

## INDICATIVE

PRES.	mīror	vereor	sequor	partior
	mīrāris (-re)	verēris (-re)	sequeris (-re)	partīris (-re)
	mīrātur	verētur	sequitur	partītur
	mīrāmur	verēmur	sequimur	partīmur
	mīrāminī	verēminī	sequiminī	partīminī
	mīrantur	verentur	sequuntur	partīuntur
IMPF.	mīrābar	verēbar	sequēbar	partiēbar
FUT.	mīrābor	verēbor	sequar	partiar
PERF.	mīrātus sum	verītus sum	secūtus sum	partītus sum
PLUP.	mīrātus eram	verītus eram	secūtus eram	partītus eram
F. P.	mīrātus erō	verītus erō	secūtus erō	partītus erō

## SUBJUNCTIVE

PRES.	mīrer	verear	sequar	partiar
IMPF.	mīrārer	verērer	sequerer	partīrer
PERF.	mīrātus sim	verītus sim	secūtus sim	partītus sim
PLUP.	mīrātus essem	verītus essem	secūtus essem	partītus essem

## IMPERATIVE

PRES.	mīrāre	verēre	sequere	partīre
FUT.	mīrātor	verētor	sequitor	partītor

## INFINITIVE

PRES.	mīrāri	verēri	sequi	partīri
PERF.	mīrātus esse	verītus esse	secūtus esse	partītus esse
FUT.	mīrātūrus esse	verītūrus esse	secūtūrus esse	partītūrus esse

## PARTICIPLES

PRES.	mīrāns	verēns	sequēns	partiēns
FUT.	mīrātūrus	verītūrus	secūtūrus	partītūrus
PERF.	mīrātus	verītus	secūtus	partītus
GER.	mīrandus	verendus	sequendus	partiendus

## GERUND

mīrandī, -ō, etc.	verendī, etc.	sequendī, etc.	partiendī, etc.
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## SUPINE

mīrātum, -tū	veritum, -tū	secūtum, -tū	partītum, -tū
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*a.* Deponents have the participles of both voices : —

<i>sequēns, following.</i>	<i>secūtūrus, about to follow.</i>
<i>secūtus, having followed.</i>	<i>sequendus, to be followed.</i>

*b.* The perfect participle generally has an active sense, but in verbs otherwise deponent it is often passive : as, *mercatus, bought* ; *adeptus, gained* (or *having gained*).

*c.* The future infinitive is always in the active form : thus, *sequor* has *secūtūrus (-a, -um) esse* (not *secūtum irī*).

*d.* The gerundive, being passive in meaning, is found only in transitive verbs, or intransitive verbs used impersonally : —

*hōc cōfītendum est, this must be acknowledged.*  
*moriendum est omnibus, all must die.*

*e.* Most deponents are intransitive or reflexive in meaning, corresponding to what in Greek is called the Middle Voice (§ 156. *a. n.*).

*f.* Some deponents are occasionally used in a passive sense : as, *crīminor, I accuse, or I am accused.*

*g.* About twenty verbs have an active meaning in both active and passive forms : as, *mereō or mereor, I deserve.*

191. More than half of all deponents are of the First Conjugation, and all of these are regular. The following deponents are irregular : —

<i>adsentior, -irī, adsēnsus, assent.</i>	<i>obliviscor, -ī, oblitus, forget.</i>
<i>apīscor, (-ip-), -ī, aptus (-eptus), get.</i>	<i>opperior, -irī, oppertus, await.</i>
<i>dēfetiscor, -ī, -fessus, faint.</i>	<i>ōrdior, -irī, ōrsus, begin.</i>
<i>expergīscor, -ī, -perrēctus, rouse.</i>	<i>orior, -irī, ortus (oritūrus), rise (3d conjugation in most forms).</i>
<i>experior, -irī, expertus, try.</i>	<i>pacīscor, -ī, pactus, bargain.</i>
<i>fateor, -ēri, fassus, confess.</i>	<i>patior (-petior), -ī, passus (-pessus), suffer.</i>
<i>fruor, -ī, frūctus (fruitus), enjoy.</i>	<i>-plector, -ī, -plexus, clasp.</i>
<i>fungor, -ī, fūctus, fulfil.</i>	<i>proficīscor, -ī, profectus, set out.</i>
<i>gradior (-gredior), -ī, gressus, step.</i>	<i>queror, -ī, questus, complain.</i>
<i>irāscor, -ī, irātus, be angry.</i>	<i>reor, rēri, ratus, think.</i>
<i>lābor, -ī, lāpsus, fall.</i>	<i>revertor, -ī, reversus, return.</i>
<i>loquor, -ī, locūtus, speak.</i>	<i>ringor, -ī, rictus, snarl.</i>
<i>mētior, -irī, mēnsus, measure.</i>	<i>sequor, -ī, secūtus, follow.</i>
<i>-minīscor, -ī, -mentus, think.</i>	<i>tueor, -ēri, tuitus (tūtus), defend.</i>
<i>moriōr, -ī (-irī), mortuus (moritūrus), die.</i>	<i>ulcīscor, -ī, ultus, avenge.</i>
<i>nancīscor, -ī, nactus (nāctus), find.</i>	<i>ūtor, -ī, ūsus, use, employ.</i>
<i>nāscor, -ī, nātus, be born.</i>	
<i>nitor, -ī, nīsus (nīsus), strive.</i>	

NOTE. — The deponent *comperior, -irī, compertus*, is rarely found for *comperiō, -ire*. *Revertor*, until the time of Augustus, had regularly the active forms in the perfect system, *reverti, reverteram*, etc.

**a.** The following deponents have no supine stem : —

dēvertor, -ti, <i>turn aside</i> (to lodge).	medeor, -ērī, <i>heal</i> .
diffiteor, -ērī, <i>deny</i> .	reminiscor, -i, <i>call to mind</i> .
fatiscor, -i, <i>gape</i> .	vescor, -i, <i>feed upon</i> .
liquor, -i, <i>melt</i> (intrans.).	

NOTE. — Deponents are really passive (or middle) verbs whose active voice has disappeared. There is hardly one that does not show signs of having been used in the active at some period of the language.

### Semi-Deponents

**192.** A few verbs having no perfect stem are regular in the present, but appear in the tenses of completed action as deponents. These are called Semi-deponents. They are : —

audeō, audēre, ausus, <i>dare</i> .	gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus, <i>rejoice</i> .
fidō, fidēre, fīsus, <i>trust</i> .	soleō, solēre, solitus, <i>be wont</i> .

**a.** From *audeō* there is an old perfect subjunctive *ausim*. The form *sōdēs* (for *sī audēs*), *an thou wilt*, is frequent in the dramatists and rare elsewhere.

**b.** The active forms *vāpulō, vāpulāre, be flogged*, and *vēneō, vēnīre, be sold* (contracted from *vēnum īre, go to sale*), have a passive meaning, and are sometimes called *neutral passives*. To these may be added *fieri, to be made* (§ 204), and *exsulāre, to be banished* (live in exile); cf. *accēdere, to be added*.

NOTE. — The following verbs are sometimes found as semi-deponents: *iūrō, iūrāre, iūrātus, swear*; *nūbō, nūbere, nūpta, marry*; *placeō, placēre, placitus, please*.

### THE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

**193.** A Periphrastic form, as the name indicates, is a “roundabout way of speaking.” In the widest sense, all verb-phrases consisting of participles and *sum* are Periphrastic Forms. The Present Participle is, however, rarely so used, and the Perfect Participle with *sum* is included in the regular conjugation (*amātus sum, eram, etc.*). Hence the term Periphrastic Conjugation is usually restricted to verb-phrases consisting of the Future Active Participle or the Gerundive with *sum*.

NOTE. — The Future Passive Infinitive, as *amātum īri*, formed from the infinitive passive of *eō, go*, used impersonally with the supine in *-um*, may also be classed as a periphrastic form (§ 203. *a*).

**194.** There are two Periphrastic Conjugations, known respectively as the First (or Active) and the Second (or Passive).

**a.** The First Periphrastic Conjugation combines the Future Active Participle with the forms of *sum*, and denotes a *future* or *intended* action.

**b.** The Second Periphrastic Conjugation combines the Gerundive with the forms of *sum*, and denotes *obligation, necessity, or propriety*.

**c.** The periphrastic forms are inflected regularly throughout the Indicative and Subjunctive and in the Present and Perfect Infinitive.

