

## VERBS IN IO OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

213. *Verbs in io* are generally of the fourth conjugation, and even the few which are of the third are inflected with the endings of the fourth wherever those endings have two successive vowels, as follows:

## ACTIVE VOICE.

214. *Capiro, I take.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
cāpiō,	cāpērē,	cēpī,	captūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpiō, cāpis, cāpit;	cāpīmūs, cāpītīs, cāpiunt.

## IMPERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpiēbām, -iēbās, -iēbāt;	cāpiēbāmūs, -iēbātīs, -iēbant.

## FUTURE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpiām, -iēs, -iēt;	cāpiēmūs, -iētīs, -ient.

## PERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cēpī, -istī, -it;	cēpīmūs, -istīs, -ērunt, or ērē.

## PLUPERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cēpērām, -ērās, -ērāt;	cēpērāmūs, -ērātīs, -ērant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cēpērō, -ērīs, -ērit;	cēpērīmūs, -ērītīs, -ērint.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpiām, -iās, -iāt;	cāpiāmūs, -iātīs, -iant.

## IMPERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpērēm, -ērēs, ērēt;	cāpērēmūs, -ērētīs, -ērent.

## PERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cēpērīm, -ērīs, -ērit;	cēpērīmūs, -ērītīs, -ērint.

## PLUPERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cēpissēm, -issēs, -issēt;	cēpissēmūs, -issētīs, -issent.

## IMPERATIVE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
PRES. cāpē;	cāpītē.
FUT. cāpītō,	cāpītō,

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. cāpērē.	Participle.
PERF. cēpissē.	PRES. cāpiens.
FUT. captūrūs essē.	FUT. captūrūs.

## GERUND.

Gen. cāpiendī.	SUPINE.
Dat. cāpiendō.	
Acc. cāpiendūm.	Acc. captūm.
Abl. cāpiendō.	Abl. captū.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

215. *Capiro, I am taken.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
cāpiōr,	cāpī,	captūs sūm.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpiōr, cāpēris, cāpitūr;	cāpīmūr, cāpīmīnī, cāpiuntūr.

## IMPERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpiēbār, -iēbārīs, -iēbātūr;	cāpiēbāmūr, -iēbāmīnī, -iēbāntūr.

## FUTURE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpiār, -iērīs, -iētūr;	cāpiēmūr, -iēmīnī, -ientur.

## PERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
captūs sūm, ēs, est;	captī sūmūs, estīs, sunt.

## PLUPERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
captūs ērām, ērās, ērāt;	captī ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
captūs ērō, ērīs, ērit;	captī ērīmūs, ērītīs, ērunt.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cäpiär, -iärīs, -iätür;	cäpiämür, -iämīnī, -iantür.

## IMPERFECT.

cäpérer, -erérīs, -erétrū;	cäpérémür, -erémīnī, -erentür.
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## PERFECT.

captūs sīm, sīs, sīt;	captī sīmūs, sītūs, sīnt.
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## PLUPERFECT.

captūs essēm, essēs, essēt;	captī essēmūs, essētūs, essent.
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## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. cäpérē;	cäpímmī.
FUT. cäpitör, cäpitör;	cäpiuntör.

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. cäpī.	PARTICIPLE.
PERF. captūs essē.	PERF. captūs.
FUT. captūm irī.	FUT. cäpiendūs.

## SYNOPSIS OF CONJUGATION.

## 216. FIRST CONJUGATION.

## I. ACTIVE VOICE.

## 1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

ämō, ämärē, ämāvī, ämātūm.

2. MOODS AND TENSES.<sup>1</sup>

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. ämō	ämēm	ämā	ämärē	ämans.
Imp. ämäbäm	ämärem	ämärē	ämärē	ämans.
Fut. ämäbō	ämäbō	ämätō	ämätūrūs essē	ämätūrūs.
Perf. ämāvī	ämävērim	ämävērim	ämävissē	ämävissē
Plup. ämävēram	ämävissēm	ämävēram	ämävissēm	ämävissē
F. P. ämävērō				

Gerund, ämandi, dō, etc. Supine, ämätūm, ū.

<sup>1</sup> These tables, it will be observed, are so arranged as to exhibit not only the synopsis of each mood through the different tenses, as, INDIC. amo, amäbam, etc., but also the synopsis of each tense through the different moods, as, PRES. amo, amem, ama, etc. The pupil should make himself so familiar with the verbs, as they occur in his reading lessons, as to be able to give the synopsis of any mood through all the tenses, or of any tense through all the moods.

## II. PASSIVE VOICE.

## 1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

ämōr, ämārī, ämātūs sūm.

## 2. MOODS AND TENSES.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. ämōr	ämēr	ämärē	ämārī	ämāndūs.
Imp. ämäbär	ämäbär	ämärēr	ämārēr	ämāndūs.
Fut. ämäbōr	ämäbōr	ämätōr	ämātūm irī	ämātūs.
Perf. ämātūs sūm	ämātūs sūm	ämätōr	ämātūs essē	ämātūs.
Plup. ämātūs érām	ämātūs essēm	ämätōr	ämātūm ū	ämātūs.
F. P. ämātūs érō				

## 217. SECOND CONJUGATION.

## I. ACTIVE VOICE.

## 1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

mōneō, mōnērē, mōnuī, mōnitūm.

## 2. MOODS AND TENSES.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. mōneō	mōneām	mōnē	mōnērē	mōnēns.
Imp. mōnēbām	mōnērēm	mōnērēm	mōnērē	mōnēns.
Fut. mōnēbō	mōnēbō	mōnētō	mōnētūrūs essē	mōnētūrūs.
Perf. mōnuī	mōnuērim	mōnuērim	mōnuissē	mōnuissē
Plup. mōnuēram	mōnuēssēm	mōnuēram	mōnuissēm	mōnuissē
F. P. mōnuērō				

Gerund, mōnēndi, dō, etc. Supine, mōnitūm, ū.

