
GRAMMATICAL APPENDIX

for *Vergil's AENEID: Expanded Collection*

Alphabet; Pronunciation; Quantity; Accent

1. With the exception that it has no **w** the Latin alphabet is the same as the English, which has been borrowed from it.
2. The vowels, as in English, are **a, e, i, o, u**, and sometimes **y**. The other letters are consonants.

Sounds of the Letters

3. **Vowels.** All Latin vowels are either long or short. All long vowels are indicated in this text by having the mark (-) placed over them, as **nōn**, *not*. All unmarked vowels in this book are to be considered short.
4. **Latin vowels** have the following sounds:

LONG	SHORT
ā as in father: āra , <i>altar</i>	a as in ask: anima , <i>soul</i>
ē as in they: mēns , <i>mind</i>	e as in red: bellum , <i>war</i>
ī as in machine: divus , <i>divine</i>	i as in hit: mittō , <i>send</i>
ō as in bone: mōns , <i>mountain</i>	o as in obey: aequor , <i>sea</i>
ū as in prune: lūx , <i>light</i>	u as in full: fuga , <i>flight</i>

5. **Diphthongs.** A diphthong is the union of two vowels in a single syllable. The sounds of the Latin diphthongs are:

ae as *ai* in *aisle*: **caelum**, *heaven*
au as *ou* in *house*: **aurum**, *gold*
ei as *ei* in *freight*: **ei**, *alas!*
oe as *oi* in *boil*: **poena**, *punishment*
eu as *eh-oo* (*oo* as in *spoon*, but fused with the *eh* sound into a single syllable): **heu**, *alas!*
ui somewhat as *we*, but with a more vocalic sound of the **u**: **cui**, *to whom*

6. **Consonants.** In general the consonants have the same sounds as in English, but there are the following exceptions:

c as *k*, always hard, as in *come*: **faciō**, *do, make*
g always hard, as in *get*: **fugiō**, *flee*
i (consonantal **i**) as *y* in *yet*: **iubeō**, *order*
s as in *sit*, never as in *rise*: **cāsus**, *chance*
t as in *tie*, never as in *nation*: **tālis**, *such*
v (consonantal **u**) as *w* in *will*: **videō**, *see*
x as in *extra*, always hard: **rēx**, *king*
bs, bt, as *ps, pt*: **urbs**, *city*; **obtineō**, *gain, obtain*
ch as *k* in *kite*: **pulcher**, *beautiful*
gu (usually), **qu**, and sometimes **su** before a vowel, as *gw, kw*, and *sw*, respectively: **sanguis**, *blood*;
 qui, *who*; **suādeō**, *persuade*
ph as *p-h* (as *p-h* in *saphead*, but without the break): **philosophia**, *philosophy*
th as *t-h* (as *t-h* in *fathead*, but without the break): **Corinthus**, *Corinth*

- a. Modern printed texts often use only one character for vocalic and consonantal **u** (**u**, **v**). The Romans did not employ separate characters to distinguish between the vocalic and consonantal uses of this letter.
- b. When followed by the letter **i**, as in compounds of **iaciō**, *throw*, consonantal **i**, although pronounced, is not ordinarily written in the classical period, as **coniciō**, *throw together*; **dēiciō**, *cast down*; **ēiciō**, *throw out*; **reiciō**, *throw back*. These are to be pronounced as though spelled **coniiciō**, **dēiiciō**, **ēiiciō**, **reiiciō**.
- 7. **Doubled Consonants.** All doubled consonants are to be sounded separately, not as one consonant as is customary in English. Thus **puella**, *girl*, must be pronounced **pu-el-la**, and not **pu-ell-a** as in English; so also **er-rō**, *wander, stray*; **oc-cu-pō**, *occupy*.
- 8. **Double Consonants.** The double consonants are **x** and **z**; **x** is equivalent to **ks** or **cs**; **z**, a Greek letter, originally **zd**, may be pronounced as **z** in *lazy*.

Syllables

- 9. A Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs; as **so-ci-us**, *comrade*; **vo-cā-re**, *to call*; **moe-ni-a**, *walls*; **ac-ci-pi-ō**, *receive*.
- 10. In dividing a Latin word into syllables, a single consonant is pronounced with the following vowel, as **ca-put**, *head*.
- 11. A consonant followed by **l** or **r** (except **ll** or **rr**) is usually pronounced with the **l** or **r**, as **pa-trēs**, *fathers*; **pū-bli-cus**, *public*.
- 12. In all other combinations of two or more consonants between vowels, the first consonant is pronounced with the preceding vowel, and the others with the vowel following, as **her-ba**, *herb*; **mōn-strō**, *show*; **ar-ma**, *arms*.
- 13. **Exceptions.** Compound words are divided in accordance with their original elements, as **ab-est**, *he is absent*; **trāns-eō**, *I pass across*.

Quantity

- 14. The quantity of a syllable is the term used to denote the relative amount of time employed in pronouncing it. About twice as much time should be used in pronouncing a long syllable as a short one.
- 15. A syllable is said to be long by *nature* when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong. It is said to be long by *position* when its vowel is followed by two or more consonants which are separated in pronunciation (10–12), or by either of the double consonants **x** or **z** (8), or by consonantal **i**, which was regularly doubled in pronunciation. **H** never helps to make a syllable long, and **qu** counts as a single consonant. Thus the first syllable of **adhūc**, *thus far*, and of **aqua**, *water*, is short.
- 16. Except under the metrical accent (see section on Vergil's Meter, pp. 68–69), a final syllable ending in a short vowel regularly remains short before a word beginning with two consonants or a double consonant.
- 17. If a consonant followed by **l** or **r** comes after a short vowel, the syllable containing the short vowel is said to be *common*, i.e., it may be either long or short, according to the pleasure of the one using it.
- 18. **NOTE:** This is due to the fact that the **l** and **r** blend so easily with the preceding consonant that the combination takes scarcely more time than a single consonant. When the **l** or **r** is separated in pronunciation from the preceding consonant, as may be done in all cases, more time is required in pronunciation and the preceding syllable is treated as long.

19. Observe that the *vowel* in a long syllable may be either long or short, and is to be pronounced accordingly. Thus in **errō**, *wander*; **captō**, *seize*; **vertō**, *turn*; **nox**, *night*; the first *vowel* in each case is short, and must be so pronounced, according to 4, but the syllable is long, and must occupy more time in pronunciation, according to 14, 15.
20. A vowel is regularly short before another vowel, or **h**, as **aes-tu-ō**, *boil*; **de-us**, *god*; **tra-hō**, *draw*.
 - a. This rule does not apply to Greek words in Latin, such as **ā-ēr**, *air*; **I-xi-ōn**, *Ixion* (a proper name).
21. A vowel is regularly short before **nt** or **nd**. Observe that the *syllable* in this case is long.
22. A vowel is regularly short before any final consonant except **s**.
 - a. Some monosyllables ending in **l**, **r**, **n**, and **c** have a long vowel as **sōl**, *sun*; **pār**, *equal*; **nōn**, *not*; **sīc**, *so*.
23. A vowel is regularly long before **ns**, **nf**, **nx**, and **nct**.
24. Diphthongs and vowels derived from diphthongs or contracted from other vowels are regularly long.

Accent

25. Words of two syllables have the accent or stress on the first (penult), as **a'-mō**, *love*.
 - a. The last syllable of a word is called the ultima (**ultimus**, *last*); the next to the last syllable is called the penult (**paene**, *almost*; **ultimus**, *last*); and the syllable before the penult is called the antepenult (**ante**, *before*; **paene**, *almost*; **ultimus**, *last*).
26. Words of more than two syllables (polysyllabic words) have the accent on the penult when the penult is long, on the antepenult when the penult is short or common (17), as **aes-tu-ā'-re**, *boil*; **a'-ni-mus**, *mind*.
27. **Enclitics.** Certain words are not ordinarily written separately but are regularly appended to the word they introduce. The most common of these are **-que**, *and*; **-ve**, *or*; and **-ne** (sign of a question). They are called enclitics and, when appended to words accented on the antepenult, add an accent to the ultima, as **fo'ribus'que**, *and from the doorway*. When an enclitic is appended to a word of two syllables having a long ultima, the accent is shifted to the ultima; as **amō'que**, *and I love*; but **be'llaque**, *and wars*; **i'taque**, *and so*.

Pronunciation of Latin Words in English

28. Latin words and phrases commonly used in English are to be pronounced according to the ordinary English system of pronunciation; for example, in **alumni**, the final **i** is to be pronounced as *i* in *five*, and the **u** as *u* in *bum*; and in the phrase **via** Chicago, **v** is to be pronounced as in *vine*, and **i** as in *vine*; in the phrase **vōx populi**, *the voice of the people*, **v** as in *voice*, **ō** as in *ox*, **u** as in *due*, **i** as in *die*.

Number

29. In Latin there are two numbers: the singular, denoting one; the plural, denoting more than one. For the poetic plural see 243.

Cases

30. In Latin there are seven cases:

1. **The nominative** is the case of the subject.
2. **The genitive** is usually equivalent to the English possessive or to the objective with the preposition *of*.
3. **The dative** is the case of the indirect object or of personal interest.
4. **The accusative** is usually the case of the direct object.
5. **The vocative** is the case of direct address.
6. **The ablative** is the case of adverbial relation.
7. **The locative** is the case of the place where.

Declensions

31. There are five declensions in Latin, which are characterized by the final letter of their respective stems (*stem characteristic*). For practical purposes and regularly in lexicons they are also distinguished by the ending of the genitive singular.

DECLENSION	STEM CHARACTERISTIC	GENITIVE SINGULAR
I.	ā (a)	ae
II.	ō	ī
III.	a consonant or i	is
IV.	ū	ūs
V.	ē	eī

- a. The first, second, and fifth declensions are called vowel declensions; the third and fourth, which really form but one, the consonant declension, **i** and **u** being considered semiconsonants.
32. The case endings in combination with the stem characteristics give rise to the following systems of terminations for the five declensions:

SINGULAR					
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
NOM.	a	us; wanting; um	s; wanting	us; ū	ēs
GEN.	ae	ī	is	ūs	eī, ē
DAT.	ae	ō	ī	ūī; ū	eī, ē
ACC.	am	um	em, im	um, ū	em
VOC.	a	e; wanting; um	s; wanting	us, u	ēs
ABL.	ā	ō	e, ī	ū	ē

PLURAL					
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
NOM. Voc.	ae	ī, a	ēs; a, ia	ūs, ua	ēs
GEN.	ārum	ōrum	um, ium	uum	ērum
DAT. ABL.	īs	īs	ibus	ubus, ibus	ēbus
ACC.	ās	ōs, a	ēs, īs; a, ia	ūs, ua	ēs

33. General Rules of Declension.

- a. The vocative is like the nominative, except in the singular of the second declension, when the nominative ends in **us**.
- b. In the third, fourth, and fifth declensions the nominative, accusative, and vocative cases are alike in the plural.
- c. Neuter substantives have the nominative, accusative, and vocative alike; in the plural these cases always end in **a**.
- d. The dative and ablative plural are alike in all declensions.

FIRST DECLENSION

34. The stem ends in **ā**. The nominative-vocative singular is the simple stem with shortened stem vowel and no case ending.

Sg. NOM.	terra , f; (<i>a, the</i>) land	Pl. terrae , (<i>the</i>) lands
GEN.	terrae , of (<i>a, the</i>) land, (<i>a, the</i>) land's	terrārum , of (<i>the</i>) lands, (<i>the</i>) lands'
DAT.	terrae , to, for (<i>a, the</i>) land	terrīs , to, for (<i>the</i>) lands
ACC.	terrām , (<i>a, the</i>) land	terrās , to, for (<i>the</i>) lands
VOC.	terra , O land! land!	terrae , O lands! lands!
ABL.	terrā , from, with, by, in, on, at (<i>a, the</i>) land	terrīs , from, with, by, in, on, at (<i>the</i>) lands

- a. The locative singular of the first declension is like the genitive: **Rōmae**, at Rome; **militiae**, abroad (i. e., engaged in warfare).
- b. The genitive singular sometimes ends in **āi** in poetry; the genitive plural sometimes takes the form **um** instead of **arum**.
- c. The ending **ābus** is found (along with the regular ending) in the dative and ablative plural of **dea**, goddess, and **filia**, daughter.

35. **Rule of Gender.** Nouns of the first declension are feminine, except when they refer to males.

SECOND DECLENSION

36. The stem ends in **o**, which in the classical period usually becomes **u**. In combination with the case endings it frequently disappears altogether. In the vocative singular (except in neuters) it becomes **e**.

- a. The nominative ends in **s** (m., f.) and **m** (n.). But many masculine stems in which the original final vowel, **o**, was preceded by **r** have dropped the **us** of the nominative and the **e** of the vocative, and inserted **e** before the **r**, if it was preceded by a consonant; thus original **pueros** became **puer**, boy, and **libros** became **liber**, book.
- b. The final **o** was often retained after **u** or **v** until the first century A.D.; as **servos**, slave.

37. **Animus, spirit; puer, boy; vir, man; bellum, war,** are declined as follows:

Sg. NOM.	animus , m.	puer , m.	vir , m.	bellum , n.
GEN.	animī	puerī	virī	bellī
DAT.	animō	puerō	virō	bellō
ACC.	animum	puerum	virum	bellum
VOC.	anime	puer	vir	bellum
ABL.	animō	puerō	virō	bellō
Pl. NOM.	animī	puerī	virī	bella
GEN.	animōrum	puerōrum	virōrum	bellōrum
DAT.	animīs	puerīs	virīs	bellīs
ACC.	animōs	puerōs	virōs	bella
VOC.	animī	puerī	virī	bella
ABL.	animīs	puerīs	virīs	bellīs

- a. Words in **ius (ium)** have the genitive singular for the most part in **ī** until the first century A.D.; without change of accent: **inge'ni** (nom., *ingenium*), *of genius*; **Vergi'lī**, *of Vergil*.
- b. Proper names in **ius** have the vocative in **ī**, without change of accent: **Antō'nī**, **Tu'llī**, **Gā'ī**, **Vergi'lī**. **Filius**, *son*, and **genius**, *genius*, form their vocative in like manner: **fili**, **geni**. In solemn discourse **us** of the nominative is employed also for the vocative. So regularly **deus**, *O god!*
- c. The locative singular ends in **ī** like the genitive, as **Rhodi**, *at Rhodes*; **Tarentī**, *at Tarentum*.
- d. In the genitive plural **um** instead of **ōrum** is often found.
- e. The locative plural is identical with the ablative: **Delphīs**, *at Delphi*.
- f. The declension of **deus**, m., *god*, is irregular:

Sg. NOM.	deus	Pl. dī, deī, diī
GEN.	deī	deōrum, deum
DAT.	deō	dīs, deīs, diīs
ACC.	deum	deōs
VOC.	deus	dī, deī, diī
ABL.	deō	dīs, deīs, diīs

38. **Rule of Gender.** Nouns of the second declension ending in **us** or **r** are masculine; in **um** neuter.

- a. **Exceptions.** Feminine are: (1) cities and islands, as **Corinthus**, **Samus**; (2) most trees, as **fagus**, *beech*; **pirus**, *pear tree*; (3) **alvus**, *belly*; **colus**, *distaff*; **humus**, *ground*; **vannus**, *wheat fan*; (4) many Greek nouns, as **atomus**, *atom*.

Neuters are: **pelagus**, *sea*; **virus**, *venom*; **vulgus**, *the rabble*.

THIRD DECLENSION

39. The stem ends in a consonant or in the close vowels (or semivowels) **i** and **ū**. The stems are divided according to their last letter, called the stem characteristic:

I. CONSONANT STEMS

1. *Liquid stems*, ending in **l, m, n, r.**

2. *Sibilant stems*, ending in **s.**

3. *Mute stems* {
 a. Ending in **b, p.**
 b. Ending in **g, c.**
 c. Ending in **d, t.**

II. i-STEMS

40. 1. The nominative singular, masculine and feminine, case ending is **s**, which, however, is dropped after **l, n, r, s**, and combines with **c** or **g** to form **x**. In the other cases, the endings are added to the unchanged stem. The vocative of the third declension is always like the nominative.
 2. Neuters always form the nominative without the addition of a case ending and the accusative and vocative cases in both numbers are like the nominative. The nominative plural ends in **a.**

I. CONSONANT STEMS

41. 1. LIQUID STEMS IN **l**

Form the nominative without the case ending **s**. These comprise:

a. Those in which the stem characteristic is preceded by a vowel; thus:

Sg. NOM.	cōsul , m., <i>consul</i>	Pl. cōsulēs , <i>consuls</i>
GEN.	cōsulis	cōsulum
DAT.	cōsulī	cōsulibus
ACC.	cōsulem	cōsulēs
VOC.	cōsul	cōsulēs
ABL.	cōsule	cōsulibus

b. Two neuter substantives with stems in **ll**, one of which is lost in the nominative: **mel, mellis, honey; fel, fellis, gall.**

42. **Rules of Gender.** Third declension nouns having their stems in **I** are regularly masculine; those having stems in **II** are neuter.

43. 2. LIQUID STEMS IN **n**

Most masculine and feminine stems form the nominative singular by dropping the stem characteristic and changing a preceding vowel to **o**. Some masculine and most neuter stems retain the stem characteristic in the nominative and change a preceding **i** to **e**.

	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Sg. NOM.	sermō , m., <i>conversation</i>	homō , m., <i>man</i>
GEN.	sermōnis	hominis
DAT.	sermōnī	hominī
ACC.	sermōnem	hominem
VOC.	sermō	homō
ABL.	sermōne	homine
		nōmen , n., <i>name</i>
		nōminis
		nōmini
		nōmen
		nōmen
		nōmine

Pl.	NOM.	sermōnēs	hominēs	nōmina
	GEN.	sermōnum	hominum	nōminum
	DAT.	sermōnibus	hominibus	nōminibus
	ACC.	sermōnēs	hominēs	nōmina
	VOC.	sermōnēs	hominēs	nōmina
	ABL.	sermōnibus	hominibus	nōminibus

44. Rules of Gender.

1. Third declension nouns ending in **ō** are masculine, except those ending in **dō**, **gō**, and **iō**, which are mostly feminine.
2. Third declension nouns in **en** (**men**) are regularly neuter.

45. 3. LIQUID STEMS IN **r**

Form nominative without **s**.

Sg.	NOM.	soror , f., sister	pater , m., father
	GEN.	sorōris	patris
	DAT.	sorōrī	patrī
	ACC.	sorōrem	patrem
	VOC.	soror	pater
	ABL.	sorōre	patre
Pl.	NOM.	sorōrēs	patrēs
	GEN.	sorōrum	patrum
	DAT.	sorōribus	patribus
	ACC.	sorōrēs	patrēs
	VOC.	sorōrēs	patrēs
	ABL.	sorōribus	patribus

- a. **Imber**, *shower; linter*, *skiff; ūter*, *bag; venter*, *belly*, have the genitive plural in **ium**. **Imber** has also sometimes the ablative singular in **ī**.

46. Rules of Gender.

1. Third declension nouns in **er** and **or** are usually masculine.
2. Third declension nouns in **ar** and **ur** are neuter.

47. 4. SIBILANT STEMS

The nominative has no additional **s**, and in masculines changes **e** to **i**, and in neuters **e** or **o** to **u** before **s**.

In the oblique cases, the **s** of the stem usually passes over, between two vowels, into **r**.

Sg.	NOM. ACC. VOC.	genus , n., kind	corpus , n., body
	GEN.	generis	corporis
	DAT.	generī	corporī
	ABL.	genere	corpore
Pl.	NOM. ACC. VOC.	genera	corpora
	GEN.	generum	corporum
	DAT. ABL.	generibus	corporibus

48. Rules of Gender.

1. Masculine are third declension nouns in **is** (**eris**), and **ōs** (**ōris**).
2. Neuter are third declension nouns in **us** (**eris, oris**) and in **ūs** (**ūris**).

49. 5. MUTE STEMS

All masculines and feminines of mute stems have **s** in the nominative. Before **s** a **p** or **b** is retained, a **c** or **g** combines with it to form **x**, a **t** or **d** is dropped.

- a. Most polysyllabic mute stems change their stem vowel **i** to **e** in the nominative.

50. Stems in *p* or *b*

Sg. NOM.	princeps , m., <i>leader</i>	Pl. principēs
GEN.	principis	principum
DAT.	principī	principibus
ACC.	principem	principēs
VOC.	princeps	principēs
ABL.	principē	principibus

51. Stems in *c* or *g*

Sg. NOM.	dux , m., <i>leader</i>	Pl. ducēs
GEN.	ducis	ducum
DAT.	ducī	ducibus
ACC.	ducem	ducēs
VOC.	dux	ducēs
ABL.	duce	ducibus

52. Stems in *t* or *d*

Sg. NOM.	comes , m., f., <i>companion</i>	Pl. comitēs
GEN.	comitis	comitum
DAT.	comitī	comitibus
ACC.	comitem	comitēs
VOC.	comes	comitēs
ABL.	comite	comitibus

Sg. NOM.	pes , m., <i>foot</i>	Pl. pedēs
GEN.	pedis	pedum
DAT.	pedī	pedibus
ACC.	pedem	pedēs
VOC.	pes	pedēs
ABL.	pede	pedibus

Sg. NOM.	caput , n., <i>head</i>	Pl. capita
GEN.	capitis	capitum
DAT.	capitī	capitibus
ACC.	caput	capita
VOC.	caput	capita
ABL.	capite	capitibus

- a. The following mute stems have certain irregular forms: **cor** (gen. **cordis**), *heart*; **nox** (gen. **noctis**), *night*; **lac** (gen. **lactis**), *milk*.
- 53.** Monosyllabic mute stems, with the characteristic preceded by a consonant, have the genitive plural in **ium**: **urbium**, *of cities*; **arcium**, *of citadels*; **montium**, *of mountains*; **noctium**, *of nights*.
- a. Monosyllabic mute stems, with characteristic preceded by a long vowel or diphthong, vary: **dōtium**, *of dowries*; **litium**, *of lawsuits*; **faucium**, *of throats*; **fraudum** (**ium**), *of frauds*; **laudum** (**ium**), *of praises*; but **vōcum**, *of voices*.
 - b. Most monosyllabic stems with characteristic preceded by a short vowel have **um**: **opum**, *of resources*; but **fac-ium**, *of torches*; **nuc-um** (**ium**), *of nuts*; **niv-ium** (**um**), *of snows*.
 - c. Polysyllabic stems in **nt** and **rt** have more frequently **ium**, as **clientium** (**um**), *of clients*; **cohortium** (**um**), *of companies*.
 - d. Polysyllabic feminine stems in **āt** have either **um** or **ium**, as **aetātum** or **aetātium**, *of ages*; **civitātum** or **civitātium**, *of states*; the rest have usually **um**. **Palūs**, *marsh*, has usually **palūdium**.
- 54. Rule of Gender.** Mute stems, with nominative in **s**, are usually feminine.

