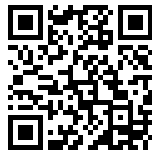

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

<http://books.google.com>



PA2087

.K29

THE
SHORTER
LATIN PRIMER

PA 2087

K 29



PEDAGOGICAL MUSEUM
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN COURSE.

By B. H. KENNEDY, D.D.

Formerly Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge.

The REVISED LATIN PRIMER. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The SHORTER LATIN PRIMER. Fcp. 8vo. 1s.

EXERCISES on the SHORTER LATIN PRIMER.

By M. G. and J. E. KENNEDY, and H. WILKINSON, M.A. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN PRIMER. Edited with the sanction of the Head Masters of the Nine Schools included in Her Majesty's Commission, viz., Winchester, Eton, St. Paul's, Westminster, Merchant Taylor's, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Harrow, and Charterhouse. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

SUBSIDIA PRIMARIA, STEPS to LATIN: Easy Companion Books to the Public School Latin Primer for Beginners. PART I. *Accidence and Simple Construction*, price 2s. 6d. PART II. *Syntax*, price 3s. 6d. The KEY to PARTS I. and II. price 5s. 2d. net, post free. (For Teachers only.)

SUBSIDIA PRIMARIA, Part III. Manual of the Rules of Construction in the Latin Compound Sentence; being a SUPPLEMENT to the Public School Latin Primer. 12mo. price 1s.

CURRICULUM STILI LATINI, or Higher Exercises in Latin Prose Composition; exemplifying principally the Latin Compound Sentence, and also Latin Syntax generally, for vivâ voce as well as written use. 12mo. 4s. 6d.—KEY, price 7s. 8d. net, post free. (For Teachers only.)

PALESTRA LATINA, or Second Latin Reading Book; adapted to the Public School Latin Primer. 12mo. 5s.

. The above four books form a Course of Latin Instruction, and are specially adapted to facilitate and extend the use of the Public School Latin Primer.

The CHILD'S LATIN PRIMER, or First Latin Lessons; with Questions and Exercises, adapted to the principles of the Public School Latin Primer. 12mo. 2s.

The CHILD'S LATIN ACCIDENCE, extracted from DR. KENNEDY'S Child's Latin Primer; containing all that is necessary to lead Boys up to the Public School Latin Primer. 12mo. 1s.

An **ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR** of the LATIN LANGUAGE, for the Use of Colleges and Schools. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN GRAMMAR, for the Use of Schools, Colleges, and Private Students. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The WORKS of VIRGIL, Latin Text, with English Commentary and Appendices. With Two Maps. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., London, New York, and Bombay.

WORKS BY BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.

Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

THE REVISED LATIN PRIMER.

EXTRACTS FROM THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THIS book is a complete revision of the Public School Latin Primer.

The report of the Public School Commission of 1862 having recommended the use of a common Latin Grammar in Public Schools, the Head-Masters of the Schools included in that Commission resolved to adopt my Elementary Latin Grammar, which had for some years been widely used, as the basis of such a common Grammar, and the Public School Latin Primer, prepared in accordance with that resolution, was published with their sanction in the year 1866.

During the period which has since elapsed, various improvements have from time to time occurred to me or been suggested by others. But, looking at the joint authority under which the Primer was issued, I did not feel myself free to introduce into it the alterations which under other circumstances I should have made. When, however, I found that a revision of the Primer was generally desired, and when, after communication with the Conference of Head-Masters, I found myself in a position to act in the matter of revision upon my own responsibility, I gladly entered upon the work of which the present Revised Primer is the result.

The greatest care has been taken to make the arrangement in respect of form as clear and plain as possible. For this purpose I have (1) brought into the text under the appropriate headings the matter which in the original Primer is contained in Appendix I. (2) Omitted such technical terms as seemed to be reasonably open to objection.

THE SHORTER LATIN PRIMER.

Fcp. 8vo. price ONE SHILLING.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THIS little book is published in compliance with a wish expressed to me by a large number of Masters, including many teachers in Preparatory Schools and in the lower forms of Public Schools.

It is intended to be a simple manual for beginners in Latin, preparatory to the use of the Revised Latin Primer.

In order to facilitate the passage of the learner from one book to the other, and also to make it possible for them to be used side by side if necessary, this Shorter Primer has been made, as far as it goes, in the main identical with the Revised Primer, and arranged on the same plan.

It contains the memorial portion of the Accidence, with a few of the most important notes and explanations, and the more elementary parts of the Syntax of the Simple Sentence.

A short outline of the Compound Sentence, which did not form part of my original plan, has been added in accordance with the desire of several experienced teachers. In this part it has been necessary, for the sake of brevity, to make the arrangement and wording somewhat different from that of the Revised Primer.

In this book, as in the Revised Primer, I have endeavoured to simplify the marking of quantity by placing the mark of quantity, as a rule, only on the long vowels. It must therefore be noted that vowels not marked are generally to be taken as short, short quantity being only marked where it has seemed necessary to guard against mistake.

EXERCISES ON THE SHORTER LATIN PRIMER.

By M. G. and J. E. KENNEDY and H. WILKINSON, M.A.

Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d. KEY, for the use of TUTORS only, 2s. 6d. net.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., London, New York, and Bombay.

THE
SHORTER LATIN PRIMER

BY

BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.

LATE FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE
REGIUS PROFESSOR OF GREEK
AND CANON OF ELY

NEW EDITION

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

LONDON, NEW YORK, AND BOMBAY

1896

K

All rights reserved

118730

PA 2087
• K29

YINSHIYUO ANAION
YASBLI

5-24-18

P R E F A C E.

THIS little book is published in compliance with a wish expressed to me by a large number of Masters, including many teachers in Preparatory Schools, and in the lower forms of Public Schools.

It is intended to be a simple manual for beginners in Latin, preparatory to the use of the Revised Latin Primer.

In order to facilitate the passage of the learner from one book to the other, and also to make it possible for them to be used side by side if necessary, this Shorter Primer has been made, as far as it goes, in the main identical with the Revised Primer, and arranged on the same plan.

It contains the memorial portion of the Accidence, with a few of the most important notes and explanations, and the more elementary parts of the Syntax of the Simple Sentence.

A short outline of the Compound Sentence, which did not form part of my original plan, has been added in

accordance with the desire of several experienced teachers. In this part it has been necessary, for the sake of brevity, to make the arrangement and wording somewhat different from that of the Revised Primer.

In this book, as in the Revised Primer, I have endeavoured to simplify the marking of quantity by placing the mark of quantity, as a rule, only on the long vowels. It must therefore be noted that vowels not marked are generally to be taken as short, short quantity being only marked where it has seemed necessary to guard against mistake.

B. H. KENNEDY.

THE ELMS, CAMBRIDGE :
May 1888.

CONTENTS.

SECTION	PAGE
1. LETTERS AND LAWS OF SOUND	1
7. FLEXION	2
8. PARTS OF SPEECH	3
12. DECLENSION	4
15. GENDER	5
16. DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES	6
42. DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES	20
48. COMPARISON	24
57. NUMERALS	27
60. PRONOUNS	30
70. VERBS	35
81. VERB PARADIGMS	40
99. IRREGULAR VERBS	62
106. DEFECTIVE VERBS	67
107. IMPERSONAL VERBS	68
109. TABLE OF VERB PERFECTS AND SUPINES	69

SYNTAX.

117. INTRODUCTION TO THE SIMPLE SENTENCE	73
125. AGREEMENT	75
THE CASES :	
130. THE NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE CASES	76
133. THE ACCUSATIVE CASE	77
139. THE DATIVE CASE	78
148. THE ABLATIVE CASE	80
164. THE GENITIVE CASE	82
178. PLACE, TIME, AND SPACE	85
188. PREPOSITIONS	87

SECTION	PAGE
190. IMPERSONAL VERBS (CASE CONSTRUCTION)	87
194. PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION	88
196. PRONOUNS	89
210. THE VERB INFINITIVE :	
211. THE INFINITIVE	91
215. GERUND AND GERUNDIVE	91
224. SUPINES	93
227. ADVERBS	93
229. CONJUNCTIONS	94
233. INTERJECTIONS	94
234. QUESTION	95
236. THE COMPOUND SENTENCE (OUTLINE)	96
246. RULES FOR ORATIO OBLIQUA	99
254. RULES OF QUANTITY	102
APPENDIX	104

THE SHORTER LATIN PRIMER.

LETTERS AND LAWS OF SOUND.

The Latin Alphabet.—The Latin Alphabet contains twenty-three letters, with the following signs :—

A B C D E F G H I (J) K L M N O P Q R S T U (V) X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i (j) k l m n o p q r s t u (v) x y z

The letters are divided into :

1. **Vowels** or Sonants (sounding by themselves);
2. **Consonants** (sounding with a vowel).

VOWELS.

2 The pure vowels are *a, e, o*; *i* and *u* are classed as vowels and also as consonants (represented by the signs *j* and *v*), because they have both vowel and consonant sound.

3 **Quantity of Vowels.**—Each of the five vowels can be either short or long: short when pronounced quickly, like English *a* in *man*; long when the voice dwells on the sound, as in *far*. A short vowel is distinguished by the sign \breve , a long one by the sign $-$: *ămō*. Thus the five vowels stand for ten different sounds:

ă, ā, ě, ē, ĭ, ī, ō, ō, ŭ, ū.

The following five words may give an approximate idea of their pronunciation.

quinine, dēmēsne, pāpā, prōpōse, Zūlu.

A vowel before two consonants is said to be long 'by position.' A vowel before another vowel, or before *h* followed by a vowel, is nearly always short.

- 4 Diphthongs.**—A Diphthong (double sound) is formed by two vowels meeting in one syllable. The diphthongs commonly found in Latin are *ae, oe, au*; more rarely *eu*: *Caesar, moenia, laus, heu*. The Diphthongs are always long.

CONSONANTS.

- 5 I. MUTES (closed sounds):**
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (i.) Gutturals (throat sounds) | { Hard, c, (k), qu.
Soft, g. |
| (ii.) Dentals (teeth sounds) | { Hard, t.
Soft, d. |
| (iii.) Labials (lip sounds) | { Hard, p.
Soft, b. |
- II. SPIRANTS (open sounds), s, f, h.**
- III. SEMI-CONSONANTS:**
- | |
|--|
| (i.) Consonant i (written <i>j</i>), Consonant u (written <i>v</i>). |
| (ii.) Nasals, n, m. |
| (iii.) Liquids, l, r. |

x is really a double letter, standing for *cs, gs*.

y, z and the three Greek aspirates, *ch, ph, th*, are only found in Greek words, as *zōna, chlamys, phalanx, theātrum*.

- 6 Syllables.**—A syllable consists of one or more letters which can be sounded with a single accent or tone of the voice: *i-lex*.

FLEXION.

- 7 FLEXION** is a change made in the form of a word to show differences of meaning and use.

The **Stem** is the simplest form of a word in any language before it undergoes changes of Flexion.

The **Character** is the final letter of the Stem.

The **Root** is the primitive element which the word has in common with kindred words in the same or in other languages.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

8 Words are divided into :

I. NOUNS : which are of three kinds :

Substantives, names of persons, places, or things :

Caesar, Caesar ; Rōma, Rome ; sōl, sun ; virtūs, virtue.

Adjectives, which express the qualities of Substantives :

Roma antiqua, ancient Rome ; sol clārus, the bright sun.

Pronouns, which stand for a Substantive or Adjective :

ēgo, I ; illē, that, he ; mēūs, my, mine.

II. VERBS : which express an action or state :

Sol dat lūcem, the sun gives light ; Roma manet, Rome remains.

III. PARTICLES : which are of four kinds :

Adverbs, which qualify and limit Verbs, Adjectives, and sometimes other Adverbs :

*Roma diu flōruit ; nunc minus potens est.
Rome flourished long ; now it is less powerful.*

Prepositions, which denote the relation of a Noun to other words in the sentence :

Per Romam erro, I wander through Rome.

Conjunctions, which connect words, phrases, and sentences :

*Caelum suspicio ut lūnam et sidera videam.
I look up to the sky that I may see the moon and stars.*

Interjections : words of exclamation : *heu, sheu, alas !*

The Parts of Speech are therefore eight :

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Substantives | (5) Adverbs |
| (2) Adjectives | (6) Prepositions |
| (3) Pronouns | (7) Conjunctions |
| (4) Verbs | (8) Interjections |

Which have Flexion.

Which are without Flexion except
the comparison of Adverbs.

- 9 The flexion of Nouns is called Declension ; that of Verbs, Conjugation.

There is no Article in Latin. *Lux* may stand for *a light*, *the light*, or simply *light*.

- 10 Substantives are (a) Concrete : *vir*, *man* ; *mensa*, *table*. (b) Abstract : *virtus*, *virtue*. Proper names are names of persons or places : *Caesar*, *Roma*. A Collective Substantive includes many persons or things of the same kind : *turba*, *crowd*.

- 11 Numerals are words which express Number. They are Adjectives, as *unus*, *one* ; *duo*, *two* ; or Adverbs, as *semel*, *once* ; *bis*, *twice*.

DECLENSION.

- 12 Declension is the change of form which Nouns undergo to shew changes of Number and Case.

- 13 The NUMBERS are two :

Singular for one person or thing : *mensa*, *a table* ; *gens*, *a nation*.

Plural for more than one : *mensae*, *tables* ; *gentēs*, *nations*.

14 The CASES are six :

Nominative, the Subject Case, answering the question Who? or What?

Vocative, the Case of one addressed.

Accusative, the Object Case, answering the question Whom? or What?

Genitive, answering the question Of whom? or Of what?

Dative, answering the question To whom? or To what?

Ablative, answering the question From whom? or From what?

Examples of the Cases :

Nominative.	Sol lūcet,	<i>the sun shines.</i>
Vocative.	Sol or o sol,	<i>o sun.</i>
Accusative.	Sōlem lucēre video,	<i>I see the sun shine.</i>
Genitive.	Solis lux,	<i>the sun's light, or the light of the sun.</i>
Dative.	Soli lux additur,	<i>light is added to the sun.</i>
Ablative.	Sole lux ēditur,	<i>light issues from the sun.</i>

There was in the earliest Latin another Case, called the **Locative**, answering the question Where?

GENDER.

15 The Genders are three :

1, Masculine; 2, Feminine; 3, Neuter (*neither*).

Gender is shewn by the form of a word and by its meaning.

Nouns which include both Masculine and Feminine are said to be of Common Gender : *civis citizen*; *auctor, author*.

(For Memorial Lines on Gender, see Appendix.)

16 DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Substantives are grouped in Declensions according to the Character or final letter of the Stem as follows :

- (1) FIRST DECLENSION : A- Stems.
- (2) SECOND DECLENSION : O- Stems.
- (3) THIRD DECLENSION : Consonant Stems and I- Stems.
- (4) FOURTH DECLENSION : U- Stems.
- (5) FIFTH DECLENSION : E- Stems.

17 The Character of the Stem is most clearly seen before the ending **-um** or **-rum** of the Genitive Plural.

The Nominative, masculine and feminine, takes **s**, except in **a-** Stems, some Stems in **ro-** of the Second Declension, and Stems in **s, l, r, n,** of the Third. The Vocative is like the Nominative, except in the singular of Nouns in **-us** of the Second Declension.

Neuters have the Accusative like the Nominative in both singular and plural ; the plural always ends in **a**.

18

FIRST DECLENSION.

A- Stems.

The Nominative Singular is the same as the Stem.

Stem mensă-
 table, f.

	SING.		PLUR.	
<i>Nom.</i>	mensă,	<i>a table.</i>	mensae,	<i>tables.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	mensa,	<i>o table.</i>	mensae,	<i>o tables.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	mensam,	<i>a table.</i>	mensās,	<i>tables.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	mensae,	<i>of a table.</i>	mensārum,	<i>of tables.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	mensae,	<i>to a table.</i>	mensīs,	<i>to tables.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	mensā,	<i>from a table.</i>	mensīs,	<i>from tables.</i>

Decline like **mensa**: *aquila, eagle*; *lūna, moon*; *rēgina, queen*; *stella, star*.

Dea, goddess, filia, daughter, have Dative and Ablative Plural, *deābus, filiābus*.

Note.—The Locative sing. ends in **-ae**; the plur. in **-is**: *Romae, at Rome*; *terrae, on the ground*; *militiae, at the war*; *Athēnis, at Athens*; *foris, abroad*.

19

SECOND DECLENSION.

O- Stems.

The Nominative is formed from the Stem by adding *s*; in neuter nouns, *m*; the Character *ō* being weakened to *ū*.

In the greater number of nouns whose Stem ends in *ero*, or in *ro* preceded by a mute, the *o* is dropped, and the Nom. ends in *-er*.

Stem	annō-	puērō-	māgistrō-	bellō-
	<i>year, m.</i>	<i>boy, m.</i>	<i>master, m.</i>	<i>war, n.</i>
SING.				
Nom.	annūs, <i>a year</i>	puēr	magistēr	bellum
Voc.	annē, <i>a year</i>	puēr	magistēr	bellum
Acc.	annum, <i>a year</i>	puerum	magistrum	bellum
Gen.	annī, <i>of a year</i>	puerī	magistrī	bellī
Dat.	annō, <i>to a year</i>	puerō	magistrō	bellō
Abl.	annō, <i>from a year</i>	puerō	magistrō	bellō
PLUR.				
Nom.	annī, <i>years</i>	puerī	magistrī	bellā
Voc.	annī, <i>o years</i>	puerī	magistrī	bellā
Acc.	annōs, <i>years</i>	puerōs	magistrōs	bellā
Gen.	annōrum, <i>of years</i>	puerōrum	magistrōrum	bellōrum
Dat.	annīs, <i>to years</i>	puerīs	magistrīs	bellīs
Abl.	annīs, <i>from years</i>	puerīs	magistrīs	bellīs

Decline like *annus*: *amicus, friend*; *dominus, lord*; *servus, slave*.

Decline like *puer*: *gener, son-in-law*; *socer, father-in-law*; *liberī (plur.) children*; *lūcifer, light-bringer*; *armiger, armour-bearer*.

Decline like *magister*: *ager, field*; *cancer, crab*; *liber, book*

Decline like *bellum*: *regnum, kingdom*; *verbum, word*.

The following have some exceptional forms :—

Stem	filiō-	virō-	deō-
	son, m.	man, m.	god, m.
SING.			
Nom.	filiūs	vir	deūs
Voc.	fili	vir	deus
Acc.	filium	virum	deum
Gen.	filiī or fili	virī	deī
D. Abl.	filiō	virō	deō
PLUR.			
N. V.	filiī	virī	dei (dei)
Acc.	filiōs	virōs	deōs
Gen.	filiōrum	virōrum or virum	deōrum or deum
D. Abl.	filiīs	virīs	deīs (deīs)

Decline like **aitus**: Claudius, Vergilius, and many other proper names.

Note.—The Locative singular ends in *i*; the plural in *is*: *humi*, on the ground; *belli*, at the war; *Milēti*, at *Milētus*; *Philippis*, at *Philippi*.

20

THIRD DECLENSION.

Consonant and I- Stems.

The Third Declension contains—

A. Consonant Stems.

MUTES—

- (1) Gutturals, c, g.
- (2) Dentals, t, d.
- (3) Labials, p, b.

SPIRANT s.

NASALS, n, m.

LIQUIDS, l, r.

B. I- Stems.

21 *Syllabus of Consonant Substantives, showing Stem-ending with Nominative and Genitive Singular.*

Stem-ending	Nominative Sing.	Genitive Sing.	English
<i>Stems in Gutturals with x in Nom. for cs or gs.</i>			
ăc-	fax, f.	făcĭs	torch
âc-	pax, f.	păcĭs	peace
ĕc-	nex, f.	nĕcĭs	death
ĕc- ĭc-	apex, m.	apĭcĭs	peak
ĕc-	vervex, m.	vervĕcĭs	wether
ĭc-	fornix, m.	fornĭcĭs	arch
ĭc-	jŭdex, c.	judĭcĭs	judge
ĭc-	rădix, f.	radĭcĭs	root
ôc-	vox, f.	vôcĭs	voice
ŭc-	dux, c.	dŭcĭs	leader
ŭc-	lux, f.	lŭcĭs	light
ĕg-	grex, m.	grĕgĭs	flock
ĕg-	rex, m.	rĕgĭs	king
ĕg- ĭg-	rĕmex, m.	remĭgĭs	rower
ĭg-	strix, f.	strĭgĭs	screech-owl
ŭg-	conjunx, c.	conjŭgĭs	wife or husband
ŭg-	wanting	frŭgĭs, f.	fruit
ĭv-	nix, f.	nĭvĭs	snow

Stems in Dentals drop t, d, before s in the Nom.

ăt-	ănăs, f.	anătĭs	duck
ăt-	aetăs, f.	aetătĭs	age
ĕt-	sĕgĕs, f.	segĕtĭs	corn-crop
ĕt-	pariĕs, m.	pariĕtĭs	room-wall
ĕt-	quiĕs, f.	quiĕtĭs	rest
ĕt- ĭt-	milĕs, c.	milĭtĭs	soldier
ĭt-	căpŭt, n.	capĭtĭs	head
ôt-	nĕpôs, m.	nepôtĭs	grandson
ŭt-	virtŭs, f.	virtŭtĭs	virtue
ct-	lac, n.	lactĭs	milk
ăd-	văs, m.	vădĭs	surety
ĕd-	pĕs, m.	pĕdĭs	foot
ĕd-	mercĕs, f.	mercĕdĭs	hire
aed-	praes, m.	praedis	bondsman
ĕd- ĭd-	obsĕs, c.	obsĭdĭs	hostage
ĭd-	lăpĭs, m.	lapĭdĭs	stone
ôd-	custôs, c.	custôdĭs	guardian
ŭd-	pĕcus, f.	pecŭdĭs	beast
ŭd-	incŭs, f.	incŭdĭs	anvil
aud-	laus, f.	laudĭs	praise
rd-	côr, n.	cordĭs	heart

Stems in Labials form Nom. regularly with s.

āp-	wanting	dāpīs, f.	banquet
ēp- ĩp-	princeps, c.	princĭpīs	chief
ĭp-	wanting	stĭpīs, f.	dole (a small coin)
ōp-	wanting	ōpīs, f.	help
ēp- ūp-	auceps, m.	aucūpīs	fowler

Stems in the Spirant s, which, except in vas, becomes r.

ās-	vās, n.	vāsis	vessel
aes- aer-	aes, n.	aeris	copper, bronze
ēs- ěr-	Cerēs, f.	Cērēris	Ceres
īs- ěr-	cinis, m.	cĭnēris	cinder
ōs- ōr-	honōs, m.	honōris	honour
ōs- ōr-	tempūs, n.	tempōris	time
ūs- ěr-	opūs, n.	opēris	work
ūs- ūr-	crūs, n.	crūris	leg

Stems in Liquids.

