*, *river*; *ignis*, *fire*; *pānis*, *bread*; *sanguis*, *blood*; *unguis*, *nail*.
Also —

axis, *axle*.

piscis, *fish*.

collis, *hill*.

postis, *post*.

fascis, *bundle*.

pulvis, *dust*.

lapis, *stone*.

orbis, *circle*.

mēnsis, *month*.

sentis, *brier*.

4. Nouns in *-x*.

a. Masculine: *apex*, *peak*; *cōdex*, *tree-trunk*; *grex*, *flock*; *imbrex*, *tile*; *pollex*, *thumb*; *vertex*, *summit*; *calix*, *cup*.

5. Nouns in *-s* preceded by a consonant.

a. Masculine: *dēns*, *tooth*; *fōns*, *fountain*; *mōns*, *mountain*; *pōns*, *bridge*.

6. Nouns in *-dō*.

a. Masculine: *cardō*, *hinge*; *ōrdō*, *order*.

46. Exceptions to the Rule for Neuters.

1. Nouns in *-l*.

a. Masculine: *sōl*, *sun*; *sāl*, *salt*.

2. Nouns in *-n*.

a. Masculine: *pecten*, *comb*.

3. Nouns in *-ur*.

a. Masculine: *vultur*, *vulture*.

4. Nouns in *-ūs*.

a. Masculine: *lepus*, *hare*.

Greek Nouns of the Third Declension.

47. The following are the chief peculiarities of these :—

1. The ending -*ǎ* in the Accusative Singular ; as, *aetherǎ*, *aether* ; *Salamīnǎ*, *Salamis*.

2. The ending -*ēs* in the Nominative Plural ; as, *Phrygēs*, *Phrygians*.

3. The ending -*ās* in the Accusative Plural ; as, *Phrygās*, *Phrygians*.

4. Proper names in -*ās* (Genitive -*antis*) have -*ā* in the Vocative Singular ; as, *Atlās* (*Atlantis*), Vocative *Atlā*, *Atlas*.

5. Neuters in -*ma* (Genitive -*matis*) have -*is* instead of -*ibus* in the Dative and Ablative Plural ; as, *poēmatīs*, *poems*.

6. *Orpheus*, and other proper names ending in -*eus*, form the Vocative Singular in -*eu* (*Orpheu*, *etc.*). But in prose the other cases usually follow the second declension ; as, *Orpheī*, *Orpheō*, *etc.*

7. Proper names in -*ēs*, like *Periclēs*, form the Genitive Singular sometimes in -*is*, sometimes in -*ī* ; as, *Periclis* or *Periclī*.

8. Feminine proper names in -*ō* have -*ūs* in the Genitive, but -*ō* in the other oblique cases ; as, —

<i>Nom.</i> Didō	<i>Acc.</i> Didō
<i>Gen.</i> Didūs	<i>Voc.</i> Didō
<i>Dat.</i> Didō	<i>Abl.</i> Didō

9. The regular Latin endings often occur in Greek nouns.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

ŭ-Stems.

48. Nouns of the Fourth Declension end in -*us* Masculine, and -*ū* Neuter. They are declined as follows :—

Fructus, m., <i>fruit</i> .		Cornū, n., <i>horn</i> .	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> fructus	fructūs	cornū	cornua
<i>Gen.</i> fructūs	fructuum	cornūs	cornuum
<i>Dat.</i> fructuī	fructibus	cornū	cornibus
<i>Acc.</i> fructum	fructūs	cornū	cornua
<i>Voc.</i> fructus	fructūs	cornū	cornua
<i>Abl.</i> fructū	fructibus	cornū	cornibus

Peculiarities of Nouns of the Fourth Declension.

49. 1. Nouns in *-us*, particularly in early Latin, often form the Genitive Singular in *-ī*, following the analogy of nouns in *-us* of the Second Declension; as, *senātī*, *ōrnātī*. This is usually the case in Plautus and Terence.

2. Nouns in *-us* sometimes have *-ū* in the Dative Singular, instead of *-uī*; as, *fructū* (for *fructuī*).

3. The ending *-ubus*, instead of *-ibus*, occurs in the Dative and Ablative Plural of *artūs* (Plural), *limbs*; *tribus*, *tribe*; and in dissyllables in *-cus*; as, *artubus*, *tribubus*, *arcubus*, *lacubus*. But with the exception of *tribus*, all these words admit the forms in *-ibus* as well as those in *-ubus*.

4. *Domus*, *house*, is declined according to the Fourth Declension, but has also the following forms of the Second:—

domī (locative), *at home*; *domum*, *homewards, to one's home*;

domō, *from home*; *domōs*, *homewards, to their (etc.) homes*.

5. The only Neuters of this declension in common use are: *cornū*, *horn*; *genū*, *knee*; and *verū*, *spit*.

Exceptions to Gender in the Fourth Declension.

50. The following nouns in *-us* are Feminine: *acus*, *needle*; *domus*, *house*; *manus*, *hand*. *porticus*, *colonnade*; *tribus*, *tribe*; *īdūs* (Plural), *Ides*; also names of trees (§ 15. 2).

FIFTH DECLENSION

ē-Stems.

51. Nouns of the Fifth Declension end in *-ēs* and are declined as follows:—

Diēs, m., <i>day</i> .		Rēs, f., <i>thing</i>	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
<i>Gen.</i> diēī	diērum	rēī	rērum
<i>Dat.</i> diēī	diēbus	rēī	rēbus
<i>Acc.</i> diem	diēs	rem	rēs
<i>Voc.</i> diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
<i>Abl.</i> diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus

Peculiarities of Nouns of the Fifth Declension.

52. 1. The ending of the Genitive and Dative Singular is -ēī, instead of -ēī, when a consonant precedes; as, spēī, rēī, fidēī.

2. A Genitive ending -ī (for -ēī) is found in plēbī (from plēbēs = plēbs) in the expressions tribūnus plēbī, *tribune of the people*, and plēbī scītum, *decree of the people*; sometimes also in other words.

3. A Genitive and Dative form in -ē sometimes occurs; as, aciē.

4. With the exception of diēs and rēs, most nouns of the Fifth Declension are not declined in the Plural. But aciēs, seriēs, speciēs, spēs, and a few others are used in the Nominative and Accusative Plural.

Gender in the Fifth Declension.

53. Nouns of the Fifth Declension are regularly Feminine, except diēs, *day*, and merīdiēs, *mid-day*. But diēs is sometimes Feminine in the Singular, particularly when it means an *appointed day*.

DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

54. Here belong —

1. Nouns used in the Singular only.
2. Nouns used in the Plural only.
3. Nouns used only in certain cases.
4. Indeclinable Nouns.

Nouns used in the Singular only.

55. Many nouns, from the nature of their signification, are regularly used in the Singular only. Thus:—

1. Proper names; as, Cicerō, *Cicero*; Italia, *Italy*.
2. Nouns denoting material; as, aes, *copper*; lac, *milk*.
3. Abstract nouns; as, ignōrantia, *ignorance*; bonitās, *goodness*.

4. But the above classes of words are sometimes used in the Plural. Thus:—

- a) Proper names, — to denote different members of a family, or specimens of a type; as, Cicerōnēs, *the Ciceros*; Catōnēs, *men like Cato*.

- b) Names of materials, — to denote objects made of the material, or different kinds of the substance; as, *aera, bronzes* (*i.e.* bronze figures); *ligna, woods*.
- c) Abstract nouns, — to denote instances of the quality; as, *ignōrantia, cases of ignorance*.

Nouns used in the Plural only.

56. Here belong —

1. Many geographical names; as, *Thēbae, Thebes*; *Leuctra, Leuctra*; *Pōmpejī, Pompeii*.
2. Many names of festivals; as, *Megalēsia, the Megalesian festival*.
3. Many special words, of which the following are the most important: —

<i>angustiae, narrow pass.</i>	<i>mānēs, spirits of the dead.</i>
<i>arma, weapons.</i>	<i>minae, threats.</i>
<i>dēliciae, delight.</i>	<i>moenia, city walls.</i>
<i>dīvitiae, riches.</i>	<i>nūptiae, marriage.</i>
<i>Īdūs, Ides.</i>	<i>posterī, descendants.</i>
<i>indūtia, truce.</i>	<i>reliquiae, remainder.</i>
<i>insīdiae, ambush.</i>	<i>tenebrae, darkness.</i>
<i>majōrēs, ancestors.</i>	<i>verbera, blows.</i>

Also in classical prose regularly —

<i>cervicēs, neck.</i>	<i>nārēs, nose.</i>
<i>fidēs, lyre.</i>	<i>vīscerā, viscera.</i>

Nouns used only in Certain Cases.

57. 1. **Used in only One Case.** Many nouns of the Fourth Declension are found only in the Ablative Singular; as, *jussū, by the order*; *injussū, without the order*; *nātū, by birth*.

2. Used in Two Cases.

- a. *Fors* (*chance*), Nom. Sing.; *forte*, Abl. Sing.
- b. *Spontis* (*free-will*), Gen. Sing.; *sponte*, Abl. Sing.

3. **Used in Three Cases.** *Nēmō*. *no one* (Nom.), has also the Dat. *nēmīnī* and the Acc. *nēmīnem*. The Gen. and Abl. are supplied by the corresponding cases of *nūllus*; *viz.* *nūllūs* and *nūllō*.

4. **Impetus** has the Nom., Acc., and Abl. Sing., and the Nom. and Acc. Plu.; *viz.* **impetus, impetum, impetū, impetūs.**
5. *a.* **Precī, precem, prece,** lacks the Nom. and Gen. Sing.
b. **Vicis, vicem, vice,** lacks the Nom. and Dat. Sing.
6. **Opis, dapis, and frūgis,** — all lack the Nom. Sing.
7. Many monosyllables of the Third Declension lack the Gen. Plu.; as, **cor, lūx, sōl, aes, ōs (ōris), rūs, sāl, tūs.**

Indeclinable Nouns.

58. Here belong —

fās, n., *right.*

nefās, n., *impiety.*

īnstar, n., *likeness.*

nihil, n., *nothing.*

māne, n., *morning.*

secus, n., *sex.*

1. With the exception of **māne** (which may serve also as Ablative, *in the morning*), the nouns in this list are simply Neuters confined in use to the Nominative and Accusative Singular.

Heteroclitics.

59. These are nouns whose forms are partly of one declension, and partly of another. Thus:—

1. Several nouns have the entire Singular of one declension, while the Plural is of another; as,—

vās, vāsis (*vessel*); Plu., **vāsa, vāsōrum, vāsīs, etc.**
jūgerum, jūgerī (*acre*); Plu., **jūgera, jūgerum, jūgeribus, etc.**

2. Several nouns, while belonging in the main to one declension have certain special forms belonging to another. Thus:—

- a)* Many nouns of the First Declension ending in **-ia** take also a Nom. and Acc. of the Fifth; as, **māteriēs, māteriem, material,** as well as **māteria, māteriam.**
- b)* **Famēs, hunger,** regularly of the Third Declension, has the Abl. **famē** of the Fifth.
- c)* **Requiēs, requiētis, rest,** regularly of the Third Declension, takes an Acc. of the Fifth, **requiem,** in addition to **requiētem.**
- d)* Besides **plēbs, plēbis, common people** of the Third Declension, we find **plēbēs, plēbēī** (also **plēbī**, see § 52. 2), of the Fifth.

Heterogeneous Nouns.

60. Heterogeneous nouns vary in Gender. Thus:—

1. Several nouns of the Second Declension have two forms,—one Masc. in *-us*, and one Neuter in *-um*; as, *clipeus*, *clipeum*, *shield*; *carrus*, *carrum*, *cart*.

2. Other nouns have one gender in the Singular, another in the Plural; as,—

SINGULAR.

balneum, n., *bath*;
epulum, n., *feast*;
frēnum, n., *bridle*;
jocus, m., *jest*;
locus, m., *place*;
rāstrum, n., *rake*;

PLURAL.

balneae, f., *bath-house*.
epulae, f., *feast*.
frēnī, m. (rarely *frēna*, n.), *bridle*.
joca, n. (also *jocī*, m.), *jests*.
loca, n., *places*; *locī*, m., *passages*
or topics in an author.
rāstrī, m.; *rāstra*, n., *rakes*.

a. Heterogeneous nouns may at the same time be heteroclites, as in case of the first two examples above.

Plurals with Change of Meaning.

61. The following nouns have one meaning in the Singular, and another in the Plural:—

SINGULAR.

aedēs, *temple*;
auxilium, *help*;
carcer, *prison*;
castrum, *fort*;
cōpia, *abundance*;
finis, *end*;
fortūna, *fortune*;
grātia, *favor*;
impedimentum, *hindrance*;
littera, *letter* (of the alphabet);
mōs, *habit, custom*;
opera, *help, service*;
(ops) opis, *help*;
pars, *part*;
sāl, *salt*;

PLURAL.

aedēs, *house*.
auxilia, *auxiliary troops*.
carcerēs, *stalls for racing-chariots*.
castra, *camp*.
cōpiae, *troops, resources*.
finēs, *borders, territory*.
fortūnae, *possessions, wealth*.
grātia, *thanks*.
impedimenta, *baggage*.
litterae, *epistle; literature*.
mōrēs, *character*.
operae, *laborers*.
opēs, *resources*.
partēs, *party; rôle*.
sālēs, *wit*.

B. ADJECTIVES.

62. Adjectives denote *quality*. They are declined like nouns, and fall into two classes,—

1. Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.
2. Adjectives of the Third Declension.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

63. In these the Masculine is declined like *hortus*, *puer*, or *ager*, the Feminine like *porta*, and the Neuter like *bellum*. Thus, Masculine like *hortus* :—

Bonus, *good*.

SINGULAR.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	bonus	bona	bonum
<i>Gen.</i>	bonī	bonae	bonī
<i>Dat.</i>	bonō	bonae	bonō
<i>Acc.</i>	bonum	bonam	bonum
<i>Voc.</i>	bone	bona	bonum
<i>Abl.</i>	bonō	bonā	bonō

PLURAL.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	bonī	bonae	bona
<i>Gen.</i>	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
<i>Acc.</i>	bonōs	bonās	bona
<i>Voc.</i>	bonī	bonae	bona
<i>Abl.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

1. The Gen. Sing. Masc. and Neut. of Adjectives in *-ius* ends in *-iī* (not in *-ī* as in case of Nouns; see § 25. 1; 2). So also the Voc. Sing. of such Adjectives ends in *-ie*, not in *-ī*. Thus *eximius* forms Gen. *eximīī*; Voc. *eximie*.

2. Distributives (see § 78. 1. c) regularly form the Gen. Plu. Masc. and Neut. in *-um* instead of *-ōrum* (compare § 25. 6); as, *dēnum*, *centēnum*; but always *singulōrum*.

64. Masculine like *puer*:—

Tener, tender.

SINGULAR.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	tener	tenera	tenerum
<i>Gen.</i>	tenerī	tenerae	tenerī
<i>Dat.</i>	tenerō	tenerae	tenerō
<i>Acc.</i>	tenerum	teneram	tenerum
<i>Voc.</i>	tener	tenera	tenerum
<i>Abl.</i>	tenerō	tenerā	tenerō

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	tenerī	tenerae	tenera
<i>Gen.</i>	tenerōrum	tenerārum	tenerōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	tenerīs	tenerīs	tenerīs
<i>Acc.</i>	tenerōs	tenerās	tenera
<i>Voc.</i>	tenerī	tenerae	tenera
<i>Abl.</i>	tenerīs	tenerīs	tenerīs

65. Masculine like *ager*:—

Sacer, sacred.

SINGULAR.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	sacer	sacra	sacrum
<i>Gen.</i>	sacrī	sacrae	sacrī
<i>Dat.</i>	sacrō	sacrae	sacrō
<i>Acc.</i>	sacrum	sacram	sacrum
<i>Voc.</i>	sacer	sacra	sacrum
<i>Abl.</i>	sacrō	sacrā	sacrō

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	sacrī	sacrae	sacra
<i>Gen.</i>	sacrōrum	sacrārum	sacrōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	sacrīs	sacrīs	sacrīs
<i>Acc.</i>	sacrōs	sacrās	sacra
<i>Voc.</i>	sacrī	sacrae	sacra
<i>Abl.</i>	sacrīs	sacrīs	sacrīs

1. Most adjectives in *-er* are declined like *sacer*. The following, however, are declined like *tener*: *asper, rough*; *lacer, torn*; *liber, free*;

miser, wretched; *prōsper, prosperous*; compounds in *-fer* and *-ger*; sometimes *dexter, right*.

2. *Satur, full*, is declined: *satur, satura, saturum*.

Nine Irregular Adjectives.

66. Here belong —

<i>alius, another</i> ;	<i>alter, the other</i> ;
<i>ūllus, any</i> ;	<i>nūllus, none</i> ;
<i>uter, which?</i> (of two);	<i>neuter, neither</i> ;
<i>sōlus, alone</i> ;	<i>tōtus, whole</i> ;
<i>ūnus, one, alone</i> .	

