

604. SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS.—Clauses used as the subordinate elements of complex sentences, admit three different arrangements:

I. They are generally inserted within the principal clause, like the subordinate elements of a simple sentence:

Hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, celeriter nostros perturbaverunt, *The enemy, as soon as they saw our cavalry, quickly put our men to route.* Caes. Sententia, quae tutissima videbatur, vicit, *The opinion which seemed the safest prevailed.* Liv.

II. They are often placed before the principal clause:

Quum quiescunt, probant, *While they are quiet, they approve.* Cic. Quamvis sit animus, animus nescit, *The soul knows not what the soul is.* Cic. Si haec civitas est, civis sum ego, *If this is a state I am a citizen.* Cic.

This arrangement is especially common when the subordinate clause either refers back to the preceding sentence, or is preparatory to the thought of the principal clause. Hence *temporal, conditional, and concessive* clauses often precede the principal clause. Hence also, in sentences composed of correlative clauses with *is—qui, talis—qualis, tantus—quantus, tum—quum, ita—ut*, etc., the relative member, i. e., the clause with *qui, qualis, quantus, quum, ut*, etc., generally precedes.

III. They sometimes follow the principal clause:

Enititur ut vincat, *He strives that he may conquer.* Cic. Sol efficit ut omnia floreat, *The sun causes all things to bloom.* Cic.

This arrangement is common when the subordinate clause is either intimately connected in thought with the following sentence or is explanatory of the principal clause. Hence clauses of *Purpose* and *Result* generally follow the principal clause, as in the examples. See also examples under articles 489–499.

605. LATIN PERIOD.—A complex sentence in which the subordinate clause is inserted within the principal clause, as under I., is called a Period in the strict sense of the word.

In a freer sense the same term is also applied to any sentence in which the clauses are so arranged as not to make complete sense before the end of the sentence. In this sense the examples under II. are periods.

II. IN COMPOUND SENTENCES.

606. Clauses connected by coördinate conjunctions (587) generally follow each other in the natural order of the thought, as in English:

Sol ruit et montes umbrantur, *The sun descends and the mountains are shaded.* Virg. Gyges a nullo videbatur, ipse autem omnia videbat, *Gyges was seen by no one, but he himself saw all things.* Cic.

PART FOURTH.

PROSODY.

607. Prosody treats of Quantity and Versification.

CHAPTER I.

QUANTITY.

608. The time occupied in pronouncing a syllable in poetry is called its quantity. Syllables are accordingly characterized as *long, short, or common*.¹

609. The quantity of syllables is determined by poetic usage. But this usage conforms in many cases to general laws, while in other cases it seems somewhat arbitrary.

1. Syllables whose quantity conforms to known rules are said to be long or short by *rule*.
2. Syllables whose quantity does not conform to known rules are said to be long or short by *authority*.
3. The rules for quantity are either *general*, i. e., applicable to most syllables, or *special*, i. e., applicable to particular syllables.

SECTION I.

GENERAL RULES OF QUANTITY.

610. RULE I.—Diphthongs and Contracted syllables are LONG:

Haec, coena, aura; alius for alius, ego for ego, occido for occaeo, nil for nihil.

1. Prae in composition is usually short before a vowel: praecatus, praestus.
2. Ua, ue, ui, uo, and uu, are not strictly diphthongs, and accordingly do not come under this rule.

¹ Sometimes long and sometimes short.

611. RULE II.—A vowel is LONG BY POSITION before *j*, *x*, *z*, or any two consonants:¹

Mājor, rēxi, gāza, mēnsa, servus.

1. But one of the consonants at least must belong to the same word as the vowel: *ab rūpe, pēr saxa*.

1) A final vowel is not usually affected by consonants at the beginning of the following word, except before *sc*, *sp*, *sq*, and *st*, where a short vowel is rare.

2) *H* and *U* must never be treated as consonants under this rule,² except in rare instances where *u* is so used by Synaeresis. See 669. II.

