

VERBS

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB

153. The inflection of the Verb is called its Conjugation.

Voice, Mood, Tense, Person, Number

154. Through its conjugation the Verb expresses Voice, Mood, Tense, Person, and Number.

a. The Voices are two: Active and Passive.

b. The Moods are four: Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive.¹

NOTE. — The Indicative, Subjunctive, and Imperative are called *Finite Moods* in distinction from the Infinitive.

c. The Tenses are six, viz.: —

1. For continued action, Present, Imperfect, Future.

2. For completed action, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Perfect.

The Indicative Mood has all six tenses, but the Subjunctive has no future or future perfect, and the Imperative has only the present and the future. The Infinitive has the present, perfect, and future.

d. The Persons are three: First, Second, and Third.

e. The Numbers are two: Singular and Plural.

Noun and Adjective Forms

155. The following Noun and Adjective forms are also included in the inflection of the Latin Verb: —

a. Four Participles,² viz.: —

Active: the Present and Future Participles.

Passive: the Perfect Participle and the Gerundive.³

b. The Gerund: this is in form a neuter noun of the second declension, used only in the oblique cases of the singular.

c. The Supine: this is in form a verbal noun of the fourth declension in the accusative (-um) and dative or ablative (-ū)⁴ singular.

¹ The Infinitive is strictly the locative case of an abstract noun, expressing the action of the verb (§ 451).

² The Participles are adjectives in inflection and meaning, but have the power of verbs in construction and in distinguishing time.

³ The Gerundive is also used as an adjective of *necessity, duty, etc.* (§ 158. *d*). In late use it became a Future Passive Participle.

⁴ Originally locative.

SIGNIFICATION OF THE FORMS OF THE VERB

Voices

156. The Active and Passive Voices in Latin generally correspond to the active and passive in English; but —

a. The passive voice often has a reflexive meaning: —

ferrō accingor, I gird myself with my sword.

Turnus vertitur, Turnus turns (himself).

induitur vestem, he puts on his (own) clothes.

NOTE. — This use corresponds very nearly to the Greek Middle voice, and is doubtless a survival of the original meaning of the passive (p. 76, footnote 2).

b. Many verbs are passive in form, but active or reflexive in meaning. These are called Deponents (§ 190):¹ as, *hortor, I exhort; sequor, I follow.*

c. Some verbs with active meaning have the passive form in the perfect tenses; these are called Semi-Deponents: as, *audeō, audēre, ausus sum, dare.*

Moods

157. The Moods are used as follows: —

a. The Indicative Mood is used for most *direct assertions* and *interrogations*: as, — *valēsne? valeō, are you well? I am well.*

b. The Subjunctive Mood has many idiomatic uses, as in *commands, conditions, and various dependent clauses*. It is often translated by the English Indicative; frequently by means of the auxiliaries *may, might, would, should*;² sometimes by the (rare) Subjunctive; sometimes by the Infinitive; and often by the Imperative, especially in *prohibitions*. A few characteristic examples of its use are the following: —

eamus, let us go; ne abeat, let him not depart.

adsum ut videam, I am here to see (that I may see).

tū ne quaesieris, do not thou inquire.

beātus sis, may you be blessed.

quid morer, why should I delay?

nesciō quid scribam, I know not what to write.

si moneam, audiat, if I should warn, he would hear.

¹ That is, verbs which have laid aside (*dēponere*) the passive meaning.

² The Latin uses the subjunctive in many cases where we use the indicative; and we use a colorless auxiliary in many cases where the Latin employs a separate verb with more definite meaning. Thus, *I may write* is often *not scribam* (subjunctive), but *licet mihi scribere; I can write* is *possum scribere; I would write* is *scribam, scriberem, or scribere velim (vellem); I should write, (if, etc.), scriberem (si) . . . , or (implying duty) oportet mē scribere.*

c. The Imperative is used for *exhortation, entreaty, or command*; but the Subjunctive is often used instead (§§ 439, 450):—

liber estō, he shall be free.

nē ossa legitō, do not gather the bones.

d. The Infinitive is used chiefly as an indeclinable noun, as the subject or complement of another verb (§§ 452, 456. n.). In special constructions it takes the place of the Indicative, and may be translated by that mood in English (see Indirect Discourse, § 580 ff.).

NOTE.—For the Syntax of the Moods, see § 436 ff.

Participles

158. The Participles are used as follows:—

a. The Present Participle (ending in *-ns*) has commonly the same meaning and use as the English participle in *-ing*; as, *vocāns, calling*; *legentēs, reading*. (For its inflection, see *egēns*, § 118.)

b. The Future Participle (ending in *-ūrus*) is oftenest used to express what is *likely* or *about* to happen: as, *rēctūrus, about to rule*; *audītūrus, about to hear*.

NOTE.—With the tenses of *esse, to be*, it forms the First Periphrastic Conjugation (see § 195): as, *urbs est cāsūra, the city is about to fall*; *mānsūrus eram, I was going to stay*.

c. The Perfect Participle (ending in *-tus, -sus*) has two uses:—

1. It is sometimes equivalent to the English perfect passive participle: as, *tēctus, sheltered*; *acceptus, accepted*; *ictus, having been struck*; and often has simply an adjective meaning: as, *acceptus, acceptable*.

2. It is used with the verb *to be (esse)* to form certain tenses of the passive: as, *vocātus est, he was (has been) called*.

NOTE.—There is no Perfect Active or Present Passive Participle in Latin. For substitutes see §§ 492, 493.

d. The Gerundive (ending in *-ndus*), has two uses:—

1. It is often used as an adjective implying obligation, necessity, or propriety (*ought* or *must*): as, *audiendus est, he must be heard*.

NOTE.—When thus used with the tenses of the verb *to be (esse)* it forms the Second Periphrastic Conjugation: *adligendus erat, he ought to have been chosen* (§ 196).

2. In the oblique cases the Gerundive commonly has the same meaning as the Gerund (cf. § 159. a), though its construction is different. (For examples, see § 503 ff.)

Gerund and Supine

159. The Gerund and Supine are used as follows: —

a. The Gerund is a verbal noun, corresponding in meaning to the English verbal noun in *-ing* (§ 502): as, *loquendī causā*, *for the sake of speaking*.

NOTE. — The Gerund is found only in the oblique cases. A corresponding nominative is supplied by the Infinitive: thus, *scribere est ūtile*, *writing (to write) is useful*; but, *ars scribendī*, *the art of writing*.

b. The Supine is in form a noun of the fourth declension (§ 94. *b*), found only in the accusative ending in *-tum*, *-sum*, and the dative or ablative ending in *-tū*, *-sū*.

The Supine in *-um* is used after verbs and the Supine in *-ū* after adjectives (§§ 509, 510): —

vēnit spectātum, *he came to see*; *mīrābile dictū*, *wonderful to tell*.

Tenses of the Finite Verb

160. The Tenses of the Indicative have, in general, the same meaning as the corresponding tenses in English: —

a. Of continued action,

1. PRESENT: *scribō*, *I write, I am writing, I do write*.
2. IMPERFECT: *scribēbam*, *I wrote, I was writing, I did write*.
3. FUTURE: *scribam*, *I shall write*.

b. Of completed action,

4. PERFECT: *scripsī*, *I have written, I wrote*.
5. PLUPERFECT: *scripseram*, *I had written*.
6. FUTURE PERFECT: *scripserō*, *I shall have written*.

161. The Perfect Indicative has two separate uses, — the Perfect Definite and the Perfect Historical (or Indefinite).

1. The Perfect Definite represents the action of the verb as completed in present time, and corresponds to the English perfect with *have*: as, *scripsī*, *I have written*.

2. The Perfect Historical *narrates* a simple act or state in past time without representing it as in progress or continuing. It corresponds to the English past or preterite and the Greek aorist: as, *scripsit*, *he wrote*.

162. The Tenses of the Subjunctive are chiefly used in dependent clauses, following the rule for the Sequence of Tenses; but have also special idiomatic uses (see Syntax).

For the use of Tenses in the Imperative, see §§ 448, 449.

PERSONAL ENDINGS

163. Verbs have regular terminations¹ for each of the three Persons, both singular and plural, active and passive.² These are:

	ACTIVE	SINGULAR	PASSIVE
1. -m (-ō):	am-ō, <i>I love.</i>	-r (-or):	am-o-r, <i>I am loved.</i>
2. -s:	amā-s, <i>thou lovest.</i>	-ris (-re):	amā-ris, <i>thou art loved.</i>
3. -t:	ama-t, <i>he loves.</i>	-tur:	amā-tur, <i>he is loved.</i>
PLURAL			
1. -mus:	amā-mus, <i>we love.</i>	-mur:	amā-mur, <i>we are loved.</i>
2. -tis:	amā-tis, <i>you love.</i>	-minī:	amā-minī, <i>you are loved.</i>
3. -nt:	ama-nt, <i>they love.</i>	-ntur:	ama-ntur, <i>they are loved.</i>

a. The Perfect Indicative active has the special terminations³:—

SING.	1. -ī:	amāv-ī, <i>I loved.</i>
	2. -is-tī:	amāv-is-tī, <i>thou lovedst.</i>
	3. -i-t:	amāv-i-t, <i>he loved.</i>
PLUR.	1. -i-mus:	amāv-i-mus, <i>we loved.</i>
	2. -is-tis:	amāv-is-tis, <i>you loved.</i>
	3. -ērunt (-ēre):	amāv-ērunt (-ēre), <i>they loved.</i>

b. The Imperative has the following terminations:—

	Singular	PRESENT ACTIVE	Plural
2. —:	amā, <i>love thou.</i>	-te:	amā-te, <i>love ye.</i>
FUTURE ACTIVE			
2. -tō:	amā-tō, <i>thou shalt love.</i>	-tōte:	amā-tōte, <i>ye shall love.</i>
3. -tō:	amā-tō, <i>he shall love.</i>	-ntō:	ama-ntō, <i>they shall love.</i>

¹ Most of these seem to be fragments of old pronouns, whose signification is thus added to that of the verb-stem (cf. § 36). But the ending -minī in the second person plural of the passive is perhaps a remnant of the participial form found in the Greek *-μενος*, and has supplanted the proper form, which does not appear in Latin. The personal ending -nt is probably connected with the participial nt- (nominative -ns).