They are declined as follows : —

SINGULAR.					
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> <i>alius</i>	<i>alia</i>	<i>aliud</i>	<i>alter</i>	<i>altera</i>	<i>alterum</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i> ¹	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>aliī</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>alterī</i>	<i>alterī</i> ²	<i>alterī</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>alium</i>	<i>aliam</i>	<i>aliud</i>	<i>alterum</i>	<i>alteram</i>	<i>alterum</i>
<i>Voc.</i> —	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i> <i>aliō</i>	<i>aliā</i>	<i>aliō</i>	<i>alterō</i>	<i>alterā</i>	<i>alterō</i>
<i>Nom.</i> <i>uter</i>	<i>utra</i>	<i>utrum</i>	<i>tōtus</i>	<i>tōta</i>	<i>tōtum</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>utrius</i>	<i>utrius</i>	<i>utrius</i>	<i>tōtius</i>	<i>tōtius</i>	<i>tōtius</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>utrī</i>	<i>utrī</i>	<i>utrī</i>	<i>tōtī</i>	<i>tōtī</i>	<i>tōtī</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>utrum</i>	<i>utram</i>	<i>utrum</i>	<i>tōtum</i>	<i>tōtam</i>	<i>tōtum</i>
<i>Voc.</i> —	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i> <i>utrō</i>	<i>utrā</i>	<i>utrō</i>	<i>tōtō</i>	<i>tōtā</i>	<i>tōtō</i>

1. All these words lack the Vocative. The Plural is regular.

2. **Neuter** is declined like **uter**.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

67. These fall into three classes, —

1. Adjectives of three terminations in the Nominative Singular, — one for each gender.
2. Adjectives of two terminations.
3. Adjectives of one termination.

¹ This is almost always used instead of *alius* in the Genitive.

² A Dative Singular Feminine *alterae* also occurs.

- a. With the exception of Comparatives, and a few other words mentioned below in § 70. 1, all Adjectives of the Third Declension follow the inflection of *ī*-stems; *i.e.* they have the Ablative Singular in *-ī*, the Genitive Plural in *-ium*, the Accusative Plural in *-īs* (as well as *-ēs*) in the Masculine and Feminine, and the Nominative and Accusative Plural in *-ia* in Neuters.

Adjectives of Three Terminations.

68. These are declined as follows:—

Ācer, sharp.

SINGULAR.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ācer</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācre</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācre</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>ācer</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācre</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ācrēs, -īs</i>	<i>ācrēs, -īs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>

1. Like *ācer* are declined *alacer, lively*; *campester, level*; *celeber, famous*; *equester, equestrian*; *palūster, marshy*; *pedester, pedestrian*; *puter, rotten*; *salūber, wholesome*; *silvester, woody*; *terrester, terrestrial*; *volucer, winged*; also names of months in *-ber*, as *September*.

2. *Celer, celeris, celere, swift*, retains the *e* before *r*, but lacks the Genitive Plural.

3. In the Nominative Singular of Adjectives of this class the Feminine form is sometimes used for the Masculine. This is regularly true of *salūbris, silvestris, and terrestris*. In case of the other words in the list, the use of the Feminine for the Masculine is confined chiefly to early and late Latin, and to poetry.

Adjectives of Two Terminations.

69. These are declined as follows:—

Fortis, strong.			Fortior, stronger.		
SINGULAR.					
	M. AND F.	NEUT.		M. AND F.	NEUT.
Nom.	fortis	forte		fortior	fortius
Gen.	fortis	fortis		fortiōris	fortiōris
Dat.	fortī	fortī		fortiōrī	fortiōrī
Acc.	fortem	forte		fortiōrem	fortius
Voc.	fortis	forte		fortior	fortius
Abl.	fortī	fortī		fortiōre, -ī	fortiōre, -ī
PLURAL.					
Nom.	fortēs	fortia		fortiōrēs	fortiōra
Gen.	fortium	fortium		fortiōrum	fortiōrum
Dat.	fortibus	fortibus		fortiōribus	fortiōribus
Acc.	fortēs, -īs	fortia		fortiōrēs, -īs	fortiōra
Voc.	fortēs	fortia		fortiōrēs	fortiōra
Abl.	fortibus	fortibus		fortiōribus	fortiōribus

1. Fortior is the Comparative of fortis. All Comparatives are regularly declined in the same way. The Acc. Plu. in -īs is rare.

Adjectives of One Termination.

70.	Fēlix, <i>happy</i> .		Prūdēns, <i>prudent</i> .	
	SINGULAR.			
	M. AND F.	NEUT.	M. AND F.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	fēlix	fēlix	prūdēns	prūdēns
<i>Gen.</i>	fēlicis	fēlicis	prūdēntis	prūdēntis
<i>Dat.</i>	fēlicī	fēlicī	prūdēntī	prūdēntī
<i>Acc.</i>	fēlicem	fēlix	prūdēntem	prūdēns
<i>Voc.</i>	fēlix	fēlix	prūdēns	prūdēns
<i>Abl.</i>	fēlicī	fēlicī	prūdēntī	prūdēntī
	PLURAL.			
<i>Nom.</i>	fēlicēs	fēlicia	prūdētēs	prūdēntia
<i>Gen.</i>	fēlicium	fēlicium	prūdētium	prūdētium
<i>Dat.</i>	fēlicibus	fēlicibus	prūdētibus	prūdētibus
<i>Acc.</i>	fēlicēs, -īs	fēlicia	prūdētēs, -īs	prūdēntia
<i>Voc.</i>	fēlicēs	fēlicia	prūdētēs	prūdēntia
<i>Abl.</i>	fēlicibus	fēlicibus	prūdētibus	prūdētibus

Vetus, old.

Plūs, more.

		SINGULAR.			
	M. AND F.	NEUT.		M. AND F.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>vetus</i>	<i>vetus</i>	—	—	<i>plūs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>veteris</i>	<i>veteris</i>	—	—	<i>plūris</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>veterī</i>	<i>veterī</i>	—	—	—
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>veterem</i>	<i>vetus</i>	—	—	<i>plūs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>vetus</i>	<i>vetus</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>vetere</i>	<i>vetere</i>	—	—	<i>plūre</i>
		PLURAL.			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>veterēs</i>	<i>vetera</i>	<i>plūrēs</i>	<i>plūra</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>veterum</i>	<i>veterum</i>	<i>plūrium</i>	<i>plūrium</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>veteribus</i>	<i>veteribus</i>	<i>plūribus</i>	<i>plūribus</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>veterēs</i>	<i>vetera</i>	<i>plūrēs, -is</i>	<i>plūra</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>veterēs</i>	<i>vetera</i>	—	—	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>veteribus</i>	<i>veteribus</i>	<i>plūribus</i>	<i>plūribus</i>	

1. It will be observed that **vetus** is declined as a pure Consonant-Stem; *i.e.* Ablative Singular in **-e**, Genitive Plural in **-um**, Nominative Plural Neuter in **-a**, and Accusative Plural Masculine and Feminine in **-ēs** only. In the same way are declined **compos**, *controlling*; **dīves**, *rich*; **particeps**, *sharing*; **pauper**, *poor*; **prīnceps**, *chief*; **sōspes**, *safe*; **superstes**, *surviving*. Yet **dīves** always has Neut. Plu. **dītia**.

2. **Inops**, *needy*, and **memor**, *mindful*, have Ablative Singular **inopī**, **memorī**, but Genitive Plural **inopum**, **memorum**.

3. Participles in **-āns** and **-ēns** follow the declension of **i**-stems. But they do not have **-ī** in the Ablative, except when employed as adjectives; when used as participles or as substantives, they have **-e**; as, —

ā sapientī virō, *by a wise man*; but

ā sapiente, *by a philosopher*;

Tarquiniō rēgnante, *under the reign of Tarquin*.

4. **Plūs**, in the Singular, is always a noun.

5. In the Ablative Singular, adjectives, when used as substantives, —
a) usually retain the adjective declension; as, —

aequālis, *contemporary*, Abl. **aequālī**.

cōnsulāris, *ex-consul*, Abl. **cōnsulārī**.

So names of Months; as, **Aprīlī**, *April*; **Decembrī**, *December*.

b) But adjectives used as proper names have **-e** in the Ablative Singular; as, **Celere**, *Celer*; **Juvenāle**, *Juvenal*.

- c) Patrials in *-ās*, *-ātis* and *-īs*, *-ītis*, when designating places, regularly have *-ī*; as, in *Arpīnātī*, *on the estate at Arpinum*; yet *-e*, when used of persons; as, *ab Arpīnāte*, *by an Arpinatian*.

6. A very few indeclinable adjectives occur, the chief of which are *frūgī*, *frugal*; *nēquam*, *worthless*.

7. In poetry, adjectives and participles in *-ns* sometimes form the Gen. Plu. in *-um* instead of *-ium*; as, *venientum*, *of those coming*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

71. 1. There are three degrees of Comparison, — the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

2. The Comparative is regularly formed by adding *-ior* (Neut. *-ius*), and the Superlative by adding *-issimus* (*-a*, *-um*), to the Stem of the Positive deprived of its final vowel; as, —

<i>altus</i> , <i>high</i> ,	<i>altior</i> , <i>higher</i> ,	<i>altissimus</i> ,	} <i>highest</i> , } <i>very high</i> .
<i>fortis</i> , <i>brave</i> ,	<i>fortior</i> ,	<i>fortissimus</i> .	
<i>fēlix</i> , <i>fortunate</i> ,	<i>fēlicior</i> ,	<i>fēlicissimus</i> .	

So also Participles, when used as Adjectives; as, —

<i>doctus</i> , <i>learned</i> ,	<i>doctior</i> ,	<i>doctissimus</i> .
<i>egēns</i> , <i>needy</i> ,	<i>egentior</i> ,	<i>egentissimus</i> .

3. Adjectives in *-er* form the Superlative by appending *-rimus* to the Nominative of the Positive. The Comparative is regular. Thus: —

<i>asper</i> , <i>rough</i> ,	<i>asperior</i> ,	<i>asperrimus</i> .
<i>pulcher</i> , <i>beautiful</i> ,	<i>pulchrior</i> ,	<i>pulcherrimus</i> .
<i>ācer</i> , <i>sharp</i> ,	<i>ācrior</i> ,	<i>ācerrimus</i> .
<i>celer</i> , <i>swift</i> ,	<i>celerior</i> ,	<i>celerrimus</i> .

a. Notice *mātūrus*, *mātūrior*, *mātūrissimus* or *mātūrrimus*.

4. Five Adjectives in *-ilis* form the Superlative by adding *-limus* to the Stem of the Positive deprived of its final vowel. The Comparative is regular. Thus: —

<i>facilis</i> , <i>easy</i> ,	<i>facilior</i> ,	<i>facillimus</i> .
<i>difficilis</i> , <i>difficult</i> ,	<i>difficilior</i> ,	<i>difficillimus</i> .
<i>similis</i> , <i>like</i> ,	<i>similior</i> ,	<i>simillimus</i> .
<i>dissimilis</i> , <i>unlike</i> ,	<i>dissimilior</i> ,	<i>dissimillimus</i> .
<i>humilis</i> , <i>low</i> ,	<i>humilior</i> ,	<i>humillimus</i> .

5. Adjectives in **-dīcus**, **-fīcus**, and **-volus** form the Comparative and Superlative as though from forms in **-dīcēns**, **-fīcēns**, **-volēns**. Thus:—

maledicus, <i>slanderos</i> ,	maledīcentior,	maledīcentissimus.
magnificus, <i>magnificent</i> ,	magnificentior,	magnificentissimus.
benevolus, <i>kindly</i> ,	benevolentior,	benevolentissimus.

a. Positives in **-dīcēns** and **-volēns** occur in early Latin; as, **maledīcēns**, **benevolēns**.

6. **Dīves** has the Comparative **dīvitior** or **dītior**; Superlative **dīvitissimus** or **dītissimus**.

Irregular Comparison.

72. Several Adjectives vary the Stem in Comparison; *viz.*—

bonus, <i>good</i> ,	melior,	optimus.
malus, <i>bad</i> ,	pejor,	pessimus.
parvus, <i>small</i> ,	minor,	minimus.
magnus, <i>large</i> ,	major,	maximus.
multus, <i>much</i> ,	plūs,	plūrimus.
frūgī, <i>thrifty</i> ,	frūgālīor,	frūgālissimus.
nēquam, <i>worthless</i> ,	nēquior,	nēquissimus.

Defective Comparison.

73. 1. Positive lacking entirely,—

(Cf. prae , <i>in front of</i> .)	prior, <i>former</i> ,	prīmus, <i>first</i> .
(Cf. citrā , <i>this side of</i> .)	citerior, <i>on this side</i> ,	citimus, <i>near</i> .
(Cf. ultrā , <i>beyond</i> .)	ulterior, <i>farther</i> ,	ultimus, <i>farthest</i> .
(Cf. intrā , <i>within</i> .)	interior, <i>inner</i> ,	intimus, <i>inmost</i> .
(Cf. prope , <i>near</i> .)	propior, <i>nearer</i> ,	proximus, <i>nearest</i> .
(Cf. dē , <i>down</i> .)	dēterior, <i>inferior</i> ,	dēterrīmus, <i>worst</i> .
(Cf. archaic potis , <i>possible</i> .)	potior, <i>preferable</i> ,	potissimus, <i>chiefest</i> .

2. Positive occurring only in special cases,—

posterō diē, annō, <i>etc.</i> ,	} posterior, <i>later</i> ,	postrēmū,	{ <i>latest</i> ,
the following day, <i>etc.</i> ,			{ <i>last</i> .
posterī, <i>descendants</i> ,	} exterior, <i>outer</i> ,	postumus,	{ <i>late-born</i> ,
			{ <i>posthumous</i> .
exterī, <i>foreigners</i> ,	} exterior, <i>outer</i> ,	extrēmū,	} <i>outermost</i> .
nātiōnēs exterae, <i>foreign nations</i> ,		extimus,	

inferi, <i>gods of the lower world,</i>	} inferior, lower,	{ infimus, } lowest.
Mare Inferum, <i>Mediterranean</i>		
Sea,		
superi, <i>gods above,</i>	} superior, higher,	{ suprēmus, last.
Mare Superum, <i>Adriatic Sea,</i>		
		{ summus, highest.

3. Comparative lacking.

vetus, <i>old,</i>	— ¹	veterrimus.
fidus, <i>faithful,</i>	—	fidissimus.
novus, <i>new,</i>	— ²	novissimus, ³ last.
sacer, <i>sacred,</i>	—	sacerrimus,
falsus, <i>false,</i>	—	falsissimus.

Also in some other words less frequently used.

4. Superlative lacking.

alacer, <i>lively,</i>	alacrior,	—
ingēns, <i>great,</i>	ingentior,	—
salūtāris, <i>wholesome,</i>	salūtārior,	—
juvenis, <i>young,</i>	jūnior,	— ⁴
senex, <i>old,</i>	senior.	— ⁵

- a. The Superlative is lacking also in many adjectives in -ālis, -ilis, -ilis, -bilis, and in a few others.

Comparison by *Magis* and *Maximē*.

74. Many adjectives do not admit terminational comparison, but form the Comparative and Superlative degrees by prefixing *magis* (*more*) and *maximē* (*most*). Here belong —

1. Many adjectives ending in -ālis, -āris, -idus, -ilis, -icus, imus, inus, -ōrus.

2. Adjectives in -us, preceded by a vowel; as, *idōneus*, *adapta*, *arduus*, *steep*; *necessārius*, *necessary*.

- a. Adjectives in -quus, of course, do not come under this rule. The first u in such cases is not a vowel, but a consonant.

¹ Supplied by *vetustior*, from *vetustus*.

² Supplied by *recentior*.

³ For *newest*, *recentissimus* is used.

⁴ Supplied by *minimus nātū*.

⁵ Supplied by *maximus nātū*.

Adjectives not admitting Comparison.

75. Here belong—

1. Many adjectives which, from the nature of their signification, do not admit of comparison; as, *hodiernus*, of to-day; *annuus*, annual; *mortālis*, mortal.

2. Some special words; as, *mīrus*, gnārus, *merus*; and a few others.

FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

76. Adverbs are for the most part derived from adjectives, and depend upon them for their comparison.

1. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the First and Second Declensions form the Positive by changing *-ī* of the Genitive Singular to *-ē*; those derived from adjectives of the Third Declension, by changing *-is* of the Genitive Singular to *-iter*; as,—

<i>cārus</i> ,	<i>cārē</i> , <i>dearly</i> ;
<i>pulcher</i> ,	<i>pulchrē</i> , <i>beautifully</i> ;
<i>ācer</i> ,	<i>ācriter</i> , <i>fiercely</i> ;
<i>levis</i> ,	<i>leviter</i> , <i>lightly</i> .

a. But Adjectives in *-ns*, and a few others, add *-ter* (instead of *-iter*), to form the Adverb; as,—

<i>sapiēns</i> ,	<i>sapienter</i> , <i>wisely</i> ;
<i>audāx</i> ,	<i>audācter</i> , <i>boldly</i> ;
<i>sollers</i> ,	<i>sollerter</i> , <i>skillfully</i> .

2. The Comparative of all Adverbs regularly consists of the Accusative Singular Neuter of the Comparative of the Adjective; while the Superlative of the Adverb is formed by changing the *-ī* of the Genitive Singular of the Superlative of the Adjective to *-ē*. Thus—

(<i>cārus</i>)	<i>cārē</i> , <i>dearly</i> ,	<i>cārius</i> ,	<i>cārissimē</i> .
(<i>pulcher</i>)	<i>pulchrē</i> , <i>beautifully</i> ,	<i>pulchrius</i> ,	<i>pulcherrimē</i> .
(<i>ācer</i>)	<i>ācriter</i> , <i>fiercely</i> ,	<i>ācrius</i> ,	<i>ācerrimē</i> .
(<i>levis</i>)	<i>leviter</i> , <i>lightly</i> ,	<i>levius</i> ,	<i>levissimē</i> .
(<i>sapiēns</i>)	<i>sapienter</i> , <i>wisely</i> ,	<i>sapientius</i> ,	<i>sapientissimē</i> .
(<i>audāx</i>)	<i>audācter</i> , <i>boldly</i> ,	<i>audācius</i> ,	<i>audācissimē</i> .

Adverbs Peculiar in Comparison and Formation.