2. Before a mute followed by *L* or *R*, a vowel naturally short becomes common: *dūplex, āgri, pātres*.

1) In Greek words a vowel is also common before a mute with *M* or *N*: *Tēcnessa, cēnus*.

2) A mute at the end of the first part of a compound before a liquid at the beginning of the second part makes the preceding vowel long by position: *ab-rumpo, ob-rōgo*.

3) A vowel naturally long, of course, remains long before a Mute and Liquid: *ācer, ācris*.

3. Compounds of *jūgum* retain the short vowel before *j*: *vi-jūgus, quadri-jūgus*.

612. RULE III.—A vowel before another vowel, or a diphthong, is SHORT BY POSITION:

Pīus, pīae, dōcēo, trāho.

No account is taken of the breathing *h*; hence *a* in *traho* is treated as a vowel before another vowel.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following are long before a vowel:

1. **A**,—(1) in the genitive ending *āi* of Dec. I.: *aulāi*,—(2) in proper names in *āius*: *Cāius* (Cajus),—(3) before *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *iu*, in the verb *aio*.

2. **E**,—(1) in the ending *ei* of Dec. V. when preceded by a vowel: *dizi*; and sometimes in *fidēi, rēi, spēi*,—(2) in proper names in *eius*: *Pompēius*,—(3) in *ēheu*.

3. **I**,—(1) in the verb *fio*, when not followed by *er*: *fiam, fībam*, but *fīeri*,—(2) in the genitive *ālius*. In other genitives *i* in *ius* is common in poetry, though long in prose, but the *i* in *altērius* is short,—(3) in *dīus, a, um*, for *dīvus, a, um*,—(4) sometimes in *Dīāna*.

4. **O**,—is common in *ōhe*.

¹ Strictly speaking, the syllable, and not the vowel, is lengthened, but the language of convenience refers the quantity of the syllable to the vowel.

² *Qu*, *gu*, and *su*, when *u* has the sound of *w*, are treated as single consonants.

5. In Greek words vowels are often long before a vowel, because long in the original: *āer, Aenēas, Briseīs, Mēnēlāus, Trōes*.

This often occurs in proper names in—*ēa, ia, ēus, ius, āon, ion, āis, ōis, ōius*: *Mēdēa, Alexandria, Pēnēus, Dārīus, Orīon*.

SECTION II.

SPECIAL RULES OF QUANTITY.

I. QUANTITY OF FINAL SYLLABLES.

I. Monosyllables.

613. RULE IV.—Monosyllables are long:

ā, dā, tē, sē, dē, sī, quī, dō, prō, tū, dōs, pēs, sīs, bōs, sūs, pār, sōl.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following are short:

1. Enclitics: *quē, vē, nē, cē, tē, psē, ptē*.

2. Monosyllables in **b, d, l, t**: *āb, ād, fēl, mēl, āt, ēt*; except *sāl, sōl*.

3. *An, bis, cis, cor, es, fūc, fēr, in, is, nec, os* (ossis), *pēr, tēr, quā* (plur. indef.), *quis, vir*; probably also *vās* (vādis), and sometimes *hēc* and *hēc* as Nom. or Acc. forms.

II. Polysyllables.

1. FINAL VOWELS.

614. RULE V.—In words of more than one syllable, the endings **a, e, and y** are short; **i** and **u**, long; **o**, common:

Viā, māriā, mārē, mīsŷ; mārī, audī, fructū, cornū; āmō, sermō.

615. **A** final is short: *mensā, templā, bōnā*.

EXCEPTIONS.—**A** final is long,

1. In the Ablative: *mensā, bōnā, illā*.

2. In the Vocative of Greek nouns in *as* (rarely *es*): *Aenād, Pallā*.

3. In Verbs and Indeclinable words: *āmā, cūrā; circā, juxtā, anted, frustrā*. Except *illā, quīā, ejā*, and *pūtā* used adverbially.

616. **E** final is short: *servē, urbē, rēgē*.