II. *i*-STEMS

- 55.** Masculines and feminines form their nominative in **s**.
- a. Some feminines change the stem vowel **i** to **ē** in the nominative.
 - b. Neuters change the stem vowel **i** to **e** in the nominative. This **e** is generally dropped after **I** and **r** in polysyllabic neuters.
 - c. Stems in **i** have genitive plural in **ium**.
 - d. Neuter stems in **i** have the ablative singular in **ī** and nominative plural in **ia**.
- 56.**
- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Sg. Nom. | hostis , m., <i>enemy</i> | mare , n., <i>sea</i> | animal , n., <i>living being</i> |
| GEN. | hostis | maris | animālis |
| DAT. | hostī | marī | animāli |
| ACC. | hostem | mare | animal |
| VOC. | hostis | mare | animal |
| ABL. | hostī | marī | animāli |
|
 | | | |
| Pl. Nom. | hostēs | maria | animālia |
| GEN. | hostium | marium | animālium |
| DAT. | hostibus | maribus | animālibus |
| ACC. | hostēs | maria | animālia |
| VOC. | hostēs | maria | animālia |
| ABL. | hostibus | maribus | animālibus |
- a. The accusative singular ending **im** is found always in **sitis**, *thirst*; **tussis**, *cough*; **vīs**, *strength*; and in names of towns and rivers in **is**, as **Neāpolis**, *Naples*; **Tiberis**, *Tiber*; usually in **febris**, *fever*; **puppis**, *stern of ship*; **restis**, *cable*; **secūris**, *ax*; **turris**, *tower*; occasionally in **clāvis**, *key*; **crātis**, *hurdle*; **cutis**, *skin*; **messis**, *harvest*; **navis**, *ship*.

- b. The ablative in **i** is found in i-stem nouns that regularly have **im** in the accusative (except perhaps **restis**, *rope, cable*); also not infrequently in **amnis**, *river*; **avis**, *bird*; **canalis**, *canal*; **civis**, *citizen*; **classis**, *fleet*; **finis**, *end*; **fūstis**, *club*; **ignis**, *fire*; **orbis**, *circle*; **unguis**, *claw*; occasionally in **anguis**, *snake*; **bīlis**, *bile*; **clāvis**, *key*; **collis**, *hill*; **corbis**, *basket*; **messis**, *harvest*; regularly in neuters in **e**, **al**, and **ar**, except in **rēte**, *net*; and in the proper nouns **Caere**, **Praeneste**.
- c. In the genitive plural instead of the ending **ium**, **um** is found always in **canis**, *dog*; **juvenis**, *young man*; **pānis**, *bread*; **sēnex**, *old man*; **struēs**, *heap*; **volucris**, *bird*; usually in **apis**, *bee*; **sēdēs**, *seat*; **vātēs**, *bard*; frequently in **mēnsis**, *month*.
- d. The accusative plural ending **īs** is found frequently in the classical period along with **ēs**.

57. Rule of Gender.

- a. i-stems, with nominative in **ēs**, are feminine, unless they refer to males; those with nominative in **is** are partly masculine, partly feminine.
- b. i-stems, with nominative in **e**, **al**, **ar**, are neuter.
- c. The rest are feminine.

FOURTH DECLENSION

- 58. The fourth declension embraces only dissyllabic and polysyllabic stems in **u**.
 - a. The endings are the same as those of i-stems of the third declension.
 - b. In the genitive and ablative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural (sometimes, too, in the dative singular), the **u** of the stem absorbs the vowel of the ending, and becomes long.
 - c. In the dative and ablative plural **u** generally becomes **i** before the ending **bus**.

59.

	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Sg. NOM.	cāsus , m., <i>chance</i>	cornū , n., <i>horn</i>
GEN.	cāsūs	cornūs
DAT.	cāsuī (cāsū)	cornū
ACC.	cāsum	cornū
VOC.	cāsūs	cornū
ABL.	cāsū	cornū
Pl. NOM.	cāsūs	cornua
GEN.	cāsuūm	cornuum
DAT.	cāsibus	cornibus
ACC.	cāsūs	cornua
VOC.	cāsūs	cornua
ABL.	cāsibus	cornibus

- 60. **Domus**, f., *house*, is declined: sg. gen. **domūs**; dat. **domuī**; acc. **domum**; voc. **domus**; abl. **domō**; loc. **domī** (**domui**); pl. nom. **domūs**; gen. **domōrum**; dat.-abl. **domibus**; acc. **domōs**, **domūs**.

- 61. **Rule of Gender.** Fourth declension nouns in **us** are generally masculine; those in **ū** are neuter.

- a. But feminine are **acus**, *needle*; **domus**, *house*; **īdūs** (pl.), *the ides*; **manus**, *hand*; **penus**, *victuals*; **porticus**, *piazza*; **tribus**, *tribe*.

FIFTH DECLENSION

62. The stem ends in ē; the nominative in ēs.

- a. In the genitive and dative singular the stem vowel e is shortened after a consonant.
- b. The accusative singular always ends in em; 22.
- c. The ending in the genitive singular is that of the second declension, ī; the other endings are those of the third declension.

63.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
Sg. NOM.	diēs, m., f., day	rēs, f., thing
GEN.	diēī (diē)	reī
DAT.	diēī (diē)	reī
ACC.	diem	rem
VOC.	diēs	rēs
ABL.	diē	rē
Pl. NOM.	diēs	rēs
GEN.	diērum	rērum
DAT.	diēbus	rēbus
ACC.	diēs	rēs
VOC.	diēs	rēs
ABL.	diēbus	rēbus

- a. The genitive, dative, and ablative plural are rarely found except in diēs and rēs.
- b. Many words of the fifth declension have a parallel form, which follows the first declension, as **mollitiēs** or **mollitia**, *softness*. Where this is the case, forms of the fifth declension are usually found only in the nominative, accusative, and ablative singular.

64. **Rule of Gender.** Fifth declension nouns are feminine except diēs which in the singular is either masculine or feminine, and in the plural masculine, and merīdiēs, *midday*, which is always masculine.

DECLEMNATION OF GREEK NOUNS

65. Greek nouns, especially proper names, are commonly Latinized and declined regularly according to their stem characteristic. Some Greek nouns, however, either retain their Greek form exclusively or have the Greek and Latin forms side by side. These variations occur principally in the singular.

- a. In the plural the declension is usually regular, but the third declension often shows ēs in the nominative and ās in the accusative. In the genitive plural the endings ōn and eōn are found in the titles of books, as **Georgicōn**, *of the Georgics*; **Metamorphōseōn**, *of the Metamorphoses*.

66. FIRST DECLENSION

Sg. NOM.	Pēnelopē	Aenēās	Anchisēs
GEN.	Pēnelopēs	Aenēae	Anchisae
DAT.	Pēnelopae	Aenēae	Anchisae
ACC.	Pēnelopēn	Aenēam (ān)	Anchisēn (am)
VOC.	Pēnelopē	Aenēā	Anchisē (ā, a)
ABL.	Pēnelopā	Aenēā	Anchisā

67. SECOND DECLENSION

Sg. NOM.	Dēlos (us)	Īlion (um)	Panthūs	Androgeōs (us)
GEN.	Dēlī	Īliī	Panthī	Androgeī (eō)
DAT.	Dēlō	Īliō	Panthō	Androgeō
ACC.	Dēlon (um)	Īlion (um)	Panthūn	Androgeōn (ō, ōna)
VOC.	Dēle	Īlion (um)	Panthū	Androgeōs
ABL.	Dēlō	Īliō	Panthō	Androgeō

68. THIRD DECLENSION

Sg. NOM.	Solōn (Solō)	āēr, <i>air</i>	Xenophōn	Atlās
GEN.	Solōnis	āeris	Xenophōntis	Atlantis
DAT.	Solōnī	āerī	Xenophōntī	Atlantī
ACC.	Solōna (em)	āera (em)	Xenophōnta (em)	Atlanta
VOC.	Solōn	āēr	Xenophōn	Atlā
ABL.	Solōne	āere	Xenophōnte	Atlante
Sg. NOM.	Thalēs	Paris	hērōs	
GEN.	Thal-ētis (is)	Paridis (os)	hērōis	
DAT.	Thal-ētī (ī)	Paridi (ī)	hērōī	
ACC.	Thal-ēta (ēn, em)	Par-ida (im, in)	hērōa (em)	
VOC.	Thalē	Pari (Paris)	hērōs	
ABL.	Thalē	Paride	hērōe	

69. MIXED DECLENSIONS

	II AND III	II AND III	II AND III
Sg. NOM.	Orpheus	Athōs	Oedipūs
GEN.	Orpheī (ēī)	Athō (ōnis)	Oedip-odis (ī)
DAT.	Orpheō (eī)	Athō	Oedipidī
ACC.	Orpheum (ea)	Athō (ōn, ōnem)	Oedip-um (oda)
VOC.	Orpheu	Athōs	Oedipe
ABL.	Orpheō	Athōne	Oedip-ide (ō)
	II AND III	II AND III	II AND III
Sg. NOM.	Achillēs (eus)	Sōcrates	Didō
GEN.	Achillis (eī), eos	Sōcratis (ī)	Didūs (ōnis)
DAT.	Achillī	Sōcrati	Didō (ōni)
ACC.	Achillem (ea, ēn)	Sōcratēn (em)	Didō (ōnem)
VOC.	Achillēs (ē, eu, e)	Sōcratē (es)	Didō
ABL.	Achille, (ī)	Sōcrate	Didō (ōne)

Adjectives

70. The Adjective adds a quality to its noun or pronoun. Adjectives have the same declension as nouns, and according to the stem characteristics are of the first and second or third declension.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

71. Stems end in **o** for masculine and neuter, **ā** for feminine; nominative in **us (er)**, **a**, **um**. The same variations in termination occur as in nouns, except that adjectives in **ius** form the genitive and vocative singular regularly. See 37, *a*.

	M.	F.	N.
Sg. NOM.	bonus , <i>good</i>	bona	bonum
GEN.	bonī	bonae	bonī
DAT.	bonō	bonae	bonō
ACC.	bonum	bonam	bonum
VOC.	bone	bona	bonum
ABL.	bonō	bonā	bonō
Pl. NOM.	bonī	bonae	bona
GEN.	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
DAT.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
ACC.	bonōs	bonās	bona
VOC.	bonī	bonae	bona
ABL.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Sg. NOM.	miser , <i>wretched</i>	misera	miserum
GEN.	miserī	miserae	miserī
DAT.	miserō	miserae	miserō
ACC.	miserum	misera	miserum
VOC.	miser	misera	miserum
ABL.	miserō	misera	miserō
Pl. NOM.	miserī	miserae	misera
GEN.	miserōrum	misera	miserōrum
DAT.	miserīs	misera	miserīs
ACC.	miserōs	misera	miserīs
VOC.	miserī	miserae	misera
ABL.	miserīs	misera	miserīs
Sg. NOM.	pulcher , <i>beautiful</i>	pulchra	pulchrum
GEN.	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchrī
DAT.	pulchrō	pulchrae	pulchrō
ACC.	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum
VOC.	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
ABL.	pulchrō	pulchra	pulchrō
Pl. NOM.	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
GEN.	pulchrōrum	pulchra	pulchrōrum
DAT.	pulchrīs	pulchrae	pulchrīs
ACC.	pulchrōs	pulchras	pulchra
VOC.	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
ABL.	pulchrīs	pulchrae	pulchrīs

a. All participles ending in **us**, **a**, **um**, are inflected like **bonus**.

72. In poetry we find **um** alongside of **ōrum** and **ārum** in the genitive plural.
- In the dative and ablative plural **iīs** from adjectives in **ius** is often contracted to **īs** especially in names of months and in adjectives formed from proper names.
73. **The so-called Pronominal Adjectives** show certain peculiarities in the genitive and dative singular. These adjectives are: **alter**, *one of the two*; **alteruter** (a combination of **alter** and **uter**), *either of the two*; **alius**, *other*; **neuter**, *neither*; **nullūs**, *none*; **sōlus**, *sole*; **tōtus**, *whole*; **ūllus**, *any*; **ūnus**, *one*; **uter**, *which of the two*.

74.

	M.	F.	N.
Sg. NOM.	alter , <i>one of two</i>	altera	alterum
GEN.	alterīus	alterīus	alterīus
DAT.	alterī	alterī	alterī
ACC.	alterum	alteram	alterum
ABL.	alterō	alterā	alterō
Sg. NOM.	alius	alia	aliud
GEN.	alius	aliūs	aliūs
DAT.	aliī	aliī	aliī
ACC.	aliūm	aliām	aliud
ABL.	aliō	aliā	aliō
Sg. NOM.	ūllus , <i>any</i>	ūlla	ūllum
GEN.	ūlliūs	ūlliūs	ūlliūs
DAT.	ūlli	ūlli	ūlli
ACC.	ūllum	ūllam	ūllum
ABL.	ūllō	ūllā	ūllō
Sg. NOM.	uter	utra	utrum
GEN.	utriūs	utriūs	utriūs
DAT.	utri	utri	utri
ACC.	utrum	utram	utrum
ABL.	utro	utrā	utrō

Like **uter** is declined **neuter**; like **ūllus** are declined **nūllus**, **sōlus**, **tōtus**, **ūnus**. The plural is regular.

- The genitive **aliūs** is very rare, and its place is usually taken by **alterīus** or **aliēnus**.
- The **i** of the ending **ius** (except in **alius**) is often shortened in poetry. This is usually the case with **alter**, and regularly in the compounds of **uter**; as **utriusque**.
- In the compound **alteruter** we usually find both parts declined; sometimes the second only.
- Alius** has its nominative and accusative singular neuter irregularly **aliud**.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

75. The declension of the adjectives of the third declension follows the rules given for nouns. Most adjectives of the third declension are vowel stems in **i**, with two (rarely three) endings in the nominative. The remaining adjectives of the third declension are consonant stems and have one ending only in the nominative.

ADJECTIVES OF TWO OR THREE ENDINGS

76. These have (except stems in **ri**) one ending in the nominative for masculine and feminine, one for neuter. Most stems in **i** form the masculine and feminine alike, with nominative in **s**; but the nominative neuter weakens the characteristic **i** into **e**. Compare **mare**, *sea*.
- a. Several stems in **i**, preceded by **r** (**cr**, **tr**, **br**), form the nominative masculine, not by affixing **s**, but by dropping the **i** and inserting short **e** before the **r**, as, stem, **ācri**, *sharp*; nom., **ācer** (m.), **ācris** (f.), **ācre** (n.).

77.	M., F.	N.
Sg. NOM.	omnis , <i>all</i>	omne
GEN.	omnis	omnis
DAT.	omnī	omnī
ACC.	omnem	omne
VOC.	omnis	omne
ABL.	omnī	omnī
Pl. NOM.	omnēs	omnia
GEN.	omnium	omnium
DAT.	omnibus	omnibus
ACC.	omnēs (īs)	omnia
VOC.	omnēs	omnia
ABL.	omnibus	omnibus
	M.	F.
Sg. NOM.	ācer , <i>sharp</i>	ācris
GEN.	ācris	ācris
DAT.	ācrī	ācrī
ACC.	ācrem	ācrem
VOC.	ācer	ācris
ABL.	ācrī	ācrī
Pl. NOM.	ācrēs	ācrēs
GEN.	ācrium	ācrium
DAT.	ācribus	ācribus
ACC.	ācrēs (īs)	ācrēs (īs)
VOC.	ācrēs	ācrēs
ABL.	ācribus	ācribus

ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING

78. Adjective stems of one ending (consonant stems) end with **l**, **r**, **s**; **p**, **b**; **t**, **d**; **c**, **g**.
79. Present active participles are also consonant stems and follow the same declension.
80. The consonant stem adjectives have the same forms in all the genders, except that in the accusative singular and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, the neuter is distinguished from the masculine and feminine.
81. Consonant stem adjectives follow in part the declension of **i**-stem nouns; thus:
- In the ablative singular they have **i** or **e**; when used as nouns, commonly **e**.
 - The participles, as such, have **e**; but used as nouns or adjectives either **e** or **i**, with a tendency to **i**.

2. In the neuter plural they have **ia**; except all comparatives (91), **vetus**, *old*, and **über**, *fertile*, which have **vetera** and **übera**. Many have no neuter.
3. In the genitive plural they have **iūm**, when the stem characteristic is preceded by a long vowel or a consonant; **um**, when the characteristic is preceded by a short vowel. The participles regularly have **iūm**.

82.

	M., F.	N.	M., F.	N.
Sg. Nom.	fēlix , <i>lucky</i>	fēlix	Sg. recēns , <i>recent</i>	recēns
GEN.	fēlicis	fēlicis	recentis	recentis
DAT.	fēlicī	fēlicī	recentī	recentī
ACC.	fēlicem	fēlix	recentem	recēns
VOC.	fēlix	fēlix	recēns	recēns
ABL.	fēlicī (e)	fēlicī (e)	recentī (e)	recentī (e)
Pl. Nom.	fēlicēs	fēlia	Pl. recentēs	recentia
GEN.	fēlicium	fēlicium	recentium	recentium
DAT.	fēlicibus	fēlicibus	recentibus	recentibus
ACC.	fēlicēs (is)	fēlia	recentēs (is)	recentia
VOC.	fēlicēs	fēlia	recentēs	recentia
ABL.	fēlicibus	fēlicibus	recentibus	recentibus
	M., F.	N.	M., F.	N.
Sg. Nom.	vetus , <i>old</i>	vetus	Sg. amāns , <i>loving</i>	amāns
GEN.	veteris	veteris	amantis	amantis
DAT.	veterī	veterī	amantī	amantī
ACC.	veterem	vetus	amantem	amāns
VOC.	vetus	vetus	amāns	amāns
ABL.	vetere (i)	vetere (i)	amante (i)	amante (i)
Pl. Nom.	veterēs	vetera	Pl. amantēs	amantia
GEN.	veterum	veterum	amantium	amantium
DAT.	veteribus	veteribus	amantibus	amantibus
ACC.	veterēs (is)	vetera	amantēs (is)	amantia
VOC.	veterēs	vetera	amantēs	amantia
ABL.	veteribus	veteribus	amantibus	amantibus

- a. In the poets, **e** is often found for **i** in the ablative singular. Also in classical prose we find regularly **paupere**, *poor*; **vetere**, *old*; and frequently **dīvite**, *rich*; **sapiente**, *wise*.
- b. In the nominative and accusative plural **is** for **es** belongs to early Latin and the poets, but a few cases of this accusative are found in Cicero. In the case of participles **is** is very common, and is the rule in Vergil and Horace.
- c. In the genitive plural **cicur**, *tame*; **vetus**, *old*; **dīves**, *rich*, have **um** instead of **iūm**; so also many compound adjectives.
- d. In the poets and in later writers, **um** is not infrequently found where classical prose uses **iūm**.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

83. **The Degrees of Comparison** are: positive, comparative, and superlative.
84. **The Comparative** is formed by adding to the consonant stems the endings **ior** for the masculine and feminine, and **ius** for the neuter.

85. The Superlative is formed by adding to the consonant stems the endings **issimus, a, um** (earlier **issumus**).

86. Vowel stems, before forming the comparative and superlative, drop their characteristic vowel.

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
	altus, a, um, high	altior, ius, higher	altissimus, a, um, highest
	fortis, e, brave	fortior, ius, braver	fortissimus, bravest
	felix, happy	felicior, ius, happier	felicissimus, happiest
	recēns, recent	recentior, ius, more recent	recentissimus, most recent

88. **Peculiarities of Comparison.** Adjectives in **er** add the superlative ending **rimus** directly to the nominative masculine. The comparative has the regular formation. See 84.