77. I.

benē, <i>well</i> ,	melius,	optimē.
malē, <i>ill</i> ,	pejus,	pessimē.
magnopere, <i>greatly</i> ,	magis,	maximē.
multum, <i>much</i> ,	plūs,	plūrimum.
nōn multum, } <i>little</i> ,	minus,	minimē.
parum,		
diū, <i>long</i> ,	diūtius,	diūtissimē.
nēquiter, <i>worthlessly</i> ,	nēquius,	nēquissimē.
saepe, <i>often</i> ,	saepius,	saepissimē.
mātūrē, <i>betimes</i> ,	mātūrius,	{ mātūrrimē.
		{ mātūrissimē.
prope, <i>near</i> ,	propius,	proximē.
nūper, <i>recently</i> ,	—	nūperrimē.
—	potius, <i>rather</i> ,	potissimum, <i>especially</i> .
—	prius, { <i>previously</i> , }	primum, <i>first</i> .
	{ <i>before</i> , }	
secus, <i>otherwise</i> ,	sētius, <i>less</i> .	

2. A number of adjectives of the First and Second Declensions form an Adverb in -ō, instead of -ē; as, —

crēbrō, <i>frequently</i> ;	falsō, <i>falsely</i> ;
continuō, <i>immediately</i> ;	subitō, <i>suddenly</i> ;
rārō, <i>rarely</i> ; and a few others.	

a. cito, *quickly*, has -ō.

3. A few adjectives employ the Accusative Singular Neuter as the Positive of the Adverb; as, —

multum, <i>much</i> ;	paulum, <i>little</i> ;	facile, <i>easily</i> .
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4. A few adjectives of the First and Second Declensions form the Positive in -iter; as, —

firmus, firmiter, <i>firmly</i> ;	hūmānus, hūmāniter, <i>humanly</i> ;
largus, largiter, <i>copiously</i> ;	alius, aliter, <i>otherwise</i> .

a. violentus has violenter.

5. Various other adverbial suffixes occur, the most important of which are -tus and -tim; as, antiquitus, *anciently*; paulatim, *gradually*.

NUMERALS.

78. Numerals may be divided into —

I. Numeral Adjectives, comprising —

a. *Cardinals*; as, *ūnus, one*; *duo, two*; etc.b. *Ordinals*; as, *prīmus, first*; *secundus, second*; etc.c. *Distributives*; as, *singulī, one by one*; *bīnī, two by two*; etc.II. Numeral Adverbs; as, *semel, once*; *bis, twice*; etc.

79. TABLE OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.	ADVERBS.
1. ūnus, ūna, ūnum	prīmus, <i>first</i>	singulī, <i>one by one</i>	semel, <i>once</i> .
2. duo, duae, duo	secundus, <i>second</i>	bīnī, <i>two by two</i>	bis
3. trēs, tria	tertius, <i>third</i>	ternī (trīnī)	ter
4. quattuor	quārtus, <i>fourth</i>	quaternī	quater
5. quinque	quīntus, <i>fifth</i>	quīnī	quīnquies
6. sex	sextus	sēnī	sexies
7. septem	septimus	septēnī	septies
8. octō	octāvus	octōnī	octies
9. novem	nōnus	novēnī	novies
10. decem	decimus	dēnī	decies
11. ūndecim	ūndecimus	ūndēnī	ūndecies
12. duodecim	duodecim	duodēnī	duodecies
13. tredecim	tertius decimus	ternī dēnī	terdecies
14. quattuordecim	quārtus decimus	quaternī dēnī	quaterdecies
15. quindecim	quīntus decimus	quīnī dēnī	quīnquies decies
16. {sēdecim } {sexdecim }	sextus decimus	sēnī dēnī	sexies decies
17. septendecim	septimus decimus	septēnī dēnī	septies decies
18. duodēvigintī	duodēvicēsīmus	duodēvicēnī	octies decies
19. ūndēvigintī	ūndēvicēsīmus	ūndēvicēnī	novies decies
20. vīgintī	vicēsīmus	vicēnī	vicies
21. {vīgintī ūnus } {ūnus et vīgintī }	vicēsīmus prīmus ūnus et vicēsīmus	vicēnī singulī singulī et vicēnī	{ vicies semel }
22. {vīgintī duo } {duo et vīgintī }	vicēsīmus secundus alter et vicēsīmus	vicēnī bīnī bīnī et vicēnī	
30. trīgintā	trīcēsīmus	trīcēnī	tricies
40. quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus	quadrāgēnī	quadrāgies
50. quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsīmus	quīnquāgēnī	quīnquāgies
60. sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus	sexāgēnī	sexāgies
70. septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus	septuāgēnī	septuāgies
80. octōgintā	octōgēsīmus	octōgēnī	octōgies
90. nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus	nōnāgēnī	nōnāgies
100. centum	centēsīmus	centēnī	centies

	CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.	ADVERBS.
101.	{ centum ūnus centum et ūnus	centēsīmus prīmus centēsīmus et prīmus	centēnī singulī centēnī et singulī	{ centiēs semel
200.	ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēsīmus	ducentī	ducentiēs
300.	trecentī	trecentēsīmus	trecentī	trecentiēs
400.	quadringentī	quadringentēsīmus	quadringēnī	quadringentiēs
500.	quingentī	quingentēsīmus	quingēnī	quingentiēs
600.	sescentī	sescentēsīmus	sescentī	sescentiēs
700.	septingentī	septingentēsīmus	septingēnī	septingentiēs
800.	octingentī	octingentēsīmus	octingēnī	octingentiēs
900.	nōngentī	nōngentēsīmus	nōngēnī	nōngentiēs
1,000.	mille	millēsīmus	singula mīlia	miliēs
2,000.	duo mīlia	bis millēsīmus	bīna mīlia	bis miliēs
100,000.	centum mīlia	centiēs millēsīmus	centēna mīlia	centiēs miliēs
1,000,000.	decies centēna mīlia	decies centiēs millē- sīmus	decies centēna mīlia	decies centiēs miliēs

NOTE. — *-ēnsīmus* and *-iēns* are often written in the numerals instead of *-ēsīmus* and *-iēs*.

Declension of the Cardinals.

80. 1. The declension of *ūnus* has already been given under § 66.

2. *Duo* is declined as follows:—

<i>Nom.</i>	duo	duae	duo
<i>Gen.</i>	duōrum	duārum	duōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
<i>Acc.</i>	duōs, duo	duās	duo
<i>Abl.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus

a. So *ambō*, *both*, except that its final *o* is long.

3. *Trēs* is declined,—

<i>Nom.</i>	trēs	tria
<i>Gen.</i>	trium	trium
<i>Dat.</i>	tribus	tribus
<i>Acc.</i>	trēs (trīs)	tria
<i>Abl.</i>	tribus	tribus

4. The hundreds (except *centum*) are declined like the Plural of *bonus*.

5. *Mille* is regularly an adjective in the Singular, and indeclinable. In the Plural it is a substantive (followed by the Genitive of the objects enumerated; § 201. 1), and is declined,—

<i>Nom.</i>	mīlia	<i>Acc.</i>	mīlia
<i>Gen.</i>	mīlium	<i>Voc.</i>	mīlia
<i>Dat.</i>	mīlibus	<i>Abl.</i>	mīlibus

Thus *mille hominēs*, *a thousand men*; but *duo milia hominum*, *two thousand men*, literally *two thousands of men*.

a. Occasionally the Singular admits the Genitive construction; as, *mille hominum*.

6. Other Cardinals are indeclinable. Ordinals and Distributives are declined like Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.

Peculiarities in the Use of Numerals.

81. 1. The compounds from 21 to 99 may be expressed either with the larger or the smaller numeral first. In the latter case, *et* is used. Thus:— *trīgintā sex* or *sex et trīgintā*, *thirty-six*.

2. The numerals under 90, ending in 8 and 9, are often expressed by subtraction; as,—

duodēvigintī, *eighteen* (but also *octōdecim*);

ūndēquadrāgintā, *thirty-nine* (but also *trīgintā novem* or *novem et trīgintā*).

3. Compounds over 100 regularly have the largest number first; the others follow without *et*; as,—

centum vigintī septem, *one hundred and twenty-seven*.

annō octingentēsimo octogēsimo secundō, *in the year 882*.

Yet *et* may be inserted where the smaller number is either a digit or one of the tens; as,—

centum et septem, *one hundred and seven*;

centum et quadrāgintā, *one hundred and forty*.

4. The Distributives are used —

a) To denote *so many each*, *so many apiece*; as,—

bīna talenta eīs dedit, *he gave them two talents each*.

b) When those nouns that are ordinarily Plural in form, but Singular in meaning, are employed in a Plural sense; as,—

bīnae litterae, *two epistles*.

But in such cases, *ūnī* (not *singulī*) is regularly employed for *one*, and *trīnī* (not *ternī*) for *three*; as,—

ūnae litterae, *one epistle*; *trīnae litterae*, *three epistles*.

c) In multiplication; as,—

bis bīna sunt quattuor, *twice two are four*.

d) Often in poetry, instead of the cardinals; as,—

bīna hastilia, *two spears*.

C. PRONOUNS.

82. A Pronoun is a word that indicates something without naming it.

83. There are the following classes of pronouns:—

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| I. Personal. | V. Intensive. |
| II. Reflexive. | VI. Relative. |
| III. Possessive. | VII. Interrogative. |
| IV. Demonstrative. | VIII. Indefinite. |

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

84. These correspond to the English *I, you, he, she, it, etc.*, and are declined as follows:—

<i>First Person.</i>	<i>Second Person.</i>	<i>Third Person.</i>
SINGULAR.		
<i>Nom.</i> ego, <i>I</i>	tū, <i>thou</i>	is, <i>he</i> ; ea, <i>she</i> ; id, <i>it</i>
<i>Gen.</i> meī	tui	(For declension see § 87.)
<i>Dat.</i> mihi ¹	tibi ¹	
<i>Acc.</i> mē	tē	
<i>Voc.</i> —	tū	
<i>Abl.</i> mē	tē	
PLURAL.		
<i>Nom.</i> nōs, <i>we</i>	vōs, <i>you</i>	
<i>Gen.</i> { nostrum	{ vestrum	
{ nostrī	{ vestrī	
<i>Dat.</i> nōbīs	vōbīs	
<i>Acc.</i> nōs	vōs	
<i>Voc.</i> —	vōs	
<i>Abl.</i> nōbīs	vōbīs	

1. A Dative Singular mī occurs in poetry.

2. Emphatic forms in -met are occasionally found; as, egomet, *I myself*; tibimet, *to you yourself*; tū has tūte and tūtemet (written also tūtimet).

¹The final i is sometimes long in poetry.

3. In early Latin, *mēd* and *tēd* occur as Accusative and Ablative forms.

II. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

85. These refer to the subject of the sentence or clause in which they stand; like *myself*, *yourself*, in '*I see myself*,' etc. They are declined as follows:—

	<i>First Person.</i>	<i>Second Person.</i>	<i>Third Person.</i>
	Supplied by oblique cases of <i>ego</i> .	Supplied by oblique cases of <i>tū</i> .	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>meī, of myself</i>	<i>tuī, of thyself</i>	<i>suī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mihi, to myself</i>	<i>tibi, to thyself</i>	<i>sibi</i> ¹
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mē, myself</i>	<i>tē, thyself</i>	<i>sē or sēsē</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>mē, with myself, etc.</i>	<i>tē, with thyself, etc.</i>	<i>sē or sēsē</i>

1. The Reflexive of the Third Person serves for *all genders* and for *both numbers*. Thus *suī* may mean, *of himself, herself, itself, or of themselves*; and so with the other forms.

2. All of the Reflexive Pronouns have at times a *reciprocal* force; as,—

inter sē pignant, they fight with each other.

3. In early Latin, *sēd* occurs as Accusative and Ablative.

III. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

86. These are strictly adjectives of the First and Second Declensions, and are inflected as such. They are —

<i>First Person.</i>	<i>Second Person.</i>
<i>meus, -a, -um, my;</i>	<i>tuus, -a, -um, thy;</i>
<i>noster, nostra, nostrum, our;</i>	<i>vester, vestra, vestrum, your;</i>
<i>Third Person.</i>	
<i>suus, -a, -um, his, her, its, their.</i>	

1. *Suus* is exclusively Reflexive; as,—

pater liberōs suōs amat, the father loves his children.

Otherwise, *his, her, its* are regularly expressed by the Genitive Singular of *is*, viz. *ejus*; and *their*, by the Genitive Plural, *eōrum, eārum*.

¹ The final *i* is sometimes long in poetry.

2. The Vocative Singular Masculine of *meus* is *mī*.

3. The enclitic *-pte* may be joined to the Ablative Singular of the Possessive Pronouns for the purpose of emphasis. This is particularly common in case of *suō*, *suā*; as, *suōpte*, *suāpte*.

IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

87. These point out an object as *here* or *there*, or as previously mentioned. They are —

hic, *this* (where I am);

iste, *that* (where you are);

ille, *that* (something distinct from the speaker);

is, *that* (weaker than *ille*);

idem, *the same*.

Hic, *iste*, and *ille* are accordingly the Demonstratives of the First, Second, and Third Persons respectively.

Hic, *this*.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hī</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>hūjus</i> ¹	<i>hūjus</i>	<i>hūjus</i>	<i>hōrum</i>	<i>hārum</i>	<i>hōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hōs</i>	<i>hās</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>

Iste, *that*, *that of yours*.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>iste</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>istud</i> ²	<i>istī</i>	<i>istae</i>	<i>ista</i> ²
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>istius</i>	<i>istius</i>	<i>istius</i>	<i>istōrum</i>	<i>istārum</i>	<i>istōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>istī</i>	<i>istī</i>	<i>istī</i>	<i>istīs</i>	<i>istīs</i>	<i>istīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>istum</i>	<i>istam</i>	<i>istud</i>	<i>istōs</i>	<i>istās</i>	<i>ista</i> ²
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>istō</i>	<i>istā</i>	<i>istō</i>	<i>istīs</i>	<i>istīs</i>	<i>istīs</i>

Ille (archaic *olle*), *that*, *that one*, *he*, is declined like *iste*.³

¹ Forms of *hic* ending in *-s* sometimes append *-ce* for emphasis; as, *hūjusce*, *this . . . here*; *hōsce*, *hisce*. When *-ne* is added, *-c* and *-ce* become *-ci*; as, *huncine*, *hōscine*.

² For *istud*, *istūc* sometimes occurs; for *ista*, *istaec*.

³ For *illud*, *illūc* sometimes occurs.

Is, he, this, that.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> is	ea	id	eī, ii, (i)	eae	ea
<i>Gen.</i> ejus	ejus	ejus	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
<i>Dat.</i> eī	eī	eī	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs
<i>Acc.</i> eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
<i>Abl.</i> eō	eā	eō	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs

Idem, the same.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> idem	eadem	idem	{ eīdem iīdem }	eaedem	eadem
<i>Gen.</i> ejusdem	ejusdem	ejusdem	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
<i>Dat.</i> eīdem	eīdem	eīdem	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem
<i>Acc.</i> eundem	eandem	idem	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
<i>Abl.</i> eōdem	eādem	eōdem	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem

The Nom. Plu. Masc. also has *īdem*, and the Dat. Abl. Plu. *īsdem* or *iīsdem*.

V. THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN.

88. The Intensive Pronoun in Latin is *ipse*. It corresponds to the English *myself, etc.*, in '*I myself, he himself.*'

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
<i>Gen.</i> ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
<i>Dat.</i> ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
<i>Acc.</i> ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
<i>Abl.</i> ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

VI. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

89. The Relative Pronoun is *quī, who*. It is declined:—

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i> cūjus	cūjus	cūjus	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i> cui	cui	cui	quibus ²	quibus ²	quibus ²
<i>Acc.</i> quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Abl.</i> quō ¹	quā ¹	quō ¹	quibus ²	quibus ²	quibus ²

¹ An ablative *quī* occurs in *quīcum*.

² Sometimes *quīs*.

VII. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

90. The Interrogative Pronouns are *quis*, *who?* (substantive) and *quī*, *what? what kind of?* (adjective).

I. *Quis*, *who?*

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUTER.	
<i>Nom.</i>	quis	quid	The rare Plural
<i>Gen.</i>	cūjus	cūjus	follows the de-
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	clension of the
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quid	Relative Pronoun.
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quō	

2. *quī*, *what? what kind of?* is declined precisely like the Relative Pronoun; *viz.* *quī*, *quae*, *quod*, *etc.*

a. An old Ablative *quī* occurs, in the sense of *how?*

b. *Quī* is sometimes used for *quis* in Indirect Questions.

c. *Quis*, when limiting words denoting persons, is sometimes an adjective. But in such cases *quis homō* = *what man?* whereas *quī homō* = *what sort of a man?*

d. *Quis* and *quī* may be strengthened by adding *-nam*. Thus:—

Substantive. *quisnam*, *who, pray?* *quidnam*, *what, pray?*

Adjective. *quīnam*, *quaenam*, *quodnam*, *of what kind, pray?*

VIII. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

91. These have the general force of *some one*, *any one*.

M. AND F.	SUBSTANTIVES.		ADJECTIVES.		
		NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
quis,	quid,	{ <i>any one,</i> <i>anything.</i>	quī,	quae or qua,	quod, <i>any.</i>
aliquis,	aliquid,	{ <i>some one,</i> <i>something.</i>	aliquī,	aliqua,	aliquod, <i>any.</i>
quisquam,	quidquam,	{ <i>any one,</i> <i>anything.</i>	quisquam,	quidquam,	{ <i>any</i> (rare)
quispiam,	quidpiam,	{ <i>any one,</i> <i>anything.</i>	quispiam,	quaepiam,	quodpiam, <i>any.</i>
quisque,	quidque,	<i>each.</i>	quisque,	quaeque,	quodque, <i>each.</i>
quīvis, quaevis,	quidvis,	{ <i>any one</i> (<i>anything</i>)	quīvis,	quaevis,	quodvis, { <i>any</i>
quilibet, quaelibet, quidlibet,		<i>you wish.</i>	quīlibet,	quaelibet,	quodlibet, { <i>you</i> <i>wish.</i>
quīdam, quaedam, quiddam,		{ <i>a certain</i> <i>person,</i> <i>or thing.</i>	quīdam,	quaedam,	quoddam, { <i>a cer-</i> <i>tain.</i>

1. In the Indefinite Pronouns, only the pronominal part is declined. Thus: Genitive Singular *alicujus, cujuslibet, etc.*

2. Note that *aliqui* has *aliqua* in the Nominative Singular Feminine, also in the Nominative and Accusative Plural Neuter. *Qui* has both *qua* and *quae* in these same cases.