EXCEPTIONS.—**E** final is long,

1. In Dec. I. and V.: *ēpītōmē, rē, diē*. Hence in the compounds—*hōdiē, pridē, postridē, quārē*.

2. In Greek plurals of Dec. III.: *Tempē, mēlē*.

3. In the Sing. Imperative Act. of Conj. II.: *mōnē, dōcē*. But *e* is sometimes short in *cūrē*.

4. In *ferē, fermē, olē*, and in Adverbs from adjectives of Dec. II.: *doctē, rectē*. Except *benē, malē, infernē, internē, supernē*.

617. **Y** final is short: *mīsj, mōlj, cōtj*.

EXCEPTIONS.—Contracted endings are, of course, long: *mīsj = mīsyi*.

618. **I** final is long: *servī, bōnī, audī*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*I* final is,

1. COMMON in *mīhī, tībī, sībī, ūī, ūbī*. But

Observe compounds *ūidem, ūique, ūbique, ūbinam, ūbivis, ūbicumque, nēcū- bī, sēcūbī*.

2. SHORT,—(1) in *nīšī, quāšī, cūī* (when a dissyllable),—(2) in the Greek ending *sī* of Dat. and Abl. Plur.: *Troāsī*,—(3) in the Dat. and Voc. Sing., which end short in the Greek: *Alexī, Pāridī*.

Uī follows the rule, but not the compounds, *ūtinam, ūtique, sēcūbī*.

619. **U** final is long: *fructū, cornū, dictū*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Indū* for *in*, and *nēnu* for *non*.

620. **O** final is common: *āmō, sermō, virgō*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*O* final is,

1. LONG,—(1) in Datives and Ablatives: *servō, illō, quō*,—(2) in Greek words, when it represents a long Greek vowel: *ēchō, Argō*,—(3) in Adverbs: *falsō, multō, ergō, quandō, omnīnō*; except those mentioned under 2 below.

2. SHORT in *duō, egō, octō*, and the adverbs *cūō, illīcō, immō, mōdō*, and its compounds, *dummōdō, quōmōdō*, etc.

2. FINAL SYLLABLES IN MUTES OR LIQUIDS,—

C, D, L, M, N, R, T.

621. RULE VI.—In words of more than one syllable,

Final syllables in **c** are long;

Final syllables in **d, l, m, n, r, t**, are short:

ālēc, illūc; illūd, consūl, āmēm, carmēm, āmōr, cāpūt.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following occur,

1. *Dōnēc* and *liēn*.

2. *M* final with the preceding vowel is generally elided before a vowel. See 669. I.

3. In Greek words,—(1) **en** is long; often also *an, in, on, yn*: *Hymēn, Anchīsēn, Titān, Delphēn, Actaeōn, Phorcyn*,—(2) **er** is long in *aēr, aether, crater*, and a few other words with long ending in the original.

4. This rule does not, of course, apply to syllables long by previous rules.

3. FINAL SYLLABLES IN S.

622. RULE VII.—In words of more than one syllable, the endings **as, es, and os** are long; **is, us, ys**, short:

āmās, mensās, mōnēs, nūbēs, hōs, servōs; āvis, urbīs, bōnūs, servūs, chlāmys.

623. **As** final is long: *Aeneās, bōnās, illās*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*As* final is short,

1. In *anūs* and in a few Greek nouns in **ās**: *Arcūs, lampās*.

2. In Greek Accusatives of Dec. III.: *Arcādūs, hērōūs*.

624. **Es** final is long: *nūbēs, mōnēs*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Es* final is short,

1. In Nominatives Singular of Dec. III., which increase short in the Gen.: *mūlēs* (Itis), *obsēs* (Idis), *interprēs* (ētis). Except *ūbēs, āvīs, pāvīs, Cērēs*, and compounds of *pēs*; as *bīpēs, trīpēs*, etc.

2. In *pēnēs* and the compounds of *ēs*; as *ādēs, pōtēs*.

3. In Greek words,—(1) in the plural of those which increase in the Gen.: *Arcādēs, Troūdēs*,—(2) in a few neuters in **es**: *Hippōmēnēs*,—(3) in a few Vocatives singular: *Dēmosthēnēs*.