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
	miser, era, erum, wretched	miserior, miserius	miserrimus
	celer, eris, ere, swift	celerior, celerius	celerrimus
	ācer, ācris, ācre, sharp	ācrior, ācrius	ācerrimus

a. Six adjectives in **ilis** add **limus** (earlier **lumus**) to the stem, after dropping **i**, to form the superlative: **facilis, easy; difficilis, hard; similis, like; dissimilis, unlike; gracilis, slender; and humilis, low.**

Pos. facilis	COMP. facilior, ius	SUP. facillimus, a, um
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90. Participles used as adjectives are subject also to the same laws of comparison: as **amāns, loving; amantior, more loving; amantissimus, most loving; apertus, open; apertior, apertissimus.**

91. The superlative follows the declension of adjectives of three endings of the first and second declensions; 71. The comparative is declined according to the third declension, thus:

	M., F.	N.	M., F.	N.
Sg. NOM.	altior, higher	altius	altiōrēs	altiōra
GEN.	altiōris	altiōris	altiōrum	altiōrum
DAT.	altiōrī	altiōrī	altiōribus	altiōribus
ACC.	altiōrem	altius	altiōrēs (īs)	altiōra
VOC.	altior	altius	altiōrēs	altiōra
ABL.	altiōre (ī)	altiōre (ī)	altiōribus	altiōribus

92. **Irregular Comparison.** Certain adjectives are irregular in their comparison:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bonus, good	melior, melius	optimus
malus, bad	peior, peius	pessimus
magnus, great	maiōr, maius	maximus
parvus, small	minor, minus	minimus
multus, much	Sg. plūs (no dat. nor abl.)	plūrimus
	Pl. plūres, plūra	
	complūres, complūra (ia)	
nequam, worthless	nequior, nequius	nequissimus
frūgī (indecl.), frugal	frūgālior	frūgāliissimus

- a. For the pronunciation of **maior** and **peior** = **maiior, peiior**, see 6, b.
- b. The older form of the superlative ended in **umus**.

Adverbs

93. Most adverbs are either oblique cases or mutilated forms of oblique cases of adjectival, nominal or pronominal stems.
94. The cases from which they are derived are principally the accusative and the ablative.

ADVERBS FORMED FROM ADJECTIVES

95. Many adverbs are formed from the ablative case of adjectives in **us**: **tūtō, safely; prīmō, at first**.
- a. Many adverbs are formed from an old ablative form (ē) of adjectives in **us** and **er**: **altē, loftily; pulchrē, beautifully**.
 - b. Many adverbs are formed from accusative singular neuter adjectival and pronominal stems: **multum, much; facile, easily**. This is true of all comparatives: **facilius, more easily**. To the comparatives belong also **magis, more; nimis, too**.
 - c. Adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives and participles of the third declension by the addition of **ter (iter)** to the stem; stems in **nt** dropping the **t**, and stems in **c** or **g** inserting the connecting vowel **i** before the ending: **fortiter, bravely; ferōciter, wildly; prūdenter, prudently**.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

96. The comparative of the adverb is the accusative neuter of the comparative of the adjective. See 95, b. The superlative ends in **issimē, errimē, illimē** (earlier **issumē, errumē, illumē**), or irregularly, according to the superlative of the adjective. See 87, 88, 89, 92.

97.	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
	altē, loftily	altius	altissimē
	pulchrē, beautifully	pulchrius	pulcherrimē
	miserē, poorly	miserius	miserrimē
	fortiter, bravely	fortius	fortissimē
	audācter, boldly	audācius	audācissimē
	tūtō, safely	tūtius	tūtissimē
	facile, easily	facilius	facillimē
	bene, well	melius	optimē
	male, ill	peius	pessimē
	[parvus], small	minus, less	minimē, least
	[magnus], great	magis, more	maximē, most
	multum, much	plūs, more	plūrimum
	citō, quickly	citius	citissimē
	diū, long	diūtius	diūtissimē
	saepe, often	saepius	saepissimē
	nūper, recently	—	nūperrimē
	satis, enough	satius, better	

Numerals

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

98. **The Cardinal Numerals**, as **ūnus**, *one*; **duo**, *two*; **decem**, *ten*, answer the question **quot**, *how many?* and are the numbers used in counting.
- a. The Ordinal Numerals, as **prīmus** (**ūnus**), *first*; **secundus** (**alter**), *second*; **decimus**, *tenth*, answer the question **quotus**, *which one in the series?*
99. The cardinal numerals are indeclinable, except: **ūnus**, *one*; **duo**, *two*; **trēs**, *three*; the hundreds beginning with **ducentī**, *two hundred*; and the plural **mīlia**, *thousands*, which forms **mīlīum** and **mīlibus**.

M.	F.	N.	M., F.	N.
NOM. duo , <i>two</i>	duae	duo	trēs , <i>three</i>	tria
GEN. duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
DAT. duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus
ACC. duōs , <i>duo</i>	duās	duo	trēs (trīs)	tria
ABL. duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

- a. For the declension of **ūnus** see 73–74.
100. **The Distributive Numerals**, as **singulī**, *one each*; **bīnī**, *two each*; **dēnī**, *ten each*, answer the question **quotēnī**, *how many each?*
101. **Numeral Adverbs**, as **semel**, *once*; **bis**, *twice*; **ter**, *thrice*, answer the question **quotiēns**, *how often?*

Pronouns

102. **A Pronoun** is a word that may be substituted for a noun. Latin pronouns may be divided into six classes: personal (including reflexive), demonstrative, intensive, relative, interrogative, and indefinite.
- a. All but the personal pronouns may be used as pronominal adjectives.
- b. The possessive adjectives are often classified as possessive pronouns.

A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

103. The Personal Pronoun of the First Person.

Sg. NOM. ego , <i>I</i>	Pl. nōs , <i>we</i>
GEN. meī , <i>of me</i>	nostrī , <i>nostrum</i> , <i>of us</i>
DAT. mihi (mī), <i>to, for me</i>	nōbīs , <i>to, for us</i>
ACC. mē , <i>me</i>	nōs , <i>us</i>
ABL. mē , <i>from, with, by me</i>	nōbīs , <i>from, with, by us</i>

- a. Compare the corresponding possessive adjectives:

Sg. meus , a , um , (voc. m., mī), <i>mine, my own</i>	Pl. noster , nostra , nostrum , <i>our(s), our own</i>
--	--

- b. The oblique cases of **ego** may also be used with reflexive force: **meī**, *of myself*, etc.

104. The Personal Pronoun of the Second Person.

Sg. NOM.	tū , <i>you</i>	Pl. vōs , <i>you</i>
GEN.	tuī , <i>of you</i>	vestrī, vestrum , <i>of you</i>
DAT.	tibī , <i>to, for you</i>	vōbīs , <i>to, for you</i>
ACC.	tē , <i>you</i>	vōs , <i>you</i>
ABL.	tē , <i>from, with, by you</i>	vōbīs , <i>from, with, by you</i>

- a. Compare the corresponding possessive adjectives:

Sg. **tuus, a, um**, *your(s), your own* Pl. **vester, vestra, vestrum**, *your(s), your own*

- b. The oblique cases of **tū** may also be used with reflexive force: **tuī**, *of yourself*, etc.

105. The Personal Pronouns of the Third Person.

- a. **Is, ea, id**, *he, she, it*, 107, used also as a demonstrative, *this, that*, is the ordinary form of the third personal pronoun. It lacks the possessive adjective.
- b. The original personal pronoun of the third person, together with its possessive, is used only as a reflexive in Latin, and therefore lacks a nominative. See 106.

106. The Personal (Reflexive) Pronoun of the Third Person.

Sg. NOM.	—	Pl.	—
GEN.	suī , <i>of him(self), her(self), it(self)</i>	suī , <i>of them(selves)</i>	
DAT.	sibī , <i>to, for him(self), her(self), it(self)</i>	sibī , <i>to, for them(selves)</i>	
ACC.	sē, sēsē , <i>him(self), her(self), it(self)</i>	sē, sēsē , <i>them(selves)</i>	
ABL.	sē, sēsē , <i>from, with, by him(self), her(self), it(self)</i>	sē, sēsē , <i>from, with, by them(selves)</i>	

- a. Compare the corresponding possessive adjective, **suus, a, um**, *his (own), her (own), its (own); their (own), theirs*.
- b. The enclitic **-met** is sometimes added to certain forms of the personal pronouns; as **egomet**, *I myself*.
- c. The enclitic **-pte** is sometimes added to the ablative singular of the possessive adjective; as **suōpte ingeniō**, *by his own genius*.

107.

B. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

1. **is, this, that; he, she, it**

	M.	F.	N.
Sg. NOM.	is	ea	id
GEN.	eius	eius	eius
DAT.	eī	eī	eī
ACC.	eum	eam	id
ABL.	eō	eā	eō
Pl. NOM.	iī, eī, ī	eae	ea
GEN.	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
DAT.	iīs, eīs, īs	iīs, eīs, īs	iīs, eīs, īs
ACC.	eōs	eās	ea
ABL.	iīs, eīs, īs	iīs, eīs, īs	iīs, eīs, īs

- a. For the pronunciation of **eīus** (= **eiius**) see 6, b.
 b. This pronoun is often used as a third personal pronoun, *he, she, it*; 105, a.

2. **īdem**, (*is + dem*), *the same*

	M.	F.	N.
Sg. NOM.	īdem	eādem	idem
GEN.	eīusdem	eīusdem	eīusdem
DAT.	eidem	eidem	eidem
ACC.	eundem	eandem	idem
ABL.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem
Pl. NOM.	īdem, eīdem, iīdem	eādem	eadem
GEN.	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
DAT.	īsdem, eīsdem, iīsdem	īsdem, eīsdem, iīsdem	īsdem, eīsdem, iīsdem
ACC.	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
ABL.	īsdem, eīsdem, iīsdem	īsdem, eīsdem, iīsdem	īsdem, eīsdem, iīsdem

- a. For the pronunciation of **eīusdem** = **eiiusdem**, see 6, b.

3. **hic**, *this*

	M.	F.	N.
Sg. NOM.	hic	haec	hoc
GEN.	huius	huius	huius
DAT.	huic	huic	huic
ACC.	hunc	hanc	hoc
ABL.	hōc	hāc	hōc
Pl. NOM.	hī	hae	haec
GEN.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
DAT.	hīs	hīs	hīs
ACC.	hōs	hās	haec
ABL.	hīs	hīs	hīs

- a. For the pronunciation of **huius** = **huiius**, see 6, b.
 b. The full forms with **-ce** are rare in classical Latin, except in the phrase **huiusce modī**, *of this kind*.
 c. When followed by a word which begins with a vowel or **h**, the nominative singular of the masculine, **hic**, and the nominative and accusative singular of the neuter, **hoc**, are usually pronounced as though spelled **hic̄c**, **hoc̄c**, making these syllables long by position; 15.

4. **iste, that (of yours)**

	M.	F.	N.
Sg. Nom.	iste	ista	istud
	GEN. istius	istius	istius
	DAT. isti	isti	isti
	ACC. istum	istam	istud
	ABL. istō	istā	istō
Pl.	isti	istae	ista
	GEN. istorum	istarum	istorum
	DAT. istis	istis	istis
	ACC. istos	istas	ista
	ABL. istis	istis	istis

- a. Iste combines with **-ce**, but in classical Latin the only common forms are **istuc** (for **istud**) and **istaec** (for **ista**).

5. **ille, that**

	M.	F.	N.
Sg. Nom.	ille	illa	illud
	GEN. illius	illius	illius
	DAT. illi	illi	illi
	ACC. illum	illam	illud
	ABL. illō	illā	illō
Pl.	illi	illae	illa
	GEN. illorum	illarum	illorum
	DAT. illis	illis	illis
	ACC. illos	illas	illa
	ABL. illis	illis	illis

108.

C. THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN

ipse, self

	M.	F.	N.
Sg. Nom.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
	Gen. ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
	Dat. ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
	Acc. ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
	Abl. ipsō	ipsā	ipsō
Pl. Nom.	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
	Gen. ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
	Dat. ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
	Acc. ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
	Abl. ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

109.

D. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

qui, who

	M.	F.	N.
Sg. NOM.	qui	quae	quod
GEN.	cuius	cuius	cuius
DAT.	cui	cui	cui
ACC.	quem	quam	quod
ABL.	quō	quā	quō
Pl. NOM.	qui	quae	quae
GEN.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
DAT.	quibus	quibus	quibus
ACC.	quōs	quās	quae
ABL.	quibus	quibus	quibus

- a. For the pronunciation of **cuius** = **cuiius**, see 6, b.
- b. **Qui** may also be used as a relative adjective.
- c. The dative-ablative plural **quis** is common in the poets at all periods and occurs also occasionally in prose writers.
- d. The ablative singular **qui** for all genders is the prevalent form in early times; and in combination with **cum**, as **quiccum**, *with whom*, is preferred to **quō**, **quā**, by Cicero.

110. General Relatives are:

PRONOUN	quisquis , <i>whoever</i>
	quidquid , quicquid , <i>whatever</i>
ADJECTIVE	qui qui , quae quae , quod quod , <i>whatsoever</i>
	quicunque , quaecumque , quodcumque , <i>whichever</i>

111.

E. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

PRONOUN	quis? <i>who?</i>	quid? <i>what?</i>
ADJECTIVE	qui?	quae? quod? <i>which?</i>
PRON. AND ADJ.	uter?	utra? utrum? <i>who? which of two?</i>

	M., F.	N.
Sg. NOM.	quis?	quid?
GEN.	cuius?	cuius?
DAT.	cui?	cui?
ACC.	quem?	quid?
ABL.	quō?	quō?

- a. The plural of the interrogative pronoun and both numbers of the interrogative adjective coincide with the forms of the relative **qui**, **quae**, **quod**.

112.

F. STRENGTHENED INTERROGATIVES

PRONOUN	quisnam? <i>who, pray</i> ecquis? <i>(is there) anyone</i>	quidnam? <i>what, pray?</i> ecquid? <i>(is there) anything?</i>	
ADJECTIVE	quiñam? ecquiñ?	quaenam? ecqua? (ecquae?)	quondam? <i>which, pray?</i> ecquod? <i>is there any?</i>

113.

G. THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN

aliquis	aliqua (rare)	aliquid , <i>somebody, someone or other, anybody</i>
quis	qua	quid , <i>someone, anyone</i>

- a. The adjective forms are **aliqui**, **aliqua**, **aliquod**, *some, any*; **qui**, **quae (qua)**, **quod**, *some, any*.
114. The declension of the pronominal adjectives has been given, 73–74. They are: **ūllus**, **a**, **um**, *any*; **nūllus**, **a**, **um**, *no one, not one*; **alius**, **a**, **ud**, *another*; **alter**, **era**, **erum**, *the other, one (of two)*; **neuter**, **tra**, **trum**, *neither of two*; **ambō**, **ae**, **ō**, *both*. The corresponding substantives for **nūllus** and **nūllum** are **nēmō** and **nihil**, the latter of which forms only **nihilī** (gen.) and **nihilō** (abl.) and those only in certain combinations.

a. Some of the more important compounds of these adjectives are:

nōnnūllus, *a, um, some, many a*, declined like **nūllus**.
alteruter, **alterutra**, **alterutrum**, *the one or the other of the two*
uterque, **utraque**, **utrumque**, *each of two, either*
utervis, **utravis**, **utrumvis**, *whichever you please of the two*
uterlibet, **utralibet**, **utrumlibet**, *whichever you please of the two*

The Verb

115. The inflection given to the verbal stem is called conjugation and expresses:

1. **Person: First, Second, Third.**

2. **Voice: Active, Passive, Middle.**

a. The active voice denotes that the action proceeds from the subject: **parō**, *I prepare*. The passive voice denotes that the subject receives the action of the verb: **paror**, *I am prepared*. The middle voice has passive form and denotes the subject as acting either for itself or upon itself (reflexive) as: **paror**, *I prepare (for) myself*. This is chiefly a poetic usage.

3. **Tense: Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Perfect.**

4. **Mood: Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative.**

a. The indicative is the mood of the fact: **parō**, *I prepare*. The subjunctive is the mood of the wish, command, or qualified statement: **parem**, *may I prepare*, *I may prepare*; **paret**, *may he prepare*, *let him prepare*; **sī paret**, *if he should prepare*. The imperative is the mood of command: **parā**, *prepare!*

Conjugation

- 116.** The stem of a verb is variously modified, either by change of vowel or by addition of suffixes, and appears in the following forms:
1. **The Present Stem:** being the stem of the present, imperfect, and future tenses. These forms are called the present system.
 2. **The Perfect Stem:** being the stem of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses of the active. These forms are called the perfect system.
 3. **The Perfect Passive Participial Stem:** which is used to form the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses of the passive and also the future active and perfect passive participles, infinitives, and the supine. These forms are called the participial system.
- 117.**
1. The perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses in the passive voice are formed by the combination of the perfect passive participle with forms of the verb **sum, be, exist.**
 2. The future passive infinitive is formed by the combination of the supine with the present passive infinitive of **eō, go.**
 3. The infinite parts of the verb are formed by the addition of the following endings to the present, perfect, or participial stem:

		ACTIVE	PASSIVE
INFINITIVE	Pres.	re	rī, ī
	Perf.	isse	us (a, um) esse
	Fut.	ūrus (a, um) esse	um īrī
PARTICIPLES	Pres.	ns (Gen. ntis)	—
	Perf.	—	us (a, um)
	Fut.	ūrus (a, um)	—
GERUND		ndī, (dō, dum, dō)	ndus (a, um)
GERUNDIVE			SUPINE
			um, ū

THE VERB **sum**, *be, exist*PRINCIPAL PARTS: **sum, esse, fuī**

118.	INDICATIVE	119.	SUBJUNCTIVE
	PRESENT		
Sg. 1.	sum , <i>I am</i>		sim ¹
2.	es , <i>you are</i>		sīs
3.	est , <i>he, she, it is</i>		sit
Pl. 1.	sumus , <i>we are</i>		sīmus
2.	estis , <i>you are</i>		sītis
3.	sunt , <i>they are</i>		sint
	IMPERFECT		
Sg. 1.	eram , <i>I was</i>		essem (<i>forem</i>)
2.	erās , <i>you were</i>		essēs (<i>forēs</i>)
3.	erat , <i>he was</i>		esset (<i>foret</i>)
Pl. 1.	erāmus , <i>we were</i>		essēmus (<i>forēmus</i>)
2.	erātis , <i>you were</i>		essētis (<i>forētis</i>)
3.	erant , <i>they were</i>		essent (<i>forent</i>)
	FUTURE		
Sg. 1.	erō , <i>I shall be</i>		
2.	eris , <i>you will be</i>		
3.	erit , <i>he will be</i>		(lacking)
Pl. 1.	erimus , <i>we shall be</i>		
2.	eritis , <i>you will be</i>		
3.	erunt , <i>they will be</i>		
	PERFECT		
Sg. 1.	fui , <i>I have been, I was</i>		fuerim
2.	fuistī , <i>you have been, you were</i>		fuerīs
3.	fuit , <i>he has been, he was</i>		fuerit
Pl. 1.	fuimus , <i>we have been, we were</i>		fuerīmus
2.	fuistis , <i>you have been, you were</i>		fuerītis
3.	fuērunt , <i>fuēre</i> , <i>they have been, they were</i>		fuerint
	PLUPERFECT		
Sg. 1	fueram , <i>I had been</i>		fuissēm
2.	fuerās , <i>you had been</i>		fuissēs
3.	fuerat , <i>he had been</i>		fuissēt
Pl. 1.	fuerāmus , <i>we had been</i>		fuissēmus
2.	fuerātis , <i>you had been</i>		fuissētis
3.	fuerant , <i>they had been</i>		fuissēnt

¹ The meaning of the subjunctive varies greatly, according to its use, and is best learned from the sections on syntax.

FUTURE PERFECT

- Sg. 1. **fuerō**, *I shall have been*
2. **fueris**, *you will have been*
3. **fuerit**, *he will have been* (lacking)

Pl. 1. **fuerimus**, *we shall have been*
2. **fueritis**, *you will have been*
3. **fuerint**, *they will have been*

120. IMPERATIVE

PRESENT		FUTURE	
Sg.	1. ____	Pl.	____
2.	es, be	este , <i>be</i>	estō , <i>you shall be</i>
3.	____	____	estō , <i>he shall be</i>
			suntō , <i>they shall be</i>

121. INFINITIVE

PRES. **esse**, *to be*
PERF. **fuisse**, *to have been*
FUT. **futūrus** (**a**, **um**) **esse**, **fore**, *to be about to be*

122. PARTICIPLES

PRES. only in the compounds **absens**, *absent*, **praesens**, *present* (79)
 FUT. **futūrus**, **a**, **um**, *to be about to be* (71, a)

123. COMPOUNDS OF sum

absum, *be away, absent.* **PERF.** (**abfui**) **āfūī**, **PRES.** **PART.** **absens**, *absent.*

adsum, *be present.* **PERF.** **affūī** (**adfui**)

dēsum, *be wanting*

insum, *be in*

intersum, *be between*

obsum, *be against, hurt.* **PERF.** **obfūī** (**offui**)

possum, *be able*

praesum, *be over, superintend.* **PRES.** **PART.** **praesens**, *present*

prōsum, *be for, profit*

subsum, *be under.* **No** **PERF.**

supersum, *be or remain, over.*

These are all inflected like sum, but **prōsum** and **possum** require special treatment by reason of their composition.

124. Prōsum, profit

In the forms of **prōsum**, **prōd-** is used before vowels, thus:

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PRES.	prōsum, prōdes, prōdest; prōsumus, prōdestis, prōsunt	prōsim
IMPERF.	prōderam	prōdessem
FUT.	prōderō	—
PERF.	prōfui	prōfuerim
PLUPERF.	prōfueram	prōfuissem
FUT. PERF.	prōfuerō	—
INFINITIVE		
PRES. prōdesse; FUT. prōfutūrum esse (prōfore); PERF. prōfuisse.		

