
GRAMMATICAL APPENDIX

for Vergil's *AENEID*: Selected Readings from Books 1, 2, 4, and 6

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

ā as in father: **āra**, *altar*

ē as in they: **mēns**, *mind*

ī as in machine: **dīvus**, *divine*

ō as in bone: **mōns**, *mountain*

ū as in prune: **lūx**, *light*

SHORT

a as in ask: **anima**, *soul*

e as in red: **bellum**, *war*

i as in hit: **mittō**, *send*

o as in obey: **aequor**, *sea*

u as in full: **fuga**, *flight*

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**, **reiciō**.
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 **ī** 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*, **ī** 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.	o	ī
III.	a consonant or i	is
IV.	u	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	uī; 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; (a, the) land	Pl. terrae , (the) lands
GEN.	terrae , of (a, the) land, (a, the) land's	terrārum , of (the) lands, (the) lands'
DAT.	terrae , to, for (a, the) land	terrīs , to, for (the) lands
ACC.	terram , (a, the) land	terrās , to, for (the) lands
VOC.	terra , O land! land!	terrae , O lands! lands!
ABL.	terrā , from, with, by, in, on, at (a, the) land	terrīs , from, with, by, in, on, at (the) lands

- a. The locative singular of the first declension is like the genitive: **Rōmae**, at Rome; **mīlītae**, abroad (i. e., engaged in warfare).
- b. The genitive singular sometimes ends in **āī** in poetry; the genitive plural sometimes takes the form **um** instead of **ārum**.
- 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'nī** (nom., **ingenium**), *of genius*; **Vergi'li**, *of Vergil*.
- b. Proper names in **ius** have the vocative in **ī**, without change of accent: **Antō'nī**, **Tu'lli**, **Gā'i**, **Vergi'li**. **Filius**, *son*, and **genius**, *genius*, form their vocative in like manner: **fili**, **genī**. 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 **Rhodī**, *at Rhodes*; **Tarentī**, *at Tarentum*.
- d. In the genitive plural **um** instead of **orum** 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 **fāgus**, *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*; **vīrus**, *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.	cōnsul , m., <i>consul</i>	Pl. cōnsulēs , <i>consuls</i>
GEN.	cōnsulis	cōnsulum
DAT.	cōnsulī	cōnsulibus
ACC.	cōnsulem	cōnsulēs
VOC.	cōnsul	cōnsulēs
ABL.	cōnsule	cōnsulibus

- 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 **l** are regularly masculine; those having stems in **ll** 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>	nōmen , n., <i>name</i>
GEN.	sermōnis	hominis	nōminis
DAT.	sermōnī	hominī	nōminī
ACC.	sermōnem	hominem	nōmen
VOC.	sermō	homō	nōmen
ABL.	sermōne	homine	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 , <i>f., sister</i>	pater , <i>m., father</i>
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 , <i>n., kind</i>	corpus , <i>n., body</i>
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.	principe	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*; **lītium**, *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 **l** 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	animālī
	ACC.	hostem	mare	animal
	VOC.	hostis	mare	animal
	ABL.	hostī	marī	animālī
	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 *ī* 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*; **canālis**, *canal*; **cīvis**, *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.	cāsui (cāsū)	cornū
ACC.	cāsum	cornū
VOC.	cāsūs	cornū
ABL.	cāsū	cornū
Pl. NOM.	cāsūs	cornua
GEN.	cāsuum	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** (**domuī**); 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., <i>day</i>	rēs , f., <i>thing</i>
GEN.	diēi (diē)	reī
DAT.	diēi (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.

DECLENSION 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	Anchīsēs
GEN.	Pēnelopēs	Aenēae	Anchisae
DAT.	Pēnelopae	Aenēae	Anchisae
ACC.	Pēnelopēn	Aenēam (ān)	Anchīsēn (am)
VOC.	Pēnelopē	Aenēā	Anchīsē (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, air	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)	Paridī (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 (e)ī, eos	Sōcratis (ī)	Didūs (ōnis)
DAT.	Achillī	Sōcratī	Didō (ōnī)
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	miseram	miserum
VOC.	miser	misera	miserum
ABL.	miserō	miserā	miserō
Pl. NOM.	miserī	miserae	misera
GEN.	miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
DAT.	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
ACC.	miserōs	miserās	misera
VOC.	miserī	miserae	misera
ABL.	miserīs	miserīs	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	pulchrā	pulchrō
Pl. NOM.	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
GEN.	pulchrōrum	pulchrārum	pulchrōrum
DAT.	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs
ACC.	pulchrōs	pulchrās	pulchra
VOC.	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
ABL.	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs

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

72. In poetry we find **um** alongside of **orum** and **arum** in the genitive plural.
- a. In the dative and ablative plural **iis** from adjectives in **ius** is often contracted to **is** 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*; **nullus**, *none*; **solus**, *sole*; **totus**, *whole*; **ullus**, *any*; **unus**, *one*; **uter**, *which of the two*.

74.		M.	F.	N.
	Sg. NOM.	alter , <i>one of two</i>	altera	alterum
	GEN.	alterius	alterius	alterius
	DAT.	alteri	alteri	alteri
	ACC.	alterum	alteram	alterum
	ABL.	altero	altera	altero
	Sg. NOM.	alius	alia	aliud
	GEN.	alius	alius	alius
	DAT.	alii	alii	alii
	ACC.	alium	aliam	aliud
	ABL.	aliō	aliā	aliō
	Sg. NOM.	ullus , <i>any</i>	ulla	ullum
	GEN.	ullius	ullius	ullius
	DAT.	ulli	ulli	ulli
	ACC.	ullum	ullam	ullum
	ABL.	ullo	ulla	ullo
	Sg. NOM.	uter	utra	utrum
	GEN.	utrius	utrius	utrius
	DAT.	utri	utri	utri
	ACC.	utrum	utram	utrum
	ABL.	utrō	utrā	utrō

Like **uter** is declined **neuter**; like **ullus** are declined **nullus**, **solus**, **totus**, **unus**. The plural is regular.

- a. The genitive **alius** is very rare, and its place is usually taken by **alterius** or **aliēnus**.
- b. 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**.
- c. In the compound **alteruter** we usually find both parts declined; sometimes the second only.
- d. **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.	N.
Sg. NOM.	ācer , <i>sharp</i>	ācris	ācre
GEN.	ācris	ācris	ācris
DAT.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
ACC.	ācrem	ācrem	ācre
VOC.	ācer	ācris	ācre
ABL.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
Pl. NOM.	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
GEN.	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
DAT.	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
ACC.	ācrēs (īs)	ācrēs (īs)	ācria
VOC.	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
ABL.	ācribus	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:

1. In the ablative singular they have **ī** or **e**; when used as nouns, commonly **e**.

- a. The participles, as such, have **e**; but used as nouns or adjectives either **e** or **ī**, with a tendency to **ī**.

2. In the neuter plural they have **ia**; except all comparatives (91), **vetus**, *old*, and **ūber**, *fertile*, which have **vetera** and **ūbera**. Many have no neuter.
3. In the genitive plural they have **ium**, 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 **ium**.

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	fēlicia	Pl. recentēs	recentia
GEN.	fēlicium	fēlicium	recentium	recentium
DAT.	fēlicibus	fēlicibus	recentibus	recentibus
ACC.	fēlicēs (īs)	fēlicia	recentēs (īs)	recentia
VOC.	fēlicēs	fēlicia	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 (ī)	vetere (ī)	amante (ī)	amante (ī)
Pl. NOM.	veterēs	vetera	Pl. amantēs	amantia
GEN.	veterum	veterum	amantium	amantium
DAT.	veteribus	veteribus	amantibus	amantibus
ACC.	veterēs (īs)	vetera	amantēs (īs)	amantia
VOC.	veterēs	vetera	amantēs	amantia
ABL.	veteribus	veteribus	amantibus	amantibus

- a. In the poets, **e** is often found for **ī** in the ablative singular. Also in classical prose we find regularly **paupere**, *poor*; **vetere**, *old*; and frequently **divite**, *rich*; **sapiente**, *wise*.
- b. In the nominative and accusative plural **īs** for **ēs** belongs to early Latin and the poets, but a few cases of this accusative are found in Cicero. In the case of participles **īs** 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 **ium**; so also many compound adjectives.
- d. In the poets and in later writers, **um** is not infrequently found where classical prose uses **ium**.

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.

87.	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
	altus, a, um, high	altior, ius, higher	altissimus, a, um, highest
	fortis, e, brave	fortior, ius, braver	fortissimus, bravest
	fēlix, happy	fēlicior, ius, happier	fēlicissimus, 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.

89.	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	Pl. 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	maior, 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.), <i>frugal</i>	frūgālior	frūgālissimus

- a. For the pronunciation of **maior** and **peior** = **maior**, **peior**, 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*; **primō**, *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*; **prūdentē**, *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 , <i>loftily</i>	altius	altissimē
	pulchrē , <i>beautifully</i>	pulchrius	pulcherrimē
	miserē , <i>poorly</i>	miserius	miserrimē
	fortiter , <i>bravely</i>	fortius	fortissimē
	audācter , <i>boldly</i>	audācius	audācissimē
	tūtō , <i>safely</i>	tūtius	tūtissimē
	facile , <i>easily</i>	facilius	facillimē
	bene , <i>well</i>	melius	optimē
	male , <i>ill</i>	peius	pessimē
	[parvus], <i>small</i>	minus , <i>less</i>	minimē , <i>least</i>
	[magnus], <i>great</i>	magis , <i>more</i>	maximē , <i>most</i>
	multum , <i>much</i>	plūs , <i>more</i>	plūrium
	citō , <i>quickly</i>	citius	citissimē
	diū , <i>long</i>	diūtius	diūtissimē
	saepe , <i>often</i>	saepius	saeplissimē
	nūper , <i>recently</i>	—	nūperimē
	satis , <i>enough</i>	satius , <i>better</i>	

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 **mīlium** 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 , duo	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 , nostrum , <i>of us</i>
DAT. mihī (mī), <i>to, for me</i>	nōbis , <i>to, for us</i>
ACC. mē , <i>me</i>	nōs , <i>us</i>
ABL. mē , <i>from, with, by me</i>	nōbis , <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.	tibi , <i>to, for you</i>	vōbis , <i>to, for you</i>
ACC.	tē , <i>you</i>	vōs , <i>you</i>
ABL.	tē , <i>from, with, by you</i>	vōbis , <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.	sibi , <i>to, for him(self), her(self), it(self)</i>	sibi , <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 **eius** (= **eiuis**) 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	eadem	idem
GEN.	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
DAT.	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
ACC.	eundem	eandem	idem
ABL.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem
Pl. NOM.	īdem, eīdem, iīdem	eaedem	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 **eiusdem** = **eiuisdem**, 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 **hicc**, **hocc**, 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.	istī	istī	istī
ACC.	istum	istam	istud
ABL.	istō	istā	istō
Pl. NOM.	istī	istae	ista
GEN.	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
DAT.	istīs	istīs	istīs
ACC.	istōs	istās	ista
ABL.	istīs	istīs	istīs

- 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. NOM.	illi	illae	illa
GEN.	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
DAT.	illis	illis	illis
ACC.	illōs	illās	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.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō
Pl. Nom.	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
Gen.	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dat.	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
Acc.	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Abl.	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

109.

D. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

quī, who

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

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

110. General Relatives are:

PRONOUN	quisquis , <i>whoever</i>
	quidquid , quicquid , <i>whatever</i>
ADJECTIVE	quīquī , quaequae , quodquod , <i>whatsoever</i>
	quīcumque , quaecumque , quodcumque , <i>whichever</i>

111.

E. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

PRONOUN	quis? <i>who?</i>	quid? <i>what?</i>
ADJECTIVE	quī?	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 **quī**, **quae**, **quod**.

112.