āl-	sal, m.	sālīs	salt
ell-	mel, n.	mellis	honey
ĭl-	mūgil, m.	mūgilīs	mullet
ōl-	sōl, m.	sōlis	sun
ŭl-	consŭl, m.	consŭlis	consul
ār-	jubār, n.	jubāris	sunbeam
arr-	far, n.	farris	flour
ēr-	ansēr, m.	ansēris	goose
ēr-	vēr, n.	vēris	spring
ter- tr-	māter, f.	mātris	mother
ōr-	aequōr, n.	aequōris	sea
ōr-	ēbūr, n.	ebōris	ivory
ōr-	sorōr, f.	sorōris	sister
ūr-	vultūr, m.	vultūris	vulture
ūr-	fūr, m.	fūris	thief

Stems in Nasals.

ān-	cānīs, c.	canis	dog
ēn-	juvenīs, c.	juvenis	young person
ēn- ĩn-	nōmēn, n.	nomĭnis	name
ōn- ĩn-	hōmo, m.	homĭnis	man
ōn-	leo, m.	leōnis	lion
īōn-	rātio, f.	ratiōnis	reason
rn-	caro, f.	carnis	flesh
ēm-	hiemps, f.	hiēmis	winter

A. Consonant Stems.

22

(1) Stems in Gutturals: c, g.

Stem	jūdic-		rādic-	rēg-
	<i>judge, c.</i>		<i>root, f.</i>	<i>king, m.</i>
SING.				
N. V.	jūdex,	<i>a judge</i>	rādex	rex
Acc.	jūdicem,	<i>a judge</i>	radicem	rēgem
Gen.	judiciſ,	<i>of a judge</i>	radiciſ	regiſ
Dat.	judici,	<i>to a judge</i>	radici	regi
Abl.	judicē,	<i>from a judge</i>	radicē	regē
PLUR.				
N. V.	judicēs,	<i>judges</i>	radicēs	regēs
Acc.	judicēs,	<i>judges</i>	radicēs	regēs
Gen.	judicum,	<i>of judges</i>	radicum	regum
Dat.	judiciſbūs,	<i>to judges</i>	radiciſbūs	regiſbūs
Abl.	judicībūs,	<i>from judges</i>	radicībūs	regībūs

Decline also: f. vox, **vōc-**, *voice*; c. dux, **dūc-**, *leader*; m. grex, **grēg-**, *flock*.

23

(2) Stems in Dentals: t, d.

Stem	aetāt-	pēd-	cāpīt-
	<i>age, f.</i>	<i>foot, m.</i>	<i>head, n.</i>
SING.			
N. V.	aetās	pēs	cāpūt
Acc.	aetātem	pēdem	capūt
Gen.	aetatiſ	pediſ	capitiſ
Dat.	aetati	pedi	capiti
Abl.	aetatē	pedē	capitē
PLUR.			
N. V.	aetatēs	pedēs	capitā
Acc.	aetatēs	pedēs	capitā
Gen.	aetatum	pedum	capitum
Dat.	aetatībūs	pedībūs	capitībūs
Abl.	aetatībūs	pedībūs	capitībūs

Decline also: f. virtūs, **virtūt-**, *virtue*; c. milēs, **milīt-**, *soldier*; m. lapīſ, **lapīd-**, *stone*; f. laus, **laud-**, *praise*.

24 (8) Stems in Labials : p, b.

	Stem	princēp-	
		princip-	
		chief, c.	
	SING.		PLUR.
N. V.	princeps		principēs
Acc.	principem		principēs
Gen.	principis		principum
Dat.	principi		principibus
Abl.	principē		principibus

Decline also : c. forceps, **forcīp-**, *tongs* ; m. auceps, **aucūp-**, *fowler*.

25 Stems in the Spirant s.

Stems in **s** do not add **s** in the Nominative Singular, and generally they change **s** into **r** in the other cases.

Stem	fōs-	ōpūs-	crūs-
	fōr-	ōpēr-	crūr-
	<i>flower, m.</i>	<i>work, n.</i>	<i>leg, n.</i>
SING.			
N. V.	fōs	opūs	crūs
Acc.	fōrem	opūs	crūs
Gen.	flōris	opērīs	crūrīs
Dat.	flōri	operī	crurī
Abl.	flōrē	operē	crurē
PLUR.			
N. V.	flōrēs	operā	crurā
Acc.	flōrēs	operā	crurā
Gen.	florum	operum	crurum
Dat.	flōribūs	operībūs	crurībūs
Abl.	flōribūs	operībūs	crurībūs

Decline also : m. honōs, **honōr-**, *honour* ; n. tempus, **tempōr-**, *time* ; corpus, **corpōr-**, *body* ; genus, **genēr-**, *race* ; jūs, **jūr-**, *law*.

26

Stems in Liquids : l, r.

Stems in l, r, do not take s in the Nominative Singular.

Stem	consŭl-	ămŏr-	păter-	aequŏr-
	<i>consul, m.</i>	<i>love, m.</i>	<i>patr- father.</i>	<i>sea, n.</i>
SING.				
N. V.	consŭl	ămŏr	păter	aequŏr
Acc.	consŭlem	ămŏrem	patrem	aequŏr
Gen.	consulŭs	amorŭs	patris	aequŏris
Dat.	consulŭi	amorŭi	patrŭi	aequŏrŭi
Abl.	consulŭe	amorŭe	patrŭe	aequŏrŭe
PLUR.				
N. V.	consulŕs	amorŕs	patrŕs	aequŏră
Acc.	consulŕs	amorŕs	patrŕs	aequŏră
Gen.	consulum	amorum	patrum	aequorum
Dat.	consulŭbŭs	amorŭbŭs	patrŭbŭs	aequŏrŭbŭs
Abl.	consulŭbŭs	amorŭbŭs	patrŭbŭs	aequŏrŭbŭs

Decline also : m. sŏl, **sŏl-**, *sun*; orătŏr, **orătŏr-**, *speaker*; carcŕr, **carcŕr-**, *prison*; frăter, **fratr-**, *brother*; n. ebŭr, **ebŏr-**, *ivory*.

27

Stems in Nasals : n, m.

Stems ending in n do not take s in the Nominative Singular.

Stems in ŏn, ŕn, drop the n.

Stem	lŕŏn-	virgŏn-	nŏmŕn-
	<i>lion, m.</i>	<i>virgŭn- virgin, f.</i>	<i>nomŭn- name, n.</i>
SING.			
N. V.	lŕŏ	virgŏ	nŏmŕn
Acc.	lŕŏnem	virgŭnem	nomŕn
Gen.	lŕŏnŭs	virgŭnŭs	nŏmŭnŭs
Dat.	lŕŏnŭi	virgŭnŭi	nomŭnŭi
Abl.	lŕŏnŭe	virgŭnŭe	nomŭnŭe
PLUR.			
N. V.	lŕŏnŕs	virgŭnŕs	nomŭnă
Acc.	lŕŏnŕs	virgŭnŕs	nomŭnă
Gen.	lŕŏnum	virgŭnum	nomŭnum
Dat.	lŕŏnŭbŭs	virgŭnŭbŭs	nomŭnŭbŭs
Abl.	lŕŏnŭbŭs	virgŭnŭbŭs	nomŭnŭbŭs

Decline also : m. latrŏ, **latrŕn-**, *robber*; f. ratŭŏ, **ratŭŏn-**, *reason*; m. ordŏ, **ordŭn-**, *order*; homŏ, **homŭn-**, *man*; n. carmŕn, **carmŭn-**, *song*.

There is only one Stem in m : hiempŭs, *winter*; Gen. hiŕmis, f.

28

B. I- Stems.

(1) Stems with Nom. Sing. in *-is*, and in *-er* from Stem *ri-*:

Stem	clāvī-	cīvī-	imbrī-
	<i>key, f.</i>	<i>citizen, c.</i>	<i>shower, m.</i>
SING.			
N. V.	clāvīs	cīvīs	imbēr
Acc.	clavim, em	civem	imbrem
Gen.	clāvīs	civīs	imbrīs
Dat.	clāvī	civī	imbrī
Abl.	clāvī, ē	civē, ī	imbrī, ē
PLUR.			
N. V.	clavēs	civēs	imbrēs
Acc.	clāvīs, ēs	civīs, ēs	imbrīs, ēs
Gen.	clavium	civium	imbrium
Dat.	clāvībūs	civībūs	imbrībūs
Abl.	clāvībūs	civībūs	imbrībūs

Decline like *clavis*: *f. classis, fleet*; *nāvis, ship*.Decline like *civis*: *m. amnis, river*; *collis, hill*; *ignis, fire*; *f. ovis, sheep*
m. canālis, canal; *aedilis, aedile*.Decline like *imber*: *f. linter, boat*; *m. ūter, leathern bottle*.Note.—*Vis, f., force, Stem vī-*, is thus declined:

	SING.	PLUR.
N. V.	vīs	vīres
Acc.	vīm	vīres
Gen.	—	vīrium
Dat.	—	vīribus
Abl.	vī	vīribus

29 (2) Stems with Nom. Sing. in *-es*:

Stem	nūbī- <i>cloud, f.</i>	
	SING.	PLUR.
N. V.	nūbēs	nubēs
Acc.	nubem	nubēs, is
Gen.	nubīs	nubium
Dat.	nubī	nubībūs
Abl.	nubē	nubībūs

Decline also: *mōlēs, pile*; *rūpēs, crag*.

- 30** (3) Stems which have two consonants (a liquid or nasal and a mute) before *i*, and drop *i* before the *s* in the Nom. Sing. :

Stem	montī-	urbī-
	<i>mountain, m.</i>	<i>city, f.</i>
SING.		
N. V.	mons	urbs
Acc.	montem	urbem
Gen.	montīs	urbīs
Dat.	montī	urbī
Abl.	montē	urbē
PLUR.		
N. V.	montēs	urbēs
Acc.	montēs, īs	urbēs, īs
Gen.	montium	urbium
Dat.	montībūs	urbībūs
Abl.	montībūs	urbībūs

Decline also: *m. dens, denti-*, tooth; *f. arx, arci-*, citadel; *ars, arti-*, art; *stirps, stirpi-*, stem; *frons, fronti-*, forehead; *frons, frondi-*, leaf; *bidens, bidenti-*, sheep, but *m. fork*; *c. parens, parenti-*, parent.

- 31** (4) Neuter Stems with Nom. Sing. in *-ē, -āl, -ār* :

These either change *ī* into *ē* in the Nom. Sing. or drop the vowel and shorten the final syllable.

Stem	mārī-	ānīmālī-	calcārī-
	<i>sea</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>spur</i>
SING.			
N. V. Acc.	mārē	animāl	calcār
Gen.	marīs	animālīs	calcārīs
Dat. Abl.	marī	animalī	calcārī
PLUR.			
N. V. Acc.	mariā	animaliā	calcaria
Gen.	marium	animalium	calcarium
Dat. Abl.	marībūs	animalībūs	calcarībūs

Decline also: *conclāve, room*; *cubile, couch*; *rētē, net* (abl. sing. *ē*); *tribūnal, tribunal*; *exemplar, pattern*.

Note.—The Locative sing. ends in *-ī* or *-ē*; the plural in *-ībūs*: *rūrī* or *rūrē, in the country*; *vesperī* or *vesperē, in the evening*; *Carthāginī* or *Carthāginē, at Carthage*; *Gādībūs, at Gades (Cadix)*.

The following have exceptional forms:—Juppiter, and sēnex, *old man*.

		SING.	PLUR.
<i>N. V.</i>	Juppiter	sēnex	sēnēs
<i>Acc.</i>	Jōvem	senem	senēs
<i>Gen.</i>	Jovīs	senīs	senum
<i>Dat.</i>	Jovī	senī	senībus
<i>Abl.</i>	Jovē	senē	senībus

FOURTH DECLENSION.

33

U- Stems.

The Nominative of masculine and feminine nouns is formed by adding *s*; neuters have the plain Stem with *ū* (long).

Stem	grādū-		gēnū
	<i>step, m.</i>		<i>knee, n.</i>
SING.			
<i>Nom.</i>	grādūs	<i>a step</i>	gēnū
<i>Voc.</i>	gradūs	<i>o step</i>	genū
<i>Acc.</i>	gradum	<i>a step</i>	genū
<i>Gen.</i>	gradūs	<i>of a step</i>	genūs
<i>Dat.</i>	gradūi	<i>to a step</i>	genū
<i>Abl.</i>	gradū	<i>from a step</i>	genū
PLUR.			
<i>Nom.</i>	gradūs	<i>steps</i>	genūā
<i>Voc.</i>	gradūs	<i>o steps</i>	genūā
<i>Acc.</i>	gradūs	<i>steps</i>	genūā
<i>Gen.</i>	graduūm	<i>of steps</i>	genuum
<i>Dat.</i>	gradībūs	<i>to steps</i>	genībūs
<i>Abl.</i>	gradībūs	<i>from steps</i>	genībūs

Decline like *gradus*: *fructus, fruit*; *senātus, senate*; *manus, f., hand*.

Decline like *genu*: *cornu, horn*; *veru, spit* (*dat. abl. plur. -ūbus*).

34 Domus, f., is thus declined :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V.	dōmūs	domūs
Acc.	domum	domūs or domōs
Gen.	domūs	domōrum or domuum
Dat.	domuī or domō	domibūs
Abl.	domō	domibūs

The Locative domī, at home, is often used.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

35

E- Stems.

The Nom. Sing. is formed by adding *s* to the Stem.

Stem *rē-*, thing.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	rēs	a thing	rēs	things
Voc.	rēs	o thing	rēs	o things
Acc.	rem	a thing	rēs	things
Gen.	rēī	of a thing	rērum	of things
Dat.	rēī	to a thing	rēbūs	to things
Abl.	rē	from a thing	rēbūs	from things

Decline like *res*: diēs, day (gen. dat., diēi); aciēs, line of battle; faciēs, face; seriēs, series; speciēs, form; spēs, hope; fidēs, faith; glaciēs, ice; meridiēs, noon.

Res and *dies* are the only nouns used in the Gen., Dat., and Abl. Plural. *Fides*, *glacies*, *meridies*, are Singular only.

Note.—The Locative ends in *-ē*.

Respublica, the public interest, the republic, the State, is declined in both its parts :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V.	rēspubicā	rēspublicae
Acc.	rempublicam	rēspublicās
Gen.	reipublicae	rērumpublicārum
Dat.	reipublicae	rēbuspublicis
Abl.	rēpublicā	rēbuspublicis

DEFECTIVE AND VARIABLE SUBSTANTIVES.

36 Many nouns are found only in the Singular ; these are chiefly proper names and words of general meaning : as

justitia, <i>justice.</i>	humus, <i>ground.</i>
vesper, <i>evening.</i>	aurum, <i>gold.</i>

37 Many nouns are used only in the Plural :

arma, <i>arms.</i>	insidiae, <i>ambush.</i>
artūs, <i>limbs.</i>	liberi, <i>children.</i>
cūnae, <i>cradle.</i>	mānes, <i>departed spirits.</i>
divitiae, <i>riches.</i>	moenia, <i>town walls.</i>
fasti, <i>annals.</i>	nūgae, <i>trifles.</i>
fēriae, <i>holidays.</i>	penates, <i>household gods.</i>
indūtiae, <i>truce.</i>	tenebrae, <i>darkness.</i>

And names of towns, days, festivals: Athēnae, Delphi, Kalendae, *Calends* ; Bacchanālia, *festival of Bacchus*.

38 Some words have a different meaning in Singular and Plural :

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
aedes,	<i>temple.</i>	aedes,	<i>house.</i>
auxilium,	<i>help.</i>	auxilia,	<i>allied forces.</i>
carbasus, f.,	<i>linen.</i>	carbasa, n.,	<i>sails.</i>
castrum,	<i>fort.</i>	castra,	<i>camp.</i>
cēra,	<i>wax.</i>	cērae,	<i>waxen tablet.</i>
cōpia,	<i>plenty.</i>	cōpiae,	<i>forces.</i>
finis,	<i>end.</i>	fines,	<i>boundaries.</i>
grātia,	<i>favour.</i>	gratiae,	<i>thanks.</i>
impedimentum,	<i>hindrance.</i>	impedimenta,	<i>baggage.</i>
littera,	<i>letter of the alphabet.</i>	litterae,	<i>epistle, liter- ature.</i>
lūdus,	<i>play.</i>	ludi,	<i>public games.</i>
opem (acc.),	<i>help.</i>	opes,	<i>wealth.</i>
opera,	<i>labour.</i>	operae,	<i>work-people.</i>
sal,	<i>salt.</i>	sales,	<i>wit.</i>

39 Some nouns have two forms of Declension :

pecus, pecōris, n., *cattle* ; pecus, pecūdis, f., *a single head of cattle*.
plebs, plēbis, f. ; plebes, plebei, f., *the common people*.

40 In many nouns some of the cases are wanting ; thus :

	<i>feast, f.</i>	<i>fruit, f.</i>	<i>help, f.</i>	<i>prayer, f.</i>	<i>change, f.</i>
N. V.	—	—	—	—	—
Acc.	dāpem	frūgem	ōpem	prēcem	vicem
Gen.	dāpis	frugis	opis	—	vicis
Dat.	dāpī	frugī	—	preci	—
Abl.	dāpě	frugě	opě	precě	vicě

These have full plural -es, -um, -ibus, except Gen. vicium.

41 Some have only Nom. Acc. S. : *fās, right, nēfās, wrong, instar, likeness, size, opus, need, nihil, nothing.*

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

42 Adjectives are declined by Gender, Number and Case.

43 A. Adjectives of three endings in -us, -a, -um or -er, -a, -um are declined like Substantives of the Second and First Declension, O- and A- Stems.

Stem	bōnō-	bōnā	bōnō-
		<i>good.</i>	
SING.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	bonūs	bonā	bonum
Voc.	bonē	bonā	bonum
Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum
Gen.	bonī	bonae	bonī
Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō
Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō
PLURAL.			
Nom.	bonī	bonae	bonā
Voc.	bonī	bonae	bonā
Acc.	bonōs	bonās	bonā
Gen.	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
Dat.	bonis	bonis	bonis
Abl.	bonis	bonis	bonis

Decline also: *cārus, dear; dūrus, hard; mālus, bad; magnus, great; parvus, small; dubius, doubtful*

Stem	tēnērō-	tēnērā-	tēnērō-
		<i>tender.</i>	
SING.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	tēnēr	tēnērā	tēnērūm
<i>Voc.</i>	tēnēr	tēnērā	tēnērūm
<i>Acc.</i>	tēnērūm	tēnērām	tēnērūm
<i>Gen.</i>	tēnērī	tēnērāe	tēnērī
<i>Dat.</i>	tēnērō	tēnērāe	tēnērō
<i>Abl.</i>	tēnērō	tēnērā	tēnērō
PLURAL.			
<i>N. V.</i>	tēnērī	tēnērāe	tēnērā
<i>Acc.</i>	tēnērōs	tēnērās	tēnērā
<i>Gen.</i>	tēnērōrūm	tēnērārūm	tēnērōrūm
<i>D., Abl.</i>	tēnērīs	tēnērīs	tēnērīs

Decline also: *asper, rough*; *lacer, torn*; *liber, free*; *miser, wretched*; *prosper, prosperous*; *frūgifer, fruit-bearing*, *plūmiger, feathered*, and other compounds of *fero* and *gero*; also *satur, full*, *satūra, satūrum*.

Stem	nīgrō-	nīgrā-	nīgrō-
		<i>black.</i>	
SING.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	nīgēr	nīgrā	nīgrūm
<i>Voc.</i>	nīgēr	nīgrā	nīgrūm
<i>Acc.</i>	nīgrūm	nīgrām	nīgrūm
<i>Gen.</i>	nīgrī	nīgrāe	nīgrī
<i>Dat.</i>	nīgrō	nīgrāe	nīgrō
<i>Abl.</i>	nīgrō	nīgrā	nīgrō
PLURAL.			
<i>N. V.</i>	nīgrī	nīgrāe	nīgrā
<i>Acc.</i>	nīgrōs	nīgrās	nīgrā
<i>Gen.</i>	nīgrōrūm	nīgrārūm	nīgrōrūm
<i>D., Abl.</i>	nīgrīs	nīgrīs	nīgrīs

Decline also: *aeger, sick*; *āter, jet-black*; *pulcher, beautiful*; *ruber, red*; *sacer, sacred*.

44 B. Adjectives of two endings and of one ending in the Nominative Singular are declined like Substantives of the Third Declension.

45 (1) Adjectives with Nominative Singular in *-is*, Masc. and Fem.; in *-e* Neuter: I- Stems.

Stem	tristī-, <i>sad.</i>			
	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
<i>N. V.</i>	tristīs	tristē	tristēs	tristiā
<i>Acc.</i>	tristem	tristē	tristēs, -īs	tristiā
<i>Gen.</i>	tristīs	tristīs	tristium	tristium
<i>D., Abl.</i>	tristī	tristī	tristībūs	tristībūs

Decline also: *brēvis, short*; *omnis, all*; *aequālis, equal*; *hostilis, hostile*; *facilis, easy*; *illustris, illustrious*; *lūgubris, mournful*.

Some stems in *ri-* form the Masc. Nom. Sing. in *-er*:

Stem	ācrī-, <i>keen.</i>		
	SING.	M.	F.
<i>N. V.</i>	ācēr	ācrīs	ācrē
<i>Acc.</i>	acrem	acrem	acrē
<i>Gen.</i>	acrīs	acrīs	acrīs
<i>Dat.</i>	acrī	acrī	acrī
<i>Abl.</i>	acrī	acrī	acrī
	PLUR.		
<i>N. V.</i>	acrēs	acrēs	acriā
<i>Acc.</i>	acrēs, -īs	acrēs, -īs	acriā
<i>Gen.</i>	acrium	acrium	acrium
<i>D., Abl.</i>	acrībūs	acrībūs	acrībūs

Decline like *acer* the following: *celēber, famous*; *salūber, healthy*; *alācer, brisk*; *volūcer, winged*; *campester, level*; *equester, equestrian*; *pedester, pedestrian*; *paluster, marshy*; *puter, crumbling*; with September, October, November, December, masculine only.

16 (2) Adjectives with Nom. Sing. the same for all genders :

(a) *I- Stems.*

Stem	felicī-, <i>happy.</i>					
	M. F.	SING.	N.	M. F.	PLUR.	N.
<i>N. V.</i>	felix		felix	felicēs		feli-ci-ā
<i>Acc.</i>	felicem		felix	felicēs, -īs		feli-ci-ā
<i>Gen.</i>	felicis		felicis	felicium		felicium
<i>Dat.</i>	felicī		felicī	felicībūs		felicībūs
<i>Abl.</i>	felicī, -ē		felicī, -ē	felicībūs		felicībūs
Stem	ingenti-, <i>huge.</i>					
	M. F.	SING.	N.	M. F.	PLUR.	N.
<i>N. V.</i>	ingens		ingens	ingentēs		ingenti-ā
<i>Acc.</i>	ingentem		ingens	ingentēs, -īs		ingenti-ā
<i>Gen.</i>	ingentis			ingentium		
<i>Dat.</i>	ingenti			ingentībūs		
<i>Abl.</i>	ingenti, -ē			ingentībūs		

Decline like **felix** : audax, audāci-, *bold* ; duplex, duplici-, *double* ; vēlox, velōci-, *swift*.

Decline like **ingens** : amans, amanti-, *loving* ; sapiens, sapienti-, *wise* ; concors, concordi-, *agreeing* ; par, pari-, *like*.

