

2. ISOLATED FORMS.

INDIC. Pres.	Fut.	SUB. Pres. Imp.	INFIN.
confit, —	—	confiāt, confiērēt,	confiēri, to be done.
defit, defiunt, defiet,	—	defiāt, —	defiēri, to be wanting.
infit, infiunt, —	—	—	—, to begin.
SUB. Imp. förēm, förēs, förēt, — — — förēt. INF. förē. ¹			
IND. Pres. övāt. PART. övans, he rejoices.			
IND. Pres. quaesō, quaesūmīs, ² I pray.			

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

298. Impersonal Verbs never admit a personal subject. They correspond to the English Impersonal with *it*: *licet*, it is lawful, *oportet*, it behooves.³ 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:

Dēcēt, dēcūt,	it becomes. ⁴	Pigēt, { pigūt,	it grieves.
Libēt, { libūt,	it pleases. ⁴	Poenitēt, poenituit,	it causes re-
Libēt, { libitū est,	—	gret; poenitet me,	I repent.
Licēt, { licūt,	it is lawful. ⁴	Pūdēt, { pūdūt,	it shames.
Licēt, { licitū est,	—	Pūdēt, { puditū est,	—
Liquēt, licūt,	it is evident. ⁴	Taedēt, it wearies; pertaedēt, per-	taesū est.
Misērēt, misērītū est,	it excites pity;		
me misēret,	I pity.		
Oportēt, oportuit,	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:

Fulmināt,	it lightens.	Pluit (P. pluit),	it rains.
Grandināt,	it hails.	Rorāt,	dew falls.
Lapidāt,	it rains stones.	Tonāt (tonuit),	it thunders.
Lucescit,	it grows light.	Vespērascit,	evening approaches.
Ningit (ninxit),	it snows.		

¹ Forem = essem: fore = futurum esse. See 204. f.

² Old forms for *quaero* and *quaerimus*.

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

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

301. Many other verbs are often used impersonally. Thus

1. The following:

Accēdit,	it happens.	Fit,	it happens.
Appāret,	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.	Plācet,	it pleases.
Convēnit,	it is fitting.	Praestat,	it is better.
Delectat,	it delights.	Praetērit (me),	it escapes (me).
Displicet,	it displeases.	Rāfert,	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 (233) 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; certatur, it is contended; curritur, there is running, people run; pugnatur, it is fought, they, we, etc., fight; scribitur, it is written; venitur, they come, we come, etc.; vivitur, 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 currere*, to run swiftly; *tam celer*, so swift; *tam celeriter*, so swiftly.

304. Adverbs may be divided, according to their signification, into four principal classes:

I. ADVERBS OF PLACE.

Hic,	here;	hūc,	hither;	hinc,	hence.
illuc,	there;	illūc,	thither;	illinc,	thence.
istuc,	there;	istūc,	thither;	istinc,	thence.
ūbi,	where?	quō,	whither?	undē,	whence?

II. ADVERBS OF TIME.

Hōdiē,	to-day.	nondum,	not yet.	saepē,	often.
ibi,	then.	nunc,	now.	sēmēl,	once.
jam,	now.	nunquam,	never.	tum,	then.
jamdiū,	long since.	olim,	formerly.	unquam,	ever.

III. ADVERBS OF MANNER, MEANS, DEGREE.

Adeo,	so.	paenē,	almost.	sic,	so.
aliter,	otherwise.	pālam,	openly.	ūt,	as.
ita,	so.	prorsus,	wholly.	valdē,	much.
māgis,	more.	rite,	rightly.	vix,	scarcely.

IV. ADVERBS OF CAUSE, INFERENCE.

Cūr,	why?	eo,	for this reason.
quārē,	wherefore.	ideo,	on this account.
quamobrem,	wherefore.	idcirco,	therefore.
quapropter,	wherefore.	propterea,	therefore.

305. COMPARISON.—Most Adverbs are derived from adjectives, and are dependent upon them for their comparison. The comparative is the neuter singular of the adjective, and the superlative changes the ending *us* of the adjective into *ē*:

altus,	altior,	altissimus,	lofty.
alte,	altius,	altissime,	loftily.
prūdēns,	prudentior,	prudentissimus,	prudent.
prūdentē,	prudentius,	prudentissime,	prudently.

1. MAGIS AND MAXIME.—When the adjective is compared with *māgis* and *maxime*, the adverb is compared in the same way:

egregius,	māgis egregius,	maxime egregius,	excellent.
egregie,	māgis egregie,	maxime egregie,	excellently.

2. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.—When the adjective is irregular, the adverb has the same irregularity:

bōnus,	melior,	optimus,	good.
bēne,	melius,	optime,	well.
māle,	pejus,	pessime,	badly.

3. DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.—When the adjective is defective, the adverb is generally defective:

—	deterior,	detrerrimus,	worse.
—	deterius,	detrerrime,	worse.
nōvus,	—	novissimus,	new.
nōve,	—	novissime,	newly.

