

## APPENDIX I

### RULES OF SYNTAX

NOTE. These rules are here numbered consecutively for the convenience of teachers and pupils. The number in parentheses following a rule is its section number.

#### 619. Agreement.

1. A verb agrees with its subject in person and number (29).
2. A predicate noun agrees in case with the subject of the verb (87).
3. A predicate adjective agrees in gender, number, and case with the subject of the verb (88).
4. An appositive agrees in case with the noun which it explains (94).
5. Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case (79).
6. A predicate adjective used with a complementary infinitive agrees in gender, number, and case with the subject of the main verb (394, b).
7. A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on the way it is used in its own clause (248).

#### 620. Nominative Case.

8. The subject of a verb is in the nominative case (28).

#### 621. Genitive Case.

9. The word denoting the owner or possessor is in the genitive case (44).
10. Words denoting a part may have with them a genitive of the whole from which the part is taken (309).

11. Some nouns of action and feeling may have with them a genitive to express the object of the action or feeling implied in the nouns (381).

12. The genitive denotes that of which something consists or is made (p. 79, note 1)

#### 622. Dative Case.

13. The indirect object of a verb is in the dative case (57).

14. Certain adjectives meaning *near, fit, friendly, pleasing, like*, and their opposites, may be accompanied by a dative to show the person or the thing toward which the quality of the adjective is directed (111).

15. Some verbs compounded with *ad, ante, con, dē, in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, and super*, take a dative of the indirect object. Transitive compounds may take both an accusative and a dative (425).

16. The dative is used to denote the purpose for which a thing serves (427).

17. The dative is used to denote the person (or, rarely, the thing) affected by the action or situation expressed by the verb (428).

18. Most verbs meaning *believe, favor, help, please, trust*, and their opposites, also *command, obey, pardon, persuade, resist, serve, spare*, and the like, take a dative of the indirect object (433).

#### 623. Accusative Case.

19. The object of a verb is in the accusative case (33).

20. Place *to which* is usually expressed by the accusative with *ad* or *in*; but with the names of towns, and with *domus*, the preposition is omitted (230, b).

21. The accusative is used with certain prepositions (193).

22. Extent of time or of space is expressed by the accusative (333).

23. The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative (399).

#### 624. Ablative Case.

24. Place *where* is commonly expressed by a phrase consisting of a preposition, usually *in*, with the ablative case (59).

25. The means by which an action is accomplished is expressed by the ablative without a preposition (122).

26. The ablative with **cum** is used with abstract nouns to denote the manner of an action; but **cum** may be omitted if an adjective modifies the noun of the phrase (129).

27. The ablative with **cum** is used to show accompaniment (143).

28. Place *from which* is usually expressed by the ablative with **ā** (**ab**), **dē**, **ē** (**ex**); but with the names of towns, and with **domus**, the preposition is omitted (230, α).

29. The ablative without a preposition is used to express cause (185).

30. The ablative is used with certain prepositions (194).

31. The time at which or within which a thing happens is expressed by the ablative without a preposition (219).

32. The personal agent with a passive verb is expressed by the ablative with **ā** or **ab** (243).

33. Words signifying *privation, removal, or separation* are followed by the ablative without a preposition, or with the prepositions **ā** (**ab**), **dē**, **ē** (**ex**) (282).

34. The degree of difference is expressed by the ablative (321).

35. The ablative of a noun or pronoun, with a participle, a noun, or an adjective in agreement, is used to express *time, cause, concession, condition*, or other relations (455).

36. The ablative without a preposition is used to denote in what respect something is true (481).

#### 625. Adverbial Clauses.

37. The cause of an action may be expressed by a dependent clause introduced by **quod** (51).

38. The subjunctive is used with **ut** or **ut** in a dependent clause to express the purpose of the action stated in the independent clause (344).



39. The subjunctive is used with **ut** or **ut nōn** in a dependent clause to express the result of the action stated in the independent clause (358).

40. Temporal clauses referring to past time, when introduced by **cum**, have their verb in the indicative if they fix the time of an action, but in the subjunctive if they describe the circumstances of an action (488).

41. Adverbial clauses introduced by **quā** and **ut** (= *as*) have their verbs in the indicative (497).

### 626. Adjective Clauses.

42. A relative clause modifies its antecedent as an adjective modifies its noun (247, *b*).

### 627. Substantive Clauses.

43. Verbs meaning *ask*, *command*, *persuade*, and *urge* may have for their object a clause of purpose with its verb in the subjunctive (356).

44. An indirect question, with its verb in the subjunctive, may be used as the subject or the object of another verb (372, *b*).

45. An infinitive with subject accusative may be used as the subject of another verb (393).

46. An infinitive with subject accusative may be used as the object of another verb (393).

47. An infinitive with subject accusative may be used with verbs meaning *say*, *think*, *know*, *perceive*, and the like, to express an indirect statement (401).

48. The indicative is used with **quod** in a substantive clause to state something which is regarded as a fact (496).

### 628. Participles, the Gerund, and the Gerundive.

49. A participle may be used as an adjective to modify a noun; or it may express the idea that might otherwise be expressed by a clause of *time*, *concession*, *cause*, or *condition*, or by a *relative clause* (443-445).

50. The gerund is a verbal noun used in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative singular, with the constructions of regular nouns (461).

51. When a gerund with an object might be used, the gerundive is the more usual construction. The gerundive is a verbal adjective in agreement with a noun (471, 472).

52. The gerund or the gerundive with *ad* or *causā* may be used to express the purpose of an action (461, 472).

53. The gerundive is used with the forms of the verb *sum* to express necessary action (473).

### 629. Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Statements.

54. The verbs of the subordinate clauses of an indirect statement are in the subjunctive (502).

## FORMATION OF LATIN WORDS

During the first year of the study of Latin the pupil should learn the force of the prefixes and suffixes given below.

### 630. Prefixes.

*ā-* (ab-, abs-), away from, from  
*ad-*, to, toward, against  
*con-*, together; completely  
*dē-*, down from; from  
*ex-* (ē-), out from, out of; completely  
*in-*, in, into, on, toward  
*in-*, not; like English *un-*, in-  
*inter-*, between  
*per-*, through; thoroughly  
*prae-*, in front of, in advance  
*prō-*, forward, forth, for  
*re-* (red-), back, again  
*sub-* (subs-), under, from under, up  
*trāns-* (trā-), across, through

*ab* + *dūcō* = *abdūcō*, lead away  
*ad* + *dūcō* = *addūcō*, lead to  
*con* + *dūcō* = *condūcō*, lead together  
*dē* + *dūcō* = *dēdūcō*, lead down  
*ē* + *dūcō* = *ēdūcō*, lead out  
*in* + *dūcō* = *indūcō*, lead in, lead on  
*in* + *amicus* = *inimicus*, unfriendly  
*inter* + *cēdō* = *intercēdō*, go between  
*per* + *dūcō* = *perdūcō*, lead through  
*prae* + *mittō* = *praemittō*, send ahead  
*prō* + *dūcō* = *prōdūcō*, lead forth  
*re* + *dūcō* = *redūcō*, lead back  
*su(b)s* + *teneō* = *sustineō*, hold up, sustain  
*trā* + *dūcō* = *trādūcō*, lead across

**631.** Explain the formation of the following verbs, and give the meaning of each :

appropinquō	cognōscō	incolō	īnstruō	persuādeō
convocō	dēpōnō	sustineō	conlocō	adducō
expectō	reddō	reperiō	cōstituō	reducō
dēmōnstrō	dēsum	respondeō	ēducō	suscipiō
compleō	coniciō	recipiō	trādō	accēdō
perturbō	permittō	impediō	commoveō	perficiō
praebeō	trānscō	incitō	praefficiō	ēgredior
prohibeō	prōgredior	expugnō	praestō	cōgō
dēsistō	existimō	pervenio	praesum	cōnsuēscō
accipiō	cōfirmō	praemittō	resistō	revertor
dēbeō	dēfendō	conveniō	excēdō	prōcēdō

**632. Suffixes.**

*a.* The suffixes **-tās**, **-tūs**, and **-ia**, when added to the stems of nouns, make other nouns denoting *condition* or *characteristic* :

**civī** (stem of **civīs**, *citizen*) + **tās** = **civītās**, *citizenship* (the condition or characteristic of a citizen); *state*, *tribe*.

**vir** (weakened stem of **vir**, *man*) + **tūs** = **virtūs**, *manliness*, *valor* (the characteristic of a man).

*b.* The suffixes **-ia**, **-tia**, **-tās**, and **-tūdō**, when added to the stems of adjectives, make abstract nouns denoting *quality* or *condition* :

**alti** (weakened stem of **altus**, *high*) + **tūdō** = **altitūdō**, *height* (the quality or condition of being high).

