

190. *Quis*, any one, and *qui*, any one, any, are the same in form and declension as the interrogatives *quis* and *qui*.

1. *Quis* and *Qui* are generally used after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, and *num*; *si quis*, *si qui*. But they also occur without such accompaniment.

2. *Qua* for *Quae*.—After *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, and *num*, the Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. have *quae* or *qua*: *si quae*, *si qua*.

191. From *quis* and *qui* are formed

I. *The Indefinites*:

*aliquis*, *aliqua*, *aliquid* or *aliquod*, *some, some one*.  
*quispiam*, *quaepiam*, *quidpiam*<sup>1</sup> or *quodpiam*, *some, some one*.  
*quidam*, *quaedam*, *quiddam* or *quoddam*, *certain, certain one*.  
*quisquam*, *quaequam* *quidquam*,<sup>1</sup> *any one*.

II. *The General Indefinites*:

*quisque*, *quaeque*, *quidque*<sup>2</sup> or *quodque*, *every, every one*.  
*quivis*, *quaevis*, *quidvis* or *quodvis*, *any one you please*.  
*quilibet*, *quaelibet*, *quidlibet* or *quodlibet*, *any one you please*.

1. *Declension*.—It may be remarked

1) That these compounds are generally declined like the simple *quis* and *qui*, but have in the Neut. Sing. both *quod* and *quid*, the former used *adjectively*, the latter *substantively*.

2) That *aliquis* has *aliqua* instead of *aliquae* in the Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. *Aliqui* for *aliquis* occurs.

3) That *quidam* generally changes *m* to *n* before *d*: *quendam* for *quemdam*.

4) That *quisquam* generally wants the Fem. and the Plur.

5) That *unus* prefixed to *quisque* does not affect its declension: *unusquisque*, *unaquaeque*, etc.

2. *Other Indefinites* are: *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, *alteruter*, *neuter*, *ullus*, *nul-  
lus*, *nemo*.

3. *Other General Indefinites* may be formed from *uter*: *uterque*, both, each; *utervis*, *uterlibet*, either you please.

4. *Indefinite Pronominal Adjectives*: *qualislibet*, *qualelibet*, of any sort; *aliquantus*, a, um, of some size; *aliquot* (indeclinable), several.

For *qualislibet* the Gen. of an indefinite pronoun with *modi* may be used: *eiusdemmodi*, of some kind.

## CHAPTER IV.

### VERBS.

192. *VERBS* in Latin, as in English, express existence, condition, or action: *est*, he is; *dormit*, he is sleeping; *legit*, he reads.

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes written respectively, *quippiam* and *quicquam*.

<sup>2</sup> Sometimes written *quicque*.

193. Verbs comprise two principal classes:

I. *TRANSITIVE VERBS*,—which admit a direct object of their action: *servum verbērat*, he beats the slave.

II. *INTRANSITIVE VERBS*,—which do not admit such an object: *puer currit*, the boy runs.

194. Verbs have *Voice*, *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*.

### I. VOICES.

195. There are two Voices:

I. *The ACTIVE VOICE*,—which represents the subject as acting or existing: *pater filium amat*, the father loves his son; *est*, he is.

II. *The PASSIVE VOICE*,—which represents the subject as acted upon by some other person or thing: *filius a patre amatur*, the son is loved by his father.

1. *Passive Wanting*.—Intransitive Verbs generally have only the active voice, but are sometimes used impersonally in the passive. See 301. 3.

2. *Active Wanting*.—Deponent Verbs<sup>1</sup> are Passive in form, but not in sense: *loquor*, to speak. But see 221.

### II. MOODS.

196. Moods are either Definite or Indefinite:

I. *The Definite or Finite Moods* make up the Finite Verb; they are:

1. *The INDICATIVE MOOD*,—which either asserts something as a *fact* or inquires after the fact: *legit*, he is reading; *legitne*, is he reading?

2. *The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD*,—which expresses not an actual fact, but a *possibility* or *conception*, often rendered by *may*, *can*, etc.: *legat*, he may read, let him read.