F. STRENGTHENED INTERROGATIVES

PRONOUN	quisnam? <i>who, pray</i>		quidnam? <i>what, pray?</i>
	ecquis? <i>(is there) anyone</i>		ecquid? <i>(is there) anything?</i>
ADJECTIVE	quīnam?	quaenam?	quondam? <i>which, pray?</i>
	ecquī?	ecqua? (ecquae?)	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 **aliquī**, **aliqua**, **aliquid**, *some, any*; **quī**, **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 **nihili** (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	<i>Pres.</i>	re	rī, ī
	<i>Perf.</i>	isse	us (a, um) esse
	<i>Fut.</i>	ūrus (a, um) esse	um īrī
PARTICIPLES	<i>Pres.</i>	ns (Gen. ntis)	—
	<i>Perf.</i>	—	us (a, um)
	<i>Fut.</i>	ūrus (a, um)	—
	GERUND	GERUNDIVE	SUPINE
	ndī, (dō, dum, dō)	ndus (a, um)	um, ū

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

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 (forem)
	2. erās , <i>you were</i>			essēs (forēs)
	3. erat , <i>he was</i>			esset (foret)
	Pl. 1. erāmus , <i>we were</i>			essēmus (forēmus)
	2. erātis , <i>you were</i>			essētis (forētis)
	3. erant , <i>they were</i>			essent (forent)
		FUTURE		
	Sg. 1. erō , <i>I shall be</i>			
	2. eris , <i>you will be</i>			
	3. erit , <i>he will be</i>			
	Pl. 1. erimus , <i>we shall be</i>			(lacking)
	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. fuiſti , <i>you have been, you were</i>			fueris
	3. fuit , <i>he has been, he was</i>			fuerit
	Pl. 1. fuiſmus , <i>we have been, we were</i>			fuerīmus
	2. fuiſtis , <i>you have been, you were</i>			fuerītis
	3. fueſrunt , fueſre , <i>they have been, they were</i>			fuerint
		PLUPERFECT		
	Sg. 1. fueram , <i>I had been</i>			fuiſſem
	2. fuerās , <i>you had been</i>			fuiſſēs
	3. fuerat , <i>he had been</i>			fuiſſet
	Pl. 1. fuerāmus , <i>we had been</i>			fuiſſēmus
	2. fuerātis , <i>you had been</i>			fuiſſētis
	3. fuerant , <i>they had been</i>			fuiſſent

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. **fuero**, *I shall have been*
 2. **fuero**, *you will have been*
 3. **fuero**, *he will have been* (lacking)
- Pl. 1. **fuero**, *we shall have been*
 2. **fuero**, *you will have been*
 3. **fuero**, *they will have been*

120. IMPERATIVE

PRESENT		FUTURE	
Sg. 1. —	Pl. —	Sg. 1. —	Pl. —
2. es , <i>be</i>	este , <i>be</i>	esto , <i>you shall be</i>	esto , <i>you shall be</i>
3. —	—	esto , <i>he shall be</i>	sunto , <i>they shall be</i>

121. INFINITIVE

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

122. PARTICIPLES

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

123. COMPOUNDS OF **sum**

- absum**, *be away, absent*. PERF. (**abfui**) **afui**, PRES. PART. **absens**, *absent*.
adsum, *be present*. PERF. **affui** (**adfui**)
dēsum, *be wanting*
insum, *be in*
intersum, *be between*
obsum, *be against, hurt*. PERF. **obfui** (**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 **potēō, potēre**.

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

PERFECT

Sg. 1.	potuī , <i>I have been able</i>	potuerim
2.	potuistī	potueris
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	
Pl. 1.	potuerimus	(lacking)
2.	potueritis	
3.	potuerint	

INFINITIVE

PRES.	posse
PERF.	potuisse

PARTICIPLE

PRES.	potēns (79)
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*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 participial 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.	dīcō	dīcere	dixī	dictus , <i>say</i>
	capīō	capere	cēpī	captus , <i>take</i>
IV.	audiō	audīre	audivī	auditus , <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 (dīcī); 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	130.	SUBJUNCTIVE
		PRESENT	
	<i>I prepare, am preparing, do prepare</i>		
	Sg. 1. paro		parem
	2. parās		parēs
	3. parat		paret
	Pl. 1. parāmus		parēmus
	2. parātis		parētis
	3. parant		parent
		IMPERFECT	
	<i>I prepared, was preparing, did prepare</i>		
	Sg. 1. parābam		parārem
	2. parābās		parārēs
	3. parābat		parāret
	Pl. 1. parābāmus		parārēmus
	2. parābātis		parārētis
	3. parābant		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**
 2. **parāvistī**
 3. **parāvit**

parāverim
parāverīs
parāverit

- Pl. 1. **parāvimus**
 2. **parāvistis**
 3. **parāvērunt, ēre**

parāverīmus
parāverītis
parāverint

PLUPERFECT

I had prepared

- Sg. 1. **parāveram**
 2. **parāverās**
 3. **parāverat**

parāvissem
parāvissēs
parāvisset

- Pl. 1. **parāverāmus**
 2. **parāverātis**
 3. **parāverant**

parāvissēmus
parāvissētis
parāvissent

FUTURE PERFECT

I shall have prepared

- Sg. 1. **parāverō**
 2. **parāveris**
 3. **parāverit**

(lacking)

- Pl. 1. **parāverimus**
 2. **parāveritis**
 3. **parāverint**

131. IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

- Sg. 1. —
 2. **parā, prepare**
 3. —

FUTURE

- **parātō, you shall prepare**
parātō, he shall prepare
- Pl. 1. —
 2. **parāte, prepare**
 3. —
- **parātōte, you shall prepare**
parantō, they shall prepare

132. INFINITIVE

PRES.	parāre , <i>to prepare</i>
PERF.	parāvisse , <i>to have prepared</i>
FUT.	parātūrus, a, um esse , <i>to be about to prepare</i>

133.

GERUND

GEN.	parandī , <i>of preparing</i>
DAT.	parandō , <i>to, for preparing</i>
ACC.	parandum , <i>preparing, to prepare</i>
ABL.	parandō , <i>with, from, by preparing</i>

134.

SUPINE

parātum , <i>to prepare</i>
parātū , <i>to prepare, in the preparing</i>

135. PARTICIPLES

PRES. Nom.	parāns (<i>Gen. parantis</i>), <i>preparing</i> (79)
FUT.	parātūrus, a, um , <i>(being) about to prepare</i> (71, a)

FIRST CONJUGATION
PASSIVE

136.

INDICATIVE

137.

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

I am (being) prepared

Sg. 1.	paror
2.	parāris, re
3.	parātur
Pl. 1.	parāmur
2.	parāminī
3.	parantur

parer
parēris, re
parētur
parēmur
parēminī
parentur

IMPERFECT

I was (being) prepared

Sg. 1.	parābar
2.	parābāris, re
3.	parābātur
Pl. 1.	parābāmur
2.	parābāminī
3.	parābantur

parārer
parārēris, re
parārētur
parārēmur
parārēminī
parārentur

FUTURE

I shall be prepared

Sg. 1.	parābor
2.	parāberis, re
3.	parābitur
Pl. 1.	parābimur
2.	parābiminī
3.	parābuntur

(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.	parāti, ae, a	sumus	parāti, 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.	parāti, ae, a	erāmus	parāti, 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.	parāti, ae, a	erimus
2.		eritis
3.		erunt

138. IMPERATIVE

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

139. INFINITIVE

PRES.	parārī , <i>to be prepared</i>
PERF.	parātus, a, um esse , <i>to have been prepared</i>
FUT.	parātum irī , <i>to be about to be prepared</i>

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 *habēō, have*PRINCIPAL PARTS: *habēō, habēre, habuī, habitus*

<i>ACTIVE</i>		<i>PASSIVE</i>	
142. INDICATIVE	143. SUBJUNCTIVE	144. INDICATIVE	145. SUBJUNCTIVE
PRESENT			
Sg. 1. habēō	habeam	habeor	habear
2. habēs	habeās	habēris, re	habeāris, re
3. habet	habeat	habētur	habeātur
Pl. 1. habēmus	habeāmus	habēmur	habeāmur
2. habētis	habeātis	habēminī	habeāminī
3. habent	habeant	habentur	habeantur
IMPERFECT			
Sg. 1. habēbam	habērem	habēbar	habērer
2. habēbās	habērēs	habēbāris, re	habērēris, re
3. habēbat	habēret	habēbātur	habērētur
Pl. 1. habēbāmus	habērēmus	habēbāmur	habērēmur
2. habēbātis	habērētis	habēbāminī	habērēminī
3. habēbant	habērent	habēbantur	habērentur
FUTURE			
Sg. 1. habēbō		habēbor	
2. habēbis		habēberis, re	
3. habēbit		habēbitur	
Pl. 1. habēbimus		habēbimur	
2. habēbitis		habēbiminī	
3. habēbunt		habēbuntur	
PERFECT			
Sg. 1. habuī	habuerim	habitus, { sum	habitus, { sim
2. habuistī	habueris	a, um { es	a, um { sīs
3. habuit	habuerit		
Pl. 1. habuimus	habuerīmus	habiti, { sumus	habiti, { sīmus
2. habuistis	habuerītis	ae, a { estis	ae, a { sītis
3. habuērunt, ēre	habuerint		
PLUPERFECT			
Sg. 1. habueram	habuissem	habitus, { eram	habitus, { essem
2. habuerās	habuissēs	a, um { erās	a, um { essēs
3. habuerat	habuisset		
Pl. 1. habuerāmus	habuissēmus	habiti, { eramus	habiti, { essēmus
2. habuerātis	habuissētis	ae, a { eratis	ae, a { essētis
3. habuerant	habuissent		

FUTURE PERFECT

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

146. IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE	PRESENT	FUTURE
Sg. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	habē	habētō	habēre	habētor
3.	—	habētō	—	habētor
Pl. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	habēte	habētōte	habēmini	—
3.	—	habentō	—	habentor

147. INFINITIVE

PRES.	habēre	habērī
PERF.	habuisse	habitus, a, um esse
FUT.	habitūrus, a, um esse	habitum irī

148. GERUND

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

149. SUPINE

ACC.	habitum
ABL.	habitū

150. PARTICIPLES

PRES. <i>Nom.</i>	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 *dicō, say*

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **dicō, dicere, dixī, dictus**

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
151. INDICATIVE		152. SUBJUNCTIVE	153. INDICATIVE	154. SUBJUNCTIVE
			PRESENT	
Sg. 1.	dicō	dicam	dicor	dicar
2.	dicis	dicās	diceris, re	dicāris, re
3.	dicit	dicat	dicitur	dicātur
Pl. 1.	dicimus	dicāmus	dicimur	dicāmur
2.	dicitis	dicātis	dicimini	dicāmini
3.	dicunt	dicant	dicuntur	dicantur

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
	IMPERFECT		
Sg. 1. dīcēbam 2. dīcēbās 3. dīcēbat	dīcerem dīcerēs dīceret	dīcēbar dīcēbāris, re dīcēbātur	dīcerer dīcerēris, re dīcerētur
Pl. 1. dīcēbāmus 2. dīcēbātis 3. dīcēbant	dīcerēmus dīcerētis dīcerent	dīcēbāmur dīcēbāminī dīcēbantur	dīcerēmur dīcerēminī dīcerentur
	FUTURE		
Sg. 1. dīcam 2. dīcēs 3. dīcet		dīcar dīcēris, re dīcētur	
Pl. 1. dīcēmus 2. dīcētis 3. dīcent		dīcēmur dīcēminī dīcentur	
	PERFECT		
Sg. 1. dīxī 2. dīxistī 3. dīxit	dīxerim dīxerīs dīxerit	dic- { sum tus, { es a, um { est	dic- { sim tus, { sīs a, um { sit
Pl. 1. dīximus 2. dīxistis 3. dīxērunt, ēre	dīxerīmus dīxerītis dīxerint	dictī, { sumus ae, a { estis sunt	dictī, { sīmus ae, a { sītis sint
	PLUPERFECT		
Sg. 1. dīxeram 2. dīxerās 3. dīxerat	dīxissem dīxissēs dīxisset	dic- { eram tus, { erās a, um { erat	dic- { essem tus, { essēs a, um { esset
Pl. 1. dīxerāmus 2. dīxerātis 3. dīxerant	dīxissēmus dīxissētis dīxissent	dictī, { eramus ae, a { eratis erant	dictī, { essēmus ae, a { essētis essent
	FUTURE PERFECT		
Sg. 1. dīxerō 2. dīxeris 3. dīxerit		dic- { erō tus, { eris a, um { erit	
Pl. 1. dīxerimus 2. dīxeritis 3. dīxerint		dictī, { erimus ae, a { eritis erint	

155. IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE	PRESENT	FUTURE
Sg. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	dīc ¹	dīcitō	dīcere	dīcitor
3.	—	dīcitō	—	dīcitor
Pl. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	dīcite	dīcitōte	dīcimīnī	—
3.	—	dīcuntō	—	dīcuntor

¹See 202.

156. INFINITIVE

PRES.	dīcere	dīcī
PERF.	dīxisse	dictus, a, um esse
FUT.	dictūrus, a, um esse	dictum īrī

157. GERUND

GEN.	dīcendī
DAT.	dīcendō
ACC.	dicendum
ABL.	dīcendō

158. SUPINE

ACC.	dictum
ABL.	dictū

159. PARTICIPLES

PRES. <i>Nom.</i>	dīcēns; Gen. dīcentis (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 **iŏ** 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 **dīcere**.
162. These verbs are **capiŏ**, *take*; **cupiŏ**, *desire*; **faciŏ**, *do, make*; **fodiŏ**, *dig*; **fugiŏ**, *flee*; **jaciŏ**, *throw*; **pariŏ**, *produce, bear*; **quatiŏ**, *shake*; **rapiŏ**, *snatch*; **sapiŏ**, *be wise*, and their compounds; also compounds of **-liciŏ**, **-spiciŏ**; and the deponents **gradior**, *go*, and its compounds; **morior**, *die*, and its compounds; **patior**, *endure, suffer*, and its compounds.