*c.* The suffixes **-iō**, **-tiō**, **-tus**, and **-ium**, when added to the stems of verbs, make verbal nouns denoting an *act* or the *result of an act* :

**mūnī** (stem of **mūniō**, *fortify*) + **tiō** = **mūnitiō**, *a fortifying*, *a fortification* (the act of fortifying, or the result of the act of fortifying).

**633.** Explain the formation of the following nouns :

victōria	nātiō	aedificium	celeritās	dēditiō
praemium	cōsilium	adventus	difficultās	ēruptiō
studium	legiō	exercitus	mūnitiō	altitūdō
imperium	multitūdō	equitātus	praesidium	facultās
virtūs	civītās	cōspectus	subsidiū	lēgatiō
conloquium	tempestās	memoria	occāsus	condiciō



## ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

**634. Suggestions for a Notebook.** In making a collection of the English words that are derived from the Latin words of the vocabularies, the pupil should keep the results of his work in a notebook. Such a book should contain, in addition to the list of derivatives, the definition of each derivative, and a brief sentence illustrating its use. A suggested form of arrangement for the notebook follows:

DERIVATIVES OF *Vocō, call*

<i>vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus</i>	vocation, vocational, vocal, evoke, convoke, convocation, vocative, revoke, invoke, vociferous, invocation
	vocation: a <i>calling</i> , occupation vocational: pertaining to a vocation or <i>calling</i> vocal: pertaining to the voice evoke: <i>call</i> out convoke: <i>call</i> together convocation: a <i>calling</i> together, an assembly vocative: case of <i>calling</i> , case of address revoke: <i>call</i> back invoke: <i>call</i> upon, ask for vociferous: of large <i>calling</i> power, with a loud voice invocation: a <i>calling</i> upon, a prayer
	vocation: The choice of a vocation is not always easy vocational: Vocational guidance is often necessary vocal: He is receiving vocal instruction evoke: His remarks evoked applause convoke: He will convoke the council convocation: Convocation day is at hand vocative: The vocative is not common in Cæsar revoke: Their punishment will be revoked invoke: The ancients invoked many gods vociferous: The audience became vociferous invocation: The invocation was then made

635. The following verbs are especially worthy of study in the manner suggested above because of the large number of English words derived from them:

amō	dūcō	audiō	locō (conlocō)	nāvigō
videō	mittō	dicō	cēdō	pōnō
habeō	capiō	vincō	parō	cognōscō
doceō	iaciō	faciō	pugnō	putō
moneō	sedcō (obsideō)	dō	teneō	moveō
terreō	timeō	agō	veniō	sūmō

The prefixes listed in 630, and also *ante*, *before*, *circum*, *around*, *ob*, *toward*, and *super*, *above*, usually are evident in the English derivatives of Latin words. But sometimes the prefix appears in a different spelling: thus,

*ab-* appears as *a-*, *abe-*, *as-* (*abstain*)

*ad-* appears as *ac-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-* (*apparatus*)

*con-* appears as *com-*, *co-*, *col-*, *cor-* (*composition*)

*in-* appears as *im-*, *ir-*, *il-* (*impose*)

*ob-* appears as *oc-*, *of-*, *obs-*, *o-* (*occur*)

*sub-* appears as *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sup-*, *sur-* (*suppose*)



## APPENDIX II

### DECLENSION, CONJUGATION, ETC.

#### NOUNS

636.

#### FIRST DECLENSION

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
		CASE ENDINGS			CASE ENDINGS
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>hasta</i>	-a	<i>hastae</i>		-ae
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>hastae</i>	-ae	<i>hastārum</i>		-ārum
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>hastae</i>	-ae	<i>hastis</i>		-is
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>hastam</i>	-am	<i>hastās</i>		-ās
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>hastā</i>	-ā	<i>hastis</i>		-is

637.

#### SECOND DECLENSION

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
		CASE ENDINGS			CASE ENDINGS
		MASC.			MASC.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>hortus</i>	-us	<i>horti</i>		-i
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>horti</i>	-i	<i>hortōrum</i>		-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>hortō</i>	-ō	<i>hortis</i>		-is
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>hortum</i>	-um	<i>hortōs</i>		-ōs
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>hortō</i>	-ō	<i>hortis</i>		-is

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
		CASE ENDINGS			CASE ENDINGS
		NEUT.			NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>dōnum</i>	-um	<i>dōna</i>		-a
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>dōnī</i>	-ī	<i>dōnōrum</i>		-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>dōnō</i>	-ō	<i>dōnīs</i>		-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>dōnum</i>	-um	<i>dōna</i>		-a
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>dōnō</i>	-ō	<i>dōnīs</i>		-īs

## SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i>	puer	ager	vir	filius
<i>Gen.</i>	puerī	agrī	virī	filī
<i>Dat.</i>	puerō	agrō	virō	filio
<i>Acc.</i>	puerum	agrum	virum	filium
<i>Abl.</i>	puerō	agrō	virō	filio

## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	puerī	agrī	virī	filī
<i>Gen.</i>	puerōrum	agrōrum	virōrum	filiorum
<i>Dat.</i>	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	filīs
<i>Acc.</i>	puerōs	agrōs	virōs	filios
<i>Abl.</i>	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	filīs

## SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i>	proelium
<i>Gen.</i>	proeli
<i>Dat.</i>	proeliō
<i>Acc.</i>	proelium
<i>Abl.</i>	proeliō

## PLURAL

proelia
proeliōrum
proeliīs
proelia
proeliīs

## 638.

## THIRD DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i>	rēx	mīles	virtūs	caput
<i>Gen.</i>	rēgis	militis	virtūtis	capitis
<i>Dat.</i>	rēgi	militi	virtūti	capiti
<i>Acc.</i>	rēgem	militem	virtutem	caput
<i>Abl.</i>	rēge	milite	virtute	capite

## CASE ENDINGS

M. AND F.      N.

-s or —	—
-is	-is
-ī	-ī
-em	—
-e	-e

## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	rēgēs	militēs	virtūtēs	capita
<i>Gen.</i>	rēgum	militum	virtutum	capitum
<i>Dat.</i>	rēgibus	militibus	virtutibus	capitibus
<i>Acc.</i>	rēgēs	militēs	virtūtēs	capita
<i>Abl.</i>	rēgibus	militibus	virtutibus	capitibus

-ēs      -a

-um      -um

-ibus      -ibus

-ēs      -a

-ibus      -ibus

639.

## I-STEMS

## SINGULAR

## CASE ENDINGS

M. AND F. N.

<i>Nom.</i>	hostis	cohors	mōns	mare	-s (-is, -ēs)	—
<i>Gen.</i>	hostis	cohortis	montis	maris	-is	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	hostī	cohortī	montī	marī	-ī	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	hostem	cohortem	montem	mare	-em (-im)	—
<i>Abl.</i>	hoste	cohorte	monte	marī	-e (-ī)	-ī

## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	hostēs	cohortēs	montēs	maria	-ēs	-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	hostium	cohortium	montium	marium	-ium	-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	hostibus	cohortibus	montibus	maribus	-ibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	hostis (-ēs)	cohortis (-ēs)	montis (-ēs)	maria	-is (-ēs)	-ia
<i>Abl.</i>	hostibus	cohortibus	montibus	maribus	-ibus	-ibus

## SING.

## PLUR.

## SING.

## PLUR.

<i>Nom.</i>	ignis	ignēs	turris	turrēs
<i>Gen.</i>	ignis	ignium	turris	turrium
<i>Dat.</i>	ignī	ignibus	turri	turribus
<i>Acc.</i>	ignem	ignis (-ēs)	turrim (-em)	turris (-ēs)
<i>Abl.</i>	igni (-e)	ignibus	turri (-e)	turribus

640.

## FOURTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

## CASE ENDINGS

## CASE ENDINGS

## MASC.

## NEUT.

<i>Nom.</i>	exercitus	-us	cornū	-ū
<i>Gen.</i>	exercitūs	-ūs	cornūs	-ūs
<i>Dat.</i>	exercituī (-ū)	-uī (-ū)	cornū	-ū
<i>Acc.</i>	exercitum	-um	cornū	-ū
<i>Abl.</i>	exercitū	-ū	cornū	-ū



PLURAL				CASE ENDINGS	
				MASC.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	exercitūs	-ūs	cornua	-ua	
<i>Gen.</i>	exercituum	-uum	cornuum	-uum	
<i>Dat.</i>	exercitibus	-ibus (-ubus)	cornibus	-ibus	
<i>Acc.</i>	exercitūs	-ūs	cornua	-ua	
<i>Abl.</i>	exercitibus	-ibus (-ubus)	cornibus	-ibus	

## 641.

## FIFTH DECLENSION

CASE ENDINGS					
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	
<i>Nom.</i>	diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs	-ēs -ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	diēi	diērum	rei	rērum	-ēi -ērum
<i>Dat.</i>	diēi	diēbus	rei	rēbus	-ēi -ēbus
<i>Acc.</i>	diem	diēs	rem	rēs	-em -ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus	-ē -ēbus

## 642.

## SPECIAL PARADIGMS

SINGULAR				
<i>Nom.</i>	deus	domus	iter	vīs
<i>Gen.</i>	dei	domūs (-i)	itineris	vīs
<i>Dat.</i>	deō	domui (-ō)	itineri	vī
<i>Acc.</i>	deum	domum	iter	vim
<i>Abl.</i>	deō	domō (-ū)	itinere	vī

PLURAL				
<i>Nom.</i>	dei (diī, dī)	domūs	itinerā	vīrēs
<i>Gen.</i>	deōrum (deum)	domuum (-ōrum)	itinerum	vīrium
<i>Dat.</i>	deīs (diīs, dīs)	domibus	itineribus	vīribus
<i>Acc.</i>	deōs	domōs (-ūs)	itinerā	vīrīs (-ēs)
<i>Abl.</i>	deīs (diīs, dīs)	domibus	itineribus	vīribus

## SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i>	Iuppiter
<i>Gen.</i>	Iovis
<i>Dat.</i>	Iovī
<i>Acc.</i>	Iovem
<i>Abl.</i>	Iove

## ADJECTIVES

## 643. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

## SINGULAR

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<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>Abl.</i>	bonō	bonā	bonō

## PLURAL

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<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>Abl.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

## SINGULAR

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	liber	libera	liberum
<i>Gen.</i>	liberī	liberae	liberī
<i>Dat.</i>	liberō	liberae	liberō
<i>Acc.</i>	liberum	liberam	liberum
<i>Abl.</i>	liberō	liberā	liberō

## PLURAL

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	liberī	liberae	libera
<i>Gen.</i>	liberōrum	liberārum	liberōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs
<i>Acc.</i>	liberōs	liberās	libera
<i>Abl.</i>	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs

## SINGULAR

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	noster	nostra	nostrum
<i>Gen.</i>	nostrī	nostrae	nostrī
<i>Dat.</i>	nostrō	nostrae	nostrō
<i>Acc.</i>	nostrum	nostram	nostrum
<i>Abl.</i>	nostrō	nostrā	nostrō

	PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	nostrī	nostrae	nostra
<i>Gen.</i>	nostrōrum	nostrārum	nostrōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs
<i>Acc.</i>	nostrōs	nostrās	nostra
<i>Abl.</i>	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs

## 644.

## THIRD DECLENSION

	SINGULAR		SINGULAR			
	M. AND F.	N.	M. AND F.	N.		
<i>Nom.</i>	audāx	audāx	brevīs	breve		
<i>Gen.</i>	audācis	audācis	brevīs	brevīs		
<i>Dat.</i>	audācī	audācī	brevī	brevī		
<i>Acc.</i>	audācem	audāx	brevem	breve		
<i>Abl.</i>	audācī (-e)	audācī (-e)	brevī	brevī		
	PLURAL		PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	audācēs	audācia	brevēs	brevia		
<i>Gen.</i>	audācium	audācium	brevium	brevium		
<i>Dat.</i>	audācibus	audācibus	brevibus	brevibus		
<i>Acc.</i>	audāciās (-ēs)	audācia	brevīs (-ēs)	brevia		
<i>Abl.</i>	audācibus	audācibus	brevibus	brevibus		
	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
<i>Gen.</i>	ācris	ācris	ācris	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
<i>Dat.</i>	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
<i>Acc.</i>	ācrem	ācrem	ācre	ācriās (-ēs)	ācriās (-ēs)	ācria
<i>Abl.</i>	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

## 645.

## PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	M. AND F.	N.	M. AND F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	amāns	amāns	amantēs	amantia
<i>Gen.</i>	amantis	amantis	amantium	amantium
<i>Dat.</i>	amantī	amantī	amantibus	amantibus
<i>Acc.</i>	amantem	amāns	amantīs (-ēs)	amantis
<i>Abl.</i>	amante (-ī)	amante (-ī)	amantibus	amantibus



	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	M. AND F.	N.	M. AND F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	iēns	iēns	euntēs	euntia
<i>Gen.</i>	euntis	euntis	euntium	euntium
<i>Dat.</i>	euntī	euntī	euntibus	euntibus
<i>Acc.</i>	euntem	iēns	euntis (-ēs)	euntia
<i>Abl.</i>	eunte (-ī)	eunte (-ī)	euntibus	euntibus

## 646.

## IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	alius	alia	aliud	alii	aliae	alia
<i>Gen.</i>	alius	alius	alius	aliōrum	aliārum	aliōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	aliī	aliī	aliī	aliis	aliis	aliis
<i>Acc.</i>	alium	aliam	aliud	aliōs	aliās	alia
<i>Abl.</i>	aliō	aliā	aliō	aliis	aliis	aliis

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	M. AND F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	trēs	tria
<i>Gen.</i>	ūnius	ūnius	ūnius	trium	trium
<i>Dat.</i>	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī	tribus	tribus
<i>Acc.</i>	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	trīs (trēs)	tria
<i>Abl.</i>	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	tribus	tribus

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	SING.	PLUR.
<i>Nom.</i>	duo	duae	duo	mille	mīlia
<i>Gen.</i>	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	mille	mīlium
<i>Dat.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	mille	mīlibus
<i>Acc.</i>	duōs (duo)	duās	duo	mille	mīlia
<i>Abl.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	mille	mīlibus

## 647.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
lātus	lātior, lātius	lātissimus, -a, -um
brevis	brevior, brevius	brevissimus, -a, -um
audāx	audācior, audācius	audācissimus, -a, -um
miser	miserior, miserius	miserimus, -a, -um
ācer	ācrior, ācius	ācerrimus, -a, -um

## 648.

## DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVES

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
M. AND F.	N.	M. AND F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> lātior	lātius	lātiōrēs	lātiōra
<i>Gen.</i> lātiōris	lātiōris	lātiōrum	lātiōrum.
<i>Dat.</i> lātiōrī	lātiōrī	lātiōribus	lātiōribus
<i>Acc.</i> lātiōrem	lātius	lātiōrēs (-īs)	lātiōra
<i>Abl.</i> lātiōre (-ī)	lātiōre (-ī)	lātiōribus	lātiōribus
M. AND F.	N.	M. AND F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> —	plūs	plūrēs	plūra
<i>Gen.</i> —	plūris	plūrium	plūrium
<i>Dat.</i> —	—	plūribus	plūribus
<i>Acc.</i> —	plūs	plūris (-ēs)	plūra
<i>Abl.</i> —	plūre	plūribus	plūribus

## 649.

## IRREGULAR COMPARISON

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bonus, -a, -um	melior, melius	optimus, -a, -um
malus, -a, -um	peior, peius	pessimus, -a, -um
magnus, -a, -um	maior, maius	maximus, -a, -um
multus, -a, -um	—, plūs	plūrimus, -a, -um
multi, -ae, -a	plūrēs, plūra	plūrimī, -ae, -a
parvus, -a, -um	minor, minus	minimus, -a, -um
facilis, -e	facilior, -ius	facillimus, -a, -um
difficilis, -e	difficilior, -ius	difficillimus, -a, -um
similis, -e	similior, -ius	simillimus, -a, -um
dissimilis, -a	dissimilior, -ius	dissimillimus, -a, -um
exterus, outward	exterior, outer,	extrēmus } outermost,
	exterior	extimus } last
īferus, below	īferior, lower	īfimus } lowest
		īmus }
posterus, following	posterior, later	postrēmus } last
		postumus }
superus, above	superior, higher	suprēmus } highest
		summus }

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
[cis, citrā, <i>on this side</i> ]	citerior, <i>hither</i>	citimus, <i>hithermost</i>
[in, intrā, <i>in, within</i> ]	interior, <i>inner</i>	intimus, <i>inmost</i>
[prae, prō, <i>before</i> ]	prior, <i>former</i>	primus, <i>first</i>
[prope, <i>near</i> ]	propior, <i>nearer</i>	proximus, <i>next</i>
[ultrā, <i>beyond</i> ]	ulterior, <i>farther</i>	ultimus, <i>farthest</i>

## 650.

## COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
cārē (cārus)	cārius	cārissimē
miserē (miser)	miserius	miserrimē
ācritē (ācer)	ācrius	ācerrimē
facile (facilis)	facilius	facillimē
bene (bonus)	melius	optimē
male (malus)	peius	pessimē
multum (multus)	plūs	plūrimum
parum, <i>little</i>	minus	minimē
diū, <i>long, a long time</i>	diūtius	diūtissimē
saepe, <i>often</i>	saepius	saeppissimē