² The Passive is an old Middle Voice, peculiar to the Italic and Celtic languages, and of uncertain origin.

³ Of these terminations -ī is not a personal ending, but appears to represent an Indo-European tense-sign -ai of the Perfect Middle. In -is-tī and -is-tis, -tī and -tis are personal endings; for -is-, see § 169. c. N. In -i-t and -i-mus, -t and -mus are personal endings, and i is of uncertain origin. Both -ērunt and -ēre are also of doubtful origin, but the former contains the personal ending -nt.

	<i>Singular</i>	PRESENT PASSIVE	<i>Plural</i>
2. -re :	amā-re, <i>be thou loved.</i>	-mini :	amā-mini, <i>be ye loved.</i>
FUTURE PASSIVE			
2. -tor :	amā-tor, <i>thou shalt be loved.</i>	---	---
3. -tor :	amā-tor, <i>he shall be loved.</i>	-ntor :	ama-ntor, <i>they shall be loved.</i>

FORMS OF THE VERB

The Three Stems

164. The forms of the verb may be referred to three stems, called (1) the Present, (2) the Perfect, and (3) the Supine stem.

1. On the Present stem are formed —

The Present, Imperfect, and Future Indicative, Active and Passive.
 The Present and Imperfect Subjunctive, Active and Passive.
 The Imperative, Active and Passive.
 The Present Infinitive, Active and Passive.
 The Present Participle, the Gerundive, and the Gerund.

2. On the Perfect stem are formed —

The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Indicative Active.
 The Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive Active.
 The Perfect Infinitive Active.

3. On the Supine stem are formed¹ —

a. The Perfect Passive Participle, which combines with the forms of the verb *sum*, *be*, to make —

The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Indicative Passive.
 The Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive Passive.
 The Perfect Infinitive Passive.

b. The Future Active Participle, which combines with *esse* to make the Future Active Infinitive.

c. The Supine in *-um* and *-ū*. The Supine in *-um* combines with *iri* to make the Future Passive Infinitive (§ 203. *a*).

NOTE. — The Perfect Participle with *fore* also makes a Future Passive Infinitive (as, *amātus fore*). For *fore* (*futūrum esse*) *ut* with the subjunctive, see § 569. 3. *a*.

¹ The Perfect Passive and Future Active Participles and the Supine, though strictly noun-forms, each with its own suffix, agree in having the first letter of the suffix (*t*) the same and in suffering the same phonetic change (*t* to *s*, see § 15. 5). Hence these forms, along with several sets of derivatives (in *-tor*, *-tūra*, etc., see § 238. *b*. *n*.¹), were felt by the Romans as belonging to one system, and are conveniently associated with the Supine Stem. Thus, from *pingō*, we have *pictum*, *pictus*, *pictūrus*, *pictor*, *pictūra*; from *ridēō*, *risum* (for *frūd-tum*), *risus* (part.), *risus* (noun), *risūrus*, *risiō*, *risor*, *risibilis*.

VERB-ENDINGS

165. Every form of the finite verb is made up of two parts:

1. The STEM (see § 24). This is either the root or a modification or development of it.

2. The ENDING, consisting of—

1. the Signs of Mood and Tense (see §§ 168, 169).
2. the Personal Ending (see § 163).

Thus in the verb *vocā-bā-s*, *you were calling*, the root is *voc*, modified into the verb-stem *vocā-*, which by the addition of the ending *-bās* becomes the imperfect tense *vocābās*; and this ending consists of the tense-sign *bā-* and the personal ending (*-s*) of the second person singular.

166. The Verb-endings, as they are formed by the signs for mood and tense combined with personal endings, are—

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PRESENT					
SING.	1.	-ō	<i>Vowel-Change:</i> <i>i, to ei; ii, to eii;</i> <i>iii, to ai; iv, to iii.</i>	-m	-or
	2.	-s		-s	-ris (-re)
	3.	-t		-t	-tur
PLUR.	1.	-mus	-mus	-mur	<i>Vowel-Change:</i> <i>as in Active.</i>
	2.	-tis	-tis	-minī	
	3.	-nt	-nt	-ntur	
IMPERFECT					
SING.	1.	-ba-m	-re-m	-ba-r	-re-r
	2.	-bā-s	-rē-s	-bā-ris (-re)	-rē-ris (-re)
	3.	-ba-t	-re-t	-bā-tur	-rē-tur
PLUR.	1.	-bā-mus	-rē-mus	-bā-mur	-rē-mur
	2.	-bā-tis	-rē-tis	-bā-minī	-rē-minī
	3.	-ba-nt	-re-nt	-ba-ntur	-re-ntur
INDICATIVE FUTURE					
		I, II ¹	III, IV		
SING.	1.	-b-ō	<i>Vowel-Change:</i> as indicated in italics; <i>verbs in -ō retaining</i> <i>before these vowels.</i>	-a-m	-bo-r
	2.	-bi-s		-ē-s	-be-ris (-re)
	3.	-bi-t		-e-t	-bi-tur
PLUR.	1.	-bi-mus	-ē-mus	-bi-mur	<i>Vowel-Change:</i> <i>as in Active.</i>
	2.	-bi-tis	-ē-tis	-bi-minī	
	3.	-bu-nt	-e-nt	-bu-ntur	

¹ These numerals refer to the four conjugations given later (see § 171).

<i>Active</i>		<i>Passive</i>	
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PERFECT		PERFECT	
SING. 1. -ī	-eri-m	-tus(-ta, -tum)	{ sum sim
2. -is-tī	-eri-s		{ es sis
3. -i-t	-eri-t		{ est sit
PLUR. 1. -i-mus	-eri-mus	-tī (-tae, -ta)	{ sumus simus
2. -is-tis	-eri-tis		{ estis sitis
3. -ēru-nt (-ēre)	-eri-nt		{ sunt sint
PLUPERFECT		PLUPERFECT	
SING. 1. -era-m	-isse-m	-tus(-ta, -tum)	{ eram essem
2. -erā-s	-issē-s		{ erās essēs
3. -era-t	-isse-t		{ erat esset
PLUR. 1. -erā-mus	-issē-mus	-tī (-tae, -ta)	{ erāmus essēmus
2. -erā-tis	-issē-tis		{ erātis essētis
3. -era-nt	-isse-nt		{ erant essent
FUTURE PERFECT		FUTURE PERFECT	
SING. 1. -er-ō		-tus(-ta, -tum)	{ erō
2. -erī-s			{ eris
3. -erit			{ erit
PLUR. 1. -eri-mus		-tī (-tae, -ta)	{ erimus
2. -erit-tis			{ eritis
3. -erit-nt			{ erunt
PRESENT		IMPERATIVE	
SING. 2. —	PLUR. 2. -te	SING. 2. -re	PRESENT PLUR. 2. -minī
FUTURE		FUTURE	
2. -tō	2. -tōte	2. -tor	
3. -tō	3. -ntō	3. -tor	3. -ntor

For convenience a table of the Noun and Adjective forms of the verb is here added.

		INFINITIVE	
PRES.	-re (Pres. stem)		1, II, IV. -ī; III. -ī
PERF.	-isse (Perf. stem)		-tus (-ta, -tum) esse
FUT.	-tūrus (-a, -um) esse		-tum irī
		PARTICIPLES	
PRES.	-ns, -ntis	PERF.	-tus, -ta, -tum
FUT.	-tūrus, -a, -um	GER.	-ndus, -nda, -ndum
GERUND		SUPINE	
-ndī, -ndō, -ndum, -ndō		-tum, -tū	

167. A long vowel is shortened before the personal endings -m (-r), -t, -nt (-ntur): as, ame-t (for older amē-t), habe-t (for habē-t), mone-nt, mone-ntur.

168. The tenses of the Present System are made from the Present Stem as follows: —¹

a. In the Present Indicative the personal endings are added directly to the present stem. Thus, — present stem arā-: arā-s, arā-mus, arā-tis.

b. In the Imperfect Indicative the suffix -bam, -bās, etc. (originally a complete verb) is added to the present stem: as, arā-bam, arā-bās, arā-bāmus.

NOTE. — The form †bam was apparently an aorist of the Indo-European root BHU (cf. fui, futurus, φῶα, English *be, been*), and meant *I was*. This was added to a complete word, originally a case of a verbal noun, as in *I was a-seeing*; hence vidē-bam. The form probably began in the Second or Third Conjugation and was extended to the others. The a was at first long, but was shortened in certain forms (§ 167).

c. In the Future Indicative of the First and Second Conjugations a similar suffix, -bō, -bis, etc., is added to the present stem: as, arā-bō, arā-bis, monē-bō.