125. Possum, be able, can

Possum is compounded of **pot** (**potis, pote**) and **sum**; **t** becomes **s** before **s**. The perfect forms and the present participle are from an old form **poteō, potēre**.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
		PRESENT
Sg.	1. possum , <i>I am able, can</i>	possim
	2. potes	possis
	3. potest	possit
Pl.	1. possumus	possimus
	2. potestis	possitis
	3. possunt	possint
		IMPERFECT
Sg.	1. poteram , <i>I was able, could</i>	possem
	2. poterās	possēs
	3. poterat	posset
Pl.	1. poterāmus	possēmus
	2. poterātis	possētis
	3. poterant	possent
		FUTURE
Sg.	1. poterō , <i>I shall be able</i>	
	2. poteris	
	3. poterit	(lacking)
Pl.	1. poterimus	
	2. poteritis	
	3. poterunt	

PERFECT			
Sg.	1. potui , <i>I have been able</i>	potuerim	
	2. potuistī	potuerīs	
	3. potuit	potuerit	
Pl.	1. potuimus	potuerīmus	
	2. potuistis	potuerītis	
	3. potuērunt, ēre	potuerint	
PLUPERFECT			
Sg.	1. potueram , <i>I had been able</i>	potuissem	
	2. potuerās	potuissēs	
	3. potuerat	potuisset	
Pl.	1. potuerāmus	potuissēmus	
	2. potuerātis	potuissētis	
	3. potuerant	potuissent	
FUTURE PERFECT			
Sg.	1. potuerō , <i>I shall have been able</i>		
	2. potueris		
	3. potuerit	(lacking)	
Pl.	1. potuerimus		
	2. potueritis		
	3. potuerint		
INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLE	
PRES.	posse	PRES.	potēns (79)
PERF.	potuisse		

Regular Verbs

SYSTEMS OF CONJUGATION

126. 1. There are two systems of conjugation, the vowel and the consonant. The consonant system is confined to a small class. The vowel system comprises four conjugations, distinguished by the vowel characteristics of the present stem, **ā**, **ē**, **e**, **ī**, which may be found by dropping **re** from the present infinitive active. The consonant preceding the short vowel stem characteristic is called the consonant stem characteristic.
2. From the present stem, as seen in the present indicative and present infinitive active; from the perfect stem, as seen in the perfect indicative active; and from the perfect passive participle stem, can be derived all forms of the verb. These forms are accordingly called the principal parts; and in the regular verbs appear in the four conjugations as follows:

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.	PERF. PART.
I. parō	parāre	parāvī	parātus , <i>prepare</i>
II. habeō	habēre	habuī	habitus , <i>have</i>
III. dicō	dicere	dixī	dictus , <i>say</i>
	capiō	capere	captus , <i>take</i>
IV. audiō	audīre	audīvī	audītus , <i>hear</i>

FORMATION OF THE TENSES

127. The tenses are formed by the addition of the personal endings to the various stems, either directly or by means of certain tense signs, as shown in the paradigms.
128. While no practical rules for the formation of the tenses can be given, it is well to observe that:
1. The second person singular imperative active is the same as the present stem.
 2. The imperfect subjunctive may be formed from the present infinitive active by adding **m**, etc. for active and **r**, etc. for passive.
 3. The second person singular imperative passive and second person singular present passive in **re** are the same as the present infinitive active. Hence **ris** is preferred in the present indicative passive in order to avoid confusion.
 4. The present subjunctive active and future indicative active in the third and fourth conjugations are alike in the first person singular.
 5. The future perfect indicative active and the perfect subjunctive active differ only in the first person singular, except for the quantity of the **i**.
 6. **Euphonic changes** sometimes occur in the consonant stem characteristic in the perfect and participial stem. Characteristic **b** before **s** and **t** becomes **p**; **g** and **qu** before **t** become **c**; **c**, **g**, **qu**, with **s**, become **x**; **t** and **d** before **s** are assimilated, and then sometimes dropped; thus: **scribō**, **scripsī** (**scribsī**), **scriptus**; **legō**, **lēctus** (**lēgtus**); **coquō**, **coctus** (**coqtus**); **dicō**, **dixī** (**dicsī**); **iungō**, **iūnxī** (**iūngsī**); **coquō**, **coxī** (**coqsī**); **edō**, **ēsus** (**edsus**); **cēdō**, **cessī** (**cedsī**); **mittō**, **mīsī** (**mitsī**), **missus** (**mitsus**).

FIRST CONJUGATION

Conjugation of *parō*, *prepare*

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **parō**, **parāre**, **parāvī**, **parātus**
ACTIVE

129. INDICATIVE

I prepare, am preparing, do prepare

- Sg. 1. **paro**
2. **parās**
3. **parat**

- Pl. 1. **parāmus**
2. **parātis**
3. **parant**

PRESENT

130. SUBJUNCTIVE

- parem**
parēs
paret

- parēmus**
parētis
parent

IMPERFECT

I prepared, was preparing, did prepare

- Sg. 1. **parābam**
2. **parābās**
3. **parābat**

- Pl. 1. **parābāmus**
2. **parābātis**
3. **parābant**

- parārem**
parārēs
parāret

- parārēmus**
parārētis
parārent

FUTURE

I shall prepare, shall be preparing

Sg. 1. **parābo**

2. **parābis**

3. **parābit**

(lacking)

Pl. 1. **parābimus**

2. **parābitis**

3. **parābunt**

PERFECT

I prepared, have prepared, did prepare

Sg. 1. **parāvī**

parāverim

2. **parāvistī**

parāveris

3. **parāvit**

parāverit

Pl. 1. **parāvimus**

parāverīmus

2. **parāvistis**

parāverītis

3. **parāvērunt, ēre**

parāverīnt

PLUPERFECT

I had prepared

Sg. 1. **parāveram**

parāvissem

2. **parāverās**

parāvissēs

3. **parāverat**

parāvisset

Pl. 1. **parāverāmus**

parāvissēmus

2. **parāverātis**

parāvissētis

3. **parāverant**

parāvissēnt

FUTURE PERFECT

I shall have prepared

Sg. 1. **parāverō**

parāvissēs

2. **parāveris**

parāvissētis

3. **parāverit**

(lacking)

Pl. 1. **parāverimus**

parāvissēmus

2. **parāveritis**

parāvissētis

3. **parāverint**

131. IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

Sg. 1. —

2. **parā**, *prepare*

3. —

FUTURE

—

parātō, *you shall prepare*

parātō, *he shall prepare*

Pl. 1. —

—

2. **parātē**, *prepare*

3. —

parātōtē, *you shall prepare*

parātō, *they shall prepare*

132. INFINITIVE

- PRES. **parāre**, *to prepare*
 PERF. **parāvisse**, *to have prepared*
 FUT. **parātūrus, a, um esse**, *to be about to prepare*

133.

GERUND

- GEN. **parandī**, *of preparing*
 DAT. **parandō**, *to, for preparing*
 ACC. **parandum**, *preparing, to prepare*
 ABL. **parandō**, *with, from, by preparing*

134.

SUPINE

- parātum**, *to prepare*
parātū, *to prepare, in the preparing*

135. PARTICIPLES

- PRES. Nom. **parāns** (*Gen. parantis*), *preparing* (79)
 FUT. **parātūrus, a, um**, *(being) about to prepare* (71, a)

FIRST CONJUGATION
PASSIVE

136.

INDICATIVE

I am (being) prepared
 Sg. 1. **paror**
 2. **parāris, re**
 3. **parātūr**

Pl. 1. **parāmūr**
 2. **parāminī**
 3. **parantur**

137. PRESENT

- parer**
parēris, re
parētūr
- parēmūr**
parēminī
parentur

IMPERFECT

I was (being) prepared
 Sg. 1. **parābar**
 2. **parābāris, re**
 3. **parābātūr**

Pl. 1. **parābāmūr**
 2. **parābāminī**
 3. **parābāntur**

- parārer**
parārēris, re
parārētūr

- parārēmūr**
parārēminī
parārentur

FUTURE

I shall be prepared
 Sg. 1. **parābor**
 2. **parāberis, re**
 3. **parābitūr**

Pl. 1. **parābimūr**
 2. **parābimīnī**
 3. **parābūntur**

(lacking)

PERFECT

I have been prepared, was prepared

Sg.	1.	parātus, a, um	sum	parātus, a, um	sim
	2.		es		sīs
	3.		est		sit
Pl.	1.	parātī, ae, a	sumus	parātī, ae, a	sīmus
	2.		estis		sītis
	3.		sunt		sint

PLUPERFECT

I had been prepared

Sg.	1.	parātus, a, um	eram	parātus, a, um	essem
	2.		erās		essēs
	3.		erat		esset
Pl.	1.	parātī, ae, a	erāmus	parātī, ae, a	essēmus
	2.		erātis		essētis
	3.		erant		essent

FUTURE PERFECT

I shall have been prepared

Sg.	1.	parātus, a, um	erō
	2.		eris
	3.		erit
Pl.	1.	parātī, ae, a	erimus
	2.		eritis
	3.		erunt

138. IMPERATIVE

PRESENT			FUTURE	
Sg.	1.	—	—	
	2.	parāre, be prepared	parātor, you shall be prepared	
	3.	—	parātor, he shall be prepared	
Pl.	1.	—	—	
	2.	parāmini, be prepared	—	
	3.	—	parantor, they shall be prepared	

139. INFINITIVE

- PRES. **parārī, to be prepared**
 PERF. **parātus, a, um esse, to have been prepared**
 FUT. **parātum īrī, to be about to be prepared**

140. PARTICIPLE

PERF. **parātus, a, um, having been prepared** (71, a)

141.

GERUNDIVE

parandus, a, um, (about) to be prepared; must be, ought to be prepared (71, a)

SECOND CONJUGATION

Conjugation of *habeō*, *have*PRINCIPAL PARTS: ***habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus***

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE			
142.	INDICATIVE	143.	SUBJUNCTIVE	144.	INDICATIVE	145.	SUBJUNCTIVE
				PRESENT			
Sg.	1. <i>habeō</i>		<i>habeam</i>		<i>habeor</i>		<i>habear</i>
	2. <i>habēs</i>		<i>habeās</i>		<i>habēris, re</i>		<i>habeāris, re</i>
	3. <i>habet</i>		<i>habeat</i>		<i>habētur</i>		<i>habeātūr</i>
Pl.	1. <i>habēmus</i>		<i>habeāmus</i>		<i>habēmur</i>		<i>habeāmur</i>
	2. <i>habētis</i>		<i>habeātis</i>		<i>habēmini</i>		<i>habeāminī</i>
	3. <i>habent</i>		<i>habeant</i>		<i>habentur</i>		<i>habeantur</i>
				IMPERFECT			
Sg.	1. <i>habēbam</i>		<i>habērem</i>		<i>habēbar</i>		<i>habērer</i>
	2. <i>habēbās</i>		<i>habērēs</i>		<i>habēbāris, re</i>		<i>habērēris, re</i>
	3. <i>habēbat</i>		<i>habēret</i>		<i>habēbātūr</i>		<i>habērētūr</i>
Pl.	1. <i>habēbāmus</i>		<i>habērēmus</i>		<i>habēbāmur</i>		<i>habērēmur</i>
	2. <i>habēbātis</i>		<i>habērētis</i>		<i>habēbāminī</i>		<i>habērēminī</i>
	3. <i>habēbant</i>		<i>habērent</i>		<i>habēbāntūr</i>		<i>habērēntūr</i>
				FUTURE			
Sg.	1. <i>habēbō</i>				<i>habēbor</i>		
	2. <i>habēbis</i>				<i>habēberis, re</i>		
	3. <i>habēbit</i>				<i>habēbitur</i>		
Pl.	1. <i>habēbimus</i>				<i>habēbimur</i>		
	2. <i>habēbitis</i>				<i>habēbiminī</i>		
	3. <i>habēbunt</i>				<i>habēbuntūr</i>		
				PERFECT			
Sg.	1. <i>habuī</i>	<i>habuerim</i>		<i>habitūs,</i>	<i>sum</i>		<i>habitūs,</i>
	2. <i>habuistī</i>	<i>habuerīs</i>		<i>a, um</i>	<i>es</i>		<i>a, um</i>
	3. <i>habuit</i>	<i>habuerit</i>			<i>est</i>		<i>sīs</i>
Pl.	1. <i>habuīmus</i>	<i>habuerīmus</i>		<i>habitī,</i>	<i>sumus</i>		<i>habitī,</i>
	2. <i>habuīstis</i>	<i>habuerītis</i>		<i>ae, a</i>	<i>estis</i>		<i>sītis</i>
	3. <i>habuērunt, ēre</i>	<i>habuerint</i>			<i>sunt</i>		<i>sint</i>
				PLUPERFECT			
Sg.	1. <i>habueram</i>	<i>habuissem</i>		<i>habitūs,</i>	<i>eram</i>		<i>habitūs,</i>
	2. <i>habuerās</i>	<i>habuisſēs</i>		<i>a, um</i>	<i>erās</i>		<i>a, um</i>
	3. <i>habuerat</i>	<i>habuisſet</i>			<i>erat</i>		<i>essēs</i>
Pl.	1. <i>habuerāmus</i>	<i>habuisſēmus</i>		<i>habitī,</i>	<i>eramus</i>		<i>habitī,</i>
	2. <i>habuerātis</i>	<i>habuisſētis</i>		<i>ae, a</i>	<i>eratis</i>		<i>ae, a</i>
	3. <i>habuerant</i>	<i>habuisſent</i>			<i>erant</i>		<i>essent</i>

FUTURE PERFECT

Sg. 1.	habuerō	habitus, a, um	erō
2.	habueris		eris
3.	habuerit		erit
Pl. 1.	habuerimus	habitī, ae, a	erimus
2.	habueritis		eritis
3.	habuerint		erint

146. IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE	PRESENT	FUTURE
Sg. 1.	—	—	—	—
	habē	habētō	habēre	habētor
	—	habētō	—	habētor
Pl. 1.	—	—	—	—
	habēte	habētōte	habēminī	—
	—	habentō	—	habentor

147. INFINITIVE

PRES.	habēre	habēri
PERF.	habuisse	habitus, a, um esse
FUT.	habitūrus, a, um esse	habitum īrī

148. GERUND

GEN.	habendī
DAT.	habendō
ACC.	habendum
ABL.	habendō

149. SUPINE

ACC.	habitūm
ABL.	habitū

150. PARTICIPLES

PRES. Nom.	habēns; Gen. habentis (79)
FUT.	habitūrus, a, um (71, a)
PERF.	habitus, a, um (71, a)

*Gerundive***habendus, a, um** (71, a)

THIRD CONJUGATION

Conjugation of **dīcō**, sayPRINCIPAL PARTS: **dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus**

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

151. INDICATIVE	152. SUBJUNCTIVE	153. INDICATIVE	154. SUBJUNCTIVE
	PRESENT		
Sg. 1.	dīcō	dīcam	dīcor
2.	dīcis	dīcās	dīceris, re
3.	dīcit	dīcat	dīcitur
Pl. 1.	dīcimus	dīcāmus	dīcimur
2.	dīcitis	dīcātis	dīciminī
3.	dīcunt	dīcant	dīcuntur

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
IMPERFECT			
Sg. 1. dicēbam	dicerem	dicēbar	dicerer
2. dicēbās	dicerēs	dicēbāris, re	dicerēris, re
3. dicēbat	diceret	dicēbātūr	dicerētūr
Pl. 1. dicēbāmus	dicerēmus	dicēbāmūr	dicerēmūr
2. dicēbātis	dicerētis	dicēbāminī	dicerēminī
3. dicēbant	dicerent	dicēbāntūr	dicerēntūr
FUTURE			
Sg. 1. dīcam		dīcar	
2. dīcēs		dīcēris, re	
3. dīcet		dīcētūr	
Pl. 1. dīcēmus		dīcēmūr	
2. dīcētis		dīcēminī	
3. dīcent		dīcēntūr	
PERFECT			
Sg. 1. dīxi	dixerim	dic- { sum	dīc- { sim
2. dīxistī	dixerīs	tus, { es	tus, { sīs
3. dīxit	dixerit	a, um { est	a, um { sit
Pl. 1. dīximus	dixerīmus	dictī, { sumus	dictī, { sīmus
2. dīxistis	dixerītis	ae, a { estis	ae, a { sītis
3. dīxērunt, ēre	dixerint	sunt	sint
PLUPERFECT			
Sg. 1. dīxeram	dīxissem	dic- { eram	dīc- { essem
2. dīxerās	dīxisstēs	tus, { erās	tus, { essēs
3. dīxerat	dīxisset	a, um { erat	a, um { esset
Pl. 1. dīxerāmus	dīxissemus	dictī, { eramus	dictī, { essēmus
2. dīxerātis	dīxisstētis	ae, a { eratis	ae, a { essētis
3. dīxerant	dīxisstēnt	erant	essent
FUTURE PERFECT			
Sg. 1. dīxerō		dic- { erō	
2. dīxeris		tus, { eris	
3. dīxerit		a, um { erit	
Pl. 1. dīxerimus		dictī, { erimus	
2. dīxeritis		ae, a { eritis	
3. dīxerint		erint	

155. IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE	PRESENT	FUTURE
Sg. 1.	—	—	—	—
	dic¹	dicitō	dicere	dicator
	—	dicitō	—	dicator
Pl. 1.	—	—	—	—
	dicite	dicitōte	dicimini	—
	—	dicuntō	—	dicuntor

¹See 202.

156. INFINITIVE

PRES.	dicere	dīcī
PERF.	dixisse	dictus, a, um esse
FUT.	dictūrus, a, um esse	dictum īrī

157. GERUND

GEN.	dicendi
DAT.	dicendō
ACC.	dicendum
ABL.	dicendō

158. SUPINE

ACC.	dictum
ABL.	dictū

159. PARTICIPLES

PRES. Nom.	dicēns ; Gen. dicentis (79)
FUT.	dictūrus, a, um (71, a)
PERF.	dictus, a, um (71, a)

160. GERUNDIVE

dīcendus, a, um (71, a)

VERBS IN IŌ OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION

161. Many verbs of the third conjugation with present indicative in **iō** change **i** to **e** before **r** and drop it when it would come before **e** or **i** in all tenses of the present system except the future, participle, and gerund. Otherwise they follow the inflection of **dicere**.
162. These verbs are **capiō**, *take*; **cupiō**, *desire*; **faciō**, *do, make*; **fodiō**, *dig*; **fugiō**, *flee*; **jaciō**, *throw*; **pariō**, *produce, bear*; **quatiō**, *shake*; **rapiō**, *snatch*; **sapiō**, *be wise*, and their compounds; also compounds of **-liciō**, **-spiciō**; and the deponents **gradior**, *go*, and its compounds; **moriō**, *die*, and its compounds; **patiō**, *endure, suffer*, and its compounds.

Synopsis of Present System of *capiō*, take
PRINCIPAL PARTS: *capiō*, *capere*, *cēpī*, *captus*

ACTIVE		PASSIVE		
163. INDICATIVE	164. SUBJUNCTIVE	165. INDICATIVE	166. SUBJUNCTIVE	
		PRESENT		
Sg. 1. capiō	capiam	capior	capiar	
2. capis	capiās	capieris, re	capiāris, re	
3. capit	capiat	capur	capiātur	
Pl. 1. capimus	capiāmus	capiur	capiāmur	
2. capitis	capiātis	capiiminī	capiāminī	
3. capiunt	capiant	capiuntur	capiantur	
		IMPERFECT		
Sg. 1. capiēbam etc.	caperem etc.	capiēbar etc.	caperer etc.	
		FUTURE		
Sg. 1. capiam		capiar		
2. capiēs etc.		capiēris, re etc.		
167. IMPERATIVE				
	PRESENT	FUTURE	PRESENT	FUTURE
Sg. 1. —	—	—	—	—
2. cape	capitō	capere	capitor	
3. —	capitō	—	capitor	
Pl. 1. —	—	—	—	—
2. capite	capitōte	capiminī	—	
3. —	capiuntō	—	capiuntor	
168. INFINITIVE				
	PRES. capere		capī	
169. PARTICIPLE		170. GERUND		
PRES. capiēns (79)		Gen. capiendī		
		171. GERUNDIVE		
		capiendus, a, um (71, a)		

FOURTH CONJUGATION

Conjugation of *audiō*, hearPRINCIPAL PARTS: *audiō*, *audīre*, *audīvī*, *audītus*