4. COMPARED.—A few not derived from adjectives are compared:

diū,	diutius,	diutissime,	for a long time.
saepē,	saepius,	saepissime,	often.
sātis,	sātius,	—	sufficiently.
nūper,	—	nuperrime,	recently.

5. NOT COMPARED.—Most adverbs not derived from adjectives, as also those from adjectives incapable of comparison (169), are not compared: *hic*, here; *nunc*, now; *vulgariter*, commonly.

6. SUPERLATIVES IN *o* OR *um* are used in a few adverbs: *primo*, *primum*, *potissimum*.

PREPOSITIONS.

306. The Preposition is the part of speech which shows the relations of objects to each other: *in Italia esse*, to be in Italy; *ante me*, before me.

For list of prepositions, see 433–435.

307. INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.—*Ambi*, *amb*, around, about; *dis*, *di*, asunder; *re*, *red*, back; *se*, aside, apart; *ne* and *ve*, not, are called inseparable prepositions, because they are used only in composition.

CONJUNCTIONS.

308. Conjunctions are mere connectives: *pater et filius*, the father and son; *pater aut filius*, the father or son.

309. Conjunctions are divided, according to their use, into two classes:

I. COÖRDINATE CONJUNCTIONS,—which connect similar constructions: *labor voluptasque*, labor and pleasure; *Carthaginem cepit ac diruit*, he took and destroyed Carthage.

II. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS,—which connect subordinate with principal constructions: *haec dum colligunt, effugit*, while they collect these things, he escapes.

I. COÖRDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

310. Coördinate Conjunctions comprise five subdivisions:

1. COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting union:

Et, quē, atquē, ac, and. Etiam, quōquē, also. Nēquē, nec, and not. Nēquē—nēquē, nec—nec, nēquē—nec, neither—nor.

2. DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting separation:

Aut, vĕl, vĕ, sĭvĕ (seu), or. Aut—aut, vĕl—vĕl, either—or. Sĭvĕ—sĭvĕ, either—or.

3. ADVERSATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting opposition:

Sĕd, autem, vĕrum, vĕro, but. At, but, on the contrary. Atquĕ, but rather. Cĕtĕrum, but still. Tāmen, yet.

4. ILLATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting inference:

Ergo, ġitĭr, inde, proinde, itāque, hence, therefore. See also 587, IV, 2.

5. CAUSAL CONJUNCTIONS, denoting cause:

Nam, namque, ĕnim, etĕnim, for.

II. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

311. Subordinate Conjunctions comprise eight subdivisions:

1. TEMPORAL CONJUNCTIONS, denoting time:

Quando, quum, when. Ut, ŭbi, as, when. Quum prĭmum, ut prĭmum, ŭbi prĭmum, sĭmŭl, sĭmŭlac, sĭmŭlatque, as soon as. Dum, dōnĕc, quoad, quamdiu, while, until, as long as. Antĕquam, priusquam, before. Postĕquam, after.

2. COMPARATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting comparison:

Ut, ŭtĭ, sĭcŭt, sĭcŭtĭ, as, so as. Vĕlŭt, just as. Praeŭt, proŭt, according as, in comparison with. Quam, as. Tanquam, quāsi, ŭt sĭ, ac sĭ, vĕlŭt sĭ, as if.

3. CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIONS, denoting condition:

Sĭ, if. Sĭ nōn, nĭsĭ, nĭ, if not. Sĭn, but if. Sĭ quĭdem, if indeed. Sĭ mōdō, dum, mōdō, dummōdō, if only.

4. CONCESSIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting concession:

Quamquam, licet, quum, although. Etsĭ, tāmetsĭ, etiamsĭ, even if. Quamvis, quantumvis, quantumlibet, however much, although. Ut, grant that. Nĕ, grant that not.

5. FINAL CONJUNCTIONS, denoting purpose or end:

Ut, ŭtĭ, that, in order that. Nĕ, nĕvĕ (neu), that not. Quō, that. Quōmĭnŭs, that not.

6. CONSECUTIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting consequence or result:

Ut, so that. Ut nōn, quĭn, so that not.

7. CAUSAL CONJUNCTIONS, denoting cause:

Quiā, quōd, because. Quum, since. Quōniam, quandō, quandōquĭdem, sĭquĭdem, since indeed.

8. INTERROGATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, denoting inquiry:

Nĕ, nonnĕ, num, utrum, an, whether. An nōn, necne, or not.

INTERJECTIONS.

312. Interjections are certain particles used as expressions of feeling or as mere marks of address. They may express

1. Astonishment: ō, hem, ehem, hui, aha, ŭtat, pāpae, vah, ĕn, eccĕ.
2. Joy: io, ha, he, eu, ēvoc.
3. Sorrow: vae, hei, heu, ēheu, ohĕ, ah, au, prō or proh.
4. Disgust: ahĕ, phŭĭ, āpāgĕ.
5. Calling: heus, o, cho, ehodum.
6. Praise: eugĕ, ejā, hejā.

CHAPTER VI.

FORMATION OF WORDS.