## 651.

## NUMERALS

CARDINALS	ORDINALS
1. ūnus, -a, -um	prīmus, -a, -um
2. duo, duae, duo	secundus ( <i>or alter</i> )
3. trēs, tria	tertius
4. quattuor	quārtus
5. quīque	quīntus
6. sex	sextus
7. septem	septimus
8. octō	octāvus
9. novem	nōnus
10. decem	decimus
11. ūndecim	ūndecimus
12. duodecim	duodecimus
13. tredecim	tertius decimus
14. quattuordecim	quārtus decimus



CARDINALS	ORDINALS
15. quīdecim	quīntus decimus
16. sēdecim	sextus decimus
17. septendecim	septīmus decimus
18. duodēvigintī	duodēvicēsimus
19. ūndēvigintī	ūndēvicēsimus
20. vīgintī	vicēsimus
21. { vīgintī ūnus <i>or</i> ūnus et vīgintī	{ vicēsimus prīmus <i>or</i> ūnus et vicēsimus
22. { vīgintī duo <i>or</i> duo et vīgintī	{ vicēsimus secundus <i>or</i> alter et vicēsimus
28. duodētrīgintā	duodētricēsimus
29. ūndētrīgintā	ūndētricēsimus
30. trīgintā	tricēsimus
40. quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimus
50. quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsimus
60. sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus
70. septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus
80. octōgintā	octōgēsimus
90. nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimus
100. centum	centēsimus
101. { centum ūnus <i>or</i> centum et ūnus	{ centēsimus prīmus <i>or</i> centēsimus et prīmus
200. ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēsimus
300. trecentī	trecentēsimus
400. quadringentī	quadringentēsimus
500. quīngentī	quīngentēsimus
600. sescentī	sescentēsimus
700. septīngentī	septīngentēsimus
800. octīngentī	octīngentēsimus
900. nōngentī	nōngentēsimus
1000. mīlle	mīllēsimus
2000. duo mīlia	bis mīllēsimus
100,000. centum mīlia	centiēns mīllēsimus

## PRONOUNS

652.

## PERSONAL

	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.		SING.	PLUR.
<i>Nom.</i>	ego, <i>I</i>	nōs, <i>we</i>	tū, <i>you</i>	vōs, <i>you</i>			
<i>Gen.</i>	meī	nostrum (-trī)	tuī	vestrum (-trī)			
<i>Dat.</i>	mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs			
<i>Acc.</i>	mē	nōs	tē	vōs			
<i>Abl.</i>	mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs			

  

	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
<i>Nom.</i>	is, <i>he</i>	īī (eī), <i>they</i>	ea, <i>she</i>	cae, <i>they</i>	id, <i>it</i>	ea, <i>they</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	eius,	eōrum,	eius,	eārum,	eius,	eōrum,
	<i>his</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>their</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	eī	īīs (eīs)	eī	īīs (eīs)	eī	īīs (eīs)
<i>Acc.</i>	eum	eōs	eam	eās	id	ea
<i>Abl.</i>	eō	īīs (eīs)	eā	īīs (eīs)	eō	īīs (eīs)

a. Hic (654) and ille (654) are also used as pronouns of the third person.

653.

## REFLEXIVE

	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
<i>Nom.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Gen.</i>	meī, <i>of</i> <i>myself</i>	nostrī, <i>of</i> <i>ourselves</i>	tuī, <i>of</i> <i>yourself</i>	vestrī, <i>of</i> <i>yourselves</i>	suī, <i>of him-</i> <i>self, herself, them-</i> <i>itself</i>	suī, <i>of</i> <i>selves</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs	sibi	sibi
<i>Acc.</i>	mē	nōs	tē	vōs	sē (sēsē)	sē (sēsē)
<i>Abl.</i>	mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs	sē (sēsē)	sē (sēsē)

654.

## DEMONSTRATIVE

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
<i>Gen.</i>	huius	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
<i>Acc.</i>	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
<i>Abl.</i>	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	ille	illa	illud	illī	illae	illa
<i>Gen.</i>	illius	illius	illius	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	illī	illī	illī	illis	illis	illis
<i>Acc.</i>	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
<i>Abl.</i>	illō	illā	illō	illis	illis	illis
<i>Nom.</i>	is	ea	id	iī (eī)	eae	ea
<i>Gen.</i>	eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	eī	eī	eī	iīs (eis)	iīs (eis)	iīs (eis)
<i>Acc.</i>	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
<i>Abl.</i>	eō	eā	eō	iīs (eis)	iīs (eis)	iīs (eis)
<i>Nom.</i>	iste	ista	istud	istī	istae	ista
<i>Gen.</i>	istius	istius	istius	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	istī	istī	istī	istīs	istīs	istīs
<i>Acc.</i>	istum	istam	istud	istōs	istās	ista
<i>Abl.</i>	istō	istā	istō	istīs	istīs	istīs
<i>Nom.</i>	īdem	e'adem	idem	{ iīdem eīdem	eaedem	e'adem
<i>Gen.</i>	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
<i>Dat.</i>	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem	{ iīdem eīdem	iīdem eīdem	iīdem eīdem
<i>Acc.</i>	eundem	eandem	idem	eōsdem	eāsdem	e'adem
<i>Abl.</i>	eōdem	eādem	eōdem	{ iīdem eīdem	iīdem eīdem	iīdem eīdem
<i>Nom.</i>	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
<i>Gen.</i>	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
<i>Acc.</i>	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
<i>Abl.</i>	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis



655.

## RELATIVE

	SINGULAR		NEUT.	PLURAL		NEUT.
	MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.	
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

656.

## INTERROGATIVE

	SINGULAR		NEUT.	PLURAL		NEUT.
	MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.	
<i>Nom.</i>	quis (quī)	quae	quid (quod)	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quam	quid (quod)	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

657.

## INDEFINITE

	SINGULAR		
	MASC.	FEM.	
<i>Nom.</i>	aliquis (aliquī)	aliqua	aliquid (aliquid)
<i>Gen.</i>	alicuius	alicuius	alicuius
<i>Dat.</i>	alicui	alicui	alicui
<i>Acc.</i>	aliquem	aliquam	aliquid (aliquid)
<i>Abl.</i>	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō
	PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	
<i>Nom.</i>	aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
<i>Gen.</i>	aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
<i>Acc.</i>	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
<i>Abl.</i>	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
	SINGULAR		
	MASC.	FEM.	
<i>Nom.</i>	quīdam	quaedam	quiddam (quoddam)
<i>Gen.</i>	cuiusdam	cuiusdam	cuiusdam
<i>Dat.</i>	cuidam	cuidam	cuidam
<i>Acc.</i>	quendam	quandam	quiddam (quoddam)
<i>Abl.</i>	quōdam	quādam	quōdam

PLURAL					
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.		
<i>Nom.</i>	quidam	quaedam	quaedam		
<i>Gen.</i>	quōrundam	quārundam	quōrundam		
<i>Dat.</i>	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam		
<i>Acc.</i>	quōsdam	quāsdam	quaedam		
<i>Abl.</i>	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam		

  

SINGULAR					
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	quisque	quaeque	quidque (quodque)	quisquam	quicquam (quidquam)
<i>Gen.</i>	cuiusque	cuiusque	cuiusque	cuiusquam	cuiusquam
<i>Dat.</i>	cuique	cuique	cuique	cuiquam	cuiquam
<i>Acc.</i>	quemque	quamque	quidque (quodque)	quemquam	quicquam (quidquam)
<i>Abl.</i>	quōque	quāque	quōque	quōquam	quōquam

*Plural rare* *Plural missing*

## REGULAR VERBS

658. FIRST CONJUGATION — *Ā-Verbs**amō, love*PRINCIPAL PARTS: *a'mō, amā're, amā'vī, amā'tus**Pres. Stem amā-      Perf. Stem amāv-      Part. Stem amāt-*

## INDICATIVE

## ACTIVE VOICE

## PRESENT

*I love, am loving, do love, etc.*

*a'mō      amā'mus*  
*a'mās      amā'tis*  
*a'mat      a'mant*

## PASSIVE VOICE

*I am loved, etc.*

*a'mor      amā'mur*  
*amā'ris      amā'minī*  
*amā'tur      aman'tur*

## IMPERFECT (PAST)

*I loved, was loving, did love, etc.*

*amā'bam      amābā'mus*  
*amā'bās      amābā'tis*  
*amā'bat      amābant*

*I was loved, etc.*

*amā'bar      amābā'mur*  
*amābā'ris      amābā'minī*  
*amābā'tur      amābantur*