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
172. INDICATIVE	173. SUBJUNCTIVE	174. INDICATIVE	175. SUBJUNCTIVE
PRESENT			
Sg. 1. <i>audiō</i>	<i>audiām</i>	<i>audiōr</i>	<i>audiār</i>
2. <i>audīs</i>	<i>audiās</i>	<i>audiōris, re</i>	<i>audiāris, re</i>
3. <i>audit</i>	<i>audiāt</i>	<i>audiōtūr</i>	<i>audiātūr</i>
Pl. 1. <i>audīmus</i>	<i>audiāmus</i>	<i>audiōmur</i>	<i>audiāmur</i>
2. <i>audītis</i>	<i>audiātis</i>	<i>audiōminī</i>	<i>audiāminī</i>
3. <i>audiunt</i>	<i>audiānt</i>	<i>audiōntur</i>	<i>audiāntur</i>
IMPERFECT			
Sg. 1. <i>audiēbam</i>	<i>audiērem</i>	<i>audiēbar</i>	<i>audiērer</i>
2. <i>audiēbās</i>	<i>audiērēs</i>	<i>audiēbāris, re</i>	<i>audiērēris, re</i>
3. <i>audiēbat</i>	<i>audiēret</i>	<i>audiēbātūr</i>	<i>audiērētūr</i>
Pl. 1. <i>audiēbāmus</i>	<i>audiērēmus</i>	<i>audiēbāmur</i>	<i>audiērēmur</i>
2. <i>audiēbātis</i>	<i>audiērētis</i>	<i>audiēbāminī</i>	<i>audiērēminī</i>
3. <i>audiēbant</i>	<i>audiērent</i>	<i>audiēbāntur</i>	<i>audiērentur</i>
FUTURE			
Sg. 1. <i>audiām</i>		<i>audiār</i>	
2. <i>audiēs</i>		<i>audiēris, re</i>	
3. <i>audit</i>		<i>audiētūr</i>	
Pl. 1. <i>audiēmus</i>		<i>audiēmur</i>	
2. <i>audiētis</i>		<i>audiēminī</i>	
3. <i>audient</i>		<i>audientur</i>	
PERFECT			
Sg. 1. <i>audīvī</i>	<i>audīverim</i>	<i>audiōtūs</i> , { a, um } sum es est	<i>audiōtūs</i> , { a, um } sim sis sit
2. <i>audīvistī</i>	<i>audīverīs</i>		
3. <i>audīvit</i>	<i>audīverit</i>		
Pl. 1. <i>audīvimus</i>	<i>audīverīmus</i>	<i>audiōtī</i> , { ae, a } sumus estis sunt	<i>audiōtī</i> , { ae, a } simus sitis sint
2. <i>audīvistis</i>	<i>audīverītis</i>		
3. <i>audīvērunt, ēre</i>	<i>audīverint</i>		
PLUPERFECT			
Sg. 1. <i>audiōveram</i>	<i>audiōvissēm</i>	<i>audiōtūs</i> , { a, um } eram erās erat	<i>audiōtūs</i> , { a, um } essem essēs esset
2. <i>audiōverās</i>	<i>audiōvissēs</i>		
3. <i>audiōverat</i>	<i>audiōvissēt</i>		
Pl. 1. <i>audiōverāmus</i>	<i>audiōvissēmus</i>	<i>audiōtī</i> , { ae, a } erāmus erātis erant	<i>audiōtī</i> , { ae, a } essēmus essētis essent
2. <i>audiōverātis</i>	<i>audiōvissētis</i>		
3. <i>audiōverant</i>	<i>audiōvissēt</i>		

FUTURE PERFECT			
Sg. 1. audīverō		audītus,	erō
2. audīveris		a, um	eris
3. audīverit			erit
Pl 1. audīverimus		audīti,	erimus
2. audīveritis		ae, a	eritis
3. audīverint			erunt

176. IMPERATIVE

PRESENT	FUTURE	PRESENT	FUTURE
Sg. 1. —	—	—	—
2. audī	audītō	audīre	audītor
3. —	audītō	—	audītor
Pl. 1. —	—	—	—
2. audīte	audītōte	audīminī	—
3. —	audiuntō	—	audiunctor

177. INFINITIVE

PRES.	audīre	audīrī
PERF.	audīvisse	audītus, a, um esse
FUT.	audītūrus, a, um esse	audītūrī

178. GERUND

GEN.	audiendi
DAT.	audiendō
ACC.	audiendum
ABL.	audiendō

179. SUPINE

ACC.	auditum
ABL.	auditū

180. PARTICIPLES

PRES. Nom.	audiēns; Gen. audientis (79)
FUT.	auditūrus, a, um (71, a)
PERF.	audītus, a, um (71, a)

181. GERUNDIVE

audiendus, a, um

Deponent Verbs

182. Deponent verbs have the passive form, but are active in meaning. They have also the present and future active participles, and the future active infinitive. Thus a deponent verb alone can have a present, future, and perfect participle, all with active meaning. The gerundive, however, is passive in meaning as well as in form. The conjugation differs in no particular from that of the regular conjugation.

I. FIRST CONJUGATION

Conjugation of *moror*, delay**PRINCIPAL PARTS: *moror*, *morārī*, *morātus*****183. INDICATIVE****184. SUBJUNCTIVE**

PRESENT

I delay, am delaying, do delay

- Sg. 1. **moror**
2. **morāris, re**
3. **morātur**

- morer**
morēris, re
morētūr

- Pl. 1. **morāmur**
2. **morāminī**
3. **morantur**

- morēmur**
morēminī
morentur

IMPERFECT

I was delaying, delayed, did delay

- Sg. 1. **morābar**
2. **morābāris, re**
3. **morābātur**

- morārer**
morārēris, re
morārētūr

- Pl. 1. **morābāmur**
2. **morābāminī**
3. **morābāntur**

- morārēmur**
morārēminī
morārentur

FUTURE

I shall delay, will delay

- Sg. 1. **morābor**
2. **morāberis, re**
3. **morābitur**

- Pl. 1. **morābimur**
2. **morābiminī**
3. **morābuntur**

PERFECT

I have delayed, delayed, did delay

- Sg. 1. **morātus, a, um** **sum**
2. **es**
3. **est**

- morātus, a, um** **sim**
sīs
sit

- Pl. 1. **morātī, ae, a** **sumus**
2. **estis**
3. **sunt**

- morātī, ae, a** **sīmus**
sītis
sint

PLUPERFECT

I had delayed

Sg. 1.	morātus, a, um	eram	morātus, a, um	essem
2.		erās		essēs
3.		erat		esset
Pl. 1.	morātī, ae, a	erāmus	moriti, ae, a	essēmus
2.		erātis		essētis
3.		erant		essent

FUTURE PERFECT

I shall (will) have delayed

Sg. 1.	morātus, a, um	erō
2.		eris
3.		erit
Pl. 1.	morātī, ae, a	erimus
2.		eritis
3.		erunt

185. IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

Sg. 1.	—
2.	morāre, delay
3.	—

FUTURE

—	morātor, you shall delay
—	morātor, he shall delay

Pl. 1.	—
2.	morāminī, delay
3.	—

—	morantur, they shall delay
—	

186. INFINITIVE

PRES.	morāri, to delay
FUT.	morātūrus, a, um esse, to be about to delay
PERF.	morātus, a, um esse, to have delayed

187. SUPINE

ACC.	morātum, to delay, for delaying
ABL.	morātū, to delay, in the delaying

188. PARTICIPLES

PRES.	morāns, antis, delaying (79)
FUT.	morātūrus, a, um, about to delay (71, a)
PERF.	morātus, a, um, having delayed (71, a)

189. GERUNDIVE

morandus, a, um, (one) to be delayed, about to be delayed (71, a)

190. GERUND

GEN. **morandi**, of delaying

II. SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH CONJUGATIONS

Synopsis of *fateor*, confess; *sequor*, follow; *patior*, endure; *experior*, try

191. INDICATIVE

PRES.	fateor	sequor	patior	experior
	fatēris, etc.	sequeris	pateris	experiāris
IMPERF.	fatēbar	sequēbar	patiēbar	experiēbar
FUT.	fatēbor	sequar	patiar	experiār
PERF.	fassus sum	secūtus sum	passus sum	expertus sum
PLUPERF.	fassus eram	secūtus eram	passus eram	expertus eram
FUT. PERF.	fassus erō	secūtus erō	passus erō	expertus erō

192. SUBJUNCTIVE

PRES.	fatear	sequar	patiar	experiār
	fateāris, etc.	sequāris	patiāris	experiāris
IMPERF.	fatērer	sequerer	paterer	experiērer
PERF.	fassus sim	secūtus sim	passus sim	expertus sim
PLUPERF.	fassus essem	secūtus essem	passus essem	expertus essem

193. IMPERATIVE

PRES.	fatēre	sequere	patere	experiēre
FUT.	fatētor	sequitor	patitor	experiētor

194. INFINITIVE

PRES.	fatēri	sequī	patī	experiēri
FUT.	fassūrus esse	secūtūrus esse	passūrus esse	expertūrus esse
PERF.	fassus esse	secūtus esse	passus esse	expertus esse

195. PARTICIPLES

PRES.	fatēns	sequēns	patiēns	experiēns
FUT.	fassūrus	secūtūrus	passūrus	expertūrus
PERF.	fassus	secūtus	passus	expertus

196. GERUND

	fatendī	sequendī	patiendī	experiendī
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197. GERUNDIVE

	fatendus	sequendus	patiendus	experiendus
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198. SUPINE

	fassum	secūtum	passum	expertum
	fassū	secūtū	passū	expertū

Periphrastic Conjugation

199. The periphrastic conjugation arises from the combination of the future participle active and passive (the gerundive) with forms of the verb **sum**.

- a. The active periphrastic denotes something about to take place.
- b. The passive periphrastic denotes necessity or duty.

200. ACTIVE

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
PRES.	parātūrus (a, um) sum , <i>am about to prepare</i>	parātūrus (a, um) sim
IMPERF.	parātūrus eram , <i>was about to prepare</i>	parātūrus essem
FUT.	parātūrus erō , <i>shall be about to prepare</i>	
PERF.	parātūrus fuī , <i>have been, was, about to prepare</i>	parātūrus fuerim
PLUPERF.	parātūrus fueram , <i>had been about to prepare</i>	parātūrus fuisse
FUT. PERF.	parātūrus fuerō , <i>shall have been about to prepare</i>	

INFINITIVE

- PRES. **parātūrus (a, um) esse**, *to be about to prepare*
- PERF. **parātūrus (a, um) fuisse**, *to have been about to prepare*

201. PASSIVE

PRES.	parandus (a, um) sum , <i>have to be prepared; ought to be, must be prepared</i>	parandus (a, um) sim
IMPERF.	parandus eram , <i>had to be prepared; ought to be, must be prepared</i>	parandus essem, forem
FUT.	parandus erō , <i>shall have to be prepared</i>	
PERF.	parandus fuī , <i>have had to be prepared</i>	parandus fuerim
PLUPERF.	parandus fueram , <i>had had to be prepared</i>	parandus fuisse
FUT. PERF.	parandus fuerō , <i>shall have had to be prepared</i>	

INFINITIVE

- PRES. **parandus (a, um) esse**, *to have to be prepared*
- PERF. **parandus fuisse**, *to have had to be prepared*

202. Irregular Imperatives: Four verbs, **dicō**, *say*, **dūcō**, *lead*, **faciō**, *do, make*, **ferō**, *bear*, form the present imperative active **dic**, **dūc**, **fac**, **fer**. But in early Latin **dīce**, **dūce**, *face* are common. The compounds follow the usage of the simple verbs, except prepositional compounds of **faciō**. **Sciō**, *know*, lacks the present imperative **sci**.

203. Gerunds and Gerundives. The older ending of the gerund and gerundive in the third and fourth conjugations was **undus**; and **endus** was found only after **u**. In classical times **undus** is frequent, especially in verbs of the third and fourth conjugations; later, **endus** is the regular form.

204. 1. Syncopated and Shorter Forms. The perfects in **āvī**, **ēvī**, **īvī** often drop the **v** before **s** or **r** and contract the vowels throughout, except those in **īvī**, which admit the contraction only before **s**. These forms are called syncopated. They are found in all periods, and in the poets are used to suit the meter.

PERFECT			
INDIC.	Sg. 1. —	—	—
	2. parāvistī, parāstī	audivistī, audistī	—
	3. —	—	—
Pl.	1. —	—	—
	2. parāvistis, parāstis	audivistis, audistis	—
	3. parāvērunt, parārunt	audivērunt, audiērunt	—
SUBJ.	parāverim, parārim etc.	audiverim, audierim etc.	—
PLUPERFECT			
INDIC.	parāveram, parāram etc.	audiveram, audieram etc.	—
SUBJ.	parāvissem, parāssem etc.	audivissem, audissem etc.	—
FUTURE PERFECT			
INDIC.	parāverō, parārō etc.	audiverō, audierō etc.	—
INFINITIVE			
PERF.	parāvisse, parāsse	audivisse, audisse	—

2. In the first and third persons singular and in the first person plural of the perfect, syncope occurs regularly only in perfects in **īvī**, and there is no contraction. It is most common in the perfects of **eō, go**, and **petō, seek**. The unsyncopated forms are always common except those of **eō**, which are very rare in good prose, but occur more often in the poets for metrical reasons.
3. **nōvī, I know**, and **mōvī, I have moved**, are also contracted, especially in their compounds.

Sg. 2. nōstī. Pl. 2. nōstis. 3. nōrunt. Subj. nōrim, etc. Pluperf. nōram, etc. Subj. nōssem, etc. Inf. nōsse.

But the future perfect **nōrō** is found only in compounds.

a. Similar contractions are seen in **mōvī**, but not so often.

4. The shorter form of the ending of the perfect active indicative third plural, **ēre** instead of **ērunt**, and of the second singular, **re** instead of **ris**, is often found. Thus **amāvēre = amāvērunt, they have loved**, and **amābāre = amābāris, you were loved**.

SEMIDEONENTS

205. 1. A few verbs form the perfect forms only as deponents:

audeō, audēre, ausus sum, dare
fidō, fidere, fisus sum, trust
gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvisus sum, rejoice
soleō, solēre, solitus sum, be accustomed

Irregular Verbs

206. Irregular in the conjugation of the present stem are:

1. **orior, orīrī, ortus, arise**

The present indicative is usually formed according to the third conjugation; the imperfect subjunctive is always **orerer**; but the future participle is **oritūrus**. The compounds follow the same usage except **adorīrī, rise up at, attack**, which follows the fourth conjugation.

2. **eō, go.**

The stem is **ī**, which, before **a, o, u**, becomes **e**.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **eō, īre, īvī (īi), itus**

207. INDICATIVE

PRES.	Sg. 1. eō, I go
	2. īs
	3. it

Pl.	1. īmus
	2. ītis
	3. eunt

IMPERF.	ībam, I went
FUT.	ībō, I shall go
PERF.	īvī (īi), I have gone
PLUPERF.	īveram (ieram), I had gone

208. SUBJUNCTIVE

eam
ēās
eat
ēāmus
ēātis
eant
īrem
—
īverim (ierim)
īvissem (īssem)

209. IMPERATIVE

Sg. 1. —	—
2. ī, go	ītō, you shall go
3. —	ītō, he shall go
—	
Pl. 1. —	—
2. īte, go	ītōte, you shall go
3. —	euntō, they shall go

210. INFINITIVE

PRES.	īre
FUT.	itūrus esse
PERF.	īvisse (īsse)

211. PARTICIPLES

PRES.	iēns (Gen. euntis)
FUT.	itūrus

212. GERUND

eundi, etc.

213. SUPINE

ītum, to go

- Like the simple verb are inflected most of the compounds, except in the perfect system, where **īi** is the regular form. **Vēneō**, *be for sale*, and **pereō**, *perish*, serve as passives to **vendō**, *sell*, and **perdō**, *destroy*. **Ambiō**, *solicit*, follows the fourth conjugation throughout.
- The passive of the simple verb **eō** is found only in the impersonal forms **ītur**, **ībātur**, **ītum est**, **īrī** (in combination with the supine). But compounds with transitive force are conjugated regularly: so, **praetereō** forms **praetereor**, **īris**, **ītur**, **īmūr**, **īminī**, **euntur**, **ībar**, etc.; **ītus sum**, **erām**, **erō**, **euntor**, **ītor**, **īrī**, **eundus**.
- ferō, bear.**

The endings beginning with **t**, **s**, and **r** are added directly to the root, **fer**.

- Some forms of **ferō** are lacking and are supplied by **tul** and **(t)lā**.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus**
ACTIVE

214. INDICATIVE

PRES.	Sg.	1. ferō , <i>I bear</i>	2. fers	3. fert
Pl.	1.	ferimus	2.	fertis
	2.		3.	ferunt
IMPERF.		ferēbam , <i>I was bearing</i>		
FUT.		feram , <i>I shall bear</i>		—
PERF.		tuli , <i>I have borne</i>		tulerim
PLUPERF.		tuleram , <i>I had borne</i>		tulissem
FUT. PERF.		tulerō , <i>I shall have borne</i>		—

216. IMPERATIVE

Sg.	1. —	—
	2. fer , <i>bear</i>	fertō , <i>you shall bear</i>
	3. —	fertō , <i>he shall bear</i>
Pl.	1. —	—
	2. ferte , <i>bear</i>	fertōte , <i>you shall bear</i>
	3. —	feruntō , <i>they shall bear</i>

217. INFINITIVE

PRES.	ferre
FUT.	lātūrus esse
PERF.	tulisse

219. GERUND**ferendī**, etc.**218. PARTICIPLES**

ferēns , <i>ferentis</i>	<i>bearing</i>
	lātūrus

220. SUPINE**lātum**, **lātū**

PASSIVE

221. INDICATIVE

PRES.	Sg.	1. feror , <i>I am borne</i>	2. ferris	3. fertur
Pl.	1.	ferimur	2.	ferimini
	2.		3.	feruntur

222. SUBJUNCTIVE

ferar
ferāris
ferātur
ferāmur
ferāminī
ferantur

IMPERF.	ferēbar	ferer
FUT.	ferar	—
PERF.	lātus sum	lātus sim
PLUPERF.	lātus eram	lātus essem
FUT. PERF.	lātus erō	—

223. IMPERATIVE

Sg. 1. —	—
2. ferre , <i>be borne</i>	fertor , <i>you shall be borne</i>
3. —	fertor , <i>he shall be borne</i>
Pl. 1. —	—
2. ferimini , <i>be borne</i>	—
3. —	feruntor , <i>they shall be borne</i>

224. INFINITIVE

PRES.	ferri , <i>to be borne</i>
FUT.	lātum īrī , <i>to be about to be borne</i>
PERF.	lātus esse , <i>to have been borne</i>

226. GERUNDIVE

ferendus, a, um, *ought to be borne*

4. **fīō**, *become*

Fīō is conjugated in the present, imperfect, and future, according to the fourth conjugation, but in the subjunctive imperfect and in the infinitive the stem is increased by **e**; thus, **fierem**, **fieri**, *to become*. In these forms the **i** is short, but elsewhere it is long except before final **t**. The infinitive ends in **rī**, and the whole verb in the present system is treated as the passive of **faciō**, *do, make* (161–171). The rest of the verb is formed as a regular passive of **faciō**.

228. PRINCIPAL PARTS: fīō, fieri, factus sum

PRES. INDIC.	fīō , <i>I am made, I become</i>	SUBJ.	fīam , fīas , fīat , etc.
	fīs , fīt , fīmus , fītis , fīunt		
IMPERF.	fiēbam , <i>I was made, I became</i>		fierem , fierēs , etc.
FUT.	fīam , <i>I shall be made (become)</i>		
PERF.	factus sum		factus sim , etc.
PLUPERF.	factus eram		factus essem , etc.
FUT. PERF.	factus erō		

IMPERATIVE

(**fī**) (**fītō**)

INFINITIVE

PRES. **fieri**, *to become*
 PERF. **factus esse**, *to have become*
 FUT. **factum īrī**, *to be about to become*

229. When compounded with prepositions, **faciō** changes the **a** of the stem into **i**, and forms the passive in classical Latin regularly from the same stem: **perficiō**, *achieve*; passive, **perficior**; **interficiō**, *destroy*; passive, **interficior**. When compounded with words other than prepositions, **faciō** retains its **a**, and uses **fiō** as its passive: **patefaciō**, *lay open*; passive, **patefiō**; **calefaciō**, *warm*; passive, **calefiō**.
230. **volō**, *wish*; **nōlō**, *be unwilling*; **mālō**, *prefer*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **volō, velle, voluī**
nōlō, nōlle, noluī
mālō, mālle, māluī

231. INDICATIVE

PRES.	volō	nōlō	mālō
	vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs
	vult	nōn vult	māvult
	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus
	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis
	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt
IMPERF.	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
FUT.	volam	nōlam	mālam
	volēs, etc.	nōlēs, etc.	mālēs, etc.
PERF.	voluī	nōluī	māluī, etc.
PLUPERF.	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram, etc.
FUT. PERF.	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō, etc.

232. SUBJUNCTIVE

PRES.	velim	nōlim	mālim
	velīs	nōlis	mālis
	velit	nōlit	mālit
	velimus	nōlimus	mālimus
	velitis	nōlitis	mālitis
	velint	nōlint	mālint
IMPERF.	vellem	nōllem	māllem
PERF.	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim, etc.
PLUPERF.	voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem, etc.

233. IMPERATIVE

Sg. **nōlī, nōlītō**
Pl. **nōlīte, nōlītōte, nōluntō**

234. INFINITIVE

PRES.	velle	nōlle	mālle
PERF.	voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse

235. PARTICIPLES

PRES.	volēns	nōlēns	—
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PRINCIPAL RULES OF SYNTAX

Agreement

- 236.** A verb agrees with its subject in number and person, as **ego vocō**, *I call*; **tū vocās**, *you call*.
- a. A collective noun may take its predicate in the plural, as **pars veniunt**, *part come*.
 - b. The nearer subject is preferred to the more remote, as **militēs et dux vēnit**, *the leader and his troops came*.
 - c. The copula may agree in number with the predicate noun, as **amantium īrae amōris integrātiō est**, *lovers' quarrels are love's renewal*. Compare "the wages of sin is death."
- 237.** The adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case, as **tālis vir**, *such a man*; **tālēs virī**, *such men*; **tālia dōna**, *such gifts*.
- 238.** The common attribute of two or more substantives generally agrees with the nearest, rather than with the most important, as **cūncta maria terraeque patēbant**, *all seas and lands lay open*.
- 239.** The common predicate attribute of two or more subjects is usually in the plural, as **pater et māter mortui sunt**, *father and mother are dead*; but may agree with the nearest or most important, as **Caesar mortuus est et Iūlia**, *Caesar is dead, and Julia also*.
- a. When the persons of the subjects are different, the predicate takes the first in preference to the second; the second in preference to the third.
 - b. When the genders of the subjects are different, the predicate attribute takes the nearest gender or the strongest (the masculine being the strongest of things with life, the neuter of those without), as **pater et māter mortui sunt**, *father and mother are dead*; **mūrus et porta dē caelō tācta erant**, *wall and gate had been struck by lightning*.
- 240.** The predicate substantive agrees with its subject in case, as **ille vir erat dux**, *that man was leader*.
- a. The pronoun used as subject is commonly attracted into the gender of the predicate as **negat Epicūrus; hoc enim vestrum lūmen est**, *Epicurus says No; for he is your great light!*
- 241.** The appositive agrees with its subject in case; if possible, also in number and person, as **Aenēās, pius dux**, *Aeneas, the devoted leader*; **Aenēās et Didō, superbī ducēs**, *Aeneas and Dido, proud leaders*.
- 242.** The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person, as **vir qui adest**, *the man who is present*; **dōna quae adsunt**, *the gifts which are here*; **ego qui hoc dīcō**, *I who say this*.
- a. Occasionally the antecedent is attracted into the case of the relative, as **urbem quam statuō vestra est**, *the city which I am founding is yours*.
- 243. Poetic Plural.** The plural is often used instead of the singular, especially in poetry, to generalize a statement, for metrical reasons, or for rhetorical effect, as **īrae**, *wrath, wrathful passions*; **fortitūdinēs**, *gallant actions*; **ōra**, *face, features*; **scēptra**, *scepter*; **silentia**, *silence*.
- a. **Plural of Modesty.** The plural of the first person is sometimes used instead of the singular, as **diximus multa**, *we (I) have spoken much*. Similarly **nōs** in all its cases for **ego**, etc., and **noster** in all its forms for **meus**, etc. This usage in English is sometimes called the "editorial we."
- 244. Disproportion** is indicated by the comparative with **quam prō**, *than for*; **quam ut**, *than that*; **quam qui**, *than who*; as **minor caedēs quam prō tantā victōriā fuit**, *the loss was (too) small for so great a victory*; **major sum quam cui fortūna nocēre possit**, *I am too great for fortune possibly to hurt me*.