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

	<i>ACTIVE</i>	<i>PASSIVE</i>	
163. INDICATIVE	164. SUBJUNCTIVE	165. INDICATIVE	166. SUBJUNCTIVE
	PRESENT		
Sg. 1. capiō	capiam	capior	capiar
2. capis	capiās	capiēris, re	capiāris, re
3. capit	capiat	capitur	capiātur
Pl. 1. capimus	capiāmus	capimur	capiāmur
2. capitis	capiātis	capimini	capiāmini
3. capiunt	capiant	capiuntur	capiantur
	IMPERFECT		
Sg. 1. capiēbam	caperem	capiēbar	caperer
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
	FUTURE		
Sg. 1. capiam		capiar	
2. capies		capieris, re	
etc.		etc.	
167. IMPERATIVE			
	PRESENT	FUTURE	PRESENT
	FUTURE		FUTURE
Sg. 1. —	—	—	—
2. cape	capitō	capere	capitor
3. —	capitō	—	capitor
Pl. 1. —	—	—	—
2. capite	capitōte	capimini	—
3. —	capiantō	—	capiantor
168. INFINITIVE			
	PRES. capere	capī	
169. PARTICIPLE	170. GERUND	171. GERUNDIVE	
PRES. capiens (79)	Gen. capienti	capiendus, a, um (71, a)	

FOURTH CONJUGATION

Conjugation of *audiō*, *hear*PRINCIPAL PARTS: *audiō*, *audire*, *audīvī*, *audītus*

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
172. INDICATIVE	173. SUBJUNCTIVE	174. INDICATIVE	175. SUBJUNCTIVE
PRESENT			
Sg. 1. audiō	audiam	audior	audiar
2. audīs	audiās	audīris, re	audiāris, re
3. audit	audiat	audītur	audiātur
Pl. 1. audīmus	audiāmus	audīmur	audiāmur
2. audītis	audiātis	audīmini	audiāmini
3. audiunt	audiant	audiuntur	audiantur
IMPERFECT			
Sg. 1. audiēbam	audīrem	audiēbar	audīrer
2. audiēbās	audīrēs	audiēbāris, re	audīrēris, re
3. audiēbat	audīret	audiēbātur	audīrētur
Pl. 1. audiēbāmus	audīrēmus	audiēbāmur	audīrēmur
2. audiēbātis	audīrētis	audiēbāmini	audīrēmini
3. audiēbant	audīrent	audiēbantur	audīrentur
FUTURE			
Sg. 1. audiam		audiar	
2. audiēs		audiēris, re	
3. audiet		audiētur	
Pl. 1. audiēmus		audiēmur	
2. audiētis		audiēmini	
3. audient		audientur	
PERFECT			
Sg. 1. audīvī	audīverim	audītus, { sum	audītus, { sim
2. audīvistī	audīverīs	a, um { es	a, um { sīs
3. audīvit	audīverit		
Pl. 1. audīvimus	audīverīmus	audītī, { sumus	audītī, { sīmus
2. audīvistis	audīverītis	ae, a { estis	ae, a { sītis
3. audīverunt, ēre	audīverint		
PLUPERFECT			
Sg. 1. audīveram	audīvissem	audītus, { eram	audītus, { essem
2. audīverās	audīvisse	a, um { erās	a, um { essēs
3. audīverat	audīvisset		
Pl. 1. audīverāmus	audīvisse	audītī, { erāmus	audītī, { essēmus
2. audīverātis	audīvissetis	ae, a { erātis	ae, a { essētis
3. audīverant	audīvissent		

		FUTURE PERFECT		
Sg. 1. audiverō 2. audiveris 3. audiverit		auditus, a, um	}	erō eris erit
Pl 1. audiverimus 2. audiveritis 3. audiverint		audītī, ae, a	}	erimus eritis erunt

176. IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE	PRESENT	FUTURE
Sg. 1. ——— 2. audī 3. ———	————	————	————	————
		audītō	audire	audītor
		audītō	————	audītor
Pl. 1. ——— 2. audīte 3. ———	————	————	————	————
		audītōte	audīmini	————
		audiuntō	————	audiuntor

177. INFINITIVE

PRES.	audire	audīri
PERF.	audivisse	auditus, a, um esse
FUT.	auditūrus, a, um esse	auditum īri

178. GERUND

GEN.	audiendī
DAT.	audiendō
ACC.	audiendum
ABL.	audiendō

179. SUPINE

ACC.	auditum
ABL.	auditū

180. PARTICIPLES

PRES. <i>Nom.</i>	audiēns; Gen. audientis (79)
FUT.	auditūrus, a, um (71, a)
PERF.	auditus, 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	morer
2. morāris, re	morēris, re
3. morātur	morētur
Pl. 1. morāmur	morēmur
2. morāminī	morēminī
3. morantur	morentur

IMPERFECT

I was delaying, delayed, did delay

Sg. 1. morābar	morārer
2. morābāris, re	morārēris, re
3. morābātur	morārētur
Pl. 1. morābāmur	morārēmur
2. morābāminī	morārēminī
3. morābantur	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	morātus, a, um	sim
2.	es		sīs
3.	est		sīt
Pl. 1. morātī, ae, a	sumus	morātī, ae, a	sīmus
2.	estis		sītis
3.	sunt		sint

PLUPERFECT

I had delayed

Sg. 1.	morātus, a, um	eram	morātus, a, um	essem
2.		erās		essēs
3.		erat		esset
Pl. 1.	morāti, 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.	morāti, ae, a	erimus
2.		eritis
3.		erunt

185. IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE
Sg. 1.	—	—
2.	morāre, delay	morātor, you shall delay
3.	—	morātor, he shall delay
Pl. 1.	—	—
2.	morāmini, 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. *morandī*, 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	experīris
IMPERF.	fatēbar	sequēbar	patiēbar	experiēbar
FUT.	fatēbor	sequar	patiar	experiar
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	experiar
	fateāris , etc.	sequāris	patiāris	experiāris
IMPERF.	fatērer	sequerer	paterer	experīrer
PERF.	fassus sim	secūtus sim	passus sim	expertus sim
PLUPERF.	fassus essem	secūtus essem	passus essem	expertus essem

193. IMPERATIVE

PRES.	fatēre	sequere	patere	experire
FUT.	fatētor	sequitor	patitor	experitor

194. INFINITIVE

PRES.	fatēri	sequi	pati	experiri
FUT.	fassurus esse	secūturus esse	passurus esse	experturus esse
PERF.	fassus esse	secūtus esse	passus esse	expertus esse

195. PARTICIPLES

PRES.	fatēns	sequēns	patiēns	experiēns
FUT.	fassurus	secūturus	passurus	experturus
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 fui , <i>have been, was, about to prepare</i>	parātūrus fuerim
PLUPERF.	parātūrus fueram , <i>had been about to prepare</i>	parātūrus fuissem
FUT. PERF.	parātūrus fuerō , <i>shall have been about to prepare</i>	

INFINITIVE

PRES.	parātūrus (a, um) esse , <i>to be about to prepare</i>
PERF.	parātūrus (a, um) fuisse , <i>to have been about to prepare</i>

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 fui , <i>have had to be prepared</i>	parandus fuerim
PLUPERF.	parandus fueram , <i>had had to be prepared</i>	parandus fuissem
FUT. PERF.	parandus fuerō , <i>shall have had to be prepared</i>	

INFINITIVE

PRES.	parandus (a, um) esse , <i>to have to be prepared</i>
PERF.	parandus fuisse , <i>to have had to be prepared</i>

202. Irregular Imperatives: Four verbs, **dicō**, *say*, **dūcō**, *lead*, **faciō**, *do, make*, **ferō**, *bear*, form the present imperative active **dīc**, **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 **scī**.

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	audīvistī, audīstī
	3.	—	—
SUBJ.	Pl. 1.	—	—
	2.	parāvistis, parāstis	audīvistis, audīstis
	3.	parāvērunt, parārunt	audīvērunt, audiērunt
		parāverim, parārim	audīverim, audierim
		etc.	etc.
		PLUPERFECT	
INDIC.		parāveram, parāram	audīveram, audieram
		etc.	etc.
SUBJ.		parāvissem, parāssem	audīvissem, audīssem
		etc.	etc.
		FUTURE PERFECT	
INDIC.		parāverō, parārō	audīverō, audierō
		etc.	etc.
		INFINITIVE	
PERF.		parāvisse, parāsse	audīvisse, audīsse

2. In the first and third persons singular and in the first person plural of the perfect, syncope occurs regularly only in perfects in **ivī**, and there is no contraction. It is most common in the perfects of **eō**, *go*, and **petō**, *seek*. The unsynopated 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*.

SEMIDEPONENTS

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

audeō, audēre, ausus sum, dare

fidō, fidere, fisis sum, trust

gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus 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>I go</i>
	2. īs
	3. it

Pl. 1. īmus
2. ītis
3. eunt

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

208. SUBJUNCTIVE

eam
eās
eat

eāmus
eātis
eant

īrem
—
īverim (ierim)
īvissem (īssem)

209. IMPERATIVE

Sg. 1. —
2. ī , <i>go</i>
3. —

Pl. 1. —
2. īte , <i>go</i>
3. —

—
ītō , <i>you shall go</i>
ītō , <i>he shall go</i>
—
ītōte , <i>you shall go</i>
euntō , <i>they shall go</i>

210. INFINITIVE

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

211. PARTICIPLES

PRES.	īēns (<i>Gen. euntis</i>)
FUT.	itūrus

212. GERUND

eundī, etc.

213. SUPINE

itum, *to go*

a. 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.

b. The passive of the simple verb **eō** is found only in the impersonal forms **itur**, **ībātur**, **itum est**, **īrī** (in combination with the supine). But compounds with transitive force are conjugated regularly: so, **praetereō** forms **praetereor**, **īris**, **itur**, **īmur**, **īminī**, **euntur**, **ībar**, etc.; **itus sum**, **eram**, **erō**, **euntor**, **ītor**, **īrī**, **eundus**.

3. **ferō**, *bear*.

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

a. 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
	3. ferunt
IMPERF.	ferēbam , <i>I was bearing</i>
FUT.	feram , <i>I shall bear</i>
PERF.	tuli , <i>I have borne</i>
PLUPERF.	tuleram , <i>I had borne</i>
FUT. PERF.	tulerō , <i>I shall have borne</i>

216. IMPERATIVE

Sg. 1. —
2. fer , <i>bear</i>
3. —
Pl. 1. —
2. ferite , <i>bear</i>
3. —

217. INFINITIVE

PRES.	ferre
FUT.	lāturus esse
PERF.	tulisse

219. GERUND

ferendī, etc.

221. INDICATIVE

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

215. SUBJUNCTIVE

feram
ferās
ferat
ferāmus
ferātis
ferant

ferem
—
tulerim
tulisse
—

—
fertō , <i>you shall bear</i>
fertō , <i>he shall bear</i>
—
fertōte , <i>you shall bear</i>
feruntō , <i>they shall bear</i>

218. PARTICIPLES

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

220. SUPINE

lātum, lātū

PASSIVE

222. SUBJUNCTIVE

ferar
ferāris
ferātur
ferāmur
ferāmini
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 iri , <i>to be about to be borne</i>
PERF.	lātus esse , <i>to have been borne</i>

225. PARTICIPLES

PERF.	latus, a, um , <i>borne</i>
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226. GERUNDIVE

ferendus, a, um , <i>ought to be borne</i>
4. fīō , <i>become</i>

227. **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 **ri**, 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> fīs, fit, fīmus, fītis, fīunt	SUBJ.	fīam, fias, fīat , etc.
IMPERF.	fīēbam , <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)	(fitō)
(fitō)	

INFINITIVE

PRES.	fieri , <i>to become</i>
PERF.	factus esse , <i>to have become</i>
FUT.	factum iri , <i>to be about to become</i>

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, nolui
mālō, mälle, 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
	velis	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, nōlitō**
 Pl. **nōlite, nōlitōte, nōluntō**