NOTE. — The form †bō was probably a present tense of the root BHU, with a future meaning, and was affixed to a noun-form as described in *b. n.*

d. In the Future Indicative of the Third and Fourth Conjugations the terminations -am, -ēs, etc. (as, teg-am, teg-ēs, audi-am, audi-ēs) are really subjunctive endings used in a future sense (see *e*). The vowel was originally long throughout. For shortening, see § 167.

e. In the Present Subjunctive the personal endings were added to a form of the present stem ending in ē- or ā-, which was shortened in certain forms (§ 167). Thus, ame-m, amē-s, tegā-mus, tega-nt.

NOTE 1. — The vowel ē (seen in the First Conjugation: as, am-ē-s) is an inherited subjunctive mood-sign. It appears to be the thematic vowel e (§ 174. 1) lengthened. The ā of the other conjugations (mone-ā-s, reg-ā-s, audi-ā-s) is of uncertain origin.

NOTE 2. — In a few irregular verbs a Present Subjunctive in -im, -is, etc. occurs: as, sim, sis, simus, velim, velis, etc. This is an old optative, ī being a form of the Indo-European optative mood-sign yē- (cf. siem, siēs, siēt, § 170. *b. n.*). The vowel has been shortened in the first and third persons singular and the third person plural.

f. In the Imperfect Subjunctive the suffix -rem, -rēs, etc. is added to the present stem: as, amā-rem, amā-rēs, monē-rem, tege-rem, audī-rem.

NOTE. — The stem element -rē- is of uncertain origin and is not found outside of Italic. The r is doubtless the aorist sign s (cf. es-se-m, es-sē-s) changed to r between two vowels (§ 15. 4). The ē is probably the subjunctive mood-sign (see *e*).

¹ The conjugation of a verb consists of separate formations from a root, gradually grouped together, systematized, and supplemented by new formations made on old lines to supply deficiencies. Some of the forms were inherited from the parent speech; others were developed in the course of the history of the Italic dialects or of the Latin language itself.

169. The tenses of the Perfect System in the active voice are made from the Perfect Stem as follows:—

a. In the Perfect Indicative the endings -ī, -istī, etc. are added directly to the perfect stem: as, amāv-istī, tēx-istis.

b. In the Pluperfect Indicative the suffix -eram, -erās, etc. is added to the perfect stem: as, amāv-eram, monu-erās, tēx-erat.

NOTE.—This seems to represent an older †is-ām etc. formed on the analogy of the Future Perfect in -erō (older †is-ō: see *c* below) and influenced by eram (imperfect of sum) in comparison with erō (future of sum).

c. In the Future Perfect the suffix -erō, -eris, etc. is added to the perfect stem: as, amāv-erō, monu-eris, tēx-erit.

NOTE.—This formation was originally a subjunctive of the s-aorist, ending probably in †is-ō. The -is- is doubtless the same as that seen in the second person singular of the perfect indicative (vīd-is-tī), in the perfect infinitive (vīd-is-se), and in the pluperfect subjunctive (vīd-is-sem), s being the aorist sign and i probably an old stem vowel.

d. In the Perfect Subjunctive the suffix -erim, -eris, etc. is added to the perfect stem: as, amāv-erim, monu-eris, tēx-erit.

NOTE.—This formation was originally an optative of the s-aorist (-er- for older -is-, as in the future perfect, see *c* above). The i after r is the optative mood-sign ī shortened (see § 168. e. n. 2). Forms in -is, -it, -imus, -itis, are sometimes found. The shortening in -is, -imus, -itis, is due to confusion with the future perfect.

e. In the Pluperfect Subjunctive the suffix -issem, -issēs, etc. is added to the perfect stem: as, amāv-issem, monu-issēs, tēx-isset.

NOTE.—Apparently this tense was formed on the analogy of the pluperfect indicative in †is-ām (later -er-am, see *b*), and influenced by essem (earlier †essēm) in its relation to eram (earlier †esām).¹

The Verb *Sum*

170. The verb *sum*, *be*, is both irregular and defective, having no gerund or supine, and no participle but the future.

Its conjugation is given at the outset, on account of its importance for the inflection of other verbs.

¹ The signs of mood and tense are often said to be inserted between the root (or verb-stem) and the personal ending. No such insertion is possible in a language developed like the Latin. All true verb-forms are the result, as shown above, of *composition*; that is, of adding to the root or the stem either personal endings or fully developed auxiliaries (themselves containing the personal terminations), or of imitation of such processes. Thus vīdēbāmus is made by adding to vīdē-, originally a significant word or a form conceived as such, a full verbal form †bāmus, not by inserting -bā- between vīdē- and -mus (§ 168. b).

PRINCIPAL PARTS : Present Indicative *sum*, Present Infinitive *esse*,
Perfect Indicative *fui*, Future Participle *futūrus*.

	PRESENT STEM es-	PERFECT STEM fu-	SUPINE STEM fut-
	INDICATIVE	PRESENT	SUBJUNCTIVE
SING.	1. <i>sum, I am</i>		<i>sim</i> ¹
	2. <i>ēs, thou art (you are)</i>		<i>sīs</i>
	3. <i>est, he (she, it) is</i>		<i>sit</i>
PLUR.	1. <i>sumus, we are</i>		<i>sīmus</i>
	2. <i>estis, you are</i>		<i>sītis</i>
	3. <i>sunt, they are</i>		<i>sint</i>
		IMPERFECT	
SING.	1. <i>eram, I was</i>		<i>essem</i>
	2. <i>erās, you were</i>		<i>essēs</i>
	3. <i>erat, he (she, it) was</i>		<i>esset</i>
PLUR.	1. <i>erāmus, we were</i>		<i>essēmus</i>
	2. <i>erātis, you were</i>		<i>essētis</i>
	3. <i>erant, they were</i>		<i>essent</i>
		FUTURE	
SING.	1. <i>erō, I shall be</i>		
	2. <i>eris, you will be</i>		
	3. <i>erit, he will be</i>		
PLUR.	1. <i>erimus, we shall be</i>		
	2. <i>eritis, you will be</i>		
	3. <i>erunt, they will be</i>		
		PERFECT	
SING.	1. <i>fui, I was (have been)</i>		<i>fuerim</i>
	2. <i>fuiſtī, you were</i>		<i>fueris</i>
	3. <i>fuit, he was</i>		<i>fuerit</i>
PLUR.	1. <i>fuimus, we were</i>		<i>fuerimus</i>
	2. <i>fuiſtis, you were</i>		<i>fueritis</i>
	3. <i>fuērunt, fuēre, they were</i>		<i>fuerint</i>
		PLUPERFECT	
SING.	1. <i>fueram, I had been</i>		<i>fuiſſem</i>
	2. <i>fuerās, you had been</i>		<i>fuiſſēs</i>
	3. <i>fuerat, he had been</i>		<i>fuiſſet</i>

¹ All translations of the Subjunctive are misleading, and hence none is given; see § 157. b.

PLUR. 1. fuerāmus, <i>we had been</i>	fuissēmus
2. fuerātis, <i>you had been</i>	fuissētis
3. fuerant, <i>they had been</i>	fuissent

FUTURE PERFECT

SING. 1. fuerō, <i>I shall have been</i>	PLUR. 1. fuerimus, <i>we shall have been</i>
2. fueris, <i>you will have been</i>	2. fueritis, <i>you will have been</i>
3. fuerit, <i>he will have been</i>	3. fuerint, <i>they will have been</i>

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT SING. 2. ēs, <i>be thou</i>	PLUR. 2. este, <i>be ye</i>
FUTURE 2. estō, <i>thou shalt be</i>	2. estōte, <i>ye shall be</i>
3. estō, <i>he shall be</i>	3. suntō, <i>they shall be</i>

INFINITIVE

PRESENT	esse, <i>to be</i>
PERFECT	fuisse, <i>to have been</i>
FUTURE	futūrus esse or fore, <i>to be about to be</i>

PARTICIPLE

FUTURE	futūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to be</i>
--------	--------------------------------------

a. For *essem, essēs, etc., forem, forēs, foret, forent*, are often used; so *fore* for *futūrus esse*.

b. The Present Participle, which would regularly be *†sōns*,¹ appears in the adjective *in-sōns, innocent*, and in a modified form in *ab-sēns, prae-sēns*. The simple form *ēns* is sometimes found in late or philosophical Latin as a participle or abstract noun, in the forms *ēns, being; entia, things which are*.

NOTE.—Old forms are:—Indicative: Future, *escit, escunt* (strictly an inchoative present, see § 263. 1).

Subjunctive: Present, *siem, siēs, siet, sient; fuam, fuās, fuat, fuant*; Perfect, *fūvimus; Pluperfect, fūvisset*.

The root of the verb *sum* is *ES*, which in the imperfect is changed to *EN* (see § 15. 4), and in many forms is shortened to *s*. Some of its modifications, as found in several languages more or less closely related to Latin, may be seen in the following table, — the Sanskrit *syām* corresponding to the Latin *sim* (*siem*): —

	SANSKRIT	GREEK	LATIN		LITHUANIAN
as-mi	<i>syām</i> (optative)	ἔμμι ²	s-um	<i>sim</i> (<i>siem</i>)	es-mi
as-i	<i>syās</i>	ἔσσι ²	es	<i>sīs</i> (<i>siēs</i>)	es-i
as-ti	<i>syāt</i>	ἔσσι	es-t	<i>sit</i> (<i>siet</i>)	es-ti
s-mas	<i>syāma</i>	ἔσμεν	s-umus	<i>sīmus</i>	es-me
s-ta	<i>syāta</i>	ἔστέ	es-tis	<i>sītis</i>	es-te
s-anti	<i>syus</i>	ἔντι ²	s-unt	<i>sint</i> (<i>sient</i>)	es-ti

The Perfect and Supine stems, *fu-*, *fut-*, are kindred with the Greek *ἔφν*, and with the English *be*.