- 245.** In comparing two qualities, use either **magis quam** with the positive, as **disertus magis est quam sapiēns**, *he is eloquent rather than wise* (*more eloquent than wise*); or a double comparative, **acūtiōrem sē quam ornātiōrem vult**, *he wishes to be acute rather than ornate*.
- 246.** Superlatives denoting order and sequence are often used partitively and then usually precede their substantives, as **summa aqua**, *the surface (of the) water*; **summus mōns**, *the top (of the) mountain*; **prīmō vēre**, *in the beginning (of) spring*. Similarly **in mediā urbe**, *in the midst of the city*; **reliqua, cētera Graecia**, *the rest of Greece*, and the like.

Pronouns

- 247.** Since the form of the verb indicates its person, the nominative of the personal pronouns is used only for emphasis or contrast, as **ego rēgēs ēiēcī, vōs tyrannōs intrōdūxistis**, *I drove out kings; you bring in tyrants*.
- The forms **meī, tuī, nostrī, vestrī** are used as objective genitives; **nostrum** and **vestrum** as partitive genitives (284, 286).
- 248.** The reflexive is used regularly when reference is made to the grammatical subject, as **ipse sē quisque diligit, quod sibi quisque cārus est**, *everyone loves himself, because everyone is dear to himself*.
- The reflexive is sometimes used when reference is made to the logical subject, as **ferunt sua flāmina classem**, *their own (favorable) breezes wait the fleet*.
 - The reflexive is used of the principal subject when reference is made to the thought or will of that subject, especially in indirect discourse or in substantive volitive clauses (clauses of desire), as **sentit animus sē vī suā movērī**, *the mind feels that it moves by its own force*; **ā mē petīvit ut sēcum essem**, *he asked me to be with him*; **librōs quōs frāter suus reliquisset mihi dōnāvit**, *he gave me the books (as he said) that his brother had left*.
- 249.** The possessive adjective is used instead of the genitive of the first and second person pronouns, as **socius meus**, *a comrade of mine*; **tēlum tuum**, *a weapon of yours*; **amor meus**, *my love (which I feel)*; **spēs tua**, *your hope (which you have)*.
- The appositive to a possessive adjective is in the genitive, as **urbs meā ūniūs operā fuit salva**, *the city was saved by my exertions alone*.

Adjectives for Adverbs

- 250.** With words of inclination and disinclination, knowledge and ignorance, order and position, time and season, the adjective is commonly employed for the adverb, as **id faciō volēns**, *I do this willing(ly)*.

Special Use of Moods

- 251.** **The Indicative**, not the subjunctive, is commonly used to express possibility, power, obligation, and necessity, as **possum persequī permulta oblēctāmenta rērum rūsticārum**, *I might rehearse very many delights of country life*; **ad mortem tē dūcī oportēbat**, *you ought to have been led to execution*.
- 252.** **The Potential Subjunctive**. The present or perfect subjunctive may be used to express possibility in the present or future, as **tē superesse velim**, *I should like for you to survive*; **Platōnem nōn nimis valdē laudāveris**, *you can't praise Plato too much*; the imperfect subjunctive to express possibility in the past, **crēderēs victōs**, *you would (might) have thought them beaten*.
- 253.** **The Optative Subjunctive**. The subjunctive, sometimes with **utinam**, *would that*, is often used in expressions of wishing. The negative is **nē**. **Valeās**, *farewell!* **nē veniant**, *may they not come!* **utinam nē nātus essem**, *would that I had not been born!* **utinam vīveret frāter**, *would that my brother were alive!*

- 254. The Volitive Subjunctive.** The subjunctive may be used in expressions of will, asseveration, command, or concession, as **stet haec urbs**, *may this city continue to stand*; **moriar sī magis gaudērem**, *may I die if I could be more glad*: **amēmus patriam**, *let us love our country*; **sit deus**, *granted that he is a god*. This subjunctive is often called jussive, hortatory, or concessive, according as it expresses a command, an exhortation, or a concession, respectively.
- 255.** The present imperative looks forward to immediate, the future imperative to contingent, fulfilment, as **haec dīcite vestrō rēgī**, *tell this to your king*; **cōsulēs nēminī pārentō**, *the consuls shall obey no one*.
- 256.** The negative of the imperative is regularly **nōlī** with the infinitive; as **nōlī fugere**, *don't flee!* sometimes **nē** or **cavē (nē)** with the present or perfect subjunctive is also used, as **cavē (nē) faciās**, *don't do it!* **nē mortem timeās** (or **timueritis**), *don't fear death!*
- a. In poetry **nē** is often found with the imperative, as **nē timē**, *fear not!* **nē fuge**, *don't run!*

Infinitives

- 257. The Historical Infinitive.** The present infinitive, with the subject in the nominative, is sometimes used to give a rapid sequence of events, as **hinc Ulixēs terrēre**, *henceforth Ulysses began to frighten (me)*. This is called the historical infinitive.
- 258. The Infinitive as Neuter Subject.** The infinitive with or without a subject may be treated as a neuter subject, object, or predicate, as **dulce et decōrum est prō patriā morī**, *it is sweet and glorious to die for one's fatherland*; **turpe est vincī**, *it is shameful to be conquered*; **scit vincere**, *he knows (how) to conquer*; **vivere est cogitāre**, *to live is to think, living is thinking*.
- 259. The Complementary Infinitive.** The infinitive is used with verbs of will, desire, power, duty, habit, inclination, resolve, continuance, purpose, etc., as **cupit morī**, *he wishes to die*; **dēbet haec vulnera patī**, *he ought to suffer these wounds*. This is called the complementary infinitive.
- 260. The Infinitive as Object.** The accusative with infinitive is used as the object of verbs of emotion, will, and desire; as **tē vēnisse gaudeō**, *I rejoice that you have come*; **mē dicere vult**, *he wishes me to speak*.
- 261. The Infinitive of Purpose.** In poetry the infinitive is often used to express purpose, as **nōn populāre vēnimus**, *we have not come to pillage*.
- 262. The Infinitive of Exclamation.** The infinitive with accusative subject is used in exclamation or exclamatory questions, as **mē dēsistere**, *what! I desist?*
- 263. The Infinitive of Indirect Statement** (Indirect Discourse). The infinitive is used after verbs of saying, showing, believing, and perceiving, to express an indirect statement; the present infinitive expresses action contemporary with that of the governing verb, the perfect infinitive action prior to it, the future infinitive action future to it, as **dīcit tē errāre**, *he says that you are wrong*; **dīcēbat tē errāre**, *he was saying that you were wrong*; **dīcēbat tē errāsse**, *he was saying that you had been wrong*.
- a. The future infinitive of **sum** followed by **ut** and the subjunctive is used in indirect statement of future action when the verb has no future participle, as **dīcit fore (futūrum esse) ut metuās**, *he says that you will fear*.
- 264. The Infinitive with Nouns.** The poets and later prose writers use the infinitive with nouns denoting attention or opportunity, as **amor cāsūs cognōscere nostrōs**, *desire to know our misfortunes*; **adfectāre potestās**, *opportunity to seize*.
- 265. The Infinitive with Adjectives.** The infinitive is used with many adjectives and with participles of adjectival force, as **nescia vincī pectora**, *hearts not knowing (how) to yield*; **certa morī**, *determined to die*.

Gerunds and Gerundives

- 266.** The genitive of the gerund or gerundive is used chiefly after substantives and adjectives that require a complement, as **sapientia ars vivendī putanda est**, *philosophy is to be considered the art of living*; **nūlla spēs plācandī dēi**, *no hope of appeasing god*; **cupidus maledicendī**, *eager to abuse*.
- 267.** The dative of the gerund or gerundive is used mainly in postclassical Latin after words of fitness and function; also after words of capacity and adaptation, and to express purpose, as **tēla apta mittendō**, *weapons suitable for hurling*; **comitia cōsulibus creandis**, *elections for nominating consuls*.
- 268.** The accusative of the gerund or gerundive is used with **ad** to express purpose, as **ad bellandum venimus**, *we come to make war*.
- a. The accusative of the gerundive is used in agreement with the direct object of verbs of giving, sending, and leaving, etc., to indicate purpose, as **id mihi servandum dedit**, *he gave it to me to keep*; **Conōn mūrōs reficiendōs cūrat**, *Conōn has the walls rebuilt*; **patriam dīripiendam reliquimus**, *we have left our country to be plundered*.
- 269.** The ablative of the gerund or gerundive is used to denote means and cause, rarely manner, as **ūnus homō nōbīs cūctandō restituit rem**, *one man by delaying raised our cause again*.

Supines

- 270.** The supine in **um** (accusative) is used chiefly after verbs of motion to express purpose, as **veniunt spectātum**, *they come to see*.
- 271.** The supine in **ū** (ablative) is used chiefly with adjectives to indicate respect, as **mīrābile dictū**, *wonderful to relate (in the relating)*; **mīrābile vīsū**, *wonderful to see (in the seeing)*.

Participles

- 272.** **The Present Participle** denotes continuance, the perfect participle denotes completion at the time of the principal verb.
- 273.** The participle is used after verbs of perception and representation to express the actual condition of the object at the time, as **Catōnem vīdī in bibliothēcā sedentem multīs circumfūsum librīs**, *I saw Cato sitting in the library with an ocean of books about him*; **illam audīvī fūrtīvā vōce loquentem**, *I heard her talking in a stealthy tone*.
- 274.** **The Future Participle** is used in poetry and occasionally in prose to express desire or purpose, as **fabricāta est māchina īspectūra domōs ventūraque dēsuper urbī**, *it has been built as an engine of war, to spy into our homes and come down upon the city from above*.
- 275.** **The Perfect Participle** passive is used after verbs of causation and desire, to denote that entire fulfilment is demanded or desired, as **sī quī voluptātibus dūcuntur, missōs faciant honōrēs**, *if any are led captive by sensual pleasures, let them give up honors (at once and forever)*.

CASES

NOMINATIVE

- 276.** The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative, as **urbs stat**, *the city is standing*.
- 277.** The subject of a historical infinitive is in the nominative, as **Ulixēs terrēre**, *Ulysses began to terrorize (me)*.

278. The predicate of a finite form of the verb *to be*, **sum**, or of a verb of seeming or becoming, or of the passive of a verb of making, choosing, showing, thinking, or calling, is in the nominative, as **pater est rēx**, *his father is king*; **pater fit rēx**, *his father becomes king*; **pater vocātur rēx**, *his father is called king*.
279. When an active verb of saying, showing, believing, or perceiving is changed to the passive, the accusative subject of the infinitive may become the nominative subject of the leading verb, as **urbs dicitur magna fuisse**, *the city is said to have been great*. Compare **dīcunt urbem fuisse magnam**, *they say that the city was great*.

GENITIVE

280. **Genitive of Material.** The genitive may be used to denote the material or substance of which a thing consists, as **flūmina lactis**, *rivers of milk*. See 324 for the ablative of material.
281. **The Appositional Genitive** is used with **vōx**, **nōmen**, **verbum**, **rēs**, **urbs**, etc., as **nōmen amīctiae**, *the name of friendship*; **urbem Patavī**, *the city of Patavium*.
282. **The Epexegetical Genitive** (or genitive of explanation) is used after **genus**, **vitium**, **culpa**, etc., as **virtūtēs continentiae**, **gravitatis**, **jūstitiae**, **fidei**, *the virtues of self-control, earnestness, justice, honor*.
283. **The Possessive Genitive** is used to denote possession, as **domus rēgis**, *the palace of the king, the king's palace*.
284. **The Subjective Genitive** is used of the subject of the action indicated by the substantive; **the Objective Genitive**, of the object of that action, as **metus hostium**, *the fear of the enemy*, which may mean: (1) the fear which the enemy feel (subjective genitive) or (2) the fear felt toward the enemy (objective genitive). The objective genitive is used with nouns, adjectives, and participles used as adjectives, as **cupidō glōriae**, *desire for glory*; **tempestātum potētem**, *ruling the storms*; **memorem vestrī**, **oblītum suī**, *mindful of you, forgetful of himself*.
285. **Genitive of Quality.** The genitive with an adjective may be used to describe a person or thing, as **homō maximī corporis**, *a man of gigantic size*. This is called the genitive of quality (characteristic, description). Compare the ablative of quality or characteristic (330).
- a. The genitive of quality (or description) or the possessive genitive may be used as a predicate, as **id virtūtis est**, *that is a mark of virtue*; **huius erō vivus**, **mortuus huius erō**, *hers I shall be living; dead, hers shall I be*; **haec domus est patris meī**, *this house is my father's*.
286. **The Partitive Genitive** stands for the whole to which a part belongs, as **pars hominū**, *part of the men*; **maximus omnium**, *greatest of all*. This is sometimes called the genitive of the whole.
287. **Genitive with Special Adjectives and Verbs.** Adjectives and verbs of fullness and want, of knowledge and ignorance, of desire and disgust, of participation and power, may take the genitive. Also some present participles used as adjectives, and in later Latin some verbals in **āx**, as **plēnus labōris**, *full of toil*; **egēnus omnium**, *in need of everything*; **cōnscius rēctī**, *conscious of right*; **ignārus malī**, *ignorant of misfortune*; **cupidus aurī**, *desirous of gold*; **diligēns vērī**, *careful (a lover of) the truth*; **capāx imperī**, *capable of empire*; **implentur veteris Bacchī**, *they fill themselves with old wine*.
288. **Genitive with Verbs.** Verbs of reminding, remembering, and forgetting usually take the genitive, as **me-minit malōrum**, **oblitus est bonōrum**, *he remembers the evil, forgets the good*.
- a. Sometimes these verbs take the accusative, especially of things, as **haec ōlim meminisſe iuvābit**, *to remember these things will one day be a pleasure*.
289. **Verbs of Emotion** take the genitive, as **miserēre animī nōn digna ferentis**, *pity a soul enduring what it does not deserve*.

- 290.** Impersonal verbs of emotion take the accusative of the person who feels, and the genitive of the exciting cause, as **tuī mē miseret, meī piget**, *I pity you, I loathe myself*.
- 291.** Verbs of accusing, convicting, condemning, and acquitting take the genitive of the charge, as **accūsātus est prōditiōnis**, *he was accused of treason*; **damnātus est caedis**, *he was convicted of murder*; **absolutus est crīminis**, *he was acquitted of the charge*.
- 292. Genitive of Value.** Verbs of rating and buying take the genitive of the general value, as **parvī existimāre**, *to consider of small account*; **ēmit equōs tantī quantī Caesar voluit**, *he bought the horses at the price Caesar wanted*.
- 293. Interest and rēfert** take the genitive of the person, rarely of the thing concerned, as **interest omnium rēctē facere**, *it is to the interest of all to do right*; **rēfert omnium**, *it concerns everybody*.
- a. Sometimes the ablative singular feminine of the possessive adjective is used, as **meā interest, meā rēfert**, *I am concerned*.
- 294. Genitive of Respect.** The genitive is used with various adjectives to denote the respect to which a thing is true, as **aeger animī**, *sick at heart*. This is sometimes called the genitive of specification.

DATIVE

- 295. The Indirect Object** is put in the dative, as **aurum hominī dat**, *he gives gold to the man*.
- 296.** Some verbs of giving take either the dative and the accusative, or the accusative and the ablative, as **hominī aurum dōnat**, *he presents the gold to the man*; **hominem aurō dōnat**, *he presents the man with gold*.
- 297. Dative with Special Verbs.** Many verbs meaning favor, help, trust, bid and forbid, believe, persuade, obey, serve, threaten, pardon, spare, join, and contend, take the dative, as **invideō nēminī**, *I envy no one*; **cēdit fortūnae**, *he yields to fortune*; **id mihi placet**, *that pleases me*; **pārēmus duci**, *we obey our leader*; **crēdit hominī**, *he trusts the man*.
- 298. Dative with Compounds.** Many intransitive verbs compounded with **ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, sub, and super** may take a dative, as **accēdō equō**, *I approach the horse*; **antecellit omnibus**, *he excels all*; **nox incubat mari**, *night broods over the sea*; **piger ipse sibi obstat**, *this lazy man stands in his own way*.
- a. Transitive verbs so compounded also take an accusative, as **mē vestrīs ōris deus appulit**, *god drove me to your shores*.
- 299. Dative of Possession.** The dative is used with **esse** to denote possession, as **est ager nōbis**, *we have a field*.
- 300. The Ethical Dative** is used of the personal pronouns only, as **ecce tibi homō**, *here's your man!* **tibi bellum geret**, *he shall wage war (for you, let me tell you)*.
- 301. The Dative of Reference** is used of the person interested or concerned in the action or of the person to whom a statement is referred, as **deō altāria fūmant**, *the altars smoke in honor of the god*; **pulchra est multīs**, *she is beautiful to many (in the eyes of many)*; **est urbe ēgressīs tumulus**, *as you go out of town (to those who have gone out of town) there is a mound*. This is also called the dative of interest, and at times is called the dative of advantage and of disadvantage.
- 302. The Dative of Agent** is used with a passive verb, especially with the gerundive, as **id faciendum mihi**, *this must be done by me, I must do this*; **vētor fātīs**, *I am forbidden by the fates*; **urbs capta est mihi**, *the city was captured by me*.
- 303. Dative of Purpose.** The dative may denote the object for which (purpose), as **pars optāre locum tēctō**, *part were choosing a site for a home*.

- a. The Dative of Purpose is often used in combination with the dative of reference (301), as **auxiliō iīs fuit**, *he was a help to them; id erit cūrae mihi*, *that shall be my care.*
- 304. Dative with Adjectives.** Adjectives of friendliness, fullness, likeness, nearness, with their opposites, take the dative, as **similis est hominī**, *he is like a man; homō amīcus est mihi*, *the man is friendly to me; id erit ūtile omnibus*, *this will be useful to all; proximus sum egomet mihi*, *myself am nearest to me.*
- 305. Dative of Separation.** Many verbs of warding off, robbing, and riddling, depriving, and separation take a dative, especially in poetry, as **ēripiēs mihi hunc errōrem**, *you will rid me of this mistake; silicī scintillam excūdit*, *he strikes a spark from the flint.* This is called the dative of separation.
- 306. Dative of Direction.** In poetry the place to which, or limit of motion, is often expressed by the dative, as **it clāmor caelō**, *a shout goes to heaven; multōs dēmittimus Orcō*, *we send many to Hades.*

ACCUSATIVE

- 307. The Direct Object** of active transitive verbs is in the accusative case and may denote either the object effected or the object affected, as **bellum gerunt**, *they wage war* (object effected or result produced); **condidit urbem**, *he founds the city* (object effected); **capit urbem**, *he captures the city* (object affected); **rēx dūcit hominēs**, *the king leads the men* (object affected).
- 308. Accusative with Compounds.** Many intransitive verbs, mostly those of motion, compounded with **ad**, **ante**, **circum**, **con**, **in**, **inter**, **ob**, **per**, **praeter**, **sub**, **subter**, **super**, and **trāns**, take the accusative, as **adit urbem**, *he approaches the city; poenam subit*, *he submits to punishment.*
- a. Transitive verbs thus compounded may have two accusatives, as **exercitum flūmen trāiēcit**, *he threw his army across the river.*
- 309.** In poetry the passive is often used in a reflexive or middle sense, as **fertur in hostēs**, *he charges upon the enemy.*
- a. When thus used the verb may take an accusative as a direct object, as **ferrum cingitur**, *he girds on (girds himself with) the steel; sinūs collēcta*, *having gathered her robes; tūnsae pectora*, *beating their breasts; īsternor umerōs*, *I spread over my shoulders.*
- 310.** The accusative and ablative of certain adjectives are used adverbially, as **multum iactātus**, *much tossed; prīmō*, *at first.* See 93–94.
- 311. Accusative of Respect.** In poetry the accusative is often used with an adjective or verb to denote the part concerned, as **nūda genū**, *with knee bare (bare as to her knee); ōs umerōsque deō similis*, *like a god in (as to) face and shoulders.* This is called the accusative of respect or specification.
- 312. Accusative with Prepositions.** The accusative is used with many prepositions, the most important being
ante, apud, ad, adversum
circum, cis, ob, trāns, secundum
penes, pōne, prope, per,
post, and all in **-ā**, and **-ter.**¹

¹ Observe the metrical form of these four lines.