234. INFINITIVE

PRES.	velle	nōlle	mälle
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 collective noun may take its predicate in the plural, as **pars veniunt**, *part come*.
 - The nearer subject is preferred to the more remote, as **militēs et dux vēnit**, *the leader and his troops came*.
 - The copula may agree in number with the predicate noun, as **amantium irae amoris integratiō 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 mortuī 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*.
- 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.
 - 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 mortuī 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*.
- 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 quī adest**, *the man who is present*; **dōna quae adsunt**, *the gifts which are here*; **ego quī hoc dicō**, *I who say this*.
- 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 **irae**, *wrath, wrathful passions*; **fortitudinēs**, *gallant actions*; **ōra**, *face, features*; **scēptra**, *scepter*; **silentia**, *silence*.
- 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 quī**, *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 **dīsertus magis est quam sapiēns**, *he is eloquent rather than wise (more eloquent than wise)*; or a double comparative, **acūtīōrem sē quam ornātīōrem 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*; **primō vĕre**, *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*.
- a. 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*.
- a. 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*.
- b. 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*; **tĕlum tuum**, *a weapon of yours*; **amor meus**, *my love (which I feel)*; **spēs tua**, *your hope (which you have)*.
- a. The appositive to a possessive adjective is in the genitive, as **urbs meā ūnīus 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 oblĕctāmenta rĕrum 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 laudāverīs**, *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 nēmīnī 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 **timuerītis**), *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 vivendi putanda est**, *philosophy is to be considered the art of living*; **nūlla spēs plācandī deī**, *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 creandīs**, *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 diripiendam 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 nōbis 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 visū**, *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 vidī in bibliothēcā sedentem multis circumfūsum librīs**, *I saw Cato sitting in the library with an ocean of books about him*; **illam audivī fūrtivā 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 mächina inspectūra 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 **dicunt 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 amicitiae**, *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, gravitātis, jūstitiae, fideī**, *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 potentem**, *ruling the storms*; **memorem vestri, oblitum sui**, *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 mei**, *this house is my father's*.
286. **The Partitive Genitive** stands for the whole to which a part belongs, as **pars hominum**, *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*; **cōnsciūs 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 **meminit 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 **tui 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*; **absolūtus est criminis**, *he was acquitted of the charge*.
292. **Genitive of Value.** Verbs of rating and buying take the genitive of the general value, as **parvī exīstimāre**, *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 **invidēō nēmīnī**, *I envy no one*; **cēdit fortunāe**, *he yields to fortune*; **id mihi placet**, *that pleases me*; **pārēmus ducī**, *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 marī**, *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 vestris 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 multis**, *she is beautiful to many (in the eyes of many)*; **est urbe ēgressis 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*; **vetor fātis**, *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 ridding, 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*; **insternor umerōs**, *I spread over my shoulders*.
- 310.** The accusative and ablative of certain adjectives are used adverbially, as **multum iactātus**, *much tossed*; **primō**, *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 vitam 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 **tumulū 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 Ītaliā**, *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, veni domum**, *father, come home!* **fugiunt rūs**, *they flee to the country*.
 - In poetry also the preposition is often omitted, as **Ītaliā Lāvīnaque vēnit litora**, *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?* **Milēsios 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 dicere**, *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**, **nōbīs**, **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*.
- a. With certain words accordance is usually expressed by the ablative without a preposition, as **cōsuētūdine 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 monumentum aere perennius**, *I have erected a monument more enduring than bronze*; **Ō mātrem 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 vivere**, *to live virtuously*; **id fēcit magnā cum cūrā**, *he did it very carefully*.
- a. 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*; **imperio 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 armis**, *they fought with arms*.
- 332. Ablative of Cause.** Cause may also be expressed by the ablative without a preposition, as **ōderunt peccāre boni 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 multis partibus 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 immortalitatem**, *he purchased deathlessness with death*.
- a. 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*.
- a. 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 prīvāvit oculis**, *he deprived himself of his eyes*; **omnibus egēre rēbus**, *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 dictis bonīs**, *there is need of kind words*.
- 342. Ablative with Special Verbs.** **Ūtor**, **fruor**, **fungor**, **potior**, **vēscor**, and their compounds take the ablative, as **his vōcibus ūsa est**, *she spoke (used) these words*; **abūsus est nostrā patientiā**, *he used up our patience*; **fruimur lūce vītae**, *we enjoy the light of life*; **fungor officiō**, *I am performing my duty*; **potitur victōriā**, *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 cōsule 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?*
- a. 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.
1. **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*.
 - a. **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.
 - b. 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 pridem**, *now long since*, as **Mithridātēs annum iam tertium et vicēsimum rēgnat**, *Mithridates has been reigning now going on twenty-three years*.
 - c. 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?*
 2. **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.
 - a. **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*.
 - b. 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 ore crudēlītās ēminēbat**, *Verrēs came into the forum; his eyes were blazing; cruelty was standing out from his whole countenance*.
 3. **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*.
 - a. 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.”
 - b. 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 **vīximus**, *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, peristī**, *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 inimicus**, *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, nescivī 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 sīs**, *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 vicimus**, *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 infēlix, 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*; **fugit 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 veniret**, *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 negatived verb of preventing, refusing, and the like may take **quīn** or **quōminus** with the subjunctive, as **nihil obstat quīn (or quōminus) sīs 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 amicus 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 eis nōn possimus obstāre**, *so great is the power of the gods that we cannot oppose them*; **nēmō est tam fortis ut nōn possit cadere**, *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 cadere**.
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. Negatived 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 proprium civitātis, 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 primum**, **cum**, **cum primum**, **ubi**, **ubi primum**, **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 vidit 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 fui**, *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*; **mānsi 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 **mānsī dum venīret**, *I remained until he could come*; **expectō 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 dīmīcāret, occīsus est**, *when he engaged in battle, he was slain*; **Caesar cum id nuntiātum esset, mātūrat ab urbe proficīscī**, *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
Si id crēdis, <i>If you believe that,</i>	errās. <i>you are wrong.</i>
Si id crēdēbās, <i>If you believed that,</i>	errābās. <i>you were wrong.</i>
Si id crēdidistī, <i>If you (have) believed that,</i>	errāvistī. <i>you were (have been) wrong.</i>
Si id crēdēs, <i>If you (shall) believe that,</i>	errābis. <i>you will be wrong.</i>
Si 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 crēdideris, <i>If you should (prove to) have believed that,</i>	errāveris (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 (dīxī) sī id crēderēs, tē errātūrum esse.	{ (active, contrary to present fact)
Dīcō (dīxī) sī id crēdidissēs, tē errātūrum fuisse.	{ (active, contrary to past fact)
Dīcō (dīxī) sī id crēderēs, fore ut dēciperērīs.	{ (passive, contrary to present fact)
Dīcō (dīxī) 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 quī 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 **quī**, when equivalent to **quod**, as **errāverim fortasse, quī 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 **quī** 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 **quī** is equivalent to **ut is** in a clause of description or characteristic; so after an indefinite antecedent, after **dignus, indignus, idōneus, aptus**, etc., as **multi sunt quī ēripiant**, *there are many to snatch away*; **sunt (eī) quī dicant**, *there are those who say (some say)*; **dignus est quī 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.
- a. Indirect discourse depends on some verb of saying, showing, believing, perceiving, or thinking, expressed or implied.
- b. In indirect discourse a principal statement has its verb in the infinitive, as **dicat eōs venīre**, *he says that they have come*; **dicat 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*; **quaesivit quid vellent**, *he asked what they wanted*; **dicat hominibus ut veniant**, *he tells the men to come*; **dixit hominibus ut fugerent**, *he told the men to flee*.
- c. 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 quī prīmus ab ōrīs

— ◡ ◡ | — — | — ◡ ◡ | — — | — ◡ ◡ | — ×
Ītaliā fātō profugus Lāvīniaque vēnit

— ◡ ◡ | — — | — — | — — | — ◡ ◡ | — ×
lītorā, multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō

— ◡ ◡ | — — | — ◡ ◡ | — — | — ◡ ◡ | — ×
vī superum, saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob īram,

5 — ◡ ◡ | — — | — — | — — | — ◡ ◡ | — ×
multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem

— — | — ◡ ◡ | — ◡ ◡ | — ◡ ◡ | — ◡ ◡ | — ×
inferretque deōs Latīō; genus unde Latīnum

— — | — ◡ ◡ | — — | — — | — ◡ ◡ | — ×
Albānīque patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.

— ◡ ◡ | — — | — ◡ ◡ | — — | — ◡ ◡ | — ×
Mūsa, mihī causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō

— ◡ ◡ | — — | — ◡ ◡ | — — | — ◡ ◡ | — ×
quidve dolēns rēgina deum tot volvere cāsūs

10 – – | – ∪∪|– ∪ ∪| – ∪ ∪|– ∪ ∪| – ×
 īsignem pietāte virum, tot adire labōrēs

– ∪∪|– – | – ∪ ∪| – – | – ∪ ∪ | – ×
 impulerit. Tantaene animīs caelestibus irae?

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 soporata 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 inclementia, 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 refulsit / alma parens*, where the subject + verb + object combination **se obtulit et refulsit 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 in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens / terram inter fluctus aperit . . . Polyptoton** 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 Mycenae / 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 . . . orabunt . . . 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 vidisse 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 quondam** [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.

INDEX TO THE GRAMMATICAL APPENDIX

(The references are to sections.)

- ǎ**, ending of acc. sing. of Greek nouns, 68; nom., acc. and voc. pl. ending of neuters, 33, *c*
- ā**, prepositions ending in, 312
- ā** or **ab** with abl., 320, 333, 339
- Ability, verbs of with inf., 259
- Ablative, defined, 30; in **ābus**, 34, *c*; in **ī**, 55, *d*, 56, *b*, 77, 81, 82, *a*; prepositions with, 339; adv. forms of, 310; of supine, 271; pl. like the dat., 33, *d*; **quīs** and **quī** as abl. and dat., 109, *c*, *d*
- Ablative, Syntax: abs., 343; accompaniment, 321; accordance, 326; as adv., 95, 310, 328, *a*; agent, 333; with adjectives (**dignus**, **aliēnus**, etc.), 337, 340, *a*; cause, 332; gerund(ive), 269; with comparatives, 327; degree of difference, 335; with dep. verbs (**ūtor**, etc.), 342; with **dignor**, 337, *a*; with **dōnō**, 296; manner, 328; material, 324; means, 331; with gerund(ive), 269; measurement, 334; with **opus est** and **ūsus est**, 341; origin, 323; place where, 319; place whence, 320; with prepositions, 339; price, 336; respect, 325; route, 338; separation, 340; time, 322
- Abounding, words of with gen., 287
- Absolute, abl. abs., 343
- absum**, conj., 123
- ābus**, dat. and abl. ending, 34, *c*
- Accent, 25–27; metrical, 394; of nouns in **ius**, **ium**, 37, *a*, *b*
- Accompaniment, abl. of with **cum**, 321
- Accomplishing, verbs of, 365
- Accordance, abl. of, 326
- Accusative, defined, 30; in neuters like nom., 33, *c*; sing. in **a**, 68; sing. in **im**, 56, *a*; pl. in **īs**, 56, *d*, 83, *b*; of supine, 270; names of towns, **domus** and **rūs**, 315, *a*
- Accusative, Syntax: adv., 309–311, 95, *b*; cognate, 313; direct obj., 307; exclamation, 318; extent, 314; Greek, 309–311; subj. of inf., 317; with middle voice, 309; with prepositions, 312; respect, 311; of gerund(ive) with **ad**, 268; two accusatives: verbs of asking, making, etc., 316; remembering and forgetting, 288, *a*; compound verbs, 308
- Accusing and acquitting, gen. with verbs of, 291
- ācer**, decl., 77; compar., 89
- ac sī**, in clauses of compar., 383
- Action, see tenses, moods, etc.
- Active voice, 115, *a*; changed to pass., 279; act. periphrastic, 199, *a*
- ad**, with acc., 312; dat. with compounds of, 298; acc. with compounds of, 308; with gerund(ive), 268
- adde quod**, with indic., 356
- Adjectives, definition, 70; **a** and **o** stems, 71; **i** stems, 76; consonant stems, 80–82; three termination, 77; compar., 83–92; decl. of compar., 91; num. adjectives, 98–100; pronom. adjectives, 73, 102, *a*, 113, *a*, 114; poss. adjectives, 103, *a*, 104, *a*, 106, *a*
- Adjectives, Syntax: agreement, 237–239; as adverbs, 95, 250, 310; with inf., 265; with gen., 287; with dat., 304; with abl., 337; pred., 239; double compar., 245
- Advantage, dat. of, 301
- Adverbial accusative, 310; adv. abl., 328
- Adverbs, 93–97; formation, 95; compar., 96–97; adjectives used adverbially, 250, 310, 328, *a*; use, 346; double compar., 245; num. adverbs, 101
- Adversative clauses, 379, 384
- adversum**, with acc., 312
- ae**, diphthong, 5
- aeger**, decl. like **pulcher**, 71
- Aenēās**, decl., 66
- āēr**, decl., 68
- aethēr**, decl. like **āēr**, 68
- Affecting, acc. of, 307
- Affirmative, expressed by two negatives, 431; **nōnne** for affirmative answer, 347, *b*
- Agent, dat. of, 302; abl. of, 333
- ager**, decl. like masc. of **pulcher**, 71
- Agreement, nouns: appos., 241; pred., 240, 278, 317, *a*; adjectives: 237–238; pred., 239; poss., 249; pronouns: rel., 242; dem., 240, *a*; verbs: 236; according to sense, 236, *a*, 444
- āī**, ending of gen. sing., 34, *b*
- aiō**, pronounced **ai-iō**, 6, *b*
- al**, decl. of nouns in, 56
- aliēnus**, for gen. of **alius**, 74, *a*; abl. with 340, *a*