3. *The IMPERATIVE MOOD*,—which expresses a *command* or an *entreaty*: *lege*, read thou.

II. *The Indefinite Moods* express the meaning of the verb in the form of nouns or adjectives; they are:

<sup>1</sup> So called from *depono*, to lay aside, as they dispense, in general, with the active form and the passive meaning.



1. The **INFINITIVE**,—which, like the English Infinitive, gives the simple meaning of the verb without any necessary reference to person or number: *legere*, to read.

2. The **GERUND**,—which gives the meaning of the verb in the form of a verbal noun of the second declension, used only in the *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *ablative singular*. It corresponds to the English participial noun in **ING**: *amandi*, of loving; *amandi causa*, for the sake of loving.

3. The **SUPINE**,—which gives the meaning of the verb in the form of a verbal noun of the fourth declension, used only in the *accusative* and *ablative singular*: *amatum*, to love, for loving; *amatu*, to be loved, in loving.

4. The **PARTICIPLE**,—which, like the English participle, gives the meaning of the verb in the form of an adjective.

A Latin verb may have four participles: two in the Active, the Present and Future—*amans*, loving; *amaturus*, about to love;—and two in the Passive, the Perfect and Future—*amatus*, loved; *amandus*, deserving to be loved.

### III. TENSES.

197. There are six tenses:

#### I. THREE TENSES FOR INCOMPLETE ACTION:

1. Present: *amo*, I love.
2. Imperfect: *amābam*, I was loving.
3. Future: *amābo*, I shall love.

#### II. THREE TENSES FOR COMPLETED ACTION:

1. Perfect: *amāvi*, I have loved, I loved.
2. Pluperfect: *amavēram*, I had loved.
3. Future Perfect: *amavēro*, I shall have loved.

### 198. REMARKS ON TENSES.

1. **Present Perfect and Historical Perfect**.—The Latin Perfect sometimes corresponds to our Perfect with *have* (*have loved*), and is called the *Present Perfect* or *Perfect Definite*; and sometimes to our Imperfect or Past (*loved*), and is called the *Historical Perfect* or *Perfect Indefinite*.

2. **Principal and Historical**.—Tenses are also distinguished as

- 1) *Principal*:—Present, Present Perfect, Future, and Future Perfect.
- 2) *Historical*:—Imperfect, Historical Perfect, and Pluperfect.

3. **Tenses Wanting**.—The Subjunctive wants the Future and Future Perfect; the Imperative has only the Present and Future; the Infinitive, only the Present, Perfect, and Future.

### IV. NUMBERS.

199. There are two numbers: **SINGULAR** and **PLURAL**.<sup>1</sup>

### V. PERSONS.

200. There are three persons: **FIRST**, **SECOND**, and **THIRD**.<sup>1</sup>

### CONJUGATION.

201. Regular verbs are inflected, or conjugated, in four different ways, and are accordingly divided into Four Conjugations, distinguished from each other by the

#### INFINITIVE ENDINGS.

Conj. I.	Conj. II.	Conj. III.	Conj. IV.
<b>āre,</b>	<b>ēre,</b>	<b>ere,</b>	<b>ire.</b>

202. **Principal Parts**.—Four forms of the verb,—the Present Indicative, Present Infinitive, Perfect Indicative, and Supine,—are called from their importance the *Principal Parts* of the verb.

203. **Entire Conjugation**.—In any regular verb

1. The **PRESENT STEM**<sup>2</sup> may be found by dropping the infinitive ending: *amāre*; stem, *am*.

2. The **PRINCIPAL PARTS** may be formed from this stem by means of proper endings.

3. The **ENTIRE CONJUGATION** of the verb through all its parts may be readily formed from these Principal Parts by means of proper endings.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> As in Nouns. See 87.

<sup>2</sup> For fuller treatment of stems, see 241. 242.

<sup>3</sup> In the Paradigms of regular verbs, the endings, both those which distinguish the Principal Parts and those which distinguish the forms derived from those parts, are separately indicated, and should be carefully noticed.