## FUTURE

*I shall love, etc.*

amā'bō	amā'bimus
amā'bis	amā'bitis
amā'bit	amā'bunt

*I shall be loved, etc.*

amā'bor	amā'bimur
amā'beris	amā'bi'mini
amā'bitur	amābun'tur

## PERFECT

*I have loved, loved, did love, etc.*

amā'vī	amā'vimus
amā'vis'ti	amā'vis'tis
amā'vit	amā've'runt

*I have been (was) loved, etc.*

amā'tus	{ sum	amā'ti	{ sumus
	{ es		{ estis
	{ est		{ sunt

## PLUPERFECT (PAST PERFECT)

*I had loved, etc.*

amā'veram	amā'verā'mus
amā'verās	amā'verā'tis
amā'verat	amā'verant

*I had been loved, etc.*

amā'tus	{ eram	amā'ti	{ erāmus
	{ erās		{ erātis
	{ erat		{ erant

## FUTURE PERFECT

*I shall have loved, etc.*

amā'verō	amā've'rimus
amā'veris	amā've'ritis
amā'verit	amā'verint

*I shall have been loved, etc.*

amā'tus	{ erō	amā'ti	{ erimur
	{ eris		{ eritis
	{ erit		{ erunt

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

a'mem	amē'mus	a'mer	amē'mur
a'mēs	amē'tis	amē'ris	amē'mini
a'met	a'ment	amē'tur	amen'tur

## IMPERFECT (PAST)

amā'rem	amā'rē'mus	amā'rer	amā'rē'mur
amā'rēs	amā'rē'tis	amā'rē'ris	amā'rē'miui
amā'ret	amā'rent	amā'rē'tur	amā'ren'tur

## PERFECT

amā'verim	amā'verī'mus	amā'tus	{ sim	amā'ti	{ simus
amā'veris	amā'verī'tis		{ sis		{ sitis
amā'verit	amā'verint		{ sit		{ sint

## PLUPERFECT (PAST PERFECT)

amāvis'sem	amāvissē'mus	amā'tus {	essem	amā'ti {	essē'mus
amāvis'sēs	amāvissē'tis		essēs		essētis
amāvis'set	amāvis'sent		esset		essent

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

a'mā, *love thou*  
amā'te, *love ye*

amā're, *be thou loved*  
amā'mini, *be ye loved*

## FUTURE

amātō, *thou shalt love*  
amātō, *he shall love*  
amātōte, *you shall love*  
amantō, *they shall love*

amātor, *thou shalt be loved*  
amātor, *he shall be loved*  
—  
amantor, *they shall be loved*

## INFINITIVE

PRES. amā're, <i>to love</i>	amā'rī, <i>to be loved</i>
PERF. amāvis'se, <i>to have loved</i>	amā'tus esse, <i>to have been loved</i>
FUT. amātū'rus esse, <i>to be about to love</i>	[amā'tum irī, <i>to be about to be loved</i> ]

## PARTICIPLES

PRES. a'māns, -antis, <i>loving</i>	PRES. —
FUT. amātū'rus, -a, -um, <i>about to love</i>	GER. <sup>1</sup> aman'dus, -a, -um, <i>to be loved</i>
PERF. —	PERF. amā'tus, -a, -um, <i>having been loved, loved</i>

## GERUND

Nom.	—
Gen.	aman'dī, <i>of loving</i>
Dat.	aman'dō, <i>for loving</i>
Acc.	aman'dum, <i>loving</i>
Abl.	aman'dō, <i>by loving</i>

## SUPINE

Acc.	[amātum, <i>to love</i> ]
Abl.	[amātū, <i>to love, in the loving</i> ]

<sup>1</sup> Gerundive, sometimes called *future passive participle*.



659.

SECOND CONJUGATION — *Ē-Verbs**moneō, advise*PRINCIPAL PARTS: *mo'neō, monē're, mo'nui, mo'nitus**Pres. Stem monē-*      *Perf. Stem monu-*      *Part. Stem monit-*

## INDICATIVE

## ACTIVE VOICE

*I advise, etc.*

<i>mo'neō</i>	<i>monē'mus</i>
<i>mo'nēs</i>	<i>monē'tis</i>
<i>mo'net</i>	<i>mo'nent</i>

## PASSIVE VOICE

*I am advised, etc.*

<i>mo'neor</i>	<i>monē'mur</i>
<i>monē'ris</i>	<i>monē'mini</i>
<i>monē'tur</i>	<i>monen'tur</i>

## IMPERFECT (PAST)

*I was advising, etc.*

<i>monēbam</i>	<i>monēbā'mus</i>
<i>monēbās</i>	<i>monēbā'tis</i>
<i>monēbat</i>	<i>monēbant</i>

*I was advised, etc.*

<i>monēbar</i>	<i>monēbā'mur</i>
<i>monēbāris</i>	<i>monēbā'mini</i>
<i>monēbātur</i>	<i>monēbantur</i>

## FUTURE

*I shall advise, etc.*

<i>monēbō</i>	<i>monēbimus</i>
<i>monēbis</i>	<i>monēbitis</i>
<i>monēbit</i>	<i>monēbunt</i>

*I shall be advised, etc.*

<i>monēbor</i>	<i>monēbimur</i>
<i>monēberis</i>	<i>monēbimini</i>
<i>monēbitur</i>	<i>monēbuntur</i>

## PERFECT

*I have advised, I advised, etc.*

<i>mo'nui</i>	<i>monu'imus</i>
<i>monuisti</i>	<i>monuistis</i>
<i>mo'nuit</i>	<i>monuerunt</i>

*I have been (was) advised, etc.*

<i>mo'nitus</i>	<i>sum</i>	<i>mo'niti</i>	<i>sumus</i>
	<i>es</i>		<i>estis</i>
	<i>est</i>		<i>sunt</i>

## PLUPERFECT (PAST PERFECT)

*I had advised, etc.*

<i>monu'eram</i>	<i>monuerā'mus</i>
<i>monu'erās</i>	<i>monuerā'tis</i>
<i>monu'erat</i>	<i>monuerant</i>

*I had been advised, etc.*

<i>mo'nitus</i>	<i>eram</i>	<i>mo'niti</i>	<i>erāmus</i>
	<i>erās</i>		<i>erātis</i>
	<i>erat</i>		<i>erant</i>

## FUTURE PERFECT

*I shall have advised, etc.**I shall have been advised, etc.*

monu'erō	monue'rimus
monu'eris	monue'ritis
monu'erit	monu'erint

mo'nitus	{ erō	mo'niti	{ erimus
	{ eris		{ eritis
	{ erit		{ erunt

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

mo'neam	moneā'mus	mo'near	moneā'mur
mo'neās	moneā'tis	moneā'ris	moneā'mini
mo'neat	mo'neant	moneā'tur	monean'tur

## IMPERFECT (PAST)

monē'rem	monērē'mus	monē'ter	monērē'mur
monē'rēs	monērē'tis	monērē'ris	monērē'mini
monē'ret	monē'rent	monērē'tur	monēren'tur

## PERFECT

monu'erim	monuerī'mus	mo'nitus	{ sim	mo'niti	{ simus
monu'eris	monuerī'tis		{ sis		{ sitis
monu'erit	monu'erint		{ sit		{ sint

## PLUPERFECT (PAST PERFECT)

monuis'sem	monuissē'mus	mo'nitus	{ essem	mo'niti	{ essemus
monuis'sēs	monuissē'tis		{ essēs		{ essētis
monuis'set	monuis'sent		{ esset		{ essent

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

mo'nē, advise thou  
monē'te, advise ye

monē're, be thou advised  
monē'mini, be ye advised

## FUTURE

monētō, thou shalt advise  
monētō, he shall advise  
monētōte, you shall advise  
monentō, they shall advise

monētor, thou shalt be advised  
monētor, he shall be advised  
monentor, they shall be advised

## INFINITIVE

PRES. monē're, <i>to advise</i>	monē'rī, <i>to be advised</i>
PERF. monuis'se, <i>to have advised</i>	mo'nitus esse, <i>to have been advised</i>
FUT. monitū'rus esse, <i>to be about to advise</i>	[mo'nitum irī, <i>to be about to be advised</i> ]

## PARTICIPLES

PRES. mo'nēns, -entis, <i>advising</i>	PRES. ———
FUT. monitū'rus, -a, -um, <i>about to advise</i>	GER. monen'dus, -a, -um, <i>to be advised</i>
PERF. ———	PERF. mo'nitus, -a, -um, <i>having been advised, advised</i>

## GERUND

Nom.	———
Gen.	monen'dī, <i>of advising</i>
Dat.	monen'dō, <i>for advising</i>
Acc.	monen'dum, <i>advising</i>
Abl.	monen'dō, <i>by advising</i>

## SUPINE

Acc.	[monitum, <i>to advise</i> ]
Abl.	[monitū, <i>to advise, in the advising</i> ]