625. **Os** final is long: *custōs, virōs*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Os* final is short,

1. In *compōs, impōs, exōs*.

2. In Greek words with the ending short in the Greek: *Dēlōs, mēlōs*.

626. **Is** final is short: *āvis, cānis*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Is* final is long,

1. In Plural Cases: *mensīs, servīs, vōtīs*.

Hence *fōrīs, grātīs, ingrātīs*.

2. In Nominatives of Dec. III., increasing long in the Gen.: *Quīrīs* (Itis), *Sālāmīs* (Inis).

3. In the Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. of Conj. IV.: *audīs*.

Māvīs, quīvīs, ātervīs follow the quantity of *vīs*.

4. In the Sing. Pres. Subjunct. Act.: *possīs, vētīs, nōtīs, mātīs*.

5. Sometimes in the Sing. of the Fut. Perf. and of the Perf. Subj.: *āmā- vōrīs, dōcuērīs*.

627. **Us** final is short: *servūs, bōnūs*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Us* final is long,

1. In Nominatives of Dec. III. increasing long in the Gen.: *virtūs* (ūtis), *tellūs* (ūris).

But *pātūs* (u short) occurs in Horace. Ars P. 65.

2. In Dec. IV., in the Gen. Sing., and in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Plur.: *fructūs*.

3. In Greek words ending long in the original: *Panthūs, Sapphūs, tripūs*. But we have *Oedīpūs* and *pōlīpūs*.

628. **Ys** final is short: *chlāmŷs, chēlŷs*.

EXCEPTIONS.—Contracted endings are of course long: *Erynnŷs* for *Erynnyes*.

II. QUANTITY IN INCREMENTS.

629. A word is said to *increase* in declension, when it has in any case more syllables than in the nominative singular, and to have as many *increments of declension* as it has additional syllables: *sermo, sermōnis, sermōnibus*.

Sermōnis, having one syllable more than *sermo*, has one increment, while *sermōnibus* has two increments.

630. A verb is said to *increase* in conjugation, when it has in any part more syllables than in the second person singular of the present indicative active, and to have as many *increments of conjugation* as it has additional syllables: *āmās, āmātis, āmābātis*.

Amātis has one increment, *āmābātis* two.

631. If there is but one increment, it is uniformly the penult, if there are more than one, they are the penult with the requisite number of syllables before it. The increment nearest the beginning of the word is called the *first* increment, and those following this are called successively the *second, third, and fourth* increments. Thus

In *ser-mōn-i-bus*, the first increment is *mon*, the second *i*; and in *mon-i-e-rā-mus*, the first is *u*, the second *e*, the third *ra*.

I. Increments of Declension.

632. RULE VIII.—In the Increments of Declension, **a** and **o** are long; **e, i, u,** and **y** short:

aetas, aetātis, aetātibus; sermo, sermōnis; puer, puēri, puērōrum;

fulgur, fulgūris; chlāmŷs, chlamŷdis; bōnus, bonārum, bonōrum; ille, illārum, illōrum; miser, misēri; supplex, supplicis; sātur, satūri.

Vowels long or short by position are of course excepted.

633. **A** in the increments of declension is long: *pax, pācis; bōnus, bonārum; duo, duābūs*.

EXCEPTIONS.—**A** is short in the first increment,

1. Of masculines in **al** and **ar**: *Hannibal, Hannibālīs; Caesar, Caesārīs*. Except *Car* and *Nar*.

2. Of nouns in **s** preceded by a consonant: *daps, dūpis; Arabs, Arābis*.

3. Of Greek nouns in **a** and **ās**: *poēma, poēmātis; Pallas, Pallādīs*.

4. Of the following:—(1) *baccar, hēpar, jūbar, lar, nectar, par* and its compounds,—(2) *ānas, mas, vas* (vādīs),—(3) *sal, fax*, and a few rare Greek words in *ax*.

634. **O** in the increments of declension is long: *honor, honōris; bōnus, bonōrum; duo, duōbūs*.