## 204. Sum, I am.

*Sum* is used as an auxiliary in the passive voice of regular verbs. Accordingly its conjugation, though quite irregular, must be given at the outset.

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
sūm,	essē,	fui,	—.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
sūm,	<i>I am,</i>	sūmūs,	<i>we are,</i>
ēs,	<i>thou art,<sup>1</sup></i>	estis,	<i>you are,</i>
est,	<i>he is;</i>	sunt,	<i>they are.</i>

## IMPERFECT.

*I was.*

ērām,	<i>I was,</i>	ērāmūs,	<i>we were,</i>
erās,	<i>thou wast,</i>	erātis,	<i>you were,</i>
erāt,	<i>he was;</i>	erant,	<i>they were.</i>

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will be.*

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

## PERFECT.

*I have been, was.*

fui,	<i>I have been,</i>	fuimūs,	<i>we have been,</i>
fuisti,	<i>thou hast been,</i>	fuistis,	<i>you have been,</i>
fuit,	<i>he has been;</i>	fuērunt, fuērē,	<i>they have been.</i>

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had been.*

fuērām,	<i>I had been,</i>	fuērāmūs,	<i>we had been,</i>
fuērās,	<i>thou hadst been,</i>	fuērātis,	<i>you had been,</i>
fuērāt,	<i>he had been;</i>	fuērant,	<i>they had been.</i>

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been.*

fuērō,	<i>I shall have been,</i>	fuērīmūs,	<i>we shall have been,</i>
fuērīs,	<i>thou wilt have been,</i>	fuērītis,	<i>you will have been,</i>
fuērīt,	<i>he will have been;</i>	fuērint,	<i>they will have been.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Or *you are*; *thou* is confined mostly to solemn discourse; in ordinary English, *you are* is used both in the singular and in the plural.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can be.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
sīm,	<i>I may be,</i>	sīmūs,	<i>we may be,</i>
sis,	<i>thou mayst be,</i>	sītis,	<i>you may be,</i>
sit	<i>he may be;</i>	sint,	<i>they may be.</i>

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should be.*

essēm,	<i>I might be,</i>	essēmūs,	<i>we might be,</i>
essēs,	<i>thou mightst be,</i>	essētis,	<i>you might be,</i>
essēt,	<i>he might be;</i>	essent,	<i>they might be.</i>

## PERFECT.

*I may or can have been.*

fuērīm,	<i>I may have been,</i>	fuērīmūs,	<i>we may have been,</i>
fuērīs,	<i>thou mayst have been,</i>	fuērītis,	<i>you may have been,</i>
fuērīt,	<i>he may have been;</i>	fuērint,	<i>they may have been.</i>

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have been.*

fuissēm,	<i>I might have been,</i>	fuissēmūs,	<i>we might have been,</i>
fuissēs,	<i>thou mightst have been,</i>	fuissētis,	<i>you might have been.</i>
fuissēt,	<i>he might have been;</i>	fuissent,	<i>they might have been.</i>

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. ēs,	<i>be thou,</i>	estē,	<i>be ye,</i>
FUT. estō,	<i>thou shalt be,<sup>1</sup></i>	estōtē,	<i>ye shall be,</i>
estō,	<i>he shall be<sup>1</sup>;</i>	suntō,	<i>they shall be.</i>

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. essē,	<i>to be,</i>		
PERF. fuissē,	<i>to have been,</i>		
FUT. futūrus <sup>2</sup> essē,	<i>to be about to be.</i>	FUT. futūrus, <sup>2</sup>	<i>about to be.</i>

1. Rare Forms are: *fōrēm, fōrēs, fōrēt, fōrent, and fōrē*, for *essem, esses, esset, essent*, and *futūrus esse*. See 297. III. 2.

2. Antiquated Forms are: *siēm, siēs, siēt, sient*, for *sīm, sis, sit, sint*; also *fuām, fuās, fuāt, fuant*, for the same.