17 (b) *Consonant Stems.*

Consonant Stems, except pauper, form the Nom. Sing. in **s**.

Stem	divit-, <i>rich.</i>	
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>N. V.</i>	divēs	divitēs
<i>Acc.</i>	divitem	divitēs
<i>Gen.</i>	divitis	divitum
<i>Dat.</i>	diviti	divitībūs
<i>Abl.</i>	divitē	divitībūs

Decline like **dives** : pauper, pauper-, *poor* ; sospes, sospit-, *safe* ; superstes, superstit-, *surviving* ; deses, desid-, *slithful* ; reses, resid-, *reposing* ; compos, compot-, *possessing* ; caelebs, caelib-, *unmarried* ; pubes, puber-, *full grown* ; vetus, veter-, *old*.

Dives has a contracted form *dis*, acc. *ditem*, &c. ; with abl. sing. *diti* and neut. plur. *ditia* ; gen. plur. *ditium*. **Dives** and **vetus** are used as neut. acc. sing. **Vetus** has neut. plur. *vetera*. The rest have no neuter forms.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

48 Adjectives are compared in three degrees.

- (1) Positive : **dūrus**, *hard*. **tristis**, *sad*.
 (2) Comparative : **duriōr**, *harder*. **tristiōr**, *sadder*.
 (3) Superlative : **durissimus**, *hardest*. **tristissimus**, *saddest*.

The Positive is the adjective itself expressing the quality ; the Comparative expresses a greater degree ; the Superlative expresses a very great, or the greatest, degree of the quality.

The Comparative is formed from the Positive by adding the suffix **-ior** to the last consonant of the Stem ; the Superlative generally by adding **-issimus** to the last consonant of the Stem.

Stem	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
dur-o-	durus	dur-iōr	dur-issimus
trist-i-	tristis	trist-iōr	trist-issimūš
audāc-i-	audax, <i>bold</i>	audac-iōr	audac-issimus

49 The Comparative is declined as follows :

	M. F.	SING.	N.	M. F.	PLUR.	N.
<i>N. V.</i>	tristior		tristiūs	tristiōrēs		tristiōrā
<i>Acc.</i>	tristiōrem		tristiūs	tristiōr-es		tristiōrā
<i>Gen.</i>		tristiōrīs			tristorum	
<i>Dat.</i>		tristiorī			tristorībūs	
<i>Abl.</i>		tristior-ē, -ī*			tristorībūs	

50 The Superlative is declined from **o-** and **a-** Stems, like bonus.

Adjectives with Stems in **ro-**, **ri-**, form the Superlative by doubling the last consonant of the Stem and adding **-imus**. Words like niger insert **e** before **r** in the Superlative.

Stem	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tener-o	tener	tenerior	tenerrimus
nigr-o	niger	nigrior	nigerrimus
celer-i	celer	celerior	celerrimus
veter-i	vetus veter)	vetustior (veterior)	veterrimus

* The Ablative in **-ī** is rare.

Six adjectives with Stems in *īli-* also form the Superlative by doubling the last consonant of the Stem and adding *-imus* :

<i>facilis, easy.</i>	<i>similis, like.</i>	<i>gracilis, slender.</i>
<i>difficilis, difficult.</i>	<i>dissimilis, unlike.</i>	<i>humilis, lowly.</i>
facilis	facil-i	facilior
		facillimus

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

51 (1) Some Comparatives and Superlatives are formed from Stems distinct from that of the Positive :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>bonus, good.</i>	<i>melior, better.</i>	<i>optimus, best.</i>
<i>malus, bad.</i>	<i>pējor, worse.</i>	<i>pessimus, worst.</i>
<i>parvus, small.</i>	<i>minor, less.</i>	<i>minimus, least.</i>
<i>multus, much.</i>	<i>plūs, more.</i>	<i>plūrimus, most.</i>
<i>magnus, great.</i>	<i>mājor, greater.</i>	<i>maximus, greatest.</i>

Plūs in the Sing. is neut. only; Gen. *plūris*. Its Plural is: Nom. Acc. *plures* (m. f.), *plura* (n.); Gen. *plurium*; D. Abl. *pluribus*.

Senex, old, has Comp. *senior* or *nātu mājor*; Superl. *nātu maximus*.

Juvenis, young, has Comp. *jūnior* or *nātu minor*; Superl. *nātu minimus*.

Note.—*Senior, junior* are not used as true comparatives of *senex, juvenis*, but with the meaning old rather than young, and young rather than old.

52 (2) Adjectives compounded with *-dīcus, -fīcus, -vōlus* (from *dico, facio, volo*), form the Comparative and Superlative as if from participles in *-ens*.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>maledīcus, evil-speaking.</i>	<i>maledicentior</i>	<i>maledicentissimus</i>
<i>benefīcus, beneficent.</i>	<i>beneficentior</i>	<i>beneficentissimus</i>
<i>benevōlus, well-wishing.</i>	<i>benevolentior</i>	<i>benevolentissimus</i>

- 53** (3) Adjectives in **-eus, -ius, -uus** are generally compared by using the adverbs *magis, more, maxime, most*, with the Positive: *dubius, doubtful, magis dubius, more doubtful, maxime dubius, most doubtful*.
- 54** Some Comparatives and Superlatives denoting relations of place have no Positive, but correspond to Adverbs from the same Stem.

	Comparative	Superlative
extrā (adv.), <i>outside.</i>	extērior	extrēmus, extīmus
intrā (adv.), <i>within.</i>	intērior	intīmus
suprā (adv.), <i>above.</i>	supērior	suprēmus, summus
infrā (adv.), <i>below.</i>	infērior	infīmus, imus
citrā (adv.), <i>on this side.</i>	citērior	citīmus
ultrā (adv.), <i>beyond.</i>	ultērior	ultīmus
prae (prep.), <i>before.</i>	prior	primus, <i>first.</i>
post (prep.), <i>after.</i>	postērior	postrēmus, <i>last.</i>
prōpē (adv.), <i>near.</i>	propior	proximus

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

- 55** Adverbs derived from adjectives and ending in **-ē, -ō, -ter**, and rarely **-ē**, form Comparative in **-ius**, Superlative in **-issimē**.

Adjective	Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
dignus, <i>worthy.</i>	dignē, <i>worthily.</i>	dignius	dignissimē
tūtus, <i>safe.</i>	tūtō, <i>safely.</i>	tutius	tutissimē
fortis, <i>brave.</i>	fortiter, <i>bravely.</i>	fortius	fortissimē
facilis, <i>easy.</i>	facilē, <i>easily.</i>	facilius	facillimē

- 56** Irregular Comparison has corresponding forms in Adverbs.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
benē, <i>well.</i>	melius	optimē
malē, <i>ill.</i>	pējus	pessimē
paullum, <i>little.</i>	minus	minimē
multum, <i>much.</i>	plūs	plūrimum
magnōpēre, <i>greatly.</i>	magis	maximē
diū, <i>long.</i>	diutius	diutissimē
intus, <i>within.</i>	intērius	intimē

Magis means *more* in degree; **plus**, *more* in quantity.

NUMERALS.

57 Numeral Adjectives are of three kinds :

1. Cardinals ; answering the question, *How many ?*
2. Ordinals ; answering the question, *Which in order of number ?*
3. Distributives ; answering the question, *How many each ?*

58 Numeral Adverbs answer the question, *How many times ?*

Unus, from *o-* and *a-* Stems, is declined as follows :

	SING.			PLUR.		
<i>Nom.</i>	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	ūnī	ūnae	ūnā
<i>Acc.</i>	unum	unam	unum	unōs	unās	una
<i>Gen.</i>	unius	unius	unius	unorum	unarum	unorum
<i>Dat.</i>	unī	unī	unī	unīs	unīs	unīs
<i>Abl.</i>	unō	unā	unō	unīs	unīs	unīs

Duō is an *o-* Stem, and trēs an *i-* Stem.

	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	
<i>Nom.</i>	duō	duae	duō	trēs	tria
<i>Acc.</i>	duōs, duo	duās	duo	trēs	tria
<i>Gen.</i>	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
<i>D., Abl.</i>	duōbūs	duābūs	duōbūs	tribūs	tribūs

Decline like **duō** : ambō, both.

The Cardinals from quattuor to centum are indeclinable. Hundreds from *two* to *nine hundred* are *o-* and *a-* Stems, ducentī, ducentae, ducenta. Mille (*a thousand*) is indeclinable ; but milia (*thousands*) is declined like tria.

In Compound Numbers above twenty, the order is the same as in English. Either the smaller number with *et* comes first, or the larger without *et* : septem et trīginta, *seven and thirty* ; or trīginta septem, *thirty-seven*. Unus usually stands first : unus et vigintī, *twenty-one*. In numbers above a hundred the larger comes first, with or without *et*.

Thousands are expressed by putting (1) the numeral adverbs bis, ter, &c., before mille, which is used as an adjective : bis mille ; or (2) cardinal numbers before milia : duo milia.

Milia is used as a neuter substantive, and followed by a genitive : duo milia hominum, *two thousand men*.

ARABIC NUMERALS	ROMAN NUMERALS	CARDINALS ; answering the question Quot? <i>how many?</i>	ORDINALS ; answering the question Quotus? <i>which in order of number?</i>	DISTRINCTIVES ; answering the question Quotēni? <i>how many each?</i>	NUMERAL ADVERBS ; answering the question Quotiens? <i>how many times?</i>
1	I	ūnus	m. -ūs, f. -ū, n. -ūm. primus (prior), <i>first</i>	m. -ī, f. -ae, n. -ū. singūli, <i>one each</i>	semel, <i>once</i>
2	II	duo	secundus (alter), <i>second</i>	binī, <i>two each</i>	bis, <i>twice</i>
3	III	trēs	tertius, <i>third, &c.</i>	ternī, or trinī, <i>three each, &c.</i>	ter, <i>three times, &c.</i>
4	IIII or IV	quattuor	quartus	quaternī	quater
5	V	quinque	quintus	quinī	quinguiens
6	VI	sex	sextus	senī	sexiens
7	VII	septem	septimus	septēni	septiens
8	VIII or IIX	octo	octāvus	octōni	octiens
9	VIIII or IX	nōvem	nōnus	novēni	noviens
10	X	dēcem	dēcimus	dēni	dēciens
11	XI	undēcim	undecimus	undēni	undeciens
12	XII	duodecim	duodecimus	duodēni	duodeciens
13	XIII	tredecim	tertius decimus	terni dēni	tredeciens
14	XIIII or XIV	quattuordecim	quartus decimus	quaterni dēni	quattuordeciens
15	XV	quindecim	quintus decimus	quini dēni	quindeciens
16	XVI	sēdecim	sextus decimus	seni dēni	sēdeciens
17	XVII	septemdecim	septimus decimus	septēni dēni	septiesdeciens
18	XVIII or XIX	{ duōdēviginti octodecim	duodēvicensimus	duodēvicensi	duodēvicens

19	XVIII or XIX	{ undēviginti novendecim	undēvicēsimus	undēvicēni	undēvicētiens
20	XX	vīginti	vīcēsimus	vīcēni	vīcētiens
21	XXI	unus et vīginti	unus et vīcēsimus	vīcēni singuli	semel et vīcētiens
22	XXII	duo et vīginti	alter et vīcēsimus	vīcēni binī	bis et vīcētiens
30	XXX	trīginta	trīgēsimus	trīcēni	trīcētiens
40	XXXX or XL	quādrāgintā	quādrāgēsimus	quādrāgēni	quādrāgētiens
50	L	quīnquāginta	quīnquāgēsimus	quīnquāgēni	quīnquāgētiens
60	LX	sexāginta	sexāgēsimus	sexāgēni	sexāgētiens
70	LXX	septuāginta	septuāgēsimus	septuāgēni	septuāgētiens
80	LXXX or XXC	octōginta	octōgēsimus	octōgēni	octōgētiens
90	LXXXX or XC	nōnāginta	nōnāgēsimus	nōnāgēni	nōnāgētiens
100	C	centum	centēsimus	centēni	centētiens
101	CI	centum et unus	centēsimus primus	centēni singuli	centētiens semel
200	CC	ducenti, ae, a	ducentēsimus	ducentēni	ducentētiens
300	CCC	trecenti	trecentēsimus	trecentēni	trecentētiens
400	CCCC	quadringenti	quadringēsimus	quadringēni	quadringētiens
500	Io or D	quingenti	quingēsimus	quingēni	quingētiens
600	Icc	sexcenti	sexcentēsimus	sēcēni	sexcentētiens
700	Iccc	septingenti	septingēsimus	septingēni	septingētiens
800	Icccc	octingenti	octingēsimus	octingēni	octingētiens
900	Icccc	nongenti, noning-	nongentēsimus	nongēni	nongentētiens
1,000	cl or M	millē	millēsimus	singula milia	millētiens
2,000	clcl or MM	duo milia	bis-millēsimus	binā milia	bis millētiens

PRONOUNS.

- 60** Pronouns either stand in the place of Substantives, or stand in the place of Adjectives, to define or point out Substantives.

There are three Persons :

First : The person speaking : *I* or *we*.

Second : The person spoken to : *thou* or *ye* (*you*).

Third : The person or thing spoken of : *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*.

Personal Pronouns stand only in place of Substantives. Possessive Pronouns, as *meus*, *my*, stand only for Adjectives. Most of the others can stand for Substantives or Adjectives.

61 PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE.

SINGULAR.

	1st Person.		2nd Person.
<i>Nom.</i>	ĕgŏ , <i>I</i> .		tū , <i>thou</i> (so also <i>Voc.</i>)
<i>Acc.</i>	mē , <i>me</i> .		tē , <i>thee</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	meī , <i>of me</i> .		tui , <i>of thee</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	mihi , <i>to me</i> .		tibi , <i>to thee</i> .
<i>Abl.</i>	mē , <i>from me</i> .		tē , <i>from thee</i> .

PLURAL.

	1st Person.		2nd Person.
<i>Nom.</i>	nŏs , <i>we</i> .		vŏs , <i>ye</i> (so also <i>Voc.</i>)
<i>Acc.</i>	nŏs , <i>us</i> .		vŏs , <i>you</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	{nostrī nostrum} , <i>of us</i> .		{vestrī vestrum} , <i>of you</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	nŏbīs , <i>to us</i> .		vŏbīs , <i>to you</i> .
<i>Abl.</i>	nŏbīs , <i>from us</i> .		vŏbīs , <i>from you</i> .

Reflexive Pronoun.

<i>Nom.</i>	—
<i>Acc.</i>	sē or sēsē , <i>himself, herself, itself, or themselves</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	suī , <i>of himself, &c.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	sibi , <i>to himself, &c.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	sē or sēsē , <i>from himself, &c.</i>

For the Personal Pronoun of the 3rd Person, *he*, *she*, *it*, the Demonstrative *is*, *ea*, *id*, is used.

62

POSSESSIVE.

SING.	1st Person : meūs, meā, meum, <i>my</i> .
	2nd Person : tuūs, tuā, tuum, <i>thy</i> .
PLUR.	1st Person : nostēr, nostrā, nostrum, <i>our</i> .
	2nd Person : vestēr, vestrā, vestrum, <i>your</i> .

Suus, sua, suum, *his, her, its, their*, is the Possessive Pronoun of the Reflexive.

Meus, tuus, suus are declined like bonus : noster, vester, like niger. Meus has Voc. Sing. masc. mī. The other Possessives, except noster, have no Vocative.

63

DEMONSTRATIVE.

Is, that, or he, she, it.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	īs	eā	īd	īī or eī	eae	eā
Acc.	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	eā
Gen.	ejūs	ejūs	ejūs	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dat.	eī	eī	eī	iīs (eīs)	iīs (eīs)	iīs (eīs)
Abl.	eō	eā	eō	iīs (eīs)	iīs (eīs)	iīs (eīs)

Hic, this (near me), or he, she, it.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	hīc	haec	hōc	hī	hae	haec
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
Gen.	hūjus	hūjus	hūjus	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
Abl.	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

Ille, that (yonder), or he, she, it.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	illē	illā	illū	illī	illae	illā
Acc.	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illā
Gen.	illīus	illīus	illīus	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dat.	illī	illī	illī	illīs	illīs	illīs
Abl.	illō	illā	illō	illīs	illīs	illīs

Istē, that (near you), is declined like ille.

64

DEFINITIVE.

Idem, *same*.

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	īdem	eādem	īdem
<i>Acc.</i>	eundem	eādem	īdem
<i>Gen.</i>	ējusdem	ējusdem	ējusdem
<i>Dat.</i>	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
<i>Abl.</i>	eōdem	eādem	eōdem

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	eīdem or īdem	eaedem	eādem
<i>Acc.</i>	eosdem	eaedem	eaedem
<i>Gen.</i>	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
<i>Dat.</i>		eīdem or īdem	
<i>Abl.</i>		eīdem or īdem	

Ipsē, *self*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	ipsē	ipsā	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsā
<i>Acc.</i>	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsas	ipsā
<i>Gen.</i>	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
<i>Abl.</i>	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

65

RELATIVE.

Qui, *who, which*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quōd	quī	quae	quae
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	cūjūs	cūjūs	cūjūs	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	cūi	cūi	cūi		quībūs or quīs	
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quā	quō		quībūs or quīs	

66

INTERROGATIVE.

Quis, *who? what?*

	M.	F.	N.	M.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quīs	(quīs)	quīd	<i>Acc.</i>	quīd
	quī	quae	quōd		
				quem	quam
				quem	quam
					quōd

In all other Cases singular and plural qui Interrogative is like the Relative.

67

INDEFINITE.

Quis, *anyone or anything.*

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Nom.	{ quīs	quā	quīd		{ quem	quam	quīd
	{ quī	quae	quōd		{ quem	quam	quōd
				Acc.			

In all other Cases the Indefinite is like the Relative, except that *quā* or *quae* may be used in neut. nom. and acc. plural.

Quis, both Interrogative and Indefinite, and its compounds, are used chiefly as Substantives; **qui** and its compounds chiefly as Adjectives.

Quid and its compounds are used only as Substantives; **quod** and its compounds only as Adjectives.

EXAMPLES :

Homo qui venit,	<i>The man who comes.</i>	(qui, relative.)
Quis venit?	<i>Who comes?</i>	(quis, interrogative.)
Qui homo venit?	<i>What man comes?</i>	(qui, interrogative.)
Aliquid amari,	<i>Some bitterness.</i>	
Aliquod verbum,	<i>Some word.</i>	

68

COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	
quicumquē ,	quaecumquē ,	quodcumquē ,	} <i>whosoever, or whatsoever.</i>
quisquīs ,	quisquīs ,	quidquīd (quicquīd),	
quīdam ,	quaedam ,	quiddam (quoddam),	} <i>a certain per- son or thing.</i>
āliquīs ,	āliquā ,	āliquid ,	
aliquī ,	aliquā ,	aliquod ,	} <i>someone or something.</i>
quisquam	—	quidquam (quicquam),	
quisquē ,	quaequē ,	quidquē (quodque),	} <i>each one severally.</i>
ūterquē ,	utraquē ,	utrumquē ,	
			<i>each of two.</i>

Quisquam is used as a Substantive, sing. only, chiefly in negative sentences; and the Adjective which belongs to it is **ullus**: **haud quisquam**, *not anyone*,

S. P.

D

69 The following Pronominal Adjectives form the Gen. Sing. in *-ius* and the Dat. Sing. in *-ī* like *ille*: *alius*, *other*, *another*; *ullus*, *any*; *nullus*, *none*; *sōlus*, *sole*; *tōtus*, *whole*; *ūter*, *which of two*; *alter*, *one of two*, *the other*; *neuter*, *neither*.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	āliūs	āliā	āliūd	ālī	āliae	āliā
<i>Acc.</i>	alium	aliam	aliūd	aliōs	aliās	alia
<i>Gen.</i>	aliūs	aliūs	aliūs	aliōrum	aliārum	aliōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	aliī	aliī	aliī	aliīs	aliīs	aliīs
<i>Abl.</i>	aliō	aliā	aliō	aliīs	aliīs	aliīs

Note.—In *alius* the *i* of the Gen. Sing. is always long. In the Gen. of words declined like it the quantity of the *i* is doubtful; also in the Gen. of *uter*, *neuter*.

Like *alius*, but with Neuter Singular in *-um*, are declined *ullus*, *nullus*, *sōlus*, *tōtus*.

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	altēr	altērā	altērum
<i>Acc.</i>	altērum	altēram	altērum
<i>Gen.</i>	alteriūs	alteriūs	alteriūs
<i>Dat.</i>	alterī	alterī	alterī
<i>Abl.</i>	alterō	alterā	alterō

PLURAL.

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	alterī	altērae	altērā
<i>Acc.</i>	alterōs	alterās	altērā
<i>Gen.</i>	alterōrum	alterārum	alterōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	alteris	alteris	alteris
<i>Abl.</i>	alteris	alteris	alteris

Like *alter*, but casting out *e* before *r* in all cases except the Nom. Sing. Masculine, are declined,—

ūter, *utra*, *utrum*, *which (of two)*. *neuter*, *neutra*, *neutrum*, *neither*. These are seldom used in the plural.

70

VERBS.

The Verb has :

The **Three Persons**—First, Second, Third.

The **Two Numbers**—Singular and Plural.

Six Tenses :

- (1) Present, (2) Future Simple, (3) Past Imperfect, (4) Perfect or Aorist, (5) Future Perfect, (6) Pluperfect.

Three Moods :

- (1) Indicative, (2) Imperative, (3) Con-junctive.

} The Verb
Finite.

The **Infinitive** (Verbal Substantive).

Three Participles (Verbal Adjectives).

The **Gerund and Gerundive** (Verbal Substantive and Adjective).

Two Supines (Verbal Substantives).

} The Verb
Infinite.

Two Voices :

- (1) Active, (2) Passive.

The Verb Finite is so called because it is limited by Mood and Persons ; while the Verb Infinite is not so limited.

D2

71

PERSON AND NUMBER.

In English, Pronouns are used with Verbs to express the three Persons Singular and Plural: *I am, We are*. But in Latin the Pronouns are expressed by the personal suffixes.

su-m, <i>I am,</i>	am-o, <i>I love.</i>	su-mus, <i>we are.</i>
e-s, <i>thou art (you are).</i>	es-tis, <i>ye are.</i>	
es-t, <i>he (she, it) is.</i>	su-nt, <i>they are.</i>	

The Imperative Mood has only the Second and Third Person Singular and Plural, not the First.

72

TENSES.

Tenses express the time of the action or state denoted by the Verb, as being :

- (1) Present, Past, or Future ;
- (2) Complete or Incomplete ;
- (3) Momentary or Continuous.

In English, by means of auxiliary Verbs, differences of time can be more accurately expressed than in Latin ; so that one tense in Latin may correspond to two tenses in English. Thus, *rogo, I ask*, has the following tenses :

Present	{	Present	<i>incomplete</i>	rogo	{ <i>I ask</i> <i>I am asking</i>
		Perfect	<i>complete</i>	rogavi	{ <i>I have asked</i> <i>I have been asking</i>
Future	{	Fut. Simple	<i>incomplete</i>	rogabo	{ <i>I shall ask</i> <i>I shall be asking</i>
		Fut. Perf.	<i>complete</i>	rogavero	{ <i>I shall have asked</i> <i>I shall have been asking</i>
Past	{	Perfect	<i>incomplete</i>	rogavi	{ <i>I had asked</i>
		Imperfect		rogabam	{ <i>I was asking</i>
		Pluperf.		rogaveram	{ <i>I had asked</i> <i>I had been asking</i>

The Present, the Future Simple, and the Future Perfect are called **Primary** Tenses.