## II. PASSIVE VOICE.

## 1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

mōneor, mōnērī, mōnitūs sūm.

## 2. MOODS AND TENSES.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. mōneor	mōneār	mōnērē	mōnērī	mōnēndūs.
Imp. mōnēbär	mōnērēr	mōnērēr	mōnērī	mōnēndūs.
Fut. mōnēbōr	mōnēbōr	mōnētōr	mōnētūm irī	mōnētūs.
Perf. mōnitūs sūm	mōnitūs sūm	mōnētōr	mōnētūs essē	mōnētūs.
Plup. mōnitūs érām	mōnitūs essēm	mōnētōr	mōnētūm ū	mōnētūs.
F. P. mōnitūs érō				

## 218. THIRD CONJUGATION.

## I. ACTIVE VOICE.

## 1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

rēgō, rēgērē, rexī, rectūm.

## 2. MOODS AND TENSES.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. rēgō	rēgām	rēgō	rēgērē	rēgens.
Imp. rēgēbām	rēgērēm			
Fut. rēgām		rēgītō	rectūrūs essē	rectūrūs.
Perf. rexī	rexērīm		rexissē	
Plup. rexērām	rexissēm			
F. P. rexērō				

*Gerund, regendī, dō, etc. Supine, rectūm, ū.*

## II. PASSIVE VOICE.

## 1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

rēgōr, rēgī, rectūs sūm.

## 2. MOODS AND TENSES.

Pres. rēgōr	rēgār	rēgērē	rēgī	
Imp. rēgēbār	rēgērēr			
Fut. rēgār		rēgītōr	rectūm ūrī	rēgendūs.
Perf. rectūs sūm	rectūs sīm		rectūs essē	
Plup. rectūs ērām	rectūs essēm			
F. P. rectūs ērō				

## 219. VERBS IN IO OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

## I. ACTIVE VOICE.

## 1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

cāpiō, cāpērē, cēpī, captūm.

## 2. MOODS AND TENSES.

Pres. cāpiō	cāpiām	cāpē	cāpērē	cāpiens.
Imp. cāpiēbām	cāpērēm			
Fut. cāpiām		cāpītō	captūrūs essē	cāptūrūs.
Perf. cēpī	cēpērīm		cēpissē	
Plup. cēpērām	cēpissēm			
F. P. cēpērō				

*Gerund, cāpiēndī, dō, etc. Supine, captūm, ū.*

## II. PASSIVE VOICE.

## 1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

cāpiōr, cāpī, captūs sūm.

## 2. MOODS AND TENSES.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. cāpiōr	cāpiār	cāpērē	cāpī	
Imp. cāpiēbār	cāpērēr			
Fut. cāpiār			cāpitōr	captūm ūrī
Perf. captūs sūm		captūs sīm	captūs essē	
Plup. captūs ērām	captūs essēm			
F. P. captūs ērō				cāpiēndūs.

## 220. FOURTH CONJUGATION.

## I. ACTIVE VOICE.

## 1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

audiō, audiērē, audīvī, audītūm.

## 2. MOODS AND TENSES.

Pres. audiō	audiām	audiī	audiērē	audiēns.
Imp. audiēbām	audiērēm			
Fut. audiām		audiōtō	audiētūrūs essē	audiētūrūs.
Perf. audīvī	audiēvīm			
Plup. audiēvērām	audiēvīsēm			
F. P. audiēvērō				

*Gerund, audiēndī, dō, etc. Supine, audiētūm, ū.*

## II. PASSIVE VOICE.

## 1. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

audiōr, audiērī, auditūs sūm.

## 2. MOODS AND TENSES.

Pres. audiōr	audiār	audiērē	audiērī	
Imp. audiēbār	audiērēr			
Fut. audiār		audiōtōr	auditūm ūrī	
Perf. auditūs sūm	auditūs sīm		auditūs essē	
Plup. auditūs ērām	auditūs essēm			
F. P. auditūs ērō				audiēndūs.

## DEPONENT VERBS.

221. Deponent Verbs have in general the forms of the Passive Voice with the signification of the Active. But

1. They have also in the Active, the future infinitive, the participles, gerund, and supine.
2. The Future passive participle generally has the passive signification; sometimes also the perfect passive; *hortandus*, to be exhorted; *expertus*, tried.
3. The Future Infinitive of the Passive form is rare, as the Active form is generally used.

## SYNOPSIS OF CONJUGATION.

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

222. *Hortor, I exhort.*

## I. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

hortör, hortäri, hortätüs süm.

## II. MOODS AND TENSES.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. hortör <sup>1</sup>	hortér	hortäré	hortäri	hortans.
Imp. hortäbär	hortärer			
Fut. hortabör		hortatör	hortatürüs essé	{ hortatürüs. hortandüs.
Perf. hortätüs süm	hortätüs süm		hortätüs essé	hortätüs.
Plup. hortätüs čram	hortätüsessüm			
F. P. hortätüs ěro				

*Gerund, hortandi, dō, etc. Supine, hortatüm, ū.*

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

223. *Vereor, I fear.*

## I. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

věreör, věreri, věritüs süm.