3. *Quidam* forms Accusative Singular *quendam, quandam*; Genitive Plural *quorundam, quarundam*; the *m* being assimilated to *n* before *d*.

4. *Aliquis* may be used adjectively, and (occasionally) *aliqui* substantively.

5. In combination with *nē, sī, nisi, num*, either *quis* or *qui* may stand as a Substantive. Thus: *sī quis* or *sī qui*.

6. *Ecquis*, *any one*, though strictly an Indefinite, generally has interrogative force. It has both substantive and adjective forms, — substantive, *ecquis, ecquid*; adjective, *equi, ecquae* and *ecqua, ecquod*.

7. *Quisquam* is not used in the Plural.

8. There are two Indefinite Relatives, — *quicumque* and *quisquis*, *whoever*. *Quicumque* declines only the first part; *quisquis* declines both, but has only *quisquis, quidquid, quodquod* in common use.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

92. The following adjectives, also, frequently have pronominal force:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>alius</i> , <i>another</i> ; | <i>alter</i> , <i>the other</i> ; |
| <i>uter</i> , <i>which of two?</i> (interr.); | <i>neuter</i> , <i>neither</i> ; |
| <i>whichever of two</i> (rel.); | |
| <i>unus</i> , <i>one</i> ; | <i>nullus</i> , <i>no one</i> (in oblique cases). |

2. The compounds, —

uterque, utraque, utrumque, *each of two*;
utercumque, utracumque, utrumcumque, *whoever of two*;
uterlibet, utralibet, utrumlibet, *either one you please*;
utervīs, utravīs, utrumvīs, *either one you please*;
alteruter, alterutra, alterutrum, *the one or the other*.

In these, *uter* alone is declined. The rest of the word remains unchanged, except in case of *alteruter*, which may decline both parts; as, —

<i>Nom.</i> <i>alteruter</i>	<i>altera utra</i>	<i>alterum utrum</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>alterius utrīus</i>	<i>etc.</i>	

CONJUGATION OF SUM.

100. The irregular verb *sum* is so important for the conjugation of all other verbs that its inflection is given at the outset.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.	FUT. PARTIC. ¹
<i>sum</i>	<i>esse</i>	<i>fuī</i>	<i>futūrus</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>sum, I am,</i> <i>es, thou art,</i> <i>est, he is;</i>	<i>sumus, we are,</i> <i>estis, you are,</i> <i>sunt, they are.</i>

IMPERFECT.

<i>eram, I was,</i> <i>erās, thou wast,</i> <i>erat, he was;</i>	<i>erāmus, we were,</i> <i>erātis, you were,</i> <i>erant, they were.</i>
--	---

FUTURE.

<i>erō, I shall be,</i> <i>eris, thou wilt be,</i> <i>erit, he will be;</i>	<i>erimus, we shall be,</i> <i>eritis, you will be,</i> <i>erunt, they will be.</i>
---	---

PERFECT.

<i>fuī, I have been, I was,</i> <i>fuisti, thou hast been, thou wast,</i> <i>fuit, he has been, he was;</i>	<i>fuimus, we have been, we were,</i> <i>fuistis, you have been, you were,</i> <i>fuērunt, } they have been, they were.</i> <i>fuēre, }</i>
---	--

PLUPERFECT.

<i>fueram, I had been,</i> <i>fuērās, thou hadst been,</i> <i>fuērat, he had been;</i>	<i>fuērāmus, we had been,</i> <i>fuērātis, you had been,</i> <i>fuērant, they had been.</i>
--	---

FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>fuērō, I shall have been,</i> <i>fuēris, thou wilt have been,</i> <i>fuērit, he will have been;</i>	<i>fuērimus, we shall have been,</i> <i>fuēritis, you will have been,</i> <i>fuērint, they will have been.</i>
--	--

¹ The Perfect Participle is wanting in *sum*.

SUBJUNCTIVE.¹

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

sim, may I be,
sis, mayst thou be,
sit, let him be, may he be ;

PLURAL.

sīmus, let us be,
sītis, be ye, may you be,
sint, let them be.

IMPERFECT.

essem,² I should be,
essēs,² thou wouldst be,
esset,² he would be ;

essēmus, we should be,
essētis, you would be,
essent,² they would be.

PERFECT.

fuerim, I may have been,
fuerīs, thou mayst have been,
fuerit, he may have been ;

fuerīmus, we may have been,
fuerītis, you may have been,
fuerint, they may have been.

PLUPERFECT.

fuissem, I should have been,
fuisēs, thou wouldst have been,
fuisset, he would have been ;

fuissemus, we should have been,
fuissetis, you would have been,
fuisSENT, they would have been.

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. es, be thou,
Fut. estō, thou shalt be,
estō, he shall be ;

este, be ye.
estōte, ye shall be,
suntō, they shall be.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. esse, to be.
Perf. fuisse, to have been.

PARTICIPLE.

Fut. futūrus esse,³ to be about to be. Fut. futūrus,⁴ about to be.

¹ The meanings of the different tenses of the Subjunctive are so many and so varied, particularly in subordinate clauses, that no attempt can be made to give them here. For fuller information the pupil is referred to the Syntax.

² For *essem*, *essēs*, *esset*, *essent*, the forms *forem*, *forēs*, *foret*, *forent* are sometimes used.

³ For *futūrus esse* the form *fore* is often used.

⁴ Declined like *bonus*, -a, -um.

FIRST (OR \bar{A} -) CONJUGATION.

101.

Active Voice. — *Amō, I love.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.

amō

PRES. INF.

amāre

PERF. IND.

amāvī

PERF. PASS. PARTIC.

amātus

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

amō, *I love,*
amās, *you love,*
amat, *he loves;*

PLURAL.

amāmus, *we love,*
amātis, *you love,*
amant, *they love.*

IMPERFECT.

amābam, *I was loving,*
amābās, *you were loving,*
amābat, *he was loving;*

amābāmus, *we were loving,*
amābātis, *you were loving,*
amābant, *they were loving.*

FUTURE.

amābō, *I shall love,*
amābis, *you will love,*
amābit, *he will love;*

amābimus, *we shall love,*
amābitis, *you will love,*
amābunt, *they will love.*

PERFECT.

amāvī, *I have loved, I loved,*
amāvistī, *you have loved, you*
loved,
amāvit, *he has loved, he loved;*

amāvimus, *we have loved, we loved,*
amāvistis, *you have loved, you loved,*
amāvērunt, *-ēre, they have loved, they*
loved.

PLUPERFECT.

amāveram, *I had loved,*
amāverās, *you had loved,*
amāverat, *he had loved;*

amāverāmus, *we had loved,*
amāverātis, *you had loved,*
amāverant, *they had loved.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

amāverō, *I shall have loved,*
amāveris, *you will have loved,*
amāverit, *he will have loved;*

amāverimus, *we shall have loved,*
amāveritis, *you will have loved,*
amāverint, *they will have loved.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

amem, *may I love,*amēs, *may you love,*amet, *let him love ;*amēmus, *let us love,*amētis, *may you love,*ament, *let them love.*

IMPERFECT.

amārem, *I should love,*amārēs, *you would love,*amāret, *he would love ;*amārēmus, *we should love,*amārētis, *you would love,*amārent, *they would love.*

PERFECT.

amāverim, *I may have loved,*amāverīs, *you may have loved,*amāverit, *he may have loved ;*amāverīmus, *we may have loved,*amāverītis, *you may have loved,*amāverint, *they may have loved.*

PLUPERFECT.

amāvissem, *I should have loved,*amāvissēs, *you would have loved,*amāvisset, *he would have loved ;*amāvissēmus, *we should have loved,*amāvissētis, *you would have loved,*amāvissent, *they would have loved.*

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. amā, *love thou ;*Fut. amātō, *thou shalt love,*amātō, *he shall love ;*amāte, *love ye.*amātōte, *ye shall love,*amantō, *they shall love.*

INFINITIVE.

Pres. amāre, *to love.*Perf. amāvisse, *to have loved.*Fut. amātūrus esse, *to be about to love.*

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. amāns,¹ *loving.*

(Gen. amantis.)

Fut. amātūrus, *about to love.*

GERUND.

Gen. amandī, *of loving,*Dat. amandō, *for loving,*Acc. amandum, *loving,*Abl. amandō, *by loving.*

SUPINE.

Acc. amātum, *to love,*Abl. amātū, *to love, be loved.*¹ For declension of amāns, see § 70. 3.

FIRST (OR \bar{A} -) CONJUGATION.

102.

Passive Voice. — Amor, *I am loved.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.
amorPRES. INF.
amārīPERF. IND.
amātus sum

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.
amor
amāris
amātur*I am loved.*PLURAL.
amāmur
amāminī
amantur

IMPERFECT.

*I was loved.*amābar
amābāris, or -re
amābāturamābāmur
amābāminī
amābantur

FUTURE.

*I shall be loved.*amābor
amāberis, or -re
amābituramābimur
amābiminī
amābuntur

PERFECT.

*I have been loved or I was loved.*amātus (-a, -um) sum¹
amātus es
amātus estamātī (-ae, -a) sumus
amātī estis
amātī sunt

PLUPERFECT.

*I had been loved.*amātus eram¹
amātus erās
amātus eratamātī erāmus
amātī erātis
amātī erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall have been loved.*amātus erō¹
amātus eris
amātus eritamātī erimus
amātī eritis
amātī erunt

¹ Fuī, fuistī, etc., are sometimes used for sum, es, etc. So fueram, fuerās, etc., for eram, etc.; fuerō, etc., for erō, etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

May I be loved, let him be loved.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
amer	amēmur
amēris, or -re	amēminī
amētur	amentur

IMPERFECT.

I should be loved, he would be loved.

amārer	amārēmur
amārēris, or -re	amārēminī
amārētur	amārentur

PERFECT.

I may have been loved.

amātus sim ¹	amātī sīmus
amātus sīs	amātī sītis
amātus sit	amātī sint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have been loved, he would have been loved.

amātus essem ¹	amātī essēmus
amātus essēs	amātī essētis
amātus esset	amātī essent

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i> amāre, be thou loved;	amāminī, be ye loved.
<i>Fut.</i> amātor, thou shalt be loved, amātor, he shall be loved;	amantor, they shall be loved.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Pres.</i> amārī, to be loved.	
<i>Perf.</i> amātus esse, to have been loved.	<i>Perfect.</i> amātus, loved, having been loved.
<i>Fut.</i> amātum irī, to be about to be loved.	<i>Gerundive.</i> amandus, to be loved, deserving to be loved.

¹ *Fuerim, etc.*, are sometimes used for *sim*; so *fuissem, etc.*, for *essem*.

SECOND (OR $\bar{\text{E}}$ -) CONJUGATION.

103.

Active Voice. — Moneō, *I advise.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.	PERF. PASS. PARTIC.
moneō	monēre	monuī	monitus

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	<i>I advise.</i>	PLURAL.
moneō		monēmus
monēs		monētis
monet		monent

IMPERFECT.

I was advising, or I advised.

monēbam	monēbāmus
monēbās	monēbātis
monēbat	monēbant

FUTURE.

I shall advise.

monēbō	monēbimus
monēbis	monēbitis
monēbit	monēbunt

PERFECT.

I have advised, or I advised.

monuī	monuimus
monuisti	monuistis
monuit	monuerunt, or -ere

PLUPERFECT.

I had advised.

monueram	monuerāmus
monuerās	monuerātis
monuerat	monuerant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have advised.

monuerō	monuerimus
monueris	monueritis
monuerit	monuerint

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

May I advise, let him advise.

SINGULAR.

moneam

moneās

moneat

PLURAL.

moneāmus

moneātis

moneant

IMPERFECT.

I should advise, he would advise.

monērem

monērēs

monēret

monērēmus

monērētis

monērent

PERFECT.

I may have advised.

monuerim

monuerīs

monuerit

monuerīmus

monuerītis

monuerint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have advised, he would have advised.

monuissem

monuissēs

monuisset

monuissēmus

monuissētis

monuissent

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. monē, advise thou ;

Fut. monētō, thou shalt advise,

monētō, he shall advise ;

monēte, advise ye.

monētōte, ye shall advise,

monentō, they shall advise.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. monēre, to advise.

Perf. monuisse, to have advised.

Fut. monitūrus esse, to be about to advise.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. monēns, advising.

(Gen. monentis.)

Fut. monitūrus, about to advise.

GERUND.

Gen. monendī, of advising,

Dat. monendō, for advising,

Acc. monendum, advising,

Abl. monendō, by advising.

SUPINE.

Acc. monitum, to advise.

Abl. monitū, to advise, be advised.

SECOND (OR \bar{E} -) CONJUGATION.104. ²Passive Voice. — Moneor, *I am advised.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.
moneorPRES. INF.
monēriPERF. IND.
monitus sum

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*I am advised.*SINGULAR.
moneor
monēris
monēturPLURAL.
monēmur
monēmini
monentur

IMPERFECT.

*I was advised.*monēbar
monēbāris, or -re
monēbāturmonēbāmur
monēbāmini
monēbantur

FUTURE.

*I shall be advised.*monēbor
monēberis, or -re
monēbiturmonēbimur
monēbimini
monēbuntur

PERFECT.

*I have been advised, I was advised.*monitus sum
monitus es
monitus estmonitī sumus
monitī estis
monitī sunt

PLUPERFECT.

*I had been advised.*monitus eram
monitus erās
monitus eratmonitī eramus
monitī erātis
monitī erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall have been advised.*monitus erō
monitus eris
monitus eritmonitī erimus
monitī eritis
monitī erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

May I be advised, let him be advised.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
monear	moneāmur
moneāris, or -re	moneāminī
moneātur	moneantur

IMPERFECT.

I should be advised, he would be advised.

monērer	monērēmur
monērēris, or -re	monērēminī
monērētur	monērentur

PERFECT.

I may have been advised.

monitus sim	monitī sīmus
monitus sīs	monitī sītis
monitus sit	monitī sint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have been advised, he would have been advised.

monitus essem	monitī essēmus
monitus essēs	monitī essētis
monitus esset	monitī essent

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. monēre, be thou advised ;	monēminī, be ye advised.
Fut. monētor, thou shalt be advised,	
monētor, he shall be advised.	monentor, they shall be advised.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. monērī, to be advised.
Perf. monitus esse, to have been advised.
Fut. monitum īrī, to be about to be advised.

PARTICIPLE.

Perfect.	monitus, advised, having been advised.
Gerundive.	monendus, to be advised, deserving to be advised.

THIRD (OR CONSONANT-) CONJUGATION.

105. Active Voice. — Regō, *I rule.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.	PERF. PASS. PARTIC.
regō	regere	rēxī	rēctus

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

I rule.

PLURAL.

regō

regimus

regis

regitis

regit

regunt

IMPERFECT.

I was ruling, or I ruled.

regēbam

regēbāmus

regēbās

regēbātis

regēbat

regēbant

FUTURE.

I shall rule.

regam

regēmus

regēs

regētis

reget

regent

PERFECT.

I have ruled, or I ruled.

rēxī

rēximus

rēxistī

rēxistis

rēxit

rēxērunt or -ēre

PLUPERFECT.

I had ruled.

rēxeram

rēxerāmus

rēxerās

rēxerātis

rēxerat

rēxerant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have ruled.

rēxerō

rēxerimus

rēxeris

rēxeritis

rēxerit

rēxerint

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

May I rule, let him rule.

SINGULAR.

regam

regās

regat

PLURAL.

regāmus

regātis

regant

IMPERFECT.

I should rule, he would rule.

regerem

regerēs

regeret

regerēmus

regerētis

regerent

PERFECT.

I may have ruled.

rēxerim

rēxerīs

rēxerit

rēxerīmus

rēxerītis

rēxerint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have ruled, he would have ruled.

rēxissem

rēxissēs

rēxisset

rēxissēmus

rēxissētis

rēxissent

IMPERATIVE.

*Pres. rege, rule thou;**Fut. regitō, thou shalt rule,**regitō, he shall rule;**regite, rule ye.**regitōte, ye shall rule,**reguntō, they shall rule.*

INFINITIVE.

*Pres. regere, to rule.**Perf. rēxisse, to have ruled.**Fut. rēctūrus esse, to be about to rule.*

PARTICIPLE.

*Pres. regēns, ruling.**(Gen. regentis.)**Fut. rēctūrus, about to rule.*

GERUND.

*Gen. regendī, of ruling,**Dat. regendō, for ruling,**Acc. regendum, ruling,**Abl. regendō, by ruling.*

SUPINE.

*Acc. rēctum, to rule,**Abl. rēctū, to rule, be ruled.*

THIRD (OR CONSONANT-) CONJUGATION.

106. Passive Voice. — Regor, *I am ruled.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.

regor

PRES. INF.

regī

PERF. IND.

rēctus sum

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am ruled.

SINGULAR.

regor

regeris

regitur

PLURAL.

regimur

regimini

reguntur

IMPERFECT.

I was ruled.

regēbar

regēbāris, or -re

regēbātur

regēbāmur

regēbāmini

regēbantur

' FUTURE.

I shall be ruled.

regar

regēris, or -re

regētur

regēmur

regēmini

regentur

PERFECT.