¹ Compare Sankrit *sant*, Greek *ᾤν*.

² Old form.

The Four Conjugations

171. Verbs are classed in Four Regular Conjugations, distinguished by the stem-vowel which appears before *-re* in the Present Infinitive Active: —

CONJUGATION	INFINITIVE ENDING	STEM
First	-āre (amāre)	ā
Second	-ēre (monēre)	ē
Third	-ĕre (regĕre)	ĕ
Fourth	-ire (audire)	ī

The Principal Parts

172. The Principal Parts of a verb, showing the three stems which determine its conjugation throughout, are —

1. The Present Indicative (as, amō)
2. The Present Infinitive (as, amā-re) } showing the Present Stem.
3. The Perfect Indicative (as, amāv-ī), showing the Perfect Stem.
4. The neuter of the Perfect Participle (as, amāt-um), or, if that form is not in use, the Future Active Participle (amāt-ūrus), showing the Supine Stem.

173. The regular forms of the Four Conjugations are seen in the following: —

First Conjugation: —

Active, amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum. *love*.
 Passive, amor, amārī, amātus.
 Present Stem amā-, Perfect Stem amāv-, Supine Stem amāt-.

Second Conjugation: —

Active, dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī, dēlētum, *blot out*.
 Passive, dēleor, dēlēri, dēlētus.
 Present Stem dēlē-, Perfect Stem dēlēv-, Supine Stem dēlēt-.

In the Second conjugation, however, the characteristic *ē*- rarely appears in the perfect and perfect participle. The common type is, therefore: —

Active, monēō, monēre, monuī, monitum, *warn*.
 Passive, moneor, monēri, monitus.
 Present Stem monē-, Perfect Stem monu-, Supine Stem monit-.

Third Conjugation:—

Active, *tegō, tegēre, tēxi, tēctum, cover.*Passive, *tegor, tegi, tēctus.*Present Stem *tegē-*, Perfect Stem *tēx-*, Supine Stem *tēct-*.

Fourth Conjugation:—

Active, *audiō, audire, audivi, auditum, hear.*Passive, *audior, audiri, auditus.*Present Stem *audi-*, Perfect Stem *audiv-*, Supine Stem *audit-*.

a. In many verbs the principal parts take forms belonging to two or more different conjugations (cf. § 189):—

- 1, 2, *domō, domāre, domui, domitum, subdue.*
- 2, 3, *manēō, manēre, mānsi, mānsium, remain.*
- 3, 4, *petō, petere, petivi, petitum, seek.*
- 4, 3, *vinciō, vincere, vinxī, victum, bind.*

Such verbs are referred to the conjugation to which the Present stem conforms.

Present Stem

174. The parent (Indo-European) speech from which Latin comes had two main classes of verbs:—

1. Thematic Verbs, in which a so-called *thematic vowel* (ϵ^o , in Latin $\frac{1}{2}a$) appeared between the root and the personal ending: as, *leg-i-tis* (for *fleg-e-tes*), *leg-u-nt* (for *fleg-o-nti*).¹

2. Athematic Verbs, in which the personal endings were added directly to the root: as, *es-t, es-tis* (root *ES*)², *dā-mus* (*dā*, root *DA*), *fer-t* (*ferō*, root *FER*).

Of the Athematic Verbs few survive in Latin, and these are counted as irregular, except such as have been forced into one of the four "regular" conjugations. Even the irregular verbs have admitted many forms of the thematic type.

Of the Thematic Verbs a large number remain. These may be divided into two classes:—

1. Verbs which preserve the thematic vowel ϵ^o or o (in Latin i or u) before the personal endings. — These make up the Third Conjugation. The present stem is formed in various ways (§ 170), but always ends in a short vowel ϵ^o (Latin $\frac{1}{2}a$). Examples are *tegō* (stem *teg ϵ^o -*), *sternimus* (stem *stern ϵ^o -*) for *†ster-no-mos, plectunt* (stem *plect ϵ^o -*) for *†plec-to-nti*. So *nōscō* (stem *gnōsc ϵ^o -*) for *gnō-sc-ō*. Verbs like *nōscō* became the type for a large number of verbs in *-scō*, called *inceptives* (§ 263. 1).

2. Verbs which form the present stem by means of the suffix $y\epsilon^o-$, which already contained the thematic vowel ϵ^o . — Verbs of this class in which any vowel (except u) came in contact with the suffix $y\epsilon^o-$ suffered contraction so as to present a long vowel \bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , at the end of the stem. In this contraction the thematic ϵ^o disappeared. These became the types of the First, Second, and Fourth conjugations respectively. In imitation of these long vowel-stems numerous verbs were formed by the Romans themselves (after the mode of formation had been entirely forgotten) from noun- and

¹ Cf. *λέγ-ε-τε, λέγ-ο-μεν*; Doric *λέγ-ο-ντι*.

² Cf. *ἔσ-τι, ἔσ-τε* (see p. 83, note).

adjective-stems. This came to be the regular way of forming new verbs, just as in English the borrowed suffix *-ize* can be added to nouns and adjectives to make verbs: as, *macadamize*, *modernize*.

Thematic verbs of the second class in which a consonant or u came into contact with the suffix *y%* suffered various phonetic changes. Such verbs fall partly into the Third Conjugation, giving rise to an irregular form of it, and partly into the Fourth, and some have forms of both. Examples are: — (cōn)spiciō (-spicēre) for †spekyō; veniō (venire) for †(g)vem-yō; cupiō, cupēre, but cupivī; orior, oritur, but oriri. Note, however, pluō (pluere) for †plu-yō; and hence, by analogy, acuō (acuere) for †acu-yō.

In all these cases many cross-analogies and errors as well as phonetic changes have been at work to produce irregularities. Hence has arisen the traditional system which is practically represented in §§ 175, 176.

175. The Present Stem may be found by dropping *-re* in the Present Infinitive: —

amā-re, stem amā-; monē-re, stem monē-; tegē-re, stem tegē-; audī-re, stem audī-.

176. The Present Stem is formed from the Root in all regular verbs in one of the following ways: —

a. In the First, Second, and Fourth conjugations, by adding a *long vowel* (ā-, ē-, ī-) to the root, whose vowel is sometimes changed: as, **vocā-re** (VOC), **monē-re** (MEN, cf. *memini*), **sopī-re** (SOR).¹

NOTE. — Verb-stems of these conjugations are almost all really formed from noun-stems on the pattern of older formations (see § 174).

b. In the Third Conjugation, by adding a *short vowel* *e%* to the root. In Latin this *e%* usually appears as *i/u*, but *e* is preserved in some forms. Thus, **tegi-s** (root *REG*), **ali-tis** (AL), **regu-nt** (REG); but **tegē-ris** (tegē-re), **alē-ris**.

1. The stem-vowel *e%* (*i/u*) may be preceded by *n*, *t*, or *sc*:³ as, **tem-ni-tis**, **tem-nu-nt**, **tem-nē-ris** (TEM); **plec-ti-s** (PLEC); **crē-sci-tis** (CRĒ).

2. Verbs in *-iō* of the Third Conjugation (as, *cupiō*, *capēre*) show in some forms an *i* before the final vowel of the stem: as, **cap-i-unt** (CAP), **fug-i-unt** (FUG).

c. The root may be changed —

1. By the repetition of a part of it (*reduplication*): as, **gi-gn-e-re** (GEN).

2. By the insertion of a nasal (*m* or *n*): as, **find-e-re** (FID), **tang-e-re** (TAG).

¹ Most verbs of the First, Second, and Fourth Conjugations form the present stem by adding the suffix *-y%* to a noun-stem. The *ā* of the First Conjugation is the stem-ending of the noun (as, *plantā-re*, from *plantā-*, stem of *planta*). The *ē* of the Second and the *ī* of the Fourth Conjugation are due to contraction of the short vowel of the noun-stem with the ending *-y%*. Thus *albēre* is from *alb%*, stem of *albus*; *finire* is from *fini-*, stem of *finis*. Some verbs of these classes, however, come from roots ending in a vowel.

² This is the so-called "thematic vowel."

³ In these verbs the stem-ending added to the root is respectively *-n%*, *-t%*, *sc%*.

d. In some verbs the present stem is formed from a noun-stem in *u*: as, *statu-e-re* (*statu-s*), *aestu-ā-re* (*aestu-s*); cf. *acuō*, *acuere*.¹

NOTE 1.—A few isolated forms use the simple root as a present stem: as, *fer-re*, *fer-t*; *es-se*; *vel-le*, *vul-t*. These are counted as irregular.

NOTE 2.—In some verbs the final consonant of the root is doubled before the stem-vowel: as, *pell-i-tis* (*PELL*), *mitt-i-tis* (*MIT*).

e. Some verbs have roots ending in a vowel. In these the present stem is generally identical with the root: as, *da-mus* (*DA*), *flē-mus* (stem *flē*, root form unknown).² But others, as *ruī-mus* (*RU*), are formed with an additional vowel according to the analogy of the verbs described in *d*.