313. Words may be formed in two ways:

I. By DERIVATION; i. e., by the addition of certain endings to the stems of other words: amor, love, from amo, to love.

II. By COMPOSITION; i. e., by the union of two or more words or their stems: benevōlens, well-wishing, from bene, well, and volens, wishing.

1. SIMPLE and COMPOUND.—Words formed by composition are called Compounds; those not thus formed are called Simple Words.

2. PRIMITIVE and DERIVATIVE.—Simple words formed by derivation are called Derivatives; those not thus formed are called Primitives.

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

NOUNS.

314. Nouns are derived from other Nouns, from Adjectives, and from Verbs.

I. NOUNS FROM NOUNS.

315. DIMINUTIVES generally end in

ŭlus, ŭla, ŭlum, cŭlus, cŭla, cŭlum.

hort-ŭlus,	a small garden,	from	hortus,	garden.
virg-ŭla,	a small branch,	"	virga,	branch.
oppid-ŭlum,	a small town,	"	oppidum,	town.
flos-cŭlus,	a small flower,	"	flos,	flower.
part-i-cŭla,	a small part,	"	pars,	part.
munus-cŭlum,	a small present,	"	munus,	present.

1. **Ulus, ŭla, ŭlum** are generally added to the stems of nouns of Dec. I. and II., and to some of Dec. III.

2. **Olus, ōla, ōlum** are used for *ŭlus, ŭla, ŭlum*, when a vowel precedes: *filiŭlus*, little son, from *filius*; *filiŭla*, little daughter, from *filia*; *atri-ŭlum*, small hall, from *atrium*.

3. **Ellus, ella, ellum; illus, illa, illum**, are sometimes used, especially with primitives of Dec. I. and II., whose stems end in **l, n, or r**; but *el* and *il* in these endings generally displace the last syllable of the stem: *ocellus*, small eye, from *oculus*; *fabella*, short fable, from *fabula*; *bacillum*, small staff, from *baculum*.

4. **Cŭlus, cŭla, cŭlum** are used with primitives of Dec. IV. and V., and with some of Dec. III. These are appended

1) To the *Nominative*: *flos, flos-cŭlus*; *mulier, muliercŭla*; *munus, munus-cŭlum*.

2) To the *Stem* with a connecting vowel **i**, sometimes **e**: *pons* (bridge), *ponti-cŭlus*; *pars, particŭla*; *vulpes* (fox), *vulpecŭla*.

3) To the *Stem* of nouns in **o** (G. *onis, inis*), with stem-vowel changed to **u**: *homo* (man), *homun-cŭlus*; *virgo* (maiden), *virguncŭla*. Like nouns in **o**, a few other words form diminutives in *uncŭlus, uncŭla*: *avus* (uncle), *avuncŭlus*; *domus* (house), *domuncŭla*.

5. **Uleus** and **cio** are rare: *equuleus*, a small horse, from *equus*; *homuncio*, a small man, from *homo*.

316. PATRONYMICS, or names of descent, generally end in

ides,	ides,	iădes,	ădes,	masculine.
is,	ĕis,	ias,	as,	feminine.
Tantal-ides,	son of Tantalus;	Tantăl-is,	daughter of Tantalus.	
Thes-ides,	son of Theseus;	Thes-ĕis,	daughter of Theseus.	
Laert-iădes,	son of Laertes;	Laert-ias,	daughter of Laertes.	
Thesti-ădes,	son of Thestius;	Thesti-as,	daughter of Thestius.	

1. **Ides** (**i**) and **is** are the common endings.

2. **Ides** (**i**) and **ĕis** are used especially with primitives in *eus*.

3. **Iădes, âdes, and ias, as**, are used principally with primitives in *ius*, and in those in *as* and *es* of Dec. I.—*Aenĕas* has *Aenĕădes*, masc. and *Aenĕis*, fem.

4. **Ine** and **ōne** are rare feminine endings: *Neptun-ine*, daughter of Neptune; *Acrisi-ōne*, daughter of Acrisius.

317. DESIGNATIONS OF PLACE are often formed with the endings

ārium,	ētum,	ile.
columb-ārium,	a dovecot,	from columba.
querc-ētum,	a forest of oaks,	" quercus.
ov-ile,	a sheepfold,	" ovis.

1. **Ārium** designates the place where anything is kept, a receptacle: *aerĕrium*, treasury, from *aes*.

2. **Ētum**, used with names of trees and plants, designates the place where they flourish: *olivĕtum*, an olive grove, from *oliva*.

3. **Ile**, used with names of animals, designates their stall or fold: *bovile*, stall for cattle, from *bos*.

318. DERIVATIVES are also formed with several other endings, especially with

ārius,	io,	ium,	itium,	tus (itus),	ātus.
statu-ārius,	a statuary,	from	statua.		
lud-io,	a player,	"	ludus.		
sacerdot-ium,	priesthood,	"	sacerdos.		
serv-itium,	servitude,	"	servus.		
vir-tus,	virtue,	"	vir.		
consul-ātus,	consulship,	"	consul.		

1. **Ārius** and **io** generally designate one's occupation.

2. **Ium** and **itium** denote office, condition, or collection: *servitium*, servitude, sometimes a collection of servants.