The Imperfect and the Pluperfect are called **Historic** Tenses.

The Perfect in the sense of *I have loved* is **Primary** ; in the sense of *I loved* it is **Historic**.

73

MOOD.

Moods are the forms in which the idea contained in the Verb is presented.

The **Indicative** is the mood which states a fact : *amo, I love.*

The **Imperative** is the mood of command : *amā, love thou.*

The **Conjunctive** is the mood which represents something as thought of or as dependent : *ut amem, that I may love ; si amarem, if I were to love.**

It has no Future tense-forms, but its other tenses can be used with future meaning.

74

THE VERB INFINITIVE.

The **Infinitive** is a Verb Noun expressing action or state in general, without limit of person or number : *amāre, to love.*

The **Gerund** is a Verbal Substantive declined like neuters of the Second Declension. It supplies Cases to the Infinitive : *as amandi, of loving.*

The **Gerundive** is a Participle, or Verbal Adjective : *amandus, a, um, meet to be loved.*

The **Supines** are Cases of a Verbal Substantive : *amātum, in order to love ; amātu, for or in loving.*

The **Participles** are so called because they have partly the properties of Verbs and partly those of Adjectives ; there are three besides the Gerundive :

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Act. Pres. | <i>amans,</i> | <i>loving</i> | (declined like <i>ingens</i>). |
| (b) Act. Fut. | <i>amatūrus,</i> | <i>about to love</i> | } (declined like <i>bonus</i>). |
| (c) Pass. Perf. | <i>amātus,</i> | <i>loved</i> | |

* In the Paradigms the tenses of the Conjunctive are given without any English translation, because their meaning varies so

much according to the context that it is impossible to convey it by any one rendering.

75

VOICE.

The **Active Voice** expresses what the Subject of a Verb is or does :

sum, *I am* ; valeo, *I am well* ; amō, *I love* ; regō, *I rule*.

The **Passive Voice** expresses what is done to the Subject of the Verb :

amor, *I am loved* ; regor, *I am ruled*.

76 **Deponent Verbs** are Verbs which have chiefly the forms of the Passive Voice with the meaning of the Active Voice.

77 Verbs in the Active Voice and Deponent Verbs are,

(a) Transitive, acting on an object :

amo eum, *I love him* ; hortor vōs, *I exhort you*.

(b) Intransitive, not acting on an object : stō, *I stand* ; loquor, *I speak*.

Only Transitive Verbs have the full Passive Voice.

78

THE CONJUGATIONS.

Verbs are generally arranged according to the Character of the Present Stem in four Conjugations.

The Character is most clearly seen before the suffix **-re** (or **-ēre**) of the Infinitive Present Active. It is either one of the vowels **a, e, i, u**, or a **Consonant**.

First Conjugation, **A- Stems**.

Second Conjugation, **E- Stems**.

Third Conjugation, **Consonant and U- Stems**.

Fourth Conjugation, **I- Stems**.

Deponent Verbs are also divided into four Conjugations with the same Stem endings.

79 The following forms must be known in order to give the full Conjugation

	A- Stems.	E- Stems.	Consonant and U- Stems.	I- Stems.
Active Voice.				
1 Pers. Pres. Indic.	āmo	mōneo	rēgo	audio
Infin. Pres.	amārē	monērē	regērē	audirē
Perfect.	amāvī	monuī	rexī	audivī
Supine in -um.	amātum	monitum	rectum	auditum

Passive Voice.				
1 Pers. Pres. Indic.	amor	moneor	regor	audior
Infin. Pres.	amārī	monērī	regī	audīrī
Partic. Perf.	amātus	monitus	rectus	auditus
Gerundive	amandus	monendus	regendus	audiendus

When the Perfect ends in **-vi**, a shortened form is often used: *amavisti* becomes *amasti*; *amāvērunt*, *amārunt*; *audivi*, *audii*; *audivērunt*, *audiērunt*.

For **-ērunt** (3rd pers. pl. Perf. Indic.) **-ēre** is often written: *amavēre*, *audivēre*.

The 2nd pers. sing. ends in **-ris** or **-re** in the Passive: *amābāris*, *amābāre*; but usually **-ris** in the Pres. Indic.

80

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

The Active Future Participle and the Gerundive may be used with all the Tenses of the Verb *sum* :

<i>amaturus</i> , -a sum,	<i>I am about to love.</i>
<i>amaturus</i> , -a es,	<i>thou art about to love.</i>
<i>amaturus</i> , -a est,	<i>he (she) is about to love.</i>
<i>amaturi</i> , -ae sumus,	<i>we are about to love.</i>
etc.	
<i>amandus</i> , -a sum,	<i>I am meet to be loved.</i>
etc.	

In the same way the Participle *futurus* may be used with the tenses of *sum* : *futurus sum*, *I am about to be*.

The Active Future Participle with *fuisse* forms an Imperfect Future Infinitive, which is only used conditionally: *amaturus fuisse*, *to have been about to love*.

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.
Present.	<p>sum, <i>I am.</i> es, <i>thou art.</i> est, <i>he is.</i> sumus, <i>we are.</i> estis, <i>ye are.</i> sunt, <i>they are.</i></p>
Future Simple.	<p>ero, <i>I shall be.</i> eris, <i>thou wilt be.</i> erit, <i>he will be.</i> erimus, <i>we shall be.</i> eritis, <i>ye will be.</i> erunt, <i>they will be.</i></p>
Imperfect.	<p>eram, <i>I was.</i> erās, <i>thou wast.</i> erāt, <i>he was.</i> erāmus, <i>we were.</i> erātis, <i>ye were.</i> erant, <i>they were.</i></p>
Perfect.	<p>fui, <i>I have been or I was.</i> fuisti, <i>thou hast been or thou wast.</i> fuit, <i>he has been or he was.</i> fuimus, <i>we have been or we were.</i> fuistis, <i>ye have been or ye were.</i> fuērunt, <i>they have been or they were.</i></p>
Future Perfect.	<p>fuero, <i>I shall have been.</i> fuēris, <i>thou wilt have been.</i> fuērit, <i>he will have been.</i> fuērimus, <i>we shall have been.</i> fuēritis, <i>ye will have been.</i> fuērint, <i>they will have been.</i></p>
Pluperfect.	<p>fuēram, <i>I had been.</i> fuērās, <i>thou hadst been.</i> fuērāt, <i>he had been.</i> fuērāmus, <i>we had been.</i> fuērātis, <i>ye had been.</i> fuērant, <i>they had been.</i></p>

* Before the regular Verbs it is necessary to conjugate the as an auxiliary in the conjugation of other Verbs.

(sum, fui, esse, futurus).

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
sim sis sit simūs sitis sint	ēs, estō, <i>be thou.</i> estō, <i>let him be.</i> estē, estōtē, <i>be ye.</i> suntō, <i>let them be.</i>
	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> Present } Imperf. } <i>essē, to be.</i> Perfect } Pluperf. } <i>fuissē, to have been.</i> Future { <i>fūtūrūs essē</i> } <i>to be about to be.</i> { <i>forē</i> } <p style="text-align: center;">Participles.</p> Present <i>(none).</i> Future <i>fūtūrūs, about to be.</i> <p style="text-align: center;">Gerunds and Supines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(None.)</i></p>
essem or <i>fōrem</i> essēs or <i>fōrēs</i> essēt or <i>fōrēt</i> essēmūs essētis essent or <i>fōrent</i>	<p><i>Note.</i>—There is no present participle of <i>sum</i>. It is only seen in the compounds, <i>ab-sens, prae-sens</i>.</p>
fuērīm fuēris fuērīt fuērīmūs fuērītis fuērint	<p>Like <i>Sum</i> are conjugated its compounds: <i>absum, am absent; adsum, am present; dēsum, am wanting; insum, am in or among; intersum, am among; obsum, hinder; praesum, am set over; prōsum, am of use; subsum, am under; supersum, survive.</i> In <i>prōsum</i> the final <i>d</i> of the old preposition is kept before <i>e</i>: <i>prodes.</i></p>
fuissem fuissēs fuissēt fuissēmūs fuissētis fuissent	

irregular Verb of Being. *sum, I am, esse, to be*, because it is used

82

FIRST CONJUGATION

ACTIVE

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.
1 Present	<p>amō, amās, amāt, amāmus, amātis, amant,</p> <p><i>I love or am loving. thou lovest or art loving. he loves or is loving. we love or are loving. ye love or are loving. they love or are loving.</i></p>
5 Future Simple.	<p>amābo, amābis, amābit, amābimūs, amābitis, amābunt,</p> <p><i>I shall love. thou wilt love. he will love. we shall love. ye will love. they will love.</i></p>
3 Imperfect.	<p>amābam, amābās, amābāt, amābāmus, amābātis, amābant,</p> <p><i>I was loving or I loved. thou wast loving or thou lovedst. he was loving or he loved. we were loving or we loved. ye were loving or ye loved. they were loving or they loved.</i></p>
1 a. Perfect.	<p>amāvī, amāvistī, amāvit, amāvimūs, amāvistis, amāvērunt,</p> <p><i>I have loved or I loved. thou hast loved or thou lovedst. he has loved or he loved we have loved or we loved. ye have loved or ye loved. they have loved or they loved.</i></p>
5 a. Future Perfect.	<p>amāvēro, amāvēris, amāvērīt, amāvērīmūs, amāvērītis, amāvērint,</p> <p><i>I shall have loved. thou wilt have loved. he will have loved. we shall have loved. ye will have loved. they will have loved.</i></p>
3 a. Pluperfect.	<p>amāvēram, amāvērās, amāvērāt, amāvērāmūs, amāvērātis, amāvērant,</p> <p><i>I had loved. thou hadst loved. he had loved. we had loved. ye had loved. they had loved.</i></p>



A. STEMS.

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
<p>2 amem amēs amēt amēmūs amētīs ament</p>	<p>Pres. Fut. sing amā, amātō, <i>love thou.</i> Fut amātō, <i>let him love.</i> Pl. amātē, amātōtē, <i>love ye.</i> Fut amātō, <i>let them love.</i></p>
<p>4 amārem amārēs amārēt amārēmūs amārētīs amārent</p>	<p>THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p>Infinitives.</p> <p>6 Present } amārē, <i>to love.</i> Imperf. } 6^a Perfect } amāvissē, <i>to have loved.</i> Pluperf. } Future amātūrūs essē, <i>to be about to love.</i></p>
<p>2^a. amāvērīm amāvērīs amāvērīt amāvērīmūs amāvērītīs amāvērīnt</p>	<p>Gerunds.</p> <p>Nom. Acc. amandum, <i>the loving.</i> Gen. amandī, <i>of loving.</i> Dat. Abl. amando, <i>for or by loving.</i></p>
	<p>Supines.</p> <p>amātum, <i>in order to love.</i> amātū, <i>in or for loving.</i></p>
<p>4@ amāvīssēm amāvīssēs amāvīssēt amāvīssēmūs amāvīssētīs amāvīssēt</p>	<p>Participles.</p> <p>Pres. amans, <i>loving.</i> Fut. amātūrūs, <i>about to love.</i></p>

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.
Present.	<p>mōneō, monēs, monēt, monēmūs, monētis, monent,</p> <p><i>I advise or am advising. thou advisest or art advising. he advises or is advising. we advise or are advising. ye advise or are advising. they advise or are advising.</i></p>
Future Simple.	<p>monēbō, monēbis, monēbit, monēbimūs, monēbitis, monēbunt,</p> <p><i>I shall advise. thou wilt advise. he will advise. we shall advise. ye will advise. they will advise.</i></p>
Imperfect.	<p>monēbam, monēbās, monēbāt, monēbāmūs, monēbātis, monēbant,</p> <p><i>I was advising or I advised. thou wast advising or thou advisedst. he was advising or he advised. we were advising or we advised. ye were advising or ye advised. they were advising or they advised.</i></p>
Perfect.	<p>monuī, monuistī, monuit, monuimūs, monuistis, monuērunt,</p> <p><i>I have advised or I advised. thou hast advised or thou advisedst. he has advised or he advised. we have advised or we advised. ye have advised or ye advised. they have advised or they advised.</i></p>
Future Perfect.	<p>monuēro, monuēris, monuērit, monuērimūs, monuēritis, monuērint,</p> <p><i>I shall have advised. thou wilt have advised. he will have advised. we shall have advised. ye will have advised. they will have advised.</i></p>
Pluperfect.	<p>monuēram, monuērās, monuērāt, monuērāmūs, monuērātis, monuērant,</p> <p><i>I had advised. thou hadst advised. he had advised. we had advised. ye had advised. they had advised.</i></p>

E- STEMS.

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
moneam moneās moneāt moneāmūs moneātīs moneant	monē, monētō, <i>advise thou.</i> monētō, <i>let him advise.</i> monētē, monētōtē, <i>advise ye.</i> monentō, <i>let them advise.</i>
monērem monērēs monērēt monērēmūs monērētīs monērent	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> Present } monērĕ, <i>to advise.</i> Imperf. } Perfect } monuissĕ, <i>to have advised.</i> Pluperf. } Future monitūrūs essĕ, <i>to be about to advise.</i>
monuērīn monuērīs monuērīt monuērīmūs monuērītīs monuērīnt	<p style="text-align: center;">Gerunds.</p> Nom. Acc. monendum, <i>the advising.</i> Gen. monendī, <i>of advising.</i> Dat. Abl. monendō, <i>for or by advising.</i>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Supines.</p> monītum, <i>in order to advise.</i> monītū, <i>in or for advising.</i>
monuissēm monuissēs monuissēt monuissēmūs monuissētīs monuissent	<p style="text-align: center;">Participles.</p> Pres. monens, <i>advising.</i> Fut. monitūrūs, <i>about to advise.</i>

	INDICATIVE.	
Present.	rēgō regis, regit, regimūs, regitis, regunt,	<i>I rule or am ruling. thou rulest or art ruling. he rules or is ruling. we rule or are ruling. ye rule or are ruling. they rule or are ruling.</i>
Future Simple.	regam, regēs, regēt, regēmūs, regētis, regent,	<i>I shall rule. thou wilt rule. he will rule. we shall rule. ye will rule. they will rule.</i>
Imperfect.	regēbam, regēbas, regēbāt, regēbāmūs, regēbātis, regēbant,	<i>I was ruling or I ruled. thou wast ruling or thou ruledst. he was ruling or he ruled. we were ruling or we ruled. ye were ruling or ye ruled. they were ruling or they ruled.</i>
Perfect.	rēxī, rexiſti, rexit, reximūs, rexiſtis, rexerunt,	<i>I have ruled or I ruled. thou haſt ruled or thou ruledſt. he has ruled or he ruled. we have ruled or we ruled. ye have ruled or ye ruled. they have ruled or they ruled.</i>
Future Perfect.	rexēro, rexēris, rexērit, rexērimūs, rexēritis, rexērint,	<i>I ſhall have ruled. thou wilt have ruled. he will have ruled. we ſhall have ruled. ye will have ruled. they will have ruled.</i>
Pluperfect.	rexeram, rexeras, rexerat, rexerāmūs, rexerātis, rexerant,	<i>I had ruled. thou hadſt ruled. he had ruled. we had ruled. ye had ruled. they had ruled.</i>

Facio, dico, dūco, and the compounds of dūco, in the 2nd person

CONSONANT STEMS.

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
regam regās regāt regāmūs regātis regant	regē, regitō, <i>rule thou.</i> regitō, <i>let him rule.</i> regētē, regitōtē, <i>rule ye.</i> reguntō, <i>let them rule.</i>
	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> Present } regērc, <i>to rule.</i> Imperf. } Perfect } rexissc, <i>to have ruled.</i> Pluperf. } Future rectūrūs essc, <i>to be about to rule.</i> <p style="text-align: center;">Gerunds.</p> Nom. Acc. regendum, <i>the ruling.</i> Gen. regendī, <i>of ruling.</i> Dat. Abl. regendō, <i>for or by ruling.</i> <p style="text-align: center;">Supines.</p> rectum, <i>in order to rule.</i> rectū, <i>in or for ruling.</i> <p style="text-align: center;">Participles.</p> Present regens, <i>ruling.</i> Future rectūrūs, <i>about to rule.</i>
regērem regērēs regērēt regērēmūs regērētis regērent	
rexērim rexēris rexērīt rexērīmūs rexērītis rexērīnt	
rexissem rexissēs rexissēt rexissēmūs rexissētis rexissent	

of the Pres. Imperative make fāc, or fācē, dīo, dūc. &c.

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	
Present.	audiō, audis, audit, audimūs, audītis, audiunt,	<i>I hear or am hearing. thou hearest or art hearing. he hears or is hearing. we hear or are hearing. ye hear or are hearing. they hear or are hearing.</i>
Future Simple.	audiām, audies, audiet, audiēmūs, audiētis, audient,	<i>I shall hear thou wilt hear. he will hear. we shall hear. ye will hear. they will hear.</i>
Imperfect.	audiēbam, audiēbas, audiēbāt, audiēbāmūs, audiēbātis, audiēbant,	<i>I was hearing or I heard. thou wast hearing or heardest. he was hearing or he heard. we were hearing or we heard. ye were hearing or ye heard. they were hearing or they heard.</i>
Perfect.	audivi, audivisti, audivit, audivimūs, audivistis, audiverunt,	<i>I have heard or I heard. thou hast heard or thou heardest. he has heard or he heard. we have heard or we heard. ye have heard or ye heard. they have heard or they heard.</i>
Future Perfect.	audivero, audiveris, audiverit, audiverimūs, audiveritis, audiverint,	<i>I shall have heard. thou wilt have heard. he will have heard. we shall have heard. ye will have heard. they will have heard.</i>
Pluperfect.	audiveram, audiveras, audiverāt, audiverāmūs, audiverātis, audiverant,	<i>I had heard. thou hadst heard. he had heard. we had heard. ye had heard. they had heard.</i>

I- STEMS.

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
audiam audiās audiāt audiamūs audiātis audiant	audi, auditō, <i>hear thou.</i> auditō, <i>let him hear.</i> auditē, auditōtē, <i>hear ye.</i> audiuntō, <i>let them hear.</i>
	THE VERB INFINITIVE.
audirem audirēs audirēt audirēmūs audirētis audirent	Infinitives. Present } audire, <i>to hear.</i> Imperf. } Perfect } audivissē, <i>to have heard.</i> Pluperf. } Future auditūrūs essē, <i>to be about to hear.</i>
audivērim audivēris audivērit audivērimūs audivēritis audivērint	Gerunds. Nom. Acc. audiendum, <i>the hearing.</i> Gen. audiendi, <i>of hearing.</i> Dat. Abl. audiendō, <i>for or by hearing.</i>
	Supines. auditum, <i>in order to hear.</i> auditū, <i>in or for hearing.</i>
audivissem audivissēs audivissēt audivissēmūs audivissētis audivissent	Participles. Present audiens, <i>hearing.</i> Future auditūrūs, <i>about to hear.</i>

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.
Present.	<p> <i>āmor,</i> <i>amāris,</i> <i>amātūr,</i> <i>amāmūr,</i> <i>amāmīni,</i> <i>amantūr,</i> </p> <p> <i>I am or I am being loved.</i> <i>thou art or thou art being loved.</i> <i>he is or he is being loved.</i> <i>we are or we are being loved.</i> <i>ye are or ye are being loved.</i> <i>they are or they are being loved.</i> </p>
Future Simple.	<p> <i>amābōr,</i> <i>amāberis,</i> <i>amābitūr,</i> <i>amābimūr,</i> <i>amābimīni,</i> <i>amābuntūr,</i> </p> <p> <i>I shall be loved.</i> <i>thou wilt be loved.</i> <i>he will be loved.</i> <i>we shall be loved.</i> <i>ye will be loved.</i> <i>they will be loved.</i> </p>
Imperfect.	<p> <i>amābār,</i> <i>amābāris,</i> <i>amābātūr,</i> <i>amābāmūr,</i> <i>amābāmīni,</i> <i>amābantūr,</i> </p> <p> <i>I was being or I was loved.</i> <i>thou wast being or thou wast loved.</i> <i>he was being or he was loved.</i> <i>we were being or we were loved.</i> <i>ye were being or ye were loved.</i> <i>they were being or they were loved.</i> </p>
Perfect.	<p> <i>amātūs sum,</i> <i>amātūs es,</i> <i>amātūs est,</i> <i>amāti sūmūs,</i> <i>amāti estīs,</i> <i>amāti sunt,</i> </p> <p> <i>I have been or I was loved.</i> <i>thou hast been or thou wast loved.</i> <i>he has been or he was loved.</i> <i>we have been or we were loved.</i> <i>ye have been or ye were loved.</i> <i>they have been or they were loved.</i> </p>
Future Perfect.	<p> <i>amātūs erō,</i> <i>amātūs erīs,</i> <i>amātūs erīt,</i> <i>amāti erīmūs,</i> <i>amāti erītīs,</i> <i>amāti erunt,</i> </p> <p> <i>I shall have been loved.</i> <i>thou wilt have been loved.</i> <i>he will have been loved.</i> <i>we shall have been loved.</i> <i>ye will have been loved.</i> <i>they will have been loved.</i> </p>
Pluperfect.	<p> <i>amātūs eram,</i> <i>amātūs erās,</i> <i>amātūs erāt,</i> <i>amāti eramūs,</i> <i>amāti erātīs,</i> <i>amāti erant,</i> </p> <p> <i>I had been loved.</i> <i>thou hadst been loved.</i> <i>he had been loved.</i> <i>we had been loved.</i> <i>ye had been loved.</i> <i>they had been loved.</i> </p>

A- STEMS.

