

## II. IRREGULAR FORMATIONS.

## I. Present Indicative.

249. A few verbs of the Third Conjugation form the Present Indicative in **io, ior**, like verbs of the Fourth Conjugation. These are

1. The following with their compounds:  
*Cāpio*, to take; *cūpio*, to desire; *fūcio*, to make; *fōdio*, to dig;  
*fūgio*, to flee; *jūcio*, to throw; *pārio*, to bear;<sup>1</sup> *quātio*, to shake; *rāpio*,  
to seize; *sāpio*, to be wise.
2. The compounds of the obsolete *lūcio*, to entice, and *spēcio*, to look;  
*allicio*, *elicio*, *illicio*, *pellicio*, etc.; *aspicio*, *conspicio*, etc.
3. The Deponent Verbs: *grādior*, to go; *mōrior*, to die; *pātior*, to suffer.

## II. Present Infinitive.

250. *Dō, dāre*, to give, is irregular in having *āre*, instead of *āre*.

## III. Perfect Indicative Active.

251. The Perfect presents three distinct Irregularities.

252. **First Irregularity.**—*Formation after the Analogy of other conjugations.*—A few verbs in each conjugation form the Perfect according to the *analogy* of one or more of the other conjugations:

Sōno,	sonāre,	sonui (2d),	to sound.
Augeo,	augēre,	auxi ( <i>augsi</i> , 3d),	to increase.
Pēto,	petēre,	petīvi (4th),	to seek.
Vincio,	vincire,	vinxi ( <i>vincsi</i> , 3d),	to bind.

1. **EXPLANATION.**—*Sōno*, it will be observed, though a verb of the first conjugation, forms its perfect in *ui*, after the analogy of the second; *augeo*, of the second, forms its perfect in *si* (*xi = gsi*) after the analogy of the third; *pēto*, of the third, follows the analogy of the fourth, and *vincio*, of the fourth, the analogy of the third. Strictly speaking, such verbs are partly of one conjugation and partly of another, but they are generally classed with the conjugation to which the infinitive belongs.

2. In the **FIRST CONJUGATION**, a few verbs<sup>2</sup> follow the analogy of the Second: *dōmo*, *domāre*, *domui*, to tame.

3. In the **SECOND**, a few<sup>2</sup> follow the analogy of the Third: *augeo*, *augēre*, *auxi* (*augsi*), to increase.

<sup>1</sup> Compounds are of the fourth conjugation.

<sup>2</sup> For lists, see under Classification of Verbs, 261, sqq.

4. In the **THIRD**, a few follow the analogy of the First, Second, or Fourth: *sterno*, *sternēre*, *strāvi* (1), to strew; *frēmo*, *fremēre*, *fremui* (2), to rage; *pēto*, *petēre*, *petīvi* (4), to seek.

5. In the **FOURTH**, a few follow the analogy of the Second or Third: *āperio*, *aperire*, *aperui* (2), to open; *vincio*, *vincire*, *vinxi* (3), to bind.

253. **Second Irregularity.**—*Stem-vowel lengthened.*—A few verbs in each conjugation form the Perfect in **i**, but lengthen the stem-vowel:

Jūvo,	jūvāre,	jūvi,	to assist.
Video,	vidēre,	vidi,	to see.
Edo,	ēdere,	ēdi,	to eat.
Vēnio,	venire,	vēni,	to come.

1. **VOWEL CHANGED.**—The stem-vowels *ā* and (in compounds) *i* often become *ē*: *fūcio*, *feci*, to make; *efficio*, *effeci*, to effect.

2. **M OR N DROPPED.**—The Present Stem in a few of these verbs is strengthened by the insertion of *M* or *N*, which disappears in the Perfect: *rumpo*, *rūpi* (*rumpi*), to break; *vinco*, *vici* (*vinci*), to conquer. See 242. 1.

254. **Third Irregularity.**—*Reduplication.*—A few verbs of the First, Second, and Third conjugations form the Perfect in **i**, but reduplicate the stem:

Dō,	dāre,	dēdi,	to give.
Mordeo,	mordēre,	mōmordi,	to bite.
Curro,	cūrrēre,	cūcurri,	to run.

1. The **REDUPLICATION** consists of the initial consonant (or consonants) of the stem with the following vowel, or with *e*,—generally with the following vowel, if that vowel is *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*, otherwise with *e*; see examples above.

2. **VOWEL CHANGED.**—The stem-vowel is often changed: *cado*, *cēcidi* (for *cecidi*), to fall.

3. **N DROPPED.**—*N* is sometimes dropped, because it does not belong to the Verb Stem, but has been inserted in the Present: *tundo*, *tūtūdi*, to beat.

4. **REDUPLICATION WITH Sp or St.**—In verbs beginning with *sp* or *st*, the reduplication retains both consonants, but the stem drops the *s*: *spondeo*, *spōpondi* (for *spospondi*), to promise; *sto*, *stēti* (for *stesti*), to stand.

5. In **COMPOUNDS** the reduplication is generally dropped, but it is retained in the compounds of *dō*, to give; *sto*, to stand; *disco*, to learn; *posco*, to demand; and sometimes in the compounds of *curro*, to run; *re-spondeo*, *re-spondi* (redup. dropped), to answer; *circum-dō*, *circum-dēdi* (redup. retained); *circum-sto*, *circum-stēti*, to encircle. The compounds of *dō* which are of the third conjugation change *e* of the reduplication into *i*: *ad-dō*, *ad-dēdi* (for *ad-dēdi*), to add.