## 195. The First Periphrastic Conjugation:—

## INDICATIVE

PRESENT	amātūrus sum, <i>I am about to love</i>
IMPERFECT	amātūrus eram, <i>I was about to love</i>
FUTURE	amātūrus erō, <i>I shall be about to love</i>
PERFECT	amātūrus fui, <i>I have been, was, about to love</i>
PLUPERFECT	amātūrus fueram, <i>I had been about to love</i>
FUTURE PERFECT	amātūrus fuerō, <i>I shall have been about to love</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT	amātūrus sim
IMPERFECT	amātūrus essem
PERFECT	amātūrus fuerim
PLUPERFECT	amātūrus fuisset

## INFINITIVE

PRESENT	amātūrus esse, <i>to be about to love</i>
PERFECT	amātūrus fuisse, <i>to have been about to love</i>

So in the other conjugations:—

Second: monitūrus sum, *I am about to advise.*

Third: tēctūrus sum, *I am about to cover.*

Fourth: auditūrus sum, *I am about to hear.*

Third (in -iō): captūrus sum, *I am about to take.*

## 196. The Second Periphrastic Conjugation:—

## INDICATIVE

PRESENT	amandus sum, <i>I am to be, must be, loved</i>
IMPERFECT	amandus eram, <i>I was to be, had to be, loved</i>
FUTURE	amandus erō, <i>I shall have to be loved</i>
PERFECT	amandus fui, <i>I was to be, had to be, loved</i>
PLUPERFECT	amandus fueram, <i>I had had to be loved</i>
FUTURE PERFECT	amandus fuerō, <i>I shall have had to be loved</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT	amandus sim
IMPERFECT	amandus essem
PERFECT	amandus fuerim
PLUPERFECT	amandus fuisset

## INFINITIVE

PRESENT	amandus esse, <i>to have to be loved</i>
PERFECT	amandus fuisse, <i>to have had to be loved</i>

So in the other conjugations:—

Second: *monendus sum*, *I am to be, must be, advised.*

Third: *tegendus sum*, *I am to be, must be, covered.*

Fourth: *audiendus sum*, *I am to be, must be, heard.*

Third (in -iō): *capiendus sum*, *I am to be, must be, taken.*

### IRREGULAR VERBS

197. Several verbs add some of the personal endings of the present system directly to the root,<sup>1</sup> or combine two verbs in their inflection. These are called Irregular Verbs. They are *sum*, *volō*, *ferō*, *edō*, *dō*, *eō*, *queō*, *fiō*, and their compounds.

*Sum* has already been inflected in § 170.

198. *Sum* is compounded without any change of inflection with the prepositions *ab*, *ad*, *dē*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *prae*, *prō* (earlier form *prōd*), *sub*, *super*.

*a.* In the compound *prōsum* (*help*), *prō* retains its original *d* before *e*:

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *prōsum*, *prōdesse*, *prōfui*, *prōfutūrus*

	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
PRESENT	<i>prōsum</i>	<i>prōsumus</i>	<i>prōsim</i>	<i>prōsimus</i>
	<i>prōdes</i>	<i>prōdestis</i>	<i>prōsis</i>	<i>prōsitis</i>
	<i>prōdest</i>	<i>prōsunt</i>	<i>prōsit</i>	<i>prōsint</i>
IMPERFECT	<i>prōderam</i>	<i>prōderāmus</i>	<i>prōdessem</i>	<i>prōdessemus</i>
FUTURE	<i>prōderō</i>	<i>prōderimus</i>	—	—
PERFECT	<i>prōfui</i>	<i>prōfuimus</i>	<i>prōfuerim</i>	<i>prōfuerimus</i>
PLUPERFECT	<i>prōfueram</i>	<i>prōfuerāmus</i>	<i>prōfuissem</i>	<i>prōfuissemus</i>
FUT. PERF.	<i>prōfuerō</i>	<i>prōfuerimus</i>	—	—

#### IMPERATIVE

PRESENT *prōdes*, *prōdeste*      FUTURE *prōdestō*, *prōdestōte*

#### INFINITIVE

PRESENT *prōdesse*      PERFECT *prōfuisse*  
FUTURE *prōfutūrus esse*

#### PARTICIPLE

FUTURE *prōfutūrus*

<sup>1</sup> These are athematic verbs, see § 174. 2.

**b. Sum** is also compounded with the adjective **potis**, or **pote**, *able*, making the verb **possum** (*be able, can*). **Possum** is inflected as follows: — 1

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **possum, posse, potuī**<sup>2</sup>

	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
PRESENT	possum	possumus	possim	possimus
	potes	potestis	possis	possitis
	potest	possunt	possit	possint
IMPERFECT	poteram	poterāmus	possem	possēmus
FUTURE	poterō	poterimus	—	—
PERFECT	potuī	potuimus	potuerim	potuerimus
PLUPERFECT	potueram	potuerāmus	potuissem	potuissēmus
FUT. PERF.	potuerō	potuerimus	—	—
	INFINITIVE			
	PRES. posse		PERF. potuisse	
	PARTICIPLE			
	PRES. potēns (adjective), <i>powerful</i>			

## 199.

## volō, nōlō, mālō

PRINCIPAL PARTS:	{	volō, velle, voluī, —, <i>be willing, will, wish</i>
		nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —, <i>be unwilling, will not</i>
		mālō, mālle, mālūī, —, <i>be more willing, prefer</i>

NOTE. — Nōlō and mālō are compounds of volō. Nōlō is for ne-volō, and mālō for mā-volō from magē-volō.

	INDICATIVE		
PRESENT	volō	nōlō	mālō
	vīs <sup>3</sup>	nōn vīs	māvīs
	vult (vult)	nōn vult	māvult
	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus
	vultis (vultis)	nōn vultis	māvultis
	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt
IMPERFECT	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
FUTURE	volam, volēs, etc.	nōlam, nōlēs, etc.	mālam, mālēs, etc.
PERFECT	voluī	nōluī	mālūī
PLUPERFECT	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
FUT. PERF.	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō

<sup>1</sup> The forms *potis sum, pote sum, etc.* occur in early writers. Other early forms are *potesse; possim, -ēs, -et; poterint, potisit* (for *possit*); *potestur* and *possitur* (used with a passive infinitive, cf. § 205. a).

<sup>2</sup> *Potuī* is from an obsolete *†potēre*.

<sup>3</sup> *Vīs* is from a different root.

SUBJUNCTIVE			
PRESENT	velim, -īs, -it, velimus, -ītis, -int	nōlim	mālim
IMPERFECT	vellem, <sup>1</sup> -ēs, -et, vellēmus, -ētis, -ent	nōllem	māllem
PERFECT	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim
PLUPERFECT	voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem
IMPERATIVE			
PRESENT	—	nōlī, nōlīte	—
FUTURE	—	nōlitō, etc.	—
INFINITIVE			
PRESENT	velle <sup>1</sup>	nōlle	mālle
PERFECT	voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse
PARTICIPLES			
PRESENT	volēns, -entis	nōlēns, -entis	—

NOTE.—The forms *sīs* for *sī vis*, *sūltis* for *sī vultis*, and the forms *nēvīs* (*nē-vīs*), *nēvolt*, *māvolō*, *māvolunt*, *māvelim*, *māvellem*, etc., occur in early writers.

## 200.

*Ferō*, bear, carry, endure<sup>2</sup>PRINCIPAL PARTS: *ferō*, *ferre*,<sup>3</sup> *tulī*, *lātum*

	PRESENT STEM fer-	PERFECT STEM tul-	SUPINE STEM lāt-	
	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	INDICATIVE			
PRESENT	<i>ferō</i>	<i>ferimus</i>	<i>feror</i>	<i>ferimur</i>
	<i>fers</i>	<i>fertis</i>	<i>ferris</i> (-re)	<i>ferimini</i>
	<i>fert</i>	<i>ferunt</i>	<i>fertur</i>	<i>feruntur</i>
IMPERFECT	<i>ferēbam</i>		<i>ferēbar</i>	
FUTURE	<i>feram</i>		<i>ferar</i>	
PERFECT	<i>tulī</i>		<i>lātus sum</i>	
PLUPERFECT	<i>tuleram</i>		<i>lātus eram</i>	
FUTURE PERFECT	<i>tulerō</i>		<i>lātus erō</i>	

<sup>1</sup> *Vellem* is for *†vel-sēm*, and *velle* for *†vel-se* (cf. *es-se*), the *s* being assimilated to the *l* preceding.