3. **Tus** and **itus** designate some characteristic or condition: *virtus*, manliness, virtue, from *vir*; *juventus*, youth, from *juvenis*.

4. **Ātus** denotes rank, office, collection: *consulātus*, consulship, from *consul*; *senātus*, senate, collection of old men, from *senex*.

5. PATRIAL OR GENTILE NOUNS.—See 326. 3.

II. NOUNS FROM ADJECTIVES.

319. From Adjectives are formed various *Abstract Nouns* with the endings

ia,	itia,	itas,	itudo,	imōnia.
diligent-ia,	diligence,	from	diligens.	
amic-itia,	friendship,	"	amicus.	
bon-itas,	goodness,	"	bonus.	
sol-itudo,	solitude,	"	solus.	
acr-imonia,	sharpness,	"	acer.	

1. **Itas, tas, ĕtas**.—*Itas* sometimes drops *i*: *libertas*, liberty, from *liber*; *ĕtas* is used with primitives in *ius*: *piĕtas*, piety, from *pius*. Sometimes

the stem of the adjective is slightly changed: *facilis, facultas*, faculty; *difficilis, difficultas*, difficulty; *potens, potestas*, power; *honestus, honestas*, honesty.

2. **Itūdo** and **itas**.—A few adjectives form abstracts with both these endings: *firmus, firmitas, firmitudo*, firmness. Polysyllabic adjectives in *tus* generally change *tus* into *tudo*: *sollicitus, sollicitudo*, solicitude.

3. **Imonia** is rare: *Parsimonia*, parsimony, from *parcus*, changes *c* into *s*.

III. NOUNS FROM VERBS.

1. From the Present Stem.

320. From the Present stem are formed *Verbal Nouns* with various endings, especially with

or; ium; men, mentum; būlum, cūlum, brum, crum, trum.

am-or,	love,	from	amo.
tīm-or,	fear,	"	timeo.
gaud-ium,	joy,	"	gaudeo.
cert-ā-men,	contest,	"	certo.
orn-ā-mentum,	ornament,	"	orno.
voc-a-būlum,	appellation,	"	voco.
veh-ī-cūlum,	vehicle,	"	veho.
fl-a-brum,	blast,	"	flo.
simul-ā-crum,	image,	"	simūlo.
ar-ā-trum,	plough,	"	aro.

1. **Or** designates the *action* or *state* denoted by the verb.

2. **Ium** has nearly the same force, but sometimes designates the *thing done*: *aedificium*, edifice, from *aedifico*.

3. **Men** and **mentum** generally designate the *means* of an action, or its involuntary *subject*: *flumen*, a stream, something which flows, from *fluo*; *agmen*, an army in motion, from *ago*.

These endings are generally preceded by a connecting vowel: *orn-a-mentum*, ornament; *vest-i-mentum*, clothing. Sometimes the stem itself is shortened or changed: *fragmentum*, fragment, from *frango*; *momentum*, moving force, from *moveo*.

4. **Būlum, cūlum, brum, crum, trum** designate the *instrument* or the *place* of the action: *vehicūlum*, vehicle, instrument of the action, from *veho*; *stabūlum*, stall, place of the action, from *sto*.

These endings generally take a connecting vowel. Sometimes the stem itself is changed: *sepulcrum*, sepulchre, from *sepelio*.

5. **Ulum, ūla**.—**Ulum** for **cūlum** occurs after *c* and *g*: *vinc-ūlum*, a bond, from *vincio*; *cing-ūlum*, girdle, from *cingo*. **Ūla** also occurs: *regūla*, rule, from *rego*.

6. **Us, a, o** sometimes designate the *agent* of the action: *coquus*, cook, from *coquo*; *scriba*, writer, from *scribo*; *erro*, wanderer, from *erro*.

7. **Ela, ido, igo** and a few other endings also occur: *querēla*, complaint, from *queror*; *cupido*, desire, from *cupio*; *origo*, origin, from *orior*.

2. From the Supine Stem.

321. From the Supine stem are formed *Verbal Nouns* with the endings

or,	io,	us,	ūra.
amāt-or,	lover,	from	amo.
audit-or,	hearer,	"	audio.
monit-io,	advising,	"	moneo.
audit-io,	hearing,	"	audio.
audit-us,	hearing,	"	audio.
cant-us,	singing,	"	cano.
pict-ūra,	painting,	"	pingo.

1. **Or** denotes the *agent* or *doer*. When *t* precedes, corresponding feminine nouns are generally formed by changing *tor* into *trix*: *victor, victrix*.

2. **Io, us,** and **ūra** form *abstract nouns*, and denote the *act* itself.

ADJECTIVES.

322. Derivative adjectives are formed from *Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs*.

I. ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS.

1. From Common Nouns.

323. **FULNESS**.—Adjectives denoting *fulness, abundance, supply*, generally end in

ōsus,	lentus,	ātus,	itus,	ūtus.
anim-ōsus,	<i>full of courage,</i>	from		animus.
op-u-lentus,	<i>opulent,</i>		"	opes.
al-ātus,	<i>winged,</i>		"	ala.
turr-itus,	<i>turreted,</i>		"	turris.
corn-ūtus,	<i>horned,</i>		"	cornu.