NOTE.—Some verbs of this class reduplicate the root: as, *si-st-e-re* (*STA*, cf. *stāre*).

Perfect Stem

177. The Perfect Stem is formed as follows:—

a. The suffix *v* (*u*) is added to the verb-stem: as, *vocā-v-ī*, *audī-v-ī*; or to the root: as, *son-u-ī* (*sonā-re*, root *SON*), *mon-u-ī* (*monē-re*, *MON* treated as a root).³

NOTE.—In a few verbs the vowel of the root is transposed and lengthened: as, *strā-v-ī* (*sternō*, *STAR*), *sprē-v-ī* (*spernō*, *SPAR*).

b. The suffix *s* is added to the root: as, *carp-s-ī* (*CARP*), *tēx-ī* (for *tēg-s-ī*, *TEG*).⁴

NOTE.—The modifications of the present stem sometimes appear in the perfect: as, *finx-ī* (*FIG*, present stem *finġ-*), *sānx-ī* (*SAC*, present stem *sancī-*).

c. The root is *reduplicated* by prefixing the first consonant—generally with *ē*, sometimes with the root-vowel: as, *ce-cid-ī* (*cadō*, *CAD*), *to-tond-ī* (*tondō*, *TOND*).

NOTE.—In *fid-ī* (for †*fe-fid-ī*, *fid-ō*), *scid-ī* (for †*sci-scid-ī*, *scindō*), the reduplication has been lost, leaving merely the root.

d. The root vowel is lengthened, sometimes with vowel change: as, *lēg-ī* (*lēg-ō*), *ēm-ī* (*ēm-ō*), *vid-ī* (*vid-e-ō*), *fūg-ī* (*fūg-i-ō*), *ēg-ī* (*āg-ō*).

e. Sometimes the perfect stem has the same formation that appears in the present tense: as, *vert-ī* (*vert-ō*), *solv-ī* (*solv-ō*).

f. Sometimes the perfect is formed from a lost or imaginary stem: as, *petī-v-ī* (as if from †*peti-ō*, †*peti-re*, *PET*).

¹ These are either old formations in *-y%* in which the *y* has disappeared after the *u* (as, *statuō* for †*statu-yō*) or later imitations of such forms.

² In some of the verbs of this class the present stem was originally identical with the root; in others the ending *-y%* was added, but has been absorbed by contraction.

³ The *v*-perfect is a form of uncertain origin peculiar to the Latin.

⁴ The *s*-perfect is in origin an aorist. Thus, *dix-ī* (for †*dīcs-ī*) corresponds to the Greek aorist *ἔ-δειξ-α* (for †*ἔ-δεικσ-α*).

Supine Stem

178. The Supine Stem may be found by dropping **-um** from the Supine. It is formed by adding **t** (or, by a phonetic change, **s**)—

a. To the present stem: as, **amā-t-um**, **dēlē-t-um**, **audī-t-um**.

b. To the root, with or without **i**: as, **cap-t-um** (**capīō**, **CAP**), **moni-t-um** (**moneō**, **MON** used as root), **cās-um** (for †**cad-t-um**, **CAD**), **lēc-t-um** (**LEG**).

NOTE 1.—By phonetic change **dt** and **tt** become **s** (**dēfēns-um**, **vers-um** for †**dēfend-t-um**, †**vert-t-um**); **bt** becomes **pt** (**scrip-t-um** for †**scrib-t-um**); **gt** becomes **ct** (**rēc-t-um** for †**reg-t-um**).¹

NOTE 2.—The modifications of the present stem sometimes appear in the supine: as, **tinc-t-um** (**tingō**, **TIG**), **tēn-s-um** for †**tend-t-um** (**ten-d-ō**, **TEN**).

NOTE 3.—The supine is sometimes from a lost or imaginary verb-stem: as, **petī-t-um** (as if from †**peti-ō**, †**peti-re**, **PET**).

NOTE 4.—A few verbs form the supine stem in **s** after the analogy of verbs in **d** and **t**: as, **fal-s-um** (**fallō**), **pul-s-um** (**pellō**).

Forms of Conjugation

179. The forms of the several conjugations from which, by adding the verb-endings in § 166, all the moods and tenses can be made are as follows:—

a. The First Conjugation includes all verbs which add **ā-** to the root to form the present stem: ² as, **amā-re**; with a few whose root ends in **a** (†**for**, **fā-rī**; **flō**, **flā-re**; **nō**, **nā-re**; **stō**, **stā-re**).

1. The stem-vowel **ā-** is lost before **-ō**: as, **amō** = †**amā-(y)ō**; and in the present subjunctive it is changed to **ē**: as, **amē-s**, **amē-mus**.

2. The perfect stem regularly adds **v**, the supine stem **t**, to the present stem: as, **amā-v-ī**, **amā-t-um**. For exceptions, see § 209. *a.*

b. The Second Conjugation includes all verbs which add **ē-** to the root to form the present stem: as, **monē-re**; with a few whose root ends in **ē**: as, **fle-ō**, **flē-re**; **ne-ō**, **nē-re**; **re-or**, **rē-rī** (cf. § 176. *e*).

1. In the present subjunctive **ā** is added to the verb-stem: as, **mone-ā-s**, **mone-ā-mus** (cf. § 168. *e*).

2. A few verbs form the perfect stem by adding **v** (**u**), and the supine stem by adding **t**, to the present stem: as, **dēlē-v-ī**, **dēlē-t-um**. But most form the perfect stem by adding **v** (**u**) to the root, and the supine stem by adding **t** to a weaker form of the present stem, ending in **i**: as, **mon-u-ī**, **monī-t-um**. For lists, see § 210.

¹ For these modifications of the supine stem, see § 15. 5, 6, 10.

² The present stem is thus the verb-stem. For exceptions, see § 209. *a.*

c. The Third Conjugation includes all verbs (not irregular, see § 197) which add *ĕ*- to the root to form the present stem: as, *tegĕ-re*, *capĕ-re*; with a few whose root ends in *e*: as, *se-rĕ-re* for †*se-se-re* (reduplicated from *sis*, cf. *sĕtum*).

1. The stem-vowel *ĕ* is regularly lost before *-ō*, and becomes *u*¹ before *-nt* and *ī* before the other endings of the indicative and imperative: as, *teg-ō*, *tegi-t*, *tegu-nt*; in the imperfect indicative it becomes *ĕ*: as, *tegĕ-bam*, *tegĕ-bās*, etc.; in the future, *ĕ*: as, *tegĕ-s* (except in the first person singular, *tega-m*, *tega-r*); in the present subjunctive, *ā*: as, *tegā-s*.

Verbs in *-iō* lose the *i* before a consonant and also before *ī*, *ī*, and *ĕ* (except in the future, the participle, the gerund, and the gerundive). Thus, — *capi-at*, *capi-unt*, *capi-ēbat*, *capi-ēs*, *capi-et*, *capi-ent*; but, *cap-it* (not †*capi-it*), *cap-eret*.

2. All varieties of perfect and supine stems are found in this conjugation. See lists, § 211. The perfect is not formed from the present stem, but from the root.

d. The Fourth Conjugation includes all verbs which add *ī-* to the root to form the present stem: as, *audī-re*.² In these the perfect and supine stems regularly add *v*, *t*, to the verb-stem: as, *audī-v-ī*, *audī-t-um*.³ Endings like those of the third conjugation are added in the third person plural of the present (indicative and imperative), in the imperfect and future indicative, and in the present subjunctive: as, *audī-unt*, *audī-ēbat*, *audī-ētis*, *audī-at*, the *i* being regularly short before a vowel.

e. The Present Imperative Active (second person singular) is the same as the present stem: as, *amā*, *monĕ*, *tegĕ*, *audī*. But verbs in *-iō* of the third conjugation omit *i*: as, *capĕ* (not †*capie*).

f. The tenses of *completed action* in the Active voice are all regularly formed by adding the tense-endings (given in § 166) to the perfect stem: as, *amāv-ī*, *amāv-eram*, *amāv-erō*, *amāv-erim*, *amāv-issem*, *amāv-isse*.

g. The tenses of *completed action* in the Passive voice are formed by adding to the perfect participle the corresponding tenses of *continued action* of the verb *esse*: as, perfect *amātus sum*; pluperfect *amātus eram*, etc.

¹ The gerundive varies between *-endus* and *-undus*.

² A few are formed from noun-stems, as *finī-re* (from *fini-s*), and a few roots perhaps end in *i*; but these are not distinguishable in form.

³ For exceptions, see § 212. *b*.

Synopsis of the Verb

180. The following synopsis shows the forms of the verb arranged according to the three stems (§ 164). *Amō*, a regular verb of the first conjugation, is taken as a type.

PRINCIPAL PARTS : *Active*, *amō*, *amāre*, *amāvī*, *amātum*.
Passive, *amor*, *amārī*, *amātus sum*.