<sup>2</sup> *Ferō* has two independent stems: *fer-* in the present system, and *tul-* (for *tol-*) in the perfect from *TOL*, root of *tollō*. The perfect *tetulī* occurs in Plautus. In the participle the root is weakened to *tl-*, *lātum* standing for *†tlātum* (cf. *τλητός*).

<sup>3</sup> *Ferre*, *ferrem*, are for *†fer-se*, *†fer-sēm* (cf. *es-se*, *es-sem*), *s* being assimilated to preceding *r*; or *ferre*, *ferrem*, may be for *†ferese*, *†feresēm* (see § 15. 4).

		<i>Active</i>			<i>Passive</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE					
PRESENT		feram			ferar
IMPERFECT		ferrem <sup>1</sup>			ferer
PERFECT		tulerim			lātus sim
PLUPERFECT		tulisset			lātus essem
IMPERATIVE					
PRESENT		fer	ferte		ferre ferimini
FUTURE		fertō	fertōte		fertor
		fertō	feruntō		fertor feruntor
INFINITIVE					
PRESENT		ferre			ferri
PERFECT		tulisse			lātus esse
FUTURE		lātūrus esse			lātum iri
PARTICIPLES					
PRESENT		ferēns, -entis		PERFECT	lātus
FUTURE		lātūrus		GERUNDIVE	ferendus
GERUND		SUPINE			
		ferendī, -dō, -dum, -dō			lātum, lātū

*a.* The compounds of *ferō*, conjugated like the simple verb, are the following:—

ad-	adferō	adferre	attuli	allātum
au-, ab-	auferō	auferre	abstuli	ablātum
con-	cōnferō	cōnferre	contuli	collātum
dis-, dī-	differō	differre	distuli	dilātum
ex-, ē-	effero	efferre	extuli	elātum
in-	īnferō	īnferre	intuli	illātum
ob-	offerō	offerre	obtuli	oblātum
re-	referō	referre	rettuli	relātum
sub-	sufferō	sufferre	sustuli <sup>2</sup>	sublātum <sup>2</sup>

NOTE. — In these compounds the phonetic changes in the preposition are especially to be noted. *ab-* and *au-* are two distinct prepositions with the same meaning.

<sup>1</sup> See note 3, page 110.

<sup>2</sup> *Sustuli* and *sublātum* also supply the perfect and participle of the verb *tollō*.

201. *Edō, edere, ēdī, ēsum, eat*, is regular of the third conjugation, but has also an archaic present subjunctive and some alternative forms directly from the root (ED), without the thematic vowel. These are in full-faced type.

ACTIVE		
INDICATIVE		
PRESENT	edō, edis (ēs <sup>1</sup> ), edit (ēst)	
	edimus, editis (ēstis), edunt	
IMPERFECT	edēbam, edēbās, etc.	
SUBJUNCTIVE		
PRESENT	edam (edim), edās (edīs), edat (edit)	
	edāmus (edimus), edātis (editis), edant (edint)	
IMPERFECT	ederem, ederēs (ēssēs), ederet (ēsset)	
	ederēmus (ēssēmus), ederētis (ēssētis), ederent (ēssent)	
IMPERATIVE		
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
PRESENT	ede (ēs)	edite (ēste)
FUTURE	editō (ēstō)	editōte (ēstōte)
	editō (ēstō)	eduntō
INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLES
PRESENT	edere (ēsse)	PRESENT edēns, -entis
PERFECT	ēdisse	FUTURE ēsūrus <sup>2</sup>
FUTURE	ēsūrus esse	
GERUND		
edendī, -dō, -dum, -dō		
SUPINE		
ēsum, ēsū <sup>2</sup>		

*a.* In the Passive the following irregular forms occur in the third person singular: Present Indicative *ēstur*, Imperfect Subjunctive *ēssētur*.

<sup>1</sup> In *ēs* etc. the *e* is long. In the corresponding forms of *sum*, *e* is short. The difference in quantity between *ēdō* and *ēs* etc. depends upon inherited vowel variation (§ 17. *a*).

<sup>2</sup> Old forms are *ēssūrus* and supine *ēssum*.

202. The irregular verb *dō*, *give*, is conjugated as follows: —

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *dō*, *dāre*, *dedī*, *datum*

	PRESENT STEM <i>dā-</i>	PERFECT STEM <i>ded-</i>	SUPINE STEM <i>dat-</i>	
	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	INDICATIVE			
PRESENT	<i>dō</i>	<i>damus</i>	—	<i>damur</i>
	<i>dās</i>	<i>datis</i>	<i>daris (-re)</i>	<i>daminī</i>
	<i>dat</i>	<i>dant</i>	<i>datur</i>	<i>dantur</i>
IMPERFECT	<i>dabam</i>		<i>dabar</i>	
FUTURE	<i>dabō</i>		<i>dabor</i>	
PERFECT	<i>dedī</i>		<i>datus sum</i>	
PLUPERFECT	<i>dederam</i>		<i>datus eram</i>	
FUTURE PERFECT	<i>dederō</i>		<i>datus erō</i>	
	SUBJUNCTIVE			
PRESENT	<i>dem, dēs, det, etc.</i>		—, <i>dēris (-re), dētur, etc.</i>	
IMPERFECT	<i>darem</i>		<i>darer</i>	
PERFECT	<i>dederim</i>		<i>datus sim</i>	
PLUPERFECT	<i>dedissem</i>		<i>datus essem</i>	
	IMPERATIVE			
PRESENT	<i>dā</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>dare</i>	<i>daminī</i>
FUTURE	<i>datō</i>	<i>datōte</i>	<i>dator</i>	—
	<i>datō</i>	<i>dantō</i>	<i>dator</i>	<i>dantor</i>
	INFINITIVE			
PRESENT	<i>dare</i>		<i>darī</i>	
PERFECT	<i>dedisse</i>		<i>datus esse</i>	
FUTURE	<i>datūrus esse</i>		<i>datum irī</i>	
	PARTICIPLES			
PRESENT	<i>dāns, dantis</i>	PERFECT	<i>datus</i>	
FUTURE	<i>datūrus</i>	GERUNDIVE	<i>dandus</i>	
	GERUND			
	<i>dandī, -dō, -dum, -dō</i>			
	SUPINE			
	<i>datum, datū</i>			

For compounds of *dō*, see § 209. *a. n.*

203. Eō, *go*.<sup>1</sup> PRINCIPAL PARTS: eō, ire, ii (ivī), itum

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PRESENT	eō, is, it īnus, itis, eunt	eam, eās, eat eāmus, eātis, eant
IMPERFECT	ibam, ibās, ibat ibāmus, ibātis, ibant	irem, irēs, iret irēmus, irētis, irent
FUTURE	ibō, ibis, ibit ibimus, ibitis, ibunt	
PERFECT	ii (ivī)	ierim (iverim)
PLUPERFECT	ieram (iveram)	issem (ivissem)
FUTURE PERFECT	ierō (iverō)	

## IMPERATIVE

PRESENT	i	FUTURE	itō, itōte
	ite		itō, euntō

## INFINITIVE

PRESENT	ire	PERFECT	isse (ivisse)	FUTURE	itūrus esse
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## PARTICIPLES

PRESENT	iēns, <i>gen.</i> euntis	FUTURE	itūrus	GERUNDIVE	eundum
				GERUND	eundī, -dō, -dum, -dō
				SUPINE	itum, itū

*a.* The compounds *adeō*, *approach*, *ineo*, *enter*, and some others, are transitive. They are inflected as follows in the passive:—

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PRES. <i>adeor</i>	IMPF. <i>adībar</i>	PRES. <i>adear</i>
<i>adiris</i>	FUT. <i>adībor</i>	IMPF. <i>adīrer</i>
<i>aditur</i>	PERF. <i>aditus sum</i>	PERF. <i>aditus sim</i>
<i>adimur</i>	PLUP. <i>aditus eram</i>	PLUP. <i>aditus essem</i>
<i>adimini</i>	F. P. <i>aditus erō</i>	
<i>adeuntur</i>		
	INFIN. <i>adīri</i> <i>aditus esse</i>	PART. <i>aditus</i> <i>adeundus</i>

Thus inflected, the forms of *eō* are used impersonally in the third person singular of the passive: as, *itum est* (§ 208. *d*). The infinitive *iri* is used with the supine in *-um* to make the future infinitive passive (§ 193. *κ*). The verb *vēneō*, *be sold* (i.e. *vēnum eō*, *go to sale*), has also several forms in the passive.