1. **Ūsus** is used for **ōsus** in adjectives from nouns of Dec. IV. and in some others: *fructuōsus*, fruitful.

2. **Lentus** takes a connecting vowel, generally *u*, sometimes *o*: *op-u-lentus, vin-o-lentus*.

3. **Estus** and **ustus** also occur, but generally with a change in the stem: *modestus*, modest, from *modus*; *justus*, just, from *jus*.

324. **MATERIAL**.—Adjectives designating the material of which anything is made generally end in

eus, inus, nus, neus;	rarely āceus, and īcius.
aur-eus,	golden, from aurum.
cedr-inus,	cedar, " cedrus.
popul-nus,	of poplar, " populus.
popul-neus,	of poplar, " populus.

papyr-aceus,	of papyrus,	from	papyrus.
later-icius,	of brick,	"	later.

325. CHARACTERISTIC.—Adjectives signifying *belonging to, derived from*, generally end in

icus, ilis, inus, ius; alis, anus, aris, arius, ensis.

civ-icus,	relating to a citizen,	from	civis.
civ-ilis,	relating to a citizen,	"	civis.
equ-inus,	of, pertaining to a horse,	"	equis.
reg-ius,	royal,	"	rex.
mort-alis,	mortal,	"	mors.
urb-anus,	of, pertaining to a city,	"	urbs.
salut-aris,	salutary,	"	salus.
auxili-arius,	auxiliary,	"	auxilium.
for-ensis,	forensic,	"	forum.

1. *Ticus* is sometimes added to the Nom.: *rus, rus-ticus*, rustic.

2. *Ernus, ester, itimus* and a few other endings also occur: *pater, paternus*, paternal; *campus, campester*, level; *mare, maritimus*, maritime.

2. From Proper Nouns.

326. Adjectives from proper nouns generally end in

anus, ianus, inus; iacus, icus, ius, ensis, iensis; as, aeus, eus.

Sull-anus,	of Sylla,	from	Sulla.
Rom-anus,	Roman,	"	Roma.
Ciceron-ianus,	Ciceronian,	"	Cicero.
Lat-inus,	Latin,	"	Latium.
Corinth-iacus,	Corinthian,	"	Corinthus.
Corinth-ius,	Corinthian,	"	Corinthus.
Britann-icus,	British,	"	Britannus.
Cann-ensis,	of Cannae,	"	Cannae.
Athen-ien-sis,	Athenian,	"	Atheneae.
Fiden-as,	of Fidenae,	"	Fidenae.
Smyrn-aeus,	Smyrnan,	"	Smyrna.
Pythagor-eus,	Pythagorean,	"	Pythagoras.

1. *Ianus* is the ending generally used in derivatives from *Names of Persons*; but *anus, inus, ius*, and the Greek endings *eus* and *icus* also occur.

2. *Ensis* and *cānus* (*ānus*) in derivatives from names of countries signify merely *being in the country*, in distinction from *belonging to it*: thus *exercitus Hispaniensis* is an army stationed in Spain, but *exercitus Hispanicus* is a Spanish army.

3. *Patrials*.—Many of these adjectives from names of places are also used substantively as *Patrial* or *Gentile Nouns* to designate the citizens of the place: *Corinthii*, the Corinthians; *Athenienses*, the Athenians.

II. ADJECTIVES FROM ADJECTIVES.

327. DIMINUTIVES from other adjectives generally end like diminutive nouns (315) in

ulus, ūla, ūlum, cūlus, cūla, cūlum.

long-ulus, a, um,	rather long,	from	longus.
pauper-cūlus, a, um,	rather poor,	"	pauper.

1. *Olus, ellus*, and *illus* also occur as in nouns.

2. *Cūlus* is sometimes added to comparatives: *durius-cūlus*, somewhat hard, from *durius*.

III. ADJECTIVES FROM VERBS.

328. Verbal adjectives generally end in

bundus, cundus; idus, ilis, bilis, ax.

mir-ā-bundus,	wondering,	from	miror.
ver-e-cundus,	diffident,	"	vereor.
cal-idus,	warm,	"	caleo.
pav-idus,	fearful,	"	paveo.
doc-ilis,	docile,	"	doceo.
am-a-bilis,	worthy of love,	"	amo.
pugn-ax,	pugnacious,	"	pugno.
aud-ax,	daring,	"	audeo.

1. *Bundus* and *cundus* have nearly the force of the present participle; but *bundus* is somewhat more expressive than the Part.: *laetabundus*, rejoicing greatly; and *cundus* generally denotes some characteristic rather than a single act or feeling: *verecundus*, diffident.

These endings take a connecting vowel. See examples.

2. *Idus* retains the simple meaning of the verb.

3. *Ilis* and *bilis* denote *capability*, generally in a passive sense: *amabilis*, capable or worthy of being loved; sometimes in an *active* sense: *terribilis*, terrible, capable of producing terror.

