

Curro, currere, cūcurrī, cursum, to run.

*Excurro* and *praecurro* generally retain the reduplication, *excūcurri*, *praečūcurri*; other compounds generally drop it.

Disco, discēre, dīdīci, — to learn.

Do, *Conj. I.* See abdo.

Fallo, fallēre, fēfelli, falsum, to deceive.

*Refello*, ēre, refelli, without Supine.

Pango, pangēre, pēpīgi, pactum, to bargain.

Pango, pangēre, { panxi, { panctum, to fix in.

*Compingo*, ēre, compēgi, compactum; so also *impingo*. *Depango* wants Perf.; *repango*, Perf. and Sup.

Parco, parcēre, pērperci (parsi), parsu, to spare.

*Comparco*, ēre, comparsī, comparsum, also with *e* for *a*: *comperco*, ēre, etc. *Imparco* and *reparco* want Perf. and Sup.

Pário, parēre, pēpēri, partum, to bring forth.

Participle *paritūrus*; compounds are of *Conj. IV*.

Pello, pellēre, pēpūli, pulsum,<sup>1</sup> to drive.

Pendo, pendēre, pēpendi, pensum,<sup>1</sup> to weigh.

Posco, poscēre, pōposci, —<sup>2</sup> to demand

Pungo, pungēre, pūpūgi, punctum, to prick.

Compounds thus: *compungo*, ēre, *compunxi*, *compunctum*.

Sisto, sistēre, stīti, stātum, to place.

*Sisto* seems to have been derived from *sto*, and forms the Perf. and Sup. after that analogy.—Compounds thus: *consisto*, ēre, *constīti*, *constītum*; but *circumstēti* also occurs.

Tango, tangēre, tētūgi, tactum, to touch.

Compounds thus: *attingo*, ēre, *atīrgi*, *attactum*.

Tendo, tendēre, tētēndi, { tentum, to stretch.

Compounds drop reduplication and prefer Sup., *tentum*, but *detendo* and *osten-do* have *tensum*; and *extendo*, *protendo* and *retendo* have both forms.

Tollo, tollēre, { tētēli (obs.), sustēli, sublātum, to raise.

*Attollo* and *extollo* want Perf. and Sup.

Tundo, tundēre, tētēdi, { tunsum, to beat.

Compounds drop reduplication and generally take *tūsum* in Sup.

Vendo, vendēre, vendīdi, vendītum,<sup>3</sup> to sell.

<sup>1</sup> Compounds drop reduplication, 254. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Compounds retain reduplication, 254. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Explained as compound of *do*; see *abdo*.

### 281. INCEPTIVES.

Inceptives end in *sco*, and denote the beginning of an action. When formed from verbs, they are called *Verbal Inceptives*, and when formed from nouns or adjectives, *Denominative Inceptives*.

#### I. Verbal Inceptives.

1. Most verbal inceptives want the Supine, but take the Perfect of their primitives.

The following are examples:

Acesco	(aceo),	acescēre,	acui,	—	to become sour.
Aresco	(areo),	arescēre,	aruī,	—	to become dry.
Cálesco	(cāleo),	calescēre,	caluī,	—	to become warm.
Flōresco	(flōreo),	flōrescēre,	florū,	—	to begin to bloom.
Mādesco	(mādeo),	mādescēre,	maduī,	—	to become moist.
Tēpesco	(tēpeo),	tepescēre,	tēpui,	—	to become warm.
Viresco	(vireo),	virescēre,	vīrui,	—	to become green.

2. The following take the Perfect and Supine of their primitives:

Abōlesco	(ab, oleo),	ēre, ābolēvi,	abolītum, <sup>1</sup>	to disappear.
Coālesco	(con, alo),	ēre, coālui,	coalitūm,	to coalesce.
Concipisco	(con, cupio),	ēre, concupīvi,	concupitūm,	to desire.
Conválesco	(con, valeo),	ēre, conválui,	convalitūm,	to grow strong.
Exardesco	(ex, ardeo),	ēre, exarsi,	exarsūm,	to burn.
Invēterasco	(invētero),	ēre, inveterāvi,	inveterātum,	to grow old.
Obdormisco	(ob, dormio),	ēre, obdormīvi,	obdormitūm,	to fall asleep.
Rēvīvisco	(re, vivo),	ēre, revixi,	revictūm,	to revive.
Scisco,	(scio),	ēre, scīvi,	scitūm,	to enact.

3. The following are Inceptives only in form:

Cresco,	crescēre,	crēvi,	crētum,	to grow.
Fātisco,	fatiscēre,	—	—	to gape.
Gliscō,	gliscēre,	—	—	to swell.
Nosco,	noscēre,	nōvi,	nōtum,	to know.
Pasco,	pascēre,	pāvi,	pastum,	to feed.
Quiesco,	quiescēre,	quiēvi,	quiētum,	to be quiet.
Suesco,	suescēre,	suēvi,	suētum,	to be accustomed.