*b.* In the perfect system of *eō* the forms with *v* are very rare in the simple verb and unusual in the compounds.

*c.* *ii* before *s* is regularly contracted to *i*: as, *isse*.

<sup>1</sup> The root of *eō* is *ei* (weak form *i*). This *ei* becomes *i* except before *a*, *o*, and *u*, where it becomes *e* (cf. *eō*, *eam*, *eunt*). The strong form of the root, *i*, is shortened before a vowel or final *-t*; the weak form, *i*, appears in *itum* and *itūrus*.

*d.* The compound *ambiō* is inflected regularly like a verb of the fourth conjugation. But it has also *ambibat* in the imperfect indicative.

*e.* *Prō* with *eō* retains its original *d*: as, *prōdeō*, *prōdis*, *prōdit*.

**204.** *Faciō*, *facere*, *fēci*, *factum*, *make*, is regular. But it has imperative *fac* in the active, and, besides the regular forms, the future perfect *faxō*, perfect subjunctive *faxim*. The passive of *faciō* is — *fiō*, *fiēri*, *factus sum*, *be made or become*.

The present system of *fiō* is regular of the fourth conjugation, but the subjunctive imperfect is *fierem*, and the infinitive *fieri*.

NOTE. — The forms in brackets are not used in good prose.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PRESENT	<i>fiō</i> , <i>fīs</i> , <i>fit</i> [ <i>fīmus</i> ], [ <i>fītis</i> ], <i>fiunt</i>	<i>fīam</i> , <i>fīās</i> , <i>fīat</i> <i>fīāmus</i> , <i>fīātis</i> , <i>fīant</i>
IMPERFECT	<i>fiēbam</i> , <i>fiēbās</i> , etc.	<i>fierem</i> , <i>fierēs</i> , etc.
FUTURE	<i>fīam</i> , <i>fīēs</i> , etc.	
PERFECT	<i>factus sum</i>	<i>factus sim</i>
PLUPERFECT	<i>factus eram</i>	<i>factus essem</i>
FUTURE PERFECT	<i>factus erō</i>	
	IMPERATIVE	
	[ <i>fī</i> , <i>fite</i> , <i>fitō</i> , — ] <sup>1</sup>	
	INFINITIVE	
PRESENT	<i>fieri</i>	PERFECT <i>factus esse</i> FUTURE <i>factum iri</i>
	PARTICIPLES	
	PERFECT <i>factus</i> GERUNDIVE <i>faciendus</i>	

*a.* Most compounds of *faciō* with prepositions weaken *ā* to *i* in the present stem and to *ē* in the supine stem, and are inflected regularly like verbs in *-iō*: —

*cōnficiō*, *cōnficere*, *cōnfēcī*, *cōnfectum*, *finish*.  
*cōnficior*, *cōnfici*, *cōnfectus*.

*b.* Other compounds retain *a*, and have *-fiō* in the passive: as, *benefaciō*, *-facere*, *-fēcī*, *-factum*; passive *benefiō*, *-fieri*, *-factus*, *benefit*. These retain the accent of the simple verb: as, *bene-fā'cis* (§ 12. *a*, *Exc.*).

*c.* A few isolated forms of *fiō* occur in other compounds: —

*cōnfit*, *it happens*, *cōnfiunt*; *cōnfiat*; *cōnfieret*, *cōnfiherent*; *cōnfiēri*.  
*dēfit*, *it lacks*, *dēfiunt*; *dēfiēt*; *dēfiat*; *dēfiēri*.  
*effieri*, *to be effected*.  
*infiō*, *begin* (to speak), *infit*.  
*interfiat*, *let him perish*; *interfieri*, *to perish*.  
*superfit*, *it remains over*; *superfiat*, *superfieri*.

<sup>1</sup> The imperative is rarely found, and then only in early writers.

## DEFECTIVE VERBS

205. Some verbs have lost the Present System, and use only tenses of the Perfect, in which they are inflected regularly. These are —

<i>coepī</i> , <sup>1</sup> <i>I began</i>	<i>ōdī</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>I hate</i>	<i>meminī</i> , <sup>3</sup> <i>I remember</i>	
INDICATIVE			
PERFECT	<i>coepī</i>	<i>ōdī</i>	<i>meminī</i>
PLUPERFECT	<i>coeperam</i>	<i>ōderam</i>	<i>memineram</i>
FUTURE PERFECT	<i>coeperō</i>	<i>ōderō</i>	<i>meminerō</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE			
PERFECT	<i>coeperim</i>	<i>ōderim</i>	<i>meminerim</i>
PLUPERFECT	<i>coepissem</i>	<i>ōdissem</i>	<i>meminissem</i>
IMPERATIVE			
			<i>mementō</i>
			<i>mementōte</i>
INFINITIVE			
PERFECT	<i>coepisse</i>	<i>ōdisse</i>	<i>meminisse</i>
FUTURE	<i>coeptūrus esse</i>	<i>ōsūrus esse</i>	
PARTICIPLES			
PERFECT	<i>coeptus, begun</i>	<i>ōsus, hating or hated</i>	
FUTURE	<i>coeptūrus</i>	<i>ōsūrus, likely to hate</i>	

*a.* The passive of *coepī* is often used with the passive infinitive: as, *coeptus sum vocārī, I began to be called*, but *coepī vocāre, I began to call*. For the present system *incipiō* is used.

NOTE. — Early and rare forms are *coepiō, coepiam, coeperet, coepere*.

*b.* The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect of *ōdī* and *meminī* have the meanings of a Present, Imperfect, and Future respectively: —

*ōdī, I hate; ōderam, I hated (was hating); ōderō, I shall hate.*

NOTE 1. — A present participle *meminēns* is early and late.

NOTE 2. — *Nōvī* and *cōnsuēvī* (usually referred to *nōscō* and *cōnsuēscō*) are often used in the sense of *I know* (have learned) and *I am accustomed* (have become accustomed) as preteritive verbs. Many other verbs are occasionally used in the same way (see 476. n.).

<sup>1</sup> Root AP (as in *apīscor*) with *co(n-)*.

<sup>2</sup> Root OD, as in *ōdium*.

<sup>3</sup> Root MEN, as in *mēns*.

206. Many verbs are found only in the Present System. Such are *maereō*, *-ēre*, *be sorrowful* (cf. *maestus*, *sad*); *feriō*, *-ire*, *strike*.

In many the simple verb is incomplete, but the missing parts occur in its compounds: as, *vādō*, *vādere*, *in-vāsī*, *in-vāsum*.

Some verbs occur very commonly, but only in a few forms: —

✓ *a. Āiō*, *I say*: —

INDIC.	PRES.	āiō, ais, <sup>1</sup> ait; —, —, aiunt
	IMPF.	āiēbam, <sup>2</sup> āiēbās, etc.
SUBJV.	PRES.	—, āiās, āiat; —, —, aiant
IMPER.		ai (rare)
PART.		aiēns

The vowels *a* and *i* are pronounced separately (*a-is*, *a-it*) except sometimes in old or colloquial Latin. Before a vowel, one *i* stands for two (see § 6. *c*): — thus *aiō* was pronounced *āi-yō* and was sometimes written *aiiō*.

*b. Inquam*, *I say*, except in poetry, is used only in direct quotations (cf. the English *quoth*).

INDIC.	PRES.	inquam, inquis, inquit; inquam, inquit (late), inquam
	IMPF.	—, —, inquitēbat; —, —, —
	FUT.	—, inquitēs, inquiet; —, —, —
	PERF.	inquitī, inquitī, —; —, —, —
IMPER.	PRES.	inque
	FUT.	inquitō

The only common forms are *inquam*, *inquis*, *inquit*, *inquunt*, and the future *inquitēs*, *inquiet*.