These endings are generally added to the Present Stem (*bilis* with a connecting vowel), but sometimes to the Supine Stem: *flexibilis*, flexible.

4. *Ax* denotes *inclination*, generally a faulty one: *loquax*, loquacious.

5. *Uus, ūlus, icus*, and *ivus* also occur:—(1) *uus* in the sense of *idus*: *vacuus*, vacant.—(2) *ulus* in the sense of *ax*: *credūlus*, credulous.—(3) *icus* and *ivus* (added to Sup. Stem) in the sense of the Perf. Part.: *ficticius*, feigned, from *finco* (*fictum*); *captivus*, captive, from *capio* (*captum*).

IV. ADJECTIVES FROM ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONS.

329. A few adjectives are formed from adverbs and prepositions:

hodiernus,	of this day,	from	hodie.
contrarius,	contrary,	"	contra.

VERBS.

330. Derivative Verbs are formed from *Nouns, Adjectives*, and *Verbs*.

I. VERBS FROM NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

331. Verbs formed from nouns and adjectives end in

Conj. I.	Conj. II.	Conj. IV.
o,	eo,	io.

Conjugation I.—Transitive.

armo,	to arm,	from	arma.
cūro,	to cure,	"	cura.
nomino,	to name,	"	nomen.
caeco,	to make blind,	"	caecus.
libéro,	to liberate,	"	liber.

Conjugation II.—Intransitive.

flōreo,	to bloom,	from	flos.
lūceo,	to shine,	"	lux.
albeo,	to be white,	"	albus.
flāveo,	to be yellow,	"	flavus.

Conjugation IV.—Generally Transitive.

finio,	to finish,	from	finis.
vestio,	to clothe,	"	vestis.
mollio,	to soften,	"	mollis.
saevio (intrans.),	to rage,	"	saevus.

1. **Asco** and **esco** occur in Inceptives. See 332. II.

2. **Deponent**.—Derivatives, like other verbs, may of course be deponent: *dominor*, to domineer, from *dominus*.

II. VERBS FROM VERBS.

332. Verbs derived from other verbs are—*Frequentatives*, *Inceptives*, *Desideratives*, and *Diminutives*.

I. **FREQUENTATIVES** denote *repeated* or *continued* action. They are of the first conjugation and are formed

1. From Supines in **ātum** by changing **ātum** into **īto**:

clam-īto,	to exclaim,	from	clamo,	clamātum.
vol-īto,	to flit,	"	volo,	volātum.

2. From other Supines by changing **um** into **o**, sometimes **īto**:

adjūt-o,	to assist often,	from	adjūvo,	adjūtum.
habit-o,	to have often,	"	habeo,	habitum.
lect-īto,	to read often,	"	lego,	lectum.

1) **Itō** is sometimes added to the Present Stem of verbs of Conj. III.: *ago, agītō*; *quaero, quaerītō*.

2) **Esso** and **isso** form derivatives which are generally classed with

frequentatives, though they are *intensive* in force, denoting *earnest* rather than *repeated* action, and are of Conj. III.: *facio, facesso*, to do earnestly; *incipio, incipisso*, to begin eagerly. The regular frequentatives sometimes have the same force: *rapio, rapto*, to seize eagerly.

II. **INCEPTIVES**, or **INCHOATIVES**, denote the beginning of the action. They are of the third conjugation, and end in

asco,	esco,	isco.		
gěl-asco,	to begin to freeze,	from	gělo,	äre.
rüb-esco,	to grow red,	"	rübeo,	äre.
trēm-isco,	to begin to tremble,	"	trěmo,	äre.
obdorm-isco,	to fall asleep,	"	obdormio,	ire.

1. **Asco** is used in inceptives from verbs of Conj. I., and in a few from nouns and adjectives: *puer, puerasco*, to become a boy.

2. **Esco** is by far the most common ending, and is used in inceptives from verbs of Conj. II., and in many from nouns and adjectives: *dūrus, dūresco*, to grow hard.

III. **DESIDERATIVES** denote a *desire* to perform the action. They are of the fourth conjugation and are formed from the Supine by changing **um** into **ūrio**:

ēs-ūrio,	to desire to eat,	from ēdo,	ēsūm.
empt-ūrio,	to desire to buy,	" ēmo,	emptum.

IV. **DIMINUTIVES** denote a *feeble* action. They are of the first conjugation and are formed from the Present by changing the ending into **illo**:

cant-illo,	to sing feebly,	from	canto.
conscrib-illo,	to scribble,	"	conscribo.

ADVERBS.

333. Adverbs are formed from *Nouns*, *Adjectives*, *Participles*, *Pronouns*, and *Prepositions*.

I. ADVERBS FROM NOUNS.

334. Adverbs are formed from nouns

1. By simply taking a case-ending, especially that of the ablative:

tempore, tempōri, in time; *forte*, by chance; *jure*, with right, rightly.

2. By taking special endings:

1) **ātīm, tim**, denoting *MANNER*: *grex, gregātīm*, by herds; *fur, furtīm*, by stealth.

2) **itus** denoting ORIGIN, SOURCE: *coelum, coelitus*, from heaven; *fundus, funditus*, from the foundation.

II. ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

335. Adverbs from adjectives and participles generally end in

e, er, iter.

doctus, docte, learnedly; *liber, libere*, freely; *elēgans, eleganter*, elegantly; *prudens, prudenter*, prudently; *celer, celeriter*, quickly.

1. **E** is added to the stems of most adjectives and participles of Dec. I. and II. See examples.

2. **Er** and **iter** are added to the stems of adjectives of Dec. III.—**er** to stems in *nt*, **iter** to other stems.—*Er* and *iter* also occur in adverbs from adjectives and participles of Dec. I. and II.

3. **Atim, im,** and **itus** also occur in adverbs from primitives of Dec. I. and II.: *singūli, singulātīm*, one by one; *passus, passim*, everywhere; *divinus, divinitus*, divinely.

4. OTHER FORMS.—Certain forms of adjectives sometimes become adverbs:

1) Neuters in **e, um**, rarely **a**: *fācile*, easily; *multum, multa*, much.

2) Ablatives in **a, o, is**: *dextra*, on the right; *consulto*, designedly; *paucis*, briefly, in few words.

3) Accusatives in **am**: *bifuriam*, in two parts; *multifuriam*, in many parts or places (*partem*, understood).

5. NUMERAL ADVERBS.—See 181.

III. ADVERBS FROM PRONOUNS.

336. Various adverbs are formed from Pronouns: **thus** from *hic, ille*, and *iste* are formed

<i>hic</i> ,	<i>here</i> ;	<i>hūc</i> ,	<i>hither</i> ;	<i>hinc</i> ,	<i>hence</i> .
<i>illuc</i> ,	<i>there</i> ;	<i>illūc</i> ,	<i>thither</i> ;	<i>illinc</i> ,	<i>thence</i> .
<i>istic</i> ,	<i>there</i> ;	<i>istūc</i> ,	<i>thither</i> ;	<i>istinc</i> ,	<i>thence</i> .

IV. ADVERBS FROM PREPOSITIONS.

337. A few adverbs are formed from Prepositions, or are at least related to them:

intra, intro, within; *ultra, ultro*, beyond; *in, intus*, within; *sub, subtus*, beneath.

COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

338. The elements of a compound may unite in three distinct ways:

I. The two elements unite without change of form:¹ *decem-viri*, the decemvirs, ten men; *ab-eo*, to go away; *ante-pōno*, to place before.

II. One element, generally the first, is put in an oblique case, generally the genitive, dependent upon the other: *legis-lātor*, legislator, from *lex, legis*, and *lātor*.

III. The stem of the first element unites with the second element, either with or without a connecting vowel—generally *i*, sometimes *e* or *u*: *bell-i-gēro*, to wage war, from *bellum* and *gēro*, with connecting vowel; *magn-an-īmus*, magnanimous, from *magnus* and *animus*, without connecting vowel.

1. PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION admit the following euphonic changes.

A, ab, abs:—**a** before *m* and *v*; **abs** before *c, p, t*; **ab** before the vowels and the other consonants: *a-mitto*; *abs-condo*; *ab-eo, ab-jicio*. But **abs** before *p* drops *b*: *as-porto* for *abs-porto*. *Ab* becomes *au* in *au-fēro* and *au-fugio*.

Ad,—unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, h, j, m*, and *v*; *d* generally assimilated before the other consonants, but changed to *c* before *q* and dropped before *gn* and often before *sc, sp*, and *st*: *ad-eo, ad-do, ad-jungo*; *af-fēro, al-ligo*; *ac-quirō, a-gnosco* (*ad* and *gnosco*), *a-scendo*.

Ante,—unchanged, except in *anti-cipo* and *anti-sto*.

Circum,—unchanged, except in *circu-eo*.

Com for *cum*,—(1) unchanged before *b, m, p*: *com-bibo, com-mitto*,—(2) *m* generally dropped before vowels, *h*, and *gn*: *co-eo, co-haereo, co-gnosco*,—(3) *m* assimilated before *l, n, r*: *col-ligo, cor-rumpo*,—(4) *m* changed to *n* before the other consonants: *con-fēro, con-gēro*.

E, ex:—**ex** before vowels and before *c, h, p, q, s, t*, and with assimilation before *f*; **e** generally before the other consonants and sometimes before *p* and *s*: *ex-eo, ex-pōno, ef-fēro*; *e-dūco, e-ligo, e-pōto, e-scendo*. *S* after *ex* is often dropped: *exspecto* or *expecto*.

In,—*n* assimilated before *l, m, r*, changed to *m* before *b, p*; dropped before *gn*; in other situations unchanged: *il-lūdo, im-mitto*; *im-buo, im-pōno*; *i-gnosco*; *in-eo, in-dūco*.

Inter,—unchanged, except in *intel-ligo*.

Ob,—*b* assimilated before *c, f, g, p*; in other situations generally unchanged: *oc-curro, of-ficio, og-gēro, op-pōno*; *ob-jicio, ob-sto*. But *b* is dropped in *o-mitto*, and an old form *obs* occurs in a few words: *obs-olesco, os-tendo* for *obs-tendo* (*b* dropped).