#### II. Denominative Inceptives.

1. Most denominative inceptives want both Perfect and Supreme. Thus

Aegresco (aeger),	to grow sick.	Jūrvēnesco (juvēnis),	to become a youth.
Ditesco (dives),	to grow rich.	Mitesco (mitis),	to grow mild.
Dulcesco (dulcis),	to become sweet.	Mollesco (mollis),	to grow soft.
Grandesco (grandis),	to grow large.	Pūerasco (puer),	to become a boy.
Grāvesco (grāvis),	to grow heavy.	Pinguesco (pinguis),	to grow fat.

2. The following have the Perfect in *ui*:

Crēbresco	(creber),	ēre,	crēbrui,	to become frequent.
Dūresco	(durus),	ēre,	dūrui,	to become hard.

<sup>1</sup> So *inōlesco*; but *adōlesco* has Sup. *adulitūm*; *exōlesco*, *exolitūm*; *obolēlesco*, *obolitūm*.

Evānesco	(e, vanus),	ēre,	ēvānui,	<i>to vanish.</i>
Innōtesco	(in, notus),	ēre,	innōtui,	<i>to become known.</i>
Macresco	(macer),	ēre,	macrui,	<i>to become lean.</i>
Mātūresco	(matūrus),	ēre,	mātūrui,	<i>to ripen.</i>
Nigresco	(niger),	ēre,	nigrui,	<i>to become black.</i>
Obmūtesco	(ob, mūtus),	ēre,	obmūtui,	<i>to grow dumb.</i>
Obsurdesco	(ob, surdus),	ēre,	obsurdui,	<i>to become deaf.</i>
Recrūdesco	(re, crūdus),	ēre,	recrūdui,	<i>to bleed afresh.</i>
Vilesco	(vilius),	ēre,	vilui,	<i>to become worthless.</i>

## 282. DEPONENT VERBS.

Amplexor,	i,	amplexus sum,	<i>to embrace.</i>
<i>So complector, circumplexor.</i>			
Apiscor,	i,	aptus sum,	<i>to obtain.</i>
<i>Ad apiscor, i, adeptus sum, so inadipiscor.</i>			
Commīniscor,	i,	commentus sum,	<i>to devise.</i>
<i>Remīniscor wants Perf.</i>			
Expergiscor,	i,	experrectus sum,	<i>to awake.</i>
Fātiscor,	i,	—	<i>to gape.</i>
<i>Defēliscor, i, defessus sum.</i>			
Fruor,	frui,	{ fructus sum, fruitus sum,	<i>to enjoy.</i>
<i>Part. fructūrus.</i>			
Fungor,	i,	functus sum,	<i>to perform.</i>
Grādior,	i,	gressus sum,	<i>to walk.</i>
<i>Compounds thus: aggredior, i, aggressus sum.</i>			
Irascor,	i,	—	<i>to be angry.</i>
Labor,	i,	lapsus sum,	<i>to fall.</i>
Liquor,	i,	—	<i>to melt.</i>
Lōquor,	i,	locutus sum,	<i>to speak.</i>
Miniscor, obsoleto; see commīniscor.			
Mōrior,	i (iri, rare),	mortuus sum,	<i>to die.</i>
<i>Part. moritūrus.</i>			
Nanciscor,	i,	nactus (nanctus) sum,	<i>to obtain.</i>
Nascor,	i,	nātus sum,	<i>to be born.</i>
<i>Part. nascitūrus.</i>			
Nitor,	i,	{ nitus sum, nixus sum,	<i>to strive.</i>
Obliviscor,	i,	oblitus sum,	<i>to forget.</i>
Pāciscor,	i,	pactus sum,	<i>to bargain.</i>
Pātiōr,	i,	passus sum,	<i>to suffer.</i>
<i>Perpetiōr, i, percessus sum.</i>			
Plector, not used as Dep.; see amplexor.			
Prōfīciscor,	i,	profectus sum,	<i>to set out.</i>
Quērōr,	i,	questus sum,	<i>to complain.</i>
Rēmīniscor,	i,	—	<i>to remember.</i>
Ringor,	i,	—	<i>to growl.</i>
Sēquor,	i,	secūtus sum,	<i>to follow.</i>

Tuor, antiquated form for tueor,	272. 1.		
Ulciscor,	i,	ultus sum,	<i>to avenge.</i>
Utor,	i,	ūsus sum,	<i>to use.</i>
Vertor; see devertor, praevertor, revertor,	273. III.		
Vescor,	i,	—	<i>to eat.</i>

*Semi-Dponent.*

Fido,	fidēre,	fīsus sum,	<i>to trust.</i>
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## CLASS I. REGULAR FORMATION.