I have been ruled, or I was ruled.

rēctus sum

rēctus es

rēctus est

rēctī sumus

rēctī estis

rēctī sunt

PLUPERFECT.

I had been ruled.

rēctus eram

rēctus erās

rēctus erat

rēctī erāmus

rēctī erātis

rēctī erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have been ruled.

rēctus erō

rēctus eris

rēctus erit

rēctī erimus

rēctī eritis

rēctī erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

May I be ruled, let him be ruled.

SINGULAR.

regar
regāris, or -re
regātur

PLURAL.

regāmur
regāminī
regantur

IMPERFECT.

I should be ruled, he would be ruled.

regerer
regerēris, or -re
regerētur

regerēmur
regerēminī
regerentur

PERFECT.

I may have been ruled.

rēctus sim
rēctus sis
rēctus sit

rēctī sīmus
rēctī sītis
rēctī sint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have been ruled, he would have been ruled.

rēctus essem
rēctus essēs
rēctus esset

rectī essēmus
rectī essētis
rectī essent

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. regere, be thou ruled; regiminī, be ye ruled.
Fut. regitor, thou shalt be ruled,
regitor, he shall be ruled; reguntor, they shall be ruled.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. regī, to be ruled.
Perf. rēctus esse, to have been ruled.
Fut. rēctum irī, to be about to be ruled.

PARTICIPLE.

Perfect. rēctus, ruled, having been ruled.
Gerundive. regendus, to be ruled, deserving to be ruled.

FOURTH (OR \bar{I} -) CONJUGATION.

107.

Active Voice. — Audiō, *I hear.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.

audiō

PRES. INF.

audīre

PERF. IND.

audīvī

PERF. PASS. PARTIC.

audītus

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

audiō

audīs

audit

I hear.

PLURAL.

audīmus

audītis

audiunt

IMPERFECT.

I was hearing, or I heard.

audiēbam

audiēbās

audiēbat

audiēbāmus

audiēbātis

audiēbant

FUTURE.

I shall hear.

audiam

audiēs

audiet

audiēmus

audiētis

audient

PERFECT.

I have heard, or I heard.

audīvī

audīvistī

audīvit

audīvimus

audīvistis

audīvērunt, or -ēre

PLUPERFECT.

I had heard.

audīveram

audīverās

audīverat

audīverāmus

audīverātis

audīverant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have heard.

audīverō

audīveris

audīverit

audīverimus

audīveritis

audīverint

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

May I hear, let him hear.

SINGULAR.

audiam

audiās

audiat

PLURAL.

audiāmus

audiātis

audiant

IMPERFECT.

I should hear, he would hear.

audīrem

audīrēs

audīret

audīrēmus

audīrētis

audīrent

PERFECT.

I may have heard.

audiverim

audiveris

audiverit

audiverimus

audiveritis

audiverint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have heard, he would have heard.

audīvissem

audīvisēs

audīvisset

audīvissemus

audīvissetis

audīvisset

IMPERATIVE.

*Pres. audī, hear thou;**Fut. auditō, thou shalt hear,**auditō, he shall hear;**audīte, hear ye.**auditōte, ye shall hear,**audiuntō, they shall hear.*

INFINITIVE.

*Pres. audīre, to hear.**Perf. audīvisse, to have heard.**Fut. auditūrus esse, to be about to hear.*

PARTICIPLE.

*Pres. audiēns, hearing.**(Gen. audientis.)**Fut. auditūrus, about to hear*

GERUND.

*Gen. audiendī, of hearing,**Dat. audiendō, for hearing,**Acc. audiendum, hearing,**Abl. audiendō, by hearing.*

SUPINE.

*Acc. auditum, to hear,**Abl. auditū, to hear, be heard.*

FOURTH (OR Ī-) CONJUGATION.

* 108.

Passive Voice. — Audior, *I am heard.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.
audiorPRES. INF
audīrīPERF. IND.
audītus sum

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

I am heard.

PLURAL.

audior

audīmur

audīris

audīminī

audītur

audiuntur

IMPERFECT.

I was heard.

audiēbar

audiēbāmur

audiēbāris, or -re

audiēbāminī

audiēbātur

audiēbantur

FUTURE.

I shall be heard.

audiar

audiēmur

audiēris, or -re

audiēminī

audiētur

audientur

PERFECT.

I have been heard, or I was heard.

audītus sum

audītī sumus

audītus es

audītī estis

audītus est

audītī sunt

PLUPERFECT.

I had been heard.

audītus eram

audītī erāmus

audītus erās

audītī erātis

audītus erat

audītī erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have been heard.

audītus erō

audītī erimus

audītus eris

audītī eritis

audītus erit

audītī erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

May I be heard, let him be heard.

SINGULAR.

audiar
 audiāris, or -re
 audiātur

PLURAL.

audiāmur
 audiāminī
 audiantur

IMPERFECT.

I should be heard, he would be heard.

audīrer
 audīrēris, or -re
 audīrētur

audīrēmur
 audīrēminī
 audīrentur

PERFECT.

I may have been heard.

audītus sim
 audītus sis
 audītus sit

audītī sīmus
 audītī sītis
 audītī sint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have been heard, he would have been heard.

audītus essem
 audītus essēs
 audītus esset

audītī essēmus
 audītī essētis
 audītī essent

IMPERATIVE.

*Pres. audīre, be thou heard;**audīminī, be ye heard.**Fut. audītor, thou shalt be heard,**audītor, he shall be heard;**audiuntor, they shall be heard.*

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

*Pres. audīrī, to be heard.**Perfect. audītus, heard,**Perf. audītus esse, to have been heard.**having been heard.**Fut. audītum īrī, to be about to be heard.*

Gerundive. audiendus, to be heard, deserving to be heard.

VERBS IN -IŌ OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

109. ²I Verbs in -iŏ of the Third Conjugation take the endings of the Fourth Conjugation wherever the latter endings have two successive vowels. This occurs only in the Present System.

2. Here belong —

- a) capiŏ, *to take*; cupiŏ, *to desire*; faciŏ, *to make*; fodiŏ, *to dig*; fugiŏ, *to flee*; jaciŏ, *to throw*; pariŏ, *to bear*; quatiŏ, *to shake*; rapiŏ, *to seize*; sapiŏ, *to taste*.
 b) Compounds of laciŏ and speciŏ (both ante-classical); as, alliciŏ, *entice*; cōnspeciŏ, *behold*.
 c) The deponents gradior, *to go*; morior, *to die*; patior, *to suffer*.

110.

Active Voice. — Capiŏ, *I take*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.	PERF. PASS. PARTIC.
capiŏ,	capere,	cēpī,	captus.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.	PRESENT TENSE.	PLURAL.
capiŏ, capis, capit;		capimus, capitis, capiunt.

IMPERFECT.

capiēbam, -iēbās, -iēbat;	capiēbāmus, -iēbātis, -iēbant.
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FUTURE.

capiam, -iēs, -iet;	capiēmus, -iētis, -ient.
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PERFECT.

cēpī, -istī, -it;	cēpimus, -istis, -ērunt <i>or</i> -ēre.
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PLUPERFECT.

cēperam, -erās, -erat;	cēperāmus, -erātis, -erant.
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FUTURE PERFECT.

cēperō, -eris, -erit;	cēperimus, -eritis, -erint.
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SUBJUNCTIVE.

SINGULAR.	PRESENT.	PLURAL.
capiam, -iās, -iat;		capiāmus, -iātis, -iant.
	IMPERFECT.	
caperem, -erēs, -eret;		caperēmus, -erētis, -erent.
	PERFECT.	
cēperim, -erīs, -erit;		cēperīmus, -erītis, -erint.
	PLUPERFECT.	
cēpissē, -issēs, -isset;		cēpissēmus, -issētis, -issent.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i> cape;	capite.
<i>Fut.</i> capitō,	capitōte,
capitō;	capiuntō.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i> capere.
<i>Perf.</i> cēpisse.
<i>Fut.</i> captūrus esse.

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Pres.</i> capiēns.
<i>Fut.</i> captūrus.

GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i> capiendī,
<i>Dat.</i> capiendō,
<i>Acc.</i> capiendum,
<i>Abl.</i> capiendō.

SUPINE.

<i>Acc.</i> captum,
<i>Abl.</i> captū.

111. Passive Voice. — Capior, *I am taken.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.
capior,	capī,	captus sum.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.	PRESENT TENSE.	PLURAL.
capior, caperis, capitur;		capi-mur, capi-minī, capi-untur.
	IMPERFECT.	
capiē-bar, -iē-bāris, -iē-bātur;		capiē-bā-mur, -iē-bā-minī, -iē-bā-untur.
	FUTURE.	
capiar, -iēris, -iētur;		capiē-mur, -iē-minī, -iē-untur.

SINGULAR.	PERFECT.	PLURAL.
captus sūm, es, est;		capti sumus, estis, sunt.
	PLUPERFECT.	
captus eram, erās, erat;		capti erāmus, erātis, erant.
	FUTURE PERFECT.	
captus erō, eris, erit;		capti erimus, eritis, erunt.
SUBJUNCTIVE.		
	PRESENT.	
capiar, -iāris, -iātur;		capiamur, -iāminī, -iantur.
	IMPERFECT.	
caperer, -erēris, -erētur;		caperemur, -erēminī, -erentur.
	PERFECT.	
captus sim, sis, sit;		capti simus, sitis, sint.
	PLUPERFECT.	
captus essem, essēs, esset;		capti essēmus, essētis, essent.
	IMPERATIVE.	
<i>Pres.</i> capere;		capiminī.
<i>Fut.</i> capitor, capitor;		capiuntor.
INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.	
<i>Pres.</i> capī.		
<i>Perf.</i> captus esse.	<i>Perfect.</i>	captus.
<i>Fut.</i> captum īrī.	<i>Gerundive.</i>	capendus.

DEPONENT VERBS.

112. Deponent Verbs have in the main Passive forms with Active or Neuter meaning. But—

- a. They have the following Active forms: Future Infinitive, Present and Future Participles, Gerund, and Supine.
- b. They have the following Passive meanings: always in the Gerundive, and sometimes in the Perfect Passive Participle; as, —
sequendus, to be followed; adeptus, attained.

113. Paradigms of Deponent Verbs are —

- I. Conj. *mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum, admire.*
 II. Conj. *vereor, verērī, veritus sum, fear.*
 III. Conj. *sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, follow.*
 IV. Conj. *largior, largīrī, largītus sum, give.*
 III. (in -ior) *patior, patī, passus sum, suffer.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	III (in -ior).
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mīror</i>	<i>vereor</i>	<i>sequor</i>	<i>largior</i>	<i>patior</i>
	<i>mīrārīs</i>	<i>verērīs</i>	<i>sequerīs</i>	<i>largīrīs</i>	<i>paterīs</i>
	<i>mīrātur</i>	<i>verētur</i>	<i>sequitur</i>	<i>largītur</i>	<i>patitur</i>
	<i>mīrāmur</i>	<i>verēmur</i>	<i>sequimur</i>	<i>largīmur</i>	<i>patimur</i>
	<i>mīrāminī</i>	<i>verēminī</i>	<i>sequiminī</i>	<i>largīminī</i>	<i>patiminī</i>
	<i>mīrantur</i>	<i>verentur</i>	<i>sequuntur</i>	<i>largiuntur</i>	<i>patiuntur</i>
<i>Impf.</i>	<i>mīrābar</i>	<i>verēbar</i>	<i>sequēbar</i>	<i>largiēbar</i>	<i>patiēbar</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>mīrābor</i>	<i>verēbor</i>	<i>sequar</i>	<i>largiar</i>	<i>patiar</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>mīrātus sum</i>	<i>veritus sum</i>	<i>secūtus sum</i>	<i>largītus sum</i>	<i>passus sum</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>mīrātus eram</i>	<i>veritus eram</i>	<i>secūtus eram</i>	<i>largītus eram</i>	<i>passus eram</i>
<i>F. P.</i>	<i>mīrātus erō</i>	<i>veritus erō</i>	<i>secūtus erō</i>	<i>largītus erō</i>	<i>passus erō</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mīrer</i>	<i>verear</i>	<i>sequar</i>	<i>largiar</i>	<i>patiar</i>
<i>Impf.</i>	<i>mīrārer</i>	<i>verērer</i>	<i>sequerer</i>	<i>largīrer</i>	<i>paterer</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>mīrātus sim</i>	<i>veritus sim</i>	<i>secūtus sim</i>	<i>largītus sim</i>	<i>passus sim</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>mīrātus essem</i>	<i>veritus essem</i>	<i>secūtus essem</i>	<i>largītus essem</i>	<i>passus essem</i>

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mīrāre</i>	<i>verēre</i>	<i>sequere</i>	<i>largīre</i>	<i>patere</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>mīrātor</i>	<i>verētor</i>	<i>sequitor</i>	<i>largītor</i>	<i>patitor</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mīrārī</i>	<i>verērī</i>	<i>sequī</i>	<i>largīrī</i>	<i>patī</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>mīrātus esse</i>	<i>veritus esse</i>	<i>secūtus esse</i>	<i>largītus esse</i>	<i>passus esse</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>mīrātūrus esse</i>	<i>veritūrus esse</i>	<i>secūtūrus esse</i>	<i>largītūrus esse</i>	<i>passūrus esse</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mīrāns</i>	<i>verēns</i>	<i>sequēns</i>	<i>largiēns</i>	<i>patiēns</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>mīrātūrus</i>	<i>veritūrus</i>	<i>secūtūrus</i>	<i>largītūrus</i>	<i>passūrus</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>mīrātus</i>	<i>veritus</i>	<i>secūtus</i>	<i>largītus</i>	<i>passus</i>
<i>Ger.</i>	<i>mīrandus</i>	<i>verendus</i>	<i>sequendus</i>	<i>largiendus</i>	<i>patiendus</i>

GERUND.

<i>mīrandī,</i>	<i>verendī</i>	<i>sequendī</i>	<i>largiendī</i>	<i>patiendī</i>
<i>mīrandō, etc.</i>	<i>verendō, etc.</i>	<i>sequendō, etc.</i>	<i>largiendō, etc.</i>	<i>patiendō, etc.</i>

SUPINE.

<i>mīrātum, -tū</i>	<i>veritum, -tū</i>	<i>secūtum, -tū</i>	<i>largītum, -tū</i>	<i>passum, -sū</i>
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SEMI-DEPONENTS.

114. 1. Semi-Deponents are verbs which have the Present System in the Active Voice, but the Perfect System in the Passive without change of meaning. Here belong —

audeō, audēre, ausus sum, *to dare*.
gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum, *to rejoice*.
soleō, solēre, solitus sum, *to be wont*.
fidō, fidere, fīsus sum, *to trust*.

2. The following verbs have a Perfect Passive Participle with Active meaning: —

adolēscō, <i>grow up</i> ;	adultus, <i>having grown up</i> .
cēnāre, <i>dine</i> ;	cēnātus, <i>having dined</i> .
placēre, <i>please</i> ;	placitus, <i>having pleased, agreeable</i> .
prandēre, <i>lunch</i> ;	prānsus, <i>having lunched</i> .
pōtāre, <i>drink</i> ;	pōtus, <i>having drunk</i> .
jūrāre, <i>swear</i> ;	jūrātus, <i>having sworn</i> .

a. Jūrātus is used in a passive sense also.

3. Revertor and dēvertor both regularly form their Perfect in the Active Voice; viz. —

revertor, revertī (Inf.), revertī (Perf.), *to return*.
dēvertor, dēvertī (Inf.), dēvertī (Perf.), *to turn aside*.

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

115. There are two Periphrastic Conjugations, — the Active and the Passive. The Active is formed by combining the Future Active Participle with the auxiliary *sum*, the Passive by combining the Gerundive with the same auxiliary.

Active Periphrastic Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	amātūrus (-a, -um) sum, <i>I am about to love</i> .
<i>Imp.</i>	amātūrus eram, <i>I was about to love</i> .
<i>Fut.</i>	amātūrus erō, <i>I shall be about to love</i> .
<i>Perf.</i>	amātūrus fui, <i>I have been (was) about to love</i> .
<i>Plup.</i>	amātūrus fueram, <i>I had been about to love</i> .
<i>Fut. P.</i>	amātūrus fuerō, <i>I shall have been about to love</i> .

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- Pres.* amātūrus sim, *may I be about to love.*
Imp. amātūrus essem, *I might be about to love.*
Perf. amātūrus fuerim, *I may have been about to love.*
Plup. amātūrus fuissem, *I might have been about to love.*

INFINITIVE.

- Pres.* amātūrus esse, *to be about to love.*
Perf. amātūrus fuisse, *to have been about to love.*

Passive Periphrastic Conjugation.

INDICATIVE.

- Pres.* amandus (-a, -um) sum, *I am to be loved, must be loved.*
Imp. amandus eram, *I was to be loved.*
Fut. amandus erō, *I shall deserve to be loved.*
Perf. amandus fui, *I was to be loved.*
Plup. amandus fueram, *I had deserved to be loved.*
Fut. P. amandus fuerō, *I shall have deserved to be loved.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- Pres.* amandus sim, *may I deserve to be loved.*
Imp. amandus essem, *I might deserve to be loved.*
Perf. amandus fuerim, *I may have deserved to be loved.*
Plup. amandus fuissem, *I might have deserved to be loved.*

INFINITIVE.

- Pres.* amandus esse, *to deserve to be loved.*
Perf. amandus fuisse, *to have deserved to be loved.*

PECULIARITIES OF CONJUGATION.