## II. MOODS AND TENSES.

Pres. věreör	věreär	věréré	věreri	věrens.
Imp. věrebär	věrerer			
Fut. věrebör		věretör	věritürüs essé	{ věritürüs. věrendüs.
Perf. věritüs süm	věritüs süm		věritüs esse	věritüs.
Plup. věritüs čram	věritüsessüm			
F. P. věritüs ěro				

*Gerund, věrendi, dō. Supine, věritüm, ū.*

<sup>1</sup> The tenses are inflected regularly through the persons and numbers; *hortör*, *hortäri*, *hortatürüs*, *hortatör*, *hortämür*, *hortämri*, *hortantürüs*.

All the forms in this synopsis have the active meaning, *I exhort*, *I was exhorted*, etc., except the *Part. in düs*, which has the passive force, *about to be exhorted*, *to be exhorted*. From its passive force this Part. cannot be used in intransitive Dep. verbs, except in an impersonal sense. See 301, 2 and 3.

## THIRD CONJUGATION.

224. *Sequor, I follow.*

## I. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

sěquör, sěquí, sěcūlüs süm.

## II. MOODS AND TENSES.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPER.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. sěquör	sěquär	sěquëré	sěquí	sěquens.
Imp. sěquëbär	sěquérer			
Fut. sěquär			sěquïlor	{ sěcütürüs. sěquendüs.
Perf. sěcütüs süm	sěcütüs süm		sěcütüs süm	sěcütüs.
Plup. sěcütüs čram	sěcütüsessüm		sěcütüs essé	
F. P. sěcütüs ěro				

*Gerund, sěquendi, dō, etc. Supine, sěcütüm, ū.*225. *Patior, I suffer.*

## I. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

pätiör, päti, passüs süm.

## II. MOODS AND TENSES.

Pres. pätiör	pätiär	päteré	päti	patiens.
Imp. pätiëbär	päterer			
Fut. pätiär		pätitör	passürüs essé	{ passürüs. pätiendüs.
Perf. passüs süm	passüs süm		passüs essé	passüs.
Plup. passüs čram	passüsessüm			
F. P. passüs ěro				

*Gerund, pätiendi, dō, etc. Supine, passüm, ū.*

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

226. *Blandiör, I flatter.*

## I. PRINCIPAL PARTS.

blandiör, blandiři, blanditüs süm.

## II. MOODS AND TENSES.

Pres. blandiör	blandiär	blandiré	blandiři	blandiens.
Imp. blandiebär	blandirer			
Fut. blandiär		blanditör	blanditürüs es- sé	{ blanditürüs. blandiendüs
Perf. blanditüs süm	blanditüs süm		blanditüs essé	blanditüs.
Plup. blanditüs čram	blanditüs es- čram			
F. P. blanditüs ěro				

*Gerund, blandiendi, dō, etc. Supine, blanditüm, ū.*

## PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

227. The Latin has also two Periphrastic conjugations, formed respectively from the two regular future participles combined with the various tenses of the auxiliary *sum*.

228. The First or Active Periphrastic conjugation, compounded of the Future Active participle and *sum*, expresses an intended or future action or state: *amatūrus sum*, I am about to love; *monitūrus sum*, I am about to advise.

229. The Second or Passive Periphrastic conjugation, compounded of the Future Passive participle and *sum*, expresses necessity or duty: *amandus sum*, I must be loved.

## I. ACTIVE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

230. *Amatūrus sum, I am about to love.*

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INFINITIVE.
Pres.	āmatūrus sūm <sup>1</sup>	āmatūrus sīm	āmatūrus essē.
Imp.	āmatūrus ērām	āmatūrus essēm	
Fut.	āmatūrus ērō		
Perf.	āmatūrus fūl	āmatūrus fuērīm	
Plup.	āmatūrus fuērām	āmatūrus fuissēm	
Fut. Perf.	āmatūrus fuērō <sup>1</sup>		

## II. PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

231. *Amandus sum, I must be loved.<sup>2</sup>*

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INFINITIVE.
Pres.	āmandūs sūm	āmandūs sīm	āmandūs essē.
Imp.	āmandūs ērām	āmandūs essēm	
Fut.	āmandūs ērō		
Perf.	āmandūs fūl	āmandūs fuērīm	
Plup.	āmandūs fuērām	āmandūs fuissēm	
Fut. Perf.	āmandūs fuērō		

232. The Periphrastic Conjugation, in the widest sense of the term, includes all forms compounded of participles with *sum*: *amans est*, he is loving; *amatūrus est*, he is about to love; *amatus est*, he has been loved; *amandus est*, he is to be loved, or must be loved. But as the Pres. Part. with *sum* is equivalent to the Pres. Ind. (*amans est* = *amat*), and is accordingly seldom used, and as the Perf. Part. with *sum* is, in the strictest sense, an integral part of the regular conjugation, the term *Periphrastic* is generally limited to the two conjugations above given.

233. The First Periphrastic conjugation may be formed from either transitive or intransitive verbs; the Second from transitive verbs only, except in an impersonal sense. See 301. 2.

<sup>1</sup> The periphrastic forms are inflected regularly through the persons and numbers: *amatūrus sum, es, est*. The Fut. Perf. is exceedingly rare.

<sup>2</sup> Or, *I deserve (ought) to be loved.*

## CONTRACTIONS AND PECULIARITIES IN CONJUGATION.

234. Perfects in **āvi**, **ēvi**, **īvi**, and the tenses derived from them, sometimes drop **v** and suffer contraction before **s** and **r**. Thus

**A-i** and **a-e** become **ā**: *amavisti* (*amaisti*), *amasti*; *amavēram* (*amaēram*), *amāram*; *amavisse* (*amaisse*), *amasse*.