283. PRINCIPAL PARTS IN: **io, ire, īvi, ītum.**

The following are examples:

Audio,	audire,	audīvi,	audītum,	<i>to hear.</i>
Condīo,	condīre,	condīvi,	condītum,	<i>to season.</i>
Finīo,	finīre,	finīvi,	finītum,	<i>to finish.</i>
Lēnīo,	lenīre,	lenīvi,	lenītum,	<i>to alleviate.</i>
Mūnīo,	munīre,	munīvi,	munītum,	<i>to fortify.</i>
Pūnīo,	pūnīre,	pūnīvi,	pūnītum,	<i>to punish.</i>
Scīo,	scīre,	scīvi,	scītum,	<i>to know.</i>
Sēpēlio,	sepēlīre,	sepēlīvi,	sepēlītum, <sup>1</sup>	<i>to bury.</i>
Sītīo,	sītīre,	sītīvi,	—	<i>to thirst.</i>
Vāgio,	vāgiare,	vāgīvi,	—	<i>to cry.</i>

1. Perfect in ii for īvi.—V is often dropped in the ending of the Perfect; audīi for audīvi. See 234. 1.

2. Perfect and Supine Wanting.—Desideratives (332. III.), except esūrio, īre, —, ītum; nuptiōrio, īre, īvi, and partūrio, īre, īvi, want both Perf. and Sup. Also a few others:

Balbūtīo,	to stammer.	Gannīo,	to bark.	Singultīo,	to sob.
Caecūtīo,	to be blind.	Ineptīo,	to trifle.	Sūperbīo,	to be proud.
Fērio,	to strike.	Sāgio,	to be wise.	Tussīo,	to cough.
Fērōcio,	to be fierce.				

## CLASS II. IRREGULAR FORMATION.—TWO IRREGULARITIES.

## 284. FIRST IRREGULARITY.—PERFECT AFTER THE ANALOGY OF THE SECOND AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS.

## I. Perfect in ui, as in Conjugation II.

PRINCIPAL PARTS IN: **io, ire, ui, tum.**

Amīcio,	āmīciare,	(amīciū <sup>2</sup> ),	amīctum,	<i>to clothe.</i>
Apērio,	āpēriare,	aperui,	apertum,	<i>to open.<sup>3</sup></i>
Opērio,	ōpēriare,	operui,	opertum,	<i>to cover.<sup>3</sup></i>
Sālio,	salīre,	salui (ii),	(saltum),	<i>to leap.</i>

Compounds thus: desīlio, īre, ui (ii), (desultum).

<sup>1</sup> Supine irregular.

<sup>2</sup> Probably not in actual use.

<sup>3</sup> From pārio of Conj. III.

*II. Perfect in si (i), as in Conjugation III.*Principal Parts in: **io, ire, si (i), tum (sum).**

Compērio,	comperīre,	compēri,	compertum,	<i>to learn.</i> <sup>1</sup>
Farcio,	farcīre,	farsi,	{ fartum, farctum,	<i>to stuff.</i>
Compounds thus: <i>confrecio, ire, confersi, confertum.</i>				
Fulcio,	fulcīre,	fulsi,	fultum,	<i>to prop.</i>
Haurio,	haurīre,	hausi,	haustum, hausum,	<i>to draw.</i>
Raucio,	raucīre,	rausi,	rausum,	<i>to be hoarse.</i>
Rēpērio,	reperiēre,	repēri,	repertum,	<i>to find.<sup>1</sup></i>
Sancio,	sancīre,	saxi,	{ sanctum, sanctum,	<i>to ratify.</i>
Sarcio,	sarcīre,	sarsi,	sartum,	<i>to patch.</i>
Sentio,	sentīre,	sensi,	sensum, <sup>2</sup>	<i>to feel.</i>
Sepio,	sepīre,	sepsi,	septum,	<i>to hedge in.</i>
Vincio,	vineīre,	vixi,	vinctum,	<i>to bind.</i>

**285. Second Irregularity.—Perfect lengthens Stem-Vowel.**

Vēnio,	venīre,	vēni,	ventum,	<i>to come.</i>
So compounds: <i>advenio, convenio, devenio, invenio, obvenio, pervenio</i> , etc.				

**286. DEONENT VERBS.***1. Regular.*

Blandior,	iri,	blanditus sum,	<i>to flatter.</i>
Largior,	iri,	largitus sum,	<i>to bestow.</i>
Mentior,	iri,	mentitus sum,	<i>to lie.</i>
Mōlior,	iri,	molitus sum,	<i>to strive.</i>
Partior,	iri,	partitus sum,	<i>to divide.</i>

*Impertior, iri, impertitus sum; so dispertior.*

Pōtior,	iri,	potitus sum, <sup>3</sup>	<i>to obtain.</i>
Sortior,	iri,	sortitus sum,	<i>to draw lots.</i>

*2. Irregular.*

Assentior,	iri,	assensus sum, <sup>4</sup>	<i>to assent.</i>
Expērior,	iri,	expertus sum, <sup>5</sup>	<i>to try.</i>
Mētior,	iri,	mensus sum,	<i>to measure.</i>
Oppērior,	iri,	{ opportus sum, <sup>5</sup>	<i>to await.</i>
Ordior,	iri,	opéritus sum,	<i>to begin.</i>
Orior,	iri,	ortus sum,	<i>to rise.</i>

Part. *oritūrus*.—Pres. Ind. of Conj. III., *orēris, oritur*. Imp. Subj., *orirer* or *orērer*.—So compounds, but *adorior* follows Conj. IV.