116. 1. Perfects in -āvī, -ēvī, and -īvī, with the forms derived from them, often drop the *ve* or *vi* before endings beginning with *r* or *s*. So also nōvī (from nōscō) and the compounds of mōvī (from moveō). Thus:—

amāvistī	amāstī	dēlēvistī	dēlēstī
amāvisse	amāsse	dēlēvisse	dēlēsse
amāvērunt	amārunť	dēlēvērunt	dēlērunt
amāverim	amārim	dēlēverim	dēlērim
amāveram	amāram	dēlēveram	dēlēram
amāverō	amārō	dēlēverō	dēlērō
nōvistī	nōstī	nōverim	nōrim
nōvisse	nōsse	nōveram	nōram
audīvistī	audīstī	audīvisse	audīsse

2. In the Gerund and Gerundive of the Third and Fourth Conjugations, the endings *-undus*, *-undī*, often occur instead of *-endus* and *-endī*, as *faciundus*, *faciundī*.

3. *Dīcō*, *dūcō*, *faciō*, form the Imperatives, *dīc*, *dūc*, *fac*. But compounds of *faciō* form the Imperative in *-fice*, as *cōnfice*. Compounds of *dīcō*, *dūcō*, accent the ultima; as, *ēdūc*, *ēdfic*.

4. Archaic and Poetic forms:—

a. The ending *-ier* in the Present Infinitive Passive; as, *amārier*, *monērier*, *dīcier*, for *amārī*, *monērī*, *dīcī*.

b. The ending *-ībam* for *-iēbam* in Imperfects of the Fourth Conjugation, and *-ībō* for *-iam* in Futures; as, *scībam*, *scībō*, for *sciēbam*, *sciam*.

c. Instead of the fuller forms, in such words as *dīxistī*, *scripsistis*, *surrēxisse*, we sometimes find *dīxtī*, *scripstis*, *surrēxe*, etc.

d. The endings *-im*, *-īs*, etc. (for *-am*, *-ās*, etc.) occur in a few Subjunctive forms; as, *edim* (*eat*), *duint*, *perduint*.

5. In the Future Active and Perfect Passive Infinitive, the auxiliary *esse* is often omitted; as, *āctūrum* for *āctūrum esse*; *ējectus* for *ējectus esse*.

FORMATION OF THE VERB STEMS.

Formation of the Present Stem.

117. Many verbs employ the Verb Stem for the Present Stem; ¹ as, *dīcere*, *dūcere*, *amāre*, *monēre*, *audīre*. Others form the Present Stem variously, as follows:—

1. By appending the vowels, *ā*, *ē*, *ī*; as, —

juvāre, Present Stem *juvā-* (Verb Stem *juv-*).

augēre, “ “ *augē-* (“ “ *aug-*).

vincīre, “ “ *vincī-* (“ “ *vinc-*).

2. By adding *i*, as *capiō*, Present Stem *capi-* (Verb Stem *cap-*).

3. By the insertion of *n* (*m* before labial-mutes) before the final consonant of the Verb Stem; as, *fundō* (Stem *fud-*), *rumpō* (Stem *rup-*).

4. By appending *-n* to the Verb Stem; as, —

cern-ō

pell-ō (for *pel-nō*).

¹ Strictly speaking, the Present Stem always ends in a Thematic Vowel (*ē* or *ō*); as, *dīc-ē*, *dīc-ō*; *amā-ē*, *amā-ō*. But the multitude of phonetic changes involved prevents a scientific treatment of the subject here. See the Author's *Latin Language*.

5. By appending **t** to the Verb Stem ; as, —
flect-ō.
6. By appending **sc** to the Verb Stem ; as, —
crēsc-ō, scīsc-ō.
7. By Reduplication, that is, by prefixing the initial consonant of the Verb Stem with **i** ; as, —
gi-gn-ō (root gen-), si-st-ō (root sta-).

Formation of the Perfect Stem.

118. The Perfect Stem is formed from the Verb Stem—

1. By adding **v** (in case of Vowel Stems) ; as, —
amāv-ī, dēlēv-ī, audīv-ī.
2. By adding **u** (in case of some Consonant Stems) ; as, —
strepu-ī, genu-ī, alu-ī.
3. By adding **s** (in case of most Consonant Stems) ; as, —
carp-ō, Perfect carps-ī.
scrib-ō, “ scrips-ī (for scrib-sī).
rīd-eō, “ rīs-ī (for rīd-sī).
sent-iō, “ sēns-ī (for sent-sī).
dīc-ō, “ dīx-ī (*i.e.* dīc-sī).
a. Note that before the ending **-sī** a Dental Mute (**t**, **d**) is lost ; a Guttural Mute (**c**, **g**) unites with **s** to form **x** ; while the Labial **b** is changed to **p**.
4. Without addition. Of this formation there are three types :—
a) The Verb Stem is reduplicated by prefixing the initial consonant with the following vowel or **e** ; as, —
currō, Perfect cu-currī.
poscō, “ po-poscī.
pellō, “ pe-pullī.

NOTE 1. — Compounds, with the exception of **dō**, **stō**, **sistō**, **discō**, **poscō**, omit the reduplication. Thus : **com-pullī**, but **re-poposcī**.

NOTE 2. — Verbs beginning with **sp** or **st** retain both consonants in the reduplication, but drop **s** from the stem ; as, **spondeō**, **spo-pondī** ; **stō**, **stetī**.

- b)* The short vowel of the Verb Stem is lengthened ; as, **legō**, **lēgī** ; **agō**, **ēgī**. Note that **ā** by this process becomes **ē**.
- c)* The vowel of the Verb Stem is unchanged ; as, **vertō**, **vertī** ; **minuō**, **minuī**.

Formation of the Participial Stem.

119. The Perfect Passive Participle, from which the Participial Stem is derived by dropping *-us*, is formed:—

1. By adding *-tus* (sometimes to the Present Stem, sometimes to the Verb Stem); as,—

amā-re,	Participle	amā-tus.
dēlē-re,	"	dēlē-tus.
audī-re,	"	audī-tus.
leg-ere,	"	lēc-tus.
scrib-ere,	"	scrip-tus.
sentī-re,	"	sēn-sus (for sent-tus).
caed-ere,	"	cae-sus (for caed-tus).

a. Note that *g*, before *t*, becomes *c* (see § 8, 5); *b* becomes *p*; while *dt* or *tt* becomes *ss*, which is then often simplified to *s* (§ 8, 2).

2. After the analogy of Participles like *sēnsus* and *caesus*, where *-sus* arises by phonetic change, *-sus* for *-tus* is added to other Verb Stems; as,—

lāb-ī,	Participle	lāp-sus.
fīg-ere,	"	fī-xus.

a. The same consonant changes occur in appending this ending *-sus* to the stem as in the case of the Perfect ending *-sī* (see § 118, 3, a).

3. A few Verbs form the Participle in *-ītus*; as,—

domā-re,	dom-ītus.
monē-re,	mon-ītus.

4. The Future Active Participle is usually identical in its stem with the Perfect Passive Participle; as, *amā-tūs*, *amātūrus*; *moni-tus*, *monitūrus*. But—

juvā-re,	Perf. Partic.	jūtus,	has Fut. Act. Partic.	juvātūrus. ¹
lavā-re,	"	lautus,	" " " "	lavātūrus.
par-ere,	"	partus,	" " " "	paritūrus.
ru-ere,	"	-rutus,	" " " "	ruitūrus.
secā-re,	"	sectus,	" " " "	secātūrus.
fru-ī,	"	-frūctus,	" " " "	fruitūrus.
mor-ī,	"	mortuus,	" " " "	moritūrus.
orī-rī,	"	ortus,	" " " "	oritūrus.

¹ But the compounds of *juvō* sometimes have *-jūtūrus*; as, *adjūtūrus*.

LIST OF THE MOST IMPORTANT VERBS, WITH
PRINCIPAL PARTS.First (\bar{A} -) Conjugation.120. I. PERFECT IN $-\bar{V}\bar{I}$.

amō	amāre	amāvī	amātus	love
All regular verbs of the First Conjugation follow this model.				
pōtō	pōtāre	pōtāvī	pōtus (§ 114, 2)	drink

II. PERFECT IN $-\bar{U}\bar{I}$.

crepō	crepāre	crepuī	crepitūrus	rattle
cubō	cubāre	cubuī	cubitūrus	lie down
domō	domāre	domuī	domitus	tame
fricō	fricāre	fricuī	frictus and fricātus	rub
micō	micāre	micuī	—	glitter
dīmicō	dīmicāre	dīmicāvī	dīmicātum (est) ¹	fight
ex-plicō	explicāre	explicāvī (-uī)	explicātus (-itus)	unfold
im-plicō	implicāre	implicāvī (-uī)	implicātus (-itus)	entwine
secō	secāre	secuī	sectus	cut
sonō	sonāre	sonuī	sonātūrus	sound
tonō	tonāre	tonuī	—	thunder
vetō	vetāre	vetuī	vetitus	forbid

III. PERFECT IN $-\bar{I}$ WITH LENGTHENING OF THE STEM VOWEL.

juvō	juvāre	jūvī	jūtus	help
lavō	lavāre	lāvī	lautus	wash

IV. PERFECT REDUPLICATED.

stō	stāre	stetī	stātūrus
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V. DEPONENTS.

These are all regular, and follow *mīror*, *mīrārī*, *mīrātus sum*.

Second (\bar{E} -) Conjugation.121. I. PERFECT IN $-\bar{V}\bar{I}$.

dēleō	dēlēre	dēlēvī	dēlētus	destroy
fleō	flēre	flēvī	flētus	weep, lament
com-pleō ²	complēre	complēvī	complētus	fill up
aboleō	abolēre	abolēvī	abolitus	destroy
cieō ³	ciēre	cīvī	citus	set in motion

¹ Used only impersonally.

² So *impleō*, *expleō*.

³ Compounds follow the Fourth Conjugation: *acciō*, *accire*, etc.

II. PERFECT IN -UĪ.

a. Type -eō, -ēre, -uī, -itus.

arceō	arcēre	arcuī		<i>keep off</i>
coerceō	coercēre	coercuī	coercitus	<i>hold in check</i>
exerceō	exercēre	exercuī	exercitus	<i>practise</i>
caleō	calēre	caluī	calitūrus	<i>be warm</i>
careō	carēre	caruī	caritūrus	<i>be without</i>
doleō	dolēre	doluī	dolitūrus	<i>grieve</i>
habeō	habēre	habuī	habitus	<i>have</i>
dēbeō	dēbēre	dēbuī	dēbitus	<i>owe</i>
praebeō	praebēre	praebuī	praebitus	<i>offer</i>
jaceō	jacēre	jacuī	jacitūrus	<i>lie</i>
mereō	merēre	meruī	meritus	<i>earn, deserve</i>
moneō	monēre	monuī	monitus	<i>advise</i>
noceō	nocēre	nocuī	nocitum (est)	<i>injure</i>
pāreō	pārēre	pāruī	pāritūrus	<i>obey</i>
placeō	placēre	placuī	placitūrus	<i>please</i>
taceō	tacēre	tacuī	tacitūrus	<i>be silent</i>
terreō	terrēre	terruī	territus	<i>frighten</i>
valeō	valēre	valuī	valitūrus	<i>be strong</i>

NOTE I. — The following lack the Participial Stem: —

egeō	egēre	eguī	—	<i>want</i>
ēmineō	ēminēre	ēminuī	—	<i>stand forth</i>
flōreō	flōrēre	flōruī	—	<i>bloom</i>
horreō	horrēre	horruī	—	<i>bristle</i>
lateō	latēre	latuī	—	<i>lurk</i>
niteō	nitēre	nituī	—	<i>gleam</i>
oleō	olēre	oluī	—	<i>smell</i>
palleō	pallēre	palluī	—	<i>be pale</i>
pateō	patēre	patuī	—	<i>lie open</i>
rubeō	rubēre	rubuī	—	<i>be red</i>
sileō	silēre	siluī	—	<i>be silent</i>
splendeō	splendēre	splenduī	—	<i>gleam</i>
studeō	studēre	studuī	—	<i>study</i>
stupeō	stupēre	stupuī	—	<i>be amazed</i>
timeō	timēre	timuī	—	<i>fear</i>
torpeō	torpēre	torpuī	—	<i>be dull</i>
vigeō	vigēre	viguī	—	<i>flourish</i>
vireō	virēre	viruī	—	<i>be green</i>

and others.

NOTE 2. — The following are used only in the Present System : —

aveō	avēre	—	—	wish
frīgeō	frīgēre	—	—	be cold
immineō	imminēre	—	—	overhang
maereō	maerēre	—	—	mourn
polleō	pollēre	—	—	be strong
and others.				

b. Type -eō, -ēre, -uī, -tus (-sus).

cēseō	cēsēre	cēsuī	cēsus	estimate
doceō	docēre	docuī	doctus	teach
misceō	miscēre	miscuī	mixtus	mix
teneō	tenēre	tenuī	—	hold

So *contineō* and *sustineō* ; but —

retineō	retinēre	retinuī	retentus	retain
obtineō	obtinēre	obtinuī	obtentus	maintain
torreō	torrēre	torruī	tostus	bake

III. PERFECT IN -SĪ.

augeō	augēre	auxī	auctus	increase
torqueō	torquēre	torsī	tortus	twist
indulgeō	indulgēre	indulsī	—	indulge
lūceō	lūcēre	lūxī	—	be light
lūgeō	lūgēre	lūxī	—	mourn
jubeō	jubēre	jussī	jussus	order
per-mulceō	permulcēre	permulsī	permulsus	soothe
rīdeō	rīdēre	rīsī	rīsum (est)	laugh
suādeō	suādēre	suāsī	suāsum (est)	advise
abs-tergeō	abstergēre	abstersī	abstersus	wipe off
ārdeō	ārdēre	ārsī	ārsūrus	burn
haereō	haerēre	haesī	haesūrus	stick
maneō	manēre	mānsī	mānsūrus	stay
algeō	algēre	alsī	—	be cold
fulgeō	fulgēre	fulsī	—	gleam
urgeō	urgēre	ursī	—	press

IV. PERFECT IN -Ī WITH REDUPLICATION.

mordeō	mordēre	momordī	morsus	bite
spondeō	spondēre	spopondī	spōnsus	promise
tondeō	tondēre	totondī	tōnsus	shear
pendeō	pendēre	pependī	—	hang

V. PERFECT IN -Ī WITH LENGTHENING OF STEM VOWEL.

caveō	cavēre	cāvī	cautūrus	<i>take care</i>
faveō	favēre	fāvī	fautūrus	<i>favor</i>
foveō	fovēre	fōvī	fōtus	<i>cherish</i>
moveō	movēre	mōvī	mōtus	<i>move</i>
paveō	pavēre	pāvī	—	<i>fear</i>
sedeō	sedēre	sēdī	sessūrus	<i>sit</i>
videō	vidēre	vīdī	vīsus	<i>see</i>
voveō	vovēre	vōvī	vōtus	<i>vow</i>

VI. PERFECT IN -Ī WITHOUT EITHER REDUPLICATION OR LENGTHENING OF STEM VOWEL.

ferveō	fervēre	(fervī ferbuī)	—	<i>boil</i>
prandeō	prandēre	prandī	prānsus (§ 114, 2)	<i>lunch</i>
strīdeō	strīdēre	strīdī	—	<i>creak</i>

VII. DEPONENTS.

liceor	licērī	licitus sum	<i>bid</i>
polliceor	pollicērī	pollicitus sum	<i>promise</i>
mereor	merērī	meritus sum	<i>earn</i>
misereor	miserērī	miseritus sum	<i>pity</i>
vereor	verērī	veritus sum	<i>fear</i>
fateor	fatērī	fassus sum	<i>confess</i>
cōnfiteor	cōnfiterī	cōnfessus sum	<i>confess</i>
reor	rērī	ratus sum	<i>think</i>
medeor	medērī	—	<i>heal</i>
tueor	tuērī	—	<i>protect</i>

Third (Consonant) Conjugation.

122. I. VERBS WITH PRESENT STEM ENDING IN A CONSONANT.

1. Perfect in -sī.

a. Type -ō, -ēre, -sī, -tus.

carpō	carpere	carpsī	carptus	<i>pluck</i>
sculpō	sculpere	sculpsī	sculptus	<i>chisel</i>
rēpō	rēpere	rēpsī	—	<i>creep</i>
serpō	serpere	serpsī	—	<i>crawl</i>
scribō	scribere	scripsī	scriptus	<i>write</i>
nūbō	nūbere	nūpsī	nūpta (woman only)	<i>marry</i>
regō	regere	rēxī	rēctus	<i>govern</i>

tegō	tegere	tēxī	tēctus	<i>cover</i>
af-fligō	affligere	afflixī	afflictus	<i>shatter</i>
dicō	dicere	dixī	dictus	<i>say</i>
dūcō	dūcere	dūxī	ductus	<i>lead</i>
coquō	coquere	coxī	coctus	<i>cook</i>
trahō	trahere	trāxī	trāctus	<i>draw</i>
vehō	vehere	vexī	vectus	<i>carry</i>
cingō	cingere	cīnxī	cīnctus	<i>gird</i>
tingō	tingere	tīnxī	tīnctus	<i>dip</i>
jungō	jungere	jūnxī	jūnctus	<i>join</i>
figō	figere	fīnxī	fictus	<i>mould</i>
pingō	pingere	pīnxī	pīctus	<i>paint</i>
stringō	stringere	strīnxī	strictus	<i>bind</i>
-stinguō ¹	-stinguere	-stīnxī	-stīnctus	<i>blot out</i>
unguō	ungere	ūnxī	ūnctus	<i>anoint</i>
vīvō	vivere	vīxī	vīctum (est)	<i>live</i>
gerō	gerere	gessī	gestus	<i>carry</i>
ūrō	ūrere	ussī	ūstus	<i>burn</i>
temnō	temnere	con-tempsī	con-temptus	<i>despise</i>

b. Type -ō, -ēre, -sī, -sus.

figō	figere	fixī	fixus	<i>fasten</i>
mergō	mergere	mersī	mersus	<i>sink</i>
spargō	spargere	sparsī	sparsus	<i>scatter</i>
flectō	flectere	flexī	flexus	<i>bend</i>
nectō	nectere	nexuī (nexī)	nexus	<i>twine</i>
mittō	mittere	mīsī	missus	<i>send</i>
rādō	rādere	rāsī	rāsus	<i>shave</i>
rōdō	rōdere	rōsī	rōsus	<i>gnaw</i>
vādō	vādere	-vāsī ²	-vāsum (est) ²	<i>march, walk</i>
lūdō	lūdere	lūsī	lūsum (est)	<i>play</i>
trūdō	trūdere	trūsī	trūsus	<i>push</i>
laedō	laedere	laesī	laesus	<i>injure, hurt</i>
claudō	claudere	clausī	clausus	<i>close</i>
plaudō	plaudere	plausī	plausum (est)	<i>clap</i>
explōdō	explōdere	explōsī	explōsus	<i>hoot off</i>
cēdō	cēdere	cessī	cessum (est)	<i>withdraw</i>
dīvidō	dīvidere	dīvīsī	dīvīsus	<i>divide</i>
premō	premere	pressī	pressus	<i>press</i>

¹ Fully conjugated only in the compounds: *exstinguō, restinguō, distinguō*.² Only in the compounds: *ēvādō, invādō, pervādō*.