*c. The deponent fārī, to speak*, has the following forms: —

INDIC.	PRES.	—, —, fatur; —, —, fantur		
	FUT.	fabor, —, fābitur; —, —, —		
	PERF.	—, —, fatus est; —, —, fātī sunt		
	PLUP.	fātus eram, —, fātus erat; —, —, —		
IMPER.	PRES.	fāre		
INFIN.	PRES.	fārī		
PART.	PRES.	fāns, fantis, etc. (in singular)		
	PERF.	fātus ( <i>having spoken</i> )		
	GER.	fandus ( <i>to be spoken of</i> )		
GERUND, gen.	fandī, abl.	fandō	SUPINE	fātū

Several forms compounded with the prepositions *ex*, *prae*, *prō*, *inter*, occur: as, *praefatur*, *praefamur*, *affārī*, *prōfātus*, *interfatur*, etc. The compound *infāns* is regularly used as a noun (*child*). *Infandus*, *nefandus*, are used as adjectives, *unspeakable*, *abominable*.

<sup>1</sup> The second singular *ais* with the interrogative *-ne* is often written *ain*.

<sup>2</sup> An old imperfect *aibam*, *aibās*, etc. (dissyllabic) is sometimes found.

*ā. Queō, I can, nequeō, I cannot,* are conjugated like *eō*. They are rarely used except in the present. *Queō* is regularly accompanied by a negative. The forms given below occur, those in full-faced type in classic prose. The Imperative, Gerund, and Supine are wanting.

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PRESENT		PRESENT	
queō	queam	nequeō (nōn queō)	nequeam
quīs	queās	nequīs	nequeās
quīt	queat	nequit	nequeat
quīmus	queāmus	nequīmus	nequeāmus
quītis	—	nequītis	—
queunt	queant	nequeunt	nequeant
IMPERFECT		IMPERFECT	
quībam	—	—	nequīrem
quībat	quīret	nequībat	nequīret
—	quīrent	nequībant	nequīrent
FUTURE		FUTURE	
quībō	—	nequībit	—
quībunt	—	nequībunt	—
PERFECT		PERFECT	
quīvī	—	nequīvī	nequīverim
—	—	nequīstī	—
quīvīt	quīverit (-icrit)	nequīvīt (nequīit)	nequīverit
quīvērunt (-ēre)	quīerint	nequīvērunt (-quīēre)	nequīverint
PLUPERFECT		PLUPERFECT	
—	—	nequīverat (-ierat)	nequīvisset (-quīisset)
—	quīvissent	nequīverant (-ierant)	nequīssent
		INFINITIVE	
quīre	quīsse	nequīre	nequīvisse (-quīsse)
		PARTICIPLES	
quīēns	—	nequīēns, nequeuntēs	—

NOTE. — A few passive forms are used with passive infinitives: as, quītur, queuntur, quītus sum, queātur, queantur, nequītur, nequitum; but none of these occurs in classic prose.

*e. Quaesō, I ask, beg* (original form of *quaerō*), has —

INDIC. PRES. *quaesō, quaesūmus*

NOTE. — Other forms of *quaesō* are found occasionally in early Latin. For the perfect system (*quaesivī*, etc.), see *quaerō* (§ 211. *d*).

*f. Ovāre, to triumph*, has the following: —

INDIC. PRES. *ovās, ovat*

SUBJV. PRES. *ovet*

IMPF. *ovāret*

PART. *ovāns, ovātūrus, ovātus*

GER. *ovandi*

*g.* A few verbs are found chiefly in the Imperative: —

PRES. singular *salvē*, plural *salvēte*, FUT. *salvētō, hail!* (from *salvus, safe and sound*). An infinitive *salvēre* and the indicative forms *salvēō, salvētis, salvēbis*, are rare.

PRES. singular *avē* (or *havē*), plural *avēte*, FUT. *avētō, hail or farewell*. An infinitive *avēre* also occurs.

PRES. singular *cēdo*, plural *cēdite* (*cette*), *give, tell*.

PRES. singular *apage, begone* (properly a Greek word).

#### IMPERSONAL VERBS

207. Many verbs, from their meaning, appear only in the *third person singular*, the *infinitive*, and the *gerund*. These are called Impersonal Verbs, as having no personal subject.<sup>1</sup> The passive of many intransitive verbs is used in the same way.

CONJ. I	II	III	IV	PASS. CONJ. I
<i>it is plain</i>	<i>it is allowed</i>	<i>it chances</i>	<i>it results</i>	<i>it is fought</i>
<i>cōnstat</i>	<i>licet</i>	<i>accidit</i>	<i>ēvenit</i>	<i>pūgnātur</i>
<i>cōnstābat</i>	<i>licēbat</i>	<i>accidēbat</i>	<i>ēveniēbat</i>	<i>pūgnābātur</i>
<i>cōnstābit</i>	<i>licēbit</i>	<i>accidet</i>	<i>ēveniet</i>	<i>pūgnābitur</i>
<i>cōnstitit</i>	<i>licuit, -itum est</i>	<i>accidit</i>	<i>ēvēnit</i>	<i>pūgnātum est</i>
<i>cōnstitērat</i>	<i>licuerat</i>	<i>acciderat</i>	<i>ēvēnerat</i>	<i>pūgnātum erat</i>
<i>cōnstitērit</i>	<i>licuerit</i>	<i>acciderit</i>	<i>ēvēnerit</i>	<i>pūgnātum erit</i>
<i>cōnstat</i>	<i>liceat</i>	<i>accidat</i>	<i>ēveniat</i>	<i>pūgnētur</i>
<i>cōnstāret</i>	<i>liceret</i>	<i>accideret</i>	<i>ēveniret</i>	<i>pūgnārētur</i>
<i>cōnstitērit</i>	<i>licerit</i>	<i>acciderit</i>	<i>ēvēnerit</i>	<i>pūgnātum sit</i>
<i>cōnstitisset</i>	<i>licuisset</i>	<i>accidisset</i>	<i>ēvēnisset</i>	<i>pūgnātum esset</i>
<i>cōnstāre</i>	<i>licere</i>	<i>accidēre</i>	<i>ēvenire</i>	<i>pūgnārī</i>
<i>cōnstitisse</i>	<i>licuisse</i>	<i>accidisse</i>	<i>ēvēnisse</i>	<i>pūgnātum esse</i>
<i>-stātūrum esse</i>	<i>-itūrum esse</i>	—	<i>-tūrum esse</i>	<i>pūgnātum irī</i>

<sup>1</sup> With impersonal verbs the word *it* is used in English, having usually no representative in Latin, though *id, hōc, illud*, are often used nearly in the same way.

## 208. Impersonal Verbs may be classified as follows:—

**a.** Verbs expressing the *operations of nature* and the *time of day*:—

vesperāscit (inceptive, § 263. 1), <i>it grows late.</i>	ningit, <i>it snows.</i>
lūciscit hōc, <i>it is getting light.</i>	fulgurat, <i>it lightens.</i>
grandinat, <i>it hails.</i>	tonat, <i>it thunders.</i>
pluit, <i>it rains.</i>	rōrat, <i>the dew falls.</i>

NOTE.—In these no subject is distinctly thought of. Sometimes, however, the verb is used personally with the name of a divinity as the subject: as, Iuppiter tonat, *Jupiter thunders.* In poetry other subjects are occasionally used: as, fundae saxa pluunt, *the slings rain stones.*

**b.** Verbs of *feeling*, where the person who is the proper subject becomes the object, as being himself affected by the feeling expressed in the verb (§ 354. *b*):—

miseret, <i>it grieves.</i>	paenitet (poenitet), <i>it repents.</i>
piget, <i>it disgusts.</i>	puDET, <i>it shames.</i>
taedet, <i>it wearies.</i>	
miseret mē, <i>I pity</i> (it distresses me); puDET mē, <i>I am ashamed.</i>	

NOTE.—Such verbs often have also a passive form: as, misereor, *I pity* (am moved to pity); and occasionally other parts: as, paenitūrus (as from p̄paeniō), paenitendus, pudendus, pertaesum est, pigitum est.

**c.** Verbs which have a *phrase* or *clause* as their subject' (cf. §§ 454. 569. 2):—

accidit, contingit, ēvenit, obtingit, obvenit, fit, <i>it happens.</i>	
libet, <i>it pleases.</i>	dēlectat, iuvat, <i>it delights.</i>
licet, <i>it is permitted.</i>	oportet, <i>it is fitting, ought.</i>
certum est, <i>it is resolved.</i>	necesse est, <i>it is needful.</i>
cōnstat, <i>it is clear.</i>	praestat, <i>it is better.</i>
placet, <i>it seems good</i> (pleases).	interest, rēfert, <i>it concerns.</i>
vidētur, <i>it seems, seems good.</i>	vacat, <i>there is leisure.</i>
debet, <i>it is becoming.</i>	restat, superest, <i>it remains.</i>

NOTE.—Many of these verbs may be used personally; as, vacō, *I have leisure.* Libet and licet have also the passive forms libitum (licitum) est etc. The participles libēns and licēns are used as adjectives.