<sup>1</sup> From *pārio* of Conj. III.<sup>2</sup> Comp. *assentio* has a deponent form, *assentior*. See 286. 2.<sup>3</sup> In the Pres. Ind. and Imp. Subj., forms of Conj. III. occur.<sup>4</sup> Compounded of *ad* and *sentio*. See *sentio*, 284. II.<sup>5</sup> Compounded of *ex* and *pario*; *ob* and *pario*. See *comperir*, 284. II.

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

287. A few verbs which have unusual personal endings, are called by way of preëminence *Irregular* or *Anomalous Verbs*. They are

*Sum, edo, fero, volo, fio, eo, queo*,  
and their compounds.

**288. Sum, I am.**

The conjugation of *sum* has been already given (204.); its numerous compounds—*absum*,<sup>1</sup> *adsum*, *dēsum*, *praeſum*,<sup>1</sup> etc.—except *poſſum* and *prōsum*, are conjugated in the same way.

**289. Poſſum, I am able.**

poſſum, poſſe, poſtuī.

## INDICATIVE.

## PRESENT.

poſſum, pōtēſs, pōtēſt; poſſum̄s, pōtēſt̄s, poſſunt.

## IMPERFECT.

pōtērām, -ērās, -ērāt; pōtērām̄s, -ērāt̄s, -ērant.

## FUTURE.

pōtērō, -ērīs, -ērīt; pōtērīm̄s, -ērīt̄s, -ērunt.

## PERFECT.

pōtuī, -istī, -it; pōtuīm̄s, -ist̄s, -ērunt or erē.

## PLUPERFECT.

pōtuērām, -ērās, -ērāt; pōtuērām̄s, -ērāt̄s, -ērant.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

pōtuērō, -ērīs, -ērīt; pōtuērīm̄s, -ērīt̄s, -ērint.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

poſſim, poſſis, poſſit; poſſim̄s, poſſit̄s, poſſint.

## IMPERFECT.

poſſem, poſſes, poſſet; poſſem̄s, poſſet̄s, poſſent.

## PERFECT.

pōtuērīm, -erīs, -erīt; pōtuērīm̄s, -erīt̄s, -ērint.

<sup>1</sup> *Absum* and *praeſum*, like *poſſum*, have Pres. Participles, *absens* and *praeſens*.

## PLUPERFECT.

pōtuissēm, -issēs, -issēt; pōtuissēmūs, -issētīs, -issent.

## IMPERATIVE.—Wanting.

## INFINITIVE.

PRES. possē.  
PERF. pōtuissē.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES. pōtens (as an adjective).

1. COMPOSITION.—*Possum* is compounded of *pōtis*, able, and *sum*, to be. The parts are sometimes separated, and then *pōtis* is indeclinable: *pōtis sum*, *pōtis sūmus*, etc.

2. IRREGULARITIES.—In *possum* observe

- 1) That *pōtis* drops *tis* and that *t* final of the stem is assimilated before *s*: *possum* for *pōtisum*.
- 2) That *f* of the simple is dropped after *t*: *potui* for *pōtfui*.
- 3) That the Infin. *posse* and Subj. *possem* are shortened forms for *pōtessē* and *pōtessēm*.

290. *Prōsum*, I profit, is compounded of *pro*, for, and *sum*, to be. It inserts *d* when the simple verb begins with *e*; *prōsum*, *prōdēs*, *prōdest*, etc. Otherwise it is conjugated like *sum*.

291. Edo; *I eat*.

This verb is sometimes regular, and sometimes takes forms like those of *sum* which begin in *es*. Thus:

Edō, ēdērē, ēdi, ēsūm.

## INDICATIVE.—Present.

ēdō,	ēdīs,	ēdīt;	ēdīmūs,	ēdītīs,	ēdūnt.
—	ēs,	est;	—	estīs,	—

## SUBJUNCTIVE.—Imperfect.

ēdērēm,	ēdērēs,	ēdērēt;	ēdērēmūs,	ēdērētīs,	ēdērent.
essēm,	esses,	essēt;	essēmūs,	essētīs,	essent.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES. {	ēdē;	ēdītē.
{	ēs;	estē.
FUT. {	ēdītō;	ēdītōtē, ēdūntō.
{	estō;	estōtē,

## INFINTIVE.—Present.

ēdērē, essē.

1. PASSIVE FORMS.—*Estūr* for *ēdītūr* (Indic. Pres.) and *essētūr* for *ēdērētūr* (Subj. Imp.) also occur.

2. FORMS IN IM for am occur in Pres. Subj.: *ēdīm*, *ēdīs*, *ēdīt*, etc., for *ēdām*, *ēdās*, *ēdāt*, etc.

3. COMPOUNDS are conjugated like the simple verb, but *comēdo* has in Sup. *comēsūm* or *comēstūm*.

292. Fero, *I bear*.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

Fērō, ferrē, tūli, lātūm.