## IV. Supine.

255. The Supine presents two principal Irregularities.

256. **First Irregularity.**—*Formation after the Analogy of other conjugations.*—A few verbs in each conjugation



form the Supine according to the *analogy* of one or more of the other conjugations:

Sono,	sonāre,	sonui,	sonitum (2d),	to sound.
Augeo,	augēre,	auxi,	auctum (3d),	to increase.
Peto,	petēre,	petivi,	petitum (4th),	to seek.
Vincio,	vincire,	vinxi,	vinctum (3d),	to bind.

1. In the FIRST CONJUGATION, a few verbs<sup>1</sup> follow the analogy of the SECOND or THIRD: *dōmo, domāre, domui, domitum* (2d), to tame; *seco, secāre, secui* (2d), *sectum* (3d), to cut.

2. In the SECOND, a few follow the analogy of the THIRD: *augeo, augēre, auxi, auctum*, to increase.

3. In the THIRD, a few follow the analogy of the SECOND or FOURTH: *frēmo, frēmēre, fremui, fremitum* (2d), to rage; *cūpio, cupēre, cupivi, cupitum* (4th), to desire.

4. In the FOURTH, a few follow the analogy of the THIRD: *vēnio, venīre, vēni, ventum*, to come.

**257. Second Irregularity.—Ending Sum.**—Some verbs of the Second conjugation, many in the Third, and a very few in the Fourth form the Supine in *sum*:

Māneo,	manēre,	mansi,	mansum,	to remain.
Claudo,	claudēre,	clausi,	clausum,	to close.
Sentio,	sentire,	sensi,	sensum,	to perceive.

1. EUPHONIC CHANGES are the same in supines in *sum* as in perfects in *si* (248. I.): *claudio, clausi, clausum* (248. I. 2); *mergo, mersi, mersum* (248. I. 1), to merge; *flecto, flexi* (for *flecti*, for *flecti*, 248. I. 1 and 2), *flexum* (for *flectsum*, for *flectsum*, 248. I. 1 and 2), to turn.

2. In the FOURTH CONJUGATION, only *raucio*, to be hoarse, and *sentio*, to perceive, with its compounds, have *sum*.

**258.** The several modes above described for the formation of the Perfect and Supine may be presented for convenience of reference in the following table:

#### FORMATION OF THE PERFECT AND SUPINE.

##### I. PERFECT.

###### 1. REGULAR PERFECT.

Conj. I.	Conj. II.	Conj. III.	Conj. IV.
āvi.	ēvi. ui.	si. i.	ivi.

###### 2. IRREGULAR PERFECT.

###### First Irregularity.

analogy of Conj. II.	analogy of Conj. III.	analogy of Conj. I., II. or IV.	analogy of Conj. II. or III.
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<sup>1</sup> For lists, see under *Classification of Verbs*, 261, sqq.

##### Second Irregularity.

Conj. I. stem-vowel lengthened.	Conj. II. stem-vowel lengthened.	Conj. III. * stem-vowel lengthened (and often changed).	Conj. IV. stem-vowel lengthened.
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##### Third Irregularity.

reduplication.	reduplication.	reduplication.
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##### II. SUPINE.

###### 1. REGULAR SUPINE.

ātum.	ētum. itum.	tum.	itum.
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###### 2. IRREGULAR SUPINE.

###### First Irregularity.

analogy of Conj. II. or III.	analogy of Conj. III.	analogy of Conj. II. or IV.	analogy of Conj. III.
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###### Second Irregularity.

sum.	sum.	sum.
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#### PRINCIPAL PARTS IN COMPOUND VERBS.

**259. I.** Compound verbs generally form their principal parts like simple verbs:

Mōneo,	monēre,	monui,	monitum,	to advise.
Ad-mōneo,	admonēre,	admonui,	admonitum,	to admonish.

**260. II.** But compounds of verbs with dissyllabic supines generally change the stem-vowel in forming the principal parts:

1. *When the Present of the compound has i for e of the simple verb:*

1) The Perfect and Supine generally resume the *e*:

Rēgo,	regēre,	rexī,	rectum,	to rule.
Di-rigo,	dirigēre,	direxī,	directum,	to direct.

2) But sometimes only the Supine resumes the *e*:

Tēneo,	tenēre,	tenui,	tentum,	to hold.
De-tīneo,	detinēre,	detinui,	detentum,	to detain.

2. *When the Present of the compound has i for a of the simple verb:*

1) The Perfect generally resumes the vowel of the simple perfect and the supine takes *e*, sometimes *a*:

Cāpio,	capēre,	cēpi,	captum,	to take.
Ac-cīpio,	accipēre,	accēpi,	acceptum,	to accept.



2) But sometimes the Perfect retains **i** and the Supine takes **e**:

Răpio,	rapere,	rapui,	raptum,	to seize.
Diripio,	diripere,	diripui,	direptum,	to tear asunder.

For Reduplication in compounds, see 254. 5; other peculiarities of compounds will be noticed under the separate conjugations.

## CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS

According to the Perfect-Formation.<sup>1</sup>

### FIRST CONJUGATION.

#### CLASS I. REGULAR FORMATION.

##### 261. Principal Parts in: **o, are, avi, atum.**

These endings belong to most verbs of this conjugation: the following are examples:

Amo,	amare,	amavi,	amatum,	to love.
Curo,	curare,	curavi,	curatum,	to care for.
Dono,	donare,	donavi,	donatum,	to bestow.
Habito,	habitare,	habitavi,	habitatum,	to dwell.
Honoro,	honore,	honoravi,	honoratum,	to honor.
Libero,	liberare,	liberavi,	liberatum,	to free.
Nomino,	nominare,	nominavi,	nominatum,	to name.
Pugno,	pugnare,	pugnavi,	pugnatum,	to fight.
Spero,	sperare,	speravi,	speratum,	to hope.
Voco,	vocare,	vocavi,	vocatum,	to call.