**E-i** and **e-e** become **ē**: *nēvi* (*to spin*), *nevisti* (*neisti*), *nesti*; *nevērunt*, (*neerunt*), *nērunt*.

**I-i** becomes **i**: *audivisti* (*audiisti*), *audisti*; *audivissem* (*audiissem*), *audissem*.

1. Perfects in **īvi** sometimes drop **v** in any of their forms, but generally without contraction, except before **s**: *audīvi*, *audīi*, *audiīt*, *audiēram*; *audiīsti*, *audiīsti* or *audiīt*.

2. Perfects in **ōvi**.—The perfect of *nosco*, to know, and *mōveo*, to move, sometimes drops **v** and suffers contraction before **r** and **s**: *novisti*, *nostī*.

3. Perfects in **si** and **xi** sometimes drop **is**, **iss**, or **sis**: *scripsisti*, *scripti*; *dixisse*, *dixe*; *accessistis*, *acclestis*.

235. **Erē** for **ērunt**, as the ending of the third Pers. Pl. of the Perf. Ind. Act., is common in the historians.

The form in **ēre** does not drop **v**. In poetry **ērunt** occurs.

236. **Re** for **ris** in the ending of the second Pers. of the Pass. is rare in the Pres. Indic.

237. **Dic**, **duo**, **fac**, and **fer**, for *dice*, *dūce*, *fāce*, and *fēre*, are the Imperatives of *dico*, *duco*, *facio*, and *fero*, to say, lead, make, and bear.

1. *Dice*, *dūce*, and *fāce* occur in poetry.

2. Compounds follow the simple verbs, except those of *facio* which change *a* into *i*: *confice*.

238. **Undus** and **undi** for *endus* and *endi* occur as the endings of the Fut. Pass. Part. and of the Gerund of Conj. III. and IV.: *dicundus* from *dico*, to say; *pōtiundus*, from *pōtior*, to obtain.

239. ANCIENT AND RARE FORMS.—Various other forms, belonging in the main to the earlier Latin, occur in the poets, even of the classical period, and occasionally also in prose, to impart to the style an air of antiquity or solemnity. Thus forms in

1. *ībam* for *īebam*, in the Imp. Ind. of Conj. IV.: *scībam* for *scīebam*. See Imp. of *eo*, to go, 295.

2. *ībo*, *ībor*, for *īam*, *īar*, in the Fut. of Conj. IV.: *servībo* for *servīam*; *opperībor* for *opperīar*. See Fut. of *eo*, 295.

3. *im* for *am* or *em*, in the Pres. Subj.: *edīm*, *edīs*, etc., for *edam*, *as*, etc.; *duīm* (from *duo*, for *do*), for *dem*.—In *sim*, *velīm*, *nolīm*, *malīm* (204 and 293), *im* is the common ending.

4. *asso*, *esso*, and so, in the Fut. Perf., and *assim*, *essim*, and *sim*, in the Perf. Subj. of Conj. I. II. III.: *faxo* (*facso*) for *fecero* (from *facio*); *fatim* for *fecerim*; *ausim*, for *ausus sim* (for *ausērim*, from *audeo*). Rare examples are: *levaso* for *levavero*; *prohibesso* for *prohibūero*; *capso* for *cepero*; *axo* for *egero*; *jusso* for *jussēro*; *occisit* for *occiderit*; *taxis* for *tetigēris*.

5. *to* and *mino* for *tor*, the former in both numbers, the latter in the singular of the Fut. Imp. Pass. and Dep.: *arbitrāto*, *arbitramino* for *arbitrātor*; *utunto* for *utuntor*.

6. *ier* for *i* in the Pres. Pass. Infinit.: *amarier* for *amāri*; *vidier* for *vidēri*.

#### FORMATION OF THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE VERB.

**240. PRINCIPAL PARTS.**—From an inspection of the paradigms, it will be seen, that the Principal Parts are formed in the four conjugations with the following endings:<sup>1</sup>

I.	<i>o</i> ,	<i>āre</i> ,	<i>āvi</i> ,	<i>ātum</i> .
II.	<i>eo</i> ,	<i>ēre</i> ,	<i>ēvi</i> ,	<i>ētum</i> .
III.	<i>eo</i> ,	<i>ēre</i> ,	<i>ui</i> ,	<i>ītum</i> .
IV.	<i>io</i> ,	<i>ire</i> ,	<i>īvi</i> ,	<i>ītum</i> .

#### EXAMPLES.

I.	Amo,	amāre,	amāvi,	amātum, to love.
II.	{ 1. Deleo,	delēre,	delēvi,	delētum, to destroy.
	{ 2. Moneo,	monēre,	monui,	monitum, to advise.
III.	{ 1. Carpo,	carpēre,	carpsi,	carptum, to pluck.
	{ 2. Acuo,	acuēre,	acuī,	acūtum, to sharpen.
IV.	Audio,	audire,	audivi,	auditum, to hear.

**241. ENTIRE CONJUGATION.**—Again, from an inspection of the paradigms, it will be seen, that all the forms of any regular verb, through all the moods and tenses of both voices, arrange themselves in three distinct groups or systems of forms:

<sup>1</sup> The forms in *ēvi* and *ētum* of Conj. II. do not occur in the paradigms given above, but belong to the regular forms of those conjugations. For a fuller statement of the formation of the Principal Parts with Exceptions, see 246-260.

**I. THE PRESENT SYSTEM**, with the Present Infinitive as its basis, comprises

1. The Present, Imperfect, and Future Indicative—Active and Passive.
2. The Present and Imperfect Subjunctive—Active and Passive.
3. The Imperative—Active and Passive.
4. The Present Infinitive—Active and Passive.
5. The Present Active and Future Passive Participle.
6. The Gerund.