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	
amēr amērīs amētūr amēmūr amēmīnī amentūr	amārē, amātōr, <i>be thou loved.</i> amātōr, <i>let him be loved.</i>	
	amāmīnī, <i>be ye loved.</i> amantōr, <i>let them be loved.</i>	
amārēr amārērīs amārētūr amārēmūr amārēmīnī amārentūr	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> Present } amārī, <i>to be loved.</i> Imperf. } Perfect } amātūs essē, <i>to have been loved.</i> Pluperf. } Future amātum irī (225).	
amātūs sim amātūs sis amātūs sit amāti simus amāti sitis amāti sint		
		<p style="text-align: center;">Participle.</p> Perfect amātūs, <i>loved, or having been loved.</i>
amātūs essem amātūs essēs amātūs essēt amāti essēmūs amāti essētīs amāti essent		<p style="text-align: center;">Gerundive.</p> amandūs, <i>meet to be loved.</i>

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.
Present.	<p>mōnēōr, <i>I am or I am being advised.</i> monēris, <i>thou art or thou art being advised.</i> monētūr, <i>he is or he is being advised.</i> monēmūr, <i>we are or we are being advised.</i> monēmīni, <i>ye are or ye are being advised.</i> monentūr, <i>they are or they are being advised.</i></p>
Future Simple.	<p>monēbōr, <i>I shall be advised.</i> monēberis, <i>thou wilt be advised.</i> monēbitūr, <i>he will be advised.</i> monēbimūr, <i>we shall be advised.</i> monēbimīni, <i>ye will be advised.</i> monēbuntūr, <i>they will be advised.</i></p>
Imperf.	<p>monēbār, <i>I was being or I was advised.</i> monēbāris, <i>thou wast being or thou wast advised.</i> monēbatūr, <i>he was being or he was advised.</i> monēbāmūr, <i>we were being or we were advised.</i> monēbāmīni, <i>ye were being or ye were advised.</i> monēbantūr, <i>they were being or they were advised.</i></p>
Perfect.	<p>monītūs sum, <i>I have been or I was advised.</i> monītūs es, <i>thou hast been or thou wast advised.</i> monītūs est, <i>he has been or he was advised.</i> monītī sūmūs, <i>we have been or we were advised.</i> monītī estīs, <i>ye have been or ye were advised.</i> monītī sunt, <i>they have been or they were advised.</i></p>
Future Perfect.	<p>monītūs erō, <i>I shall have been advised.</i> monītūs eris, <i>thou wilt have been advised.</i> monītūs erit, <i>he will have been advised.</i> monītī erimūs, <i>we shall have been adviseā.</i> monītī eritīs, <i>ye will have been advised.</i> monītī erunt, <i>they will have been advised.</i></p>
Pluperf.	<p>monītūs eram, <i>I had been advised.</i> monītūs erās, <i>thou hadst been advised.</i> monītūs erāt, <i>he had been advised.</i> monītī eramūs, <i>we had been advised.</i> monītī erātīs, <i>ye had been advised.</i> monītī erant, <i>they had been advised.</i></p>

E- STEMS.

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
monĕār monĕāris monĕātūr monĕāmūr monĕāmīni monĕantūr	monĕrĕ, monĕtĕr, <i>be thou advised.</i> monĕtĕr, <i>let him be advised.</i> monĕmīni, <i>be ye advised.</i> monentĕr, <i>let them be advised.</i>
monĕrĕr monĕrĕris monĕrĕtūr monĕrĕmūr monĕrĕmīni monĕrentūr	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p>
monĭtūs sim monĭtūs sis monĭtūs sīt monĭtī simus monĭtī sitis monĭtī sint	Present } monĕrĭ, <i>to be advised.</i> Imperf. } Perfect } monĭtūs essĕ, <i>to have been advised.</i> Pluperf. } Future monĭtum ĭrĭ (225).
	<p style="text-align: center;">Participle.</p> Perfect monĭtūs, <i>advised, or having been advised.</i>
monĭtūs essem monĭtūs essēs monĭtūs essēt monĭtī essēmūs monĭtī essētīs monĭtī essent	<p style="text-align: center;">Gerundive.</p> monendūs, <i>meant to be advised.</i>

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.
Present.	<p>regōr, regeris, regitūr, regimūr, regimini, reguntūr,</p> <p><i>I am or I am being ruled. thou art or thou art being ruled. he is or he is being ruled. we are or we are being ruled. ye are or ye are being ruled. they are or they are being ruled.</i></p>
Future Simple.	<p>regār, regēris, regētūr, regēmūr, regēmini, regentūr,</p> <p><i>I shall be ruled. thou wilt be ruled. he will be ruled. we shall be ruled. ye will be ruled. they will be ruled.</i></p>
Imperfect.	<p>regēbār, regēbāris, regēbātūr, regēbāmūr, regēbāmini, regēbantūr,</p> <p><i>I was being or I was ruled. thou wast being or thou wast ruled. he was being or he was ruled. we were being or we were ruled. ye were being or ye were ruled. they were being or they were ruled.</i></p>
Perfect.	<p>rectūs sum, rectūs es, rectūs est, recti sūmūs, recti estis, recti sunt,</p> <p><i>I have been or I was ruled. thou hast been or thou wast ruled. he has been or he was ruled. we have been or we were ruled. ye have been or ye were ruled. they have been or they were ruled.</i></p>
Future Perfect.	<p>rectūs erō, rectūs eris, rectūs erit, recti erimūs, recti eritis, recti erunt,</p> <p><i>I shall have been ruled. thou wilt have been ruled. he will have been ruled. we shall have been ruled. ye will have been ruled. they will have been ruled.</i></p>
Pluperfect.	<p>rectūs eram, rectūs eras, rectūs erat, recti eramūs, recti eratis, recti erant,</p> <p><i>I had been ruled. thou hadst been ruled. he had been ruled. we had been ruled. ye had been ruled. they had been ruled.</i></p>

CONSONANT STEMS.

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
regār regārīs regātūr regāmūr regāmini regantūr	regērē, regītōr, <i>be thou ruled.</i> regītōr, <i>let him be ruled.</i> regīmīni, <i>be ye ruled.</i> reguntōr, <i>let them be ruled.</i>
regērēr regērērīs regērētūr regērēmūr regērēmini regerentūr	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> Present } Imperf. } <i>rēgī, to be ruled.</i> Perfect } Pluperf. } <i>rectūs essē, to have been ruled.</i> Future <i>rectum īrī (225).</i> Participle. Perfect <i>rectūs, ruled, or having been ruled.</i> Gerundive. <i>rēgendūs, meet to be ruled.</i>
rectūs sim rectūs sis rectūs sit rectī simūs rectī sitīs rectī sint	
rectūs essem rectūs essēs rectūs essēt rectī essēmūs rectī essētīs rectī essent	

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.
Present.	<p>audiör, audiris, auditür, audimür, audimini, audiuntür,</p> <p><i>I am or I am being heard. thou art or thou art being heard. he is or he is being heard. we are or we are being heard. ye are or ye are being heard. they are or they are being heard.</i></p>
Future Simple.	<p>audiär, audiäris, audiätür, audiämür, audiämini, audientür,</p> <p><i>I shall be heard. thou wilt be heard. he will be heard. we shall be heard. ye will be heard. they will be heard.</i></p>
Imperf.	<p>audiëbär, audiëbäris, audiëbätür, audiëbämür, audiëbämini, audiëbäntür,</p> <p><i>I was being or I was heard. thou wast being or thou wast heard he was being or he was heard. we were being or we were heard. ye were being or ye were heard. they were being or they were heard.</i></p>
Perfect.	<p>auditüs sum, auditüs es, auditüs est, auditü sumüs, auditü estis, auditü sunt,</p> <p><i>I have been or I was heard. thou hast been or thou wast heard. he has been or he was heard. we have been or we were heard. ye have been or ye were heard. they have been or they were heard.</i></p>
Future Perfect.	<p>auditüs erö, auditüs eris, auditüs erit, auditü erimüs, auditü eritis, auditü erunt,</p> <p><i>I shall have been heard. thou wilt have been heard. he will have been heard. we shall have been heard. ye will have been heard. they will have been heard.</i></p>
Pluperf.	<p>auditüs eram, auditüs eräs, auditüs erät, auditü eramüs, auditü erätis, auditü erant,</p> <p><i>I had been heard. thou hadst been heard. he had been heard. we had been heard. ye had been heard. they had been heard.</i></p>

I-STEMS.

VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
audiār audiāris audiātūr audiāmūr audiāmīni audiantūr	audirē, auditōr, <i>be thou heard.</i> auditōr, <i>let him be heard.</i> audimīni, <i>be ye heard.</i> audiuntōr, <i>let them be heard.</i>
audirēr audirēris audirētūr audirēmūr audirēmīni audirentūr	<p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITE.</p>
auditūs sim auditūs sis auditūs sit auditī simūs auditī sitīs auditī sint	<p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> Present } Imperf. } <i>audiri, to be heard.</i> Perfect } Pluperf. } <i>auditūs essē, to have been heard.</i> Future <i>auditum iri (225).</i>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Participle.</p> Perfect <i>auditūs, heard, or having been heard.</i>
auditūs essem auditūs essēs auditūs essēt auditī essēmūs auditī essētīs auditī essent	<p style="text-align: center;">Gerundive.</p> <i>audiendūs, meet to be heard.</i>

DEPONENT VERB, HAVING THE FORMS OF THE PASSIVE

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.
Present.	<p>ŭtŏr, utĕris, utitŭr, utimŭr, utimĭni, utuntŭr,</p> <p><i>I use. thou usest. he uses. we use. ye use. they use.</i></p>
Future Simple.	<p>utĕr, utĕris, utĕtŭr, utĕmŭr, utĕmĭni, utentŭr,</p> <p><i>I shall use. thou wilt use. he will use. we shall use. ye will use. they will use.</i></p>
Imperfect.	<p>utĕbĕr, utĕbĕris, utĕbĕtŭr, utĕbĕmŭr, utĕbĕmĭni, utĕbantŭr,</p> <p><i>I was using or I used. thou wast using or thou didst use. he was using or he used. we were using or we used. ye were using or ye used. they were using or they used.</i></p>
Perfect.	<p>ŭsŭs sum, ŭsŭs es, ŭsŭs est, ŭsĭ sumŭs, ŭsĭ estis, ŭsĭ sunt,</p> <p><i>I have used or I used. thou hast used or thou didst use. he has used or he used. we have used or we used. ye have used or ye used. they have used or they used.</i></p>
Future Perfect.	<p>ŭsŭs ĕrŏ, ŭsŭs ĕris, ŭsŭs ĕrit, ŭsĭ ĕrimŭs, ŭsĭ ĕritis, ŭsĭ ĕrunt,</p> <p><i>I shall have used. thou wilt have used. he will have used. we shall have used. ye will have used. they will have used.</i></p>
Pluperfect.	<p>ŭsŭs ĕram, ŭsŭs ĕras, ŭsŭs ĕrĕt, ŭsĭ ĕramŭs, ŭsĭ ĕrĕtis, ŭsĭ ĕrant,</p> <p><i>I had used. thou hadst used. he had used. we had used. ye had used. they had used.</i></p>

Dependent Verbs have Gerunds, Supines, Present and Future Participle

(THIRD CONJUGATION).

VOICE, WITH THE MEANING OF THE ACTIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
utār utāris utātūr utāmūr utāminī utantūr	utērē, utītōr, <i>use thou.</i> utītōr, <i>let him use.</i> utīmīnī, <i>use ye.</i> utuntōr, <i>let them use.</i>
	THE VERB INFINITE. Infinitives.
utērēr utērēris utērētūr utērēmūr utērēmīnī utērentūr	Present } utī, <i>to use.</i> Imperf. } Perfect } usūs esse, <i>to have used.</i> Pluperf. } Future usūrūs essē, <i>to be about to use.</i>
usūs sim usūs sis usūs sit usī simūs usī sitīs usī sint	Gerunds. Nom. Acc. utendum, <i>using.</i> Gen. utendī, <i>of using.</i> Dat. Abl. utendō, <i>for or by using.</i>
	Supines. usum, <i>to use.</i> usū, <i>in or for using.</i>
usūs essem usūs essēs usūs essēt usī essēmūs usī essētīs usī essent	Participles. Present utens, <i>using.</i> Future usūrūs, <i>about to use.</i> Perfect usūs, <i>having used.</i> Gerundive. utendūs, <i>meat to be used.</i>

Active ; their Perfect Participles have the meaning of the Active Voice.

91 Many Perf. Participles of Deponent Verbs are used passively as well as actively; as *confessus* from *confiteor*, *confess*; *imitatus* from *imitor*, *imitate*; *mēritus* from *mēreor*, *deserve*; *pollicitus* from *polliceor*, *promise*.

92 Some Verbs have a Perfect of Passive form with a Present of Active form; they are called **Semi-deponents**:

<i>audeo, dare</i>	<i>ausus sum, I have dared or I dared.</i>
<i>gaudeo, rejoice</i>	<i>gāvīsus sum, I have rejoiced or I rejoiced.</i>
<i>sōleo, am wont</i>	<i>solitus sum, I have been wont or I was wont.</i>
<i>fido, trust</i>	<i>fisus sum, I have trusted or I trusted.</i>

93 Some Verbs have an Active form with Passive meaning; they are called **Quasi-Passive**:

<i>exūlo, am banished.</i>	<i>liceo, am put up for sale.</i>
<i>vāpūlo, am beaten.</i>	<i>vēneo, am on sale.</i>
<i>fito, am made.</i>	

94 Some Verbs have Perfect Participles with Active meaning, like the Deponent Verbs:

<i>jūro, swear.</i>	<i>jurāvi, I swore.</i>	<i>jurātus, having sworn.</i>
<i>cēno, sup.</i>	<i>cenāvi, I supped.</i>	<i>cenātus, having supped.</i>
<i>prandeo, dine.</i>	<i>prandi, I dined.</i>	<i>pransus, having dined.</i>

95 **Inceptive Verbs**, with Present Stem in **-sco** (Third Conjugation), express beginning of action, and are derived from Verb-Stems or from Nouns:

<i>pallesco, turn pale,</i>	from <i>palleo</i> .
<i>nigresco, turn black,</i>	from <i>niger</i> .

96 **Frequentative Verbs** (First Conj.) express repeated or intenser action, and are formed from Supine Stems:

rōgito, ask repeatedly (rogo); canto, sing with energy (cāno).

97 **Desiderative Verbs** (Fourth Conj.) express desire of action, and are formed from the Supine Stem:

ēsūrio, am hungry (ēdō, ēsurus).

VERBS IN -io (THIRD CONJUGATION).

Forms from Present Stem, *cap-i-*, *take*.

	ACTIVE VOICE			PASSIVE VOICE	
	INDIC.	CONJUNC.		INDIC.	CONJUNC.
Present	cāpiō capis capit capimus capitis capiunt	capiam capias capiat capiamus capiatis capiant	Present	capior capēris capitur capimur capimini capiuntur	capiar capiaris capiatur capiamur capiamini capiantur
Fut. Simple	capiam capiēs capiet capiēmus capietis capient		Fut. Simple	capiar capiēris capietur capiemur capiemini capientur	
Imperf.	capiēbam capiēbas capiēbat capiēbamus capiēbatis capiēbant	capērem caperes caperet caperemus caperetis caperent	Imperf.	capiēbar capiēbaris capiēbatur capiēbamur capiēbamini capiēbantur	capērer capereris caperetur caperemur caperemini caperentur
Imper. cape, capite. capito, capitōte, capiunto.			Imper. capēre, capimini. capitor, capiuntor.		
Infin. Pres. capēre. Gerund. capiendum. Pres. Partic. capiens.			Infin. Pres. capi. Gerundive capiendus.		

Cacio has Perfect *cēpi*; Supine *captum*.

The Verbs in -io are :

cāpio, cūpio *and* fācio, } and their
fōdio, fūgio *and* jūcio, } compounds,
pārio, rāpio, sāpio, quātio, }

Compounds of spēcio *and* lācio { obsolete
Verbs,

Deponent : grādiōr, pātiōr, mōriōr,
And in some tenses, pōtiōr, ōriōr,

*take, desire, make,
dig, fly, throw,
bring forth, seize, know, shake,
look at, entice,
step, suffer, die,
get possession of, arise.*

99

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Verbs are called irregular :

- (1) Because they are formed from more than one root, as *sum*.
- (2) Because their tense-forms differ from those of regular verbs.

100

Possum, I can, potui, posse.

The Pres. Indic. *possum* is compounded of *sum, I am*, and the adjective *potis* or *poti, able*.

	INDIC.	CONJUNC.		INDIC.	CONJUNC.
Present	possum pôtēs potest possumus potestis possunt	possim possis possit possimus possitis possint	Perfect	potui potuisti potuit potuimus potuistis potuērunt	potuerim potueris potuerit potuerimus potueritis potuerint
Fut. Simp.	potero poteris poterit poterimus poteritis potērunt		Fut. Perf.	potuero potueris potuerit potuerimus potueritis potuerint	
Imperf.	poteram poteras poterat poteramus poteratis poterant	possem posses posset possemus possetis possent	Pluperf.	potueram potueras potuerat potueramus potueratis potuerant	potuissem potuisses potuisset potuissemus potuissetis potuissent

Infinitive Pres. and Imperf. *posse* (pot-esse). Perf. and Pluperf. *potuisse*.

Potens is used as an Adjective, *powerful, able*, never as a Participle.

101

Fēro, bear, ferre, tūli, lātum.

	ACTIVE VOICE			PASSIVE VOICE	
	INDIC.	CONJUNC.		INDIC.	CONJUNC.
Present	fēro fers fert ferimus fertis ferunt	feram feras ferat ferāmus ferātis ferant	Present	feror feris fertur ferimur ferimini feruntur	ferar ferāris feratur feramur feramini ferantur
Fut. Simple	feram feres feret ferēmus ferētis ferent		Fut. Simple	ferar ferēris feretur feremur feremini ferentur	
Imperf.	ferēbam ferebas ferebat ferēbamus ferebatis ferebant	ferrem ferrēs ferret ferrēmus ferrētis ferrent	Imperf.	ferēbar ferēbāris ferēbatur ferēbamur ferēbamini ferēbantur	ferrer ferrēris ferretur ferremur ferremini ferrentur
Imper. fer, ferte. ferto, fertote, ferunto.			Imper. ferre, ferimini. fertor, feruntor.		
Infin. Pres. ferre. Gerund. ferend-um, -i, -o. Pres. Partic. ferens.			Infin. Pres. ferri. Gerundive ferendus.		

The Perfect-Stem forms are regular :

tul-i -ero -eram -erim -issem

Also the Supine-Stem forms :

Supines { *latum* Participles { *latus*
 { *latu* { *laturus*

Infin. { *tulisse*
 { *latus esse*
 { *latum iri*

latus sum, ero, eram, sim, essem.

102

Eo, go, ire, ivi or ii, itum.

	INDIC.	CONJUNC.	IMPERATIVE
Present	eo is it imus itis eunt	eam eas eat eamus eatis eant	i, ito. ito. ite, itôte. eunto.
Fut. Simple	ibo ibis ibit ibimus ibitis ibunt		THE VERB INFINITIVE. Infinitives. Present } ire. Imperf. } Perfect } isse, ivisse. Pluperf. } Future iturus esse.
Imperf.	ibam ibas ibat ibamus ibatis ibant	irem ires iret irēmus iretis irent	Gerunds. Nom. Acc. eundum. Gen. eundi. Dat. Abl. eundo.
Perf.	ii or ivi iisti, ivisti iit, ivit iimus, ivimus iistis, ivistis iērunt, ivērunt	ierim ieris ierit ierimus ieritis ierint	Supines. itum. itu. Participles. Pres. iens (Acc. euntem). Future iturus.

In the Perfect Tense of *eo* the forms *ii*, *iisti* &c. are more usual than *ivi* &c.; also in the compounds *redii*, *rediisti*, *redisti*.

The Impersonal Passive, *itur*, *itum est*, is often used.

103 *Queo*, *can*, *nequeo*, *cannot*, are conjugated like *eo* in the forms which are found, but many are wanting; they have no Imperative and no Gerunds.

Ambio, *go round*, *canvass*, is conjugated like *audio*,

Vōlo, *am willing, wish.*

Nōlo, *am unwilling, do not wish.*

Mālo, *prefer, wish rather.*

INDICATIVE				IMPERATIVE
Present	vōlo vis vult volūmus vultis volunt	nōlo nonvis nonvult nolūmus nonvultis nolunt	mālo mavis mavult malūmus mavultis malunt	noli, nolito nolito nolite nolitōte, nolunto
Fut. Simple	vōlam volēs volet volēmus volētis volent	(nōlam) noles nolet nolēmus nolētis nolent	(mālam) males malet malēmus malētis malent	Volo and malo have no Imperative.
Imperf.	volēbam volebas &c.	nolēbam nolebas &c.	malēbam malebas &c.	THE VERB INFINITIVE. Infinitive. Present { velle Imperfect { nolē malie
CONJUNCTIVE				
Present	vēlim velis velit velimus velitis velint	nōlim nolis nolit nolimus nolitis nolint	mālim malis malit malimus malitis malint	Gerunds. volendum, -i, -o nolendum, -i, -o malendum, -i, -o
Imperf.	vellem velles vellet vellemus velletis vellent	nollem nolles nollet nollemus nelletis nollent	malle malles mallet mallemus malletis mallent	Supines. None. Participles. { vōlens { nōlens -

The Perfect-Stem forms are regular :

Vōlū-i	-ero	-eram	-erim	-issem	Infin. { vōluisse nōluisse māluisse
Nōlū-i	-ero	-eram	-erim	-issem	
Mālū-i	-ero	-eram	-erim	-issem	

S. P.

F

105

Fio, am made, become, fieri, factus sum.

The Present-Stem tenses of **fio** supply a Passive to the Active verb **facio, make**. The Perfect tenses are borrowed from the Perfect Passive of **facio** formed from the Supine-Stem **facto-**.

	INDIC.	CONJUNC.	IMPERATIVE
Present	fio fis fit (fimus) (fitis) fiunt	fiam fias fiat fiamus fiatis fiant	fi fite
Fut. Simple	fiam fies fiet fiemus fietis fient		THE VERB INFINITIVE. Infinitives. Present } fieri Imperf. } Perfect } factus esse. Pluperf. } Future factum iri.
Imperf.	fiēbam fiēbas fiēbat fiēbamus fiēbatis fiēbant	fierem fieres fieret fieremus fieretis fierent	Participle. Perfect factus.
Perf.	factus sum, &c.	factus sim, &c.	Gerundive. faciendus.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those of which only some forms are used.

<p>Coepi, <i>begin</i> Memini, <i>remember</i> Odi, <i>hate</i></p>	}	<p>have only Perfect-Stem forms; but the Perfect forms are used with Present meaning.</p>
--	---	---

Indicative.

<p>Perfect. coepi, <i>I begin.</i></p> <p>Fut. Perf. coepero, <i>I shall begin.</i></p> <p>Pluperf. coeperam, <i>I began.</i></p>	<p>memini, <i>I remember.</i></p> <p>meminero, <i>I shall remember.</i></p> <p>memineram, <i>I remembered.</i></p>	<p>odi, <i>I hate.</i></p> <p>odero, <i>I shall hate.</i></p> <p>oderam, <i>I hated.</i></p>
---	---	---

Conjunctive.

<p>Perfect. coeperim</p> <p>Pluperf. coepissem</p> <p>Infin. coepisse, <i>to begin.</i></p> <p>Fut. Part. coeptūrus, <i>about to begin.</i></p>	<p>meminerim</p> <p>meminisse</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p>	<p>oderim</p> <p>odissem</p> <p>odisse</p> <p>osurus, <i>about to hate.</i></p>
---	--	---

Coepi has a participle **coe**ptus. **O**di sometimes has **o**sus sum.
Memini has Imperative **memento**, Plur. **mementote**.

Nōvi (Perf. of **nosco**) is used with Present meaning, *I know*.

<p>novero,</p>	<p>{ noveram } { noram }</p>	<p>noverim</p>	<p>{ novissem } { nossem }</p>	<p>Infin. { novisse } { nosse }</p>
-----------------------	---	-----------------------	---	--

Aio, I say or affirm.

