

LATIN

DEPARTMENTS

GRAMMAR

LATIN GRAMMAR.



ELEMENTARY
LATIN GRAMMAR.

BY

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P R E F A C E.

THE aim of this Grammar is practical. The difficulty in teaching Latin is so to impress the form and the meaning at the same time on the memory, that the one will at once suggest the other, either in translating from Latin into English, or from English into Latin. The contrivances adopted in this book for this purpose are these: First, the words that form the inflection are separated from the stems, and thus special prominence is given to them. Second, the meaning that these inflectional words have in the sentence is brought out as clearly as possible; so that as the pupil is advancing, he is learning more and more of the structure of sentences, and the peculiar nature of the Latin language as compared with that of English. Thirdly, an attempt is made to make use of a kind of repetition which will not be wearisome.

In employing comparative philology in this book, I have always kept in view the practical nature of the work, and therefore have given only so much as I have deemed suitable. In most cases I have stated doubts where doubts exist; but in a few I have said nothing of the matter. Thus I have marked the stems of the verbs in *a*, *e*, and *i* of the fourth conjugation long; I have made the *e* of *eba* part of the word denoting the imperfect; I have assumed the *i* in the present of the third conjugation as a euphonic vowel,—though all these points have been doubted.

I have found some difficulty in the use of grammatical terms. The names of the parts of speech may, unfortunately, be used for three purposes: to denote the function of the word in the

sentence, to denote a division of words according to the mode of their inflections, and to denote a division of words partly according to their inflections and partly according to their sense. A great deal of the difficulty has arisen from the application of grammatical terms appropriately used in an inflected language, like Latin, to a language that has almost no inflections, like English. There seems to me no doubt that the sentence should always be taken as the unit; and that consequently grammatical names should be given to the functions of words in the sentence, not to classes of words by themselves. From this point of view, all the functions of words will be found to be four; all words being either subject or predicate, or adjuncts to the subject or adjuncts to the predicate. I have once or twice alluded to this division of functions; but I trust that it will be soon worked out more fully in an English Grammar. For my opinions on this subject I think it but right to state that I am under great obligations to Mr. Thomas Nelson, the publisher of this little book; who, it seems to me, has seen far into this subject, and who I hope will yet give a full exposition of his opinions.

In compiling this Grammar I have used most of the recent German works, but especially Blume, Meiring, Möller, Schweizer-Sidler, Dorschel, Gossrau, Neue, and Merguet.

I hope soon to publish an Exercise and Reading Book, adapted to this little Grammar, and perhaps a larger Grammar on the same plan.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION,	1
-----------------------	---

PART I.—THE INFLECTED PARTS OF SPEECH.

I. THE VERB,	5
The Indicative Mood,	5
The Imperative Mood,	24
II. THE NOUN,	26
The Nominative,	28
The Accusative,	36
The Genitive,	41
The Dative,	43
The Ablative,	45
The Vocative,	48
The Five Declensions,	50
III. THE ADJECTIVE,	55
IV. NUMERALS,	63
V. PRONOUNS,	66

PART II.—INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

I. ADVERBS,	72
II. PREPOSITIONS,	74
III. CONJUNCTIONS,	75

PART III.—VERBAL NOUN AND ADJECTIVE FORMS.

I. NOUN FORMS OF THE VERB,	77
The Infinitive,	77
The Supines,	79
The Gerund,	80

II. ADJECTIVAL PARTS OF THE VERB,	81
Participles,	§1
Compound Tenses of the Verb,	83
The Gerundive,	85

PART IV.—NOUN CLAUSES.

I. THE ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE,	87
II. SUBJUNCTIVE,	88

PART V.—THE VERB.

COMPLETE FORM,	98
THE VERB <i>Sum</i> ,	104
THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS,	106
DEPONENT VERBS,	119
SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS,	123
IRREGULAR VERBS,	124
DEFECTIVE VERBS,	131
IMPERSONAL VERBS,	133

L A T I N G R A M M A R .

INTRODUCTORY.

1. THE Latin language was the language spoken by the people of Latium, and consequently by the people of Rome. As a spoken language it existed at a very early period, but did not, so far as we know, become the language of literature till the third century before Christ. The first play exhibited at Rome was written in 240 B.C. The period of Roman literature extending from this date till about 80 B.C. is generally called the Ante-Classical. The Classical period extends from about 80 B.C. to 20 B.C.; and the principal writers are Cicero, Cæsar, Sallust, and Livy in prose, and Horace and Virgil in verse. The Latin language continued to be used for literary purposes throughout the period of the Roman Empire and the Middle Ages, and is still sometimes employed in learned and scientific treatises. Throughout the long time during which Latin has been used, it has varied in its alphabet, its modes of spelling, its pronunciation, and its grammatical forms and constructions, at various periods. To present all these in an Elementary Grammar would confuse the learner: accordingly, the forms of the Classical period are selected, and the grammar of the Latin language as it was used by Cicero is given.

2. The Latin language belongs to the class of languages called **inflected**. The English also belongs to this class; but its inflections are not so marked as those of Latin, and have a tendency to fall away. The peculiarity of an inflected language

is, that a few important words can in a uniform manner be added to roots so as to modify the meaning of the roots. Thus, in English, "lovest" is composed of two words—"love," the root, and "st," which means *thou*; so that "lovest," by itself, properly means *thou love*, or, as we now say, *thou lovest*. So, again, "him" is composed of two words—"he," root, and "m," probably meaning *to*, or *towards*; and "him," therefore, means *he-towards*, or *he-wards*, like *backwards*—that is, "to or in the direction of him." Thus, "I love him," means "I am in a state of love towards him," or "I do the act *love* so as that it shall go to him."

3. Sometimes it is impossible to explain the meanings of the little words which have been added to the roots, because these words have undergone so great changes by frequent use that we cannot identify them. But in many cases we can make out their meaning without any doubt; and we know in all others that they must have been distinct words, and had a distinct meaning. Inflected words are therefore composed of at least two parts—the root word, and the word which modifies the meaning of the root. Even the uninflected words will be found to be forms of inflected words, and to be compounded. Roots seldom occur by themselves, and then only accidentally.

The root is that portion of the word which cannot be divided into two intelligible parts. From the root are formed nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. Thus, from *am*, love, are formed the words—*amor*, love; *amo*, I love; *amabilis*, lovely; *amator*, a lover. Each of these words is said to have a stem. The stem is that portion of a noun, adjective, pronoun, or verb, to which the words producing inflections are added. Thus *amor* is the stem of *amor*; *ama*, of *amo*; *amabili*, of *amabilis*.

ALPHABET.

4. Cicero says that there are twenty-one letters in the Latin alphabet. These letters are as follows:—

Large—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X.

Small—a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, x.

The consonants were probably pronounced in the same manner as they are usually pronounced in English—except that *g* was always pronounced as *g* in *game*; and *c* was always pronounced as *c* in *can*, and *q* in the same way. There were thus three letters—*c*, *k*, and *q*—with the same sound; but the letter *k* was very rarely used. *x* is a compound letter, composed of *c* or *g*, and *s*—thus: *dux*=*duc-s*; *rex*=*reg-s*.

The vowels were pronounced thus:

- a, as *a* in *father*, *fat*.
- e, as *ay* in *bay*, or *e* in *bet*.
- i, as *ee* in *been*, or *i* in *bin*.
- o, as *o* in *bone* or *lot*.
- u, as *oo* in *boon*.

i and *u* were also used as consonants: *i* had then the sound of *y*, as *eius* was pronounced *eyus*; and *u* had the sound of *w*, as *uideo*, pronounced *wideo*. We now print this consonantal *i* as *j* (*ejus*), and pronounce it as our own *j*; and we print the consonantal *u* as *v* (*video*). The pronunciation which we give to the consonantal *i* is unquestionably wrong. Some scholars maintain that we are right, or partially right, in giving the consonantal *u* the sound of *v*. But this is doubtful; and no one doubts that in the Classical period it had most frequently, if not always, the sound of *w*.

5. The Latin letters were derived from the Greek alphabet. The Greeks borrowed their alphabet from the Phœnician; and in adopting it, they transferred the Phœnician names of the letters to their own language. The Romans named the letters by their sounds. As the vowels can be sounded by themselves, they required no addition: to the consonants they added a single vowel. Adopting the true Latin pronunciation, we get the following as the names of the letters:

a, be, ce, de, e, ef, ge, ha, i, ka, el, em, en, o, pe, qu, er, es, te, u, ix.

The letters *Y y*, and *Z z*, occur in the writings of Cicero and other authors of the same age; but they are found only in genuine Greek words, and they were regarded as foreign letters.

6. The Romans used six diphthongs; only three of which occur in many words—*æ* and *œ*, being amalgamations of *ai*

and *oi*, and sometimes printed *æ* and *æ*; and **au**. The others are—**eu**, **ei**, and **ui**.

7. The Latin consonants and vowels undergo changes according to certain laws. Thus we have in English—*manly*, *manliness*; *swim*, *swam*: so the Latins said—*scrib-o*, but *scrip-tum*; *jaci-o*, *jeci*, *in-jicio*. These changes will come into consideration in the course of the book; but at present only two need be noted.

The Latins frequently interchange *s* and *r* with each other. Thus *eram* is part of a verb whose root is *es*.

The Latins very frequently interchange *e* and *i* with each other.

8. It is often very important in Latin to know the quantity of syllables; that is, whether the syllables are long or short. A long syllable has the mark $\bar{\quad}$ over it; thus, in *creāvi* the *a* is to be pronounced long. A short syllable has the mark $\check{\quad}$; thus *āmor* has the *a* short. And sometimes a syllable may be pronounced long or short, according to the caprice of the speaker; in which case it receives both marks. Thus *amō* has the *o* sometimes long and sometimes short, according to the caprice of the speaker. The quantity of the syllable is then said to be doubtful.

PART I.

INFLECTED PARTS OF SPEECH.

9. THE Romans had two sets of words which they added to roots. One set they added to verbs; another set to nouns, adjectives, and pronouns.

CHAPTER I.—THE VERB.

10. In the case of verbs, they added words for three purposes: first, to give the person; second, to give the time, or tense; third, to give the passive voice.

PERSONAL TERMINATIONS.

11. The mode in which the Romans united the root and the personal termination may be represented in English thus: Instead of "I love, thou love, he love;" they said, "love-I, love-thou, love-he, love-we, love-ye, love-they." If we were to continue to say these words rapidly, we should corrupt them, probably, into something like this: "lovi, lovou, lovee, lovewe, loveye, lovey." Now, this is exactly what was done in Latin.

12. The words which were added to mean the personal pronouns have come down to us in the following forms, which are carefully to be committed to memory:

SINGULAR.				
THIRD PERSON. he, she, it. t.		SECOND PERSON. thou. s.		FIRST PERSON. I. m.
PLURAL.				
they. nt.		ye. tis.		we. mus.

The first person appears also in the form of *o* and *i*, by the

omission of the *m*; and in one tense—the perfect—the second person singular appears as *sti*, and the second person plural as *stis*. The full table of the personal endings is therefore—

SINGULAR.		
THIRD PERSON. he, she, it. t.	SECOND PERSON. thou. s, sti.	FIRST PERSON. I. m, o, i.
PLURAL.		
they. nt.	ye. tis, stis.	we. mus.

INCOMPLETE OR IMPERFECT TENSES.

13. We may divide the times or tenses of verbs roughly into two classes—the **Incomplete**, and the **Complete**. Thus “I am loving, I was loving, I shall be loving,” are incomplete in time. The first is present incomplete; the second is past incomplete; and the third is future incomplete. They indicate that, at the particular time mentioned, the act is, was, or will be going on. Thus “I am now sitting,” implies that the act of sitting is going on; but no indication is given of the time when the act will cease. So “I was sitting when John came in,” implies that the act of sitting was going on at the time of John’s entrance; but no indication is given of the time when the act ceased. And “John will sit in that chair to-morrow,” implies that the act of sitting will go on to-morrow; but no statement is made as to when he will finish the act. These three times are called in Latin grammar the *Present*, the *Imperfect*, and the *Future*; and they all indicate incomplete actions.

14. These three Latin tenses have also another use. We say in English, “the sun sets every evening;” “the man rose every morning;” “the sun will rise every morning.” Here the meaning is not that the sun is setting at the time at which I happen to speak. I can say, “the sun sets every evening,” though at the time of my speaking the sun is not setting. The statement is, not that the act is taking place, but that some act takes place regularly. It is what we may call the *habitual*

present. So “the man rose every morning,” means that the man was in the habit of rising every morning. And the future means, not that the sun will be rising at a particular time of which we are thinking, but that it will rise regularly every morning. The Latin present, imperfect, and future tenses have this meaning.

15. There is a third use of these Latin tenses. We say, in English, when we wish to be emphatic, “I *do* love; I *did* love; I *will* love.” The Latins express this meaning also by their present, imperfect, and future.

THE PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

16. The Present tense of the active voice is formed in Latin by taking the stem of the verb and adding the personal terminations. The termination for “*I*” is *o*. These personal terminations are for the most part simply added; but in some cases a vowel is inserted, or the last letter of the stem is struck out.

17. The stems of verbs end in *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*, and consonants; and this circumstance leads to the division of verbs into the following conjugations—the ***ā* conjugation**, the ***ē* conjugation**, the ***ī* conjugation**, the ***ŷ* conjugation**, the ***u* conjugation**, and the **consonantal conjugation**.

18. In the present active of the *ā* conjugation, the personal terminations are added to the stem without any change, except in the first person. In the first person the vowel *a* of the stem is omitted before the termination *o*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>regnā-t</i>he, she, or it reigns.	<i>regnā-nt</i>they reign.
<i>regnā-s</i>you reign.	<i>regnā-tis</i>you reign.
<i>regn-o</i>I reign.	<i>regnā-mus</i>we reign.

From sections 13, 14, 15 we know that *regnat* may mean three things—he is reigning now; or, he reigns regularly; or, he *does* reign, emphatically; and the Latin expresses in one word what the English takes three ways of expressing.

19. Form the present indicative active from the following stems of the *ā* conjugation, and give the meanings: *specta*, look; *vola*, fly;

pugna, fight; *sta*, stand; *penetra*, penetrate; *triumpha*, triumph; *rebella*, rebel; *migra*, remove; *impera*, command; *conjura*, conspire.

20. In the present indicative active of the *ē* conjugation the personal terminations are added to the stem without any change. Thus, stem *jace*, lie down:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>jacē-t</i>he, she, or it lies down.	<i>jacē-nt</i>they lie down.
<i>jacē-s</i>you lie down.	<i>jacē-tis</i>ye lie down.
<i>jacē-o</i>I lie down.	<i>jacē-mus</i>we lie down.

21. Stems for exercise: *sede*, sit; *late*, lie hid; *vide*, see; *mane*, remain; *pate*, lie open; *sile*, be silent; *florc*, flourish; *vale*, be strong; *time*, fear; *ride*, laugh.

22. The present indicative active of the *ī* conjugation is formed by adding the personal terminations to the stem, without any change, except inserting *u* before *nt*. Thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>audi-t</i>he, she, or it hears.	<i>audi-u-nt</i>they hear.
<i>audi-s</i>you hear.	<i>audi-tis</i>ye hear.
<i>audi-o</i>I hear.	<i>audi-mus</i>we hear.

23. Stems for exercise: *veni*, come; *puni*, punish; *vinci*, bind; *scati*, feel; *aperi*, open; *reperi*, find; *sci*, know.

24. The present indicative active of the *ī* conjugation is formed exactly in the same way as that of the *ī* conjugation, only that the *ī* is short throughout, as:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>capi-t</i>he, she, or it takes.	<i>capi-u-nt</i>they take.
<i>capi-s</i>you take.	<i>capi-tis</i>ye take.
<i>capi-o</i>I take.	<i>capi-mus</i>we take.

25. Stems for exercise: *fodi*, dig; *faci*, do; *jaci*, throw; *fugī*, flee; *rapī*, snatch.

26. The present indicative active of the consonantal and *u* conjugations is formed by joining the personal terminations to the stem; but wherever the personal termination begins with a consonant, the vowel *ī* is inserted between the stem and the termination, except before *nt*, when *u* is inserted. The reason of the insertion of this euphonic vowel is, that the Romans always avoided such combinations as *cads*, *cadnt*, *fings*, *fingnt*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>cad-ĭ-t</i>he falls.	<i>cad-u-nt</i>they fall.
<i>cad-ĭ-s</i>you fall.	<i>cad-ĭ-tis</i>ye fall.
<i>cad-o</i>I fall.	<i>cad-ĭ-mus</i>we fall.
<i>metu-ĭ-t</i>he fears.	<i>metu-u-nt</i>they fear.
<i>metu-ĭ-s</i>you fear.	<i>metu-ĭ-tis</i>ye fear.
<i>metu-o</i>I fear.	<i>metu-ĭ-mus</i>we fear.

27. Stems ending in consonants and in *u*: *vert*, turn; *ger*, wear; *tribu*, give; *scrib*, write; *leg*, read; *add*, add; *caed*, kill; *claud*, shut; *minu*, diminish; *flu*, flow.

28. Comparison of the formation of the present indicative active in all the conjugations:

t (*he, she, or it*) is added directly to the stems of the conjugations in *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ĭ*; as *vola-t*, *time-t*, *audi-t*, and *capi-t*. The vowel *i* is prefixed to it before it is added to the consonantal and *u* stems; as *cad-ĭ-t*, *metu-ĭ-t*.

nt (*they*) is added directly to the stems in *a* and *e*; as *vola-nt*, *time-nt*. *u* is prefixed to it before it is added to stems in *ī*, *ĭ*, *u*, and consonants; as *audi-u-nt*, *capi-u-nt*, *cad-u-nt*, *metu-u-nt*.

s (*thou*) is added directly to the stems in *a*, *e*, *ī*, and *ĭ*; **i-s** to the stems in *u* and consonants; as *vola-s*, *time-s*, *audi-s*, *capi-s*; but *metu-i-s*, *cad-i-s*.

tis (*ye*) is added directly to the stems in *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, and *ĭ*; **ĭ-tis** to stems in *u* and consonants: as *volā-tis*, *timē-tis*, *audī-tis*, *capĭ-tis*; but *metu-ĭ-tis*, *cad-ĭ-tis*.

o (*I*) is added directly to stems in *ē*, *ī*, *ĭ*, *u*, and consonants, as *time-o*, *audi-o*, *capi-o*, *metu-o*, and *cad-o*; but stems in *ā* lose the *a* before *o*, as *vol-o*.

mus (*we*) is added directly to stems in *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ĭ*; **ĭ-mus** to stems in *u* and consonants: as *volā-mus*, *timē-mus*, *audī-mus*, *capĭ-mus*; but *metu-ĭ-mus*, *cad-ĭ-mus*.

29. Table:

	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
	t , <i>he, she, or it.</i>	nt , <i>they.</i>	s , <i>thou.</i>	tis , <i>ye.</i>	o , <i>I.</i>	mus , <i>we.</i>
Stem.						
<i>ā</i>	<i>vola-t</i> ,	<i>vola-nt</i> ,	<i>volā-s</i> ,	<i>volā-tis</i> ,	<i>vol-ō</i> ,	<i>volā-mus</i> .
<i>ē</i>	<i>time-t</i> ,	<i>time-nt</i> ,	<i>timē-s</i> ,	<i>timē-tis</i> ,	<i>time-o</i> ,	<i>timē-mus</i> .
<i>ī</i>	<i>audi-t</i> ,	<i>audi-u-nt</i> ,	<i>audī-s</i> ,	<i>audī-tis</i> ,	<i>audi-o</i> ,	<i>audī-mus</i> .
<i>ĭ</i>	<i>capi-t</i> ,	<i>capi-u-nt</i> ,	<i>capĭ-s</i> ,	<i>capĭ-tis</i> ,	<i>capi-o</i> ,	<i>capĭ-mus</i> .
<i>u</i>	<i>metu-ĭ-t</i> ,	<i>metu-u-nt</i> ,	<i>metu-ĭ-s</i> ,	<i>metu-ĭ-tis</i> ,	<i>metu-o</i> ,	<i>metu-ĭ-mus</i> .
cons.	<i>cad-ĭ-t</i> ,	<i>cad-u-nt</i> ,	<i>cad-ĭ-s</i> ,	<i>cad-ĭ-tis</i> ,	<i>cad-o</i> ,	<i>cad-ĭ-mus</i> .

THE IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

30. The Imperfect Indicative Active means — as we have seen — “was doing the deed at some particular time,” or, “was in the habit of doing the deed,” or, emphatic, “*did* do the deed.” The original word which indicated this has now the form of *ba* or *eba*, and was probably part of a word which is the same as the English word *be*. Thus *t* (he), *ba* (was), *vola* (flying), became, united backwards, *vola-ba-t*; literally, flying was he.

31. The personal termination for *I* in the imperfect is *m*.

32. The imperfect indicative active is formed by adding *ba* to stems in *a* and *e*, and *ēba* to stems in *i*, *ī*, *u*, and consonants, thus :

Stem.	Tense-word.	
<i>regnā</i>	- <i>ba</i>was reigning.
<i>jacē</i>	- <i>ba</i>was lying down.
<i>audi</i>	- <i>ēba</i>was hearing.
<i>capi</i>	- <i>ēba</i>was taking.
<i>metu</i>	- <i>ēba</i>was fearing.
<i>cad</i>	- <i>ēba</i>was falling.

These two words, *ba* or *eba*, and the stem of the verb form the stem of the imperfect.

33. The personal terminations are added directly to the stem of the imperfect ; *i.e.*, to the stem of the verb + the tense-word of the imperfect ; thus :

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>t, he, she, or it.</i>		<i>nt, they.</i>	
<i>regnā-bā-t</i> ... {	he, she, or it was reigning.	<i>regnā-ba-nt</i> ..	they were reigning.
<i>jacē-bā-t</i>	he was lying down.	<i>jacē-ba-nt</i>	they were lying down.
<i>audi-ēbā-t</i>	he was hearing.	<i>audi-ēba-nt</i> ..	they were hearing.
<i>capi-ēbā-t</i>	he was taking.	<i>capi-ēba-nt</i> ..	they were taking.
<i>metu-ēbā-t</i>	he was fearing.	<i>metu-ēba-nt</i> ..	they were fearing.
<i>cad-ēbā-t</i>	he was falling.	<i>cad-ēba-nt</i> ..	they were falling.
<i>s, thou or you.</i>		<i>tis, ye.</i>	
<i>regnā-bā-s</i>	you were reigning.	<i>regnā-bā-tis</i> ..	you were reigning.
<i>jacē-bā-s</i>	you were lying down.	<i>jacē-bā-tis</i>	you were lying down.
<i>audi-ēbā-s</i>	you were hearing.	<i>audi-ēbā-tis</i> ..	you were hearing.
<i>capi-ēbā-s</i>	you were taking.	<i>capi-ēbā-tis</i> ..	you were taking.
<i>metu-ēbā-s</i>	you were fearing.	<i>metu-ēbā-tis</i> ..	you were fearing.
<i>cad-ēbā-s</i>	you were falling.	<i>cad-ēbā-tis</i> ..	you were falling.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
m, <i>I</i> .	mus, <i>we</i> .
<i>regnā-ba-m</i>I was reigning.	<i>regnā-bā-mūs</i> ..we were reigning.
<i>jacē-ba-m</i>I was lying down.	<i>jacē-bā-mūs</i>we were lying down.
<i>audi-ēba-m</i>I was hearing.	<i>audi-ēbā-mūs</i> ..we were hearing.
<i>capi-ēba-m</i>I was taking.	<i>capi-ēbā-mūs</i> ..we were taking.
<i>metu-ēba-m</i>I was fearing.	<i>metu-ēbā-mūs</i> ..we were fearing.
<i>cad-ēba-m</i>I was falling.	<i>cad-ēbā-mūs</i> ...we were falling.

THE FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

34. The Future means that an event will be taking place at some time or other, or that it will regularly take place.

35. The future is formed in two ways. The first method is found in verbs with the stems ending in *ā* and *ē*. In these *bi* is the tense-word of the future. Thus *t* (he), *bi* (will), *regna* (reign), joined backwards, give us *regna-bi-t*, he will reign.

36. *o* is the termination for *I*, and the *i* of *bi* disappears before it, the two together making *bo*. The *i* before *nt* becomes *u*, the two together making *bunt*. Thus :

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>regnā-bī-t</i> { he, she, or it will { reign.	<i>regnā-bu-nt</i>they will reign.
<i>regnā-bī-s</i>you will reign.	<i>regnā-bī-tis</i>ye will reign.
<i>regnā-b-ō</i>I shall reign.	<i>regnā-bī-mus</i>we shall reign.
<i>jacē-bī-t</i> { he, she, or it will { lie down.	<i>jacē-bu-nt</i>they will lie down.
<i>jacē-bī-s</i>you will lie down.	<i>jacē-bī-tis</i>ye will lie down.
<i>jacē-b-ō</i>I shall lie down.	<i>jacē-bī-mus</i>we shall lie down.

The imperfect is, therefore, *bā-t*, *bā-s*, *ba-m*; *ba-nt*, *bā-tis*, *bā-mus*: the future is, *bī-t*, *bī-s*, *bō*; *bu-nt*, *bī-tis*, *bī-mus*.

37. The second form of the future is found in verbs having stems ending *ī*, *ī*, *u*, and consonants. The vowel *a* is the tense-word before *m* (I); the vowel *e* is the tense-word before all the other pronominal words. Thus:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>audi-ē-t</i>he, she, or it will hear.	<i>audi-e-nt</i>they will hear.
<i>audi-ē-s</i>you will hear.	<i>audi-ē-tis</i>ye will hear.
<i>audi-a-m</i> ...I shall hear.	<i>audi-ē-mus</i>we shall hear.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>capi-ĕ-t</i>he, she, or it will take.	<i>capi-e-nt</i>they will take.
<i>capi-ĕ-s</i>you will take.	<i>capi-ĕ-tis</i>ye will take.
<i>capi-a-m</i>I shall take.	<i>capi-ĕ-mus</i>we shall take.
<i>metu-ĕ-t</i>he, she, or it will fear.	<i>metu-e-nt</i>they will fear.
<i>metu-ĕ-s</i>you will fear.	<i>metu-ĕ-tis</i>ye will fear.
<i>metu-a-m</i> ...I shall fear.	<i>metu-ĕ-mus</i>we shall fear.
<i>cad-ĕ-t</i>he, she, or it will fall.	<i>cad-e-nt</i>they will fall.
<i>cad-ĕ-s</i>you will fall.	<i>cad-ĕ-tis</i>ye will fall.
<i>cad-a-m</i>I shall fall.	<i>cad-ĕ-mus</i>we shall fall.

38. This form creates a difficulty for the learner. When he sees the words *timet*, *cadet*, he cannot tell from the form whether they are the present indicative of the *ĕ* conjugation, or the future indicative of the consonantal conjugation. He must know the stem of the verb before he can determine. Thus *timet* means "he fears;" but *cadet*, "he will fall."

COMPLETE OR PERFECT TENSES.

39. We found that the present, imperfect, and future express an action which is, was, or will be going on; but the form of speech says nothing as to the conclusion of the act. Other forms mark out distinctly that the action is, has been, or will be, ended. These tenses give completed time. The word for "completed" in Latin is *perfectum*; and so these tenses are called the perfect tenses. Their names are the *Perfect*, *Pluperfect*, and *Future Perfect*. We may thus compare them with the imperfect or incomplete tenses:

ACTION INCOMPLETE.	PRESENT.	ACTION COMPLETE.
<i>Pres.</i> I am falling.		<i>Perf.</i> I have fallen.
	PAST.	
<i>Imperf.</i> I was falling.		<i>Perf.</i> I fell. <i>Pluperf.</i> I had fallen.
	FUTURE.	
<i>Fut.</i> I shall fall.		<i>Fut. perf.</i> I shall have fallen.

40. The expression "I fell" implies that the action took place

in some past time, but leaves the time entirely indefinite. This form is therefore called the Perfect Indefinite. It is called in Greek the aorist, which means indefinite; and so we may speak of it in Latin as the perfect in the sense of the aorist. The expression "I have fallen" implies that the action has just taken place; that the action is completed, but has been just completed, and the effects of it still remain and belong to the present. The form is called the Perfect Definite.

While in Greek and English the perfect definite "I have fallen," and the perfect indefinite "I fell," are expressed in different ways, the Latin perfect is used for them both; and the reader of a Latin work has to find out from the sense or context whether the Latin writer means to express by the form of the perfect the perfect definite or the perfect indefinite.

The English language, on the other hand, does not always clearly distinguish between the imperfect and perfect indefinite. When I say, "He rose every day at seven o'clock," I mean that he was in the habit of rising every day; and so "he rose" is imperfect. Care must be taken, therefore, to notice exactly, when a translation is made into Latin, whether the English perfect indefinite means that the event took place once for all and was completed, in which case the Latin perfect is used; or that the event took place regularly at fixed times, or that the doer of the deed was in the habit of doing it, in which case the Latin imperfect is used.

THE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

41. The Perfect Indicative Active is formed in three ways.

(1.) In very many verbs the letters *ui* are the remnant of the word that indicated the perfect time or tense. The letter *u* was, as we have seen, sometimes a vowel and sometimes a consonant. When it is a consonant, we now write it *v*. Thus:—

<i>regnā-vi</i> -.....	reigned, or have reigned.
<i>delē-vi</i> -.....	destroyed, or have destroyed.
<i>audī-vi</i> -.....	heard, or have heard.

When the *u* is treated as a vowel, the stem vowel is generally expelled before it: as,—

<i>doma</i> -...tame.	<i>dom-ui</i> -...tamed, or have tamed.
<i>late</i> -.....lie hid.	<i>lat-ui</i> -.....lay hid, or have lain hid.

(2.) The letters *si* are the remnants of the word which indicated the perfect time. Before these letters are added, however, a change is often made in the stem. Thus :

<i>mane</i> -...remain.	<i>man-si</i> -...remained, or have remained.
<i>claud</i> -...shut.	<i>clau-si</i> -.....shut, or have shut.
<i>scrib</i> -.....write.	<i>scrip-si</i> -...wrote, or have written.
<i>reg</i> -.....rule.	<i>re-xi</i> -.....ruled, or have ruled.

In this last case *x* is=*gs*, of which *g* belongs to the stem, and *s* to the tense-word.

(3.) The perfect seems to have been formed at first by repeating the word; thus *sta* would become *stasti*. This resulted in a process called reduplication, in which the first letter is doubled with a vowel placed between. Thus :

cad- becomes *ec-cīdi*.

This process also accounts for a form of the perfect which is analogous to our *see, saw*; *run, ran*. Thus :

<i>fūgi</i> -.....flee.	<i>fūgi</i> -.....fled, or have fled.
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42. The formation of the perfect is so various and irregular that no systematic rules can be given for forming it from the stem. The perfect must therefore be learned from the dictionary, or from some other book. And therefore it is always given to the scholar. He must not imagine that he can form it for himself. He must commit it to memory.

There are four parts of a verb the knowledge of which enables one to form all the other parts of the verb. These four parts are, the Present Indicative Active, the Perfect Indicative Active, the Supine, and the Present Infinitive Active. To give these parts of a verb is to conjugate it. These parts are to be learned by memory.

43. Stems of the perfect :—

PRES.	regna-.	specta-.	vola-.	migra-.	sta-.	
PERF.	regnā-vi-.	spectā-vi-.	volā-vi-.	migra-vi-.	stēti-.	
PRES.	jace-.	sede-.	late-.	vide-.	flore-.	time-.
PERF.	jac-ui-.	sēdi-.	lat-ui-.	vīdi-.	flor-ui-.	tim-ui-.
PRES.	puni-.	audi-.	sci-.	vēni-.	vinci-.	senti-.
PERF.	punī-vi-.	audī-vi-.	scī-vi-.	vēni-.	vinxi-.	sensi-.
PRES.	capi-.	jaci-.	faci-.	rap-.	cad-.	metu-.
PERF.	cēpi-.	jēci-.	fēci-.	rap-ui-.	cecīdi-.	metui-.
PRES.	vert-.	ger-.	caed-.	flu-.	add-.	
PERF.	verti-.	gessi-.	cecīdi-.	fluxi-.	addidi-.	

44. The personal terminations appear in very altered forms in the perfect. "Thou" is represented by *stī*; "ye" by *stīs*; "they" appears as *ērunt* or *ēre*, with the loss of the *i* of the perfect stem; the letter *m*, which stood for "I," has disappeared, and there is nothing in its stead. Thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>regnā-vi-t</i> { he, she, or it reigned, or has reigned.	<i>regna-v-ērunt</i> { they reigned, or <i>regna-v-ēre</i> { have reigned.
<i>regnā-vi-sti</i>you reigned, &c.	<i>regna-vi-stis</i>ye reigned, &c.
<i>regnā-vi</i>I reigned, &c.	<i>regna-vī-mus</i>we reigned, &c.
<i>jac-ui-t</i> { he, she, or it lay down, or has lain down.	<i>jac-u-ērunt</i> or { they lay down, or <i>jac-u-ēre</i> { have lain down.
<i>jac-ui-sti</i>you lay down, &c.	<i>jac-ui-stis</i>ye lay down, &c.
<i>jac-ui</i>I lay down, &c.	<i>jac-uī-mus</i>we lay down, &c.
<i>cēpi-t</i> { he, she, or it took, or has taken.	<i>cep-ērunt</i> or { they took, or have <i>cep-ēre</i> { taken.
<i>cepi-sti</i>you took, &c.	<i>cepi-stis</i>ye took, &c.
<i>cepi</i>I took, &c.	<i>cepi-mus</i>we took, &c.