<sup>1</sup> The Fut. may also be rendered like the Pres. or with *let*: *be thou; let him be.*

<sup>2</sup> *Futūrus* is declined like *bonus*. So in the Infinitive: *futūrus, a, um esse*.



## FIRST CONJUGATION.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

205. Amo, *I love.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
ámō,	ámāre,	ámāvī,	ámātum.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I love, am loving, do love.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
ámō, <i>I love,</i>	ámāmūs, <i>we love,</i>
ámās, <i>thou lovest,</i>	ámātis, <i>you love,</i>
ámāt, <i>he loves;</i>	ámant, <i>they love.</i>

## IMPERFECT.

*I loved, was loving, did love.*

ámābām, <i>I was loving,</i>	ámābāmūs, <i>we were loving,</i>
ámābās, <i>thou wast loving,</i>	ámābātis, <i>you were loving,</i>
ámābāt, <i>he was loving;</i>	ámābant, <i>they were loving.</i>

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will love.*

ámābō, <i>I shall love,</i>	ámābimūs, <i>we shall love,</i>
ámābis, <i>thou wilt love,</i>	ámābitis, <i>you will love,</i>
ámābīt, <i>he will love;</i>	ámābunt, <i>they will love.</i>

## PERFECT.

*I loved, have loved.*

ámāvī, <i>I have loved,</i>	ámāvimūs, <i>we have loved,</i>
ámāvistī, <i>thou hast loved,</i>	ámāvistis, <i>you have loved,</i>
ámāvīt, <i>he has loved;</i>	ámāverant, <i>erē, they have loved.</i>

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had loved.*

ámāverām, <i>I had loved,</i>	ámāverāmūs, <i>we had loved,</i>
ámāverās, <i>thou hadst loved,</i>	ámāverātis, <i>you had loved,</i>
ámāverāt, <i>he had loved;</i>	ámāverant, <i>they had loved.</i>

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have loved.*

ámāverō, <i>I shall have loved,</i>	ámāverimūs, <i>we shall have loved,</i>
ámāverīs, <i>thou wilt have loved,</i>	ámāveritis, <i>you will have loved,</i>
ámāverīt, <i>he will have loved;</i>	ámāverint, <i>they will have loved.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can love.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
ámēm, <i>I may love,</i>	ámēmūs, <i>we may love,</i>
ámēs, <i>thou mayst love,</i>	ámētis, <i>you may love,</i>
ámēt, <i>he may love;</i>	áment, <i>they may love.</i>

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should love.*

ámārēm, <i>I might love,</i>	ámārēmūs, <i>we might love,</i>
ámārēs, <i>thou mightst love,</i>	ámārētis, <i>you might love,</i>
ámārēt, <i>he might love;</i>	ámārent, <i>they might love.</i>

## PERFECT.

*I may or can have loved.*

ámāverim, <i>I may have loved,</i>	ámāverimūs, <i>we may have loved,</i>
ámāverīs, <i>thou mayst have loved,</i>	ámāveritis, <i>you may have loved,</i>
ámāverīt, <i>he may have loved;</i>	ámāverint, <i>they may have loved.</i>

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have loved.*

ámāvissēm, <i>I might have loved,</i>	ámāvissēmūs, <i>we might have loved,</i>
ámāvissēs, <i>thou mightst have loved,</i>	ámāvissētis, <i>you might have loved,</i>
ámāvissēt, <i>he might have loved;</i>	ámāvissent, <i>they might have loved.</i>

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. ámā, <i>love thou;</i>	ámātē, <i>love ye.</i>
FUT. ámātō, <i>thou shalt love,</i>	ámātōtē, <i>ye shall love,</i>
ámātō, <i>he shall love;</i>	ámantō, <i>they shall love.</i>

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. ámāre, <i>to love.</i>
PERF. ámāvissē, <i>to have loved.</i>
FUT. ámātūrūs <sup>2</sup> essē, <i>to be about to love.</i>

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. ámans, <sup>1</sup> <i>loving.</i>
FUT. ámātūrūs, <sup>2</sup> <i>about to love.</i>

## GERUND.

Gen. ámandī, <i>of loving,</i>
Dat. ámandō, <i>for loving,</i>
Acc. ámandum, <i>loving,</i>
Abl. ámandō, <i>by loving.</i>

## SUPINE.

Acc. ámātum, <i>to love,</i>
Abl. ámātū, <i>to love, be loved.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Decline like *prudens*, 153.<sup>2</sup> Decline like *bonus*, 143.