## 660. THIRD CONJUGATION — Ē-Verbs

## regō, rule

PRINCIPAL PARTS: re'gō, re'gere, rē'xī, rēc'tus

Pres. Stem rege-      Perf. Stem rēx-      Part. Stem rēc-

ACTIVE VOICE	INDICATIVE	PASSIVE VOICE
	PRESENT	
<i>I rule, etc.</i>		<i>I am ruled, etc.</i>

re'gō	re'gimus	re'gor	re'gimur
re'gis	re'gītis	re'geris	regi'mini
re'git	re'gunt	re'gitur	regun'tur

## IMPERFECT (PAST)

*I was ruling, etc.*

regē'dam	regēbā'mus
regē'dās	regēbā'tis
regē'bat	regē'bant

*I was ruled, etc.*

regē'bar	regēbā'mur
regēbā'ris	regēbā'mini
regēbā'tur	regēban'tur

## FUTURE

*I shall rule, etc.*

re'gam	regē'mus
re'gēs	regē'tis
re'get	re'gent

*I shall be ruled, etc.*

re'gar	regē'mur
regē'ris	regē'mini
regē'tur	regen'tur

## PERFECT

*I have ruled, etc.*

rē'xī	rē'ximus
rēxis'ti	rēxis'tis
rē'xit	rēxērunt

*I have been ruled, etc.*

rēc'tus	{ sum	rēc'ti	{ sumus
	{ es		{ estis
	{ est		{ sunt

## PLUPERFECT (PAST PERFECT)

*I had ruled, etc.*

rē'xeram	rēxerā'mus
rē'xerās	rēxerā'tis
rē'xerat	rē'xerant

*I had been ruled, etc.*

rēc'tus	{ eram	rēc'ti	{ erāmus
	{ erās		{ erātis
	{ erat		{ erant

## FUTURE PERFECT

*I shall have ruled, etc.*

rē'xerō	rēxē'rimus
rē'xeris	rēxē'ritis
rē'xerit	rē'xerint

*I shall have been ruled, etc.*

rēc'tus	{ erō	rēc'ti	{ erimus
	{ eris		{ eritis
	{ erit		{ erunt

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

re'gam	regā'mus
re'gās	regā'tis
re'gat	re'gant

re'gar	regā'mur
regā'ris	regā'mini
regā'tur	regan'tur

## IMPERFECT (PAST)

re'gerem	regerē'mus
re'gerēs	regerē'tis
re'geret	re'gerent

re'gerer	regerē'mur
regerē'ris	regerē'mini
regerē'tur	regeren'tur



## PERFECT

rē'xerim	rēxerī'mus	rēc'tus	{ sim	rēc'ti	{ simus
rē'xeris	rēxerī'tis		{ sis		{ sitis
rē'xerit	rē'xerint		{ sit		{ sint

## PLUPERFECT (PAST PERFECT)

rēxis'sem	rēxissē'mus	rēc'tus	{ essem	rēc'ti	{ essemus
rēxis'sēs	rēxissē'tis		{ essēs		{ essētis
rēxis'set	rēxis'sent		{ esset		{ essent

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

re'ge, <i>rule thou</i>	re'gere, <i>be thou ruled</i>
re'gite, <i>rule ye</i>	regi'mini, <i>be ye ruled</i>

## FUTURE

regitō, <i>thou shalt rule</i>	regitor, <i>thou shalt be ruled</i>
regitō, <i>he shall rule</i>	regitor, <i>he shall be ruled</i>
regitōte, <i>ye shall rule</i>	_____
reguntō, <i>they shall rule</i>	reguntor, <i>they shall be ruled</i>

## INFINITIVE

PRES. re'gere, <i>to rule</i>	re'gī, <i>to be ruled</i>
PERF. rēxis'se, <i>to have ruled</i>	rēc'tus esse, <i>to have been ruled</i>
FUT. rēc'tūrus esse, <i>to be about to rule</i>	[rēc'tum iri, <i>to be about to be ruled</i> ]

## PARTICIPLES

PRES. re'gēns, -entis, <i>ruling</i>	PRES. _____
FUT. rēc'tūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to rule</i>	GER. regen'dus, -a, -um, <i>to be ruled</i>
PERF. _____	PERF. rēc'tus, -a, -um, <i>having been ruled, ruled</i>

## GERUND

Nom.	_____
Gen.	regen'dī, <i>of ruling</i>
Dat.	regen'dō, <i>for ruling</i>
Acc.	regen'dum, <i>ruling</i>
Abl.	regen'dō, <i>by ruling</i>

## SUPINE

Acc.	[rēc'tum, <i>to rule</i> ]
Abl.	[rēc'tū, <i>to rule, in the ruling</i> ]

661.

## THIRD CONJUGATION — Verbs in -iō

*capiō, take*PRINCIPAL PARTS: *ca'piō, ca'pere, cē'pī, cap'tus**Pres. Stem cape-**Perf. Stem cēp-**Part. Stem capt-*

## INDICATIVE

## ACTIVE VOICE

## PASSIVE VOICE

## PRESENT

*I take, etc.**I am taken, etc.*

<i>ca'piō</i>	<i>ca'pimus</i>
<i>ca'pis</i>	<i>ca'pitis</i>
<i>ca'pit</i>	<i>ca'piunt</i>

<i>ca'pior</i>	<i>ca'pimur</i>
<i>ca'peris</i>	<i>cap'i'mini</i>
<i>ca'pitur</i>	<i>capiun'tur</i>

## IMPERFECT (PAST)

*I was taking, etc.**I was taken, etc.*

<i>capiē'bam</i>	<i>capiēbā'mus</i>
<i>capiē'bās</i>	<i>capiēbā'tis</i>
<i>capiē'bat</i>	<i>capiē'bant</i>

<i>capiē'bar</i>	<i>capiēbā'mur</i>
<i>capiēbā'ris</i>	<i>capiēbā'mini</i>
<i>capiēbā'tur</i>	<i>capiēban'tur</i>

## FUTURE

*I shall take, etc.**I shall be taken, etc.*

<i>ca'piam</i>	<i>capiē'mus</i>
<i>ca'piēs</i>	<i>capiē'tis</i>
<i>ca'piet</i>	<i>ca'pient</i>

<i>ca'piar</i>	<i>capiē'mur</i>
<i>capiē'ris</i>	<i>capiē'mini</i>
<i>capiē'tur</i>	<i>capien'tur</i>

## PERFECT

*cē'pī, cēpis'tī, cē'pit, etc.**cap'tus sum, es, est, etc.*

## PLUPERFECT (PAST PERFECT)

*cē'peram, cē'perās, cē'perat, etc.**cap'tus eram, erās, erat, etc.*

## FUTURE PERFECT

*cē'perō, cē'peris, cē'perit, etc.**cap'tus erō, eris, erit, etc.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

*ca'piam, ca'piās, ca'piat, etc.**ca'piar, -iā'ris, -iā'tur, etc.*

## IMPERFECT (PAST)

*ca'perem, ca'perēs, ca'peret, etc.**ca'perer, -erē'ris, -erē'tur, etc.*

## PERFECT

cē'perim, cē'peris, cē'perit, etc.      cap'tus sim, sis, sit, etc.

## PLUPERFECT (PAST PERFECT)

cēpis'sem, cēpis'sēs, cēpis'set, etc.      cap'tus essem, essēs, esset, etc.

## IMPERATIVE

PRES. ca'pe, *take thou*      ca'pere, *be thou taken*  
       ca'pite, *take ye*      capi'mini, *be ye taken*  
 FUT. capitō, *thou shalt take, etc.*      capitor, *thou shalt be taken, etc.*

## INFINITIVE

PRES. ca'pere, *to take*      ca'pi, *to be taken*  
 PERF. cēpis'se, *to have taken*      cap'tus esse, *to have been taken*  
 FUT. captū'rus esse, *to be about to* [cap'tum iri, *to be about to be*  
       *take*      *taken*]

## PARTICIPLES

PRES. ca'piēns, -ientis, *taking*      PRES. \_\_\_\_\_  
 FUT. captū'rus, -a, -um, *about to*      GER. capien'dus, -a, -um, *to be taken*  
       *take*      PERF. cap'tus, -a, -um, *having been*  
 PERF. \_\_\_\_\_      *taken, taken*

## GERUND

Gen. capien'di, *of taking, etc.*

## SUPINE

Acc. [captum, *to take*]  
 Abl. [captū, *to take, in the taking*]