THE PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

45. The Pluperfect is formed from the stem form of the perfect, by striking off the *i* and adding *ēra*. It implies a comparison of two past events; and the one which we express as having taken place before the other is said to be in the pluperfect—that is, more than past, or more past than another past.

The pupil must take care to hold firmly in his mind the stem form of the perfect before he forms the pluperfect: he has to think of nothing else. The conjugation to which the verb belongs is now a matter of no consequence. Thus:

PERFECT.	<i>regnā-vi-</i> .	<i>specta-vi-</i> .	<i>steti-</i> .	<i>jacui-</i> .
PLUPERFECT.	<i>regnā-v-ēra-</i> .	<i>specta-v-ēra-</i> .	<i>stēt-ēra-</i> .	<i>jacu-ēra-</i> .
PERFECT.	<i>cepi-</i> .	<i>gessi-</i> .	<i>fluxi-</i> .	<i>addidī-</i> .
PLUPERFECT.	<i>cep-ēra-</i> .	<i>gess-ēra-</i> .	<i>flux-ēra-</i> .	<i>addid-ēra-</i> .

46. The personal terminations for the pluperfect are the same as those for the imperfect. Thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>regna-v-ēra-t</i> { he, she, or it had reigned.	<i>regna-v-ēra-nt</i>they had reigned.
<i>regna-v-ērā-s</i> ...you had reigned.	<i>regna-v-ērā-tis</i> ...ye had reigned.
<i>regna-v-ēra-m</i> . I had reigned.	<i>regna - v - ērā - mus</i> } we had reigned.
<i>cēp-ēra-t</i> { he, she, or it had taken	<i>cēp-ērā-nt</i>they had taken.
<i>cēp-ērā-s</i>you had taken.	<i>cēp-ērā-tis</i>ye had taken.
<i>cēp-ēra-m</i>I had taken.	<i>cēp-ērā-mus</i>we had taken.

THE FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE:

SOMETIMES CALLED THE SECOND FUTURE.

47. The Future Perfect is formed from the stem form of the perfect, by striking off the *i* and adding *ērī*. It implies a comparison of two future events; and the one which is represented as being over or past in the future before the other is accomplished is called future perfect—that is, future past. Like the pluperfect, it is formed directly from the perfect. Thus:

PERFECT.	<i>regnā-vi-</i> .	<i>spectā-vi-</i> .	<i>stīti-</i> .	<i>jacui-</i> .
FUTURE PERFECT.	<i>regnā-v-ērī-</i> .	<i>spectā-v-ērī-</i> .	<i>stīt-ērī-</i> .	<i>jacu-ērī-</i> .

48. The personal terminations for the future perfect are the same as those for the future of verbs in *a* and *e*; only that the vowel *i* remains before *nt*, and is not changed into *u*. The *i* vanishes before *o* (I). Thus:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>regna-vĕrĭ-t</i>	{ he, she, or it will have reigned.	<i>regna-veri-nt...</i>	{ they will have reigned.
<i>regna-vĕrĭ-s</i>	you will have, &c.	<i>regna-vĕrĭ-tis</i>	ye will have, &c.
<i>regna-vĕr-o</i>	I shall have, &c.	<i>regna-vĕrĭ-mus</i>	we shall have, &c.
<i>cĕp-ĕrĭ-t</i>	{ he, she, or it will have taken.	<i>cĕp-ĕri-nt</i>	{ they will have taken.
<i>cĕp-ĕrĭ-s</i>	you will have, &c.	<i>cĕp-ĕrĭ-tis</i>	ye will have, &c.
<i>cĕp-ĕr-ō</i>	I shall have, &c.	<i>cĕp-ĕrĭ-mus</i>	we shall have, &c.

49. We have now found six tenses—three incomplete, and three complete—corresponding to each other. Thus:

INCOMPLETE ACTION.

PRESENT—I am doing.

Stem of verb in a, e, ĭ, ĭ, u, and CONS.: must be learned from practice.	PERSONAL TER.	
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
	t.	nt.
	s.	tis.
	o.	mus.

IMPERFECT—I was doing.

Stem of present.	TENSE	PER. TER.	
	ENDINGS.	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
	ba	t.	nt.
	and	s.	tis.
	ĕba.	m.	mus.

FUTURE—I shall do.

First form.

Stem of pres- ent in ā or ĕ.	TENSE	PER. TER.	
	ENDING.	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
	bi.	t.	u-nt.
		s.	tis.
		o.	mus.

Second form.

Stem of pres- ent in ĭ or e, except be- ĭ, or u or CONS.	TENSE	PER. TER.	
	ENDINGS.	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
		t.	nt.
	fore m (I),	s.	tis.
	when it is	m.	mus.
	a.		

COMPLETE ACTION.

PERFECT—I have done, or I did.

Stem of perfect must be learned from practice.	PERSONAL TER.	
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
	t.	ĕrunt or ĕre.
	sti.	stis.
	—	mus.

PLUPERFECT—I had done.

Stem of per- fect.	TENSE	PER. TER.	
	ENDING.	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
	ĕra.	t.	nt.
		s.	tis.
		m.	mus.

FUTURE PERFECT—I shall have
done.

Stem of per- fect.	TENSE	PER. TER.	
	ENDING.	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
	ĕri.	t.	nt.
		s.	tis.
		o.	mus.

PASSIVE VOICE.

50. The Passive Voice is used when the statement is made, in regard to the subject spoken of, that the action is done to it. Thus, in the sentence "John is struck," it is said of John that the action of striking is done to John.

51. At the time that the various words were combined so as to form what are now called inflections, the people combining the words thought of all things as having life and as having feeling; just as children of the present day imagine that dolls or chairs feel the blows given to them. So they had no passive; but they spoke of the matter thus—"John gets himself struck," or "John feels himself struck," or "John strikes himself." The Latin word for *himself* is *se*; but in the Latin language *s* frequently appears in the form of *r*. And this letter *r*—the remnant of a word signifying *self*—is the sign of the passive voice with all the pronouns, except the pronoun for *you*, plural. Thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
t becomes tur	nt becomes ntur.
s becomes ris or re.	tis becomes mini.
m becomes r ; o becomes or.	mus becomes mur.

52. The present indicative passive of verbs having their stems in *ā*, *ē*, and *ī*, is formed from the present indicative active by making the changes set down in section 51. Thus:

crea-, *create.*

ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
<i>crea-t</i> ,he, she, or it creates.	<i>creā-tur</i> ... { he, she, or it is being created.
<i>crea-nt</i>they create.	<i>crea-ntur</i> ... they are being created.
<i>creā-s</i>you create.	<i>creā-ris</i> , or } you are being cre- <i>creā-re.</i> } ated.
<i>creā-tis</i>ye create.	<i>creā-mīnī</i> ... ye are being created.
<i>cre-o</i>I create.	<i>cre-or</i> I am being created.
<i>creā-mus</i>we create.	<i>creā-mur</i> ... we are being created.

dele-, *destroy.*

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
<i>delē-t</i>	{ he, she, or it de- stroy.	<i>delē-tur</i>	{ he, she, or it is being destroyed.
<i>dele-nt</i>	they destroy.	<i>dele-ntur</i>	they are being, &c.
<i>delē-s</i>	you destroy.	<i>delē-ris</i> , or <i>delē-re</i>	{ you are being, &c.
<i>delē-tis</i>	ye destroy.	<i>dele-mīnī</i>	ye are being, &c.
<i>dele-o</i>	I destroy.	<i>dele-or</i>	I am being, &c.
<i>delē-mus</i>	we destroy.	<i>delē-mur</i>	we are being, &c.

audi-, *hear.*

<i>audi-t</i>	he, she, or it hears.	<i>audi-tur</i>	{ he, she, or it is being heard.
<i>audi-u-nt</i>	they hear.	<i>audi-u-ntur</i>	they are being, &c.
<i>audi-s</i>	you hear.	<i>audi-ris</i> , or <i>audi-re</i>	{ you are being, &c.
<i>audi-tis</i>	ye hear.	<i>audi-mīnī</i>	ye are being, &c.
<i>audi-o</i>	I hear.	<i>audi-or</i>	I am being, &c.
<i>audi-mus</i>	we hear.	<i>audi-mur</i>	we are being, &c.

53. In consonantal verbs, and verbs having their stems in *i* and *u*, the vowel *i* is changed into *ē* before *ris* and *re*.

caed-, *cut.*

<i>caedi-t</i>	he, she, or it cuts.	<i>caed-ī-tur</i>	{ he, she, or it is being cut.
<i>caed-u-nt</i>	they cut.	<i>caed-u-ntur</i>	they are being cut.
<i>caed-ī-s</i>	you cut.	<i>caed-ē-ris</i> , or <i>caed-ē-re</i>	{ you are being cut.
<i>caed-ī-tis</i>	ye cut.	<i>caed-ī-mīnī</i>	ye are being cut.
<i>caed-o</i>	I cut.	<i>caed-or</i>	I am being cut.
<i>caed-ī-mus</i>	we cut.	<i>caed-ī-mur</i>	we are being cut.

capi-, *take.*

<i>capī-t</i>	he, she, or it takes.	<i>capī-tur</i>	{ he, she, or it is being taken.
<i>capi-u-nt</i>	they take.	<i>capi-u-ntur</i>	they are being, &c.
<i>capī-s</i>	you take.	<i>capē-ris</i> , or <i>capē-re</i>	{ you are being, &c.
<i>capī-tis</i>	ye take.	<i>capi-mīnī</i>	ye are being, &c.
<i>capi-o</i>	I take.	<i>capi-or</i>	I am being, &c.
<i>capī-mus</i>	we take.	<i>capī-mur</i>	we are being, &c.

minu-, lessen.

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.
<i>minu-i-t</i> ... { he, she, or it less- ens.		<i>minu-ī-tur</i> ... { he, she, or it is being lessened.
<i>minu-u-nt</i> ... they lessen.		<i>minu-u-ntur</i> ... they are being, &c.
<i>minu-i-s</i> you lessen.		<i>minu-ē-ris</i> , or <i>minu-ē-re.</i> } you are being, &c.
<i>minu-ī-tis</i> ye lessen.		<i>minu-ī-mīnī</i> ye are being, &c.
<i>minu-o</i> I lessen.		<i>minu-or</i> I am being, &c.
<i>minu-ī-mus</i> . we lessen.		<i>minu-ī-mur</i> we are being, &c.

54. The time of the present indicative passive is the same as the time of the present indicative active. But in English various ways are adopted to express the present indicative passive: indeed, it is said by some not to have any representative in English. Thus, when I speak of a letter being written now, I prefer to mention the name of the person who is writing it, and say, "he is writing a letter:" I avoid the passive form. Some use the form, "the letter is being written;" and for grammatical purposes we may adopt this form, but it is rarely employed in good English. We sometimes in English use the present indicative active form with the meaning of the present indicative passive: as, "the ship is building;" which means "the ship is being built." Great care must be taken to see whether the words imply that the subject is getting the action done to it; and whether that action is now taking place, or takes place habitually. Thus "John is fighting" is active; "the house is making" is present passive; "the letter is written" is perfect passive, for the action is finished and complete.

55. Stems for exercise: *Crea*, create; *spolia*, strip; *crema*, burn; *monstra*, point out; *serra*, save; *juva*, help; *habē*, have; *tenē*, hold; *terrē*, frighten; *monē*, warn; *find*, cleave; *mitt*, send; *sum*, take; *spern*, despise; *fodī*, dig; *rapī*, snatch; *stru*, build; *custodī*, watch; *finī*, finish; *munī*, fortify.

 THE IMPERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE.

56. The Imperfect Indicative Passive is formed from the stem of the imperfect by adding the personal terminations of the passive—*tur*, he; *ntur*, they; *ris* or *re*, you; *mini*, ye; *r*, I; *mur*, we. Thus:

creā-ba-.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>crea-bā-tur</i> ..	{ he, she, or it was being created.	<i>crea-ba-ntur</i>	{ they were being created.
<i>crea-bā-ris</i> , or <i>-re</i>	{ you were being, &c.	<i>crea-bā-mini</i> ...	ye were being, &c.
<i>crea-ba-r</i>	I was being, &c.	<i>crea-bā-mur</i>	we were being, &c.

delē-ba-.

<i>dcle-bā-tur</i> ...	{ he, she, or it was being destroyed.	<i>dcle-ba-ntur</i> .	{ they were being de- stroyed.
<i>dcle-bā-ris</i> , or <i>-re</i>	{ you were being, &c.	<i>dcle-ba-mini</i>	ye were being, &c.
<i>dcle-ba-r</i>	I was being, &c.	<i>dcle-bā-mur</i>	we were being, &c.

audi-ēba-.

<i>audi-ēbā-tur</i>	{ he, she, or it was being heard.	<i>audi-ēbā-ntur</i> .	{ they were being heard.
<i>audi-ēbā-ris</i> , or <i>-re</i>	{ you were being, &c.	<i>audi-ēbā-mini</i> ..	ye were being, &c.
<i>audi-ēba-r</i>	I was being, &c.	<i>audi-ēbā-mur</i> ..	we were being, &c.

caed-ēba-.

<i>caed-ēbā-tur</i>	{ he, she, or it was being cut.	<i>caed-ēbā-ntur</i> ..	they were being cut.
<i>caed-ēba-ris</i> , or <i>-re</i>	{ you were being cut.	<i>caed-ēbā-mini</i> ..	ye were being cut.
<i>caed-ēba-r</i>	I was being cut.	<i>caed-ēbā-mur</i> ..	we were being cut.

capi-ēba-.

<i>capi-ēbā-tur</i> .	{ he, she, or it was being taken.	<i>capi-ēba-ntur</i> ..	{ they were being taken.
<i>capi-ēbā-ris</i> , or <i>-re</i>	{ you were being, &c.	<i>capi-ēbā-mini</i> ..	ye were being, &c.
<i>capi-ēba-r</i>	I was being taken.	<i>capi-ēbā-mur</i> ..	we were being, &c.

57. The imperfect indicative passive is of the same time as the imperfect indicative active, and the observations made in regard to the translation of the Latin present indicative passive into English, hold in regard to the translation of the Latin imperfect indicative passive into English.

THE FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE.

58. The Future Indicative Passive is formed from the stem of the future indicative active, by appending the passive personal terminations. In verbs which have *bi* as the tense sign of the future, the personal terminations are added as in the present : in the other verbs as in the imperfect. Thus :

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>creā-bi-tur</i> ... { he, she, or it will } be created.	<i>crea-bu-ntur</i> ... they will be created.
<i>creā-bē-ris</i> , or <i>-re</i> } you will be created.	<i>crea-bi-mini</i>ye will be created.
<i>creā-b-or</i>I shall be created.	<i>crea-bī-mur</i>we shall be created.
<i>delē-bī-tur</i> ... { he, she, or it will } be destroyed.	<i>dcle-bu-ntur</i> . { they will be de- } stroyed.
<i>delē-bē-ris</i> , or - <i>re</i> } you will be, &c.	<i>dcle-bi-mini</i>ye will be, &c.
<i>delē-b-or</i>I shall be, &c.	<i>dcle-bī-mur</i>we shall be, &c.
<i>audi-ē-tur</i> ... { he, she, or it will } be heard.	<i>audi-e-ntur</i>they will be heard.
<i>audi-ē-ris</i> , or - <i>re</i> } you will be heard.	<i>audi-ē-mini</i>ye will be heard.
<i>audi-a-r</i>I shall be heard.	<i>audi-ē-mur</i>we shall be heard.
<i>caed-ē-tur</i> { he, she, or it will } be cut.	<i>caed-e-ntur</i>they will be cut.
<i>caed-ē-ris</i> , or - <i>re</i> } you will be cut.	<i>caed-ē-mini</i>ye will be cut.
<i>caed-a-r</i>I shall be cut.	<i>caed-ē-mur</i>we shall be cut.
<i>capi-ē-tur</i> { he, she or it will } be taken.	<i>capi-e-ntur</i>they will be taken.
<i>capi-ē-ris</i> , or - <i>re</i> } you will be taken.	<i>capi-ē-mini</i>ye will be taken.
<i>capi-a-r</i>I shall be taken.	<i>capi-ē-mur</i>we shall be taken.

59. The perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative passive are compound tenses ; and are therefore omitted till we come to the elements of which they are composed. One of these elements is the verb *sum*, " I am." This verb is irregular, as in English ; but as it continually occurs, we give the indicative and imperative moods here.

60.

INDICATIVE.

INCOMPLETE TENSES.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
esthe, she, or it is.		suntthey are.
ēs.....you are.		estisye are.
sum.....I am.		sūmuswe are.

IMPERFECT.

ēra-t.....he, she, or it was.		era-nt.....they were.
erā-s.....you were.		erā-tis.....ye were.
era-m.....I was.		erā-muswe were.

FUTURE.

ēri-t.....he, she, or it will be.		ēru-nt.....they will be.
ēri-s.....you will be.		ēri-tis.....ye will be.
ēr-o.....I shall be.		ērī-mus.....we shall be.

COMPLETE TENSES.

PERFECT.

<i>fui-t</i> ... { he, she, or it has been, or was.		<i>fu-ērunt</i> , } they have been, or <i>fu-ēre</i> } were.
<i>fui-sti</i>you have been, or were.		<i>fui-stis</i>ye have been, or were.
<i>fui</i>I have been, or was.		<i>fui-mus</i>we have been, or were.

PLUPERFECT.

<i>fu-ēra-t</i>he, she, or it had been.		<i>fu-era-nt</i>they had been.
<i>fu-ēra-s</i>you had been.		<i>fu-ērā-tis</i>ye had been.
<i>fu-ēra-m</i>I had been.		<i>fu-erā-mus</i> ..we had been.

FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>fu-ēri-t</i> ... { he, she, or it will have been.		<i>fu-ēri-nt</i>they will have been.
<i>fu-ēri-s</i>you will have been.		<i>fu-ērī-tis</i>ye will have been.
<i>fu-ēr-o</i>I shall have been.		<i>fu-ērī-mus</i> ..we shall have been.

IMPERATIVE.

First Form.

es.....be thou.		este.....be ye.
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Second or Emphatic Form.

esto.....thou shalt be.		estōte.....ye shall be.
esto.....he shall be.		sunto.....they shall be.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

61. The Imperative Mood is used when the subject of the sentence is ordered to do or get something done to it. In English we generally use the simple verb for the second person without expressing the nominative; as, "do this." We make the third person by *let*—"let him do this;" or by the emphatic *shall*, or by *must*—"he shall do this; he must do this."

Latin has two forms of the imperative.

FIRST FORM OF THE IMPERATIVE.

62. The first form of the imperative has only the second person singular and the second person plural.

The second person singular of the first form of the imperative active is the same as the stem when the stem of the verb ends in *ā*, *ē*, and *ī*; and the second person plural is formed by adding *te*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
amā.....love (thou).	amā-te.....love (ye).
delē.....destroy (thou).	delē-te.....destroy (ye)
audī.....hear (thou).	audī-te.....hear (ye).

The second person singular of the first form of the imperative passive is formed by adding *re* to the stem; and the second person plural is the same as the second person plural present indicative passive.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
amā-re.....be thou loved.	amā-mīni.....be ye loved.
delē-re.....be thou destroyed.	delē-mīni.....be ye destroyed.
audī-re.....be thou heard.	audī-mīni.....be ye heard.

The first form of the imperative active and passive of verbs having their stems in a consonant or in *ī* or *u*, is produced in the same way: but in all the consonantal and *u* verbs the vowel *e* is added in the singular and the vowel *i* in the plural; and in verbs in *ī*, the *ī* of the stem is changed into *ē* in the second person singular. Thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>caed-ě</i>cut (thou).	<i>caed-ī-te</i>cut (ye).
<i>caed-ě-re</i>be thou cut.	<i>caed-i-mini</i>be ye cut.
<i>minu-ě</i>lessen (thou).	<i>minu-ī-te</i>lessen (ye).
<i>minu-ě-re</i>be thou lessened.	<i>minu-i-mini</i>be ye lessened.
<i>capě</i>take (thou).	<i>capī-te</i>take (ye).
<i>capě-re</i>be thou taken.	<i>capī-mini</i>be ye taken.

THE SECOND OR EMPHATIC FORM OF THE IMPERATIVE.

63. In the emphatic form of the imperative, *to* is added to the stem to form the second and third persons singular of the active, and *tor* to form the second and third persons singular of the passive; *tōte* to form the second person plural of the active; *nto* to form the third person plural of the active, and *ntor* to form the third person plural of the passive. There is no form for the second person plural of the passive; but the second person plural of the future indicative passive may be used instead. The vowel *i* is inserted after stems in *u* and in consonants, except before *nto* and *ntor*, when *u* is inserted: *u* is also inserted before *nto* and *ntor* in verbs with stems in *ī* or *ī*. Thus:

SECOND PERSON.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>amā-to</i>thou shalt love.	<i>ama-tōte</i>ye shall love.
<i>amā-tor</i>thou shalt be loved.	—————
<i>delē-to</i>thou shalt destroy.	<i>delc-tōte</i>ye shall destroy.
<i>delē-tor</i> { thou shalt be de- stroyed.	—————
<i>audī-to</i>thou shalt hear.	<i>audi-tōte</i>ye shall hear.
<i>audī-tor</i>thou shalt be heard.	—————
<i>caed-ī-to</i>thou shalt cut.	<i>caed-i-tōte</i> ...ye shall cut.
<i>caed-ī-tor</i>thou shalt be cut.	—————
<i>minu-ī-to</i>thou shalt lessen.	<i>minu-i-tōte</i> ..ye shall lessen.
<i>minu-ī-tor</i> ...thou shalt be lessened.	—————
<i>capī-to</i>thou shalt take.	<i>capī-tōte</i>ye shall take.
<i>capī-tor</i>thou shalt be taken.	—————

THIRD PERSON.

<i>amā-to</i>he shall love.	<i>ama-nto</i>they shall love.
<i>amā-tor</i>he shall be loved.	<i>ama-ntor</i>they shall be loved.
<i>delē-to</i>he shall destroy.	<i>dele-nto</i>they shall destroy.
<i>delē-tor</i>he shall be destroyed.	<i>dele-ntor</i> ... { they shall be de- stroyed.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>audi-to</i>he shall hear.	<i>audi-u-nto</i> ...they shall hear.
<i>audi-tor</i>he shall be heard.	<i>audi-u-ntor</i> ..they shall be heard.
<i>caed-ĭ-to</i>he shall cut.	<i>caed-u-nto</i>they shall cut.
<i>caed-ĭ-tor</i>he shall be cut.	<i>caed-u-ntor</i> ...they shall be cut.
<i>minu-ĭ-to</i>he shall lessen.	<i>minu-u-nto</i> ...they shall lessen.
<i>minu-ĭ-tor</i> ...he shall be lessened.	<i>minu-u-ntor</i> they shall be lessened.
<i>capi-to</i>he shall take.	<i>capi-u-nto</i>they shall take.
<i>capi-tor</i>he shall be taken.	<i>capi-u-ntor</i> ..they shall be taken.

64. A simple mechanical rule for forming these parts is to take the third person singular present indicative active, and add *o* for the second and third persons singular active, *or* for the second and third persons singular passive, and *ōte* for the second person plural active; and add *o* to the third person plural present indicative active for the third person plural imperative active, and *or* for the third person plural imperative passive.

CHAPTER II.—THE NOUN.

65. THERE are, in reality, only two classes of inflected words. The one class consists of verbs, and the inflection is produced by adding a tense word and a pronominal word, or a pronominal word alone, to the root. The other class of inflected words consists of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and participles. The inflection in the case of these words consists also in adding a pronominal element to the root; and the same pronominal elements are used in the inflection of all the nouns, adjectives, and participles, and in most of the pronouns.

For the purposes of grammar these four parts of speech are better comprised in two—nouns and adjectives; for every pronoun is in usage either a noun or an adjective, and every participle is an adjective.

66. When a word is so used that an assertion can be made of it by itself, that word is used as a noun; as, for instance, in the sentence, “*I* is a pronoun,” “*I*” is used as a noun. The name *noun*, however, is given generally only to those words which

are most frequently used as nouns. These words denote persons or things that exist by themselves, or are conceived to exist by themselves.

On the other hand, a word or phrase is used adjectively when it is used to give the quality of or to describe that about which an assertion may be or is made ; as, “the eagle, king of birds, flies swiftly”—where *king of birds* is added adjectively to eagle. But we generally apply the word *adjective* to a set of words that are most frequently used as adjectives ; and these words denote qualities, or in some way go along with nouns to mark out some feature of the objects which the nouns denote.

In other words, nouns are fixed in form ; they denote a definite object ; they have a definite gender ; and they can with a verb make a complete sentence.

An adjective, on the other hand, is always added to a noun ; which, however, need not be always expressed. It depends for its form on the noun to which it is added ; and thus is variable, according to the nature of the noun with which it agrees.

So if pronouns stand by themselves, and are fixed and definite, they are noun-pronouns ; and if they go along with nouns, pointing to them and defining them, then they are adjective-pronouns.

GENDER.

67. The nouns have their gender fixed ; but as adjectives may have to go with nouns belonging to any of the three genders, they must have forms to suit these different genders.

In English the law in regard to gender is quite simple. All nouns denoting males are masculine, and all nouns denoting females are feminine ; nouns denoting things without life are neuter—that is, neither. But this is not the case in Latin. At the early stage of the Latin language, when genders were given to nouns, people were like children who believe that everything has life. So all objects were divided into males and females. We still speak of the sun in *his* glory, and the moon in *her* splendour ; but this mode of speaking was then applied to everything. But in process of time people came to think of some things as not

having life ; and so neuter nouns arose. Accordingly in Latin there is a considerable number of neuter words ; but many words which are neuter in English are either masculine or feminine in Latin. Things, for instance, which were strong and vigorous like males, were thought of as males—such as the winds—and the nouns denoting them were made masculine ; and other things which were weak and patient—as trees—were thought of as females, and the nouns denoting them were made feminine. Accordingly in Latin we have this rule : All nouns denoting males are masculine, and all nouns denoting females are feminine ; but nouns which are neuter in English are not necessarily neuter in Latin, but may be masculine or feminine. Often the gender of the noun has determined the termination of the word, and so we may learn from the termination what the gender is.

NUMBER.

68. There are two numbers in Latin as in English—*singular* and *plural*.

NOMINATIVE CASE.

69. If we take any sentence in any language, we find that it can be divided into two parts : the one part gives us the subject in regard to which an assertion is made—that person or thing of which we speak ; and the other gives us the statement in regard to the subject of our talk—that which we say about it. The word which makes the assertion, or which makes the essential portion of the assertion, is a verb. The word which contains the subject is a noun in the nominative case, or a word used as a noun in the nominative case. The case should therefore be called the subjective case. Thus in the sentences which we have had, we have always had at least two parts ; as in *pugnat* (*pugna*, fight ; *t*, he), where *t*, a pronoun, acts as a noun in the subjective or nominative case.

70. In English we generally put the nominative, or subject, before the verb : the verb then follows ; and if the verb is a

transitive verb, the word expressing the object comes after it. Thus in the sentence "John strikes William," we know that it is John that strikes William because the word *John* is put first. If we were to change the order, and say "William strikes John," we alter the sense entirely, and make William the person striking, and John the person struck. The ancients did not follow this plan: in fact, this plan could occur only to a people that has long existed in the world. The English order is not the natural order. If we saw John strike William, the first thing we should see would be either John or William, and we must see them both before we can say that John strikes William. We should therefore say, following the order of our observation, "John William strike." But here we should be in a difficulty as to which struck and which was struck; so, to make this always clear, the ancients adopted the following plan: They added a word to the noun—to the word denoting the doer of the action—which indicated that he was the doer of the action; and they added a word to the word denoting the receiver of the action, which indicated that the action fell on him. We may represent this method in English thus: Suppose we put the word "doer" to the word denoting the doer, or suppose we put the word "he"—as many think was the meaning of the word attached to the noun to make the nominative case—and suppose we add the word "towards" to indicate him towards whom the action goes, then we could say, "John-doer (or John-he) William-towards is striking." This plan has this advantage, that you may place the words in any order you like, and they will always mean the same thing. "Is striking William-towards John-he:" the "he" indicates that John is the doer, the "towards" that William receives the action; and so the sentence must mean, "John strikes William."

From this illustration the true nature of cases is seen. They are formed by adding small words to noun-stems to point out some connection which the word has with the other words of the sentence. These case-words have been worn down to a very great extent, and there is great discussion as to what they originally meant. But though we cannot settle what was the

exact form of these words originally, we know very well what purposes they now serve; and it is with this we have specially to do. Each case-word or case-ending has a special meaning or meanings of its own, wherever it be in the sentence; and hence the vast importance of knowing these most accurately.

PERSONS.

71. There are three persons. *I* and *we* are the first person, and no other words are of the first person. So *thou*, *you*, and *ye* are of the second person, and no other words are of the second person. And, consequently, all other words—nouns and pronouns—are of the third person. When a noun is put to a verb as subject, the pronoun of the third person, *t*, is added to the verb. Thus *Dominus regnat* means “the Lord reigns;” but if we translate it fully, it means “the Lord-he reigns-he.” We have something of a similar nature in English. The word *reigns* means “reign-he;” and when we say “the Lord reigns,” it really means “the Lord reign-he:” and in some old ballads we find such constructions as “the Lord he reigns.”

ARTICLE.

72. There is no article in Latin: hence when we get a sentence, *Dominus regnat*, we do not know whether it means “the Lord reigns,” or “a Lord reigns,” or “Lord reigns.” We have to find out from the connection which of these the writer meant to say.

73. We divide nouns into the same number of classes as verbs, according to the terminations of the stem. The stems end in *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* and *consonants*.

The case-words have undergone most change when added to stems in *a* and *o*. Indeed, the change is so great that if we were not assured, by the existence of earlier forms, and by the cases of cognate languages, we might doubt whether the same case-words were added to these as to stems ending in consonants. This great change has arisen from the amalgamation of the vowel of the stem with the vowel of the case-word.

On the other hand, the noun-stems ending in a consonant have undergone great changes when combined with the word which gives the meaning of the nominative to it; and therefore it is often impossible to learn from the nominative of these words what is their stem.

In other words, the nominative in consonantal stems is the most corrupt, and therefore most difficult, case.

74. Generally speaking, the nominative singular of masculine and feminine words is formed by adding *s* to the stem; and the nominative plural, by adding *es*. But as these words are modified to a large extent, it is necessary to go over each form of stem particularly.

75. Stems in *a* have the stem for the nominative singular. For the nominative plural, *e* is added to the stem; and the vowels *a* and *e* are combined so as to form a diphthong. Thus:

STEM.	<i>flamma</i> , flame.	<i>filia</i> , daughter.
NOM. SING.	<i>flammā</i> .	<i>filīā</i> .
NOM. PLUR.	<i>flammae</i> .	<i>filiae</i> .

76. Stems for practice: *ara*, altar; *ala*, wing; *aqua*, water; *aquila*, eagle; *bestia*, beast; *causa*, cause; *culpa*, fault; *cura*, care; *hora*, hour; *lacrima*, tear; *lingua*, tongue; *luna*, moon; *porta*, gate; *ripa*, bank (of river); *rota*, wheel; *silva*, forest; *terra*, earth; *unda*, wave; *via*, way; *vita*, life.

77. The nominative singular of masculine and feminine stems ending in *o* is formed by changing the *o* into *u*, and adding *s*. When the *o* was preceded by *er*, the *us* was generally dropped, and the nominative thus ended in *er*; when it was preceded by a consonant and *r*, the *us* was also dropped, and *e* inserted between the consonant and the *r*, so that here again the nominative ended in *er*. In one word whose stem ends in *iro* a similar change took place: the *us* disappeared, and the nominative now ends in *ir*.

The nominative plural is formed by amalgamating the *o* of the stem with *i* into *i*. Thus:

STEM.	<i>animo</i> , mind.	<i>puero</i> , boy.	<i>libro</i> , book.	<i>viro</i> , man.
NOM. SING.	<i>animu-s</i> .	<i>puer</i> .	<i>liber</i> .	<i>vir</i> .
NOM. PLUR.	<i>animi</i> .	<i>pueri</i> .	<i>libri</i> .	<i>viri</i> .

78. Stems for practice: *agno-*, lamb; *anno-*, year; *asino-*, ass; *campo-*, plain; *fumo-*, smoke; *lupo-*, wolf; *oculo-*, eye; *ramo-*, branch; *sono-*, sound; *agro-*, field; *apro-*, boar; *magistro-*, master; *gencro-*, son-in-law; *socero-*, father-in-law.

79. The nominative singular of masculine and feminine words having stems in *e*, *i*, and *u*, is formed by adding *s* to the stem.

The nominative plural is formed by adding *es* to the stem. But the vowels amalgamate: *ee* becomes *ē*, *ie* becomes *ĕ*, and *ue* becomes *ū*. Thus:

STEM.	<i>re</i> , thing.	<i>navi</i> , ship.	<i>fructu</i> , fruit.
NOM. SING.	<i>rĕ-s.</i>	<i>navĭ-s.</i>	<i>fructŭ-s.</i>
NOM. PLUR.	<i>rĕs.</i>	<i>navĕs.</i>	<i>fructūs.</i>

80. Stems for practice: *die-*, day; *fide-*, faith; *facie-*, face; *serie-*, row; *auri-*, ear; *api-*, bee; *classi-*, fleet; *ovi-*, sheep; *pellī-*, skin; *valli-*, valley; *curru-*, chariot; *exercitu-*, army; *metu-*, fear; *sensu-*, sense; *versu-*, line; *vultu-*, countenance.

81. Stems ending in consonants are very irregular in the formation of the nominative, and most regular in the formation of the other cases.