**d.** The *passive of intransitive verbs* is very often used impersonally (see synopsis in § 207):—

ventum est, <i>they came</i> (there was coming).
pūgnātur, <i>there is fighting</i> (it is fought).
itur, <i>some one goes</i> (it is gone).
parcitur mihi, <i>I am spared</i> (it is spared to me, see § 372).

NOTE.—The impersonal use of the passive proceeds from its original *reflexive* (or *middle*) meaning, the action being regarded as *accomplishing itself* (compare the French *cela se fait*).

## CLASSIFIED LISTS OF VERBS

## First Conjugation

**209.** There are about 360 simple verbs of the First Conjugation, most of them formed directly on a noun or adjective-stem :

*armō*, *arm* (*arma, arms*); *caecō*, *to blind* (*caecus, blind*); *exsulō*, *be an exile* (*exsul, an exile*) (§ 259).

Their conjugation is usually regular, like *amō*; though of many only a few forms are found in use.

*a.* The following verbs form their Perfect and Supine stems irregularly. Those marked \* have also regular forms.

<i>crepō</i> , <i>crepui</i> (- <i>crepāvi</i> ), - <i>crepit</i> -, <i>resound</i> .	<i>plicō</i> , *- <i>plicui</i> , *- <i>plicit</i> -, <i>fold</i> .
<i>cubō</i> , * <i>cubui</i> , - <i>cubit</i> -, <i>lie down</i> .	<i>pōtō</i> , <i>pōtāvī</i> , * <i>pōt</i> -, <i>drink</i> .
<i>dō</i> , <i>dāre</i> , <i>dedī</i> , <i>dāt</i> -, <i>give</i> (DA).	<i>secō</i> , <i>secui</i> , <i>sect</i> -, <i>cut</i> .
<i>domō</i> , <i>domui</i> , <i>domit</i> -, <i>subdue</i> .	<i>sonō</i> , <i>sonui</i> , <i>sonit</i> -, <sup>1</sup> <i>sound</i> .
<i>fricō</i> , <i>fricui</i> , * <i>frict</i> -, <i>rub</i> .	<i>stō</i> , <i>stetī</i> , - <i>stat</i> - (- <i>stit</i> -), <i>stand</i> .
<i>iuvō</i> ( <i>ad-iuvō</i> ), <i>iūvī</i> , <i>iūt</i> -, <sup>1</sup> <i>help</i> .	<i>tonō</i> , <i>tonui</i> , * <i>tonit</i> -, <i>thunder</i> .
<i>micō</i> , <i>micui</i> , —, <i>glitter</i> .	<i>vetō</i> , <i>vetui</i> , <i>vetit</i> -, <i>forbid</i> .
<i>necō</i> , * <i>necui</i> , <i>necāt</i> - (- <i>nect</i> -), <i>kill</i> . <sup>2</sup>	

NOTE. — Compounds of these verbs have the following forms: —

*crepō*: *con-crepui*, *dis-crepui* or -*crepāvi*; *in-crepui* or -*crepāvi*.

*dō*: *circum-*, *inter-*, *pessum-*, *satis-*, *super-*, *vēnum-dō*, -*dedī*, -*dat*-, of the first conjugation. Other compounds belong to the root *DIJA*, *put*, and are of the third conjugation: *as*, *condō*, *condēre*, *condiūtī*, *conditum*.

*micō*: *dī-micāvi*, -*micāt*-; *ē-micui*, -*micāt*-.

*plicō*: *re-*, *sub-* (*sup-*), *multi-plicō*, -*plicāvi*, -*plicāt*-; *ex-plicō* (*unfold*), -*ui*, -*it*-; (*explain*), -*āvī*, -*āt*-; *im-plicō*, -*āvī* (-*ui*), -*ātum* (*itum*).

*stō*: *cōn-stō*, -*stīti*, (-*stātūrus*); *ad-*, *re-stō*, -*stīti*, —; *ante-* (*anti-*), *inter-*, *super-stō*, -*stētī*, —; *circum-stō*, -*stētī* (-*stīti*), —; *prae-stō*, -*stīti*, -*stīt*- (-*stāt*-); *dī-stō*, *ex-stō*, no perfect or supine (future participle *ex-stātūrus*).

## Second Conjugation

**210.** There are nearly 120 simple verbs of the Second Conjugation, most of them denominative verbs of condition, having a corresponding noun and adjective from the same root, and an inceptive in -*scō* (§ 263. 1): —

*caleō*, *be warm*; *calor*, *warmth*; *calidus*, *warm*; *calēscō*, *grow warm*.  
*timeō*, *fear*; *timor*, *fear*; *timidus*, *timid*; *per-timēscō*, *to take fright*.

<sup>1</sup> Future Participle also in -*ātūrus* (either in the simple verb or in composition).

<sup>2</sup> *Necō* has regularly *necāvi*, *necātum*, except in composition.

**a.** Most verbs of the second conjugation are inflected like *moneō*, but many lack the supine (as, *arceō*, *ward off*; *careō*, *lack*; *egeō*, *need*; *timeō*, *fear*), and a number have neither perfect nor supine (as, *maereō*, *be sad*).

**b.** The following keep *ē* in all the systems:—

<i>dēlēō</i> , <i>destroy</i>	<i>dēlēre</i>	<i>dēlēvī</i>	<i>dēlētum</i>
<i>flēō</i> , <i>weep</i>	<i>flēre</i>	<i>flēvī</i>	<i>flētum</i>
<i>neō</i> , <i>sew</i>	<i>nēre</i>	<i>nēvī</i>	[ <i>nētum</i> ]
<i>vieō</i> , <i>plait</i>	<i>viēre</i>	[ <i>viēvī</i> ]	<i>viētum</i>
<i>com-pleō</i> , <i>fill up</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>-plēre</i>	<i>-plēvī</i>	<i>-plētum</i>