#### CLASS II. IRREGULAR FORMATION.<sup>2</sup>—Three Irregularities.

262. First Irregularity.—Perfect (and generally Supine) after the Analogy of the Second Conjugation.

Principal Parts in: **o, are, ui, itum** (generally).

Crepo,	crepare,	crepui,	crepitum,	to creak.
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*Increpo, are, ui (avi), itum, (atum); discrepo, are, ui (avi) —.*

Cubo,	cubare,	cubui,	cubitum,	to recline. <sup>3</sup>
Domo,	domare,	domui,	domitum,	to tame.
Eneco,	enecare,	enecui,	enectum,	to kill. <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Perfect-Formation is selected as the special basis of this classification, because the irregularities of the other principal parts are less important and can be readily associated with this formation.

<sup>2</sup> The lists contain all the simple verbs which belong to this class and such compounds as deviate in any important particular from their simple verbs.

<sup>3</sup> Compounds which insert *m*, as *accumbo*, etc., are of Conj. III. See 276. II. 1.

<sup>4</sup> The simple *neco* is regular, and even in the compound the forms in *avi* and *atum* occur.

Frico,	fricare,	fricui,	{ frictum, fricatum,	to rub.
Mico,	micare,	micui,	{ ———— ———	to glitter.

*Dimico, are, avi (ui), atum; emico, are, ui, atum.*

Plico,	plicare,	{ plicui, plicavi,	{ plicatum, plicatum,	to fold.
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*Duplico, multiplico, replico, and supplico* are regular: *are, avi, atum.*

Seco,	secare,	secui,	sectum,	to cut.
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Participle, *secaturus*.

Sono,	sonare,	sonui,	sonitum,	to sound.
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Participle, *sonaturus*. Most compounds want Sup. *Resono* has Perf. *resonavi*.

Tono,	tonare,	tonui,	(tonitum),	to thunder.
Veto,	vetare,	vetui,	vetitum,	to forbid.

1. *Poto, are, avi, atum*, to drink, has also *potum* in the supine.

2. The Passive Participles *coenatus* and *juratus* (*coeno*, to dine, and *juro*, to swear) are active in signification, *having dined*, etc. *Potus*, from *poto*, is also sometime active.

##### 263. Second Irregularity.—Perfect lengthens Stem-Vowel.

Principal Parts in: **o, are, i, tum.**

Juvo,	juvare,	jui,	jutum,	to assist.
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Participle *juvaturus*, but in compounds *juturus* is also used.

Lavo,	lavare,	lavi,	{ lautum, lotum, lavatum,	to wash.
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In poetry this is sometimes of Conj. III.: *lavo, lavere, lavi*, etc.

##### 264. Third Irregularity.—Perfect Reduplicated.

Principal Parts in: **o, are, i, tum.**

Do,	dare,	dedi,	datum,	to give.
Sto,	stare,	steti,	statum,	to stand.

1. In *do* the characteristic is short by exception: *dabam, dabō, dārem*, etc. Four compounds of *do*, *circumdo*, *pessumdo*, *satisdo* and *venumdo*, are conjugated like the simple verb; the rest are dissyllabic and of the third Conj. (280).

2. Compounds of *sto* are conjugated like the simple verb, if the first part is a dissyllable, otherwise they take *stīti* for *stēti*: *adsto, adstare, adstīti, adstatum*. *Disto* wants Perf. and Sup.

#### 265. DEPONENT VERBS.

In this conjugation deponent verbs are entirely regular. Thus,

Cōnor,	conari,	conatus sum,	to endeavor.
Hortor,	hortari,	hortatus sum,	to exhort.
Miror,	mirari,	miratus sum,	to admire.



## SECOND CONJUGATION.

CLASS I. REGULAR FORMATION.

266. Principal Parts in : { I. eo, ēre, ēvi, ētum.<sup>1</sup>  
II. eo, ēre, ui, itum.  
III. eo, ēre, ui, tum *or* sum.

I. eo, ēre, ēvi, ētum.

I, eo, ēre, ēvi, ētum.

These endings belong to the following verbs:

Compleo, complēre, complēvi, completum, *to fill.*

So other compounds of *pleo* ; as *expleo*, *impleo*.

Deleo,	delēre,	delevi,	deletum,	<i>to destroy.</i>
Fleo,	flēre,	fleui,	fletum,	<i>to weep.</i>
Neo,	nēre,	nēvi,	nētum,	<i>to spin.</i>

1. *Abōleo, abolēre, abolēri, abolitum*, to destroy, is compounded of *ab* and *oleo* (not used). The other compounds of *oleo* generally end in *esco*, and are of the third conjugation. See *abōlesco*, 276. II. 1.

2. *Vio*, *viere*, *viētum*, to weave, bend, is rare, except in the participle *viētus*.