The nominative singular of masculine and feminine nouns having consonantal stems is formed by the addition of *s* to the stem. Sometimes this combination takes place without any change; sometimes the *s* amalgamates with the previous consonant; sometimes the previous consonant is omitted before the *s*; sometimes the *s* disappears; and frequently the vowel before the final consonant or consonants is changed, and especially *i* is changed into *e*.

Consonants are divided into two classes—*mutēs* and *liquids*.

The *mutēs* are divided into three classes, according to the organs used in pronouncing them: (1) *p*, *b*; (2) *c*, *g*; (3) *t*, *d*.

(1.) When *s* is added to a stem in *p* or *b*, no change takes place, or only the vowel *i* is changed into *e*. Thus:

STEM.	<i>urb</i> , city.	<i>princip</i> , chief man.
NOM. SING.	<i>urb-s.</i>	<i>princip-s.</i>

(2.) When *s* is added to a stem in *c* or *g*. *cs* or *gs* becomes *x*.

Thus:

STEM.	<i>duc</i> , leader.	<i>reg</i> , king.	<i>pac</i> , peace.
NOM. SING.	<i>dux</i> .	<i>rex</i> .	<i>pac</i> .

Sometimes the vowel is changed; as—

STEM.	<i>apic</i> , point.
NOM. SING.	<i>apex</i> .

(3.) When *s* is added to *t* or *d*, the *t* or *d* vanishes before the *s*.

Thus:

STEM.	<i>pont</i> , bridge.	<i>gland</i> , acorn.	<i>actat</i> , age.	<i>vad</i> , surety.
NOM. SING.	<i>pons</i> .	<i>glans</i> .	<i>actas</i> .	<i>vas</i> .
STEM.	<i>quiet</i> , quiet.	<i>ped</i> , foot.	<i>lapid</i> , stone.	<i>dot</i> , dowry.
NOM. SING.	<i>quies</i> .	<i>pes</i> .	<i>lapis</i> .	<i>dos</i> .
STEM.	<i>custod</i> , guardian.	<i>salut</i> , safety.	<i>palud</i> , marsh.	
NOM. SING.	<i>custos</i> .	<i>salus</i> .	<i>palus</i> .	

Very frequently the vowel *i* is changed into *e*; as—

STEM.	<i>equit</i> , horseman.
NOM. SING.	<i>eques</i> .

The liquids are—(1) *l*; (2) *m*; (3) *n*; (4) *r*.

(1.) The *s* disappears after *l*. Thus:

STEM.	<i>sal</i> , salt.	<i>sol</i> , sun.	<i>consul</i> , consul.
NOM. SING.	<i>sal</i> .	<i>sol</i> .	<i>consul</i> .

(2.) *s* is added to *m*. Thus:

STEM.	<i>hiem</i> , winter.
NOM. SING.	<i>hiem-s</i> .

(3.) When *s* is added to *n*, both *s* and *n* disappear, and the nominative ends in *o*. Thus:

STEM.	<i>ordin</i> , order.	<i>leon</i> , lion.
NOM. SING.	<i>ordo</i> .	<i>leo</i> .

In one word the nominative is *en*. Thus:

STEM.	<i>pectin</i> , comb.
NOM. SING.	<i>pecten</i> .

(4.) The letters *s* and *r* are continually interchanged in Latin. Accordingly in the nominative singular the *s* disappears after *r*, or it stands instead of *r*. Thus:

STEM.	<i>lar</i> , household god.	<i>orātor</i> , orator.	<i>vultur</i> , vulture.	
NOM. SING.	<i>lar</i> .	<i>orator</i> .	<i>vultur</i> .	
STEM.	<i>mar</i> , male.	<i>Cerer</i> , Ceres.	<i>glir</i> , dormouse.	<i>mor</i> , manner.
NOM. SING.	<i>mas</i> .	<i>Ceres</i> .	<i>glis</i> .	<i>mos</i> .

Very many nouns that have their stems in *tr* insert *e* between the *t* and *r* in the nominative. Thus:

STEM.	<i>patr</i> , father.	<i>matr</i> , mother.	<i>fratr</i> , brother.
NOM. SING.	<i>pater</i> .	<i>mater</i> .	<i>frater</i> .

In a few cases *v* and *s* form the final letter of the stem. Thus:

STEM.	<i>bov</i> , ox or cow.	<i>niv</i> , snow.	<i>ass</i> , a coin.
NOM. SING.	<i>bos</i> .	<i>nix</i> .	<i>as</i> .

These rules do not cover all the nominatives of the third declension, but they apply to most.

The nominative plural is formed by adding *es* to the stem. Thus:

STEM.	<i>urb</i> .	<i>princip</i> .	<i>duc</i> .	<i>reg</i> .	<i>pont</i> .
NOM. SING.	<i>urbs</i> .	<i>princeps</i> .	<i>dux</i> .	<i>rex</i> .	<i>pons</i> .
NOM. PLUR.	<i>urb-ēs</i> .	<i>princip-ēs</i> .	<i>duc-ēs</i> .	<i>reg-ēs</i> .	<i>pont-ēs</i> .
STEM.	<i>ped</i> .	<i>lapid</i> .	<i>equit</i> .	<i>consul</i> .	<i>leon</i> .
NOM. SING.	<i>pes</i> .	<i>lapis</i> .	<i>eques</i> .	<i>consul</i> .	<i>leo</i> .
NOM. PLUR.	<i>ped-ēs</i> .	<i>lapid-ēs</i> .	<i>equit-ēs</i> .	<i>consul-ēs</i> .	<i>leon-ēs</i> .
STEM.	<i>ordin</i> .	<i>orātor</i> .	<i>mar</i> .	<i>mor</i> .	<i>patr</i> .
NOM. SING.	<i>ordo</i> .	<i>orator</i> .	<i>mas</i> .	<i>mos</i> .	<i>pater</i> .
NOM. PLUR.	<i>ordin-ēs</i> .	<i>orator-ēs</i> .	<i>mar-ēs</i> .	<i>mor-ēs</i> .	<i>patr-ēs</i> .

82. It may be useful to form a table of all the various forms which the nominative singular may take:

VOWEL STEMS.

STEM.	<i>a</i> .	<i>o</i> .	<i>e</i> .	<i>i</i> .	<i>u</i> .
NOM. SING.	<i>ā</i> .	<i>-us</i> , <i>cr</i> , <i>ir</i> .	<i>es</i> .	<i>es</i> , <i>is</i> .	<i>ūs</i> .
NOM. PLUR.	<i>ae</i> .	<i>i</i> .	<i>es</i> .	<i>ēs</i> .	<i>ūs</i> .

CONSONANTAL STEMS.

	STEM IN B.		STEMS IN D—			
STEM.	<u>b.</u>	<u>aud.</u>	<u>ad.</u>	<u>id.</u>	<u>id.</u>	
NOM. SING.	<i>b-s.</i>	<i>aus.</i>	<i>as.</i>	<i>es.</i>	<i>is.</i>	
NOM. PLUR.	<i>b-es.</i>	<i>aud-es.</i>	<i>ad-es.</i>	<i>id-es.</i>	<i>id-es.</i>	

	STEMS IN D.		STEM IN G.	STEM IN L.	STEM IN M.
STEM.	<u>od.</u>	<u>ud.</u>	<u>g.</u>	<u>l.</u>	<u>m.</u>
NOM. SING.	<i>os.</i>	<i>us.</i>	<i>x.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>m-s.</i>
NOM. PLUR.	<i>od-es.</i>	<i>ud-es.</i>	<i>g-es.</i>	<i>l-es.</i>	<i>m-es.</i>

	STEM IN N.	STEM IN P.	STEMS IN R—		
STEM.	<u>n.</u>	<u>p.</u>	<u>ar.</u>	<u>tr.</u>	<u>or.</u>
NOM. SING.	<i>o.</i>	<i>p-s.</i>	<i>ar.</i>	<i>tr.</i>	<i>or.</i>
NOM. PLUR.	<i>ou-es, in-es.</i>	<i>p-es.</i>	<i>ar-es.</i>	<i>tr-es.</i>	<i>or-es.</i>

	STEMS IN R—				
STEM.	<u>ur.</u>	<u>ar.</u>	<u>er.</u>	<u>ir.</u>	<u>or.</u>
NOM. SING.	<i>ur.</i>	<i>as.</i>	<i>es.</i>	<i>is.</i>	<i>os.</i>
NOM. PLUR.	<i>ur-es.</i>	<i>ar-es.</i>	<i>er-es.</i>	<i>ir-es.</i>	<i>or-es.</i>

	STEM IN R.	STEMS IN T—			
STEM.	<u>ur.</u>	<u>nt.</u>	<u>at.</u>	<u>et.</u>	<u>it.</u>
NOM. SING.	<i>us.</i>	<i>ns.</i>	<i>as.</i>	<i>es.</i>	<i>es, is.</i>
NOM. PLUR.	<i>ur-es.</i>	<i>nt-es.</i>	<i>at-es.</i>	<i>et-es.</i>	<i>it-es.</i>

	STEMS IN T.		STEMS IN V.	
STEM.	<u>ot.</u>	<u>ut.</u>	<u>iv.</u>	<u>ov.</u>
NOM. SING.	<i>os.</i>	<i>us.</i>	<i>ix.</i>	<i>os.</i>
NOM. PLUR.	<i>ot-es.</i>	<i>ut-es.</i>	<i>iv-es.</i>	<i>ov-es.</i>

From this table it appears that the nominative in *us* may be from a stem in *o*, a stem in *u*, a stem in *d*, a stem in *t*, and a stem in *r*.

The nominative in *er* may be from a stem in *o* and a stem in *r*.

The nominative in *es* may be from a stem in *e*, a stem in *i*, a stem in *d*, a stem in *t*, and a stem in *r*.

The nominative in *is* may be from a stem in *i*, a stem in *d*, a stem in *t*, and a stem in *r*.

The nominative in *as* or *os* may be from a stem in *d*, or a stem in *t*, or a stem in *r*.

83. The nominative case is properly used to denote the subject of the sentence—or, in other words, of the verb; but it is sometimes used as an adjective. And it may be used as an adjective either to describe more fully the subject—and therefore it agrees with the subject—or it may be used to fill up the assertion. Thus—*Joannes, pater, regnat*, “John, the father, reigns;” where the word *pater* describes *Joannes* more fully, and *pater* is therefore put in the same case as *Joannes*. Or we may say—*Joannes est pater*, “John is father;” where *pater* is part of the predicate, and refers back to *Joannes* just as if it were an adjective, and therefore agrees with it.

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

84. The original meaning of the word which was added to the noun-stem to form what is now called the accusative case, seems to have pointed out *direction to* or *towards*. And a remnant of this appears in the circumstance that, with names of towns, “to a place” is expressed by the accusative. Thus, if I were to say in Latin, “I went to Rome,” I should put “to Rome” in the accusative; and the Latin words seem really to have meant, “going-was-I Rome-towards (or Rome-to).”

From this first meaning of the accusative-word there followed another, which is now by far the commonest. We now divide verbs into transitive and intransitive. We call “sit” an intransitive verb, because when I say “I sit,” I require to say nothing more to make sense; but “I kill” is transitive, because I require to add the name of some person or animal that I am killing. But originally all verbs seem to have been intransitive. Thus “I kill” seems to have meant “I am in the act of killing;” and if I wished to state to whom my act was directed, I should

have had to say "I am in the act of killing towards the lion," or, in the Latin form, "kill-I lion-towards." The accusative came in this way to be the mode of stating the person or thing on whom the action of the verb falls—to whom the action of the verb passes over. Hence in English the case is called the objective case; and we say that the object of a transitive verb is put in the accusative case.

85. The letter *m* is the remnant of the word that denoted *to* or *towards*, and is found in the English word "him." Accordingly, the accusative singular of masculine and feminine nouns is formed by adding *em* to consonantal stems and *m* to vowel stems. The accusative plural is formed by adding *es* to consonantal stems and *s* to vowel stems. Thus:

STEM.	<i>consul</i> , consul.	<i>urb</i> , city.	<i>re</i> , thing.
ACC. SING.	<i>consul-em</i> .	<i>urb-em</i> .	<i>re-m</i> .
ACC. PLUR.	<i>consul-ēs</i> .	<i>urb-ēs</i> .	<i>rē-s</i> .
STEM.	<i>ala</i> , wing.	<i>navi</i> , ship.	
ACC. SING.	<i>ala-m</i> .	<i>navi-m</i> , or <i>nave-m</i> .	
ACC. PLUR.	<i>alā-s</i> .	<i>navē-s</i> .	
STEM.	<i>vento</i> , wind.	<i>fructu</i> , fruit.	
ACC. SING.	<i>ventu-m</i> .	<i>fructu-m</i> .	
ACC. PLUR.	<i>ventō-s</i> .	<i>fructū-s</i> .	

It will be noticed that, as in the nominative singular *domino* became *dominu-s*, so in the accusative singular *domino* becomes *dominu-m*.

So in words whose stem ends in *i* we find the Romans waver between *nave-m* and *navi-m*, and *navēs* and *navīs*.

Some think that the accusative plural is formed directly from the accusative singular by adding *s*; thus—

consulems, urbems, alams, ventoms, fructums;

and that the *m* was expelled, and the vowels made long in consequence—

consulēs, urbēs, alās, ventōs, fructūs.

86. The case-word of the accusative expresses an idea of a very vague character, and soon it would be requisite to insert other words to bring out the meaning of the speaker more dis-

tinctly. This was done by means of words which are now called prepositions. Thus the sentence, "I removed towards or in the direction of the town," does not say distinctly whether I went into the town or not; and so the Latins said, "*migravi in oppidum*," which literally means, "removed-have-I into town-towards." The word *in* tells really what kind of motion was implied in the *migravi*: it was a removal "into." The *m* of the accusative points out that towards which this motion-into was directed. Therefore "into" in English, and the *in* in Latin, are properly adverbs, and the *m* of the accusative retains its own meaning; but we now say that *in* is a preposition, and governs the accusative in the sense of "into."

87. There are about thirty-four words of this nature which are followed by the accusative: those most frequently used are the following:

ad, to.....	<i>migravi ad urbem</i> , I removed to the city.
in, into.....	<i>migravi in urbem</i> , I removed into the city.
apud, with or at.....	<i>habitavit apud consulem</i> , he lived with the consul—that is, at the house of the consul.
contra, against.....	<i>pugnavit contra regem</i> , he fought against the king.
extra, without, outside of..	<i>pugnavit extra portas</i> , he fought outside of the gates.
intra, within.....	<i>pugnavit intra portas</i> , he fought within the gates.
infra, beneath.....	<i>situs est infra portam</i> , he is buried below the gate.
super and supra, above....	<i>supra lunam omnia sunt aeterna</i> , above the moon all things are eternal.
inter, between.....	<i>hic locus inter urbem et Tiberim est</i> , this place is between the city and the Tiber.
ante, before.....	<i>Hannibal est ante portas</i> , Hannibal is before the gates.
post, behind, after.....	<i>post Ciceronem erat Aegina</i> , Aegina was behind Cicero; <i>post paucos dies</i> , after a few days.
per, through.....	<i>jacent per herbam</i> , they lie along the grass; <i>per multos annos</i> , during many years.

88. We also find the accusative used to denote the time during which an event took place, or the amount of space

through which a person or thing went. We say in English, "the king reigned *ten years*;" the Latins said, "the king reigned ten years-towards (or till ten years)"—*rex decem annos regnavit*. We say in English, "he travelled *a mile*;" the Latins said, *iter fecit mille passūs*—*mille passūs* meaning a thousand paces-towards. We say in English, "the river is *a hundred paces* broad;" the Latins said, *fluvius est centum passūs latus*—the space, *centum passūs*, being in the accusative.

NEUTER NOUNS.

89. It is supposed that, when things began to be conceived as being without life, these things were spoken of in the accusative, and that they had no nominative. There is no doubt that this would have been a natural way of looking at things; for a thing without life cannot really *do* anything—it has no real activity in it. So the mode of thought would have been thus: for instance, instead of saying, as we now say, "the temple was built," they said, "as to the temple building went on." Be this as it may, there is no doubt that the nominative and accusative of neuter nouns are always the same. The nominative singular of neuter nouns is either the *accusative form* or the *pure stem*. The pure stem may remain unaltered, or it may undergo slight alteration, but we can see that nothing is added to it. The nominative and accusative plural of all neuter nouns end in *ā*.

There are no neuter nouns with stems ending in *a* and *e*.

Stems in *o* have the neuter in the accusative form *um*. Thus:

STEM.	<i>templo</i> , temple.
NOM. AND ACC. SING.	<i>templum</i> .
NOM. AND ACC. PLUR.	<i>templā</i> .

Words with stems in *u* have the stem for the neuter. Thus:

STEM.	<i>cornu</i> , horn.
NOM. AND ACC. SING.	<i>cornu</i> .
NOM. AND ACC. PLUR.	<i>cornu-ā</i> .

Genuine Latin words with stems in *i* have their neuters in two forms.

(1.) Sometimes the stem forms the neuter, with the change of the final *i* into *ě*. Thus:

STEM.	<i>mari</i> , sea.
NOM. AND ACC. SING.	<i>marě</i> .
NOM. AND ACC. PLUR.	<i>mari-ǎ</i> .

(2.) In stems of three or more syllables ending in *ali* and *ari*, the *i* is cut off. Thus:

STEM.	<i>animāli</i> , animal.	<i>calcāri</i> , spur.
NOM. AND ACC. SING.	<i>animal</i> .	<i>calcar</i> .
NOM. AND ACC. PLUR.	<i>animali-ǎ</i> .	<i>calcari-ǎ</i> .

The endings of the consonantal stems are numerous; but in some there are only two or three words having these endings.

Stems in *t* and *d* are exceedingly few. One neuter word is the simple stem with the change of the vowel that precedes the final letter. Thus:

STEM.	<i>capit</i> , head.
NOM. AND ACC. SING.	<i>caput</i> .
NOM. AND ACC. PLUR.	<i>capit-ǎ</i> .

This is the only noun whose nominative ends in *t*.

Another word loses the *t* of the stem. Thus:

STEM.	<i>lact</i> , milk.
NOM. AND ACC. SING.	<i>lac</i> .
(No plural.)	

This and another are the only nouns whose nominatives end in *c*.

There is only one neuter word with the stem in *d*. It is—

STEM.	<i>cord</i> , heart.
NOM. AND ACC. SING.	<i>cor</i> .
NOM. AND ACC. PLUR.	<i>cord-ǎ</i> .

All the other words which are neuter have their stems ending in a liquid. Thus:

STEM.	<i>mel</i> , honey.	
NOM. AND ACC. SING.	<i>mel</i> .	
STEM.	<i>carmin</i> , song.	<i>fulgur</i> , lightning.
NOM. AND ACC. SING.	<i>carmen</i> , song.	<i>fulgur</i> .
NOM. AND ACC. PLUR.	<i>carmīn-ǎ</i> .	<i>fulgūr-ǎ</i> .

STEM.	<i>gencr</i> , race, kind.	<i>corpor</i> , body.
NOM. AND ACC. SING.	<i>genus</i> .	<i>corp<u>us</u></i> .
NOM. AND ACC. PLUR.	<i>geněř-ă</i> .	<i>corpōř-ă</i> .

Most of these words make their simple stem the nominative and accusative singular. Those whose stems end in *in* have *en* in the nominative and accusative singular. Some whose stems end in *er* and *or* have *us* for the nominative and accusative singular.

90. The other cases that remain are, the genitive, dative, and ablative. The words which went to form these cases were added to the stem in the same way, whatever might be the gender of the nouns. In other words, the genitive, dative, and ablative singular and plural are formed in the same way, whether the nouns be masculine, feminine, or neuter.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

91. The genitive singular is formed by adding *is* to the stem. But with stems in *a*, *e*, and *o*, the *s* was lost; and in stems in *a* and *o* the *i* amalgamated with the vowel, *ai* becoming *ae* diphthong, *oi* becoming *i*. Nouns having the stem in *u* contracted the *uis* into *ūs*; and nouns having the stem in *i* simply added *s*.

	STEM IN A.	STEM IN E.	STEM IN O.	STEM IN I.	STEM IN U.
STEM.	<i>ala</i> .	<i>re</i> .	<i>domino</i> .	<i>navi</i> .	<i>fructu</i> .
GEN. SING.	<i>alae</i> .	<i>re-i</i> .	<i>domini</i> .	<i>navi-s</i> .	<i>fructūis</i> .

CONSONANTAL STEMS.

STEM.	<i>urb</i> .	<i>virtut</i> .	<i>sermon</i> .	<i>capit</i> .	<i>corpor</i> .	<i>gencr</i> .
GEN. SING.	<i>urb-is</i> .	<i>virtūt-is</i> .	<i>sermōn-is</i> .	<i>capit-is</i> .	<i>corpōř-is</i> .	<i>geněř-is</i> .

92. The genitive plural is formed by adding *rum* to stems in *a*, *e*, and *o*; and *um*, sometimes *i**um*, to the other stems.

	STEM IN A.	STEM IN E.	STEM IN O.	STEM IN I.	STEM IN U.
STEM.	<i>ala</i> .	<i>re</i> .	<i>domino</i> .	<i>navi</i> .	<i>fructu</i> .
GEN. PLUR.	<i>alā-rum</i> .	<i>rē-rum</i> .	<i>dominō-rum</i> .	<i>navi-um</i> .	<i>fructu-um</i> .

CONSONANTAL STEMS.

STEM.	<i>urb.</i>	<i>virtut.</i>	<i>sermon.</i>
GEN. PLUR.	<i>urb-ī-um.</i>	<i>virtūt-um.</i>	<i>sermōn-um.</i>
STEM.	<i>capit.</i>	<i>corpor.</i>	<i>gener.</i>
GEN. PLUR.	<i>capit-um.</i>	<i>corpōr-um.</i>	<i>genēr-um.</i>

It will be noticed that there is an *i* inserted between the stem and the *um* of *urbium*. The insertion of this *i* takes place in a number of words, especially those which are monosyllabic; and some have been inclined to place these words amongst words that have the stem in *i*. Which consonantal stems have *i-um* in the genitive plural, and which have *um* only, can be learned from observation of the usage in classic writers, and by rules and lists made to embrace all the instances.

93. There can be no doubt that the *is* of the genitive singular in words in the consonantal stems is the real remnant of the word which was originally used to combine with the stem. Some think that the *i* of the *is* is inserted simply as a connecting vowel; but all agree that the *s* is part of the word which gave the idea contained in the genitive case; and in the Latin writings and inscriptions of an early date, there are instances of nouns with stems ending in *a* and *e*, having the genitive case in *s*. The original meaning of this *s* is uncertain. In Latin, it connects the word to which it is attached with another noun, and implies that the notions expressed by these words are somehow or other related to or connected with each other. What the nature of this connection is, must be found out from the context or the nature of the case. Thus in the sentence *Joannes est pater Jacobi*, "John is father of James," the genitive, *Jacobi*, gives you the person to whom John stands in the relation of father. In the sentence *Joannes est filius Jacobi*, "John is the son of James," the genitive, *Jacobi*, gives the person to whom John stands in the relation of son. In the sentence *habes librum Joannis*, "you have John's book," the genitive, *Joannis*, expresses that the book belongs to John. The kind of connection is that of possession. In the sentence *injuriis hostium timeamus*, "we fear the injuries of the enemy," the genitive, *hostium*, expresses that the enemy are the doers or active agents in pro-

ducing the injuries. If we take the sentence, *injurias amicōrum punimus*, the meaning is ambiguous, as the last really was too, as far as the form was concerned. There are two notions here, "injuries" and "friends" (*amici*). The connection between these may be twofold, "the injuries done *by* friends," and "the injuries done *to* friends;" and we cannot determine which is meant except by the context or general sense. Most likely in the sentence given it would mean "the injuries done *to* friends," because it is more natural that we should punish the injuries done *to* friends, than the injuries done *by* friends. So also, *amor Dei* may mean three things at least: "the love which God has or feels," "the love which God produces," "the love which people feel to God." In fact, the genitive simply intimates a connection with some other noun; but the nature of that connection must be ascertained from the context.

Generally it is said that the genitive is to be translated by "of." This is quite true. But care must be taken to get hold of the thought that is expressed by the genitive, and then it is no matter how the thought be expressed, provided that it be adequately expressed. Other prepositions may be used as well as "of." Thus in the sentence quoted above, *injurias amicōrum* should be rendered "injuries done *to* friends," or "injuries done *by* friends," according to what the writer really meant. So we say, *medicīna doloris*, "a cure *for* pain;" *fuga periculi*, "flight *from* danger;" *via mortis*, "the way *to* death;" *pestis hominum*, "a plague *to* men;" *fiducia virium*, "confidence *in* strength;" *opinio virtutis*, "an opinion that some one is virtuous;" *error cursus*, "an uncertainty as to which way to go;" *ira virginis*, "anger *on account of* the virgin."

THE DATIVE CASE.

94. The dative singular is formed by adding *i* to the stem, and the dative plural by adding *bus* or *ibus* to the stem. But with stems in *a*, the *i* of the dative singular amalgamated with the *a*, and *ae* diphthong was formed; the *i* of the dative singular of stems in *o* vanished; and *i* of stems in *i* combined with the

i of the dative, and made one *z*. Stems in *a* and *o* had originally *bus* added to them for the dative plural—as *filii-bus*, *duo-bus*; but there are only a few words that now retain this termination. The dative plural in stems in *a* and *o* is formed by striking off the vowel of the stem and adding *is*. Thus :

	STEM IN A.	STEM IN O.	STEM IN E.	STEM IN I.	STEM IN U.
STEM.	<i>ala.</i>	<i>domino.</i>	<i>re.</i>	<i>navi.</i>	<i>fructu.</i>
DAT. SING.	<i>alae.</i>	<i>domino.</i>	<i>re-i.</i>	<i>navi.</i>	<i>fructu-i.</i>
DAT. PLUR.	<i>alis.</i>	<i>dominis.</i>	<i>re-bus.</i>	<i>navi-bus.</i>	<i>fructi-bus.</i>

Words with consonantal stems have all of them *i* added to the stem for the dative singular, and *ibus* for the dative plural. Thus :

STEM.	<i>urb.</i>	<i>virtut.</i>	<i>sermon.</i>
DAT. SING.	<i>urb-i.</i>	<i>virtut-i</i>	<i>sermon-i.</i>
DAT. PLUR.	<i>urb-ibus.</i>	<i>virtut-ibus.</i>	<i>sermon-ibus.</i>
STEM.	<i>capit.</i>	<i>corpor.</i>	<i>gener.</i>
DAT. SING.	<i>capit-i.</i>	<i>corpor-i.</i>	<i>gener-i.</i>
DAT. PLUR.	<i>capit-ibus.</i>	<i>corpor-ibus.</i>	<i>gener-ibus.</i>

95. The word which went to form the dative case is now represented by the letter *i* in the singular, and by *bus* in the plural.

The *i* of the singular has been changed into *e* in stems in *a*, and, uniting with the *a*, forms the diphthong *ae*. The *i* is absorbed in the *o* of stems in *o*, as we know from Greek. It appears in all the others; though occasionally it was dropped, as we find *fructu* for *fructui*, and *re* for *rei*.

The *bus* appears in all stems except those in *a* and *o*. In stems in *u*, the *u* is changed into *i* in most words; but some—especially those with *c* before the *u*—retain the *u*.

In stems in *a* and *o*, *abus* appears in a few words—especially *filia*, a daughter, and *dea*, a goddess; and *obus* appears in two adjectives—*duo*, two, and *ambo*, both. The rest have *is*.

The original meaning of this word is uncertain. Most probably it meant something like *near*, or *close by*. The dative is now generally used to point out the person who receives the benefit or the disadvantage of the action implied in the verb, or the thing for which the action is done. Thus, "I gave John

the book," means "I gave the book to John or for John, so that John might enjoy it:" therefore "John" is in the dative case in Latin. So again, in the sentence "this book is useful to me," "to me" means "for my benefit;" and accordingly in Latin it is put in the dative.

We very frequently use the objective case in English where the Latins use the dative, because actions may be conceived in two ways. Thus I say in English, "I favour John," where "John" is in the objective after "favour." But in Latin *faveo* seems to mean "I am in a favourable state;" and so I say *Joanni faveo*, "I am in a favourable state for John." What verbs are thus joined with the *dative* and what with the *accusative*, must be ascertained by practice and committed to memory. Some general rules can be given; but there are no rules without many exceptions, because so much depends on the mode of thought, which is different in different nations. Thus in Latin they said *stultum risi*, where *risi* is joined to an accusative; but we say in English "I laughed *at* the fool." If I wish to say "I laughed *to* the fool," I use the dative, *stulto risi*.

It will be seen that the most common translation of the dative is *to* or *for*.

THE ABLATIVE CASE.

96. The ablative singular was originally formed by adding *d* to the stem. This *d* has completely vanished in the Classical period; and accordingly the ablative singular is simply the stem lengthened where the stems end in a vowel, and the stem with the addition of *ĕ* where the stems end in a consonant. Thus:

STEM.	<i>ala.</i>	<i>re.</i>	<i>navi.</i>	<i>fructu.</i>
ABL. SING.	<i>alā.</i>	<i>rē</i>	<i>navī.</i>	<i>fructū.</i>
STEM.	<i>domino.</i>	<i>sermon.</i>	<i>corpor.</i>	
ABL. SING.	<i>dominō.</i>	<i>sermōn-ĕ.</i>	<i>corpōr-ĕ.</i>	

The *i* of the ablative of words having their stem in *i* was frequently changed into *e*: thus the ablative of *navis* is *navi* or *nave*. In many words the form in *e* alone occurs.

The ablative plural is exactly the same as the dative plural.

We shall find that the meanings of the ablative and dative run into each other sometimes.

97. The meaning of the word of which the *d* of the ablative was the remnant, was *from*; and this, therefore, is the meaning of the ablative—"motion from that which is denoted by the noun in the ablative." But, just as in the accusative, so in the ablative, the meaning of the word making the ablative soon became forgotten, and it is almost only in names of towns that the meaning is fully retained. Thus we say, *Roma migravit*, "he removed from Rome." In the case of other words we insert prepositions along with the ablative to express exactly what is meant; as *ex urbe migravit*, "he removed out of the city."

The prepositions that govern the ablative are fourteen in number; but of these the principal, in the true sense of the ablative, are: *a*, from, by; *de*, from, concerning, down from; *e* or *ex*, from, out of. As: *virum ab urbe misit*, "he sent a man from the city"—that is, from the neighbourhood of the city; *virum de urbe misit*, "he sent a man down from the city;" *virum ex urbe misit*, "he sent a man from the city"—that is, from the inside of the city; *a viro amatur*, "he is loved by a man;" *librum scripsit de morte*, "he wrote a book on death;" *poma pendent ex arbore*, "apples hang from a tree."

98. The words which combined with the noun-stems to make what are now called cases must have been originally small words; and they became by frequent use smaller and smaller, until, as in the ablative singular, they vanished altogether. As this corruption of the little words went on, the cases would become more like each other, and sometimes they would be identical. We have already found this in *domino* for dative and ablative singular, and *dominis* for dative and ablative plural. In this way two cases—which are found in some cognate languages quite distinct—have been absorbed in the ablative. These cases are the *instrumental* and *locative*.

THE INSTRUMENTAL CASE.

99. The instrumental case is the case in which a word is put when it expresses the manner in which, or the means by which.

an action is done. Thus: *vir carne alitur*, "the man is fed on flesh;" *more ferarum vivit*, "he lives after the manner of wild beasts;" *hominem scipione ferit*, "he strikes the man with a staff."

THE LOCATIVE CASE.

100. The locative case originally ended in *i*, and this termination is retained in a few words of frequent occurrence. Thus, *domi* is used for "at home;" *ruri*, "in the country." So also when we say that a thing takes place in a town or city, and mention the name of the town or city, we use a form or case which in the *a* and *o* declensions may be called the genitive case, and in the consonantal declension may be called the dative or ablative, but which is properly a case different from them all, namely the locative. Thus *Romae habitat*, "he dwells in Rome;" *Corinthi habitat*, "he dwells in Corinth;" *Carthagini* or *Carthagine habitat*, "he dwells in Carthage." There are no names of towns with stems in *e* or *u*. When the names of towns occur in the plural only, as *Athenae florent*, "Athens flourishes," the form of the dative or ablative is then used to express *in* the place, as *Athenis habitat*, "he dwells in Athens." But in other words expressing locality the ablative is used with the preposition *in*. *In urbe habitat*, "he dwells in a city;" *in campo jacet*, "he lies down in a plain;" *in lacu latet*, "he lies concealed in a lake." In a few instances the preposition *in* may be omitted: *terra marique vincit*, "he conquers by land and by sea;" *aequo loco pugnat*, "he fights on favourable ground."

ABLATIVE OF TIME.

101. Just as the accusative is used to point out *extent of space* and *duration of time*, so the ablative is used for *point of space* and *point of time*. But the ablative of time requires no preposition: *octavo die fecit*, "he did it on the eighth day;" *Plato uno et octogesimo anno decessit*, "Plato died in his one and eightieth year."

THE VOCATIVE CASE.