## 662. FOURTH CONJUGATION—Ī-Verbs

audiō, *hear*

PRINCIPAL PARTS: au'diō, audī're, audī'vi, audī'tus

Pres. Stem audi-      Perf. Stem audiv-      Part. Stem audit-

## ACTIVE VOICE

## INDICATIVE

## PASSIVE VOICE

## PRESENT

*I hear, etc.*

*I am heard, etc.*

au'diō      audī'mus  
 au'dis      audī'tis  
 au'dit      au'diunt

au'dior      audī'mur  
 audī'ris      audī'mini  
 audī'tur      audiun'tur

## IMPERFECT (PAST)

*I was hearing, etc.*

audiē'bam	audiēbā'mus
audiē'bās	audiēbā'tis
audiē'bat	audiē'bant

*I was heard, etc.*

audiē'bar	audiēbā'mur
audiēbā'ris	audiēbā'minī
audiēbā'tur	audiēban'tur

## FUTURE

*I shall hear, etc.*

au'diam	audiē'mus
au'diēs	audiē'tis
au'diet	au'dient

*I shall be heard, etc.*

au'diar	audiē'mur
audiē'ris	audiē'minī
audiē'tur	audien'tur

## PERFECT

*I have heard, etc.*

audī'vī	audī'vimus
audīvis'tī	audīvis'tis
audī'vit	audīvē'runt

*I have been heard, etc.*

audī'tus {	sum	audī'ti {	sumus
	es		estis
	est		sunt

## PLUPERFECT (PAST PERFECT)

*I had heard, etc.*

audī'veram	audīverā'mus
audī'verās	audīverā'tis
audī'verat	audī'verant

*I had been heard, etc.*

audī'tus {	eram	audī'ti {	erāmus
	erās		erātis
	erat		erant

## FUTURE PERFECT

*I shall have heard, etc.*

audī'verō	audīvē'rimus
audī'veris	audīvē'ritis
audī'verit	audī'verint

*I shall have been heard, etc.*

audī'tus {	erō	audī'ti {	erimus
	eris		eritis
	erit		erunt

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

au'diam	audiā'mus	au'diar	audiā'mur
au'diās	audiā'tis	audiā'ris	audiā'minī
au'diat	au'diant	audiā'tur	audian'tur

## IMPERFECT (PAST)

audī'rem	audīrē'mus	audī'rer	audīrē'mur
audī'rēs	audīrē'tis	audīrē'ris	audīrē'minī
audī'ret	audī'rent	audīrē'tur	audīren'tur



## PERFECT

audi'verim	audiveri'mus	audi'tus	{ sim	audi'ti	{ simus
audi'veris	audiveri'tis		{ sis		{ sitis
audi'verit	audiverint		{ sit		{ sint

## PLUPERFECT (PAST PERFECT)

audivis'sem	audivissē'mus	audi'tus	{ essem	audi'ti	{ essemus
audivis'sēs	audivissē'tis		{ essetis		{ essetis
audivis'set	audivis'sent		{ esset		{ essent

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

au'dī, <i>hear thou</i>	audi're, <i>be thou heard</i>
audi'te, <i>hear ye</i>	audi'mini, <i>be ye heard</i>

## FUTURE

auditō, <i>thou shalt hear</i>	auditor, <i>thou shalt be heard</i>
auditō, <i>he shall hear</i>	auditor, <i>he shall be heard</i>
auditōte, <i>ye shall hear</i>	
audiuntō, <i>they shall hear</i>	audiuntor, <i>they shall be heard</i>

## INFINITIVE

PRES. audi're, <i>to hear</i>	audi'rī, <i>to be heard</i>
PERF. audivis'se, <i>to have heard</i>	audi'tus esse, <i>to have been heard</i>
FUT. auditū'rus esse, <i>to be about to hear</i>	[audi'tum iri, <i>to be about to be heard</i> ]

## PARTICIPLES

PRES. au'diēns, -ientis, <i>hearing</i>	PRES. ———
FUT. auditū'rus, -a, -um, <i>about to hear</i>	GER. audien'dus, -a, -um, <i>to be heard</i>
PERF. ———	PERF. audi'tus, -a, -um, <i>having been heard, heard</i>

## GERUND

Nom.	———
Gen.	audien'dī, <i>of hearing</i>
Dat.	audien'dō, <i>for hearing</i>
Acc.	audien'dum, <i>hearing</i>
Abl.	audien'dō, <i>by hearing</i>

## SUPINE

Acc.	[audi'tum, <i>to hear</i> ]
Abl.	[audi'tū, <i>to hear, in the hearing</i> ]

## IRREGULAR VERBS

663.

sum, be

PRINCIPAL PARTS: sum, esse, fuī, futūrus

Pres. Stem es-

Perf. Stem fu-

Part. Stem fut-

## INDICATIVE

## PRESENT

## SINGULAR

sum, *I am*  
 es, *you are*  
 est, *he (she, it) is*

## PLURAL

su'mus, *we are*  
 es'tis, *you are*  
 sunt, *they are*

## IMPERFECT (Past)

e'ram, *I was*  
 e'rās, *you were*  
 e'rat, *he was*

erā'mus, *we were*  
 erā'tis, *you were*  
 e'rant, *they were*

## FUTURE

e'rō, *I shall be*  
 e'ris, *you will be*  
 e'rit, *he will be*

e'rimus, *we shall be*  
 e'ritis, *you will be*  
 e'runt, *they will be*

## PERFECT

fuī, *I have been, was*  
 fuīs'ti, *you have been, were*  
 fu'it, *he has been, was*

fu'imus, *we have been, were*  
 fuīs'tis, *you have been, were*  
 fuē'runt, *they have been, were*

## PLUPERFECT (Past Perfect)

fu'eram, *I had been*  
 fu'erās, *you had been*  
 fu'erat, *he had been*

fuērā'mus, *we had been*  
 fuērā'tis, *you had been*  
 fu'erant, *they had been*

## FUTURE PERFECT

fu'erō, *I shall have been*  
 fu'eris, *you will have been*  
 fu'erit, *he will have been*

fu'erimus, *we shall have been*  
 fu'eritis, *you will have been*  
 fu'erint, *they will have been*

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

SING.	PLUR.
sim	sī'mus
sīs	sī'tis
sit	sint

## IMPERFECT (PAST)

SING.	PLUR.
es'sem	essē'mus
es'sēs	essē'tis
es'set	es'sent

## PERFECT

fu'erim	fuerī'mus
fu'eris	fuerī'tis
fu'erit	fuerint

## PLUPERFECT (PAST PERFECT)

fuis'sem	fuisse'mus
fuis'sēs	fuisse'tis
fuis'set	fuis'sent

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

es, *be thou*  
es'te, *be ye*

## FUTURE

estō, *thou shalt be*  
estō, *he shall be*  
estōte, *ye shall be*  
suntō, *they shall be*

## INFINITIVE

PRES. es'se, *to be*  
PERF. fuis'se, *to have been*  
FUT. futū'rus esse, or fo're, *to be about to be*

## PARTICIPLE

futū'rus, -a, -um, *about to be*

664.

possum, *be able, can*

PRINCIPAL PARTS: possum, posse, potui. —

## INDICATIVE

	SING.	PLUR.
PRES.	possum	possumus
	potes	potestis
	potest	possunt
IMPF.	poteram	poterāmus
FUT.	poterō	poterimus
PERF.	potui	potuimus
PLUP.	potueram	potuerāmus
F. P.	potuerō	potuerimus

## SUBJUNCTIVE

SING.	PLUR.
possim	possīmus
possīs	possītis
possit	possint
possem	possēmus
_____	_____
potuerim	potuerīmus
potuissem	potuissēmus
_____	_____

## INFINITIVE

PRES. posse

PERF. potuisse

665.

volō, nōlō, mālō

PRINCIPAL PARTS:	{	volō, velle, voluī, —, <i>be willing, will, wish</i>
		nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —, <i>be unwilling, will not</i>
		mālō, mälle, mālui, —, <i>be more willing, prefer</i>

## INDICATIVE

## SINGULAR

PRES. volō	nōlō	mālō
vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs
vult	nōn vult	māvult
FLURAL		
volumus	nolumus	mālumus
vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis
volunt	nōlunt	mālunt
IMPF. volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
FUT. volam, volēs, etc.	nōlam, nōlēs, etc.	mālam, mālēs, etc.
PERF. voluī	nōluī	mālui
PLUP. volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
F. P. voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## SINGULAR

PRES. velim	nōlim	mālim
velis	nōlis	mālis
velit	nōlit	mālit

## PLURAL

velimus	nōlimus	mālimus
velitis	nōlitis	mālitis
velint	nōlint	mālint
IMPF. vellem	nōllem	māllem
PERF. voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim
PLUP. voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem

## IMPERATIVE

PRES. —	nōlī	—
	nōlīte	
FUT. —	nōlītō, etc.	—



INFINITIVE		
PRES. velle	nōlle	mālle
PERF. voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse
PARTICIPLE		
PRES. volēns	nōlēns	—