II. eo, ēre, ui, ĭtum.

These endings belong to most verbs of this conjugation. The following are examples :

Cáreo,	carère,	carui,	caritum,	<i>to be without.</i>
Débeo,	debere,	debui,	debitum,	<i>to owe.</i>
Hábeo,	habere,	habui,	habitu[m],	<i>to have.</i>
Móneo,	monère,	monui,	monitu[m],	<i>to advise.</i>
Nóceo,	nocere,	nocui,	nocitu[m],	<i>to hurt.</i>
Páreo,	parère,	parui,	paritu[m],	<i>to obey.</i>
Pláceo,	placère,	placui,	placitu[m],	<i>to please.</i>
Táceo,	tacere,	tacui,	tacitu[m],	<i>to be silent.</i>

III. eo, ēre, ui, tum or sum.

These endings, slightly irregular in the Supine, belong to the following verbs:

Censeo, censere, censui, censum, *to think.*

Perf. Part. *census* and *censitus*.—*Percenseo* wants Sup.; *recenseo* has *recensum* and *recensitum*.

Dōceo, docēre, docui, doctum, *to teach.*

Misceo, miscēre, miscui, { mistum, to mix.  
mixtum

Tēneo,      tenēre,      tenui,      (mixtum,      *to hold.*  
tentum,

*Detineo, ěre, ui, detentum*; so *obtineo* and *retineo*; other compounds seldom have Sup.

Torreo,      torrere,      torrui,      tostum,      *to roast.*

<sup>1</sup> We class *ēvi* and *ētum*, though belonging to but few verbs, with the regular formations, because they are the full and original forms from which the more common *ui* and *itum* are derived. See 247. 1.

267. SUPINE WANTING.—Many verbs, regular in the Perfect, want the Supine: the following are the most important:

Aceo, to be sour.	Mádeo, to be wet.	Sordeo, to be sordid.
Calleo, to be skilled.	Niteo, to shine.	Splendeo, to shine.
Candeo, to shine.	Oleo, to smell.	Stúdeo, to study.
Egeo, to want.	Paleo, to be pale.	Stúpeo, to be amazed
Emineo, to stand forth.	Páteo, to be open.	Timeo, to fear.
Flóreo, to bloom.	Rígeo, to be stiff.	Torpeo, to be torpid.
Frondéo, to bear leaves.	Rúbeo, to be red.	Túmeo, to swell.
Horreo, to shudder.	Síleo, to be silent.	Vígeo, to flourish.
Láteo, to be hid.	Sorbeo, to swallow.	Víreo, to be green.

268. PERFECT AND SUPINE WANTING.—Some verbs, derived mostly from adjectives, want both Perfect and Supine: the following are the most important:

Albeo, to be white.	Hæbeo, to be blunt.	Polleo, to be powerful.
Areo, to covet.	Humeo, to be moist.	Renideo, to shine.
Calveo, to be bald.	Immineo, to threaten.	Scâteo, to gush forth.
Câneo, to be gray.	Lacteo, to suck.	Squaleo, to be filthy.
Flâveo, to be yellow.	Liævo, to be livid.	Vêgeo, to be lively.
Poeteco, to be fœtid.	Maereo, to be sad.	

CLASS II. IRREGULAR FORMATION.—*Three Irregularities.*

269. **First Irregularity.**—*Perfect in si (rarely i) after the Analogy of the Third Conjugation:*

Principal Parts in : **eo, ēre, si (i), tūm or sum.**

Algeo,	algere,	alsi,	—	<i>to be cold.</i>
Ardeo,	ardere,	arsl,	arsum,	<i>to burn.</i>
Augeo,	augere,	auxi ( <i>gsi</i> ),	auctum,	<i>to increase.</i>
Conniveo,	connivere.	{ connivi,	—	<i>to wink at.</i>
		{ connixi,		
Ferveo,	fervere,	{ fervi,		<i>to boil.</i>
		{ ferbui,		
Frigeo,	frigere,	frixi ( <i>rare</i> ),	—	<i>to be cold.</i>
Fulgeo,	fulgere,	fulsi,	—	<i>to shine.</i>

Poetic *fulgo*, *fulgère*, etc.

Haereo,	haerēre,	haesi,	haesum,	<i>to stick.</i>
Indulgeo,	indulgēre,	indulsi,	indultum,	<i>to indulge.</i>
Jūbeo,	jubēre,	jussi,	jussum,	<i>to order.</i>
Languéo,	languēre,	langui,	—	<i>to be languid.</i>
Liqueo,	liquēre,	liqui (licui),	—	<i>to be liquid.</i>
Lūceo,	lucēre,	luxi,	—	<i>to shine.</i>
Lūgeo,	lugēre,	luxi,	—	<i>to mourn.</i>
Māneo,	manēre,	mansi,	mansum,	<i>to remain.</i>
Mulceo,	mulcēre,	mulsi,	mulsum,	<i>to caress.</i>

Compounds have *mulsum* or *mulctum*.

Mulgeo,	mulgēre,	mulsi,	mulsum,	<i>to milk.</i>
Prandeo,	prandēre,	prandi,	pransum,	<i>to dine.</i>

Participle, *pransus*, in an active sense, *having dined*.



Rideo,	ridere,	risi,	risum,	to laugh.
Strideo,	stridere,	stridi,	—	to creak.
Suadeo,	suadere,	suasi,	suasum,	to advise.
Tergeo,	tergere,	tersi,	tersum,	to wipe.

*Tergo*, of Conj. III., also occurs: *tergo, ere, si, sum*.

Torqueo,	torquere,	torsi,	tortum,	to twist.
Turgeo,	turgere,	tursi (rare),	—	to swell.
Urgeo (urgueo)	urgere,	ursi,	—	to press.