PRESENT STEM <i>amā-</i>		PERFECT STEM <i>amāv-</i>	SUPINE STEM <i>amāt-</i>
ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
Present stem, <i>amā-</i>			
INDICATIVE			
PRES.	<i>amō</i>		<i>amo-r</i>
IMPERF.	<i>amā-bam</i>		<i>amā-bar</i>
FUT.	<i>amā-bō</i>		<i>amā-bor</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE			
PRES.	<i>ame-m</i>		<i>ame-r</i>
IMPERF.	<i>amā-rem</i>		<i>amā-rer</i>
IMPERATIVE			
PRES.	<i>amā</i>		<i>amā-re</i>
FUT.	<i>amā-tō</i>		<i>amā-tor</i>
INFINITIVE			
PRES.	<i>amā-re</i>		<i>amā-rī</i>
PARTICIPLE			
PRES.	<i>amā-ns</i>		GERUNDIVE <i>ama-ndus</i>
GERUND	<i>ama-ndī</i>		
Perfect stem, <i>amāv-</i>		Supine stem, <i>amāt-</i>	
INDICATIVE			
PERF.	<i>amāv-ī</i>		<i>amāt-us sum</i>
PLUPERF.	<i>amāv-eram</i>		<i>amāt-us eram</i>
FUT. PERF.	<i>amāv-erō</i>		<i>amāt-us erō</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE			
PERF.	<i>amāv-erim</i>		<i>amāt-us sim</i>
PLUPERF.	<i>amāv-issem</i>		<i>amāt-us essem</i>
INFINITIVE			
PERF.	<i>amāv-isse</i>		
Supine stem, <i>amāt-</i>			
INFINITIVE			
PERF.			<i>amāt-us esse</i>
FUT.	<i>amāt-ūrus esse</i>		<i>amāt-um irī</i>
PARTICIPLE			
FUT.	<i>amāt-ūrus</i>		PERF. <i>amāt-us</i>
SUPINE	<i>amāt-um</i>	<i>amāt-ū</i>	

Peculiarities of Conjugation

181. In tenses formed upon the Perfect Stem, *v* between two vowels is often lost and contraction takes place.

a. Perfects in *-āvī, -ēvī, -ōvī*, often contract the two vowels into *ā, ē, ō*, respectively: as, *amāsse* for *amāvisse*; *amārim* for *amāverim*; *amāssem* for *amāvissem*; *cōnsuērat* for *cōnsuēverat*; *flēstis* for *flēvistis*; *nōsse* for *nōvisse*. So in perfects in *-vī*, where the *v* is a part of the present stem: as, *commōrat* for *commōverat*.

NOTE.—The first person of the perfect indicative (as, *amāvī*) is never contracted, the third very rarely.

b. Perfects in *-ivī* regularly omit *v*, but rarely contract the vowels except before *st* and *ss*, and very rarely in the third person perfect:—

audieram for *audiveram*; *audisse* for *audivisse*; *audisti* for *audivistī*; *abiit* for *abivit*; *abiērunt* for *abiverunt*.

NOTE 1.—The forms *siris, sirit, siritis, sirit*, for *siveris* etc. (from *siverō* or *siverim*), are archaic.

NOTE 2.—In many forms from the perfect stem *is, iss, sis*, are lost in like manner, when *s* would be repeated if they were retained: as, *dixi* for *dixisti* (*x = cs*); *trāxe* for *trāxisse*; *ēvāsti* for *ēvāstisti*; *vixet* for *vixisset*; *ērēpsēmus* for *ērēpsissēmus*; *dēcēsse* for *dēcēssisse*. These forms belong to archaic and colloquial usage.

182. Four verbs, — *dicō, dūcō, faciō, ferō*, — with their compounds, drop the vowel-termination of the Imperative, making *dic, dūc, fāc, fēr*; but compounds in *-ficiō* retain it, as, *cōnfice*.

NOTE.—The imperative forms *dīce, dūce, face* (never *ferē*), occur in early Latin.

a. For the imperative of *sciō*, the future form *scītō* is always used in the singular, and *scītōte* usually in the plural.

183. The following ancient forms are found chiefly in poetry:

1. In the fourth conjugation, *-ibam, -ibō*, for *-iēbam, -iam* (future). These forms are regular in *eō, go* (§ 203).

2. In the present subjunctive, *-im*: as in *duim, perduim*, retained in religious formulas and often in comedy. This form is regular in *sum* and *volō* and their compounds (§§ 170, 199).

3. In the perfect subjunctive and future perfect indicative, *-sim, -sō*: as, *faxim, faxō, iussō, recēpsō* (= *fēcerim* etc.); *ausim* (= *ausus sim*).

4. In the passive infinitive, *-ier*: as, *vocārier* for *vocārī*; *agier* for *agī*.

5. A form in *-āssō, -āssere* is found used as a future perfect: as, *amāssis*, from *amō*; *levāssō*, from *levō*; *impetrāssere*, from *impetrō*; *iūdicāssit*, from *iūdicō* (cf. § 263. 2. *b. n.*).

*
FIRST CONJUGATION (*ā*-STEMS) — ACTIVE VOICE

184. The First Conjugation includes all verbs which add *ā*- to the root to form the present stem, with a few whose root ends in *a*-. The verb *amō*, *love*, is conjugated as follows: —

PRINCIPAL PARTS: Present Indicative *amō*, Present Infinitive *amāre*,
Perfect Indicative *amāvī*, Supine *amātum*.

PRESENT STEM <i>amā</i> -	PERFECT STEM <i>amāv</i> -	SUPINE STEM <i>amāt</i> -
INDICATIVE	PRESENT	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>amō</i> , ¹ <i>I love, am loving, do love</i>		<i>amem</i> ²
<i>amās</i> , <i>thou lovest (you love)</i>		<i>amēs</i>
<i>amat</i> , <i>he (she, it) loves</i>		<i>amet</i>
<i>amāmus</i> , <i>we love</i>		<i>amēmus</i>
<i>amātis</i> , <i>you love</i>		<i>amētis</i>
<i>amant</i> , <i>they love</i>		<i>ament</i>
IMPERFECT		
<i>amābam</i> , <i>I loved, was loving, did love</i>		<i>amārem</i>
<i>amābās</i> , <i>you loved</i>		<i>amārēs</i>
<i>amābat</i> , <i>he loved</i>		<i>amāret</i>
<i>amābāmus</i> , <i>we loved</i>		<i>amārēmus</i>
<i>amābātis</i> , <i>you loved</i>		<i>amārētis</i>
<i>amābant</i> , <i>they loved</i>		<i>amārent</i>
FUTURE		
<i>amābō</i> , <i>I shall love</i>		
<i>amābis</i> , <i>you will love</i>		
<i>amābit</i> , <i>he will love</i>		
<i>amābimus</i> , <i>we shall love</i>		
<i>amābitis</i> , <i>you will love</i>		
<i>amābunt</i> , <i>they will love</i>		

¹ The stem-vowel *ā*- is lost before *-ō*, and in the Present Subjunctive becomes *ē*-.

² The translation of the Subjunctive varies widely according to the construction. Hence no translation of this mood is given in the paradigms.

INDICATIVE		PERFECT	SUBJUNCTIVE
amāvī, <i>I loved, have loved</i>			amāverim
amāvistī, <i>you loved</i>			amāveris
amāvit, <i>he loved</i>			amāverit
amāvimus, <i>we loved</i>			amāverimus
amāvistis, <i>you loved</i>			amāveritis
amāvērunt (-ēre), <i>they loved</i>			amāverint
PLUPERFECT			
amāveram, <i>I had loved</i>			amāvissen
amāverās, <i>you had loved</i>			amāvissēs
amāverat, <i>he had loved</i>			amāvisset
amāverāmus, <i>we had loved</i>			amāvissēmus
amāverātis, <i>you had loved</i>			amāvissētis
amāverant, <i>they had loved</i>			amāvissent
FUTURE PERFECT			
<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>
amāverō, <i>I shall have loved</i>		amāverimus, <i>we shall have loved</i>	
amāveris, <i>you will have loved</i>		amāveritis, <i>you will have loved</i>	
amāverit, <i>he will have loved</i>		amāverint, <i>they will have loved</i>	
IMPERATIVE			
PRESENT	amā, <i>love thou</i>	amāte, <i>love ye</i>	
FUTURE	amātō, <i>thou shalt love</i>	amātōte, <i>ye shall love</i>	
	amātō, <i>he shall love</i>	amantō, <i>they shall love</i>	
INFINITIVE			
PRESENT	amāre, <i>to love</i>		
PERFECT	amāvisse or amāsse, <i>to have loved</i>		
FUTURE	amātūrus esse, <i>to be about to love</i>		
PARTICIPLES			
PRESENT	amāns, -antis, <i>loving</i>		
FUTURE	amātūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to love</i>		
GERUND			
GENITIVE	amandī, <i>of loving</i>	ACCUSATIVE	amandum, <i>loving</i>
DATIVE	amandō, <i>for loving</i>	ABLATIVE	amandō, <i>by loving</i>
SUPINE			
	amatum, <i>to love</i>	amātū, <i>to love</i>	

FIRST CONJUGATION (*ā*-STEMS)—PASSIVE VOICE

PRINCIPAL PARTS : Present Indicative *amor*, Present Infinitive *amāri*,
Perfect Indicative *amātus sum*.¹

PRESENT STEM <i>amā-</i>		SUPINE STEM <i>amāt-</i>
INDICATIVE	PRESENT	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>amor</i> , ² <i>I am loved, being loved</i>		<i>amer</i> ³
<i>amāris (-re)</i> , <i>you are loved</i>		<i>amēris (-re)</i>
<i>amātur</i> , <i>he is loved</i>		<i>amētur</i>
<i>amāmur</i> , <i>we are loved</i>		<i>amēmur</i>
<i>amāminī</i> , <i>you are loved</i>		<i>amēminī</i>
<i>amantur</i> , <i>they are loved</i>		<i>amentur</i>
IMPERFECT		
<i>amābar</i> , <i>I was loved, being loved</i>		<i>amārer</i>
<i>amābāris (-re)</i> , <i>you were loved</i>		<i>amārēris (-re)</i>
<i>amābātur</i> , <i>he was loved</i>		<i>amārētur</i>
<i>amābāmur</i> , <i>we were loved</i>		<i>amārēmur</i>
<i>amābāminī</i> , <i>you were loved</i>		<i>amārēminī</i>
<i>amābantur</i> , <i>they were loved</i>		<i>amārentur</i>
FUTURE		
<i>amābor</i> , <i>I shall be loved</i>		
<i>amāberis (-re)</i> , <i>you will be loved</i>		
<i>amābitur</i> , <i>he will be loved</i>		
<i>amābimur</i> , <i>we shall be loved</i>		
<i>amābiminī</i> , <i>you will be loved</i>		
<i>amābuntur</i> , <i>they will be loved</i>		

¹ *Fui*, *fuiſtī*, etc., are sometimes used instead of *sum*, *es*, etc.; so also *fuera*m instead of *eram* and *fuero* instead of *erō*. Similarly in the Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive *fuero*m, *fuero*s, etc. are sometimes used instead of *ſim*, *ſis*, etc., and *fuiſſem* instead of *eſſem*.