## FIRST CONJUGATION.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

206. Amor, *I am loved.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
ămōr,	ămārī,	ămātūs sūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am loved.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
ămōr	ămāmūr
ămārīs, or rē	ămāmīni
ămātūr;	ămantūr.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was loved.*

ămābār	ămābāmūr
ămābārīs, or rē	ămābāmīni
ămābātūr;	ămābantūr.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will be loved.*

ămābōr	ămābīmūr
ămābōrīs, or rē	ămābīmīni
ămābītūr;	ămābantūr.

## PERFECT.

*I have been or was loved.*

ămātūs sūm <sup>1</sup>	ămātī sūmūs
ămātūs ēs	ămātī estīs
ămātūs est;	ămātī sunt.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had been loved.*

ămātūs ērām <sup>1</sup>	ămātī ērāmūs
ămātūs ērās	ămātī ērātīs
ămātūs ērāt;	ămātī ērant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been loved.*

ămātūs ērō <sup>1</sup>	ămātī ērīmūs
ămātūs ērīs	ămātī ērītīs
ămātūs ērīt;	ămātī ērunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Fui, fuisti*, etc., are sometimes used for *sum, es*, etc., thus, *amatus fui* for *amatus sum*. So *fuēram, fuēras*, etc., for *ēram, ēras*, etc.; also *fuēro, fuēris*, etc., for *ēro, ēris*, etc.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can be loved.*

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

ămēr	ămēmūr
ămērīs, or rē	ămēmīni
ămētūr;	ămentūr.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should be loved.*

ămārēr	ămārēmūr
ămārērīs, or rē	ămārēmīni
ămārētūr;	ămārentūr.

## PERFECT.

*I may have been loved.*

ămātūs sīm <sup>1</sup>	ămātī sīmūs
ămātūs sis	ămātī sitīs
ămātūs sīt;	ămātī sint.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have been loved.*

ămātūs essēm <sup>1</sup>	ămātī essēmūs
ămātūs essēs	ămātī essētīs
ămātūs essēt;	ămātī essent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. ămārē, <i>be thou loved;</i>	ămāmīni, <i>be ye loved.</i>
FUT. ămātōr, <i>thou shalt be loved,</i>	ămantōr, <i>they shall be loved.</i>

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. ămārī, <i>to be loved.</i>	PERF. ămātūs, <i>having been loved.</i>
PERF. ămātūs essē, <i>to have been loved.</i>	FUT. ămandūs, <i>to be loved.</i>
FUT. ămātūm irī, <i>to be about to be loved.</i>	

<sup>1</sup> *Fuērim, fuēris*, etc., are sometimes used for *sīm, sis*, etc. So also *fuisse*, *fuisse*, etc., for *essēm, essēs*, etc.; rarely *fuisse* for *esse*.



## SECOND CONJUGATION.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

207. Moneo, *I advise.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
moneō,	mōnērē,	mōnuī,	mōnītūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I advise.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
moneō	mōnēmūs
mōnēs	mōnētīs
mōnēt;	mōnent.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was advising.*

mōnēbām	mōnēbāmūs
mōnēbās	mōnēbātīs
mōnēbāt;	mōnēbant.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will advise.*

mōnēbō	mōnēbīmūs
mōnēbīs	mōnēbītīs
mōnēbit;	mōnēbunt.