1. *Cito, cire, cavi, citum*, to arouse, has a kindred form, *cto, cire, cavi, citum*, from which it seems to have obtained its perfect. In compounds the forms of the fourth Conj. prevail, especially in the sense of *to call, call forth*.

2. For *Euphonic Changes* before *si* in the Perfect, see 248. I.

## 270. Second Irregularity.—Perfect lengthens Stem-Vowel.

Principal Parts in: **eo, ere, i, tum (sum)**.

Caveo,	cavere,	cavi,	cautum,	to beware.
Faveo,	favere,	favi,	fautum,	to favor.
Foveo,	fovere,	fovi,	fotum,	to cherish.
Moveo,	movere,	movi,	motum,	to move.
Paveo,	pavere,	pavi,	—	to fear.
Sedeo,	sedere,	sedī,	sessum,	to sit.

So *circumsedeo* and *supersedeo*. Other compounds thus: *assideo, ere, assēdi, assessum*; but *dissideo, praesideo*, and *resideo* want Supine.

Video,	videre,	vidi,	visum,	to see.
Voveo,	vovere,	vovi,	votum,	to vow.

## 271. Third Irregularity.—Perfect Reduplicated.

Principal Parts in: **eo, ere, i, sum**.

Mordeo,	mordere,	mōmordi,	morsum,	to bite.
Pendeo,	pendere,	pēpendi,	pensum,	to hang.
Spondeo,	spondere,	spōpondi,	sponsum,	to promise.
Tondeo,	tondere,	tōtondi,	tonsum,	to shear.

For reduplication in compounds, see 254. 5.

## 272. DEPONENT VERBS.

### 1. Regular.

Liceor,	liceri,	licitus sum,	to bid.
Mereor,	mereri,	meritus sum,	to deserve.
Polliceor,	polliceri,	pollicitus sum,	to promise.
Tueor,	tueri,	tuitus sum,	to protect.
Vereor,	vereri,	veritus sum,	to fear.

### 2. Irregular.

Fateor,	fatēri,	fassus sum,	to confess. <sup>1</sup>
Medeor,	medēri,	—	to cure.

<sup>1</sup> Confiteor, ēri, confessus; so profiteor

Misereor,	misereri,	{ miseritus sum,	to pity.
Reor,	reri,	{ misertus sum,	to think.
		{ ratus sum,	

### 3. Semi-Deponent.—Dependent in the Perfect.

Audeo,	audere,	ausus sum,	to dare.
Gaudeo,	gaudere,	gavisus sum,	to rejoice.
Soleo,	solere,	solitus sum,	to be accustomed.

## THIRD CONJUGATION.

### CLASS I. REGULAR FORMATION IN THE PERFECT.

273. Principal Parts in:	I. o (io),	ere, si,	tum.
	II. o,	ere, i,	tum.
	III. o,	ere, si or i,	sum.

**I. o (io), ere, si, tum.**

These are the regular endings in verbs whose stems end in a consonant; the following are examples:<sup>1</sup>

Carpo,	carpere,	carpsi,	carptum,	to pluck.
Cingo,	cingere,	cinxi (gsi),	cinetum,	to gird.
Cōmo,	comere,	compsi,	comptum,	to adorn.
Dēmo,	demere,	dempsi,	demptum,	to take away.
Dico,	dicere,	dixi,	dictum,	to say.
Dūco,	ducere,	duxi,	ductum,	to lead.
Fingo,	figere,	finxi,	fictum,	to feign.
Gēro,	gerere,	gessi,	gestum,	to carry.
Nūbo,	nubere,	nupsi,	nuptum,	to marry.
Pingo,	pingere,	pinxi,	pictum,	to paint.
Prōmo,	promere,	prompsi,	promptum,	to bring out.
Rēgo,	regere,	rexī,	rectum,	to rule.
Scalpo,	scalpere,	scalpsi,	scalptum,	to engrave.
Sūmo,	sumere,	sumpsi,	sumptum,	to take.
Trāho,	trahere,	traxi,	tractum,	to draw.
Uro,	urere,	ussi,	ustum,	to burn.
Vēho,	vehere,	vexi,	vectum,	to carry.
Vivo,	vivere,	vixi,	victum,	to live.

1. *Change of Stem-Vowel in Compounds*; see 260.

*Carpo*: de-cerpo, decerpere, decerpsi, decerptum, *to pluck off*.  
*Rēgo*: di-rigo, dirigere, direxi, directum (260. I.), *to direct*.

Here *decerpo*, though it has not the same stem-vowel as the simple *carpo*, forms its principal parts precisely like the simple verb; but *dirigo* changes the stem-vowel in forming those parts, having *i* in the Pres. and *e* in the Perf. and Sup.

2. *Compounds of Obsolete Simple Verbs* present the same vowel changes: *Lūcio* (obs.): al-licio, allicere, allēxi, allectum (260. II.), *to allure*.

So *illicio, pellicio*. For *elicio*, see 276. II.

*Spēcio* (obs.): a-spicio, aspicere, aspexi, aspectum, *to look at*.

<sup>1</sup> For *Euphonic Changes*, see 248.



## II. o, ěre, i, tum

These are the regular endings of verbs whose stems end in *u*; the following are examples:

Acuo,	ācuĕre,	acui,	acūtum,	to sharpen.
Arguo,	arguĕre,	argui,	argūtum,	to convict.

*Coarguo* and *redarguo* want the Supine.