666. *ferō, bear, carry, endure*

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus*

*Pres. Stem fer-      Perf. Stem tul-      Part. Stem lāt-*

INDICATIVE			
ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PRES.	<i>ferō      ferimus</i>	<i>feror      ferimur</i>	
	<i>fers      fertis</i>	<i>ferris      feriminī</i>	
	<i>fert      ferunt</i>	<i>fertur      feruntur</i>	
IMPF.	<i>ferēbam</i>	<i>ferēbar</i>	
FUT.	<i>feram</i>	<i>ferar</i>	
PERF.	<i>tulī</i>	<i>lātus sum</i>	
PLUP.	<i>tuleram</i>	<i>lātus eram</i>	
F. P.	<i>tulerō</i>	<i>lātus erō</i>	

SUBJUNCTIVE			
PRES.	<i>feram</i>	<i>ferar</i>	
IMPF.	<i>ferrem</i>	<i>ferrer</i>	
PERF.	<i>tulerim</i>	<i>lātus sim</i>	
PLUP.	<i>tulissem</i>	<i>lātus essem</i>	

IMPERATIVE			
ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PRES.	<i>fer      ferte</i>	<i>ferre      ferimini</i>	
FUT.	<i>fertō      fertōte</i>	<i>fertor</i>	
	<i>fertō      feruntō</i>	<i>fertor      feruntor</i>	

INFINITIVE			
PRES.	<i>ferre</i>	<i>ferri</i>	
PERF.	<i>tulisse</i>	<i>lātus esse</i>	
FUT.	<i>lāturus esse</i>	<i>[lātum iri]</i>	

## PARTICIPLES

PRES. *ferēns*FUT. *lātūrus*

PERF. —

PRES. —

GER. *ferendus*PERF. *lātus*

## GERUND

*Gen. ferendī**Dat. ferendō**Acc. ferendum**Abl. ferendō*

## SUPINE

[*lātum*][*lātū*]

667.

*eō, go*PRINCIPAL PARTS: *eō, ire, īi (ivī), itūrus**Pres. stem ī-**Perf. stem ī- (iv-)**Part. stem it-*

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE
PRES.	<i>eō īmus</i> <i>īs itis</i> <i>it eunt</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>ī ite</i>
IMPF.	<i>ībam</i>	<i>īrem</i>	
FUT.	<i>ībō</i>	—	{ <i>itō itōte</i> <i>ito euntō</i>
PERF.	<i>īi</i>	<i>ierim</i>	
PLUP.	<i>ieram</i>	<i>issem</i>	
F. P.	<i>ierō</i>	—	

## INFINITIVE

PRES. *ire*PERF. *isse*FUT. *itūrus esse*

## PARTICIPLES

*iēns, euntis (645)**itum**itūrus*

## GERUND

*Gen. eundī**Dat. eundō**Acc. eundum**Abl. eundō*

## SUPINE

[*itum*][*itū*]

668.

*fiō, be made, become, happen*PRINCIPAL PARTS: *fiō, fieri, factus sum*

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	
PRES.	<i>fiō</i> —	<i>fiam</i>	<i>fī</i>	<i>fite</i>
	<i>fīs</i> —			
	<i>fiť</i> <i>fiunt</i>			
IMPF.	<i>fiēbam</i>	<i>fierem</i>		
FUT.	<i>fiam</i>	—		
PERF.	<i>factus sum</i>	<i>factus sim</i>		
PLUP.	<i>factus eram</i>	<i>factus essem</i>		
F. P.	<i>factus erō</i>	—		
INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLES		
PRES.	<i>fieri</i>	GER.	<i>faciendus</i>	
PERF.	<i>factus esse</i>	PERF.	<i>factus</i>	
FUT.	<i>[factum iri]</i>			

669.

DEPONENT VERBS

PRINCIPAL PARTS:	I. <i>hortor, hortāri, hortātus sum, urge</i>
	II. <i>vereor, verēri, veritus sum, fear</i>
	III. <i>sequor, sequi, secūtus sum, follow</i>
	IV. <i>potior, potiri, potitus sum, get possession of</i>

INDICATIVE

PRES.	<i>hortor</i>	<i>vereor</i>	<i>sequor</i>	<i>potior</i>
	<i>hortāris</i>	<i>verēris</i>	<i>sequeris</i>	<i>potiris</i>
	<i>hortātur</i>	<i>verētur</i>	<i>sequitur</i>	<i>potitur</i>
	<i>hortāmur</i>	<i>verēmur</i>	<i>sequimur</i>	<i>potimur</i>
	<i>hortāmini</i>	<i>verēmini</i>	<i>sequimini</i>	<i>potimini</i>
	<i>hortantur</i>	<i>verentur</i>	<i>sequuntur</i>	<i>potiuntur</i>
IMPF.	<i>hortābar</i>	<i>verēbar</i>	<i>sequēbar</i>	<i>potiēbar</i>
FUT.	<i>hortābor</i>	<i>verēbor</i>	<i>sequar</i>	<i>potiar</i>
PERF.	<i>hortātus sum</i>	<i>veritus sum</i>	<i>secūtus sum</i>	<i>potitus sum</i>
PLUP.	<i>hortātus eram</i>	<i>veritus eram</i>	<i>secūtus eram</i>	<i>potitus eram</i>
F. P.	<i>hortātus erō</i>	<i>veritus erō</i>	<i>secūtus erō</i>	<i>potitus erō</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE

PRES.	horter	verear	sequar	potiar
IMPF.	hortārer	verērer	sequerer	potīrer
PERF.	hortātus sim	veritus sim	secūtus sim	potītus sim
PLUP.	hortātus essem	veritus essem	secūtus essem	potītus essem

## IMPERATIVE

PRES.	hortāre	verēre	sequere	potire
FUT.	hortātor	verētor	sequitor	potitor

## INFINITIVE

PRES.	hortārī	verērī	sequī	potīrī
PERF.	hortātus esse	veritus esse	secūtus esse	potītus esse
FUT.	hortātūrus esse	veritūrus esse	secūtūrus esse	potītūrus esse

## PARTICIPLES

PRES.	hortāns	verēns	sequēns	potiēns
FUT.	hortātūrus	veritūrus	secūtūrus	potītūrus
PERF.	hortātus	veritus	secūtus	potītus
GER.	hortandus	verendus	sequendus	potiendus

## GERUND

hortandī, etc.	verendī, etc.	sequendī, etc.	potiendī, etc.
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## SUPINE

[hortātum, -tū]	[veritum, -tū]	[secūtum, -tū]	[potitum, -tū]
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## 670. PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION

## INDICATIVE

PRES.	amandus sum, <i>I am to be, must be, loved</i>
IMPF.	amandus eram, <i>I was to be, had to be, loved</i>
FUT.	amandus erō, <i>I shall have to be loved</i>
PERF.	amandus fui, <i>I was to be, had to be, loved</i>
PLUP.	amandus fueram, <i>I had had to be loved</i>
F. P.	amandus fuerō, <i>I shall have had to be loved</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE

PRES.	amandus sim
IMPF.	amandus essem
PERF.	amandus fuerim
PLUP.	amandus fuisset



## INFINITIVE

PRES. amandus esse, *to have to be loved*PERF. amandus fuisse, *to have had to be loved*

So in the other conjugations:

monendus sum, *I am to be, must be, advised*regendus sum, *I am to be, must be, ruled*capiendus sum, *I am to be, must be, taken*audiendus sum, *I am to be, must be, heard*

etc.

## 671.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB

The synopsis of a verb is a summary of the conjugation of that verb made by stating in succession the forms for some particular person and number.

The following is a synopsis of **amō** in the third person singular, arranged by stems. The infinitives, participles, etc. are added to complete each system.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus***Pres. Stem amā-      Perf. Stem amāv-      Part. Stem amāt-*

PRESENT SYSTEM, BASED ON THE PRESENT STEM

ACTIVE		PASSIVE
INDICATIVE		
PRES. amā-t		amā-tur
IMPF. amā-bat		amā-bātur
FUT. amā-bit		amā-bitur
SUBJUNCTIVE		
PRES. amē-t		amē-tur
IMPF. amā-ret		amā-rētur
INFINITIVE		
PRES. amā-re		amā-rī
PARTICIPLE		
PRES. amā-ns		GER. ama-ndus
GERUND		
ama-ndi		

## PERFECT SYSTEM, BASED ON THE PERFECT STEM

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PERF. amāv-it	amāv-erit
PLUP. amāv-erat	amāv-isset
F. P. amāv-erit	_____

INFINITIVE  
PERF. amāv-isse

## PARTICIPIAL SYSTEM, BASED ON THE PARTICIPIAL STEM

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PERF. amāt-us est	amāt-us sit
PLUP. amāt-us erat	amāt-us esset
F. P. amāt-us erit	_____

INFINITIVE	
PERF. _____	amāt-us esse
FUT. amāt-ūrus esse	[amāt-um iri]

PARTICIPLE	
FUT. amāt-ūrus	PERF. amāt-us

SUPINE  
[amāt-um]  
[amāt-ū]