## INDICATIVE.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
PRES.	fērō, fers, fert;	fērimūs, fertīs, <sup>1</sup> fērunt.
IMP.	fērebām;	fērebāmūs.
FUT.	fērām;	fērēmūs.
PERF.	tūli;	tūlūmūs.
PLUP.	tūlērām;	tūlērāmūs.
FUT. PERF.	tūlērō;	tūlērīmūs.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	fērām;	fērāmūs.
IMP.	fērēm;	fērēmūs. <sup>2</sup>
PERF.	tūlērām;	tūlērāmūs.
PLUP.	tūlissēm;	tūlissēmūs.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	fēr;	fertē.
FUT.	fertō,	fertōtē
	fertō;	feruntō.

## INFINITIVE.

PRES.	fērē. <sup>2</sup>	PRES. fērens.
PERF.	tūlissē.	FUT. lātūrūs.
FUT.	lātūrūs essē.	G E R U N D .

## GERUND.

Gen.	fērendī.	S U P I N E .
Dat.	fērendō.	
Acc.	fērendūm.	Acc. lātūm.
Abl.	fērendō.	Abl. lātū.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

fērōr, ferrī, latus sum.

## INDICATIVE.

PRES.	fērōr, ferrīs, fertūr;	fērimūr, fērimīnī, fēruntūr.
IMP.	fērebār;	fērebāmūr.
FUT.	fērār;	fērēmūr.
PERF.	lātūs sūm;	lātī sūmūs.
PLUP.	lātūs ērām;	lātī ērāmūs.
FUT. PERF.	lātūs ērō;	lātī ērimūs.

<sup>1</sup> Fers for *fērīs*; fert for *fērtī*; fertīs for *fēritīs* (*i* dropped).

<sup>2</sup> Ferrem, etc. for *fērērēm*, etc.; ferrē for *fērērē* (*e* dropped).

<sup>3</sup> Fēr for *fērē*; fertō, fertē, fertōtē for *fērtō*, *fēritē*, *fēritōtē* (*i* dropped).

<sup>4</sup> Ferrīs for *fērērīs*; fertūr for *fēritūr*.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	férār;	férāmūr.
IMP.	ferrér;	ferrēmūr. <sup>1</sup>
PERF.	látūs sím;	látī símūs.
PLUP.	látūs essém;	látī essémūs.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	ferré; <sup>1</sup>	férāmīnī.
FUT.	fertör, <sup>2</sup>	—
	fertör; <sup>2</sup>	féruntör.

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLE.

PRES.	ferrī. <sup>3</sup>	
PERF.	látūs essě.	PERF. látūs.
FUT.	látūm iri.	FUT. férēndūs.

1. IRREGULARITIES.—*Fero*, it will be seen, has two principal irregularities:

1) It forms its Perf. and Sup. *tūli* (rarely *tetūli*) and *lātūm* from obsolete stems.

2) It drops the connecting vowel *e* or *i* in certain forms of the Pres. Indic. and Infln., the Imperf. Subj. and the Imperat. It doubles *r* in the Pres. Infln. Pass.

2. COMPOUNDS of *fero* are conjugated like the simple verb, but in a few of them the preposition suffers a euphoniac change:

ab-	auféro,	auferre,	abstüll,	ablātūm.
ad-	afféro,	afferre,	attüll,	allātūm.
con-	conféro,	conferre,	contüll,	collātūm.
dis-	diffréro,	differre,	distüll,	dilātūm.
ex-	efféro,	efferre,	extüll,	elātūm.
in-	inféro,	inferre,	intüll,	illātūm.
ob-	offéro,	offerre,	obtüll,	oblātūm.
sub-	sufféro,	sufferre,	sustüll,	sublātūm.

*Sustüll* and *sublātūm* are not used in the sense of *sufféro*, to bear, but they supply the Perf. and Sup. of *tollo*, to raise. See 280.

293. Volo, *I am willing*.—Nolo, *I am unwilling*.—Malo, *I prefer*.

völk,	vellē,	völtui.
nölkö,	nollë,	nöltui.
mälök,	mallë,	mäluui.

## INDICATIVE.

## PRESENT.

völk,	nölkö,	mälök,
vís,	non vís,	mävís,
vult;	non vult;	mävult;
völkümüs,	nölkümüs,	mälükümüs,
vultüs,	non vultüs,	mävultüs,
völkunt.	nölkunt.	mälunkt.

<sup>1</sup> *Ferrér*, etc., for *férérér*, etc.; *ferré* for *féréré*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fertör* for *férítör*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ferrī* for *férī* (Conj. III.).

## IMPERFECT.

völébám, bäs, etc.		nölbám, bäs, etc.		mälebám, bäs, etc.
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## FUTURE.

völtäm.		nöltäm.		mältäm.
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## PERFECT.

völtui.		nöltui.		mältui.
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## PLUPERFECT.

völueräm.		nölueräm.		mälueräm.
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## FUTURE PERFECT.

völuerö.		nöluerö.		mäluerö.
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## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

vělim		nölim		mälim
vělis		nölis		mälis
vělit		nölit		mälit
vělimüs		nölimüs		mälimüs
vělitüs		nölitüs		mälitüs
vělint.		nölint.		mälint.