² The stem-vowel *ā*- is lost before *-or*, and in the Present Subjunctive becomes *ē*-.

³ The translation of the Subjunctive varies widely according to the construction. Hence no translation of this mood is given in the paradigms.

INDICATIVE	PERFECT	SUBJUNCTIVE
amātus sum, ¹ <i>I was loved</i>		amātus sim ¹
amātus es, <i>you were loved</i>		amātus sis
amātus est, <i>he was loved</i>		amātus sit
amātī sumus, <i>we were loved</i>		amātī simus
amātī estis, <i>you were loved</i>		amātī sitis
amātī sunt, <i>they were loved</i>		amātī sint

PLUPERFECT

amātus eram, ¹ <i>I had been loved</i>	amātus essem ¹
amātus erās, <i>you had been loved</i>	amātus essēs
amātus erat, <i>he had been loved</i>	amātus esset
amātī erāmus, <i>we had been loved</i>	amātī essēmus
amātī erātis, <i>you had been loved</i>	amātī essētis
amātī erant, <i>they had been loved</i>	amātī essent

FUTURE PERFECT

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
amātus erō, ¹ <i>I shall have been loved</i>	amātī erimus, <i>we shall have, etc.</i>
amātus eris, <i>you will have, etc.</i>	amātī eritis, <i>you will have, etc.</i>
amātus erit, <i>he will have, etc.</i>	amātī erunt, <i>they will have, etc.</i>

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT	amāre, <i>be thou loved</i>	amāmini, <i>be ye loved</i>
FUTURE	amātor, <i>thou shalt be loved</i>	amantor, <i>they shall be loved</i>

INFINITIVE

PRESENT	amārī, <i>to be loved</i>
PERFECT	amātus esse, <i>to have been loved</i>
FUTURE	amātum irī, <i>to be about to be loved</i>

PARTICIPLES

PERFECT	amātus, -a, -um, <i>loved (beloved, or having been loved)</i>
FUTURE (GERUNDIVE)	amandus, -a, -um, <i>to-be-loved (lovely)</i>

¹ See page 94, footnote 1.

SECOND CONJUGATION (*ē*-STEMS)

185. The Second Conjugation includes all verbs which add *ē* to the root to form the present stem, with a few whose root ends in *ē*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *Active*, *moneō*, *monēre*, *monuī*, *monitum* ;
Passive, *moneor*, *monēri*, *monitus sum*.

PRESENT STEM *monē-* PERFECT STEM *monu-* SUPINE STEM *monit-*

ACTIVE VOICE		PASSIVE VOICE	
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PRESENT		PRESENT	
<i>moneō</i> , <i>I warn</i>	<i>moneam</i> ¹	<i>moneor</i>	<i>monear</i> ¹
<i>monēs</i> , <i>you warn</i>	<i>moneās</i>	<i>monēris</i> (-re)	<i>moneāris</i> (-re)
<i>monet</i> , <i>he warns</i>	<i>moneat</i>	<i>monētur</i>	<i>moneātur</i>
<i>monēmus</i>	<i>moneāmus</i>	<i>monēmur</i>	<i>moneāmur</i>
<i>monētis</i>	<i>moneātis</i>	<i>monēmini</i>	<i>moneāmini</i>
<i>monent</i>	<i>moneant</i>	<i>monentur</i>	<i>moneantur</i>
IMPERFECT		IMPERFECT	
<i>monēbam</i>	<i>monērem</i>	<i>monēbar</i>	<i>monērer</i>
<i>monēbās</i>	<i>monērēs</i>	<i>monēbāris</i> (-re)	<i>monērēris</i> (-re)
<i>monēbat</i>	<i>monēret</i>	<i>monēbātur</i>	<i>monērētur</i>
<i>monēbāmus</i>	<i>monērēmus</i>	<i>monēbāmur</i>	<i>monērēmur</i>
<i>monēbātis</i>	<i>monērētis</i>	<i>monēbāmini</i>	<i>monērēmini</i>
<i>monēbant</i>	<i>monērent</i>	<i>monēbantur</i>	<i>monērentur</i>
FUTURE		FUTURE	
<i>monēbō</i>		<i>monēbor</i>	
<i>monēbis</i>		<i>monēberis</i> (-re)	
<i>monēbit</i>		<i>monēbitur</i>	
<i>monēbimus</i>		<i>monēbimur</i>	
<i>monēbitis</i>		<i>monēbimini</i>	
<i>monēbunt</i>		<i>monēbuntur</i>	

¹ See § 179. b. 1.

<i>Active Voice</i>		<i>Passive Voice</i>			
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE		
PERFECT		PERFECT			
monuī	monuerim	monitus sum ¹	monitus sim ¹		
monuistī	monueris	monitus es	monitus sis		
monuit	monuerit	monitus est	monitus sit		
monuimus	monuerimus	monitī sumus	monitī simus		
monuistis	monueritis	monitī estis	monitī sitis		
monuērunt (-re)	monuerint	monitī sunt	monitī sint		
PLUPERFECT		PLUPERFECT			
monueram	monuissē	monitus eram ¹	monitus essem ¹		
monuerās	monuissēs	monitus erās	monitus essēs		
monuerat	monuisset	monitus erat	monitus esset		
monuerāmus	monuissēmus	monitī erāmus	monitī essēmus		
monuerātis	monuissētis	monitī erātis	monitī essētis		
monuerant	monuissent	monitī erant	monitī essent		
FUTURE PERFECT		FUTURE PERFECT			
monuerō		monitus erō ¹			
monueris		monitus eris			
monuerit		monitus erit			
monuerimus		monitī erimus			
monueritis		monitī eritis			
monuerint		monitī erunt			
IMPERATIVE					
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
PRESENT	monē	monēte	PRESENT	monēre	monēmini
FUTURE	monētō	monētōte	FUTURE	monētor	————
	monētō	monentō		monētor	monentor
INFINITIVE					
PRESENT	monēre		monērī		
PERFECT	monuisse		monitus esse		
FUTURE	monitūrus esse		monitum irī		
PARTICIPLES					
PRESENT	monēns, -entis		PERFECT	monitus, -a, -um	
FUTURE	monitūrus, -a, -um		GERUNDIVE	monendus, -a, -um	
GERUND		SUPINE			
monendī, -dō, -dum, -dō		monitum, monitū			

¹ See footnote 1 on page 94.

THIRD CONJUGATION (ĕ-STEMS)

186. The Third Conjugation includes all verbs (not irregular, see § 197) which add ĕ- to the root to form the present stem, with a few whose root ends in ĕ.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *Active*, tegō, tegere, tēxī, tēctum ;
Passive, tegor, tegi, tēctus sum.

PRESENT STEM tege-		PERFECT STEM tēx- ¹		SUPINE STEM tēct-	
ACTIVE VOICE		PASSIVE VOICE			
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE		
PRESENT		PRESENT			
tegō, ² <i>I cover</i>	tegam ²	tegor ²	tegar ²		
tegis, <i>you cover</i>	tegās	tegeris (-re)	tegāris (-re)		
tegit, <i>he covers</i>	tegat	tegitur	tegātur		
tegimus	tegāmus	tegemur	tegāmur		
tegitis	tegātis	tegemini	tegāmini		
tegunt	tegant	teguntur	tegantur		
IMPERFECT		IMPERFECT			
tegēbam	tegerem	tegēbar	tegerer		
tegēbās	tegerēs	tegēbāris (-re)	tegerēris (-re)		
tegēbat	tegeret	tegēbātur	tegerētur		
tegēbāmus	tegerēmus	tegēbāmur	tegerēmur		
tegēbātis	tegerētis	tegēbāmini	tegerēmini		
tegēbant	tegerent	tegēbantur	tegerentur		
FUTURE		FUTURE			
tegam ²		tegar ²			
tegās		tegēris (-re)			
teget		tegētur			
tegēmus		tegēmur			
tegētis		tegēmini			
tegent		tegentur			

¹ The perfect stem in this conjugation is always formed from the root; tēx- is for tēg-s- (see § 15. 9).

² See § 179. c. 1.