These parts are all formed from the *Present Stem*, found in the Present Infinitive of the several conjugations, by dropping the endings—*āre*, *ēre*, *ēre*, *īre* of the Active, or—*āri*, *ēri*, *i*, *īri*, of the Passive: *amāre*, present stem, *AM*; *monēre*, *MON*; *regēre*, *REG*; *audire*, *AUD*.

**II. THE PERFECT SYSTEM**, with the Perfect Indicative Active as its basis, comprises in the Active voice

1. The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Indicative.
2. The Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive.
3. The Perfect Infinitive.

These parts are all formed from the *Perfect Stem*, found in the Perfect Indicative Active by dropping *i*; *amāvi*, perfect stem *AMAV*; *monuī*, *MONU*.

**III. THE SUPINE SYSTEM**, with the Supine as its basis, comprises

1. The Supines in *um* and *u*, the former of which with *iri* forms the Future Infinitive Passive.
2. The Future Active and Perfect Passive Participles, the former of which with *esse* forms the Future Active Infinitive, and the latter of which with the proper parts of the auxiliary *sum* forms in the Passive those tenses which in the Active belong to the Perfect System.

These parts are all formed from the *Supine Stem*, found in the Supine by dropping *um*: *amātum*, supine stem, *AMAT*; *monitum*, *MONIT*.

**242. VERB STEM.**—The true basis of all verbal inflections is the *Verb Stem*; but this is generally identical with the Present Stem. Accordingly in nearly all verbs the Present Stem is also the Verb Stem. Thus *AM*, the Present Stem of *amo*, is also its Verb Stem.

1. In a few verbs the Present Stem has assumed one or more letters not found in the Verb Stem. Thus in *fundo*, *vincō*, the Verb Stems are *fud*, *vic*, but the Present Stems are *fund*, *vinc*, strengthened by assuming *n*.
2. We add the following table of verbal inflections.

TABLE OF  
PRESENT SYSTEM.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ām	-ō	-ās,	-āt;	-āmūs,	-ātis,	-ant.
mōn	-eō	-ēs,	-ēt;	-ēmūs,	-ētis,	-ent.
rēg	-ō	-īs,	-īt;	-īmūs,	-ītis,	-unt.
aud	-iō	-īs,	-īt;	-īmūs,	-ītis,	-iunt.

IMPERFECT.

ām	-ābām,	-ābās,	-ābat;	-ābāmūs,	-ābatīs,	-ābant.
mōn	-ēbām,	-ēbās,	-ēbat;	-ēbāmūs,	-ēbatīs,	-ēbant.
rēg	-ēbām,	-ēbās,	-ēbat;	-ēbāmūs,	-ēbatīs,	-ēbant.
aud	-iēbām,	-iēbās,	-iēbat;	-iēbāmūs,	-iēbatīs,	-iēbant.

FUTURE.

ām	-ābō,	-ābīs,	-ābit;	-ābīmūs,	-ābitīs,	-abunt.
mōn	-ēbō,	-ēbīs,	-ēbit;	-ēbīmūs,	-ēbitīs,	-ēbunt.
rēg	-ām,	-ēs,	-ēt;	-ēmūs,	-ētīs,	-ent.
aud	-iām,	-iēs,	-iēt;	-iēmūs,	-iētīs,	-ient.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

ām	-ēm,	-ēs,	-ēt;	-ēmūs,	-ētīs,	-ent.
mōn	-ēām,	-ēās,	-ēāt;	-ēāmūs,	-ēātīs,	-ēant.
rēg	-ām,	-ās,	-āt;	-āmūs,	-ātīs,	-ānt.
aud	-iām,	-iās,	-iāt;	-iāmūs,	-iātīs,	-iānt.

IMPERFECT.

ām	-ārēm,	-ārēs,	-ārēt;	-ārēmūs,	-ārētīs,	-ārent.
mōn	-ērēm,	-ērēs,	-ērēt;	-ērēmūs,	-ērētīs,	-ērent.
rēg	-ērēm,	-ērēs,	-ērēt;	-ērēmūs,	-ērētīs,	-ērent.
aud	-iērēm,	-iērēs,	-iērēt;	-iērēmūs,	-iērētīs,	-iērent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

FUTURE.

SING.	PLUR.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
ām	-ā,	-ātē;	-ātō;
mōn	-ē,	-ētē;	-ētō;
rēg	-ē,	-ītē;	-ītō;
aud	-ī,	-itē;	-itō;

PRES. INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

GERUND.

ām	-ārē;	-ans;	-andī.
mōn	-ērē;	-ens;	-endī.
rēg	-ērē;	-ens;	-endī.
aud	-iērē;	-iens;	-iendī.

Verbs in *io* of Conj. III. have certain endings of Conj. IV. See 213.

VERBAL INFLECTIONS.

PRESENT SYSTEM.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ām	-ōr,	-āris or ārē,	-ātūr;	-āmūr,	-āmīnī,	-antūr.
mōn	-eōr,	-ēris or ērē,	-ētūr;	-ēmūr,	-ēmīnī,	-entūr.
rēg	-ōr,	-ēris or ērē,	-ītūr;	-īmūr,	-īmīnī,	-untūr.
aud	-iōr,	-īris or īrē,	-ītūr;	-īmūr,	-īmīnī,	-iuntūr.

IMPERFECT.