Imbuo,	imbuĕre,	imbui,	imbūtum,	to imbue.
Minuo,	minuĕre,	minui,	minūtum,	to diminish.
Ruo,	ruĕre,	ruī,	rūtum,	to fall.

Part. *ruītūrus*.—*Corruo* and *irruo* want Sup.

Statuo,	statuĕre,	stātui,	statūtum,	to place.
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Compounds change *a* into *i*: *constituo*.

Tribuo,	tribuĕre,	tribui,	tribūtum,	to impart.
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1. Perfect *xi*.—The following in *uo* form the Perf. in *xi*.

Cōquo,	coquĕre,	coxi,	coctum,	to cook.
Exstinguo,	exstinguĕre,	exstinxi,	exstinctum,	to extinguish.

So other compounds of *stinguo* (rare): *distinguo*, etc.

Fluo,	fluĕre,	fluxi,	fluxum,	to flow.
Struo,	struĕre,	struxi,	structum,	to build.

2. Like verbs in *uo* are the following:

Ico,	icĕre,	ici,	ictum,	to strike.
Solvo,	solvĕre,	solvi,	solūtum, <sup>1</sup>	to loose.
Volvo,	volvĕre,	volvi,	volūtum, <sup>1</sup>	to roll.

III. o, ěre, si or i, sum.<sup>2</sup>

These endings, slightly irregular in the Supine, belong to the following verbs:

Accendo,	accendĕre,	accendi,	accensum,	to kindle.
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So other compounds of *cando* (obsolete): *incendo*, *succendo*.

Cĕdo,	cedĕre,	cessi,	cessum,	to yield.
Claudo,	claudĕre,	clausi,	clausum,	to close.

Compounds have *u* for *au*: *conclūdo*, *exclūdo*.

Cūdo,	cudĕre,	cūdi,	cūsum,	to forge.
Defendo,	defendĕre,	defendi,	defensum,	to defend.

So other compounds of *fendo* (obsolete): *offendo*, etc.

Divĭdo,	dividĕre,	divisi,	divisum,	to divide.
Evādo,	evadĕre,	evāsi,	evāsum,	to evade.

So other compounds of *vado*, 275.

Figo,	figĕre,	fixi,	fixum,	to fasten.
Findo,	findĕre,	fidi (findi),	fissum,	to part.
Flecto,	flectĕre,	flexi,	flexum,	to bend.

<sup>1</sup> *V* is here changed to its corresponding vowel *u*: *volūtum* for *volutum*.

<sup>2</sup> For euphonic changes before *sum*, see 257. 1.

Fluo,	fluĕre,	fluxi,	fluxum,	to flow.
Frendo,	frendĕre,	—	{ frĕsum,	to gnash.
Laedo,	laedĕre,	laesi,	{ fressum,	to hurt.
			laesum,	

Compounds have *i* for *ae*: *illūdo*, etc.

Lūdo,	ludĕre,	lūsi,	lūsum,	to play.
Mando,	mandĕre,	mandi,	mansum,	to chew.
Mergo,	mergĕre,	mersi,	mersum,	to dip.
Mitto,	mittĕre,	misi,	missum,	to send.
Necto,	nectĕre,	{ nexi,	nexum,	to bind.
		{ nexui, <sup>1</sup>		
Pando,	pandĕre,	pandi,	{ passum,	to open.
			{ pansum,	
Pecto,	pectĕre,	pexi,	pexum,	to comb.
Pinso (pīso),	pinsĕre,	{ pinsi,	{ pinsitum,	
		{ pinsui,	{ pistum,	to pound.
			{ pinsum,	
Plecto,	plectĕre,	plexi,	plexum,	to plait.
Plaudo,	plaudĕre,	plausi,	plausum,	to applaud.

So *applaudo*; other compounds have *o* for *au*: *explōdo*, etc.

Prĕhendo,	prehendĕre,	prehendi,	prehensum,	to grasp.
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Often written, *prendo*, *prendere*, etc.

Prĕmo,	premĕre,	pressi,	pressum (248. I. 4),	to press.
Quātio,	quatĕre,	quassi,	quassum (248. I. 2),	to shake.

Compounds have *eu* for *qua*: *concūtio*, etc.

Rādo,	radĕre,	rāsi,	rāsum,	to shave.
Rōdo,	rodĕre,	rōsi,	rōsum,	to gnaw.
Scando,	scandĕre,	scandi,	scansum,	to climb.

Compounds have *e* for *a*: *ascendo*, *descendo*.

Scindo,	scindĕre,	scidi,	sciassum,	to rend.
Spargo,	spargĕre,	sparsi,	sparsum,	to scatter.

Compounds generally have *e* for *a*: *aspergo*, *respergo*.

Tergo,	tergĕre,	tersi,	tersum,	to wipe off.
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Also *tergeo*, *tergere* (Conj. II.); compounds take this form.

Trūdo,	trudĕre,	trūsi,	trūsum,	to thrust.
Vello,	vellĕre,	velli (vulsi),	vulsum,	to pluck.

Compounds in good use generally have *velli*.

Verro,	verrĕre,	verri,	versum,	to brush.
Verto,	vertĕre,	verti,	versum,	to turn.

Compounds of *de*, *prae*, *re*, are generally deponent in the Pres., Imperf., and Future.

Viso,	visĕre,	visi,	vīsum,	to visit.
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<sup>1</sup> Compounds take this form in the Perfect.