- 313. Cognate Accusative.** Intransitive verbs may take an accusative of similar form or meaning, as **dum vītam vivās**, *as long as you live; somnium somniāvī*, *I dreamed a dream.* This is called a cognate accusative.
- 314. Accusative of Extent.** The accusative may express extent in space, time, or degree, as **tumulum centum pedēs altum**, *a mound one hundred feet high; fuit rēx decem annōs*, *he was king ten years; sī mē amās tantum quantum tē amō*, *if you love me as I love you.* This is called the accusative of extent. With expressions of time this is often called the accusative of duration of time.

- 315. Place Whither** (place to which) is regularly denoted by the accusative with the preposition **ad** or **in**, as **vēnit ad Ītaliām**, *he came to Italy*. This is sometimes called the accusative of limit of motion.
- The names of towns, small islands, **domus**, and **rūs**, do not ordinarily take the preposition, as **vēnit Rōmam**, *he came to Rome*; **pater, venī domum**, *father, come home!* **fugient rūs**, *they flee to the country*.
 - In poetry also the preposition is often omitted, as **Ītaliām Lāvīnaque vēnit lītora**, *he came to Italy and the Lavinian shores*.
- 316. Two Accusatives.** Verbs meaning to inquire, require, teach, and conceal take two accusatives, one of the person, one of the thing, as **quis tē illud docuit**, *who taught you that?* **Milēsiōs nāvem poposcit**, *he demanded a ship of the Milesians*; **quid mē istud rogās**, *why do you ask me that?*
- Verbs of naming, making, taking, choosing, and showing take two accusatives of the same person or thing, as **vocant urbem Rōmam**, *they call the city Rome*; **illum rēgem faciunt**, *they make him king*.
- 317. The Subject of the Infinitive** is regularly in the accusative, as **vult mē dīcere**, *he wishes me to speak*.
- A predicate noun in such an infinitive phrase agrees with the subject, as **volunt eum rēgem esse**, *they wish him to be king*.
- 318. Accusative of Exclamation.** The accusative may be used in exclamations, as **mē miserum**, *poor me!* **prō deum fidem**, *for heaven's sake!*

ABLATIVE

- 319. Place Where** is denoted by the ablative, usually with **in**, as **in altō et in terrīs**, *on sea and on land*.
- With names of towns and small islands the locative is used to express place where, as **Rōmae**, *at Rome*. See 345.
 - In poetry the preposition is often omitted, as **terrā marique**, *on land and sea*; **Ītaliā**, *in Italy*; **litore**, *on the shore*; **pectore**, *in his heart*.
- 320. Place Whence** is denoted by the ablative, usually with **ex**, **dē**, or **ab**, as **ex marī**, *out of the sea*.
- With names of towns, small islands, **domō**, *from home*, and with **rūre**, *from the country*, the preposition is regularly omitted, as **Karthāgine**, *from Carthage*.
 - In poetry the preposition is often omitted, as **venit (ex) Ītaliā**, *he comes from Italy*.
- 321. Ablative of Accompaniment.** Accompaniment (attendance) is denoted by the ablative with **cum**, as **venit cum sociīs**, *he comes with his comrades*.
- With **mē**, **tē**, **sē**, **nōbis**, **vōbīs**, **quō**, **quā**, **quibus**, the preposition **cum** is regularly appended, as **mēcum**, *with me*; **tēcum**, *with you*; **sēcum**, *with him(self)*, *with them(selves)*.
- 322. Time When or Within Which** is denoted by the ablative, as **urbem cēpit nocte**, *he captured the city at night*; **nocte pluit tōtā**, *it rains all night*.
- 323. Origin** (source or descent) is denoted by the ablative with or without **ex** or **dē**, as **nātus deā**, *born of a goddess (goddess-born)*; **ex mē atque ex hōc nātus es**, *you are his son and mine*.
- 324. Ablative of Material.** Material is denoted by the ablative, usually with **ex**, as **domus facta ex saxā**, **ex ferrō**, *a house made of stone, of iron*; **aere clipeus**, *a shield of bronze*. See 280 for the genitive of material.
- 325. Ablative of Respect.** The respect in which a verb, adjective, or noun is to be taken is denoted by the ablative, as **sunt quīdam hominēs nōn rē sed nōmine**, *some people are human beings not in fact (reality), but in name (only)*. This is sometimes called the ablative of specification.

- 326. Ablative of Accordance.** The ablative, usually with **dē** or **ex**, is used to express that in accordance with which a thing is done or judged, as **ex senātūs cōsultō**, *in accordance with the decree of the senate*.
- With certain words accordance is usually expressed by the ablative without a preposition, as **cōnsuētūdine suā**, *according to his custom*; **tuō cōsiliō**, *in accordance with your plan*; **meā sententiā**, *in my opinion*.
- 327. Ablative with Comparatives.** Comparatives without **quam** are followed by the ablative, as **exēgī monumētum aere perennius**, *I have erected a monument more enduring than bronze*; **Ō mātre pulchrā filia pulchrior**, *O daughter fairer than a mother fair!*
- 328. Ablative of Manner.** Manner is denoted by the ablative regularly with an adjective or with **cum**, as **cum virtūte vīvere**, *to live virtuously*; **id fēcit magnā cum cūrā**, *he did it very carefully*.
- The simple ablative of certain nouns may be used to denote manner, as **cāsū**, *by chance*; **vī**, *by force*.
- 329. Ablative of Attendant Circumstance.** Attendant circumstance, situation, or result may be expressed by the ablative, usually with a modifier, and without a preposition, but sometimes with **cum**, as **magnō intervallō**, *at a great distance*; **frequentissimō senātū**, *at a crowded meeting of the senate*; **imperiō suō**, *under his full power*; **clāmōre**, *with shouting*; **cum tuā perniciē**, *with (to) your destruction*; **magnō (cum) dolōre omnium**, *to the great grief of all*.
- 330. Ablative of Quality.** Quality or description is denoted by the ablative regularly with an adjective, as **stātūra fuit humili**, *he was of low stature*. This is sometimes called the ablative of characteristic or description. See 285 for the genitive of quality.
- 331. Ablative of Means.** Means or instrument is denoted by the ablative, without a preposition, as **clārē videō oculis**, *I see clearly with my eyes*; **pugnābant armīs**, *they fought with arms*.
- 332. Ablative of Cause.** Cause may also be expressed by the ablative without a preposition, as **ōdērunt peccāre bonī virtūtis amōre**, *the good hate to sin from love of virtue*.
- 333. Ablative of Agent.** The agent is denoted by the ablative with **ā (ab)**, as **urbs capta est ab illō duce**, *the city was captured by that leader*.
- 334. The Standard of Measurement** is denoted by the ablative, as **magnōs hominēs virtūte mētimur, nōn fortūnā**, *we measure great men by worth, not by fortune*.
- 335. Measure of Difference** is put in the ablative, as **sōl multīs partībus est major quam terra ūniversa**, *the sun is many parts (a great deal) larger than the whole earth*. This is also sometimes called the degree of difference.
- 336. Ablative of Price.** Definite price is put in the ablative, as **ēmit morte immortālitàtem**, *he purchased deathlessness with death*.
- General value is expressed by the genitive. See 292.
- 337. Ablative with Adjectives.** The ablative is used with **dignus**, **indignus**, **frētus**, **contentus**, and **laetus**, and with adjectives of fullness and abundance, as **contentus hōc equō**, *content with this horse*; **dignus poenā**, *worthy of punishment*; **indignus poenā**, *unworthy of punishment*.
- Also the verb **dignor**, *deem worthy*, takes the ablative in poetry and later prose, as **haud tālī mē dignor honōre**, *I do not deem myself worthy of such honor*.
- 338. The Ablative of Route** is used to denote the way by which, as **prōvehimur pelagō**, *we sail forth over the sea*.
- 339. Ablative with Prepositions.** The ablative is used with many prepositions, the most important being
abs (ab, ā), **cum**, **cōram**, **dē**
prae, **prō**, **sine**, **ex (or ē)**.

- 340. Ablative of Separation.** Separation is expressed by the ablative case, with or without a preposition. This ablative is used especially with verbs of depriving, of freedom, and of want, as **sē p̄ivāvit oculis**, *he deprived himself of his eyes*; **omnibus eḡere r̄ebus**, *to be in need of everything*; **tē ab eō liberō**, *I free you from him*. This is called the ablative of separation.
- a. The ablative of separation is also used with **aliēnus** and with adjectives of freedom and want, as **aliēnum mājestāte deōrum**, *inconsistent with the dignity of the gods*; **liber cūrā**, *free from care*.
- 341.** The ablative is used with **opus** and **ūsus**, as **opus est mihi aurō**, *I need gold*; **ūsus est dictīs bonīs**, *there is need of kind words*.
- 342. Ablative with Special Verbs.** **Ūtor**, **fruor**, **fungor**, **potior**, **vēscor**, and their compounds take the ablative, as **hīs vōcībus ūsa est**, *she spoke (used) these words*; **abūsus est nostrā patientiā**, *he used up our patience*; **fruimur lūce vītæ**, *we enjoy the light of life*; **fungor officiō**, *I am performing my duty*; **potitūr victoriā**, *he gains the victory*; **lacte vēscuntur**, *they live on milk*.
- 343. Ablative Absolute.** The ablative, combined with a participle, adjective, or noun, may serve to express the circumstances in which an act takes place, as **duce victō, abeunt**, *the leader having been conquered, they depart*; **urbe captā, hominēs redeunt**, *the city having been captured, the men return*. This phrase is called the ablative absolute.
- a. The ablative absolute phrase may have an accessory idea of time, cause, or condition, as **Caesare cōnsule haec lēx lāta est**, *this law was passed in Caesar's consulship*.

VOCATIVE

- 344. Vocative.** The vocative, with or without **Ō**, **O**, is used in addressing a person or thing, as **Mūsa**, *O Muse!* **Aeole**, *O Aeolus!* **Ō rēgīna**, *O queen!*

LOCATIVE

- 345.** Names of towns and small islands of the first and second declensions, **humus**, **domus**, and **rūs**, are put in the locative of the place where, as **Rōmae**, *at Rome*; **Crētae**, *in Crete*; **humī**, *on the ground*; **domī**, *at home*.
- a. In poetry the names of countries and large islands also are sometimes found in the locative, as **Libyae**, *in Libya*.

Adverbs

- 346.** Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, as **male vīvit**, *he lives badly*; **bene labōrat**, *he works well*; **ferē omnēs**, *almost all*; **nimis saepe**, *too often*.

Questions

- 347.** a. A question for information merely is generally introduced by **-ne**, as **videtne patrem**, *does he see his father?*
- b. A question that expects the answer *yes* is generally introduced by **nōnne**, as **nōnne vidēs**, *don't you see?*
- c. A question that expects the answer *no* is generally introduced by **num**, as **num vidēs patrem**, *you don't see your father (do you)?*

Moods in Interrogative Sentences

348. **The Deliberative Question** has its verb in the subjunctive, as **dīcam an taceam**, *shall I speak or hold my tongue?* **quid facerem**, *what was I to do?*
- Occasionally the present indicative is used in deliberative questions, as **quem sequimur**, *whom are we to follow?*
349. **The Indirect Question** has its verb in the subjunctive, as **quaerēmus** (1) **quid fēcerit**, (2) **quid faciat**, (3) **quid factūrus sit**, *we shall ask what he has done, what he is doing, what he is going to do (will do).*
350. The direct form of these three questions would be: (1) **quid fēcit?** (2) **quid facit?** (3) **quid faciet** (or **factūrus est**)?

Tenses

351. There are six tenses in Latin: the present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect.
- The Present** denotes continuance in the present; it is used: (1) of that which is going on now (specific present), as **auribus teneō lupum**, *I am holding a wolf by the ears*; (2) of statements that apply to all time (universal present), as **probitās laudātur et alget**, *honesty is praised and freezes.*
 - The Historical Present.** The present is used far more frequently than in English as a lively representation of the past, as **cohortis incēdere iubet**, *he orders the cohorts to advance.* This is called the historical present.
 - The present is used in Latin of actions that continue into the present, especially with **iam**, now, **iam diū**, now for a long time, **iam prīdem**, now long since, as **Mithridātēs annum iam tertium et vīcēsimū regnat**, *Mithridates has been reigning now going on twenty-three years.*
 - The present is sometimes used for the future, or to denote attempted action (conative present), as **quam prendimus arcem**, *what citadel are we to seize?* **uxōrem dūcis**, *are you to be married?* **quid mē terrēs**, *why do you try to frighten me?*
 - The Imperfect Tense** denotes continued or repeated action in the past, as **pugnābam**, *I was fighting, I kept fighting, I used to fight.* The imperfect is employed to represent manners, customs, situations; to describe and to particularize.
 - The Imperfect of Endeavor.** The imperfect is used of attempted and interrupted, intended and expected actions (imperfect of endeavor, conative imperfect), as **urbem relinquēbat**, *he was trying to leave the city;* **lēx abrogābātur**, *the law was to be abrogated.*
 - The imperfect and the historical perfect serve to supplement each other. The imperfect dwells on the process; the historical perfect states the result. The imperfect counts out the items; the historical perfect gives the sum. The two tenses are often so combined that the general statement is given by the historical perfect, the particulars of the action by the imperfect, as **Verrēs in forum vēnit; ardēbant oculi; tōtō ex ōre crūdēlitās ēminēbat**, *Verres came into the forum; his eyes were blazing; cruelty was standing out from his whole countenance.*
 - The Future Tense** denotes continuance in the future, as **scribam**, *I shall be writing.* It is also used to express indefinite action in the future, as **scribam**, *I shall write.*
 - The future is sometimes used in an imperative sense, as in English, as **cum volet, accēdēs; cum tē vitābit, abibis**, *when she wants you, approach; when she avoids you, begone sir.* Compare such English expressions as "Thou shalt not kill."
 - A similar use is that of the future in asseverations, as **ita mē amābit Iuppiter**, *so help me, Jove!*

4. **The Perfect Tense** has two distinct uses: the pure perfect and the historical perfect.
- The Pure Perfect** expresses completion in the present and hence is sometimes called the present perfect. It is used of an action that is now over and gone, as **viximus**, *we have lived* (life for us has been); **Troia fuit**, *Troy has been* (but is no longer). It is more frequently used to denote the present result of a more remote action (resulting condition), as **actum est**, **perīstī**, *it is all over, you are ruined*; **equum et mūlum Brundisiī tibi reliquī**, *I have left a horse and mule for you at Brundisium* (they are still there).
 - The Historical or Indefinite Perfect** states a past action, without reference to its duration, simply as a thing attained, an occurrence, as **vēnī**, **vīdī**, **vīcī**, *I came, I saw, I conquered*; **Milō domum vēnit**, **calceōs et vestimenta mūtāvit**, **paulisper commorātus est**, *Milo came home, changed shoes and clothes, tarried a little while*.
5. **The Pluperfect** denotes completion in the past and is used of an action that was completed before another was begun, as **fuerat inimīcus**, *he had been my enemy*.
6. **The Future Perfect** denotes both completion and attainment, as **fēcerō**, *I shall have done it*, or *I shall do it* (once and for all).
352. The Latin tenses are divided into primary (principal) and secondary (historical).
- The Primary Tenses** have to do with the present and future; they are the present, pure perfect, future, and future perfect.
 - The Secondary Tenses** have to do with the past; they are the historical present, imperfect, historical perfect, and pluperfect.

Moods in Subordinate Sentences

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

353. Primary (principal) tenses are ordinarily followed by primary tenses, secondary (historical) by secondary tenses, as follows:

(1) All forms that relate to the present and future (primary tenses)	are regularly followed by	the present subjunctive (for continued action); the perfect subjunctive (for completed action).
(2) All forms that relate to the past (secondary tenses)	are regularly followed by	the imperfect subjunctive (for continued action); the pluperfect subjunctive (for completed action).

- The action which is completed with regard to the leading verb may be in itself a continued action. So in English: *I do not know what he has been doing*, *I did not know what he had been doing*. The Latin is unable to make this distinction, and so the imperfect indicative (*he was doing*) is represented in the dependent form by the perfect or pluperfect, thus: **nesciō quid fēcerit**, **nescīvī quid fēcisset**.
- The above rule is subject to several modifications:
 - Tense refers to time, not merely to tense form, so that
 - The historical present may be felt according to its sense as *past* or according to its tense as *present*.
 - The pure perfect may be felt according to its starting-point as *past*, or according to its completion as *present*.
 - The effect of a past action may be continued into the present or the future.

3. The dependent clause may depend on two or more clauses with their verbs in different tenses, and so follow a varying sequence.
 4. An original imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive does not change its tense even when made to depend on a primary leading verb, for example, in unreal conditions (382, a).
- 354.** The future relation of a verb in a dependent subjunctive clause may be made clearer by the use of an active periphrastic, as **cognōscam**, **quid factūrus sis**, *I shall (try to) find out what you are going to do*; **cognōvī quid factūrus essēs**, *I have found out (know) what you were going to do*.
- 355.** In **Indirect Discourse** (indirect statement) all verbs in subordinate clauses are in the subjunctive and follow the general rule of sequence of tenses. See 390.

Quod Clauses

- 356.** **Quod**, *the fact that, in that*, is used with the indicative to introduce explanatory clauses after verbs of adding and dropping, doing and happening, and after demonstrative expressions, as **adde quod vīcimus**, *add the fact that we have won*; **praetereō quod nōn mānsit**, *I pass over the fact that he did not remain*; **bene facis quod tacēs**, *you do well in that you keep silent*; **hāc rē est īfēlix, quod victus est**, *in this he is unfortunate, in that he was conquered*.

Causal Clauses

- 357.** **Quod, quia, quoniam** and **quandō** take the indicative in direct discourse, the subjunctive in implied indirect discourse, to express cause, as **fūgit quod timēbat**, *he fled because he was afraid*; **fūgit quod timēret**, *he fled because (as he said) he was afraid*.
- 358.** **Quod** is used after verbs of emotion with the indicative in direct discourse, the subjunctive in implied indirect discourse, to give the reason (ground), as **gaudet quod vēnērunt**, *he rejoices that they have come*; **gaudet quod vēnerint**, *he rejoices that (as he says) they have come*.

Purpose Clauses

- 359.** **Purpose** is expressed by the present or imperfect subjunctive with **ut** or **nē**, as **vēnit ut dūceret hominēs**, *he came to lead (that he might lead) the men*; **fūgit nē capiātur**, *he flees lest he be (that he may not be) captured*. For the relative clauses of purpose see 388.
- 360.** **Substantive Volitive Clauses.** The present or imperfect subjunctive with **ut** or **nē** is used in a substantive clause after verbs of will and desire, as **ōrō ut veniās**, *I beg that you come*; **volō ut veniat**, *I wish him to come*; **voluī nē venīret**, *I wished him not to come*. Such a clause is called a substantive volitive clause.
 - a. The infinitive may also be used with such verbs, especially in poetry.
 - b. **Iubeō** regularly takes the accusative and infinitive.

Verbs of Hindering

- 361.** A verb of preventing, refusing, and the like may take **nē** or **quōminus** with the subjunctive, as **obstat nē veniat**, *he hinders him from coming*.
- 362.** A negated verb of preventing, refusing, and the like may take **quīn** or **quōminus** with the subjunctive, as **nihil obstat quīn (or quōminus) sis beātus**, *nothing hinders you from being happy*.

Verbs of Fearing

363. A verb of fear may be followed by **nē** or **ut** (= **nē + nōn**) with any tense of the subjunctive, as **timeō nē hostis veniat**, *I fear lest the enemy come, that he is coming, that he will come; timeō nē hostis vēnerit*. *I fear lest the enemy have come, that (it will turn out that) he has come; timeō ut amīcus veniat*, *I fear lest my friend come not, that he is not coming, will not come.*

Result Clauses

364. The subjunctive with **ut** or **ut nōn** is used to denote result, as **tanta vīs deōrum est ut eīs nōn possīmus obstāre**, *so great is the power of the gods that we cannot oppose them; nēmō est tam fortis ut nōn possit cādere*, *no one is so strong but he can (that he cannot) fall.*
- a. A relative pronoun is sometimes used instead of **ut**, as **nēmō est tam fortis quī nōn possit cādere**.
365. A verb of effecting has the subjunctive with **ut**, **nē**, or **ut nōn**, as **faciam ut veniat**, *I shall make (have) him come; faciam nē veniat*, *I shall bring it about that he does not come.*
366. Negative or questioned verbs of doubt and uncertainty may be followed by the subjunctive with **quīn**, as **nōn dubium est quīn urbs capiātur**, *there is no doubt (but) that the city is being captured.*
367. **Substantive Clauses of Result.** The subjunctive with **ut** is often used in a substantive clause to give the contents or character of a preceding substantive, adjective, or pronoun, as **tōtum in eō est, ut tibi imperēs**, *all depends on this, your self-command (that you rule yourself); id est propriū cīvitātīs, ut sit libera*, *this is the peculiar privilege of a state, to be free (that it be free).* This is called the substantive clause of result.