## IMPERFECT.

vellém <sup>1</sup>		nollém		mallém
vellès		nollès		malles
vellét		nollét		mallét
vellémüs		nollémüs		mallemüs
vellétüs		nollétüs		mallétüs
vellent.		nollent.		mallent.

## PERFECT.

völuerím.		nöluerím.		mäluerím.
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## PLUPERFECT.

völuissäm.		nöluissäm.		mäluissäm.
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## IMPERATIVE.

## PRESENT.

	nöli, nölitë.	
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## FUTURE.

	nölitö, nölitötë;	
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## PAST.

	nölitö, nölituntö.	
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<sup>1</sup> *Vellem* and *velle* are syncopated forms for *velerem*, *velere*; *e* is dropped and *r* assimilated; *vélrem*, *velrem*, *vellem*; *velrére*, *velre*, *velle*. So *nollem* and *nolle*, for *nolérem* and *nolre*; *mallem* and *male*, for *mälerem* and *malre*.

## INFINITIVE.

## PRESENT.

vellē.	nollē.	mallē.
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## PERFECT.

vōluissē.	nōluissē.	māluissē.
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## PARTICIPLE.

vōlens.	nōlens.	
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1. COMPOSITION.—*Nōlo* is compounded of *ne* or *non* and *vōlo*; *mālo*, of *māgīs* and *vōlo*.

2. RARE FORMS.—(1) Of *vōlo*: *vōlt*, *vōltis*, for *vult*, *vultis*; *sīs*, *sultis*, for *sīs*, *sī sultis*; *vīn'* for *visne*.—(2) Of *Nōlo*: *nevīs*, *nevūlī* (*nevōlt*), *nevelle*, for *non vis*, *non vult*, *nolle*.—(3) Of *malō*: *marōlō*, *marēlīm*, *marēlēm*, for *male*, *malīm*, *malēm*.

## 294. Fio, I become.

Fīo, fīrī, factūs sum.

## INDICATIVE.

## SINGULAR.

PRES.	fīo, fīs, fīt;	fīmūs, fītīs, fīunt.
IMP.	fīebām;	fīebāmūs.
FUT.	fīām;	fīāmūs.
PERF.	factūs sūm;	factī sāmūs.
PLUP.	factūs ērām;	factī ērāmūs.
FUT. PERF.	factūs ērō;	factī ērīmūs.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	fīām;	fīāmūs.
IMP.	fīérēm;	fīérēmūs.
PERF.	factūs sim;	factī simūs.
PLUP.	factūs essēm;	factī essēmūs.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	fī;	fītē.
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## INFINITIVE.

PRES.	fīrī.	
PERF.	factūs essē.	PERF. factūs.
FUT.	factūm irī.	FUT. fāciendūs.

1. IRREGULARITY.—*Fio* is only slightly irregular, as will be seen from the paradigm.

2. MEANING.—*Fio* means (1) *to become*, (2) *to be made, appointed*. In the second sense it is used as the passive of *facio*. See 279.

3. COMPOUNDS of *fio* are conjugated like the simple verb, but *confīt*, *defīt*, and *infīt* are defective. See 297. III. 2.

## 295. Eo, I go.

Eō, irē, īvī, ītūm.

## INDICATIVE.

## SINGULAR. PLURAL.

PRES.	eō, īs, īt;	īmūs, ītīs, eunt.
IMP.	ibām;	ibāmūs.
FUT.	ibō;	ibōmūs.
PERF.	īvī;	īvīmūs.
PLUP.	ivērām;	ivērāmūs.
FUT. PERF.	ivērō;	ivērīmūs.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	eām;	eāmūs.
IMP.	īrēm;	īrēmūs.
PERF.	īvērīm;	īvērīmūs.
PLUP.	ivissēm;	ivissēmūs.

## IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	ī;	ītē.
FUT.	ītō;	ītōtē
	ītō;	euntō.

## INFINITIVE.

PRES.	irē.	PRES. iens. Gen. euntīs.
PERF.	ivissē.	
FUT.	itūrūs essē.	FUT. itūrūs.

## GERUND.

Gen.	eundi.	
Dat.	eundiō.	
Acc.	eundiūm.	Acc. ītūm.
Abl.	eundiō.	Abl. ītū.

## SUPINE.

1. IRREGULARITIES.—*Eo* is a verb of the fourth conjugation, but it forms the Sup. with a short vowel (*tūm*) and is irregular in several parts of the present system. It admits contraction according to 234: *istīs* for *iristīs*, etc.

2. PASSIVE INFINITIVE.—*Eo* as an intransitive verb wants the Passive, except when used impersonally in the third singular *itūr*, *ibātūr*, etc. (301. 3), but *irī*, the Pass. Infinit., occurs as an auxiliary in the Fut. Infinit. Pass. of the regular conjugations: *amātūm irī*, etc.

3. COMPOUNDS of *eo* are generally conjugated like *eo*, but shorten *irī* into *iē*.—*Vēneo* (*venum eo*) has sometimes *veniēbam* for *venībam*. Many compounds want the supine, and a few admit in the Fut. a rare form in *eām*, *ies*, *iēt*.