274. SUPINE WANTING.—The following verbs, regular in the Perfect, want the Supine:

Ango, ēre, anxi, to strangle.	Ningo, ēre, ninxi, to snow.
Annuo, ēre, i, to assent.	Nuo, obs.; see annuo.
So other compounds of nuo, but abnuo, has Part. abnuiturus.	Pluo, ēre, i or vi, to rain.
Bătuo, ēre, i, to beat.	Psallo, ēre, i, to play on a stringed instrument.
Bibo, ēre, i, to drink.	Sido, ēre, i, to sit down.
Congruo, ēre, i, to agree.	Perf. and Sup. generally supplied from sedeo; hence sedi, sessum. So in compounds.
Ingruo, ēre, i, to assail.	Strido, ēre, i, to creak.
Lambo, ēre, i, to lick.	Also strideo, ēre (Conj. II.).
Luo, ēre, i, to wash.	Sternuo, ēre, i, to sneeze.
Part. luiturus. Compounds—abluo, aluo, etc. have Sup. lutum.	
Mëtuo, ēre, i, to fear.	

275. PERFECT AND SUPINE WANTING.—Some verbs want both Perfect and Supine.

1. The following:

Clango, to clang.	but distinguo, ēre, tempsi, contemptum.
Claudo, to be lame.	distinxi, distinctum; Vado, to go. See evado, 273. III.
Glisco, to grow.	so exstinguo.
Hisco, to gape.	Temno, to despise; but Vergo, to incline.
Stinguo, to quench;	contemno, ēre, con-

2. Many Inceptives. See 281. II. 1.

CLASS II. IRREGULAR FORMATION.—Three Irregularities.<sup>1</sup>

276. First Irregularity.—Perfect after the Analogy of other Conjugations.

I. Perfect in *āvi*, as in Conjugation I.

Inveterasco, inveterascere, inveteravi, inveteratum, to grow old.
Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum, to feed.
Sterno, sternere, stravi, stratum, to strew.
Veterasco, veterascere, veteravi, —, to grow old.

II. Perfect in *ēvi*, *ui*, as in Conjugation II.

1. The following:

Abolesco, abolescere, abolēvi, abolitum, to disappear.
So inolesco; but adolesco has Supine adultum; exolesco, exolitum; obsolesco, obolitum.

Accumbo, accumbere, accubui, accubitum, to recline.
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So other compounds of cumbo, cubo. See cubo, 262.

<sup>1</sup> For convenience of reference a General List of all verbs involving irregularities will be found on page 323.

Alo,	ālere,	alui,	{ alitum, altum,	to nourish.
Cello, obsolete. See excello below.				
Cerno,	cernere	crēvi,	crētum,	to decide.
Cōlo,	colere,	colui,	cultum,	to cultivate.
Compesco,	compescere,	compescui,	—	to restrain.
Consulo,	consulere,	consului,	consultum,	to consult.
Cresco,	crescere,	crēvi,	crētum,	to grow.

Increasco and succresco want Supine.

Cumbo for cubo, in compounds: see accumbo.

Depso,	depsere,	depsui,	{ depsitum, depstum,	to knead.
Elicio,	elicere,	elicui,	elicitum,	to elicit.

Other compounds of *lacio*, thus: *allacio, ēre, allexi, allectum*.

Excello,	excellere,	excellui (rare),	—	to excel.
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Other compounds of *cello* want Perf. and Sup., except *percello, percellere, percūli, percultum*.

Frēmo,	fremere,	fremui,	fremitum,	to rage.
Fūro,	furere,	furui,	—	to rage.
Gēmo,	gemere,	gemui,	gemitum,	to groan.
Gigno,	gignere,	gēui (f. gēno),	genitum,	to beget.

Lacio, obsolete. See elicio.

Līno,	linere,	lēvi, livi,	litum,	to smear.
Mēto,	metere,	messui,	messum,	to reap.
Mōlo,	molere,	molui,	molitum,	to grind.
Necto,	nectere,	{ nexui,	nexum,	to bind.
Occūlo,	occulere,	occului,	occultum,	to hide.
Olesco, obsolete. See abolesco.				

Pinso,	pinsere,	{ pinsui,	{ pinsitum, pistum,	to crush.
		{ pinsi,	{ pinsum,	
Pōno,	ponere,	posui,	positum,	to place.
Quiesco,	quiescere,	quieui,	quietum,	to rest.
Rāpio,	rapere,	rapui,	raptum,	to snatch.

Compounds thus: *corripio, corripere, corripui, correptum*.

Sēro,	serere,	serui,	sertum,	to connect.
Sēro,	serere,	sēvi,	sātum,	to sow.

Compounds thus: *consēro, ēre, consēvi, consitum*.

Sperno,	spernere,	sprēvi,	sprētum,	to spurn.
Sterto,	stertere,	stertui,	—	to snore.
Strēpo,	strepere,	strepui,	strepitum,	to make a noise.
Suesco,	suescere,	suēvi,	suētum,	to become accustomed.
Texo,	texere,	texui,	textum,	to weave.
Trēmo,	tremere,	tremui,	—	to tremble.
Vōmo,	vomere,	vomui,	vomitum,	to vomit.

2. Many Inceptives in *esco* form the Perfect in *ui* from their primitives. See 281. I. 2.



III. Perfect in *ivi*, as in Conjugation IV.

## 1. The following:

Arcesso,	arcessere,	arcessivi,	arcessitum,	to call for.
Cāpresso,	capessere,	capessivi,	capessitum,	to lay hold of.
Cūpio,	cupere,	cupivi,	cupitum,	to desire.
Fācesso,	facessere,	facessivi,	facessitum,	to make.
Incesso,	incessere,	incessivi or -cessi,	—	to attack.
Lācesso,	lācessere,	lācessivi,	lācessitum,	to provoke.
Lino,	linere,	livi or lēvi,	litum,	to smear.
Pēto,	petere,	petivi,	petitum,	to ask.
Quaero,	quaerere,	quaesivi,	quaesitum,	to seek.