**c.** The following show special irregularities:—

<i>algeō</i> , <i>alsī</i> , <i>be cold</i> .	<i>mulceō</i> , <i>mulsi</i> , <i>mul-</i> , <i>soothe</i> .
<i>ārdeō</i> , <i>ārsī</i> , <i>ārsūrus</i> , <i>burn</i> .	<i>mulgeō</i> , <i>mulsi</i> , <i>mul-</i> , <i>milk</i> .
<i>audeō</i> , <i>ausus sum</i> , <i>dare</i> .	( <i>cō</i> ) <i>niveō</i> , <i>-nivī</i> ( <i>-nixī</i> ), —, <i>wink</i> .
<i>augeō</i> , <i>auxī</i> , <i>auct-</i> , <i>increase</i> .	( <i>ab</i> ) <i>oleō</i> , <i>-olēvī</i> , <i>-olit-</i> , <i>destroy</i> .
<i>caveō</i> , <i>cāvī</i> , <i>caut-</i> , <i>care</i> .	<i>pendeō</i> , <i>pendī</i> , <i>-pēns-</i> , <i>hang</i> .
<i>cēnseō</i> , <i>cēnsui</i> , <i>cēns-</i> , <i>value</i> .	<i>prandeō</i> , <i>prandī</i> , <i>prāns-</i> , <i>dine</i> .
<i>cieō</i> , <i>cīvī</i> , <i>cit-</i> , <i>excite</i> .	<i>rīdeō</i> , <i>rīsī</i> , <i>-rīs-</i> , <i>laugh</i> .
<i>doceō</i> , <i>docui</i> , <i>doct-</i> , <i>teach</i> .	<i>sedeō</i> , <i>sēdī</i> , <i>sess-</i> , <i>sit</i> .
<i>faveō</i> , <i>fāvī</i> , <i>faut-</i> , <i>favor</i> .	<i>soleō</i> , <i>solitus sum</i> , <i>be wont</i> .
<i>ferveō</i> , <i>fervī</i> ( <i>ferbuī</i> ), —, <i>glow</i> .	<i>sorbeō</i> , <i>sorbuī</i> ( <i>sorpsi</i> ), —, <i>suck</i> .
<i>foveō</i> , <i>fōvī</i> , <i>fōt-</i> , <i>cherish</i> .	<i>spondeō</i> , <i>spopondī</i> , <i>spōns-</i> , <i>pledge</i> .
<i>fulgeō</i> , <i>fulsī</i> , —, <i>shine</i> .	<i>strīdeō</i> , <i>stridī</i> , —, <i>whiz</i> .
<i>gaudeō</i> , <i>gāvisus sum</i> , <i>rejoice</i> .	<i>suādeō</i> , <i>suāsī</i> , <i>suās-</i> , <i>urge</i> .
<i>haereō</i> , <i>haesi</i> , <i>haes-</i> , <i>cling</i> .	<i>teneō</i> ( <i>-tineō</i> ), <i>tenuī</i> , <i>-tent-</i> , <i>hold</i> .
<i>indulgeō</i> , <i>indulsī</i> , <i>indult-</i> , <i>indulge</i> .	<i>tergeō</i> , <i>tersī</i> , <i>ters-</i> , <i>wipe</i> .
<i>iubeō</i> , <i>iussī</i> , <i>iuss-</i> , <i>order</i> .	<i>tondeō</i> , <i>-totondī</i> ( <i>-tondī</i> ), <i>tōns-</i> , <i>shear</i> .
<i>liqueō</i> , <i>licuī</i> ( <i>liquī</i> ), —, <i>melt</i> .	<i>torqueō</i> , <i>torsi</i> , <i>tort-</i> , <i>twist</i> .
<i>lūceō</i> , <i>lūxī</i> , —, <i>shine</i> .	<i>torreō</i> , <i>torruī</i> , <i>tost-</i> , <i>roast</i> .
<i>lūgeō</i> , <i>lūxī</i> , —, <i>mourn</i> .	<i>turgeō</i> , <i>tursī</i> , —, <i>swell</i> .
<i>maneō</i> , <i>mānsī</i> , <i>māns-</i> , <i>wait</i> .	<i>urgeō</i> , <i>ursī</i> , —, <i>urge</i> .
<i>misceō</i> , <i>-cuī</i> , <i>mixt-</i> ( <i>mist-</i> ), <i>mix</i> .	<i>videō</i> , <i>vidī</i> , <i>vīs-</i> , <i>see</i> .
<i>mordeō</i> , <i>momordī</i> , <i>mors-</i> , <i>bite</i> .	<i>voveō</i> , <i>vōvī</i> , <i>vōt-</i> , <i>vow</i> .
<i>moveō</i> , <i>mōvī</i> , <i>mōt-</i> , <i>move</i> .	

### Third Conjugation

211. The following lists include most simple verbs of the Third Conjugation, classed according to the formation of the Perfect Stem:—

**a.** Forming the perfect stem in *s* (*x*) (§ 177. *b* and note):—

<i>angō</i> , <i>ānxī</i> , —, <i>choke</i> .	<i>claudō</i> , <i>clausī</i> , <i>claus-</i> , <i>shut</i> .
<i>carpō</i> , <i>carpsi</i> , <i>carpt-</i> , <i>pluck</i> .	<i>cōmō</i> , <i>cōmpsi</i> , <i>cōmpt-</i> , <i>comb</i> , <i>deck</i> .
<i>cēdō</i> , <i>cessī</i> , <i>cess-</i> , <i>yield</i> .	<i>coquō</i> , <i>coxi</i> , <i>coct-</i> , <i>cook</i> .
<i>cingō</i> , <i>cingī</i> , <i>cingt-</i> , <i>bind</i> .	<i>-cutiō</i> , <i>-cussi</i> , <i>-cuss-</i> , <i>shake</i> .

<sup>1</sup> And other compounds of *-pleō*.

dēmō, dēmpsī, dēmpt-, <i>take away.</i>	quatiō, (-cussī), quass-, <i>shake.</i>
dicō, dixi, dict-, <i>say.</i>	rādō, rāsī, rās-, <i>scrape.</i>
dividō, divisī, dīvis-, <i>divide.</i>	regō, rēxi, rēct-, <i>rule.</i>
dūcō, dūxi, duct-, <i>guide.</i>	rēpō, rēpsī, —, <i>creep.</i>
emungō, -mūnxi, -mūnct-, <i>clean out.</i>	rōdō, rōsi, ros-, <i>gnaw.</i>
figō, fixī, fix-, <i>fix.</i>	scalpō, scalpsī, scalpt-, <i>scrape.</i>
figō [FIG], fixī, fict-, <i>fashion.</i>	scribō, scripsī, script-, <i>write.</i>
flectō, flexī, flex-, <i>bend.</i>	sculpō, sculpsī, sculpt-, <i>carve.</i>
-fligō, -flixi, -flict-, —, <i>smite.</i>	serpō, serpsī, —, <i>crawl.</i>
fluō, flūxi, flux-, <i>flow.</i>	spargō, sparsī, spars-, <i>scatter.</i>
frendō, —, frēs- (fress-), <i>gnash.</i>	-spiciō, -spexī, -spect-, <i>view.</i>
frīgō, frixī, frict-, <i>fry.</i>	-stinguō, -stinxi, -stinct-, <i>quench.</i>
gerō, gessī, gest-, <i>carry.</i>	stringō, strinxī, strict-, <i>bind.</i>
iungō, iūnxi, iūnct-, <i>join.</i>	struō, strūxi, strūct-, <i>build.</i>
laedō, laesī, laes-, <i>hurt.</i>	sūgō, sūxi, sūct-, <i>suck.</i>
-liciō, -lexī, -lect-, <i>entice</i> (ēlicui, -licit-).	sūmō, sūmpsī, sūmpt-, <i>take.</i>
lūdo, lūsī, lūs-, <i>play.</i>	surgō, surrēxi, surrēct-, <i>rise.</i>
mergō, mersī, mers-, <i>plunge.</i>	tegō, tēxi, tēct-, <i>shelter.</i>
mittō, misi, miss-, <i>send.</i>	temnō, -tempsi, -tempt-, <i>despise.</i>
nectō [NEC], nexī (nexui), nex-, <i>weave.</i>	tergō, tersī, ters-, <i>wipe.</i>
nūbō, nūpsi, nūpt-, <i>marry.</i>	tingō, tinxī, tinct-, <i>stain.</i>
pectō, pexī, pex-, <i>comb.</i>	trahō, trāxi, trāct-, <i>drag.</i>
pergō, perrēxi, perrēct-, <i>go on.</i>	trūdō, trūsī, trūs-, <i>thrust.</i>
pingō [PIG], pinxi, pict-, <i>paint.</i>	unguō (ungō), ūnxi, ūnct-, <i>anoint.</i>
plangō [PLAG], plānxi, plānct-, <i>beat.</i>	ūrō, ussi, ust-, <i>burn.</i>
plaudō, plausī, plaus-, <i>applaud.</i>	vādō, -vāsī, -vās-, <i>go.</i>
plectō, plexī, plex-, <i>braid.</i>	vehō, vēxi, vect-, <i>draw.</i>
premō, pressī, press-, <i>press.</i>	vivō, vixī, vict-, <i>live.</i>
prōmō, -mpsi, -mpt-, <i>bring out.</i>	

**b.** Reduplicated in the perfect (§ 177. c):—

cadō, cecidī, cās-, <i>fall.</i>	pariō, peperī, part- (paritūrus), <i>bring forth.</i>
caedō, cecidī, caes-, <i>cut.</i>	pellō, pepulī, puls-, <i>drive.</i>
canō, cecinī, —, <i>sing.</i>	pendō, pependī, pēns-, <i>weigh.</i>
currō, cucurrī, curs-, <i>run.</i>	poscō, poposci, —, <i>demand.</i>
discō [DIC], didici, —, <i>learn.</i>	pungō [PUG], pupugī (-pūnxi), pūnct-, <i>prick.</i>
-dō [DUA], -didī, -dit- (as in ab-dō, etc., with crēdō, vēndō), <i>put.</i>	sistō [STA], stiti, stat-, <i>stop.</i>
fallō, fefelli, fals-, <i>deceive.</i>	tangō [TAG], tetigī, tāct-, <i>touch.</i>
pangō [PAG], pepigī (-pēgi), pāct-, <i>fasten, fix, bargain.</i>	tendō [TEN], tetendi (-tendi), tent-, <i>stretch.</i>
parcō, pepercī (parsī), (parsūrus), <i>spare.</i>	tundō [TUD], tutudī, tūns- (-tūs-), <i>beat.</i>