102. In the sentence, "Marcus Tullius, I appeal to you," the words *Marcus Tullius* are used to single out the person and to address him. These words are said to be in the vocative case. The vocative case is used in addressing a person when, by using his name or some designation, the speaker summons him to attend to the statement or order that is to follow. In English we use the nominative case for this purpose. In Latin also the nominative case seems to have been used, and so the vocative is the same as the nominative. But in one instance the nominative singular underwent a change. In most of the words having the stem in *o*, the *us* passed into *e*. Thus :

NOM. SING. *dominus, ventus.*

VOC. SING. *domine, vente.*

In proper names, having the nominative in *ius*, with the *i* short, and in *filius* and *genius*, the *us* was cut off. Thus :

NOM. SING. *Vergilius, filius.*

VOC. SING. *Vergili, fili.*

103. We have now gone over all the cases of the noun. We have found six cases : *nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, ablative, and vocative.*

The vocative we have found identical with the nominative in form, except in one set of instances. The accusative singular of neuter nouns is also identical with their nominative. The genitive, dative, and ablative, singular and plural, are formed directly from the stem, whatever be the gender of the noun. The accusative singular, and the nominative and accusative plural, have different forms, according as the nouns are masculine or feminine, or neuter. When the nouns are masculine or feminine, the accusative singular ends in **m**, and the accusative plural in **s** ; when the nouns are neuter, the accusative singular is like the nominative, and the accusative plural, like the nominative plural, always ends in **ǎ**.

104. As the words which have given rise to the cases are the links by which the various words in the sentence are connected with each other, it is exceedingly important to have them

thoroughly fixed in the mind. But owing to the smallness of these words and the decay which they have undergone, many of them which were unlike each other have become like or identical. It is therefore necessary to keep clearly in the memory the instances in which the same termination occurs in different senses.

The personal-terminations of the verbs are seldom likely to be confounded with the cases of nouns. The third person ends in **t**, the singular in **at**, **et**, **it**, and the plural in **ant**, **ent**, **int**, and **unt**, in one instance in **ēre**. The only noun that ends in **t** is *caput*.

The second person ends in **s**, the singular in **as**, **es**, **is**, and the plural in **tis**. These may be noun-terminations, and therefore care must be taken. It is the sense and the knowledge of words that will enable one to know whether these are noun-terminations or verb-terminations.

The first person singular ends in **o**, or **m**, or **i**. **o** is a noun-termination also. **m** is a termination of the accusative singular of nouns masculine and feminine; also of the genitive plural; and also of the nominative and vocative singular of neuter nouns with the stem in *o*. **i** also occurs in nouns in genitive singular and nominative and vocative plural of masculine and feminine nouns with the stem in *o*. It is also the sign of the dative singular of nouns having their stems in a consonant, in *u*, and in *e*.

The first person plural of verbs ends in **mus**. **us** may be the termination of the nominative singular of nouns with the stem in *o*; and, as far as the letters are concerned, it may also indicate the genitive singular, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural of nouns having their stem in *u*; but the **u** of *mūs* in first person plural of the verb is short, the **u** of the genitive singular and nominative and accusative plural of nouns in *u* is long.

The pupil should draw out a list of the terminations, showing where they occur.

Thus **a** is found in nominative, vocative, and ablative singular of nouns in *a*, and in nominative, accusative, and vocative plural of all neuter nouns.

105. When one takes the nominative and then gives all the other cases singular and plural, he is said to *decline* the word. There is properly speaking only one declension, because there is only one set of words added to roots to form the cases of all nouns ; but this fact and indeed the nature of case were unknown to earlier grammarians. They accordingly looked at the outward form, and made five declensions—first, second, third, fourth, and fifth. They also arranged the cases in the following arbitrary order—nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative, and ablative. It is usual also in declining to attempt to give the meaning of the cases by means of English prepositions, though, as we have seen, this method is necessarily defective, and the exact translation of a case can only be given when the service it performs in the sentence is ascertained. We shall give these declensions after this form.

FIRST DECLENSION.

106. Stem in *a*. Almost all nouns of this declension are feminine, except when the sense makes them masculine.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	<i>alā</i> , a wing.	<i>alae</i> , wings.
Gen.	<i>alae</i> , of a wing.	<i>alārum</i> , of wings.
Dat.	<i>alae</i> , to or for a wing.	<i>alīs</i> , to or for wings.
Acc.	<i>ala-m</i> , a wing.	<i>alās</i> , wings.
Voc.	<i>alā</i> , O wing!	<i>alae</i> , O wings!
Abl.	<i>alā</i> , with, from, in, or by a wing.	<i>alīs</i> , with, from, in, or by wings.

SECOND DECLENSION.

107. Stem in *o*. Nominative in *us*, *er*, *um*. Most nouns in *us* masculine, some feminine ; nouns in *er*, masculine ; nouns in *um*, neuter.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
NOM.	<i>ventŭ-s</i> , the wind.	<i>ventī</i> , the winds.
GEN.	<i>ventī</i> , of the wind.	<i>ventōrum</i> , of the winds.
DAT.	<i>ventō</i> , to or for the wind.	<i>ventīs</i> , to or for the winds.
ACC.	<i>ventu-m</i> , the wind.	<i>ventōs</i> , the winds.
VOC.	<i>ventĕ</i> , O wind!	<i>ventī</i> , O winds!
ABL.	<i>ventō</i> , with, from, in, or by the wind.	<i>ventīs</i> , with, from, in, or by the winds.
NOM.	<i>puer</i> , a boy.	<i>puerī</i> , boys.
GEN.	<i>puerī</i> , of a boy.	<i>puerōrum</i> , of boys.
DAT.	<i>puerō</i> , to or for a boy.	<i>puerīs</i> , to or for boys.
ACC.	<i>pueru-m</i> , a boy.	<i>puerōs</i> , boys.
VOC.	<i>puer</i> , O boy!	<i>puerī</i> , O boys!
ABL.	<i>puerō</i> , with, from, in, or by a boy.	<i>puerīs</i> , with, from, in, or by boys.
NOM.	<i>liber</i> , a book.	<i>librī</i> , books.
GEN.	<i>librī</i> , of a book.	<i>librōrum</i> , of books.
DAT.	<i>librō</i> , to or for a book.	<i>librīs</i> , to or for books.
ACC.	<i>libru-m</i> , a book.	<i>librōs</i> , books.
VOC.	<i>liber</i> , O book!	<i>librī</i> , O books!
ABL.	<i>librō</i> , with, from, in, or by a book.	<i>librīs</i> , with, from, in, or by books.
NOM.	<i>templu-m</i> , a temple.	<i>templā</i> , temples.
GEN.	<i>templī</i> , of a temple.	<i>templōrum</i> , of temples.
DAT.	<i>templō</i> , to or for a temple.	<i>templīs</i> , to or for temples.
ACC.	<i>templu-m</i> , a temple.	<i>templā</i> , temples.
VOC.	<i>templu-m</i> , O temple!	<i>templā</i> , O temples!
ABL.	<i>templō</i> , with, from, in, or by a temple.	<i>templīs</i> , with, from, in, or by temples.

THIRD DECLENSION.

108. Stems in consonants and *i*; monosyllabic stems in *u*. Nominative, *e, o, c, l, n, r, s, t, x*. No rules can be given for the gender which have not many exceptions. Nouns in *o, er,*

or, and *os* are generally masculine; *as*, *is*, *aus*, and *x*, feminine; and *e*, *c*, *l*, *n*, *r*, and *t*, neuter.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
NOM.	<i>consul</i> , a consul.		<i>consul-ēs</i> , the consuls.
GEN.	<i>consul-īs</i> , of a consul.		<i>consul-um</i> , of the consuls.
DAT.	<i>consul-i</i> , to <i>or</i> for a consul.		<i>consul-ībūs</i> , to <i>or</i> for the consuls.
ACC.	<i>consul-em</i> , a consul.		<i>consul-ēs</i> , the consuls.
VOC.	<i>consul</i> , O consul!		<i>consul-ēs</i> , O consuls!
ABL.	<i>consul-ē</i> , with, from, in, <i>or</i> by a consul.		<i>consul-ībūs</i> , with, from, in, <i>or</i> by the consuls.
NOM.	<i>virgo</i> , the virgin.		<i>virgin-ēs</i> , the virgins.
GEN.	<i>virgin-īs</i> , of the virgin.		<i>virgin-um</i> , of the virgins.
DAT.	<i>virgin-i</i> , to <i>or</i> for the virgin.		<i>virgin-ībūs</i> , to <i>or</i> for the virgins.
ACC.	<i>virgin-em</i> , the virgin.		<i>virgin-ēs</i> , the virgins.
VOC.	<i>virgo</i> , O virgin!		<i>virgin-ēs</i> , O virgins!
ABL.	<i>virgin-ē</i> , with, from, in, <i>or</i> by the virgin.		<i>virgin-ībūs</i> , with, from, in, <i>or</i> by the virgins.
NOM.	<i>pater</i> , the father.		<i>patr-ēs</i> , fathers.
GEN.	<i>patr-is</i> , of the father.		<i>patr-um</i> , of fathers.
DAT.	<i>patr-i</i> , to <i>or</i> for the father.		<i>patr-ībūs</i> , to <i>or</i> for fathers.
ACC.	<i>patr-em</i> , the father.		<i>patr-es</i> , fathers.
VOC.	<i>pater</i> , O father!		<i>patr-es</i> , O fathers!
ABL.	<i>patr-e</i> , with, from, in, <i>or</i> by the father.		<i>patr-ībūs</i> , with, from, in, <i>or</i> by fathers.
NOM.	<i>rex</i> , a king.		<i>reg-es</i> , kings.
GEN.	<i>reg-is</i> , of a king.		<i>reg-um</i> , of kings.
DAT.	<i>reg-i</i> , to <i>or</i> for a king.		<i>reg-ībūs</i> , to <i>or</i> for kings.
ACC.	<i>reg-em</i> , a king.		<i>reg-es</i> , kings.
VOC.	<i>rex</i> , O king!		<i>reg-es</i> , O kings!
ABL.	<i>reg-e</i> , with, from, in, <i>or</i> by a king.		<i>reg-ībūs</i> , with, from, in, <i>or</i> by kings.
NOM.	<i>carmen</i> (neut.), a song.		<i>carmīn-ā</i> , songs.
GEN.	<i>carmīn-is</i> , of a song.		<i>carmīn-um</i> , of songs.
DAT.	<i>carmīn-i</i> , to <i>or</i> for a song.		<i>carmīn-ībūs</i> , to <i>or</i> for songs.
ACC.	<i>carmen</i> , a song.		<i>carmīn-ā</i> , songs.
VOC.	<i>carmen</i> , O song!		<i>carmīn-ā</i> , O songs!
ABL.	<i>carmīn-e</i> , with, from, in, <i>or</i> by a song.		<i>carmīn-ībūs</i> , with, from, in, <i>or</i> by songs.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM.	<i>marĕ</i> (neut.), the sea.	<i>marĭ-ǎ</i> , seas.
GEN.	<i>marĭ-s</i> , of the sea.	<i>marĭ-um</i> , of seas.
DAT.	<i>marĭ</i> , to or for the sea.	<i>marĭ-bus</i> , to or for seas.
ACC.	<i>marĕ</i> , the sea.	<i>marĭ-ǎ</i> , seas.
VOC.	<i>marĕ</i> , O sea!	<i>marĭ-ǎ</i> , O seas!
ABL.	<i>marĭ</i> , with, from, in, or by the sea.	<i>marĭ-bus</i> , with, from, in, or by seas.
NOM.	<i>animal</i> (neut.), an animal.	<i>animali-ǎ</i> , animals.
GEN.	<i>animāli-s</i> , of an animal.	<i>animali-um</i> , of animals.
DAT.	<i>animāli</i> , to or for an animal.	<i>animali-bus</i> , to or for animals.
ACC.	<i>animal</i> , an animal.	<i>animali-ǎ</i> , animals.
VOC.	<i>animal</i> , O animal!	<i>animali-ǎ</i> , O animals!
ABL.	<i>animāli</i> , with, from, in, or by an animal.	<i>animali-bus</i> , with, from, in, or by animals.
NOM.	<i>calcar</i> (neut.), a spur.	<i>calcari-ǎ</i> , spurs.
GEN.	<i>calcari-s</i> , of a spur.	<i>calcari-um</i> , of spurs.
DAT.	<i>calcari</i> , to or for a spur.	<i>calcari-bus</i> , to or for spurs.
ACC.	<i>calcar</i> , a spur.	<i>calcari-ǎ</i> , spurs.
VOC.	<i>calcar</i> , O spur!	<i>calcari-ǎ</i> , O spurs!
ABL.	<i>calcari</i> , with, from, in, or by a spur.	<i>calcari-bus</i> , with, from, in, or by spurs.
NOM.	<i>su-s</i> , a boar or sow.	<i>su-es</i> , boars or swine.
GEN.	<i>su-is</i> , of a boar or sow.	<i>su-um</i> , of boars or swine.
DAT.	<i>su-i</i> , to or for a boar or sow.	<i>su-ibus</i> , or <i>su-bus</i> , to or for boars or swine.
ACC.	<i>su-em</i> , a boar or sow.	<i>su-es</i> , boars or swine.
VOC.	<i>su-s</i> , O boar or sow!	<i>su-es</i> , O boars or swine!
ABL.	<i>su-e</i> , with, from, in, or by a boar or sow.	<i>su-ibus</i> , or <i>su-bus</i> , with, from, in, or by boars or swine.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

109. All stems in *u*, except monosyllabic. Nominative, *us*, *u*. Most nouns in *us* are masculine, a few feminine; all nouns in *u* are neuter.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM.	<i>currŭ-s</i> , a chariot.	<i>currŭs</i> , chariots.
GEN.	<i>currŭs</i> , of a chariot.	<i>curru-um</i> , of chariots.
DAT.	<i>curru-i</i> , to or for a chariot.	<i>currŭ-bus</i> , to or for chariots.
ACC.	<i>curru-m</i> , a chariot.	<i>currŭs</i> , chariots.
VOC.	<i>currŭ-s</i> , O chariot!	<i>currŭs</i> , O chariots!
ABL.	<i>curru</i> , with, from, in, or by a chariot.	<i>currŭ-bus</i> , with, from, in, or by chariots.
NOM.	<i>cornu</i> , a horn.	<i>cornu-ă</i> , horns.
GEN.	<i>cornŭs</i> , of a horn.	<i>cornu-um</i> , of horns.
DAT.	<i>cornu</i> , or <i>cornu-i</i> , to or for a horn.	<i>cornŭ-bus</i> , to or for horns.
ACC.	<i>cornu</i> , a horn.	<i>cornu-ă</i> , horns.
VOC.	<i>cornu</i> , O horn!	<i>cornu-ă</i> , O horns!
ABL.	<i>cornu</i> , with, from, in, or by a horn.	<i>cornŭ-bus</i> , with, from, in, or by horns.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

110. Stems in *e*. Nominative in *es*. All nouns of this declension are feminine except *diēs*, which is sometimes masculine in the singular, and always masculine in the plural.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM.	<i>dies</i> , a day.	<i>diēs</i> , days.
GEN.	<i>dici</i> , of a day.	<i>diērum</i> , of days.
DAT.	<i>dici</i> , to or for a day.	<i>diēbus</i> , to or for days.
ACC.	<i>die-m</i> , a day.	<i>diēs</i> , days.
VOC.	<i>dies</i> , O day!	<i>diēs</i> , O days!
ABL.	<i>diē</i> , with, from, in, or by a day.	<i>diēbus</i> , with, from, in, or by days.

111. Throughout these declensions there are many exceptions to the common forms, and many irregularities, which come for notice at a subsequent stage.

The Latins also introduced into their books words taken from the Greek language. The declension of these words often differs from that of genuine Latin words. Sometimes there is no difference, or only a slight difference—as :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM.	<i>poēma</i> (neut.), a poem.	<i>poemāt-a</i> , poems.
GEN.	<i>poemāt-is</i> , of a poem.	<i>poemāt-um</i> , of poems.
DAT.	<i>poemāt-i</i> , to or for a poem.	<i>poemat-ibus</i> , more frequently <i>poemāt-is</i> , to or for poems.
ACC.	<i>poema</i> , a poem.	<i>poemāt-ā</i> , poems.
VOC.	<i>poema</i> , O poem!	<i>poemāt-a</i> , O poems!
ABL.	<i>poemat-e</i> , with, from, in, or by a poem.	<i>poemat-ibus</i> , more frequently <i>poemāt-is</i> , with, from, in, or by poems.

112. Some nouns are indeclinable: some are defective—that is, have only one, two, three, or four cases: some occur only in the singular: some occur only in the plural—as *Athenae*, Athens; *cunae*, a cradle: some have one meaning in the singular and another in the plural—as *littera*, a letter of the alphabet; *litterae*, a letter or epistle: and some have forms belonging to more than one declension.

CHAPTER III.—THE ADJECTIVE.

113. Much discussion has of late taken place as to the origin of language, and much difference of opinion prevails; but we may regard the following point as generally agreed on: that all roots of words may be reduced to two classes. The one class of roots points out qualities. We cannot see a thing or a substance by itself. We can merely see its outward form. We can know it only by its qualities. And we learn these qualities by the effect which they produce on us. Thus I look on grass; but all that I see is the quality of green. I believe the green to be in something; but what that something is I do not know. Now my idea of green in this case is the effect which the colour of the grass produces on my mind. I have here got an activity of the grass, an influence which it exerts on me, a power which it has to produce an impression on me. All things might be examined in this way, and it would be found that we perceive only the effects which they produce on us. We may *believe* a great deal more than this, and we may be entitled to believe a

great deal more with good reason. But with our senses we perceive nothing but qualities or activities. If then we were now to create a name for an object, it would be natural to select one of its qualities which strikes us most, and call it by a word indicating that quality. And this no doubt was the case in earliest times; so that in fact a noun, an adjective, and a verb all express the same thing, but are used for different purposes, or perform different functions in the sentence. Take the word "green." If I fix that word to a definite object, it then means a grassy plat, and is a noun; as, "he plays on the *green*." If I keep it movable, so that it may go with any object that is green, then it is an adjective, and I can say, "the *green* apple," "the *green* hand." I might also make it into a verb, and say, "he *greened* this wall," meaning he made it green, as the poet Thomson does. And the Latins said, *arbor viret*, "the tree is green," where *is green* is a verb. The same root, therefore, may be used as a noun, an adjective, or a verb, according as we fix it down to express a definite thing, when it becomes a noun; leave it movable, when it is an adjective; or associate with it the idea of time, when it becomes a verb.

114. An adjective therefore is a movable word, which has to be joined to some word denoting an object. In English, as we have seen, the sense is determined by the order. In the sentence, "the good father loved the bad son," we know that it is the father who is good, because the word *good* is placed before father. But the Latins did not depend on the order in this way. The plan they took was to affix the case-words to adjectives as well as to nouns, or, in other words, to decline adjectives just as they declined nouns, and to give them terminations expressive of gender; and then they made the adjective agree with the noun, and by this agreement they knew that the adjective qualified the noun. For instance, in the English sentence quoted above, "father" is nominative and "son" is accusative; therefore the Latin is *pater* and *filium*. Now the word for "good" must be in the nominative masculine, to agree with *pater*; therefore *bonus pater*: and the word for "bad" will be in the accusative masculine; therefore *malum filium*. And having ascertained this, we may arrange

the words in any order we like, and the word *bonus* will always go in sense with *pater*, and *malum* with *filium*. Thus we might say, *bonus malum pater filium amavit*. This is correct Latin, though the juxtaposition of the words would lead you to conceive the words to mean, "it was the good man that loved the bad, the father that loved the son." The usual Latin order would be, *pater bonus filium malum amavit*, where though *bonus* comes immediately before *filium*, yet the termination of *bonus* shows that it goes with *pater*.

115. The Latins used adjectives in the twofold way in which we do in English. We say, "a *good* father loves his son;" and we also say, "the father is *good*." In the first instance, the adjective goes directly with the noun, and helps to fill up or complete the notion given in the noun. This is the proper function of an adjective; and an adjective so used is said to be used *attributively*. In the second instance, *father* is one notion and *good* is another, and the two are united by *is*. The word *good* thus completes the notion given in *is*, and *is good* is consequently properly a verb, and the word *good* supplements the verb *is*. In this instance we say that the word *good* is used *predicatively*. It forms part of the assertion.

These two uses are quite distinct, and the same words used in both ways might have been treated differently, according as they are used for the one purpose or the other. This is the case in German. But in Latin no distinction is made. An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case, whether it be used attributively or predicatively. Thus *pater bonus est* may mean "he is a good father," or "the father is good," and you cannot know which is the meaning except from the context.

116. Latin adjectives have their stems in *a*, *o*, *i*, and consonants. There are no adjectives with stems in *e* or *u*. Adjectives with the stem in *a* are feminine, and therefore go with feminine nouns only. Adjectives with stems in *o* may be masculine or neuter. Adjectives with stems in *i* and consonants are of the three genders. We thus get three classes of adjectives.

CLASS I.—ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

117. Masculine and neuter stem in *o*, feminine in *a*. Nominative masculine, *us* or *er*; feminine, *a*; neuter, *um*.

SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>bonus</i> , good.	<i>bonā</i> .	<i>bonum</i> .
GEN.	<i>bonī</i> .	<i>bonae</i> .	<i>bonī</i> .
DAT.	<i>bonō</i> .	<i>bonae</i> .	<i>bonō</i> .
ACC.	<i>bonum</i> .	<i>bonam</i> .	<i>bonum</i> .
VOC.	<i>bonē</i> .	<i>bonā</i> .	<i>bonum</i> .
ABL.	<i>bonō</i> .	<i>bonā</i> .	<i>bonō</i> .

PLURAL.			
NOM.	<i>bonī</i> .	<i>bonae</i> .	<i>bonā</i> .
GEN.	<i>bonōrum</i> .	<i>bonārum</i> .	<i>bonōrum</i> .
DAT.	<i>bonīs</i> .	<i>bonīs</i> .	<i>bonīs</i> .
ACC.	<i>bonōs</i> .	<i>bonās</i> .	<i>bonā</i> .
VOC.	<i>bonī</i> .	<i>bonae</i> .	<i>bonā</i> .
ABL.	<i>bonīs</i> .	<i>bonīs</i> .	<i>bonīs</i> .

SINGULAR.			
NOM.	<i>liber</i> , free.	<i>libera</i> .	<i>liberum</i> .
GEN.	<i>liberī</i> .	<i>liberae</i> .	<i>liberī</i> .
DAT.	<i>libero</i> .	<i>liberae</i> .	<i>libero</i> .
ACC.	<i>liberum</i> .	<i>liberam</i> .	<i>liberum</i> .
VOC.	<i>liber</i> .	<i>liberā</i> .	<i>liberum</i> .
ABL.	<i>liberō</i> .	<i>liberā</i> .	<i>liberō</i> .

PLURAL.			
NOM.	<i>liberī</i> .	<i>liberae</i> .	<i>liberā</i> .
GEN.	<i>liberōrum</i> .	<i>liberārum</i> .	<i>liberōrum</i> .
DAT.	<i>liberīs</i> .	<i>liberīs</i> .	<i>liberīs</i> .
ACC.	<i>liberōs</i> .	<i>liberās</i> .	<i>liberā</i> .
VOC.	<i>liberī</i> .	<i>liberae</i> .	<i>liberā</i> .
ABL.	<i>liberīs</i> .	<i>liberīs</i> .	<i>liberīs</i> .

SINGULAR.			
NOM.	<i>pulcher</i> , fair.	<i>pulchrā</i> .	<i>pulchrum</i> .
GEN.	<i>pulchrī</i> .	<i>pulchrae</i> .	<i>pulchrī</i> .
DAT.	<i>pulchrō</i> .	<i>pulchrae</i> .	<i>pulchrō</i> .
ACC.	<i>pulchrum</i> .	<i>pulchram</i> .	<i>pulchrum</i> .
VOC.	<i>pulcher</i> .	<i>pulchrā</i> .	<i>pulchrum</i> .
ABL.	<i>pulchrō</i> .	<i>pulchrā</i> .	<i>pulchrō</i> .

	PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>pulchrī.</i>	<i>pulchræ.</i>	<i>pulchrâ.</i>
GEN.	<i>pulchrōrum.</i>	<i>pulchrārum.</i>	<i>pulchrōrum.</i>
DAT.	<i>pulchrīs.</i>	<i>pulchrīs.</i>	<i>pulchrīs.</i>
ACC.	<i>pulchrōs.</i>	<i>pulchrās.</i>	<i>pulchrâ.</i>
VOC.	<i>pulchrī.</i>	<i>pulchræ.</i>	<i>pulchrâ.</i>
ABL.	<i>pulchrīs.</i>	<i>pulchrīs.</i>	<i>pulchrīs.</i>

Thus: *puer bonus studet*, "the good boy studies;" *puella bona latet*, "the good girl lies hid;" *templum amplum patet*, "the large temple lies open;" *pater bonus filiae malae uxorem bonam magno amore amat*, "the good father of the bad daughter loves the good wife with a great love;" *patres boni filiarum malarum uxores bonas magno amore amant*, "the good fathers of the bad daughters love good wives with a great love;" *fratres boni patri caro et matri sanctae multa dona dabant*, "the good brothers were giving many presents to their dear father and their holy mother."

CLASS II.—ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

118. Stem in *i*. There is the same termination for the masculine and feminine. Nominative masculine and feminine, *is*; neuter, *e*.

	SINGULAR.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>levīs</i> , light.	<i>levīs.</i>	<i>levē.</i>
GEN.	<i>levīs.</i>	<i>levīs.</i>	<i>levīs.</i>
DAT.	<i>levī.</i>	<i>levī.</i>	<i>levī.</i>
ACC.	<i>levem.</i>	<i>levem.</i>	<i>levē.</i>
VOC.	<i>levīs.</i>	<i>levīs.</i>	<i>levē.</i>
ABL.	<i>levī.</i>	<i>levī.</i>	<i>levī.</i>

	PLURAL.		
NOM.	<i>levēs.</i>	<i>levēs.</i>	<i>leviâ.</i>
GEN.	<i>levium.</i>	<i>levium.</i>	<i>levium.</i>
DAT.	<i>levibus.</i>	<i>levibus.</i>	<i>levibus.</i>
ACC.	<i>levēs.</i>	<i>levēs.</i>	<i>leviâ.</i>
VOC.	<i>levēs.</i>	<i>levēs.</i>	<i>leviâ.</i>
ABL.	<i>levibus.</i>	<i>levibus.</i>	<i>levibus.</i>

The ablative of these adjectives is always in *i*.

119. There are twelve of these adjectives that have three terminations in the nominative, as—*acer* (keen), masculine; *acris*, feminine; and *acre*, neuter.

SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>acer</i> , keen.	<i>acris</i> .	<i>acre</i> .
GEN.	<i>acris</i> .	<i>acris</i> .	<i>acris</i> .
DAT.	<i>acri</i> .	<i>acri</i> .	<i>acri</i> .
ACC.	<i>acrem</i> .	<i>acrem</i> .	<i>acre</i> .
VOC.	<i>acer</i> .	<i>acris</i> .	<i>acre</i> .
ABL.	<i>acri</i> .	<i>acri</i> .	<i>acri</i> .
PLURAL.			
NOM.	<i>acres</i> .	<i>acres</i> .	<i>acria</i> .
GEN.	<i>acrium</i> .	<i>acrium</i> .	<i>acriura</i> .
DAT.	<i>acribus</i> .	<i>acribus</i> .	<i>acribus</i> .
ACC.	<i>acres</i> .	<i>acres</i> .	<i>acria</i> .
VOC.	<i>acres</i> .	<i>acres</i> .	<i>acria</i> .
ABL.	<i>acribus</i>	<i>acribus</i> .	<i>acribus</i> .

Examples: *uxor mitis filios mites amat*, "the meek wife loves the meek sons;" *filiae uxorum mitium sunt mites*, "the daughters of meek wives are meek."

CLASS III.—ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

120. Stem in a consonant. There is only one termination for all genders in the nominative.

SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>prudens</i> , prudent.	<i>prudens</i> .	<i>prudens</i> .
GEN.	<i>prudentis</i> .	<i>prudentis</i> .	<i>prudentis</i> .
DAT.	<i>prudenti</i> .	<i>prudenti</i> .	<i>prudenti</i> .
ACC.	<i>prudentem</i> .	<i>prudentem</i> .	<i>prudens</i> .
VOC.	<i>prudens</i> .	<i>prudens</i> .	<i>prudens</i> .
ABL.	<i>prudente</i> , or <i>prudenti</i> .	<i>prudente</i> , or <i>prudenti</i> .	<i>prudente</i> , or <i>prudenti</i> .

	PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>prudētēs.</i>	<i>prudētes.</i>	<i>prudentiā.</i>
GEN.	<i>prudētium.</i>	<i>prudētium.</i>	<i>prudētium.</i>
DAT.	<i>prudētībus.</i>	<i>prudētibus.</i>	<i>prudētibus.</i>
ACC.	<i>prudētēs.</i>	<i>prudētēs.</i>	<i>prudentiā.</i>
VOC.	<i>prudētēs.</i>	<i>prudētēs.</i>	<i>prudentiā.</i>
ABL.	<i>prudētībus.</i>	<i>prudētibus.</i>	<i>prudētibus.</i>

Thus: *filiae prudentes matrem amant*, "prudent daughters love their mother."

121. In English we occasionally use adjectives as nouns. Thus we say, "the good love the good." This usage is much more frequent in Latin. We can say, *bonus bonum amat*, "a good man loves a good man;" *bona bonam amat*, "a good woman loves a good woman;" *dat filio bona*, "he gives good things to his son."

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

122. The Latin form of comparison is radically the same as the English. The English *er* is in Latin *ior*, and the English *est* is *issimo* (nominative, *issimus*).

The comparative degree is formed by adding *ior* to the consonantal-stems, and by striking off the vowel of vowel-stems and adding *ior*. Thus:

	STEM WITHOUT VOWEL.	COMPARATIVE.
<i>altus</i> , high.	<i>alt-</i>	<i>altior.</i>
<i>dulcis</i> , sweet.	<i>dulc-</i>	<i>dulcior.</i>
<i>prudens</i> , prudent.	<i>prudēt-</i>	<i>prudētior.</i>

The comparative is thus declined:

	SINGULAR.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>altior.</i>	<i>altior.</i>	<i>altius.</i>
GEN.	<i>altiōris.</i>	<i>altiōris.</i>	<i>altiōris.</i>
DAT.	<i>altiōri.</i>	<i>altiōri.</i>	<i>altiōri.</i>
ACC.	<i>altiōrem.</i>	<i>altiōrem.</i>	<i>altius.</i>
VOC.	<i>altior.</i>	<i>altior.</i>	<i>altius.</i>
ABL.	<i>altiōre, or altiōri.</i>	<i>altiōre, or altiōri.</i>	<i>altiōre, or altiōri.</i>

	PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>altiōres.</i>	<i>altiōres.</i>	<i>altiōrā.</i>
GEN.	<i>altiōrum.</i>	<i>altiōrum.</i>	<i>altiōrum.</i>
DAT.	<i>altiorībus.</i>	<i>altioribus.</i>	<i>altioribus.</i>
ACC.	<i>altiōres.</i>	<i>altiōres.</i>	<i>altiōrā.</i>
VOC.	<i>altiōrēs.</i>	<i>altiōrēs.</i>	<i>altiōrā.</i>
ABL.	<i>altiōrībus.</i>	<i>altiōrībus.</i>	<i>altiōrībus.</i>

The comparative is used when there is a comparison of two objects. In Latin the second object of comparison is generally put in the ablative. Thus—*vir puero prudentior est*, “the man is more prudent *than* the boy;” *templa domibus altiora sunt*, “the temples are higher *than* the houses.”

123. The superlative is formed by adding *issimus* to consonantal stems, and by striking off the vowel of vowel stems and adding *issimus*. Thus:

	STEM WITHOUT VOWEL.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>altus.</i>	<i>alt-</i>	<i>altissimus.</i>
<i>dulcis.</i>	<i>dulc-</i>	<i>dulcissimus.</i>
<i>prudens.</i>	<i>prudēt-</i>	<i>prudētissimus.</i>

But adjectives with the nominative in *er* add *rīmus* to the nominative—as *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*; *acer*, *acerrimus*: and some adjectives in *ilis* have the superlative in *līmus*—thus the superlative of *facilis* is *facillīmus*.

The superlative is an adjective of three terminations, belonging to the first and second declensions.

The superlative degree is followed by the genitive case. Thus—*Socrates sapientissimus philosophorum erat*, “Socrates was the wisest of philosophers.”

124. In Latin, as in English, the adjectives in most frequent use are compared irregularly. Thus:

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>bonus</i> , good.	<i>melior</i> , better.	<i>optimus</i> , best.
<i>malus</i> , bad.	<i>pejor</i> , worse.	<i> pessimus</i> , worst.
<i>magnus</i> , great.	<i>major</i> , greater.	<i> maximus</i> , greatest.
<i>parvus</i> , small.	<i>minor</i> , less.	<i> minimus</i> , least.
<i>multus</i> , much.	} <i>plus</i> (nom. sing. neut.), } { <i>plures</i> (plur.), more. }	} <i> plurimus</i> , most.

125. Many adjectives cannot be compared in the common way; such as those which have a vowel in the nominative before the *us*, as *idoneus*. Accordingly the words *magis* (more) and *maxime* (most) are used to form the comparatives and superlatives of these: as—

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>idoneus, fit.</i>	<i>magis idoneus, fitter.</i>	<i>maxime idoneus, fittest.</i>

The *u* in adjectives ending in *uus*, *uis*, and *quus*, does not possess the force of a vowel. Thus :

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>strenuus, vigorous.</i>	<i>strenuior.</i>	<i>strenuissimus.</i>
<i>tenuis, thin.</i>	<i>tenuior.</i>	<i>tenuissimus.</i>
<i>aequus, fair.</i>	<i>aequior.</i>	<i>aequissimus.</i>

CHAPTER IV.—NUMERALS.