2. Perfect in -ī with Reduplication.

ab-dō	abdere	abdidī	abditus	<i>conceal</i>
red-dō	red-dere	reddidī	redditus	<i>return</i>

So *addō, condō, dēdō, perdō, prōdō, trādō, etc.*

cōn-sistō	cōnsistere	cōstitī	—	<i>take one's stand</i>
resistō	resistere	restitī	—	<i>resist</i>
circumsistō	circumsistere	circumstetī	—	<i>surround</i>
cadō	cadere	cecidī	cāsūrus	<i>fall</i>
caedō	caedere	cecidī	caesus	<i>kill</i>
pendō	pendere	pependī	pēnsus	<i>weigh, pay</i>
tendō	tendere	tetendī	tentus	<i>stretch</i>
tundō	tundere	tutudī	tūsus, tūnsus	<i>beat</i>
fallō	fallere	fefellī	(falsus, as Adj.)	<i>deceive</i>
pellō	pellere	pepulī	pulsus	<i>drive out</i>
currō	currere	cucurrī	cursum (est)	<i>run</i>
parcō	parcere	pepercī	parsūrus	<i>spare</i>
canō	canere	cecinī	—	<i>sing</i>
tangō	tangere	tetigī	tāctus	<i>touch</i>
pungō	pungere	pupugī	pūctus	<i>prick</i>

NOTE. — In the following verbs the perfects were originally reduplicated, but have lost the reduplicating syllable : —

per-cellō	percellere	perculī	perculus	<i>strike down</i>
findō	findere	fidi	fissus	<i>split</i>
scindō	scindere	scidi	scissus	<i>tear apart</i>
tollō	tollere	sus-tulī	sublātus	<i>remove</i>

3. Perfect in -ī with Lengthening of Stem-Vowel.

agō	agere	ēgī	āctus	<i>drive, do</i>
peragō	peragere	perēgī	perāctus	<i>finish</i>
subigō	subigere	subēgī	subāctus	<i>subdue</i>
cōgō	cōgere	coēgī	coāctus	<i>force, gather</i>
frangō	frangere	frēgī	frāctus	<i>break</i>
perfringō	perfringere	perfrēgī	perfrāctus	<i>break down</i>
legō	legere	lēgī	lēctus	<i>gather, read</i>
perlegō	perlegere	perlēgī	perlēctus	<i>read through</i>
colligō	colligere	collēgī	collēctus	<i>collect</i>
dēligō	dēligere	dēlēgī	dēlēctus	<i>choose</i>
diligō	diligere	dilēxī	dilēctus	<i>love</i>
intellegō	intellegere	intellēxī	intellēctus	<i>understand</i>
neglegō	neglegere	neglēxī	neglēctus	<i>neglect</i>

amō	emere	ēmī	ēmtus	buy
coēmō	coēmere	coēmī	coēmtus	buy up
redimō	redimere	redēmī	redēmtus	buy back
dirimō	dirimere	dirēmī	dirēmtus	destroy
dēmō	dēmere	dēmpsī	dēmtus	take away
sūmō	sūmere	sūmpsī	sūmtus	take
prōmō	prōmere	prōmpsī	(prōmtus, as Adj.)	take out
vincō	vincere	vīcī	victus	conquer
re-linguō	relinquere	reliquī	relictus	leave
rumpō	rumpere	rūpī	ruptus	break
edō	ēsse	ēdī	ēsus	eat
fundō	fundere	fūdī	fusus	pour

4. Perfect in -ī without either Reduplication or Lengthening of Stem-Vowel.

excūdō	excūdere	excūdī	excūsus	hammer
cōnsidō	cōnsidere	cōnsēdī	—	{ take one's seat
possidō	possidere	possēdī	possessus	{ take posses- sion
accendō	accendere	accendī	accēnsus	kindle
a-scendō	ascendere	ascendī	ascēnsus (est)	climb
dē-fendō	dēfendere	dēfendī	dēfēnsus	defend
pre-hendō	prehendere	prehendī	prehēnsus	seize
icō	icere	icī	ictus	strike
vellō	vellere	vellī	vulsus	pluck
vertō	vertere	vertī	versus	turn
pandō	pandere	pandī	passus	spread
solvō	solvere	solvī	solūtus	loose
vīsō	vīsere	vīsī	vīsus	visit
volvō	volvere	volvī	volūtus	roll
verrō	verrere	verrī	versus	sweep

5. Perfect in -uī.

in-cumbō	incumbere	incubui	incubiturus	lean on
gignō	gignere	genuī	genitus	bring forth
molō	molere	moluī	molitus	grind
vomō	vomere	vomuī	vomitus	vomit
fremō	fremere	fremuī	—	snort
gemō	gemere	gemuī	—	sigh
metō	metere	messuī	messus	reap

tremō	tremere	tremūi	—	<i>tremble</i>
strepō	strepere	strepui	—	<i>rattle</i>
alō	alere	alui	altus (alitus)	<i>nourish</i>
colō	colere	colui	cultus	<i>cultivate</i>
incolō	incolere	incolui	—	<i>inhabit</i>
excolō	excolere	excolui	excultus	<i>perfect</i>
cōsulō	cōsulere	cōsului	cōsultus	<i>consult</i>
cōnserō	cōnserere	cōnserui	cōnseruus	<i>join</i>
dēserō	dēserere	dēserui	dēsertus	<i>desert</i>
disserō	disserere	disserui	—	<i>discourse</i>
texō	texere	texui	textus	<i>weave</i>

6. Perfect in -vī.

sinō	sinere	sivī	situs	<i>allow</i>
dēsinō	dēsinere	dēsivī	dēsitus	<i>cease</i>
pōnō	pōnere	posuī	positus	<i>place</i>
ob-linō	oblinere	oblēvī	oblitus	<i>smear</i>
serō	serere	sēvī	satus	<i>sow</i>
cōnserō	cōnserere	cōnsēvī	cōnsitus	<i>plant</i>
cernō	cernere	—	—	<i>separate</i>
discernō	discernere	discrēvī	discrētus	<i>distinguish</i>
dēcernō	dēcernere	dēcrēvī	dēcrētus	<i>decide</i>
spernō	spernere	sprēvī	sprētus	<i>scorn</i>
sternō	sternere	strāvī	strātus	<i>spread</i>
prō-sternō	prōsternere	prōstrāvī	prōstrātus	<i>overthrow</i>
petō	petere	petivī (petiī)	petitus	<i>seek</i>
appetō	appetere	appetivī	appetitus	<i>long for</i>
terō	terere	trivī	trītus	<i>rub</i>
quaerō	quaerere	quaesivī	quaesītus	<i>seek</i>
acquīrō	acquīrere	acquīsivī	acquīsītus	<i>acquire</i>
arcessō	arcessere	arcessivī	arcessītus	<i>summon</i>
capessō	capessere	capessivī	capessītus	<i>seize</i>
laccessō	laccessere	laccessivī	laccessītus	<i>provoke</i>

7. Used only in Present System.

angō	angere	—	—	<i>choke</i>
lambō	lambere	—	—	<i>lick</i>
claudō	claudere	—	—	<i>be lame</i>
furō	furere	—	—	<i>rave</i>
vergō	vergere	—	—	<i>bend</i>

and a few others.

II. VERBS WITH PRESENT STEM ENDING IN -Ū.

indūō	induere	indūī	indūtus	<i>put on</i>
imbuō	imbuere	imbuī	imbūtus	<i>moisten</i>
luō	luere	luī	—	<i>wash</i>
polluō	polluere	polluī	pollūtus	<i>defile</i>
minuō	minuere	minuī	minūtus	<i>lessen</i>
statuō	statuere	statuī	statūtus	<i>set up</i>
cōstituō	cōstituere	cōstituī	cōstitutus	<i>determine</i>
suō	suere	suī	sūtus	<i>sew</i>
tribuō	tribuere	tribuī	tribūtus	<i>allot</i>
ruō	ruere	ruī	ruitūrus	<i>fall</i>
diruō	diruere	diruī	dirutus	<i>destroy</i>
obruō	obruere	obruī	obrutus	<i>overwhelm</i>
acuō	acuere	acuī	—	<i>sharpen</i>
arguō	arguere	arguī	—	<i>accuse</i>
congruō	congruere	congruī	—	<i>agree</i>
metuō	metuere	metuī	—	<i>fear</i>
ab-nuō	abnuere	abnuī	—	<i>decline</i>
re-spuō	respuere	respuī	—	<i>reject</i>
struō	struere	struī	strūctus	<i>build</i>
fluō	fluere	fluxī	(fluxus, as Adj.)	<i>flow</i>

III. VERBS WITH PRESENT STEM ENDING IN -I.

cupiō	cupere	cupīvī	cupītus	<i>wish</i>
sapiō	sapere	sapīvī	—	<i>taste</i>
rapīō	rapere	rapuī	raptus	<i>snatch</i>
diripiō	diripere	diripuī	direptus	<i>plunder</i>
cōspiciō	cōspicere	cōspexī	cōspectus	<i>gaze at</i>
aspiciō	aspicere	aspexī	aspectus	<i>behold</i>
illiciō	illicere	illexī	illectus	<i>allure</i>
pelliciō	pellicere	pellexī	pellectus	<i>allure</i>
ēliciō	ēlicere	ēlicuī	ēlicitus	<i>elicit</i>
quatiō	quater	—	quassus	<i>shake</i>
concutiō	concutere	concuī	concussus	<i>shake</i>
pariō	parere	peperi	partus	<i>bring forth</i>
capiō	capere	cēpī	captus	<i>take</i>
accipiō	accipere	accēpī	acceptus	<i>accept</i>
incipiō	incipere	incēpī	inceptus	<i>begin</i>
faciō	facere	fēcī	factus	<i>make</i>
afficiō	afficere	affēcī	affectus	<i>affect</i>

Passive, afficior, affici, affectus sum.

So other prepositional compounds, *perficiō, perficior; interficiō, interficior; etc.* But—

assuēfatiō assuēfacere assuēfeci assuēfactus *accustom*
— Passive, assuēfiō, assuēfieri, assuēfactus sum.

So also *patefatiō, patefiō; calefatiō, calefiō*; and all non-prepositional compounds.

jaciō	jacere	jēcī	jactus	<i>hurl</i>
abiciō	abicere	abjēcī	abjectus	<i>throw away</i>
fodiō	fodere	fōdī	fossus	<i>dig</i>
fugiō	fugere	fūgī	fugitūrus	<i>flee</i>
effugiō	effugere	effūgī	—	<i>escape</i>

IV. VERBS IN -SCŌ.

1. Verbs in -scŏ from Simple Roots.

poscō	poscere	poposcī	—	<i>demand</i>
discō	discere	didicī	—	<i>learn</i>
pāscō	pāscere	pāvī	pāstus	<i>feed</i>
pāscor	pāscī	pāstus sum		<i>graze</i>
crēscō	crēscere	crēvī	crētus	<i>grow</i>
cōnsuēscō	cōnsuēscere	cōnsuēvī	cōnsuētus	<i>accustom one's self</i>
quiēscō	quiēscere	quiēvī	quiētūrus	<i>be still</i>
adolēscō	adolēscere	adolēvī	adultus	<i>grow up</i>
obsolescō	obsolescere	obsolevī	—	<i>grow old</i>
nōscō	nōscere	nōvī	—	<i>become acquainted</i>
				<i>with</i>
ignōscō	ignōscere	ignōvī	ignōtūrus	<i>pardon</i>
agnōscō	agnōscere	agnōvī	agnitus	<i>recognize</i>
cognōscō	cognōscere	cognōvī	cognitus	<i>get acquainted</i>
				<i>with</i>

2. Verbs in -scŏ formed from other Verbs.

These usually have Inchoative or Inceptive meaning (see § 155. 1). When they have the Perfect, it is the same as that of the Verbs from which they are derived.

flōrēscō	flōrēscere	flōruī	<i>begin to bloom</i> (flōreō)
scīscō	scīscere	scīvī	<i>enact</i> (sciō)
ārēscō	ārēscere	āruī	<i>become dry</i> (āreō)
calēscō	calēscere	caluī	<i>become hot</i> (caleō)
cōnsenēscō	cōnsenēscere	cōnsenuī	<i>grow old</i> (seneō)
extimēscō	extimēscere	extimuī	<i>fear greatly</i> (timeō)
ingemīscō	ingemīscere	ingemuī	<i>sigh</i> (gemō)
adhaerēscō	adhaerēscere	adhaesi	<i>stick</i> (haereō)

3. Verbs in *-scō* derived from Adjectives, usually with Inchoative meaning.

obdūrēscō	obdūrēscere	obdūruī	<i>grow hard</i>	(dūrus)
ēvānēscō	ēvānēscere	ēvānuī	<i>disappear</i>	(vānus)
percrēbrēscō	percrēbrēscere	percrēbruī	<i>grow fresh</i>	(crēber)
mātūrēscō	mātūrēscere	mātūruī	<i>grow ripe</i>	(mātūrus)
obmūtēscō	obmūtēscere	obmūtuī	<i>grow dumb</i>	(mūtus)

V. DEPONENTS.

fungor	fungī	fūctus sum	<i>perform</i>
queror	querī	questus sum	<i>complain,</i>
loquor	loquī	locūtus sum	<i>speak</i>
sequor	sequī	secūtus sum	<i>follow</i>
fruor	frui	fruitūrus	<i>enjoy</i>
perfruor	perfrui	perfructus sum	<i>thoroughly enjoy</i>
lābor	lābī	lāpsus sum	<i>glide</i>
amplector	amplectī	amplexus sum	<i>embrace</i>
nitor	niti	nīsus sum, nīxus sum	<i>strive</i>
gradior	gradī	gressus sum	<i>walk</i>
patior	pati	passus sum	<i>suffer</i>
perpetior	perpeti	perpessus sum	<i>endure</i>
utor	uti	usus sum	<i>use</i>
morior	mori	mortuus sum	<i>die</i>
adipiscor	adipisci	adeptus sum	<i>acquire</i>
comminiscor	comminisci	commentus sum	<i>invent</i>
reminiscor	reminisci	—	<i>remember</i>
nanciscor	nancisci	nactus (nactus) sum	<i>acquire</i>
nāscor	nāci	nātus sum	<i>be born</i>
obliviscor	oblivisci	oblītus sum	<i>forget</i>
paciscor	pacisci	pactus sum	<i>covenant</i>
proficiscor	proficisci	profectus sum	<i>set out</i>
ulciscor	ulcisci	ultus sum	<i>avenge</i>
irāscor	irāci	(irātus, as Adj.)	<i>be angry</i>
vescor	vesci	—	<i>eat</i>

Fourth Conjugation.

123. I. PERFECT ENDS IN *-VĪ*.

audiō	audire	audīvī	audītus	<i>hear</i>
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So all regular Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

sepeliō	sepelire	sepelīvī	sepultus	<i>bury</i>
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II. PERFECT ENDS IN -UĪ.

aperiō	aperīre	aperuī	apertus	<i>open</i>
operiō	operīre	operuī	opertus	<i>cover</i>
salīō	salīre	saluī	—	<i>leap</i>

III. PERFECT ENDS IN -SĪ.

saepiō	saepīre	saepsī	saeptus	<i>hedge in</i>
sanciō	sancīre	sānxī	sānctus	<i>ratify</i>
vinciō	vincīre	vinxī	vinctus	<i>bind</i>
amiciō	amicīre	—	amictus	<i>envelop</i>
fulciō	fulcīre	fulsī	fultus	<i>prop up</i>
referciō	refercīre	refersī	refertus	<i>fill</i>
sarciō	sarcīre	sarsī	sartus	<i>patch</i>
hauriō	haurīre	hausī	haustus	<i>draw</i>
sentiō	sentīre	sēnsī	sēnsus	<i>feel</i>

IV. PERFECT IN -Ī WITH LENGTHENING OF STEM VOWEL.

veniō	venīre	vēnī	ventum (est)	<i>come</i>
adveniō	advenīre	advēnī	adventum (est)	<i>arrive</i>
inveniō	invenīre	invēnī	inventus	<i>find</i>

V. PERFECT WITH LOSS OF REDUPLICATION.

reperiō	reperīre	repperī	repertus	<i>find</i>
comperiō	comperīre	comperī	compertus	<i>learn</i>

VI. USED ONLY IN THE PRESENT.

feriō	ferīre	—	—	<i>strike</i>
ēsuriō	ēsurīre	—	—	<i>be hungry</i>

VII. DEPONENTS.

largior	largīrī	largītus sum	<i>bestow</i>
So many others.			
exporior	experīrī	expertus sum	<i>try</i>
opperior	opperīrī	oppertus sum	<i>await</i>
ōrdior	ōrdīrī	ōrsus sum	<i>begin</i>
orior	orīrī	ortus sum	<i>arise</i>

Orior usually follows the Third Conjugation in its inflection; as, *oreris, oritur, orimur*; *orerer* (Imp. Subj.); *orere* (Imper.).

mētor	mētīrī	mēnsus sum	<i>measure</i>
assentior	assentīrī	assēnsus sum	<i>assent</i>

IRREGULAR VERBS.