**c.** Adding u (v) to the verb-root (§ 177. a):—

alō, aluī, alt- (alit-), <i>nourish.</i>	compēscō, compēscui, —, <i>restrain.</i>
cernō, crēvī, -crēt-, <i>decree.</i>	cōnsulō, -luī, cōnsult-, <i>consult.</i>
colō, coluī, cult-, <i>dwelt, till.</i>	crēscō, crēvī, crēt-, <i>increase.</i>

-cumbō [CUB], -cubūi, -cubit-, <i>lie down</i> .	rapīō, rapuī, rapt-, <i>seize</i> .
depsō, depsi, depst-, <i>knead</i> .	scīscō, scīvi, scīt-, <i>decree</i> .
fremō, fremuī, —, <i>roar</i> .	serō, sēvi, sat-, <i>sow</i> .
gemō, gemuī, —, <i>groat</i> .	serō, seruī, sert-, <i>entwine</i> .
gignō [GEN], genuī, genit-, <i>beget</i> .	sinō, sivi, sit-, <i>permit</i> .
metō, messi, -mess-, <i>reap</i> .	spernō, sprēvi, sprēt-, <i>scorn</i> .
molō, moluī, molit-, <i>grind</i> .	sternō, strāvi, strāt-, <i>strew</i> .
occulō, occuluī, occult-, <i>hide</i> .	stertō, -stertui, —, <i>snore</i> .
(ad)olēscō, -ēvi, -ult-, <i>grow up</i> .	strepō, strepui, —, <i>sound</i> .
pāscō, pāvi, pāst-, <i>feed</i> .	suēscō, suēvi, suēt-, <i>be wond</i> .
percellō, -culi, -cuis-, <i>upset</i> .	texō, texuī, text-, <i>weave</i> .
pōnō [POS], posuī, posit-, <i>put</i> .	tremō, tremuī, —, <i>tremble</i> .
quiēscō, quiēvi, quiēt-, <i>rest</i> .	vomō, vomuī, —, <i>vomit</i> .

d. Adding iv to the verb-root (§ 177. f):—

arcessō, <sup>1</sup> -ivi, arcessit-, <i>summon</i> .	petō, petivi, petit-, <i>seek</i> .
capessō, capessivi, —, <i>undertake</i> .	quaerō, quaesivi, quaesit-, <i>seek</i> .
cupiō, cupivi, cupit-, <i>desire</i> .	rudō, rudivi, —, <i>bray</i> .
incessō, incessivi, —, <i>attack</i> .	sapiō, sapivi, —, <i>be wise</i> .
laccessō, laccessivi, laccessit-, <i>provoke</i> .	terō, trivi, trit-, <i>rub</i> .

e. Lengthening the vowel of the root (cf. § 177. d):—

agō, ēgi, āct-, <i>drive</i> .	lavō, lāvi, lōt- (laut-), <i>wash</i> (also regular of first conjugation).
capīō, cēpi, capt-, <i>take</i> .	legō, <sup>2</sup> lēgi, lēct-, <i>gather</i> .
edō, ēdi, ēsum, <i>eat</i> (see § 201).	linō [LI], lēvi (livi), lit-, <i>smear</i> .
emō, ēmi, ēmpt-, <i>buy</i> .	linquō [LIC], -liqui, -lict-, <i>leave</i> .
faciō, fēci, fact-, <i>make</i> (see § 204).	nōscō [GNO], nōvi, nōt- (cō-gnit-, ā-gnit-, ad-gnit-), <i>know</i> .
fodiō, fōdi, foss-, <i>dig</i> .	rumpō [RUP], rūpi, rupt-, <i>burst</i> .
frangō [FRAG], frēgi, frāct-, <i>break</i> .	scabō, scābi, —, <i>scratch</i> .
fugiō, fūgi, (fugitūrus), <i>flee</i> .	vincō [VIC], vici, vict-, <i>conquer</i> .
fundō [FUD], fūdī, fūs-, <i>pour</i> .	
iaciō, iēcī, iact-, <i>throw</i> (-iciō, -iect-).	

f. Retaining the present stem or verb-root (cf. § 177. e):—

acuō, -ui, -ūt-, <i>sharpen</i> .	imbuō, -ui, -ūt-, <i>give a taste of</i> .
arguō, -ui, -ūt-, <i>accuse</i> .	luō, luī, -lūt-, <i>wash</i> .
bibō, bibi, (pōtus), <i>drink</i> .	mandō, mandī, māns-, <i>chew</i> .
-cendō, -cendi, -cēns-, <i>kindle</i> .	metuō, -ui, -ūt-, <i>fear</i> .
(con)gruō, -ui, —, <i>agree</i> .	minuō, -ui, -ūt-, <i>lessen</i> .
cūdō, -cūdī, -cūs-, <i>forge</i> .	-nuō, -nuī, —, <i>nod</i> .
facessō, -iī (facessi), facessit-, <i>execute</i> .	pandō, pandī, pāns- (pass-), <i>open</i> .
-fendō, -fendi, -fēns-, <i>ward off</i> .	pīnsō, -si, pīns- (pīnst-, pīst-), <i>bruise</i> .
fīndō [FIV], fīdi, <sup>3</sup> fīss-, <i>split</i> .	prehendō, -hendi, -hēns-, <i>seize</i> .
icō, ici, ict-, <i>hit</i> .	ruō, ruī, rut- (ruitūrus), <i>fall</i> .

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes accersō, etc.

<sup>2</sup> The following compounds of legō have -lēxi: diligō, intelligō, negligō.

<sup>3</sup> In this the perfect stem is the same as the verb-root, having lost the reduplication (§ 177. c. x.).

scandō, -scendī, -scēnsus, <i>climb</i> .	suō, suī, sūt-, <i>sew</i> .
scindō [scīD], scidī, <sup>1</sup> sciss-, <i>tear</i> .	(ex)uō, -uī, -ūt-, <i>put off</i> .
sīdō, sīdī (-sēdī), -sess-, <i>settle</i> .	tribuō, -ui, -ūt-, <i>assign</i> .
solvō, solvī, solūt-, <i>loose, pay</i> .	vellō, vellī (-vulsī), vuls-, <i>pluck</i> .
spuō, -uī, —, <i>spit</i> .	verrō, -verī, vers-, <i>sweep</i> .
statuō, -uī, -ūt-, <i>establish</i> .	vertō, vertī, vers-, <i>turn</i> .
sternuo, -ui, —, <i>sneeze</i> .	visō [vīD], visī, vīs-, <i>visit</i> .
strīdō, strīdī, —, <i>whiz</i> .	volvō, volvī, volūt-, <i>turn</i> .

NOTE. — Several have no perfect or supine: as, claudō, *limp*; fatiscō, *gape*; hīscō, *yawn*; tollō (sustulī, sublātum, supplied from sufferō), *raise*; vergō, *incline*:

#### Fourth Conjugation

212. There are — besides a few deponents and some regular derivatives in -ūrīō, as, ēsuriō, *be hungry* (cf. § 263. 4) — about 60 verbs of this conjugation, a large proportion of them being *descriptive* verbs: like —

crōciō, *croak*; mūgiō, *bellow*; tinnīō, *tinkle*.

*a.* Most verbs of the Fourth Conjugation are conjugated regularly, like audiō, though a number lack the supine.

*b.* The following verbs show special peculiarities: —

amicīō, amixī (-cui), amict-, <i>clothe</i> .	saepiō, saepsi, saept-, <i>hedge in</i> .
aperiō, aperui, apert-, <i>open</i> .	saliō (-siliō), salui (salii), [salt- (-sult-)],
comperiō, -peri, compert-, <i>find</i> .	<i>leap</i> .
farcīō, farsī, fartum, <i>stuff</i> .	sanciō [sac], sānxi, sānct-, <i>sanction</i> .
feriō, —, —, <i>strike</i> .	sarciō, sarsī, sart-, <i>patch</i> .
fulciō, fulsi, fult-, <i>prop</i> .	sentīō, sēnsī, sēns-, <i>feel</i> .
hauriō, hausī, haust- (hausūrus), <i>drain</i> .	sepeliō, sepelivī, sepult-, <i>bury</i> .
operiō, operui, opert-, <i>cover</i> .	veniō, vēnī, vent-, <i>come</i> .
reperiō, repperī, repert-, <i>find</i> .	vinciō, vīnxi, vinct-, <i>bind</i> .

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<sup>1</sup> See footnote 3, page 124.