Temporal Clauses

368. **Ut, ut prīmū, cum, cum prīmū, ubi, ubi prīmū, simul ac, simul atque**, in the sense of *as soon as*, and **postquam** take the perfect indicative, as **postquam vēnit dux, urbs capta est**, *after the leader came, the city was captured; ut vīdit urbem captam, fūgit*, *as (soon as) he saw the city captured, he fled.*
- a. The imperfect indicative is used of overlapping action, and the pluperfect indicative when a definite interval is given, as **ut vidēbat hostēs vincentēs, rediit domum**, *as he saw the enemy were conquering, he returned home; postquam cēperat urbem, militēs dūcit domum*, *after he had captured the city, he led his soldiers home.*
369. When two repeated actions are contemporaneous, both are put in the indicative in tenses of continuance, as **rēx bellum gerēbat cum volēbat**, *the king waged war whenever he wished.*
370. When one repeated action comes before another, the antecedent action is put in the perfect, pluperfect, or future perfect indicative, the subsequent in the present, imperfect, or future indicative, according to the relation, as **quotiēns cecidit, surgit**, *as often as he falls (has fallen), he rises; quotiēns ceciderat, surgēbat*, *as often as he fell (had fallen), he rose; quotiēns ceciderit, surget*, *as often as he falls (shall have fallen), he will rise.*
371. **Dum, dōnec, quoad**, and **quamdiū**, *so long as, while*, take the indicative of all tenses, as **vīta dum superest, bene est**, *while (as long as) there is life, it is well; dōnec grātus eram tibi, fēlix fuī*, *while I was pleasing to you, I was fortunate; quoad potuit restitit*, *he resisted as long as he could.*
372. **Dum**, *while, while yet*, usually takes the present indicative when the verb of the main clause is in the past tense, as **dum hae rēs aguntur, urbs ardēbat**; *while these things were going on, the city was burning.*
373. **Dum, dōnec**, and **quoad**, *until*, take the present, historical present, historical perfect, or future perfect indicative, when suspense or anticipation are not involved, as **manēbō dum venit**, *I shall remain until he comes; mānsī dum (quoad, dōnec) vēnit*, *I remained until he came. See 374.*

374. **Dum, dōnec, and quoad, until**, take the subjunctive when suspense, anticipation, or design is involved, as **mānsi dum veniret**, *I remained until he could come*; **exspectō dum veniat**, *I am waiting for him to come*. See 373.
375. **Dum, modo, and dummodo, if only, provided only**, take the present or imperfect subjunctive in a proviso clause, as **ōderint dum metuant**, *let them hate so long as they fear (provided that, if they will only fear)*; **veniat, dum maneat**, *let him come, provided that he remains*.
376. **Antequam and priusquam** take the indicative present, perfect, or future perfect when the time limit is stated as a fact, as **antequam abeō, dicam pauca**, *before I go, I shall say a few words*; **antequam abiit, dixerat pauca**, *before he went, he had said a few words*.
- a. **Antequam and priusquam** take the subjunctive when the action is anticipated, contingent, or designed, as **urbem capit priusquam rēx veniat**, *he captures the city before the king may arrive (too soon for the king to arrive)*; **ante vidēmus fulgōrem quam sonum audiāmus**, *we see the flash of lightning before we hear the sound (of thunder)*.

Cum Clauses

377. **Temporal cum, when**, is used with all tenses of the indicative to designate merely temporal relations, as **animus nec cum adest nec cum discēdit appāret**, *the soul is not visible, either when it is present or when it departs*; **pāruit cum necesse erat**, *he obeyed when it was necessary*.
378. **Descriptive cum, when**, is used with the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive to give the circumstances under which an action took place, as **cum dīmicāret, occīsus est**, *when he engaged in battle, he was slain*; **Caesar cum id nuntiātūm esset, mātūrat ab urbe proficisci**, *when this was (had been) announced to Caesar, he hastened to set out from the city*. This **cum** is sometimes called **cum circumstantial**.
379. **Causal or Concessive cum, when, whereas, although**, is used with any tense of the subjunctive, as **quae cum ita sint, dēbet fugere**, *since these things are so, we must flee*; **cum pār esset armīs, tamen dēbuerat fugere**, *although he was equal in arms, nevertheless he had to flee*.

Conditional Sentences

380. **The Logical (More Vivid or Simple) Conditional Sentence** regularly has the same tense of the indicative in both the subordinate clause (the condition or protasis) and the principal clause (the conclusion or apodosis) as follows:

CONDITION	CONCLUSION
Sī id crēdis, <i>If you believe that,</i>	errās. <i>you are wrong.</i>
Sī id crēdēbās, <i>If you believed that,</i>	errābās. <i>you were wrong.</i>
Sī id crēdidistī, <i>If you (have) believed that,</i>	errāvistī. <i>you were (have been) wrong.</i>
Sī id crēdēs, <i>If you (shall) believe that,</i>	errābis. <i>you will be wrong.</i>
Sī id crēdiderīs, <i>If you shall have believed that,</i>	errāverīs. <i>you will have been wrong.</i>

381. **The Ideal (Less Vivid) Conditional Sentence** regularly has the present or perfect subjunctive, in both clauses, as follows:

CONDITION	CONCLUSION
Sī id crēdās, <i>If you should (were to) believe that,</i>	errēs. <i>you would be wrong.</i>
Sī id crēdiderīs, <i>If you should (prove to) have believed that,</i>	errāverīs (rare) <i>you would have been wrong.</i>

- a. In indirect discourse, or indirect statement, the verb of the conditional clause of a logical or less vivid conditional sentence is in the subjunctive and follows the general rule of sequence of tenses, as **dīcō tē, sī id crēdās, errāre; dīxī tē, sī id crēderēs, errāre.**

382. **The Unreal (Contrary to Fact) Conditional Sentence** regularly has the imperfect subjunctive in both clauses if contrary to present fact, and the pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses if contrary to past fact, as follows:

CONDITION	CONCLUSION
Sī id crēderēs, <i>If you believed that (but you do not),</i>	errārēs. <i>you would be wrong.</i>
Sī id crēdidissēs, <i>If you had believed that (but you did not),</i>	errāvissēs. <i>you would have been wrong.</i>

- a. In indirect discourse the verb of an unreal condition is in the same mood and tense as it would be in direct discourse, and the verb of an unreal conclusion takes one of four special periphrastic forms, as follows:

Dīcō (dīxi) sī id crēderēs, tē errātūrum esse.	{ (active, contrary to present fact)
Dīcō (dīxi) sī id crēdidissēs, tē errātūrum fuisse.	{ (active, contrary to past fact)
Dīcō (dīxi) sī id crēderēs, fore ut dēciperērīs.	{ (passive, contrary to present fact)
Dīcō (dīxi) sī id crēdidissēs, futūrum fuisse ut dēciperērīs.	{ (passive, contrary to past fact)

- b. Similarly in substantive clauses, as follows:

Nōn dubitum est quīn, sī id crēderēs, errārēs.
Nōn dubitum erat quīn, sī id crēdidissēs, errātūrus fuerīs.

- c. In poetry the present subjunctive is often used in both clauses of an unreal conditional sentence.
d. All conceivable combinations of types of mixed conditions and conclusions may be used; as the conclusion may have the form of a wish, command, statement of obligation, necessity, etc. These mixed forms are especially common with verbs which convey a future idea, as **dēbeō, ought; possum, be able, can; studeō, desire; volō, will, wish**, as **sī Pompēius privātus esset, tamen is mittendus erat**, if Pompey were a private citizen, nevertheless he ought to be sent; **vincite sī vultis, have your way if you will**.

383. **Ut sī, ac sī, quasi, quam sī, tamquam, tamquam sī, velut,** or **velut sī** and the subjunctive are used in a clause of comparison, as **tantus metus patrēs cēpit, velut sī iam ad portās hostis esset**, *a great fear took hold of the senators, as if the enemy were already at the gates.*

a. The subjunctive verb in such a clause follows the rule of sequence of tenses.

Concessive Clauses

384. A Concessive Clause may be introduced by **etsī, etiamsī, or tametsī**, with the indicative or subjunctive; by **quamquam**, with the indicative only; by **quamvis**, with the subjunctive only.

Relative Clauses

385. The Relative Clause as such, that is, a clause used as an adjective to modify a noun, regularly has its verb in the indicative, as **amō virum qui fortis est**, *I like a man who is brave, I like a brave man.*
386. An indefinite or general relative clause usually has its verb in the indicative; so explanatory **qui**, when equivalent to **quod**, as **errāverim fortasse, qui mē aliquid putāvī**, *I may have erred in thinking myself to be something.*
387. A relative clause that depends on an infinitive or a subjunctive, and forms an integral part of the thought, has its verb in the subjunctive by attraction, as **pigrī est ingenī contentum esse iīs quae sint ab aliīs inventa**, *it is the mark of a lazy mind to be content with what has been found out by others.*
388. A relative clause has its verb in the subjunctive when **qui** is equivalent to **ut is** in an expression of purpose, as **ēripiunt aliīs quod aliīs dent**, *they snatch from some to give to others.* This is called the relative clause of purpose.
389. A relative clause has its verb in the subjunctive when **qui** is equivalent to **ut is** in a clause of description or characteristic; so after an indefinite antecedent, after **dignus, indignus, idōneus, aptus**, etc., as **multī sunt qui ēripiant**, *there are many to snatch away; sunt (ei) qui dīcant*, *there are those who say (some say); dignus est qui cōsul fiat*, *he is worthy of being made consul.* This is called the subjunctive of characteristic.

Indirect Discourse

390. Indirect discourse (indirect statement), as opposed to direct discourse, gives the main drift of a speech and not the exact words.
- Indirect discourse depends on some verb of saying, showing, believing, perceiving, or thinking, expressed or implied.
 - In indirect discourse a principal statement has its verb in the infinitive, as **dīcit eōs vēnisce**, *he says that they have come; dīcit eōs venīre*, *he says that they are coming;* a question or a command has its verb in the subjunctive, as **quaerit quid velint**, *he asks what they want; quāsīvit quid vellent*, *he asked what they wanted; dīcit hominibus ut veniant*, *he tells the men to come; dīxit hominibus ut fūgerent*, *he told the men to flee.*
 - A subordinate clause in indirect discourse has its verb in the subjunctive. See 355.

VERGIL'S METER

The Dactylic Hexameter

Vergil used dactylic hexameter, the meter of epic poetry, to compose the *Aeneid*. Homer (8th century BCE) established the epic character of dactylic hexameter by using it to compose the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*; many other early Greek epic poems, now lost, were composed in the same meter. Beginning in the third century BCE, Latin poets began to experiment with adapting dactylic hexameter to their language. This was no easy task—Greek has a much larger vocabulary, including many more words with multiple short syllables, than does Latin, and is therefore better suited than Latin to dactylic hexameter. Vergil is generally considered by scholars and other admirers to have been the first to bring dactylic hexameter to perfection in Latin; in fact, many believe that he was the first *and* last Latin poet to do so. Whether this is true or not, there is no better introduction to Latin meter than through Vergil; and, strained and odd-sounding though the results may be at first, it is in fact possible with practice to get a reasonable idea of how Latin poetry might have sounded 2,000 years ago. It is important to make this attempt both for its own sake and because much ancient poetry, including the *Aeneid*, was intended to be heard; and a well-read excerpt can be quite powerful.

The term **dactylic hexameter** is derived from Greek. **Hexameter** means “six measures” (**hex**, “six”; **metron**, “measure”). A **dactyl** is a measure consisting of one long and two short syllables; the name **dactyl** comes from the Greek word for “finger” (**daktylos**), since with its two joints a finger can be imagined as consisting of one longer and two shorter sections. A line of dactylic hexameter consists of five dactylic measures (or, as they are commonly called, “feet”) followed by a final measure of two syllables, the first of which is always long. Any of the five dactyls can be replaced by a **spondee** (a measure consisting of two long syllables). The pattern of long and short syllables in dactylic hexameter looks like this (*Aen.* 1.1–11):

ARMA virumque canō, Troiae qui prīmus ab ōrīs
 Ītaliām fātō profugus Lāvīniaque vēnit
 lītora, multū ille et terrīs iactātus et altō
 vī superum, saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob īram,
 multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem
 īferretque deōs Latīo; genus unde Latīnum
 Albānīque patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.
 Mūsa, mihi causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō
 quidve dolēns rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs

10 īsignem pietāte virum, tot adire labōrēs
 - - | - ~| - ~ | - ~ | - ~ | - ×
 impulerit. Tantaene animīs caelestibus īrae?

Note that the final syllable in a line is always indicated by ×. It can be either long or short; its Latin name, **syllaba anceps**, means “ambiguous” or “undecided syllable.”

Most lines of hexameter consist of a combination of dactyls and spondees. The variety of combinations available would have kept the spoken verse from sounding monotonous. Note, however, that lines consisting entirely of spondees are very rare, and that Vergil uses a spondee in the fifth foot only on rare occasions. Such lines (i.e., those with a fifth-foot spondee) are called “spondaic lines,” or **spondeiazontes** (singular, **spondeiazon**). Lines consisting entirely of dactyls are relatively unusual as well, although they are not as rare as spondaic lines.

Latin meter is **quantitative**. Every syllable in a Latin word has a quantity, either “long” or “short.” Syllable length is determined a) by nature or b) by position. See items 14–24 for general guidelines on how to determine the length of a syllable.

Some special features of the Latin hexameter should be noted:

Elision – when one word ends with a vowel, diphthong, or -m, and the following word begins with a vowel or h-, the first vowel or diphthong is elided, i.e., blended, with the second. The length of the resulting combination syllable will generally be whatever the length of the second syllable originally was. There are examples of elision above in lines 3, 5, 7, and 11.

Hiatus – see the list of rhetorical and stylistic devices below.

Consonantal vowels – when used in combination with other vowels (e.g., *Iuppiter*, *coniunx*, *genua*), the vowels -i- and -u- can sometimes serve as consonants, pronounced as -j- and -w-, respectively. As such, they do not create diphthongs with the vowels next to them, and they can lengthen a preceding short syllable if combined with another consonant. There is an example above in line 2, *Laviniaque*, where the second -i- is treated as a consonant.

Synizesis – see the list of rhetorical and stylistic devices below.

Hypermetric lines – occasionally a hexameter ends with a syllable that can elide with the first syllable of the next line. This final syllable is not needed to complete the metrical pattern of the line in which it appears.

GLOSSARY OF RHETORICAL TERMS, FIGURES OF SPEECH, AND METRICAL DEVICES MENTIONED IN THE NOTES

Alliteration is the repetition of the same letter or sound, usually at the beginning of a series of words, as at *Aen.* 1.124, *Interea magno misceri murmure pontum*. **Alliteration** is often used in combination with **Onomatopoeia** (see below), as in this example.

Anaphora is the repetition of a word or words at the beginning of successive clauses. E.g., *Aen.* 1.421–22, *Miratur molem Aeneas, ..., / miratur portas*. In Vergil, **Anaphora** is often used in combination with **Asyndeton** (see below), as in this example.

Anastrophe is the inversion of the normal order of words, as at *Aen.* 4.320, **te propter**.

Aposiopesis (“a falling silent”) is a breaking off in the middle of a sentence, the syntax of which is never resumed. E.g., *Aen.* 1.135, **Quos ego—sed motos praestat componere fluctus**, when Neptune decides to suppress his wrath, at least temporarily.

Apostrophe is a sudden break from the previous narrative for an address, in the second person, of some person or object, absent or present. E.g., *Aen.* 1.94–96, **O terque quaterque beati, / quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis / contigit oppetere!**, addressed to the Trojans who fell at Troy.

Asyndeton is the omission of conjunctions, as at *Aen.* 6.315, **nunc hos nunc accipit illos**.

Ecphrasis is an extended and elaborate description of a work of art, a building, or a natural setting. E.g., *Aen.* 1.159–69, describing the cave of the nymphs at Carthage.

Ellipsis is the omission of one or more words which must be logically supplied in order to create a grammatically complete expression. E.g., *Aen.* 1.543, *sperate deos memores*, where the verb **futuros esse** must be supplied to complete the sense of the line.

Enallage is the transference of an epithet from the word to which it strictly belongs to another word connected with it in thought. E.g., *Aen.* 6.390, **somni noctisque soporae**, where the epithet **soporae** in fact describes not night itself but the drowsiness associated with sleep and night.

(N.B.: this definition is sometimes mistakenly given in textbooks and notes for a related but not identical figure of speech, **Hypallage**. The figure of speech sometimes called **Hypallage** is identical to **Metonymy** [see below].)

Enjambment is the continuation of a unit of thought beyond the end of one verse and into the first few feet of the next. E.g., *Aen.* 6.420–21, *melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam / obicit*, where **obicit** completes the meaning of the preceding line; a strong pause follows immediately thereafter.

Epanalepsis is the repetition of a word (often a proper name, and often in successive lines of verse) for dramatic and/or emotional effect. (It sometimes appears in combination with **Anaphora** and **Asyndeton** [see above for both terms].) E.g., *Aen.* 602–3, **divum inclemantia, divum / has evertit opes ...**

Euphemism is the avoidance of a direct, sometimes blunt manner of speaking in favor of a more subtle and sometimes diluted form of expression. E.g., *Aen.* 6.457, the circumlocution **extrema secutam** instead of the explicit **mortuam**.

Hendiadys is the expression of an idea by means of two nouns connected by a conjunction instead of by a noun and a modifying adjective, or by one noun modified by another. E.g., *Aen.* 1.54, **vinclis et carcere = vinclis carceris**.

Hiatus is the avoidance in meter of elision between one word ending in a vowel and another beginning with a vowel (or h). E.g., *Aen.* 4.667, **femineo ululatu**. Here as often the metrical device enhances **Onomatopoeia** (see below).

Hyperbaton is the distanced placement of two (or more) words which are logically meant to be understood together. E.g., *Aen.* 2.589–91, *cum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam / obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refusl sit / alma parens*, where the subject + verb + object combination **se obtulit et refusl sit alma parens** is dislocated, and added emphasis is thus given to each word.

Hyperbole is exaggeration for rhetorical effect. E.g., *Aen.* 1.103, *fluctusque ad sidera tollit*.

Hysteron proteron is the reversal of the natural or logical order of ideas. E.g., *Aen.* 1.69, **submersas ... obrue puppes**, where, contrary to logic, Juno instructs Aeolus to flood the Trojan ships *after* they have been sunk.

Litotes is understatement, often enhanced by the use of the negative. E.g., *Aen.* 6.392, *nec ... me sum laetatus*.

Metonymy is the substitution of one word for another which it suggests. E.g., *Aen.* 4.309, *hiberno sidere = hiberno tempore*.

Onomatopoeia is the use of words the sound of which suggests the sense. E.g., *Aen.* 1.105, **insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons**.

Pathetic fallacy is the attribution of human emotion to inanimate objects. E.g., *Aen.* 4.667–68, *Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu / tecta fremunt*, where the roaring is in fact done not by the dwelling but by those whose cries fill it. When used with adjectives, **Pathetic fallacy** is a special type of **Transferred epithet** (see below).

Pleonasm is exceptional (and usually unnecessary) fullness of expression, typical of archaic Latin style. E.g., *Aen.* 4.203, **amens animi**.

Polyptoton is the repetition of a noun or pronoun in different cases at the beginning of successive phrases or clauses. E.g., *Aen.* 1.106–7, **Hi summo influctu pendent; his unda dehiscens / terram inter fluctus aperit ... Polyp-toton** is a form of **Anaphora**, and often is found with **Asyndeton** (see above).

Polysyndeton is an overabundance of conjunctions, as at *Aen.* 1.85–86, *una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis / Africus ...*

Rhetorical question is a question that anticipates no real answer. E.g., *Aen.* 2.577–78 (Aeneas to himself): **Scilicet haec Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenias / aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho?**

Prolepsis is the inclusion in the main story of references to events which in fact will occur after the dramatic time of the poem, and to the people and circumstances involved in these later events. E.g., *Aen.* 6.847–50, **Excudent ... ducent ... orabant ... describent ... dicent**, all used to describe the Romans who will be descended from Aeneas and who are not themselves characters in the *Aeneid*.

Simile is a figure of speech which likens or asserts an explicit comparison between two different things. E.g., *Aen.* 6.451–54, [Dido] **quam ... / obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense / aut videt aut vidiisse putat per nubile lunam**.

Synchysis is interlocking word order; many variations on the pattern *abAB* exist. E.g., *Aen.* 4.700, **Iris croceis ... roscida pennis**.

Synecdoche is the use of a part for the whole, or the reverse. E.g., *Aen.* 4.354, **capitis ... iniuria cari**, where **capitis cari** is used to indicate a person.

Synizesis is a metrical effect whereby two contiguous vowels within the same word and normally pronounced separately are slurred into one syllable. E.g., *Aen.* 1.120, **Ilionei**, where the last two vowels, normally pronounced as a short vowel followed by a long, become one long vowel.

Tmesis (“splitting”) is the separation into two parts of a word normally written as one, often for a (quasi-)visual effect. E.g., *Aen.* 2.218–19, **bis collo squamea circum / terga dati**, where **circum + dati = circumdati**; the word **terga** is literally “surrounded” by the two parts of **circumdati**.

Transferred Epithet is an epithet which has been transferred from the word to which it strictly belongs to another word connected with it in thought. E.g., *Aen.* 1.123, **inimicum imbrem = inimici dei imbrem**.

(See also **Enallage** [above], an ancient name for the same stylistic feature.)

Tricolon crescens is the accumulation of three parallel phrases or clauses, each of which is at least one syllable longer than that preceding it. E.g., *Aen.* 4.307–8, **Nec te noster amor** [6 syllables] **nec te data dextera quoniam** [9 syllables] / **nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?** [15 syllables]. **Tricolon crescens** is often found in combination with **Anaphora** and **Asyndeton** (see above).

Zeugma is the joining of two words by a modifying or governing word which strictly applies to only one of them. E.g., *Aen.* 12.898, *limes agro positus litem ut discerneret arvis*, where zeugma occurs in the use of the verb **discerneret** with both **litem** and **arvis**: the boundary stone settles disagreements by *dividing* the fields.

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