<i>Active Voice</i>			<i>Passive Voice</i>	
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PERFECT			PERFECT	
tēxī	tēxerim		tēctus sum ¹	tēctus sim ¹
tēxistī	tēxeris		tēctus es	tēctus sis
tēxit	tēxerit		tēctus est	tēctus sit
tēximus	tēxerimus		tēctī sumus	tēctī sīmus
tēxistis	tēxeritis		tēctī estis	tēctī sītis
tēxērunt (-re)	tēxerint		tēctī sunt	tēctī sint
PLUPERFECT			PLUPERFECT	
tēxeram	tēxissem		tēctus eram ¹	tēctus essem ¹
tēxerās	tēxissēs		tēctus erās	tēctus essēs
tēxerat	tēxisset		tēctus erat	tēctus esset
tēxerāmus	tēxissēmus		tēctī erāmus	tēctī essēmus
tēxerātis	tēxissētis		tēctī erātis	tēctī essētis
tēxerant	tēxissent		tēctī erant	tēctī essent
FUTURE PERFECT			FUTURE PERFECT	
tēxerō			tēctus erō ¹	
tēxeris			tēctus eris	
tēxerit			tēctus erit	
tēxerimus			tēctī erimus	
tēxeritis			tēctī eritis	
tēxerint			tēctī erunt	
IMPERATIVE				
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
PRESENT	tege	tegite	tegere	teginī
FUTURE	tegitō	tegitōte	tegitō	tegitō
	tegitō	tegunto	tegitō	tegunto
INFINITIVE				
PRESENT	tegere		tegi	
PERFECT	tēxisse		tēctus esse	
FUTURE	tēctūrus esse		tēctum iri	
PARTICIPLES				
PRESENT	tegēns, -entis		PERFECT	tēctus, -a, -um
FUTURE	tēctūrus, -a, -um		GERUNDIVE	tegendus (-undus)
GERUND			SUPINE	
	tegendī, -dō, -dum, -dō		tēctum, tēctū	

¹ See footnote 1 on page 94.

FOURTH CONJUGATION (z-STEMS)

187. The Fourth Conjugation includes all verbs which add *i-* to the root to form the present stem.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *Active*, *audiō*, *audīre*, *audīvī*, *audītum* ;
Passive, *audiōr*, *audīrī*, *audītus sum*.

PRESENT STEM *audi-* PERFECT STEM *audiv-* SUPINE STEM *audit-*

ACTIVE VOICE		PASSIVE VOICE	
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PRESENT		PRESENT	
<i>audiō</i> , <i>I hear</i>	<i>audiam</i> ¹	<i>audiōr</i>	<i>audiar</i> ¹
<i>audīs</i> , <i>you hear</i>	<i>audiās</i>	<i>audīris (-re)</i>	<i>audiāris (-re)</i>
<i>audit</i> , <i>he hears</i>	<i>audiat</i>	<i>audītur</i>	<i>audiātur</i>
<i>audīmus</i>	<i>audiāmus</i>	<i>audīmur</i>	<i>audiāmur</i>
<i>audītis</i>	<i>audiātis</i>	<i>audīmini</i>	<i>audiāmini</i>
<i>audiunt</i>	<i>audiant</i>	<i>audiuntur</i>	<i>audiantur</i>
IMPERFECT		IMPERFECT	
<i>audiēbam</i> ¹	<i>audīrem</i>	<i>audiēbar</i> ¹	<i>audīrer</i>
<i>audiēbās</i>	<i>audīrēs</i>	<i>audiēbāris (-re)</i>	<i>audīrēris (-re)</i>
<i>audiēbat</i>	<i>audīret</i>	<i>audiēbātur</i>	<i>audīrētur</i>
<i>audiēbāmus</i>	<i>audīrēmus</i>	<i>audiēbāmur</i>	<i>audīrēmur</i>
<i>audiēbātis</i>	<i>audīrētis</i>	<i>audiēbāmini</i>	<i>audīrēmini</i>
<i>audiēbant</i>	<i>audīrent</i>	<i>audiēbantur</i>	<i>audīrentur</i>
FUTURE		FUTURE	
<i>audiam</i> ¹		<i>audiar</i> ¹	
<i>audiēs</i>		<i>audiēris (-re)</i>	
<i>audiet</i>		<i>audiētur</i>	
<i>audiēmus</i>		<i>audiēmur</i>	
<i>audiētis</i>		<i>audiēmini</i>	
<i>audient</i>		<i>audientur</i>	

¹ See § 179. *d.*

<i>Active Voice</i>		<i>Passive Voice</i>		
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	
PERFECT		PERFECT		
audīvī	audīverim	audītus sum ¹	audītus sim ¹	
audīvistī	audīveris	audītus es	audītus sis	
audīvit	audīverit	audītus est	audītus sit	
audīvimus	audīverimus	audītī sumus	audītī sīmus	
audīvistis	audīveritis	audītī estis	audītī sītis	
audīvērunt (-re)	audīverint	audītī sunt	audītī sint	
PLUPERFECT		PLUPERFECT		
audīveram	audīvissem	audītus eram ¹	audītus essem ¹	
audīverās	audīvisseās	audītus erās	audītus esseās	
audīverat	audīvisset	audītus erat	audītus esset	
audīverāmus	audīvisseāmus	audītī erāmus	audītī esseāmus	
audīverātis	audīvisseātis	audītī erātis	audītī esseātis	
audīverant	audīvisserant	audītī erant	audītī essent	
FUTURE PERFECT		FUTURE PERFECT		
audīverō		audītus erō ¹		
audīveris		audītus eris		
audīverit		audītus erit		
audīverimus		audītī erimus		
audīveritis		audītī eritis		
audīverint		audītī erunt		
IMPERATIVE				
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
PRESENT	audī	audīte	audīre	audīmini
FUTURE	audītō	audītōte	audītor	_____
	audītō	audiuntō	audītor	audiuntor
INFINITIVE				
PRESENT	audīre		audīrī	
PERFECT	audīvisse		audītus esse	
FUTURE	audītūrus esse		audītum īrī	
PARTICIPLES				
PRESENT	audiēns, -ientis		PERFECT	audītus, -a, -um
FUTURE	audītūrus, -a, -um		GERUNDIVE	audiendus, -a, -um
GERUND		SUPINE		
audiendī, -dō, -dum, -dō		audītum, audītū		

¹ See footnote 1, p. 94.

VERBS IN *-iō* OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION

188. Verbs of the Third Conjugation in *-iō* have certain forms of the present stem like the fourth conjugation. They lose the *i* of the stem before a consonant and also before *i*, *i*, and *ē* (except in the future, the participle, the gerund, and the gerundive).¹ Verbs of this class are conjugated as follows:—

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *Active*, capiō, capere, cēpi, captum;
Passive, capior, capi, captus sum.

PRESENT STEM capie- (cape-)		PERFECT STEM cēp-	SUPINE STEM capt-	
ACTIVE VOICE		PASSIVE VOICE		
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	
PRESENT		PRESENT		
capiō, <i>I take</i>	capiam	capior	capiar	
capis, <i>you take</i>	capiās	caperis (-re)	capiāris (-re)	
capit, <i>he takes</i>	capiat	capitur	capiātur	
capimus	capiamus	capimur	capiāmur	
capitis	capiatīs	capimini	capiāmini	
capiunt	capiant	capiuntur	capiantur	
IMPERFECT		IMPERFECT		
capiebam	caperem	capiebar	caperer	
FUTURE		FUTURE		
capiam		capiar		
capies		capieris (-re)		
capiet, etc.		capietur, etc.		
PERFECT		PERFECT		
cēpi	cēperim	captus sum	captus sim	
PLUPERFECT		PLUPERFECT		
cēperam	cēpissē	captus eram	captus essem	
FUTURE PERFECT		FUTURE PERFECT		
cēperō		captus erō		

¹ This is a practical working rule. The actual explanation of the forms of such verbs is not fully understood.

<i>Active Voice</i>		<i>Passive Voice</i>	
PRESENT		IMPERATIVE	PRESENT
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
cape	capite	capere	capimini
FUTURE		FUTURE	
capitō	capitōte	capitor	—————
capitō	capiunto	capitor	capiuntor
INFINITIVE			
PRESENT	capere	capī	
PERFECT	cēpisse	captus esse	
FUTURE	captūrus esse	captum iri	
PARTICIPLES			
PRESENT	capiēns, -ientis	PERFECT	captus, -a, -um
FUTURE	captūrus, -a, -um	GERUNDIVE	capiendus, -a, -um
GERUND		SUPINE	
capiendī, -dō, -dum, -dō		captum, -tū	

Parallel Forms

189. Many verbs have more than one set of forms, of which only one is generally found in classic use:—

lavō, lavāre or lavēre, *wash* (see § 211. c).
 scateō, scatēre or scatēre, *gush forth*.
 lūdificō, -āre, or lūdificor, -ārī, *mock*.
 fulgō, fulgēre, or fulgeō, fulgēre, *shine*.

DEPONENT VERBS

190. Deponent Verbs have the forms of the Passive Voice, with an active or reflexive signification:—

PRINCIPAL PARTS	{	First conjugation: miror, mirārī, mirātus, <i>admire</i> . Second conjugation: vereor, verērī, veritus, <i>fear</i> . Third conjugation: sequor, sequī, secūtus, <i>follow</i> . Fourth conjugation: partior, partirī, partitus, <i>share</i> .
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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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