Transitive compounds have also the Passive: *adeo*, to approach, *adeor*, *adīris*, *adītur*, etc.

*Ambīo* is regular, like *audio*, though *ambībam* for *ambīēbam* occurs.

296. Queo, *I am able*. Nequeo, *I am unable*.

*Queo, quire, quivi, quitum*, and *Nequeo, nequire, nequivi* (*ii*), *nequitum*, are conjugated like *eo*, but they want the Imperative and Gerund, and are rare, except in the Present tense.<sup>1</sup>

## DEFECTIVE VERBS.

297. Defective Verbs want certain parts: we specify the following.<sup>2</sup>

## I. PRESENT SYSTEM WANTING.

*Coepi, I have begun. Memini, I remember. Odi, I hate.*

## INDICATIVE.

PERF.	coepi.	měmni.	ödi.
PLUP.	coepérām.	měmniérām.	ödérām.
FUT. PERF.	coepérō.	měmniérō.	ödérō.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

PERF.	coepérím.	měmniérím.	ödérím.
PLUP.	coepissém.	měminissém.	ödissem.

## IMPERATIVE.

S.	mémentō.	
P.	mémentôte.	

## INFINITIVE.

PERF.	coepissé.	měmnisse.	ödisse.
FUT.	coopturús essé.		ösürús essé.

## PARTICIPLE.

PERF.	cooptús.		ösus. <sup>3</sup>
FUT.	coopturús.		ösürús.

1. PASSIVE FORM.—With passive infinitives *coepi* generally takes the passive form: *cooptus sum, eram*, etc. The Part. *cooptus* is passive in sense.

2. PRESENT IN SENSE.—*Memini* and *ödi* are present in sense; hence in the Pluperf. and Fut. Perf. they have the sense of the Imperf. and Fut.—*Nōri*, I know, Perf. of *nosco*, to learn, and *consuēvi*, I am wont, Perf. of *consuesco*, to accustom one's self, are also present in sense.

<sup>1</sup> A passive form, *quītur, nequītur*, etc., sometimes occurs before a Pass. Infin.

<sup>2</sup> Many, which want the Perf. or Sup. or both, have been mentioned under the Classification of Verbs.

<sup>3</sup> *Osus* is active in sense, *hating*, but is rare except in compounds: *exosus, perosus*.

## II. PARTS OF EACH SYSTEM WANTING.

1. Aio, *I say, say yes.*<sup>1</sup>

INDIC.	Pres. aio,	aís, <sup>2</sup>	ait;	—	—	aiunt.
	Imp.	aibám,	-ébas,	-ébat;	-ébamüs,	-ébatis,
	Perf.	—	—	ait;	—	—
SUBJ.	Pres.	—	—	aiás,	aiät;	—
IMPER.	Pres.	ai (rare).			—	aiant.
PART.	Pres.	aiens (as adjective).			—	

2. Inquam, *I say.*

INDIC.	Pres. inquám, inquiš,	inquiť;	inquimüs,	inquiťis,	inquiunt.
	Imp.	—	—	inquiébat;	—
	Fut.	—	—	inquier,	—
	Perf.	—	—	inquisti, inquit;	—
IMPER.	Pres.	inque.	Fut.	inquito. <sup>5</sup>	—

3. Fari, *to speak.*<sup>6</sup>

INDIC.	Pres. —	—	fátor;	—	—	—
	Fut.	fábor,	—	fabitür;	—	—
	Perf.	fátus süm,	es,	est;	fati sümüs,	estis,
	Plup.	fátus erám,	eras,	erät;	fati erämüs,	erätis,
SUBJ.	Perf.	fátus süm,	sis,	sít;	fati sümüs,	sitis,
	Plup.	fátus essém,	esses,	essét;	fati essémüs,	essetis,
IMPER.	Pres.	färé.				
INFIN.	Pres.	fári.				
PART.	Pres.	(fans) fantis, Perf.	fátus,	Fut.	fandüs.	
GERUND,	Gen. and Abl.	fandi, dö.		SUPINE,	Abl.	fátü.

## III. IMPERATIVES AND ISOLATED FORMS.

1. IMPERATIVES.—	ävē,	avéte;	avéto;	INF.	avére,	hail.
	salvē,	salvéte,	salvéto;		salvère,	hail.
	cédō,	cetté,			tell me, give me.	
	ägē, <sup>8</sup>	ägité,			come.	
	äpágé,				begone.	

<sup>1</sup> In this verb *a* and *i* do not form a diphthong; before a vowel the *i* has the sound of *y*: *a-yo, a-i-s*. See 9. 2.

<sup>2</sup> The interrogative form *aisne* is often shortened to *ain'*.

<sup>3</sup> *Aibam, aibas*, etc., occur in comedy.

<sup>4</sup> Also written *inquist*.

<sup>5</sup> A few forms of the Subj. are sometimes given, but they are not found in the classics.

<sup>6</sup> *Fari* is used chiefly in poetry. Compounds have some forms not found in the simple; thus: *affamur, affamini, affabar, effabérīs*. Subj. Imp. *färer* also occurs in compounds.