Ind. Pres. **aio, ais, ait, — — aiunt.**

Imperf. **aiebam, aiebas, aiebat, aiebamus, aiebatis, aiebant**

Conj. Pres. — — **aiat, — — aiant**

Participle. **aiens**

Inquam, I say.

Ind. Pres. **inquam, inquis, inquit, inquimus, inquitis, inquit**

Imperf. — — **inquiebat — — inquiebant**

Fut. Simple. — **inquies, inquiet**

Perf. **inquisti, inquit**

Imper. **inque — inquitō**

107

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs are used only in the forms of the Third Person Singular of each tense. The principal are the following:

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>
misēret,	<i>it moves to pity.</i>	(miseruit)	(miserēre)
piget,	<i>it vexes.</i>	piguit	pigēre
paenitet,	<i>it repents.</i>	paenituit	paenitēre
pudet,	<i>it shames.</i>	puduit	pudēre
taedet,	<i>it wearies.</i>	taedit	taedēre
dēcet,	<i>it is becoming.</i>	decuit	decēre
dēdecet,	<i>it is unbecoming.</i>	dedecuit	dedecēre
libet,	<i>it pleases.</i>	libuit	libēre
licet,	<i>it is lawful.</i>	licuit	licēre
oportet,	<i>it behoves.</i>	oportuit	oportēre

108

Some Impersonals express change of weather and time :

fulgurat,	<i>it lightens.</i>	tonat,	<i>it thunders.</i>
ningit,	<i>it snows.</i>	lucescit,	<i>it dawns.</i>
pluit,	<i>it rains.</i>	vesperascit,	<i>it grows late.</i>

Interest, it concerns (intersum), rēfert, it matters (refero), are used impersonally (190-193).

109

TABLE OF VERB PERFECTS AND SUPINES.

I. A- Stems.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Supine</i>	
		Usual Form.		
-ō(-a-io)	-ārē	-āvi	-ā-tum	
amō	amārē	amāvi	amātum	
		Exceptions.		
		-ui	-itum	
sōno	-āre	sonui	sonitum	<i>sound</i>
vēto	-āre	vetui	vetitum	<i>forbid</i>
sēco	-āre	secui	sectum	<i>cut</i>
		Reduplicated		
		-tum		
dō	-āre	dēdi	dātum	<i>give</i>
stō	-āre	stēti	stātum	<i>stand</i>
		-i	-tum	
jūvo	-āre	jūv-i	jūtum	<i>help</i>

110

II. E- Stems.

		Usual Form.		
-ēō(-e-io)	-ērē	-ūī	-ītum	
mōnēō	monēre	mōnūī	monītum	
		Exceptions.		
		-ui	-tum	
dōceo	-ēre	docui	doctum	<i>teach</i>
tēneo	-ēre	tenui	tentum	<i>hold</i>
		-vi	-tum	
fleo	-ēre	flevi	flētum	<i>weep</i>
		-sī	-tum	
augeo	-ēre	auxi	auctum	<i>increase</i>
fulgeo	-ēre	fulsi	—	<i>shine</i>
		-si	-sum	
ardeo	-ēre	arsī	—	<i>burn</i>
haereo	-ēre	haesi	—	<i>stick</i>
jūbeo	-ēre	jussi	jussum	<i>command</i>
māneo	-ēre	mansi	mansum	<i>remain</i>
rīdeo	-ēre	risi	risum	<i>laugh</i>
suādeo	-ēre	suasi	suasum	<i>advise</i>
		-i	-tum	
cāveo	-ēre	cāv-i	cautum	<i>beware</i>
fōveo	-ēre	fōv-i	fortum	<i>cherish</i>
mōveo	-ēre	mōv-i	motum	<i>move</i>

<i>Present</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Supine</i>	
		Reduplicated	-sum	
pendeo	-ĕre	pĕpendi	pensum	<i>hang</i>
mordeo	-ĕre	mōmordi	morsum	<i>bite</i>
		-i	-sum	
sĕdeo	-ĕre	sĕdi	seesum	<i>sit</i>
vĭdeo	-ĕre	vidi	visum	<i>see</i>

111

III. Consonant and U- Stems.

Consonant Stems.

rĕgo	rĕgĕre	rexī	rectum	
		-si	-tum	
dico	-ĕre	dixi	dictum	<i>say</i>
đūco	-ĕre	duxī	ductum	<i>lead</i>
intellĕgo	-ĕre	intellexi	intellectum	<i>understand</i>
surgo	-ĕre	surrexi	surrectum	<i>arise</i>
tĕgo	-ĕre	texi	tectum	<i>cover</i>
trāho	-ĕre	traxi	tractum	<i>draw</i>
vĕho	-ĕre	vexi	vectum	<i>carry</i>
vivo	-ĕre	vixi	victum	<i>live</i>
struo	-ĕre	struxi	structum	<i>build</i>
nūbo	-ĕre	nupsī	nuptum	<i>marry</i>
scribo	-ĕre	scripsi	scriptum	<i>write</i>
gĕro	-ĕre	gessi	gestum	<i>carry on</i>
sūmo	-ĕre	sumpsi	sumptum	<i>take</i>
cingo	-ĕre	cinxi	cinctum	<i>surround</i>
finĝo	-ĕre	finxi	fictum	<i>feign</i>
jungo	-ĕre	junxi	junctum	<i>join</i>
		-si	-sum	
figo	-ĕre	fixi	fixum	<i>fix</i>
spargo	-ĕre	sparsi	sparsum	<i>sprinkle</i>
cĕdo	-ĕre	cessi	cessum	<i>yield</i>
claudio	-ĕre	clausi	clausum	<i>shut</i>
divĭdo	-ĕre	divisi	divisum	<i>divide</i>
lūdo	-ĕre	lusi	lusum	<i>play</i>
mitto	-ĕre	miŝi	missum	<i>send</i>
prĕmo	-ĕre	pressi	pressum	<i>press</i>
concūtio	-ĕre	concuŝsi	concuŝsum	<i>shake together</i>
		-vi	-tum	
sĕro	-ĕre	sĕvi	sĕtum	<i>sow</i>
sperno	-ĕre	sprĕvi	sprĕtum	<i>despise</i>
cognosco	-ĕre	cognōvi	cognĭtum	<i>know</i>
creŝco	-ĕre	crĕvi	crĕtum	<i>grow</i>
nosco	-ĕre	nōvi	nōtum	<i>know</i>
		-ivi	-ĭtum	
quaero	-ĕre	quaesivi	quaesitum	<i>seek</i>

<i>Present</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Supine</i>	
oĉlo	-ĕre	colci	-ui cultum	<i>till, worship</i>
rĕpio	-ĕre	rapui	raptum	<i>seize</i>
pĕno	-ĕre	posui	positum	<i>place</i>
		-i	-tum	
		(a) Reduplicated	-tum	
oĉno	-ĕre	cĕcĭni	cantum	<i>sing</i>
tango	-ĕre	tĕtigi	tactum	<i>touch</i>
tendo	-ĕre	tĕtendi	tentum (tensum)	<i>stretch</i>
disco	-ĕre	didici	—	<i>learn</i>
pĕrio	-ĕre	pĕpĕri	partum	<i>bring forth</i>
			-sum	
oĉdo	-ĕre	cĕcĭdi	cĕsum	<i>fall</i>
caedo	-ĕre	cĕcĭdi	caesum	<i>beat, kill</i>
curro	-ĕre	cucurri	cursum	<i>run</i>
fallo	-ĕre	fĕfelli	falsum	<i>deceive</i>
parco	-ĕre	pĕperci	—	<i>spare</i>
pello	-ĕre	pĕpŭli	pulsum	<i>drive</i>
pendo	-ĕre	pĕpendi	pensum	<i>hang</i>

Some Compounds of dō.

addo	-ĕre	addidi	additum	<i>add</i>
condo	-ĕre	condidi	conditum	<i>found, hide</i>
crĕdo	-ĕre	crĕdidi	crĕditum	<i>believe</i>
ĕdo	-ĕre	ĕdidi	ĕditum	<i>give forth</i>
perdo	-ĕre	perdidi	perditum	<i>lose</i>
reddo	-ĕre	reddidi	redditum	<i>restore</i>
vendo	-ĕre	vendidi	venditum	<i>sell</i>

(b) Lengthened Stem -tum

emo	-ĕre	ĕmi	emptum	<i>buy</i>
lĕgo	-ĕre	lĕgi	lectum	<i>choose, read</i>
rumpo	-ĕre	rŭpi	ruptum	<i>break</i>
vinco	-ĕre	vici	victum	<i>conquer</i>
fŭgio	-ĕre	fŭgi	fugitum	<i>fly</i>
ĕgo	-ĕre	ĕgi	actum	<i>do</i>
frango	-ĕre	frĕgi	fractum	<i>break</i>
fĕcio	-ĕre	fĕci	factum	<i>make</i>
jĕcio	-ĕre	jĕci	jactum	<i>throw</i>
fundo	-ĕre	fŭdi	fusum	<i>pour</i>
ĕdo	-ĕre	ĕdi	esum	<i>eat</i>

-i -tum, -sum

bĭbo	-ĕre	bibi	bibitum	<i>drink</i>
vertō	-ĕre	verti	versum	<i>turn</i>

U- Stems.

		-i	-tum	
induo	-ĕre	indui	indutum	<i>put on</i>
statuo	-ĕre	statui	statutum	<i>set up</i>
solvo	-ĕre	solvi	solutum	<i>loosen, pay</i>
volvo	-ĕre	volvi	volutum	<i>roll</i>

112

IV. I- Stems.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Supine</i>	
		Usual Form.		
-Īō (-i-io)	-īre	-īvī	-ītum	
audio	audire	audivi	audītum	
		Exceptions.		
scio	-ire	-vī scivi	-tum scitum	<i>know</i>
apĕrio	-ire	-ui aperui	-tum apertum	<i>open</i>
haurio	-ire	-si hausi	-tum haustum	<i>drain</i>
vincio	-ire	vinxi	vinctum	<i>bind</i>
sentio	-ire	-si sensi	-sum sensum	<i>feel</i>
vĕnio	-ire	-i vĕni	-tum ventum	<i>come</i>
repĕrio	-ire	repperi	repertum	<i>discover</i>

DEPONENT VERBS.

113

E- Stems (Perfect -itus sum).

<i>Present</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	
vĕreor	-ĕrī	veritus sum	<i>fear</i>
reor	-ĕrī	rātus sum	<i>think</i>

114

Semi-deponent Verbs.

audeo	-ĕre	ausus sum	—	<i>dare</i>
sōleo	-ĕre	sōlitus sum	—	<i>be wont</i>

115

Consonant and U- Stems (Perfect -tūs or -sūs sum).

fungor	-ī	functus sum	<i>perform</i>
irascor	-ī	iratus sum	<i>be angry</i>
morior	-ī	mortuus sum	<i>die</i>
nascor	-ī	natus sum	<i>be born</i>
pātior	-ī	passus sum	<i>suffer</i>
proficiscor	-ī	profectus sum	<i>set out</i>
quĕror	-ī	questus sum	<i>complain</i>
ūtor	-ī	usus sum	<i>use</i>
lōquor	-ī	locutus sum	<i>speak</i>
sĕquor	-ī	secutus sum	<i>follow</i>

116

I- Stems (Perfect -itus, -tūs or -sūs sum).

expĕrior	-irī	expertus sum	<i>try</i>
ōrior	-irī	ortus sum	<i>arise</i>
ordior	-irī	orsus sum	<i>begin</i>
potior	-irī	potitus sum	<i>acquire</i>

SYNTAX.

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

Introductory Outline.

- 117** SYNTAX teaches how **Sentences** are made.
Sentences are **Simple** or **Compound**.
- 118** A Simple Sentence has two parts :
1. The **Subject** : the person or thing spoken about ;
 2. The **Predicate** : that which is said about the Subject.
- 119** 1. The **Subject** must be a **Substantive**, or some word or words taking the place of a Substantive :
- A **Substantive** : *lex, the law.*
- A **Substantive Pronoun** : *ego, I.*
- An **Adjective, Participle, or Adjectival Pronoun** : *Romanus, a Roman ; iratus, an angry man ; ille, that (man).*
- A **Verb Noun Infinitive** : *navigare, to sail or sailing.*
- 120** 2. The **Predicate** must either be a **Verb** or contain a Verb, because it makes a statement or assertion about the Subject ; and it is usually a Verb Finite, which alone has the power of making direct statements.

EXAMPLES OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

Subject.	Predicate.	Subject.	Predicate.
<i>Lex</i>	<i>jubet.</i>	<i>Nos</i>	<i>paremus.</i>
<i>Law</i>	<i>commands.</i>	<i>We</i>	<i>obey.</i>

A single Verb may be a sentence. *Veni, vidi, vici, I came, I saw, I conquered,* comprises three sentences.

- 121** Some Verbs cannot by themselves form complete Predicates. The Verb *sum* is a complete Predicate only when it implies mere existence :

Seges	est	ubi	Troja	fuī.
Corn	is	where	Troy	was.

It more often links the Subject with the **Complement**, which completes what is said about it.

- 122** Verbs which link a Subject and Complement are called **Copulative Verbs**. Others besides *sum* are :

<i>appareo, appear ;</i>	<i>audio, am called ;</i>	<i>maneo, remain ;</i>
<i>evado, existo, turn out ;</i>	<i>videor, seem.</i>	

The Passives of Verbs of *making, saying, thinking* (**Factitive Verbs** [134]) are also used as Copulative Verbs :

<i>fio (facio), become or am made ;</i>	<i>feror, am reported ;</i>
<i>appellor, am called ;</i>	<i>legor, am chosen ;</i>
<i>creor, am created ;</i>	<i>putor, am thought ;</i>
<i>deklaror, am declared ;</i>	<i>vocor, am called.</i>

Copulative Verbs have the same case after them as before them.

- 123** The Complement may be—

An **Adjective**, or a Participle or Pronoun used as an Adjective.

A **Substantive**.

Subject.

Predicate.

	Copulative Verb.	Complement.
1. Leo	est	validus.
<i>The lion</i>	is	<i>strong.</i>
2. Illi	appellantur	philosophi.
<i>They</i>	<i>are called</i>	<i>philosophers.</i>

- 124** Many Verbs usually require another Verb in the Infinitive to carry on their construction : as *soleo, am wont ; possum, am able ; queo, can ; debeo, ought ; volo, wish ; conor, try.*

Solet legere.	Possum ire.
<i>He is wont to read.</i>	<i>I am able to go.</i>

These Verbs are called **Indeterminate**, and the Infinitive following them is called **Prolative**, because it carries on (*profert*) their construction.

AGREEMENT.

RULES OF THE FOUR CONCORDS.

- 125** I. A Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person :

Tempus fugit.
Time flies.

Libri leguntur.
Books are read.

- 126** II. An Adjective agrees in Gender, Number and Case with the Substantive it qualifies :

Vir bonus bonam uxorem habet.
The good man has a good wife.

Verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt. Crc.
True friendships are everlasting.

- 127** III. When a Substantive or Pronoun is followed by another Substantive, so that the second explains or describes the first, and has the same relation to the rest of the sentence, the second Noun agrees in Case with the first, and is said to be in Apposition :

Procas rex Albanorum, duos filios, Numitorem et Amulium, habuit. Liv.

Procas, king of the Albans, had two sons, Numitor and Amulius.

- 128** IV. The Relative **qui, quae, quod**, agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number and Person; in Case it takes its construction from its own clause :

Amo te, mater, quae me amas.
I love you, mother, who love me.

Quis hic est homo quem ante aedes video? PLAUT.
Who is this man whom I see before the house?

Arbores multas serit agricola, quarum fructus non adspiciet.
Crc.

The farmer plants many trees, of which he will not see the fruit.

129

COMPOSITE SUBJECT.

1. When two or more Nouns are united as the Subject, the Verb and Adjectives are usually in the Plural :

Veneno absumpti sunt Hannibal et Philopoemen. Liv.
Hannibal and Philopoemen were cut off by poison.

2. If the Persons of a Composite Subject are different, the Verb agrees with the first person rather than the second ; with the second rather than the third :

Si tu et Tullia valetis, ego et Cicero valemus. Cic.
If you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well.

3. When the Genders are different, Adjectives agree with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine :

Rex regiaque classis una profecti. Liv.
The king and the royal fleet set out together.

4. If the things expressed are without life, the Adjectives are generally Neuter :

Regna, honores, divitiae, caduca et incerta sunt. Cic.
Kingdoms, honours, riches, are frail and fickle things.

THE CASES.

THE NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE CASES.

130 The Subject of a Finite Verb is in the Nominative Case :

Anni fugiunt.	Labitur aetas. Ov.
<i>Years flee.</i>	<i>Time glides away.</i>

131 A Substantive joined to the Subject by a Copulative Verb is in the Nominative Case :

Cicero declaratus est consul. Cic.
Cicero was declared consul.

132 The Vocative is used with or without an Interjection (233) :

O sol pulcher ! O beautiful sun ! Pompei ! O Pompeius !

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

Accusative of Nearer Object.

- 133** The nearer Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative Case :

Agricola colit agros ; uxor domum tuetur.
The farmer tills the fields ; his wife takes care of the house.

- 134** Factitive Verbs (verbs of *making, saying, thinking*) have a second Accusative, in agreement with the Object :

Ciceronem consulem populus declaravit. SALL.
The people declared Cicero consul.

Note.—The Accusative is used as the Subject of the Infinitive to form a Clause (240).

Solem fulgere videmus.
We see that the sun shines.

- 135** Some Verbs of *teaching, asking, concealing, doceo, teach, flagito, demand, rogo, ask, oro, pray, celo, conceal*, take two Accusatives, one of the Person, the other of the Thing :

Racilius primum me sententiam rogavit. CIC.
Racilius asked me first my opinion.

In the Passive they keep the Accusative of the Thing :

Primus a Racilio sententiam rogatus sum.
I was asked my opinion first by Racilius.

- 136** Place to which Motion is directed is in the Accusative : eo Romam, *I go to Rome* (179, 181 b).

Cognate Accusative.

- 137** Many Intransitive Verbs take an Accusative containing the same idea as the Verb :

Fortuna ludum insolentem ludit. HOR.
Fortune plays an insolent game.

Adverbial Accusative.

- 138** The Accusative of Respect is joined to Verbs and Adjectives, especially in poetry :

Tremet artus. VERG. *Nudae lacertos. TAC.*
He trembles in his limbs. *Bare as to the arms.*

(For Accusative of Extent see 185, 186, 187.)

THE DATIVE CASE.

- 139** The Dative is the Case of the Person or Thing *to* or *for* whom or which something is done.

Dative of the Remoter Object.

The Dative of the Remoter Object is used :

- 140** (1) With Transitive Verbs of *giving, telling, showing, promising*; which take also an Accusative of the Nearer Object :

Tibi librum sollicito damus aut fesso. HOR.

We give you a book when you are anxious or weary.

Saepe tibi meum somnium narravi. CIC.

I have often told you my dream.

- 141** (2) With Intransitive Verbs of *pleasing, helping, sparing, appearing, believing, obeying, and their opposites* :

Imperio parent. CAES.

They obey the command.

Parce pio generi. VERG.

Spare a pious race.

Note.—These Verbs contain the ideas of *being pleasing to, helpful to, obedient to, &c.*

- 142** *Note.*—*Delecto, juvo, delight, laedo, hurt, gubernare, govern, rego, rule, jubeo, command,* take an accusative :

Multos castra juvant. HOR.

The camp delights many.

Animum rege. HOR.

Rule the temper.

Tempero, moderor, govern, restrain, take sometimes the accusative, sometimes the dative :

Hic moderatur equos qui non moderabitur irae. HOR.

This man controls horses who will not restrain his anger.

- 143** (3) With Adjectives implying *nearness, fitness, likeness, help, kindness, trust, obedience, or any opposite idea* :

Quis amior quam frater fratri? SALL.

Who (is) more friendly than a brother to a brother?

Homini fidelissimi sunt equus et canis. PLIN.

The horse and the dog are most faithful to man.

144 The Dative of the Remoter Object is used with Compound Verbs formed with the following Prepositions :

ad, ante, ab,	sub, super, ob,
in, inter, de,	con, post, and prae.

And with the Adverbs bene, male, satis.

(a) Transitive :

Gigantes bellum dis intulerunt. CIC.
The giants waged war against the gods.

(b) Intransitive :

His negotiis non interfuit solum sed praefuit. CIC.
He not only took part in these affairs, but directed them.
 Ceteris satisfacio semper, mihi numquam. CIC.
I always satisfy others, myself never.

Dative of Advantage.

145 The person or thing for whose advantage or disadvantage something is done is in the Dative Case :

Tibi aras, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis. PLAUT.
For yourself you plough, for yourself you sow, for the same self you reap.

Non solum nobis divites esse volumus. CIC.
We do not wish to be rich for ourselves alone.

146 Dative of the Possessor, with esse :

Est mihi plenus Albani cadus. HOR.
I have a cask full of Alban wine. (lit. there is to me.)

147 A Dative is used to express the Result or Purpose of action :

Exemplo est magni formica laboris. HOR.
The ant affords an example of great labour.

Equitatum auxilio Caesari miserunt. CAES.
They sent the cavalry as a help to Caesar.

THE ABLATIVE CASE.

- 148** The Ablative is the Case which defines circumstances; it is rendered by many prepositions, *from, with, by, in.*

Ablative of Separation.

- 149** The Ablative of Separation is used with Verbs meaning *to remove, release, deprive, want* (169); with Adjectives such as *liber, free*; also the Adverb *procul, far from*:

Populus Atheniensis Phocionem patriā pepulit. NEP.
The Athenian people drove Phocion from his country.

- 150** The Ablative of Comparison (expressing Difference) is used with Comparative Adjectives and Adverbs:

Nihil est amabilius virtute. CIC.
Nothing is more amiable than virtue.

Note.—This construction is equivalent to *quam, than*, with the Nominative or Accusative. 'Virtute' equals 'quam virtus.'

(For Place Whence see 180, 181 c.)

Ablative of Association.

- 151** The Ablative of Association is used with Verbs and Adjectives denoting *plenty, fulness, possession*: *abundo, abound, dono, present, praeditus, endowed with* (169):

Villa abundat porco, gallina, lacte, caseo, melle. CIC.
The farm abounds in pork, poultry, milk, cheese, honey.

Juvenem praestanti munere donat. VERG.
He presents the youth with a noble gift.

- 152** The Ablative of Quality is used with an Adjective in agreement (171):

Senex promissā barbā, horrenti capillo. PLIN. MIN.
An old man with long beard and rough hair.

- 153** Ablative of Respect:

Pauci numero.
Few in number.

Natione Medus.
By birth a Mede.

- 154** The **Ablative of the Manner** in which something happens or is done has an Adjective in agreement with it; or it follows the Preposition *cum*, *with* :

Jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede. Ov.
Presently bent old age will come with silent foot.
Magnā cum curā atque diligentīā scripsit. Cic.
He wrote with great care and attention.

- 155** The **Ablative Absolute** is a phrase consisting of a Noun in the Ablative Case and a Participle, or another Noun, in agreement with it: it is called Absolute because in construction it is independent of the rest of the Sentence :

Regibus exactis consules creati sunt. Liv.
Kings having been abolished, consuls were elected.
Nil desperandum Teucro duce. Hor.
There must be no despair, Teucer being leader.