EXCEPTIONS.—**O** is short in the first increment,

1. Of Neuters: *aequor, aequōris; tempus, tempōris*. Except *os* (ōris), *ādor* (adōris), and comparatives.

2. Of words in **s** preceded by a consonant; *inops, inōpis*. Except *Cyclops* and *hydrops*.

3. Of *arbor, bos, tēpus*,—*compos, impos, mēmōr, immēmōr*,—*Allōbrox, Cappādox, praecox*.

4. Of most Patrials: *Mācēdo, Macēdōnis*.

5. Of many Greek nouns,—(1) those in **or**: *rhētor, Hector*,—(2) many in **o** and **on** increasing short in Greek: *aēdon, aedōnis*,—(3) in Greek compounds in **pus**: *trīpus* (ōdis), *Oedīpus*.

635. **E** in the increments of declension is short: *puer, puēri; liber, libēri*.

EXCEPTIONS.—**E** is long in the first increment,

1. Of Decl. V., except in the forms *fīdēi, rēi*, and *spēi*; as *diēi, diērum, diēbus, rēbus*.

2. Of nouns in **ēn**, mostly Greek: *liēn, liēnis; Sīrēn, Sīrēnis*. So *Anio, Anīēnis*.

3. Of *Celtiber, Iber, ver*,—*hāres, lōcūples, merces, quies, iniquis, rēquies, plebs*,—*lex, rex, ālex, ālex, verrex*.

4. Of a few Greek words in **es** and **er**, except *aēr* and *aether*; as *lēbes, lebētis; crāter, crateris*.

636. **I** in the increments of declension is short: *mīles, mīlitis, mīlitibus; anceps, ancipītis*.

EXCEPTIONS.—**I** is long in the first increment,

1. Of most words in **ix**: *rādīx, radicis; felīx, felīcis*.

But short in: *appendīx, cālīx, Cūlix, fīlīx, fornīx, nīx, pia, sālīx, strīx*, and a few others, chiefly proper names.

2. Of *dis, glis, lis, vis, Quiris, Samnis*.
3. Of *delphin* and a few rare Greek words.
4. For quantity of the ending *ius*, see 612. 3.

637. **U** in the increments of declension is short: *dux, dūcis; arcus, arcūbus; sātūr, satūri*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*U* is long in the first increment,

1. Of nouns in **us** with the genitive in **uris, utis, udis**: *jus, jūris; sūlus, salūtis; pūlus, palūdis*. Except *intercus, Ligus, pēcus*.
2. Of *fur, frux, lux, plus, Pollux*.

638. **Y** in the increments of declension is short: *chlāmys, chlamydis*.

EXCEPTIONS.—This increment occurs only in Greek words, and is long in those in *yn, jnis*, and in a few others.

II. Increments of Conjugation.

639. RULE IX.—In the Increments of Conjugation (630), **a, e, and o** are long; **i and u** short:

āmāmus, amēmus, amātōte, rēginus, sūmus.

1. In ascertaining the increments of the irregular verbs, *fēro, vōlo*, and their compounds, the full form of the second person, *feris, volis*, etc., must be used. Thus in *ferēbam* and *vōlēbam*, the increments are *re* and *le*.
2. In ascertaining the increments of reduplicated forms (254), the reduplication is not counted. Thus *dēdimus* has but one increment *dī*.

640. **A** in the increments of conjugation is long: *amāre*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*A* is short in the first increment of **do**: *dāre, dūbam, circumdābam*.

641. **E** in the increments of conjugation is long: *mōnēre*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*E* is short before **r**,

1. In the tenses in **ram, rim, ro**: *āmāvērām, amavērīm, amavēro; recērat, recērīt*.
2. In first increment of the Present and Imperfect of Conj. III.: *rēgēre, regēris, regērem, regērer*.
3. In the Fut. ending **bēris, bēre**: *āmābēris, or -ēre, mōnēbēris*.
4. Rarely in the Perf. ending **erunt**: *stētērun*t for *steterunt*. See 235, also *Systole*, 669. IV.

642. **O** in the increments of conjugation is long without exception: *mōnētōte, rēgītōte*.