ām	-ābār,	-ābāris or abārē,	-ābātūr;	-ābāmūr,	-ābāmīnī,	-ābāntūr.
mōn	-ēbār,	-ēbāris or ebārē,	-ēbātūr;	-ēbāmūr,	-ēbāmīnī,	-ēbāntūr.
rēg	-ēbār,	-ēbāris or ebārē,	-ēbātūr;	-ēbāmūr,	-ēbāmīnī,	-ēbāntūr.
aud	-iēbār,	-iēbāris or iēbārē,	-iēbātūr;	-iēbāmūr,	-iēbāmīnī,	-iēbāntūr.

FUTURE.

ām	-ābōr,	-ābōris or abōrē,	-ābōtūr;	-ābōmūr,	-ābōmīnī,	-ābōntūr.
mōn	-ēbōr,	-ēbōris or ebōrē,	-ēbōtūr;	-ēbōmūr,	-ēbōmīnī,	-ēbōntūr.
rēg	-ār,	-ēris or ērē,	-ētūr;	-ēmūr,	-ēmīnī,	-entūr.
aud	-iār,	-iēris or iārē,	-iētūr;	-iēmūr,	-iēmīnī,	-iēntūr.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

ām	-ēr,	-ēris or ērē,	-ētūr;	-ēmūr,	-ēmīnī,	-entūr.
mōn	-ēār,	-ēāris or eārē,	-ēātūr;	-ēāmūr,	-ēāmīnī,	-eantūr.
rēg	-ār,	-āris or ārē,	-ātūr;	-āmūr,	-āmīnī,	-antūr.
aud	-iār,	-iāris or iārē,	-iātūr;	-iāmūr,	-iāmīnī,	-iāntūr.

IMPERFECT.

ām	-ārēr,	-ārēris or ārērē,	-ārētūr;	-ārēmūr,	-ārēmīnī,	-ārentūr.
mōn	-ērēr,	-ērēris or ērērē,	-ērētūr;	-ērēmūr,	-ērēmīnī,	-ērentūr.
rēg	-ērēr,	-ērēris or ērērē,	-ērētūr;	-ērēmūr,	-ērēmīnī,	-ērentūr.
aud	-iērēr,	-iērēris or iērērē,	-iērētūr;	-iērēmūr,	-iērēmīnī,	-iērentūr.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

SING.	PLUR.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
ām	-ārē;	-āmīnī;	-ātōr;
mōn	-ērē;	-ēmīnī;	-ētōr;
rēg	-ērē;	-ēmīnī;	-ītōr;
aud	-iērē;	-iēmīnī;	-ītōr;

PRES. INFINITIVE.

FUT. PARTICIPLE.

ām	-ārī;	-andūs.
mōn	-ērī;	-endūs.
rēg	-ī;	-endūs.
aud	-īrī;	-iendūs.

TABLE OF  
PERFECT SYSTEM.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PERFECT.

āmāv					
mōnu	-i,	-istī,	-it;	-imūs,	-istīs,
rex				-ērunt,	-ēre.
audīv					

PLUPERFECT.

āmāv					
mōnu	-ērām,	-ērās,	-ērāt;	-ērāmūs,	-ērātīs,
rex				-ērant.	
audīv					

FUTURE PERFECT.

āmāv					
mōnu	-ērō,	-ērīs,	-ērīt;	-ērīmūs,	-ērītīs,
rex				-ērint.	
audīv					

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PERFECT.

āmāv					
mōnu	-ērīm,	-ērīs,	-ērīt;	-ērīmūs,	-ērītīs,
rex				-ērint.	
audīv					

PLUPERFECT.

āmāv					
mōnu	-issēm,	-issēs,	-issēt;	-issēmūs,	-issētīs,
rex				-issēnt.	
audīv					

INFINITIVE PERFECT.

āmāv					
mōnu	-issē.				
rex					
audīv					

SUPINE SYSTEM.

INFINITIVE FUT.	PART. FUT.	SUPINE.
āmāt		
mōnit	-ūrūs essē.	
rect	-ūrūs	
audit		

VERBAL INFLECTIONS.

SUPINE SYSTEM.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PERFECT.

āmāt -ūs <sup>1</sup>					
mōnit -ūs	sūm,	ěs,	est;	sūmūs,	estīs,
rect -ūs					sunt.
audit -ūs					

PLUPERFECT.

āmāt -ūs					
mōnit -ūs	ěrām,	ěrās,	ěrāt;	ěrāmūs,	ěrātīs,
rect -ūs					ěrant.
audit -ūs					

FUTURE PERFECT.

āmāt -ūs					
mōnit -ūs	črō,	ěrīs,	ěrīt;	ěrīmūs,	ěrītīs,
rect -ūs					ěrunt.
audit -ūs					

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PERFECT.

āmāt -ūs					
mōnit -ūs	sīm,	sīs,	sīt;	sīmūs,	sītīs,
rect -ūs					sint.
audit -ūs					

PLUPERFECT.

āmāt -ūs					
mōnit -ūs	essēm,	essēs,	essēt;	essēmūs,	essētīs,
rect -ūs					essent.
audit -ūs					

INFINITIVE PERFECT.

āmāt -ūs			
mōnit -ūs	essē.		
rect -ūs		essē.	
audit -ūs			

PART. PERF.

āmāt			
mōnit	-ūm īrī.		
rect			-ūs.
audit			

<sup>1</sup> In the plural, -us becomes -i: -i sumus, etc.

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

**243.** The Four Conjugations, it will be seen from this table, differ from each other only in the formation of the *Principal Parts* and in the endings of the *Present System*.

**244.** But by a close analysis it will be found

1. That even these differences in a great measure disappear, and that the four conjugations become only varieties of one general system of conjugation.

2. That these varieties have been produced by the union of different final letters in the various stems with one general system of endings.