Compounds thus: *acquiro, ēre, acquievi, acquisitum.*

Rūdo,	rudere,	rudivi,	ruditum,	to bray.
Sāpio,	sapere,	sapivi, sapi,	—	to taste.

Compounds have *i* for *a*, as *respio. Despio* wants Perf. and Sup.

Sino,	sinere,	sivi,	situm,	to permit.
Tēro,	terere,	trivi,	tritum,	to rub.

2. A few Inchoatives in *isco* form the Perfect in *ivi* from their primitives. See 281. I. 2.277. PERFECT IN *ōvi*.—*Nosco* and its compounds form the perfect in *ōvi* after the analogy of *ivi, evi, and tvi*:

Nosco,	noscere,	nōvi,	nōtum,	to know.
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So *ignosco*.—*Agnosco* and *cognosco* have *itum* in Sup., *agnitum; dignosco* and *internosco* want Supine.278. VOWEL CONJUGATION.—*Nosco*, verbs in *uo*, and regular verbs of the first, second, and fourth conjugations form a complete vowel-conjugation, whose Perfects and Supines in the full form are entirely analogous, as follows:

ao,	āvi,	ātum;	amo (ao),	amāvi,	amātum.
eo,	ēvi,	ētum;	deleo,	delevi,	delētum.
io,	īvi,	ītum;	audio,	audivi,	auditum.
oo,	ōvi,	ōtum;	nosco (noo),	nōvi,	nōtum.
uo,	u(v)i,	ūtum;	acuo,	acu(v)i,	acūtum.

279. Second Irregularity.—*Perfect lengthens Stem-Vowel.* See 253. 1 and 2.

Ago,	agere,	ēgi,	actum,	to drive.
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So *circumāgo* and *perāgo*; *satāgo* wants Perf. and Sup. Other compounds change *a* into *i* in the Pres.: *abāgo, ēre, abēgi, abactum*; but *coāgo* becomes *cōgo, ēre, cōēgi, coactum*, and *deāgo, ēre, dēgi*, without Sup. *Proāgo* wants Sup., and *ambāgo*, Perf. and Sup.

Cāpio,	capere,	cēpi,	captum,	to take.
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So *antecāpio*; other compounds thus: *accipio, ēre, accēpi, acceptum.*

Edo,	ēdere,	ēdi,	esum,	to eat.
Emo,	ēmere,	ēmi,	emptum,	to buy.

So *coēmo*; other compounds thus: *adēmo, ēre, adēmi, adeptum.*

Fācio,	facere,	fēci,	factum,	to make.
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Passive irregular: *fi, fieri, factus sum.* See 294.So *satisfacio* and compounds of *facio* with verbs, but compounds with prepositions thus: *conficio, conficere, confeci, confectum*, with regular Pass. *conficior, confici, confectus sum*.—Compounds of *facio* with nouns and adjectives are of Conj. I.: *significo, ēre, āvi, ātum.*

Fōdio,	fodere,	fōdi,	fossum,	to dig.
Frango,	frangere,	frēgi,	fractum,	to break.

Compounds thus: *confringo, ēre, confrēgi, contractum.*

Fūgio,	fugere,	fūgi,	fugitum,	to flee.
Fundo,	fundere,	fudi,	fusum,	to pour.
Jācio,	jacere,	jēci,	jactum,	to throw.

*Superjacio* has *jactum* or *jectum* in Sup.; other compounds thus: *abjacio, ēre, abjēci, abjectum.*

Lēgo,	legere,	lēgi,	lectum,	to read.
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So compounds, except (1) *colligo, ēre, collēgi, collectum*; so *deligo, eligo, seligo*,—(2) *diligō, ēre, dilexi, dilectum*; so *intelligo, negligo*.

Linquo,	linquere,	liqui,	—	to leave.
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Compounds with Sup.: *relinquo, ēre, reliqui, relictum.*

Rumpo,	rumpere,	rūpi,	ruptum,	to burst.
Scābo,	scabere,	scābi,	—	to scratch.
Vinco,	vincere,	vici,	victum,	to conquer.

280. Third Irregularity.—*Perfect Reduplicated.* See 254. 1–5.

Abdo,	abdere,	abdidī,	abditum,	to hide.
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So all compounds of *do*, except those of Conj. I. (264): *addo, condo, crēdo, dēdo, ēdo, indo, obdo, perdo, prōdo, reddo, trādo, vendo*; but *abscondo* generally drops reduplication: *abscondi*.

Cādo,	cadere,	cēcidi,	cāsum,	to fall.
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*Incido, ēre, incidi, incāsum*; so *occido* and *recido*; other compounds want supine.

Caedo,	caedere,	cēcidi,	caesum,	to cut.
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Compounds thus: *concido, ēre, concidi, concisum.*

Cāno,	canere,	cēcini,	cantum,	to sing.
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*Concino, ēre, concinui*, —; so *ocino* and *praecono*; other compounds want Perf. and Sup.

Crēdo,	credere,	credidi,	creditum, <sup>1</sup>	to believe.
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<sup>1</sup> Explained as compound of *do*; see *abdo*.