- aliquis (aliqui)**, decl., 113
- alius**, decl., 74
- Alphabet, 1–6
- alter**, decl., 74; **alterius** in gen. for **alius**, 74, *a*; ordinal num., 98
- alterius** for **alius**, 73, *a*
- Although, how expressed, 379, 384
- an**, in double questions, 348
- anceps, syllaba**, 393
- Anchīsēs**, decl., 66
- Androgeōs**, decl., 67
- Andromachē**, decl. like **Pēnelopē**, 66
- animal**, decl., 56
- Answer to questions, 347
- ante**, prep. with acc., 312; dat. with compounds of, 298; acc. with compounds of, 308
- Antecedent, agreement of rel. pron. with, 242; attracted to case of rel., 242, *a*; undefined in char. clauses, 389
- Antepenult, 25, *a*
- antequam**, with indic., 376; with subj., 376, *a*
- Anticipation, clauses of, 440; attraction of antecedent to case of rel., 242, *a*
- Antithesis, 415
- apis**, gen. pl. in **ium**, 56, *c*
- Apodosis, defined, 380
- Apostrophe, 417
- Appointing, verbs of with two accusatives, 316, *a*
- Apposition, 241; pronouns and poss. adjectives, 249; expressed by gen., 281; **quod** and **ut** clauses with nouns and pronouns, 356, 367; inf. with nouns, 264
- aptus**, with dat. of gerund(ive), 267; with rel. clause of char., 389
- apud**, prep. with acc., 312
- āre**, inf. ending, 132
- ās**, acc. pl. of Greek nouns in, 65, *a*
- Asking, verbs of with two accusatives, 316; questions, 347–349
- Asseverations, with fut. indic., 351, 3, *b*; subj., 254
- At, translated by prep. with abl., 319; by loc., 345
- āter**, decl. like **pulcher**, 71
- Athōs**, decl. like **Androgeōs**, 67
- Atlās**, decl., 68
- atque, simul atque**, 368; **ac sī**, 383
- Attendant circumstance, abl. of, 329
- Attraction, antecedent to case of rel., 242, *a*; dem. to gender of pred., 240, *a*; of verb in rel. clauses to subjunctive, 387
- au**, diphthong, 5
- audeō**, semi-deponent, 205
- audiō**, conj., 172; with dat., 297
- avis**, decl., 65, *b*
- āx**, gen. with verbal adjectives in, 287
- b**, stems in, 50; becomes **p** before **s** and **t**, 128, 6
- Becoming, verbs of, constr. with, 278
- Believing, verbs of, with dat., 297; pers. constr. with pass., 279
- bene**, compar., 97
- Beseeking, verbs of, with **ut (nē)**, 360
- bis**, num. adv., 101
- bonus**, compar., 92; decl., 71
- Buying, abl. with verbs of, 336
- c**, stems ending in, 51; represents changed **g** before **t**, 128, 6
- Caere**, decl., 56, *b*
- canālis**, decl., 56, *b*
- canis**, decl., 56, *c*
- capiō**, conj., 163–171
- caput**, decl., 52
- Cardinal numerals, 98–99
- careō**, abl. with, 340
- Cases, 30; endings, 32; of pred. substantive, 240, 278; for uses see nom., gen., etc.
- cāsus**, decl., 59
- Cause, abl. of, 332; gerund(ive), 269; expressed by abl. abs., 343, *a*; clauses with **quod, quia, quoniam, quandō**, 357–358; **cum** with subj., 379; rel. clause, 386
- Causing, verbs of, with perf. part., 275; with gerundive, 268, *a*
- Caution, constr. with verbs of, 363
- cavē**, in prohibitions, 256
- ce**, enclitic, 107, 3, *b*, 4, *a*
- Ceasing, complementary inf. with verbs of, 259
- cētera**, partitive use, 246
- Characteristic, rel. clause of, 389; abl. of, 330; gen. of, 285
- Choosing, two accusatives with verbs of, 316, *a*
- circum**, prep. with acc., 312; dat. with compounds of, 298; acc. with compounds of, 308
- Circumstances, part., 273; abl. abs., 343; **cum** descriptive, 378; abl., 329
- cis**, prep. with acc., 312
- Cities and islands, names of, fem., 38, *a*; in acc., 315, *a*; abl., 320, *a*; loc., 345
- Clauses, see substantive, temporal, conditional, etc.
- Cognate accusative, 313
- Collective nouns, with pl. verbs, 236, *a*
- comes**, decl., 52
- Command, imp., 255; subj., 254; fut. indic., 351, 3, *a*; in ind. disc., 390, *b*

- Commanding, verbs of, with dat., 297; with inf., 360, *a, b*; with subj., 360
- Common syllables, 17
- Comparative, 84; decl., 91; of adverbs, 96; double compar., 245; conjunctions, 383
- Comparison, of adjectives, 83; of adverbs, 96; disproportion, 244; abl. of, 327; degree of difference, 335; clauses of with **ut sī, quasi**, etc., 383; metaphor, 432; simile, 441
- Complement, subj., 278–279; obj., 316, *a*, 317, *a*; agreement with subj., 238–240
- Complementary infinitive, 259
- Complex sentences, see clauses
- Compounds, of **sum**, 123; of **faciō** and **fiō**, 229; dat. with, 298
- Compound verbs, with dat., 298; with dat. and acc., 298, *a*; with acc., 308; with two accusatives, 308, *a*
- con-**, in composition with dat., 298; in composition with acc., 308
- Conative, pres., 351, 1, *c*; impf., 351, 2, *a*
- Concessive clauses, with **cum**, 379; with **etsī, quamquam, quamvis**, etc., 384; concessive subj., 254; see participles and abl. abs.
- Conclusion, see conditions
- Condemning and convicting, gen. with verbs of, 291
- Condition, of an object, expressed by part., 273
- Conditions, simple, 380; more vivid, 380; ideal (less vivid), 381; contrary to fact (unreal), 382, *c*; mixed, 382, *d*; in ind. disc., 381, *a*, 382, *a*; in substantive clauses, 382, *c*; abl. abs., 343, *a*
- Conjugation, 116, 126–128; see verbs and first, second, etc.
- Conjunctions, see **ut, cum**, etc.; omission of, 418; asyndeton, 418; polysyndeton, 349; compar. conjunctions, 383
- cōnor**, conj., 183; inf. with, 259
- cōnsciū**, with gen., 287
- Consecutive clauses, 364–367
- Consonantal, **i** and **u**, 6, *a, b, c*, 401
- Consonants, 6–8; quantity, 15, 17
- cōnstrūctiō ad sēnsū**, 236, *a*; reflex. refers to logical subj., 248, *a*
- Construction, see cases, moods, etc.
- cōnsul**, decl., 41, *a*
- contentus**, abl. with, 337
- Continued action, pres., 351, 1; impf., 351, 2; hist. inf., 257; sequence of tenses, 353
- Continuing, verbs of, with complementary inf., 259
- Contracted perfects, 204
- Contracted verb forms, 204; contracted vowels long, 24
- Contracting, undertaking, verbs of, with gerund(ive), 268, *a*
- Contrary to fact conditions, 382
- cōram**, with abl., 339
- cornū**, decl., 59
- corpus**, decl., 47
- Crisis, 204, vowels resulting from long, 24
- cuius**, see **quī**; pronunciation, 6, *b*
- cum** (preposition), 339; enclitic, 321, *a*; abl. of accompaniment, 321
- cum** clauses, temporal, 377; descriptive, 378; causal, 379; concessive, 379; **cum** (*whenever*), 370, 377
- cum primum**, 368
- cupidus**, with gen., 287
- d**, stems ending in, 52; before **s**, 128, 6, 124
- Dactyl, 392; fifth foot usually a dactyl, 395
- Date, **cum** with indic., 377
- Dative, defined, 30; sing. in **āī** (first decl.), 34, *b*; sing. in **ī** (second decl.), 74; pl. in **īs** for **iīs** (**deus**), 37, *f*; pl. in **ubus** (fourth decl.), 58, *c*
- Dative, Syntax: with adjectives, 267, 304; agent, 302; compounds, 298; direction, 306; double dat., 303, *a*; ethical, 300; ind. obj., 295; poss., 299; purpose, 303; reference, 301, 303, *a*; separation, 305; with special verbs, 297
- dē**, with abl., 329; place whence, 320; origin, 323; accordance, 326
- dea**, decl., 34, *c*
- dēbeō**, with complementary inf., 259; indic. for obligation, 251; in conditions, 382, *d*
- Declensions, 31–33; first, 34–35; second, 36–38; third, 39–57; fourth, 58–61; fifth, 62–64; of Greek nouns, 65–69; of adjectives, 71–82, 91; of numerals, 99; of pronouns, 103–114
- Defective verbs, 205
- Degree of difference, abl. of, 335
- Deliberative questions (subjunctive), 348
- Dēlos**, decl., 67
- Demonstrative pronouns, decl., 107; as subj. attracted to gender of pred., 240, *a*; as adjectives, 102, *a*
- Deponent verbs, 182; first conj., 163, 190; second, third, fourth conj., 191–198; participles of, 182; abl. with, 342; semi-deponents, 205

- Depriving, verbs of, with abl., 340; with dat., 305
- Descriptive genitive, 285; abl., 330; impf., 351, *a*, *b*; **cum** descriptive, 378
- Desire, expressions of with gen., 287; clauses of, 360; in ind. disc., 248, *b*; verbs of with inf., 260; expressed by fut. part., 274; volitive subj., 253
- dēsum**, conj., 123; dat. with, 301
- deum** = **deōrum**, 37, *d*, *f*
- deus**, decl., 37, *f*
- dexter**, decl. like **miser**, 71
- dīcō**, ind. disc., 263, 390; imp. **dīc**, 202
- diēs**, decl., 63; gender, 64
- dignor**, with abl., 337, *a*
- dignus**, with abl., 337; with rel. clause, 389
- Diphthongs, 5; always long, 24
- Direct, obj., 307; question, 347; reflex., 106, 248
- Direction, dat. of, 306
- Disproportion, **quam** (**prō**, **ut**), **quī**, 244
- Distance, acc., 314
- Distributive, numerals, 100; pronouns, see **quisque** and **uterque**
- diū**, compar., 97
- domus**, abl. of, 320, *a*; loc., 345; acc., 315, *a*; decl., 60; gender, 61, *a*
- dōnec**, with indic., 371; with subj., 374
- dōnō**, with dat. or abl., 269
- Double consonants, 7; **s** and **z**, 8; double questions, 348; double accusatives, 308, 316; double datives, 303, *a*; double comparatives, 245
- Doubting, verbs of; potential subj., 252; deliberative question, 348; subst. clause with **quīn**, 366; *cf.* 382, *b*
- dūc**, imperative, 202
- dum**, 371; with indic., 371–373; with subj., 374; in proviso clauses, 375
- duo**, decl., 99
- Duration, acc., 314; abl., 322
- Duty, expressed by indic., 251; by periphrastic, 199, *b*, 382, *d*
- dux**, decl., 51
- ē**, prep.; see **ex**; adv. ending, 95, *a*
- ecquis**, 112
- Editorial “we,” 243, *a*
- Effecting, acc. of, 307; verbs of: with perf. part., 275; with result clause, 365
- egeō**, abl. with, 340
- ego**, decl., 103; omission, 247; for emphasis and contrast, 247
- ei**, diphthong, 5
- Elision, 398, 402
- Ellipsis, 421
- Emotion, verbs of with gen., 289; with inf., 260; with **quod** and indic. or subj., 358; see exclamation
- Emphasis, see figures of speech, 106, *b*, *c*, and 247
- Enclitics, 27; **–que**, 27; **–met**, 106, *b*; **–pte**, 106, *c*; **–ce**, 107, 3, *b*, 4, *a*; **–nam**, 112; **–cum**, 321, *a*; **–ve**, 27; **–ne**, 27, 347, *a*
- Endings (regular), of nouns, 32; of infinitives and participles, 117, 3; see declensions and conjugations
- Endings (irregular), gen. sing. in **āī**, 34, *b*; gen., dat. sing. **ē** for **eī** in fifth decl., 63; gen. pl. **um**, 34, *b*, 37, *d*; acc. pl. **īs**, 56, *d*, 83, *b*; gen. sing. **īus**, 74; gen. pl. **ium**, 77, 81, 3, 55, *c*; abl. sing. **ī**, 55, *d*, 77, 81, 1; nom. and acc. pl. **ia**, 55, *d*, 81, 2; dat., abl. pl. **ābus**, 34, *c*; acc. **im**, 56, *a*; gen. pl. **ōn**, 65, *a*; acc. sing. in, 68; **āsti**, **ārunt**, **ēre**, etc., 204
- English pronunciation of Latin words, 28
- Envy, verbs of with dat., 297
- eō**, see **is**, **ea**, **id**
- eō**, conj., 207–213; compounds of, 213, *a*; **īrī** in fut. pass. inf., 117, 2, 213, *b*
- er**, nom. ending, 37, 74, 77
- ēre** for **ērunt**, 204, 4; **ere** for **eris**, 204, 4
- esse**, see **sum**
- Esteeming, verbs of, double acc., 316; abl. with **dignor**, 337, *a*
- Ethical dative, 300
- etsī**, **etiāmsī**, in concessive clauses, 384
- eu**, diphthong, 5
- ex** (**ē**), prep. with abl., 339; place whence, 320; origin, 323; accordance, 326; material, 324
- Exchanging, verbs of with abl., 336
- Exclamations, subj., 253; imp., 255, 256; inf., 262; acc., 318; voc., 344; fut. ind. in asseverations, 351, 3, *b*
- Exhortations, subj., 254; imp., 255; **ut** clause, 360
- Extent of space and time, acc., 314
- fac**, imp. of **faciō**, 202
- facilis**, decl. like **omnis**, 77; compar., 89, *e*
- faciō**, conj. like **capiō**, 163; imp. **fac**, 202; two accusatives, 316, *a*; **faciō ut** (**nē**), 365; pass. of, 227; compounds of, 229
- fāgus**, gender, 38, *a*
- fateor**, conj., 191–198
- Favor, verbs of with dat., 297