126.	CARDINAL NUMBERS.	ORDINAL NUMBERS.
1. I.	<i>unus, -a, -um (one).</i>	<i>primus, -a, -um (the first).</i>
2. II.	<i>duo, -ae, -o (two).</i>	<i>secundus, -a, -um (the second).</i>
3. III.	<i>tres, tria.</i>	<i>tertius.</i>
4. IV.	<i>quatuor (quattuor).</i>	<i>quartus.</i>
5. V.	<i>quinque.</i>	<i>quintus.</i>
6. VI.	<i>sex.</i>	<i>sextus.</i>
7. VII.	<i>septem.</i>	<i>septimus.</i>
8. VIII.	<i>octo.</i>	<i>octavus.</i>
9. IX.	<i>novem.</i>	<i>nonus.</i>
10. X.	<i>decem.</i>	<i>decimus.</i>
11. XI.	<i>undecim.</i>	<i>duodecim.</i>
12. XII.	<i>duodecim.</i>	<i>duodecim.</i>
13. XIII.	<i>tredecim.</i>	<i>decimus et tertius, or tertius decimus.</i>
14. XIV.	<i>quatuordecim.</i>	<i>decimus et quartus, or quartus decimus.</i>
15. XV.	<i>quindecim.</i>	<i>decimus et quintus, or quintus decimus.</i>

	CARDINAL NUMBERS.	ORDINAL NUMBERS.
16. XVI.	sedecim.	decimus et sextus, or sextus decimus.
17. XVII.	decem et septem, or septendecim.	decimus et septimus, or septimus decimus.
18. XVIII.	decem et octo, or duodeviginti.	duodevicesimus.
19. XIX.	decem et novem, or undeviginti.	undevicesimus.
20. XX.	viginti.	vicesimus
21. XXI.	unus et viginti, or viginti unus.	primus et vicesimus, or vicesimus primus.
22. XXII.	duo et viginti, or viginti duo.	alter et vicesimus, or vicesimus secundus.
23. XXIII.	tres et viginti, or viginti tres.	tertius et vicesimus, or vicesimus tertius.
24. XXVIII.	duodetriginta.	duodetricesimus.
29. XXIX.	undetriginta.	undetricesimus.
30. XXX.	triginta.	tricesimus.
40. XL.	quadraginta.	quadragessimus.
50. L.	quingenta.	quingagesimus.
60. LX.	sexaginta.	sexagesimus.
70. LXX.	septuaginta.	septuagesimus.
80. LXXX.	octoginta.	octogesimus.
90. XC.	nonaginta.	nonagesimus.
100. C.	centum.	centesimus.
109. CIX.	centum novem.	centesimus nonus.
200. CC.	ducenti, -ae, -a.	ducesimus.
300. CCC.	trecenti, -ae, -a.	trecentesimus.
400. CCCC.	quadringenti, -ae, -a.	quadringentesimus.
500. IƆ, or D.	quingenti, -ae, -a.	quingentesimus.
600. DC.	sexcenti, -ae, -a.	sexcentesimus.
700. DCC.	septingenti, -ae, -a.	septingentesimus.
800. DCCC.	octingenti, -ae, -a.	octingentesimus.
900. DCCCC.	nongenti, -ae, -a.	nongentesimus.
1000. M, or CIƆ.	mille.	millesimus.
2000. CIƆCIƆ, or MM.	duo (bina) milia (millia).	bis millesimus.

127. *Unus* is declined like *bonus*, except in the genitive and dative singular, which are as follows :

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
GEN. SING.	<i>unius.</i>	<i>unius.</i>	<i>unius.</i>
DAT. SING.	<i>unī.</i>	<i>unī.</i>	<i>unī.</i>

This form of the genitive is no doubt a very old form. It appears in a number of indefinite numerals—*solus*, alone; *totus*, whole; *ullus*, any; *uter*, which of the two; *alter*, the one or the other of two; *neuter*, neither; and *alius*, another. *Alius* has *aliud* in the nominative and accusative singular neuter. It appears also in the genitives of other pronouns—as *eius*, *cuius*, *illius*, &c.—though sometimes the *i* is written as a *j*, as in *ejus*. All these words have *i* in the dative singular for all genders.

128. *Duo*, two, and *ambo*, both, are thus declined :

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>duo.</i>	<i>duae.</i>	<i>duo.</i>
GEN.	<i>duorum.</i>	<i>duarum.</i>	<i>duorum.</i>
DAT.	<i>duobus.</i>	<i>duabus.</i>	<i>duobus.</i>
ACC.	<i>duos</i> , or <i>duo.</i>	<i>duas.</i>	<i>duo.</i>
VOC.	<i>duo.</i>	<i>duae.</i>	<i>duo.</i>
ABL.	<i>duobus.</i>	<i>duabus.</i>	<i>duobus.</i>

129. *Tres* is thus declined :

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>tres.</i>	<i>tria.</i>
GEN.	<i>trium.</i>	<i>trium.</i>
DAT.	<i>tribus.</i>	<i>tribus.</i>
ACC.	<i>tres.</i>	<i>tria.</i>
VOC.	<i>tres.</i>	<i>tria.</i>
ABL.	<i>tribus.</i>	<i>tribus.</i>

130. *Quattuor* to *centum* are indeclinable. *Ducenti* to *non-genti* belong to the first and second declensions; so do the ordinals. *Mille* is indeclinable in the singular, and is most frequently used as an adjective. In the plural it is always a noun, and is thus declined :

NOM.	<i>millia (milia).</i>
GEN.	<i>millium.</i>
DAT.	<i>millibus.</i>
ACC.	<i>millia.</i>
VOC.	<i>millia.</i>
ABL.	<i>millibus.</i>



CHAPTER V.—PRONOUNS.

131. We have pointed out that it is generally agreed on now that there are only two kinds or classes of roots. The one class comprehends all qualities or activities ; the other is that before us, the pronominal.

We have found already that all that a person perceives is qualities. At first when a child looks out on an object, he thinks only on the object. He sees, for instance, a tree before him. He thinks of the tree, and nothing else. But by degrees he comes to feel that there could be no perception of a tree unless there was something else—namely, himself ; and in this way he becomes conscious of himself, of his own personality or individuality. This consciousness is expressed by the word “I.” It is sometimes said that a pronoun is a word used instead of a noun ; but though this may be true of some pronouns, yet no other word can express the idea of “I” but that word itself. It is the word used by the person speaking, conscious of his own individuality, and consciously separating himself from all other objects. So the second personal pronoun “thou” or “you” marks out the person addressed by the speaker ; and so on.

The person speaking makes himself, as it were, the centre in the measurement of space, and he selects two other points. There are thus first “I,” and the things round the “I”—“*this* thing *here*,” “*this* thing beside me,” pointing to the objects. Secondly, there is the person to whom he speaks—“you,” and the things beside “you.” And thirdly, there is the person or there are the persons neither the speaker nor the person spoken to—“those persons there,” “those things there.” Roots expressive of these subjects—the person speaking, the person spoken to, and the person spoken about, and the localities connected with such—are pronominal elements.

Nouns, adjectives, and verbs are formed by the combination of a quality root with a pronominal root. Pronouns are formed by the combination of pronominal roots.

132. Grammatically, pronouns may be divided into two classes—the fixed and the movable ; or, in other words, nouns and adjectives.

NOMINAL PRONOUNS.

133. First personal pronoun, *ego*, I :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM.	ego , I.	nōs , we.
GEN.	meī , of me.	nostrī , or nostrum , of us.
DAT.	mihī , to me.	nōbīs , to us.
ACC.	mē , me.	nōs , us.
ABL.	mē , with, from, in, or by me.	nōbīs , with, from, in, or by us.

134. Second personal pronoun, *tu*, thou :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM.	tu , thou.	vōs , ye, or you.
GEN.	tuī , of thee.	vestrum , or vestrī , of you.
DAT.	tībī , to thee.	vōbīs , to you.
ACC.	tē , thee.	vōs , you.
VOC.	tū , O thou.	vōs , O ye.
ABL.	tē , with, from, in, or by thee.	vōbīs , with, from, in, or by you.

135. Third personal pronoun.—In regard to the third personal pronoun, the Latins made a distinction which we do not always observe in English. If I use the words, “John invited William to *his* house,” I gather from the sense that it is to his *own* house that John invited William. But if I say, “John saw William and went to his house,” the probability is that by *his* house is meant *William’s* house. The Latin language does not permit this ambiguity. It uses one word for *his* when it refers back to the subject of the sentence, and another when it does not.

The word used for the third personal pronoun when it refers back to the subject of the sentence is *sui*. It of course cannot have a nominative case ; for it always refers back to the nominative case, and therefore presupposes the nominative case. *Sui* is called a reflexive pronoun. It is the same for all genders and for both numbers :

GEN.	suī , of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves.
DAT.	sibi , to himself, to herself, to itself, to themselves.
ACC.	sē , or sēsē , himself, herself, itself, themselves.
ABL.	sē , or sēsē , from himself, from herself, from itself, from themselves.

When the pronoun does not refer back to the nominative, then the cases of an adjectival pronoun, *ille* or *is*, are used. Here again the nominative is unnecessary. The personal terminations of the verb *t* and *nt* sufficiently express the nominative :

SINGULAR.

GEN.	ejus , his, hers, its.
DAT.	ei , to him, to her, to it.
ACC.	eum , him; eam , her; id , it.
ABL.	eō , from him; eā , from her; eō , from it.

PLURAL.

GEN.	eōrum , of them (<i>masc.</i> and <i>neut.</i>); eārum , of them (<i>fem.</i>).
DAT.	eis , or iis , to them.
ACC.	eōs , them (<i>masc.</i>); eās , them (<i>fem.</i>); eā , them (<i>neut.</i>).
ABL.	eis , or iis , with, from, in, or by them.

ADJECTIVAL PRONOUNS.

136.

I. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>meus</i> , -a, -um, mine.
<i>tuus</i> , -a, -um, thine.
<i>suus</i> , -a, -um, his own, her own, its own, their own.
<i>noster</i> , <i>nostra</i> , <i>nostrum</i> , our, or ours.
<i>vester</i> , <i>vestra</i> , <i>vestrum</i> , your, or yours.

II. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

137. *Hic*, this; demonstrative of the first person :

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	hic .	haec .	hōc .	hi .	hae .	haec .
GEN.	hūjūs .	hujus .	hujus .	horum .	harum .	horum .
DAT.	hūic .	huic .	huic .	his .	his .	his .
ACC.	hunc .	hanc .	hoc .	hos .	has .	haec .
ABL.	hōc .	hāc .	hōc .	his .	his .	his .

138. *Iste*, that beside you ; demonstrative of the second person :

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>istē.</i>	<i>istā.</i>	<i>istū.</i>	<i>istī.</i>	<i>istae.</i>	<i>istā.</i>
GEN.	<i>istīūs.</i>	<i>istīūs.</i>	<i>istīūs.</i>	<i>istōrum.</i>	<i>istārum.</i>	<i>istōrum.</i>
DAT.	<i>istī.</i>	<i>istī.</i>	<i>istī.</i>	<i>istīs.</i>	<i>istīs.</i>	<i>istīs.</i>
ACC.	<i>istum.</i>	<i>istam.</i>	<i>istud.</i>	<i>istōs.</i>	<i>istās.</i>	<i>istā.</i>
ABL.	<i>istō.</i>	<i>istā.</i>	<i>istō.</i>	<i>istīs.</i>	<i>istīs.</i>	<i>istīs.</i>

139. *Ille*, that ; demonstrative of the third person :

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>illē.</i>	<i>illa.</i>	<i>illū.</i>	<i>illī.</i>	<i>illae.</i>	<i>illa.</i>
GEN.	<i>illīūs.</i>	<i>illīūs.</i>	<i>illīūs.</i>	<i>illorum.</i>	<i>illarum.</i>	<i>illorum.</i>
DAT.	<i>illī.</i>	<i>illī.</i>	<i>illī.</i>	<i>illīs.</i>	<i>illīs.</i>	<i>illīs.</i>
ACC.	<i>illum.</i>	<i>illam.</i>	<i>illud.</i>	<i>illos.</i>	<i>illas.</i>	<i>illa.</i>
ABL.	<i>illo.</i>	<i>illa.</i>	<i>illo.</i>	<i>illīs.</i>	<i>illīs.</i>	<i>illīs.</i>

140. *Is*, that ; determinative pronoun :

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>īs.</i>	<i>ēa.</i>	<i>īd.</i>	<i>īī, or ei.</i>	<i>eae.</i>	<i>ea.</i>
GEN.	<i>ējūs.</i>	<i>ejus.</i>	<i>ejus.</i>	<i>eorum.</i>	<i>earum.</i>	<i>eorum.</i>
DAT.	<i>ēī.</i>	<i>ei.</i>	<i>ei.</i>	<i>iīs, or eis.</i>	<i>iīs, eis.</i>	<i>iīs, eis.</i>
ACC.	<i>eum.</i>	<i>eam.</i>	<i>id.</i>	<i>eos.</i>	<i>eas.</i>	<i>ea.</i>
ABL.	<i>eo.</i>	<i>ea.</i>	<i>eo.</i>	<i>iīs, or eis.</i>	<i>iīs, eis.</i>	<i>iīs, eis.</i>

Idem, the same ; compound of *is* :

	SINGULAR.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>īdem.</i>	<i>eādem.</i>	<i>īdem.</i>
GEN.	<i>ejusdem.</i>	<i>ejusdem.</i>	<i>ejusdem.</i>
DAT.	<i>eīdem.</i>	<i>eīdem.</i>	<i>eīdem.</i>
ACC.	<i>eundem.</i>	<i>eandem.</i>	<i>īdem.</i>
ABL.	<i>eōdem.</i>	<i>eādem.</i>	<i>eōdem.</i>

	PLURAL.		
	NOM.	<i>īīdem.</i>	<i>eaedem.</i>
GEN.	<i>eorundem.</i>	<i>earundem.</i>	<i>eorundem.</i>
DAT.	<i>īīdem, or eisdem.</i>	<i>īīdem, or eisdem.</i>	<i>īīdem, or eisdem.</i>
ACC.	<i>eosdem.</i>	<i>easdem.</i>	<i>eadem.</i>
ABL.	<i>īīdem, or eisdem.</i>	<i>īīdem, or eisdem.</i>	<i>īīdem, or eisdem.</i>

141. *Ipsē*, self ; compound of *is* :

		SINGULAR.		
		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	<i>ipsē</i> , he himself.		<i>ipsā</i> , she herself.	<i>ipsum</i> .
GEN.	<i>ipsīūs</i> .		<i>ipsīūs</i> .	<i>ipsīūs</i> .
DAT.	<i>ipsī</i> .		<i>ipsī</i> .	<i>ipsī</i> .
ACC.	<i>ipsum</i> .		<i>ipsam</i> .	<i>ipsum</i> .
ABL.	<i>ipsō</i> .		<i>ipsā</i> .	<i>ipsō</i> .
		PLURAL.		
NOM.	<i>ipsī</i> .		<i>ipsae</i> .	<i>ipsā</i> .
GEN.	<i>ipsōrum</i> .		<i>ipsārum</i> .	<i>ipsōrum</i> .
DAT.	<i>ipsīs</i> .		<i>ipsīs</i> .	<i>ipsīs</i> .
ACC.	<i>ipsōs</i> .		<i>ipsās</i> .	<i>ipsā</i> .
ABL.	<i>ipsīs</i> .		<i>ipsīs</i> .	<i>ipsīs</i> .

PRONOUNS WHICH ARE SOMETIMES NOUNS AND SOMETIMES ADJECTIVES.

I. RELATIVE PRONOUN.

142. The relative pronoun compels us to consider a feature in language which has not yet come under our notice. All the sentences we have hitherto had are simple sentences ; that is to say, they have had but one nominative and one verb. The relative pronoun is a contrivance by which we may have two or more nominatives and two or more predicates in one sentence. Thus, for instance, the two sentences, " I met John in the house," and " I had seen John before in the court," can be united into one ; thus, " John, whom I had seen in the court, I met in the house." We have thus made the complete sentence, " I had seen John before in the court," into the relative clause, " whom I had seen in the court." These relative clauses create difficulty at first ; because the relative word, whether it be in the nominative or the accusative, must be at or near the commencement of the clause. The treatment of the relative clause is the same in Latin as in English ; only that the relative is more frequently used as an adjective in Latin. In order to understand the construction of the relative, the relative clause must be separated from the rest of the sentence ; for the case of the relative always depends on some word or words in its own

clause. Its number and its gender depend upon its antecedent, but its case is determined by its own clause.

The Latin relative is *qui*, who, which; which in all probability originally meant "and he." It is thus declined:

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	quī.	quae.	quōd.	quī.	quae.	quae.
GEN.	cūjūs.	cujus.	cujus.	quorum.	quarum.	quorum.
DAT.	cūī.	cui.	cui.	quībūs.	quibus.	quibus.
ACC.	quem.	quam.	quod.	quos.	quas.	quae.
ABL.	quo.	qua.	quo.	quibus.	quibus.	quibus.

II. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN—"QUIS."

143. The interrogative pronoun was no doubt the same as the relative, but pronounced emphatically; just as in English the only difference between *who*, the relative, and *who*, the interrogative, is that the latter is pronounced with emphasis, as in "*who* did it?" "I met a man *who* saw him." In process of time, however, a slight difference showed itself in the declension of the nominative. The interrogative, like the relative, may be used as a noun or as an adjective. If I say in English, "who did it?" I make this in Latin, *quis fecit?* If I say in English, "which man did it?" I make this in Latin, *qui vir fecit?* So "what has he done?" *quid fecit?*—"what temple has he seen?" *quod templum vidit?* Thus the interrogative has two nominatives—*quis*, *quae*, *quid*, when used as a noun; and *qui*, *quae*, *quod*, when used as an adjective. All the other cases of the relative and the interrogative are the same.

144. *Quis* is sometimes used to signify "any one;" and in this sense it is compounded with other words. Thus we have—

aliquis or *aliqui*, *aliqua*, *aliquod* or *aliquid*, some one or other.

quidam, *quaedam*, *quoddam* or *quiddam*, a certain one.

quisquam, *quidquam*, any one.

quispiam, *quaepiam*, *quodpiam* or *quidpiam*, any one.

quisque, *quaeque*, *quodque* or *quidque*, every one.

quisquis, *quidquid*, whosoever.

quicunque, *quaecunque*, *quodcunque*, whoever.

In all of these pronouns the form in *quid* is a noun, and that in *quod* is an adjective.

PART II.

INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

145. In Latin there are said to be four indeclinable parts of speech : adverb, preposition, interjection, and conjunction.

The interjection is properly speaking a cry, and does not form an integral part of a sentence. It is not a part of speech, properly so called : it is common to man and the lower animals.

The other three parts of speech we place here because they are really nominal, or parts connected with the noun. We have already found that a sentence may be analyzed into two parts, the subject and the predicate ; and that the subject in its simple form is a noun, and the predicate in its simple form is a verb. We now add that every word in the sentence groups itself either around the nouns or around the verbs. If it connects itself with a noun, it is of the nature of an adjective and fills up the notion given by the noun. If it goes with a verb, then it is of the nature of an adverb, and helps to complete the notion given us by the verb.

If we examine the cases from this point of view, we shall find that the genitive is of the nature of an adjective, and fills up the notion given by the noun ; but that the dative, accusative, and ablative, are adverbial in their nature. The accusative, for instance, expresses the end towards which an action is directed, the direction in which an action goes, and extent of space and time. The ablative expresses the point from which an action proceeds, the mode in which an action takes place, the point of time at which it takes place, &c.

CHAPTER I.—ADVERBS.

146. The words commonly called adverbs express the same notions as the accusative and ablative cases ; that is, they ex-

press ideas of time, place, and manner ; and therefore it is not surprising that, when we examine into the origin of adverbs, we find most, perhaps all, of them cases of nouns or pronouns, or they are combinations of case-words, or pronominal elements with roots. This is not a peculiarity of the Latin language, but is common to all languages. Thus in English most of our adverbs are adjectives or nouns : " he did this wisely," is " he did this wise like," " he did this like a wise man ;" and the word " like " is supposed to have been originally the instrumental case of a noun. Sometimes we use nouns and adjectives together, as " otherwise " means in another wise or way.

So in Latin almost all adjectives may be converted into adverbs in the following ways :

(1.) If the adjective be of the first and second declension, the nominative in *us* is changed into *ē* : as *avidus*, greedy ; *avidē*, greedily. Superlative adverbs are formed in this way : *optimus*, the best ; *optime*, best. This form in *ē* is regarded by many scholars as a form of the ablative ; so that *avidē* is the instrumental ablative, or ablative of manner, " in a greedy way ;" *optimē*, " in the best way."

(2.) We convert adjectives of the third declension into adverbs by adding *iter* to the consonantal stem : as *levis*, *leviter* ; *felix*, *feliciter*.

Sometimes the accusative neuter is used as the adverb : as *multum*, much ; *primum*, first. The accusative singular neuter of the comparative of adjectives is used as the comparative of adverbs : as *bene*, well ; *melius*, better ; *optime*, best ; *leviter*, *lecius*, *levissime*.

Other adverbs of time, place, and manner are for the most part accusative and ablative forms ; sometimes they contain remnants of case-words which fell into decay. Thus :

ACCUSATIVE.

Jam, now ; *tum*, then ; *nunc*, now ; *tunc*, then ; *primum*, for the first time ; *iterum*, for the second time ; *saepē*, often ; *recens*, recently ; *prope*, near.

Palam, openly ; *perperam*, rashly ; *clam*, secretly ; *furtim*, stealthily ; *paulatim*, by degrees.

ABLATIVE.

Dextra, on the right hand ; *infra*, below ; *extra*, without ; *sponte*, of one's own accord ; *mane*, in the morning.

Many adverbs arise through combinations of adjectives and nouns or prepositions and nouns. Thus : *quotidie*, daily ; *magnopere* (for *magno opere*, with great toil), greatly ; *invicem*, in turn ; *extemplo*, immediately (from *ex* and *tempulo*, diminutive of *tempus*, time).

CHAPTER II.—PREPOSITIONS.

147. Prepositions are adverbs with a noun immediately following them, or as we now phrase it, governing a noun. When I use the words, "the boat went down," the word *down* is an adverb ; but when I say, "the boat went down the stream," *down* becomes a preposition, because it is followed by the noun. So in the sentence, "I came at six o'clock, William came ten minutes after," *after* is an adverb ; but in the sentence, "William came ten minutes after me," *after* is a preposition, because it is followed by the noun-pronoun *me*. In Latin as in English many of the words used as prepositions are also used as adverbs.

148. Prepositions governing the accusative :

ad.....to.	<i>inter</i>between.
adversum....	<i>intrā</i>within.
adversus.....	<i>juxtā</i>near to.
exadversum } against, opposite	<i>ob</i>on account of.
} to.	<i>pēnēs</i>in the power of.
ante.....before.	<i>per</i>through.
apūd.....near, with.	<i>pōnē</i>behind.
circā.....	<i>praeter</i>
circum.....} about.	{ hard by, besides,
cis, citra.....on this side.	{ except.
contrā.....against.	<i>prōpē</i>near to.
ergā.....towards.	<i>secundum</i>
extrā.....without.	{ alongside of, next
infrā.....beneath.	{ to, according to.
subter.....under.	<i>trans</i>
suprā.....above.	{ on the other side,
	{ across.
	<i>ultrā</i>beyond.

149. Prepositions governing the ablative :

<i>ā, ab, abs</i>from, by.	<i>ē, ex</i>out of.
<i>absque</i>without.	<i>prae</i>before.
<i>cōram</i>in the presence of.	<i>pro</i>before, for.
<i>cum</i>with.	<i>sinē</i>without.
<i>dē</i>from, concerning.	<i>tēnus</i>up to.

150. Prepositions governing both accusative and ablative :

<i>in</i>into, in.	<i>subter</i>beneath.
<i>sub</i>under.	<i>super</i>above.

CHAPTER III.—CONJUNCTIONS.

151. Conjunctions are either cases of nouns or parts of verbs : as *sed*, ablative ; *vero*, ablative ; *autem*, accusative ; *vel*, part of *volo*, I wish ; *sive*, for *si vis*, if you wish.

LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

I. CO-ORDINATIVE.

152. **Et**, and ; **atque** or **ac**, and ; **que**, and. *Que* is an enclitic ; that is, it is attached to the word which it unites, just as if we were to say in English “the man the woman-and,” instead of “the man and the woman”—*vir mulierque*.

quoque and **etiam**, also ; **neque** and **nec**, and not.

aut, vel, and **sive**, or.

at, sed, autem, atqui, ceterum, verum, but.

tamen, yet, notwithstanding.

enim, etenim, nam, namque, for.

ergo, itaque, igitur, therefore.

II. SUBORDINATIVE.

Utī, ut, sicut, velut, as ; **tanquam, quasi**, as if.

quum, when ; **dum**, while, until ; **donec**, until ; **priusquam, antequam, anteaquam**, before ; **postquam, posteaquam**, after ; **simul ac** or **simul atque, quum primum**, as soon as ; **ut**, when ; **ubi**, when.

quum, seeing that, since ; **quoniam**, since ; **quod, quia**, because.

si, if ; **sin**, but if ; **nisi**, if not, unless ; **dummodo, modo, dum**, provided that ; **ut**, granted that.

etsi, although ; **etiamsi**, even if ; **quamvis, licet**, although.

ut, uti, in order that, so that ; **quo**, in order that ; **quominus**, in order that not ; **quin**, that not ; **ne**, in order that not, lest.

Though several conjunctions are translated in the same way, there are shades of difference in the meaning or usage.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

153. We have seen that *amat* means "he loves," "he is loving," or "he does love." In English we make our question by inverting the order of the auxiliary and the nominative, "does he love?" But the Latins did not use any word corresponding to "does," and therefore could not have the English form. Besides, the Latins used the order of words principally to express the order in which the ideas presented themselves to the mind, and not for grammatical purposes. The Latins added the enclitic conjunction *nē* to the verb, and thus made an interrogative sentence: *amat*, "he loves;" *amatne?* "does he love?"—*amamus*, "we love;" *amamusne?* "do we love?" Sometimes they prefixed a conjunction, such as *an*, *num*: *an amas?* "dost thou love?"—*nonne amas?* "dost thou not love?"—*utrum laboras an ludis?* "whether are you toiling or playing?"—*ubi es?* "where are you?"—*cur fecisti?* "why have you done it?"

PART III.

VERBAL NOUN AND ADJECTIVE FORMS.

154. We have now surveyed all the parts of speech, and we have found that there are really only two essential parts—nouns and verbs; and two modifying parts—adjectives and adverbs; but that the adjectives and adverbs belong in their nature to the noun. There are also certain parts now given along with the verb which are really used as nouns or adjectives.

CHAPTER I.—NOUN-FORMS OF THE VERB.

THE PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

155. The Present Infinitive Active is formed by adding *rě* to the stem; but this addition takes place in three ways:

(1.) *re* is added to stems in *ā*, *ē*, and *ī*: as *amā-*, love—*amā-re*, to love; *dolē-*, grieve—*dolē-re*, to grieve; *audī-*, hear—*audī-re*, to hear.

(2.) *ěre* is added to consonantal stems and stems in *u*: as *cad-*, fall—*cad-ěre*, to fall; *minu-*, lessen—*minu-ěre*, to lessen.

(3.) *re* is added to stems in *ī* after the *i* has been changed into *ě*: as *capī-*, take—*capě-re*, to take.

156. The Present Infinitive Passive is formed (1.) By adding *ri* to the stems in *ā*, *ē*, and *ī*: as *amā-*, love—*amā-ri*, to be loved; *tenē-*, hold—*tenē-ri*, to be held; *audī-*, hear—*audī-ri*, to be heard.

(2.) By adding *i* to the consonantal stems and stems in *u*: as *caed-*, kill—*caed-i*, to be killed; *minu-*, lessen—*minu-i*, to be lessened.

(3.) The stem of words having the stem in *i* is the present infinitive passive: as *capi-*, take—*capi*, to be taken.

157. *Infinitive* means *unlimited*; and a verb is unlimited when it is not limited by personal terminations—or, in other words, when the notion given by the verb is presented by itself, apart from the agent or subject. Thus *amāre* signifies *the act of loving, to love, loving*; and it may perform the function of the nominative or accusative. Thus: *humanum est errare*, “to err is human,” “the act of erring is human,” “it is human to err;” where *errare* is really the nominative to *est*. Again: *cupio discere*, “I desire to learn,” “I desire the act of learning,” “I desire learning;” where *discere* is really the accusative after *cupio*.

The infinitive differs from an ordinary noun in that it governs the case of its verb, and has the idea of time; as, *cupio discere grammaticam*, “I wish to learn grammar.”

We translate the infinitive generally by “to,” as “to love;” but we also frequently employ the participial form “loving.”

The name *present* misleads: it is not a *present*. The *present* infinitive may be present, past, or future. Its time depends on the finite verb with which it is connected. Thus in the sentence, *cupio discere*, “I desire to learn,” *discere* is present, because *cupio* is present. In the sentence, *cupivi discere*, “I desired to learn,” *discere* is past, and of the same time as *cupivi*; and in the sentence, *cupiam discere*, “I shall desire to learn,” *discere* is future, and of the same time as *cupiam*. It would have been more correct to have called the *present* infinitive the *contemporaneous* or *synchronous* infinitive.

THE PERFECT INFINITIVE ACTIVE.

158. The Perfect Infinitive Active is formed by adding *sse* to the stem of the perfect; as—

STEM OF PERF.	<i>amavi-</i> .	<i>delevi-</i> .	<i>cccidi-</i> .	<i>cepi-</i> .	<i>audiui-</i> .
PERF. INF.	<i>amavi-sse.</i>	<i>delevi-sse.</i>	<i>cccidi-sse.</i>	<i>cepi-sse.</i>	<i>audiui-sse.</i>

The perfect infinitive also gives simply the notion of the verb,

combined with the idea of a time *anterior* to that of the finite verb with which it is connected.

The perfect infinitive passive is a compound tense, and will therefore be given afterwards.

SUPINES.

159. There are two Supines—one in **um** and the other in **u**. They are properly the accusative and ablative (or, as some think, dative) cases of a verbal noun, with the stem in *u* (or of the fourth declension). The supine is generally formed by adding *tum* to the stem; as *ama-*, *amā-tum*; *dele-*, *delē-tum*; *audi-*, *audī-tum*. But as there are great irregularities in the formation of the supine, the correct form must be committed to memory.

Both supines rarely occur. The supine in **um** is used generally after verbs of motion, to indicate a purpose; as *veniunt spectatum*, “they come to see.”

The supine in **u** is generally used after adjectives to express the notion of the verb; as *difficile dictu*, “difficult to say.”

160. *Conjugation of Verbs.*—In conjugating a verb, its present indicative active, its perfect indicative active, its first supine, and the present infinitive active are given. The reason of this is, that when once these parts are known, all the other parts can be formed. Thus I conjugate the stem *ama*—*amo*, *amāvī*, *amātum*, *amāre*. From the infinitive *amare*, I know that the stem ends in *a*; and therefore I know *ama-bam*, *ama-bo*. From *amavi* I get *amaveram* and *amavero*. From *amatum* I know what the perfect participle passive and the future participle active will be. The mention of the first person singular of the present indicative active is often of no use; but sometimes it is. Thus I conjugate the stem *capi*—*capio*, *cepi*, *captum*, *capere*. From the infinitive I cannot know whether the verb is *capo* or *capio*, or whether I should say *capiebam* or *capebam*.

From this statement it will be seen that the supine is a very

important part; and grammars and dictionaries frequently give the supine for the sake of the parts that are formed in the same way, even when the supine itself is not found.

GERUND.

160. The Gerund is formed from stems in *a* and *e* by adding *ndum*—as *ama-*, *ama-ndum*; *dele-*, *dele-ndum*: and from all other stems by adding *endum*—as *audi-*, *audi-endum*; *cad-*, *cad-endum*; *capi-*, *capi-endum*.

The gerund is a noun of the second declension. Thus :

NOM.	<i>amandum</i> , loving.
GEN.	<i>amandi</i> , of loving.
DAT.	<i>amando</i> , to loving.
ACC.	<i>amandum</i> , loving.
ABL.	<i>amando</i> , with loving.

The gerund is the same in meaning as the present infinitive. As the present infinitive can be used as the subject to a verb—that is, in the nominative case—there is no need for the nominative case of the gerund; and some maintain that the gerund has no nominative. There is good reason for doubting this; but the nominative is very rarely used. The infinitive is also used as an accusative, and apparently there would be no need for the accusative of the gerund. But prepositions are never used with the infinitive, and so they are used with the gerund. We might thus decline the infinitive and gerund together :

NOM.	<i>amare</i> , (the act of) loving.
GEN.	<i>amandi</i> , of loving.
DAT.	<i>amando</i> , to loving.
ACC.	<i>amare</i> , or <i>amandum</i> , loving.
ABL.	<i>amando</i> , with, from, in, or by loving.

Thus :

Dulce est discere, it is pleasant to learn.

Cupidus est discendi, he is desirous of learning.

Charta est utilis scribendo, the paper is useful for writing.

Cupio scribere, I desire to write.

Ad pingendum manus apta est, the hand is fitted for painting.

Impiger est in scribendo, he is active in writing.

CHAPTER II.—ADJECTIVAL PARTS OF THE VERB: PARTICIPLES.

161. A Participle is a word which is generally used as an adjective. It differs from the words commonly called adjectives, in that it gives the notion of time along with that of the quality or activity; and in this feature it is a verb. Of course it may act as an adjective in the sense in which that name is applied to a special class of words and not to a function. Thus we may say, *vir, amans veritatem, dixit*, "a man, loving truth, said"—that is, a man who at the time loved truth said; in which sense *amans* is a genuine participle. Or we may say, *vir veritatis amans dixit*, "a man possessing the character of being a lover of truth said;" in which sense it is an adjective. Participles may also, like adjectives, be used as nouns; and many Latin nouns were originally participles.