**245.** According to this analysis

1. The stems in the four conjugations end in the following letters:

I.	II.	III.	IV.
a,	e,	consonant or u, <sup>1</sup>	i.

2. The general endings are

1) *For Principal Parts*:

o,	ëre,	si (i), vi,	tum.
----	------	-------------	------

2) *For Other Parts*:—the endings given above for the third conjugation, but in the Future, *bo* and *bor* are regular endings as well as *am* and *ar*, and in the Infinitive Passive, *ëri* as well as *i*.

3. The manner in which these endings unite with the different stems may be seen in the following

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF CONJUGATIONS.

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

I. { <i>Ama-o</i>	<i>ama-ëre</i>	<i>ama-vi</i>	<i>ama-tum</i>
{ <i>Amo</i> , <sup>2</sup>	<i>amäre,</i>	<i>amävi,</i>	<i>amätum.</i>
II. { <i>Mone-o</i>	<i>mone-ëre</i>	{ <i>mone-vi</i>	<i>mone-tum</i> <sup>3</sup>
{ <i>Moneo</i> ,	<i>monëre,</i>	{ <i>mon-vi</i>	<i>mon-tum</i>
		{ <i>monui,</i>	<i>monütim.</i> <sup>4</sup>
III. { <i>Reg-o</i>	<i>reg-ëre</i>	<i>reg-si</i>	<i>reg-tum</i>
{ <i>Rego</i> ,	<i>regëre,</i>	<i>rexì,</i>	<i>rectum.</i>
IV. { <i>Audi-o</i>	<i>audi-ëre</i>	<i>audi-vi</i>	<i>audi-tum</i>
{ <i>Audio</i> ,	<i>audire,</i>	<i>audivi,</i>	<i>auditum.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Rarely *o*.

<sup>2</sup> By contraction: *ama-o* = *amo*.

<sup>3</sup> Like *deleo*, *delëre*, *delëvi*, *delëtum*. See 240. II.

<sup>4</sup> For changes see 247. 1.

PRESENT SYSTEM.—*Active Voice.*<sup>1</sup>

## INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.			
I.	II.	III.	IV.
1. { <i>ama-o</i>	<i>mone-o</i>	<i>reg-o</i>	<i>audi-o</i>
{ <i>amo</i>	<i>moneo</i>	<i>rego</i>	<i>audio</i>
2. { <i>ama-is</i>	<i>mone-is</i>	<i>reg-is</i>	<i>audi-is</i>
{ <i>amäis</i>	<i>monës</i>	<i>regis</i>	<i>audis</i>
3. { <i>ama-it</i>	<i>mone-it</i>	<i>reg-it</i>	<i>audi-it</i>
{ <i>amat</i>	<i>monet</i>	<i>regit</i>	<i>audit</i>
1. { <i>ama-imus</i>	<i>mone-imus</i>	<i>reg-imus</i>	<i>audi-imus</i>
{ <i>amäimus</i>	<i>monëmus</i>	<i>regimus</i>	<i>audimus</i>
2. { <i>ama-itìs</i>	<i>mone-itìs</i>	<i>reg-itìs</i>	<i>audi-itìs</i>
{ <i>amäitìs</i>	<i>monëtìs</i>	<i>regitìs</i>	<i>auditìs</i>
3. { <i>ama-unt</i>	<i>mone-unt</i>	<i>reg-unt</i>	<i>audi-unt</i>
{ <i>amant.</i>	<i>monent.</i>	<i>regunt.</i>	<i>audiunt.</i>

## IMPERFECT.

<i>ama-ëbam</i>	<i>mone-ëbam</i>	<i>reg-ëbam</i>	<i>audi-ëbam</i>
<i>amäbam.</i>	<i>monëbam.</i>	<i>regëbam.</i>	<i>audiëbam.</i>

## FUTURE.

<i>ama-ebo</i>	<i>mone-ebo</i>	<i>reg-am</i>	<i>audi-am</i>
<i>amäbo.</i>	<i>monëbo.</i>	<i>regam.</i>	<i>audiam.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

<i>ama-am</i>	<i>mone-am</i>	<i>reg-am</i>	<i>audi-am</i>
<i>amem.<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>moneam.</i>	<i>regam.</i>	<i>audiam.</i>

## IMPERFECT.

<i>ama-ërem</i>	<i>mone-ërem</i>	<i>reg-ërem</i>	<i>audi-ërem</i>
<i>amärem</i>	<i>monërem.</i>	<i>regërem.</i>	<i>audiërem.</i>

## IMPERATIVE.

S.	I.	PRESENT.
S. { <i>ama-e</i>	<i>mone-e</i>	<i>reg-e</i>
{ <i>ama</i>	<i>mone</i>	<i>rege</i>
P. { <i>ama-ëte</i>	<i>mone-ëte</i>	<i>reg-ëte</i>
{ <i>amate.</i>	<i>monëte.</i>	<i>regëte.</i>
		<i>audi-e</i>
		<i>audi</i>
		<i>audi-ëte</i>
		<i>audite.</i>

<sup>1</sup> The Passive has the same changes as the Active: *ama-or* = *amor*; *ama-ëris* = *amäris*; *mone-ëris* = *monëris*; *audi-ëris* = *audïris*, etc.

<sup>2</sup> *A* changed to *e*, so throughout; *ama-as* = *ames*, etc.