## PERFECT.

*I advised or have advised.*

mōnuī	mōnuīmūs
mōnuistī	mōnuistīs
mōnuīt;	mōnuērunt, or ērē.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had advised.*

mōnuērām	mōnuērāmūs
mōnuērās	mōnuērātīs
mōnuērāt;	mōnuērant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have advised.*

mōnuērō	mōnuērīmūs
mōnuērīs	mōnuērītīs
mōnuērīt;	mōnuērint.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can advise.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mōneām	mōneāmūs
mōneās	mōneātīs
mōneāt;	mōneant.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should advise.*

mōnērēm	mōnērēmūs
mōnērēs	mōnērētīs
mōnērēt;	mōnērent.

## PERFECT.

*I may have advised.*

mōnuērīm	mōnuērīmūs
mōnuērīs	mōnuērītīs
mōnuērīt;	mōnuērint.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have advised.*

mōnuissēm	mōnuissēmūs
mōnuissēs	mōnuissētīs
mōnuissēt;	mōnuissent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. mōnē, advise thou;	mōnētē, advise ye.
FUT. mōnētō, thou shalt advise,	mōnētōtē, ye shall advise,
mōnētō, he shall advise;	mōnentō, they shall advise.

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. mōnērē, to advise.	PRES. mōnens, advising.
PERF. mōnuissē, to have advised.	
FUT. mōnītūrus essē, to be about to advise.	FUT. mōnītūrus, about to advise.

## GERUND.

## SUPINE.

Gen. mōnendī, of advising,	
Dat. mōnendō, for advising,	
Acc. mōnendūm, advising,	Acc. mōnītūm, to advise,
Abl. mōnendō, by advising.	Abl. mōnītū, to advise, be advised.



## SECOND CONJUGATION.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

208. Moneor, *I am advised.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
mōneōr,	mōnēri,	mōnitūs sūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am advised.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mōneōr	mōnēmūr
mōnēris, or rē	mōnēmīni
mōnētūr;	mōnentūr.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was advised.*

mōnēbār	mōnēbāmūr
mōnēbāris, or rē	mōnēbāmīni
mōnēbatūr;	mōnēbantūr.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will be advised.*

mōnēbōr	mōnēbīmūr
mōnēbēris, or rē	mōnēbīmīni
mōnēbitūr;	mōnēbuntūr.

## PERFECT.

*I have been or was advised.*

mōnitūs sūm <sup>1</sup>	mōnitī sūmūs
mōnitūs es	mōnitī estis
mōnitūs est;	mōnitī sunt.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had been advised.*

mōnitūs ērām <sup>1</sup>	mōnitī ērāmūs
mōnitūs ēras	mōnitī ērātis
mōnitūs ērāt;	mōnitī ērant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been advised.*

mōnitūs ērō <sup>1</sup>	mōnitī ērimūs
mōnitūs ēris	mōnitī ēritis
mōnitūs ērit;	mōnitī ērant.

<sup>1</sup> See 206, foot notes.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can be advised.*

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

mōneār	mōneāmūr
mōneāris, or rē	mōneāmīni
mōneātūr;	mōneantūr.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should be advised.*

mōnērēr	mōnērēmūr
mōnērēris, or rē	mōnērēmīni
mōnērētūr;	mōnērentūr.

## PERFECT.

*I may have been advised.*

mōnitūs sīm <sup>1</sup>	mōnitī sīmūs
mōnitūs sis	mōnitī sitis
mōnitūs sit;	mōnitī sint.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have been advised.*

mōnitūs essēm <sup>1</sup>	mōnitī essēmūs
mōnitūs essēs	mōnitī essētis
mōnitūs essēt;	mōnitī essent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. mōnērē, *be thou advised;* | mōnēmīni, *be ye advised.*FUT. mōnētōr, *thou shalt be advised,*mōnētōr, *he shall be advised;*mōnentōr, *they shall be advised*

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. mōnēri, *to be advised,*  
PERF. mōnitūs essē, *to have been advised,*  
FUT. mōnitūm iri, *to be about to be advised.*PERF. mōnitūs, *advised,*  
FUT. mōnendūs, *to be advised.*<sup>1</sup> See 206, foot notes.