- Fearing, clauses with **nē** or **ut**, 363
- Feeling, verbs of with gen., 289–290; with **quod** and indic. or subj., 358
- Feet, in verse, 392; fifth foot, 395
- fel**, decl., 41, *b*
- fēlix**, decl., 82; compar., 87
- Feminine, first decl. (mostly), 35; second decl.: cities, islands, trees, and a few others, 38, *a*; third decl., nouns in **dō**, **gō**, **iō**, 44; **i** stems in **ēs**, 57; some **i** stems in **is**, 57; all other **i** stems, 57; mutes in **s**, 54; fourth decl., a few in **us**, 61, *a*; fifth decl., all but **diēs** and **meridiēs**, 64
- fer**, imp. of **ferō**, 202
- ferō**, conj., 214–225; imp., 202
- fidō**, semi-deponent, 205; with dat., 297
- Fifth declension, 62–64
- filia**, decl., 34, *c*
- filius**, decl., 37, *a, b*
- fiō**, conj., 228; compounds, 229; pass. of **faciō**, 227
- First conjugation, 129–141; deponents, 183–190
- First declension, 34–35
- Fitness, adjectives of, with dat., 304; of gerund(ive), 267
- fore** (**futūrus esse**), 121; **fore ut** in ind. disc., 263, *a*; cf. 382, *a*
- Forgetting, verbs of, with gen., 288; acc., 288, *a*; complementary inf., 259
- Forms, 29–275; see nouns, verbs, etc.
- Fourth conjugation, 172–181; deponents, 191–198
- Fourth declension, 58–61
- Freedom, adjectives and verbs with abl., 340; adjectives and verbs with gen., 287
- frētus**, with abl., 337
- frūgī**, compar., 92
- fruor**, with abl., 342
- fuī**, see **sum**
- Fullness, expressions of, with gen., 287; with abl., 337
- fungor**, with abl., 342
- Future perfect tense, 351, 6; in conditions, 380; in temporal clauses, 370; like perf. subj., 128, 5
- Future tense, 251, 3; specific and universal, 351, 3; as imperative, 351, 3, *a*; asseverative, 351, 3, *b*; part. expressing purpose, 274; conditions, 380–381; formation of pass. inf., 117, 2, 213, *b*; expressed by **fore ut**, 263, *a*; use of periphrastic, 199, *a*; in subj., 354
- g**, stems in, 51; changes to **c** before **t**, 128, 6
- Gender, rules of, 35, 38, 42, 48, 54, 57, 61, 64; attraction of pronouns, 240, *a*; and see masculine, feminine and neuter; of pred. complement, 239, *b*
- Genitive, defined, 30; **āi** for **ae**, 34, *b*; **um** for **ōrum**, 37, *d*; **um** and **ium**, 53, 55, *c*, 56, *c*, 77, 81, 3; **ē** for **eī**, 63; **ius**, 73–74; poss. adj. as gen., 249; two forms for pers. pronouns, 247, *a*
- Genitive, Syntax: material, 280; appos., 261; explanatory, 282; poss., 283; subj., 284; obj., 284; quality, 285; part., 286; pred., 285, *a*; with adjectives, 287; with verbs, 287–291; value, 292; with interest and **rēfert**, 293; respect, 294; genitive of gerund(ive), 266
- genius**, decl., 37, *b*
- genū**, decl., 59
- genus**, decl., 47
- Gerund(ive), 117, 3, 203; for formation see verbs, conj. of, uses of, 266–269; with dat. of agent, 302; in **undus**, 203; see periphrastic; of dep. verbs, 182
- Giving, verbs of, with gerundive, 268, *a*
- gracilis**, decl., 77; compar., 89, *a*
- Greek accusative, 309, 311
- Greek nouns, decl., 65–69
- Guilt, expressions of, with gen., 287, 291
- h**, never makes position, 15; vowels short before, 20; elision before, 398; hiatus before, 399
- habeō**, conjug., 142–150
- Having, verbs of with gerundive, 268, *a*; verbs of with perf. part., 275
- Helping, verbs of with dat., 297
- hērōs**, decl., 68
- Hesitation, clauses of, 363, 366
- hic**, decl., 107; pronounced **hicc**, 107, 3, *c*
- Himself, **ipse**, 108; **sē**, 106, 248
- Hindering, clauses with **nē**, **quīn** or **quōminus**, 361–362
- Historical inf., 257; with subj. nom., 277; pres., 351, 1, *a*; with secondary sequence, 353, *b*, 1 (*a*)
- homō**, decl., 43
- Hortatory subjunctive, 254
- humus**, loc. of, 345; gender, 38, *a*
- i**, vowel, 4; semi-vowel (consonantal), 6, *a*, 401; **i** stems, 55, 76; changed to **e** in **iō** verbs, 161, 206, 1; **i** and **u** in dat., abl. pl., 58, *c*

- i**, imperative of **eō**, 209; voc. ending, 37, *b*; abl. ending, 55, *d*, 77, 81, 1; loc. ending, 37, *c*; pres. pass. inf. ending, 117, 3; nom. pl. of **is**, **ea**, **id**, 107
- ia**, nom. and acc. pl. ending, 55, *d*, 81, 2
- iaciō**, conj., 161, 227–229; compounds, 6, *c*, 229; pass. of, 227–229
- iam**, with pres. indic., 351, *b*
- Ictus, in verse, 392, 394, 404
- Ideal conditions, 361
- īdem**, decl., 107
- idōneus**, with dat. of purpose, 303; gerund, 267; with rel. clause, 389
- īdūs**, decl., 59; gender, 61, *a*
- ignis**, decl., 56, *b*
- īi**, or **ī** in gen., 37, *a*; **īi** for **eī**, 107; **īi** perfect of **eō**, 207; in compounds, 213, *a*
- īis**, for **eīs**, 107
- ille**, decl., 107
- im**, acc. ending, 56, *a*
- Imperative, 115, 4; for formation see under verbs, conjugation of; irregular imperatives, 202; pres. and fut. 255; neg. 256; fut. ind. as imp., 351, 3, *a*; in ind. disc., 390, *b*
- Imperfect tense, 351, *a*; of **possum**, etc., for pluperf., 251, 382, *d*; conative, 351, 2, *a*; descriptive, 351, 2, *b*; in temp. clauses, 368, *a*, 371; in conditions, 380, 382, *d*; sequence of tenses, 353; formation of impf. subj., 128, 2
- imperō**, with dat., 297; with subst. vol. clause, 360
- Impersonal verbs, forms of **eō**, 213, *b*; with gen., 290; impers. constructions, 258, 366
- Implied indirect discourse, 357–358; *cf.* 248, *b*, 390.
- in**, acc. ending, 68
- in**, prep. with acc., 315; prep. with abl., 319; verbs compounded with, 298
- Inclination, adjectives of, with dat., 304; expressions of, 251–254; adjectives of, for adverbs, 250
- Indefinite antecedent, 389; pronouns, 113
- Indicative, 115, 4; to denote possibility, 251, 382, *d*; in deliberative questions, 348, *a*; with **quod** in explanatory clauses, 356; in causal clauses, 357–358; in temporal clauses, 368–373, 377; present with **dum**, 372; simple (more vivid) conditions, 380; in unreal conditions, 382, *d*; in concessive clauses, 384
- Indirect command, 390
- Indirect discourse, 263, 390; subordinate clauses in, 355; conditions in, 382, *a*; implied, 357–358; *cf.* 248, *b*; commands in, 390, *b*; tense of inf. in, 263
- Indirect object, 295
- Indirect questions, 349; *cf.* 353, *a*; use of periphrastic in, 354
- Infinitive, formation, 117, 2–3; of deponents, 182; contraction of perf., 204; see also conjugations
- Infinitive, Syntax: with adjectives, 265; *cf.* 258; pred. nom. with, 317, *a*; complementary, 259; purpose, 261; exclamatory, 262; as subject, 258; hist., 257, 277; subj. acc., 317; in ind. disc., 263, 390, *b*; for **ut**-clause, 360, *a*; with **jubeō**, 360, *b*; with nouns, 264; as obj., 260
- Inflection, 29–235; see declension, conjugation, etc.
- Informal indirect discourse, 367, 358; *cf.* 248, *b*
- Instrumental ablative, 531; of gerund(ive), 269
- Intensive suffixes, 106, *b*, *c*; pronoun, 108; *cf.* 248
- inter**, prep. with acc., 312; verbs compounded with, 298
- interest** with gen. of person, 293; with abl. of poss. adj., 293, *a*
- Interjections, 318, 344
- Interrogative pronouns and adjectives, 111–112; sentences, 347
- Intransitive verbs with dat., 297; with cognate acc., 313
- iō**, gender of nouns in, 44; verbs in, 162
- ipse**, decl., 108; for use *cf.* 248
- īrī**, in fut. pass. inf., 213, *b*
- Irregular verbs, conj., 206–235
- īs**, acc. pl. ending, 56, *d*
- is**, **ea**, **id**, decl., 107; as pers. pron. of third person, 105, *b*
- Islands, names of, gender, 38, *a*; acc., 315, *a*; abl., 320, *a*; loc., 345
- isse**, syncopated form, 204
- iste**, decl., 107, 4
- Iterative imperfect, 351, 2
- iubeō**, with inf., 360, *b*
- ium**, gen. pl. ending, 55, *c*, 77, 81, 3; decl. of words in, 37, *b*
- ius** ending, declension of words in, 37, *b*; gen. sing. ending, 74; see also declension of pronouns
- Jussive subjunctive, 254
- Knowing, verbs of, see indirect discourse
- Knowledge, adjectives of with gen., 287; adjectives of as adverbs, 250
- l**, nouns in, 56; stems in, 41, *b*; in common syllables, 17–18
- lac**, decl., 52, *a*