<sup>7</sup> The Fut. *salvēbis* is also used for the Imperat.

<sup>8</sup> *Age* is also used in the sense of the Plural.

## 2. ISOLATED FORMS.

INDIC. Pres.	Fut.	SUB. Pres. Imp.	INFIN.
confit,	—	confiat, confieret,	confieri, to be done.
défit, defiunt, defiet,	—	defiat, —	defiri, to be wanting.
infit, infiunt,	—	—	to begin.
Sub. Imp. förem, förs, fört, —	—	förent.	INF. förē. <sup>1</sup>
IND. Pres. övät.	PART. övans,	—	he rejoices.
IND. Pres. quaesō, quaeſumus, <sup>2</sup>	—	—	I pray.

## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

298. Impersonal Verbs never admit a personal subject. They correspond to the English Impersonal with *it*: *licet*, it is lawful, *öportet*, it behooves.<sup>3</sup> They are conjugated like other verbs, but are used only in the third person singular of the Indicative and Subjunctive and in the Present and Perfect Infinitive.

299. Strictly Impersonal are only:

Děcēt,	děcuīt,	it becomes. <sup>4</sup>	Pigēt,	pigūt, { pigitum est, it grieves.
Libēt,	{ libuit,	it pleases. <sup>4</sup>	Poenitēt,	poenituit, it causes regret; poenitet me, I repent.
Licēt,	{ licuit,	it is lawful. <sup>4</sup>	Pūdēt,	{ pūduīt, { pūditum est, it shames.
Liquēt,	liquit,	it is evident. <sup>4</sup>	Taedēt,	taedūt, it wearies; pertaedēt, per-
Misēret,	misēritum est,	it excites pity;	taesūm est.	me misēret, I pity.
Oportēt,	öportuit,	it behooves.		

1. PARTICIPLES are generally wanting, but a few occur, though with a somewhat modified sense: (1) from LIBET: *libens*, willing; (2) from LICET: *licens*, free; *licitus*, allowed; (3) from POENITET: *poenitens*, penitent; *poenitendus*, to be repented of; (4) from PUDET: *pudens*, modest; *pudendus*, shameful.

2. GERUNDS are generally wanting, but occur in rare instances; *poenitendum*, *pudendum*.

300. Generally Impersonal are several verbs which designate the changes of weather, or the operations of nature:

Fulmīnāt,	it lightens.	Pluīt (P. pluit),	it rains.
Grandināt,	it hails.	Rorāt,	dew falls.
Lāpidāt,	it rains stones.	Tōnāt (tōnuīt),	it thunders.
Lūcescīt,	it grows light.	Vespērascīt,	evening approaches.
Ningit (ninxit),	it snows.		

<sup>1</sup> *Forem* = essem: *fors* = futurum esse. See 204. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Old forms for *quaero* and *quaerimus*.

<sup>3</sup> The real subject is generally an infinitive or clause, sometimes a neuter pronoun: *hoc fieri oportet*, that this should be done is necessary.

<sup>4</sup> These four occur in the third person plural, but without a personal subject. So the Comp. *dēdēct*. So also some of the others in rare instances.

301. Many other verbs are often used impersonally.

Thus

## 1. The following:

Accidit,	it happens.	Fit,	it happens.
Apparet,	it appears.	Intērest,	it concerns.
Attinet,	it concerns.	Jūvat,	it delights.
Conducit,	it is useful.	Pātet,	it is plain.
Constat,	it is evident.	Pertinet,	it pertains.
Contingit,	it happens.	Plāctet,	it pleases.
Convēnit,	it is fitting.	Præstat,	it is better.
Delectat,	it delights.	Præterit (me),	it escapes (me).
Displacet,	it displeases.	Refērt,	it concerns.
Dōlet,	it grieves.	Restat,	it remains.
Evēnit,	it happens.	Sūbit,	it occurs.
Expēdit,	it is expedient.	Sufficit,	it suffices.
Fallit } (me),	it escapes (me).	Supērest,	it remains.
Fūgit,		Vācat,	there is leisure.

2. The Second Periphrastic Conjugation (283) is often used impersonally. The participle is then neuter:

Mihi scribendum est, I must write; tibi scribendum est, you must write; illi scribendum est, he must write.

3. Verbs which are intransitive in the active, i. e., do not govern the accusative, can only be used impersonally in the passive, and many others may be so used. The participle is then neuter:

Mihi creditur, it is credited to me, I am believed; tibi creditur, you are believed; illi creditur, he is believed; certātur, it is contended; currītur, there is running, people run; pugnātur, it is fought, they, we, etc., fight; scribītur, it is written; venītur, they come, we come, etc.; vivītur, we, you, they live.

## CHAPTER V.

## PARTICLES.

302. THE Latin has four parts of speech sometimes called Particles: the Adverb, the Preposition, the Conjunction, and the Interjection.

## ADVERBS.

303. The Adverb is the part of speech which is used to qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs: *celeriter* currēre, to run swiftly; *tam celer*, so swift; *tam celeriter*, so swiftly.