FUTURE.			
2 S. { <i>ama-řto</i>	<i>mone-řto</i>	<i>reg-řto</i>	<i>audi-řto</i>
amāto	monēto	regito	auditō
3 S. { <i>ama-řto</i>	<i>mone-řto</i>	<i>reg-řto</i>	<i>audi-řto</i>
amāto	monēto	regito	auditō
2 P. { <i>ama-řtōte</i>	<i>mone-řtōte</i>	<i>reg-řtōte</i>	<i>audi-řtōte</i>
amatōtē	monētōte	regitōte	auditōtē
3 P. { <i>ama-unto</i>	<i>mone-unto</i>	<i>reg-unto</i>	<i>audi-unto</i>
amanto.	monento.	regunto.	audiunto.

## INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.			
<i>ama-řre</i>	<i>mone-řre</i>	<i>reg-řre</i>	<i>audi-řre</i>
amāre.	monēre.	regēre.	audire.

## PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

ama-ens	<i>mone-ens</i>	<i>reg-ens</i>	<i>audi-ens</i>
amans.	monens.	regens.	audiens.

## GERUND.

ama-endi	<i>mone-endi</i>	<i>reg-endi</i>	<i>audi-endi</i>
amandi.	monendi.	regendi.	audiendi.

## FORMATION OF PRINCIPAL PARTS.

246. The general rule for obtaining these forms has already been given (240), but as they are the basis of all verbal inflections, a fuller treatment of the subject is desirable. We notice

## I. Regular Formations.

## II. Irregular Formations.

## I. REGULAR FORMATIONS.

247. The Principal Parts of verbs in the four conjugations are formed with the following endings:<sup>1</sup>

I.	o,	āre,	āvi,	ātum.
II.	1. In a few verbs:			
	eo,	ēre,	ēvi,	ētum.
III.	2. In most verbs:			
	eo,	ēre,	ui,	ītum.
IV.	1. In consonant stems:			
	o,	ēre,	si,	tum.
IV.	2. In vowel stems:			
	io,	īre,	i,	tum.

<sup>1</sup> For examples, see 240.

## FORMATION OF PRINCIPAL PARTS.

## 105

1. The ENDINGS *ui* and *ītum* are only shortened forms of *ēvi* and *ētum*: thus the full forms in *moneo* would be, *monēvi*, *monētum*; by dropping *e*, we have *monvi*, *montum*; but to facilitate pronunciation, the consonant *v* after *n* is changed into its corresponding vowel *u*; *monui* (for *monvi*), and the two successive consonants in *montum* are separated by a short *i*; *monitum* (for *montum*).

2. ANALYSIS OF ENDINGS.—If we analyze the endings of the Perfect, we shall find that the final *i* is the ending of the first person, the preceding *v* the tense-sign of the Perfect, and the preceding vowel the characteristic of the conjugation. In the ending *si*, *s* is the tense-sign, while in the ending *i* the tense-sign is wanting.

3. The SUPINE ENDING is properly *tum* (245. 2), as the preceding vowels, *ā*, *ē*, and *ī*, are the characteristics of the conjugation, and *i* in Conj. III. is the connecting vowel. Practically, however, it is more convenient and simple to treat these vowels as a part of the endings.

## Euphonic Changes in the Regular Formation.

248. Before *si* and *tum* in the Principal Parts of the Third Conjugation, certain euphonic changes take place.

I. BEFORE *si* OF THE PERFECT.

1. A **k**-sound (*c*, *g*, *qu*) or **h**<sup>1</sup> generally<sup>2</sup> unites with the *s* and forms *x*:<sup>3</sup> *dūco*, *duxi* (*ducisi*); *rēgo*, *rexī* (*regsi*); *cōquo*, *coxi* (*coquisi*); *trāho*, *traxī* (*trahsi*).

2. A **t**-sound (*d*, *t*) is generally dropped:<sup>4</sup> *clāudo*, *clausī* (*claudsi*); *mittō*, *missī* (*mittsi*).

3. **B** is changed to *p*: *scribo*, *scriptī* (*scribsi*).

4. **M** is sometimes assimilated and sometimes strengthened with *p*: *prēmo*, *pressī* (*premsi*); *sūmo*, *sumpsī* (*sumsi*).

5. **R** is sometimes assimilated: *gēro*, *gesī* (*gersi*).

II. BEFORE *tum* OF THE SUPINE.

1. A **k**-sound (*c*, *g*, *qu*) or **h**<sup>5</sup> becomes *c*: *rēgo*, *rectum* (*regtum*); *cōquo*, *coctum* (*coqtum*); *trāho*, *tractum* (*trahtrum*).

2. **B** becomes *p*, as in the perfect: *scribo*, *scriptum* (*scribtum*).

3. **M** is strengthened with *p*:<sup>6</sup> *sūmo*, *sumptum* (*sumtum*).

4. **N** is often dropped: *vincō*, *victum* (*vinctum*). See 242. 253. 2.

5. **R** sometimes becomes *s*: *gēro*, *gestum* (*gertrum*).

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes also *gu* or *v*: *extinguo*, *extinxī*; *vivo*, *vixī*.

<sup>2</sup> But is sometimes dropped: *mergo*, *mersī* (for *mergsi*, *merxī*); *parco*, *parī*.

<sup>3</sup> *Fluo*, *fluxī*, and *struo*, *struxī*, form their perfects in *xi* as if from a stem in a **k**-sound.

<sup>4</sup> Sometimes assimilated: *cedo*, *cessī* (*cedsi*).

<sup>5</sup> Sometimes also *gu* or *v*: *extincto*, *extinctum*; *vivo*, *victum*. But *v* is often changed into its corresponding vowel *u*: *solvo*, *solutum* (*solvitum*).

<sup>6</sup> But dropped in *rumpo*, *ruptum* (*rumpitum*).

<sup>5\*</sup>