- laetus**, with abl., 337
 Leaving, verbs of with gerundive, 268, *a*
 Length, of vowels, 20–23; of syllables, 14–19, 396, 407
 Less vivid, conditions, 381
 Letters, of alphabet, 1–8
liber, noun, 36, *a*
liber, adjective, decl. like **miser**, 71; with abl. of separation, 340, *a*
 Likeness, adjectives of with dat., 304
 Liquids, in common syllables, 17; stems in, 41–46
 Locative, defined, 30; first decl., 34, *a*; second decl., 37, *c*; of **domus**, 60; use, 345; loc. gen., 294
 Logical, constructions, sing. coll. subj. with pl. verb, 236, *a*, 444; copula agrees with pred. noun, 236, *c*; pron. attracted to gender of pred., 240, *a*; reflex. referring to logical subj., 248, *a*; logical conditions, 280
- m**, final syllable in, 398
magis, compar., 97; in double comparisons, 245
magnus, compar. of, 92
 Making, verbs of, two accusatives, 316, *a*; gerundive, 268, *a*; perfect part., 275
male, compar., 97
mālō, conj., 230; see comparison **malus**, compar., 92
 Manner, abl. of, 328; gerund(ive), 269; implied in part., 273
manus, decl., 59; gender, 61, *a*
mare, decl., 56
 Masculine, first decl., referring to males, 35; second decl. in **us** or **r** (mostly), 38; third decl. stems in 1, 42; nouns in **ō**, except **dō**, **gō**, and **iō**, 44; nouns in **is** (**eris**) and **ōs** (**oris**), 48; some **i** stems in **is**, 57; nouns in **er** and **or**, 46; fourth decl. in **us** (mostly), 61; fifth decl. only **diēs** and **meridiēs**, 64
 Material, expressed by gen., 280; by abl., 324
 Means, abl. of, 331; with gerund(ive), 269
 Measure, abl. of, 334
medius, used partitively, 246
mel, decl., 41
melior, see **bonus**
meminī, with gen., 288; with acc., 288, *a*
memor, with gen., 287
–men, suffix, 44, 2
–met, enclitic, 106, *b*
 Metrical scheme, of the hexameter, 394
meus, form, 103, *a*; as gen. of **ego**, 249
mī, voc. of **meus**, 103, *a*; short for **mihi**
 Middle voice, 115, *a*; with obj. acc., 309, *a*
mihi, see **ego**
mīles, decl. like **comes**, 52
mille, numeral, 99
minus, compar., 97; in double comparisons, 245
miser, decl., 71
misereor, with gen., 289
miseret, with gen. and acc., 290
 Modesty, pl. of, 243, *a*; subjunctive of, 252
modo, in proviso clauses, 375
 Monosyllabic, nouns of third decl., 53
 Mood, 115, 4: for forms see verbs; for uses see indic., subj., etc.
 More vivid conditions, 380
moror, conj., 183–190
 Motion, end of, with dat., 306; with acc., 315
mōvī, contracted forms of, 204, 3
multus, compar., 92
mūnus, decl. like **genus**, 47
 Mute stems, decl., 49–54
- n**, stems in, 43
–nam, enclitic, 27, 112
 Names of towns and islands, abl., 320, *a*; loc., 345; acc., 315, *a*
 Naming, verbs of, with two accusatives, 316, *a*
nātus, with abl. of origin, 323
nāvis, decl., 56, *a*
–ne, enclitic, 27; in questions, 347, *a*
nē, in prohibitions, 253, 256, *a*; in purpose clauses, 359; with verbs of hindering, refusing, etc., 361; with verbs of fearing, 363; result, 365; omitted after **cavē**, 256
 Nearness, adjectives of with dat., 304
 Necessity, indic., 251, 382, *d*; pass. periphrastic, 199, *b*; 382, *d*; see command
 Negative, answer expected, 347, *c*; double neg., 431; purpose clause, 359; clause of fearing, 363; result clause, 364; see prohibitions
nēmō, missing forms supplied by **nūllus**, 114; **nēmō est quī**, 364, *a*
nēquam, comparison of, 92
 Neuter, adjectives with inf., 258; complement with subjects of different genders, 239, *b*
 Neuter, pronom. adj., 114; decl., 74
 Neuter, second decl. in **um** and a few in **us**, 38; third decl. stems in **il**, 42; nouns in **en**, 44, 2; nouns in **ar**, **ur**, 46, 2; **i** stems in **e**, **al**, **ar**, 57, *b*; nouns in **us** (**eris**), **ūs** (**ūris**), 48, 2; fourth decl. in **ū**, 61

- nf**, vowels long before, 23
- nihil**, forms of, 114
- nimis**, compar., 95, *b*
- No, questions expecting answer, 347, *c*
- nōlī(te)**, in prohibitions, 256
- nōlō**, conj., 230
- Nominative, defined, 30; like acc. and voc. pl. in third, fourth, and fifth declensions, 33, *b*; like acc., and voc. in all neuters; in **a**, 34; in **us (os)**, **um**, **er** and **ir**, 36; in **l**, 41; in **ō** and **en**, 43; in **or** and **er**, 45; in **us**, 47; in **s**, 50–51; in **ēs**, 52; in **is**, **e**, **al**, 56; in **us**, **ū**, 59; in **ēs**, 62
- Nominative case, 30; as subj., 276; with hist. inf., 277; as subjective complement, 278, 279; of gerund supplied by inf., 258; agreement of verb with, 236; double nom., 239, 241
- nōnne**, for affirmative answer, 347, *b*
- nōs**, see **ego**; pl. for sing., 243; nom. emphatic, 247
- nostrī**, **nostrum**, 247, *a*
- Nouns: decl., 31–69; appos., 241; pred., 240, 278–279, 317, *a*; with infinitives, 264; and see gender
- nōvī**, contracted forms of, 204, 3; perf. with pres. meaning, 204, 3, 354
- nox**, decl., 53; quantity of vowel, 19
- ns**, vowels long before, 23
- nt**, vowels short before, 21
- nūllus** and **nēmō**, 114; decl., 74
- num**, for negative answer, 347, *c*; in questions, 347, *c*
- Number, 29; pl. for sing., 243, 236, *a*, 444; and see agreement of pred. attribute, 239
- Numerals, 98–101
- ō**, nouns in, 43; gender of nouns in, 44
- Ō**, interj. with voc., 344
- ob**, prep. with acc., 312; verbs compounded with, 298
- Obeing, verbs of, with dat., 297
- Object, direct, 307; ind., 295; clauses, 360–363, 365; inf. as obj., 260
- Objective genitive, 284; of pers. pronouns, 247, *a*; objective complement, 317, *a*
- Obligation, indic., 251, 382, *d*; periphrastic, 199, *b*, 382, *d*; subj., 253; see command
- oblivīscor**, gen., 288; acc., 288, *a*
- obsum**, 123; dat. with, 298
- Occasion, expressed by part., 273
- ōdisse**, see 204, 3
- oe**, diphthong, 5
- Oedipūs**, decl., 69
- Omission, of pers. pron., 247
- omnis**, decl., 77
- on**, **ōn**, Greek endings, 65, *a*, 67, 68, 69
- oportet**, 251, 382, *d*
- Optative, subjunctive, 253
- opus est**, with abl., 341
- ōrātiō obliqua**, see indirect discourse
- Ordinal numerals, 98, *a*
- Origin, abl. of, 323
- orior**, conj., 206
- ōrō**, constr. of verbs depending on, 360
- Orpheus**, decl., 69
- os**, nom. sing. of second decl., 36, *a*, *b*; Greek nominatives in 67, 69
- p**, represents changed **b** before **s** and **t**, 128, 6; stems in, 50
- paenitet**, with gen. and acc., 290
- Panthūs**, decl., 67
- pār**, with gen., 287; with dat., 304; with dat. of gerund(ive), 267
- Participles, formation, 117, 3; compar., 90; of deponents, 182, 205; tenses of, 272–275; gerundive, 266, 269; periphrastic, 199; decl. of pres., 82
- Partitive genitive, 286; of pers. pronouns, 247, *a*
- parvī**, gen. of value, 292
- parvus**, compar., 92
- Passive voice, 115, *a*; formation of perf. system, 116, 3; constr. with verbs of saying, 279; pass. periphrastic, 199, *b*, cf. 382, *d*; gerundive constructions, 267, 268; middle and reflex. use, 309; perf. pass. system, 116, 3; fut. pass. inf., 117, 2, 213, *b*; with dat. of agent, 302
- Past perfect, see pluperfect
- patior**, conj., 191–198
- pelagus**, gender of, 38, *a*
- Penalty, gender of, 38, *a*
- penes**, prep. with acc., 312
- Penult, 25, *a*
- per**, prep. with acc., 312
- Perception, verbs of, with part., 273; see indirect discourse
- Perfect tense, 351, 4; pres. state, 351, 4, *a*; past act, 351, 4, *b*; temp. clauses, 368, 370, 376; perf. subj. both primary and secondary inf. in ind. disc., 263; participle, 275; in conditions, 381, 353, *b*, 1, *b*; in ind. disc., 382, *a*, *b*; contracted perfects, 204
- Periphrastic conjugation, 199–201; as fut. subj., 354; conditions in ind. disc., 382, *a*; in contrary to fact apodosis, 382, *d*; in ind. questions, 354; with dat. of agent, 302

- Person, agreement of verb, 236; agreement of rel. pron., 242; for forms see conjugations
- Personal construction, of pass. with inf., 279
- Personal pronouns, forms, 103; omission, 247; as part. gen., 247, *a*; in appos. to poss. adjectives, 249
- Persuading, verbs of with dat., 297
- pēs**, decl., 52
- piget**, with acc. and gen., 290
- Pity, verbs of, with gen. and acc., 290
- Place whither, 315, 306; where, 319; whence, 320; extent, 314
- Pleasing, verbs of, with dat., 297
- Plenty, expressions of, with gen., 287
- plēnus**, gen. with, 287; abl. with, 337
- Pluperfect, 351, 5; indic. in time clauses, 370; subj. in unreal conditions, 362; secondary sequence in ind. disc. 353, 382, *a*, *b*; in **cum** descriptive clauses, 378
- Plural, see number, agreement, etc.; poetic, 243, 444; editorial, 243, *a*
- plūs**, compar., 92, 97
- Possession, gen., 283; dat., 299
- Possessive adjectives (pronouns), forms, 103–106; used as gen. of pron., 249
- Possibility, indic., 251, 382, *d*; subj., 252, cf. 386; periphrastic, 382, *d*; in causal clauses, 357–358; with **antequam** and **priusquam**, 376, *a*; in conditions, 381; in relative clauses, 389
- possum**, conj., 125; to express possibility, 251, 382, *d*; in apodosis, 382, *d*
- post**, prep. with acc., 312; verbs compounded with, 298, 308
- postquam**, with indic., 368
- Potential, indic., 251; subj., 252; see possibility
- potior**, with abl., 342
- Power, adjectives of, with gen., 287; nouns of, with inf., 264
- prae**, prep. with abl., 339
- Predicate adjective, 239, 279; pred. noun, 236, *c*, 240, 317, *a*, 278; pred. acc., 317, *a*, 279; pred. acc. becomes pred. noun in pass., 279; pred. noun with inf., 317, *a*; pred. use of participles, 273, 275; pred. gen., 285, *a*; of gerund(ive), 266; pred. adj. with inf., 258; pred. with pass. verbs of saying, etc., 279; pred. dat., 303, *a*; see agreement
- Prepositions, with acc., 312; with abl., 339; omitted, 315, *a*, *b*; 319, *b*, 320, *a*, *b*, 340; **cum** appended to certain words, 321, *a*; assimilation, cf. 123, compounds of with dat., 298; with acc., 308
- Present tense, 351; specific and universal, 351, 1; hist., 351, 1, *a*; with **jam** as perf., 351, 1, *b*; conative (as fut.), 351, 1, *c*; part., 272; decl., 82; indic. with **dum**, 372; inf. in ind. disc., 263
- Preventing, verbs of, with **nē**, **quōminus**, **quīn**, 361–362; with abl. of separation, 340
- Price, abl. of, 336; gen. of, 292
- Primary tenses, 352, *a*; sequence of tenses, 353
- primus**, *beginning of*, 246
- princeps**, decl., 50
- Principal parts, 126
- priusquam**, with indic., 376; with subj., 376, *a*
- prō**, prep. with abl., 329; **prō ut**, **quam prō**, 244, cf. 383; interj., 318
- Prohibitions, subj., 253; imp., 256; obj. clauses (volitive), 360; hindering, 361–362; in ind. disc., 390, *b*
- Pronouns, 102–114; pers., 103–106; omitted, 247; reflex., 106; use of, 248; dem., 107; attraction of, 240, *a*; intensive, 108; rel., 109–110; general relatives, 110; agreement of relatives, 242; relative clauses, 385–389; interrog., 111–112; adj., 111, *a*; pronom. adjectives, 73–74, 114; see poss.; indef., 113; distributive, see **quisque** and **uterque** as part. gen., 247, *a*; in appos. to poss. adj., 249
- Pronunciation, Latin, 4–8; of Latin words in English, 28; of **i** and **u** as consonants, 401
- prōsum**, conj., 124
- Protasis, 380; see conditions
- Proviso clauses, vol. subj., 254; with **dum (modo)**, 375
- proximus**, with dat., 304
- pte**, enclitic, 106, *c*
- pudet**, with gen. and acc., 290
- puer**, decl., 37
- pulcher**, decl., 71; compar., 88
- pulchrē**, compar., 97
- Purpose, inf., 261; gerund(ive), 268; fut. part., 274; **ut** and **nē** with subj., 359; rel. clause of, 388; supine in **um**, 270; dat. of, 303
- qu**, pronunciation, 6; counts as single consonant, 15; becomes **x** with **s**, 128, 6
- Quality, gen., 285; abl., 330; two qualities compared, 245