124. A number of Verbs are called Irregular. The most important are **sum**, **dō**, **edō**, **ferō**, **volō**, **nōlō**, **mālō**, **eō**, **fiō**. The peculiarity of these Verbs is that they append the personal endings in many forms directly to the stem, instead of employing a connecting vowel, as **fer-s** (2d Sing. of **fer-ō**, instead of **fer-is**. They are but the relics of what was once in Latin a large class of Verbs.

125. The Inflection of **sum** has already been given. Its various compounds are inflected in the same way. They are—

absum	abesse	āfuī	<i>am absent</i>
<i>Pres. Partic. absēns (absentis), absent.</i>			
adsum	adesse	adfuī	<i>am present</i>
dēsum	deesse	dēfuī	<i>am lacking</i>
insum	inesse	īnfuī	<i>am in</i>
intersum	interesse	interfuī	<i>am among</i>
praesum	praeesse	prae fuī	<i>am in charge of</i>
<i>Pres. Partic. praesēns (praesentis), present.</i>			
obsum	obesse	obfuī	<i>hinder</i>
prōsum	prōdesse	prōfuī	<i>am of advantage</i>
subsum	subesse	subfuī	<i>am underneath</i>
supersum	superesse	superfuī	<i>am left</i>

NOTE.—**Prōsum** is compounded of **prōd** (earlier form of **prō**) and **sum**; the **d** disappears before consonants, as **prōsumus**; but **prōdestis**.

126. **Possum**. In its Present System **possum** is a compound of **pot-** (for **pote**, *able*) and **sum**; **potuī** is from an obsolete **potēre**.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

possum,	posse,	potuī,	<i>to be able.</i>
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INDICATIVE MOOD.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	possum, potes, potest;	possumus, potestis, possunt.
<i>Imp.</i>	poteram;	poterāmus.
<i>Fut.</i>	poterō;	poterimus.
<i>Perf.</i>	potuī;	potuimus.
<i>Plup.</i>	potueram;	potuerāmus.
<i>Fut. P.</i>	potuerō;	potuerimus.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	possim, possis, possit;	possimus, possitis, possint.
<i>Imp.</i>	possem;	possēmus.
<i>Perf.</i>	potuerim;	potuerimus.
<i>Plup.</i>	potuissem;	potuissēmus.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	posse.
<i>Perf.</i>	potuisse.

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Pres.</i>	potēns (<i>as an adjective</i>).
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127.

Dō, I give.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

dō,	dāre,	dedī,	dātus.
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Active Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	dō, dās, dat;	dāmus, dātis, dant.
<i>Imp.</i>	dābam, etc.;	dābāmus.
<i>Fut.</i>	dābō, etc.;	dābimus.
<i>Perf.</i>	dedī;	dedimus.
<i>Plup.</i>	dederam;	dederāmus.
<i>Fut. P.</i>	dederō;	dederimus.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	dem;	dēmus.
<i>Imp.</i>	dārem;	dārēmus.
<i>Perf.</i>	dederim;	dederimus.
<i>Plup.</i>	dedissem;	dedissēmus.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	dā;	dāte.
<i>Fut.</i>	dātō;	dātōte.
	dātō;	dantō.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	dāre.
<i>Perf.</i>	dedisse.
<i>Fut.</i>	dātūrus esse.

PARTICIPLE.

dāns.
dātūrus.

GERUND.

dandī, etc.

SUPINE.

dātum, dātū.

1. The Passive is inflected regularly with the short vowel. Thus: *dārī, dātur, dābātur, dārētur, etc.*

2. The archaic and poetic Present Subjunctive forms *duim, duint, interduō, perduint, etc.*, are not from the root *da-*, but from *du-*, a collateral root of similar meaning.

128.

Edō, I eat.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

edō, ēsse, ēdī, ēsus.

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i> edō	edimus
ēs	ēstis
ēst	edunt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Imp.</i> ēssem	ēssēmus
ēssēs	ēssētis
ēssēt	ēssent

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i> ēs	ēste
<i>Fut.</i> ēstō	ēstōte
ēstō	eduntō

INFINITIVE.

Pres. ēsse

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. 3d Sing. ēstur

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Imp. 3d Sing. ēssētur

1. Observe the long vowel of the forms in *ēs-*, which alone distinguishes them from the corresponding forms of *esse, to be.*

2. Note *comedō, comēsse, comēdī, comēsus* or *comēstus, consume.*

3. The Present Subjunctive has *edim, -īs, -it, etc.*, less often *edam, -ās, etc.*

129.

Ferō, I bear.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

ferō, *ferre,* *tulī,* *lātus.*

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ferō, fers, fert;</i>	<i>ferimus, fertis, ferunt.</i> ¹
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>ferēbam;</i>	<i>ferēbāmus.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>feram;</i>	<i>ferēmus.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>tulī;</i>	<i>tulimus.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>tuleram;</i>	<i>tulerāmus.</i>
<i>Fut. P.</i>	<i>tulerō;</i>	<i>tulerimus.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>feram;</i>	<i>ferāmus.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>ferrem;</i>	<i>ferrēmus.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>tulerim;</i>	<i>tulerīmus.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>tulisse;</i>	<i>tulissēmus.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>fer;</i>	<i>ferē.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>fertō;</i>	<i>fertōte.</i>
	<i>fertō;</i>	<i>feruntō.</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ferre.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>tulisse.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>lātūrus esse.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ferēns.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>lātūrus.</i>

GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ferendī.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ferendō.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ferendum.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ferendō.</i>

SUPINE.

<i>Acc.</i>	<i>lātum.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>lātū.</i>

¹ It will be observed that not all the forms of *ferō* lack the connecting vowel. Some of them, as *ferimus, ferunt*, follow the regular inflection of verbs of the Third Conjugation.

Passive Voice.

feror, ferī, lātus sum, to be borne.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>feror, ferris, fertur;</i>	<i>ferimur, feriminī, feruntur.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>ferēbar;</i>	<i>ferēbāmur.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>ferar;</i>	<i>ferēmur.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>lātus sum;</i>	<i>lātī sumus.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>lātus eram;</i>	<i>lātī erāmus.</i>
<i>Fut. P.</i>	<i>lātus erō;</i>	<i>lātī erimus.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ferar;</i>	<i>ferāmur.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>ferrer;</i>	<i>ferrēmur.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>lātus sim;</i>	<i>lātī simus.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>lātus essem;</i>	<i>lātī essēmus.</i>

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IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ferre;</i>	<i>feriminī.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>fertor;</i>	—
	<i>fertor;</i>	<i>feruntor.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ferī.</i>	
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>lātus esse.</i>	<i>Perf. lātus.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>lātum īrī.</i>	<i>Ger. ferendus.</i>

So also the Compounds —

<i>afferō</i>	<i>afferre</i>	<i>attulī</i>	<i>allātus</i>	<i>bring toward</i>
<i>auferō</i>	<i>auferre</i>	<i>abstulī</i>	<i>ablātus</i>	<i>take away</i>
<i>cōferō</i>	<i>cōferre</i>	<i>contulī</i>	<i>collātus</i>	<i>compare</i>
<i>differō</i>	<i>differre</i>	<i>distulī</i>	<i>dilātus</i>	<i>put off</i>
<i>efferō</i>	<i>efferre</i>	<i>extulī</i>	<i>elātus</i>	<i>carry out</i>
<i>īnferō</i>	<i>īnferre</i>	<i>intulī</i>	<i>illātus</i>	<i>bring against</i>
<i>offerō</i>	<i>offerre</i>	<i>obtulī</i>	<i>oblātus</i>	<i>present</i>
<i>referō</i>	<i>referre</i>	<i>rettulī</i>	<i>relātus</i>	<i>bring back</i>

NOTE. — The forms *sustulī* and *sublātus* belong to *tollō*.

130.

Volō, nōlō, mālō.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

volō,	velle,	voluī,	<i>to wish.</i>
nōlō,	nōlle,	nōluī,	<i>to be unwilling.</i>
mālō,	mälle,	māluī,	<i>to prefer.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	volō,	nōlō,	mālō,
	vīs,	nōn vīs,	māvīs,
	vult ;	nōn vult ;	māvult ;
	volumus,	nōlumus,	mālumus,
	vultis,	nōn vultis,	māvultis,
	volunt.	nōlunt.	mālunt.
<i>Imp.</i>	volēbam.	nōlēbam.	mālēbam.
<i>Fut.</i>	volam.	nōlam.	mālam.
<i>Perf.</i>	voluī.	nōluī.	māluī.
<i>Plup.</i>	volueram.	nōlueram.	mālueram.
<i>Fut. P.</i>	voluerō.	nōluerō.	māluerō.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	velim, -īs, -it, etc.	nōlim.	mālim.
<i>Imp.</i>	vellem, -ēs, -et, etc.	nōllem.	māllem.
<i>Perf.</i>	voluerim.	nōluerim.	māluerim.
<i>Plup.</i>	voluissem.	nōluissem.	māluissem.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	nōlī,	nolite.
<i>Fut.</i>	nōlītō,	nolitōte,
	nōlītō ;	nōluntō.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	velle.	nōlle.	mälle.
<i>Perf.</i>	voluisse.	nōluisse.	māluisse.

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Pres.</i>	volēns.	nōlēns.	—
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131.

FIŌ.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

fiō, **fieri,** **factus sum,** *to become, be made.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	fiō, fis, fit;	finus, fitis, fiunt.
<i>Imp.</i>	fiēbam;	fiēbāmus.
<i>Fut.</i>	fiam;	fiēmus.
<i>Perf.</i>	factus sum;	factī sumus.
<i>Plup.</i>	factus eram;	factī erāmus.
<i>Fut. P.</i>	factus erō;	factī erimus.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	fiam;	fiāmus.
<i>Imp.</i>	fierem;	fierēmuſ.
<i>Perf.</i>	factus sim;	factī sīmus.
<i>Plup.</i>	factus essem;	factī essēmus.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	fī;	fite.
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INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	fieri.
<i>Perf.</i>	factus esse.
<i>Fut.</i>	factum irī.

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Perf.</i>	factus.
<i>Ger.</i>	faciendus.

NOTE. — A few isolated forms of compounds of **fiō** occur; as, **dēfit**, *lacks*; **infit**, *begins*.

132.

EŌ.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

eō, **ire,** **ivī,** **itum (est),** *to go.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	eō, īs, it;	īmus, ītis, eunt.
<i>Imp.</i>	ībam;	ībāmus.
<i>Fut.</i>	ibō;	ībimus.
<i>Perf.</i>	ivī (iī);	īvimus (iīmus).
<i>Plup.</i>	īveram (ieram);	īverāmus (ierāmus).
<i>Fut. P.</i>	īverō (ierō);	īverimus (ierimus).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	eam;	eāmus.
<i>Imp.</i>	īrem;	īrēmus.
<i>Perf.</i>	īverim (ierim);	īverimus (ierimus).
<i>Plup.</i>	īvissem (iissem, īssem);	īvissēmus (iissēmus, īssēmus).

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	ī;	īte.
<i>Fut.</i>	ītō;	ītōte,
	ītō;	euntō.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Pres.</i>	īre.	<i>Pres.</i>	iēns.
<i>Perf.</i>	īvisse (isse).	(<i>Gen.</i>	euntis.)
<i>Fut.</i>	itūrus esse.	<i>Fut.</i>	itūrus. <i>Gerundive</i> , eundum.

GERUND.

SUPINE.

eundī, etc.

itum, itū.

1. Transitive compounds of *eō* admit the full Passive inflection; as, *adeor, adīris, adītur, etc.*

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs lack certain forms. The following are the most important:—

133. USED MAINLY IN THE PERFECT SYSTEM.

*Coepī, I have begun.**Meminī, I remember.**Ōdī, I hate.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Perf.</i>	coepī.	meminī.	ōdī.
<i>Plup.</i>	coeperam.	memineram.	ōderam.
<i>Fut. P.</i>	coeperō.	meminerō.	ōderō.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Perf.</i>	coeperim.	meminerim.	ōderim.
<i>Plup.</i>	coepissem.	meminissem.	ōdissem.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing. mementō; *Plur.* mementōte.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Perf.</i>	coepisse.	meminisse.	ōdisse.
<i>Fut.</i>	coeptūrus esse.		ōsūrus esse.

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Perf.</i>	coeptus, begun.	ōsus.
<i>Fut.</i>	coeptūrus.	ōsūrus.

1. When *coepī* governs a Passive Infinitive it usually takes the form *coeptus est*; as, *amārī coeptus est*, *he began to be loved*.

2. Note that *meminī* and *ōdī*, though Perfect in form, are Present in sense. Similarly the Pluperfect and Future Perfect have the force of the Imperfect and Future; as, *memineram*, *I remembered*; *ōderō*, *I shall hate*.

134. *Inquam*, *I say* (inserted between words of a direct quotation).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>inquam</i> ,	—
	<i>inquis</i> ,	—
	<i>inquit</i> ;	<i>inquiunt</i> .
<i>Fut.</i>	—	—
	<i>inquiēs</i> ,	—
	<i>inquiet</i> .	—

Perf. 3d Sing. inquit.

135.

Ajō, *I say*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ajō</i> ,	—
	<i>aīs</i> ,	—
	<i>aīt</i> ;	<i>ajunt</i> .
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>ajēbam</i> ,	<i>ajēbāmus</i> ,
	<i>ajēbās</i> ,	<i>ajēbātis</i> ,
	<i>ajēbat</i> ;	<i>ajēbant</i> .

Perf. 3d Sing. aīt.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. 3d Sing. ajat.

NOTE. — For *aīsne*, do you mean? *aīn* is common

136.

Fārī, to speak.

This is inflected regularly in the perfect tenses. In the Present System it has—

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	—	—
	—	—
	fātur.	—
<i>Fut.</i>	fābor,	—
	—	—
	fābitur.	—
<i>Imp.</i>	fāre.	
<i>Inf.</i>	fārī.	
<i>Pres. Partic.</i>	fantis, fantī, etc.	
<i>Gerund, G.,</i>	fandī; <i>D. and Abl.,</i> fandō.	
<i>Gerundive,</i>	fandus.	

NOTE.—Forms of *fārī* are rare. More frequent are its compounds; as,—
affātur, he addresses; praeſāmur, we say in advance.

137. OTHER DEFECTIVE FORMS.

1. *Queō, quīre, quīvī, to be able, and nequeō, nequīre, nequīvī, to be unable,* are inflected like *eō*, but occur chiefly in the Present Tense, and there only in special forms.

2. *Quaesō, I entreat; quaesumus, we entreat.*

3. *Cedo* (2d sing.), *cette* (2d plu.); *give me, tell me.*

4. *Salvē, salvēte, hail.* Also Infinitive, *salvēre.*

5. *Havē (avē), havēte, hail.* Also Infinitive, *havēre.*

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

138. Impersonal Verbs correspond to the English, *it snows, it seems, etc.* They have no personal subject, but may take an Infinitive, a Clause, or a Neuter Pronoun; as, *mē pudet hōc fēcisse, lit. it shames me to have done this; hōc decet, this is fitting.* Here belong—

I. Verbs denoting operations of the weather; as,—

fulget	fulsit	<i>it lightens</i>
tonat	tonuit	<i>it thunders</i>

grandinat	—	<i>it hails</i>
ningit	ninxit	<i>it snows</i>
pluit	pluit	<i>it rains</i>

II. Special Verbs.

paenitet	paenitēre	paenituit	<i>it repents</i>
piget	pigēre	piguit	<i>it grieves</i>
pudet	pudēre	puduit	<i>it causes shame</i>
taedet	taedēre	taeduit	<i>it disgusts</i>
miseret	miserēre	miseruit	<i>it causes pity</i>
libet	libēre	libuit	<i>it pleases</i>
licet	licēre	licuit	<i>it is lawful</i>
oportet	oportēre	oportuit	<i>it is fitting</i>
decet	decēre	decutit	<i>it is becoming</i>
dēdecet	dēdecēre	dēdecuit	<i>it is unbecoming</i>
rēfert	rēferre	rētulit	<i>it concerns</i>

III. Verbs Impersonal only in Special Senses.

cōstat	cōstāre	cōstitit	<i>it is evident</i>
praestat	praestāre	praestitit	<i>it is better</i>
juvat	juvāre	jūvit	<i>it delights</i>
appāret	appārēre	appāruit	<i>it appears</i>
placet	placēre	placuit (placitum est)	<i>it pleases</i>
accēdit	accēdere	accessit	<i>it is added</i>
accidit	accidere	accidit	<i>it happens</i>
contingit	contingere	contigit	<i>it happens</i>
ēvenit	ēvenīre	ēvēnit	<i>it turns out</i>
interest	interesse	interfuit	<i>it concerns</i>

IV. The Passive of Intransitive Verbs ; as, —

itur	lit. <i>it is gone</i>	<i>i.e. some one goes</i>
curritur	lit. <i>it is run</i>	<i>i.e. some one runs</i>
ventum est	lit. <i>it has been come</i>	<i>i.e. some one has come</i>
veniendum est	lit. <i>it must be come</i>	<i>i.e. somebody must come</i>
pugnāri potest	lit. <i>it can be fought</i>	<i>i.e. somebody can fight</i>