Participles, then, perform the function of adjectives. They have terminations for three genders, and they agree with their nouns, expressed or understood, in number, gender, and case. But they are also verbs, and govern the cases which the other parts of the verbs govern.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

162. The stem of the Present Participle Active is formed from stems in *a* and *e* by adding *nt*: as *ama-*, *amant-*; *dele-*, *delent-*; and from stems in consonants and *i* and *u* by adding *ent*: as *cad-*, *cadent-*; *audi-*, *audient-*; *capi-*, *capient-*; *minu-*, *minuent*. These are declined like *prudens*. Thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. <i>amans</i> .	<i>amantes</i> (neut. <i>amantia</i>).
GEN. <i>amantis</i> .	<i>amantium</i> .
DAT. <i>amanti</i> .	<i>amantibus</i> .
ACC. <i>amantem</i> (neut. <i>amans</i>).	<i>amantēs</i> (neut. <i>amantia</i>).
VOC. <i>amans</i> .	<i>amantes</i> (neut. <i>amantia</i>).
ABL. <i>amantē</i> , or <i>amantī</i> .	<i>amantibus</i> .

The word *present* contains the form of the present participle active, and is itself an old participle. There is no present participle passive.

The name *present* is incorrect. Its time, like that of the present infinitive active, is determined by the time of the verb with which it is connected; and it should therefore have been called synchronous or contemporaneous. Thus *latens sperat*, "lying hid, he hopes"—that is, while he is lying hid, he is hoping; *latens speravit*, "lying hid, he hoped"—that is, when he lay hid, he hoped; and *latens sperabit*, "lying hid, he will hope"—that is, while he will be lying hid, he will hope.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

163. There is no Perfect Participle Active in Latin. The want of it is a peculiar feature of the language. The Latins could express what we in English express by the perfect participle active; but they were compelled to do it in a way quite different from the English method.:

FUTURE PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

164. The Future Participle Active belongs to the same class of forms as the supine, and the mechanical rule given for forming it is to change *m* of the supine into *rus*. Thus:

SUPINE.	<i>amātum.</i>	<i>domītum.</i>
FUT. PART. ACT	{ <i>amātūrus.*</i> <i>amatura.</i> <i>amaturum.</i>	{ <i>domītūrus.</i> <i>domitura.</i> <i>domiturum.</i>

The English word *future* is derived from *futurus*, the future participle of *esse*, to be; and therefore can remind one of the form of the future participle.

Like the participle of the present, its time is dependent on the time of the verb with which it is connected; and so it may be in present, past, or future time; but it is always *future*,

* Like *bonus, bona, bonum.*

compared with the tense of the finite verb with which it is connected. Thus: *cenaturus veni*, "being about to sup, I came"—that is, when I *was* going to sup, I came; *cenaturus venio*, "being about to sup, I come"—that is, while I *am* about to sup, I come; *cenaturus veniam*, "when I shall be about to sup, I shall come."

There is no future participle passive.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

165. The Perfect Participle Passive belongs to the same class of forms as the supine, and the first supine and the neuter of the perfect participle passive are identical in form. Thus:

SUPINE.	<i>amātum.</i>	<i>domītum.</i>
PERF. PART. PASS.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{amātus.*} \\ \textit{amāta.} \\ \textit{amātum.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{domītus.} \\ \textit{domita.} \\ \textit{domitum.} \end{array} \right.$

The time of the perfect participle is that of past in comparison with the time of the finite verb with which the participle is connected. Thus *amatus sum* means "I am a person that has been loved;" *amatus eram*, "I was a person that at that time had been loved;" *amatus ero*, "I shall be a person that has by that time been loved."

We generally translate the perfect participle passive, *amātus*, "having been loved;" but in English care must be taken to gather the time from the sense, as the English forms convey the notions of time very indistinctly. Thus in the sentence, "seeing the boy fall, I ran to him," the participle "seeing" is of past time—that is, the seeing took place before I ran to him.

COMPOUND TENSES OF THE VERB.

166. The future participle active and the perfect participle passive are used in forming the compound tenses of the verb. Thus *amaturus sum* means "I am about to love," and comes to

* Like *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*.

be nearly of the same meaning as *amābo*, "I shall love." *Amaturus esse*, "to be about to love," is the future infinitive active of the verb *amo*, "I love."

167. All the tenses of the perfect passive are formed by joining the parts of the verb *sum* with the perfect participle passive. Thus *amatus sum* means, as said already, "I am a person that has been loved"—that is, "I have been loved;" *amatus eram*, "I was a person that had been loved"—that is, "I had been loved;" and *amatus ero*, "I shall be a person that has been loved"—that is, "I shall have been loved." We thus get:

168. **PERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE.**

- SING. *amātus sum*I have been loved, *or* I was loved.
amātus es.....you have been loved, *or* you were loved.
amātus est.....he has been loved, *or* he was loved.
- PLUR. *amāti sumus* ...we have been loved, *or* we were loved.
amāti estisye have been loved, *or* ye were loved.
amāti suntthey have been loved, *or* they were loved.

169. **PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE.**

- SING. *amātus eram*...I had been loved.
amātus erasyou had been loved.
amātus erat....he had been loved.
- PLUR. *amāti erāmus*...we had been loved.
amāti erātis....ye had been loved.
amāti erant.....they had been loved.

170. **FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE.**

- SING. *amātus ero*.....I shall have been loved.
amātus eris.....you will have been loved.
amātus erit.....he will have been loved.
- PLUR. *amāti erimus*...we shall have been loved.
amāti eritisye will have been loved.
amāti erunt.....they will have been loved.

171. **PERFECT INFINITIVE PASSIVE.**

amatus esse, to have been loved.

In all these tenses *amatus* is still an adjective, and agrees with its noun in number, gender, and case. Thus, "the wife

was loved," is made *uor amata est*; "the temple was built," *templum aedificatum est*; "the wives were loved," *uores amatae sunt*; "the temples were built," *templa aedificata sunt*; "the wife is said to have been loved," *uor amata esse dicitur*; "the wives are said to have been loved," *uores amatae esse dicuntur*.

THE GERUNDIVE, OR PARTICIPLE OF NECESSITY.

172. The Gerundive has the same stem as the gerund, but is an adjective. Thus:

GERUND. *amandum*.

GERUNDIVE. *amandus, amanda, amandum*.

The exact origin or original force of the gerundive is a matter of discussion. Some maintain that it was originally the present participle passive. Its form points to this; and there are some instances in the classic writers in which it is unquestionably used as a present participle passive. But this use is rare. In old grammars it was sometimes called the future participle passive; but it will be seen that, though it may indicate futurity, futurity does not exhaust its meaning. More recently it has been called the participle of necessity; and this name indicates more exactly its force, though it does not indicate its whole force. Its exact force will be best given by examples.

The sentence, *puer est amandus*, may be translated in the following ways: "the boy is deserving of being loved," "the boy requires to be loved," "the boy ought to be loved." It may also be rendered "the boy *is* to be loved." But this last mode of expression is ambiguous: for if the sentence means "the boy is going to be loved," then it is simply future, and is translated *puer amabitur*; but if it means "the boy ought to be loved," then the correct Latin is *puer amandus est*. The gerundive, then, in the nominative case, means requiring or deserving to be. Thus: *petendus*, "deserving or requiring to be sought;" *expectandus*, "deserving or requiring to be expected;" *sperandus*, "that ought to be hoped for." But when we come to the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative cases, we find the use somewhat different, or at least we do not translate in the same

way. We translate, "he gave me an opportunity to buy the book," *mihī occasionem dedit emendi librum*. *Emendi* is here the genitive of the gerund—or, as we found we might have called it, the genitive of the infinitive—since *occasio* is a noun, and must have a genitive case after it. But instead of using the gerund, we can use the gerundive, which must agree with its noun; thus, *mihī occasionem libri emendi dedit*. So:

Paper useful for writing a letter; *charta utilis epistolae scribendae*.

He was fit to write a letter; *idoneus fuit ad epistolam scribendam*.

He is employed in writing a letter; *in epistola scribenda versatur*.

He is employed in writing letters; *in epistolis scribendis versatur*.

PART IV.

NOUN CLAUSES.

173. The Latin language is much more careful than the English in expressing the relation of one clause to another. Thus in the sentence, "Cicero said that Catiline had broken every law, human and divine," we use two indicatives—"said," and "had broken." But the force of each is different. With "said," the speaker states what he himself believes to be true, and gives those who hear him his word for it. But "had broken" simply states Cicero's belief or assertion, and the hearer does not know what the speaker believes in regard to the matter.

The indicative in Latin is used only to express what the speaker believes to be a real occurrence or fact. When the speaker does not guarantee the reality of the act, but wishes to indicate that it is a mere conception, or possibility, or supposition, or intention, or that it is a statement of another and not his own, he employs in Latin one of two moods, as they are called—the infinitive or the subjunctive.

**CHAPTER I.—THE ACCUSATIVE AND
INFINITIVE.**

174. In the above sentence, "Cicero said that Catiline had broken all laws," the second clause, "that Catiline had broken all laws," is really the accusative case after the verb "said." It gives us what was said by Cicero. The method adopted in Latin to express this is as follows: First, the infinitive must be used to express "had broken." As "had broken" is anterior in time to "said," it is the perfect infinitive active; therefore *violavisse*. But *Catiline's* breaking the laws must be expressed; so *Catiline* is to be put in the accusative: thus—*Cicero dixit*

Catilinam omnes leges violavisse. There is no word in Latin for the English "that," as here used. The mode of thought in Latin is—"Cicero said, Catiline's having broken all laws;" "Catiline's having broken" being the accusative after "said," and being expressed in the **accusative and infinitive**.

175. All verbs of **stating, declaring, maintaining, asserting, feeling, thinking, &c.**, have the *clause* which expresses the object or the statement, assertion, feeling, thought, in the accusative and infinitive. Thus:

Scio te sapientem esse; I know that you are wise.

Scio te sapientem fuisse; I know that you have been wise.

Scio te sapientem futurum esse; I know that you will be wise.

Putavi te magistratum esse; I thought that you were a magistrate.

Putavi te libros legere; I thought that you were reading books.

Putavi te libros legisse; I thought that you had read books.

Putavi te libros lecturum esse; I thought that you would read books.

Putavi te libros lecturum fuisse; I thought that you would have read books.

Dixit se amari; he said that he was loved.

Dixit se amatum esse; he said that he had been loved.

Dixit se amatum iri; he said that he would be loved.

Puella dixit se amatam esse; the girl said that she had been loved.

Poeta declaravit uxorem amatam iri; the poet declared that the wife would be loved.

176. Sometimes the accusative and infinitive are used as the nominative to the verb: *hominem contentum esse rebus suis maximae sunt certissimaeque divitiae*, "for a man to be content with what is his own is the greatest and surest riches." But this usage is not so common as the other.

CHAPTER II.—SUBJUNCTIVE.

177. The Subjunctive is the mood used in subordinate clauses, to express that the action denoted by the verb is a mere conception, or a purpose or intention, or a supposition of that which is not known to be true, or is impossible, or the statement of another.

Thus in the sentence, "Cicero said that Catiline had broken all the laws which the state had ratified," the speaker does not affirm that the state had ratified all the laws referred to. It is Cicero that says this; therefore, to express that it is Cicero's statement, we must put this assertion, occurring in a subordinate clause, in the subjunctive: *Cicero dixit Catilinam omnes leges quas civitas sanxisset violavisse*. If we were to put **sanxerat**, we should imply that the speaker knew that the state had ratified the laws, and that he wished to add this remark of his own to make more plain the statement of Cicero.

178. Sometimes the subjunctive expresses merely a notion or conception. In the sentence "it happened that the king fell," the clause "*that the king fell*" contains the real subject to "*happened*"—that is, "the king's falling happened." We should naturally have the infinitive here; but the Latins put the subjunctive—*accidit ut rex caderet*.

179. The subjunctive is used to express an intention or purpose; as, "the king went to subdue the enemy," *rex ivit ut hostes domaret*.

180. The subjunctive is used to express a supposition of that which the speaker does not know to be true, or of that which is impossible: "if the king had fallen, the prince would have succeeded him." Here it is plainly implied that the king did not fall; and therefore we must in Latin express by the subjunctive that the action is only imagined, and not carried out—*si rex cecidisset, princeps ei successisset*.

181. Lastly, the subjunctive is used with indirect interrogatives. When I put the question, "what are you saying?" I use a direct interrogative, or rather use the interrogative directly: I address it to a person. But when I say, "I did not know **what** he said," I still use the interrogative word **what**; but it no longer asks a question. When it thus no longer asks a question, but the clause in which it is, is the accusative after the principal verb, then the verb in which the indirect interrogative is, is put in the subjunctive: *nescivi quid diceret*, "I did not know **what he said**."

THE IMPERFECT AND PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE.

182. The close connection between the infinitive and the subjunctive has been again and again pointed out. In English we frequently use the infinitive where the Latins use the subjunctive; and in Latin the imperfect and the pluperfect subjunctive are formed by adding the personal terminations to the present and the perfect infinitive. Thus :

*IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE.**(Present Infinitive Active : amare.)*

SING.	<i>amāre-m</i>I should love.
	<i>amārē-s</i>you would love.
	<i>amārē-t</i>he would love.
PLUR.	<i>amārē-mus</i>we should love.
	<i>amārē-tis</i>ye would love.
	<i>amāre-nt</i>they would love.

(Present Infinitive Active : delere.)

SING.	<i>delēre-m</i>I should destroy.
	<i>delērē-s</i>you would destroy.
	<i>delērē-t</i>he would destroy.
PLUR.	<i>delērē-mus</i>we should destroy.
	<i>delērē-tis</i>ye would destroy.
	<i>delēre-nt</i>they would destroy.

(Present Infinitive Active : capere.)

SING.	<i>capēre-m</i>I should take.
	<i>capērē-s</i>you would take.
	<i>capērē-t</i>he would take.
PLUR.	<i>capērē-mus</i>we should take.
	<i>capērē-tis</i>ye would take.
	<i>capere-nt</i>they would take.

*PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE.**(Perfect Infinitive Active : amavisse.)*

SING.	<i>amavisse-m</i>I should have loved.
	<i>amavissē-s</i>you would have loved.
	<i>amavissē-t</i>he would have loved.
PLUR.	<i>amavissē-mus</i>we should have loved.
	<i>amavissē-tis</i>ye would have loved.
	<i>amavisse-nt</i>they would have loved.

(Perfect Infinitive Active : **delevisse.**)

SING.	<i>delevisse-m</i>I should have destroyed.
	<i>delevissē-s</i>you would have destroyed.
	<i>delevissēt</i>he would have destroyed.
PLUR.	<i>delevissē-mus</i>we should have destroyed.
	<i>delevissētis</i>ye would have destroyed.
	<i>delevisse-nt</i>they would have destroyed.

(Perfect Infinitive Active : **cepisse.**)

SING.	<i>cepisse-m</i>I should have taken.
	<i>cepissē-s</i>you would have taken.
	<i>cepissēt</i>he would have taken.
PLUR.	<i>cepissē-mus</i>we should have taken.
	<i>cepissētis</i>ye would have taken.
	<i>cepisse-nt</i>they would have taken.

THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE.

183. The Present Subjunctive Active is formed by adding *a* and the personal terminations to stems in *e*, *i*, *u*, and consonants :

Stem: **dele-**.

SING.	(<i>ut</i>) <i>dele-a-m</i>(that) I may destroy.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>dele-ā-s</i>(that) you may destroy.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>dclē-ā-t</i>(that) he may destroy.
PLUR.	(<i>ut</i>) <i>dclē-ā-mus</i>(that) we may destroy.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>dele-ā-tis</i>(that) ye may destroy.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>dclē-a-nt</i>(that) they may destroy.

Stem: **audi-**.

SING.	(<i>ut</i>) <i>audi-a-m</i>(that) I may hear.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>audi-ā-s</i>(that) you may hear.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>audi-ā-t</i>(that) he may hear.
PLUR.	(<i>ut</i>) <i>audi-ā-mus</i>(that) we may hear.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>audi-ā-tis</i>(that) ye may hear.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>audi-a-nt</i>(that) they may hear.

Stem: **capi-**.

SING.	(<i>ut</i>) <i>capi-a-m</i>(that) I may take.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>capi-ā-s</i>(that) you may take.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>capi-ā-t</i>(that) he may take.

- PLUR. (ut) *capi-ā-mus*.....(that) we may take.
 (ut) *capi-ā-tis*.....(that) ye may take.
 (ut) *capi-a-nt*.....(that) they may take.

Stem: *cad-*.

- SING. (ut) *cad-a-m*.....(that) I may fall.
 (ut) *cad-ā-s*.....(that) you may fall.
 (ut) *cad-ā-t*.....(that) he may fall.
- PLUR. (ut) *cad-ā-mus*.....(that) we may fall.
 (ut) *cad-ā-tis*.....(that) ye may fall.
 (ut) *cad-a-nt*.....(that) they may fall.

The present subjunctive of verbs with the stem in *a* is formed by cutting off the *a* and adding *e* and the personal terminations. The *e* is really the result of a blending of *a* of the stem with another vowel:

Stem: *ama-*.

- SING. (ut) *am-e-m*.....(that) I may love.
 (ut) *am-ē-s*.....(that) you may love.
 (ut) *am-ē-t*.....(that) he may love.
- PLUR. (ut) *am-ē-mus*.....(that) we may love.
 (ut) *am-ē-tis*.....(that) ye may love.
 (ut) *am-e-nt*.....(that) they may love.

THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE.

184. The Passive of the Present Subjunctive is formed from the active by changing the terminations in the same way as they are changed in the imperfect indicative. Thus :

ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
<i>dele-a-m</i>I may destroy.	<i>dele-a-r</i>I may be destroyed.
<i>dele-a-s</i>you may destroy.	<i>dele-ā-ris</i> , or <i>-re</i>you may be destroyed.
<i>dele-a-t</i>he may destroy.	<i>dele-ā-tur</i>he may be destroyed.
<i>dele-a-mus</i>we may destroy.	<i>dele-ā-mur</i>we may be destroyed.
<i>dele-a-tis</i>ye may destroy.	<i>dele-ā-mini</i>ye may be destroyed.
<i>dele-a-nt</i>they may destroy.	<i>dele-a-ntur</i>they may be destroyed.

So :

- SING. *audi-a-r*.....I may be heard.
audi-ā-ris, or *audi-ā-re*.....you may be heard.
audi-ā-tur.....he may be heard.

PLUR.	<i>audi-ā-mur</i>we may be heard.
	<i>audi-ā-mini</i>ye may be heard.
	<i>audi-a-ntur</i>they may be heard.
SING.	<i>capi-a-r</i>I may be taken.
	<i>capi-ā-ris</i> , or <i>capi-ā-re</i>you may be taken.
	<i>capi-ā-tur</i>he may be taken.
PLUR.	<i>capi-ā-mur</i>we may be taken.
	<i>capi-ā-mini</i>ye may be taken.
	<i>capi-a-ntur</i>they may be taken.
SING.	<i>leg-a-r</i>I may be read.
	<i>leg-ā-ris</i> , or <i>leg-ā-re</i>you may be read.
	<i>leg-ā-tur</i>he may be read.
PLUR.	<i>leg-ā-mur</i>we may be read.
	<i>leg-ā-mini</i>ye may be read.
	<i>leg-a-ntur</i>they may be read.
SING.	<i>am-e-r</i>I may be loved.
	<i>am-ē-ris</i> , or <i>am-ē-re</i>you may be loved.
	<i>am-ē-tur</i>he may be loved.
PLUR.	<i>am-ē-mur</i>we may be loved.
	<i>am-ē-mini</i>ye may be loved.
	<i>am-e-ntur</i>they may be loved.

THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE.

185. The Imperfect Subjunctive Passive is formed from the imperfect subjunctive active by the same changes as those which take place in the present subjunctive :

ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
<i>amāre-m</i>I might love.	<i>amāre-r</i>I might be loved.
<i>amare-s</i>you might love.	<i>amarē-ris</i> , or <i>-re</i> ...you might be loved.
<i>amare-t</i>he might love.	<i>amarē-tur</i>he might be loved.
<i>amare-mus</i>we might love.	<i>amarē-mur</i>we might be loved.
<i>amare-tis</i>ye might love.	<i>amarē-mini</i>ye might be loved.
<i>amare-nt</i>they might love.	<i>amare-ntur</i>they might be loved.

So :

SING.	<i>(ut) delere-r</i>(that) I might be destroyed.
	<i>(ut) delerē-ris</i> , or <i>delcrē-re</i> ... (that) you might be destroyed.
	<i>(ut) delerē-tur</i>(that) he might be destroyed.

PLUR.	(<i>ut</i>) <i>delerē-mur</i>(that) we might be destroyed.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>dclcrē-mini</i>(that) ye might be destroyed.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>dclere-ntur</i>(that) they might be destroyed.
SING.	(<i>ut</i>) <i>audire-r</i>(that) I might be heard.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>audirē-ris</i> , or <i>audirē-re</i> ..(that) you might be heard.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>audirē-tur</i>(that) he might be heard.
PLUR.	(<i>ut</i>) <i>audirē-mur</i>(that) we might be heard.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>audirē-mini</i>(that) ye might be heard.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>audire-ntur</i>(that) they might be heard.
SING.	(<i>ut</i>) <i>caperē-r</i>(that) I might be taken.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>caperē-ris</i> , or <i>caperē-re</i> ..(that) you might be taken.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>caperē-tur</i>(that) he might be taken.
PLUR.	(<i>ut</i>) <i>caperē-mur</i>(that) we might be taken.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>caperē-mini</i>(that) ye might be taken.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>caperē-ntur</i>(that) they might be taken.
SING.	(<i>ut</i>) <i>fundēre-r</i>(that) I might be poured out.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>fundcrē-ris</i> , or <i>fun-</i> } (that) you might be poured out.
	<i>derē-re</i> }
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>fundcrē-tur</i>(that) he might be poured out.
PLUR.	(<i>ut</i>) <i>funderē-mur</i>(that) we might be poured out.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>funderē-mini</i>(that) ye might be poured out.
	(<i>ut</i>) <i>funderē-ntur</i>(that) they might be poured out.

THE PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE.

186. The Perfect Subjunctive Active is formed from the perfect indicative active by changing the *i* of the perfect stem into *e*, and adding *ri* and the personal terminations. Thus :

(*Perfect Indicative Active: amavi.*)

SING.	<i>amave-ri-m</i>I may have loved.
	<i>amavē-ri-s</i>you may have loved.
	<i>amave-ri-t</i>he may have loved.
PLUR.	<i>amavē-ri^u-mus</i>we may have loved.
	<i>amave-ri^u-tis</i>ye may have loved.
	<i>amavē-ri-nt</i>they may have loved.

(*Perfect Indicative Active: cepi.*)

SING.	(<i>scio quid</i>) <i>cepe-ri-m</i>(I know what) I took.
	(<i>scio quid</i>) <i>cepe-ri-s</i>(I know what) you took.
	(<i>scio quid</i>) <i>cepe-ri-t</i>(I know what) he took.

- PLUR. (*scio quid*) *cepe-rī-mus*....(I know what) we took.
 (*scio quid*) *cepe-rī-tis*.....(I know what) ye took.
 (*scio quid*) *cepe-ri-nt*.....(I know what) they took.

187. The Perfect Subjunctive and Pluperfect Subjunctive Passive are compound tenses. They are formed by the perfect participle passive with the present and imperfect subjunctive of the verb *esse*, to be. We therefore give here the subjunctive of the verb *esse*:

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>sim</i>I may be.	<i>sīmus</i>we may be.
<i>sīs</i>you may be.	<i>sītis</i>ye may be.
<i>sīt</i>he may be.	<i>sīnt</i>they may be.

IMPERFECT.

<i>essem</i>I should be.	<i>essēmus</i>we should be.
<i>essēs</i>you would be.	<i>essētis</i>ye would be.
<i>essēt</i>he would be.	<i>essēnt</i>they would be.

PERFECT.

<i>fucri</i> m....I may have been.	<i>fuērīmus</i>we may have been.
<i>fuērīs</i>you may have been.	<i>fuērītis</i>ye may have been.
<i>fuērīt</i>he may have been.	<i>fuērīnt</i>they may have been.

PLUPERFECT.

<i>fuissē</i> m...I should have been.	<i>fuissēmus</i> ...we should have been.
<i>fuissēs</i>you would have been.	<i>fuissētis</i>ye would have been.
<i>fuisset</i>he would have been.	<i>fuissent</i>they would have been.

188. THE PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE.

SING.	<i>amatus sim</i>I may have been loved.
	<i>amatus sis</i>you may have been loved.
	<i>amatus sit</i>he may have been loved.
PLUR.	<i>amati simus</i>we may have been loved.
	<i>amati sitis</i>ye may have been loved.
	<i>amati sint</i>they may have been loved.
SING.	<i>captus sim</i>I may have been taken.
	<i>captus sis</i>you may have been taken.
	<i>captus sit</i>he may have been taken.
PLUR.	<i>capti simus</i>we may have been taken.
	<i>capti sitis</i>ye may have been taken.
	<i>capti sint</i>they may have been taken.

189. THE PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE.

- SING. *amātus essem*.....I should have been loved.
amātus esses.....you would have been loved.
amātus esset.....he would have been loved.
- PLUR. *amāti essēmus*...we should have been loved.
amāti essētis.....ye would have been loved.
amāti essent.....they would have been loved.
- SING. *captus essem*.....I should have been taken.
captus esses.....you would have been taken.
captus esset.....he would have been taken.
- PLUR. *capti essēmus*....we should have been taken.
capti essētis.....ye would have been taken.
capti essent.....they would have been taken.

190. It is not possible to give the English of the subjunctive by itself, because the subjunctive is rarely used by itself. The subjunctive clause is generally dependent on the clause in which the principal verb is contained; and the form of the translation into English therefore depends on the idea contained in the principal clause.

191. There is also a mutual relation between the tense of the principal verb and the tense of the subjoined verb. To understand this, the tenses of the indicative have to be divided into two classes—the present or primary, and the past or historical. The present tenses in this sense are the present, perfect definite (“I have done”), and the future; and the present subjunctive is contemporaneous with these, and the perfect subjunctive is anterior. The past tenses are the imperfect, pluperfect, and perfect indefinite (“I did”); and the imperfect subjunctive is contemporaneous with these, and the pluperfect subjunctive is anterior. We may represent the matter thus:

PRESENT TENSES.

<i>Present,</i>	} followed	by	{	<i>Present subjunctive,</i> contemporaneous;
<i>Perfect definite,</i>				and
<i>Future,</i>				<i>Perfect subjunctive,</i> anterior.

PAST TENSES.

<i>Imperfect,</i>	} followed	by	{	<i>Imperfect subjunctive,</i> contemporaneous;
<i>Perfect indefinite,</i>				and
<i>Pluperfect,</i>				<i>Pluperfect subjunctive,</i> anterior.

Thus :

<i>Scio quid dicas</i>	I know what you say.
<i>Scivi quid dicas</i>	I have known what you are saying.
<i>Sciam quid dicas</i>	I shall know what you are saying.
<i>Scio quid dixeris</i>	I know what you said.
<i>Scivi quid dixeris</i>	I have known what you said.
<i>Sciam quid dixeris</i>	I shall know what you said.
<i>Sciebam quid diceris</i>	I knew what you were saying.
<i>Scivi quid diceris</i>	I knew what you were saying.
<i>Sciebam quid diceris</i>	I had known what you were saying.
<i>Sciebam quid dixisses</i>	I knew what you had said.
<i>Scivi quid dixisses</i>	I knew what you had said.
<i>Sciebam quid dixisses</i>	I had known what you had said.
<i>Lego ut discam</i>	I read that I may learn.
<i>Legi ut discam</i>	I have read that I may learn.
<i>Legam ut discam</i>	I shall read that I may learn.
<i>Legbam ut discerem</i>	I was reading that I might learn.
<i>Legi ut discerem</i>	I read that I might learn.
<i>Legeram ut discerem</i>	I had read that I might learn.

192. It will be noticed that the Latin subjunctive is often rendered by the English indicative. It is also rendered by "may," "should," &c. We shall render it by "may," "should;" but the pupil is to remember that "may" does not mean "can," but is used as in the sentence, "I read that I *may* learn;" and that "should" does not mean "ought," but is used as in the sentence, "I *should* have done it, had I known."

PART V.—

193. We have now finished our survey of all the
all the parts

consonant and u.		ĭ.		i.	
ACTIVE. PASSIVE.		ACTIVE. PASSIVE.		ACTIVE.	
<i>Present Indicative.</i>		<i>Present Indicative.</i>		<i>Present</i>	
lĕgo.	lĕgŏr.	cāpio.	cāpiŏr.	audio.	
legĭs.	legĕris, ĕre.	capĭs.	capĕris, ĕre.	audĭs.	
legĭt.	legĭtur.	capĭt.	capĭtur.	audĭt.	
legĭmus.	legĭmur.	capĭmus.	capĭmur.	audĭmus.	
legĭtis.	legĭminĭ.	capĭtis.	capĭminĭ.	audĭtis.	
legunt.	leguntur.	capĭunt.	capĭuntur.	audĭunt.	
<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Imperative.</i>	
lĕgĕ, Itŏ.	lĕgĕre, itor.	cāpĕ, Itŏ.	cāpĕre, itor.	audĭ, Itŏ.	
legĭtŏ.	legĭtor.	capĭtŏ.	capĭtor.	audĭtŏ.	
legĭte, itŏte.	legĭminĭ.	capĭte, itŏte.	capĭminĭ.	audĭte, itŏte.	
legunto.	leguntor.	capĭunto.	capĭuntor.	audĭunto.	
<i>Present Subjunctive.</i>		<i>Present Subjunctive.</i>		<i>Present</i>	
lĕgām.	lĕgār.	cāpiām.	cāpiār.	audiām.	
legās.	legāris, āre.	capĭās.	capĭāris, āre.	audiās.	
legāt.	legātur.	capĭāt.	capĭātur.	audiāt.	
legāmus.	legāmur.	capĭāmus.	capĭāmur.	audiāmus.	
legātis.	legāminĭ.	capĭātis.	capĭāminĭ.	audiātis.	
legant.	legantur.	capĭant.	capĭantur.	audiant.	
<i>Future Indicative.</i>		<i>Future Indicative.</i>		<i>Future</i>	
lĕgām.	lĕgār.	cāpiām.	cāpiār.	audiām.	
legĕs.	legĕris, ĕre.	capĭĕs.	capĭĕris, ĕre.	audiĕs.	
legĕt.	legĕtur.	capĭĕt.	capĭĕtur.	audiĕt.	
legĕmus.	legĕmur.	capĭĕmus.	capĭĕmur.	audiĕmus.	
legĕtis.	legĕminĭ.	capĭĕtis.	capĭĕminĭ.	audiĕtis.	
legent.	legentur.	capĭent.	capĭentur.	audiĕnt.	
<i>Imperfect Indicative.</i>		<i>Imperfect Indicative.</i>		<i>Imperfect</i>	
lĕgĕbam.	lĕgĕbār.	cāpiĕbam.	cāpiĕbār.	audiĕbam.	
legĕbās.	legĕbāris, bāre.	capĭĕbās.	capĭĕbāris, bāre.	audiĕbās.	
legĕbāt.	legĕbātur.	capĭĕbāt.	capĭĕbātur.	audiĕbāt.	
legĕbāmus.	legĕbāmur.	capĭĕbāmus.	capĭĕbāmur.	audiĕbāmus.	
legĕbātis.	legĕbāminĭ.	capĭĕbātis.	capĭĕbāminĭ.	audiĕbātis.	
legĕbant.	legĕbantur.	capĭĕbant.	capĭĕbantnr.	audiĕbant.	

THE VERB.

parts of speech, but we have yet to place together of the verb.