643. **I** in the increments of conjugation is short: *rēgītis, reximus*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*I* is long, except before a vowel,

1. In the first increment of Conj. IV., except *imus* of the Perf.: *audire, audīvi, audītum; sentio, sentīmus, sensīmus* (perf.).
2. In Conj. III. in the first increment of perfects and supines in **ivi** and **itum** (276. III.) and of the parts derived from them (except *imus* of Perf.: *trivimus*): *cūpīvi, cupīvērat, cupītus; pētīvi, pētītus; cāpessīvi, capessītūrus*. *Gāvīus* from *gaudeo* follows the same analogy.
3. In the endings **imus** and **itis** of Pres. Subj.: *simus, sitis; velimus, velitis* (239. 8).
4. In *nōlīte, nōlīto, nōlītōte*, and in the different persons of *ibam, ibo*, from *eo* (295).
5. Sometimes in the endings **rimus** and **ritis** of the Fut. Perf. and Perf. Subj.: *āmāvērimus, amāvērītis*.

644. **U** in the increments of conjugation is short: *vōlūmus*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*U* is long in the Supine and the parts formed from it: *vōlūtum, volūtūrus, amātūrus*.

III. QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVE ENDINGS.

645. RULE X.—The following derivative endings have the penult long:

I. **ābrum, ācrum, ātrum**:

flābrum, sīmūlācrum, ārātrum.

II. **ēdo, ido, ūdo; āgo, igo, ūgo**:

dulcēdo, cūpīdo, sōlītūdo; vōrāgo, ōrīgo, aerūgo.

III. **āis, ēis, ōis, ōtis, ine, ōne**—in *patronymics*:

Ptōlēmāis, Chrȳsēis, Minōis, Icāriōtis, Nērīne, Acrisiōne.

Except *Dānāis, Phōcāis, Thēbāis, Nērēis*.

IV. **ēla, ile; ālis, ēlis, ūlis**:

quērēla, ōvile; mortālis, fidēlis, cūrālis.

V. **ānus, ēnus, ōnus, ūnus; āna, ēna, ōna, ūna**:

urbānus, ēgēnus, patrōnus, tribūnus; membrāna, hābēna, annōna, lācūna.

Except *galbānus*.

VI. **āris, ārus; ōrus, ōsus; āvus, ivus**:

sālūtāris, āvārus; cānōrus, ānimōsus; octāvus, aestīvus.

VII. ātus, itus, ūtus; ātim, itim, ūtim; ētum, ēta:

ālātus, turrītus, cornūtus; singulātum, vīritim, tribūtum; quercētum, mōnēta.

Except (1) *ānhēlitus, fortūlitus, grātūlitus, hālītus, hospītus, servītus, spirītus*, (2) *affūtum, stātum*, and adverbs in *itus*, as *divinītus*; and (3) participles provided for by 639.

VIII. ōni, īni, ōni,—in distributives:
septēni, quīni, octōni.

646. RULE XI.—The following derivative endings have the penult short:

I. ādes, iādes, īdes,—in patronymics:
Aenēādes, Lāertiādes, Tantalīdes.

Except (1) those in *ides* from nouns in *eus* and *es*; as, *Pēlides* (Peleus), *Neoclides* (Neocles), and (2) *Amphiārāides, Amjclides, Bēlides, Cōrōnides, Ljceurgides*.

II. iācus, icus, idus:
Cōrinthiācus, mōdiēus, cūpidus.

Except *amicus, anticus, apricus, mendicus, posticus, pudicus*.

III. ōlus, ōla, ōlum; ūlus, ūla, ūlum; cūlus, cūla, cūlum,—in diminutives:

filiōlus, filiōla, atriōlum; hortūlus, virgūla, oppidūlum; flosculus, particūla, mūnuscūlum.

IV. ētas, itas,—in nouns; iter, itus,—in adverbs:
piētas, veritas; fortiter, divinītus.

V. ātilis, ilis, bilis,—in verbals; inus,—in adjectives denoting material or time:

versātilis, docilis, amābilis; adamantinus, cedrinus, crastinus, diutinus.