Instrumental Ablative.

- 156** The **Agent**, by whom something is done, is in the Ablative, with the Preposition *a*, *ab*, after a Passive Verb (194).

- 157** The **Instrument** by means of which something is done is in the Ablative Case without a Preposition :

Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis. Verg.
These strive to defend with javelins, those with stones.

- 158** The **Ablative of the Cause** is used with Adjectives, Passive Participles, and Verbs :

Oderunt peccare mali formidine poenae. Hor.
The bad hate to sin through fear of punishment.

- 159** The Deponent Verbs *fungor*, *perform*, *fruor*, *enjoy*, *vescor*, *feed on*, *utor*, *use*, *potior*, *possess oneself of* (169), take an Ablative :

Numidae ferina carne vescebantur. Sall.
The Numidians used to feed on the flesh of wild animals.

- 160** The Adjectives *dignus*, *worthy*, *indignus*, *unworthy*, and the Transitive Verb *dignor*, *deem worthy*, also *contentus*, *contented*, and *fretus*, *relying on*, take an Ablative :

Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori. Hor.
A man worthy of praise the Muse forbids to die.

- 161** An Ablative of the Measure of difference is joined with Comparatives and Superlatives, and, rarely, with Verbs :

Hibernia dimidio minor est quam Britannia. CAES.
Ireland is smaller by half than Britain.

- 162** The Ablative of Price is used with Verbs and Adjectives of buying and selling :

Vendidit hic auro patriam. VERG.
This man sold his country for gold.

The Locative Ablative.

- 163** The Locative is the Case of the Place at which something is or happens. Its distinct forms remain in the Singular in names of towns and small islands: Romae, at Rome; Corcyrae, at Corcyra; and in a few other words, as domi, at home. For the most part its uses have passed to the Ablative, and it is often difficult to distinguish between the two Cases, especially in the Plural, where their forms are identical. (For Place where, see 178, 181 a.)

THE GENITIVE CASE.

- 164** The Genitive is used to define or complete the meaning of another Noun on which it depends. It also follows certain Verbs.

- 165** The Genitive of Definition follows the Noun on which it depends :

Vox voluptatis.	Nomen regis.
<i>The word pleasure.</i>	<i>The name of king.</i>

Note.—But the name of a city is always placed in Apposition: urbs Roma, the city of Rome.

- 166** The Attributive Genitive defines the Noun on which it depends like an Adjective :

Lux solis.	Anni labor.
<i>The light of the sun.</i>	<i>A year's toil.</i>

- 167** The Genitive of the Author :

Ea statua dicebatur esse Myronis. CIC.
That statue was said to be Myro's.

- 168** Verbs and Adjectives of *accusing, condemning, convicting, or acquitting* take a Genitive of the fault or crime :

Alter latrocinii reus, alter caedis convictus est. CIC.
The one was accused of robbery, the other was convicted of murder.

- 169** Verbs and Adjectives implying *want and fulness, especially egeo, indigeo, want, impleo, fill, potior, get possession of (159), plenus, full, often take a Genitive :*

Indigeo tui consilii. CIC. Acerra turis plena. HOR.
I need your advice. A pan full of incense.

Signorum potiti sunt. SALL.
They got possession of the standards.

- 170** Possessive Genitive :

Regis copiae. CIC. Contempsit Catilinae gladios. CIC.
The king's forces. I have braved the swords of Catiline.

- 171** The Genitive of Quality has an Adjective in agreement :

Ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris. JUV.
A boy of noble countenance and noble modesty.

- 172** Genitives of Value, *magni, parvi, plurimi, minimi, nihili,* are used with verbs of *valuing and weighing :*

Voluptatem virtus minimi facit. CIC.
Virtue accounts pleasure of very little value.

Partitive Genitive.

- 173** The Genitive of a Noun which is distributed into parts is called a Partitive Genitive.

Sulla centum viginti suorum amisit. EUT.
Sulla lost a hundred and twenty of his men.

Multae harum arborum mea manu sunt satae. CIC.
Many of these trees were planted by my hand.

The Objective Genitive.

174 *Note.*—The terms Subjective and Objective Genitive are used to express different relations of the Genitive to the Noun on which it depends. Thus *amor patris*, *the love of a father*, may mean either ‘the love felt *by* a father’ (where *patris* is a Subjective Genitive), or ‘the love felt *for* a father’ (where *patris* is an Objective Genitive).

175 An Objective Genitive is used with Verbal Substantives, Adjectives, and Participles which have the meaning of *love, desire, hope, fear, care, knowledge, skill, power* :

With Substantives :

Erat insitus menti cognitionis amor. CIC.
Love of knowledge had been implanted in the mind

With Adjectives and Participles :

Avida est periculi virtus. SEN.
Valour is greedy of danger.

Quis famulus amantior domini quam canis? COL.
What servant is fonder of his master than the dog is?

176 Most Verbs of *remembering, forgetting, reminding, memini, reminiscor, obliviscor*, usually take the Genitive, sometimes the Accusative. *Recordor* almost always takes the Accusative, rarely the Genitive :

Animus meminit praeteritorum. CIC.
The mind remembers past things.

Nam modo vos animo dulces reminiscor, amici. OV.
For now I remember you, O friends, dear to my soul.

177 The Adjectives corresponding to these Verbs, *memor, immemor*, always take a Genitive :

Omnes immemorem beneficii oderunt. CIC.
All hate one who is forgetful of a kindness.

Verbs of *pitying, misereor, miserescor*, take a Genitive :

Nil nostri miserere. VERG.
You pity me not at all.

Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis. VERG.
Take pity, I entreat, on the Arcadian king.

Note.—*Miseror, commiseror* take an Accusative.

PLACE, TIME, AND SPACE.

Place.

- 178 Place** where anything is or happens is generally in the Ablative Case with a Preposition; sometimes without a Preposition (especially in poetry), an Adjective of place being attached to the Substantive:

Castra sunt in Italiā contra rempublicam collocata. CIC.
A camp has been formed in Italy against the republic.

Medio sedet insula ponto. OV.
The island lies in mid ocean.

- 179 Place** whither is in the Accusative with a Preposition:

Caesar in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit. CAES.
Caesar hastened into Italy with long marches.

- 180 Place** whence is in the Ablative with *ab*, *ex*, or *de*:

Ex Asiā transis in Europam. CURT.
Out of Asia you cross into Europe.

- 181** In names of towns and small islands, also in *domus*, and *rus*, Place where, whither, or whence is expressed by the Case without a Preposition.

- (a) Place where, by the Locative:

Quid Romae faciam? JUV.		Is habitat Miletī. TER.
<i>What am I to do at Rome?</i>		<i>He lives at Miletus.</i>

Philippus Neapoli est, Lentulus Puteolis. CIC.
Philip is at Naples, Lentulus at Puteoli.

Est mihi namque domi pater, est injusta noverca. VERG.
I have at home a father and an unjust stepmother.

- (b) Place whither, by the Accusative:

Regulus Carthaginem rediit. CIC.
Regulus returned to Carthage.

Vos ite domum; ego rus ibo.
Go ye home: I will go into the country.

(c) **Place whence**, by the Ablative:

Demaratus fugit Tarquinius Corintho. CIC.
Demaratus fled from Corinth to Tarquinii.

182 The road by which one goes is in the Ablative:

Ibam forte Viā Sacrā. HOR.
I was going by chance along the Sacred Way

Time.**183** Time at which, in answer to the question *When?* is expressed by the Ablative: *hieme, in winter; solis occasu, at sunset:*

Ego Capuam veni eo ipso die. CIC.
I came to Capua on that very day.

184 Time within which, generally by the Ablative:

Quicquid est biduo sciemus. CIC.
Whatever it is, we shall know in two days.

185 Time during which, generally by the Accusative:

Pericles quadraginta annos praefuit Athenis. CIC.
Pericles was leader of Athens forty years.

Space.**186** Space over which motion takes place is in the Accusative:

Milia tum pransi tria repimus. HOR.
Then having had luncheon we crawl three miles.

187 Space of measurement, answering the questions *How high? How deep? How broad? How long?* is generally in the Accusative:

Erant muri Babylonis ducentos pedes alti. PLIN.
The walls of Babylon were two hundred feet high.

PREPOSITIONS.

188 With Accusative :

antē, āpūd, ād, adversūs,
circum, circā, citrā, cīs,
contrā, intēr, ergā, extrā,
infrā, intrā, juxtā, ōb,
pēnēs, pōnēs, post, and praetēr,
prōpē, proptēr, pēr, sēcundum,
suprā, versūs, ultrā, trans :
Add sūpēr, subtēr, sūb and in,
When 'motion' 'tis, not 'state,'
they mean.

before, near, to, towards,
around, about, on this side of,
against, between, towards, outside of,
beneath, within, beside, on account of,
in the power of, behind, after, along,
near, on account of, through, next to,
above, towards, beyond, across :
Add *over, underneath, under, into,*
When they mean 'motion,' not
'state.'

189 With Ablative :

ā, āb, absquē, cōram, dē,
pālam, clam, cum, ex, and ē,
sinē, tēnūs, prō, and prae :
Add sūpēr, subtēr, sūb and in,
When 'state,' not 'motion,' 'tis they
mean.

by, from, without, in the presence of,
from,
in sight of, unknown to, with, out of,
without, as far as, for, before :
Add *over, underneath, under, in,*
When they mean 'state,' not 'mo-
tion.'

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Case Construction.

190 The following verbs of *feeling* take an Accusative of the person with a Genitive of the cause : miseret, piget, paenitet, pudet, taedet :

Miseret te aliorum, tui te neq miseret nec pudet. PLAUT.
You pity others, for yourself you have neither pity nor shame.

191 Libet, licet take a Dative :

Nelibeat tibi quod non licet. CIC.
Let not that please you which is not lawful

- 192** *Interest, it is of importance, it concerns*, is used with the Genitive of the person or thing concerned, but with the feminine Ablatives *meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, vestrā* of the Possessive Pronouns :

Interest omnium recte facere. CIC.

It is for the good of all to do right.

Et tuā et meā interest te valere. CIC.

It is of importance to you and to me that you should be well.

- 193** *Rēfert, it concerns, it matters*, is also used with the feminine Ablatives of the Possessive Pronouns :

Quid meā rēfert cui serviam? PHAED.

What does it matter to me whom I serve?

PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

When a sentence is changed from the Active to the Passive form :

- 194** The Object of a Transitive Verb becomes the Subject ; the Subject becomes the Agent in the Ablative with the Preposition *a* or *ab* :

{ *Numa leges dedit.*

Numa gave laws.

{ *A Numā leges datae sunt.*

Laws were given by Numa.

- 195** Intransitive Verbs are used impersonally in the Passive :

{ *Nos currimus. CIC.*

We run.

{ *A nobis curritur.*

lit. *There is running (done) by us.*

or the Agent may be omitted :

Sic imus ad astra.

Sic itur ad astra.

} *Thus we go to the stars.*

PRONOUNS.

- 196** The Reflexive Pronoun *se, sese, sui, sibi*, of the Third Person, refers to the Subject in a Simple Sentence :

<p>Fur telo <i>se</i> defendit. CIC. <i>The thief defends himself</i> <i>with a weapon.</i></p>	<p>Ira <i>sui</i> impotens est. SEN. <i>Anger is not master of itself.</i></p>
---	---

- 197** The Possessive *suis*, formed from the Reflexive, is used to express *his own, their own*, when emphasis is required, and usually refers to the Subject of the Verb :

Nemo rem *suam* emit.
No one buys what is his own.

sometimes to other cases if the context shows that it cannot be referred to the Subject :

Apibus fructum restituo *suum*. PHAEDR.
I restore to the bees their own produce.

- 198** *Ejus* is the Possessive used of the Third Person where no emphasis is required and it does not refer to the Subject :

Chilius te rogat, et ego *ejus* rogatu. CIC.
Chilius asks you, and I (ask you) at his request.

- 199** *Hic, ille* are often used in contrast : *hic* usually meaning *the latter, ille* *the former* :

Quocumque adspicio, nihil est nisi pontus et aer,
 nubibus *hic* tumidus, fluctibus *ille* minax. OV.
Whithersoever I look, there is naught but sea and sky,
the latter heaped with clouds, the former threatening with billows.

- 200** *Ipse, self*, is used of all the three Persons, with or without a Personal Pronoun : *ipse* *ibo, I will go myself.*

Of the Indefinite Pronouns :—

- 201** *Aliquis* means *some one* : *dicat aliquis, suppose some one to say.*

202 Quidam means *a certain person* (known but not named):
vir quidam, *a certain man.*

203 Quisquam (Substantive), } *any at all,*
Ullus (Adjective):

are often used after a negative word, or a question expecting a negative answer :

Nec amet quemquam nec ametur ab ullo. JUV.
Let him not love anyone nor be loved by any.

Non ullus aratro dignus honos. VERG.
Not any due honour to the plough.

204 Quivis, quilibet, *any you like* :

Non eivis homini contingit adire Corinthum. HOR.
It does not happen to every man to go to Corinth.

205 Quisque, *each* (severally), is often used with *se, suus* :

Sibi quisque habeant quod suum est. PLAUT.
Let them have each for himself what is his own.

206 Uterque, *each* (of two), *both*, can be used with the Genitive of Pronouns ; but with Substantives it agrees in case :

Uterque parens. OV. | Utroque vestrum delector. CIC.
Both father and mother. | I am delighted with both of you.

207 Uter, *which* (of two), is Interrogative : *uter melior? which is the better?*

Uter utri insidias fecit? CIC.
Which laid an ambush for which?

208 Alter, *the one, the other* (of two), *the second*, is the Demonstrative of *uter* : *alter ego, alter idem, a second self* :

Quicquid negat alter, et alter. HOR.
Whatever the one denies, so does the other.

209 Alius, *another* (of any number), *different* :

Fortuna nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna. HOR.
Fortune, kind now to me, now to another.

THE VERB INFINITE.

210 The parts of the Verb Infinitive have some of the uses of Verbs, some of the uses of Nouns.

211 The Infinitive as a Verb has Tenses, Present, Past, or Future, it governs Cases and is qualified by Adverbs; as a Noun it is neuter, indeclinable, used only as Nominative or Accusative.

212 As Nominative :

Juvat ire et Dorica castra visere. VERG.
To go and view the Doric camp is pleasant.

Non vivere bonum est sed bene vivere. SEN.
It is not living which is a good, but living well.

213 As Accusative :

Errare, nescire, decipi, et malum et turpe ducimus. CIC.
To err, to be ignorant, to be deceived, we deem both unfortunate and disgraceful.

214 The Prolicative Infinitive is often used to carry on the construction of Indeterminate and some other Verbs :

Solent diu cogitare qui magna volunt gerere. CIC.
They are wont to reflect long who wish to do great things.

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

215 The Genitive, Dative, and Ablative of the Gerund, and the Accusative with a Preposition, are used as Cases of the Infinitive.

216 The Accusative of the Gerund follows some Prepositions, especially ad, ob, inter :

Ad bene vivendum breve tempus satis est longum. CIC.
For living well a short time is long enough.

Mores puerorum se inter ludendum detegunt. QUINT.
The characters of boys show themselves in their play.

- 217** The **Genitive** of the Gerund is used after Substantives and Adjectives :

Ars scribendi discitur. <i>The art of writing is learnt.</i>	Cupidus te audiendi sum. Cic. <i>I am desirous of hearing you.</i>
---	---

- 218** The **Dative** of the Gerund follows a few Verbs, Adjectives, and Substantives :

Par est disserendo. Cic. <i>He is equal to arguing.</i>	Dat operam legendo. <i>He gives attention to reading.</i>
--	--

- 219** The **Ablative** of the Gerund expresses Cause or Manner, or it follows a Preposition :

Fugiendo vincimus. <i>We conquer by flying.</i>	De pugnando deliberant. <i>They deliberate about fighting.</i>
--	---

- 220** If the Verb is Transitive, the **Gerundive** is more often used than the Gerund, agreeing with the Object as an Adjective. It takes the Gender and Number of the Object, but the Object is drawn into the Case of the Gerundive.

The following examples show how the Gerundive takes the place of the Gerund :

<i>Gerund</i>	}	<i>Gerundive</i>		
Ad petendum pacem	}	becomes	ad petendam pacem	<i>in order to seek peace.</i>
Petendi pacem			petendae pacis	<i>of seeking peace.</i>
Petendo pacem			petendae paci	<i>for seeking peace.</i>
Petendo pacem			petenda pace	<i>by seeking peace.</i>
Ad mutandum leges			ad mutandas leges	<i>in order to change laws.</i>
Mutandi leges			mutandarum legum	<i>of changing laws.</i>
Mutando leges		mutandis legibus	<i>for or by changing laws.</i>	

- 221** The Gerund and Gerundive are often used to express that something ought or is to be done; the Dative of the Agent being expressed or understood.

- 222** If the Verb is **Intransitive** the Gerund is used impersonally :

Eundum est. <i>One must go.</i>	Mihi eundum est. <i>I must go.</i>
------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

- 223** If the Verb is **Transitive** the Gerundive is used in agreement :

Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda. CAES.
All things had to be done by Caesar at one time.

SUPINES.

224 The Supines are also used as Cases of the Infinitive :

225 The Supine in **-um** is an Accusative after Verbs of motion, expressing the purpose :

Lusum it Maecenas, dormitum ego. HOR.
Maecenas goes to play, I to sleep.

with the Infinitive **iri**, used impersonally, it forms a Future Passive Infinitive :

Aiunt urbem captum iri.
They say that the city will be taken.

Note.—Literally, they say there is a going to take the city.

226 The Supine in **-u** (Dative and Ablative) is used with some Adjectives, such as **facilis, dulcis, turpis**, and the Substantives **fas, nefas** : **turpe factu, disgraceful to do** .

Hoc fas est dictu.		Libertas, dulce auditu nomen. LIV.
<i>It is lawful to say this.</i>		<i>Freedom, a name sweet to hear.</i>

ADVERBS.

227 Adverbs show how, when, and where the action of the Verb takes place ; they also qualify Adjectives or other Adverbs : **recte facere, to do rightly** ; **huc nunc venire, to come hither now** ; **facile primus, easily first** ; **valde celeriter, very swiftly**.

228 Negative Adverbs are **non, haud, ne** :

Non, not, is simply negative :

Nives in alto mari non cadunt. PLIN.
No snow falls on the high seas.

Haud, not, is used with Adjectives and with other Adverbs :

Res haud dubia.		Haud aliter.
<i>No doubtful matter.</i>		<i>Not otherwise.</i>

Ne is used with the second person of the Perfect Conjunctive for prohibitions : **ne transieris Hiberum (LIV.)**, *do not cross the Ebro* ; with the second person of the Present Conjunctive **ne** often means *lest* : **ne forte credas (HOR.)**, *lest by chance you believe or that you may not by chance believe*.

CONJUNCTIONS.

229 Conjunctions connect words, sentences and clauses, and are (1) **Co-ordinative** ; (2) **Subordinative**.

230 (1) **Co-ordinative Conjunctions** connect two or more Nouns in the same Case :

Miratur portas, strepitumque et strata viarum. VERG.
He marvels at the gates and the noise and the pavements.

Aut Caesar, aut nullus.
Either Caesar or nobody.

231 (2) **Subordinative Conjunctions** join **Dependent Clauses** to the **Principal Sentence**. (See **Compound Sentence**.)

232 **Co-ordination.**

When two or more sentences are joined together by **Co-ordinative Conjunctions**, so as to form parts of one sentence, they are said to be **Co-ordinate Sentences**, and each is independent in its construction :

Et mihi sunt vires et mea tela nocent. Ov.
I too am not powerless, and my weapons hurt.

Gyges a nullo videbatur, ipse autem omnia videbat. Cic.
Gyges was seen by no one, while he himself saw all things.

INTERJECTIONS.

233 **Interjections** are apart from the construction of the sentence. O, ah, eheu, heu, pro, are used with the **Vocative**, **Nominative** or **Accusative** ; en, ecce, with the **Nominative** or **Accusative** ; ei, vae, with the **Dative** only :

O formose puer ! VERG.
O beautiful boy !

O fortunatam Romam ! Cic.
O fortunate Rome !

En ego vester Ascanius ! VERG.
Lo here am I your Ascanius !

Vae victis ! Liv.
Woe to the vanquished !

QUESTION.

234 (a) Single Questions are asked by :

nonnĕ, expecting the answer *yes*.

num " " " *no*.

-nĕ, expecting either answer.

an, expressing surprise and expecting answer *no*.

Canis nonne similis lupo est? Cic.

Is not a dog like a wolf?

Num negare audes? Cic.

Do you venture to deny?

Potesne dicere? Cic.

Can you say?

An tu me tristem esse putas? PLAUT.

Do you think I am sad?

235 (b) Alternative Questions are most often asked by :

utrum an (*or*).

-nĕ an (*or*).

Utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic.

Is that your fault or ours?

Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugio? Cic.

Do I come to Rome, or stay here, or flee to Arpinum?

THE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

236 A **Compound Sentence** consists of a **Principal Sentence** with one or more **Subordinate Clauses**.

237 **Subordinate Clauses** depend in their construction on the **Principal Sentence**. They are :

I. **Substantival.** II. **Adverbial.** III. **Adjectival.**

I. SUBSTANTIVAL CLAUSES.

238 A **Substantival Clause** stands like a **Substantive**, as **Subject** or **Object** of a **Verb**, or in **Apposition**.

239 **Substantival Clauses** have three forms, corresponding to the three **Direct** forms of the **Simple Sentence**.

(1) **Indirect Statement**; (2) **Indirect Command** or **Request**; (3) **Indirect Question**.

240 (1) **Indirect Statement.**

The **Accusative with Infinitive** is the most usual form of **Indirect Statement** :

Valeo.	}	Scis me valere.	}	Indirect
<i>I am well.</i>	} Statement.	<i>You know that I am well.</i>	} Statement	

Nuntiatum est Scipionem adesse. CAES.

It was announced that Scipio was at hand.

Democritus dicit innumerabiles esse mundos. CIC.

Democritus says that there are countless worlds.

Illud temere dictum, sapientes omnes esse bonos. CIC.

It was rashly said that all wise men are good.

A **Clause** formed by **Ut** with the **Conjunctive** is sometimes used in **Indirect Statement**.

Expedit ut civitates sua jura habeant. LIV.

That states should have their own laws is expedient.

Sometimes a **Clause** formed by **Quod** with the **Indicative** is used instead of the **Accusative with Infinitive**, especially with **Verbs** of rejoicing and grieving :

Dolet mihi quod tu stomacharis. CIC.

It grieves me that you are angry.

241

(2) Indirect Command or Request.

A Clause depending on a Verb of *commanding, wishing, exhorting, entreating*, is in the Conjunctive; if positive, with *ut*; if negative, with *ne*:

Vale.	} Direct	Cura ut valeas.	} Indirect
Farewell.		Command.	

Postulatur ab amico ut sit sincerus. Cic.
It is required of a friend that he be sincere.

Mihi ne abscedam imperat. Ter.
He commands me not to go away.

242

(3) Indirect Question.