Per,—unchanged, except in *pel-licio, pel-lūceo*, and *pe-jēro*.

Post,—unchanged, except in *po-moerium* and *po-meridiānus*.

¹ Except of course euphonic changes.

Pro,—sometimes *prod* before a vowel: *prod-co*, *prod-igo*.

Sub,—*b* assimilated before *c, f, g, p*, generally before *m* and *n*; dropped before *sp*; in other situations unchanged; *suc-cumbo*, *su-spicio* for *sub-spicio*; *sub-co*, *sub-dūco*. An old form *subs* shortened to *sus* occurs in a few words: *sus-cipio*, *sus-pendo*.

Trans,—drops *s* before *s*, and often *ns* before *d, j, n*: *trans-co*, *trans-fēro*; *tran-silio* for *trans-silio*; *tra-do* for *trans-do*; *tra-jicio* for *trans-jicio*; *tra-no* for *trans-no*.

2. INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS (307) also admit euphonic changes:

Ambi, amb,—*amb* before vowels; *ambi, am*, or *an* before consonants: *amb-igo*; *ambi-dens*, *am-pūto*, *an-qui-ro*.

Dis, di,—*dis* before *c, p, q, t, s* before a vowel, and, with assimilation, before *f*; *di* in most other situations; *dis-curro*, *dis-pōno*, *dif-fluo*; *di-dūco*, *di-mōveo*. But *dir* occurs in *dir-imo* and *dir-ibeo* (*dis* and *habeo*), and both *dis* and *di* occur before *j*: *dis-jungo*, *di-judico*.

Re, red,—*red* before vowels, before *h*, and in *red-do*; *re* in other situations: *red-co*, *red-igo*, *red-hibeo*; *re-clūdo*, *re-vello*.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

339. In compound nouns the first part is generally a noun, but sometimes an adjective, adverb, or preposition; the second part is a verb or noun:

art-i-fex,	artist,	from	ars and facio.
capr-i-cornus,	capricorn,	"	caper and cornu.
aequ-i-noctium,	equinox,	"	aequus and nox.
ne-mo,	nobody,	"	ne and homo.
pro-nōmen,	pronoun,	"	pro and nomen.

1. GENITIVE IN COMPOUNDS.—In compounds of two nouns, or of a noun and an adjective, the first part is often a genitive: *legis-lātor*, legislator; *juris-consultus*, lawyer.

2. COMPOUNDS IN *fex*, *cen*, and *cōla* are among the most important compounds of nouns and verbs; *fex* from *fūcio*; *cen* from *cano*; *cōla* from *colo*; *art-i-fex*, artist; *tub-ī-cen*, trumpeter; *agr-ī-cōla*, husbandman.

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

340. In compound adjectives the first part is generally a noun, adjective, or preposition, and the second a noun, adjective, or verb:

lēt-ī-fer,	death-bearing,	from	lētum and fēro.
magn-anīmus,	magnanimous,	"	magnus and animus.
per-fācilis,	very easy,	"	per and facilis.

COMPOUND VERBS.

341. In compound verbs the first part is a noun, adjective, verb, adverb, or preposition, and the second is a verb:

aed-i-fico,	to build,	from	aedes and facio.
ampl-i-fico,	to enlarge,	"	amplus and facio.
pat-ē-fācio,	to open,	"	pateo and facio.
bene-fācio,	to benefit,	"	bene and facio.
ab-co,	to go away,	"	ab and eo.

1. TWO VERBS.—When the first part is a verb, the second is always *facio* as above; *pat-e-facio*.

2. NOUN OR ADJECTIVE AND VERB.—When the first part is a noun or adjective, the second part is generally, but not always, *fūcio* or *āgo*. These verbs then become *fico* and *igo* of Conj. I.: *aed-ī-fico*, āre, to build; *nav-igo*, āre, to sail, from *navis* and *āgo*.

3. VOWEL CHANGES.—Verbs compounded with prepositions often undergo certain vowel-changes.

1) *A* short and *ē* generally become *ī*: *hābeo*, *ad-hibeo*; *tēneo*, *con-tīneo*. But *ū* sometimes becomes *ē* or *u*: *carpo*, *de-cerpo*; *calco*, *con-culco*.

2) *Āe* becomes *ī*: *caedo*, *in-cīdo*.

3) *Āu* generally becomes *o* or *u*: *plaudo*, *ex-plōdo*; *claudio*, *in-clūdo*.

4. CHANGES IN PREPOSITIONS.—See §33. 1 and 2.

COMPOUND ADVERBS.

342. Compound Adverbs are variously formed, but most of them may be divided into three classes:

1. Such as consist of an oblique case with its preposition: *ad-mōdum*, very, to the full measure; *ob-viam*, in the way.

2. Such as consist of a noun with its adjective: *hō-die* (*hoc* and *die*), to-day, on this day; *qua-re*, wherefore, by which thing.

3. Such as consist of two particles: *adhuc*, hitherto; *inter-dum*, sometimes; *in-super*, moreover.