## THIRD CONJUGATION.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

209. Rego, *I rule.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
rēgō,	rēgēre,	rexī,	rectūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I rule.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rēgō	rēgimūs
rēgis	rēgitis
rēgit;	rēgunt.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was ruling.*

rēgebām	rēgebāmūs
rēgebās	rēgebātis
rēgebāt;	rēgebant.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will rule.*

rēgām	rēgēmūs
rēgēs	rēgētis
rēgēt;	rēgent.

## PERFECT.

*I ruled or have ruled.*

rexī	reximūs
rexistī	rexistis
rexīt;	rexerunt, or <i>erē.</i>

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had ruled.*

rexērām	rexērāmūs
rexērās	rexērātis
rexērāt;	rexerant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have ruled.*

rexērō	rexērīmūs
rexērīs	rexērītis
rexērīt;	rexerint.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can rule.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rēgām	rēgāmūs
rēgās	rēgātis
rēgāt;	rēgant.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should rule.*

rēgērēm	rēgērēmūs
rēgērēs	rēgērētis
rēgērēt;	rēgerent.

## PERFECT.

*I may have ruled.*

rexērīm	rexērīmūs
rexērīs	rexērītis
rexērīt;	rexerint.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have ruled.*

rexissēm	rexissēmūs
rexissēs	rexissētis
rexissēt;	rexissent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. rēgē, rule thou;	rēgitē, rule ye.
FUT. rēgitō, thou shalt rule,	rēgitōtē, ye shall rule,
rēgitō, he shall rule;	rēguntō, they shall rule.

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. rēgēre, to rule.	PRES. rēgens, ruling.
PERF. rexissē, to have ruled.	
FUT. rectūrus essē, to be about to rule.	FUT. rectūrus, about to rule.

## GERUND.

## SUPINE.

Gen. rēgendī, of ruling,	
Dat. rēgendō, for ruling,	
Acc. rēgendūm, ruling,	Acc. rectūm, to rule,
Abl. rēgendō, by ruling.	Abl. rectū, to rule, be ruled.



## THIRD CONJUGATION.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

210. Regor, *I am ruled.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
rēgōr,	rēgī,	rectus sum.

## INDICATIVE MOOD

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am ruled.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rēgōr	rēgimur
rēgeris, or rē	rēgimini
rēgūt;	rēguntur.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was ruled.*

rēgebār	rēgebāmur
rēgebāris, or rē	rēgebāmini
rēgebāt;	rēgebantur.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will be ruled.*

rēgār	rēgemur
rēgeris, or rē	rēgimini
rēgēt;	rēgentur.

## PERFECT.

*I have been or was ruled.*

rectus sum <sup>1</sup>	recti sumus
rectus es	recti estis
rectus est;	recti sunt.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had been ruled.*

rectus eram <sup>1</sup>	recti eramus
rectus eras	recti eratis
rectus erat;	recti erant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been ruled.*

rectus erō <sup>1</sup>	recti erimus
rectus eris	recti eritis
rectus erit;	recti erunt.

<sup>1</sup> See 206, foot notes.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can be ruled.*

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

rēgār	rēgāmur
rēgaris, or rē	rēgāmini
rēgāt;	rēgantur.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should be ruled.*

rēgerer	rēgeremur
rēgereris, or rē	rēgeremini
rēgerēt;	rēgerentur.

## PERFECT.

*I may have been ruled.*

rectus sim <sup>1</sup>	recti simus
rectus sis	recti sitis
rectus sit;	recti sint.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have been ruled.*

rectus essem <sup>1</sup>	recti essemus
rectus esses	recti essetis
rectus esset;	recti essent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. rēgerē, *be thou ruled;* | rēgimini, *be ye ruled.*FUT. rēgitōr, *thou shalt be ruled,* | rēgantōr, *they shall be ruled.*  
rēgitōr, *he shall be ruled;*

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. rēgī, *to be ruled.*PERF. rectus esse, *to have been ruled.*FUT. rectum iri, *to be about to be ruled.*PERF. rectus, *ruled.*FUT. regendus, *to be ruled.*<sup>1</sup> See 206, foot notes.



## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

211. Audio, *I hear.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
audiō,	audirē,	audivi,	auditum.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I hear.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audiō	audimūs
audis	auditis
audit ;	audiunt.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was hearing.*

audiebām	audiebāmūs
audiebas	audiebatis
audiebat ;	audiebant.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will hear.*

audiām	audiemūs
audies	audietis
audiet ;	audient.

## PERFECT.

*I heard or have heard.*

audivi	audivimūs
audivisti	audivistis
audivit ;	audiverunt, or ēre.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had heard.*

audiveram	audiveramūs
audiveras	audiveratis
audiverat ;	audiverant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have heard.*

audiverō	audiverimūs
audiveris	audiveritis
audiverit ;	audiverint.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can hear.*

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

audiām	audiāmūs
audias	audiatīs
audiat ;	audiant.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should hear.*

audirēm	audirēmūs
audirēs	audirētīs
audirēt ;	audirent.

## PERFECT.

*I may have heard.*

audiverim	audiverimūs
audiveris	audiveritis
audiverit ;	audiverint.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have heard.*

audivissem	audivissemūs
audivisses	audivissetis
audivisset ;	audivissent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. audi, hear thou ;	audite, hear ye.
FUT. auditō, thou shalt hear,	auditōtē, ye shall hear,
auditō, he shall hear ;	audiuntō, they shall hear.

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. audirē, to hear.	PRES. audiens, hearing.
PERF. audivissē, to have heard.	
FUT. auditurus essē, to be about to hear.	FUT. auditurus, about to hear.

## GERUND.

## SUPINE.

Gen. audiendi, of hearing.	
Dat. audiendō, for hearing.	
Acc. audiendum, hearing.	Acc. auditum, to hear.
Abl. audiendō, by hearing.	Abl. auditū, to hear, be heard.



## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

212. Audior, *I am heard*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
audior,	audiri,	auditus sum.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am heard.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audior	audimur
audiris, or re	audimini
auditur;	audiuntur.

## IMPERFECT.

*I was heard.*

audiebar	audiebamur
audiebaris, or re	audiebamini
audiebatur;	audiebantur.

## FUTURE.

*I shall or will be heard.*

audiar	audiemur
audieris, or re	audiemini
audietur;	audientur.

## PERFECT.

*I have been heard.*

auditus sum <sup>1</sup>	auditi sumus
auditus es	auditi estis
auditus est;	auditi sunt.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I had been heard.*

auditus eram <sup>1</sup>	auditi eramus
auditus eras	auditi eratis
auditus erat;	auditi erant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been heard.*

auditus ero <sup>1</sup>	auditi erimus
auditus eris	auditi eritis
auditus erit;	auditi erunt.

<sup>1</sup> See 206, foot notes.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

*I may or can be heard.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audiar	audiamur
audiaris, or re	audiamini
audiatur;	audiantur.

## IMPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should be heard.*

audirer	audiremur
audireris, or re	audiremini
audiretur;	audirentur.

## PERFECT.

*I may have been heard.*

auditus sim <sup>1</sup>	auditi simus
auditus sis	auditi sitis
auditus sit;	auditi sint.

## PLUPERFECT.

*I might, could, would, or should have been heard.*

auditus essem <sup>1</sup>	auditi essemus
auditus esses	auditi essetis
auditus esset;	auditi essent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. audire, be thou heard; | audimini, be ye heard.

FUT. auditor, thou shalt be heard, | audiuntor, they shall be heard.  
auditor, he shall be heard;

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. audiri,	to be heard.	PERF. auditus,	heard.
PERF. auditus esse <sup>1</sup> ,	to have been heard.	FUT. audiendus,	to be heard.
FUT. auditum iri,	to be about to be heard.		

<sup>1</sup> See 206, foot notes.