ī.	ē.		ā.	
PASSIVE.	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>		<i>Present Indicative.</i>	
audiōr.	mōneo.	mōneōr.	āmō.	āmōr.
audiōris, īre.	monēs.	monēris, ēre.	amās.	amāris, āre.
auditur.	monēt.	monētur.	amāt.	amātur.
audiūmur.	monēmus.	monēmur.	amāmus.	amāmur.
audiūmīnī.	monētis.	monēmīnī.	amātis.	amāmīnī.
audiuntur.	monent.	monentur.	amant.	amantur.
<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Imperative.</i>	
audiōre, ītor.	mōnē, ētō.	mōnēre, ētor.	āmā, ātō.	āmāre, ātor.
auditur.	monētō.	monētor.	amāt.	amātor.
audiūmīnī.	monēte, ētōte.	monēmīnī.	amāte, ātōte.	amāmīnī.
audiuntur.	monentō.	monentor.	amantō.	amantor.
<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Present Subjunctive.</i>		<i>Present Subjunctive.</i>	
audiār.	mōneam.	mōneār.	āmēm.	āmēr.
audiāris, āre.	moneās.	moneāris, āre.	amēs.	amēris, ēre.
audiātur.	moneāt.	moneātur.	amēt.	amētur.
audiāmur.	moneāmus.	moneāmur.	amēmus.	amēmur.
audiāmīnī.	moneātis.	moneāmīnī.	amētis.	amēmīnī.
audiāntur.	moneant.	moneantur.	ament.	amentur.
<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Future Indicative.</i>		<i>Future Indicative.</i>	
audiār.	mōnēbo.	mōnēbōr.	āmābo.	āmābōr.
audiēris, ēre.	monēbīs.	monēbēris, bēre.	amābīs.	amābēris, bēre.
audiētur.	monēbīt.	monēbītur.	amābīt.	amābītur.
audiēmur.	monēbīmus.	monēbīmur.	amābīmus.	amābīmur.
audiēmīnī.	monēbītis.	monēbīmīnī.	amābītis.	amābīmīnī.
audiēntur.	monēbunt.	monēbuntur.	amābunt.	amābuntur.
<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperfect Indicative.</i>		<i>Imperfect Indicative.</i>	
audiēbār.	mōnēbam.	mōnēbār.	āmābam.	āmābār.
audiēbāris, bāre.	monēbās.	monēbāris, bāre.	amābās.	amābāris, bāre.
audiēbātur.	monēbāt.	monēbātur.	amābāt.	amābātur.
audiēbāmur.	monēbāmus.	monēbāmur.	amābāmus.	amābāmur.
audiēbāmīnī.	monēbātis.	monēbāmīnī.	amābātis.	amābāmīnī.
audiēbantur.	monēbant.	monēbantur.	amābant.	amābantur.

consonant and u.		ī.	i.
ACTIVE. <i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i>	PASSIVE. <i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i>	ACTIVE. <i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i>	PASSIVE. <i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i>
lĕgĕrem.	lĕgĕrer.	cāpĕrem.	cāpĕrer.
legerēs.	legerĕris.	caperēs.	caperĕris.
legerĕt.	legerĕtur.	caperĕt.	caperĕtur.
legerĕmus.	legerĕmur.	caperĕmus.	caperĕmur.
legerĕtis.	legerĕminī.	caperĕtis.	caperĕminī.
legerent.	legerentur.	caperent.	caperentur.
<i>Perfect Indicative.</i>		<i>Perfect Indicative.</i>	
lĕgī.	lectus (a, um) sum.	cĕpī.	captus sum.
lĕgistī.	lectus (a, um) es.	cĕpistī.	captus es.
lĕgit.	lectus (a, um) est.	cĕpīt.	captus est.
lĕgīmus.	lecti (ae, a) sūmus.	cĕpīmus.	capti sūmus.
lĕgistis.	lecti (ae, a) estis.	cĕpistis.	capti estis.
lĕgĕrunt, ĕre.	lecti (ae, a) sunt.	cĕpĕrunt, ĕre.	capti sunt.
<i>Perfect Subjunctive.</i>		<i>Perfect Subjunctive.</i>	
lĕgĕrim.	lectus (a, um) sim.	cĕpĕrim.	captus sim.
legeris.	lectus (a, um) sis.	ceperis.	captus sis.
legerit.	lectus (a, um) sit.	ceperit.	captus sit.
legerimus.	lecti (ae, a) simus.	ceperimus.	capti simus.
legeritis.	lecti (ae, a) sitis.	ceperitis.	capti sitis.
legerint.	lecti (ae, a) sint.	ceperint.	capti sint.
<i>Pluperfect Indicative.</i>		<i>Pluperfect Indicative.</i>	
lĕgĕram.	lectus (a, um) ĕram.	cĕpĕram.	captus ĕram.
legerās.	lectus (a, um) erās.	ceperās.	captus erās.
legerāt.	lectus (a, um) erāt.	ceperāt.	captus erāt.
legerāmus.	lecti (ae, a) erāmus.	ceperāmus.	capti erāmus.
legerātis.	lecti (ae, a) erātis.	ceperātis.	capti erātis.
legerant.	lecti (ae, a) erant.	ceperant.	capti erant.
<i>Pluperfect Subjunctive.</i>		<i>Pluperfect Subjunctive.</i>	
lĕgissēm.	lectus (a, um) essem.	cĕpissēm.	captus essem.
legissēs.	lectus (a, um) essēs.	cepissēs.	captus essēs.
legissĕt.	lectus (a, um) essĕt.	cepissĕt.	captus essĕt.
legissĕmus.	lecti (ae, a) essĕmus.	cepissĕmus.	capti essĕmus.
legissĕtis.	lecti (ae, a) essĕtis.	cepissĕtis.	capti essĕtis.
legissent.	lecti (ae, a) essent.	cepissent.	capti essent.
<i>Future Perfect Indicative.</i>		<i>Future Perfect Indicative.</i>	
lĕgĕro.	lectus (a, um) ĕro.	cĕpĕro.	captus ĕro.
legeris.	lectus (a, um) eris.	ceperis.	captus eris.
legerit.	lectus (a, um) erit.	ceperit.	captus erit.
legerimus.	lecti (ae, a) erīmus.	ceperimus.	capti erīmus.
legeritis.	lecti (ae, a) eritis.	ceperitis.	capti eritis.
legerint.	lecti (ae, a) erunt.	ceperint.	capti erunt.

i.	ē.		ā.	
PASSIVE. <i>Subjunctive.</i> audirer. audirēris. audirētur. audiēmur. audirēmīni. audirentur.	ACTIVE. <i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i> mōnērem. monērēs. monērēt.	PASSIVE. <i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i> mōnērer. monerēris. monerētur. monerēmus. monerētis. monerent.	ACTIVE. <i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i> āmārem. amārēs. amārēt.	PASSIVE. <i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i> āmārer. amarēris. amarētur. amarēmus. amarētis. amārent.
<i>Indicative.</i> auditus sum. auditus es. auditus est. auditi sūmus. auditi estis. auditi sunt.	<i>Perfect Indicative.</i> mōnnī. monuistī. monuīt. monuīmus. monuistis. monuērunt, ēre. moniti sunt.		<i>Perfect Indicative.</i> āmāvī. amavistī. amavīt. amāvīmus. amavistis. amavērunt, ēre. amati sunt.	
<i>Subjunctive.</i> auditus sim. auditus sis. auditus sit. auditi sīmus. auditi sitis. auditi sint.	<i>Perfect Subjunctive.</i> mōnuērīm. monueris. monuerīt. monuerimus. monueritis. monuerint.		<i>Perfect Subjunctive.</i> āmāvērīm. amaveris. amaverīt. amaverimus. amaveritis. amaverint.	
<i>Indicative.</i> auditus eram. auditus erās. auditus erāt. auditi erāmus. auditi erātis. auditi erant.	<i>Pluperfect Indicative.</i> mōnnūeram. monuerās. monuerāt. monuerāmus. monuerātis. monuerant.		<i>Pluperfect Indicative.</i> āmāvēram. amaverās. amaverāt. amaverāmus. amaverātis. amāverant.	
<i>Subjunctive.</i> auditus essem. auditus essēs. auditus essēt. auditi essēmus. auditi essētis. auditi essent.	<i>Pluperfect Subjunctive.</i> mōnuissem. monuissēs. monuissēt. monuissēmus. monuissētis. monuissent.		<i>Pluperfect Subjunctive.</i> āmavissem. amavissēs. amavissēt. amavissēmus. amavissētis. amavissent.	
<i>Indicative.</i> auditus ero. auditus eris. auditus erit. auditi erīmus. auditi eritis. auditi erunt.	<i>Future Perfect Indicative.</i> mōnnūero. monueris. monuerīt. monuerimus. monueritis. monuerint.		<i>Future Perfect Indicative.</i> āmāvēro. amaveris. amaverīt. amaverimus. amaveritis. amaverint.	

NOUN

	consonant and u.		ī.		ī.
	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.	ACTIVE.
	<i>Participles.</i>		<i>Participles.</i>		<i>Participles.</i>
PRES.	lĕgĕns.	—	cāpiĕns.	—	audiĕns.
FUT.	lectŭrus.	—	captŭrus.	—	auditŭrus.
PERF.	—	lectus.	—	captus.	—
	<i>Participle of Necessity.</i>		<i>Participle of Necessity.</i>		<i>Participle of</i>
	—	lĕgendus.	—	cāpiendus.	—
	<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
PRES.	lĕgĕre.	lĕgĭ.	cāpere.	cāpĭ.	audire.
FUT.	lectŭrus esse.	lectum ĩrĭ.	capturus esse.	captum ĩrĭ.	auditurus esse.
PERF.	lĕgisse.	lectus esse.	cĕpisse.	captus esse.	audivisse.
	<i>Gerund.</i>		<i>Gerund.</i>		<i>Gerund.</i>
ACC.	(ad, inter) lĕgendum.		(ad, inter) cāpiendum.		(ad, inter) au- diendum.
GEN.	legendĭ.		capiendĭ.		audiendĭ.
DAT.	legendō.		capiendō.		audiendō.
ABL.	legendō.		capiendō.		audiendō.
	<i>Supines.</i>		<i>Supines.</i>		<i>Supines.</i>
	lectum.		captum.		auditum.
	lectŭ.		captŭ.		auditŭ.

194. *Conjugation of a Verb.*—We have already noticed that we conjugate a verb when we give the present indicative active, the perfect indicative active, the supine in *um*, and the present infinitive active.

From the **present indicative** and **present infinitive active** we get the *imperfect indicative* and *subjunctive*, the *future indicative* and the *present subjunctive*, the *imperative*, and the *present participle*, the *gerund*, and the *gerundive*.

From the **perfect indicative active** we get the *pluperfect* and *future perfect indicative active*, the *perfect* and *pluperfect subjunctive active*, and the *perfect infinitive active*.

From the **supine in um** we get the *supine in u*, the *perfect participle passive*, and the *future participle active*.

By combining the **perfect participle passive** with the verb **sum** we get the *perfect indicative passive*, the *pluperfect indicative*

FORMS.

ī.	ē.		ā.	
PASSIVE. <i>Participles.</i> _____ _____ audītus.	ACTIVE. <i>Participles.</i> mōnēns. _____ monitūrus. _____ _____	PASSIVE. _____ _____ monitus.	ACTIVE. <i>Participles.</i> āmāns. _____ amātūrus. _____ _____	PASSIVE. _____ _____ amātus.
<i>Necessity.</i> audiendus.	<i>Participle of Necessity.</i> _____ mōnendus.		<i>Participle of Necessity.</i> _____ āmāndus.	
<i>Infinitive.</i> audīrī. audītum irī. audītus esse.	<i>Infinitive.</i> mōnēre. mōnērī. mōnitūrus esse. mōnitum irī. monuisse. monitus esse.		<i>Infinitive.</i> āmāre. āmārī. amātūrus esse. amātum irī. amāvisse. amātus esse.	
	<i>Gerund.</i> (ad, inter) mōnendum. monendī. monendō. monendō.		<i>Gerund.</i> (ad, inter) āmandum. amandī. amandō. amandō.	
	<i>Supines.</i> mōnitum. mōnitū.		<i>Supines.</i> āmātum. āmātū.	

passive, the future perfect indicative passive, the perfect subjunctive passive, the pluperfect subjunctive passive, and the perfect infinitive passive.

With **sum** and the **future participle active** we get the *future subjunctive active*, and the *future infinitive active*.

With the **supine in um** and **iri**—the present infinitive passive of **eo**, to go—we get the *future infinitive passive*. Thus :

From o and re.	i (perfect.)	um (supine.)	perfect part. with sum.	future part. with sum.
bam. am.	eram.	u.	-us sum.	-urus sim.
bo. em.	ero.	us.	-us eram.	-urus esse.
ns. rem.	erim.	urus.	-us ero.	And we may have,
ndum. ndus.	issem.		-us sim.	-urus sum.
(imperative.)	isse.		-us essem.	-urus essem.
			-us esse.	-urus fuisse.

195. Verbs are usually arranged under four conjugations. The first consists of those verbs which have their stem in **a**, the second of those which have their stem in **e**, the third of those which have their stem in a **consonant** or **u** or **ī**, and the fourth of those which have their stem in **ī**.

There are some verbs that are irregular—that is, do not form their parts in exactly the same way as the others; and there are some verbs that are defective—that is, are deficient in some of the parts which all the other verbs have.

196. The most common of the irregular verbs is the verb *sum*, to be :

sum, fui, esse.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

S. *sum*.....I am.
ēs.....you are.
est.....he is.
 P. *sūmūs*....we are.
estis.....ye are.
sunt.....they are.

sim.....I may be.
sis.....you may be.
sit.....he may be.
sīmūs....we may be.
sitis.....ye may be.
sint.....they may be.

IMPERFECT.

S. *eram*.....I was.
erās.....you were.
erat.....he was.
 P. *erāmūs*...we were.
eratis.....ye were.
erant.....they were.

essem.....I should be.
essēs.....you would be.
esset.....he would be.
essēmūs...we should be.
essetis.....ye would be.
essent.....they would be.

FUTURE.

S. *ero*.....I shall be.
erīs.....you will be.
erit.....he will be.
 P. *erīmūs*....we shall be.
eritis.....ye will be.
erunt.....they will be.

The subjunctive is wanting, but is supplied by *futurus* and *sim*. Thus :
futurus (a, } I may be about to
um) *sim*.. } be.
futurus (a, *um*) *sis*, &c.

PERFECT.

S. *fūi*.....I have been, or was.
fūisti.....you have been, &c.
fuit.....he has been, &c.
 P. *fūimūs*...we have been, &c.
fūistis....ye have been, &c.
fuerunt...they have been, &c.

fūerim.....I may have been.
fueris.....you may have been.
fuerit.....he may have been.
fuerimūs...we may have been.
fueritis....ye may have been.
fuerint.....they may have been.

PLUPERFECT.

S. <i>fuëram</i>I had been.		<i>fuissem</i>I should have been.
<i>fuëras</i>you had been.		<i>fuissets</i>you would have been.
<i>fuërat</i>he had been.		<i>fuisset</i>he would have been.
P. <i>fuëramüs</i> .we had been.		<i>fuissemüs</i> ..we should have been.
<i>fuëratüs</i> ...ye had been.		<i>fuissetüs</i>ye would have been.
<i>fuërant</i> ...they had been.		<i>fuisSENT</i>they would have been.

FUTURE PERFECT.

S. <i>fuëro</i>I shall have been.		
<i>fuëris</i>you will have been.		
<i>fuërit</i>he will have been.		
P. <i>fuërimüs</i> .we shall have been.		
<i>fuëritüs</i> ...ye will have been.		
<i>fuërint</i>they will have been.		

IMPERATIVE.

First Form.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
ěš.....be thou.		estě.....be ye.

Second or Emphatic Form.

<i>esto</i>thou shalt be.		<i>estötě</i>ye shall be.
<i>esto</i>he shall be.		<i>sunto</i>they shall be.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. <i>essě</i>to be.
PERF. <i>fuisšě</i>to have been.
FUT. <i>futurum</i> (<i>am, um</i>) <i>esse</i> (or <i>förě</i>)..to be about to be.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. —
PERF. —
FUT. <i>futürus, a, um</i>about to be.

The compounds of *sum* are inflected in the same way: as, *adsum, ades, adest*. *Prosum* is a compound of *pro* and *sum*. *Pro* has an older form, *prod*, and was probably an ablative. In the inflection of *prosum*, wherever the *o* of *pro* would come before a vowel the *d* is retained. Thus the present indicative is, *prosum, prod-es, prod-est*; *prosümus, prod-estis, prosunt*.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

197. Verbs of the first conjugation have stems ending in *ā*. They have *āre* in the present infinitive active, and they have generally *āvī* in the perfect indicative active, and *ātum* in the supine.

amo, amāvī, amātum, amāre, to love.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

amo, I love.
amas, &c.

| *amem, I may love.*
ames, &c.

IMPERFECT.

amābam, I was loving.
amabas, &c.

| *amārem, I might love.*
amares, &c.

FUTURE.

amābo, I shall love.
amabis, &c.

| *amaturus sim, I may be about*
amaturus sis, &c. [to love.

PERFECT.

amāvī, I have loved, or I loved.
amavisti, &c.

| *amaverim, I may have loved.*
amaveris, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

amavēram, I had loved.
amaveras, &c.

| *amavissem, I should have loved.*
amavisses, &c.

FUTURE PERFECT.

amavēro, I shall have loved.
amaveris, &c.

| ———

IMPERATIVE.

First Form.

SINGULAR.

ama, love (thou).

PLURAL.

| *amāte, love (ye).*

Second or Emphatic Form.

amato, thou shalt love.
amato, he shall love.

| *amatōte, ye shall love.*
amanto, they shall love.

INFINITIVE.

- PRES. **amāre**, to love (that — is or was loving).
 PERF. *amavisse*, to have loved (that — has loved, loved, or had loved).
 FUT. *amaturum (am, um) esse*, to be about to love (that — will or would love).

PARTICIPLES.

- PRES. *amans*, loving.
 PERF. —
 FUT. *amaturus, a, um*, about to love.

GERUND.

- GEN. *amandi*, of loving.
 DAT. *amando*, to loving.
 ACC. (*ad, inter*) *amandum* (for or during) loving.
 ABL. *amando*, by loving.

SUPINES.

1. **amatum**, in order to love.
 2. *amātu*, to love, or to be loved.

198.

PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

amor, I am being loved.
amāris, &c.

amābar, I was being loved.
amābaris, &c.

amabor, I shall be loved.
amāberis, &c.

amātus sum, I have been loved.
amatus es, &c.

amātus eram, I had been loved.
amatus eras, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

amer, I may be loved.
ameris, &c.

IMPERFECT.

amārer, I might be loved.
amāreris, &c.

FUTURE.

PERFECT.

amātus sim, I may have been
amatus sis, &c. [loved.]

PLUPERFECT.

amātus essem, I might have been
amatus esses, &c. [loved.]

FUTURE PERFECT.

amātus ero, I shall have been |
amatus eris, &c. | [loved. | ———

IMPERATIVE.

First Form.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>amare</i> , be thou loved.		<i>amamini</i> , be ye loved.

Second or Emphatic Form.

<i>amātor</i> , thou shalt be loved.		———
<i>amātor</i> , he shall be loved.		<i>amantor</i> , they shall be loved.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *amari*, to be loved (that — is or was loved).
 PERF. *amatum (am, um) esse*, to have been loved (that — has been, had been, or was loved).
 FUT. *amatum iri*, to be about to be loved (that — will be or would be loved).

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	———
PERF.	<i>amatus, a, um</i> , having been loved.
PART. OF NECESSITY, or GERUNDIVE.	} <i>amandus, a, um</i> , to be loved, deserving or requiring to be loved.

Verbs for practice :

I. CONJUGATED REGULARLY IN *āvi, ātum, āre*.

<i>aro</i> , I plough.	<i>mutō</i> , I change.
<i>considero</i> , I consider.	<i>narro</i> , I relate.
<i>cremo</i> , I burn.	<i>opto</i> , I wish.
<i>creo</i> , I create.	<i>paro</i> , I prepare.
<i>erro</i> , I wander.	<i>porto</i> , I carry.
<i>habito</i> , I dwell.	<i>tracto</i> , I handle.
<i>indico</i> , I point out.	<i>voro</i> , I devour.

II. CONJUGATED IRREGULARLY.

<i>dōmo</i> ,	<i>domui</i> ,	<i>domitum</i> ,	<i>domāre</i> ,	to tame.
<i>veto</i> ,	<i>vetui</i> ,	<i>vetitum</i> ,	<i>vetāre</i> ,	to forbid.
<i>cubo</i> ,	<i>cubui</i> ,	<i>cubitum</i> ,	<i>cubāre</i> ,	to lie down.
<i>scco</i> ,	<i>secui</i> ,	<i>sectum</i> ,	<i>secāre</i> ,	to cut.
<i>adjūvo</i> ,	<i>adjūvi</i> ,	<i>adjūtum</i> ,	<i>adjuvāre</i> ,	to assist.
<i>do</i> ,	<i>dēdi</i> ,	<i>dātum</i> ,	<i>dāre</i> ,	to give.
<i>sto</i> ,	<i>stēti</i> ,	<i>stātum</i> ,	<i>stāre</i> ,	to stand.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

199. Verbs of the second conjugation have stems ending in *ē*. They have *ēre* in the present infinitive active; and they have generally *ēvi* or *ui* in the perfect indicative active, and *ētum* or *ītum* in the supine.

moneo, monui, monitum, monēre, to warn.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

moneo, I warn.
mones, &c.

| *moneam, I may warn.*
moneas, &c.

IMPERFECT.

monebam, I was warning.
monebas, &c.

| *monerem, I might warn, &c.*
moneres, &c.

FUTURE.

monebo, I shall warn.
monebis, &c.

| *moniturus sim, I may be about*
moniturus sis, &c. [to warn.

PERFECT.

monui, I have warned, or I
monuisti, &c. [warned.

| *monuerim, I may have warned.*
monueris, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

monuēram, I had warned.
monueras, &c.

| *monuissem, I might have warned.*
monuisses, &c.

FUTURE PERFECT.

monuēro, I shall have warned.
monuēris, &c.

| ———

IMPERATIVE.

First Form.

SINGULAR.
monē, warn (thou).

| PLURAL.
monēte, warn (ye).

Second or Emphatic Form.

monēto, thou shalt warn.
monēto, he shall warn.

| *monetote, ye shall warn.*
monento, they shall warn.

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	monēre , to warn.
PERF.	<i>monuisse</i> , to have warned.
FUT.	<i>moniturum (am, um) esse</i> , to be about to warn.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	<i>monens</i> , warning.
PERF.	—
FUT.	<i>moniturus, a, um</i> , about to warn.

GERUND.

GEN.	<i>monendi</i> , of warning.
DAT.	<i>monendo</i> , to warning.
ACC.	<i>(ad, inter) monendum</i> , (for or during) warning.
ABL.	<i>monendo</i> , by warning.

SUPINES.

1. **monitum**, in order to warn.
2. *monitu*, to warn, or to be warned.

200.

PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>moneor</i> , I am being warned.		<i>monear</i> , I may be warned.
<i>monēris</i> , &c.		<i>moneāris</i> , &c.

IMPERFECT.

<i>monēbar</i> , I was being warned.		<i>monērer</i> , I might be warned.
<i>monebaris</i> , &c.		<i>monereris</i> , &c.

FUTURE.

<i>monēbor</i> , I shall be warned.		—
<i>monebēris</i> , &c.		

PERFECT.

<i>monitussum</i> , I have been warned.		<i>monitus sim</i> , I may have been
<i>monitus es</i> , &c.		<i>monitus sis</i> , &c. [warned.]

PLUPERFECT.

<i>monituseram</i> , I had been warned.		<i>monitus essem</i> , I might have been
<i>monitus eras</i> , &c.		<i>monitus esses</i> , &c. [warned.]

FUTURE PERFECT.

monītus ero, I shall have been |
monītus eris, &c. [warned.] |

IMPERATIVE.

First Form.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>monēre</i> , be thou warned.		<i>monemini</i> , be ye warned.

Second or Emphatic Form.

<i>monētor</i> , thou shalt be warned.	<i>monētor</i> , he shall be warned.		<i>monentor</i> , they shall be warned.
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INFINITIVE.

PRES. *monēri*, to be warned.
 PERF. *monītum* (*am, um*) *esse*, to have been warned.
 FUT. *monītum iri*, to be about to be warned.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. —
 PERF. *monītus, a, um*, having been warned.
 PART. OF NECESSITY, } *monendus, a, um*, to be warned, deserving or
 or GERUNDIVE. } requiring to be warned.

Verbs for practice :

<i>habeo,</i>	<i>habui,</i>	<i>habitus,</i>	<i>habēre,</i>	to have.
<i>praebeo,</i>	<i>praebeui,</i>	<i>praebitus,</i>	<i>praebeere,</i>	to afford.
<i>pareo,</i>	<i>parui,</i>	<i>paritus,</i>	<i>parere,</i>	to obey.
<i>doceo,</i>	<i>doceui,</i>	<i>doctus,</i>	<i>docere,</i>	to teach.
<i>teneo,</i>	<i>tenui,</i>	<i>tentus</i> (rarely),	<i>tenere,</i>	to hold.
<i>censeo,</i>	<i>censui,</i>	<i>census,</i>	<i>censere,</i>	to reckon.
<i>deleo,</i>	<i>delēvi,</i>	<i>delētus,</i>	<i>delere,</i>	to destroy.
<i>caveo,</i>	<i>cavi,</i>	<i>cautus,</i>	<i>cavere,</i>	to be on one's guard.
<i>faveo,</i>	<i>fāvi,</i>	<i>fautus,</i>	<i>favere,</i>	to favour.
<i>foveo,</i>	<i>fōvi,</i>	<i>fōtus,</i>	<i>fovere,</i>	to cherish.
<i>moveo,</i>	<i>mōvi,</i>	<i>mōtus,</i>	<i>movere,</i>	to move.
<i>sedeo,</i>	<i>sēdi,</i>	<i>sessus,</i>	<i>sedere,</i>	to sit.
<i>video,</i>	<i>vidi,</i>	<i>visus,</i>	<i>videre,</i>	to see.
<i>jubeo,</i>	<i>jussi,</i>	<i>jussus,</i>	<i>jubere,</i>	to order.
<i>maneo,</i>	<i>mansi,</i>	<i>mansus,</i>	<i>manere,</i>	to remain.
<i>suadeo,</i>	<i>suasi,</i>	<i>suasus,</i>	<i>suadere,</i>	to advise.
<i>augeo,</i>	<i>auxi,</i>	<i>auctus,</i>	<i>augere,</i>	to increase.

Without Supine.

<i>florco,</i>	<i>florui,</i>	<i>florēre,</i>	to flourish.
<i>patco,</i>	<i>patui,</i>	<i>patēre,</i>	to lie open.
<i>studeo,</i>	<i>studui,</i>	<i>studēre,</i>	to be zealous for, to study.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

201. Verbs of the third conjugation have stems ending in **ī**, **u**, or a **consonant**. They have **ēre** in the present infinitive active. Those which have their stems in *z* retain the *z* in the present, imperfect, and future indicative active and passive, in the present subjunctive active and passive, in the present participle active, and in the gerund and gerundive. The *z* disappears in the present infinitive active, and the imperfect subjunctive active and passive; and the present infinitive passive is formed as if the stem did not end in *z*, but in the consonant that precedes the *z*.

lego, lēgi, lectum, legēre, to read.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

lēgo, I read.
legīs, &c.

| *legam, I may read.*
legās, &c.

IMPERFECT.

legēbam, I was reading.
legebas, &c.

| *legērem, I might read.*
legeres, &c.

FUTURE.

legam, I shall read.
leges, &c.

| *lecturus sim, I may be about to*
lecturus sis, &c. [read.]

PERFECT.

lēgi, I have read, or I read.
legisti, &c.

| *lēgerim, I may have read.*
legeris, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

lēgēram, I had read.
legeras, &c.

| *lēgissem, I might have read.*
legisses, &c.

FUTURE PERFECT.

lēgēro, I shall have read.
lēgēris, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

First Form.

SINGULAR.
lēgē, read (thou).

PLURAL.
legite, read (ye).

Second or Emphatic Form.

legito, thou shalt read.
legito, he shall read.

legitote, ye shall read.
legunto, they shall read.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *lēgēre*, to read.

PERF. *lēgisse*, to have read.

FUT. *lecturum* (*am, um*) *esse*, to be about to read.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. *lēgens*, reading.

PERF. —

FUT. *lecturus, a, um*, about to read.

GERUND.

GEN. *lēgendi*, of reading.

DAT. *legendō*, to reading.

ACC. (*ad, inter*) *legendum*, (for or during) reading.

ABL. *legendō*, by reading.

SUPINES.

1. *lectum*, in order to read.

2. *lectu*, to read, or to be read.

202.

PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

legor, I am being read.
legēris, &c.

legar, I may be read.
legāris, &c.

IMPERFECT.

<i>legēbar</i> , I was being read.		<i>legērer</i> , I might be read.
<i>legebaris</i> , &c.		<i>legereris</i> , &c.

FUTURE.

<i>legar</i> , I shall be read.		————
<i>legēris</i> , &c.		

PERFECT.

<i>lectus sum</i> , I have been read.		<i>lectus sim</i> , I may have been read.
<i>lectus es</i> , &c.		<i>lectus sis</i> , &c.

PLUPERFECT.

<i>lectus eram</i> , I had been read.		<i>lectus essem</i> , I might have been
<i>lectus eras</i> , &c.		<i>lectus esses</i> , &c. [read.]

FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>lectus ero</i> , I shall have been read.		————
<i>lectus eris</i> , &c.		

IMPERATIVE.

First Form.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL
<i>legēre</i> , be thou read.		<i>legimini</i> , be ye read.

Second or Emphatic Form.

<i>legītor</i> , thou shalt be read.		————
<i>legītor</i> , he shall be read.		<i>leguntor</i> , they shall be read.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *lēgi*, to be read.
 PERF. *lectum (am, um) esse*, to have been read.
 FUT. *lectum iri*, to be about to be read.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	————
PERF.	<i>lectus, a, um</i> , having been read.
PART. OF NECESSITY, or GERUNDIVE.	} <i>legendus, a, um</i> , to be read, deserving or re- quiring to be read.

203. *capio, cepi, captum, capere, to take.*

INDICATIVE.		
ACTIVE.	PRESENT.	PASSIVE.
<i>capio.</i>		<i>capior.</i>
<i>capis.</i>		<i>capēris, or capere.</i>
<i>capit.</i>		<i>capitur.</i>
<i>capimus.</i>		<i>capimur.</i>
<i>capitis.</i>		<i>capimini.</i>
<i>capiunt.</i>		<i>capiuntur.</i>
IMPERFECT.		
<i>capiebam.</i>		<i>capiebar.</i>
FUTURE.		
<i>capiam.</i>		<i>capiar.</i>
<i>capies.</i>		<i>capieris.</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE.		
PRESENT.		
<i>capiam.</i>		<i>capiar.</i>
IMPERFECT.		
<i>caperem.</i>		<i>caperer.</i>
PERFECT TENSES, INDICATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE.		
<i>cepi.</i>		<i>captus sum.</i>
<i>cepēram.</i>		<i>captus eram.</i>
<i>ceperim.</i>		<i>captus sim.</i>
<i>cepissem.</i>		<i>captus essem.</i>
<i>cepero.</i>		—
IMPERATIVE.		
First Form.		
<i>capē, capite.</i>		<i>capere, capimini.</i>
Second Form.		
<i>capito, capitote.</i>		<i>capitor. —</i>
<i>capito, capiunto.</i>		<i>capitor, capiuntor.</i>
INFINITIVE.		
<i>capere.</i>		<i>capī.</i>
<i>cepisse.</i>		<i>captus esse.</i>
<i>capturus esse.</i>		<i>captum iri.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>capiens.</i> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> <i>captūrus.</i> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/>		<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> <i>captus.</i> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> <i>capientus.</i>
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GERUND.

capienti, capiendo, capiendum, capiendo.

SUPINES.

captum, captū.

Verbs for practice :

<i>cupio,</i>	<i>cupīvi,</i>	<i>cupītum,</i>	<i>cupēre,</i>	to desire.
<i>tribuo,</i>	<i>tribui,</i>	<i>tribūtum,</i>	<i>tribuere,</i>	to give.
<i>solvo,</i>	<i>solvi,</i>	<i>solūtum,</i>	<i>solvere,</i>	to loosen.
<i>rollo,</i>	<i>rolvi,</i>	<i>rolūtum,</i>	<i>rolvere,</i>	to roll.
<i>vivo,</i>	<i>vixi,</i>	<i>victum,</i>	<i>vivere,</i>	to live.
<i>defendo,</i>	<i>defendi,</i>	<i>defensum,</i>	<i>defendere,</i>	to defend.
<i>verto,</i>	<i>verti,</i>	<i>versum,</i>	<i>vertere,</i>	to turn.
<i>cado,</i>	<i>cecidī,</i>	<i>casum,</i>	<i>cadere,</i>	to fall.
<i>caedo,</i>	<i>cecidī,</i>	<i>caesum,</i>	<i>caedere,</i>	to cut down.
<i>crēdo,</i>	<i>credīdi,</i>	<i>creditum,</i>	<i>credere,</i>	to believe.
<i>cēdo,</i>	<i>cessi,</i>	<i>cessum,</i>	<i>cēdere,</i>	to give way, yield.
<i>peto,</i>	<i>petīvi,</i>	<i>petītum,</i>	<i>petere,</i>	to seek.
<i>sumo,</i>	<i>sumpsi,</i>	<i>sumptum,</i>	<i>sumere,</i>	to take up.
<i>rumpo,</i>	<i>rupi,</i>	<i>ruptum,</i>	<i>rumpere,</i>	to break.
<i>prēmo,</i>	<i>pressi,</i>	<i>pressum,</i>	<i>premere,</i>	to press down.
<i>rēgo,</i>	<i>rexi,</i>	<i>rectum,</i>	<i>regere,</i>	to direct.
<i>tēgo,</i>	<i>texi,</i>	<i>tectum,</i>	<i>tegere,</i>	to cover.
<i>colo,</i>	<i>colui,</i>	<i>cultum,</i>	<i>colere,</i>	to cultivate.
<i>quaero,</i>	<i>quaesīvi,</i>	<i>quaesitum,</i>	<i>quaerere,</i>	to seek.
<i>cresco,</i>	<i>crevi,</i>	<i>cretum,</i>	<i>crecere,</i>	to grow.
<i>nosco,</i>	<i>nōvi,</i>	<i>nōtum,</i>	<i>noscere,</i>	to know.
<i>disco,</i>	<i>didici,</i>	—	<i>discere,</i>	to learn.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

204. Verbs of the fourth conjugation have stems ending in *ī*. They have **īre** in the present infinitive active, and they have generally **īvi** in the perfect indicative active, and **ītum** in the supine.

audio, audīvi, auditum, audīre, to hear.