Indirect Question is formed by a dependent Interrogative Pronoun or Particle with a Verb in the Conjunctive:

Valesne?	} Direct	Quaero valesne.	} Indirect
Are you well?		Question.	

Nescio quid facias.
I do not know what you are doing.

Fac me certiolem quando adfuturus sis. Cic.
Let me know when you are coming.

243

II. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES.

Adverbial Clauses qualify like an Adverb, answering the questions *how, why, when*, and are joined to the Principal Sentence by Conjunctions. They are:

1. **Consecutive**, expressing *consequence*, joined by *ut, so that, ut non, so that . . . not*, with the Conjunctive:

Non sum ita hebes ut istud dicam. Cic.
I am not so stupid as to say that.

2. **Final**, expressing *purpose*, joined by *ut, in order that, ne, in order that . . . not*, with the Conjunctive:

Venio ut videam.		Abii ne viderem.
I come that I may see.		I went away that I might not see.

3. **Causal**, giving a *reason*, joined by *quod, quia, because, quoniam, quando, since*, with the Indicative:

Ego primam tollo nominor quia Leo. PHAEDR.
I take the first (share) because my name is Lion.

S. P.

E

or by **cum**, *since*, with the **Conjunctive** :

Quae cum ita sint, ab Jove veniam peto. CIRC.
Since these things are so, I seek pardon of Jupiter.

4. **Temporal**, shewing the *time*, joined by **ubi**, **ut**, **cum**, **quando**, *when*, **quotiens**, *as often as*, **dum**, **donec**, *while*, *until*, generally with the **Indicative** :

Lituo Romulus regiones direxit tum cum urbem condidit. CIRC.
Romulus marked out the districts with a staff at the time when he founded the city.

But in narrative **cum** is often used with the **Imperfect** or **Pluperfect Conjunctive** :

Cum ad oppidum venisset oppugnare instituit. CAES.
When he had come to the town, he began to attack it.

5. **Conditional**, expressing a *condition*, joined by **si**, *if*, **nisi**, *unless*. If the condition is regarded as relating to an actual fact, the **Indicative** is used ; if to what is only possible or imaginary, the **Conjunctive** :

Si vales, bene est. CIRC.
If you are in good health, all is well.

Si venias, gaudeam. <i>If you were to come, I should rejoice.</i>		Si venisses, gavisus essem. <i>If you had come, I should have rejoiced.</i>
--	--	--

6. **Concessive**, making a concession, joined by **etsi**, **etiamsi**, *even if*, *although*, **quamquam**, *although*, with the **Indicative** if something is granted as being true, with the **Conjunctive** if it is only granted for the sake of argument :

Etiamsi tacent, satis dicunt. CIRC.
Although they are silent, they say enough.

Etiamsi tacerent, satis dicerent.
Even if they were to be silent, they would say enough.

7. **Comparative**, making an imaginary *comparison*, joined by **quasi**, **tamquam**, **tamquam si**, **ut si**, **velut si**, *as if*, with the **Conjunctive** :

Tamquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum. PLAUT.
I must walk with a stick as if I were lame.

244

III. ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES.

Adjectival Clauses qualify like an Adjective, and are joined to the Principal Sentence by the Relative *qui, quae, quod*, or by a Relative Particle with the Verb in the Indicative :

Est in Britannia flumen, quod appellatur Tamesis. CÆS.
There is in Britain a river which is called the Thames.

But the Relative often forms a Clause Consecutive, Final or Causal, with the Conjunctive, corresponding to the Adverbial Clauses of similar meaning :

Legatos misit qui pacem peterent.
He sent ambassadors to seek peace.

Ne illi sit cera ubi facere possit litteras. PLAUT.
Let him not have any wax on which to write.

245

Sequence of Tenses.

The general rule for the Sequence of Tenses is that a Primary Tense in the Principal Sentence is followed by a Primary Tense in the Clause, a Historic Tense by a Historic Tense.

246

RULES FOR THE CHANGE OF DIRECT SPEECH INTO
INDIRECT SPEECH (ORATIO OBLIQUA).

Oratio Obliqua is used in reports, whether short or long, of speeches, letters, &c.

247

In **Indirect Statement** the Principal Verbs are changed from the Indicative to the Infinitive in the same tense :

Direct.
Romulus urbem condidit.
Romulus founded the city.

Indirect.
Narrant Romulum urbem condidisse.
They say that Romulus founded the city.

Note.—If the actual words of the speaker or writer are quoted, they are often introduced with *inquit, he says*, following the first word :

Romulus hæc precatus, 'hinc,' inquit, 'Romani, Juppiter iterare pugnâ jubet.' LIV.

When Romulus had thus prayed, 'Hence,' he says, 'Romans, Jupiter commands (you) to renew the battle.'

H 2

248 In **Indirect Commands** the **Conjunctive** (most commonly in the **Imperfect**, but sometimes in the **Present Tense**) takes the place of the **Imperative** in **Direct Commands** :

Ite, inquit, create consules ex plebe.

Go, he says, and elect consuls from the plebs.

(*Hortatus est:*) *irent, crearent consules ex plebe.*

He exhorted them to go and elect consuls from the plebs.

249 In **Indirect Questions** the **Verbs** are in the **Conjunctive** (usually in the **Imperfect** or **Pluperfect Tense**, but sometimes in the **Present** or **Perfect**) :

Quid agis? inquit.

He says, 'What are you doing?'

Clamavit 'Quid egisti?'

He exclaimed, 'What have you done?'

Rogavit eum quid ageret.

He asked him what he was doing.

Quaesivit quid egisset.

He asked what he had done.

250 The **Pronoun** which refers to the **Subject** of the **Verb** is the **Reflexive se**; the **Pronoun** which refers generally to the **Person** spoken to is **ille** :

Dicit Caesari Ariovistus nisi decedat sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum. CAES.

Ariovistus says to Caesar that 'unless he departs he (Ariovistus) shall consider him (Caesar) not as a friend but as an enemy.'

Sometimes **ipse** is used for the sake of clear distinction :

Dicit Ariovistus transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte sed rogatum a Gallis; sedes habere in Gallia ab ipsis concessas.

Ariovistus says that he had crossed the Rhine, not of his own accord, but when asked by the Gauls; that he had settlements in Gaul granted by themselves (the Gauls).

251 In any **Clause** dependent on a **Clause** in **Oratio Obliqua**, the **Verb** must be in the **Conjunctive** :

Romulus urbem condidit quae Roma appellatur.

Romulus founded the city which is called Rome.

Titum amo quia bonus est. I love Titus because he is good.

Narratur Romulum urbem condidisse quae Roma appelletur.

It is related that Romulus founded the city which is called Rome.

Dicit se Titum amare quia bonus sit.

He says that he loves Titus because he is good.

252

Direct Statement.

Cum Germanis Haedui semel atque iterum armis contenderunt; magnam calamitatem pulsi acceperunt, omnem nobilitatem, omnem equitatum amiserunt. Sed pejus victoribus Sequanis quam Haeduis victis accidit; propterea quod Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedit, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui est optimus totius Galliae, occupavit. Ariovistus barbarus, iracundus est, non possunt ejus imperia diutius sustineri.

The Haeduans have repeatedly fought with the Germans; they have been defeated and suffered great misfortune; they have lost all their nobles and all their cavalry. But worse has befallen the conquering Sequani than the conquered Haeduans, for Ariovistus, king of the Germans, has settled in their dominions and occupied a third part of their territory, which is the best in all Gaul. Ariovistus is barbarous and passionate; his commands can no longer be endured.

253

Direct Command.

Vestrae pristinae virtutis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum retinete memoriam, atque ipsum Caesarem, cujus ductu saepenumero hostes superavistis, praesentem adesse existimate.

Keep in mind your former valour and your many successful battles, and imagine that Caesar, under whose leadership you so often overcame your foes, is himself present.

Indirect Statement.

Locutus est pro Haeduis Divitiacus; Cum Germanis Haeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse; magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem equitatum amisisse. Sed pejus victoribus Sequanis quam Haeduis victis accidisse; propterea quod Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedisset, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui esset optimus totius Galliae, occupavisset. Ariovistum esse barbarum, iracundum, non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri.

Divitiacus said on behalf of the Haedui: 'That the Haedui had fought repeatedly with the Germans; that, having been defeated, they had suffered great misfortune (and) had lost all their nobles, all their cavalry. But that worse had befallen the conquering Sequani than the conquered Haeduans, for Ariovistus, king of the Germans, had settled in their dominions and had occupied a third part of their territory, which was the best in all Gaul. That Ariovistus was barbarous, passionate; and that his commands could no longer be endured.'

Indirect Command.

Labienu milites cohortatus ut saepe pristinae virtutis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum retinerent memoriam, atque ipsum Caesarem, cujus ductu saepenumero hostes superassent, praesentem adesse existimarent, dat signum proelii.

Labienu, having exhorted the soldiers to keep in mind their former valour and their many successful battles, and to imagine that Caesar, under whose leadership they had so often overcome their foes, was himself present, gives the signal for battle.

RULES OF QUANTITY.

254

I. GENERAL RULES.

1. A syllable is short when it contains a short vowel followed by a simple consonant or by another vowel : as *pāter, dēus*.

2. A syllable is long when it contains a long vowel or diphthong : *frātēr, cāēdēs, nēmo*.

3. A vowel short by nature becomes long by position when it is followed by two consonants, or by *x* or *z* : *cānto, simplēx, orŷza*.

Exception.—A short vowel before a mute followed by a liquid becomes doubtful : *lugūbre, tenēbrae, triplex*.

4. A long vowel or diphthong becomes short before another vowel, or before *h* followed by a vowel : *prōavus, trāho, praēesse*.

But in Greek words the vowel or diphthong keeps its length : *āer, Aenēas, Enŷo, Melibōeus*.

Exceptions.—In *fio, Gāius, Pompēi, dius, diēi, Rhēa (Silvia)*, the vowel remains long.

Note.—*Prae* in compounds is the only Latin word in which a diphthong occurs before a vowel.

5. A syllable is called doubtful when it is found in poetry to be sometimes long, sometimes short : *Dīana, fidēi, rēi*, and genitives in *-ius*, as *illīus*, except *alius, alterius*.

6. The quantity of a stem syllable is kept, as a rule, in compounds and derivatives : *cādo occido, rātus irritus, flūmēn flūmineus*.

Exceptions to this rule are numerous :—*lūceo, lūcerna*.

255

II. RULE FOR MONOSYLLABLES.

Most monosyllables are long : *dā, dēs, mē, vēr, sī, sīs, sōl, nōs, tū, mūs*.

Exceptions :

Substantives : *cōr, fēl, mēl, ōs (bone), vir*.

Pronouns : *is, id, quā (any), quis, quīd, quōd, quōt, tōt*.

Verbs : *dāt, dēt, it, scit, sīt, stāt, stēt, fāc, fēr, ēs (from sum)*.

Particles : *ūb, ūd, ān, ūt, bis, cis, ēt, in, nēc, ōb, pēr, pōl, sāt, sēd, sūb, ūt, vēl*, and the enclitics *-nē, -quē, -vēc*.

256

III. RULES FOR FINAL SYLLABLES.

1. A final is short.

Exceptions.—Ablatives of decl. 1. *mensā, bonā* ; Vocative of Greek names in *as*, *Aeneā* ; and of some in *es*, *Anchisā* ; Indeclinable Numerals, *trigintā* ; Imperatives of conj. 1. *amā (but putā)* ; most Particles in *a* ; *frustrā, intereā (but itā, quīā, short)*.

2. E final is short : legě, timetě, carerě.

Exceptions.—Ablatives of declension 5. rě, diě, with the derivatives quarā, hodĭ. Cases of many Greek nouns; also famě. Adverbs formed from Adjectives; miserě; also ferě, fermě (but beně, malě, facilě, impuně, teměřě, short). Imperatives of conj. 2. moně (but cavě is doubtful). Also the interjection ohě.

3. I final is long : dicĭ, plebĭ, dolĭ.

Exceptions.—Vocatives and Datives of Greek nouns; Chlorĭ, Thyrsidĭ; but Datives sometimes long: Paridĭ. Particles; sicubĭ, nēcubĭ, nisĭ, quasĭ. Mihĭ, tibĭ, sibĭ, ubĭ, and ibĭ are doubtful.

4. O final is long : virgō, multō, juvō.

Exceptions.—Duš, octō, egō, modō, citō, and a few verbs : putō, sciō. In the Silver age o was often shortened in Verbs and Nouns.

5. U final is long : cantū, dictū, diū.

6. Finals in e are long : illic; except nēc and donēc.

7. Finals in l, d, t are short : Hannibāl, illūd, amavĭt.

8. Finals in n are short : Iliōn, agmĕn.

Exceptions.—Many Greek words : Hymĕn, Ammōn.

9. Finals in r are short : calcār, amabitūr, Hectōr.

Exceptions.—Many Greek words : aēr, cratēr; and compounds of pār : dispār, impār.

10. Finals in a are long : terrās, Menalcās.

Exceptions.—Greek nouns of decl. 3. Arcās (gen. -ādis), and acc. pl. lampadās; anās, a duck.

11. Finals in ē are long : nubēs, viderēs.

Exceptions.—Cases of Greek nouns : Arcadēs, Naiadēs. Nominatives of a few substantives and adjectives with dental stems in ēt, ĩt, or ĩd : segēs, pedēs, obsēs; also penēs. Compounds of ēs; adēs, potēs.

12. Finals in ī are short : dicerĭs, utilis, ensĭs.

Exceptions.—Datives and Ablatives in īs, including gratĭs, forĭs. Accusatives in īs : navĭs; some Greek Nouns in īs : Salamis. Sanguĭs, pulvis, doubtful. 2nd Pers. Sing. Pres. Ind. conj. 4. audĭs; compounds of vis, sis; also velĭs, mālĭs, nolĭs. In 2nd Pers. Sing. Fut. Perf. the ending īs is doubtful : dixerĭs.

13. Finals in ō are long : ventōs, custōs, sacerdotōs.

Exceptions.—Greek words in ōs (os) : Delōs, Arcadōs; also cōmpōs, impōs, exōs.

14. Finals in ū are short : holūs, intūs, amamūs.

Exceptions.—Nominatives from long stems of decl. 3. are long : virtūs, tellūs, incūs, juventūs; the contracted cases of decl. 4. : artūs, gradūs; and a few Greek words : Didūs, Sapphūs (genitive).

15. The Greek words chelŷs, Tiphŷs, Erinŷs have the final syllable short and the vocative ending ŷ.

APPENDIX.

MEMORIAL LINES ON THE GENDER OF LATIN
SUBSTANTIVES.

I. General Rules.

The Gender of a Latin Noun
by meaning, form, or use is shown.

1. A Man, Month, Mountain, River, Wind,
and People Masculine we find :
Rōmūlūs, Octōber, Pindus, Pādūs, Eurūs, Āchivī.
2. A Woman, Island, Country, Tree,
and City, Feminine we see :
Pēnēlōpē, Cýprus, Germāniā, laurūs, Āthēnāe.
3. To Nouns that cannot be declined
The Neuter Gender is assigned :
Examples fās and nēfās give
And the Verb-Noun Infinitive :
Est summum nēfās fallērē :
Deceit is gross impiety.

Common are : sācerdōs, dux,	<i>priest (priestess), leader</i>
vātēs, pārens ēt conjux,	<i>seer, parent, wife (husband)</i>
cīvis, cōmēs, custōs, vindex,	<i>citizen, companion, guard, avenger</i>
ādūlescens, infans, index,	<i>youth (maid), infant, informer</i>
jūdex, testīs, artifex,	<i>judge, witness, artist</i>
praesūl, exsūl, ōpifex,	<i>director, exile, worker</i>
hērēs, milēs, incōlā,	<i>heir (heiress), soldier, inhabitant</i>
auctōr, augūr, advēnā,	<i>author, augur, new-comer</i>
hostīs, obsēs, praesēs, ālēs,	<i>enemy, hostage, president, bird</i>
pātruēlis ēt sātellēs,	<i>cousin, attendant</i>
municeps et interprēs,	<i>burgess, interpreter</i>
jūvēnis ēt antistēs,	<i>young person, overseer</i>
aurigā, princeps : add to these	<i>charioteer, chief</i>
bōs, dammā, talpā, serpens, sūs,	<i>ox (cow), deer, mole, serpent, swine</i>
cāmēlūs, cānīs, tigrīs, perdix,	
grūs.	<i>camel, dog, tiger, partridge, crane</i>

II. Special Rules for the Declensions.

Decl. 1 (A-Stems).

Rule.—Feminine in First *ā*, *ē*,
 Masculine *ās*, *ēs* will be.

Exc. Nouns denoting Males in *ā*
 are by meaning Masculine:
 and Masculine is found to be
Hādriā, the *Adriatic Sea*.

Decl. 2 (O-Stems).

Rule.—O-Nouns in *ūs* and *ēr* become
 Masculine, but Neuter *um*.

Exc. Feminine are found in *us*,
alvūs, *Arctūs*, *carbāsūs*, *paunch*, *Great Bear*, *linen*
cōlūs, *hūmūs*, *pampīnūs*, *distaff*, *ground*, *vine-leaf*
vannūs: also trees, as *pīrūs*;
winnowing-fan, *pear-tree*
 with some jewels, *assapphire*;
sapphire
 Neuter *pēlāgūs* and *vīrūs*.
sea, *poison*
Vulgūs Neuter commonly,
common people
 rarely Masculine we see.

Decl. 3 (Consonant and I-Stems).

Rule 1.—Third-Nouns Masculine prefer
 endings *o*, *or*, *os*, and *er*;
 add to which the ending *es*,
 if its Cases have increase.

Exc. (a) Feminine exceptions show
 Substantives in *dō* and *gō*.
 But *ligō*, *ordō*, *praedō*, *cardō*, *spade*, *order*, *pirate*, *hinge*
 Masculine, and Common *margin*.

(b) Abstract Nouns in *to* call
Fēminīū, one and all:
 Masculine will only be
 things that you may touch or see,
 (as *curculiō*, *vespertilio*, *weevil*, *bat*
pūgiō, *scīpio*, and *pāplliō*) *dagger*, *staff*, *butterfly*
 with the Nouns that number show,
 Such as *ternio*, *sēnio*. 3, 6

(c) *Ēchō* Feminine we name: *echo*
cārō (*carnīs*) is the same. *flask*

- (d) *Aequōr, marmōr, cōr* decline
Neuter; *arbōr* Feminine. *sea, marble, heart
tree*
- (e) Of the Substantives in *os*,
Feminine are *cōs* and *dōs* :
while, of Latin Nouns, alone
Neuter are *ōs* (*ossis*), *bone*,
and *ōs* (*ōris*), *mouth* : a few
Greek in *ōs* are Neuter too.*
- (f) Many Neuters end in *ēr*,
silēr, ācēr, verbēr, vēr,
tūbēr, ūbēr, and cādāvēr,
pipēr, itēr, and pāpāvēr. *withy, maple, stripe, spring
hump, udder, carcass
pepper, journey, poppy*
- (g) Feminine are *compēs, tēgēs,*
mercēs, mērgēs, quīēs, sēgēs,
though their Cases have increase :
with the Neuters reckon *aes.* *fetter, mat
fee, sheaf, rest, corn
copper*

Rule 2.—Third-Nouns Feminine we class
ending *is, x, aus,* and *as,*
s to consonant appended,
es in flexion unextended.

- Exc. (a)* Many Nouns in *is* we find
to the Masculine assigned :
amnīs, axīs, caulīs, collīs,
clūnīs, crīnīs, fascīs, follīs,
fustīs, ignīs, orbīs, ensīs,
pānīs, piscīs, postīs, mensīs,
torrīs, unguīs, and cānālīs,
vectīs; vermīs, and nātālīs,
sanguīs, pulvīs, cūcūmīs,
lāpīs, cassēs, Mānēs, glīs. *river, axle, stalk, hill
hind-leg, hair, bundle, bellows
bludgeon, fire, orb, sword
bread, fish, post, month
stake, nail, canal
lever, worm, birthday
blood, dust, cucumber
stone, nets, ghosts, dormouse*
- (b) Chiefly Masculine we find,
sometimes Feminine declined,
callīs, sentīs, fūnīs, finīs,
and in poets *torquīs, cinīs.* *path, thorn, rope, end
necklace, einder*
- (c) Masculine are most in *ex* :
Feminine are *forfex, lex,*
nex, sūpellex : Common, *pūmex,*
imbrex, ōbex, sīlex, rūmex. *shears, law
death, furniture, pumi
tile, bolt, flint, sorrel*

* As *mēlōs, melody, ēpōs, epic poem.*

- (d) Add to Masculines in *ix*,
fornix, phoenix, and cālix. *arch, —, cup*
- (e) Masculine are ādāmās,
ēlēphās, mās, gīgās, ās :
vās (vādīs) Masculine is known,
vās (vāsīs) is a Neuter Noun. *adamant
elephant, male, giant, as
surety
vessel*
- (f) Masculine are fons and mons,
chālybs, hydrops, gryps, and pons,
rūdēns, torrens, dens, and cliens,
fractions of the ās, as triens.
Add to Masculines trīdēns,
ōriens, and occīdēns,
bidens (*fork*) : but bidens (*sheep*),
with the Feminines we keep. *fountain, mountain
iron, dropsy, griffin, bridge
cable, torrent, tooth, client
four ounces
trident
east, west*
- (g) Masculine are found in ēs
verrēs and ācinācēs. *boar, scimeter*

Rule 3.—Third-Nouns Neuter end *ā, ě,*
ar, ur, us, c, l, n, and t.

- Exc.* (a) Masculine are found in *ur*
furfūr, turtūr, vultūr, fūr. *bran, turtle-dove, vulture, thief*
- (b) Feminine in *ūs* a few
keep, as virtūs, the long *ū* :
servītūs, jūventūs, sālūs,
sēnectūs, tellūs, incūs, pālūs. *virtue
slavery, youth, safety
old-age, earth, anvil, marsh*
- (c) Also *pečūs* (*pečūdīs*)
Feminine in Gender is. *beast*
- (d) Masculine appear in *us*
lēpūs (*lēpōris*) and *mūs*. *hare, mouse*
- (e) Masculines in *l* are *mūgīl*,
consūl, sāl, and sōl, with *pūgīl*. *mullet
consul, salt, sun, boxer*
- (f) Masculine are *rēn* and *splēn*,
pectēn, delphīn, attāgēn. *kidney, spleen
comb, dolphin, grouse*
- (g) Feminine are found in *ōn*
Gorgōn, sindōn, halcyōn. *Gorgon, cloth, king-fisher*

Decl. 4 (U-Stems).

Rule.—Masculines end in *us* : a few
are Neuter nouns, that end in *u*.

Exc. Women and trees are Feminine,
with *ăcūs, dōmūs, and mănūs,* *needle, house, hand,*
tribūs, Īdūs, porticūs. *tribe, the Ides, porch*

Decl. 5 (E-Stems).

Rule.—Feminine are Fifth in *ēs,*
Except *meridiēs* and *diēs.* *noon, day*

Exc. *Diēs* in the Singular
Common we define;
But its Plural cases are
always Masculine.

PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
LONDON



3 2000 001 863 481