Except *matutinus, repentinus, vespertinus*.

1. **Ilis** in adjectives from nouns usually has the penult long: *civilis, hostilis, puerilis, virilis*.

2. **Inus** denoting characteristic (325) usually has the penult long: *cānus, equinus, murinus*.

647. RULE XII.—The following derivative endings have the antepenult long:

I. āceus, ūceus, āneus, ārius, ārium, ōrius:

rōsāceus, pannūceus, sūbitāneus, cibārius, cōlumbārium, censōrius.

II. ābilis, ātilis, āticus:

amābilis, versātilis, āquāticus.

III. āginta, iginti, ēsimus,—in numerals:
nōnāginta, viginti, centēsīmus.

648. RULE XIII.—The following derivative endings have the antepenult short:

I. ībilis, itūdo, ōlentus, ūlentus.

credibilis, solitūdo, vinōlentus, ōpulentus.

II. ūrio,—in desideratives:

esūrio, emptūrio, partūrio.

IV. QUANTITY OF STEM SYLLABLES.

I. In Primitives.

649. The quantity of stem-syllables in primitive words, when not determined by the General Rules (Sec. I.), is in most cases best referred to authority. Thus,

In *māter, cēdo, scribo, dōno, ūtor*, the first syllable is *long by authority*, while in *pāter, tēgo, mīco, sōno, ūter*, it is *short by authority*.

650. RULE XIV.—The quantity of stem-syllables remains unchanged in inflection:

In DECLENSION,—āvis, āvem; nūbes, nūbium.

In COMPARISON,—lēvis, lēvior, lēvissīmus.

In CONJUGATION,—mōneo, mōnēbam, mōnui.

1. Position may however affect the quantity: *āger, āgri* (611, 612); *possum, pōtui*; *solvo, solūtum*; *volvo, vōlūtum*.

Here *ā* becomes *ā* before *gr*. The *o* in *possum, solvo*, and *volvo*, long only by position, becomes short before a single consonant.

2. *Gigno* gives *gēnui, gēnūtum*, and *pōno, pōsui, pōsitum*.

3. See also 651, 652.

651. Dissyllabic Perfects and Supines have the first syllable long, unless short by position:

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum; fōveo, fōvi, fōtum.

1. These Perfects and Supines, if formed from Presents with the first syllable short, are exceptions to 650.

2. Seven Perfects have the first syllable short:

bibi, dedī, fidī, scidi, steti, stiti, tūli.

3. Ten Supines have the first syllable short:

*citum, dātum, itum, litum, quītum, rātum, rūtum, sātum, sītum, stātum.*¹

652. In trisyllabic Reduplicated Perfects the first two syllables are short:

cādo, cēcidi; cāno, cēcini; disco, didici.

1. *Caedo* has *cēcidi* in distinction from *cēcidi* from *cādo*.

2. The second syllable may be made long by position: *cācurrē, mōmordi*.

II. In Derivatives.

653. RULE XV.—Derivatives retain the quantity of their primitives:

bōnus, bōnitas; tīmeo, tīmor; ānimus, ānimōsus; cīvis, cīvīcus; cūra, cūro.

1. Frequentatives in *ito*, have *i* short: *clāmīto*. See 332. I.

2. In a few Derivatives the short vowel of the primitive is lengthened:

<i>hōmo,</i>	<i>hūmānus,</i>	<i>rēgo,</i>	<i>rēx, rēgis, rēgūla,</i>
<i>lāteo,</i>	<i>lāterna,</i>	<i>sēcus,</i>	<i>sēcūs,</i>
<i>lēgo,</i>	<i>lēx, lēgis,</i>	<i>sēdeo,</i>	<i>sēdes, sēdūlus,</i>
<i>mācer,</i>	<i>mācēro,</i>	<i>sēro,</i>	<i>sēmen,</i>
<i>mōveo,</i>	<i>mōbillis,</i>	<i>suspīcor,</i>	<i>suspīcio,</i>
<i>persōno,</i>	<i>persōna,</i>	<i>tēgo,</i>	<i>tēgūla.</i>