- quam**, omission of in compar., 327; **quam prō**, **quam ut**, **quam quī**, 244; **quam sī**, 383; with two positives, 245; with two comparatives, 245; **antequam** and **priusquam** separated, 376, *a*
- quamquam**, with indic. in concessive clauses, 384
- quamvīs**, with subj. in concessive clauses, 384
- quandō**, in causal clauses, 357
- quantī**, gen. of value, 292
- Quantity, of vowels, 20–24; of syllables, 14–19; numerals, 99–101
- quasi**, in clauses of comparison, 383
- que**, enclitic, 27
- Questions, 347; deliberative, 348; ind., 349, 354; exclamatory, 262
- quī**, decl., 109; abl. form **quī**, 109, *d*; = **ut is**, 389; see relative
- quia**, in causal clauses, 357
- quicumque**, general relative, 110
- quīn**, after verbs of hindering, refusing, etc., 362; after neg. expressions of doubt, 366
- quis**, interrog., decl., 111; indef., 113
- quīs**, dat., abl. pl. of **quī**, 109, *c*
- quisque**, use with reflex., 248
- quisquis**, general rel., 110
- quoad**, with indic., 371; with subj., 374
- quod**, rel. pron., 109; with indic. in explanatory clauses, 356; with indic. and subj. in causal clauses, 357–358; in ind. disc. 355
- quōminus**, after verbs of hindering, refusing, etc., 361–362
- quoniam**, in causal clauses, 357
- quot**, numeral adv., 98
- quotiēns**, numeral adv., 101; in temp. clauses, 320
- quum** = **cum**
- r**, for **s** between two vowels, 47; stems in **r**, 45; nouns in **r**, 36, *a*, 37; adjectives in **r**, 71, 74, 76, 77, 91; see liquids
- re**, for **ris**, 204, 4
- Reference, dat. of, 301, 303, *a*; gen., 294; acc., 311; abl., 325
- rēfert**, with gen. of person, 293; with abl. of poss. adj., 293, *a*
- Reflexive pronouns, forms, 103–106; use, 248
- Refusing, verbs of, 361–362
- Regarding, two accusatives with verbs of, 316, *a*; constr. with pass. verbs of, 279
- Relative clauses, 385; explanatory, 386; dependent, 387; purpose, 388; result, 364, *a*; char., 389
- Relative pronouns, decl. 109; agreement, 242; in comparison, 244
- reliquus**, partitive use = *rest of*, 246
- Remembering, verbs of, with gen., 288; acc., 288, *a*
- Removing, verbs of, with abl., 340
- Repeated action, impf., indic., 351, 2; in temp. clauses, 369–370; sequence of tenses, 353
- rēs**, decl., 63
- Resisting, verbs of, with dat., 297; with **nē**, **quīn**, **quōminus**, 361, 362
- Resolving, verbs of, complementary inf., 259; subst. vol. clause with, 360
- Respect, abl. of, 325; acc. of, 311
- Restricted, rel. clause, 387
- Result clauses, 364; rel. clause of, 364, *a*; sequence of tenses, 353; explanatory clause of, 367
- rēte**, decl., 56, *b*
- Rhotacism, 47
- ri**, adjective stems in, 76, *a*
- rogō**, two accusatives, 316; inf. with, 360; **ut** (volitive) clause, 360
- Route, abl. of, 338
- rūs**, decl. and gender, 48, 2; acc., 315, *a*; abl., 320, *a*; loc., 345
- s**, changed to **r** between vowels, 47; change of mutes before **s** in verb stems, 128, 6; stems in **s**, 47; nom. ending, 32
- saepe**, compar., 97
- satis**, with gen., 286; compar., 97
- Saying, verbs of, ind. disc., 263, 390; constr. with pass., 279
- scītō**, fut. used as pres. imperative, 202
- sē**, reflex. pron., 106, 248
- Second conjugation, principal parts, 126; forms, 142–150; deponents, 191–198
- Second declension, 36–38
- Secondary object, 308, 316; tenses, 352, *b*, 353
- secundum**, prep. with acc., 312
- Selling, verbs of with gen., 292; with abl., 336
- semi-deponents, 205; semi-vowels, 6, *a*, *b*, *c*
- senex**, decl., 56, *c*
- Separation, dat. of, 305; abl. of, 340
- Sequence of Tenses, 353; conditions in ind. disc., 381, *a*; suppositions in ind. disc., 383, *a*; for examples see 358, 360, 363, 374, 390, *b*
- sequor**, conj., 191–198
- Service, dat. of, 303; dat. with adjectives of, 304
- Serving, dat. with verbs of, 297
- Sharing, adjectives of with gen., 287
- sī**, conditions, 380–382; suppositions, 383; **ut sī**, **ac sī**, **quam sī**, 383

- similis**, with gen., 287; with dat., 304
- simul ac (atque)**, with indic., 368
- Singular, with pl. verb, 236, 444; see number, agreement, etc.
- singulus**, distributive num., 100
- Situation, participle, 273; **cum** descriptive, 378; **dum** with pres. ind., 372; rel. clause, 385; abl., 329
- soleō**, semi-deponent, 305; complementary inf. with, 259
- sōlus**, with rel. clause, 389
- Source, abl. of., 323
- Space, extent of with acc., 314
- Specification, with gen., 294; abl., 325; abl. of supine, 271; acc., 311
- Spelling, **i** and **v**, 6, *a, b*
- Spondee, 392; spondaic verse, 395
- Stem of nouns, 31, 34, 36, 39–40, 58, 62; of adjectives, 71, 75–76, 78–81; stems in **i**, 55, 76; of verbs, 116, 126–128
- sub**, prep. with acc., 312; compounds of with dat., 298; with acc., 308
- Subject, 276; agreement of verb with, 236; coll., 236, *a*, 444; two subjects, 236, *b*; subject of different persons, 239, *a*; omitted pers. pronouns, 247; impers. verbs, *cf.* 240; indef. second person, *cf.* 252; imp., 255; of hist. inf., 257; subj. acc., 260, 317; exclamatory inf., 262; ind. disc., 263, 390; inf. as subj., 258
- Subjective genitive, 284; poss. adj. as, 249
- Subjunctive, 115, 4; potential, 252; opt., 253; vol., 254, 360; in causal clauses, 357–358, 379; in purpose clauses, 359; with verbs of hindering, refusing, etc., 361–362; in ideal and unreal conditions, 381–382; comparisons with **ut sī, quasi**, etc., 383; double comparisons with **quam sī, quam ut**, 244; **cum** descriptive, 378; concessive clauses with **cum**, 379; with **etsī** and **quamvis**, 384; rel. clauses of attraction, 387; purpose, 388; char., 389; result, 364, *a*; deliberative questions, 348; ind. questions, 349, 354; temp. clauses of anticipation, 374, 376, *a*; result clauses, 364–367; with verbs of fearing, 363; prohibitions; 256; of modesty, *cf.* 252; proviso, 375; subordinate clauses in ind. disc., 357, 358, *cf.* 248, *b*; tenses of, 353
- Subordinate clauses, sequence of tenses, 353; in ind. disc., 390 *b, c*; see temporal, result, conditional, etc.
- Substantive (volitive) clauses of desire, 360; hindering, 361–362; fearing, 363; result, 365–367; conditions in, 382, *b*; **quod** with indic., 356
- Suffixes, see enclitics, endings
- suī**, decl., 106; use, 248
- sum**, conj., 118; compounds of, 123; fut. inf. with **ut** in ind. disc., 263, *a*; agreement with pred. noun, 236, *c*; with dat. of poss., 299; **sunt quī**, 389; simple sentence with, 278
- summus**, *top of*, partitive, 246
- super**, prep. with acc., 312; in composition with dat., 298; with acc., 308
- Superlative, 85, 88, 89, *a*; used partitively as noun, 246
- Supine, for forms see conjugations; uses, 270–271
- Suppositions with **ut sī, quasi, velut**, etc., 383
- suus**, forms, 106, *a*; uses, 248
- Syllables, division of, 9–13, 18; named, 25, *a*; long and short syllables, 14–19
- Syntax, 236–390
- t**, assimilated before **s**, 128, 6, 125; stems ending in, 52
- taedet**, with gen. and acc., 290
- tametsī**, in concessive clauses, 384
- tamquam (sī)**, in clauses of comparison, 383; simile, 441
- tantī**, gen. of value, 292
- Teaching, verbs of, two accusatives, 316
- Temporal clauses, 368–377; of action prior to the main verb, 368, 370; of action contemporaneous with the main verb, 369, 371–373, 377; of action later than the main verb, 374–376; abl. abs., 343, *a*
- Tenses, 115, 3; formation of, 127; pres., impf., etc. and verbs of imp., 255; of inf., 263, 390; of part., 272; uses of, 351; primary and secondary, 352; sequence of, 353
- ter**, adv. suffix, 95, *c*
- ter**, num. adv., 101
- Terminations, of nouns, 32; of verbs, 127–128; of infinitives and participles, 117; see endings, enclitics, declension, conjugation, etc.
- Than, compar. of adjectives, 83–92; compar. of adverbs, 93–97; omission of **quam**, 327; *than if*, 383; *than that*, 244
- Thinking, see indirect discourse, constr. with pass., 279; with acc. and inf., *cf.* 317, *a*
- Third conjugation, principal parts, 126; forms **dicō**, 151–160; **capiō**, 163–171; deponents: **sequor, patior**, 191–198

- Third declension, stems in **l**, 41–42; **n**, 43–44; **r**, 45–46; **s**, 47–48; **p** or **b**, 50; **c** or **g**, 51; **t** or **d**, 52; **i**, 55–57
- Time, from which, 320; when, within which, 322; till which, 315; extent, 314; expressed by abl. abs., 343, *a*; see temp. clauses; time in pronouncing syllables, 14, 408
- timeō**, with subj., 363
- too . . . to, two clauses compared, 244
- tōtus**, decl., 73; all of, partitive use, 246
- Towns, names of; see cities
- trāns**, prep. with acc., 312; acc. with compounds of, 308
- Trees, names of, gender, 38, *a*
- trēs**, decl., 99
- tū**, decl., 104; omission, emphatic, 247
- tuī**, obj. gen., 247, *a*
- Two accusatives, 308, *a*, 316; two datives, 303, *a*
- u**, sometimes pronounced like **v**, 6, *a*; after **g**, **q**, 6, 15; for **i** in superlatives, 85, 89, *a*; for **e** in gerund(ive), 203; noun stems in **u**, 58; **i** and **u** in dat., abl. pl., 58, *c*
- ubi**, with indic., 368
- ubus**, for **ibus** in dat., abl. pl., 58, *c*
- ui**, diphthong, 5
- ūllus**, decl., 74
- Ultima, 25, *a*
- um**, gen. pl. ending, first decl., 34, *b*, second decl., 37, *d*; third decl., 53, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, 56, *c*, 81, 3, 82, *c*, *d*
- Understatement, 431, see potential subj., 252
- Undertaking, verbs of, with acc. of gerund(ive), 268, *a*
- Unreal conditions, 382
- ūnus**, decl., 74; **ūnus est quī**, 389
- urbs**, decl., 53
- ūsus est**, with abl., 341
- ut** clauses: fearing, 363; **fore ut**, 263; indic., 368; indirect commands, 390, *b*; omitted, 256; purpose, 359; result, 364; sequence of tenses, 353; **ut sī**, 383; substantive, 360, 367; temporal, 368
- uter** and **uterque**, decl., 74, *b*; compounds of **uter**, 114, *a*
- utinam**, in unfulfilled wishes, 253
- ūtor**, with abl., 342
- v**, omitted in perf. forms, 204; use of, 6, *a*; as a consonant in poetry, 401
- Value, gen. of, 292
- vannus**, gender, 38, *a*
- ve**, enclitic, 27
- velim**, **vellem**, subj. of modesty, 252; opt., 253
- velut** (**sī**), in clauses of comparison, 383; simile, 441
- vēneō**, compound of **eō**, 213, *a*; see selling
- Verbal adjectives, in **āx** with gen., 287
- Verbs, inflection of, 115; stems, 116, 128, 6; conj., 116; principal parts, 126; first conj., 12–141; second conj., 142–150; third conj., 151–160, **dicō**; 161–171, **capio**; fourth conj., 172–181; dep., 182–198; semi-dep., 205; periphrastic. 199–203, 263, *a*; syncopated forms, 204; irregular, 206–235; **sum**, 118–122; principal parts, 126; general rules, 128
- Verbs, uses of, agreement, 236; with gen., 287–291; **interest** and **rēfert**, 293; with dat., 297–298; with abl., 342; see names of moods and tenses, ind. disc., etc.
- vēscor**, with abl., 342
- vester**, 104
- vestrī**, **vestrum**, 247, *a*
- vetō**, acc. and inf. with, 260, 360, *a*
- vetus**, decl., 82; rhotacism, 47
- videor**, dat. of reference, 301; pred. nom., 279; complementary inf., 259; ind. disc., 263–390
- vir**, decl., 37
- vīs**, decl., 56, *a*
- Vocative, defined, 30; second decl., sing., 36; of words in **ius**, **ium**, 37, *b*; **deus**, 37, *f*; **meus**, 103, *a*; Greek nouns, 66–69; use, 344
- Voices, 115, 2, *a*; middle with obj. acc., 309, *a*; see active, middle, passive
- Volitive, subj., 254; substantive with **ut** (**nē**) after verbs of will, desire, etc., 360; in ind. disc., 390, *b*
- volō**, conj., 230; with inf., 260, 317; with subj., 360; with part., 275
- vōs**, see **tū**
- voster**, see **vester**
- Vowels, long and short, 3–4, 20–24; long vowels marked, 3; syncopation, 204
- vulgus**, gender, 38, *a*
- Want, words of with gen., 287; with abl., 340
- Way, by which, abl., 328, 331, 338
- Whole, gen. of, 286
- Wishes, inf., 260, 317; subj., 253, 254; ind. disc., 390, *b*; **ut** (volitive) clause, 360

x, nom. ending, 51, 82; in verb stems (**c**, **g**, **qu** and **s**), 128, 6; double consonant, 8; makes position, 15

Yes, questions expecting, 347, *b*

z, double consonant, 8; makes position, 15