INDICATIVE.	ACTIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
	PRESENT.	
<i>audio</i> , I hear.	<i>audiam</i> , I may hear.	
<i>audīs</i> , &c.	<i>audiās</i> , &c.	
	IMPERFECT.	
<i>audiēbam</i> , I was hearing.	<i>audīrem</i> , I might hear.	
<i>audiebas</i> , &c.	<i>audīres</i> , &c.	
	FUTURE.	
<i>audiam</i> , I shall hear.	<i>auditūrus sim</i> , I may be about to	
<i>audiēs</i> , &c.	<i>auditurus sis</i> , &c. [hear.	
	PERFECT.	
<i>audīvi</i> , I have heard, or I heard.	<i>audiverim</i> , I may have heard.	
<i>audivisti</i> , &c.	<i>audiveris</i> , &c.	
	PLUPERFECT.	
<i>audiveram</i> , I had heard.	<i>audivissem</i> , I might have heard.	
<i>audiveras</i> , &c.	<i>audivisses</i> , &c.	
	FUTURE PERFECT.	
<i>audivero</i> , I shall have heard.		—
<i>audiveris</i> , &c.		
	IMPERATIVE.	
	<i>First Form.</i>	
SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>audī</i> , hear (thou).		<i>audīte</i> , hear (ye).
	<i>Second or Emphatic Form.</i>	
<i>audīto</i> , thou shalt hear.	<i>audītote</i> , ye shall hear.	
<i>audīto</i> , he shall hear.	<i>audiunto</i> , they shall hear.	
	INFINITIVE.	
PRES. <i>audīre</i> , to hear.		
PERF. <i>audivisse</i> , to have heard.		
FUT. <i>auditurum (am, um) esse</i> , to be about to hear.		
	PARTICIPLES.	
PRES. <i>audiens</i> , hearing.		
PERF. —		
FUT. <i>auditūrus, a, um</i> , about to hear.		

GERUND.

GEN.	<i>audiendi</i> , of hearing.
DAT.	<i>audiendo</i> , to hearing.
ACC.	(<i>ad, inter</i>) <i>audiendum</i> , (for or during) hearing.
ABL.	<i>audiendo</i> , by hearing.

SUPINES.

1. *auditum*, in order to hear.
2. *auditu*, to hear, or to be heard.

205.

PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>audior</i> , I am being heard.		<i>audiar</i> , I may be heard.
<i>audīris</i> , &c.		<i>audīāris</i> , &c.

IMPERFECT.

<i>audīēbar</i> , I was being heard.		<i>audīrer</i> , I might be heard.
<i>audīebaris</i> , &c.		<i>audīreris</i> , &c.

FUTURE.

audiar, I shall be heard.
audīēris, &c.

PERFECT.

<i>auditus sum</i> , I have been heard.		<i>auditus sim</i> , I may have been
<i>auditus es</i> , &c.		<i>auditus sis</i> , &c. [heard.]

PLUPERFECT.

<i>auditus eram</i> , I had been heard.		<i>auditus essem</i> , I might have been
<i>auditus eras</i> , &c.		<i>auditus esses</i> , &c. [heard.]

FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>auditus ero</i> , I shall have been		_____
<i>auditus eris</i> , &c. [heard.]		

IMPERATIVE.

First Form.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>audīre</i> , be thou heard.		<i>audimīni</i> , be ye heard.

Second or Emphatic Form.

<i>audītor</i> , thou shalt be heard.		_____
<i>audītor</i> , he shall be heard.		<i>audiuntor</i> , they shall be heard.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *audīri*, to be heard.PERF. *audītum (am, um) esse*, to have been heard.FUT. *audītum iri*, to be about to be heard.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.

PERF. *audītus, a, um*, having been heard.PART. OF NECESSITY, } *audiendus, a, um*, to be heard, deserving or
OR GERUNDIVE. } requiring to be heard.

Verbs for practice :

<i>condio,</i>	<i>condīvi,</i>	<i>condītum,</i>	<i>condīre,</i>	to season.
<i>finio,</i>	<i>fnīvi,</i>	<i>fnītum,</i>	<i>fnīre,</i>	to finish.
<i>impedio,</i>	<i>impedīvi,</i>	<i>impeditum,</i>	<i>impedīre,</i>	to hinder.
<i>nutrio,</i>	<i>nutrīvi,</i>	<i>nutrītum,</i>	<i>nutrīre,</i>	to nourish.
<i>scio,</i>	<i>scīvi,</i>	<i>scītum,</i>	<i>scīre,</i>	to know.
<i>vestio,</i>	<i>vestīvi,</i>	<i>vestītum,</i>	<i>vestīre,</i>	to clothe.
<i>vincio,</i>	<i>vinxi,</i>	<i>vinctum,</i>	<i>vincīre,</i>	to bind.
<i>vēnio,</i>	<i>vēni,</i>	<i>ventum,</i>	<i>venīre,</i>	to come.

DEPONENT VERBS.

206. A Deponent Verb is one that has a passive form but an active meaning. Thus *hortor te* means "I exhort you ;" *hortatus sum te*, "I have exhorted you." All the participles, except the gerundive, are active in meaning. Therefore *hortatus* means "having exhorted ;" *hortandus*, "deserving to be exhorted."

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

FIRST CONJUGATION. (<i>I exhort.</i>)	SECOND CONJUGATION. (<i>I fear.</i>)	THIRD CONJUGATION. (<i>I speak.</i>)	FOURTH CONJUGATION. (<i>I lavish.</i>)
S. <i>hortor.</i>	<i>vereor.</i>	<i>loquor.</i>	<i>largior.</i>
<i>hortāris.</i>	<i>verēris.</i>	<i>loquēris.</i>	<i>largīris.</i>
<i>hortātur.</i>	<i>verētur.</i>	<i>loquūtur.</i>	<i>largītur.</i>
P. <i>hortāmur.</i>	<i>verēmur.</i>	<i>loquīmur.</i>	<i>largīmur.</i>
<i>hortāmini.</i>	<i>veremini.</i>	<i>loquimini.</i>	<i>largimini.</i>
<i>hortantur.</i>	<i>verentur.</i>	<i>loquuntur.</i>	<i>largiuntur.</i>

IMPERFECT.

(I was exhorting, &c.)

S.	hortābar. hortabaris. hortabatur.	verēbar. verebaris. verebatur.	loquēbar. loquebaris. loquebatur.	largiēbar. largiebaris. largiebatur.
P.	hortabamur. hortabamini. hortabantur.	verebamur. verebamini. verebantur.	loquebamur. loquebamini. loquebantur.	largiebamur. largiebamini. largiebantur.

FUTURE.

(I shall exhort, &c.)

S.	hortābor. hortabēris. hortabūtur.	verēbor. verebēris. verebūtur.	loquar. loqueris. loquētur.	largiar. largieris. largiētur.
P.	hortabīmur. hortabimini. hortabuntur.	verebīmur. verebimini. verebuntur.	loquēmur. loquemini. loquentur.	largiēmur. largiemini. largientur.

PERFECT.

(I have exhorted, or did exhort, &c.)

S.	hor- tatus, a, um	{ sum. es. est.	veri- tus, a, um	{ sum. es. est.	locū- tus, a, um	{ sum. es. est.	largi- tus, a, um	{ sum. es. est.
P.	hor- tati, ae, a	{ sumus. estis. sunt.	ve- riti, ae, a	{ sumus. estis. sunt.	lo- cuti, ae, a	{ sumus. estis. sunt.	lar- giti, ae, a	{ sumus. estis. sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

(I had exhorted, &c.)

S.	hor- tatus, a, um	{ eram. eras. erat.	veri- tus, a, um	{ eram. eras. erat.	locu- tus, a, um	{ eram. eras. erat.	largi- tus, a, um	{ eram. eras. erat.
P.	hor- tati, ae, a	{ eramus. eratis. erant.	ve- riti, ae, a	{ eramus. eratis. erant.	lo- cuti, ae, a	{ eramus. eratis. erant.	lar- giti, ae, a	{ eramus. eratis. erant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

(I shall have exhorted, &c.)

S.	hor- tatus, a, um	{ ero. eris. erit.	veri- tus, a, um	{ ero. eris. erit.	locu- tus, a, um	{ ero. eris. erit.	largi- tus, a, um	{ ero. eris. erit.
P.	hor- tati, ae, a	{ erimus. eritis. erunt.	ve- riti, ae, a	{ erimus. eritis. erunt.	lo- cuti, ae, a	{ erimus. eritis. erunt.	lar- giti, ae, a	{ erimus. eritis. erunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

(I may exhort, &c.)

S. hortē.	verēar.	loquar.	largiar.
hortēris.	verēāris.	loquāris.	largiāris.
hortetur.	vereatur.	loquatur.	largiatur.
P. hortemur.	vereamur.	loquamur.	largiamur.
hortemini.	vereamini.	loquamini.	largiamini.
hortentur.	vereantur.	loquantur.	largiantur.

IMPERFECT.

(I should exhort, &c.)

S. hortārer.	verērer.	loquērer.	largīrer.
hortārēris.	vererēris.	loquerēris.	largīrēris.
hortaretur.	vereretur.	loqueretur.	largiretur.
P. hortaremur.	vereremur.	loqueremur.	largiremur.
hortaremini.	vereremini.	loqueremini.	largiremini.
hortarentur.	vererentur.	loquerentur.	largirentur.

FUTURE.

(I may be about to exhort, &c.)

S. hortaturus,	veriturus,	locuturus,	largiturus,
{ sim.	{ sim.	{ sim.	{ sim.
{ sis.	{ sis.	{ sis.	{ sis.
a, um { sit.	a, um { sit.	a, um { sit.	a, um { sit.
P. hortaturi,	verituri,	locuturi,	largituri,
{ simus.	{ simus.	{ simus.	{ simus.
{ sitis.	{ sitis.	{ sitis.	{ sitis.
ae, a { sint.	ae, a { sint.	ae, a { sint.	ae, a { sint.

PERFECT.

(I may have exhorted, &c.)

S. hortatus,	veritatus,	locutatus,	largitatus,
{ sim.	{ sim.	{ sim.	{ sim.
{ sis.	{ sis.	{ sis.	{ sis.
a, um { sit.	a, um { sit.	a, um { sit.	a, um { sit.
P. hortati,	veritati,	locutati,	largitati,
{ simus.	{ simus.	{ simus.	{ simus.
{ sitis.	{ sitis.	{ sitis.	{ sitis.
ae, a { sint.	ae, a { sint.	ae, a { sint.	ae, a { sint.

PLUPERFECT.

(I should have exhorted, &c.)

S. hortatus,	veritatus,	locutatus,	largitatus,
{ essem.	{ essem.	{ essem.	{ essem.
{ esses.	{ esses.	{ esses.	{ esses.
a, um { esset.	a, um { esset.	a, um { esset.	a, um { esset.
P. hortati,	veritati,	locutati,	largitati,
{ essemus.	{ essemus.	{ essemus.	{ essemus.
{ essetis.	{ essetis.	{ essetis.	{ essetis.
ae, a { essent.	ae, a { essent.	ae, a { essent.	ae, a { essent.

IMPERATIVE.

(exhort thou, &c.)

FIRST FORM.

S. hortāre.	verēre.	loquēre.	largīre.
P. hortamini.	veremini.	loquimini.	largimini.

SECOND FORM.

S. hortātor.	verētōr.	loquitor.	largitor.
hortator.	veretor.	loquitor.	largitor.
P. hortantor.	verentor.	loquuntor.	largiuntor.

INFINITIVE.

1. PRESENT.

(to exhort, &c.)

hortārī.	verērī.	loquī.	largīrī.
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2. PERFECT.

(to have exhorted, &c.)

hortātum, } esse.	veritum, } esse.	locutum, } esse.	largitum, } esse.
am, um }	am, um }	am, um }	am, um }

3. FUTURE.

(to be about to exhort, &c.)

hortaturum, } esse.	veriturum } esse.	locuturum, } esse.	largiturum, } esse.
am, um }	am, um }	am, um }	am, um }

PARTICIPLES.

1. PRESENT.

(exhorting, &c.)

hortans.	verens.	loquens.	largiens.
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2. PERFECT.

(having exhorted, &c.)

hortātus, a, um.	verītus, a, um.	locūtus, a, um.	largītus, a, um.
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3. FUTURE.

(about to exhort, &c.)

hortatūrus, a, um.	veritūrus, a, um.	locutūrus, a, um.	largitūrus, a, um.
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4. GERUNDIVE.

(deserving or requiring to be exhorted, &c.)

hortandus, a, um.	verendus, a, um.	loquendus, a, um.	largiendus, a, um.
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GERUND.

(of exhorting, &c.)

G. hortandi.	[dum. hortan-	verendi.	loquendi.	largiendi.
D. hortando.		verendo.	loquendo.	largiendo.
A (ad, inter) hortan-		verendum.	loquendum.	largiendum.
A. hortando.		verendo.	loquendo.	largiendo.

SUPINES.

(in order to exhort, &c.)

1. hortātum.	veritum.	locūtum.	largitum.
2. hortatu.	veritu.	locutu.	largitu.

Verbs for practice :

<i>cōnor,</i>	<i>conātus sum,</i>	<i>conāri,</i>	to attempt.
<i>imitor,</i>	<i>imitātus sum,</i>	<i>imitāri,</i>	to imitate.
<i>precor,</i>	<i>precatus sum,</i>	<i>precāri,</i>	to pray.
<i>mereor,</i>	<i>merītus sum,</i>	<i>merēri,</i>	to deserve.
<i>fateor,</i>	<i>fassus sum,</i>	<i>fatēri,</i>	to confess.
<i>reor,</i>	<i>rātus sum,</i>	<i>rēri,</i>	to think.
<i>fungor,</i>	<i>functus sum,</i>	<i>fungi,</i>	to perform.
<i>patior,</i>	<i>passus sum,</i>	<i>pati,</i>	to suffer.
<i>sequor,</i>	<i>secutus sum,</i>	<i>sequi,</i>	to follow.
<i>mentior,</i>	<i>mentitus sum,</i>	<i>mentīri,</i>	to tell a lie.
<i>metior,</i>	<i>mensus sum,</i>	<i>metīri,</i>	to measure.
<i>ordior,</i>	<i>orsus sum,</i>	<i>ordiri,</i>	to begin.

SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS.

207. There are six verbs which have the present tenses in the active form and with the active meaning, but the perfect tenses with passive form and active meaning. They are:

audeo,	ausus sum,	audēre,	<i>to dare.</i>
gaudeo,	gavisus sum,	gaudēre,	<i>to rejoice.</i>
sōleo,	solitus sum,	solēre,	<i>to be wont.</i>
fido,	fisus sum,	fidēre,	<i>to trust.</i>
confido,	confisus sum,	confidēre,	<i>to trust.</i>
diffido,	diffisus sum,	diffidēre,	<i>to distrust.</i>

IRREGULAR VERBS.

We have already noticed *sum* as an irregular verb. Its compound *possum* is peculiar in its inflections.

208. *possum, potui, posse, to be able.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

S. <i>possum, potēs, potest.</i>		<i>possim, possīs, possit.</i>
P. <i>possūmus, potestis, possunt.</i>		<i>possīmus, possītis, possint.</i>

IMPERFECT.

S. <i>potēram, poteras, poterat.</i>		<i>possem, posses, posset.</i>
P. <i>poteramus, poteratis, poterant.</i>		<i>possemus, possetis, possent.</i>

FUTURE.

S. <i>potēro, poteris, poterit.</i>		—
P. <i>poterimus, poteritis, poterunt.</i>		—

PERFECT.

S. <i>potui, potuisti, potuit.</i>		<i>potuērīm, potueris, potuerit.</i>
P. <i>potuimus, potuistis, potuērunt.</i>		<i>potuerimus, potueritis, potuerint.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

S. <i>potuēram, potueras, potuerat.</i>		<i>potuissem, potuisses, potuisset.</i>
P. <i>potueramus, atis, ant.</i>		<i>potuissemus, potuissetis, potuissent.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

S. <i>potuēro, potuēris, potuērit.</i>		—
P. <i>potuerimus, eritis, erint.</i>		—

(Imperative wanting.)

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. <i>posse.</i>		<i>pōtēns</i> , powerful (only as adjective).
PERF. <i>potuisse.</i>		—

209. *Ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, edere*, is inflected regularly, according to the third conjugation; but besides the regular forms, it has also contracted forms, which are identical with those of the verb *sum* beginning with *es*, but have the *ē* naturally long. Thus:

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

S. <i>edis</i> or ēs.	
<i>edit</i> ēst.	
P. <i>editis</i> ēstis.	

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE.

S. <i>ederem</i> or ēssem.	
<i>ederes</i> ēsSES.	
<i>ederet</i> ēsset.	
P. <i>ederemus</i> ēssemus.	
<i>ederetis</i> ēssetis.	
<i>ederent</i> ēsSENT.	

IMPERATIVE.

<i>First Form.</i>		<i>Second Form.</i>
S. <i>ede</i> or ēs.		S. <i>edito</i> or ēsto.
P. <i>editē</i> ēste.		<i>edito</i> ēsto.
		P. <i>editote</i> ēstote.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.

edere or **esse.**

In passive only *editur* or **ēstur**, *ederetur* or **ēssetur**.

210. *Fero, tuli, latum, ferre*, to bear.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

S. <i>fero</i> , fers , fert.		<i>feram</i> , <i>feras</i> , <i>ferat.</i>
P. <i>ferimus</i> , fertis , <i>ferunt.</i>		<i>feramus</i> , <i>feratis</i> , <i>ferant.</i>

IMPERFECT.

S. <i>ferbam</i> , <i>ferebas</i> , <i>ferabat.</i>		ferrem , ferres , ferret.
P. <i>ferbamus</i> , <i>ferebatis</i> , <i>ferebant.</i>		ferrēmus , ferretis , ferrent.

FUTURE.

S. <i>feram</i> , <i>feres</i> , <i>feret.</i>		<i>laturus</i> (<i>a, um</i>) <i>sim</i> , <i>sis</i> , <i>sit.</i>
P. <i>feremus</i> , <i>feretis</i> , <i>ferent.</i>		<i>laturi</i> (<i>ae, a</i>) <i>simus</i> , <i>sitis</i> , <i>sint.</i>

PERFECT.

S. <i>tūli</i> , <i>tulisti</i> , <i>tulit.</i>		<i>tulērim</i> , <i>tuleris</i> , <i>tulerit.</i>
P. <i>tulimus</i> , <i>tulistis</i> , <i>tulerunt.</i>		<i>tulerimus</i> , <i>tuleritis</i> , <i>tulerint.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

S. <i>tuleram</i> , <i>tuleras</i> , <i>tulerat.</i>		<i>tulissem</i> , <i>tulisses</i> , <i>tulisset.</i>
P. <i>tuleramus</i> , <i>tuleratis</i> , <i>tulerant.</i>		<i>tulissemus</i> , <i>tulissetis</i> , <i>tulissent.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

S. <i>tulero</i> , <i>tuleris</i> , <i>tulerit.</i>		—
P. <i>tulerimus</i> , <i>tuleritis</i> , <i>tulerint.</i>		

IMPERATIVE.

	<i>First Form.</i>		<i>Second Form.</i>
S. fer.	P. ferte.	S. fertō.	P. fertote.
		fertō.	ferunto.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. **ferre.**
 PERF. *tulisse.*
 FUT. *laturum (am, um) esse.*

GERUND.

GEN. *ferendi.*
 DAT. *ferendo.*
 ACC. (*ad, inter*) *ferendum.*
 ABL. *ferendo.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. *ferens.*
 FUT. *laturus, a, um.*

SUPINES.

| 1. *latum.*
 | 2. *latu.*

PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

S. *feror, ferris, fertur.*
 P. *ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

| *ferar, feraris, feratur.*
 | *feramur, feramini, ferantur.*

IMPERFECT.

S. *ferabar, ferabar, ferabatur.* | **ferrer, ferrēris, ferretur.**
 P. *ferabamur, bamini, bantur.* | **ferremur, ferremini, ferrentur.**

FUTURE.

S. *ferar, ferēris, feretur.*
 P. *feremur, feremini, ferentur.*

PERFECT.

S. *latus (a, um) sum, es, est.* | *latus (a, um) sim, sis, sit.*
 P. *lati (ae, a) sumus, estis, sunt.* | *lati (ae, a) simus, sitis, sint.*

PLUPERFECT.

S. *latus (a, um) eram, eras, erat.* | *latus (a, um) essem, esses, esset.*
 P. *lati (ae, a) eramus, eratis, erant.* | *lati (ae, a) essemus, essetis, essent.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

S. *latus (a, um) ero, eris, erit.*
 P. *lati (ae, a) erimus, eritis, erunt.*

IMPERATIVE.

<i>First Form.</i>		<i>Second Form.</i>	
S. ferre.	P. <i>ferimini.</i>	S. fertor.	P. —
		fertor.	feruntor.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. ferri.
 PERF. *latum (am, um) esse.*
 FUT. *latum iri.*

PARTICIPLES.

PERF. *latus, a, um.*
 PART. OF NECESSITY, } *ferendus, a,*
 or GERUNDIVE. } *um.*

211. *Volo*, I will; *nolo* (for *non volo*), I am unwilling; *nolo* (for *mae* or *magis volo*), I wish rather.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

S. <i>volo.</i>	<i>nolo.</i>	<i>malo.</i>
vis.	non vis.	mavis.
vult.	non vult.	mavult.
P. volūmus.	nolūmus.	malūmus.
vultis.	non vultis.	mavultis.
volunt.	nolunt.	malunt.

IMPERFECT.

S. <i>volebam, bas, bat.</i>	<i>nolebam, bas, bat.</i>	<i>malebam, bas, bat.</i>
P. <i>volebamus, atis, ant.</i>	<i>nolebamus, atis, ant.</i>	<i>malebamus, atis, ant.</i>

FUTURE.

S. <i>volam, es, et.</i>	<i>nolam, es, et.</i>	<i>malam, es, et.</i>
P. <i>volemus, etis, ent.</i>	<i>nolemus, etis, ent.</i>	<i>malemus, etis, ent.</i>

PERFECT.

S. <i>volui, isti, it.</i> [unt.]	<i>nolui, isti, it.</i>	<i>malui, isti, it.</i>
P. <i>voluimus, istis, er-</i>	<i>noluimus, istis, erunt.</i>	<i>maluimus, istis, erunt.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

S. <i>volueram, as, at.</i>	<i>nolueram, as, at.</i>	<i>malueram, as, at.</i>
P. <i>volueramus, atis,</i> ant.	<i>nolueramus, atis, ant.</i>	<i>malueramus, atis, ant.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

S. <i>voluero, is, it.</i>	<i>noluero, is, it.</i>	<i>maluero, is, it.</i>
P. <i>voluerimus, itis, int.</i>	<i>noluerimus, itis, int.</i>	<i>maluerimus, itis, int.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

S. <i>velim, is, it.</i>	<i>nolim, is, it.</i>	<i>malim, is, it.</i>
P. <i>velimus, itis, int.</i>	<i>nolimus, itis, int.</i>	<i>malimus, itis, int.</i>

IMPERFECT.

S. <i>vellem, es, et.</i>	<i>nollem, es, et.</i>	<i>malle, es, et.</i>
P. <i>vellēmus, etis, ent.</i>	<i>nollemus, etis, ent.</i>	<i>malle, etis, ent.</i>

PERFECT.

S. <i>voluerim, is, it.</i>	<i>noluerim, is, it.</i>	<i>maluerim, is, it.</i>
P. <i>voluerimus, itis, int.</i>	<i>noluerimus, itis, int.</i>	<i>maluerimus, itis, int.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

S. <i>voluisset, es, et.</i>	<i>noluisset, es, et.</i>	<i>maluisset, es, et.</i>
P. <i>voluisset, etis, ent.</i>	<i>noluisset, etis, ent.</i>	<i>maluisset, etis, ent.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

First Form.

—	S. <i>noli.</i>	—
	P. <i>nolite.</i>	—

Second Form.

—	S. <i>nolito.</i>	—
	P. <i>nolitote, nolunto.</i>	—

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>velle.</i>	<i>nolle.</i>	<i>malle.</i>
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PERFECT.

<i>voluisse.</i>	<i>noluisse.</i>	<i>maluisse.</i>
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GERUND.

<i>volendi.</i>	<i>nolendo.</i>	—
<i>volendo.</i>		—

PARTICIPLE.

<i>volens.</i>	<i>nolens.</i>	—
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212. *eo, ivi, itum, ire, to go.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

S. <i>eo, is, it.</i>	<i>eam, eas, eat.</i>
P. <i>imus, itis, eunt.</i>	<i>eāmus, eātis, eant.</i>

IMPERFECT.

S. <i>ibam, ibas, ibat.</i>	<i>irem, ires, iret.</i>
P. <i>ibamus, ibatis, ibant.</i>	<i>iremus, iretis, irent.</i>

FUTURE.

S. <i>ibo, ibis, ibit.</i>	<i>iturus (a, um) sim, sis, sit.</i>
P. <i>ibimus, ibitis, ibunt.</i>	<i>ituri (ae, a) simus, sitis, sint.</i>

PERFECT.

S. <i>ivi, ivisti, ivit.</i>	<i>iverim, iveris, iverit.</i>
P. <i>ivimus, ivistis, iverunt.</i>	<i>iverimus, iveritis, iverint.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

S. <i>iveram, iveras, iverat.</i>	<i>ivissem, ivisses, ivisset.</i>
P. <i>iveramus, iveratis, iverant.</i>	<i>ivissemus, ivissetis, ivissent.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

S. <i>ivero, iveris, iverit.</i>	
P. <i>iverimus, iveritis, iverint.</i>	

IMPERATIVE.

	<i>First Form.</i>		<i>Second Form.</i>
S. <i>ī.</i>	P. <i>ite.</i>		S. <i>īto, ito.</i> P. <i>itote, eunto.</i>

INFINITIVE.

GERUND.

PRES. <i>ire.</i>	GEN. eundi.
PERF. <i>ivisse.</i>	DAT. eundo.
FUT. <i>iturum (am, um) esse.</i>	ACC. (<i>ad, inter</i>) eundum.
	ABL. eundo.

PARTICIPLES.

SUPINES.

PRES. <i>iēns</i> (GEN. euntis).	1. <i>itum.</i>
FUT. <i>iturus, a, um.</i>	2. <i>itu.</i>

213. *Queo*, I can, and *nequeo*, I cannot, follow the inflection of *eo*, but are deficient in many parts.

queo, quīvi, quītum, quīre.
nequeo, nequīvi, nequītum, nequīre.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

S. <i>queo, quīs, quit.</i>	<i>nequeo, nequis, nequit.</i>
P. <i>quīmus, quītis, queunt.</i>	<i>nequīmus, nequītis, nequēunt.</i>

IMPERFECT.

S. <i>quībam, — quibat, &c.</i>	<i>nequībam, — nequibat.</i>
	— — <i>nequibant.</i>

FUTURE.

S. <i>quībo, — —</i>	— — —
P. <i>— — quibunt.</i>	— — <i>nequibunt.</i>

PERFECT.

S. <i>quīvi, — quirit or quit.</i>	<i>nequīvi, nequisti, nequivit or nequit.</i>
P. <i>— — quivērunt.</i>	— — <i>nequiverunt.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

—	— — <i>nequicrat.</i>
	— — <i>nequiverant.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

S. <i>queam, queas, queat.</i>	<i>nequeam, nequeas, nequeat.</i>
P. <i>queamus, queatis, queant.</i>	<i>nequeamus, nequeatis, nequeant.</i>

IMPERFECT.

S. <i>quīrem, — quiret.</i>	<i>nequīrem, — nequiret.</i>
P. <i>— — quirent.</i>	<i>nequīremus, — nequirent.</i>

PERFECT.

S. <i>— — quiverit.</i>	<i>nequiverim, — nequiverit.</i>
P. <i>— — —</i>	— — <i>nequiverint.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

S. <i>— — —</i>	— — <i>nequisset.</i>
P. <i>— — quissent.</i>	— — <i>nequissent.</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>quīre, quīvisse (quisse).</i>	<i>nequīre, nequīvisse (nequisse).</i>
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PARTICIPLE.

<i>quīens (GEN. queuntis).</i>	<i>nequīens (GEN. nequeuntis).</i>
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214. *Fio* means I become, or I am made. It is used as the passive of *facio*.

fio, factus sum, fieri.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

S. <i>fīo, fīs, fīt.</i>		<i>fīam, fīas, fīat.</i>
P. <i>fīmus, fītis, fīunt.</i>		<i>fīamus, fīatis, fīant.</i>

IMPERFECT.

S. <i>fīebam, fīebas, fīebat.</i>		<i>fīērem, fīēres, fīeret.</i>
P. <i>fīebamus, fīebatis, fīebant.</i>		<i>fīeremus, fīerētis, fīerent.</i>

FUTURE.

S. <i>fīam, fīes, fīet.</i>		_____
P. <i>fīemus, fīetis, fīent.</i>		

PERFECT.

S. <i>factus (a, um) sum, es, est.</i>		<i>factus (a, um) sim, sis, sit.</i>
P. <i>facti (ae, a) sumus, estis, sunt.</i>		<i>facti (ae, a) simus, sitis, sint.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

S. <i>factus (a, um) eram, eras, erat.</i>		<i>factus (a, um) essem, esses, esset.</i>
P. <i>facti (ae, a) eramus, &c.</i>		<i>facti (ae, a) essemus, &c.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

S. <i>factus (a, um) ero, eris, erit.</i>		_____
P. <i>facti (ae, a) erimus, &c.</i>		

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES

PRES. <i>fīrī.</i>		PERF. <i>factus, a, um.</i>
PERF. <i>factum (am, um) esse.</i>		PART. OF NECESSITY, } <i>faciendus, a,</i>
FUT. <i>factum iri.</i>		or GERUNDIVE. } <i>um.</i>

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

215. (1.) *Coepi, meminī, novi, odi*, are verbs used only in the perfect tenses. *Coepi* means, I have begun, or I began; but the other three have a present meaning. *Meminī*, I remember; *memineram*, I was remembering; *meminero*, I shall remember, &c. *Novi*, I know. *Odi*, I hate.

INDICATIVE.

PERFECT.

S. <i>coepī.</i>		<i>memīnī.</i>		<i>nōvi.</i>		<i>ōdi.</i>
<i>coepisti.</i>		<i>meministi.</i>		<i>novisti.</i>		<i>odisti.</i>
<i>coepit.</i>		<i>meminit.</i>		<i>novit.</i>		<i>odit.</i>
P. <i>coepīmus.</i>		<i>meminīmus.</i>		<i>novīmus.</i>		<i>odīmus.</i>
<i>coepistis.</i>		<i>meministis.</i>		<i>novistis.</i>		<i>odistis.</i>
<i>coeperunt.</i>		<i>meminerunt.</i>		<i>noceerunt.</i>		<i>oderunt.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

coeperam, &c. | *memineram*, &c. | *noveram*, &c. | *oderam*, &c.

FUTURE PERFECT.

coepero, &c. | *meminero*, &c. | *novero*, &c. | *odero*, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PERFECT.

coeperim, &c. | *memincri*m, &c. | *noverim*, &c. | *oderim*, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

coepissem, &c. | *meminissem*, &c. | *novissem*, &c. | *odissem*, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

—	S. <i>memento.</i>	—	—
	P. <i>mementote.</i>		—

INFINITIVE.

<i>coepisse.</i>	—	—	<i>odisse.</i>
<i>coepturum esse.</i>			<i>osurum esse.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PERF. PASS. <i>coeptus.</i>	—	—	<i>osus</i> , hating.
FUT. ACT. <i>coepturus.</i>			<i>osurus.</i>

(2.) *Aio, inquam, fari.*

aio, I say, or I say yes, or yea.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

S. *āio, āis, āit.*
P. — — *āiunt.*

IMPERFECT.

S. *aicbam* or *aibam*, *aicbas*, *aicbat.*
P. *aiebamus*, *aiebatis*, *aiebant.*

PERFECT.

S. — — *ait.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

S. — *aias, aiat.*
P. — — *aiant.*

IMPERATIVE.

S. *ai* (antiquated).

PARTICIPLES.

aicens (rare).

The rest wanting.

The form *aīsne*? (do you say so?) is shortened into *ain'*?

inquam, say I.

INDICATIVE.

<p>PRESENT.</p> <p>S. <i>inquam, inquis, inquit.</i> P. <i>inquimus, inquitis, inquiunt.</i></p> <p>IMPERFECT.</p> <p>S. — — <i>inquitat.</i></p> <p>PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE.</p> <p>S. — — (<i>inquitat.</i>)</p>	<p>FUTURE.</p> <p>S. — <i>inquies, inquit.</i></p> <p>PERFECT.</p> <p>S. <i>inquii, inquisti, inquit.</i></p> <p>IMPERATIVE.</p> <p>S. <i>inque, inquito.</i></p>
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Of *fāri*, to speak, only *fātur* of the present, and *fātus*, the perfect participle, are generally used. Several other parts occur.

(3.) Single forms. — *Quæso*, I beg ; *quaesumus*, we beg. *fōrem*, I should be, has *fōrem, fōrēs, fōret, fōrent*, and the infinitive *fōre*, which is frequently used for the future infinitive of *sum*.

Age, and plural *agite*, come now.

Cedo, and plural *cette*, hand me or tell me.

From the verbs *salvĕre* and *avĕre*, or *havĕre*, come the imperatives *ave* and *salve*, *avĕto* and *salvĕto*, and *avĕte* and *salvĕte*, used in salutation, “ hail,” “ welcome.”

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

216. Intransitive verbs have no passive in English; but in Latin they may have the third person singular in the passive. Thus, *vĕnĭtur*, from *venio*, I come. This passive means that the action of the verb is going on, but the persons doing the action are not named. *Venĭtur*, people are coming ; *sic ĩtur ad astra*, so people go to the stars.

There are also several verbs that are used only in the third person singular of the active. Thus, *puđet, poenĭtet, piget*. The

English nominative is put in the accusative in Latin: *me pudet*, I am ashamed ; *me poenitet*, I repent (literally, it repents me).

There is no imperative of these verbs. The imperative idea is translated by the subjunctive: *pudeat te peccati*, be ashamed of your sin.





LATIN

DE GRAMMATICIS

GRAMMAR