3. In a few Derivatives the long vowel of the primitive is shortened:

<i>ācer,</i>	<i>ācerbus,</i>	<i>nōtum,</i>	<i>nōta,</i>
<i>dīco,</i>	<i>dīcax,</i>	<i>ōdi,</i>	<i>ōdium,</i>
<i>dūco,</i>	<i>dux, dūcis,</i>	<i>sōpio,</i>	<i>sōpor,</i>
<i>fīdo,</i>	<i>fīdes,</i>	<i>vādo,</i>	<i>vādum,</i>
<i>lūceo,</i>	<i>lūcerna,</i>	<i>vōx, vōcis,</i>	<i>vōco.</i>
<i>mōles,</i>	<i>mōlestus,</i>		

This change of quantity in some instances is the result of contraction: *mōvīllis, mōvīllis, mōvīllis*, and in others it serves to distinguish words of the same orthography: as the verbs *lēgis, lēges, rēgis, rēges, sēdes*, from the nouns *lēgis, lēges, rēgis, sēdes*, or the verbs *dūcis, dūces, fīdes*, from the nouns *dūcis, dūces, fīdes*.

III. In Compounds.

654. RULE XVI.—Compounds generally retain the quantity of their elements:

antē-fēro, dē-fēro, dē-dūco, in-aequālis, prō-dūco.

1. The change of a vowel or diphthong does not affect the quantity:

dē-līgo (lēgo), oc-cīdo (cādo), oc-cīdo (caedo).

¹ From *sisto*, but *stātum* from *sto*.

2. INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.—*Di, sē,* and *vē* are long, *rē* short: *ne* sometimes long and sometimes short:

didūco, sēdūco, vēcors, rēdūco, nēdum, nēfas:

1) *Di* is short in *dirīmo, disertus*.

2) *Ne* is long in *nēdum, nēmo, nēquam, nēquāquam, nēquidquam, nēquīta,* and *nēce*. In other words it is short.

3) *Re* is sometimes lengthened in a few words: *rēlīgio, rēlīquiae, rēpērit, rēpūlit, rēlūlit,* etc.

3. CHANGE OF QUANTITY.—In a few words the quantity of the second element is changed. Thus

Dīco gives *-dīcus; jūro, -jēro; nōtus, -nītus; nābo, nūba: mālē-dīcus, de-jēro, cog-nītus, prō-nūba.*

4. PRO.—*Pro* is short in the following words:

Prōcella, prōcul, prōfānus, prōfāri, prōfecto, prōfectus, prōficio, prōfiteor, prōfugio, prōfugus, prōfundus, prōnepos, prōneptis, prōtervus, and most Greek words, as *prōphēta*, generally in *prōfundo, prōpāgo, prōpino*, rarely in *prōcūro, prōpello*.

5. STEM.—When the first element is the stem of a word (338. III.), it is often followed by a short connecting vowel:

cāl-ē-fācio, lāb-ē-fācio, bell-ī-gēro, aed-ī-fīco, art-ī-fex, ampl-ī-fīco, lōc-ū-ples.

Before *fācio* in a few compounds *e* is sometimes lengthened: *liquēfācio, patēfācio, putrefācio, tēpēfācio*. The first *e* in *vidēlicet* is long.

6. I LONG.—*I* is long,—(1) in the first part of compounds of *dies*: *mēridies, pridie, postrīdie, quōtidie, trīdium*, and (2) in the contracted forms, *bigae, trigae, quadrigae, illicet, scilicet, tibiicen* for *tibiicen*.

But *i* is short in *īdium* and *quātrīdium*.

7. O LONG.—*O* is long in *contrō-, intrō-, retrō-*, and *quandō-* in composition; as: *contrōversia, intrōdūco, retrōvertō, quandōque*, but *quandōquidem*.

8. SPECIAL WORDS.—*Hōdie, quāsi,* and *siquidem* have the first syllable short.